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GAZETTEER OF INDIA

RAJASTHAN

JODHPUR

RAJASTHAN DISTRICT GAZETTEERS

JODHPUR

By

B. D. AGARWAL

DIRECTORATE OF DISTRICT GAZETTEERS,
GOVERNMENT OF RAJASTHAN,
JAIPUR.

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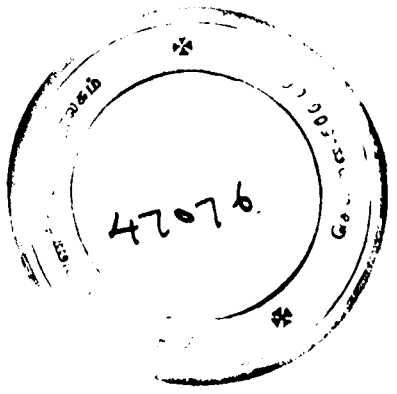

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PREFACE

The gazetteer of Jodhpur district is the twenty-first in the series of the district gazetteers which are being brought out by the State Government in collaboration with the Central Gazetteers Unit of the Government of India.

Before the creation of Jodhpur district in its present form, the territory included therein formed a part of the erstwhile princely State of Jodhpur, colloquially known as Marwar, which was being ruled by the Rathor clan of Rajputs. With the merger of Jodhpur State into other princely principalities and the subsequent formation of the State of Rajasthan, the present district was carved out. Since this administrative unit has come into existence recently, no separate gazetteer of this area is available but this tract finds a mention in the Provincial Series of the *Imperial Gazetteer of India* (1908), as well as in its extract portion, entitled as *A Gazetteer of the Jodhpur State and Some Statistical Tables* (1909).

The district gazetteers are being revised/written in accordance with the general pattern laid down by the Government of India. As would be apparent, in Rajasthan the task is more of writing them afresh rather than revising them because the old gazetteers cover little ground for the districts created after the formation of Rajasthan, besides the fact that much of what is available in old gazetteers is either obsolete or irrelevant to the present circumstances. The current series, therefore, in conformity with the pattern laid down by the Government of India and attuned to the changed socio-political and economic circumstances, give eloquent commentary on the changes occurring during the transitional period and contemporary life.

The material given in the old gazetteer wherever relevant, has been gainfully utilized in compiling this volume. Most of the information had, however, to be shifted from a number of publications, both official and non-official and archival record. The data included in this volume pertain to the period ending 1972-73, unless otherwise specified. The climatological summary given in this gazetteer has been prepared by the Meteorological Department, Government of India.

The draft of this gazetteer was prepared under the supervision of my predecessor late Shri K. K. Sehgal. It was sent to the State Government for approval by me after finalisation.

Various departments of the State and Central Governments, semi-government institutions and individuals, who made available necessary material for this volume and also helped in many other ways in its compilation, deserve thanks. Thanks are also due to Dr. P. N. Chopra, M.A.,Ph.D., Editor, Central Gazetteers Unit, Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, Government of India, New Delhi and his staff for thorough scrutiny of the draft chapters and valuable suggestions. It would be relevant here to mention that the Central Gazetteers Unit gives grant-in-aid for the compilation and printing of district gazetteers.

I take this opportunity to express my deep sense of gratitude to Shri Bhairon Singh Shekhawat, Chief Minister and Shri Manak Chand Surana, Planning Minister who evinced a keen interest in the work. I am also extremely grateful to Shri G. K. Bhanot, Chief Secretary to the Government of Rajasthan and Shri I. Khanna, Special Secretary Planning, who amidst their numerous preoccupations gave valuable advice to improve the quality of the publication. To the officers and staff of the Gazetteers Department who helped in the compilation and printing of this volume, I owe much and they all deserve appreciation for their team work.

1979

B. D. Agarwal
Director, District Gazetteers
Rajasthan, Jaipur.

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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)°+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
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1,000 kilograms=1 tonne
200 milligrams=1 carat

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CHAPTER I

GENERAL

Origin of the name

The district takes its name from its principal city, Jodhpur which was founded[1] by Rao Jodha in 1459 A.D. and which at present is also the headquarters of the district. It had been the seat of government of Marwar since the reign of Rao Jodha, the ruler of Marwar, till recent times when the Jodhpur State merged with Rajasthan.

The district stretches[2] roughly from 26° 0′ and 27° 37′ north latitude to 72° 55′ and 73° 52′ east longitude. The maximum length of the district from north to south is 197 km. and its maximum breadth from east to west is 208 km. It shares its border with five other districts of Rajasthan; it is bounded on the north by Bikaner and Jaisalmer districts, on the south by districts of Barmer and Pali, on the east by districts of Pali and Nagaur and on the west by Jaisalmer district.[3] The district resembles an irregular rectangle in shape, whose longer sides are slightly squeezed. The northern-most of the northern segment of the district[4] comprises the Phalodi tahsil while the centrally situated tahsils of Shergarh and Osian form common boundaries with Phalodi tahsil on the north and Jodhpur tahsil on the south. In fact, Shergarh and Osian tahsils conjointly form a rectangle and are equally divided by a common border, Shergarh occupying the western half, having a common border with the tahsils of Phalodi in the north, Osian in the east and Jodhpur in the south-east while Osian tahsil occupies the eastern half of the rectangle forming common borders with Phalodi on the north, Shergarh on the west, Jodhpur in the south and Bilara tahsil on the east. Jodhpur is the southern most tahsil of the district touching Shergarh on the north-west, Osian on the north and Bilara on the east. The tahsil of Bilara is situated in the south-east of the district and forms a common boundary with two tahsils of the district, i.e. Jodhpur and Osian on the west.

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1. Erskine, K. D.: *A Gazetteer of the Jodhpur State and some Statistical Tables*, Ajmer (1909), p. 1.
2. Source : Office of the Director, Survey of India, Western Circle, Jaipur.
3. *Census of India 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Jodhpur District* (1967), p. iii.
4. *Census 1971, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Jodhpur District*, Map No. 13. 1.

The area of the district, according to the Central Statistical Organisation (Department of Statistics), Government of India, was 22,716 sq. km. in 1971 and it ranked fourth in this respect among the twenty-six districts of the State and eighth in the State according to population (1971 census) which was 11,52,712 with a density[1] of 50 persons per sq. km.

Administrative History and Changes

The district was a part of the erstwhile Jodhpur State before the formation of Rajasthan and its administration was carried on in accordance with the rules and regulations which were framed for the entire State. The old gazetteer[2] mentions that the State was divided into twenty three *Hukumats* and each *Hukumat* was placed under the charge of a *Hakim* who was both a judicial and an executive officer. He also discharged revenue functions. The jagirdars were vested with certain judicial and executive powers in accordance with their status, and appeals against their decisions lay to the *Mahakma Khas*[3]. However, after the establishment of a chief court in 1912 most of the powers of the *Mahakma Khas* were transferred to it.[4] In 1924, following the policy of separation of the judiciary from the executive, separate executive *Hakims* were appointed. Later, in order to associate the public with government functions, a Central Advisory Board at Jodhpur and District Advisory Boards at the *Hukumat* head quarters were set up[5] in 1938-39. The Central Advisory Board was replaced by a Representative Advisory Assembly and the District Advisory Boards were abolished[6] in 1941–42.

On the merger of the Jodhpur State with the United State of Greater Rajasthan in 1949, this separate district of Jodhpur was carved out, with four tahsils[7], namely Phalodi, Shergarh, Jodhpur and Bilara. Later, one more tahsil, Osian, was constituted[8] in the inter-censual period (1951–61). The new tahsil was formed by transferring 118 villages from Jodhpur tahsil and eighteen villages from Phalodi tahsil of the district[9]. During this period two inter-district transfers of territory were made, one by transferring thirty-three villages from Bap tahsil of Jaisalmer district to

1. *Census 1971, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Jodhpur District*, Section I, p. (iii).
2. Erskine, K. D. : *A Gazetteer of the Jodhpur State and some Statistical Tables*, Ajmer (1909), p. 130.
3. *Report on the Administration of the Jodhpur State, 1884-85*, p. 7.
4. *ibid., 1912–13*, p. 4.
5. Laxman Singh, Dr. : *Political & Constitutional Developments in the princely states of Rajasthan (1920-1949)*, New Delhi (1970), p. 99.
6. *ibid.*, p. 100.
7. *Set-up of General Administration, Government of Rajasthan (1951)*, p. 43.
8. *Census of India, 1961, District Census Handbook, Jodhpur District* (1967), p. (iii).
9. *ibid.*

Phalodi tahsil of Jodhpur district and second by transferring forty-seven villages and one town, Pokaran, from Phalodi tahsil and seventeen villages of Shergarh tahsil of this district to Jaisalmer district. An inter-tahsil transfer of territories was also made whereby Jodhpur tahsil lost fifty-three villages of which ten were incorporated in Shergarh and 43 in Bilara tahsils respectively[1]. Two villages, viz. Kolu and Kushlawa, were also transferred from Shergarh tahsil to Phalodi tahsil[2].

As mentioned above, there were four tahsils in the district when it came into existence after the merger of Jodhpur State into the union of Rajasthan. Of these, three tahsils, viz., Bilara, Jodhpur and Shergarh were placed under Jodhpur sub-division and Phalodi under Phalodi sub-division for administrative purposes. After the creation of Osian tahsil, the territorial jurisdiction of Phalodi sub-division was enlarged by placing Osian tahsil under it, in addition to the Phalodi tahsil.

The details relating to the population, number of towns and villages in these sub-divisions are given below :

JODHPUR SUB-DIVISION—It is situated in a semi-circular form extending from east to west, Bilara and Shergarh tahsils occupy the extreme positions and Jodhpur tahsil, the central. The population of Bilara tahsil was found to be 2,15,009 in 1971 living in 159 villages and two towns. Shergarh tahsil had a population of 1,35,654 with only 92 villages and no town in 1971. Jodhpur tahsil had the largest number of villages in the district namely 192, and had one town; the total population of the tahsil was 4,76,695 in 1971.

PHALODI SUB-DIVISION—It stretches from north to the central part of the district. Phalodi is the northern-most tahsil while Osian tahsil protrudes in the semi-circular Jodhpur sub-division. The 1971 census recorded the population of Phalodi tahsil as 1,53,225. The number of villages in the tahsil was 129 and that of the town one; while the population of Osian (having 135 villages and no town), was 1,72,129 according to the 1971 census.

There are three police circles in the district[3], namely, Phalodi circle, Rural Jodhpur circle and City Jodhpur circle containing a total of 19 police stations and 36 out posts. Their distribution is as follows:

PHALODI CIRCLE—Seven police stations and five out-posts;

RURAL JODHPUR CIRCLE—Seven police stations and 10 out-posts;

1. *Census of India, 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Jodhpur District* (1967), p. (iii). 2. *ibid.*, p. IV.
3. Source : Office of the Superintendent of Police, Jodhpur.

CITY JODHPUR CIRCLE—Five police stations and 21 out-posts. The names of these police stations and out-posts are given in chapter XII.

Towns

The census of 1971 listed[1] four towns with a total population of 368,238 which was distributed as follows: Phalodi 17,379; Jodhpur 317,612; Pipar 15,722 and Bilara 17,525.

TOPOGRAPHY

Configuration

The district resembles[2] an irregular rectangle in shape. There are scattered open hills and sand dunes in the north, west and south. The district falls under the category of great Indian desert, particularly its southern, western and northern portions.

Elevation

The average height of the district above the mean sea level[3] is between 250 and 300 metres. The general slope is towards the west.

Hills

In this arid region where sand dunes present a common sight, there are a few hillocks scattered here and there, especially in Bilara and Osian tahsils[4]. The greatest height of hills[5] in the north is 284 metres; in the south 358 and west 294 metres and in the east 450 metres. Important hills in the district are: Joganiyon ka Bhakar, Gogadevji ka Bhakar, Tiraji ka Bhakar, Vichunda ka Bhakar, Rara Bhakar, Lohawatwala Bhakar, Barero Bhakar, Binjababa ka Bhakar, Thohar Bhakar, Kalar Bhakar, Bhadaliya Bhakar, Gosainji ka Bhakar, Kali Bhakar, Tikri Bhakar, Nandwan ki Bhakar, Dadiya Bhakar, Gir Bhakar, Untaliya Bhakar, Motisar Bhakar, Lilipa Bhakar, Kala Bhakar, Bagru Bhakar, Nandiya Prabhavati Bhakar, Jodiya ka Bhakar, Chaukri ka Bhakar, Hakdi ka Bhakar, Rajlani ka Bhakar, Rathkuriya ka Bhakar, Chamunda ka Bhakar.

Rivers

The Luni, which rises near Pushkar in Ajmer district, is the only river of any importance flowing through Jodhpur district. After flowing

1. *Census 1971, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Jodhpur District*, p. 2.
2. Source : Office of the Director, Survey of India, Western Circle, Jaipur.
3. *ibid.* The height of central and eastern portions are more than 300 metres above M. S. L.
4. *Census of India, 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Jodhpur District* p. (iii).
5. Source : Office of the Director, Survey of India, Western Circle, Jaipur.

through portions of Nagaur and Pali districts, it enters Jhak village in the Bilara tahsil of Jodhpur district. Its water is stored to form a huge artificial lake known as Jaswantsagar[1]. The important villages through which this river passes in the district are[2]: Jhak, Karaona, Pichiyak, Bala, Birami, Khejarlikhurd, Chawan, Sutlana and Dhundara. It leaves the district near village Dhundara. The total length of the river in the district is about 122 km. and it flows for most of the period during the year. Mitri is its chief tributary in the district, which entering the district near the village of Khoaspura in the Bilara tahsil and, passing past the villages of Siara, Kosana, Jhaliwara, Pipar and Bisalpur, joins Luni near the village Khejarlikhurd. Its total length in the district is about 81 km.

Other minor streams[3] of the district are: Jojri, which originates in Jajiwal and passes through the villages of Banar, Jhalamand and Salawas, spreads away near village Melba; the Golasmi stream which rises in the hills in Chopasani near Jodhpur city, passes through the villages of Gangana, Narnadi and Bhondoo Kalan, and joins the Jojri; the Gunaimata stream which rises in Mandoli, passes through the villages Birani and Gangani, and spreads away near village Lordi; the Bastua rivulet rises in Bastua (Shergarh tahsil) and flows for a distance of about 31 km. passing through the villages of Berwa and Agolai. All these are seasonal streams.

Lakes and tanks

Balsamand, near Jodhpur city, is an artificial lake[4]. Its waters are used for irrigating the Balsamand gardens. There are two natural springs[5] in the district, the Beri Ganga and the Banganga.

There are four important tanks[6] in the district under the Irrigation Department. These are: Soorpura bundh, situated near Jodhpur town. The irrigation from this tank is done through a canal system; Pichiyak (Jaswantsagar) tank is in Bilara tahsil. Here too, the irrigation is done through a canal system; Goljore bundh in Phalodi tahsil, is also provided with canal facilities and lastly the Birai tank in Osian tahsil, is a newly restored irrigation tank. Other notable tanks[7] are Kailana and Umedsagar.

GEOLOGY

Geological Antiquity and Formation

The geological configuration of the district is characterised by the

1. Erskine, K. D.: *op.cit.*, p. 45.
2. *Census 1971, District Census Handbook, Jodhpur District*, map 13. 1.
3. Source : Office of the Executive Engineer, Jawai Canal, Sumerpur.
4. *ibid.* 5. *ibid.* 6. *ibid.*
7. *Census of India, 1961, District Census Handbook, Jodhpur District* (1967), p. (iii).

presence[1] of the formation of the Aravallis, the Malani suite and the Vindhyan group. The oldest rocks are the slates of the Aravallis, vertically disposed, hard and homogenous in texture and dark brown and dull purple in colour. These are intruded by epidiorite dykes and small veins of white quartz.

The Malani beds consist of felsite and quartziferous porphyries. These as well as the divitrified lavas and glassy rhyolites intercalated with acid type and pyroclastic materials represent the volcanic activity.

The Vindhyans lie unconformably upon the Malani rhyolites. Several sections of the junction between the Malani beds and the upper Vindhyan are found exposed. Porphyries are overlaid by red and green slates covered by the massive beds of the grey Kaimur sandstones. The Vindhyans are much interrupted by alluvium and wind blown sand and consists of scattered flat patches of rocks. The sandstone consists of alternations of finely grained and gritty material generally tinged red, but sometimes with grey or white colour also. Sandstone shows strings of water-worn small pebbles of quartz having false bedding and ripple marks. They dip gently to the north but the upper portion of the beds has been everywhere removed by denudation. Elsewhere they pass upward into impure cherty limestone. Parallel to the sandstone outcrops and to the north and east of limestones is a wide expanse containing large amount of chart which is usually pale grey or dark grey and sometimes almost white or black and occasionally yellowish or dull red. The limestone is grey, fincly grained and non-crystalline. It breaks with a smooth conchoidal fracture Stratification in limestone is obscure.

Minerals

Sandstone and limestone are the most important minerals of the district. Sandstone of fawn and red colours are found in the district and when matched, exhibit a fine architectural workmanship. The importance of this mineral can be judged from the number of quarries spread over the district and from the fact that it is the chief building material in the district. The limestone is grey and finely grained characterised by the chert bands.

Other minerals are quartz, clays of various colours, dolomite and salt brines.

EARTHQUAKES

No earthquake epicentre of any significance has been located in

1. Source : Office of the Director, Mines and Geology Department, Rajasthan, Udaipur.

or near the Jodhpur district. According to the revised earthquake zoning map of India published in the Indian Standards Institution's publication "Recommendations for the Earthquake Resistant Design of Structures, IS s. 1893: 1970", Jodhpur lies in Zone I. In this zone, earthquakes with intensity not more than V M.M. (Modified Mercalli Intensity Scale) are likely to be experienced A few shocks originating in the Rann of Kutch, Suleman and the Himalayan mountains have been experienced in the district with slight intensities. The following is the list of earthquakes which were reportedly felt at Jodhpur in the past.

S.No.	Date	Epicentre	Magnitude	Description
1.	1819, June 16	—	8.0	A severely damaging & destructive earthquake originating in the Rann of Kutch was felt in Jodhpur district.
2.	1905, April 4	32.25°N, 76.25°E	8.0	A great shock originating near Kangra was slightly felt at Jodhpur.
3.	1909, April 9	—	5.0	The epicentre of this shock was near Mt. Abu. It was felt at Mt. Abu, Pachpadra, Jodhpur and Deesa.
4	1910, Sept. 26	—	—	The shock originating near Mt. Abu was felt at Pachpadra, Jodhpur, Mt. Abu and Udaipur.
5.	1938, March 14	21.1°N, 75.0°E	6.25	Epicentre of this shock was located in Satpura mountains. It was reportedly felt at Bilara.
6,	1955, Feb. 19	—	—	Two separate shocks were felt at Jodhpur.
7.	1962, Sept. 1	24.2°N, 73.0° E	5.0	Felt in Jodhpur.
8.	1965, March 26	24.4°N, 70.0° E	5.3	—
9.	1966, May 27	24.4°N, 68.7° E	5.1	—

1	2	3	4	5
10.	1967, May 11	300 kms. SW of Delhi	4.4	Felt at Jodhpur
11.	1969, Oct. 24	24.7°N, 73.3° E	—	Felt at Mount Abu.
12.	1970, March 7	21.7°N, 72.9° E	6.0	26 persons killed, 200 injured, heavy damage to property at Broach. Felt at Jodhpur.

FLORA[1]

Botanical Divisions

The vegetation of the area is of scrub and thorny type. The soil and climate of the area are such that these can not sustain anything better than scrub and thorny bushes.

Vilayati Khejri (Prosopis juliflora), *Kumat (Acacia senegal)*, *Kair (Capparis decidua)*, *Khejri (Prosopis spicigera)*, *Babul (Acacia arabica)*, *Ber (Zizyphus species)*, *Bukhan (Parkinsonia aculeata)*, *Dhak (Butea monosperma)*, *Hingota (Balanites aegyptiaca)*, *Jal Khara* and *Pilu (Salvadora oleoides* and *persica)*, *Jangal jalebi (Inga dulcis)*, *Papri* or *chirol (Holoptelia integrifolia)*, *Neem (Azadirachta indica)*, *Siris kala (Albizzia lebbek)* and *Rohira (Tecomella undulata)* are the main species of trees found in the district.

Of fruit bearing trees, pomegranates and guavas are common. Creepers of cucumber family are also grown in this area.

The common shrubs and herbs in the district are : *Ak (Calotropis procera)*, *Thor (Euphorbia nivulia)*, *Jhar ber (Zizyphus nummularia)*, *Khimpra (Leptadenia pyrotechnica)*, *Nagphani Thor (Opuntia dillenii)*, *Phog (Calligonum Polygonoides)* and *Senia (Crotolaria burhia)*, *Bui (Aerna tomentosa)*.

The grasses commonly found in the area are: *Anjan* or *Dhawan (Cenchrus ciliaris)*, *Sewan (Lasiurus sindicus)*, *Bhurat (Cenchrus setigerus)*, *Karar (Dichanthium annulatum)*, *Gramna (Penicum antidotale)*, *Murath (Panicum turgidum)*, *Munja (Saccharum griffithii)*, *Tantia (Elensine flagelliferа)* and *Ganthia (Dactyloctenium scindicum)*. The common climbers are *Amarbel* (*Cuscuta reflexa*) and *Chirmiti* (*Abrus precatorius*).

Forest

A very small area of the district has forest which is classified as dry scrub thorn forest and is met with around the hills. For the purpose of management, the forest area is divided into seven Blocks and three grass *Birs*. There are two nurseries at Jodhpur, set up by the Forest Department, at the time of formation of the district. One of these has been turned into a small arboriculture centre recently and is now under the charge of the Central Arid Zone Research Institute. Two more nurseries, one at Khivsaria and another at Phalodi, were established under D. P. A. P. Scheme during 1972–73.

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

FAUNA[1]

Wild Animals

There is no big game in the district. The usual fauna of the district consists of jackal (*Canis aurens*), jungle cat (*Felis chaus*), Indian fox (*Hystrix leucura*), nilgai (*Boselaphus tragocamelus*), black buck or Indian antelope (*Antelope Bezoartica*), chinkara or Indian gazelle (*Gazella Benetti*), common hare (*Lepus dayanus*), hedge hog (*Hemiechinus Collaris*), common *Langur* (*Seinno pithecus*) and mongoose (*Herpestes edwardssi*).

Birds

Owing to scarcity of water and absence of greenery in the district, only the following common birds are found; *Baya* (*Ploccus manyar*), *Koyal* (*Eudynamis scolopacens*), parrot (*Psittacula, Krameri*), vulture (*Psendogyps bengalensis*), jungle crow (*Carvus macrorhynchos*), bulbul (*Molpastes cafer*), house sparrow (*Passer domesticus*), owl (*Bubo bubo*), kite (*Milvus migrans*), green pigeon (*Crocoupus phoenicopterus*), pigeon (*Columba libia*), sand grouse (*Pterocles exustus*), pea fowl (*Pavo cristatus*), common quail (*Coturnix coturnix*), jungle bush quail (*Perdicula asiatica*), black partridge (*Francolinus francolinus*), grey partridge (*Francolinus pondicerianus*), saras (*Antigone antigone*), common sand piper (*Actitis hypolencos*), little egret (*Egretta garzetta*), flamingo (*Phoenicopterus ruber*), common teal (*Anas crecca*), snipe (*Rostratula benghabusis*) and migratory Indian bustard (*Choriatus migriceps*).

Reptiles

Lizards of the following families are found in the district: Gekkonidae, Agamidae, Scincidae, Lacertidae and Varanidae. Snakes are plentiful in the district and are found in the desert tracts and in the bushes. Their varieties are; *Typhlops Graminas* (*Daudin*) or blind snake or marm snake, *Eryx Conicus* (*Schneider*) or the rassee's sand Boa, *Eryx Johni*

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

(Runell) or the John's sand Boa, *Ptyas mucosus* (Linnaius) or *Dhaman* or rat snake, *Coluber diadema sehlegl* or the Royal snake or Rajatgansi, *Natrix piscator* (*Schneider*) or the checkered Kedback, *Boiga Trigonata* (*Schneider*) or the Indian *Gamma Bungarus Caeruleus* (*Schneider*) or the common Indian Krait, *Najnaja* (*Linnaeus*) or the Indian cobra and *Echis Carinatus* (*Schneider*) or saw-scaled *Viper* or *Phoorsa.*

Zoological Garden

There is a zoological garden at Jodhpur which was established in 1936. The Divisional Forest Officer, Jodhpur is the officer in-charge of the zoo. Other staff consists of a Supervisor, caretaker, chowkidars, *Mistry*, helper, gardener and sweepers.

Fish[1]

The common species of fish found in various tanks like Takhtsagar, Kailana, Jaswant Sagar and Umedsagar in the district are: *Cirrahina Mrigla, Labeo Batta, Puntius, L. Gouisus, Wegallow* and *Chela chela.* Fish are imported from Gujarat also for local consumption.

CLIMATE[2]

The climate of this district, in common with the adjoining districts of Rajasthan, is characterised by extreme dryness, wide range and extremes of temperature and the fitful and uncertain rainfall. The winter season is from November to March and is followed by the summer from April to June. The period from July to mid-September forms the south-west monsoon season and mid-September to October is the post-monsoon season.

Rainfall

Records of rainfall in the district are available for four stations, for a fairly long period. Tables 1 and 2 give details of rainfall at these stations and for the district as a whole. The average annual rainfall in the district is 325.3 mm. Rainfall generally increases from the north-west to the south-east. Annual rainfall varies from just under 20 cm. in the extreme north-west to just over 40 cm. in extreme south-east of the district. About 80 per cent of the rainfall is received during the south-west monsoon season. The variation in the annual rainfall from year to year is very large. In the fifty-year period 1901 to 1950 the highest annual rainfall in the district amounting to 288 per cent of the normal occurred in 1917. The very next year (1918) was one with the lowest rainfall of only 18 per cent of the normal. In the same fifty years, rainfall less than 80 per cent of the normal occurred in 17 years. In the district as a whole

1. Source : Office of the Deputy Director, Fisheries, Rajasthan, Jaipur.
2. Source : Office of the Deputy Director General of Observatories, Poona.

there were three occasions when two consecutive years had less than 80 per cent of the normal rainfall. However, at some individual stations, such occasions have been more frequent and three or even four consecutive years with rainfall less than 80 per cent of the normal have occurred. It will be seen from Table 2 that in 44 years out of fifty the rainfall in the district was between 100 to 500 mm.

On an average the district gets rainfall of 2.5 mm. or more on only about 18 days in a year.

The highest rainfall in 24 hours which occurred at any station in the district was 298.5 mm. at Shergarh on 1908 September 2.

Temperature

There are two meteorological observatories in the district, one at Jodhpur and the other at Phalodi. The data of the latter may be taken to represent the weather conditions in the north-western half of the district while data for Jodhpur as representative of the conditions in the south-eastern half. At Phalodi, temperatures are generally lower in the winter and higher in the summer than those at Jodhpur. Temperature rises rapidly after March. May is the hottest month with the mean daily maximum temperature at 41.6°C at Jodhpur and Phalodi. In June the day temperatures are slightly lower but the night temperatures are higher than in May. The summer months are intensely hot with scorching winds. The maximum temperatures may occasionally exceed 47°C. With the advance of monsoon air into the district after mid-July temperatures drop appreciably. A secondary maximum in day temperature is attained in October after withdrawal of the south-west monsoon. Thereafter both day and night temperatures decrease rapidly. January is the coldest month, when the mean daily minimum temperature at Jodhpur is 9.5°C while at Phalodi it is 6.6°C. During the winter season cold waves affect the district in the wake of passing western disturbances and the minimum temperature sometimes drops to 2 or 3 degrees centigrade below freezing point of water. The diurnal variation of temperature is very large and the drop in temperature after sunset is very rapid, during the winter months.

Humidity

Except during the short south-west monsoon season humidities are very low. Even in that season low humidities prevail in between fitful rains.

Cloudiness

In the monsoon season the skies are heavily clouded to overcast

on many days. In the rest of the year clear or lightly clouded skies are common.

Winds

Except for moderate to strong winds during the period May to August, winds are generally moderate during the rest of the year. During the winter season winds blow from northerly or north-westerly directions. By March south-westerly and westerly winds begin and these become predominant in the summer months. Winds are mostly from directions between south and west during the period June to September. In October winds are a little variable, but south-westerlies and westerlies are more frequent.

Special Weather Phenomena

Occasionally some of the monsoon depressions which originate in the Bay of Bengal and move in a westerly direction, reach the district and its neighbourhood and cause strong gusty winds and wide spread rain before dissipating. Duststorms and thunderstorms occur in the hot season and are sometimes accompanied by squalls. Thunderstorms occur in the south-west monsoon season also.

Tables 3, 4 and 5 give the temperature and humidity, mean wind speed and frequency of special weather phenomena respectively for Jodhpur and table 3 (a), 4 (a) and 5 (a) give similar data for Phalodi.

TABLE 1

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 (mm.)	Heaviest rainfall in 24 hours** Date
Jodhpur	a	50	5.1	6.1	2.8	3.3	9.7	30.7	108.2	131.2	57.4	7.6	1.8	2.0	366.0	321	10	232.4	Sept. 2, 1908
	b		0.4	0.6	0.2	0.5	1.0	1.8	5.9	6.1	2.6	0.5	0.1	0.3	20.0	(1917)	(1918)		
Bilara	a	50	4.1	4.8	4.6	3.3	9.7	41.9	128.8	168.9	57.4	8.1	1.0	1.8	434.4	279	7	289.6	Aug. 11, 1908
	b		0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.9	2.2	6.1	6.2	2.9	0.5	0.2	0.2	21.1	(1908)	(1949)		
Phalodi	a	50	3.8	5.6	3.6	3.6	9.7	26.2	68.8	83.3	26.4	2.0	0.8	2.0	235.8	277	13	183.6	July 30, 1891
	b		0.3	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.8	1.7	4.0	4.9	2.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	15.2	(1917)	(1918)		
Shergarh	a	50	2.8	4.6	3.8	1.0	8.1	24.6	84.1	93.7	38.3	1.5	1.0	1.3	264.8	311	12	298.5	Sept. 2, 1908
	b		0.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.7	1.5	4.2	4.6	1.9	0.2	0.1	0.2	14.4	(1908)	(1918)		
Jodhpur (District)	a		3.9	5.3	3.7	2.8	9.3	30.9	97.5	119.3	44.9	4.8	1.1	1.8	325.3	288	18	—	
	b		0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.9	1.8	5.1	5.5	2.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	17.6	(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 1970. * Years given in brackets.

TABLE 2

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

Range in mm.	No. of years	Range in mm.	No. of years
0–100	2	501–600	1
101–200	8	601–700	1
201–300	16	701–800	1
301–400	11	801–900	1
401–500	9		

TABLE 3

Normals of Temperature and Relative Humidity
(Jodhpur)

Month	Mean daily maximum temperature °C	Mean daily minimum temperature °C	Highest maximum ever recorded† °C	Date	Lowest minimum ever recorded† °C	Date	Relative humidity* 0830 %	1730 %
January	24.6	9.5	32.8	1932 Jan. 31	-2.2	1905 Jan. 31	50	27
February	27.9	12.0	38.3	1953 Feb. 28	-0.6	1920 Feb. 6	44	20
March	33.3	17.1	41.8	1959 Mar 23	5.0	1908 Mar 7	35	17
April	38.3	22.4	48.0	1958 Apr 25	9.4	1918 Apr 7	31	15
May	41.6	27.3	48.9	1932 May 25	17.2	1909 May 6	43	16
June	40.1	28.5	47.8	1901 Jun 11	19.4	1914 June 9	60	30
July	35.7	26.8	45.6	1901 July 5	19.4	1926 July 19	75	54
August	33.2	25.2	42.9	1957 Aug 5	20.6	1927 Aug 4	81	61
September	34.7	24.1	42.8	1915 Sep 11	17.8	1908 Sep 28	74	48
October	35.7	19.6	42.2	1920 Oct 9	10.0	1949 Oct 31	49	24
November	31.4	13.9	37.2	1964 Nov 2	5.6	1938 Nov 29	38	22
December	26.7	10.7	33.3	1953 Dec 24	0.6	1945 Dec 23	48	26
Annual	33.6	19.8					52	30

† Based on available data upto 1970.
* Hours I. S. T.

TABLE 3 (a)

Normals of Temperature and Relative Humidity
(Phalodi)

Month	Mean daily maximum temperature °C	Mean daily minimum temperature °C	Highest maximum ever recorded* °C	Date	Lowest minimum ever recorded* °C	Date	Relative humidity 0830	1730**
January	22.7	6.6	31.9	1965 Jan 16	-3.3	1942 Jan 12	62	36
February	26.3	9.9	37.8	1953 Feb 28	0.6	1951 Feb 2	54	38
March	32.1	15.9	42.8	1961 Mar 15	1.7	1945 Mar 5	52	32
April	37.6	21.8	47.0	1958 Apr 25	11.4	1965 Apr 2	43	26
May	41.6	26.6	47.2	1956 May 29	19.4	1944 May 2	52	25
June	40.8	28.0	47.2	1966 June 6	19.8	1964 June 14	66	34
July	36.9	27.1	45.6	1963 July 7	21.3	1962 July 20	76	51
August	34.5	25.8	43.1	1957 Aug 5	21.7	1956 Aug 29	81	60
September	35.5	24.6	41.5	1960 Sep 4	18.9	1962 Sep 30	77	50
October	35.2	19.7	42.2	1941 Oct 12	8.9	1949 Oct 31	57	34
November	30.3	13.1	37.2	1965 Nov 10	5.0	1946 Nov 30	53	37
December	24.7	8.0	32.2	1963 Dec 12	-1.5	1966 Dec 27	59	41
Annual	33.2	18.9					61	39

*Based on all available data upto 1970.
**Hours I. S. T.

TABLE 4

Mean Wind Speed in km./hr.
(Jodhpur)

Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
8.9	8.8	9.8	10.2	15.0	18.5	16.6	12.9	10.6	6.6	5.8	7.3	10.9

TABLE 4 (a)

Mean Wind Speed in km./hr.
(Phalodi)

Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
10.0	8.8	12.9	14.1	20.7	25.6	23.6	19.4	16.6	11.6	11.8	8.3	15.3

TABLE 5

Special Weather Phenomena
(Jodhpur)

Mean No. of days with*	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
Thunder	0.3	1.1	1.2	1.3	2.0	5.0	6.0	5.0	4.0	0.9	0.5	0.1	27.0
Hail	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Dust-storm	0.0	0.1	0.3	1.0	1.8	2.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0
Squall	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.6	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0
Fog	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6

TABLE 5 (a)

Special Weather Phenomena
(Phalodi)

Mean No. of days with*	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
Thunder	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.7	1.4	1.3	1.3	2.0	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.1	9.0
Hail	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Dust-storm	0.1	0.0	0.6	1.3	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0
Squall	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fog	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.7

* No. of days 2 and above are given in whole numbers.

CHAPTER II

HISTORY

EARLY HISTORY

It is not possible to ascertain the exact period when man first lived in this region, but a study of the Luni Basin by Shri V. N. Misra of the Deccan College Post-graduate and Research Institute, Poona, has shown that it was a much wetter area than it is at present and in the forests bordering the Luni river 'wandered a man who still lived in the Stone Age.' His tools were of a different material and make, than those made by the Chittaur or Banas Man and his smaller tools were made of flint or flint-like jasper, fossil-wood and coarse intractable rock. The small pointed tools like scraper, must have been primarily meant for cutting, scraping and piercing the hide of the animal, whether living or dead and provide ample evidence not only of the existence of such weapons of offence but of the great skill of the maker also[1].

Traces of later Stone Age, called the microlithic culture, have been depicted in the microliths unearthed near Bilara and near Umedsagar. In this microlithic period too, man remained a savage without a permanent home and vessels for drinking, cooking and storing[2].

The oceanic expanse of sparkling yellow sands that was known as Marwar, the land of death, had a hoary past and is mentioned in ancient literature. The word 'Maru' is found in the *Rigveda* (1.35.6), the *Ramayana* (*Yudhakanda*), the *Mahabharata* (*Vanaparvan*), *Brihat Samhita* and the *Puranic* list of people[3]. As per the chronological scheme of traditional history, Kuvalasva was the eleventh in descent from Manu. A strange legend is current explaining how he received the appellation Dhundhumara. Kuvalasva is said to have marched against an *Asura* (*Rakshasa*) named Dhundhu near a shallow sand filled sea in the Rajputana desert in order to rescue a sage named Uttanka. He destroyed the subterranean quarters of the *Asura* and put an end to his fiery home. This legend, according to Dr. Pusalkar, probably suggests that Kuvalasva subjugated the *Asuras* and aboriginals to the west and in the southern parts of Rajputana and spread the Aryan culture in those lands[4].

1. *Rajasthan Through the Ages, Vol. I,* Ed. Dr. Dasharatha Sharma, published by Rajasthan State Archives, Bikaner (1966), p. 34.
2. *Ibid.*, pp. 45–47. 3. *Ibid.*, p. 11.
4. *The History and Culture of the Indian People, Vol. I,* Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, p. 275.

The *Ramayana* mentions that Rama, while on his way to invade Lanka (Ceylon), found the sea-god unhelpful and therefore grew angry. He threatened the sea-god with his arrow but when the frightened sea-god apologized and entreated forgiveness, the arrow was directed to north-west region, turning it into sandy arid land[1]. The spot where the arrow fell caused a spring, the *Bana Ganga* supposed to be near Bilara according to the local tradition[2]. The *Ramayana* also suggests that originally this region was inhabited by the Abhiras, a non-Aryan tribe and later on the Aryans spread to this region. From one of the inscriptions of Kakkuka[3], the brother of Bauka of Mandor, of ninth century found in the village called Ghatiyala (Rohinskupa) 25 miles (40 km.) from Jodhpur, it is inferable that the Abhiras continued to be the inhabitants of this region. The area had formerly become unsafe on account of the predatory instincts of the Abhiras. The village seemed to have been deserted on this account and it was repeopled by Kakkuka by providing facilities[4] to the *Mahajans* to come and reside there.

During the *Mahabharata* period when the great war was fought between the Pandavas and the Kauravas, the northern part of Marwar together with the territory comprising the dresent Bikaner division, was known as Jangala Desh, and was under the domination of the Kauravas[5].

पैत्र्यं राज्यं महाराज ! कुरवस्ते सजाङ्गला :

(उद्योग पर्व, अध्याय 54, श्लोक 7)

During the period of Mahajanpadas which flourished in the 6th century B. C., this area finds no mention in the Buddhist, Jain and Puranic literature. In 327 B. C. Alexander invaded India. He never reached Rajasthan, but his incursion affected the course of its history. Weakened yet desirous of retaining independence, some of the republican tribes viz. the valiant Malloi or Malavas, the Sibae or Sibis and the Aggalessoi or the Arjunayanas thought it advisable to migrate to Rajasthan. Probably, other tribes of which we have no mention in the account of Alexander's historians, also came to Rajasthan[6].

It can be conjectured that this area was also under the influence of Chandragupta Maurya. The probability of Mauryan domination over

1. *Ramayan, Yudhakand*, Canto 22, vv 29–39.
2. Reu, B. N. : *Marwar Ka Itihas, Part I*, Jodhpur (1938), p. 3.
3. *Progressive Report of Archaeological Survey of India, Western Circle* (1906–07), p. 34, *Epigraphia Indica, Vol. IX*, p. 280.
4. *Rajasthan Through the Ages, Vol. I*, p. 220.
5. Reu, B. N. : *Marwar Ka Itihas, Part I*, p.4.
6. *Rajasthan Through the Ages, Vol. I*, p. 49.

the region is further substantiated by the fact that Ashoka had his sway over the Jaipur region bordering Jodhpur region. Two Ashokan inscriptions–Bairat Edict and the Minor Rock Edict have been discovered at the foot of Bhimji-ki-Doongri near Bairat, forty miles north-east of Jaipur. Punch-marked coins have also been discovered as also bits of Ashokan pillars and inscribed bricks of the Ashokan period. The discovery of the hoard of punch-marked coins at Rairh presumed to have been issued by the Mauryan rulers is an additional proof in support of the view held that the Jaipur area was under the control of the Mauryan emperor[1]. On the basis of these facts it may be surmised that the region of Jodhpur might have been under the influence of the Mauryas though there is no specific evidence to this effect in this area particularly.

The disintegration of Mauryan empire began immediately after the death of Ashoka which was further speeded up by the Yavana invasions. During the later Mauryan period, Rajasthan faced continual onslaught of the Greeks. Reference to one such attack has been made by Patanjali in his *Mahabhashya*. This invasion might have taken place while Pushyamitra Sunga was yet a general of the Mauryas[2]. Pushyamitra also came into conflict with the Greeks after he had ascended the throne. Reference to such conflict is found in *Malvikagnimitra*, a play written by Kalidasa. These Sanskrit passages probably refer to Greek invasions led by Demetrius, Menander or Eucratides. It is believed that the dominions of Menander might have comprised central parts of Afghanistan, N. W. F. P., Punjab, Sind, Rajputana and Kathiawar and probably some parts of Western U.P.

Intermittent Greek invasions on Rajasthan had spread confusion throughout the region. Such state of affairs in the region lasted for a long time However, the Yaudheyas, a republican tribe occupied some parts of Rajasthan and the Sibis, Malavas and Arjunayanas were also coming up. The Yaudheyas later on established themselves in the land within the triangle Delhi-Jaipur-Agra. They challenged the authority of mighty Saka Satrap Rudradaman and became more powerful in the third century, only to be subdued by the Guptas.

During this period, the Kushanas emerged as an imperial power. Kanishka's empire seems to have stretched from Bihar in the east to Khorasan in the west and from Khotan in north to Konkan in the south[4].

1. *Rajasthan Through the Ages, Vol. I*, p. 48.
2. *The History & Culture of the Indian People, Vol. II*, Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay (1960), p. 96.
3. *Rajasthan Through the Ages, Vol. I*, pp. 50–53.
4. *The History and Culture of the Indian People, Vol. II*, p. 141.

The discovery of a large number of Kanishka's records at Mathura, one of them from Sui-vihar (16 miles from Bhawalpura) and also an epigraph of one of his immediate successors at Sanchi near Vidisa, bears witness to this. Moreover, the establishment of a Satrapal House of the Kshaharata family of the Sakas in Western India about this time would also suggest that Sind, Rajasthan, Malwa and Saurashtra were under the sphere of Kanishka's influence[1].

With the decline of Kushana power, the tribal states specially the Arjunayanas, Malvas, Yaudheyas, Abhiras, Sibis etc. grew powerful in Rajasthan about the end of the second and the beginning of the third century A.D. They had, however, to acknowledge the suzerainty of the Guptas of Magadha about the second half of the 4th century[2]. They had to carry out the orders of the Gupta Emperors and pay them tribute and homage. Their representatives had to attend the Gupta Durbars. Gupta control over Rajasthan must have extended and increased during the next one hundred years. It must have covered the area of Jodhpur district also. Several pieces of evidence, epigraphic, numismatic and monumental, can be adduced in support of the fact that the Guptas exercised overlordship over this region. An inscription dated 289 of the Gupta era (608 A.D.) was found in the temple of the goddess Dadhimata situated in Nagaur district. The *Torana* pillars in the ruined fort of Mandor had an inscription in the script of Gupta period which has now peeled off[3]. A huge earthen jar, measuring 4′ 7¾″ in height and about 10′ in circumference, excavated at Mandor also bears on the rims of it, letters incised in the script of the Gupta period[4].

The Gupta influence in architecture is found distinctly in the temples at Osian (Jodhpur district) and Kiradu (Barmer district), particularly in the pattern of small *Sikhara* and in the more liberal use of the vase and foliage motif on pillars. As an example of the old tradition of narrative reliefs we may refer to the Govardhana-dharana panel from Mandor[5].

Recapitulating the political history, it is found that for more than a century, the Imperial Guptas continued to keep their hold over Rajasthan. But at the beginning of the 6th century A.D. the Hunas spread over

1. *The History and Culture of the Indian People, Vol. II*, p. 142.
2. Goyal, S. R. : *A History of the Imperial Guptas*, pp. 152 ff.
3. Reu, B. N. : *Marwar Ka Itihas, Part I*, p. 5.
4. *Rajasthan Through the Ages, Vol. I*, p. 67.
5. *ibid.*, pp. 69–70.

a large territory of the Gupta empire and their coins indicate[1] their rule over Rajputana also, besides other territories.

Magha's *Sisupalavadha* and Rajjila's Vasantgarh inscription of V.S. 682 (625 A.D.) prove that Bhilmala and Abu were in the first quarter of the seventh century A.D. ruled by the Chavadas. A part of Mewar was under the domination of Guhilas. Chittaur and parts of Kota were ruled by the Mauryas. On the basis of Bauka inscription of V.S. 894 (837 A.D.) and Kakkuka's Ghatiyala inscription, it is evident that a Pratihara family descended from the Brahmana Harishchandra (Harichand) and his Kshatriya wife Bhadra[2], ruled at Mandor at about the beginning of the seventh century A.D.

Harishchandra had four sons–Bhogabhata, Kakkuka, Rajjila and Dadda who by their own arms made themselves masters of Mandor and fortified it. Rajjila's son Narabhata was known for his valour and assumed the title of Pellapelli. Nagabhata, son and successor of Narabhata established himself at Medantaka (Merta) and made it his capital. Nagabhata's elder son Tata, abdicating in favour of his younger brother Bhoja, practised austerities at Mandor[3].

After three generations (Bhoja, Yasovardhan and Chanduka) we have Siluka who defeated Bhati Devaraja and is said to have fixed the boundary[4] of his principality at Valla (a part of Jaisalmer State) and Travani (modern Tanot). Siluka was not only a great warrior but a great builder also. He got a tank excavated, a town founded and the lofty temple of Siddhesvara Mahadeva constructed at a holy place called Treta. During the last days of his reign the Arabs under Junaid conquered Bailman (Bhinmal) and raided Marmad (Marwar) which might have been the kingdom of Siluka. Kakka who belonged to the third generation of Siluka (after Jhota, Bhilladitya and Kakka) won laurels for his family by fighting against the Gaudas at Monghyr. He helped Nagabhata II of the Imperial Pratihara line in his fight against Dharampala of Bengal[5].

It seems that the Pratiharas of Mandor owed allegiance to the Imperial Pratiharas of Kanauj even during the time of Nagabhata's predecessors. We have evidence showing Imperial Pratihara's domination

1. *The History & Culture of the Indian People, Vol. III* Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay (1962), p. 35.
2. *Rajasthan Through the Ages, Vol. I*, pp. 101 & 215.
3. *The History & Culture of the Indian People, Vol. III*, pp. 65 and 153.
4. *ibid.*, p. 154.
5. *Rajasthan Through the Ages, Vol. I*, p. 219.

over the area covering the present Jodhpur district and its vicinity. Jijasena's *Harivamsa Purana* mentions that Vatsaraja was the ruler of western quarter, i.e. Rajasthan[1]. The Buchkala (a village in Bilara tahsil) inscription[2] of v.s. 872 (816 A.D.) calls the region as the *Sva-vishaya* of Paramabhattarka Maharajadhiraja Parmesvara Sri Vatsaraj.

Kakka was proficient in metres, grammar, logic, astrology and various *Kalas*. He was a poet of repute in more than one language[3].

Kakka was succeeded by his son Bauka, whose mother, Padmani, was a princess of the Bhati family. Bauka defeated Mayura, probably the chief of 'Mori' clan, which ruled in a large part of Rajasthan, in a contested battle at Bhuakupa[4].

Kakkuka, the second son of Kakka and the successor of Bauka gained fame most probably as a general of Bhoja I, the Imperial Pratihara ruler of Travani, Valla, Mada, Arya, Gurjaratra, Lata and Parvata. Bhoja's-imperial status in the region is evident from his Daulatpura (near Didwana) inscription dated v.s. 900 (843 A.D.)[5]. He confirmed a grant originally made by Vatsaraja and continued by Nagabhata II.

Kakkuka erected two pillars, one at Mandor and the other at Rohinskupa (Ghatiyala), which had become deserted because of the atrocities committed on the citizens of the place by Abhiras. He repeopled the town by providing facilities for the settlers. Five inscriptions of Kakkuka from Ghatiyala, four in Sanskrit and one in Prakrit, provide information concerning his own reign and that of his predecessors[6].

The Pratiharas of Mandor continued to be the feudatories of the Imperial Pratiharas of Kanauj till the power of the latter dwindled and the Chauhans occupied Mandor.

By 910 A.D. the decline of the Pratiharas had begun during the reigns of Mahipala, Bhoja II and Vinayakapala who occupied the throne of the Imperial Pratiharas[7]. Mahipala lost some territory in the eastern sector but he could make up for the loss by his northern and north-western conquests.

Practically, nothing is known about the events of Bhoja II's reign[8]. Vinayakapala I, who died in c. 943 A.D., faced some reverses, yet he was

1. *Rajasthan Through the Ages, Vol. I*, p. 125.
2. Ojha, G. H. : *Jodhpur Rajya Ka Itihas, Part I* (1938), p. 31.
3. *Rajasthan Through the Ages, Vol. I*, p. 219.
4. *ibid.*, p. 219.
5. *ibid.*, p. 150. 6. *ibid.*, p. 220. 7. *ibid.*, p. 168 ff.
8. *The History and Culture of the Indian People, Vol. IV*, pp. 34–35.

successful in maintaining to some extent the past glory. During the reign of Mahendrapala II, the *Samantas* wielded considerable power and the decay that had begun in Vinayakapala's reign was accelerated and the empire moved from its afternoon to its twilight[1].

During the reigns of Devapala and Vijayapala (949 to 984 A.D.) the disintegration of the Pratihara Empire was complete. Mularaja Chaulukya, who founded his independent kingdom of Anahillapattana in 941 A.D. extended his territories further during the weak reign of Devapala; Yasovaraman carved out for himself an independent state; the Rastrakutas scored success over the Pratiharas; the Chahamana Chief Vigraharaja II assumed the imperial title; another Chahamana ruler Laksmana set up an independent kingdom of his own at Nadol in 967 A.D.; the Paramaras, the Chandelas, the Guhilas and others cut off their relations with the imperial power[2].

The Pratiharas of Mandor probably continued to support the Imperial Pratiharas through thick and thin till they were themselves subdued by the Paramara or Chauhanas (Chahamanas).

Rajyapala faced the worst days of the empire. Mahmud of Ghazni invaded Kanauj[3], put its inhabitants to the sword, destroyed temples and plundered houses. Rajyapala, Trilochanapala and his successors ruled for some time more but they had lost all the grandeur of the Imperial Pratiharas and had no relations with their *Sva-Vishaya* in Rajasthan and with the Pratiharas ruler of Mandor.

With the end of the Pratiharas, a new era of political instability began in Rajasthan when every one fought either in self-defence or for self-aggrandisement. The former powerful grandees of the Pratiharas, instead of forming a united front and putting concentrated resistance to foreign invaders, began to cross swords with each other. Danger from across the border did not desist them from their mutually destructive activities. Thus the period from 1000 to 1200 A.D. witnessed a continuous struggle for supremacy in which the Chaulukyas, the Paramaras and the Chauhanas contested for power. The area under review became a hunting ground for these chief contestants for supremacy[4].

From Kiradu inscription of Paramara Someshvara, a feudatory of Chaulukya (Solanki) Kumarapala dated 1161 A.D., it is found that the

1. *The History and Culture of the Indian People, Vol. IV*, pp. 37–39.
2. *ibid.*, pp. 198–99.
3. *The History and Culture of the Indian People, Vol. V*, p. 14 ff.
4. *Rajasthan Through the Ages, Vol. I*, p. 261.

Paramara ruler Sindhuraja (v.s. 902) ruled over some parts of Marwar[1], that might have included a portion of the present district of Jodhpur also. He probably conquered this area from the weak feudatory of Imperial Pratiharas. In the fourth generation of Sindhuraja, there was one powerful Paramara ruler named Dharnivaraha, who according to a legend, is said to have distributed his kingdom among his nine brothers and since then it is called as Nav-Koti-Marwar. Mandor formed the share of Sanwat[2]. This legend is not acceptable to historians, as Ajmer, which was not even in existence then, was supposed to have been given to one of his nine brothers. Secondly, this version is not corroborated by any other source.

It is learnt from an inscription dated 1013 A.D. discovered at Pokaran that the region was under the domination of the Paramaras, while another inscription of a somewhat earlier period reveals that the Guhilas were ruling over it[3].

The Nadol branch of Chauhanas was founded[4] at about 982 A.D. by Lakha, Lakhana or Laksmana, a brother of Simharaja. The Ojha grant 4, speaks of recapture of Mandor by Asaraja (13th in generation of the Nadol branch) from a relative who had made himself its master[5]. It shows that Mandor must have been under the domination of the Chauhanas of Nadol prior to this period. Rayapala (15th in generation of the Nadol branch) was succeeded by his son Sahajapala for whom we have a fragmentary inscription from Mandor[6].

Asaraja's son Alhana (18th ruler of the Nadol branch) gave his two sons Kelhana and Gajasimha a share in the government as early as v.s. 1209 (Kiradu inscription). Gajasimha was later on transferred to the Government of Mandor[7] which Alhana captured from his relative Sahajapala. He wanted it to be in the safe and strong hands of his son. Alhana died between v.s. 1209 and v.s. 1221.

MEDIÆVAL PERIOD

The inscription of Kelhana who was the son and successor of Alhana, reveals that his younger brother Gajasimha was transferred from Mandor and his sons Simhavikrama and Sodhaladeva were appointed as governors of Mandor in v.s. 1241 and v.s. 1250 respectively. Another

1. Reu, B. N.: *Glories of Marwar and the Glorious Rathores*, p. iv.
2. *Muhonot Nainsi ki Khyat, Part I*, p. 1.
3. Reu, B. N.: *Glories of Marwar and the Glorious Rathores*, p. v.
4. Sharma, Dasharatha, *Early Chauhan Dynasties*, Delhi (1959), p. 120.
5. *ibid.*, p. 131.
6. Reu, B. N.: *Glories of Marwar and the Glorious Rathores*, p. vi.
7. Sharma, Dr. Dasharatha, *op.cit.*, p. 133.

son of Kelhana, Maharajputra Chamundaraja ruled at Mandor in v.s. 1227. Thus Mandavyapura (Mandor) seems to have been a regular centre of provincial government under the Chauhanas of Nadol[1].

The founder of the Jalor line of Chauhanas was Kirtipala, the youngest of the three sons of Alhana of the Nadol branch[2]. In the third generation of the Chauhana House of Jalor, there was celebrated ruler Udayasimha near about v.s. 1262 (1205 A.D.). From the Sundha inscription it is learnt that Udayasimha was the lord of the districts of Naddula, Jabalipura (Jalor), Mandavyapura (Mandor), Vagbhatmeru (Barmer), Surachanda, Ratahrada, Khed etc[3]. Mandavyapura or Mandor had been, as already shown, once the outpost of the kingdom of Nadol and Udayasimha probably conquered it at the same time as Nadol.

In 1217 A.D. Nasiruddin Mahmud, the son of Iltutmish and the Governor of Lahore, occupied Mandor but he could not keep his hold over it for long because of the heavy pressure from the Rajputs of the area[4]. Iltutmish recaptured[5] it in 1226 A.D. and by 1230 A.D. his authority was firmly established over Jalor, Ajmer, Bayana and Sambhar. At the time of the accession of Allauddin Masud Shah in 1242 A.D., Mandor, Nagaur and Ajmer formed part of the Jagir of Malik Izuddin Kishlu Khan[6] who proclaimed himself the Sultan of Delhi. His candidature was opposed by the nobles and they placed Masud, a son of Ruknuddin, on the throne at Delhi[7]. In this sorry state of affairs, Mandor passed once again into Chauhana possession, for it had to be reconquered in 1294 A.D. by Jalaluddin Firoz Khalji[8]. Mandor was, however, listed in v.s. 1319 (1262 A.D.) as one of Udayasimha's possessions[9]. Firoz Shah constructed one mosque at Mandor which is still in existence and one mutilated inscription in it is also available.[10]

This Muslim invasion made Sanwat Singh of Jalor alert. He associated his son Kanhad Deo in the task of re-organizing the defence of the State. Frontier forts were regarrisoned, repaired and put under able

1. Sharma, Dr. Dasharatha, *op.cit.*, p. 138.
2. *ibid.*, p. 142.
3. *ibid.*, p. 148.
4. Reu, B. N.: *Marwar Ka Itihas, Part I*, p. 15.
5. Sharma, Dr. Dasharatha, *op.cit.*, pp. 152–53.
6. Reu, B. N.: *Marwar Ka Itihas, Part I*, p. 15.
7. Pande, A. B.: *Early Mediaeval India*, p. 62.
8. *Tabaqat-i-Nasiri*, Tr. by Raverty, p. 75.
9. Sharma, Dasharatha, *op.cit.*, p. 152.
10. Reu, B. N.: *Marwar Ka Itihas, Part I*, p. 15.

generals. Mandor which remained under the Khaljis upto 1301 A.D., was reoccupied and Inda Pariharas were made guardians of the fort.

Alauddin Khalji (1296–1316 A.D.) was successful in bringing extensive parts of Rajasthan under his control. He conquered Mandor, Sanchor and Siwana (1308 A.D.) and Jalor in 1311 A.D.[1] Thus his conquest of Marwar was complete. But it was not permanent. During the last days of Alauddin, the Rajputs started a counter offensive in Marwar and acquired independence at a number of places. The Rajputs in the vicinity of Mandor were quite active and occasionally they used to take up cudgels with the Muslim settlers in Mandor and the invaders from Nagaur. With the death of Sultan Firoz in 1388 A.D. the disintegration of the Tughlaq empire began.

The Muslim governor of Mandor had renounced his allegiance to the Tughlaqs. At that time Inda Pariharas, with the help of Chunda, were successful in capturing Mandor by hurling Muslims out of this area. But the Pariharas were not strong enough to meet the expected counter-attack of the Muslims from Nagaur. They married their princess to Rathor Rao Chunda and handed over Mandor to him in dowry in 1395 A.D. which is evident from the following :-

इन्दारो उपकार कामधज मत भूले कदे[2]।
चूँड़ा चँवरी चाढ़ दी मडोवर वायजे ॥

Chunda was an able warrior. He at once consolidated his position in the area by forcing the Sindhals, the Balechas, the Manglias and other Rajputs of the region to accept his overlordship[3].

From a study of the temples found at the ancient sites like Arna, Ghatiyala, Tivri, Pipar, Osian, Mandor etc. and from the antiquarian objects found there, it can be said that by the middle of the 8th century A.D., Vaisnavism, Saivism and Jainism were quite popular among the people of this area. During the Pratihara period the syncretist tendency seems to have been very strong. Almost every *Tirtha* (holy place) had temples of all the prominent deities and even of minor deities, worshipped in that particular area. The two Hari-Hara temples of the Panchayatana type, other temples of Vishnu, Siva and other deities, beautiful Ardhanarisvara images, an image of the sun god, with his waist tied with a scarf and the legs covered with long boots (Saka

1. Parihar, G. R.: *Marwar & the Marathas*, Jodhpur 1968, p. (iii). According to *Kharatargachcha Pattavali* of Jina Suri the date is 1371 V.S. (c. 1314 A.D.).
2. Reu, B. N.: *Marwar ka Itihas, Part I*, pp. 60–61.
3. Ojha, G. H.: *Jodhpur Rajya ka Itihas, Vol. I*, p. 206.

influence), and the beautiful portraitures of Navagrahas, all found at Osian, reveal tolerance of the people of the area for different faiths. The Pratiharas of Mandor had no particular family deity. Some were Vaishnavas while others were worshippers of Mahesvara like Siluka who built the temple of Siddhesvara Mahadeva[1].

Equally well inclined towards the Jains were the Pratiharas of Mandor. One of them, Kakkuka (861 A.D.), was himself a Brahmanical Hindu but he built a temple for Jains at Rohinsakupa (Ghatiyala) and entrusted it to a body of *Gosthikas* consisting of the ascetic Jambava, Amraka, and the merchant Bhatuka (Ghatiyala inscription). This shows the spirit of religious tolerance of the period, particularly among the ruling families[2].

By the middle of the eighth century the position of Krishna as incarnation became fully established in the region. The series of reliefs from Mandor representing scenes like Goverdhana Dharana, Krishna lying near his mother, Sakatabhanga, fight with Dhenukasura and Kaliyadamana etc. are generally assigned to the fifth and sixth centuries and the same trend continued in the centuries that followed. We have one fragmentary inscription from Mandor which refers to Krishna, Radhika and a cowmaid. Another inscription from the same region bears a well known Vaishnavite formula 'Om Namo Bhagavata Vasudevaya'. Bauka's inscription of v.s. 918 praises Hari. The scenes at Osian include Vasudeva with baby Krishna on his head, Krishna Yasoda, Sakatabhanga, Krishna's fight with the horse and the bull demons, the death of Putana, Kaliyadamana, Govardhan Dharana, stealing of butter etc. All these allude to the popularity of Krishna as an *Avatara* of Vishnu. Trivikrama was also worshipped by the people of the region. This is evident from his presence in a niche of the Parvati temple at Buchkala[3].

Rathors

The Rathor House may be said to have been founded by Siha, son of Saitram[4] supposed to be a descendant of Jaichand of Kanauj who marched westward to seek fortune in the arid lands of Marwar and encamped near Ajmer. The rich community of Paliwal Brahmins of Pali, being

1. *Rajasthan Through the Ages, Vol. I*, p. 365 ff.
2. Jain, K. C.: *op.cit.*, p. 176.
3. *Rajasthan Through the Ages, Vol. I*, pp. 371–72.
4. Devali Inscription of Rao Siha of V. S. 1330 *Kartik Badi* 12 (October 9, 1273 A. D.,) which depicts his death in V. S. 1330. Ojha, G. H.: *op.cit.*, p. 157. There is a controversy over the exact relationship of the Rathors of Marwar and the rulers of Kanauj.

troubled by frequent incursions of the mountaineers, the Mers and the Minas, approached Siha for aid. He readily agreed to come to their rescue. Siha settled himself there and protected the inhabitants of this region from the depredations of the freebooters. Very soon Siha acquired complete sway over Pali and its adjoining region. Asthan, the son and successor of Siha, exterminated the Guhila Rajputs and extended his domination over the principality of Khed. Later on Mahewa, at present known as Mallani, was seized by Rao Raypala from the Paramaras. He also struggled for the conquest of Mandor but the conquest of Siwana and Jalor by Alauddin Khalji checked all possibilities of the Rathor expansion in that direction for the time being. The succeeding Rathor chiefs were engaged in perpetual conflict with the people among whom they had settled[1].

The actual conquest of Marwar by the Rathor may be dated from the time of Rao Chunda (c. 1383 A.D.). Having consolidated the Rathor clan, he undertook more ambitious projects. He occupied Mandor which enhanced his reputation and his military power increased considerably. Muzzaffar Khan of Gujarat besieged Mandor in 1390 A.D. to regain it for Tughlaqs, but the siege continued for a year and a half without success. In the beginning of 1398 A.D., the news of Timur's march to India compelled the besieger to conclude peace with the Rathors. The Rathors kept Mandor, but agreed to pay tribute to the Tughlaqs, as was done earlier by the Muslim governors of Mandor. The payment of this nominal tribute was also stopped after Timur's invasion[2]. Rao Chunda successfully attacked the Turkish garrison at Nagaur. He also subdued Khatu, Didwana, Sambhar and Ajmer, all of which were then under Muslim rule and extended his supremacy up to Nadol in the south[3].

Chunda established friendly relations with the Sisodias by offering his daughter Hansa to Rana Lakha when it was agreed that the son from this marriage would succeed him to the throne of Mewar. This act was a master piece of diplomacy which provided him with an opportunity to influence Mewar politics to suit his interests at home and abroad. He deputed his son Ranamalla to safeguard the interest of Rathors in Mewar[4]. Chunda was however, treacherously murdered in 1423 A.D. by his allies, the Sankhlas of Janglu and Bhatis of Pungal (Pugal) and Jaisalmer, when he was fighting against the forces of Salim Khan of Multan[5].

1. Vyas, R. P.: *Role of Nobility in Marwar* (1969), p. 2.
2. Parihar, G. R.: *Marwar and the Marathas*, Jodhpur (1968), p. vii.
3. Reu, B. N.: *Glories of Marwar and the Glorious Rathors*, p. xiii.
4. Parihar, G. R.: *op.cit.*, p. viii.
5. Reu, B. N.: *Marwar ka Itihas, Part I*, pp. 64–65.

Rao Chunda was succeeded by his two sons Kana and Satta in quick succession. They proved themselves weak rulers. Nagaur was once again lost to the Muslims. Finally, Ranamalla, the eldest son of Rao Chunda occupied Mandor in 1427 A.D. with the help of the Sisodias, and declared himself the ruler of Marwar. With the help of Mewari troops he again conquered Nagaur. He brought Nadol, Jaitaran and Sojat under his sway. He gave a crushing defeat to Hasan Khan the Pathan of Jalor[1]. He introduced a number of reforms in the system of weights and measures, similar to those that were already introduced in Mewar under his influence. He played a significant role in the accession of Rana Kumbha at Chittaur in 1433 A.D. and acted for sometime as a regent to Kumbha, the ruler of the state of Mewar. His excessive interference in Mewar politics led to strong opposition from Mewari[2] nobles who alleged that Ranamalla was planning to usurp the throne of the infant Rana Kumbha. His opponents conspired against him and he was murdered treacherously in 1438 A.D.[3]. At the time of the assassination of Ranamalla, his eldest son Jodha was also in Chittaur. Finding this place unsafe, he fled towards Marwar, closely pursued by the Sisodia Sardars. This was the beginning of the tussle between the two clans that lasted for centuries[4].

Jodha was not in a position to stand up to the Mewari troops. All the important places including Mandor, the capital of Rathors, were occupied and Sisodia garrisons were established there. For twenty years (1438–1458) Jodha remained a fugitive but not inactive. Jodha took shelter at a village called Kahuni in the distant desert and mustered around him the Deora Chauhanas, the Inda Paribaras, the Rathors of Mallani, the Sankhlas and the Bhatis of the neighbouring territory of Pungal, Janglu and Jaisalmer. In 1457–58 A.D. Rana Kumbha was threatened externally by the Sultans of Malwa and Gujarat and internally by the revolt of his brother Kshema. This offered an opportunity to the Rathor chief who, after driving Sisodias out of Marwar, occupied Mandor, Chokadi, Kosano, Sojat, Merta and Ajmer. Nensi informs that the Rathors plundered the territory of Mewar upto Pichola. Political expediency made the Rana enter into some[5] sort of agreement with Jodha. Jodha was now the master of Mandor which included Godwar, Sojat and Merta.

1. Reu, B. N.: *Glories of Marwar and the Glorious Rathores*, pp. xiv–xv.
2. Parihar, G. R.: *op.cit.*, pp. viii & ix.
3. Reu, B. N.: *Marwar ka Itihas, Part I*, p. 78.
4. Ojha, G. H.: *Udaipur Rajya ka Itihas*, p. 290.
5. Sharma, Dasharatha: *Lectures on Rajput History & Culture*, pp. 67–68 & 87–88.

In 1459 A.D. Jodha laid the foundation of the fort of Jodhpur and shifted his capital from Mandor to Jodhpur[1]. With Jodhpur as capital of the Rathors, there dawned a new era in the history of the district, nay, in the history of Marwar.

Jodha was successful in annexing an extensive area of Marwar consisting of Mandor, Merta, Phalodi, Pokaran, Mahewa, Bhadrajun, Sojat, Siwana, Sambhar, etc. This rapid territorial expansion was not the work of the head of the Rathor clan alone. In fact, it was the enterprising and ambitious spirit of the members of the collateral branches that yielded the most fruitful results[2]. Bika, a son of Jodha occupied, with the help of his uncle Kandhal, Janglu, Deshnok, Kodamdesar etc. and founded[3] the Bikaner State, named after him. Duda annexed Merta and his descendants ruled the area under the name of Mertia Rathors; Satal conquered a part of the territory of Bhatis and there he founded a village named Satalmer. Suja secured Sojat; Karmasi founded[4] Khimsar and Raipala captured Asop from Fateh Khan of Nagaur[4].

The great vassalage of Marwar originated from amongst the 24 sons of Rao Ranamalla and 14 sons of Jodha. Some of them constituted the permanent peerage of Marwar, among whom the lands were partitioned. Champa was the brother of Jodha. His descendants were called Champawats. Another brother of Jodha was Akhai Raj who had two sons-Maheraj and Panchana Maheraj had one son named Kumpa from whom the Kumpawat clan emerged. Panchana's son was Jetha, from whom descended the Jethawat branch. The feudal branches of Mertia (after the town of Merta), Karamsot and Udawat emanated from Jodha's two sons Duda and Karamsi, and his grandson Uda respectively. They all continued to be the pillars of Marwar[5]. It became customary for the nobles descending from Jodha's brother to sit on the right of the Chief and the left was reserved for the nobles of his own line. Locally they were called 'Jeewani' and 'Davi' Misal[6]. The relations of these nobles with their Maharaja in Marwar constituted a unique type of a feudal structure. In wake of time, the idea that the state was the joint property of the clan as whole and that its ruler was only the first among equals, slowly evolved. The humblest member of the clan, even if he possessed only an acre of

1. Tod, James: *Annals & Antiquities of Rajasthan* (1920), Vol. II, p. 947.
2. Vyas, R. P.: *op.cit.*, p. 3.
3. Ojha, G. H.: *Jodhpur Rajya ka Itihas*, Vol. I, p. 252.
4. Parihar, G. R.: *op.cit.*, pp. x–xi.
5. Vyas, R. P.: *op.cit.*, pp. 4 & 5.
6. *ibid.*, p. 5.

land, had the proud feeling of being descended from the same source as their sovereign.

Jodha died[1] in 1488 A.D. or 1489 A.D. During the next forty four years the throne of Jodhpur was occupied by three princes–Satal (1488 or 1489–1491), Suja (1491–1515) and Ganga (1515–1532). The chief characteristic of the period were the two struggles for succession and attempts made by the central authority to exercise control over the feudal lords of the State.

After the death of Jodha the royal *Teeka* was to be put on Joga but he was found demented. In his place Satal was installed on the throne[2]. Similarly when Suja died in 1515, Biram was denied the right to the throne as he was not acceptable to the nobles and in his place Ganga was put on the throne[3]. Bika invaded Jodhpur during the time of Suja with a view to keeping his control over this area but because of the influence of the mother of Suja bloodshed was avoided and Rao Bika left for Bikaner with the royal insignia which was promised to him by Jodha. The Sindhals of Chanod and Raipur were subjugated during Suja's rule. Suja breathed his last in 1515 A.D.[4].

Suja was succeeded by his grandson Ganga. Rana Sanga of Mewar was related to Ganga by marriage. Hence the relations between the two houses were very cordial. Rao Ganga helped Maharana against Muzaffar Shah II of Gujarat. They were successful in driving away Muslims from Idar and installing Rao Rayamal on the gadi of Idar. The Marwar contingent under the command of Maldeo, the heir-apparent, played a significant role in the battle of Bayana and subsequently at Khanua (1527) against Babur[5].

Rao Ganga faced a difficult problem in keeping the collateral branches under the control of the central authority. In nearly every case they tried to free themselves from their dependence upon the central authority, either in the same generation or in the next. Shekha, the uncle of Ganga, contested his right and called in the aid of Daulat Khan of Nagaur. Then followed a civil strife which was terminated by the ignominous defeat of the Afghan in an engagement in which Sheka was slain. Rao Ganga also resumed Sojat from his elder brother, Biram, who was at that time creating

1. Reu, B. N.: *Marwar ka Itihas, Part I*, p. 102. Also see, Ojha, G. H., *Jodhpur Rajya ka Itihas, Vol. I*, p. 259, fn. 2.
2. Asopa, Ramkaran : *Marwar ka Itihas*, p. 113.
3. Reu, B. N.: *Marwar ka Itihas, Vol. I*, p. 110 footnote 2.
4. Ojha, G. H.: *Jodhpur Rajya ka Itihas, Vol. I*, pp. 264–266.
5. Reu, B. N.: *Glories of Marwar and the Glorious Rathores*, pp. xix & xx.

unrest against him in the country. Rao Ganga died in 1532 A.D. and was succeeded by his son Maldeo[1].

Rao Maldeo inherited from his father the districts of Mandor and Sojat, with Jodhpur as capital. But the position of Marwar at that time eminently suited to the extension of its boundary and consolidation of its resources. Mewar, after the death of Sanga, was in the grip of misfortune, due to the succession of weak and minor princes. Babur died prematurely in December 1530. His son and successor, Humayun, by temperament and character unsuited to consolidate the newly acquired Mughal territories came into clash with Bahadur Shah of Gujarat on the one side and Sher Khan of Bihar on the other. Maldeo, a gifted soldier and a clever diplomat, the most potent prince in Hindustan[2] in the words of Firishta, took advantage of the situation. Maldeo entered on a career of conquest. He captured Bhadrajun from the Sindhals and Jalor from the Bihari Pathans. Very soon he brought the forts of Siwana and Sanchor under his control. Later he subdued the Bhati Rajputs of Pokaran also[3].

Maldeo now turned his attention to the troublesome Rathor nobles of collateral branches. He defeated Biram of Merta and Rao Jaitsi of Bikaner and annexed their states Taking advantage of the struggle for supremacy over Delhi between Humayun and his rival Sher Khan, Maldeo extended the boundary of his kingdom in the direction of Delhi. He included Nagaur, Sambhar, Fatehpur, Udaipur (Shekhawati), Chatsu, Tonk, Toda, Malpura, Bilara, Jaitaran, Didwana and Pachpadra in his kingdom. Marwar, under Maldeo, reached its zenith of power, expansion and glory. Moreover, Maldeo not only acquired territory but was determined to retain his conquests. With this object in view, he erected numerous fortifications. He enclosed the Jodhpur town within a strong city wall, besides building a palace and adding other works to the citadel. He circumvallated Merta town and built a fort there named Malkot; fortified Pokaran, Bhadrajun, Siwana, Gundoj, Rian, Pipar, Dunara and other places[4]. His internal policy included a regulation of the feudal allotments and prevention of their extreme division by the creation of a perpetual gradation of ranks[5].

1. Reu, B. N.: *Marwar ka Itihas, Part I*, pp. 112–115.
2. Tod, J.: *Annals & Antiquities of Rajasthan, Vol. II*, p. 954.
3. *ibid.*, p. 955.
4. Reu, B. N.: *Marwar ka Itihas, Part I*, p. 143.
5. Tod, J.: *op.cit., Vol. II*, p. 956.

Humayun lost the battle at Bilgram in 1540 and fled in haste to Agra and thence to Lahore. During this period of Humayun's adversity, Maldeo is reported to have sent an envoy with offer to help in regaining his kingdom with 20,000 strong troops. At that time Sher Shah (Sher Khan) was also far away from his capital, busy in securing his control over Bengal. Humayun paid little heed to this offer of Maldeo. But after about thirteen months when he was in dire straits he decided to resort to Maldeo for assistance. But by then Sher Shah was fully saddled and was powerful enough to meet any eventuality with success. Humayun reached Jogitirtha or Jogitalab near Jodhpur and sent messengers to Maldeo for help. Sher Shah, a shrewd diplomat and able general was watching the movements of deposed emperor. He, too, sent his envoy to Maldeo, calling upon him to capture Humayun and hand over fugitive emperor to him. Maldeo assessed the situation and fully understood all its implications. Maldeo decided upon a policy which would neither harm the fugitive nor give any affront to the Afghan Emperor. He did not capture Humayun. He offerered him the territory of Bikaner. Humayun suspected treachery and foul play from Maldeo and left for Sind from where he later proceeded to Persia.

Maldeo derived no advantage from his inhospitability to Humayun. Sher Shah now led an army of eighty thousand men against Maldeo. On the frontier of Ajmer, Maldeo met him at the head of 50,000 Rajput cavalry. Sher Shah had his camp at Samel while Maldeo's forces were at Girri at a distance of 12 miles from Samel. Sher Shah hesitated to force a battle with Maldeo in this region where neither food nor fodder was available for his army. Sher Shah would willingly have retreated, but, besides the loss of reputation, the danger of a backward movement in the sight of such a force was something to be dreaded. The Afghan Chief resorted to a strategem. He prepared forged letters, supposed to have been written to Sher Shah by the nobles of Maldeo promising to betray their master at the vital moment, and arranged these to be delivered to Maldeo. The content of these letters greatly alarmed Maldeo who took a hasty decision to put off the battle and left for Jodhpur with the bulk of his army. A contingent of 12,000 horsemen headed by Jaita and Kumpa fought a tough battle with Sher Shah in 1544 at Samel. The Rajputs fought valiantly and probably would have gained a complete victory, had not Jalal Khan, an Afghan general, come up with a fresh body of troops in compact order. The Rajput nobles were killed and the Marwar army was routed but Sher Shah frankly admitted as how nearly he had lost the Empire of Hindustan for a handful of barley[1].

1. Tod, J.: *op.cit., Vol. II*, p. 21.

Merta was occupied by the Afghan troops. An Afghan contingent was sent to Jodhpur to chastise Maldeo who left the Jodhpur fort to be captured by the enemy and proceeded to the mountainous region of Piplod near Siwana where he waited for a suitable opportunity to overthrow Sher Shah's rule from Marwar[1].

Sher Shah occupied Jodhpur and stayed there for some time to reorganise administration there. He established a Thana with 5,000 horsemen at Bhangasar. After handing over the charge to Khawas Khan and Isa Khan Niyazi, Sher Shah returned to Ajmer. According to Jodhpur Khyat, the fort of Jodhpur remained in the possession of Sher Shah for just 524 days. Immediately after the death of Sher Shah, Maldeo returned from his refuge in Siwana and easily captured the fort and occupied the Thana of Bhangasar[2].

Having once again established his overlordship in the capital, Maldeo pursued a policy of expansion. He annexed Pokaran, subdued the Bhati chief of Phalodi and forced the Rawal of Jaisalmer to pay tribute to him. In 1552 Maldeo made an unsuccessful attempt to dislodge Malik Khan from Jalor. In 1553 Biram died and just then Merta was occupied once again by the State troops. Maldeo, this time, could not keep Merta for long under his rule as Jaimal, Biram's son, with the help of Rao Kalyan Mal of Bikaner, drove out the Marwar forces from Merta.

Akbar, on succeeding to the throne of Delhi in 1556, immediately despatched an army under Muhammad Kasim Khan who occupied Nagaur and Ajmer in the following year. In 1558 the fort of Jaitaran was taken by force under Sayyad Mahmud Barha and in 1561 Mirza Sharfuddin was sent to effect the conquest of Merta which was held by the Rathors Jagmal and Devidas, who compelled Jagmal to leave Merta in January 1557. A bloody battle was fought, writes Abul Fazl, "which bore on its face a mark of the story of Rustam". Merta passed into the hands of the Imperial troops[3].

Maldeo, the victor of 52 battles according to the bardic chronicles,

1. Reu, B. N.: *Marwar ka Itihas, Part I*, p. 131.
2. Reu, B. N.: *Glories of Marwar and the Glorious Rathores*, p. xxiii.
3. Abul Fazl, *Akbarnama, Part II*, p. 250.

the most valiant and energetic Rajput ruler of his time, breathed[1] his last in 1562.

The accession of Rao Chandra Sen, 'the forgotten hero' of Marwar, was challenged by his elder brothers, Rama and Udai Singh. Chandra Sen was successful in defeating Udai Singh at Lohawat in 1562 and Rama at Nadol in 1563. Rama went to Hussain Quli Beg, the Imperial Hakim of Nagaur for help. The fort of Jodhpur was besieged by the imperial troops. Chandra Sen, devoid of resources, relinqusihed the fort and secretly managed to reach Bhadrajun. Thereafter he continued his fight against Mughal imperialism till he died[2] in Siriari pass in 1581. The fort of Jodhpur and the territory around it passed into the hands of Mughals. Akbar appointed Raisingh of Bikaner as the administrator of Jodhpur. The occupation of the fort by the Mughals continued for about two decades at the end of which it was restored to Mota Raja Udai Singh (1583), who had been in the service[3] of Akbar since 1570.

With the accession of Udai Singh, the political history of Jodhpur took a new turn in as much as its ruler acknowledged for the first time supremacy of the Mughal Emperor. By giving his daughter in marriage to the heir apparent, prince Salim, Udai Singh recovered all the former possessions of his House with the exception of Ajmer and obtained several rich districts in Malwa with the title of Raja (popularly known as Mota Raja) and a *Mansab* of 1500 *Sawars*. His services were utilized by Akbar in the expeditions against Gujarat, the recalcitrant rulers of Rajasthan, and the rebellious chiefs of the frontier Mughal *Subas*. At the end of July 1592 Udai Singh was appointed by Akbar to manage the affairs at Lahore. The following year he took possession of Jasol (Mallani) and also rendered help to prince Daniyal in conducting the war in the Deccan.

During the time of Udai Singh attempts were made to introduce the Mughal pattern in the administration of Marwar. The nobles of the State were asked to pay *Peshkash*. The Jagir of the fief-holder, on his death, lapsed to the State and it was to be restored to the successor only when he had paid a large sum by way of *Peshkash* to the ruler[4]. The nobles could not ordinarily rise against the ruler who, being loyal to the

1. Reu, B. N.: *Marwar ka Itihas*, Part I, pp. 141–142.
2. Reu, B. N.: *Glories of Marwar and the Glorious Rathores*, pp. 65–75.
3. Parihar, G. R.: *op.cit.*, p. xiv.
4. मजमूई हालात व इत्तजाम राज मारवाड़
(Litho Print) compiled by Munshi Hardayal Singh, 1883–84, pp. 440–41.

Mughal Emperor, could count upon imperial assistance for the suppression of internal rebellions[1].

During this period, arrangements for distributing dak were made in the area by establishing 'Dak Chaukis' at several places[2].

Mota Raja died at Lahore in 1595. Sur Singh, the successor of Mota Raja Udai Singh had earned for himself even during his father's life time, the title of Sawai Raja by his military talents and brilliant services rendered to the emperor. He is said to have held a *Mansab* of 2,000 *Zat* and *Sawar*, subsequently raised to 5,000 *Zat* and 3300 *Sawars*. At Akbar's instance, he reduced Rao Surthan, the chief of Sirohi. He served for the cause of the Mughal Empire in Deccan and Gujarat under princes Murad and Daniyal for which he was adequately rewarded by five fiefs in the former and one fief in the latter province. In addition he was granted *Parganas* of Jaitaran and Merta in his *Watan* Jagir. After nine years of ceaseless warfare in the Deccan, Sur Singh returned to Jodhpur where he performed *Yajna* in which a large sum of money was spent and gifts were distributed lavishly.

During the reign of Jahangir, Sur Singh was deputed with prince Khurram to undertake an expedition against Mewar. Rana Amar Singh, the son of celebrated Rana Pratap, had to sue for peace. The *Pargana* of Phalodi was given to Sur Singh for the services rendered to the Imperial troops in this expedition[3].

Govind Das Bhati, the *Pradhan* of Sur Singh, brought about a change in the status of the nobles vis-a-vis the ruler by modelling it on the pattern prevalent in the Mughal court. As against the earlier relationship which was one of brotherhood, it now emerged as that of master and servant. In formal Durbars, seat of the nobles were hierarchically fixed. For the purpose of administration, the posts of Diwan, Bakshi, Khansama, Hakim, Karkoon, Daftri, Daroga, Potedar, Wakenavis etc. were created. Separate duties were also assigned to Khawas Pasban[4].

Sur Singh died in the Deccan in 1619. At that time his sway extended over sixteen *Parganas* in and outside Marwar. He added to the lustre of the Rathor name, was esteemed by the Emperor and as the bard expresses it: 'His spear was frightful to the Southron'[5]. He greatly

1. Vyas, R. P.: *op.cit.*, p. 11.
2. Munshi Hardayal Singh, *op.cit.*, pp. 607–08.
3. Reu, B. N.: *Marwar ka Itihas, Part I*, pp. 190-92.
4. Vyas, R. P.: *op.cit.*, pp. 11–12.
5. Tod, *op.cit., Vol. II*, p. 971.

added to the beauty of his capital and left several works which bear his name. Among them is the lake, called Sursagar, which irrigated the gardens on its margin[1].

The accession of Gaj Singh, the eldest son of Raja Sur Singh was smooth. He was associated with his father in various expeditions. As a prince he had already impressed the Emperor with his military skill and administrative acumen which he exhibited in the expedition against Mewar and at the escalade of Jalor. He was given a *Mansab* of 3,000 *Zat* and 2,000 *Sawar* which, subsequently in the reign of Shahjahan was raised to 5,000 *Zat* and 5,000 *Sawar*. He successfully repulsed Malik Amber's attacks on Mahikar in the Deccan[2]. He took active part against prince Khurram during his revolt in 1622 At Hazipur in 1624, he, along with Jai Singh of Amber, gained a decisive victory against the revolting prince.[3] During Shahjahan's period he fought against Khanjahan Lodi (1630) and took part in the war against the Bijapurians (1631–1636)[4]. The Emperor conferred on him the title of Maharaja and granted him the *Pargana* of Marot for his services. As a special mark of favour his horses were exempted[5] from being branded with the imperial mark.

Gaj Singh, after a successful career of a warrior and a general, died in 1638 leaving a distinguished name in the annals of his country and two valiant sons to maintain it. The author of *Gunrupakband* informs that Maharaja Gaj Singh had sway over 5,004 villages and nine forts. Marwar, during the period of three successive rulers (1583–1638), was moving towards peace and prosperity.

Amar Singh, the eldest son of Gaj Singh, was deprived of his right to the throne in consequence of his violent disposition and turbulent conduct. However, he was given the independent fief of Nagaur. His younger brother, Jaswant Singh succeeded his father. Contemporary sources are silent about the major military campaigns in which Jaswant Singh participated in the first twenty years of his reign except for mentioning his presence with prince Dara Shikoh and prince Aurangzeb in the expeditions led to Kandhar in 1642 and 1649 respectively. In 1645 he was deputed to Agra to assist the administration in keeping peace and order in that region. In 1650 Jaswant Singh helped Sabal Singh, an imperial nominee for the gadi of Jaisalmer, against Ram Chandra, the usurper. Jaisalmer

1. Tod, *op.cit., Vol. II*, pp. 972.
2. Shyamaldas: *Virvinod*, p. 819.
3. Reu, B. N.: *Marwar ka Itihas, Part I*, pp. 203–04.
4. Ojha, G. H.: *Jodhpur Rajya ka Itihas, Vol. I*, pp. 400–403.
5. Reu, B. N.: *Marwar ka Itihas, Part I*, p. 208.

was restored to Sabal Singh. In lieu of the service Jaswant Singh got Phalodi and Pokaran for himself[1]. By his constant service and devotion, Jaswant Singh gained the confidence of the emperor who from time to time conferred upon him *Khilats* and *Mansabs*.

When Shahjahan fell ill towards the end of 1657 and Dara was invested with the powers of Regent, Jaswant Singh was appointed Subedar of Malwa and received the command of the army despatched against Aurangzeb and Murad who were then in rebellion against their father. On the eve of his departure for Ujjain, Shahjahan had raised Jaswant Singh's *Mansab* to 7,000 *Zat* and 7,000 *Sawars* rank, of which 5,000 were *Du-aspa* and *Seh-aspa*. He marched towards the Narmada and encamped near Ujjain. Aurangzeb was the first to appear and could easily have been crushed as his army was fatigued because of a long march and excessive heat. But Jaswant Singh missed the opportune time. Anxious to win two princes together, he purposely delayed his attack until Murad had also reached. A furious battle was fought at Dharmat in which Marwar troops suffered a severe defeat. Jaswant Singh was forced to leave the field by his nobles. When he reached Jodhpur, the Rani gave cold reception to her husband whose action was unbecoming of a true Rajput[2].

After defeating his brother Dara at Samugarh, Aurangzeb reached Agra, deposed his father and usurped the imperial throne. He started negotiations with Jaswant Singh through Jai Singh of Amber. Jaswant Singh was assured pardon and was summoned to join the royal troops to fight against Shuja. Jaswant Singh obeyed the summons and was posted to command the right flank at the battle of Khajwa near Allahabad. Prince Shuja in the meantime had come to an understanding with Jaswant Singh according to which the latter would attack the imperial army from the rear while the former would follow his attack from the front. The Maharaja played his part by attacking the rear of the imperial army which he cut to pieces. The imperial camp was plundered and the booty loaded on camels was sent to Marwar duly guarded by a contingent of Rathors. He waited at a distance, leaving the brothers to a contest. But Shuja failed to attack at the right moment and thus his fate was sealed. Jaswant Singh marched towards Marwar.

After his return to Jodhpur, Jaswant Singh took measures to strengthen his position as he was sure that the emperor would send troops against him. According to Bernier he collected a huge army with the help of the money he looted at Khajwa. Iswardas Nagar says that he had even

1. Shyamaldas, *op.cit.*, p. 824.
2. Ojha, G. H.: *Jodhpur Rajya ka Itihas, Vol. I*, pp. 428–35.

rallied a big force at Mandor. He made all adequate arrangements to give a tough fight to the Emperor who was advancing with his forces towards Ajmer with Rai Singh, the son of Amar Singh Rathor, to whom he had promised the gadi of Marwar.

At that time Dara was at Ahmedabad ready to take his last chance to recover the throne from Aurangzeb. Jaswant Singh had already promised help to Dara, but Aurangzeb promised Jaswant Singh through Jai Singh of Amber, the restoration of Jodhpur, his title of Maharaja and his previous *Mansab* if he would remain even neutral in this fray with his brother, Dara. He was also given the bait of the Subedari of Gujarat. Political expediency made Jaswant Singh to join hands with the Emperor, leaving Dara alone to his fate at the battle of Deorai (1659)[1].

Jaswant Singh took over the charge of Subedari of Gujarat in 1659. He continued to hold the office till July 1662 when he received royal orders calling upon him to march to the Deccan to help Shaista Khan in order to curb the growing power of the Marathas under Shivaji. The Maratha leader contrived a night attack on Poona to kill Shaista Khan who would save his life only by fleeing. It is alleged that Jaswant Singh was in league with Shivaji in this incident, but no court historian or Persian chronicler has accused Jaswant Singh of connivance[2].

For two years Jaswant Singh exerted himself strenuously without much success in suppressing the Marathas in the Deccan. The Emperor therefore recalled him and he was deputed with prince Muazzam to fight against Shah Abbas of Persia who died before any tangible step could be taken in the matter.

Again in March 1667 Jaswant Singh was sent to the Deccan as deputy to Muazzam. His cordial relations with the prince became a cause of suspicion that a conspiracy was being hatched against the father. Hence he was recalled and was appointed as the Subedar of Gujarat.

Finally, finding him too powerful a foe to be either forgiven or openly subdued, Aurangzeb resolved to get rid of him by sending him to a distant place. A rebellion had broken out in Kabul and Jaswant Singh was ordered to quell it which proved to be the last assignment given to him. Jaswant Singh died[3] in Jamrud in November 1678. Jaswant Singh

1. Reu, B. N.: *Glories of Marwar and the Glorious Rathores*, pp. xxxii–xxxiii.
2. Parihar, G. R.: *op.cit.*, pp. 1–2. Also see, Sarkar, J. N.: *Fall of the Mughal Empire, Vol. IV*, pp. 196–197.
3. Reu. B. N.: *Marwar ka Itihas, Part I*, p. 241.

was a great general and a brave warrior. Though he disliked[1] the emperor's religious fanaticism he had earned for himself a name as one of the foremost nobles of the Mughal Empire.

On hearing the news of Jaswant Singh's death, Aurangzeb put the State of Marwar under imperial administration. In February 1679 Ajit Singh, a posthumous son of Jaswant Singh was born at Lahore. The Emperor directed the Rathor contingent to bring the infant to Delhi. As soon as the family reached Delhi he commanded that the infant (Ajit Singh) should be surrendered to his custody for which the Rathor Sardars were not prepared. Durgadas, Raghunath Bhati and others planned his escape, and at great hazard, escorted the child to Marwar and kept him in concealment at a place of safety.

With the presence of Ajit Singh in Marwar, Aurangzeb found it impossible to keep Jodhpur under his immediate control. Iswardas, the author of *Fatuhat-i-Alamgiri*, tells us that after the death of Jaswant Singh every Rajput in Marwar got ready for mischief. Aurangzeb therefore appointed Inder Singh, the grandson of Amar Singh, as the chief of Marwar with a view to bringing a rift among the Rathors who were solidly behind Ajit Singh. But the Emperor's hopes were belied.

Aurangzeb then inflicted vengeance upon the Rathors. He ordered the sack of Jodhpur and all the big towns of Marwar, destroyed Hindu temples, erected mosques in their place and commanded the conversion of the population to the Islamic faith. This policy cemented into one bond of union all those who were opposed to him and in the wars that ensued, the Emperor gained neither honour nor advantage[2].

Durgadas persuaded Rana Raj Singh of Mewar to join hands with the Rathors to wage war against the Imperial troops. Aurangzeb with all his might tried to crush the combined forces of Rathors and Sisodias in Mewar. After laying waste Udaipur, the capital of Mewar and the surrounding areas, Aurangzeb returned to Ajmer in March 1680. From there he despatched his son Akbar to march against the Rathors of Marwar and to penetrate into Mewar by Desuri pass. The prince reached Nadol, tired and frustrated. On the persuasion by the Rathors, prince Akbar seceded

1. According to *Tawarikh-Muhammad Shahi* the Emperor, was jubiliant on the death of Maharaja and said, 'दर्वाजए कुफ्र शिकिस्त' (the door of religious opposition has been broken). But the Begum exclaimed. "इमरोज जाये बिल गिरिफ्तगीस्त कई सुतूनी कफ्रने दौलत व शिकिस्त" (To-day is the day of mourning that one of the selected pillars of the Empire has fallen down). Reu, B. N.: *Marwar ka Itihas, Part I*, p. 242.
2. Ojha, G. H.: *Jodhpur Rajya ka Itihas, Vol. II*, p. 481 fn. 1.

from his father and with the support of Rajputs he dashed for the Imperial throne. But Aurangzeb manoeuvred successfully the dispersal of Akbar's allies, leaving him in the lurch to face the wrath of his father. Akbar retreated into the folds of Rajputs who on their part, supported him in his adversity. Durgadas took him to the Deccan with a view to forming a strong combination of Marathas and Rajput againsts the Emperor. It had its immediate effect. Aurangzeb hastened to conclude a treaty with Mewar and he himself went to south to meet the impending danger of so powerful a union[1].

The absence of the Emperor in the north provided opportunity to the Rathors of Marwar to uproot the newly established Mughal rule in Jodhpur. They attacked the Mughal *Thanas* at Pokaran, Jaitaran, Nadol, Didwana and Makrana. During the next six years several desultory but bloody affrays took place throughout Marwar and forts were captured and recaptured. In fact it took the form of a people's war[2].

In 1687 Ajit Singh was brought before the public and was given a warm ovation by his clansmen. Durgadas also returned from the Deccan. The Rathors started harrassing the Mughal officials deputed in Marwar with new vigour and zeal. These officials were even obliged to pay *Chauth* to the Rathor nobles. Aurangzeb was then embroiled in the affairs of the Deccan. It was not possible for him to come to Marwar to set things right. He sent orders to Shujaat Khan, the then *Subehdar* of Gujarat, to proceed to Marwar and supervise personally the military operations there. The latter took this order so much to heart that six months in a year he spent in Marwar. Iswardas Nagar, the author of *Fatuhat-i-Alamgir*, was appointed as the *Ameen* of Jodhpur.

The Rajputs and the Mughals both were tired of the incessant war. Shujaat Khan adopted a reconciliatory attitude towards the Rajputs. Iswardas acted as an intermediary and established contacts with the Rajputs. As a result, Durgadas handed over Saif-un-Nisa Begum, the daughter of Akbar, and Buland Akhatar, his son, to Aurangzeb. These two children had been kept under the care of the Rajputs in Marwar when Akbar left for Deccan with Durgadas. The Emperor granted jagirs and *Mansabs* to Ajit Singh and Durgadas. Thus by royal favour Ajit Singh became the master of Siwana, Jalor and Sanchor. Durgadas got a Jagir in Gujarat and he was appointed as the *Faujdar* of Patan.

The conciliatory policy was abandoned by prince Azam who

1. Sharma, G. N.: *Mewar and the Mughal Emperors*, p. 168 ff.
2. Reu, B. N.: *Marwar ka Itthas, Part I*, pp. 273–278.

succeeded Shujaat Khan in Gujarat, with the result the hostilities broke out again in 1702, and Ajit Singh could not get Jodhpur for another five years.

In 1707, Aurangzeb died in the south and Ajit Singh, smarting under twenty eight years of personal misery and anarchy in his land, hurried to his capital, ejected the Muslim governor and slaughtered or dispersed the Imperial garrison[1]. The death of Alamgir was followed by a war of succession among his sons, paralysing the power of Delhi for a short time. Ajit Singh took advantage of the situation. He extended his sway over Sojat, Pali and Merta and threw off the garb of allegiance to the Imperial power. Killing of cows was forbidden, mosques which were constructed on the ruins of temples, were razed to the ground and in their places new temples were built[2].

Muazzam, having defeated and killed his brother, at the battle of Jajau (1707), ascended the throne of Hindustan as Bahadurshah. Having heard about the anti-Muslim activities and refractory attitude of Ajit Singh, Bahadurshah marched towards Rajasthan to punish Ajit Singh and Sawai Jai Singh who had sided with Azam in the battle of Jajau. Ajit Singh was not in a position to resist the Imperial authority. He therefore appeared before Bahadurshah at Merta and was given the title of Maharaja and granted *Mansab* of 3,500 *Zat* and 3,000 *Sawars*, but Jodhpur was not restored to him. Ajit Singh and Jai Singh were asked by the Emperor to accompany him in the Deccan to suppress his rebellious brother, Kambaksh. In the hope of getting their *Watan* Jagirs through royal favour, both the Rajas joined the Imperial retinue and accompanied Bahadur Shah upto Mandleshwar (near Ujjain). Their hopes were belied, and both of them alongwith Durgadas Rathor left the royal camp[3] and went straight to Mewar where they were given a cordial welcome by Rana Amar Singh II. Here they entered into an agreement that the combined troops of the three rulers would fight and get the *Watan* Jagirs restored to Ajit Singh and Sawai Jai Singh and that they would renounce their allegiance to the Mughals. These ties of friendship were further strengthened by a matrimonial alliance[4].

The combined troops of these three principal rulers of Rajasthan were successful in expelling the Mughal *Faujdar* from Jodhpur. They gave

1. Reu, B. N.: *Marwar ka Itihas, Part I*, p. 291.
2. Elliot & Dowson: *History of India as told by its own Historians, Vol. VII*, p. 404.
3. Irwine, William: *The Later Mughals*, pp. 45–50.
4. Ojha, G. H.: *Udaipur Rajya ka Itihas, Part II*, pp. 604–605.

a crushing defeat to the Mughal forces near Sambhar.[1] Bahadurshah returned to the north after subduing his brother in the south but because of the uprising of the Sikhs in the Punjab, he could not punish the Rajput Chiefs for their audacity. On the contrary he confirmed the *Watan* Jagir to Ajit Singh by a royal *Sanad*[2].

Bahadurshah died in 1712 and was succeeded by his son Jahandar Shah who showed his favour to Ajit Singh by appointing him the *Subehdar* of Ahmedabad, but before the orders could be implemented, Farruksiyar occupied the Imperial throne with the help of Sayyad Brothers.

Ajit Singh's troubles were not over, for, when Farrukshiyar ascended the throne, he summoned Ajit Singh to the Imperial court and subsequently he was appointed *Subehdar* of Thatta. Ajit Singh who had his eyes on Gujarat disobeyed the orders of the Emperor. The Imperial troops were sent to Marwar under Sayyid Hussain Ali Khan to chastise Ajit Singh. The Rathor chief had to yield to the superior power and had to accept an ignominous treaty by which he agreed to send his son Abhay Singh to the Imperial court for service, to pay *Peshkash* to the Emperor and to give the hands of his daughter Indra Kunwar to Farruksiyar[3].

Very soon distrust arose between the Emperor and Sayyad Brothers. Farruksiyar wanted to get rid of the Sayyad Brothers. He therefore sent for his father-in-law, Ajit Singh who, being suspicious of treachery on the part of the Emperor, decided to be with the Sayyad Brothers and deposed the Emperor Farruksiyar who was subsequently strangled to death. Rafi-ud-darjat and Rafi-ud-daullah were installed on the throne of Hindustan in quick succession. Ajit Singh returned to Jodhpur with his daughter, the late Emperor's widow and was appointed as the *Subehdar* of Gujarat and Ajmer[4].

After the fall of the Sayyad Brothers during the reign of Rafi-ud-daullah's successor Mohmmad Shah, Ajit Singh also fell into disfavour with the Mughal ruler because of his close association with the two brothers. He was removed from the *Subehdari* of Ajmer and, Gujarat, Nagaur, Sambhar and Didwana were taken away from him. Ultimately he was forced to sue for peace (1723) according to which he agreed to send his eldest son Abhay Singh to the Imperial court[5].

Abhay Singh's visit to the royal court proved fatal to Ajit Singh. He was given to understand by the enemies of Ajit Singh that the only way

1. Raghubeer Singh: *Purva Adhunik Rajasthan*, p. 148.
2. Reu, B. N.: *Glories of Marwar and the Glorious Rathores*, p. xxxviii.
3. Irwine, W.: *op.cit.*, pp. 285–90.
4. *ibid.*, pp. 423–429.
5. Reu. B. N.: *Marwar ka Itihas, Part I*, pp. 320–326.

of arresting the ruin of Marwar and hastening his own elevation was the murder of his father. He accordingly wrote to his brother Bakhat Singh promising him the fief of Nagaur as a reward for committing the heinous crime of murdering his own father. Bakhat Singh stooped low and committed the ghastly murder of his father with his own hands (June 1724), and thus closed[1] the career of Ajit Singh.

Abhay Singh succeeded his father as the ruler of Marwar. The Mughal Emperor personally paid him a visit at his residence in Delhi and honoured him with the royal robe and bestowed upon him the fief of Marwar including Nagaur by a royal *Sanad*. Nagaur was held by Indra Singh the grand son of Amar Singh Rathor. Abhay Singh got Nagaur vacated from Indra Singh and subsequently made it over to his brother Bakhat Singh, the parricide[2].

In 1730 Abhay Singh was appointed *Subehdar* of Gujarat and Ajmer and placed at the head of a large force to suppress the rebellion of Sarbuland Khan in Gujarat. In June 1730 he left Delhi for Ajmer where he installed his officers and then proceeded to Jodhpur. Fully equipped with a huge army he marched towards Ahmedabad. On Sarbuland Khan's refusal to handover the charge of the governorship of Gujarat, Abhay Singh took recourse to war and defeated[3] him on the banks of the river Sabarmati in 1730. Thereafter he assumed charge of the province.

It was a troublesome assignment to administer Gujarat where the Maratha pressure was in the ascendancy, particularly when in spite of repeated requests Abhay Singh was not getting the requisite help in men and money from the imperial court to curb the Maratha menace in the province. However, Abhay Singh took the advantage of the strife between Bajirao Peshwa and Trimbak Rao Dabhade Senapati[4]. He sought the support of the Peshwa and got the forts of Baroda and Jambusar captured in 1732 and Pillaji Gaikwar was murdered. Because of court intrigues at Delhi, the friendly ties with the Peshwa did not receive Imperial favour. The Maratha pressure in the province became formidable. Abhay Singh left a garrison of 17,000 men for duties in the capital and province under his deputy Ratan Singh Bhandari[5] and returned to Jodhpur with the spoils of victory including guns of all calibres, military stores etc. with which he strengthened the forts and garrisons in his own state.

1. Reu, B. N.: *Glories of Marwar and the Glorious Rathores*, pp. 119–133.
2. Ojha, G. H.: *Jodhpur Rajya ka Itihas*, pp. 606 & 608.
3. Parihar, G. R.: *op.cit.*, p. 33.
4. Sardesai, G. S.: *New History of the Marathas, Vol. II*, p. 122.
5. Parihar, G. R.: *op.cit.*, pp. 46–49.

In 1733 a dispute arose between Raja Sujan Singh of Bikaner and Bakhat Singh of Nagaur. Abhay Singh invaded Bikaner in support of his brother. After sometime peace was restored between them[1].

With a view to checking the Maratha penetration in Rajasthan Jai Singh of Jaipur took the initiative of calling a conference of the rulers of the various states of Rajasthan in July, 1734 at Hurda. Maharaja Abhay Singh attended it along with Bakhat Singh. As a result of the decision taken at the conference, the Rajputs headed by Jai Singh, Abhay Singh and Durjan Sal of Kota joined the army of the Bakshi (Khan-i-Dauran) soon after the rains, to contain the Maratha incursions into Rajputana. The army rose to 50,000 strong and reached Rampura where the troops of the Holkar and the Sindhia were visible. The light Maratha cavalry by passed the slow moving imperial forces and reached the rear. Sambhar was looted by the Maratha troops. The Bakshi and Jai Singh opened negotiations with the Marathas and promised to pay 22 lakhs of rupees annually to them in lieu of the *Chauth* of Malwa[2].

Abhay Singh did not like this policy of appeasement of the Marathas by Jai Singh. He went to Delhi and actively supported the Mughal Emperor in taking steps to crush the Maratha power in Malwa and other parts of the Mughal Empire. In retaliation the Marathas invaded Marwar in 1736[3].

With the growing weakness of the supreme authority of the Mughals in Delhi, inter-State wars in Rajasthan became very common. Abhay Singh invaded Bikaner in 1741. Jai Singh of Jaipur marched against Jodhpur to relieve pressure on Bikaner. Bakhat Singh, who was also not on good terms with his brother at that time, occupied Merta. Abhay Singh had to abandon the siege of Bikaner and come to Marwar to defend his own state. Soon the two brothers were reconciled and Jai Singh also returned to Jaipur after realising some money from Abhay Singh[4].

Very soon an open warfare between Jaipur and Jodhpur began. Bakhat Singh with his 5,000 strong Rathors charged the huge army of Jai Singh at Gangwana and inflicted destruction at every pass. According to Tod, Jai Singh had to flee towards Khandela. Bakhat Singh also

1. Ojha, G. H.: *op.cit., Vol. II*, pp. 631–32.
2. Parihar, G. R.: *op.cit.*, pp. 50–52.
3. Reu, B. N.: *Marwar ka Itihas, Part I*, pp. 348–49.
4. *ibid.*, pp. 351–52.

abandoned almost all his troops and retreated to Rian where his brother Abhay Singh was staying with his army. Finally the war ended in a truce.[1]

Sawai Jai Singh died in 1743. Abhay Singh captured Ajmer and the fort of Garh Bitli from the troops of Jaipur[2].

Bakhat Singh was appointed *Subehdar* of Gujarat for the services he had rendered to the Mughal Emperor against Ahmed Shah in 1748. This was done purposely to bring about a rift between Bakhat Singh and his brother Abhay Singh who showed indifference to the call of the Emperor at the time of the invasion by Abdali. However, Abhay Singh did not live long. He died[3] in 1749.

After the death of Aurangzeb the Mughal Empire was on a rapid decline. The political intrigues and the barren diplomacy of the Mughal court had its impact on the ruling family and the nobles of Marwar. Assassination became a recognised political weapon for them. With the growing weakness of the central authority of the Mughals at Delhi, inter-statal wars in Rajasthan became very common. Abhay Singh invaded Bikaner and Jai Singh of Jaipur marched against Jodhpur. This kind of internecine strife continued for more than half a century till the states of Rajasthan signed treaties with the East India Company in 1818 which brought to a halt such ruinous self-inflicted blood bath[4].

The worst aspect of it was the family feud in Marwar which arose between Bakhat Singh and Ram Singh, the sons of Abhay Singh. After the death of the former, the latter continued his struggle against Bijay Singh, the son and successor of Bakhat Singh[5].

The other significant feature of the period in the history of the district of Jodhpur or broadly speaking of Marwar, was that as long as the Mughal Empire was expanding, the chieftains and the nobles of Marwar could carve out new estates for themselves and their younger sons, by serving the Mughal court. But when the Emperor had been reduced to a mere phantom of power, the nobles found themselves cooped within their small sterile districts. They had no means of advancement left to them except by devouring each other[6]. They sided with one party or another in their family feuds, crossed swords with their own kith and kin, shed the blood

1. Reu, B. N.: *Glories of Marwar and Glorious Rathores*, p. XLVI.
2. Reu, B. N.: *Marwar ka Itihas, Part I*, 355.
3. Parihar, G. R.: *op.cit.*, p. 60.
4. Vyas, R. P.: *op.cit.*, pp. 13–14.
5. Shyamaldas: *Virvinod*, p. 851.
6. Sarkar, J. N.: *Fall of the Mughal Empire, Vol. IV*, p. 73.

of their own class, and invited the Marathas and the Pathan predators to interfere in their internal politics and thus brought untold misery and suffering to themselves and to the people[1].

Ram Singh, son and successor of Abhay Singh, inherited the arrogance of his father, and the impetuosity from his mother's side. By his overbearing disposition and unbridled vehemence he disgusted the haughty nobles of Marwar. With a view to undermining the prestige of the nobles, Ram Singh conferred jagirs and honours on men of low origin and put them in places of confidence. Khusal Singh of Ahua, Kani Ram of Asop and many other nobles were ridiculed and humiliated. They all left for Nagaur in the service of Bakhat Singh who was already in clash with Ram Singh. Sanguinary battles were fought in which Ram Singh was defeated and Bakhat Singh captured[2] the fort of Jodhpur in 1751.

Ram Singh did not take this defeat as decisive. He sought help from Madho Singh of Jaipur and the Marathas. Jayappa Sindhia with a contingent of 5,000 horses attacked Ajmer, and occupied it, but he did not remain long at Ajmer. He left the Maratha forces under Sahiba Patel to help Ram Singh. Bakhat Singh defeated Ram Singh and Sahiba Patel (1752) and brought Ajmer under his control. He further tried to form a confederacy with a view to keeping the Marathas beyond Rajputana. Bakhat Singh met Madho Singh at Soneli but before any tangible result could be achieved the former died[3] in September 1752, leaving all the horrors of impending civil strife to his son Bijay Singh.

Bakhat Singh united in himself unbounded intrepidity and liberality. He had a majestic mien and a herculean frame and a mind well versed in literature. He had poetic talents of no mean order. He completed the fortification of the capital and greatly added to the palace of Jodha from the spoils of Ahmedabad[4].

On Bakhat Singh's death, his son, Bijay Singh was installed on the throne. Hardly had he received the homage of his people, when he was called upon to meet his cousin Ram Singh who was advancing with an army assisted by the Marathas to redeem his right to the throne of Marwar. Some of the most valiant of the nobles, especially the brave Mertias under the heroic Sher Singh of Rian, remained constantly on the side of Ram

1. Shyamaldas, *op.cit.*, p. 859.
2. Vyas, R. P.: *op.cit.*, pp. 14–15, also see, Asopa, Ramkaran's *History of the Rathors*, p. 313.
3. Parihar, G. R.: *op.cit.*, pp. 72–74.
4. Tod, J.: *op.cit., Vol. II*, pp. 1057–58.

Singh. The battle was fought on the plains of Merta (September 1754). The Rathors could not stand the Maratha onslaught. Jayappa Sindhia and Ram Singh entered the city of Merta in triumph. Bijay Singh retreated to the stronghold of Nagaur and began to reinforce himself. Jayappa laid siege of Nagaur which dragged on till, by a planned strategem, he was murdered (1755). Jankoji Sindhia, son of Jayappa, took up the leadership and his uncle Dattaji infused vigour into the Deccani soldiers. The situation was thus brought under control. Maratha pressure was formidable and Bijay Singh, devoid of internal resources and external help, was compelled to sign a treaty in February 1756, according to which Ajmer was ceded to the Marathas and Ram Singh secured half of the territory of Marwar including Jalor, Sambhar, Maroth, Sojat, Parvatsar etc., leaving Jodhpur, Nagaur, Merta etc. to Bijay Singh[1].

The civil strife between Bijay Singh and Ram Singh afforded endless opportunities to the Jagirdars (feudatories) of the state to become unruly. Devi Singh of Pokaran, the most powerful and resourceful noble of Marwar, resolved to maintain his influence over the sovereign and the state. He joined hands with Ahua and other branches of the Champawats who implanted their own men as the prince's body guards in the castle and kept their hold in the town below. They also tried to interfere in the day to day affairs of the State. In his hauteur, Devi Singh would often exclaim, "Marwar lies in the sheath of my dagger". Conflict between such a haughty noble and the prince with sovereign power was inevitable[2].

Bijay Singh acted according to the advice of his foster brother Jaggu, a man of great shrewdness and wide experience, and his spiritual Guru Atmaram. On their advice, the ruler raised a standing mercenary force, independent of baronial levies. The main object of this newly raised army was to keep the turbulent nobles under control. The nobles were very much against this move of the ruler. In fact, most of the nobles were in secret correspondence with Ram Singh, the rival of Bijay Singh. The old concept of the relation of master and servant between the rulers and the nobles was rapidly withering away. Earlier there was perfect mutual understanding, fidelity and bonds of unity between them. Now they were living in an atmosphere of fear, distrust, intrigue and jealousy. On the slightest pretext the nobles were ready to rise against the ruler[3].

Bijay Singh made all possible efforts to appease the nobles who were staying with their powerful retainers. They resisted anything which

1. Parihar, G. R.: *op.cit.*, pp. 88–89.
2. Vyas, R. P.: *op.cit.*, p. 15.
3. *Ibid.*, pp. 16–17.

was considered by them against their interest. The ruler was constantly worried because of their unscrupulous conduct[1].

The outward reconciliation between the nobles and the ruler continued till Atmaram fell ill and died. To attend the funeral rituals of the saint, the nobles were invited to the fort. On such a solemn occasion, nobody could suspect treachery. Dhabhai Jaggu, the principal adviser of the ruler found it to be most appropriate time to entrap these nobles[2]. Champawat Devi Singh of Pokaran, Udawat Kesari Singh of Ras and Kumpawat Chhattar Singh of Asop were overpowered by the royal troops deputed for the purpose and put into the dungeons in the fort. These three nobles, reputed to be the pillars of Marwar, met with an ignoble death in prison.

It was not the end of the trouble. Sabhal Singh, the son of Thakur Devi Singh, hastened with a band of powerful warriors to wreak vengeance on the prince by plundering and devastating the villages. The death of Sabhal Singh in the encounter at Bilara relieved the Maharaja of a formidable enemy[3].

When the Marathas were busy fighting Ahmad Shah Abdali in the Punjab, Bijay Singh, on the pretext that Ram Singh's officials had interfered in the affairs of his territory, began to annex the territories handed over to Ram Singh under the agreement[4] of 1756. Ram Singh sought help from Madho Singh of Jaipur who assumed the offensive by sending troops towards Marwar but before any tangible result could be obtained Madho Singh himself was routed in the battle of Bhatwara near Mangrol by the troops of Kota supported by Holkar. Thereafter Ram Singh was out of picture and he passed his last days in Jaipur where he died in 1772. The death of Ram Singh gave considerable relief to Bijay Singh[5].

With the end of the powerful coterie of the feudal lords and the subsequent death of Ram Singh, Jodhpur witnessed internal peace. Commerce was revived and general prosperity restored. Bijay Singh strove hard to secure the fidelity of his chiefs by finding for them suitable occupation. He led them against the free-booters and ferocious hordes of the desert and conquered Umarkot, seized some portions of Jaisalmer and added to the State the rich province of Godwar from the Rana of Mewar[6].

1. Tod. J.: *op.cit.*, *Vol. II*, p. 1066–1070.
2. *Ibid.*, p. 1070.
3. Vyas, R. P.: *op.cit.*, p. 19.
4. Parihar, G. R.: *op.cit.*, p. 93.
5. Sharma, M. L.: *History of Jaipur State*, p. 181.
6. Vyas, R. P.: *op.cit.*, p. 19.

After the death of Ram Singh in 1772, Bijay Singh had improved his relations with Jaipur rulers. In 1787 Jaipur was threatened with the formidable army of the Marathas under Mahadji Sindhia who was also Vakil-Mutlaq of the Mughal Emperor. Pratap Singh of Jaipur and Bijay Singh of Jodhpur were in close correspondence and formed a league against the common foe. The battle was fought[1] at Tunga (1787) in which the Rathors showed their valour. They charged through the dense battalions of De-Boigne, sabring his artillery men at their guns, and compelling Sindhia to abandon not only the field, but all his conquest for a time. Bijay Singh redeemed the castle of Ajmer and declared his tributary alliance with the Marathas null and void. With the fall of Ajmer it appeared that the hold of the Marathas over Rajputana disappeared for the time being. But the genius of Mahadji and the talents of De-Boigne, soon set at naught this loss. The Maratha forces under De-Boigne marched in Rajasthan to redeem the disgrace of Tunga. Bloody battles were fought at Patan (1790) and at Merta (1790) where the Rajputs displayed their heroic courage but it was useless against European tactics and unlimited resources and where neither intrigue nor treason was wanting. Bijay Singh had to agree to the imposition of a contribution of sixty lakhs of rupees, the restoration of Ajmer and the handing over of Sambhar including the lake, Khairwa, Masuda and 29 villages of Bhinai to the Marathas[2].

In the last days of his life Bijay Singh became enamoured of a young beauty, Gulabrai. He made her his concubine and lavished on her honours due only to his legitimate wives. The ambitious lady began to interfere in the politics of the State including the succession question. This could not be tolerated by the nobles who devised her assassination. Amidst such intrigues and confusion, his chiefs in rebellion and his sons and grandsons opposed to each other, Bijay Singh breathed[3] his last in 1793.

Bhim Singh succeeded Bijay Singh in 1793. He wanted to secure his position by removing, in the Mughal fashion, all claimants to the throne. One of his uncles, Zalim Singh, was defeated and forced to seek shelter in Mewar, where he died. Of Bijay Singh's other sons, Sardar Singh was put to death and Sher Singh blinded. Sur Singh, a grand son of Bijay Singh also met a similar fate. Now the only claimant who remained to disturb the equanimity of Bhim Singh was his cousin, Man Singh, who was beyond his reach in the strong fort of Jalor. Bhim Singh

1. Parihar, G. R. *op.cit.*, pp. 114–117, Sharma, M. L.: *op.cit.*, p. 204, Sarkar, J. N.: *Fall of Mughal Empire*, (Hindi Edition), *Vol. III*, pp. 230-240.
2. Parihar, G. R.: *op.cit.*, pp. 130-132.
3. Vyas R. P.: *op.cit.*, pp. 19-20.

laid siege of Jalor which continued, more or less, for about ten years till his death. In 1797 the entire *Pargana* of Jalor was reduced by the State troops but they failed to capture the town and the fort. Later on in 1803 the State troops were sent under the commands of Indra Raj Singhvi and Gangaram Bhandari who tightened the siege with all their might. The town was captured but the fort still remained under Man Singh. Meanwhile[1] there came the report of the death of Bhim Singh.

The death of Bhim Singh created a vacuum in the politics of Jodhpur. He had no male issue to succeed him. Singhvi Indra Raj and Bhandari Ganga Ram, the commandants of the royal forces at Jalor, took decisions on their own and with their support Man Singh who was the nearest in the line of succession occupied the throne of Jodhpur to the great annoyance of Thakur Sawai Singh of Pokaran and his associates. For sometime Thakur Sawai Singh posed as a friend of Man Singh but began to undermine his position by putting up hurdles in his way one after the other[2]. In Lt. Col. Tod's words he kept his sword, "suspended over the head of Raja Man from his enthronment to his death hour"[3]. Sawai Singh upheld the cause of Dhonkal Singh, the pretender, suppositious son of Raja Bhim Singh and considered Raja Man Singh to be a usurper.

By his subtle machinations, Thakur Sawai Singh created a difficult situation. The crafty Thakur incited the rulers of Jodhpur, Jaipur and Udaipur at one and the same time and gave a serious diplomatic turn to a very ordinary matrimonial dispute concerning Krishna Kumari, the princess of Udaipur, "the Helen of Rajasthan", so much talked of in the inter-state history of Rajputana. Sawai Singh manoeuvred the attack on Jodhpur by Jagat Singh, the ruler of Jaipur supported by Surat Singh the ruler of Bikaner and no fewer than about fifty petty Rajas. Man Singh met the enemies at Gingoli, a village now in Parvatsar tahsil of Nagaur district. There was complete confusion in the rank of Man Singh. Treacherous contracts between Thakurs and those attached to Dhonkal Singh completely unnerved the Raja. Many of the nobles of Marwar abandoned the cause and marched into the opposite camp and rallied round Sawai Singh to uphold the cause of Dhonkal Singh. Man Singh fled to Merta and then came to Jodhpur[4].

The enemies besieged the city and the fort of Jodhpur. The city was taken and mercilessly plundered. The siege of the fort lasted for

1. Vyas, R. P.: *op.cit.*, pp. 22-24.
2. *ibid.*, p. 25.
3. Tod, J.: *op.cit.*, *Vol. II*, pp. 1080–81.
4. Vyas, R. P.: *op.cit.*, pp. 27-33.

five months yet the valiant defenders showed no sign of weakness. The protracted siege had emptied the treasury of Jaipur. Amir Khan the supporter of Jagat Singh, clamoured for the promised money which could not be arranged forthwith by Jagat Singh or Sawai Singh. It resulted in creating estrangement between the Pathan leader and the ruler of Jaipur. Indra Raj, the lieutenant of Man Singh, exploited the situation and won over the Pathan condottiere to the side of Man Singh by paying him one lakh of rupees as the first instalment. The combined forces of the Rathors and Amir Khan routed Sheolal, the commander of the Jaipur contingent at Phagi in August 1807 and they even threatened the city of Jaipur by plundering the area in its vicinity. It had the desired effect. Jagat Singh was completely un-nerved and being alarmed for his personal safety, immediately abandoned the siege and left for his State (September 1807). On the arrival of the Kachhawahas at Danta about 20 miles east of Merta, a short but furious battle ensued in which the Rathors emerged victorious and snatched the spoils of Gingoli including forty cannons. Jagat Singh purchased his safety by paying one lakh rupees to Amir Khan. He reached Jaipur in October (1807); Sawai Singh with Dhonkal Singh retired to Nagaur for safety[1].

Amir Khan then returned to Jodhpur where he was received with unprecedented respect by Man Singh who expressed his desire to Amir Khan to wreak vengeance on Sawai Singh and his adherents who were still supporting the cause of Dhonkal Singh. Amir Khan promised to fulfil his wishes. The Pathan chief successfully completed his task by treacherously massacring Sawai Singh and his staunch followers. He sent the heads of the Pokaran chief and his three associates to Man Singh at Jodhpur[2]. For a short while Salim Singh, the son of Thakur Sawai Singh sought to avenge the cold blooded murder of his father by creating trouble in the district and plundering the villages. But very soon Indra Raj the Diwan of the State, compelled him to retire to his *Thikana*[3].

Now an expedition was planned against Bikaner as the chief of that State had sided with Dhonkal Singh. In a battle near Udasar, the Bikaner troops were defeated and they fell back upon the capital hotly pursued by the victors who encamped at Gajner. Here terms were arranged. The ruler of Bikaner agreed to pay rupees three lakhs sixty thousands as war indemnity. He surrendered the town of Phalodi

1. Vyas, R. P.: *op.cit.*, pp. 34-39.
2. Tod, J.: *op.cit.*, *Vol. II*, p. 1090.
3. Reu, B. N.: *Marwar ka Itihas, Part II*, p. 413.

which had been assigned to him as a price of joining the coalition against Man Singh and returned the spoils captured from the Rathors at Gingoli[1].

Amir Khan plundered the territory of Jaipur. Jagat Singh was compelled to sue for peace according to which he returned the spoils of Gingoli and promised not to uphold the claim of Dhonkal Singh to the throne of Jodhpur[2].

Man Singh was successful in overpowering his formidable enemies with the assistance of Amir Khan who soon became the arbiter of Marwar. He showered his favours and frowns on one faction or the other as suited to his pecuniary interest. Mutha Akhey Chand supported by the premier nobles of the State joined hands with Amir Khan who put Indra Raj the Diwan and Deo Nath the spiritual Guru of Man Singh, to death. This outrage so much terrified the ruler that he pretended insanity and transferred full political authority to his only son Chattar Singh. During his period of regency a treaty was concluded with the East India Company in January 1818, according to which the State of Jodhpur was taken under the protection of the British Government and the ruler was to pay an annual tribute of rupees 1,08,000 and furnish when required, a contingent[3] of 1,500 horses. The untimely death of Kunwar Chattar Singh created vacuum in the political set up of Jodhpur.

MODERN PERIOD

On the assurance given by the British Government Man Singh resumed the reins of the State. Having fully acquainted with the situation he inflicted retributions on the members of the ruling faction headed by Akhey Chand and Salim Singh, the Thakur of Pokaran. Thakur Surtan Singh of Neemaj became the first victim of Man Singh's sanguinary orgy. Many nobles, afraid of his tyranny and their jagirs having been sequestrated, left Marwar and appealed to the British Government for aid. As a consequence, the ruler was obliged to restore[4] the confiscated estates of most of them in 1824.

In 1827 some of the nobles again rebelled and formed a powerful coalition against the ruler. They invited Dhonkal Singh. Being tempted

1. Reu, B. N.: *Glories of Marwar and Glorious Rathores*, pp. 196-98.
2. Reu, B. N.: *Marwar ka Itihas, Part II*, p. 414.
3. Vyas R. P.: *op.cit.*, pp. 49-53; Tod, J. *op.cit.*, *Vol. III*, Appendix No. 2, pp. 1829-30.
4. Aitchison, C. U.: *A Collection of the Treaties, Engagements and Sanads*, pp. 130-131.

by the promise of the throne of Jodhpur, he, supported by Bakhtawar Singh of Auwa or Ahua (Aua) and other nobles of Marwar, occupied some portions of Marwar. Man Singh was in serious trouble. He sought the intervention of the British who saved the situation[1].

Man Singh's perennial conflicts with the nobles and his abject surrender to the priestly influence of the Naths brought the affairs of the State to a tragic plight. Besides, Man Singh was anti-British in his attitude and design. He did not attend the Durbar at Ajmer organised by Lord William Bentick. In contravention of the treaty of 1818, he sent troops against the bordering States, namely, Jaisalmer, Kishangarh and Sirohi. To the displeasure of the British Government, Man Singh gave shelter to Appa Sahib, at Mahamandir. Unmindful of the displeasure of the British paramount power he gave shelter to the thugs. He even had the audacity of not replying to the letters of the Governor General in time. All these led to a crisis in 1839. The fort of Jodhpur was occupied by the British troops for five months. The disaffected nobles of Marwar gave full co-operation to the British Government and subsequently to the ruler, who, being a shrewd judge of men and matters took a realistic view and tried to befriend the nobles by restoring their position in the State. They were permitted to enjoy all the privileges and the rights due to them, including the restoration of their lands which had been sequestrated by the ruler on one plea or the other. It produced a sobering effect on the administration. Law and order was restored in the State. But the influence of the wily Naths who were notorious for their ignoble deeds, continued. So ardently was Man Singh devoted to them that he would not pay heed to any thing against them even if they were guilty of committing crimes of the worst type. He built no less than 84 temples in Marwar of which some were in the district of Jodhpur. Mahamandir and Udaimandir founded by him were the main abodes of Naths in Jodhpur. The Nath sect under his patronage gained much ground in the area[2].

Man Singh died in 1843 A.D. He was generous by nature and distinguished himself almost equally in the arts of peace and war. He could wield the pen with no less dexterity than he did the sword. He is the author of many books. His patronage of learning gathered around him a galaxy of literary talents. Of them Bankidas was the poet laureate. Man Singh established a library in the fort named Pustak Prakash where he had housed a collection of rare manuscripts of great value[3]. He was

1. Vyas, R. P.: *op.cit.*, pp. 69-75.
2. *Ibid.*, pp. 82-112.
3. Reu, B. N.: *Marwar ka Itihas, Part II*, p. 439.

fond of fine arts and had a beautiful collection of paintings which were later preserved in the Chhittar Palace (Umaid Bhawan). He was himself a musician and composed songs in a variety of tunes (*Ragas*) of which *Mand Ragini* was his greatest favourite. His liberal patronage of and keen interest in music attracted to his court a large number of musicians. He had mastered some of the *Yogic kriyas* also. Of his time there was a couplet famous in Jodhpur:

जोधवसायो जोधपुर, ब्रज कीनो ब्रज पाल
लखनऊ काशी, दिल्ली, मान कियो नेपाल[1]

Man Singh left no male heir to succeed and after his death Takhat Singh of Ahmednagar was placed on the throne of Marwar (1843) by the unanimous choice of the widows, the nobles and the officials. In the beginning every thing went on well. The rift between the two parties of the *Thakurs* eased. The Diwani and the Fauzdari courts were separated. Funds were made available for repairing tanks at the capital as well as in the districts. Roads were constructed in and about the capital and trees were planted along the new and old roads. Infanticide was prohibited and importation of children for sale was made a criminal offence. The amount to be paid to Charans on the occasion of the Rajput marriages were prescribed. Measures were taken to promote learning of Hindi; Sanskrit and Gujrati books were purchased for the State library. Provision was made for the purchase of astronomical instruments, globes, orrery etc. for the newly established observatory. Civil and criminal rules similar to those in force at Jaipur, were introduced in Marwar and Wazir Singh, an experienced judge of the Jaipur court, was appointed to administer justice. An attempt was also made to wipe out the pernicious system of *Sarana* (sanctuary). Thus things were going well for a while but very soon differences between the ruler and the nobles arose[2] when he confiscated their villages on frivolous pretexts and enforced excessive payment of certain cesses known as *Rekh, Hukamnama, Neota* etc. The Maharaja appointed Gujaratis, whom he had brought with him from Ahmednagar, on all posts of public importance, completely depriving the nobles of Marwar from the management of the State. Their services were rarely requisitioned nor was their advice sought by him. The haughty Rathor chiefs could not put up with this sort of treatment for long[3].

1. Reu, B. N.: *Marwar ka Itihas, Part II*, pp. 439-40.
2. Vyas, R. P.: *op.cit.*, pp. 117-119.
3. *Ibid.*, pp. 122-132.

The dispute regarding *Rekh* was, however, settled amicably in 1849 but the relations between the ruler and his nobles did not improve as other unjust exactions of *Hukamnama* and *Neota* and confiscations of land of the nobles still continued. The *Thakurs* of Ahua, Asop, Pokaran, Gular, Alaniawas and others greatly resented this oppressive policy. As the rights of the parties concerned were undefined and uncontrolled so far, it was a stupendous task for even the British to settle their differences. Mal-administration, sequestration of hereditary land, unjust exactions and retention of favourites continued. Early in 1857 the disaffected nobles began to contemplate armed resistance. Civil war and bloodshed looked imminent in the State. At this juncture, the wide spread uprising of 1857 in the country broke out[1].

In this crisis, Takhat Singh stood by the paramount power and helped it in overcoming the crisis[2]. The Jodhpur State troops were summoned to Ajmer for the protection of the arsenal stationed there. They were sent under Lt. Walter to chase insurgents from Nasirabad. They also traversed[3] Jaipur territory in pursuit of Neemuch insurgents. This pro-British involvement of the ruler gave a good opportunity to the aggrieved nobles who lost no time to raise the standard of revolt against him.

In August, 1857, the Jodhpur legion rose up in arms at Abu and Erinpura. The *Thakur* of Ahua (Aua) admitted its men into his fort and offered them service. The *Thakurs* of Asop, Alaniawas, Gular and Bajawas went to Ahua with their troops. Takhat Singh sent a contingent against the insurgents. The Raj troops were routed in September at Bithora about three miles away from Ahua. Their guns and military stores were captured. A few days later Gen. Lawrence, Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana himself marched against Ahua. He drove the enemy into the fort but failed to capture it. While the action was in full swing, the Political Agent at Jodhpur, Capt. Monck Mason, arrived at Ahua with a few men and was killed. In October, 1857 the rebellious legion marched towards Delhi. A contingent of British troops under Brig. Holmes attacked Ahua on January 20, 1858. The *Thakur* of Ahua escaped on January 23 and the fort was occupied on the following morning by the British troops. They plundered the town mercilessly and brought about the complete destruction of the fort and the palace. The entire jagir of Ahua was confiscated by the ruler. The allies of the Ahua

1. Vyas, R. P.: *op.cit.*, pp. 128-134.
2. Reu, B. N.: *Glories of Marwar & Glorious Rathores*, p. IV.
3. Khadgawat, N. R.: *Rajasthan's Role in the Struggle of 1857*, Jaipur (1957), p. 39.

Thakur were also severely dealt with. The queen's proclamation of 1858 assured the rulers their territories, rights and dignity. From the year 1859 the name of queen Victoria began to be struck on the coins of Jodhpur in place of the Mughal Emperor. By a royal *Sanad* the right of adoption by the ruler of Jodhpur was recognised[1] by the Government of India in 1862.

The storm of violence thus subsided and for some time there was peace in Marwar including the present Jodhpur district, but as the root causes of the dispute between the ruler and his nobles were not eradicated, the atmosphere of ill-will, mistrust, bitterness and irritation continued[2]. The outlawed *Thakurs* made predatory raids on *Khalsa* villages of Marwar causing heavy loss of property. Things went to such an extent that in 1868 the disaffected nobles occupied their confiscated villages without much resistance from the Raj troops. It became rather imperative on the part of the British power to interfere in the affairs of Marwar. The ruler had to sign in January 1869 an agreement by which he appointed a Ministry to conduct the affairs of his State, and placed at its disposal Rs. 15 lakhs for public expenditure; he also bound himself: (i) to manage all the *Khalsa* land and exercise the civil and criminal jurisdiction therein through the ministers; (ii) to restrict his private expenditure from Rs. 2,50,000 to Rs. 1,30,000 according to circumstances; (iii) to abstain from interference in the established jurisdiction of his nobles; (iv) to assign suitable allowances for the maintenance of his sons; and (v) to abide by the decision of Government in regard both to the *Hukamnama* to be levied on the *Thakurs* and to the disputes between him and the outlawed nobles[3].

As a result of British intervention the rules for *Hukamnama* and other pressing needs of the administration vis-a-vis the nobles were settled amicably. Adequate provision for the sons of the ruler was made and the disputes between the ruler and the outlawed *Thakurs* of Asop, Alaniawas, Gular and Bajawas settled. Likewise, ill-feelings and differences between the other principal nobles of the State and the ruler were minimised and adjusted. Takhat Singh gave powers to Jaswant Singh, the heir-apparent, in 1872 to manage the administration of the State[4]. Takhat Singh died in 1873.

He was succeeded by Jaswant Singh II. The problem of the nobles were settled during his father's time, but administration was still

1. Reu, B. N.: *Marwar ka Itihas, Part II*, pp. 452-53.
2. Vyas, R. P.: *op.cit.*, p. 141.
3. Shah, P. R.: *Raj Marwar under British Influence* (1873-1923), an unpublished thesis for Ph. D., University of Jodhpur, pp. 26-28.
4. Reu, B. N.: *Marwar ka Itihas, Part II*, p. 460; Vyas, R. P., *op.cit.*, p. 167.

disorganised, weak and effete. Courts were a farce, highways were unsafe, both during day and night, for travellers. The State was heavily in debt. Troops remained unpaid. Jaswant Singh tried to change all this and to introduce a strong and just administration[1]. First of all he made provision for the large family of the late chief and his own family, banned adoption of illegitimate sons and settled the pending cases of disputed villages with the aid of the Political Agent and committees of Sardars and officials[2].

The earliest measures of reforms adopted by Jaswant Singh included the establishment of Mahakma Khas for general administration and supervision of the State, the abolition of the tradition of oral orders, reorientation of courts with gradation of powers, hearing of appeals by the ruler himself in his own *Ijlas*, and the introduction of rules to suppress predatory characters and dacoits[3].

The visit of Lord Northbrooke, the Viceroy of India to Jodhpur in 1875, the ruler's meeting with the Prince of Wales in December 1875, at Calcutta and his attending the Delhi Durbar in January 1877 revived a sense of affinity with the Paramount Power of Mughal days, widened their outlook and created an atmosphere conducive to reform and modernisation. But financial difficulties stood in the way. The ruler therefore obtained a loan of Rs. 24,00,000 from the Supreme Government but he had to make over the control of all the salt works of Marwar[4].

The ruler's brother Pratap Singh was appointed[5] as the Prime Minister in August, 1878. In the teeth of numerous handicaps, he decimated gangs of marauders, reduced expenditure and cleared the debts, reformed and reorganised the judiciary and the police. The Jagirdar's judicial powers in their own estates were defined and regulated[6].

A council was constituted in 1884 for seeking the advice and confidence of the Sardars and officials[7]. Reforms were also introduced to improve the revenue administration in the State. All customs dues except import, export and transit duties, were abolished in 1882. In 1890 transit duties were also abolished. Land settlement in *Khalsa* area was made. In 1885, the State Treasury was opened and a regular system of budgeting

1. Shah, P. R.: *op.cit.*, pp. 36–37.
2. *ibid.*, pp. 38–45.
3. Reu, B.N.: *Marwar ka Itihas, Part II*, pp. 463-65.
4. Shah, P. R.: *op.cit.*, pp. 46-47.
5. Reu, B. N.: *Marwar ka Itihas, Part II*, p. 469.
6. Shah, P. R.: *op.cit.*, p. 333.
7. Reu, B. N.: *Glories of Marwar & Glorious Rathores*, p. LVII.

of income and expenditure introduced[1]. Reforms were introduced in the administration of excise duty. Impetus was given by the State in the field of education also. Modest progress was made in the fields of medical relief, public health, sanitation, amelioration of the lot of prisoners and social reforms. Attempts were made to improve the transport and communication in the State by opening railway lines in the State.

Jaswant Singh II raised two fine regiments of Imperial Service Cavalry between 1889 and 1893. He was created a G. C. S. I. in 1875 and this was invested on him by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales (1876) and his salute was raised[1] first from 17 to 19 and later on, to 21. Jaswant Singh died in October 1895 and was succeeded by Sardar Singh. At the time of his accession Sardar Singh, the only son of Jaswant Singh II, was 15 years old. During the period of the minority of the prince, Sir Pratap the Musahib Ala was designated as the Regent and was to continue to preside over the council which was henceforth called The Regency Council. The Musahib Ala would consult the Resident on all important issues of the State[2].

Sardar Singh was vested with full ruling powers on the completion of 18 years of age. Sir Pratap continued in office as Musahib Ala. The occasion of investiture ceremony was marked by the restoration of Malani district, which had been under British occupation since 1836.

But relations between the ruler and his uncle were not cordial. In 1899, owing to the failure of rains, Marwar was ravaged by a severe famine. Sir Pratap left India for participation in the China campaign. The administration was then left in the hands of a special committee consisting of Pandit Sukhdeo Prasad and Kaviraj Muraridan. Its most important achievement was the execution of famine relief operations on modern principles and introduction of Imperial currency (1900) in the State.

The ruler, being young in age and immature, was easily prone to carousals and licentiousness which very soon began to tell upon his health and had to go to Europe for treatment. During his absence his extravagance and indebtedness were discovered. When he returned from abroad, he was deputed to the Imperial Cadet Corps. In the meantime Sir Pratap succeeded to the gadi of Idar in 1902. In consequence, the post of Musahib Ala was abolished and Sukhdeo Prasad was elevated as Senior

1. Reu, B. N.: *Marwar ka Itihas*, Part II, pp. 455, 453, 459, 432, 483.
2. *ibid.*, p. 494.

Member, Mahakma Khas[1]. The council was reconstituted as consultative committee with only four members[2].

The ruler wanted to get rid of Sukhdeo Prasad. It infuriated Lord Curzon, who visited Jodhpur in 1902. Charges were levelled against him and he was kept at Panchmari for 18 months. During the absence of the ruler the administration was run by the Mahakma Khas under the direct supervision of the Resident[3]. Certain measures were adopted by which the financial stability and credit of the state were restored. When he returned to Jodhpur with the permission of the British Government he was given only specified powers. The reservations were fully withdrawn[4] in February 1909. He breathed his last in 1911.

At the time of the death of Sardar Singh, his son and successor Sumer Singh was only 12 years of age. The Regency Council was formed[5] with Sir Pratap as the Regent in May, 1911. Reforms were introduced in the judicial and police system of the State and excise department was further reorganised. Settlement of land in *Khalsa* villages was again undertaken.

On attaining the age of eighteen, Sumer Singh was invested[6] with full ruling powers in 1915, but he died in 1918 and was succeeded by his younger brother Umaid Singh, who was also a minor. So Sir Pratap was once more appointed Regent and the Regency Council was constituted. Sir Pratap passed away in 1922. The presidentship of Regency Council devolved upon the Resident. In 1923, Lord Reading invested Umaid Singh with full ruling powers and the Regency Council gave place to a State Council of almost the same constitution and personnel, to aid the ruler[7].

The State Council consisted of six members designated as President (the ruler), Political and Judicial Member, Home Member, Public Works Member, Revenue Member and Finance Member. A new post of Vice-President was also created later on, in 1927. In 1933 with the adoption of a constitution by the Government of Jodhpur, the State Council came to be known as Council of Ministers. It consisted of President (the ruler) and five other members designated as Chief Minister, Finance

1. Shah, P. R.: *op.cit.*, pp. 337-338.
2. *Report on the Administration of Jodhpur State for the year 1902-03*, p. 5.
3. *ibid.*, p. 1.
4. Shah, P. R.: *op.cit.*, p. 338.
5. *ibid.*, p. 340.
6. Reu, B. N.: *Marwar ka Itihas, Part II*, p. 526.
7. *ibid.*, pp. 343-345.

Minister, Judicial Minister, Home Minister and Revenue Minister. The Council of Ministers was enlarged or reduced as and when necessary.

Umaid Singh introduced reforms in various departments of the State administration. Welfare measures were adopted for the government employees, such as the provisions of provident fund, gratuity etc. A Public Service Commission was set up for selection to the posts in the State Services.

Umaid Singh was also fond of buildings and many beautiful and outstanding modern structures in the town were raised during his reign e. g. the Chhitar Palace, the High Court, the museum, the library, the stadium cinema, the stadium ground, a few school and hospital buildings, the railway station only to name a few. The Chhitar Palace (Umaid Bhawan)[1] took nearly 12 years to complete and is built on an elevated rocky ground and is visible from a distance. Its central dome with its double roof is a fine piece of modern architecture. The paintings, depicting the scenes from the epics are rare pieces of art. The Palace equipped with almost every amenity of modern life, has now been converted into a hotel.

Measures were taken to widen the scope of local self government institutions. District and Central Advisory Boards were set up. A Representative Advisory Assembly with an elected majority was also constituted. A committee was appointed to suggest constitutional reforms for the State. But its recommendations did not fulfil the aspirations of the public. As elsewhere, in this State too, the atmosphere was surcharged with anti-feudal and anti-British ferment and various political organisations in the State strove for responsible government. A brief account of the political unrest is given below :

Political Unrest

An organisation, known as the Marwar Seva Sangh, was formed in 1920 with a view to ventilate public grievances against the corrupt bureaucracy and to create awakening among the people of the State[2]. Its activities soon brought its members in conflict with the government. A number of them were served with exile notice. One of its members, Jainarayan Vyas, settled at Beawar and started editing a Hindi Newspaper called *Tarun Rajasthan* in which he continued to criticise the Government of Jodhpur.

1. Reu, B. N.: *Marwar ka Itihas, Part II*, Jodhpur, pp. 560–62.
2. Vyas, J. N.: *Marwar Main Jagriti Aur Usai Rokne ka Udyog*, pp. 5–6.

When the non-cooperation movement was at its height in British India, an organisation known as Marwar Hitkarini Sabha, was founded at Jodhpur in or about 1921 to work for political, social and economic welfare of the inhabitants of Marwar while remaining loyal to the ruler of the State. Shri Jainarayan Vyas, one of its leading members, brought out a booklet *Marwar Main Jagriti aur Usai Rokne ka Udyog*, criticising the repressive policy of the State. He was prosecuted in 1925 by the government of Jodhpur for wilfully defying the lawful authority of the State. The Marwar Hitkarini invigorated its activities and held its political meetings in Jodhpur (1929) wherein it resolved to approach the ruler in order to request for the constitution of a Legislative Assembly for the State. Side by side, it started propaganda in the rural areas to awaken the masses against the *Begar* (forced labour) and the atrocities of the Jagirdars of the *Thikanas*. It also resolved to seek separation of judiciary from executive, criticised the Press Act which deprived the people of their freedom, took up the question of scarcity of water and water supply system, condemned the holding of municipal elections on communal basis which, it was asserted, would create communal tension. It decided to hold the first session of the Marwar State People's conference at Jodhpur (October 1929) on whose agenda the following important items were placed for discussion: exportation of food and fodder from Marwar to be prohibited; problem of unemployment among the *Deshis* and selection to be made by an independent Board with public members; development of agriculture, trade and industries; free and compulsory education; establishment of a Legislative Assembly; abolition of forced labour; freedom of speech, press and meeting; abolition of restrictions in practice between the different grades of vakils in Marwar; discussions on the Nehru and Butler Committee Reports etc. etc. But the session was not allowed to be held by the State authorities. An agitation against the arbitrariness of the government was launched which spread even to the rural areas. The villagers were asked not to pay revenue or any tax to the jagirdars. Jainarayan Vyas in his booklet *Marwar ki Awastha* revealed the conditions prevalent in the State. He and his associates were arrested on a charge of sedition and were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

The members of the Marwar Hitkarini Sabha formed another association named Marwar Youth League, with the object of creating political awakening amongst the youth of Marwar. Its members organised public meetings for the propagation of use of Khadi and took out *Prabhat Pheris* (morning rounds). When its activities were banned in Jodhpur town, its members moved to the interior side in the districts,

tried to awaken the cultivators who responded favourably and demanded remission of *Bigori*. Police was then deployed to checkmate the activities of the organisation. Consequently in 1932, the Marwar Hitkarini Sabha and the Marwar Youth League both were declared unlawful bodies by the State Council for their objectionable political activities against the State. In 1933, the session of the State People's Conference was proposed to be held at Jodhpur but it was not allowed by the State authorities. Next year the Marwar Public Society Ordinance was issued which further curtailed civil liberties in the State.

Having thus suppressed, the people established two new associations by the name of Praja Mandal and Civil Liberties Union. The latter association was the result of the resolution passed by the All India Congress Committee at its Lucknow session and the association was intended to safeguard civil liberties of the people in the State. However, both these organisations were declared unlawful in 1937 by the State authorities.

Subhash Chandra Bose, while on his way from London to Calcutta, stopped at Jodhpur for a brief period and his visit inspired those who were connected with the public life and instilled in them a new vigour. A new organisation named the Marwar Lok Parishad was formed in May 1938. It aimed at establishing responsible government in Marwar under the aegis of the ruler. The Parishad condemned the existing constitution of the municipality as well as election of its members on communal basis. Instead it advocated elections on the basis of wards. It celebrated Gandhi Day on which occasion national song was sung, speeches were delivered advocating the use of *Khaddar* and boycott of foreign goods. It resolved to help the famine striken peasants of Marwar and set up a committee for it. With the coming of the Marwar Lok Parishad into existence, the number of members of the Jodhpur Nagar Congress Committee diminished because most of them joined the Parishad.

A Central Advisory Board at Jodhpur and District Advisory Board at each Hakumat were set up in 1939 by the government and Jainarayan Vyas was nominated as a non-official member of the Central Advisory Board.

The Lok Parishad was opposed to the measures adopted by the government of Jodhpur to support the second world war. Jainarayan Vyas resigned from the Advisory Board. An agitation was soon started. The famine relief operations of the government were adversely criticised.

The Parishad also took up the questions of unemployment, increasing dearness of grass and grain and related matters. *Prabhat Pheris* were taken out. The Nagar Congress Committee also started propaganda among the agriculturists against the government. The State authorities had earlier banned the holding of meetings and processions. It now (1940) declared[1] the Lok Parishad an unlawful body. The prominent members of the Parishad were arrested and interned in different forts. Sensing the seriousness of the situation, the State government, however, came to a compromise with them and all the prisoners were released. The first session of the Representative body of the Marwar Lok Parishad was held at Jodhpur in July 1940 which was attended by representatives from the districts. The question of *Begar* and *Lag-bag* was discussed. Jainarayan Vyas was elected as the President of Marwar Lok Parishad.

The Parishad, after some modifications in its constitution, was registered in 1941 under the Jodhpur Public Societies Act (1940).

In the Jodhpur municipal election held in June 1941 the Lok Parishad emerged as the largest party in the Board. Jainarayan Vyas was elected as the President of the Board. Lok Parishad now extended its activities in the remote villages and also in the jagir area of the State. The workers of the Parishad tried to educate the masses about the unlawful cesses. The jagirdars united together to oppose the activities of the Parishad. The members of the Parishad advocated the boycott of the elections to the Representative Advisory Assembly saying that its constitution was not in the public interest. In 1942 serious incidents occurred at various places where workers of the Lok Parishad and jagirdars came into clash with each other. The Civil Disobedience movement in the British India further flared up the situation in the State. Meetings were held by the Marwar Lok Parishad frequently in which anti-British feelings were voiced in speeches and 'Quit India' posters were displayed. The students from educational institutions participated in this agitation and local questions were tagged with national issues. Dictators of Lok Parishad were chosen to lead the agitation. Violence was preached followed by sabotage of railway lines and telegraph wires. Consequently several arrests were made. The Lok Parishad demanded removal of British prime minister of Marwar, Sir Donald Field. Its members resigned en bloc from the Jodhpur Municipal Board.

The State resorted to further repressive measures to crush the

1. *The Jodhpur Government Gazette, Extraordinary*, Vol. 75, Tuesday March 28, 1940, No. 33, p. 969.

activities of the Parishad. Its prominent leaders were arrested but the agitation continued unhampered. The political prisoners in jail went on a hunger strike as the Government was in no mood to accede to their demands. One of them died which created a stir in the town. Looking to the tense situation, the police banned the funeral procession and tried to disperse the mob.

The agitation continued. Even women volunteers took recourse to *Satyagraha*. The agitation spread to other towns and in rural areas of the State and a number of arrests were made. Revolutionary and terrorist activities were resorted in order to oppose the repressive policy of the State. A bomb exploded in October, 1942 in the Stadium Cinema hall at Jodhpur causing injuries to a few persons and damage to property. More bombs were exploded in March and April 1943 in the town at different places. Ultimately an agreement was reached between the government and the Parishad and the arrested leaders and their associates were released.

The Sudhalkar Report on constitutional reforms was made known in 1945. The government announced the setting up of a legislative council, a majority of whose members were to be elected directly. It did not satisfy the need of the day since the council was to be merely an advisory body with no real power.

The atrocities of the jagirdars in their *Thikanas* continued. In October 1946, therefore, the Marwar Lok Parishad started a campaign in the rural areas against the repressive policy of the jagirdars. Untoward events occurred at many places in the State.

The political scene was, in the meanwhile, changing very fast. Transfer of power and the resulting situation were being discussed at the highest level. Umaid Singh, at this juncture, died in June 1947 and was succeeded by Hanuwant Singh. In August, India achieved Independence and with it, the demand for responsible government came with renewed vigour and could not be denied.

The introduction of responsible government was likely to hit the jagirdars the worst and they tried, though in vain, to organise a strong reactionary opposition. The ruler relieved C. S. Venkatachari of the office of Prime Minister and, a ministry of feudal elements, was formed. Popular reaction to this was immediate. Mass meetings were held to observe the Anti-Assembly Day under the auspices of the Marwar Lok Parishad. All parties, opposing this ministry demanded an elective body

on adult franchise, for making constitution. They acknowledged the leadership of Jainarayan Vyas.

A ministry, headed by Jainarayan Vyas was formed. This was followed by a second interim ministry. But this too did not have smooth sailing. Differences cropped up on allocation of portfolios and a third interim ministry was formed with a clear majority of the members from the Lok Parishad. However, by this time, process of integration of States had started and Jodhpur State merged with the United State of Greater Rajasthan and later the present shape of Rajasthan came into existence. Jodhpur is now the headquarters of a district of the same name.

CHAPTER III

PEOPLE

POPULATION

Total population

The district had a population[1] of 11,52,712 (606,802 male and 545,910 female) at the time of the 1971 census. The tahsil-wise break-up[2] of population along with the number of towns and villages are given in the following table:

(Number)

Tahsil	Population		Towns	Villages	
	Male	Female		Inhabited	Un-Inhabited
Phalodi	80,477	72,748	1	129	–
Osian	89,456	82,673	–	132	3
Shergarh	71,414	64,240	–	92	–
Jodhpur	253,870	222,825	1	191	1
Bilara	111,585	103,424	2	158	1

Growth of Population

The first census in this area was taken in 1881 but the figures were probably an under-estimate. Census operations were something of a novelty, and these were therefore opposed by the people and were imperfectly understood by the staff employed[3]. The next enumeration was in 1891 and showed a remarkable increase of 43.8 per cent in the population of the State of Jodhpur as compared to 21 per cent for Rajputana as a whole. This was partly due to improved[4] methods of enumeration but chiefly due to the absence of famine and the opening of the railway line. During the next enumeration (1901), there was a decrease of 23.4 per cent which was ascribed[5] to the terrible famine in the State in 1899–1900

1. *Census of India 1971, Series 18, Rajasthan, Part II-A, General Population Tables*, p. 21.
2. *ibid.*, pp. 21–22.
3. Erskine, K.D.: *A Gazetteer of Jodhpur State and some Statistical Tables*, Ajmer (1909), p. 77.
4. *ibid.*, p. 77. 5. *ibid.*

and an exceptionally virulent epidemic of malarial fever in the latter half of 1900. It is not possible to give accurate figures of population for these three enumerations for the present district of Jodhpur, because the past and the present boundaries of the tract differ. But a rough estimate can be derived indirectly. The then tahsils of Jodhpur, Bilara, Shergarh and Phalodi had the following population[1]:

(No.)

Tahsil	1881		1891		1901	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Jodhpur	105,812	79,597	131,134	115,828	83,805	72,547
Bilara	32,887	27,472	44,338	40,614	29,899	27,895
Shergarh	24,281	16,358	39,048	31,871	30,873	26,048
Phalodi	19,337	13,132	37,344	34,467	31,140	28,479

Jodhpur city had a population of 57,211 in 1881 which increased to 61,759 in 1891 but fell to 60,437 in 1901 while the *Kasba* of Jodhpur had a population of 6,118 in 1881 which increased to 18,678 in 1891 but decreased to 18,672 in 1901.

The decennial growth of population of the district during the present century had been rather unsteady which is evident from following table[2]:

Year	Population			Percentage decadal variation
	Persons	Male	Female	
1901	424,805	225,021	199,784	—
1911	435,306	230,161	205,145	+ 2.47
1921	382,855	204,790	178,065	—12.05
1931	444,013	235,572	208,441	+15.97
1941	558,841	296,424	262,417	+25.86
1951	672,653	354,015	318,638	+20.37
1961	885,663	469,147	416,516	+31.67
1971	1,152,712	606,802	545,910	+30.15

The low rate of growth during the decade 1901–1911 might have been partly due to the severe outbreak[3] of malarial fever in 1908 in the

1. Bannerman, Capt., A. D.: *Census of India 1901, Vol XXV-B, Rajputana, Part III*, Lucknow (1902), pp. 15–16.
2. *Census of India 1971, Series 18, Rajasthan, Part II-A, General Population Tables*, p. 98.
3. Sharma, Pt. Brij Jiwan Lal: *Census of India 1921, Vol. XXIV, Rajputana & Ajmer-Merwara, Part-I*, Calcutta (1923), pp. 16 and 35.

State, while the decrease[1] during the next decade (1911–1921) may be ascribed to the general adverse factors detrimental to the growth of population which were prevalent throughout Rajputana at that time. Three bad years of harvest and disastrous epidemics of plague, influenza and cholera which took a severe toll of life in the rural areas were the main factors responsible for the decrease in population during the decade.

The decadal increase of population during the period 1961–71 was of the order of 30.15 per cent. This was more than the average increase for the whole of Rajasthan[2] which was 27.83 per cent.

Density

The district showed a density[3] of 50 persons per square km. (35 in rural and 807 in urban areas) in 1971 as against 39 in 1961 and 32 in 1951; the corresponding figures for the whole of Rajasthan[4] were 75, 59 and 47 respectively for these years. Tahsil-wise (1971 census), Jodhpur recorded the highest density (135) and Phalodi the lowest (20), in the district[5]. The density in other tahsils were: Bilara 63, Osian 41 and Shergarh 36.

Sex Ratio

The sex-ratio[6] (females per 1000 males) for the district during 1961 was 888. It was higher in rural areas (898) than in the urban (865). The sex-ratio for the district during the census of 1971 was 900. This time too, it was higher in the rural areas than in its urban counter-part, the figures being 916 and 865 respectively. These figures for the district were nearer to similar figures for the whole of Rajasthan, the sex ratio for the State being 911 (919 in rural and 875 in urban areas) in 1971. Comparing the sex-ratio in the district with the past years, it is found that in 1901 it was 888. In 1911 this went up to 891 but dropped to 870 in 1921. The number was stationary in 1931 and 1941 at 885 but rose to 900 in 1951. The number of males and females according to the age structure is given (1961 census) in the following table[7]:

1. Kealy, E. H.: *Census of India 1911, Vol. XXII, Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara, Part I*, Ajmer (1913), p. 59.
2. *Census of India 1971, Series 18, Part II-A, General Population Tables*, p. 96.
3. *ibid.*, p. (ii).
4. *Census of India 1971, Rajasthan, Population Statistics*, p. 21.
5. *Census of India 1971, Series 18, Rajasthan, Part II-A, General Population Tables*, pp. 21–22.
6. *ibid.*, p. (iv).
7. *Census of India 1961, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, Part II-C (i), Social & Cultural, Tables*, p. 90 .

Age-group	Persons	Males	Females
All ages	885,663	469,147	416,516
0–14	386,783	201,766	185,017
15–34	290,846	156,482	134,364
35–59	162,957	88,985	73,972
60 +	44,820	21,809	23,011
Age not stated	257	105	152

Rural-Urban Population

The majority of the population resided in the villages of the district. In 1961 census[1] it was found that 29.94 per cent of the population of the district was urban as compared to 16.28 per cent for the whole of Rajasthan. In 1971, these figures increased to 31.95 for the district and to 17.63 for the State[2]. The distribution of population according to the size of villages was found to be as under during 1971 census[3].

Size of village	Number of inhabited villages	Population Male	Female
With less than 200 persons	93	5,595	5,227
Between 200—499	143	25,775	23,912
,, 500—999	187	70,875	66,120
,, 1000–1999	174	127,643	116,901
,, 2000–4999	96	149,285	135,643
,, 5000–9999	9	30,223	27,275
,, 10000 and over	–	–	–
Total	702	409,396	375,078

During 1971 census[4], out of the five tahsils, two were completely rural whose population statistics were: Osian 172,129 and Shergarh 135,654. The rural and urban population (1971) of the remaining three tahsils was as follows:

1. *Census of India 1961, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, Part II-A, General Population Tables*, p. 15.
2. *Census of India 1971, Series 18, Rajasthan, Part II-A, General Population Tables*, p. (vi).
3. *ibid.*, pp. 116–118.
4. *ibid.*, p. 21–22.

(No.)

Tahsil	Population Rural	Urban
Phalodi	135,846	17,379
Jodhpur	159,083	317,612
Bilara	181,762	33,247

A comparison of the rural and urban population[1] of the district for the year 1961 and 1971 is given below:

Year	Rural Male	Female	Total	Urban Male	Female	Total
1961	326,932	293,521	620,453	142,215	122,995	265,210
1971	409,396	375,078	784,484	197,406	170,832	368,238

There were five towns in the district during 1951 census, namely Jodhpur, Phalodi, Pipar, Bilara and Lohawat. The last named town was declassified during the 1961 census, thus reducing the number of the towns to four. The population of these towns since 1901 is given below[2]:

(No.)

Year	Phalodi	Jodhpur	Pipar	Bilara
1901	13,924	79,109	6,785	8,695
1911	13,825	79,756	7,556	8,606
1921	12,801	73,480	6,494	6,364
1931	14,982	94,736	7,961	7,451
1941	17,689	126,842	8,917	8,864
1951	15,224	180,717	11,251	10,287
1961	15,722	224,760	12,557	12,171
1971	17,379	317,612	15,722	17,525

Emigration and Immigration

According to the 1961 census[3], out of the total population of 885,663 of the district, 812,735 persons were born in the district and 44,363 persons in other districts in Rajasthan. The number of persons born outside the State of Rajasthan was 14,159. The total number of

1. *Census of India 1971, Series 18, Rajasthan, Part II-A, General Population Tables*, p. (xii).
2. *ibid.*, pp. 133, 149, 150 & 152.
3. *Census of India 1961, Vol, XIV, Rajasthan, Part II-C (ii), Migration Tables*, pp. 39–40.

persons born outside India as per the 1961 census was 13,241 of whom 13,027 were born in Pakistan. A total of 1,165 persons remained unclassified.

The break-up of those born in States other than Rajasthan is given below (1961 census)[1]:

(No.)

State	Persons	Males	Females
Andhra Pradesh	316	192	124
Assam	59	49	10
Bihar	179	100	79
Gujarat	722	311	411
Jammu & Kashmir	108	62	46
Kerala	421	305	116
Madhya Pradesh	1985	756	1229
Madras (Tamil Nadu)	531	326	205
Maharashtra	1344	873	471
Mysore (Karnataka)	234	178	56
Punjab	2796	1512	1284
Uttar Pradesh	3930	2153	1777
West Bengal	336	178	158
Delhi	1172	351	821
Goa, Daman & Dieu	24	12	12
Himachal Pradesh	2	2	-

Displaced persons

The number of displaced persons[2] in the district, according to 1951 census, was 16,010 of whom 15,925 were immigrants from West Pakistan and the remaining 85 were from East Pakistan. A majority of them i.e. 15,909 belonged to non-agricultural class and the remaining belonged to the agricultural class. Of the non-agricultural class, 7,576 derived their livelihood mainly from commerce, 322 from transport, 3,013 from "production other than cultivation" and the remaining 4,998 from "other services and miscellaneous sources".

1. *Census of India 1961, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, Part II-C (ii), Migration Tables*, pp. 39–40.
2. *Census of India 1951, Vol. X, Rajasthan & Ajmer, Part II-A, Tables*, pp. 324–327.

Marital Status

According to the census of 1961, the marital status of the people in the district was as below[1]:

(No.)

Civil Status	Male	Female
Total	4,69,147	4,16,516
Never married	2,49,441	1,75,987
Married	2,03,396	1,95,467
Widowed	15,628	44,391
Divorced or separated	530	397
Unspecified Status	152	274

LANGUAGE

Twenty-two speeches were returned during 1961 census as mother tongue spoken by the people of the district[2]. Marwari was claimed by a preponderant majority (6,12,287) as their mother tongue of whom 4,99,363 resided in the rural areas and the remaining in the urban areas. Analysing this data tahsilwise[3], it was found that Phalodi tahsil had 1,08,002 Marwari speakers; Osian tahsil 1,28,220; Jodhpur tahsil 2,19,697; and Bilara tahsil 1,56,368. Such details for 1971 census are not available. However, the census of 1971 recorded[4] the number of the speakers of principal languages and dialects in the district as follows:

Hindi 3,45,900; Marwari 4,80,430; Rajasthani 2,58,603; Mewari 79; Urdu 48,090; Punjabi 2,711 and Sindhi 13,372.

Bilingualism

According to the census of 1961, the total number of persons returned[5] as speaking a language subsidiary to the mother tongue was 41,677 (30,167 males and 11,510 females) which formed 4.71 per cent of the total population.

RELIGIOUS AND SOCIAL GROUPS

Religious Groups

The principal religious groups found in the district according to

1. *Census of India 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Jodhpur district.* (1967), p. 161.
2. *ibid.*, p. 168. 3. *ibid.*, p. 169.
4. *Census of India 1971, Rajasthan, Population Statistics*, pp. 28–29.
5. *Census of India 1961, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, Part II-C (i), Social & Cultural Tables*, p. 265.

1961 census[1] were Hindu, Muslim and Jain. The numerical strength of the followers of the different faiths was: Hindus 7,80,137; Muslims 79,524; Jains 21,582; Christians 2,532; Sikhs 1,834; Buddhists 52; other religions and persuasions 1, and number of those who did not state religions was 1, according to 1961 census. During 1971 census[2] it was found that Hindus numbered 1,015,446 forming 88.09 per cent of the total population followed by Muslims 108,490 (9.41), Jains 24,669 (2.14), Christians 1,883 (0.17), Sikhs 1,636 (0.14), others 561 (0.05) and Buddhists 27 (0.00).

Social Groups

As elsewhere in the country, this district also has various social groups which are further sub-divided into numerous castes and sub-castes. This renders it difficult to describe generally their social obligations and customs, which vary in detail amongst different sub-divisions because of local circumstances. However, a short account of the principal castes is given below:

BRAHMINS—There are several sub-divisions[3] among the Brahmins such as Gaur, Srimali, Pushkarna, Dayama, Purohit, Sevag, Vyas, Bohra etc. Some of the Brahmin families have been traditionally working as priests in the temples while the services of those who have knowledge of the scriptures are secured by various communities for officiating at various ceremonies. There are innumerable rituals to be performed in a life of a Hindu and this necessitates the presence of an officiating priest. Consequently Brahmins are found scattered in almost all parts of the district. Those Brahmins who have no attainments in scriptures, have agriculture as the chief source of livelihood while others take to government service. A few are engaged in trade and commerce.

RAJPUTS—There are various sects among the Rajputs; those commonly found in the district are[4]: Rathor, Chauhan, Bhati, Gahlot, Chawara, Kachhawah, Parihar, Lamba etc. They have different patronymics depending on the names of the ancestors from whom they have descended[5] e. g. Jodhawat from Rao Jodha, Champavats from Champa, Kumpawats from Kumpa, Jetawats from Jeta, Karamsots from Karamsi,

1. *Census of India 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Jodhpur District* p. 171.
2. *Census of India 1971, Rajasthan, Population Statistics*, pp. 25–27.
3. Source : Office of the various Tahsildars of the district.
4. *Ibid.*
5. *Rajputana & Ajmer—List of Ruling Princes, Chiefs & Leading Personages*, Simla (1938), p. 102.

Udawats from Uda & c. or from the place of their settlement or origin[1] e.g. Mertia from Merta, Jasolia from Jasol, Barmera from Barmer etc.

Traditionally Rajputs belong to the warrior class and in former times, were usually employed in the army. A Rajput was considered to be a born cavalier. The rulers of Jodhpur State were Rathor Rajputs. Near relatives of the ruling family and leading Rajput nobles were usually assigned jagirs for their upkeep. Rajputs were also employed in the services of the State and the *Thikanas*. By and large, the Rajputs were haughty by nature, chivalrous and preferred death to dishonour. After the formation of Rajasthan and the abolition of the *Jagirdari* system, they started taking up jobs in police and the army. Some have also taken to agriculture.

MAHAJANS—The Mahajans of the district mostly consist of Oswal and Maheshwari. Oswals[2] are said to be the descendants of some Rajput clans who embraced Jainism. They take their name from the town of Osi or Osian, the headquarters of a tahsil of the same name, about 68 km. north-west of Jodhpur city. They are mostly traders and money-lenders. During the princely regime, they were also engaged[3] as *Kamdars* or managers of *Jagir* estates. Their chief sects are Mohnot, Bhandari, Singhi, Lodha, Mohta and Bhansali. It is significant that some members of this community have held important positions in the administration during princely regime.

The Maheshwaris trace their descent from Rajputs[4], chiefly from the Chauhan, the Parihar and the Solanki clans. The name of the community is said to have been derived from Mahadeo or Mahesh who is considered as an important deity of this class. They have 72 exogamous groups and abstain from liquor and meat. Many of them do not even touch onion and garlic.

Among the Jain community, both the sects[5], the *Digambar* as well as the *Swetambar* are found in the district. Some also belong to the *Baees Sampradai*. The *Swetambars* outnumber the *Digambars*. The former have sub-sects like Chordia, Chopra, Bafna, Nahta, Bagmar, Dhoddiya etc. They are mostly engaged in trade, both local and national.

MUSLIMS—There are several sects among the Muslims such as

1. Gahlot, J.S.: *The History of Rajputana, Vol. I*, Jodhpur (1937), pp. 79–80.
2. Erskine, K. D.: *op.cit.*, pp. 86–87.
3. *Ibid.*
4. Lohia, B. L.: *Rajasthan ki Jatiyan*, Calcutta (1954).
5. Source : Offices of the Tahsildars of various tahsils of the district.

Kayamkhani, Shaikh, Pathan, Sindhi etc. who are mostly engaged in agriculture, *Telghani*, animal husbandry and to some extent in trade also. A majority of the Muslims in the district are Sunnis.

OTHERS—Jats, Gujars and Malis are also found in the district. The Jats are excellent cultivators and are divided[1] into several sects like Dogiyal, Dhukia, Tunda, Saran, Godara, Lol, Khichar, Tar, Maderna, Tetarwal, Karwar etc. A few of them have also taken to government service. The Gujars are mostly cultivators but also take up subsidiary occupations like animal husbandry, dairy farming etc. The Malis are good cultivators as well as horticulturists. Some of them are also contractors. Like the Rajputs they are divided into several sects like Parihar, Kachhawahas, Solanki, Sankhla etc. Occupational castes consist of *Khatis* (carpenters), *Lohars* (blacksmiths), *Sunars* (goldsmiths), *Nais* (barbers), *Dhobis* (washermen), *Darzi* (tailor), *Teli* (oilmen), *Lakhera* (bangle-maker), *Rangrez* (dyers), *Tamboli* (betel sellers) and *Thathera* (braziers). The *Raikas*, also called *Rebaris*[2], are the breeders of camels. Of two main divisions among them, the Maru and the Chalkia, the former deals only in camel while the latter keeps large herds of sheep and goats.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

The census of 1971 recorded the number of persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes[3] in the district as 154,898 which formed 13.44 per cent of the total population of the district. The percentage of such population to the total in rural areas was 15.06 while in urban areas it was 9.98. The Jodhpur tahsil had the largest percentage (34.97) of the Scheduled Castes, followed by Bilara (21.27), Osian (16.48), Phalodi (14.10) and Shergarh (13.18). There were 24,322 persons in the district who belonged to the Scheduled Tribes[4] forming 2.11 per cent of the total population of the district. Its proportion in the rural areas was 2.52 per cent while in urban areas it was only 1.25 per cent. The Jodhpur tahsil contributed the largest percentage (38.36) of those belonging to the Scheduled Tribes in the district followed by Shergarh (23.30), Osian (19.69), Phalodi (16.27) and Bilara (2.38).

The names of the sub-castes and the religious classification of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes for the census of 1971 are not available.

1. Source : Office of the Tahsildars of various tahsils of the district.
2. Erskine, K. D.: *op.cit.*, p. 88.
3. *Census of India 1971, Series 18, Rajasthan, Part X-A & X-B, District Census Handbook, Jodhpur District*, pp. (iv-v).
4. *ibid.*

Such data is, however, available for 1961. In 1961, there were 125,314 persons[1] who belonged to the Scheduled Castes while the number of persons belonging to the Scheduled Tribes was 18,328. An analysis of the data of 1961 shows that among the Scheduled Castes[2], Megh or Meghwal formed the largest single caste or group (39,651) followed by a group (39,076) consisting of various castes like Chamar, Bhambhi, Jatav, Jatia, Mochi, Raidass, Raigar or Ramdasia. The Bhangi caste formed the third largest group (7,469), followed by Bawaria (4,991), Sargara (4,957), Thori or Nayak (3,614), Dome (2,358), Sansi (1,713), Garo or Garura or Gurda (1,212) and Balai (1,158). The numerical strength of other groups was very small. They were: Nut (797), Khatik (689), Bargi or Vargi or Birgi (465), Gavaria (452), Kalbelia (276), Badi (221), Bhand (220), Dheda (218), Kamad or Kamadia (121), Dhankia (92), Koli or Kori (61), Garancha or Mehtar or Gancha (34), Rawal (27), Valmiki (13), Kanjar (10), Mehar (9) and Bairwa or Berwa (1). A total of 15,409 persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes remained unclassified. Among the Scheduled Tribes[3], the largest group (14,751) consisted of Bhils followed by Minas (179) and Garasias, excluding Rajput Garasias (20). A total of 3,378 persons belonging to the Scheduled Tribes remained unclassified.

RITUALS

Rituals among the Hindus and the Jains

Most of the rituals observed in other parts of Rajasthan among the Hindus and the Jains are also observed by the members of these communities in this district. The various occasions and ceremonies on which these rituals are observed, are described below:

BIRTH—During the eighth month of first pregnancy a ceremony called *Athmasa*, is observed. The near relatives are invited to join in the celebration of the impending birth and *Gur* (molasses) is distributed[4]. The would-be-mother is then sent from the house of her in-laws to her parents because the first delivery generally takes place under parental care.

The birth of a son is a matter of great rejoicing. His arrival in the world is heralded by sounding a metallic plate as soon as the birth takes place. This practice is not followed when a daughter is born. The

1. *Census of India 1961, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, Part V-A, Special Tables for Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes*, p. (xi).
2. *Census of India 1961, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, Part V-A, Special Tables for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes*, pp. 204 and 209.
3. *ibid.*, p. 284.
4. Gahlot, Jagdish Singh: *Marwar-ke-Riti-Rasma*, Jodhpur (1922), pp. 26–27.

ladies sing songs suitable to the occasion (*Jaccha geet*) and *Gur* (molasses) and sweets (*Laddu*) are distributed[1].

An old lady of the family attends on the new-born and serves *Janmaghunti* (a decoction). Some of the other ceremonies connected with child birth are: *Kua Pujan* (worshipping of the well), *Surya Pujan* (sun-worship) and *Chhati* (the purificatory bath on the sixth day). The *Nam-karan* (naming) ceremony is an occasion of social celebration and the family priest, after taking into account the time and place of birth, makes astrological calculations and gives the child a name[2].

Fifteen to twenty days after the birth, the mother takes the second bath after the delivery. The ceremony is known as *Jalwa* or *Dashothan*. She is allowed to resume her domestic duties after about forty days.

Two more ceremonies[3], i.e. *Karnavedh* or piercing of the ear lobes and the *Chuda Karma* or *Jadula Utarna*, the first hair-cut, are observed, the former during the third or fifth year and the latter during the first or third or seventh year. The former job is usually performed by a goldsmith. It was a general practice in the past that both boys and girls had their ear-lobes pierced. But the practice is dying out in the case of boys. In some cases, the girls get their nose also pierced on this occasion for wearing nose-rings. The ceremony of *Jadula Utarna* is sometimes performed at the temple of one's family deity (*Kuldevi*).

UPANAYAN OR JANEO—Boys belonging to the Brahmin community and other "twice-born" castes, namely, Kshatriyas and Vaishyas are given a sacred thread to wear after the appropriate ritual is performed by a priest. Sometimes this ceremony is held immediately before the betrothal or marriage.

MARRIAGE—Weddings call for a complex of rites and rituals which vary not only from caste to caste but even within the same caste. Only those rituals which are more or less commonly observed are therefore described here.

Generally, when a girl or a boy attains marriageable age, parents start looking for a suitable match. Parents of girls are more anxious to do this than those of boys. Negotiations between the parents of the boys and the girls are held either directly or through a common relative or the family priest, or even acquaintances who serve as match-makers. Before

1. Source : Offices of the Head Mistresses of various schools of the district.
2. Gahlot, Jagdish Singh: *op.cit.*, pp. 26–27.
3. *ibid.*, pp. 38–39.

their details are finalised, the horoscopes of the girl and the boy are compared by a priest to determine astrological compatability and the prospects of a happy and prosperous wedded life. When this is settled, a ceremony[1] known as *Sagai* or *Mangani* is held on an auspicious day. The proposal is symbolized by the offering of presents by the father of the girl which usually consist of a *Safa* (turban), clothes, ornaments for the would-be bride-groom, sweets, dry-fruits, betel, coconut, cash etc. The nature and value of these presents vary with the status of the parties. This is followed by the *Tika* ceremony. The bride-groom is seated on a *Chowki* (a small wooden seat) and a priest from the side of the bride's father puts a *Tilak* or *Tika* (a vermilion mark) on bridegroom's forehead and delivers some presents to him. After this, there used to be another ceremony known as *Sagai-ka-Amal* when from the side of the bridegroom, a decoction of poppy heads was served along with sweets to all. If after the *Sagai*, there was any dispute between the two parties, those who were served with *Sagai-ka-Amal* stood as witnesses. However, this particular ceremony has fallen in disuse. After this, presents (*Pahrawanis*) are sent from the father of the bridegroom to the bride.

After the day and date of the marriage is fixed, the following ceremonies[2] are observed: (1) *Lagna patrika* or a written message from the bride's father to the bridegroom's father intimating the day, date and time of marriage, (2) *Kum-kum patri* or sending the coloured and scented invitation cards for the wedding to the relatives and friends by both the parties, (3) *Ban bethana* or *Pithi karna* which consists of smearing the body of the girl and the boy with a mixture of gram flour, turmeric etc. mixed in oil, and distribution of *Gur* (molasses) amongst the relatives. The relatives also return sweets and *Pan-supari*, in lieu of *Gur*. The ceremony is known as *Ban Bharana*, (4) after this ceremony well-to-do relatives hold feasts to the would-be bride and bridegroom, the ceremony is known as *Banora* or *Bandola dena*, (5) *Vinayak puja* or worship of god Ganesh, (6) *Bari padla* or conveying of ornaments and garments (*Bari*) and dry fruits and sweets (*Padla*) for the bride from the boy's side; the garments are worn by the bride at the time of the actual wedding, (7) *Ratijaga* or the vigil held at night in honour of and for the worship of the family deity, both at the house of the bride-groom and the bride separately, (8) Next ceremony is *Kankan dora* which is observed by tying iron and lac rings to dried *Mendal* fruit and *Marorfali* and these are tied to a thread which is fastened round the wrist and the ankle of the bride and the bride-groom, (9) then follows *Mod bandhna* or putting a decorated plume on the headgear (*Safa* or

1. Gahlot, Jagdish Singh, *op.cit.*, pp. 1–2.
2. *ibid.*, p. 3.

turban), (10) then takes place *Var nikasi* or the departure of the bride-groom along with his party to the bride's place, (11) *Toran* that follows consists in the touching (by a stick or a sword) of a ceremonial wooden arch hung at the door of the bride's house when the bride-groom first visits that place with the marriage party, (12) *Sasu Arti* is the next ritual and signifies the reception of the bride-groom by the mother-in-law who offers curd to the bride-groom and the ceremony of *Arti* is performed by *Sohagins* (married ladies whose husbands are alive) of the family of the bride, (13) then the *Hom* or the nuptial fire sacrifice is performed, (14) *Phere* or circumbulation of the sacred nuptial fire by the bride and the bride-groom is the next item, (15) *Kanyadan* or the ceremonial giving away of the bride by her parents to the bride-groom follows next, (16) *Kanwar Kalewa* or the breakfast is given to the bride-groom on the morning following the wedding. (17) Then finally is the *Vida* or the farewell ceremony when the wedding party returns with the bride and the bride-groom to the latter's house. Friends and relatives of the bride and her parents give presents and gifts to her.

At the bride-groom's house the newly wedded couple are received ceremonially and the mother of the bridegroom performs *Arti*. The *Mod* (decorative plume attached to the headgear of the bridegroom) and the *Kankandora* are now removed before the family deities. The bride stays at the house of her in-laws for some time and then returns to her parents.

It is significant[1] that in certain Hindu castes such as Pushkarna and Dayama Brahmins *en masse* weddings of all the marriageable girls and boys of the famliy/caste are performed on the same day.

MUKLAWA OR GONA—The bride, if very young, lives with her parents till she attains puberty. She is then sent to the house of the in-laws for the second time after the marriage. This occasion is known as *Gona* or *Muklawa*[2] The bridegroom, accompanied by his near relatives or friends visits the house of the bride's father and returns to his own house with the bride who is presented with ornaments and clothes.

DEATH—Among the Hindus and Jains, the deads are cremated. The Hindus, however, bury their children if they die very young, whereas the Jains cremate them as far as possible. After the death, the funeral rites are conducted by one of the sons or some other male relative of the deceased. These rites are more or less similar to those observed elsewhere. There is however a peculiar custom prevalent in the district of taking a

1. Source : Offices of the Tahsildars of various tahsils of the district.
2. Gahlot. Jagdish Singh, *op.cit.*, pp. 19–20.

procession known as *Baikunthi* of the dead person if he happens to be an aged and respectable person and his successors are affluent. In that case, the dying person is made to take a sitting posture and as soon as he is dead, the cadaver is seated in that posture in a wooden structure resembling a throne with a canopy and taken in a procession with bands playing, to the cremation grounds. The dead body is then placed on the pyre in a sitting posture and fire is lit by the son or a near relative of the deceased. There is also a custom of *Bakher* or *Uchhar* (throwing) when coins are thrown throughout the funeral route, which are picked up by beggars and the poor.

For twelve days after the death[1], the bereaved family mourns the deceased. A carpet is spread in the parlour and condolences are received there. This period of mourning is known as *Satarwara*. Amongst the Mahajans, mourning continues only for three days.

On the third day after death, the members of the community assemble at the house of the deceased for the ceremony known as *Teeya ki bethak* or the sitting of the third day. The ashes and bones of the deceased are collected on this day. The ceremony is known as *Phool Chugna* or 'collecting the flowers'. These remains are then immersed in a holy stream.

More rituals follow on the twelfth day after the death. The custom of *Pagri* or 'wearing the turban' which symbolises the recognition of the eldest in the line of succession is performed in the presence of near relatives. In some cases, people also observe *Mosar* or community dinner on this day when friends and near relatives are invited to a feast and beggars and the poor are also fed. People sometimes incur heavy debts in observing customs of this kind. They publicize the occasion and throw open the kitchen to all who come. However, such practices are by and large, discouraged these days because of restrictions on such assemblages by government. If it is not possible to observe the *Mosar* on the twelfth day, because of straitened economic circumstances, some other date is fixed. In some cases it is customary[2] to fix the marriages of the boys and girls on this occasion. The idea appears to be combining of two expensive occasions.

Rituals among Muslims

After the birth of a child among the Muslims, the parents or the *Qazi* if available, utter the *Azan* in the ears of the child. On the sixth

1. Gahlot, Jagdish Singh, *op.cit.*, pp. 29–30.
2. Source : Offices of the Headmistresses of various schools of the district.

day after birth, both the mother and the child are given a bath; this ceremony is known as *Chhathi*. On this occasion, the near relatives of the child also offer presents. The second bath is given on the 20th or the 40th day and the ceremony is called *Chilla*. Another ceremony known as *Akika* or *Hakika* is performed when a hair-cut is given to the child.

If the child is a boy, *Khatna* or circumcision is performed on any auspicious day between the age of two and nine years. The *Zurrah* or the barber cuts the fore-skin for which he is given presents both in cash and kind, the extent of which depends upon the financial capacity of the parents. When the wound is healed, a feast is arranged.

Among the Muslims the naming ceremony is performed by the *Qazi* within a year or two. Around the age of five, the education of the child begins with *Bismillah* ceremony.

MARRIAGE—*Mangani* or the betrothal ceremony is performed before the actual marriage is held. The bridegroom's father presents gifts for the bride. The bride's parents then visit the house of the bridegroom and offer presents. A *Safa* or turban is tied round the head of the bridegroom and sweets are then distributed. After a few days, the bridegroom's father sends some two to four *Seers* of *Gur* to the father of the bride who distributes it among the relatives. This ceremony, known as *Gantha*, announces the completion of the betrothal. Presents are also sent by the bride's father to the father of the bridegroom on this occasion.

On the day of marriage, the bridegroom wears the apparel presented by the bride's father and after wearing a *Sehra*, rides to the mosque in a procession. After offering *Namaj* or prayers at the mosque he rides to the bride's house where he sits in a *Majlis* and enjoys the music. Verbal permission is then obtained from the father of the bride for the marriage and two persons, a *Vakil* and a witness, go to the bride for the ceremony of *Ijab* or offer and *Kabul* or acceptance. Through these two persons, the amount of *Mehar* is settled and communicated to the *Qazi* who asks the bride and the bridegroom to utter *Kalma* and accept the *Mehar*. The couple is given presents consisting of ornaments, utensils, clothes, etc. by the parents of the bride and other near relatives, and a sumptuous dinner is then served. The marriage party then returns with the bride and the bridegroom to the latter's place.

DEATH—After the death, the dead is annointed with scent and camphor and is placed in a coffin and is taken to the burial ground where the *Qazi* reads prayers for the departed soul. The coffin is lowered into the grave when the recitation of prayers of *Namaj* is over. The grave is covered with earth and a sheet of cloth is spread over it. The *Fatiha* prayer is recited by them after which they return home. A funeral feast is arranged by the chief mourner for the relatives and fakirs on the third, tenth, twentieth and fortieth days after the death. On the third day, *Chana* (parched gram) is distributed among the children. During the Moharram, alms are also distributed in the name of the deceased.

A widow observes mourning for four months and ten days and remains in seclusion during this period. After the expiry of this period, she can marry again if she wishes.

Beliefs

As elsewhere in the country, religious beliefs in this district span a wide spectrum from subtle philosophical and metaphysical concepts to superstitious awe before the Unknown. These different attitudes shade unperceptibly into one another, and in the case of the Hindus they are deeply interpenetrated with a sacerdotal ritualistic leaven which gives the populace a way of life in which religion is in an enveloping form. Hindus, whether well-instructed and versed in their philosophy or of lesser clay, have a common middle ground of beliefs that asserts the immortality of the soul and its reincarnation in various forms, human, animal and even vegetable, depending upon one's *Karma* (merit or demerit earned by one's actions) in any particular birth. But liberation (*Moksha*) from this cycle of birth and death is possible if the reckoning according to the merit calculus of one's *Karma* was overwhelmingly on the credit side and divine grace was available in addition. Hinduism prescribes broadly three *Margas* (paths) to *Moksha*: *Karma* (right action), *Jnana* (knowledge) and *Bhakti* (devotion). Of the three, *Bhakti* is considered the least difficult and therefore the most popular. Among the Muslims, Sufi saints and their followers have a philosophy very similar to the *Bhakti* cult among the Hindus. The religious beliefs of the Jains, formed on the precepts of Lord Mahavira, have a close similarity with the tenets of Hinduism, with the added emphasis on non-violence and compassion to all living things.

Among the common superstitions in the district is belief in good and evil spirits and in portents and omens. Thus a donkey, a cat, a cow, a bird or a woman carrying a pitcher (depending upon whether it is empty or full of water) can be a good or bad omen. A sneeze or a fall of a lizard brings bad luck. Moles, depending upon where they are in one's body, are good or bad. Astrology plays an important part in the lives of the people. Forecasts are made and consultation with priests are held before fixing the auspicious and avoiding the inauspicious day for every important act and even for the commencement of a journey to ensure the success of the mission. Quivering of certain parts of the body can be

lucky or unlucky. Names of certain men, animals or places can be inauspicious and should not therefore be uttered. Some colours are regarded as auspicious while others are considered evil. Jewels and precious stones are considered to have different effects. Amulets and charms are believed to be efficacious in warding off evil spirits. Visit to certain shrines are undertaken as penance or vows for prayers answered or simply for warding off the effect of evil spirits and witchcraft.

SOCIAL LIFE

Property and Inheritance

JOINT FAMILY—The joint family which as a general rule, consists of parents, married and unmarried sons and unmarried daughters, is disintegrating in this district as elsewhere under pressure from social and economic forces. Symptoms of such disintegration are visible more in the urban areas where the educated persons get separated earlier from the family than their unlettered counterparts in the villages. Another factor which appears to be responsible for accelerating this tendency is the fact that there are more job opportunities today than they were in the past and people get separated from their parents and other members of the family when they accept jobs at distant places. However, where this system survives, joint life is harmonious as long as there is readiness to subordinate one's individual urges to the family interest. In the conventional joint family, the income of all the earning members is pooled and the head of the family is empowered to have control over the income and expenditure. With the gradual loosening of familial bonds and assertion of individual interests, families remain joint only in worship and ritual and grown up sons manage their income and expenditure independently. In fact, the joint family of the present day is more or less a matter of convenience.

Property and inheritance laws have undergone drastic changes after independence and this has further attenuated the joint family concept. Formerly, *Jagirdars* in this area were governed by the rule of primogeniture and if there was no son[1], a successor was appointed by adoption who used to be a lineal male descendant of the original grantee. Otherwise the estate was escheated to the State. After the abolition of jagirs in 1952, this system of inheritance of property was abrogated and now all sons have an equal right of share in the ancestral property.

After the promulgation of the Hindu Marriage Act (1955), daughters who were earlier not legally entitled to a share in the ancestral property have become lawful heirs to get a share in the property of their

1. Erskine, K.D. *op. cit.*, p. 145.

father under certain conditions defined in the Act. Similarly, a widow, though entitled to "maintenance", was not allowed to inherit the property of her deceased husband. Now she is entitled to her share though she cannot alienate it.

Only eleven applications for transfer of property by will were instituted[1] in the district since 1960–61 till 1972–73 which is a pointer to the fact that transfer of property through will is not very common.

Marriage and Morals

POLYGAMY—Polygamy is prevalent among[2] the Rajput, Musalman, Jat, Bisnoi, Mali, Nai and some classes of Scheduled Castes and Tribes like Sansi, Bhambhi, Bhangi, Kalbelia and Bhil. Ordinarily a second marriage is contracted only when the first wife is barren, too ill to make a happy married life possible or is immoral. Frequent quarrels between the couple can also be a reason. A government servant, however, except in certain cases, cannot contract a second marriage while the first spouse is living and the law forbids polygamy for Hindus.

Restrictions on marriage

Generally speaking, marriage is contracted within the same caste. Among the Hindus, marriage between persons belonging to the same *Gotra* or *Sasan* is frowned upon.

Civil marriages are not yet common. But when there is parental opposition, there is an increasing tendency to resort to the provisions of the Hindu Marriage Act 1955 or the Special Marriage Act. In this district, between September 1963 and February 1974, 45 marriages were registered under the Hindu Marriage Act 1955. Of these 37 bridegrooms were in the age groups of 21–30 years and 8 in 31–40 years and none below 20 years. Among the brides, 16 were below the age of 20 years and 29 in the age of 21–30 years and none above 30 years. Of the 45 bridegrooms, 35 married for the first time, one was a divorcee, and 9 were widowers. The corresponding figures for the brides were : first marriages 38, divorcees 4 and widowed 3. During the period January 1958 to May 1974, the number of cases registered under the Special Marriage Act was 31.

No reliable data about child marriages in the district are available. The census of 1961, however, mentioned[3] that out of a total of 109,922

1. Source : Court of District & Sessions Judge, Jodhpur.
2. Source : Offices of the Tahsildars of various tahsils of the district and offices of the Panchayat Samitis.
3. *Census of India 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Jodhpur District* (1967), p. 161.

persons in the age group 10–14 years, 25,889 or about one-fourth were found married. Of these 9,232 were boys (8,214 in the rural areas and 1,018 in the urban) and 16,657 girls (14,080 in the rural area and 2,577 in the urban). If a trend can be derived from these data, it could be said that child marriage is more common among girls and that it is more common in the rural areas.

DOWRY—The dowry system is prevalent among all the communities in the district and the amount of dowry offered by the parents of the bride depends largely on the financial position of the family of the bride and the bridegroom and their relative desirability as a match. Therefore the amount varies not only from caste to caste but from individual to individual and its minimum and maximum limits cannot be stated with any degree of accuracy. Since the system is regarded as a social evil and is condemned publicly, parties settle the amount clandestinely

MARITAL AGE—Marriage generally takes place at an early age[1] particularly in certain castes such as Jats, Bisnois, Kumbhars, Sipahis Musalmans, Meghwals etc. In other communities a girl is generally married between the age of 14 and 20 and a boy between 18 and 25. Since the law prohibits child marriage, such marriages are becoming fewer.

WIDOW MARRIAGE—Widow marriage is common among all classes of people except the Brahmins, Mahajans and Rajputs. It is more frequent[2] amongst Jat, Bisnoi, Bhambhi, Bhil, Meghwal, Sunar, Darji, Raika, Dhobi and Musalman. The new spouse of a widow is generally a widower but in some sections of society, the first choice usually falls on the brother of the deceased. A widow has many handicaps in society which expects her to lead a life of austerity and self-denial.

DIVORCE—Hindu marriage is traditionally irrevocable but among Muslims and Jats, divorce and separations are common. However, the Hindu Marriage Act of 1955 permits divorce to Hindus under certain stipulated conditions. Between 1960 and 1972, 53 cases seeking divorce[3] were instituted. In 44 cases divorce was granted. It is significant that out of the 53 cases, 32 were instituted by husbands and 21 by wives.

The 1961 census[4] recorded that there were 927 divorced or separated persons in the district of whom 272 belonged to the age group of 10–14

1. Source : Offices of the Tahsildars of various tahsils of the district.
2. *Ibid.*
3. Source : Court of District & Sessions Judge, Jodhpur.
4. *Census of India 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Jodhpur District* (1967), p. 161.

years; 70 to the 15–19 age group, 100 to 20–24 age group; 102 to the 25–29 age group and the remaining (368 persons) to the age group of 30 to 69. There were only 15 persons enumerated as divorced or separated in the age group of 70 years and beyond.

Position of women

ECONOMIC DEPENDENCE AND PLACE IN SOCIETY—In the absence of data nothing definite can be said on this subject. However, during the census of 1961, it was found that out of the female population of 4,16,516 in the district, 1,20,434 were classified as workers and the rest i.e. 2,96,082 as non-workers[1]. In 1971 out of the female population of 5,45,910 in the district 42,274 were classified as workers and the rest 5,03,636 as non-workers[2].

Traditionally, the lady of the house occupies a high position in the family and in society, but many corrupt practices and taboos have undermined her position and exposed her to oppression and exploitation. Illiteracy has been a major factor in the unequal status. Better educational facilities and environment in recent years have helped them lead a better life than what was available to their sisters two generations ago. Marriages are for the most part "arranged" and the final decision about the choice of spouses, still remains with the parents. But the views of girls are increasingly being ascertained.

The purdah system which was very common in the pre-Independence era is now falling into disuse. However, in some communities like[3] the Rajput, Charan, Raj Purohit, a section of the Mahajans and the Musalmans, a few families still observe purdah while *Ghoonghat* (veil) is still practised in most families as a gesture of respect. Enlightened laws on marriage, divorce, inheritance and adoption, and liberal reservation of seats for women in various fields and relaxation of age limit for employment have started making a visible impact.

PROSTITUTION—Prostitution and immoral traffic in women are penal offences and there are no known brothels in the district.

Drinking and Gambling

There is no restriction on the sale of liquor in any part of the

1. *Census of India 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Jodhpur District* (1967), pp. 8–11.
2. *Census of India 1971, Series 18, Rajasthan, Part II–A, General Population Tables,* pp. 80–85.
3. Source : Offices of the Tahsildars of various tahsils in the district.

district but license for sale are to be obtained from the Excise Department. Drinking in public places is prohibited. Wine, *Bhang*, opium, and *Ganja* are in common use in certain communities. Some people also indulge in gambling which is prohibited by law. During a span of 13 years (1960 to 1972) the number of gambling cases[1] reported was 452. However, gambling has a traditional sanction among Hindus at the time of Diwali.

Games and Amusements

Writing about six decades ago, K.D. Erskine remarked,[2] "The amusements of the people generally are few and simple. For the younger generation there are games resembling hockey, prisoners' base, tip cat, hide-and-seek, blindman's buff, etc., while kite-flying is indulged in by both children and adults. Other amusements are dancing parties, musical entertainments, cards, chess and a game rather like draughts or fox and goose. Riding exercise is taken by almost every one who can afford to keep a horse, and the Rathor, whether born in the palace or the village, is an accomplished equestrian. Polo is much played at the capital, and some of the finest exponents in India hail from Jodhpur; other recreations of the wealthier Rajputs are pigsticking and big game shooting." With changing times, some of these games like polo, pigsticking, big game shooting etc. have become less common while new sources of amusements like the radio, the cinema and the gramophone have taken their place. Development of educational facilities has enlarged the scope of extra-curricular activities for the youngsters who could not otherwise afford games like football, volley-ball, carom, table tennis etc. Where these facilities are not available children play *Kabaddi*, chess, *Chaupar*, *Guli-danda*, *Gaind*, *Miyan Ghori*, hide and seek, *Gulam lakari*, *Satolia*, cards, playing sticks, wrestling, jumping, *Andhalghota* and other local games. In some towns, educated people frequent clubs. Other sources of recreation and amusements are : camel race, *Ramlila*, plays of Heer Ranjha, Harishchandra and *Nau tanki*. Where there are cinema halls, people resort to these for entertainments. Occasional visits of circus companies, *Bajigar* and *Kathputliwala* also provide a change to the people.

Religious and social ceremonies and rituals also provide occasions for entertainment. At weddings women dance to the tune of drums. Music is popular with special songs for special occasions like *Jachhageet* at child birth, *Banna* and *Banni* on the occasion of marriage and *Banada* when the newly married man visits the house of his father-in-law to fetch

1. Source : Office of the Superintendent of Police, Jodhpur.
2. Erskine, K.D. : *op.cit.*, pp. 96–97.

his wife. The months of *Phalgun* and *Srawan-Bhadon* are special occasions of rejoicing for the cultivators, the former because the spring crops are ripe and the latter because of the commencement of rainy season when the seeds are sown. In the midst of showers women and children swing in *Hindola*. Some of the popular songs[1] of the area are *Jhalla*, *Ghumar*, *Panihari*, *Kurja*, *Mehandi*, *Sanwariya*, *Chirmi*, *Bhat*, *Phag*, *Gangor*, *Moria*, *Badali*, *Hindola*, *Peepali*, *Teej*, *Jachha*, *Badhai*, *Banada*, *Banna*, *Banni*, *Kalali*, *Gorband*, *Nimboli*, *Dhola Marwan*, *Ghuso*, *Ghudla*, *Kachhabia*, *Kajalio*, *Hichaki*, *Charkha*, *Runbhunio*, *Mumal*, *Mayario*, *Teja*, *Ramdeo*, *Mataji*, *Bhajanbani etc.*

In the villages, the office premises of panchayat samitis and panchayats have emerged as important centres of recreation. Many villagers like to spend their leisure in the panchayat premises smoking *Bidi* and *Chilam* and listening to the radio.

HOME LIFE

Dwellings

According to the 1971 census[2] there were 185,916 occupied residential houses in the district of which 1,25,933 were in the rural area. The following table shows the different kinds of material used in the construction of residential houses in the district[3] :

(Incidence per 1000)

	1971	
	Rural	Urban
A. Predominant material in walls		
1. Grass, Leaves, reeds, or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks and wood	631	80
2. Burnt bricks, C.I. Sheets or other metal sheets, stone cement	369	920
B. Predominant material for roofing		
1. Grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo, thatch, mud, unburnt bricks, or wood.	590	64
2. Tiles, slate, shingle corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheet, asbestos, Cement Sheets, brick, lime, Stone and R.B.C. R.C.C.	409	935
3. All other materials & material not stated	1	1

1. Source : Offices of the Headmistresses of various schools of the district.
2. *Census of India 1971, Series 18, Rajasthan, Part II-A, General Population Tables*, p. 80.
3. *Census of India 1971, Series 18, Rajasthan Part IV, Housing Report & Tables*, pp. 44, 46, 61 and 64.

The above table suggests that the majority of the residential houses in the rural areas of the district have walls made of grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud; unburnt bricks and wood while their counterparts in the urban areas are made of burnt bricks, C.I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone and cement. Most of the roofs of the rural residential houses are made of grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood, mud, unburnt bricks and bamboo while the houses in the urban areas have mostly roofs made of tiles, slate and shingle.

The houses of the more well-to-do people, both in the urban and the rural areas are big. Houses constructed in the older style are known as *Havelis* and have separate apartments for men and women in the family.

The residential buildings constructed in the recent past and those which are being constructed now are architecturally different and not so big as the *Havelis*. These are utility-oriented and have modern facilities like waterclosets and bath rooms. Western style drawing rooms and furniture to match with them are becoming commoner in the towns

DRESS—Men generally wear[1] headgears variously known as *Safa, Phenta, Potia, Rumal, Topi* (cap) and *Pagri*. The style, colour and nomenclature of these differ from community to community and caste to caste. The community and caste of a man can be recognised to some extent by the style and colour of his headgear. The texture of the headgear depends on the financial standing of the user. Sometimes, printing textile is used for headgear, as also tie-dye cloth, differently known as *Lehria, Chunari, Anardana*. etc. At one time, headgear was considered *derigueur* for the *Aan* (prestige) of the user but now it is going out of fashion because manners are becoming more informal. Most of the Muslims wear *topi* (cap) as headgear.

The usual male attire[2] is : *Angerkhi, Kurta, Kameej*, bush-shirt, *Chola* and *Bandi* on the upper part of the body and *Dhoti*, pyjamas and pantaloon on the lower part and *Deshi jooti* (indigenous shoes), chappals, sandals or shoes on the feet. Buttoned coats are a common wear among the well-to-do in this district and are well known as *Jodhpuri* coat in other parts of the country.

The common attire[3] of women are: *Kanchali* or *Angi, Choli, Kurti, Odhna, Odhni, Lugari, Angarkhi, Kabja* (blouse) on the upper part of the body and petticoat, *Lahanga* and *Ghaghra* on the lower part. Sari and

1. Source : Offices of the Headmistresses of various schools of the district.
2. *ibid.*
3. *ibid.*

Dhoti are worn as a composite wear covering the entire body whereas *Odhna, Odhni* and *Lugari* are principally garments of the upper part of the body though the other end of the sheet is tucked on the *Ghaghra* or *Lahanga*. Bright coloured garments are preferred by the women folk of the district specially on ceremonial occasions and during festivals and fairs. The *Deshi jooti* (shoes) worn by women in the rural areas are similar to those worn by men. In the urban areas, chappals and slippers and high-heeled shoes in some cases, are worn by women.

Ornaments[1]

Men in the rural areas wear *Hansali*, chain, *Kantha, Dora, Mala* and *Kanthi* round the neck; *Long, Bali, Murki, Sankli*, nails and *Hamaliya* on the ears, *Champ* on the teeth, rings on the fingers, *Kade* on the wrist and *Kadia* on the ankles. In the urban areas, men wear rings on fingers and chains round the neck. The metal of which these ornaments are made, depends on the economic status of the persons wearing them. Some among the well-to-do people also use buttons made of gold and silver.

The women folk generally wear : *Bor, Tika, Phool* and *Jhela* made of silver or gold on the forehead and tucked or fastened in the hair, the chain holding it being known as *Sankli*; *Nath, Bali, Phini* and *Long* on the nose; *Tontiya, Sankaliya, Durgala, Tops, Bali, Bala, Jhumra* and, *Jhumka* on the ears; *Hansali, Timaniya, Kanthi, Tevata, Madliya, Tar, Ad, Thusi, Dora, Kathla*, chain, *Moti-ki-mala* and *Tevara* round the neck; *Hathi-dant-ki-churi, Muthia, Kankaniya, Kada, Gokharu, Hath-phool, Patle, Bagandi, Pahunchi, Biliya* and lac bangles on the wrist; *Chuda, Bajuband, Bhujband, Chuda, Kangan* and *Katariya* on the arms; *Anguthi, Chhalla* and *Binti* on the fingers; *Karghani, Tagri, Kandora*, chain and *Madaliya* on the waist, *Kadla, Jod, Kadi, Paijab, Awala, Nevari, Rimjhol, Chhade, Payal* and *Santh* on the ankles and *Bichhua* on the toes. The variety and design of these ornaments depend on the preferences of the users and of course, their financial status.

Food[2]

The staple food of the people of the district is *Bajra*. There is no hard and fast rule about which community is vegetarian and which is non-vegetarian because food habits are fast changing though the Brahmins and Mahajans are traditionally vegetarians. Much however, depends on the personal habits of individuals and the circumstances and social environment in which they grow.

1. Source : Offices of the Headmistresses of various schools of the district.
2. *ibid.*

Breakfast (*Kalewa*) of the majority consists of *Roti* or *Sogra* prepared from *Bajra, Jowar, Makki* and barley flour, curd, *Rab, Chhach, Kheech*, chillies, milk, *Ghat, Khakhra*, onions, *Daliya* and *Gur*. Lunch consists of bread made of gram, *Bajra* or barley flour and sometimes wheat flour, sauce, vegetables, curry and *Phali-ka-sag*. Dinner consists of *Roti, Dal, Ghat*, chillies, hot *Rab* and *Kheech* and milk.

Tea is a common beverage. Coffee is less common. In urban areas, snacks of various kinds go with tea. Bread toast or plain bread and butter form part of the breakfast of the wealthier and westernised classes in the district.

At festivals and fairs and on other social occasions, special dishes are prepared. These include *Lapsi, Halva, Khichri* made of rice and gram pulse, *Churma, Jalebi, Besan-ki-chakki, Bhujia, Laddu, Besan-ka-seera, Bundi, Dal-ka-seera, Puri, Rabari, Laddu-moti-choor, Ghewar, Kheer, Malpuva etc.*

In Jodhpur town, a variety of *Namkin* and sweet dishes are prepared. The *Mawa-ki-kachori*, a sweet preparation, is a speciality of the town and has a ready market.

Non-vegetarians like meat dishes and *Pulao* (a preparation of meat and rice). Town-dwellers usually have *Korma, Kofta, Kabab, Shami, Murga-musallam*, mutton etc. in their diets.

As mentioned earlier there is no uniformity in the dietary habits of the people. Much depends on the degree of affluence and type of occupation of the people. Most people have two main meals during the day supplemented by a breakfast. At community dinners like marriage, *Mosar* etc. invitees are seated in a row on a long strip (*Kanat*) of cloth. Food is served on leaf plates called *Pattal* and vegetables in improvised cups (*Dona*) made of leaves. Drinking water is served in *Sikora* (earthen cups). The meal is served not by servitors but by selected members of the family or the community arranging the dinner. All are seated together and the eating commences simultaneously. Among most communities, etiquette demands that the actual eating should start only when the host or some one on his behalf requests the guests to begin. Similarly everyone waits for the others to finish before getting up from his seat even if he has finished earlier. Western style dinners arranged in dining rooms with tables and chairs are rarely seen in the district except among the thin layer of westernised elite.

MUSIC AND DANCE[1]

Instruments in common use in music and dance are : *Dholki, Tandura, Jhanjh, Chang, Dhol, Kansi- ki-thali*, harmonium, *Tabla, Sarangi, Nagara, Pungi, Sahnai, Iktara, Chimta, Turi, Dhapali, Chhamchhamiya, Ghoongaru, Daf, Majira* and *Algoja*. Music is arranged on the occasion of *Bhajan* and *Kirtan* assemblages, or at fairs, festivals, marriage and other occasions of joy.

Dancing is common during the month of *Phalgun* and *Srawan*. *Ghumar, Chirmi, Dandia, Loora, Nut, Phag, Jhalla, Kachighori, Rau, Bhuwai*, and *Kurmaria* are some of the popular dances enjoyed by the people. Popular folk tales are : *Mumal, Kurja, Peepali, Pabuji, Tejaji* and *Dholamaru*.

FESTIVALS—Although there are numerous festivals sectionally celebrated by the various castes and communities in the district, the following are, more or less, commonly observed by the people.

Hindu festivals

JANMASHTMI—This falls on the 8th day of the *Krishna Paksha* (bright fortnight) of the month of *Bhadon* of the *Vikram* era. It is believed to be the day on which Lord Krishna was born thousands of years ago. Pious Hindus observe fast and keep awake till the midnight hour on this day.

MAKAR SAKRANTI—This is considered a holy day on which people take a dip in one of the many sacred streams or tanks of the district and distribute alms to the poor. It is the day during *Posh/Magh* month of the *Vikram* era when the sun enters the sign of Capricorn, usually on 14th January.

BASANT PANCHAMI—This marks the end of the cold weather and the inauguration of spring. It falls on the 5th day of the *Shukla Paksha* (bright fortnight) of the month of *Magha* of the *Vikram* era. It is the beginning of frolics which ends after Holi.

HOLI—It is the most colourful of all the Hindu festivals and is celebrated on a mass scale. It is held on the 14th *Shukla* of *Phalgun* of the *Vikram* era to celebrate the death of Holika and the saving of Prahlad from the fire (symbolizing the victory of good over evil). For about a month before the actual day of Holi, people start rejoicing and singing songs in praise of *Kama*, the Indian Cupid. The more boisterous among

1. Source: Offices of the Headmistresses of various schools of the district. Also office of the Public Relations Officer, Jodhpur.

the people celebrate the occasion by indulging in drunken excesses, slinging mud and garbage at one another, using abusive language and making lewd gestures. During the princely regime, "Holy Durbars" were held in a bacchanalian atmosphere of abandon and enjoyment.

DIWALI—It is a festival observed for obtaining the favour of Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth. Every house is cleaned and given a face lift and a new look to welcome the goddess. It falls on the *Amavasya* of *Kartik* month of the *Vikram* era. Sweets and special dishes are prepared and fire works are let off by children and grown-up. The occasion is also used for meeting friends and relations.

RAKHI—*Rakhi* or *Raksha Bandhan* falls on *Purnima* (15th day) of the month of *Shrawan* of *Vikram* era and is observed by sisters who tie a sacred thread round the wrists of their brothers to ward off evil and the brothers in return promise them protection. The priestly class also observes this festival, and their members visit the houses of their *Jajman* (patrons) and receive alms and donations. A special sweet dish, *sewain* is prepared and served on this occasion.

SHEETLA ASHTAMI—*Sheetla Ashtami* is locally known as *Basoda* and observed with great punctiliousness by women. It falls on the eighth day of the month of *Chaitra* of the *Vikram* era. Food for the day is prepared the previous evening itself since the kitchen fire cannot be lit that day nor hot meals taken.

GANGOR—Gangor is a festival celebrated only by women. It is observed for a fortnight ending on the third day of the bright fortnight of *Chaitra* every year. All unmarried girls worship Gauri, the consort of Lord Shiva. Early in the morning girls, dressed in finely and multi-coloured costumes go to a tank or well with *Kalasha* (metal pot) on their heads singing songs. On return, they worship the idol of Gauri with the sacred water they bring to secure for themselves the deity's favour for handsome and dauntless husbands.

Idols of Ishwar (Shiva) and Parvati (Gauri) are decorated and taken in a procession through the main markets and streets and large gatherings attend the function. Later these are immersed in a river or a tank.

DASHEHRA—It is observed on the 10th day of *Shukla Paksha* of the month of *Asoj* to commemorate the victory of Rama over Ravana. This is also considered to be symbolic of the victory of good over evil. An effigy of Ravana is burnt as the finale of the celebration. The festival is of special significance to the Rajputs.

Other festivals of some importance are : *Shivaratri, Annakoot, Navaratras, Ganesh Chouth, Ramnavmi and Teej.*

Jain festivals

Among Jains, the principal festivals are : *Mahavira-Jayanti, Paryushan* and *Samvatsari.*

Mahavira Jayanti marks the birthday of Lord Mahavira. The occasion is celebrated by the Jains by observing fast and taking in procession the idol of Lord Mahavira. The festival falls on the 13th day of bright half of *Chaitra.*

During *Paryushan,* every Jain observes fast for the purification of the soul. It is observed during the month of *Bhadrapad.*

Samvatsari marks the successful termination and observation of *Paryushan Parva.* This is observed by begging pardon from all known individuals for any wrong that might have been done to them.

Muslim festivals

The principal festivals of the Muslims are *Moharram, Barawafat, Shab-e-barat, Ramjan, Idul Fitr* and *Idul-Zuha* which are observed in the same way as elsewhere. Muharram is observed in the month of *Muharram* of the *Hijari* era, in memory of the martyrdom of Hussain. The followers of the faith keep fast and a procession of *Tazias* is taken out and later buried.

Barawafat is observed[1] as a solemn festival on the twelfth of *Rabi-ul-awal.* It was the day of death as well of the birth of prophet Mohammad. *Shab-e-barat* is[2] the night of the 14th of the month of *Shaban* and is an occasion when the Muslims offer ablutions and distribute alms to the poor and the needy. *Ramzan* is a holy month when fast is observed for a full month and prayers are offered. *Idul Fitr* or the feast of terminating the fast marks the end of *Ramzan.* Mass prayers are offered in the mosques and feasts are arranged. People visit the houses of their relatives and friends. On the occasion of *Idul-Zuha,* Muslims go for *Haj,* offer mass prayers in the mosque and perform sacrifice of rams or goats.

Fairs

A number of religious fairs are held in the district. The principal ones are given in Appendix I.

1. Buck, Major, C. H.: *Faith, Fairs and Festivals of India,* p. 199.
2. *Ibid.*

Social Change

After Independence, far reaching changes have taken place in the State as a result of several legislative measures. These changes have affected all strata of society. The most conspicuous of these socio-political changes is the disappearance of the princely order and the merger of the various principalities in a bigger unit, the Rajasthan State. The creation of the district itself is a result of this change.

The introduction of various measures of land reforms and the subsequent abolition of Jagirdari and the promulgation of *Khatedari* rights etc. have brought great relief to the tillers of the land.

Another revolutionary measure in the social field has been the uplift of the backward classes. Financial assistance and reservation of seats in the legislatures, local bodies and in the services have ameliorated their social and economic conditions.

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 adjudicated upon by the Nyaya Panchayats. Thus, to some degree, local self-government institutions have, in the changing scene, proved to be a good modern substitute for the institution of the caste panchayats.

Till now, marriage and kinship ties united the people of different villages in a particular area, at the inter-village level. Now the panchayat institutions have provided a new meeting ground for the people living in different villages. New relationships, without regard to caste or occupations, 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 the *Zila Pramukhs*.

The caste system is also losing its rigidity. In the community dinners, persons belonging to different castes can now be seen eating together, particularly in the towns. However, castes continue to be effective endogamous groups. Intercaste marriages have yet to become popular and acceptable. As for the joint family, it has been stated earlier that it is disintegrating.

Significant 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. Education has tended to change the social outlook. The number of medical institutions is also fast increasing. As a result of increased and improved transport facilities, people have begun to travel more. A number of new houses are being constructed and many of them are pukka ones. Radio sets, which were a luxury item even in the towns some twenty years ago, are now very common. The villagers are also not far behind in this respect. There is a perceptible change from the traditional way of life to modern styles of living as may be seen in the use of nylon and terrelyne clothes, perfumed oil and other cosmetics, which have found their way even to the villages. The aspirations of the people are high, and taste of the good things of life has created among the people an ever rising expectation and urge for still higher standards of living.

APPENDIX I

List of the principal fairs held in Jodhpur district[1]

Name of the fair	Place	Date [2]	Duration of the fair (days)
Veerpuri	Mandor	July-August	1
Nag Panchami	Mandor	August-September	1
Kaga	Jodhpur	February	3
Parikrama	Jodhpur	Every third year	7
Gangaur	Jodhpur	March-April	1
Dashahara	Jodhpur	September-October	1
Ganesh Chaturthi	Jodhpur	August	1
Masuriya	Jodhpur	August	3
Beriganga	Jodhpur	May-June	1
Chamunda Mata	Jodhpur	September-October	1
Sravan ka Somvar	Jodhpur	June-July	4 Mondays of the month of *Sravana*
Kesariya Kanwar	Umednagar	July	1
Kaparda	Kaparda	Twice a year	1
Kartika Mela	Bilara	March-April	3
Nou-Satiyo-ka-Mela	Banganga	March-April	3
Mataji	Bilara	Twice a year	1
Pabuji	Phalodi	—	1
Cattle fair	Phalodi	August	3
Teej	Pipar	July-August	1
Gangaur	Pipar	March-April	1
Cattle fair	Bap	March-April	3
,,	Shergarh	September	3
,,	Balesar	June	3
,,	Bhopalgarh	May	3
,,	Balara	September	3
Rata Bhakarwala	Balesar Satan	August-September	1

1. Source : Office of the Public Relations Officer, Jodhpur and also *Census of India 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Jodhpur District*, p. (ix).
2. Dates given are subject to change due to the corresponding change in the dates in *Vikram* calendar.

CHAPTER IV

AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

GENERAL AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS

Jodhpur district falls for the most part within an arid region dotted with sand dunes, improving gradually from a mere desert in the west, north and south (all forming part of the great Indian Desert of Thar, extending throughout the districts of western Rajasthan) to comparatively fertile alluvial plains along the eastern border. The district has scattered ridges and hills in Bilara and Osian tahsils which are stony and devoid of vegetation. Grey brown sandy soil is generally found in the district. The average size of the holdings in the district was found to be 12.82 hectares in 1970–71, as compared to 5.45 hectares in case of Rajasthan as a whole [1] The district is characterised by extremes of temperature, erratic rainfall and a high rate of evaporation. The average annual rainfall is 325.3 mm.; 80 per cent of it is received through the south-west monsoon. There is no perennial river. Luni is the only important seasonal river. Its tributaries Mitri and Jojari and a few small streams flow through the area providing irrigation by percolation to areas along their banks. There are only a few tanks, notable among them being Pichiyak (Jaswantsagar) in Bilara tahsil, Birai tank in Osian tahsil, Golejor Bundh in Phalodi tahsil and Soorpura Bundh in Jodhpur. Wells consequently serve as almost the only source of irrigation. In spite of this constraint limiting cultivation to summer crops, agriculture is still the main industry of the district, and engaged 66.87 per cent of the male working population and 83.73 per cent of the female working population of the district at the time of 1971 census.[2]

Land Utilisation

In 1972–73, the district had a net cropped area of 49.12 per cent of the total area. In the absence of assured irrigation, most areas of the district are single cropped, growing *Kharif* crops. The total double cropped area was only 0.66 per cent. Fallow land covered as high as 33 67 per cent of area of the district. This included 12.66 per cent under current fallow and 21.01 per cent of other fallow land. 6.34 per cent of the area was classed as other cultivable land excluding fallow land, i.e. land under permanent pastures and other grazing land, land under miscellaneous tree

1. *Report on Agricultural Census 1970–71 in Rajasthan*, p. 56.
2. *Census 1971, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Jodhpur District*, p. viii (Section II).

crops and groves and culturable waste land. Land not available for cultivation i.e. land put to non-agricultural uses as also barren and uncultivated land together accounted for 10.79 per cent of the area. Forests, consequent upon scanty rains, cover only a negligible area (0.08 per cent or about only two thousand hectares in 1972–73).

Non-optimal land use is a serious problem of the district. Pressure for food production and allotment of poor quality land for agriculture had led to the widespread low productivity farming.

Table at Appendix I gives land utilisation figures during different years from 1958–59 to 1972–73.

Afforestation

As already stated, Jodhpur district has very limited scope for afforestation and only 1,902 hectares or 0.08 per cent of the total district area were under forests in 1972–73. Among the tahsils, Jodhpur had the maximum forest area followed by Bilara, Osian, Shergarh and Phalodi.

Afforestation and forest protection in the district are being done by the State Forest Department since 1956–57. Its duties include planting of trees, soil conservation work like ditch fencing, reseeding of grasses, construction of check dams and water spreading devices. They also have conservation responsibilities like checking illicit cutting of forests and forest produce, effective closure to grazing of forest area under regeneration, protection from fire by cutting fire lines etc. The silviculture systems for various operations are followed as prescribed in the Working Plan for Jodhpur District for 1971–72 to 1980–81. But the results of the artificial regeneration have been unsatisfactory because of frequent droughts in the district. The thrust of the afforestation programme has therefore to be towards farm forestry and woodland lots in village common land.[1] Road side planting has been found to be a useful project and could lead to the promotion of greater number of trees in the holdings of farmers also.[1] Two farm nurseries were set up in pre-independence days and two more one at Khinvasar and the other at Phalodi were more recently set up under D.P.A.P. Programme. 6,995 plantations were brought into being under the *Van Mahotsava* during 1969–70.[3] Year-wise details of special works undertaken by the State Forest Department in the district are given in Appendix II.

Major forest produce of the district consists of firewood and charcoal and the minor produce are *anwala* bark, *tendu* leaves, gum and

1. Source : Office of the Divisional Forest Officer, Jodhpur.
2. *Ibid.* 3. *Ibid.*

wax, grass, hides and skins, fruits and flowers and *Pala* leaves. Forest revenue in the district is also naturally not very significant. The following table shows details of income from forests since 1965–66[1]:

(Rupees)

Year	Major Produce	Minor Produce	Grazing	Total
1965–66	—	16,201	7,045	23,246
1966–67	—	12,634	6,943	19,577
1967–68	—	4,435	8,287	12,722
1968–69	—	491	13,915	14,406
1969–70	215	4,814	10,492	15,551
1970–71	1,612	1,772	[illegible]	40,551
1971–72	11,501	72,002	40,147*	23,650

IRRIGATION

Jodhpur district has little surface water potential and this coupled with high rate of evaporation[2], adds to the district's difficulties. In the absence of any major irrigation project, the main sources of irrigation are wells and a few tanks constructed during the princely regime. A little over two per cent of the net cultivated area of the district is irrigated (1971–72). However, the district's irrigation potential is likely to increase with the exploitation of ground water resources. The following table shows the area irrigated by different sources[3] in the district during the years 1957–58 to 1971–72:

(Hectares)

Year	Area irrigated by			Total (gross) area irrigated
	Canals	Tanks	Wells and Tube wells	
1957–58*	—	1,132	20,900	22,032
1958–59*	—	1,508	21,539	23,047
1959–60	—	986	22,605	23,591
1960–61	–	5	21,793	21,798
1961–62	—	7,589	17,478	25,067
1962–63	1,621	291	22,760	24,672
1963–64	1,026	4	22,581	23,611

1. *Sankhikiya Rooprekha, 1971, Jodhpur,* p. 35 and Office of the Divisional Forest Officer, Jodhpur, for 1971–72.
2. Source : Office of Executive Engineer, Irrigation, Jawai Canal Division, Sumerpur.
3. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan,* volumes for various years.

* Figures for these years represent net area irrigated.

1	2	3	4	5
1964–65	—	355	23,700	24,055
1965–66*	—	332	21,900	22,232
1966–67	—	—	26,862	26,862
1967–68	—	672	27,362	28,034
1968–69*	—	1,381	25,967	27,348
1969–70	—	150	30,287	30,437
1970–71*	—	58	25,614	25,672
1971–72*	—	35	25,070	25,105

Canal Irrigation

The district has limited canal irrigation with only the Luni river flowing in its south and south eastern parts. A few small streams and tributaries of the Luni flow in the rainy season. The only irrigation project taken up in the district is Birai Project. Work on this began during the Third Five Year Plan (1965–66) and it was completed in 1967–68. Its original estimated cost was Rs. 3.24 lakhs while the actual expenditure came to Rs. 3.43 lakhs. It is designed to irrigate 242 hectares of land flow and bed in a normal year. Actual irrigated area in 1968–69 was only 40.50 hectares[1].

Tanks

There are only a few tanks suitable for irrigation purposes in the district, important of these being Soorpura tank, Pichiyak (Jaswant Sagar) and Golejor Bundh. Though small tanks are found in many villages, they dry up during the years of drought. Hence the large fluctuation in the tank-irrigated area from year to year. 7,589 hectares were irrigated from tanks in 1961–62 whereas in 1971–72 it fell to only 35 hectares.

Wells

Wells are the chief source of irrigation in Jodhpur district. Well-irrigated area increased to 25,070 hectares in 1971–72 against 20,900 hectares in 1957–58. Bilara tahsil had the maximum area irrigated by wells. At the other extreme was Phalodi tahsil where well irrigation was negligible. Other tahsils were in between. Jodhpur, Osian and Shergarh tahsils had 14.2 per cent, 25.2 per cent and Shergarh 0.8 per cent of well irrigation respectively.

1. Source : Office of the Executive Engineer, Irrigation, Jawai Canal Division, Sumerpur.

The following table shows the number of wells in the district during the period 1966–67 to 1971–72[1] :

(Number)

Year	In use	Out of use	Total wells
1966–67	6,141	2,325	8,466
1967–68	6,860	2,131	8,991
1968–69	6,901	2,567	9,468
1969–70	6,778	2,949	9,727
1970–71	6,578	3,343	9,921
1971–72	6,587	3,343	9,930

Irrigation by Crops

Devoid of any major system of irrigation, Jodhpur district has only a very small part, nearly two per cent of the net cropped area, growing irrigated crops. In 1971–72 irrigated crops were grown on a gross area of 31,493 hectares. A bulk of this (92.8 per cent or 29,318 hectares) was under food crops. Among cereals wheat is the district's most important irrigated crop, with barley grown to a small extent. Spices and fruits and vegetables were the other irrigated food crops. Among non-food crops, cotton, fodder crops and tobacco were provided irrigation to a some extent. The table at Appendix III, gives figures of irrigated area under various groups of crops in the district from 1957–58 to 1971–72.

SOIL EROSION AND CONSERVATION

Soil erosion poses a serious problem because of poor vegetative cover due to erratic nature of rainfall and resultant lack of moisture in most parts of the district. Soil is continually eroded due to high wind velocity, particularly during the hot season, which results in the removal of productive soil layer and covers it with shifting sand particularly in Phalodi, Osian and Shergarh tahsils. Areas in Bilara and Jodhpur tahsils, face water erosion by the fast flowing Luni and its tributary Jojri during the rainy season. Because of low rainfall and the poor quality of its groundwater, considerable part of the district is affected by salinity and alkalinity, particularly in area irrigated by ground water. Sodium Chloride constitutes the major salt component in both problematic soil and water, particularly in Bilara and Jodhpur tahsils.

The soil and water conservation programme[2] in the district was initiated in the year 1959–60. The programme in a dryland region like

1. *Sankhikiya Rooprekha, Jodhpur*, 1972 and 1975 pp. 55 and 65 respectively.
2. Source : Office of the District Soil Conservation Officer, Jodhpur.

Jodhpur district,[1] aims at (i) maintaining the existing fertility of the soil by preventing deterioration of soil fertility due to losses by the shifting sand, (ii) maintenance of soil moisture at optimal level for the application of more inputs, (iii) application of maximum inputs consistent with soil moisture status and (iv) conserving the surplus rain water. On the irrigated lands, the programme includes the levelling and grading of land and lining of water courses to check losses.

The details of work done under the soil conservation programme in Jodhpur district since 1959-60 are given in the following table[2] :

(Acres)

Year	Contour bunding	Khadin	Diversion channels (feet)	Land levelling channels	Pasture development	Tank works (No.)	*Kana Bandi*
1959-60	110	-	-	-	-	-	-
1960-61	1,995	-	-	-	-	-	-
1961-62	975	-	-	-	-	-	-
1962-63	1,020	-	-	-	-	-	-
1963-64	204	-	-	-	-	-	-
1964-65	1,211	-	-	-	-	-	-
1965-66	1,037	-	-	-	-	-	-
1966-67	8,083	-	-	-	-	-	-
1967-68	8,535	430	2,300	-	-	-	830
1968-69	260	31	-	-	-	7	133
1969-70	6,000	320	-	-	-	248	-
1970-71	43,325	730	2,500	-	-	9	-
1971-72	1,235	10	-	120	-	-	-
1972-73	10,206	1,005	750	162	342	-	-
1973-74	58,538	2,732	-	-	-	-	-
Total :	142,734	5,258	5,550	282	342	264	963

Use of Water Resources

Jodhpur district, lying in the arid zone, has negligible surface water potential. Optimum development of ground water resources is, therefore, being attempted, besides conservation and utilisation of soil moisture to the maximum extent. Preliminary hydro-geological survey of a part of the district was carried out by the Rajasthan Ground Water Board (redesignated as Department) during the period 1967 to 1969 and of the remaining part during 1972-73. Block-wise semi-detailed hydro-geological

1. Source : Office of the District Soil Conservation Officer, Jodhpur.
2. *ibid.*

surveys were further taken up in 1970 onwards to delineate the potential ground water zones to recommend for further development under the A.R.C. Programme. Additional data on this have been made available by the UNDP assisted Central Ground Water Board surveys undertaken in the Borunda area of Bilara Panchayat Samiti of the district.

AGRICULTURE

Soils

Soils of the district are moderately deep and of light texture. Gravel encrusted with lime is often found affecting the depth of the soils. Calcium carbonate content is high and increases with depth. Drainage is generally moderate to good. No systematic soil survey of the district has been conducted but on the basis of a general reconaissance survey undertaken by the State Agriculture Department and the Central Arid Zone Research Institute, the soils of the district can be divided into the following four groups[1]:

1. Shallow sandy soils underlain with weathered rocks and resting on undulating plain. These soils are found in Phalodi and Bap tahsils.

2. Deep sandy soils with occasional scattered sand dunes and hammocks on undulating plain in Shergarh, west of Osian and east of Bap tahsils.

3. Moderately deep sandy soils (100 to 150 cm. depth) with hummocky relief as evidenced in Jodhpur, Osian and Bilara tahsils.

4. Moderately deep soils with loamy fine soils to sandy surface and sandy loam to loam sub-soils. These abound in Bilara, Jodhpur and Osian tahsils.

Crops

A total of 1,209 thousand hectares was cultivated in the district in 1971-72, as against 979 thousand hectares in 1960-61. 58.9 per cent of this area was utilised for growing cereals in 1971-72 as against 68 per cent in 1960-61. Another 18.3 per cent and 6.4 per cent of cultivated area was under pulses and oil-seeds respectively in 1971-72, the corresponding figures for 1960-61 being 13.4 per cent and 4 per cent. The rest of the area grew other miscellaneous crops including fodder crops. The important crops of the district in order of produce are *Bajra, Kharif*

1. Source : Office of the Soil Survey Officer, Durgapura, Jaipur.

pulses, wheat and barley, the first two grown during *Kharif* and the last two during *Rabi*. Other crops grown in the *Kharif* season are maize, *Jowar*, *Guar*, *Til*, chillies and cotton. *Rabi* crops include gram, *Rai*, *Zeera*, onion and *Methi*. The more important of these crops are described below :

BAJRA (*Pennisetum Typhoideum*)—*Bajra* or the spiked millet is the most extensively grown crop of the district. It thrives best in the sandy soil and is sown with the first showers in June–July, after preparations, beginning in end March–April. Being a finer grain than *Jowar*, it requires more careful tillage. 12.5 to 25 cartloads of farmyard manure per hectare are applied before sowing.[1] It is sometimes grown alone but more commonly mixed with pulses like *Moth* or *Moong*. The *Desi Bajra* crop is seldom irrigated beyond two or three waterings when rains are insufficient. It thrives best in moderately dry climate. More frequent ploughing than for *Jowar* is required and hoeing and two inch deep weeding is found essential when the crop is four to five inches high. Fertilisers are generally applied for hybrid crop before sowing again. The crop takes seventy to ninety days to ripen and harvesting is done between September-end and October-end. A timely rainfall in August favours the growth of the crop.

A staple of the masses, *Bajra* is ground to flour and is preferred to *Jowar* in this district. It is made into mash unleavened bread or fried as a nutritious dish. The stalks being saltish, are rarely used as fodder. They are, however, suitable for thatching the huts.

Bajra was sown on 6,40,602 hectares during 1972–73 the maximum for any single crop in the district and the production was 15,374 tonnes. The corresponding figures thirteen years back (1958–59) were 4,85,800 hectares and 42,470 tonnes respectively. The crop is sown in all the tahsils, the maximum area being in Phalodi tahsil and the minimum in Bilara. Per hectare yield[2] of *Bajra* in the district was put at 281 kg. in 1972–73.

JOWAR (*Sorgum Vulgare*)—This is the second most important *Kharif* foodgrain crop of Jodhpur district from the stand point of area sown and production.

Jowar requires a stiffer soil than *Bajra* though the periods of sowing, tillage and harvesting of both are similar. It is sown in June-July, either alone or mixed with one or two of the pulses or oilseeds. The crop

1. Office of the District Agriculture Officer, Jodhpur.
2. *Sankhikiya Rooprekha, Jodhpur*, 1974, p. 43.

is given a basic application of farmyard manure at the rate of 25 cartloads per hectare, preceded by preparation of land by one deep ploughing either with *Desi* plough or *Triphali* or *Bakhar*. The seed rate is 20 kg. and 7.5 to 8 kg. per hectare for *Desi* and hybrid varieties respectively. The seed is sown generally in lines, upto 2 ft. deeps. No irrigation is provided except when rains fail in which case 2 to 3 waterings are provided. Fertilisers are applied and dressing done only for hybrid crop, though regular hoeing and weeding has to be done in all cases. Harvesting is done in October and November. When the crop is ripe, the heads are cut off and the stalks *(Karab)* carefully stacked and subsequently given to cattle. In case *Jowar* does not thrive due to insufficient rains, the stalks are cut while green (these are called *Chiptu*) and stored for fodder, fetching better price than *Karab*. This chaff, green or dry, is a nutritious cattle feed. *Jowar* also serves as a staple food of the poorer classes and is as well malted as food for infants and invalids.

In 1972–73, *Jowar* occupied an area of 17,553 hectares, as against 64,976 hectares in 1958–59. However, production was only 140 tonnes in the earlier year against 6,117 tonnes in the later one. As between tahsils, Bilara is the most important *Jowar* producing area, accounting for more than 2/3rd of the total area under the crop in 1972–73. The other important tahsils growing the crop are Phalodi, Osian and Jodhpur. Shergarh had a negligible area of 18 hectares under the crop that year. The average yield[1] of *Jowar* in the district was placed at 374 kg. per hectare in 1972–73.

WHEAT (*Triticum* Sp.)—This is the main *Rabi* crop of the district in irrigated areas and in check dams. It is sown prominently in the clayey loam soil of Bilara tahsil, which alone accounted for 61.2 per cent of the total wheat area in 1971–72. Sandy loam, loamy and heavy soils also suit the growth of wheat. The other important tahsils growing wheat were Osian and Jodhpur with 19.8 per cent and 15.9 per cent respectively of the total area under wheat in that year. Other tahsils viz. Shergarh and Phalodi had small areas under wheat.

Wheat requires careful soil preparation with repeated ploughings first with soil-turning plough followed by *Desi* plough or cultivator. This should begin by the third week of September, preceded by three or four summer ploughings for laying a well pulverised but compact seed bed for good and uniform germination. In irrigated areas the land is watered before seed is sown between October and November end, generally through

1. *Sankhikiya Rooprekha, Jodhpur*, 1974, p. 43.

a tube attached to the plough or furrowed or broadcast. Application of 35 to 40 cartloads of farmyard manure per hectare preceds sowing. Irrigation is provided again at the stages of tilthing, heading and grain filling. A total of 4 to 5 waterings are required in heavy and 8 to 10 for light soils. In the case of improved seeds, chemical fertilisers are applied, muriate of potash before or just at the time of sowing, Urea at the tilthing stage and again as top dressing. The seed is generally sown in lines by *Desi* plough, not more than 2 ft. deep. The inter-culturings are done 4 or 5 times. The harvesting time ranges between the 10th of April and the middle of May, depending on how ripe the grain is. Harvesting is done usually with a sickle, the threshing being done through the treading by cattle on the threshing floor. Simple mechanical threshers and winnowers are used by progressive cultivators, though these are few. The average per hectare yield[1] of wheat in the district was estimated to be 1,410 kg. in 1972–73.

The wholesome wheat flour is used by the middle and upper classes as a staple food. The chaff serves as nutritious cattle fodder. The production of wheat in 1972–73 was 23,843 tonnes, grown in 21,995 hectares. The corresponding figures a decade ago (1961–62) were 21,817 tonnes and 21,604 hectares.

BARLEY (*Hordeum Vulgare*)—This crop is also sown in sandy loam and loamy soils of Bilara and Jodhpur tahsils as a totally irrigated *Rabi* crop. In 1972–73 it was sown in 1,249 hectares almost completely in Bilara and Jodhpur tahsils. The production recorded was 1,349 tonnes. The corresponding figures in 1961–62 were 1,989 hectares and 2,526 tonnes respectively.

Soil preparations for the sowing of barley are done in the form of two ploughings by soil-turning plough and the application of 8 to 10 cartloads of compost per hectare, after which follow 3–4 ploughings with a *Desi* plough. The sowing is done between the middle of October and the middle of November in moist soil, the seed rate being 40 kg. per hectare. In the case of improved varieties, fertiliser is applied before sowing and again after 40–45 days, accompanied with watering. In all, 4 to 5 irrigations are provided at an interval of 20–25 days. Inter-culturing is done after first irrigation. Barley is grown either by itself or as a mixed crop with wheat or gram. Harvesting is done in March-April. The average yield in the district was 1,570 kg. per hectare[2] in 1972–73.

PULSES—Mainly *Kharif* pulses are sown in the district and Jodhpur district holds an important place in the State as far as their production is

1. *Sankhikiya Rooprekha, Jodhpur*, 1974, p. 43.
2. *ibid.*, p. 43.

concerned. However, gram is also sown as a *Rabi* crop, mainly in Jodhpur and Bilara tahsils. During 1972–73 a total of 1,74,959 hectares grew pulses, 1,74,917 hectares being under *Kharif* pulses and 42 hectares under the *Rabi* crop of Gram. *Moong* and *Moth* are the important pulses of the *Kharif* season. *Moong* and *Moth* are sown in July-August. The land preparation preceding the sowing is done by two ploughings with a *Desi* plough and applied with 5 to 10 cartloads of farmyard manure per hectare. The seed is sown generally in lines by a *Desi* plough and sometimes by a tractor. The general seed rate is 12 to 15 kg. per hectare. The crop requires 2 to 3 weedings and hoeings. It is seldom irrigated nor is any fertiliser provided[1]. The harvesting of *Moong* is done between the beginning and end of October and that of *Moth* between the end of September and the 15th of October. The harvesting and threshing is usually done manually in the district.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—With limited facilities for irrigation, Jodhpur district has no scope for extensive cultivation of fruits and vegetables. However, fruit orchards, though few, have been maintained by the *Mali* community, mostly within a ten mile radius of Jodhpur city which provides a market for their produce. The extension of irrigation facilities, particularly the new sweet water wells coupled with the incentives provided by the State Agriculture Department (distribution of improved seeds and implements for kitchen gardening, a grant of Rs. 4,000 per acre for grape cultivation etc.) have led to an increase in the area and production of fruits grown. Fruits commonly grown in the district include pomogranate, papaya, lemon, guava, *Ber* and grapes. While Jodhpur promogranates *(Anar)* are a popular variety, *Tikari Ber* is a desert fruit of the district, grown in thousands and thousands of bushes.

The vegetables of the district find a ready market in Jodhpur and other towns and bigger villages. *Tori*, *Karela*, brinjals, ladies fingers, *Palak*, onions, cauliflower, radish, chillies, carrot, peas, garlic, *Sakarkandi* and potatoes are the most commonly grown vegetables. While the Mathania area is a heavy vegetable producing area, onions, garlic and chillies are grown on a large scale also in Mandore, Luni, Osian and Bilara Panchayat Samiti area, from where these are exported outside the district to other parts of Rajasthan and even to Haryana, Gujarat and Delhi.[2]

Area under fruits and vegetables in the district was 12,002 hectares in 1971–72.

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

Area and production of important crops in the district during the years 1958–59 to 1972–73 are given at Appendix IV.

Agricultural Implements

Farming in the district is mostly done with the help of traditional type of implements. Use of improved techniques and implements like tractor driven implements and pumping sets, energised either by diesel engines or electric motors, is very limited. However, the State Agriculture Department has been trying to encourage the use of improved implements in the district since 1960–61. These implements introduced in the district, are Rajasthan Ploughs Nos. 1, 2 and 3, *Bakhar*, cultivators, bund-formers, seed drills, chaff cutters, disc harrows and tractor and its implements. Demonstrations are regularly arranged by the Rajasthan Agricultural Engineering Board and willing cultivators imparted training in their use. The table at Appendix V shows the number of agricultural implements and machinery in use in the district at the time of the quinquennial livestock censuses of 1956, 1961 and 1966.

The following table shows the figures of improved implements distributed by the District Agriculture Office through the Panchayat Samitis during the years 1968–69 to 1972–73[1] :

(Number)

Year	Improved ploughs	Seed drills	Bund former	Culti-vators	Bullock drawn imple-ments	Tractor drawn imple-ments	Chaff cutter	Others
1968–69	157	448	–	–	–	–	271	1,303
1969–70	90	283	–	–	–	–	40	192
1970–71	398	476	–	–	–	–	47	553
1971–72	209	259	56	–	–	–	–	29
1972–73	204	235	17	12	272	610	131	–

Seeds

Introduction of improved varieties of seeds to increase the yields of crops in the district has been one of the important functions of the State Agriculture Department ever since the office of the District Agriculture Officer was set up at Jodhpur. The response of the cultivators to these efforts has been quite encouraging and the consumption of the improved varieties of seeds has been increasing year after year. Local improved seeds of main crops like *Jowar*, *Bajra* and wheat continue to be distributed ever since the establishment of the District Agriculture Office.

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

C–591 seed of wheat and T-5 *Bajra* were introduced in 1952–53. Hybrid seeds of *Bajra* and *Jowar* and the Mexican and R. S. 31–1 seeds of wheat were introduced in 1956. Nucleus seeds of wheat multiplied at the two Government seed multiplication farms (described below) are supplied to the Panchayat Samitis, who in turn distribute them to the cultivators in their respective areas. Multiplication of hybrid *Bajra* seeds is also done at the farms on a large scale which are later processed by the Agriculture Department and distributed through the Panchayat Samiti after being certified by the National Seeds Corporation.

The following table shows quantities of hybrid *Bajra* and *Jowar* and the Mexican and R. S. 31–1 varieties of wheat distributed in the district[1] :

(Quintals)

Year	*Bajra*	*Jowar*	Wheat
1966–67	3.33	27.64	240.90
1967–68	54.67	9.60	630.50
1968–69	135.52	–	1,640.00
1969–70	708.05	–	1,865.00
1970–71	841.33	–	3,650.00
1971–72	152.79	–	5,204.00
1972–73	196.47	–	6,533.00

Seed Multiplication Farms

There are two government seed multiplication farms in Jodhpur district. These are described below :

GOVERNMENT SEED MULTIPLICATION FARM, RAMPURA (MATHANIA)—This farm was started in the year 1964 and is situated on the Jodhpur-Mathania road, 29 km. (18 miles) from Jodhpur. The farm is looked after by a Farm Manager, the other staff being 2 tractor drivers, one pump driver and 3 *Halis* (ploughmen). Its total area is 51.4 hectares (127 acres), in two blocks, separated by Jodhpur-Mathania road. Out of this 43.83 hectares (108.5 acres) are cultivated, the whole of it irrigated by three wells in the compound. Farm machinery in use includes a tractor, seed drills, disc ploughs and disc harrows. The income and expenditure of the farm during the year 1972–73 were Rs. 65,300 and Rs. 90,000 respectively. The following table shows the production of seeds of various crops at the farm during the years 1970–71, 1971–72 and 1972–73[2] :

1. Source : Office of the District Agriculture Officer, Jodhpur.
2. *Ibid.*

(Quintals)

Crop/Variety	1970–71	1971–72	1972–73
1. *Bajra* (Male & female)	173.37	174	–
2. *Guar*	4	–	–
3. Wheat			
R.S. 31–1	175	41.44	126
RR–21	–	2.40	16.40
Sonalika	–	–	118
H. D. 1925	–	–	3
H. D. 4500	–	–	0.88
Heera	–	3.5	–
4. Onion	149.4	–	–
5. Mustard	–	0.4	3.60
6. Castor	–	9.0	–

GOVERNMENT SEED MULTIPLICATION FARM, BILARA—This farm is functioning since 1946 on a 11.4 hectare (28 acres) plot, out of which 10.5 hectares (26 acres) are irrigated by two wells. A Farm manager is in-charge, assisted by three *Halis* (ploughmen). The tractor-driven implements are requisitioned at the farm, when needed, from Jodhpur. The expenditure on the farm during 1972–73 was Rs. 17,400 while income was Rs. 15,800. The following quantities of seeds were multiplied at the farm during the last three years ending 1972–73[1] :

(Quintals)

Crop/Variety	1970–71	1971–72	1972–73
1. Wheat			
Kharchia–65	157.38	0.80	124.0
Durgapura–65	–	–	4.65
R. S. 31–1	3.35	33.0	–
Kalyan Sona	2.21	4.04	–
Lal Bahadur	1.02	–	–
2. Barley R.S.–17	8.42	4.56	2.37

Crop Rotation

The following crop rotations have been found to be generally in practice in the district[2] :

1. Source : Office of the District Agriculture Officer, Jodhpur.
2. *Ibid.*

Irrigated Areas :

1. *Bajra*-Wheat-Cotton-*Methi*
2. *Jowar-Methi*-Chillies-Wheat
3. Cotton-*Methi*-Wheat-*Bajra*
4. Chillies-*Sonf-Bajra-Dhania*
5. *Moong*-Wheat-*Bajra*-Onion

Unirrigated Areas :

1. *Bajra*-Fallow
2. *Jowar*-Fallow
3. *Bajra*-Fallow-Wheat
4. *Til*-Fallow-*Bajra*-Fallow
5. *Bajra*-Fallow-*Moong*-Fallow
6. *Moong-Moth-Guar*-Fallow
7. *Moth-Bajra*-Fallow-*Til*-Fallow

Double Cropping

Most of the area of the district is single cropped because of the absence of assured means of irrigation. However double cropping is done in irrigated areas. Vegetables are grown in areas in close proximity to towns because they find a ready market there. In other areas, *Bajra* and chillies are generally grown in the *Kharif* season in rotation with wheat, barley, *Rai* and onions as *Rabi* crops[1]. Wheat is the most preferred *Rabi* crop and *Bajra* and *Jowar*, *Kharif* crops when system of double cropping is found feasible.

Manures and Fertilisers

Manuring is usually employed in the raising of all crops and almost universally applied in superior crops like wheat, barley and cotton. The traditional sources of manure are dung hills and the cattle grazing in fields. Ashes of burnt weeds, grass and roots are also ploughed into the ground for the purpose. Green manuring is also being extensively done in the district. Compost pits are dug in all villages to prepare rural compost. The following figures of the number of compost pits dug and compost distributed during the last few years illustrate their use:[2]

1. Source : Office of the District Agriculture Officer, Jodhpur.
2. *Ibid.*

Year	Compost pits dug (No.)	Compost distributed (tonnes)
1966-67	2,050	2,020
1967-68	1,948	15,366
1968-69	1,671	55,742
1969-70	1,111	28,070
1970-71	1,742	76,003
1971-72	1,416	17,006
1972-73	154	4,368

The use of chemical fertilisers to make good deficiencies in the Nitrogen and Phosphatic contents of the soils is increasing. The following table gives the quantities of fertilisers distributed during the period 1969-70 to 1972-73:

(Tonnes)

Year	Nitrogenous	Phosphatic	Potash
1969-70	841.67	338.95	13.80
1970-71	1,054.0	351.54	67.07
1971-72	2,910.0	415.00	76.00
1972-73	3,458.9	260.4	33.21

Crop Diseases and Pests

As elsewhere various diseases caused by micro-organisms and by other physiological factors infest the crops of the district. The common diseases of *Bajra* are green ear disease, Ergot and Smut. Ergot disease causes 15 to 20 per cent damage to *Bajra* crop and is controlled by copper oxide and zenib spray. In green ear disease and smut, the extent of damage to *Bajra* crop in the district is 2 to 5 per cent and 5 to 10 per cent respectively. In case of the former, the cure lies in treating the seed with Agrosan and Zenib spray while in the latter case two or three sprays of oxi-chloride and Zenib as well as ploughing the infested field with deep soil turning plough. A common measure recommended in all cases is the removal and destruction of diseased ears of the plants. Grain Smut and leaf spot disease are found to be the common infestations of the *Jowar* crop in the district causing 5 to 15 per cent damage. These are controlled by pre-sowing treatment of seed with Agrosan and Zenib spray respectively. The *Rabi* crops of wheat and barley are damaged by root rot, rust (*Roli*), loose smut (*Kunduwa*), nimatodes (*Moyals*) and blight to the extent of about 5 to 20 per cent. Treatment of seed with Agrosan or Thirom is found to be effective in controlling root rot and with hot water followed by Zenib spray for blight. Rust also requires 4-5 Zenib sprays and is not common among the improved varieties of wheat, which have proved rust-resistant. Solar treatment and dipping of seed in saline water helps control loose smut and use of right crop rotation of wheat with carrot, onion etc. in avoiding nimatodes. Damping off, early and late blight, leaf clot and leaf spot infest vegetable crops like tomatoes and brinjals while fruit crops of papaya, lemon and grapes suffer from stem rot, citrus canker, dieback and fruit fall, gummosis, powdrey mildew, downy mildew and anthracnose. Bordeaux mixture is used to control a large variety of these diseases. e.g. blight, leaf spot, stem rot, citrus canker, dieback, fruit fall, gummosis, downy mildew and anthracnose. Damping off is controlled by spray of formaldehide powder in the nursery and treatment of seed with Ceresan before sowing and leaf clot by Malathion dusting or spraying. Removal of diseased plants helps in warding off all the diseases.

Insects and pests which commonly harm the crops in the district are grasshoppers, hairy caterpillars and chafer beetles or blister beetles in case of main *Kharif* crops of *Bajra* and *Jowar* and termites and cut-worms (*Udai*), aphides (*Moyala*) and field cricket (*Kasoari*) in *Rabi* crops of wheat and barley. B.H.C. dusting proves effective in controlling all these pests except termites which require adding of Aldrex or B.H.C. in soil before sowing and application of Aldrin with irrigation water for standing crops. Jassids, lashing bugs, stem borers, *ephilacha* beetles semi-loopers, fruit borers, thrips, aphids and fruit-fly are the common pests of fruit and vegetable plants and most of these are not able to stand Malathion spray. Parathion compound spray also helps in rooting out lassing bugs, aphids, leaf and pod caterpillars, red pumkin beetles and jassids, while in the case of semiloopers, Dianathoat spray proves effective.

According to studies undertaken at the Locust Sub-station[1] of the Union Ministry of Food and Agriculture at Jodhpur, Western Rajasthan desert is one of the most vulnerable regions to the desert locust attack. Periodic locust plagues are, therefore, a regular, feature in most parts of the district with low rainfall, which provide ideal conditions as a permanent home for them. In the intervals between plague, known as recession periods, the locusts live as scattered individuals in solitary phase. As and when rainfall is insufficient, these scattered individual locusts crowd together in favourable pockets, multiply rapidly and the "gregarious phase" sets in with incipient swarms. The exotic swarms usually invade the area from the west coming from West Pakistan and Iran etc. where the breeding takesplace during the winter-spring months.

1. Source: Office of the Deputy Entomologist, Locust Sub-station, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Government of India, Jodhpur.

In order to keep a vigil over the potential breeding areas in the desert, including Jodhpur district, a permanent Locust Warning Organisation is functioning under the union Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine and Storage Service, since 1939. The field headquarter of the Organisation is located at Jodhpur since 1947, functioning under the charge of a Deputy Locust Entomologist, who co-ordinates activities[1] of both vigil and control, wherever necessary. Jodhpur district falls under the Central Circle, one of the four under the Jodhpur field headquarters (the other three being at Bikaner, Barmer and, Palanpur in Gujarat). An Assistant Entomologist is in-charge of this Circle, which is further divided into Jodhpur and Phalodi sub-circles. Control operations are conducted in close co-operation with the State Revenue authorities and the District Collector is the Chief Locust Control Officer. The Organisation adopts chemical methods in place of the age-old methods of trenching, burning and beating. Aeroplanes are employed for reconnaissance and actual control operations wherever necessary. These efforts have minimised the chances of damage to crops by locust swarms and hoppers and the area has remained clear after the 1959-62 locust plague, except for a brief flare up in locust activity in July-August, 1968, when 30 swarms infested 71 villages in Shergarh, Phalodi and Osian tahsils of the district. However, because of prompt control measures, the whole area was cleared of hoppers in the early stages before any harm was done. The activities of the Locust Warning Organisation are supplemented by the State Agriculture Department which maintains 4 units, each under the charge of an Agriculture Assistant, the other staff being one Field Assistant and 12 Fieldmen. They survey their respective areas to check and detect infestation of insects, pests or diseases. Chemicals are made available to the cultivators, who are also provided with the necessary technical guidance in keeping their fields free of any damage. During the last four years ending 31st March, 1973, 1,73,058 hectares were covered by these operations. Fumigation of foodgrains is also being undertaken and 9,112 tons of grain were so treated till 1972–73. A sum of Rs. 70.9 thousands was spent on plant protection schemes in the district during 1972–73.

Departmental Organisation and Activities

Departmental activities relating to development of agriculture in the district are conducted under the control and supervision of the District Agriculture Officer for Jodhpur, who concurrently looks after Jaisalmer district as well. His Office was established in 1951-52. It has a technical staff of

1. Source : Office of the Deputy Locust Entomologist, Locust Sub-station, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Government of India, Jodhpur.

10 Agricultural Assistants who work in different spheres like agriculture, horticulture, plant protection, statistics, fertiliser etc. One Field Assistant and 15 other staff comprise the field staff, which provides technical guidance to the cultivators and help promote adoption of improved agricultural practices and implements, better quality seeds, fertilisers and plant protection measures. Farm Managers have been put incharge of the two seed multiplication farms, at Rampura and Bilara (described in an earlier section) and the experimental farm at Mandore, 12.8 km. from Jodhpur. Departmental demonstrations and exhibitions are arranged to illustrate the use of improved practices to cultivators with the help of agriculture extension staff of the Panchayat Samitis generally in *Melas* (fairs). Four plant protection units at Jodhpur, Bilara, Bhopalgarh and Osian are responsible for demonstrating the use of various chemicals for the control of insects, pests and diseases and for distribution of insecticides and pesticides to farmers. They are also expected to keep a watch and organise against any large scale threat to the crops. Three Agriculture Assistants, one Grape Pruner, 5 *Malis* and 6 gardeners constitute the horticulture development staff, to help the cultivators in fruit and vegetable gardening and give lay-out of orchards on the fields. They also advise on the introduction of new and improved varieties of fruits and vegetables. Besides the departmental staff, one Agriculture Extension Officer each is posted in six of the nine Panchayat Samitis which are known to have potential for agricultural development. These are Bilara, Bhopalgarh, Osian, Luni, Phalodi and Mandore. These officers, assisted by gram sevaks, perform the functions of demonstrating new technology in agriculture in their respective areas to convince the farmers of its effectiveness, arranging supply of necessary agricultural inputs like improved seeds, fertilisers and pesticides. The annual budget of the District Agriculture Office, including expenditure on various schemes is over Rs. 2.68 lakhs (1972–73).

The following table shows the figures of *Taccavi* loans distributed through the Panchayat Samitis for agricultural and allied purposes for various periods during the years 1966–67 to 1971–72[1]:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Agricultural		Minor irrigation	Pilot project	Community Development	Revenue *Taccavi*	Animal Husbandry	Famine advances
	Long term	Short term						
1966-67	7.11	9.23	0.35	–	1.20	0.14	–	–
1967-68	1.51	2.58	–	0.32	0.60	0.15	–	–

1. Source : Office of the Senior Accounts Officer, Panchayat and Development Department, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1968–69	–	5.34	–	0.30	–	0.14	0.02	8.00
1969–70	–	21.81	–	–	–	–	–	–
1970–71	–	4.82	–	–	–	0.06	–	–
1971–72	–	5.64	–	–	–	–	–	–

DRY-LAND FARMING PROJECT—A pilot demonstration project for dry-land farming was started by the state Agriculture Department in November, 1970 at a place about 45 km. from Jodhpur on the Jodhpur-Nagaur road. This project covers five villages viz. Baori, Anwana, Kelawa Kalan, Kelawa Khurd and Danwara. The total cultivated area under the project is 12,000 hectares out of which only about 4.5 per cent or 520 hectares is irrigated. The average size of the holding is 6 hectares and about 60 per cent of them are owner cultivated. The number of families covered is 400.

The project aims at increasing the production per unit of area through the adoption of new technology and conserving of the available rain water for crop use. It also seeks to increase the subsidiary income of the cultivators through promotion of animal husbandry programmes like sheep rearing, poultry and dairying. With these objectives in view, the following activities have been initiated in the form of multi-disciplinary approach for which the necessary infrastructure has been provided:

1. Soil and water conservation through contour bunding, *Kana* bunding, land levelling and land shaping, lining of irrigation channels and water harvesting such as tank development, nullah bunding, etc.

2. Starting of minor irrigation works including sinking of new wells, deepening and boring of existing wells, installing pumping sets and electric motors and spring irrigation,

3. Adoption of improved cultural practices such as improved seeds, fertilisers and plant protection measures,

4. Introduction of improved agricultural implements,

5. Introduction of short duration and drought resistant crop varieties, and

6. Establishment of sheep-rearing, poultry and dairy units and development of pastures.

The actual execution of the programme commenced in 1971–72 and it was preceded during November, 1970–March, 1971 by a preliminary

survey work which included the identification of prospective farmers to be covered in the first stage and working out their loan requirements etc. In the first year i. e. 1971–72, stress was laid on soil and water conservation measures for which Rs. 1.74 lakhs were advanced as loans and Rs. 0.62 lakh as subsidy. Under minor irrigation scheme, Rs. 4.36 lakhs were made available as loans and another Rs. 0.37 lakh were given as subsidy for installation of sprinkler sets, one in 1970 and three in 1971–72. These irrigated an additional 150 hectares of land. New varieties of crops like *Bajra* HB-3, Mexican wheat varieties e.g. Kalyan Sona, Sonalika and Barley RS-6, suitable for dry areas, were introduced in the project area. An improved practice adopted was foliar application with urea. Under animal husbandry programmes an amount of Rs. 2.52 lakhs was advanced as loans and Rs. 0.63 lakh as subsidy to shepherds, poultrymen and dairymen leading to the establishment of 18 cattle units (5 cows each), 7 poultry units (200 birds each) and 26 sheep units (consisting of 30 ewes and 1 ram each) in 1971-72. Failure of rains during the 1972 *Kharif* season and non-availability of sufficient finances forced the slowing down of the pace of work under the project during 1972-73. However, new crops like groundnut, *Moong*, sunflower and castor were introduced and areas under the already introduced crops were enlarged. Pasture development work was also taken up but it suffered a set back again because of drought conditions. During the 1972 *Rabi* season, sowing of improved wheat seeds was done in the area as well as with prior soil treatment with BHC and use of fertiliser after sowing. Improved agricultural implements such as tined cultivators, levellers, seed-cum-fertiliser drills and disc harrows as well as weedicide popularised during *Rabi* 1972 have also helped increase production.

An important aspect of the project is the programme of educating the farmers about the latest technology of cultivation. Training camps are organised and demonstrations laid out on the farmers' fields for the purpose. The following table shows the details of work done :

(Number)

Year	Training camps		Demonstrations
	No.	Trainees	
1970–71	10	370	29
1971–72	22	737	62
1972–73	20	527	77

The total expenditure under the project during the years 1970-71 to 1972-73 came to Rs. 6.11 lakhs, Rs. 13.27 lakhs and Rs. 3.69 lakhs

respectively. Details of the achievements under the programme are given in a tabular form in Appendix VI.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY & FISHERIES

Fodder

The sources of animal feed in the district, as elsewhere, are pastures, culturable waste land and forests open for grazing, dry fodder, besides concentrated food like oil cakes and cotton seed provided to milch cattle. Besides, by-products of agricultural crops like *Bhusa*, *Karbi* and weeds of crops, cultivated fodder crops like *Chari Bajra*, Hybrid Napier, *Chipta*, *Methi*, *Gajar*, *Rizka* (*Pennistum typhoides*) e.g. *Kharia*, *Guar*, *Pala*, *Khejri* and *Moth*. *Jowar Karab*, *Chari Jowar* were sown on 4,12,811 hectares in 1965–66, 2,22,724 hectares in 1970-71 and 1,90,204 hectares in 1971–72. Tahsil-wise break-up of the fodder crops area in 1971–72 was 30,329 hectares in Jodhpur, 37,027 hectares in Bilara, 36,581 hectares in Shergarh, 51,977 hectares in Phalodi and 34,290 hectares in Osian.

Grazing grass is abundantly available in the district in a normal year, which, however, is a rare phenomena. In almost every village, special areas known as *Gochar* land are earmarked for the village cattle to graze on. But during the not infrequent years of drought, local growth falls very much short of the requirements of the district, and fodder, mostly *Jowar*, *Kutti*, *Chipta* and lucern are imported from outside the district mostly from the eastern parts of Rajasthan. Camels and goats, which subsist on thorny bushes are maintained even during drought years. Grazing area per head of bovine and livestock population in the district was found to 0.58 acres and 0.22 acres respectively in 1965–66.[1] Important perennial varieties of nutritive grasses which grow in the district include *Panicum turgidum* (*Murat*), *Cenchrus Ciliaris* (*Anjan*), *Cenchrus Setigerus* (*Bhurat*) and *lasiurus sindicus* (*Sewan*) and perennial legumes.

The requirement of fodder of the district for different categories of animals is estimated at 14 lakh tonnes including 4 lakh tonnes for sheep and goats.

Livestock

Jodhpur district is predominantly an animal husbandry area having important breeds of cattle, sheep and camels. The total livestock population of the district was 17.55 lakhs in 1966, which accounted for 4.5 per cent of the State's livestock population. Livestock density per sq. km.

1. *Report on the Livestock Census of Rajasthan, 1966*, p. 106 (Table No. 7).

was 72 as against 107 for the State as a whole. A considerable amount of livestock in the district is migratory, both within and outside the State. Livestock marketing being weak, animal husbandry is practised on the basis of low costs of maintenance.

Cattle keeping forms an important facet of rural economy in Jodhpur district.[1] The Nagauri breed of cattle is found in all parts and prominently in eastern parts of the district. Western areas in Osian, Phalodi and Bap Panchayat Samitis have Tharparkar breed which is the predominant breed of the district; Luni, Balesar and Shergarh Panchayat Samitis have Kankrej breed of cattle also.

The Nagauri[2] is a purely draught breed and the bullocks are regarded as the best and are in great demand throughout India for all kinds of agricultural operations on account of their great stamina and surefootedness in work on medium heavy soils or carrying heavy weights. Being leggy, they are very good and fast trotters and are famous for their speed in carts and *Raths* as well as in lifting water from wells. Average yield of cows is 10 lbs. per diem. This breed is not regarded good for beef purposes. The carcass weights 700–800 lbs. Their normal colour is the same as for Hariyana breed i.e. white grey and silver grey. The average price of a Nagauri calf is about Rs. 1,300 while a grown up one sells at Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 4,000 or more.

The Tharparkar breed,[3] locally known as *Mallani*, is bred and reared essentially for the good milk strain of its cows, i.e. 15–20 lbs. per diem on an average. They are therefore in great demand for dairy development. The Tharparkar cow is wedge shaped in its very appearance. The bullocks of this breed are not greatly fancied. Their draught quality is not highly thought of. The prevailing colours in this breed also are white, grey and silver-grey. The average weight of carcass is 600–700 lbs.

The Kankrej[4] is one of the heaviest breeds of the country. It is a dual purpose breed good for both milk and draught. The average milk yield of a cow is 16–20 lbs. per diem. The bullocks are renowned for pulling heavy weights and cultivating heavy soils. The average animal weighs 800–900 lbs. and prevailing colours are black, grey and light grey.

No particular breeds of buffaloes are found in the district.[5] Murrah is being fostered for cross breeding with the *desi* breeds for stock

1. Source : Office of the District Animal Husbandry Officer, Jodhpur.
2. *Ibid.*
3. *Ibid.*
4. *Ibid.*
5. *Ibid.*

improvement. Goats of the district are also of the *desi* variety which are being cross-bred with Jamnapari breed for improvement. The average milk yield is 1-3 lbs. per diem.

Marwari camels[1], a mixed-breed of Jaisalmeri and Bikaneri breeds, are found in the district. Like the original breeds, Marwari camel is also a one-humped animal and serves as a very good beast of burden besides being usedifor agricultural operations. The prevailing colours are red, black and sandy, and its height rises from 6'4" to 7'2". The population of camels in the district at the time of 1966 Livestock census was 45,952.

Sheep and Wool

Jodhpur district is an important area of sheep development[2] and sheep husbandry plays an important role in the agricultural economy of its marginal and sub-marginal lands. The district had a sheep population of 6.83 lakhs, third largest in Rajasthan and about 7.5 per cent of the State's sheep population at the time of 1972 livestock census. The sheep of the district mostly belong to the Marwari breed which is a mutton breed and produces medium to coarse wool of carpet quality. Marwari sheep is a black-faced and stockily built animal with medium or short ears. They are hardy, thrifty and disease resistant and have short to medium tails. An average adult weighs 25 kg. A sheep of this breed yields 1 kg. to 1.500 kg. of wool per year in two clippings in September and March. Annual production of wool and mutton in the district is estimated at 530 tons and 1,840 tons respectively.

Sheep production and regional extension work was taken up in the district by the State Animal Husbandry Department in 1952. At present (1972-73) a District Sheep and Wool Officer looks after the development of sheep husbandry including programme for control of sheep diseases, stock improvement and marketing and sale of wool. The Department is running a sheep breeding farm and a wool grading centre at Mandore. The former is responsible for breeding improved rams (e.g. Russian Merino rams) and making them available to the sheep breeders at subsidised rates. Under an Artificial Insemination Unit, sub-centres are functioning at Mandore (Chopasani), Bilara (Bhawi), Bhopalgarh (Sawaler), Osian (Tiwari), Jaitaran, Baori (Anwana), Boon and Rohit where sheep are inseminated from the semen of Russian Merinos. The functions of the sheep breeding farm also include research on sheep fodder. The Wool Grading Centre, Mandore is fed by sheep and wool extension centres in this as well as Barmer, Jaisalmer and Jalor districts. There are eleven extension centres

1. Source : Office of the District Animal Husbandry Officer, Jodhpur.
2. Source : Office of the District Sheep & Wool Officer, Jodhpur.

in the district at Baori, Luni, Osian, Lohawat, Phalodi, Bap, Shergarh, Balesar, Bilara, Bhopalgarh and Jaitaran. The wool received from these centres is scientifically graded and then sold by open auction. The Department also arranges for machine shearing of sheep.

The following quantities of wool were purchased from breeders by the Department through its extension centres during the years 1966-67 to 1972-73[1] :

(Kilograms)

Year	September Clip	March Clip
1966-67	421.95	288.52
1967-68	242.13	59.95
1968-69	289.24	205.61
1969-70	456.55	90.10
1970-71	446.73	609.79
1971-72	2,31,184.09	91.32
1972-73	57,111.20	564.50

Fisheries

Because of water scarcity, Jodhpur district has negligible scope for the development of pisciculture. Consequently, the State Animal Husbandry Department has not taken up any scheme of fisheries development in the district. However, in years of good rainfall, tanks and ponds in the district breed local varieties e.g. *C.Marigla*, Tor Tor, Wallogo, *Mystus Seengala* and *Channamarulius*. One Fisheries Inspector, one Fisheries Fieldman and one Fisherman are posted in the district, who work under the administrative control of Fisheries Development Officer, Udaipur. Their activities are mainly confined to issuing licences for fishing and whenever there is sufficient quantity of fish bred in some source, putting that source to auction. Besides, auction of water is also done in Jodhpur district for fishing purpose. The following table gives the year-wise figures of income that accrued to the department through auction of waters and fish and through angling licences in the district[2] :

(Rupees)

Year	By auction of waters	By auction of fish	Through issue of angling licences
1966-67	200.00	—	204
1967-68	1,610.00	—	408

1. Source : Office of the District Sheep & Wool Officer, Jodhpur.
2. Source : Office of the Fisheries Development Officer, Udaipur.

1	2	3	4
1968-69	831.00	59.50	372
1969-70	10,025.00	—	204
1970-71	—	—	538
1971-72	700.00	—	288
1972-73	—	—	384

Stock Improvement

Improvement of the animal stock in the district is one of the main functions of the District Animal Husbandry Office, whose efforts are supplemented by the animal husbandry staff attached with the Panchayat Samitis. The veterinary institutions working in the district provide the facility of natural services of improved breeds of bulls and he-buffaloes, besides popularising improved breeds through visual propaganda and providing technical guidance to private cattle breeders. 145 cow bulls and 15 buffalo bulls were kept in the departmental institutions and 119 cow bulls and 20 buffalo bulls by Panchayat Samitis in 1972-73. There were in all 22 private cattle breeding farms in 1972-73 which had kept 91 bulls and bull calves, 612 cows and 128 heifers.[1] The details of work being done in the field in the district are as follows :

GAUSHALA DEVELOPMENT SCHEME—This scheme is in operation in the district since 1960-61. Financial assistance is provided through this to private registered *Gaushalas* to help their activities of tending calves and supplying them for breeding purposes. Shri Shivachigate Gaushala, Jodhpur was approved for the purpose during the very first year and it was given a grant of Rs. 12,900 for the purchase of two cows and one bull. For the conservation of its herd[2] two more grants of Rs. 2,600 each in 1963-64 and 1964-65 were given to this *Gaushala*. There are twelve other *Gaushalas* in the district, two each at Mandore, Pipar City, Phalodi and Chaupasani, and one each at Jodhpur, Bilara, Kheechan and Lohawat.

KEY VILLAGE SCHEME—This scheme was started in the district with the shifting of the Key Village Centre, Kishangarh to Jodhpur in November, 1957. The scheme was transferred to the administrative control of Panchayat Samiti, Mandore in October 1959, but since April 1963 is again being operated by the State Animal Husbandry Department with the Veterinary Hospital, Jodhpur as its headquarters. There are seven sub-centres at Bai-ji-ka-Talab, Jodhpur, Indroka, Jajiwal, Dagaiwas, Banar

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

and Pujla. Tharparkar and Nagauri bullocks, Murrah breed of buffalo-bulls and Jamnapari goats are kept at the centre and sub-centres for breeding by artificial insemination. The expenditure on the scheme during the years 1966-67 to 1972-73 was as follows :

(Rs. in thousands)

Year	Expenditure
1966-67	40.8
1967-68	49.0
1968-69	50.6
1969-70	85.6
1970-71	91.9
1971-72	92.4
1972-73	104.0

The following table shows the details of work done under the Key Village Scheme in the district since its inception to 1972-73[1] :

(Number)

Year	Artificial insemina-tions per-formed	Natural services perfor-med	Castra-tions done	Inoculations done	Animals treated for sterility
1957-58	1	41	552	—	—
1958-59	555	36	318	3,350	—
1959-60	984	174	394	60	—
1960-61	1,132	577	674	3,122	—
1961-62	764	765	467	2,500	2,282
1962-63	607	864	467	1,847	2,494
1963-64	311	426	305	305	1,896
1964-65	524	907	405	Rinderpest Inoculation completed	4,158
1965-66	727	1,112	458	3,400	4,478
1966-67	763	899	461	2,550	2,827
1967-68	980	1,149	527	7,150	3,210
1968-69	1,438	1,241	608	10,472	382
1969-70	1,142	1,210	210	3,730	314
1970-71	1,744	382	464	11,822	503
1971-72	2,869	348	311	852	316
1972-73	1,942	128	332	3,540	417

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

ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION CENTRE, BILARA—A centre was started in July, 1958 and was working till July, 1967 in the premises of the Veterinary Hospital, Bilara. The administrative control of this centre was exercised by the Panchayat Samiti, Bilara, till July, 1967, when it was taken over by the State Animal Husbandry Department and its activities co-ordinated with the Key Village Scheme. The centre keeps Nagauri bulls and Murrah he-buffaloes for natural services, and performs castrations and inoculations against contagious diseases. The following are the details of the work done[1] by the centre from 1958–59 to 1966–67:

(Number)

Year	Artificial Insemina-tions done	Natural services performed	Castrations done
1958–59	90	—	—
1959–60	479	—	—
1960–61	273	—	—
1961–62	136	—	—
1962–63	—	—	—
1963–64	—	—	—
1964–65	—	—	—
1965–66	37	272	186
1966–67	15	564	25

Poultry

A Poultry Development Block has been working in the district since 1964–65. It has been giving technical guidance to breeders in the art of poultry raising as well as in the control and eradication of poultry diseases and epidemics. Applied nutrition programme is also being implemented in the district through the block. White Leghorn and Rhode Island Red breeds are being introduced in the district to improve the poultry breeds of the district.

A government poultry farm is working at Jodhpur. It was started in 1960–61 and was initially run by the Panchayat Samiti. It was brought under the control of the State Animal Husbandry Department in 1962. The expenditure on the farm during the last five years, ending 1972–73 was Rs. 59,100, Rs. 75,400, Rs. 91,300, Rs. 87,100 and Rs. 81,500 respectively. The farm is looked after by a Poultry Project Officer, the other staff being one Poultry Demonstrator, one accounts clerk, one driver and

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

one poultry attendant. The following are the details of activities of the poultry farm during the years[1] 1967–68 to 1972–73 :

(Number)

Year	Birds reared	Eggs produced	Chicken hatched	Birds sold for breeding	Birds sold for table use
1967–68	2,136	37,327	10,908	13,672	3,057
1968–69	6,554	71,969	12,197	10,903	4,114
1969–70	3,207	1,14,198	8,438	6,906	3,147
1970–71	3,266	1,04,941	12,079	3,001	3,563
1971–72	4,503	1,20,453	13,154	7,408	4,101
1972–73	4,895	67,597	7,551	3,419	3,572

Dairy Development

Jodhpur district with a total cattle population of 4.26 lakhs out of which 1.90 lakhs were of breedable age at the time of 1972 livestock census, holds good prospects for the development of a dairy industry.[2] The annual production of milk in the district is estimated at about 91,600 tonnes. The bulk of this is at present converted into ghee. Further, the surrounding districts have a production of 4.91 lakhs of milk per year, about 50 per cent of which forms the marketable surplus.

A feeder balancing dairy with capacity of handling 1 lakh litres of milk per day has been established at Jodhpur. The project consists of 3 units, a fluid milk plant, a composite milk plant and a set of 4 chilling centres at Balotra, Pokaran, Merta City, and Pali. This is an Indian Dairy Corporation—National Co-operative Development Corporation assisted project. The financing is also done under the State Plan and the Drought Prone Areas Programme. An investment of Rs. 2.5 crores has been made on this scheme.

The scheme is designed to cover nearly 25,000 milk producers of about 400 villages in the five districts of Jodhpur, Barmer, Nagaur, Jaisalmer and Pali. The milk purchase is to be done from the members of the milk producers' co-operative societies.

The scheme aims to achieve the following objects :

1. Development of co-operative milk procurement system in the rural areas in order to provide raw milk remunerative market channel,

2. Establishment of milk processing-cum-manufacturing plant for supplying pasteurised milk to Jodhpur City and converting the remaining portion of milk into milk products like milk-powder, butter and ghee,

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

3. Providing technical inputs for increasing milk production in the milk shed areas, viz., facilities for cross breeding, health coverage, cattle feed, fodder development and financial assistance for cattle purchase by the small and marginal farmers.

Veterinary Institutions

At the time of the formation of Rajasthan there were only four veterinary dispensaries in the district at Jodhpur, Phalodi, Bilara and Shergarh, working under the administrative control of the Director, Animal Husbandry. After the formation of Rajasthan, the district veterinary staff was put under the charge of a District Animal Husbandry Officer who exercises administrative and technical control and supervises various departmental institutions working in the field and co-ordinates measures for control of diseases among animals. The veterinary staff working under the district office includes 23 Veterinary Assistant Surgeons, 8 Veterinary Assistants and Livestock Inspectors, 26 compounders and stockmen, 5 drivers, 2 dressers, one each of Fisheries Inspector, Fishery Fieldman and Fisherman, besides ministerial staff of 6 and 75 class IV employees.

At present (1972–73) there are eight veterinary hospitals and seven dispensaries working in the district. The hospitals are situated at Jodhpur, Bilara, Phalodi, Shergarh, Khejarla, Pipar city, Bap and Osian. The dispensaries are at Pinjla, Bhavi, Bhopalgarh, Asop, Mathania, Lohawat and Balesar. There are also two mobile veterinary dispensaries with headquarters at Phalodi and Jodhpur. Besides, all the Panchayat Samitis have veterinary extension staff consisting of an Animal Husbandry Officer and a stockman each attached to them, who work for the promotion of animal husbandry activities and control of animal diseases in their respective areas.

The following table gives figures regarding work done at headquarters, by various departmental veterinary institutions working in the district during the years[1] 1967–68 to 1972–73 :

(Number)

Year	Cases treated	Cases supplied with medicine	Castrations done	Operations performed
1967–68	53,406	2,522	13,143	2,789
1968–69	53,796	26,329	504	1,605
1969–70	56,832	32,575	475	1,203
1970–71	52,509	6,237	557	1,444
1971–72	71,842	6,158	1,698	1,647
1972–73	1,08,256	27,906	965	1,925

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

Details of work done by the mobile units were as follows[1]:

(Number)

Year	Days on tour	Villages visited	Cases treated	Cases supplied with medicine	Castrations performed	Inoculations & vaccinations performed
1967–68	125	81	4,773	1,087	724	36,406
1968–69	252	148	21,034	252	18,850	96,614
1969–70	289	160	36,602	9 682	81	79,324
1970–71	298	278	13,156	456	82	87,235
1971–72	134	102	3,297	437	917	64,013
1972–73	137	78	3,218	2,221	554	1,48,163

Work done by the veterinary staff attached to the Panchayat Samitis is detailed in the following table[2] :

(Number)

Year	Cases treated	Cases supplied with medicine	Bulls supplied (cow, buffaloe etc.)	Castrations done	Inoculations & vaccinations done	Sheep demonstrations
1967–68	33,227	4,017	100	19,979	25,051	15,178
1968–69	44,972	1,631	39	10,120	30,139	3,186
1969–70	20,526	1,077	6	4,930	12,471	3,317
1970–71	21,991	2,584	30	8,117	52,423	7,849
1971–72	18,841	1,524	67	5,637	55,893	9,222
1972–73	2,07,948	14,766	84	9,596	2,68,717	11,170

Animal Diseases

The most prevalent cattle diseases are pleuro-pneumonia (*Matarog*) and foot and mouth disease. The latter is called *Muarara* in the initial stage. It lasts for about three days during which a whitish mucus is discharged from the mouth. In the final stage (*Khurao*) the hoof begins to rot. The dangerous disease from which camels suffer are locally called *Kalia Bav* and *Tibarsa*. An animal attacked by the former shivers, falls down and dies. *Tibarsa* is a sort of remittant fever, lasting some times for three years, during which the patient avoids sunlight, seeks the shade and gradually wastes away. Common contagious diseases like Rinderpest, Anthrax, Black Quarter and Haemorrhaegic Septicaemia do not cause much harm to the animals in the district. Rinderpest has been almost eradicated through a special scheme launched in 1962–63 under which a team constantly works in the district.

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

The table at Appendix VIII shows the impact of major animal diseases in the district during the years 1967–68 to 1972–73.

Work done under the Rinderpest Eradication Scheme has been as follows[1] :

Year	Panchayat Samitis covered (No.)	Cattle population covered (No. in lakhs)	Percentage coverage of cattle population under the scheme	Vaccinations done (No. in lakhs)	Approximate percentage of cattle population vaccinated	Quantity of vaccination used (C.C.)
1967–68	5	1.36	60.9	1.06	78	129,800
1968–69	7	0.89	60.9	0.77	87	85,167
1969–70	8	2.12	60.9	0.76	30	84,100
1970–71	7	1.09	61.0	0.82	84	89,025
1971–72	6	1.02	61.0	0.85	85	93,150
1972–73	4	0.89	61.0	0.86	93	93,625

Cattle Fairs and Exhibitions

No State or district level cattle fair is organised in the district. However, cattle fairs and exhibitions are arranged at the Panchayat Samiti level in Mandore (Jodhpur), Phalodi, Luni, Bhopalgarh, Osian and Bilara Panchayat Samiti areas.

The table at Appendix IX gives various details of cattle fairs organised at the Panchayat Samiti level including figures of assembly, sale and revenue relating to the year 1972–73.

FAMINES

Early Famines

Most of the area forming part of the present Jodhpur district has been a victim of recurrent scarcity conditions because of successive failure of rains. The earliest recorded famine was in 1792 and since then famine has gripped the area in 1804, 1812–13, 1833–34, 1837–38, 1848–49, 1850 and 1853–54[2]. Of these visitations, that of 1812–13 proved the most calamitous in that it brought with it an almost complete failure of crops and scarcity of water throughout the erstwhile Marwar State. The resultant human mortality was appalling though abundant grass helped save the cattle. The famine of 1868–69 was equally disasterous both in its extent and in the fact of simultaneous scarcity of grain and forage. It was a new phenomenon in the area. The price of wheat was recorded as 5½ seers for a rupee and even water was sold in the capital city of Jodhpur at 1¾ to 2¾ annas (9 to 15 paise) per *Ghara* or an earthen pot. Enormous

1. Source : District Animal Husbandry Officer, Jodhpur.
2. Erskine, K. D.: *Rajputana Gazetteers*, Vol. III–A, p. 125.

emigration of human and cattle population to neighbouring Gujarat and Malwa resulted but even this proved of no avail since these areas were equally afflicted and emigrants died in large numbers.[1] Even those who survived and returned fell prey to the recurring calamity of delayed rains accompanied by outbreak of cholera. As if this was not enough, swarms of locusts attacked standing crop sown after the arrival of rains. These multiplied miseries proved unprecedented for the land. To crown all this, there were heavy rains in September and October and these were followed by a virulent outbreak of fever which was said to have decimated nearly one-fifth of the population of the State. The State Government abolished import duty on grain and provided its Public Works Department Rs. 1 lakh in 1869 for starting of relief works. These efforts were helped by distribution of food at various places by some of the *Ranis, Thakurs* and wealthy inhabitants.

The failure of *Kharif* crops in certain parts of the State in 1871–72 and the locust invasion the very next year brought about difficult conditions in the State[2]. The next severe famine was in 1877-78 when an average yield of *Kharif* and *Rabi* crops was only one-fourth and one-fifth of the usual out-turn respectively. There was a triple famine of grain, water and fodder during 1891–92. The provisions of the *Famine Code for Native States* were put into practice for the first time to provide relief to the affected population over the whole of the Jodhpur State. Two large important works, viz. the earth work of railway and embankment of the Jaswant Sagar, which were in process, coupled with several new small works provided relief to famine victims. The daily average number of labourers employed varied from 379 to 8,354 and altogether 8,49,000 units were relieved on works at a total cost of Rs 84,347. Poor houses were also started, the direct expenditure on the operations executed being Rs. 5.5 lakhs besides the remissions of land revenue and tributes due from jagirdars, amounting to Rs. 2.8 lakhs and Rs. 1.6 lakhs respectively.

A succession of bad season since 1895–96, culminated in the severe famine of 1899–1900 when almost the whole of the State faced the failures of rains and complete loss of *Kharif* crops.[3] *Rabi* crops could not be sown. There was no fodder, no water and no food. People left their homes and hearths but there were heavy mortalities among those who tried to migrate to the equally afflicted neighbouring areas like Malwa.

1. Erskine, K. D.: *Rajputana Gazetteers*, Vol. III–A, p. 125.
2. *Ibid.*, p. 126.
3. *Ibid.*, p. 127.

Cattle loss was also heavy and was put at about 1¾ million. Large scale relief works between the autumn of 1899 and September 1900 provided relief to nearly 30 million units, costing Rs. 29.3 lakhs to the State exchequer[1]. In addition, Rs. 9.75 lakhs of revenue suspension and Rs. 21 thousands in the form of other concessions like free and unrestricted grazing facilities were granted by the State. Gratuitous relief took the form of community kitchens, poor houses, orphanages and doles of grains. Scanty and unevenly distributed rainfall resulted in the failure of *Kharif* crops[2] in 1905–06. The State adopted the routine measures of relief works, grant of remissions in land revenue, provision of facilities for transportation of food and fodder and construction of fuel and fodder reserves. The migratory habit of the population also provided a safeguard against serious losses.

The famine of 1915-16, a result of an almost complete failure of monsoons of 1915, brought about a scarcity of both grains and fodder throughout Marwar State.[3] There was large scale migration of men and cattle to Malwa. Relief works started between October, 1915 and June 1916 provided relief to 16.65 thousand units. Another 43.5 thousand units were relieved through the works started by the civil agency. All the famine relief operations, taken together, cost Rs. 12.32 lakhs to the State exchequer. Another Rs. 56,400 were spent on the provision of gratuitous relief in the form of doles and poor houses. Concession was given on transportation of fodder and grass.

Deficient rainfall during 1924–25 resulted in the failure of *Kharif* crops and consequent declaration of famine.[4] The State Government sanctioned Rs. 15 lakhs for starting relief works, grant of gratuitous relief, recoverable and irrecoverable *Taccavi* loans for deepening of tanks and wells, opening of grass depots and running of poor houses. Export of edible grains and fodder out of Marwar was banned for one year and restrictions on the export of animals removed. A general remission in rentals was also granted.

There was failure of rains again in 1936–37, in certain *Parganas* of Marwar State[5] necessitating declaration of famine. Relief operations took the form of the grant of Rs. 76,780 for grant of famine *taccavi* for the purposes of seeds, implements and bullocks, opening of fodder depots relief

1. Erskine, K. D., *op.cit.*, p. 127.
2. *ibid.*, p. 128.
3. *Report on the Administration of Marwar State, 1915-16*, p. 25.
4. *ibid.*, 1924–25 and 1925–26, p. 31.
5. *The Report on the Administration of Jodhpur State for the year 1936–37*, p. 19.

works and grant of gratuitous relief doles. These efforts by the State were supplemented by private philanthropists.

Recent Famines

After Independence, inspite of the taking of the development works, the district has continued to be the victim of frequent droughts almost every year because of the continued dependence of agriculture on the monsoon which is highly vagarious. However, the intensity of distress caused by these famines has been on a decline because of the development of the means of transport, minor irrigation and techniques of agriculture and, above all the Government taking up the responsibility of relief. The district faced drought during the very first year of Independence i.e. 1947-48 and then again in 1949–50, 1950–51, 1951-52, 1953-54 and 1957-58. Droughts recurred in 1960–61, 1963–64, 1964–65, 1965–66, 1966–67, 1968–69, 1969–70, 1971–72 and 1972–73.[1] In other words eight out of the last twelve years were afflicted with drought.

No record of the number of villages nor of the human and cattle populations affected is available for the period before 1963-64, when the Famine Relief Department of the state started keeping such statistics. Similarly, details of the relief operations and the expenditure incurred on the works and other measures to alleviate distress are not available before 1964–65. However, the policy of avoiding not only starvation deaths but also distress migration was consciously pursued during these years. Consequently, the scope of relief operations had been widening considerably from merely opening of a few relief works at selected places in the most difficult period and leaving the provision of food and shelter to the mercy of philanthropic individuals and institutions as happened in the old days. Concrete measures taken included opening of relief works nearest to the residence of the distressed, provision for food and drinking water, nutritious food to the children and expectant mothers, gratuitous relief to the aged and infirm, supply of fodder at subsidised rates and maintaining useful cattle in the feeding centres. Migration was arranged but only when it became unavoidable. All this has been entailing heavy responsibility and huge expenditure in relief operations by the government.

In 1963–64, scarcity conditions affected 457 villages of the district with a population of 6.35 lakhs, Phalodi tahsil was the worst affected since all the 129 villages in this tahsil were drought ridden. As regards the other tahsils, 55 villages out of 209 villages in Jodhpur, 104 of the 161 in Bilara, 70 of the 92 in Shergarh and 99 of the 135 villages lying in Osian tahsil

1. Source : Office of the Commissioner Relief Department, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

faced difficult conditions. Next year (1964–65), was not so bad, though insufficient rains, mostly in Phalodi tahsil area, affected its 104 villages as well as 4 villages in Jodhpur, 12 in Shergarh and 17 in Osian tahsils with an aggregate population of 95,000. The State Government took prompt action in providing relief by starting relief works through the agency of Revenue Department which cost the exchequer Rs. 5.97 lakhs. Rs. 0.33 lakh were provided as gratuitous relief in the form of doles to the aged and the infirm. Rs. 0.77 lakh were spent on water supply arrangements and another Rs. 2.04 lakhs on cattle conservation and fodder arrangement. The total cost of relief operations in the district was Rs. 11.21 lakhs including Rs. 1.28 lakhs on transportation and administrative arrangements. In 1966–67 again, 4 villages of Jodhpur tahsil, 73 of Bilara tahsil, 9 of Shergarh, 38 of Osian and 43 of Phalodi tahsil had to be declared as drought-stricken. All these villages numbering 167 had a population of 1.66 lakhs. Relief works through the agencies of State Public Works Department, Irrigation Department, Soil Conservation Department, Forest Department and Revenue Department cost the exchequer Rs. 44.53 lakhs, Rs. 0.13 lakh were distributed as doles and Rs. 1.24 lakhs and Rs. 0.11 lakh spent on water supply and cattle conservation and fodder supply arrangements respectively. The total expenditure on relief operations during the year including administrative expenses came to Rs. 46.30 lakhs.

A very severe calamity befell the district for two years in succession in 1968–69 and 1969–70 in the form of total famine throughout its length and breadth.[1] There was a simultaneous dearth of food, water and fodder. It proved to be the worst famine in recent years and took a toll of nearly 30 per cent of the livestock population of the district. Extensive and large scale relief had to be provided to mitigate the sufferings of the populace which cost Rs. 215.23 lakhs and Rs. 354.90 lakhs respectively in the two years 1968–69 and 1969–70. Relief works mostly in the form of road construction and repair works were started and total expenditure on them came to Rs. 176 lakhs and Rs. 683.18 lakhs respectively. Gratuitous relief of Rs. 2.63 lakhs in 1968–69 and Rs. 25.73 lakhs in 1969–70 was disbursed as doles to the aged and the infirm who could not work. Water supply arrangements, mainly its transportation, cost Rs. 25.03 lakhs in 1968–69 and in 1969–70 included rural schemes at an additional expenditure of Rs. 111.20 lakhs. Cattle conservation, including fodder arrangements, and cost of assistance in migration of livestock accounted for an expenditure of Rs. 10.48 lakhs and Rs. 21.40 lakhs respectively in the two years. Thus the State had to bear a heavy burden on drought relief operations during these two years including administration of relief.

1. Source : Office of the Commissioner, Relief Department, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

Insufficient and unevenly distributed rains in 1971–72 resulted in the declaration of famine condition in 418 villages of the district[1], 126 in Jodhpur tahsil, 105 in Phalodi tahsil, 79 in Bilara, 57 in Shergarh and 51 in Osian. The total population of these villages which faced scarcity conditions was 7.65 lakhs. The total cost of relief operations to the state was Rs. 646.08 lakhs. Out of this amount Rs. 445.85 lakhs were spent on relief works and Rs. 120.11 lakhs given away as doles to those who could not work. An amount of Rs. 56.93 lakhs was spent on water supply arrangement mostly in the form of its transportation to the affected parts. The cost of cattle conservation including fodder arrangement came to Rs. 6.82 lakhs and administrative and transportation charges to another Rs. 3.80 lakhs.

1. Source : Office of the Commissioner, Relief Department, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

APPENDIX I

Land Utilisation in Jodhpur District[1] ('000 Hectares)

Year	Total reporting area for land utilisation purposes	Net area sown	Area sown more than once	Total cropped area	Fallow Land: Fallow other than current fallow	Fallow Land: Current fallow	Forest	Other excluding Permanent pastures & other grazing lands	Cultivable land: fallow Land under Miscellaneous tree crops and groves	Cultivable land: Cultivable waste	Not available for cultivation: Land put to Non-agricultural uses	Not available for cultivation: Barren & uncultivated land
1958–59	2,235	896	6	902	673	257	1	68	0.4	107	91	142
1959–60	2,235	972	4	975	612	259	1	75	1	76	176	64
1960–61	2,233	279	2	981	545	291	2	104	1	78	77	156
1961–62	2,253	1,027	3	1,030	524	303	2	107	+	5	77	162
1962–63	2,253	1,043	3	1,046	613	214	2	112	+	35	73	161
1963–64	2,253	977	4	980	617	238	1	115	+	73	76	156
1964–65	2,251	1,093	5	1,098	588	186	1	112	—	38	78	154
1965–66	2,250	1,151	4	1,155	488	219	1	115	9	41	78	148
1966–67	2,250	1,105	4	1,109	451	322	1.5	115	1.5	26	90	138
1967–68	2,250	1,155	7	1,162	453	278	1	115	1	16	93	138
1968–69	2,264	966	7	973	524	401	1.5	114	3.5	15	91	148
1969–70	2,264	1,030	7	1,037	556	301	1.5	113	1	22	92.5	147
1970–71	2,264	1,180	12	1,192	447	238	1	109	+	44	98	147
1971–72	2,264	1,202	7	1,209	383	227	1	107	+	99	98	147
1972–73	2,264	1,112	7	1,119	476	287	2	107	+	36	98	146

1. *Statistical Abstract Rajasthan*, yearly volumes for various years.

\+ Negligible.

APPENDIX II

Special forest works undertaken in Jodhpur District

Year	Nature of the work	Site	Quantum
1956–57	Protection from wind erosion	Grass Farm Nursery, Jodhpur	0.6 Hectares
	—do—	Vyas ki Baori	140 ,,
1958–59	Demarcation of paddocks for rotational grazing	Khejrala	40 ,,
1959–60	Soil conservation	Hanumanji ka Bariya	40 ,,
	Soil conservation	Jodhpur	40 ,,
1962–63	Extension forestry	Bilara–Jodhpur Road	8 ,,
	—do—	Shergarh–Jodhpur Road	6.4 km.
1964–65	Economic plantation	—do—	5 km.
1965–66	Soil conservation in desert area	Hariyad Jor	227.2 Hectares
	—do—	Khai Khund	236 ,,
	Shelter belt along the road	Khijra Khas–Timona Road	3.2 km.
	—do—	Shergarh Sai Road	4.8 km.
1967–68	—do—	Jodhpur–Shergarh Road	8 km.
1966–67	Soil conservation in desert area	Hariyada, Bawerli, Agolai, Dhannari-Kalan, Keru, Kaprada, Gajsingpura, Chirai, Salwas, Soru	192 Hectares

APPENDIX II (Concld.)

1	2	3	4
1966–67	Fixation of sand dunes	Dechu–Bap, Lohawat, Khichan, Shergarh	80 Hectares
	Soil conservation in hilly areas	Mandore Hills	8 ,,
1967–68	—do—	—do—	50 ,,
1968–69	Improvement works including cutting back, fencing and construction of duck dams	Mandore	48 ,,
1968–69	Soil conservation works including ditch fencing and reseeding with grasses	Vyas Ki Baori, Khari Khurd, Hardaya	600 ,,
1969–70	—do—	Borunda	50 ,,
1971–72	Rehabilitation of degraded forests	Bhara–Bhakar Block	100 ,,
	—do—	Bada Bhakar and Bujawad	430 ,,
	Shelter belt along road	Banar–Bilara Road and Banar–Bhopalgarh Road	42 km.
	Grazing and pasture development	Amaji	200 Hectares

Source : Office of the Divisional Forest Officer, Jodhpur.

APPENDIX III

Irrigated Crops in Jodhpur District[1]

(Hectares)

Year	Irrigated area under				Total (gross) irrigated area
	Food crops (other than sugar-cane)	Sugar-cane	Cotton	Other crops	
1957–58	22,602	—	1,061	532	24,195
1958–59	23,851	—	1,017	615	25,483
1959–60	22,717	—	384	490	23,591
1960–61	20,586	—	232	980	21,798
1961–62	24,003	—	332	732	25,067
1962–63	23,589	—	191	892	24,672
1963–64	21,863	—	293	1,455	23,611
1964–65	22,754	—	409	892	24,055
1965–66	24,203	—	467	805	25,475
1966–67	24,911	—	519	1,432	26,862
1967–68	20,879	—	239	6,916	28,034
1968–69	31,079	2	326	1,611	33,018
1969–70	27,571	1	473	2,392	30,437
1970–71	31,072	3	482	972	32,529
1971–72	29,318	2	753	1,420	31,493

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, volumes for various years.

APPENDIX IV

Area and Production of crops in Jodhpur District

(Area in Hectare
Production in Tonnes)

Year	Bajra		Jowar		Maize		Wheat		Barley		Small Millets	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
1958–59	4,85,800	42,470	64,976	6,117	237	191	25,371	21,156	1,475	1,597	217	58
1959–60	5,13,864	1,09,434	57,642	2,972	271	203	20,425	10,919	1,329	1,516	213	134
1960–61	8,13,727	45,601	38,870	348	229	230	15,248	16,855	1,504	1,654	233	19
1961–62	5,67,058	1,13,764	81,744	7,421	261	203	21,604	21,817	1,989	2,526	1,163	105
1962–63	5,15,881	89,042	71,544	8,741	290	248	24,231	1,03,627	1,626	2,153	—	—
1963–64	5,24,967	24,712	27,173	—	217	168	15,254	11,693	1,502	1,542	167	80
1964–65	6,09,852	68,123	50,743	5,858	191	175	26,214	28,530	1,172	1,284	312	149
1965–66	5,83,942	72,000	26,692	88	173	130	20,224	14,966	1,620	2,043	246	117
1966–67	5,44,710	81,706	12,650	126	164	84	19,477	19,633	1,212	1,027	402	219
1967–68	5,68,223	1,32,369	22,875	2,036	176	122	26,179	21,074	1,105	1,340	474	266
1968–69	5,89,844	7,078	3,368	3	211	101	22,612	18,768	1,940	1,665	543	301
1969–70	5,91,597	20,114	6,152	62	209	63	18,658	21,065	1,815	1,327	417	188
1970–71	6,54,556	3,45,606	28,443	8,305	113	137	35,020	52,950	1,451	1,741	258	130
1971–72	6,75,478	1,56,711	14,137	1,696	140	113	21,581	23,566	512	670	87	54
1972–73	6,40,602	15,374	17,553	140	160	96	21,995	23,843	1,249	1,349	167	116

APPENDIX IV (Contd.)

Year	Gram		*Kharif* Pulses	
	Area	Production	Area	Production
1958–59	6,298	2,913	1,33,385	43,574
1959–60	4,580	1,712	1,03,710	14,864
1960–61	675	129	2,22,544	44,855
1961–62	2,548	1,165	1,73,619	75,850
1962–63	3,104	569	1,92,841	62,410
1963–64	372	19	1,73,520	23,338
1964–65	4,258	1,232	1,91,167	30,085
1965–66	1,824	665	2,38,399	27,168
1966–67	920	427	2,06,650	22,940
1967–68	4,261	3,380	2,40,167	57,964
1968–69	740	381	1,84,452	1,653
1969–70	154	57	1,76,999	4,423
1970–71	6,654	3,700	1,92,099	56,654
1971–72	396	43	2,20,699	27,764
1972–73	42	28	1,74,917	4,129

APPENDIX IV (Contd.)

Area and Production of crops

Year	Chillies		Potatoes		Sesamum		Rape and Mustard		Linseed	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
1958–59	1,396	860	48	41	33,714	6,197	1,829	492	7	1
1959–60	1,569	985	11	20	54,822	8,603	623	166	4	1
1960–61	2,006	719	26	49	40,433	906	50	18	2	1
1961–62	1,577	709	30	56	43,277	6,111	410	172	141	29
1962–63	1,805	805	33	62	60,926	7,170	864	355	83	21
1963–64	2,063	919	9	912	35,950	242	307	44	—	—
1964–65	2,362	1,260	14	11	42,326	3,748	866	328	3	1
1965–66	2,263	1,230	55	46	60,947	3,757	472	158	—	—
1966–67	2,718	2,464	157	159	65,228	3,196	526	112	1	—
1967–68	3,221	3,465	110	180	56,849	6,538	1,776	585	—	—
1968–69	2,346	2,447	602	600	51,128	614	394	178	—	—
1969–70	2,426	1,387	—	—	30,214	181	542	248	—	—
1970–71	3,339	3,756	52	55	51,128	614	1,509	1,457	2	1
1971–72	4,732	4,553	8	6	76,690	16,872	677	213	1	—
1972–73	4,615	1,109	7	—	44,586	892	991	717	1	—

APPENDIX IV (Concld.)

Year	Groundnut		Castor Seed		Cotton*		Tobacco		Sanhemp*	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
1958–59	49	30	19	4	1,086	663	111	51	15	36
1959–60	43	12	3	1	418	273	48	21	6	15
1960–61	51	7	3	1	384	253	47	20	7	18
1961–62	36	8	3	5	356	249	34	25	1	—
1962–63	46	11	4	5	211	173	91	42	3	11
1963–64	30	—	7	–	311	251	38	25	2	9
1964–65	11	—	4	–	418	284	85	145	1	4
1965–66	20	6	4	–	469	262	54	71	1	1
1966–67	9	3	4	2	525	400	35	26	Neg.	Neg.
1967–68	12	7	3	3	240	219	52	46	2	Neg.
1968–69	40	Neg.	32	14	330	216	33	24	–	–
1969–70	20	–	44	25	473	247	25	37	–	–
1970–71	13	9	33	15	482	494	38	23	–	–
1971–72	52	35	31	8	753	873	86	71	–	–
1972–73	38	19	32	7	1,138	932	56	33	–	–

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

*Production of cotton and Sanhemp in bales of 392 lbs./178 kg. and 400 lbs./190 kg. each respectively.

APPENDIX V

Agricultural Implements and Machinery in use in Jodhpur District

(Number)

S.No.	Implement or Machinery	In the year 1956[1]	1961[2]	1966[3]
1.	Ploughs	1,33,710	1,01,256	74,441
	Wooden	1,30,323	1,00,513	73,738
	Iron	3,387	743	703
2.	Carts	27,315	42,042	37,603
3.	Sugar-cane Crushers	9	5	14
4.	Oil Engines for irrigation purposes	36	77	310
5.	Electric pumps for irrigation purposes	27	11	145
6.	Persian Wheels or *Rahats*	—	1,262	1,329
7.	Tractors	21	157	380
8.	Wheel Walking Tractors or power Tillers	—	—	95
9.	*Ghanis*	446	482	433
10.	Harrows or Cultivators	—	—	337
11.	Seed Drills	—	—	15
12.	Threshers	—	—	2
13.	Rotary Chaff Cutters	—	—	18
14.	Sprayers and Dusters	—	—	143

1. *The Rajasthan Quinquennial Livestock Census Report, 1956*, p. 21.
2. *Report on the Livestock Census of Rajasthan 1961*, pp. 56–57.
3. *ibid.*, 1966, pp. 90–91.

APPENDIX VI

Physical Achievements under Dry Land Farming Project, Jodhpur

S. No.	Item	Unit	1970–71	1971–72	1972–73
I.	AREA COVERED WITH PACKAGE OF PRACTICES				
	Kharif :				
1.	*Bajra*–HB–3	Hectares	—	80	414.4
2.	*Moong*–RS 4 and Baisakhi	"	—	40	14.4
3.	Groundnut–KG 61–240	"	—	—	8.0
4.	Sunflower–Sunrise	"	—	—	12.0
5.	Castor–Aruna	"	—	—	8.0
6.	Cowpea	"	—	—	2.4
7.	Cotton–Reba B–50	"	—	—	0.2
	Rabi :				
1.	Wheat–Kalyansona	"	17.0	50.5	41.12
	—Sonalika	"	5.0	120.25	83.83
	—Kharchia–65	"	17.0	122.39	5.00
	—Lal Bahadur	"	6.0	0.4	—
	—RS 31–1	"	—	29.6	10.2
	—RL 18	"	—	—	8.0
	—Heera	"	—	—	2.54
2.	Barley	"	4.0	5.85	10.2
3.	Sunflower	"	—	—	9.12
4.	Brown *Sarson* H–1	"	—	—	2.4
5.	*Taramira*	"	—	—	0.14
6.	Castor	"	—	—	2.0
II.	PERMANENT WORKS				
1.	Soil Conservation–Area Covered				
	(a) Contour Bunding	"	28.0	41.92	—
	(b) *Kana Bundhi*	"	—	9.8	—
	(c) *Khadins*	"	—	43.6	—
2.	Land Development				
	(a) Land Levelling	,,	4.0	60.0	36.0
	(b) Lining of Irrigation Channels	Feet	5,800	172	2

1	2	3	4	5	6
III.	INFRA-STRUCTURES				
1.	Demonstrations	Nos.	29	62	77
2.	Farmers Training				
	(a) Farmers Camp Organised	"	5	10	5
	(b) Staff camps Organised	"	—	2	2
	(c) Special camps Organised	"	—	5	4
	(d) Farmers training Organised	"	1,370	737	527
3.	Tank Development	"	—	2	3
4.	Pasture Development-Area covered	Hectars	—	8	8
5.	Foliar Spray	"	99.2	390	179.6
6.	Sand Dunes Fixation	"	—	—	8
IV.	IRRIGATION				
1.	New Wells dug	Nos.	3	—	—
2.	Deepening of wells	"	11	60	—
3.	Boring of Wells	"	33	3	—
4.	Pumping sets/electric/motors installed	"	14	19	—
5.	Irrigation Sprinklers	"	1	3	—
V.	ANIMAL HUSBANDRY				
1.	Cattle Development (Dairy) units	"	5	18	—
2.	Poultry Development units	"	1	7	—
3.	Sheep Development units	"	—	26	—
VI.	MISCELLANEOUS				
1.	Fruits and Vegetables cultivation	Hectares	—	0.8	12.6
2.	Fodder Cultivation	"	—	—	2.8

Source : Office of the Project Officer, Dry Land Farming Project, Jodhpur.

APPENDIX VII

Livestock and Poultry Population in Jodhpur District

S.No.	Item	1956[1]	1961[2]	1966[3]
1.	CATTLE	4,66,913	5,32,052	6,07,212
	Male over 3 years	1,30,417	1,42,959	1,58,079
	Breeding	957	909	716
	Working	1,28,082	1,40,218	1,56,510
	Others	1,378	1,832	853
	Female over 3 years	1,86,724	2,28,148	2,51,891
	In Milk	84,950	78,641	1,24,185
	Dry	84,061	1,06,704	1,11,537
	Others	17,717	32,803	17,169
	Young stock (3 years and under)	1,40,668	1,60,945	1,96,242
2.	BUFFALOES	55,967	57,609	57,263
	Male over 3 years	2,374	2,510	2,118
	Breeding	293	220	101
	Working	1,962	1,818	1,814
	Others	119	472	203
	Female over 3 years	29,082	30,378	31,393
	In Milk	15,382	13,467	16,325
	Dry	10,208	11,449	11,883
	Others	3,492	5,462	3,185
	Young stock (3 years and under)	24,511	24,721	23,752
3.	SHEEP	5,77,973	4,84,963	6,63,335
4.	GOATS	3,06,518	3,37,910	3,75,189
5.	HORSES AND PONIES	1,299	2,391	1,161
6.	MULES	42	19	21
7.	DONKEYS	4,244	5,114	4,643
8.	CAMELS	26,545	39,006	45,952
9.	PIGS	118	66	60
	Total Livestock	14,39,619	14,59,130	17,54,836
10.	POULTRY	4,016	3,990	13,292
	Fowls	3,896	3,877	13,287
	Ducks	106	77	5
	Others	14	36	—

1. *The Rajasthan Quinquennial Livestock Census Report*, 1956, pp. 14-20.
2. *Report on the Livestock Census of Rajasthan*, 1961, pp. 254-294.
3. *ibid.*, 1966, pp. 46-90.

APPENDIX VIII

Impact of major diseases in Jodhpur District

(Number)

Year	Black Quarter			Foot & Mouth Disease			Surra			Haemorrhegic Septicaemia			C.C.P.P.			Others		
	Out-breaks	Attacks	Deaths	Out-breaks	Attacks	Deaths	Out-breaks	Attacks	Deaths	Out-breaks	Attacks	Deaths	Out-breaks	Attacks	Deaths	Out-breaks	Attacks	Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1967–68	18	164	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	3	6	599	365	2	508	288
1968–69	—	—	—	23	3,146	—	1	6	—	—	—	—	8	588	303	11	415	5
1969–70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	73	11	—	—	—
1970–71	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	688	20	—	—	—
1971–72	1	50	—	—	—	—	3	20	—	—	—	—	12	509	8	—	—	—
1972–73	40	1,673	—	25	650	3	5	42	—	5	340	—	17	1,008	5	—	—	—

Source : Office of the District Animal Husbandry Officer, Jodhpur.

APPENDIX IX

Panchayat Samiti Cattle Fairs in Jodhpur District (1972–73)

S. No.	Name of the fair	Location	Organising authority	Period of the fair	Breeds brought	No. of animals assembled	Area from where brought	Cattle brought & sold	Value of animals sold (Rs. in thousand)	Income to the organising authority (Rs. in thousand)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Veer Teja Mela	Jajwal kalan	Panchayat Samiti, Mandore	January	Nagauri	5,336	District of Jodhpur, Pali, Nagaur, Barmer and Jaisalmer	1,433	145.5	8.8
2.	Cattle Fair	Osian	Panchayat Samiti, Osian	October	Tharparkar & Nagauri	4,963	District of Jodhpur Barmer, Jaisalmer & Bikaner	4,497	1,804.7	23.5
3.	Sri Ban Ganga Cattle Fair	Bilara	Panchayat Samiti, Bilara	September–October	Nagauri	14,438	Jodhpur Distt.	3,512	943.4	20.77
4.	Dungar Ram Pashu Mela	Asop	Panchayat Samiti, Bhopalgarh	April	Tharparkar & Nagauri	6,408	District of Jodhpur & Pali	392	152.2	1.9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
5.	Pal Balaji Ka Pashu Mela	Luni	Panchayat Samiti Luni	September	Tharparkar, Nagauri & Kankrej	2,403	Districts of Jodhpur & Pali	472	93.9	2.8
6.	Major Shaithan Singh Pashu Mela	Phalodi	Panchayat Samiti Phalodi	August	Tharparkar, Nagauri & Kankrej	2,772	Districts of Jodhpur & Pali	522	137.5	3.5

Source : Office of the District Animal Husbandry Officer, Jodhpur.

CHAPTER V

INDUSTRIES

OLD TIME INDUSTRIES

The area comprising the present Jodhpur district had been particularly known for dyeing and printing of cotton fabrics. This was a specialised industry that thrived in consequence of its ability to gratify the love for colour or rather the well designed combination of colours, so popular among both sexes in Rajputana[1]. Tie and dye (*Bandhini*) sarees of Jodhpur continue to be popular and well known even today.

Other important industries were brass and iron foundry, zinc water bottles (*Badla*) manufacturing and lacquer work of Jodhpur.[2] Turbans for men and scarves for women were dyed and prepared with much labour by Chawdas and Khatris. An embroidered silk knotted thread for wearing on the turban (called *Phulmala)* was also peculiar to Marwar and was made by Mahajans. Those engaged in the work were called *Patwas* (from *Pat* meaning silk). *Jamdanis* or leather boxes and embroidered shoes *(Mojadi*) had also been note-worthy industries of Jodhpur in the early years of the present century.

In the factory sector, a large scale ice and aerated water factory was set up in 1886 and a flour mill in 1899 by the Durbar. One private Wool and Cotton Press was also being run at Jodhpur, but not very successfully.[3] Weaving of a few coarse rugs, making of paper and *dori* was also being done by the convicts lodged in the Central Jail at Jodhpur,[4] though the annual out-turn was insignificant. Several flour mills, ice candy factories and small oil mills also functioned in Jodhpur to cater to local needs. The manufacturing of marble paper-weights, dusters and lacquer articles, besides the tied and dyed cloth, silk scarves and sarees got impetus by state assistance in their sales through advertisement and display in national and international exhibitions held from time to time during closing years of the last century[5].

Besides these manufacturing crafts, traditional arts such as those of weavers, potters, oil pressers, black-smiths and shoe makers were practised

1. Erskine, K. D.: *Rajputana Gazetteers*, Vol. III–A, p. 117.
2. *Ibid.* 3. *ibid.*, p. 118.
4. *Report on Administration of Jodhpur State*, 1886–87, p. 3.
5. *ibid.*, volumes for various years.

in all the villages in the area[1], as elsewhere. But these were primitive handicrafts, carried on as a subsidiary means of income with only a few tools of the most elementary type. And even these small home industries depending more upon skill than anything, were strangled by foreign competition.

POWER

Jodhpur city and Bilara areas of the district are being served by Chambal hydel power, since May 1969. The district is getting a supply of 32,000 KVA from the system. The steam turbines and diesel generators of the Jodhpur, Bilara and Phalodi power houses supplement the supply of electricity in the district.

Figures of consumption of electricity in the Jodhpur district division (power) during the years 1962–63 to 1972–73 are given in Appendix I.

The consumption of electricity has been steadily going up. It went up from 19.676 M. KWH in 1962–63 to 53.453 M.KWH in 1972–73. As against only 78 consumers of electricity in 1918, the number of electric connections increased to over 29,388 in 1968–69 and further to 41,853 in 1972–73.

The expenditure on power was Rs. 115.57 lakhs during the yearly plans (1966–69), Rs. 262.08 lakhs during 1969–70, Rs. 103.10 lakhs during 1970–71 and Rs. 12.14 lakhs during 1971–72. The table in Appendix II shows the number of connections provided for different purposes in the district during various years.

Tariff

The tariff rates (exclusive of electricity duty) for power for different uses (1972–73) are as follows:[2]

Use	Rate per unit (Rs.)
Domestic Light and Fan	0·50
Domestic Heat and Small Power	0·25
Commercial Light and Fan	0.50
Commercial Heat and Small Power	0.25
Industrial Power–Low and Medium Voltage	0.25
Public Water Works	0·25
Agricultural	0·12
Public Lighting	0·35

1. Source : Office of the Assistant Director, Industries, Jodhpur.
2. Source: Office of the Superintending Engineer, Rajasthan State Electricity Board, Jodhpur.

Rural Electrification

Jodhpur city was the first in the district to be electrified. This was done in 1917 with two generating sets of 200 K.W. capacity each. Jodhpur remained the sole beneficiary of electricity till the formation of Rajasthan. However, in 1926, Jodhpur had additional power provided when a 400 K. W. generating set was installed which again was replaced by a 1000 K. W. capacity set in 1928. Jodhpur continued to be served till 1969 by this and another power house installed in 1960, the installed capacity of the two power houses being 1400 K. W. In May 1969, hydro-electric power from Chambal became available and this hastened the electrification programme in the district. By 1972–73, 169 populated towns and villages i. e. 22 per cent of the total had been electrified.

The progress of rural electrification in the district is shown in the following table[1]:

Period	Towns	Villages	Total
Before the formation of Rajasthan	1	–	1
Upto the end of the First Plan	2	–	2
Upto the end of the Second Plan	3	–	3
Upto the end of the Third Plan	3	53	56
Upto the end of the Yearly plan (1966–69)	4	72	76
Upto 1969-70	4	85	89
Upto 1972–73	4	165	169

The names of the electrified localities are given in Appendix III.

MINING

Being a sandy desert, Jodhpur is one of the less important districts from the point of view of mineral wealth. It has no significant deposits of major metallic minerals. However, a fairly large number of workers are engaged in quarrying of building stones, of which a variety of excellent qualities such as limestone, sandstone etc. are found[2]. Among the major minerals, quartz (jasper) is being worked at present. Deposits of silica, sands, asbestos, dolomite, bentonite, rock phosphate, salt, brine and fuller's earth are also found in the district.

1. *Sankhikiya Rooprekha*, 1971, p. 60 and Office of the Superintending Engineer, Rajasthan State Electricity Board, Jodhpur.
2. *Industrial Potential Survey of Jodhpur District*, Rajasthan State Industrial and Mineral Development Corporation Ltd., Jaipur, pp. 25–26.

Some of the important minerals quarried in the district are described in the following paragraphs:

Sandstone

Sandstone quarrying is an important activity of the district. The hills in the neighbouring areas of Jodhpur city are capped with alternating beds of fine and coarse grained sandstone from which inexhaustible supplies of the most excellent building stone is obtained. Important sandstone quarries are located in Jodhpur tahsil. The quarries have yielded a huge output of roofing slabs and masonry stones and have been famous throughout the State, due to being sturdy, having attractive fawn and red colours and resistance toward rain and climate. There are about 20,000 quarries in which 10,000 persons, on an average find employment in some way or the other. The production and value of building stones and workers employed in the mines during the years 1966 to 1972 have been as follows[1]:

Year	Production ('000 tonnes)	Value ('000 Rs.)	Labour employed (No.)
1966	656.8	16,254	9,245
1967	686.6	16,414	9,500
1968	620.0	6,319	8,884
1969	602.06	6,058	6,450
1970	774.9	7,523	9,980
1971	998.3	9,590	9,225
1972	1,103.0	10,870	10,322

Limestone

High grade limestone occurs in the district in Bilara tahsil. It is of Vindhyan origin and the deposit is spread over from Sojat Road in Pali district to Marwar Mundwa in Nagaur district. The mineral found is of good quality with 96 per cent of $CaCo_3$ suitable for calcium carbide, precipitated chalk and hydrated lime. Lime prepared out of this limestone has been found suitable for use in sugar mills, chemical factories and white washing. An earlier survey indicated reserve of about 60 million tonnes of limestone, but recent surveys show the reserves of many more times this figure.

The number of mining leases given for extraction of limestone

1. *Industrial Potential Survey of Jodhpur District*, Rajasthan State Industrial and Mineral Development Corporation Ltd., Jaipur and Office of the Director, Mines and Geology, Rajasthan, Udaipur.

its production, value and average number of labourers employed per day in the mines during the years 1967 to 1972 were as follows[1]:

Year	Production ('000 tonnes)	Value (Rs. in lakhs)	Average number of labour employed
1967	37.3	3.37	600
1968	34.8	2.13	258
1969	39.6	3.85	412
1970	37.2	3.71	400
1971	35.4	3.18	400
1972	37.6	3.50	325

Besides these two minerals, quarried in significant quantities, 733 tonnes and 846 tonnes of quartz were extracted in the district in 1971 and 1972 respectively. Asbestos and felspar were also being worked a few years before but the quantities being small, these mines are not worked now.

INDUSTRIES AND MANUFACTURES

Large Scale Industries

There are no large scale industries in the district.

Small Scale Industries

Besides the traditional manufactures of *Bandhini* sarees, *Mojadi* (embroidered) shoes and *Badlas* now being carried on extensively as small scale industries, an industrial complex has been developed in the district, particularly of engineering and plastic industries in the small scale sector. Its products are known for their quality and have already created an all-India market[2]. The district has also earned a name in the manufacture of fancy bangles, toys and novelties and these products have captured national and to some extent even export markets. Industrial utilisation of wool, hides and skins is also leading to wider opportunities of exploitation of local resources.

428 small scale units working in the district were registered[3] with the State Department of Industries as on 30th June 1973. Their number[4] in 1966 was 391. Their group-wise classification in 1973 was as follows:

1. Source : Office of the Director, Mines and Geology, Rajasthan, Udaipur.
2. *Industrial Potential Survey of Jodhpur District*, p. 24.
3. Office of the Assistant Director of Industries, Jodhpur. The description of these industrial groups, relates to this date and is based on the information supplied by this office.
4. *Directory of Small Manufacturing Units in Rajasthan*, Directorate of Industries and Civil Supplies, Government of Rajasthan, Jaipur, 1966, p. 53 (Jodhpur district).

S. No.	Industrial Group	No. of registered units working
1.	Metal fabrication	94
2.	Manufacturing of machinery, machine tools and parts	21
3.	Manufacturing of electrical machinery appliances, supplies and parts	3
4.	Manufacturing of transport equipment and parts	7
5.	Manufacturing of non-metallic mineral products	47
6.	Manufacturing of rubber, plastic, petroleum and coal products	53
7.	Manufacturing of chemicals and chemical products	63
8.	Manufacturing of textiles products	34
9.	Manufacturing of paper, paper products, printing, publishing and allied industries	18
10.	Manufacturing of leather and leather products	6
11.	Manufacturing of wood and wood products	10
12.	Manufacturing of tobacco and tobacco products	3
13.	Manufacturing of food products	17
14.	Others (Miscellaneous)	52
	Total	428

Main details of the working of these industries as on 30th June, 1973 are as follows:

MANUFACTURING OF MACHINERY AND MACHINE TOOLS AND PARTS—As stated earlier, engineering industry has had a base in the district and provided a nucleus to its industrial growth. The Railway workshop at Jodhpur, during the princely state times was the centre of this industry. This gave an impetus to the growth of engineering skills. Experienced technicians

and mechanics have been produced by the workshop and their enlarging numbers have attracted entrepreneurs towards this industry. Traditional craftsmen like *Suttars* have also been contributing to the precision work in this field. 74 labourers are engaged in this industry, working in 21 units, with Rs. 9.28 lakhs of capital investment, Rs. 5.48 lakhs as fixed capital and Rs. 3.80 lakhs as working capital. The items manufactured included taper roller balls, cages, bearings, pump setting machines, metal spray plants, bottle coolers and deep freezers, radiators and bushes etc. Some of the units also undertake job work.

METAL FABRICATION—This is the most important small scale industry of the district, having the maximum number (94) of industrial units engaged in it. 801 workers were employed by these units in 1973 to manufacture steel furniture, boxes, buckets, containers, drums, hammers and fasteners, nails, nuts and bolts, rolling shutters, muzzle guns and agricultural implements. Some of the units also handle job work and fabrication of structures and a few other manufacture zinc balls and bottles for which the district is quite well known. The capital investment of the industry (1973) is Rs. 64.30 lakhs, Rs. 33.15 lakhs in the form of fixed assets and the rest Rs. 31.15 lakhs as working capital. Most of the units (88 out of 94) were concentrated at Jodhpur, the other centres being Phalodi (3 units) and Pal, Kosana and Bilara (one unit each). 60 of these units used power supplied by the Rajasthan State Electricity Board. The raw material used by the industry is both indigenous and imported from outside the district. Allotment of scarce raw material which includes items like G. P. Sheets, rounds, M. S. Plates, angles, wire rods etc. is also done by the Industries Department.

MANUFACTURING OF ELECTRICAL MACHINERY, APPLIANCES, SUPPLIES AND PARTS—Three units are working at Jodhpur in the field of manufacturing electrical accessories, brass parts and holders and in the assembling of radios and radiograms. They have invested (1973) Rs. 9.28 lakhs, about Rs. 5.48 lakhs in the form of fixed assets and Rs. 3.80 lakhs as working capital and are using power. Eight workers were employed in 1973 in the industry.

MANUFACTURING OF TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT AND PARTS—Tractor trailors, trolly auto spring leaves and pins, king pins etc. are manufactured and assembling of axles done by seven units. All these units are working in Jodhpur and employ 63 workers (1973). Rs. 12.18 lakhs have been invested by these units, Rs. 6.14 lakhs in the form of fixed capital and Rs. 6.04 lakhs as working capital. Most of these units are working with the help of power.

MANUFACTURING OF NON-METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS—47 small scale units, 41 working at Jodhpur and 6 at Barli, are engaged in the manufacturing of wheel asalets, *Patias*, marble chips, stone chips etc. as also in marble job work, employing 104 persons in 1973. Their capital assets are worth Rs. 2.24 lakhs and working capital amounts to Rs. 2.10 lakhs in that year. Most of these units are not using power and only manually operated tools are in use.

MANUFACTURING OF RUBBER, PLASTIC, PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS—This group of industry includes all those units which are engaged in making of plastic goods e.g. bangles, buttons, toys, candles, pens and moulding items polythene bags, electrical fittings, frames and lenses. As already stated, the artisans engaged in plastic craft have been particularly known for the precision and quality of their goods. These craftsmen, who enjoyed royal patronage for.their traditional skills during the princely regime, were engaged in ivory work including manufacture of *churi* and *chura* (bangles), novelties and toys. With the high price and shortage of ivory, most of these craftsmen have gradually shifted to plastic industry. There are 53 registered small scale units engaged in this line (1973) which provide employment to 394 persons. Fixed capital investment was around Rs. 11.90 lakhs; another Rs. 11.60 lakhs were used as working capital. Most of these units work with the help of power operated machines.

MANUFACTURING OF CHEMICALS AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS—The total number of small scale units engaged in this industry, which are registered with the Directorate of Industries, is 63 (1973). Out of these, 34 were situated at Jodhpur, 28 at Phalodi and only one at Pipar city. Items manufactured include soap, hair oil, snuff, *Agarbattis*, tooth powder, Ayurvedic drugs, detergent powder, distilled water, alum, iron sulphate, ink, phenyle, organic chemicals, bentolite powder, plaster of Paris, napthelene balls, sodium silicate, candles, salt and certain cosmetic products. The units situated at Phalodi are mostly engaged in manufacturing and grinding of salt. The total capital investment of all the units in this industry is Rs. 9.93 lakhs in fixed assets and Rs. 13.87 lakhs in the forms of working capital. They employed 409 persons in 1973.

MANUFACTURING OF TEXTILE PRODUCTS—Tie and dye *sarees* are one of those traditional industries for which the area has been well known. The textile industry has now been diversified to include items like cloth, tents, *Niwar*, ropes, *Namda* and readymade garments etc. 34 registered units in this industry employed 1,669 persons in 1973 and were all working at Jodhpur, except one, which is situated at Mathania. Their fixed capital was Rs. 24.34 lakhs and working capital Rs. 51.07 lakhs in that year.

MANUFACTURING OF PAPER, PAPER PRODUCTS, PRINTING, PUBLISHING AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES—There are eighteen units engaged in this industry, seventeen at Jodhpur and one at Phalodi. Ten of them are printers, one binder and the rest are manufacturers of paper products like exercise books, registers, card board and other stationery items. The workers employed (1973) numbered 83 and fixed and working capital amounted to Rs. 4.0 lakhs and Rs. 1.64 respectively.

MANUFACTURING OF LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS—Six units registered as small scale units (1973) with the Directorate of Industries are engaged in the making of shoes, sandals and seat covers and leather tanning. Five of them are situated at Jodhpur and one at Bhadwasia. They are run by the traditional *mochi* community and employ 35 persons. None of them is using power and they have invested only Rs. 3,600 as capital, Rs. 600 as fixed assets and Rs. 3,000 in working capital form (1973). The industry is run on a meagre scale and caters only to the local needs and makes embroidered shoes for which Jodhpur has been known.

MANUFACTURING OF WOOD PRODUCTS—Ten registered small scale units manufacturing wooden furniture items, tongas and *thelas* are employing 78 persons (1973). Four of them use power and the rest work with manually operated tools. Nine are situated at Jodhpur and one at Osian. Their total capital investment is of the order of Rs. 4.33 lakhs composed of Rs. 2.49 lakhs of fixed capital and Rs. 1.84 lakhs of working capital.

MANUFACTURING OF TOBACCO AND TOBACCO PRODUCTS—*Bidis*, *Pan-Masala* and *Zarda* are manufactured by three units of Jodhpur employing 16 persons, the capital investment being Rs. 48,000.

MANUFACTURING OF FOOD PRODUCTS—Oil and oil cakes, confectionry, biscuits, breads, ice and ice-cream, chocolates, sweets, syrups and squashes, *Dal*, butter, *papad* etc. were the items produced by 17 small scale registered units in 1973. 16 of them were at Jodhpur and one at Pipar city. They were using power operated equipment and had invested Rs. 43.11 lakhs as capital, employing 225 persons in that year.

OTHERS—Besides the above industrial groups, 52 small scale industrial units engaged in other unclassified industries were registered with the Directorate of Industries. Their total capital investment totalled Rs. 1.25 lakhs in 1973 (0.90 lakhs was fixed capital and Rs. 0.35 lakhs was working capital) and they employed 32 persons. Some of the details of these small scale units and those included in above groups e.g. names, items produced, power used etc. are given in a tabular form in Appendix IV.

Cottage and Village Industries

As already stated, manufacturing of Tie and Dye (*Bandhini*) sarees, embroidered shoes *(Mojadi)*, carved ivory, and zinc water bottles *(Badlas)* are the most famous cottage industries of the district. Besides these traditional industries, certain other village industries have been coming up in the district as elsewhere, mainly because of the incentives provided by institutions like Rajasthan Khadi Gramodyog Board. These industries include manufacturing of cotton and woollen *Khadi*, oil *ghanis*, non-edible oil, soap making, leather work and hand grain pounding. The following table records the figures of production of *Khadi* in Jodhpur district during the last few years.[1]

Year	Cotton *Khadi*		Woollen *Khadi*	
	Quantity (Metres)	Value (Rs.)	Quantity (Metres)	Value (Rs.)
1962–63	20,145	42,215	46,449	1,61,532
1963–64	15,722	37,212	41,414	3,07,120
1964–65	33,428	50,000	92,898	3,23,065
1965–66	8,357	13,139	61,136	1,91,035
1966–67	24,971	42,135	66,343	3,10,000
1967–68	23,842	49,352	77,540	3,24,510
1969–70	6,000	18,000	71,000	7,04,000
1970–71	3,000	9,000	N. R.	7,99,000
1971–72	N. R.	N. R.	66,000	10,26,000
1972–73	N.R.	8,000	78,000	12,98,000

The production of some of the other village industries during some years has been as follows :[2]

(Quantity in '000 Kg. and Value in '000 Rs.)

Year	*Ghani* Oil		Non-edible Oil soap		Leather work		Hand grain pounding	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1963–64	736.7	1563	–	–	4.6	64.8	10.0	9.0
1964–65	863.4	2414	20.0	29.6	3.5	56·9	10.8	3.2
1965–66	522.5	1705	14.4	24.9	4.4	112.3	8.9	13.4
1966–67	556.8	2344	25.9	61.0	4.7	85.1	1.8	1.4
1969–70	368.3	924	22·9	32.6	N.R	173.3	N.R.	N.R.
1970–71	331.0	1684	18.0	34.0	N.R.	301.0	0.4	1.0
1971–72	420.5	2047	5.8	12.0	2.95	295.0	8.9	15.5
1972–73	711.2	3023	242.17	592.72	N.R.	204.0	14.2	43.2

1. *Sankhiklya Rooprekha*, Jodhpur, volumes for various years and office of the Secretary, Rajasthan Khadi Gramodyog Board, Jaipur.
2. *ibid.*

N. R. = Not Recorded.

Industrial Co-operatives

Though co-operative movement of Jodhpur was initiated in 1938 in the erstwhile princely state with the passing of the Marwar Co-operative Societies Act, there was no co-operative formed in the field of manufacturing till after the merger of the State into Rajasthan. The first such society[1] was brought into existence in October, 1953 under the provisions of the Rajasthan Co-operative Societies Act, 1953. It was the National Printers, Publishing Co-operative Society Ltd., Jodhpur, which had 21 members and share and working capitals of Rs. 270 and Rs. 4,125 respectively. Industrial co-operatives are now working in all the fields and have been more marked among weavers, salt manufacturers, blacksmiths and leather workers. The following table gives the position of all types of industrial co-operatives during the last four years ending 1972–73:[2]

Year	Societies (No.)	Membership (No.)	Share capital ('000 Rs)	Borrowings ('000Rs)	Working capital ('000Rs)	Production ('000Rs)	Sales ('000Rs)	Profit(+) Loss (—) ('000Rs).
1969–70	174	3,577	382	854	1785	170	278	+5.09
1970–71	151	3,465	432	832	1841	632	709	+15.3
1971–72	150	3,234	789	803	2135	591	682	+24.7
1972–73	140	2,966	304	661	1843	898	985	+39.0

The type-wise analysis of industrial co-operatives and their number, membership, capital, production, sales and profit or loss for the year 1972–73 is given in Appendix V.

Industrial Potential

An industrial potential survey of the district[3] was conducted by a firm of industrial consultants on behalf of the Rajasthan State Industrial and Mineral Development Corporation Ltd., to assess the possibilities of the industrialisation of the district. The survey undertook to identify industrial units which could be set up in the district after considering the availability of raw material infrastructure and situational advantages. Three types of projects[4] were identified. The first category of resource based industries included onion powder manufacturing, dairy and dairy products, leather tanning, bentonite activation, white cement and mechanised shoe manufacturing. The second category of demand based industry was identified as a tyre retreading unit. Ancillary feeder industries

1. Source: Office of the Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Jodhpur.
2. *ibid.*
3. *Industrial Potential Survey of Jodhpur District*, The Rajasthan State Industrial and Mineral Development Corporation Ltd., Jaipur, October 1971, p. 43,
4. *ibid.*

recommended in the survey report were a tool room to help ancillary units and dyes for plastic manufacturers, forging and metal contents and tractor components for the proposed plant being put up by the Rajasthan Agro-Industries Corporation. Justifying the recommendations of raw-material based industries, the survey pointed out that vast production of onions could very well make a small scale onion powder plant feasible either in Osian or Bilara tahsils of the district. Large quantities of milk produced in the radius of 40–50 miles of Jodhpur and even beyond, being an important animal husbandry area, could be utilised by installation of a chilling plant. A dairy project could further provide stimulus to development of dairy farming, which holds good prospects, taking into view factors like consumption of milk per head of population, the population of milk yielding cows and buffaloes and their yields etc. Leather tanning could develop at Jodhpur as it has good market for tanned leather both from within and outside the state as also because chemical and vegetable tanning material like sodium sulphate, calcium oxide, *anwal* bark, *babool* bark etc. are available in sufficient quantities either in the district or in the neighbouring districts like Sirohi and Barmer. A bentonite activation plant could utilise about 11 million tonnes of the product available to the district, including that from Bikaner, Barmer and Jaisalmer. The survey revealed that Jodhpur offers a better infrastructure for such a plant in the form of transport facilities, water etc. The survey found Jodhpur ideal for establishment of white and portland cement plants. It has the raw material needed and there is extensive scope for meeting the growing needs of the neighbouring states. Mechanised manufacturing of shoes, as the survey pointed out, could increase substantially the income of shoe makers.

The recommendation for a tyre-retreading unit was justified by the ever-increasing demand for the job, consequent upon the ever increasing number of vehicles and automobile repairing units in the district.

Ancillary or feeder industries have to be developed systematically with the growing industrialisation. A tool room to help ancillary units and to supply dyes for plastic manufacturers was found feasible looking to the growth of such units and their growing requirements. The forging project was recommended on a medium scale to cope with the existing and potential demand of engineering industries and the State Electricity Board. Tractor components manufacturing could be taken up when the proposed tractor plant is started by the Rajasthan State Agro-Industries Corporation Limited.

Besides the identified industries discussed above, the survey listed certain other industries which, in its view, could be set up, looking to the potential demand for their products. These industries were put into twelve

categories viz. general engineering, machine tools and accessories, automobile spares, material handling equipment, dairy equipment, food processing machinery, bakery machines, hospital and surgical equipment, rubber processing equipment and plastic machines. A detailed list of these suggested industries is given in Appendix VI.

State Assistance to Industries

The State Government has been making special efforts to encourage setting up of industries. Several concessions are offered in the form of exemption of octroi duty and sales tax rebate and subsidised electricity. The new units getting licences from the Central government or registered with the State Industries Department after August, 1970 get a cash refund equal to the Central Sales tax leviable on their products for a period of five years. This refund is in the form of interest free loans recoverable after seven years. In Jodhpur, which is one of the sixteen districts of the State designated as industrially backward by the Planning Commission, additional concessions and facilities are offered to industrial units under the various incentive schemes implemented by the Industrial Development Bank of India and other term lending financial institutions. These include concessional rate of interest of 2 per cent above the bank rate, with a minimum of 7 per cent per annum against the normal 8 per cent. The Bank will also allow 5 years moratorium to the assisted units for the first instalment of principal amount of loans against the normal practice of 3 years. Projects from the backward areas are allowed to repay the loans in 15 to 20 years as against the normal period of 10 to 15 years. The Industrial Development Bank of India also subscribes relatively heavier amounts to the capital of the projects and underwrites the public issue of shares and debentures on concessional rates in the backward districts and may also initially bear the cost of consultancy services to be reimbursed later. The State Industries Department makes available controlled raw material to the registered small scale industrial units at controlled prices. The following quantities of raw material were made available by the Department during 1972–73 and 1973–74:[1]

(tonnes)

S. No.	Item	1972–73	1973–74
1.	G. P. Sheets	46	37
2.	C. R. C. H. R. B. L. M. S. B. P.	198	284
3.	Rounds	14	69
4.	M. S. Plates	120	32
5.	Angles	20	128
6.	Joints	68	73
7.	Wire Rods	9	166
8.	G. C. Sheets	38	45

1, Source : Office of the Assistant Director of Industries, Jodhpur.

Loans are granted by the Industries Department and Rajasthan Financial Corporation, both under the State Aid to Industries Rules as well as under the rules of the Corporation. Loans under the State Aid to Industries Rules are given at 6 per cent rate of interest and the government subsidises the difference between this rate and normal rate of interest charged by the Corporation under its own rules.

The following table records the details of loans, granted to industrial units in Jodhpur district during the last four years ending 1973–74[2]:

(Rupees)

Particulars of loans	1970–71	1971–72	1972–73	1973–74
By Industries Department				
Number of Parties	3	3	3	5
Amount	14,000	10,000	16,500	20,500
By Rajasthan Financial Corporation				
Number of Parties	—	—	13	6
Amount	—	—	16,78,700	20,27,250

The details of general subsidy, power subsidy, octroi exemption on machinery and raw material granted to small scale units are as follows[1]:

(Rupees)

Particulars	1970–71	1971–72	1972–73	1973–74
1. General Subsidy				
Number of Units	—	—	12	15
Amount	—	—	2,32,874	3,05,055
2. Power Subsidy				
Number of Units	—	6	6	4
Amount	—	3,211	7,328	4,453
3. Octroi Exemption on:				
(i) Machinery				
Number of Units	4	9	30	6
Value of Machinery	73,850	2,92,922	21,80,044	4,03,208
(ii) On Raw-material				
Number of Units	—	3	5	4
Value of Raw-material	—	12,31,460	90,05,150	31,99,375

1. Source : Office of the Assistant Director of Industries, Jodhpur.
2. *Ibid.*

Industrial Estate and Areas

There is one industrial estate[1] extending over an area of 25.3 acres at Jodhpur, having 28 sheds (12 A type and 16 B type) and 55 plots (8 A type, 36 B type, 9 P type and 2 special plots). It was constructed in 1962. The total construction cost has come to Rs. 7.32 lakhs. All the sheds and plots in the industrial estate have been allotted. Industrial units functioning in the industrial estate include engineering units (10), manufacturing of zinc water bottles (*badla*) (2), electrical goods (3), manufactures of optical lenses (1), food bakery (1), paper bags (1) and plastic articles units. Facilities of a common facility centre, electric light and running water supply besides a bank and a post office are available in the estate. A rent of Rs. 186 per month for A type sheds and Rs. 182 per month for B type sheds is charged.

Three industrial areas extending over 590.65 acres have also been earmarked at Jodhpur. The number of plots available in these areas are 168, out of which 160 have been allotted. Five units functioning in the industrial area are engaged in metal fabrication (manufacture of boxes, buckets, bars, squares, flat rods, sledge hammers, fasteners, job work sheets and circles, non-ferrous extension copper, brass alloy rods, pipes, metal products and enamel works, round and square bars, box stripping), manufacture of auto-cycle frames and engines and water metres, gun metal and alloy springs, assembling of radios and radiograms, stone chips, bangles and buttons, optical frames and lenses, bentonite powder and bentonite activation and plaster of Paris, washing soap, napthelene balls, bleaching, dyeing and printing of cloth, manufacture of tents, *Niwar* ropes, card board, paper bags, straws, cups and rolls, vegetable oils and oil cakes, bread and biscuits, *dal* and ice, bone crushing and cold storage.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

Cottage Industries Institute, Jodhpur

This institute was started in 1947 by the erstwhile state goverment of Jodhpur to impart training to the artisans in textile trade of the region. It is now under the administrative control of Assistant Director of Industries, Jodhpur. The institute has four sections viz. weaving, dyeing, bleaching and durrie and *Niwar* making. The last three sections work as subsidiaries to the weaving section. One year's training is imparted in the

1. Sheds duly constructed for starting small scale industries are also made available by the Government on rent or hire purchase basis in an Industrial Estate as against only plots in an Industrial Area, besides other facilities.

institute, after completion of which a certificate is issued by the Director of Industries, Rajasthan. The training includes the use of latest equipment and labour saving devices which help increase productivity and technical skill of the workers. Special training is imparted to workers in handloom factories. Staff of the Institute includes a Weaving Instructor, an Assistant Wool Instructor, a Dyeing Instructor, an Assistant Finishing Instructor, a carpenter and two mates, besides a ministerial staff of one lower division clerk and three class IV employees.

Each trainee is paid a stipend of Rs. 25 per month. The sanctioned strength of trainees per term is thirty. The following table shows the yearwise strength of trainees and the production and sales of goods produced by them during the last four years[1]:

Year	Trainees (No.)	Production (Rs.)	Sale (Rs.)
1969–70	27	5,007	4,975
1970–71	23	2,101	2,564
1971–72	23	1,304	2,489
1972–73	23	2,112	1,701

Industrial Training Institute, Jodhpur

This institute was started in 1959, to impart training in different trades. One-year training courses for carpenters, moulders, welders and motor mechanics and two-year courses for radio mechanics, draughtsmen (civil), fitters, turners, wiremen, electricians, instrument mechanics and draughtsmen (mechanical) are provided by the institute. The actual number of trainees admitted during the session 1972–73 in various trades was as follows:

S. N.	Trade	Number of trainees admitted in 1972–73
1.	Carpenter	21
2.	Moulder	23
3.	Welder	26
4.	Motor Mechanic	45
5.	Radio & T. V. Mechanic	16
6.	Draughtsman (Civil)	12
7.	Fitter	32
8.	Turner	18
9.	Wireman	28
10.	Electrician	23
11.	Draughtsman (Mechanical)	12
	Total	256

1. Source : Office of the Assistant Director of Industries, Jodhpur.
2. Source : Office of the Principal, Industrial Training Institute, Jodhpur.

Arrangements for games and hostel accommodation also exist. The institute has a well-equipped workshop attached to it. The institute provides free training besides a stipend of Rs. 25 to one-third of the trainees selected on the basis of merit, besides candidates belonging to scheduled castes and tribes, who get Rs. 45 per month. The following table shows the amount of stipends and Scheduled Caste and Tribe scholarships granted during the last three years[1]:

(Rupees)

Year	Stipends	Scholarships to Scheduled Caste and Tribe students
1970–71	18,708	17,674
1971–72	17,547	12,663
1972–73	20,508	10,101

The courses are run in two shifts. The staff consists of the Principal, one Group Instructor, eight Senior Instructors, thirteen Junior Instructors, one Mathematics Instructor, one Physical Training Instructor, one Male Nurse grade II, besides a ministerial staff of one accounts clerk, two upper division clerks and other staff of three workshop attendants, one dresser, one store attendant and sixteen class IV employees (chowkidar, peons and sweeper).

LABOUR WELFARE

Labour Welfare Centres

Jodhpur district has a substantial labour force working in the small scale industrial complex and in the Railway workshop, the latter accounting for a large majority of the highly skilled and trained workers.

Two labour welfare centres are being run by the State Labour Department, a 'B' Class centre at Jodhpur and a 'C' Class centre at Fidusar. Details like facilities provides, number of beneficiaries and staff employed in these centres have been given in chapter XVII of this volume.

Employees' State Insurance[2]

The scheme of employees' state insurance under the provisions of Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 was introduced in the district in December, 1956. Risks covered under the scheme include sickness, maternity and employment injury and applies to 35 industrial units in the district using power and employing 20 or more persons each. The total

1. Office of the Principal, Industrial Training Institute, Jodhpur.
2. Source : Office of the Assistant Regional Director, Employees State Insurance Corporation, Jaipur.

employment in them is 3,031 workers (1972–73) as detailed in Appendix VII to this chapter. One dispensary is being run by the Employees' State Insurance Corporation at Jodhpur for the workers and members of their families.

EMPLOYEES' AND LABOUR ORGANISATIONS

Jodhpur Industries Association, Jodhpur

An association of industrial units working in the district is functioning in Jodhpur since 21st January, 1958. It was registered with the Registrar of Non-Trading Companies, Rajasthan on 18th June 1965. The association had 15 members at the time of its formation; their number increased to 115 by the close of the year 1973. The admission fee of Rs. 50 and an annual subscription of Rs. 150 in case of units registered under the Indian Factories Act and Rs. 75 from unregistered ones are charged. It provides a common platform to discuss the problems and prospects of the industries in the district and has been playing an important role in arranging the proper utilisation of infra-structure facilities in the district, by its own efforts and resources and through official and non-official agencies. The association is represented on various district-level and state level committees connected with industrial development in the State. It was a co-sponsorer of a Plastic Seminar and Exhibition held in December 1968 and a Seminar on Industrial Potentialities of Jodhpur Division held in December 1972, both at Jodhpur.

Trade Unions

Since there are no large scale industries in the district, labour movement is not very well organised. However, trade unions have been formed in various organisations and workers get access to a platform to voice their grievances through their media. The following trade unions have been registered with the Registrar of Trade Unions, Rajasthan, Jaipur[2].

S. No.	Name of the Trade Union	Year of Registration	Membership (No.)
1.	Water Works Mazdoor Union, Jodhpur	1951	—
2.	P. W. D. Employee's Union, Jodhpur	1952	—
3.	Jodhpur Region Motor Mazdoor Union, Jodhpur	1954	—
4.	Jodhpur Pathar Mazdoor Union, Jodhpur	1954	—
5.	Jodhpur Division Bagaat Mazdoor Union, Jodhpur	1956	94

1. Source: Office of the Hon. Secretary Jodhpur, Industries Association, Jodhpur.
2. Source : Office of the Registrar of Trade Unions, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

1	2	3	4
6.	Municipal Employees' Union, Jodhpur	1963	250
7.	Press Workers Union, Jodhpur	1964	30
8.	Jodhpur Division Wool Workers Union, Jodhpur	1964	145
9.	Pathar Khan Kamgar Union, Jodhpur	1965	200
10.	Defence Laboratory Employees' Union, Jodhpur	1965	106
11.	Bardana Mazdoor Union, Jodhpur	1966	125
12.	Jodhpur Woollen Mills Mazdoor Union, Jodhpur	1966	127
13.	Arid Zone Employees' Union, Jodhpur	1966	70
14.	Railway Employees' Co-operative Societies Karmachari Sangh, Jodhpur	1967	20
15.	Hira Crushing Mazdoor Union, Jodhpur	1969	50
16.	Jodhpur Division Cinema Karmachari Union, Jodhpur	1970	40
17.	Taxi Car Owners' Stand Union, Jodhpur	1971	8
18.	Hotel Kamgar Union, Jodhpur	1971	50
19.	Jodhpur Metal Engineering and Auto-Workers Union, Jodhpur	1971	85
20.	Jodhpur Region P. W. D. Sangh, Jodhpur	1971	91
21.	Jodhpur Region Truck Owners' Union, Jodhpur	1972	43
22.	Arid Zone J. S. A. Union, Jodhpur	1972	36
23.	Rashtriya Air Service Asainik Kendriya Sangh, Jodhpur	1972	115
24.	Rashtriya Laghu Udyog Kamgar Sangh, Jodhpur	1972	175
25.	Petroleum Works Tank Drivers Union, Jodhpur	1972	37
26.	Rajasthan Sheep & Wool Workers' Union, Jodhpur	1972	28
27.	Auto-Rickshaw Union, Jodhpur	1972	300
28.	Nagar Sudhar Trust Karmachari Sangh, Jodhpur	1972	40
29.	Viyapari Varg Karmachari Sangh, Jodhpur	1972	40
30.	Jodhpur Zila Textile Labour Union, Jodhpur	1972	80

APPENDIX I

Consumption of Electricity in Jodhpur District Division

(M. KWH)

Purpose	1962–63	1963–64	1964–65	1965–66	1966–67	1967–68	1968–69	1969–70	1970–71	1971–72	1972–73
DOMESTIC											
Light & Fan	4.789	4.671	4.693	5.449	4.807	6.290	6.140	7.231	6.160	7.087	7.655
Heat & Small Power	0.216	0.171	0.175	0.280	0.353	0.563	0.577	0.664	0.737	0.916	1.028
COMMERCIAL											
Light & Fan	1.678	1.998	2.030	3.035	4.253	4.891	5.253	6.641	4.755	5.112	5.416
Heat & Small power	0.138	0.122	0.130	0.433	0.691	0.969	0.932	1.045	0.968	1.116	1.159
INDUSTRIAL											
Small & Medium voltage	0.509	6.012	6.157	8.229	8.593	9.354	9.916	12.317	11.870	11.749	7.922
High voltage	1.836	1.598	0.323	0.692	0.530	0.691	0.807	0.971	1.885	5.775	3.629
PUBLIC LIGHTING	0.452	0.472	0.477	0.896	0.892	0.878	0.898	1.049	0.604	0.693	0.633
IRRIGATION & WATER WORKS	6.858	6.167	6.539	10.031	12.213	13.273	17.410	21.047	18.217	24.447	20.382
OTHERS	0.200	—	1.188	1.066	1.412	1.623	1.616	0.973	1.153	1.311	5.629
TOTAL	19.676	21.211	21.712	30.111	33.744	38.532	43.549	51.918	46.349	58.206	53.453

Source : *Sankhikiya Rooprekha, Jodhpur*, volumes for various years and office of the Superintending Engineer, Rajasthan State Electricity Board, Jodhpur.

APPENDIX II

Electric Connections in Jodhpur district[1]

(Number)

Purpose	1964–65	1965–66	1966–67	1967–68	1968–69	1969–70	1970–71	1971–72	1972–73
DOMESTIC									
Light & Fan	14,287	15,290	19,135	20,386	21,905	23,446	23,950	25,791	28,356
Heat & Small power	440	526	728	911	1,076	1,319	1,515	2,028	2,401
COMMERCIAL									
Light & Fan	2,726	2,617	3,745	4,044	4,434	4,750	4,746	5,458	6,177
Heat & Small power	283	293	340	367	400	513	535	753	878
INDUSTRIAL									
Medium power	550	563	702	755	796	924	1,065	1,215	1,366
High voltage	5	2	1	1	1	2	8	9	3
Public Lighting	97	52	74	80	72	78	70	72	82
Irrigation	—	—	400	522	647	855	1,381	1,959	2,483
Public Water Works	166	169	51	53	55	73	77	81	102
OTHERS	12	1	1	2	2	3	4	4	5
Total	18,566	19,517	25,177	27,121	29,388	31,963	33,351	37,370	41,853

1. Source : *Sankhikiya Rooprekha, Jodhpur* 1967, p. 58 and office of the Superintending Engineer, Rajasthan State Electricity Board, Jodhpur.

APPENDIX III

Localities electrified in Jodhpur District upto 1972–73

S. No.	Name of the locality	S. No.	Name of the locality
1.	Jodhpur	31.	Pal
2.	Ummed Sagar	32.	Bankaliya
3.	Mandore	33.	Satheen
4.	Phalodi	34.	Ghodawat
5.	Chaupasani-I	35.	Jawakhawapura
6.	Bilara	36.	Golasani
7.	Jhalamand	37.	Chokhan
8.	Pipar City	38.	Chainpura
9.	Barna	39.	Bagawasiya
10.	Bhawee	40.	Soorpura
11.	Khejarla	41.	Anganwa
12.	Baroonda	42.	Narwa
13.	Kaparda	43.	Indroka
14.	Palasani	44.	Balrwa
15.	Birawas	45.	Tinwari
16.	Gajan	46.	Bari Khurd
17.	Buchkalan	47.	Mathaniya
18.	Hariyadana	48.	Beejwariya
19.	Ransigaon	49.	Rajasani
20.	Jhurli	50.	Dantiwara
21.	Binawas	51.	Manaklao
22.	Bisalpur	52.	Chaupasani–II
23.	Pugliya	53.	Rampura
24.	Sambariya	54.	Bedoo
25.	Baggan	55.	Kosana
26.	Khariya Mithapur	56.	Barli
27.	Daijar	57.	Lamba
28.	Uchiyarda	58.	Chaukri Kalan
29.	Riyan	59.	Chaukri Khurd
30.	Pichiyak	60.	Bhaiser Kotwali

APPENDIX III (Contd.)

S. No.	Name of the locality	S. No.	Name of the locality
61.	Balesar Satan	92.	Siyara
62.	Jawasiya	93.	Jetiawas
63.	Rawar	94.	Benan
64.	Salori	95.	Desooriya Bishnoiyan
65.	Jaspali	96.	Basni Malian
66.	Kheroo	97.	Bhainsar Kootri
67.	Malkosni	98.	Tanawara
68.	Bari Kalan	99.	Salawas
69.	Beejasani	100.	Nandwana
70.	Bhainser Chawandiyali	101.	Keermasariya Kalan
71.	Ummed Nagar	102.	Keermasariya Khurd
72.	Whawad	103.	Lawaran
73.	Malawas	104.	Madaliya
74.	Ratkudiya	105.	Gurha Bishnoi
75.	Kotra	106.	Padasala Khurd
76.	Jur	107.	Gujrawas
77.	Kuri	108.	Netra
78.	Beejwariya	109.	Baori
79.	Palri Khichiyan	110.	Mandiyai Kalan
80.	Palri Mangliya	111.	Gopasariya
81.	Jelwa	112.	Udaliyawas
82.	Manai	113.	Kalana
83.	Gangana	114.	Kooprawas
84.	Jatiyawas	115.	Jhak
85.	Bhagtasani	116.	Kelawa Kalan
86.	Harsh	117.	Kelawa Khurd
87.	Bansi Tambalia	118.	Khari Khurd
88.	Khari Khurd	119.	Basni Khariya
89.	Sangriya	120.	Palri Siddha
90.	Sunthala	121.	Anwana
91.	Basni Asan	122.	Osian

APPENDIX III (Contd.)

S. No.	Name of the locality	S. No.	Name of the locality
123.	Ghewara	147.	Charan Basani
124.	Birai	148.	Dhoru
125.	Kui Jodha	149.	Hiradesar
126.	Khudiyala	150.	Belwa
127.	Cherai	151.	Danwara
128.	Kui Inda	152.	Boranada
129.	Balesar Dugawatan	153.	Jhanwar
130.	Popawas	154.	Doli
131.	Chawanda	155.	Basni Silawata
132.	Dhundara	156.	Kuri
133.	Lolasani	157.	Artiya Kalan
134.	Bari	158.	Artiya Khurd
135.	Rawniyana	159.	Ustra
136.	Padasala Kalan	160.	Bandra
137.	Khangta	161.	Ghana Magra
138.	Bhacharna	162.	Tilwasni
139.	Doodiya	163.	Silari
140.	Satlana	164.	Jalkha
141.	Chanwa	165.	Khudechan
142.	Uthamber	166.	Nanan
143.	Gopalsar	167.	Beerani
144.	Bastwa	168.	Kalawas
145.	Bagoriya	169.	Rudiya
146.	Bhopalgarh		

Source : Office of the Superintending Engineer, Rajasthan State Electricity Board, Jodhpur.

APPENDIX IV

Registered Small Scale Industrial Units in Jodhpur District

S. No.	Industrial Group/Unit	Items Produced	Whether using power
METAL FABRICATION			
1.	M/s New Light Art Works, Jodhpur	Guns	Yes
2.	,, Royal Sales Agencies, Jodhpur	Steel furniture, Agricultural implements etc.	Yes
3.	,, Tufel Mohamed Iron & Steel Works, Jodhpur	Nails–Agricultural Implements, Hammers etc.	Yes
4.	,, Rajasthan Agricultural Implements, Jodhpur	Agri. Implements	Yes
5.	,, Parihar Stores, Jodhpur	Zinc water bottles	No
6.	,, A. R. Khilji & Sons, Jodhpur	Hammers, Buckets, *Paiya* etc.	No
7.	,, Devilal Dinesh, Jodhpur	No production	No
8.	,, Bahadur Ismail & Sons, Jodhpur	Job Work	No
9.	,, Mohamed Umar & Sons, Jodhpur	Boxes, Buckets etc.	No
10.	,, Gauri Iron & Steel Works, Jodhpur	B. Wheels, Buckets, Rolling Shutters etc.	Yes
11.	,, Fateh Mohmmed Iron & Steel Works, Jodhpur	Job Work	No
12.	,, Ahmed S/o Bhoorji, Jodhpur	Trolley wheels, Axles, etc.	Yes
13.	,, Chauhan Iron Works, Jodhpur	Cots, Rolling Shutters etc.	Yes
14.	,, Birdhi Chand & Bros, Jodhpur	Buckets, *Bhagonas*, Milk containers	No
15.	,, Ajizulehman Abdul Rahim, Jodhpur	Boxes	No
16.	,, Mohamed Unus Mohamed Yakub, Jodhpur	Boxes	No
17.	,, Paradise Rolling Shutters & Engg. Works, Jodhpur	Rolling Shutters, P. R. Wheels etc.	Yes

APPENDIX IV (Contd.)

1	2	3	4
18.	M/s Om Iron Works, Jodhpur	Buckets, Drums, Milk containers etc.	No
19.	,, Insafali & Sons, Jodhpur	Muzzle guns, P. Caps, Explosives	Yes
20.	,, Indian Iron Works, Jodhpur	Job Work	Yes
21.	,, Hind Iron Works, Jodhpur	Balti, *Bhagona* Containers etc.	No
22.	,, Abdul Sattar Shamshuddin, Jodhpur	P. R. Wheels Buckets etc.	No
23.	,, Chowdhri Noormohmed Maulabux, Jodhpur	P.R. Wheels, *Tagari* Tractor parts etc.	Yes
24.	,, Charbhuja Iron Works, Jodhpur	*Chadas*, Seed dr.ll etc.	No
25.	,, Quality Conduit, Jodhpur	Conduit pipes	Yes
26.	,, Chowdhri Iron Works, Jodhpur	*Tagari*, *Tawa* pans etc.	No
27.	,, Kashyap Eng. Works, Jodhpur	Nil	No Production
28.	,. Bajrang Foundry & Engineering Works, Jodhpur	Job Work	No
29.	,, D. Patel Iron Works, Jodhpur	P.R. Wheels, Buckets *Tagari*	Yes
30.	,, Punjab Agricultural Implements Works, Jodhpur	Rolling Shutters Grills	Yes
31.	,, National Iron Products, Jodhpur	Trunks-*Baltis*	No
32.	,, Abdul Rehman Najimuddin, Jodhpur	Trunks	No
33.	,, Ahsan Engg. & Iron Works, Jodhpur	Job Work	Yes
34.	,, General Iron Works, Jodhpur	Domestic Articles	No
35.	,, Bharat Iron Steel Products, Jodhpur	Buckets, trunks *Tagari* etc.	No
36.	,, Gulabchand Chandmal, Jodhpur	Brass utensils	No
37.	,, Mangilal Ramdass, Jodhpur	No production	No

APPENDIX IV (Contd.)

1	2	3	4
38.	M/s Rajasthan Indst. Metal Products Co-op. Society, Jodhpur	Agri. Implements, buckets etc.	Yes
39.	,, Rajasthan Tin Works, Jodhpur	Boxes	No
40.	,, Sampat Industries, Jodhpur	Power Boards	Yes
41.	,, Satish Rolling Industries, Jodhpur	Rods	Yes
42.	,, Abdul Rashid S/o Faqir Mohamed Jodhpur	Boxes	No
43.	,, Engg. Co. Industries, Jodhpur	Castings	Yes
44.	,, New India Steel Furniture, Jodhpur	Steel Furniture	Yes
45.	,, Satyadeo Engg. Works, Jodhpur	Disc Ploughs, Chaff cutter etc.	Yes
46.	,, Kisan Tin & Steel A to Z Industries, Jodhpur	Building Equipment	Yes
47.	,, Rajputana Metal Works, Jodhpur	Buckets, Sheds, furniture etc.	Yes
48.	,, Appolo Agri. Implements Co., Jodhpur	Disc Ploughs Seed Drills, etc.	Yes
49.	,, Bholi Udyog, Jodhpur	G. I. Wire netting	Yes
50.	,, New Brato Engg. Works, Jodhpur	Bolts, Nuts etc.	Yes
51.	,, Laxmi Udyog, Jodhpur	Mud Pump parts, Drilling equipment etc.	Yes
52.	,, Pukhraj & Bros, Jodhpur	Disc Ploughs, cultivator etc.	Yes
53.	,, Iron Industrial Corpn., Jodhpur	Rolling Shutters water tanks etc.	Yes
54.	,, New Model Industries, Jodhpur	Steel furniture	Yes
55.	,, Steel Light Manufacturing Corpn. of India, Jodhpur	Steel furniture	Yes
56.	,, Vijai Engg. Works, Jodhpur	Repair Job Work	Yes
57.	,, Yasin Nickel Polishing, Jodhpur	Job Work	Yes
58.	,, Ballabh Industrial Corpn. Jodhpur	Steel fixtures etc.	Yes
59.	,, Haji Badruddin Mohmad Ibrahim, Jodhpur	Boxes, Buckets	No

APPENDIX IV (Contd.)

1	2	3	4
60.	M/s R.J. Engg. Co. & Re-Rolling Mills, Jodhpur	Bars, Squares, Steel Rods etc.	Yes
61.	,, National Tools & Wire Products, Jodhpur	Sledge Hammers Fasteners etc.	Yes
62.	,, F. R. Metal Industries, Jodhpur	Job Work, Sheets & Circles	Yes
63.	,, Alcobex Metal Corpn. P. Ltd. Jodhpur	Non Ferrous Extrusion, Copper Brass Alloy Rods, pipes etc.	Yes
64.	,, Lifetime Products Corpn. Jodhpur	Metal Products, Enamel works	Yes
65.	,, Zinco Industries, Jodhpur	Zinc *Badlas* etc.	Yes
66.	,, Upper India Steel Casting Industries, Jodhpur	Job Work, Steel & N. F. Castings	Yes
67.	,, Jindal Auto Engg. & Metal Works, Jodhpur	Non-Ferrous Utensils Elec. Goods, Automobile parts etc.	No
68.	,, Rajendra Steel & Re-Rolling Mills, Jodhpur	Rounds, Squares, Bars etc.	No
69.	,, Standard Re-Rolling Mills, Jodhpur	Rolling of M. S. Rounds & Squares	Yes
70.	,, Gadget House, Jodhpur	Training Aids for Defence Services, etc.	Yes
71.	,, Swastik Industries, Jodhpur	Job work, Drawing of wire etc.	Yes
72.	,, Pahwa Industries, Jodhpur	Job work, Drawing Tubes N.F.	Yes
73.	,, Pratap Engg. Works, Jodhpur	Steel Doors and Window etc.	Yes
74.	,, Aryan Zinc Products, Jodhpur	Zinc *Badlas*, Bottles	Yes
75.	,, O. K. Engg. Works, Jodhpur	Agricultural Implements	Yes
76.	,, Dave Engg. Works, Jodhpur	Agricultural Implements	Yes

APPENDIX IV (Contd.)

1	2	3	4
77.	M/s Badruddin Steel Ind., Jodhpur	Job work, Forged Hammers	Yes
78.	,, Kohinoor Engg. Works, Jodhpur	Tractor Trolly, Harrow Seed Drills etc.	Yes
79.	,, A. H. Iron & Tin Works, Jodhpur	Buckets, *Arat*, *Sigri*	No
80	,, Kamal Ind., Jodhpur	Tractor spares	Yes
81.	,, Standard Metal Corpn., Jodhpur	Box stripping	Yes
82.	,, Sunderlal Dave, Jodhpur	Fabrication of Structurals	No
83.	,, Universal Metal Industries, Jodhpur	Aldrops, Hinges	Yes
84.	,, Varma Sherji Bansilal, Jodhpur	Blow lamp Burner	No
85.	,, Amichand & Bros., Jodhpur	Agricultural Implements, Buckets	No
86.	,, Dhalchand Rameshwarlal Kansara, Jodhpur	Moulding of Ferrous & Non-Ferrous Metal	Yes
87.	,, G. D. Industries, Jodhpur	Building Hardware boxes, furniture etc.	Yes
88.	,, Bansilal, Jodhpur	*Badlas*	Yes
89.	,, Bachawat Metal Inds., Phalodi	Buckets, boxes, Agri. implements	No
90.	,, Shamshuddin Md. Bux, Phalodi	Job work	No
91.	,, Mohamed Hussain, Phalodi	Job work	No
92.	,, Sanvalram Gumnaram, Pal	Trolly	Yes
93.	,, Oza Industrial Corporation Kosana	Hot patches washers	Yes
94.	,, Kewalchand Pusaram, Bilara	*Pawda*, *Khasi*, *Dantla*, Agricutural Implements	No
	MANUFACTURING OF MACHINE TOOLS AND PARTS		
95.	,, India Bearing Industries, Jodhpur	Taper Roller, Ball Bearing Caps, Bearings	Yes

APPENDIX IV (Contd.)

1	2	3	4
96.	M/s Bharat Industrial Corpn., Jodhpur	Pump Testing Machine etc.	Yes
97.	,, Metalizing Equipment Co., Jodhpur	Metal Spray Plants	Yes
98.	,, United Motors, Jodhpur	Liminated Springs, Shovels, Gun Metal Bushes etc.	Yes
99.	,, Augira Engineering Works, Jodhpur	Job Work	Yes
100.	,, Refrigeration Udyog, Jodhpur	Bottle Coolers, Deep Freezers	Yes
101.	,, Mahesh Industries, Jodhpur	Dies, Bolts etc.	Yes
102.	,, Ladusingh Gyansingh, Jodhpur	Trolly, Ploughs, Cultivators	Yes
103.	,, Maha Laxmi Automobiles, Jodhpur	Job work	Yes
104.	,, Sri Laxmi Engineering Works, Jodhpur	Job work	Yes
105.	,, Vallabh Industries, Jodhpur	Tower Bolts	Yes
106.	,, Rajhans Industries P. Ltd., Jodhpur	Precision Turned Parts, Automobile parts etc.	Yes
107.	,, Standard Autoparts P. Ltd., Jodhpur	King and Piston Pins, Shafts etc.	Yes
108.	,, Precision Instruments Manufactures, Jodhpur	Auto Cycle Frames, Engines, Water Metres etc.	Yes
109.	,, Burkey Engineering Works, Jodhpur	Pistons	Yes
110.	,, Bald Gaum Auto Industries P. Ltd., Jodhpur	Radiators	Yes
111.	,, Rajasthan Industries, Jodhpur	Marble Machines & Machine Parts	Yes
112.	,, Sardar Engg. Works, Jodhpur	Cycle Pumps	Yes
113.	,, Auto Spares Mfg. Co., Jodhpur	Non-Ferrous Bushes (Gun Metal Alloy springs)	Yes
114.	,, D. G. Engg. Works, Jodhpur	Oil Engines, Agricultural Implements	Yes

APPENDIX IV (Contd.)

1	2	3	4
115.	M/s Kansara Metal Industries, Jodhpur	Taper Roller, Bearings	Yes
	MANUFACTURING OF ELECTRICAL MACHINERY, APPLIANCES, SUPPLIES AND PARTS		
116.	M/s Exha Engg. Works & Mfg., Jodhpur	Electrical Accessories, Brass Parts, Holders	Yes
117.	,, Rajasthan Radio Industries, Jodhpur	Assembling of Radios & Radiograms	Domestic
118.	,, Vikas Electronic Corporation Jodhpur	Assembling of Radios & Radiograms	Domestic
	MANUFACTURING OF TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT AND PARTS		
119.	M/s Modi & Co., Jodhpur	Assembling of Axles	No
120.	,, Vishwakarma Trolly Works, Jodhpur	Tractor Trolly	Yes
121.	,, Panpalia Auto Parts, Jodhpur	King Pins, Spring Pins etc.	Yes
122.	,, Shastri Engg. & Trolly Works, Jodhpur	Trolly, Harrows, Disc Ploughs etc.	Yes
123.	,, Hindustan Radiators, Jodhpur	Radiators and Coolers	Yes
124.	,, Janta Motors, Jodhpur	Auto-spring leaves	Yes
125.	,, Bishanlal Trolly Works	Tractor Trailor	Yes
	MANUFACTURING OF NON-METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS		
126.	M/s Hindustan Marble Works, Jodhpur	Marble Job work	Yes
127.	,, Narainlal Gopilal, Masuria, Jodhpur	*Pattia*, Asalet	No
128.	,, Rawatram Ramlal Masuria, Jodhpur	Wheel Asalet	No
129.	,, Kanaram Khemji Masuria, Jodhpur	Wheel Asalet	No
130.	,, Lunar Trade Centre, Jodhpur	Marble Chips Bentonite etc.	Yes

APPENDIX IV (Contd.)

1	2	3	4
131.	M/s Kalyansingh S/o Dhanji, Mandore, Jodhpur	Wheel Asalet	No
132.	,, Ramkrishnan Ramnarain, Mandore, Jodhpur	,, ,,	No
133.	,, Prakash Chandra Sharma, Mandore, Jodhpur	,, ,,	No
134.	,, Satya Narain Sharma, Mandore, Jodhpur	,, ,,	No
135.	,, Bhanwarlal Girwarji, Mandore, Jodhpur	,, ,,	No
136.	,, Sitaram Laxmanji, Soorsagar, Jodhpur	,, ,,	No
137.	,, Moolaram S/o Budharam, Soorsagar, Jodhpur	,, ,,	No
138.	,, Arjunlal Badrilal, Jodhpur	,, ,,	No
139.	,, Hasmat Alikhan, Soorsagar, Jodhpur	,, ,,	No
140.	,, Pusa Ram, Soorsagar, Jodhpur	,, ,,	No
141.	,, Umrao S/o Kesuram, Soorsagar, Jodhpur	,, ,,	No
142.	,, Sayar Kanwar Hazari, Soorsagar, Jodhpur	,, ,,	No
143.	,, Sukhsingh Budharam Gehlot, Soorsagar, Jodhpur	,, ,,	No
144.	,, Chunnilal Roodaram Chaudhary, Soorsagar, Jodhpur	,, ,,	No
145.	,, Mangilal Rao & Sons, Masuria, Jodhpur	,, ,,	No
146.	,, Jeevanlal Agarwal & Sons, Soorsagar, Jodhpur	,, ,,	No
147.	,, Benilal Jetharmal, Berli Mines, Jodhpur	,, ,,	No
148.	,, Kanhiyalal S/o Sherram, Soorsagar, Jodhpur	,, ,,	No
149.	,, Dhoolaram S/o Beklaram, Berli, Jodhpur	,, ,,	No

APPENDIX IV (Contd.)

1	2	3	4
150.	,, Sohansingh Mullasingh, Berli, Jodhpur	Wheel Asalet	No
151.	,, Hasmatali Anarali, Soorsagar, Jodhpur	,, ,,	No
152.	,, Achlooram Budharam, Soorsagar, Jodhpur	,, ,,	No
153.	,, Dhanji Chanwarlal Mali, Mandore, Jodhpur	,, ,,	No
154.	,, United Mines, Soorsagar, Jodhpur	,, ,,	No
155.	,, Bhikaram Bastiram, Soorsagar, Jodhpur	,, ,,	No
156.	,, Chandmal, Mandore, Jodhpur	,, ,,	No
157.	,, Surajmal Chunnilal, Soorsagar, Jodhpur	,, ,,	No
158.	,, Dileepsingh Pannasingh, Mandore, Jodhpur	,, ,,	No
159.	,, Girdharilal Narsingh Dassji, Soorsagar, Jodhpur	,, ,,	No
160.	,, Baboohabli Abdulrahim, Soorsagar, Jodhpur	,, ,,	No
161.	,, Jasraj Birdharam, Soorsagar, Jodhpur	,, ,,	No
162.	,, Baloosingh Ramchander, Soorsagar, Jodhpur	,, ,,	No
163.	,, Ahsan Ali Ramzan Ali, Soorsagar, Jodhpur	,, ,,	No
164.	,, Ram Gopalji Sharma S/o Ramchandra, Mandori, Jodhpur	,, ,,	No
165.	,, Surendersingh Laxmansingh, Soorsagar, Jodhpur	,, ,,	No
166.	,, Singhvi Bros, Jodhpur	Stone Chips	Yes
167.	,, Kailash & Co., Jodhpur	,, ,,	Yes
168.	,, Moolsingh S/o Mangalsingh, Barli	Wheel Asalet	No
169.	,, Chhotulal Homraj, Barli	*Pattis*, Wheel Asalet	No
170.	,, Gulabgiri Lunagiri, Barli	Wheel Asalet	No
171.	,, Indar Chand Shivaram, Barli	*Pattis*, Wheel Asalet	No

APPENDIX IV (Contd.)

1	2	3	4
172.	M/s Idan Bhumaram Choudhary, Barli	*Patti*, Wheel Asalet	No
173.	,, Hirulal Dheeruji, Barli	*Patti*, Wheel Asalet	No
	MANUFACTURING OF RUBBER, PLASTIC, PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS		
174.	M/s Modern Celluloid Bangles Industries, Jodhpur	Bangles, Buttons, Moulding items	Yes
175.	,, L. J. Celluloid Toys Inds., Jodhpur	Bangles, Toys	Yes
176.	,, Mustaq Ahmed Khalil Ahmed, Jodhpur	Bangles	Yes
177.	,, C.A. Maula Bux, Jodhpur	Bangles, Buttons	Yes
178.	,. Lal Mohd. Gafoor Ali, Jodhpur	Bangles, Buttons, Toys etc.	Yes
179.	,, Jodhpur Plastic Industries, Jodhpur	Bangles, Toys	Yes
180.	,. Mahesh & Co., Jodhpur	Bangles, Buttons	Yes
181.	,, Deepak Candies Mfg. Industries, Jodhpur	Candles	No
182.	,, R.D. Enterprises, Jodhpur	Plastic goods	Yes
183.	,, Krystal Industries, Jodhpur	Plastic goods	Yes
184.	,, Rathi Polythene Products, Jodhpur	Plastic goods	Yes
185.	., India Corporation, Jodhpur	Plastic goods	Yes
186.	,, Kismat Plastics, Jodhpur	Plastic goods	Yes
187.	,, Sunil Plastics, Jodhpur	Plastic goods	Yes
188.	,, Marwar Enterprises, Jodhpur	Plastic goods	Yes
189.	,, Ashok Plastics, Jodhpur	Ball Pens	Yes
190.	,, Lily Enterprises, Jodhpur	Plastic Goods	Yes
191.	,, Ramesh Industries, Jodhpur	Plastic Goods	Yes
192.	,, Agarwal Industries, Jodhpur	Plastic Goods	Yes
193.	,, Ilahi Bux Ashgar Ali, Jodhpur	Bangles, Toys	Yes
194.	,, Pagaria & Co., Jodhpur	Candles & Wax paper	No
195.	, Lodha Plastic Industries, Jodhpur	Moulding Articles	Yes
196.	,, Rajasthan Celluloid Industries, Jodhpur	Bangles, Buttons	Yes

APPENDIX IV (Contd.)

1	2	3	4
197.	M/s Lalit Plastic Industries, Jodhpur	Bangles, Plastic Items etc.	Yes
198.	,, Samandass Deepachand, Jodhpur	Bangles, Buttons	Yes
199.	,, Lodha Polythene Bags, Jodhpur	Polythene Bags, Moulding items, Diaries	Yes
200.	,, Ergen Plastic Industries, Jodhpur	Polythene Bags, PVC Pipes etc.	Yes
201.	,, Shri Anand Plastic, Jodhpur	Plastic items	Yes
202.	,, Moonira Industries, Jodhpur	Plastic items	Yes
203.	,, P. R. Industrial Corpn., Jodhpur	Plastic items	No
204.	,, Jagdamba Button Industries, Jodhpur	Plastic items	Domesti
205.	,, Mahaveer Button Industries, Jodhpur	Plastic Items	Domestic
206.	,, Murli Plastic Crafts, Jodhpur	Buttons, Pens etc.	Yes
207.	,, Franco Plastics, Jodhpur	A. P. Buttons	No
208.	,, Gem Plastics, Jodhpur	Plastic Goods	No
209.	,, Harwana & Sons, Jodhpur	Shoes of Sofa-sets Buttons etc.	Yes
210.	,, Lalit Industries, Jodhpur	Buttons, Electrical fittings etc.	Domestic
211.	,, H. S. Elahibux & Sons, Jodhpur	Bangles, Buttons	Yes
212.	,, Mehta Opticians, Jodhpur	Frames & Lenses	Yes
213.	,, Rajasthan Button Industries, Jodhpur	A.P. Sheets & Buttons	Yes
214.	,, Sanwaria Plastic Industries, Jodhpur	Plastic items	Yes
215.	,, Kaniz Celluloid Bangles Industries, Jodhpur	Buttons & Bangles	Yes
216.	,, Rajasthan Button Industries, Jodhpur	Buttons	Domestic
217.	,, Super Plastic Products, Jodhpur	Plastic Goods	Yes
218.	,, Avon Plastics, Jodhpur	Polythene Bags, Toys etc.	Yes

APPENDIX IV (Contd.)

1	3	3	4
219.	M/s Abbas Ali & Sons, Jodhpur	Plastic Bangles & Toys etc.	Yes
220.	,, Lohiya Cellu. Industries, Jodhpur	Bangles, Buttons	Yes
221.	,, Laxmi Cellu. Industries, Jodhpur	Bangles, Buttons	Yes
222.	,, B.K. Cellu. Industries, Jodhpur	Bangles, Toys, Buttons	Yes
223.	,, Rehmania Cellu. Indus., Jodhpur	Bangles etc.	Yes
224.	,, Vijay Cellu. Indus., Jodhpur	Bangles, Ball Pen etc.	
225.	,, Marwar Plastic Industries Jodhpur	Frames, Purses, Buttons etc.	No
	MANUFACTURING OF CHEMICALS AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS		
226.	,, Gordhan Soap Factory, Jodhpur	Washing Soap	No
227.	,, Shyam Soap Factory, Jodhpur	Washing Soap	No
228.	,, Aziz Soap Factory, Jodhpur	Washing Soap	No
229.	,, Sohan Soap Factory, Jodhpur	Washing Soap	No
230.	,, Loomchand Trilokchand, Jodhpur	Hair Oil	No
231.	,, Janta Naswar Factory, Jodhpur	Snuff & *Agarbatti*	No
232.	,, Rajasthan Chemical Corpn., Jodhpur	Soap	No
233.	,, Piyus Pharmach, Jodhpur	Tooth powder, Ayurvedic drugs	Domestic
234.	,, Padma Jain Udyog, Jodhpur	*Sohag Bindi*, *Sitare* etc.	Yes
235.	,, Laxmi Stores, Jodhpur	Processing & Packing of detergent Powder, Ultarmarine	No
236.	,, Surajkanwar & Sons, Jodhpur	Washing soap	No
237.	,, Aser Chem. Works, Jodhpur	Processing & packing of medicines etc.	No
238.	,, Glory Chemical Indus., Jodhpur	Distilled Water	No
239.	,, Laxmi Soap Factory, Jodhpur	Soap	No
240.	,, Ganpat Industries, Jodhpur	Alum, Iron sulphate etc.	No

APPENDIX IV (Contd.)

1	2	3	4
241.	M/s Sharda Soap Factory, Jodhpur	Washing Soap	No
242.	,, B.S. Industries, Jodhpur	Pen Ink, phenyle, Distilled water	
243.	,, Kabra & Co., Jodhpur	Washing Soap	No
244.	,, Paul & Co., Jodhpur	Washing Soap	No
245.	,, Fine Chemicals Manufacturing, Co., Jodhpur	Organic Chemicals & Purification etc.	Yes
246.	,, Narayan Soap Factory, Jodhpur	Washing Soap	No
247.	,, Neelkanth Chemical Works, Jodhpur	Bentonite Powder, Plaster of Paris	Yes
248.	,, Khandafalsa Salwin Utpadak Sahkari Samiti, Jodhpur	Washing Soap	No
249.	,, Jodhpur Chemical Inds., Jodhpur	Purified Chem. acids, Napthelene balls	Yes
250.	,, Marwar Soap Co., Jodhpur	Washing Soap	No
251.	,, Vijay Laxmi Chemical Inds., Jodhpur	Sodium silicate	Yes
252.	,, Mahaveer Soap & Chemical Industries, Jodhpur	Washing Soap	No
253.	,, Jaikishen Maheshwari, Jodhpur	Wax candles	No
254.	,, Manohar Karyalaya, Jodhpur	Agarbatti	No
255.	,, Neelkanth Soda Clays & Pulverisers, Jodhpur	Bentonite powder & Activated Bentonite	Yes
256.	,, Bharat Sewa Ashram, Jodhpur	Washing Soap	No
257.	,, Mahesh Snuff Factory, Jodhpur	Candles, *Agarbattis* snuff	Yes
258.	,, Dutta Ayurvedic Research, Jodhpur	Ayurvedic Medicines	No
259.	,, Prakash Chemical & Colour Manufacturing, Jodhpur	Nickel nitrate, nickel sulphate, nickel ferrous	No
260.	,, Hirachand Namak Utpadak, Phalodi	Salt	Yes
261.	,, Trilokchand Gulecha, Phalodi	Salt	Yes
262.	,, Anoopchand Gulecha, Phalodi	Salt & Ioctiside salt	Yes

APPENDIX IV (Contd.)

1	2	3	4
263.	M/s Rajasthan Soap Factory, Phalodi	Washing Soap	No
264.	,, Buldan Manaklal Suthar, Phalodi	Salt grinding	Yes
265.	,, Chanda Minerals, Phalodi	Salt	Yes
266.	,, Motilal S/o Narsinghdas Purohit, Phalodi	Salt	No
267.	,, Kedarnath Vyas, Phalodi	Salt	Yes
268.	,, Chhaganlal S/o Ladhu Ram Vyas, Phalodi	Salt	No
269.	,, Radha Devi w/o Sri Ratan Vyas, Phalodi	Salt	No
270.	,, Shivratan S/o Shivlal Vyas, Phalodi	Salt	No
271.	,, Glacier Salt Products, Phalodi	Salt	Yes
272.	,, Tejkaran Thanvi Salt Utpadak, Phalodi	Salt	Yes
273.	,, Pannalal Shivkaran, Phalodi	Salt	No
274.	,, Krishangopal Brijlal, Phalodi	Salt	No
275.	,, Bright Salt Industries, Phalodi	Salt grinding	No
276.	,, Abdul Karim, Phalodi	Salt Mfg.	No
277.	,, Taj Mohamed Khan, Phalodi	Salt Mfg.	No
278.	,, Lunkaran Chanda Salt Works, Phalodi	Salt	Yes
279.	,, Mohanlal Salt Producers, Phalodi	Salt	No
280.	,, J. Manmal Gulecha Khemchand, Phalodi	Salt	Yes
281.	,, Srikishan Senalia Sewak, Phalodi	Salt Mfg.	No
282.	,, Jhumerlalji Dave, Phalodi	Salt	No
283.	,, Rajkanwar w/o Radhakishen, Phalodi	Salt	Yes
284.	,, Mohamed Bux Wajiruddin, Pipar City	Bangles, A. P & Nitrate sheet	Yes

APPENDIX IV (Contd.)

1	2	3	4
285.	M/s Laxmi Salt Works, Phalodi	Salt	Yes
286.	,, Daudi Salt Co., Phalodi	Salt grinding	Yes
287.	,, Shivraj Kochar, Phalodi	Salt	Yes
288.	,, Amarchand Pohchavat, Phalodi	Salt	No
	MANUFACTURING OF TEXTILE PRODUCTS		
289.	,, Jaihind Cap Co., Jodhpur	Caps	No
290.	,, Mahaveer Handloom Factory, Jodhpur	Cloth	No
291.	,, Parasmal Umraomal, Jodhpur	Cloth	No
292.	,, Jodhpur Canvass Co., Jodhpur	Bags, *Divri*, *Pakhals*	Yes
293.	,, Durga Embroidery & Ready-made Textiles, Jodhpur	Embroidery	Yes
294.	,, Madan Textile Industry, Jodhpur	Cloth	Yes
295.	,, Rahim Bux Nambooji Chhipa, Jodhpur	Dyeing and printing of Sarees	No
296.	,, Navyug Screen Print, Jodhpur	Screen printing of Sarees	No
297.	,, Kankaria Bros, Jodhpur	Cloth	Yes
298.	,, Shamji Textile Industries, Jodhpur	Cloth	Yes
299.	,, Kankaria Handloom Industries, Jodhpur	Cloth	No
300.	,, Aman Handloom Factory, Jodhpur	*Gota*, Sarees	Yes
301.	,, Chhotu Tent Factory, Jodhpur	Fly Tent, *Shamiyanas*	No
302.	,, Marwar Tent Factory, Jodhpur	Tents	No
303.	,, Moolchand Badarmal, Jodhpur	Dyeing of cloth	No
304.	,, Shah Devichand Puranmal, Jodhpur	Tents	No
305.	,, Rajasthan Niwar Factory, Jodhpur	*Niwar*	Yes
306.	,, Gulecha Traders, Jodhpur	Dyeing of Cloth	No

APPENDIX IV (Contd.)

1	2	3	4
307.	M/s Rajasthan Niwar Factory, Jodhpur	*Niwar* & Ropes	Yes
308.	,, Digvijay Textiles, Jodhpur	Dyeing & Printing	No
309.	,, Mahalaxmi Tent Factory, Jodhpur	Tents	No
310.	,, Anup Udai Works, Jodhpur	Dyeing & Printing	No
311.	,, Moolchand Sujanmal & Co., Jodhpur	Dyeing & Printing	Yes
312.	,, Kiran Textiles, Jodhpur	Bleaching, Dyeing	No
313.	,, Navrang Dyeing Works, Jodhpur	Dyeing of Cloth	No
314.	, Hafiz Abdulrehman Hyderali, Jodhpur	*Namda*	No
315.	,, Hasan Handloom Factory, Jodhpur	Handloom Cloth	No
316.	,, Joharilal Sancheti, Jodhpur	Bleaching & Dyeing	No
317.	,, Marwar Textile Works, Jodhpur	Powerloom Cloth	Yes
318.	,, Karimbux Kasam, Jodhpur	Tie & Dye Sarees	No
319.	,, Royal Garments Emporium, Jodhpur	Readymade Garments	Yes
320.	,, Chandra Industries & Comm. Co., Jodhpur	Printed Sarees	No
321.	,, Reshamwala & Co., Jodhpur	Cloth Printing	No
322.	,, Mathania Mulmul Industries, Jodhpur	Dyed Cloth	No
	MANUFACTURING OF PAPER, PAPER PRODUCTS, PRINTING, ETC.		
323.	,, Sumer Printing Press, Jodhpur	Job work, printing etc.	Yes
324.	,, Darbar Binding Works, Jodhpur	Job work (Binding) etc.	No
325.	,, Jodhpur Printers, Jodhpur	Job work printing	Yes
326.	,, Jangan Press, Jodhpur	Job work printing	Yes
327.	,, Guzrani Printers & Binders, Jodhpur	Exercise Books, File Covers, Job work	No

APPENDIX IV (Contd.)

1	2	3	4
328.	M/s Dwarka Pd. Karwa & Co., Jodhpur	Copies, Register	Yes
329.	,, Lodha Printers, Jodhpur	Blocks, Rubber Stamps, Printing Job work	Yes
330.	,, Anant Printers, Jodhpur	Printing Job work	Yes
331.	,, Pumawala Udyog, Jodhpur	Covers of Exercise Books	Yes
332.	,, Pradeep Printers & Stationers Jodhpur	Printing Job work	Yes
333.	,, Rathi Printers, Jodhpur	Stationery Binding etc.	Yes
334.	,, Usha Prakashan, Jodhpur	Exercise Books	Yes
335.	,, Shubhda Printers, Jodhpur	Printing of Cards	Yes
336.	,, Marwar Card-Board & Paper Mills, Jodhpur	Card Board	Yes
337.	,, Oswal Brothers, Jodhpur	Paper Bags, Straws, Cups, Rolls	Yes
338.	,, National Agency, Jodhpur	Stationery, Note Books	No
339.	,, Prakash Brothers, Jodhpur	Stationery Articles	No
340.	,, Hind Printers, Jodhpur	Job work, Printing etc.	Yes
	MANUFACTURING OF LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS		
341.	,, Abdul Gaffoor & Sons, Jodhpur	*Mojri* shoes	No
342.	,, Rajendra Cottage Industries, Jodhpur	Seat Covers	No
343.	,, Rajasthan Shoe Co., Jodhpur	Shoes	No
344.	,, Datta Leather Works, Jodhpur	Shoes & Sandals	No
345.	,, Heeralal Champalal, Jodhpur	Leather Tanning	No
346.	,, Pratapmal & Sons, Bhadwasia	Shoes, Chappals	No
	MANUFACTURING OF WOODEN PRODUCTS		
347.	,, Pratap Chauthmal, Jodhpur	Wooden Furniture	Yes
348.	,, Munsi & Sons, Jodhpur	Tonga, *Thela*	No
349.	,, Sunil Furnitures, Jodhpur	Wooden Furniture	Yes

APPENDIX IV (Contd.)

1	2	3	4
350.	M/s Tatiya Brothers, Jodhpur	Furniture	No
351.	,, Shiv Industries, Jodhpur	Job work, Saw Machine	Yes
352.	,, Shri Educational Industries, Jodhpur	Furniture, Boards	No
353.	,, Ladhuram Hazarimal, Jodhpur	Furniture	No
354.	,, Jangid & Co., Jodhpur	Furniture	Yes
355.	,, Krishna Furniture Mart, Jodhpur	Furniture	No
356.	,, Vishwakarma Industries, Osian	Job work, Furniture	No
	MANUFACTURING OF TOBACCO AND TOBACCO PRODUCTS		
357.	,, Tara Bidi Co., Jodhpur	*Bidi*	No
358.	,, M.S. Rathore & Co., Jodhpur	*Pan Masala & Zarda*	No
359.	,, Sri Raj Guru Purohit Trading Co., Jodhpur	*Bidi*	No
	MANUFACTURING OF FOOD PRODUCTS		
360.	,, Jiwat Rai Hargun Dass, Jodhpur	Oil & Oil Cakes	Yes
361.	,, O. P. Confectionery, Jodhpur	Confectionery, *Paper* Bags	Yes
362.	,, Azad Sherani Bakery, Jodhpur	Biscuits, Breads	No
363.	,, Marwar Ice Mfg. Co., Jodhpur	Ice, Ice Cream	Yes
364.	,, B.T. Biscuit Factory, Jodhpur	Biscuits, Sweets, *Patasha, Mishri*	Yes
365.	,, Shriram Food Industries. Jodhpur	Chocolate, Sweets, Pipermint etc.	Yes
366.	,, Vijay Pharmacy, Jodhpur	Syrups, Squash	Yes
367.	,, Shah Sohanraj & Co., Jodhpur	Oils	Yes
368.	,, Bhoot Oil Mills, Jodhpur	Vegetable Oils & Oil Cakes	Yes
369.	,, National Biscuit Factory, Jodhpur	Bread & Biscuits	Yes

APPENDIX IV (Contd.)

1	2	3	4
370.	M/s Ashok Dal Mills, Jodhpur	*Dal*	Yes
371.	,, Anand Gum Industries, Jodhpur	*Guar Dal, Churi, Korma*	Yes
372.	,, Model Dairy Farm, Jodhpur	Butter, Cream etc.	Yes
373.	,, Vishnu Oil Mills, Jodhpur	Oil & Pulses	Yes
374.	,, Laxmi Pal & Bros, Jodhpur	*Paper*	No
375.	,, Brij Ice Factory, Jodhpur	Ice	Yes
376.	,, Nand Kishore Oil Products, Jodhpur	Edible & Non-edible Oils	Yes
	OTHER MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES		
377.	,, Sardar Block Makers, Jodhpur	Blocks & Job work	No
378.	,, Mistry Abdul Rehman, Jodhpur	Job work	Yes
379.	,, Krishna Engineering Works, Jodhpur	Job work	Yes
380.	,, Aseri Brothers, Jodhpur	Suit-cases, Holdalls etc.	No
381.	,, Rajasthan Pharmacy, Jodhpur	Medicines	No
382.	,, Jodhpur Zinc Metal Works, Jodhpur	*Badla*, Utensils	No
383.	,, Pokardass Devilal, Jodhpur	*Badlas*	No
384.	,, P.M. Marmat Products, Jodhpur	Umbrella assembling	No
385.	,, Jodhpur Novelty Metal Works, Jodhpur	Job work	Yes
386.	,, Photo Electric Instruments, Jodhpur	Photo Electric Calorimeter, Flame photometer, Proving Rings	Yes
387.	,, Rajasthan Optical Industries, Jodhpur	Optical Glasses	Yes
388.	,, Moulders & Engineers, Jodhpur	Casing of Ferrous & Non-ferrous metals	Yes
389.	,, A.C. Metal Works, Jodhpur	Umbrella Tubes, Holders	Yes

APPENDIX IV (Contd.)

1	2	3	4
390.	M/s Jain Tyre Retreading Co., Jodhpur	Tyre Retreading, Job work	Yes
391.	,, Battery Charging Centre, Jodhpur	Job work, Battery charging	Yes
392.	,, Battery Charging & Tyre Retreading, Jodhpur	Job work, Tyre Retreading	Yes
393.	,, Automobile Co-operative Workshop, Jodhpur	Job work, Repair of Engines	Yes
394.	,, Shanti Welding Works, Jodhpur	Job work, welding & Engineering works	Yes
395.	,, Shri Fuel Injections & Auto Works, Jodhpur	Job work, Repair of Fuel Injection Pumps	Yes
396.	,, Modern Tyres, Jodhpur	Job work, Tyre Retreading	Yes
397.	,, Anand Batteries, Jodhpur	Storage Batteries	Yes
398.	,, Bhagwan Foundry, Jodhpur	Job work, Casting	Yes
399.	,, New Asiatic Auto Works, Jodhpur	Job work, Repairs of Fuel Injection pumps	Yes
400.	,, Angira Engineering Works, Jodhpur	Plastic Dies	Yes
401.	,, National Tyres, Jodhpur	Job work, Tyre Retreading	Yes
402.	,, Shree Automobile Works, Jodhpur	Job work, Repairing all kinds of Engineering	Yes
403.	,, Chhaganlal Automobile Works, Jodhpur	Job work	Yes
404.	,, General Tyres, Jodhpur	Tyre Retreading	Yes
405.	,, United Tyres, Jodhpur	Tyre Retreading & Vulcanising	Yes
406.	,, Allied Industrial Corp., Jodhpur	*Charas*, Seed Tubes etc.	Yes
407.	,, Hira Crushing P. Ltd., Jodhpur	Bone Crushing	Yes
408.	,, Chopasani Ice & Aerated Factory, Jodhpur	Ice	Yes

APPENDIX IV (Concld.)

1	2	3	4
409.	M/s Gehlot Diesel Pumps Service, Jodhpur	Job work, Repairing of Pumps	Yes
410.	,, Sudeep & Co., Jodhpur	A.C. Pipes & Accessories	No
411.	,, Dhariwal Industries, Jodhpur	*Tel*	No
412.	,, Rajasthan Ball Bearing Engg. Works, Jodhpur	Ball Bearing Cages	Yes
413.	,, Moral Industries, Jodhpur	Weighing Scales	Yes
414.	,, Vijay Udyog, Jodhpur	Aluminium Optical slides	Yes
415.	,, Snow White Dry Cleaners, Jodhpur	Job work, Dyeing of Cloth & Garments	Yes
416.	,, Popular Engg. Industries, Jodhpur	Bearing Cages, Taper Rollers	Yes
417.	,, L.R. Industries, Jodhpur	Ayurvedic Medicines	Yes
418.	,, Rajasthan Ice & Cold Storage, Jodhpur	Preservation of Potatoes	Yes
419.	,, Vishwakarma Shilp Karyalaya, Jodhpur	Furniture, Cooling Plants	Yes
420.	,, Abdul Samad Abdul Rehman, Jodhpur	Boxes	No
421.	,, Ramjan Trunk Factory, Jodhpur	Boxes, Trunks	No
422.	,, A.G. Trunk & Wire Industries, Jodhpur	Trunks, Furniture	Yes
423.	,, Hindustan Engg Works, Jodhpur	Job work	Yes
424.	,, Agarwal Cottage Industries, Jodhpur	Cycle seats, covers, Bags, Suit cases	No
425.	,, Auto Engg. Works, Jodhpur	General Engg. Works	Yes
426.	,, Allah Bux & Co., Jodhpur	Agricultural Implements	Yes
427.	,, Chura Churi Udyog, Piparcity	Ivory Bangles, AP Sheets, Bangles	Yes
428.	,, Ganpat Industries, Bilara	Job work, Tractor Repairing	Yes

Source : Office of the Assistant Director, Industries, Jodhpur.

APPENDIX V

Industrial Co-operative Societies in Jodhpur district 1972–73

(Rs. in thousands)

Type of societies	Societies (Number)	Membership (No.)	Share capital		Borrowings	Working capital	Production	Sales	Profit(+) or loss(—)
			Govt.	Private					
1. Weavers	42	912	3.42	20.86	246.56	307.05	212.24	250.15	+2.84
2. Powerloom	2	33	—	2.05	60.22	60.30	—	—	—2.85
3. Woollen	1	15	—	1.60	0.13	11.61	—	—	+0.78
4. *Charm Utpadak*	26	586	—	39.39	103.56	218.70	170.84	169.06	—6.07
5. Salt	19	342	—	71.83	6.86	324.46	—	—	—6.59
6. Blacksmiths	17	405	—	114.06	86.55	655.91	158.39	190.35	+30.36
7. Pottery	1	17	—	1.70	5.00	5.57	—	—	+0.08
8. *Tel-Ghani*	8	146	—	13.52	90.20	117.48	6.24	14.11	+6.86
9. Calico Printing	4	37	—	4.67	18.00	31.78	17.73	19.21	+6.47
10. Haddi	1	11	—	1.20	—	1.22	—	—	—
11. Pottery	1	29	—	2.56	—	28.16	332.81	342.46	+8.00
12. Ivory & Plastic	1	16	—	0.32	10.00	12.15	—	—	—0.12
13. Small Scale	1	16	—	7.00	—	7.22	—	—	+0.22
14. *Aushadic*	1	15	—	1.30	—	1.33	—	—	—
15. Lime stone	1	4	—	0·04	—	0.02	—	—	—0.03
16. Jute *Utpadak*	1	14	—	0.14	—	0.16	—	—	+0.007

APPENDIX V (Concld.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
17.	*Mojari Utpadak*	1	15	—	0.19	—	0.19	—	—	+0.005
18.	*Guar* Gum	1	22	5.93	11.11	33.22	55.52	—	—	—1.00
19.	Chemical shop	2	38	—	1.59	—	4.56	—	—	+0.05
20.	Film	1	159	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21.	Others	8	134	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	140	2,966	9.35	295.13	660.30	1,843.39	898.25	985.34	

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

APPENDIX VI

List of suggested Industries which could be set up in Jodhpur District

I. GENERAL ENGINEERING

1. Gears, Gear Boxes
2. Industrial Sewing Machines
3. Garbage cleaners
4. Tar Mixers and Tar Spraying Machines
5. Earth Rammers
6. Vibrators
7. Stone Crushers
8. Lawn Mowers
9. Spring Scissors
10. Scissors
11. (i) Mechanical Toys-spring operated
    (ii) Battery operated toys
12. Hydraulic door closers
13. Printing Machinery
    (i) Rotary Printing Press
    (ii) Composing Machinery
    (iii) Treddles
14. Hair clippers
15. Hand Forged, small tools such as spanners, hammer heads, screw drivers
16. Combined harvestor/threshers
17. Punching Machine, file clips, stationery items
18. Shoe tongs
19. Adhesive tape dispenser
20. Sugar dispenser
21. Tissue paper dispenser
22. Liquor dispenser
23. Numbering machine (hand operated)
24. Hollow rivets
25. Staples
26. Coil springs
27. Cash registers
28. Locks, hinges, Zip fasteners
29. Electroplating and anodizing
30. Coil Type thermometers
31. Kitchen machines, electric mixer, grinder etc.
32. Coin changer/coin dispenser

APPENDIX VI (Contd.)

33. Vending machines (postal, consumer items, platform tickets)
34. Franking machines (stamps)
35. Candy making machinery, soda fountain, Espresso Coffee Machine
36. Ice Cream Machinery
37. Bottle coolers
38. Lead Pencil making machinery
39. Spray guns
40. Collapsible tubes
41. Household and industrial brushes
42. Plastic toys, plastic footwear, plastic household items
43. Tabletting machines
44. Blow moulded plastic components
45. Sugar machinery spares

II. MACHINE TOOLS AND ACCESSORIES

1. Tapping attachments
2. Live centres, drive centres
3. Surface plates, angle plates
4. Square tool-posts
5. Slotting attachments for milling machines
6. Milling attachment for lathes
7. Unit heads
8. Cylinder re-borning machines
9. Honing machines
10. Special magnetic chucks
11. Portable spot welding machines
12. Precision machine vices
13. Multi-spindle drilling and tapping heads
14. Drilling jig Dishes
15. Precision clotting machines
16. Precision measuring tools
17. Rotary table
18. Boring and facing heads

III. AUTOMOBILE SPARES

1. Brake drums
2. Valve tappets
3. Hubs
4. Spring shackles

APPENDIX VI (Contd.)

5. Springs
6. Auto body building
7. Type tube valves
8. Carburettors
9. Carge tools (Torquemeter, axle alignment tester, battery cell tester, head light tester etc.)
10. Automobile switches of various kinds

IV. MATERIAL HANDLING EQUIPMENT

1. Battery/Diesel operated trolleys
2. Hand trolleys
3. Hydraulic jacks/rams
4. Conveyor, conveyor chains etc.

V. RAILWAY COACH FITTINGS

1. Racks
2. Lamp shields
3. Foot steps
4. Bottle openers, ash trays, glass holders etc.
5. Door handles
6. Lavatory pans, sinks etc.

VI. CHEMICAL EQUIPMENT

1. Soap making machinery
2. Pulverisers
3. Pressure vessels
4. Reaction kettles
5. Heat Exchangers
6. Cabinet driers
7. Evaporating pans
8. Stirrers, agitators, mixers
9. Ball Mills
10. Cone blenders

VII DAIRY EQUIPMENT

1. Storage tanks
2. Milk cans
3. Centrifuges
4. Cream separators
5. Stirrers
6. Plate fillers
7. Pasteurisers

APPENDIX VI (Concld.)

VIII. FOOD PROCESSING MACHINERY

1. Fruit Washing machines
2. Fruit Waxing machines
3. Milling and mixing machinery for flour, maize, cattle feed, poultry feed etc.
4. Canning machinery

IX. BAKERY MACHINES

1. Kneading machines-dough making machines
2. Moulds
3. Cutting machines
4. Slicing machines

X. HOSPITAL AND SURGICAL EQUIPMENT

1. Operation tables
2. Blades, knives, needles
3. Dentist chairs
4. Massaging chairs

XI. RUBBER PROCESSING EQUIPMENT

1. Moulding presses
2. Vulcanizers for rubber

XII. PLASTIC MACHINES

1. Compression moulding machines
2. Hand moulding machines
3. Blenders
4. Mixers

1. Source : *Industrial Potential Survey of Jodhpur District*, The Rajasthan State Industrial and Mineral Development Corporation, Ltd., October 1970, pp. 49–53.

APPENDIX VII

Industrial units covered by the Employees State Insurance Scheme in Jodhpur district (1972–73)

S.No.	Name of the Unit	No. of workers covered
1.	New Light Art Works, Hospital Road, Jodhpur	31
2.	Life Time Products, Industrial Estate Jodhpur	104
3.	Automobile Consumers Co , Chopasani Road, Jodhpur	40
4.	Alcobex Metal Corporation, 24, Heavy Industrial Area, Jodhpur	337
5.	Jodhpur Woollen Mills, Industrial Area, Jodhpur	368
6.	Hira Crushing Pvt. Ltd., Jodhpur	280
7.	Rajasthan State Electricity Board, Jodhpur	296
8.	Sainik Motors, Sojati Gate, Jodhpur	29
9.	Pratap Engineering Works, Jodhpur	39
10.	Rajasthan Industries, behind Power House, Jodhpur	84
11.	Bhoot Oil Mills, Industrial Area, Jodhpur	25
12.	Shri Automobiles Works, Railway Road, Jodhpur	25
13.	P.W.D. Roller Repair Workshop, Jodhpur	63
14.	R.J. Engineering Co. and Iron Rerolling Mills, Katla Bazar, Jodhpur	60
15.	Govt. Ayurvedic Pharmacy, Jodhpur	30
16.	Hindustan Radiators Co., Station Road, Jodhpur	33
17.	Modern Celluloid Bangles, Industries, Pal House, Jodhpur	23
18.	Standard Autoparts P. Ltd , Industrial Estate, Jodhpur	104
19.	Sardar Engineering Works, Ratanada, Jodhpur	24
20.	Sanghi Brothers, Railway Road, Jodhpur	46
21.	R.S.T. Corporation, Depot Workshop, Jodhpur	80
22.	Mandore Distillery, Jodhpur	58
23.	Neel Kanth Chemical Works, 14, Industrial Area, Jodhpur	30
24.	Laxmi Celluloid Bangles Industries, Moti Chowk, Jodhpur	22
25.	Rajhans Industries P. Ltd., Jodhpur	44
26.	Water Works, Jodhpur	362

1	2	3
27.	Rajasthan Bone Mills, Bhadaria Road, Jodhpur	22
28.	Vishnu Oil Mills, Sewanchi Gate, Jodhpur	39
29.	Photo Electric Instruments, Dewan House, Jodhpur	32
30.	Laxmi Udyog, Bachhraji Ka Bagh, Jodhpur	83
31.	Swastik Industries, Industrial Estate, Jodhpur	28
32.	R.C. Pole Factory, R.S.E. Board, Jodhpur	30
33.	Pahiwa Industries, Industrial Estate, Jodhpur	25
34.	Anand Gum Industries, near Bank Colony, Ranal-ka-Bas, Jodhpur	25
35.	Autospares Mfg. Co., B. 8, Heavy Industrial Area, Jodhpur	30
		3,031

Source : Office of the Assistant Regional Director, Employees' State Insurance Corporation, Jaipur.

CHAPTER VI

BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE

BANKING AND FINANCE

Historical Aspect

The former Jodhpur State (Marwar) was historically a famous centre of trade and manufacture and therefore must have had a system of banking and finance to support a wide net-work of commercial activity. Some places in the State like Pali[1] (now, however, outside the Jodhpur district) were familiar names in the fields of local, inter-state as well as foreign trade, in medieval Rajasthan. Other marts were in Merta, Parvatsar, Nagaur, Didwana, Panchpadra, Phalodi, Jalor, Pipar and Balotra.[2] The indigenous money-lender and banker was essentially a middleman and a product of circumstances. Activities like disposal of agricultural surplus, transfer of commodities to urban centres and vice-versa and industrial production required financial support of non-producing middlemen. Apart from finance, there was the time, energy and marketing expertise which the producer himself did not possess. This gave rise to the institution of indigenous bankers and financiers, who were variosuly known as *Boharas*, *Seths*, *Sharafs* etc.[3]

This class had a wide-spread existence and exercised great influence on the life of the community. These bankers also performed the function of money-changers. Each state had its own coinage, and these bankers provided the service of ascertaining the relative value of the various currencies in circulation and their exchange rates[4].

There is evidence of large banking and financing houses in former times. Some of these were called *Nagar Seths*, who were the premier traders and money-lenders. They lent money even to princes when the latter were in financial difficulties because of war and other reasons. Nandwala Boharas loaned Rs. 1,10,000 in 1766 and Seth Kushalchand Rs. 50,000 in 1806 to the State of Jodhpur. Similarly, in 1809, Seth

1. Tod, James : *Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan* (Ed. Brooke), Vol. II, p. 812.
2. Upadhyaya, Nirmala : *The Administration of Jodhpur State* (1800-1947), p. 135.
3. Sharma, G.N.: *Social Life in Mediaeval Rajasthan*, Agra, p. 337.
4. *ibid.*, p. 338.

Hira Chand gave Rs. 1,25,000 and in 1811 Singhvi Lala Jaggi advanced Rs. 2,012 to the Maharaja of Jodhpur.[1]

Besides the *Nagar Seths* and other large bankers, there were smaller bankers in almost all important towns and villages. They advanced loans to those residing in the areas of their operations. There are references to loans being advanced by these bankers and financiers to the cultivators for the purchase of seed, payment of land revenue or rent, purchase of carts or cattle and purchase of land.[2] The rate of interest charged in most cases varied from 10 to 30 per cent.[3]

The larger houses had branches in important towns of Rajasthan and other parts of the country. The branches were managed by their agents who were commonly known as *Munims* or *Gumashtas*. The common bill of exchange was the *Hundi*.[4]

In the countryside, loans were usually given on the understanding that the season's harvest was to be sold to or through the lender. But large or long term loans were generally secured through mortgage of movable or immovable property or personal surety. The deed which was ordinarily executed for this purpose contained details like the name of the creditor and his father, name of debtor and his father, amount of loan and the rate of interest charged. It was to be attested by sureties. In a way, the deed amounted to a conditional sale of the land or other property pledged which was to be re-transferred when the loan amount was repaid. The entry of such conditions and facts of the loan was made in the account books of the *Seth* or on plain paper with signatures or marks of identity of the debtor and witnesses. A deed of Sanchor dated seventh of the dark half of *Chaitra* V. S. 1869 (A.D. 1811) provides evidence of the sort of deeds that were executed. It records that one Malji Bhanshali borrowed Rs. 140 from Balji and mortgaged his house on the condition that as long as the creditor had the physical possession of the house, the borrower would be free from payment of interest and the creditor would be entitled to collect the rent of the house.[5]

Bankers of the area migrated to other places also. For example, one Hiranand Shahu of Nagaur in Marwar went to Patna and his son established a banking house in Decca in 1700 A.D. In course of time, the family attained great property, fame and status (*Jagat Seth*) and wielded great influence during the later Mughal and early East India Company

1. Sharma, G.N.: *Social Life in Mediaeval Rajasthan*, pp. 338-339.
2. *ibid.*, p. 338.
3. *ibid.*, p. 340.
4. *ibid.*, p. 339.
5. *ibid.*, p. 340.

days. No specific causes of such migration are available, though continuous warfare and insecurity in Rajasthan have been surmised as at least contributory factors. A report submitted by Trevelyan to Colebrooke dated 9th August, 1828 mentions that the *Shroffs* of Jodhpur had closed their shops as the *Kotwal* demanded rupees twenty thousand and also maltreated them.[1]

The indigenous banker was popular as he was available at all times and was quick, efficient and informal in his dealings. Their role in the growth of trade and industry was crucial.[2] In addition, they were involved in the public and religious life of the community by donations and philanthropy.

But the system had its defects. The most glaring of these was the greed of the bankers which greatly harmed the agriculturists, whose lands were grabbed on the flimsiest pretexts. Jodhpur records bear testimony to this again and again. For Example one Lalla Navala was dispossessed of his land as he could not return the loan he had taken on pledging future crops to Kasturchand of Nagaur.[3]

General Credit Facilities

INDEBTEDNESS—No survey reports are available to show the extent of indebtedness in the district. However, the problem must have existed for a long time, as Debt Conciliation Boards were established under the Marwar Relief of Indebtedness Act, 1941.[4] Each Board consisted of a government official and two non-official members representing the debtors and creditors and were competent to effect settlement in cases an individual loan did not exceed Rs. 5,000.

ROLE OF NON-BANKING FINANCIERS—According to an assessment of the lead bank for the district (United Commercial Bank) there is a large gap between the short term credit needs of the agricultural sector and the credit supply by institutional means.[5] This clearly shows that the gap is filled up by non-banking agencies.

The Rajasthan Money-Lenders Act, 1963 was put into effect from October 1, 1965, in the district. During the last five years, 592 money-lenders have been registered in the district. The rate of interest authorised under the Act is 9 per cent on secured loans and 12 per cent on unsecured loans.[6]

1. Sharma, G.N.: *op.cit.*, p. 341.
2. *Ibid.*, p. 342. 3. *Ibid.*
4. Upadhyaya, Nirmala: *op.cit.*, p. 151.
5. Source : Regional Office of the United Commercial Bank, Jaipur.
6. Source : Office of the Assistant Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Jodhpur.

COMMERCIAL BANKS—Modern banking was introduced in the former State of Jodhpur in 1927 with the opening of a branch of the Imperial Bank of India. This was done as a sequel to the re-organisation of the finance and audit system of the State in that year.[1]

The commercial banks operating in the district are: State Bank of India, State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur, Bank of Baroda, Central Bank of India, United Commercial Bank, Allahabad Bank, Punjab National Bank, Oriental Bank of Commerce Ltd., Bank of India, United Bank of India, Syndicate Bank, Vijaya Bank Ltd. and Bank of Rajasthan Ltd The largest concentration of banking offices is no doubt in Jodhpur city itself where many of the above banks have a number of branches. The names of the various branches of the banks along with their dates of opening are given in Appendix I.

A statement of deposits and advances of all the branches of scheduled commercial banks in the district taken together, in 1972 and 1973 is given below:[2]

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year (as on last Friday of December)	Deposits	Advances
1972	13.58	4.81
1973	16.09	5.87

Co-operative Movement

The co-operative movement in the former Jodhpur State was initiated in 1923 with the coming into force of the Marwar Co-operative Societies Act, 1923.

The Co-operative department[3] was, however, established only in 1937.

The State Council passed a resolution in 1945, authorising the establishment of Debt Conciliation Boards under the Marwar Relief of Indebtedness Act, 1941.

The activities of the State Co-operative Department were gradually extended to the *Parganas* of Bali, Bilara, Didwana, Jaitaran, Jodhpur, Merta, Nagaur, Pali and Parbatsar.

1. Upadhayaya, Nirmala: *op.cit.*, p. 151.
2. Source : *Statistical Tables Relating to Banks in India, 1972 and Basic Statistics, Basic Statistical Returns*, Vol. III, December, 1973, Reserve Bank of India Bombay.
3. *The Report on the Administration of the Marwar State for the year 1937–38*, p. 66.

The progress of the co-operative movement during the six years ending 1971–72 is shown below:[1]

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	No. of societies	Member-ship (No.)	Share capital	Working capital	Loans given	Loans recovered	Loans outstanding
1966–67	1,017	85,665	66.45	292.44	107.46	155.77	176.24
1967–68	1,018	92,528	66.60	275.70	108.82	118.67	172.32
1968–69	1,021	90,617	69.17	315.84	66.17	52.27	199.02
1969–70	989	93,038	74.73	409.05	116.26	96.69	274,07
1970–71	978	96,411	83.50	462.96	178.98	249.21	315,45
1971–72	991	97,246	93.26	573.58	156.70	153.21	325.54

It can be seen from the above figures that while the number of societies has declined contingent on steps taken to revitalise them, the co-operative movement has gained strength in operational terms.

The details of various types of co-operative societies are given in Appendix II.

During the period 1966-67 to 1970–71, membership of agricultural credit societies had increased from 40,446 to 43,854, their capital from Rs. 18.64 lakhs to Rs. 24.41 lakhs, working capital from Rs. 79.55 lakhs to Rs. 117.72 lakhs, loans distribution from Rs. 18.97 lakhs to Rs. 52.88 lakhs, loans recovery from Rs. 18.62 lakhs to Rs. 48.87 lakhs and outstandings from Rs. 58.33 lakhs to Rs. 68.67 lakhs.[2]

Similarly, in the case of agricultural non-credit co-operative societies the share capital had gone up from Rs. 0.57 lakhs to Rs.12.95 lakhs working capital from Rs 7.93 lakhs to 86.95 lakhs, loans distribution from Rs. 2.14 lakhs (in 1968-69) to Rs. 18.50 lakhs, loans recovery from Rs. 0.005 lakhs to Rs. 7 36 lakhs and outstandings from Rs. 0.13 lakhs to Rs. 78.8 lakhs[3].

CO-OPERATIVE BANK—The Jodhpur Central Co-operative Bank[4] Ltd., was established at Jodhpur on July 26, 1951. The bank is managed by a Board consisting of a Chairman, a Deputy Chairman, six members, representing the various co-operative societies and three members representing the government.

1. *Sankhiktya Rooprekha, Jodhpur*, 1972, p. 58 and 1974, p. 66.
2. *Sankhiktya Rooprekha, Jodhpur*, 1972, p. 61.
3. *ibid.*, p. 63.
4. Source : Office of the Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., Jodhpur.

The bank advances short-term and medium-term loans. Short-term loans are for the purchase of seed, fertilisers etc. and medium-term loans are for construction of tube wells, installation of pumping sets, construction of irrigation channels, purchase of implements etc. The rate of interest on both types of agricultural loans is 7 per cent. The rate of interest for other type of borrowers like salaried persons, co-operative societies, marketing, industrial, and weavers' wholesale stores and individuals is 9 per cent. The details of loans given during years 1966–67 to 1970–71 are as follows:[1]

(Rs. in thousands)

Year	Loans realised	Loans distributed	Loans due
1966–67	2,978	3,445	5,917
1967–68	3,039	2,640	5,627
1968–69	874	2,188	6,644
1969–70	2,114	4,867	9,397
1970–71	4,627	4,795	9,538

The branches of the bank are at the following places (year of opening shown against each):

Bilara	1958
Pipar city	1961
Phalodi	1971

The working of the Bank since 1955–56 is shown in the table at Appendix III.

PRIMARY LAND MORTGAGE BANKS—The district has two land mortgage development banks, at Jodhpur and Bilara opened in 1961 and 1958 respectively.

The areas of operation of these banks are as below:

PRIMARY LAND DEVELOPMENT BANK LTD., JODHPUR—Panchayat Samitis of Shergarh, Balesar, Osian, Mandor, Luni, Phalodi and Bap.

PRIMARY LAND DEVELOPMENT BANK LTD., BILARA—Panchayat Samitis of Bilara and Bhopalgarh.

Both these institutions cater to the long-term credit requirements of the agriculturists. The purposes for which loans are advanced are, for financing of (1) Pumping sets (2) Tractors and other heavy agricultural implements (3) Construction of new wells (4) Deepening and repair of old wells, and (5) Construction of Pucca channels

1. *Sankhiktya Rooprekha Jodhpur*, 1972, p. 60.

The operational details of these institutions as on 30-6-1973 were as below:[1]

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	Bilara	Jodhpur
Membership (No.)	2,092	1,876
Share capital	1.94	3.89
Working capital	20.01	49.45
Loans advanced	1.68	5.54
Loans recovered	1.12	2.83
Loans due	16.91	39.88
Rate of interest (per cent)	9½	9½

Both the banks are managed by Boards consisting of a Chairman, a Deputy Chairman, a Treasurer and six members each. Three of the members are nominated by the Government and one by the State level co-operative bank.

The working figures of both the banks for the period 1966-67 to 1970-71 are given in the table below:[2]

('000 Rs.)

Year	Membership (No.)	Share capital	Working capital	Loans given	Loans recovered	Loan outstanding
1966-67	1,771	51	660	295	16	528
1967-68	2,979	81	977	322	33	816
1968-69	2,253	140	1,651	671	63	1,424
1969-70	3,067	299	3,487	1,689	61	3,062
1970-71	3,492	482	5,693	2,313	339	1,806

National Savings

The National Savings Organisation constitutes an important source of deposit mobilisation. Jodhpur district is looked after by a Regional Assistant Director, National Savings, Jodhpur who is assisted by three District Saving Officers, one lower division clerk and one class IV employee. The various types of small savings covered under the programme are post office savings bank accounts, national savings certificates, 10 year cumulative time deposit accounts, 1, 2, 3 and 5 year time deposit accounts and Recurring Deposit accounts The interest paid on these deposits varies from 7 to 10½ per cent depending on the term of the deposits except

1. *Sankhiktya Rooprekha, Jodhpur*, 1974, p. 73.
2. *Ibid.*, 1972, p. 64.

on the saving bank deposits. The figures of gross and net savings for the last nine years ending 1972-73 are given below:[1]

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Gross	Net
1964-65	34.34	3.17
1965-66	42.97	(−)0.79
1966-67	41.96	2.97
1967-68	57.63	5.16
1968-69	52.39	5.23
1969-70	77.87	13.10
1970-71	65.01	6.31
1971-72	90.62	23.39
1972-73	95.63	17.72

General and Life Insurance

STATE INSURANCE[2]—The scheme of compulsory insurance of government servants which existed in the erstwhile Jaipur State only, was introduced in Rajasthan in three stages. In the first stage, all permanent state employees drawing a salary of Rs. 51 and over were covered. In the second stage, employees getting between Rs. 35 and Rs. 50 were also brought into its fold and ultimately it covered all the state government employees irrespective of their pay. In Jodhpur district, however, the scheme in the last form was introduced with effect from 1st April, 1954. In 1959, consequent upon the formation of Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads, their employees were also brought into the scheme of compulsory life insurance. In 1961, however, these local bodies employees, as also those of Rajasthan State Electricity Board were exempted, barring those who had already been covered by that year. In 1960, temporary employees having put in one year of service except those who were not likely to be made permanent in the opinion of their heads of departments, were also brought in. In 1965, the scheme was made applicable to those temporary employees also who had put in six months of service. Two types of policies are issued, one under the Endowment Plan and the other under the whole Life Plan. The premium is deducted at source from the salaries according to the following slabs which were introduced in 1968, prior to which the premium rates were fixed on the basis of fixed percentage of the basic pay.

1. Source : Office of the Regional Director, National Savings Organisation, Jaipur.
2. Source : Office of the Director, State Insurance Department, Jaipur.

(Rs.)

Salary Range	Amount of premium
Upto 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

In 1966–67, the number of policies in force was 17,529 which gave a premium income of Rs. 9.93 lakhs. By 1972–73 the number of policies had gone upto 41,500 and the premium income to Rs. 19.87 lakhs. Important details about the operation of State Insurance Scheme in Jodhpur district during the years 1969–70 to 1972–73 are given in the following table:

	Unit	1969–70	1970–71	1971–72	1972–73
Policies in force	No.	15,062	15,300	15,425	41,500
Premium income	Rs. in thousand	1,529.59	1793.40	1872.51	1986.66
Claims paid through:	No.				
(a) Death		48	43	36	56
(b) Maturity		191	148	167	189
(c) Surrender		12	16	18	134
Amount paid through:	Rs. in thousand				
(a) Death		94.98	96.55	68.30	120.88
(b) Maturity		256.79	201.92	231.47	262.29
(c) Surrender		2.10	2.58	6.43	33.75
Loans given to Policy holders	No.	812	650	697	762
Amount	Rs. in thousand	408.82	398.40	495.31	5236.48

LIFE INSURANCE—In 1966–67 the Life Insurance Corporation of India operated 4,319 policies which represented a total sum of assured of Rs. 231.45 lakhs. In 1972–73 the corresponding figures were 7,310 policies and a sum assured of Rs. 605.30 lakhs. The yearly figures from 1966–67 to 1972–73 are given below:[1]

Year	No. of policies	Sum assured (Rs. in lakhs)
1966–67	4,319	231.45
1967–68	4,275	289.85
1968–69	4,228	323.76
1969–70	4,128	372.85
1970–71	5,243	480.73
1971–72	7,670	569.81
1972–73	7,310	605.30

There are two branch offices of the Life Insurance Corporation at Jodhpur. 15 Development Officers, 12 stationed at Jodhpur, 2 at Phalodi and 1 at Balesar controlling 281 insurance agents, work under the first branch. Another 16 Development Officers included 14 headquartered at Jodhpur and one at Pipar city and Bhopalgarh, having 297 agents working under them are attached with the second branch.

State Assistance to Industries

The various sources of finance for industry have been described in Chapter V. The State assistance to industries takes the form of loans under the State Aid to Industries (Loans) Rules, 1963 for which the Rajasthan Financial Corporation acts as the implementing agency on behalf of the government. The quantum of loan distribution is given in the chapter on Industries.

The district has been declared industrially backward and is also included among the six districts which have been made eligible for 15 per cent outright cash subsidy on capital investment, and other benefits, which are briefly described below[2]:

CENTRAL SUBSIDY—The National Development Council took a decision to start a central scheme for grant of an outright grant or subsidy which amounted to 10 per cent of the fixed capital investment of new units and existing units which undertook substantial expansion. The scheme applied to units with a maximum investment of Rs. 50 lakhs. Initially it

1. Source : Office of the Divisional Manager, Life Insurance Corporation of India, Ajmer.
2. Source : Office of the Indian Investment Centre, New Delhi.

was applied to two districts in each State declared as industrially backward and in one district each of the other States and Union Territories. Jodhpur was among the two districts selected from Rajasthan. In July 1972, the number of districts to be covered was increased to six in case of industrially backward states and to three in each of the other states. It was also decided that units with an investment of more than Rs. 50 lakhs may also be given the subsidy which would however, be limited to Rs. 5 lakhs. In respect of industrial units coming up after 1st March, 1973 the quantum of subsidy has been raised to 15 per cent. The investment limit has now been fixed at Rs one crore, but cases of investment beyond this figure are also considered on a selective basis.

IMPORT OF MACHINERY AND RAW MATERIALS—Since 1971-72 as a matter of policy, applications from small scale industrial units to be set up in districts which qualify for central subsidy for import of machinery as well as raw materials, components and spares are being considered sympathetically.

MACHINES ON HIRE PURCHASE—For this purpose also, applications made to the National Small Industries Corporation for setting up small scale industries in districts eligible for central subsidy for the supply of indigenous as well as imported machines on hire purchase are also considered on a priority basis.

CONCESSIONAL FINANCE—Apart from these special concessions, industrial units coming up in the district are eligible for all the general concessions applicable to declared industrially backward districts. The following five national financial institutions offer concessional finance:

(1) Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI),

(2) Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI),

(3) Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Ltd. (ICICI),

(4) Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India (IRCI), and

(5) National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC)

The concessions offered by IDBI, IFCI and ICICI are by and large confined to their rupee operations. The qualifying limit is loan upto Rs. 2 crores and under writing upto Rs. 1 crore, though other cases are also considered on merit. The broad features of concessions offered by these institutions are as follows:

Reduced rate of interest, extended grace periods and amortisation, participation in risk capital, lower underwriting commission, relaxation in commitment charges bearing the cost of feasibility services, concessional re-finance, reduced margin, postponement of interest repayment, reduction of earnest money and service charges (in the case of NSIC).

THE RAJASTHAN FINANCIAL CORPORATION—It also offers substantially easier terms for new units coming up in the district both under the Rajasthan State Aid to Industries (loans) Rules, 1963 and under its own rules. The details of loans given by it are given in chapter V viz. Industries.

Currency and Coinage

On the circumstantial evidence[1], it can be presumed that in ancient times (sixth Century B. C. to fifth Century A.D.) the coins of the Panch marked series, the Republican, Kushana, Western Kshtraps and the Guptas in gold and silver might have been in prevalence in the region. From sixth century onwards, there is an evidence of the currency of Gadhiya and Adivarah type coins in the region. The latter were the coins issued by Miher Bhoj, the paramount ruler of northern India in the 9th Century. By the end of the 10th Century A.D., Chauhans[2] of Ajmer-Sambhar, superseded Pratiharas. They issued two types of coins, one bearing four handed goddess Laxmi seated in cross-legged pose on the obverse and the King's name in Nagri script (Ajai Deva) on the reverse and the other of the Horseman Bull type, issued by Someshwar and Prithvi Raj III. Even after the assuming of power by Chauhans, the coins of Gadhiya, Adivaraha and Pratiharas continued to be in circulation simultaneously. Besides, a hoard[3] of silver coins of early Arab invaders of Sindh has also been unearthed at Mandore. These are small round coins minted during 8th and 9th Centuries A. D. and belong to Amir Abdullah, Muhammed, Al-a-amir Ahmed, Banu Amravya, Banu Alviya, Banu Abdul Rahman etc. and seem to have been current in Marwar area. In between[4] 1193 A.D. and 1526 A.D. slave sultans Khilji, Tughlaq and Lodi issued coins in gold, silver and copper which were in circulation in this area also.

However, according to W.W. Webb[5], it is unlikely that until the decline of the Mughal power, the Rathors coined money to any great extent. During this period, the coins of the Mohammadan invaders were current in Marwar from the days of the invasion of Akbar until the State asserted her independence.

1. Source : Office of the Director, Archaeology and Museums, Rajasthan, Jaipur.
2. *Ibid.* 3. *Ibid.* 4. *Ibid.*
5. Webb, W.W.: *Currencies of the Hindu States of Rajputana*, p. 40.

When the Rathors settled in the desert, they doubtlessly carried with them some coined treasure of Kanauj and it is not unlikely that the exiled chiefs and their successors continued to coin money for some time from dies similar to those used in the later days of their ancient kingdom.[1]

The earliest Marwar coins of which there is a mention are the copper pieces issued by Amar Singh at Nagaur and called Amar Shahi.[2] After this, Maharaja Ajit Singh issued his coins, believed to have been minted at Ajmer in or about 1721 A.D.[3]. The Jodhpur coinage on its proper form was, however, commenced during the decline of the Mohammadan power in India. The coinage is *Bijay Shahi* after Bijay Singh who struck coins during the days of and in the name of Shah Alam.[4] The name and symbol of Shah Alam were continued until 1858 A.D, when they were substituted by the name of the queen of England at the Jodhpur mint.[5]

The coinage of Marwar consisted of gold, silver and copper coins which were current throughout the State,[6] though in some parts the coins of the adjoining States were also current[7]. For example the *Akhay Shahi* of Jaisalmer in western parts, the *Jhar Shahi* of Jaipur in north and the *Bhilari* of Udaipur in the hilly tracts of the south and the south-east were current. The *Chandori* of Udaipur was used on ceremonial occasions.

BIJAY SHAHI—In 1780, Bijay Singh opened a mint at Jodhpur and started coining the *Bijay Shahi*[8]. The coins were the rupee, and eight anna and four anna pieces. This coinage was also minted at various times at Pali, Sojat, Merta and Nagaur[9]. After 1863, the coins bore the *Samvat* year in which they were struck.

Dies were changed every year for silver coins at each mint and for gold coins at Jodhpur, these were changed on the 15th day of *Shravan (Purnima)*. The copper dies were changed only when necessary. It was a custom that each new master of the mint chose some special mark or

1. Webb, W.W. : *Currencies of the Hindu States of Rajputana*, p. 39.
2. Erskine, K.D. : *The Western Rajputana Agency and Bikaner Residency Gazetteer*, p. 142.
3. *ibid.*
4. *ibid.*, p. 40.
5. *ibid.*
6. *ibid.*
7. Upadhyaya, Nirmala, *op. cit.*, p. 87.
8. According to G.H. Ojha, however the unit was opened in 1781, see his *The History of Rajputana*, Vol. IV, part I, p. 19.
9. Upadhyaya, Nirmala, *op. cit.*, p 88 (Erskine, however, mentions that a mint was first established at Pali, *op. cit.*, p. 142.)

device of his own whereby the coins were issued by him and for which he was responsible.[1]

The coins bore the following names :[2]

From 1873	Jaswant Singh II
From 1895	Sardar Singh
From 1911	Sumer Singh
From 1918	Umed Singh

These were on the obverse. On the inverse were the names of the British monarchs as below :

From 1858	Queen Victoria
From 1901	Edward VII
From 1910	George V
From 1936	Edward VIII and after his abdication George VI.

The coinage had the tree and sword as special marks. The tree contained either nine or seven branches. Maharaja Takht Singh converted the tree into a spray (*turra*) used as an ornament on the headgear. Some *Bijay Shahi* coins contained a five petalled flower, a trident and an arrow etc. But these had no particular significance and were put only as fillers.[3]

Gold was coined only at Jodhpur, the coins being *mohar*, half *mohar* and quarter *mohar*. The first gold coin was minted in 1781, the weight being 169.9 grains troy. The smaller coins had correspondingly half and quarter weights. The metal was pure gold[4].

The silver coins were the rupee, half rupee and quarter rupee. The weight of the rupee was 176.4 grains composed of 169.9 grains troy silver and 6.5 grains troy alloy[5].

The original copper coin was the *Bijay Shahi* which was called *Dhabushahi* on account of its weight. During the reign of Bhim Singh its weight was increased to 2 *mashas* and it was called *Bhim Shahi*. The weight was reduced to 158 grains in 1906. In 1914, its coinage was suspended but resumed in 1936[6].

1. Upadhyaya, Nirmala, *op. cit.*, p. 88.
2. *ibid.*, p. 89.
3. *ibid.*
4. *ibid.*, p. 90.
5. *ibid.*, p. 90.
6. *ibid.*

The only *Thakur* of Jodhpur State to have been allowed to mint was the Thakur of Kuchaman. Only silver coins were minted for the first time in 1788, the pieces being rupee, half rupee and quarter rupee. These were styled *Iktisanda*, or the 31st year of Shah Alam II's reign. Princep names them as *Bopu Shahi*. The old Kuchaman coin weighed 166 grains. New coins were introduced in 1863, the average weight being 169 grains and proportionate for the others. The new coins carried the name of Queen Victoria. The coins had 75 per cent silver and 25 per cent alloy. They were also known as *Kuchamani*.[1]

Until 1893 the *Bijay Shahi* and the British rupee were exchanged at par while the *Kuchamani* was exchanged for eleven or twelve British annas.[2]

In 1900, the British rupee was made the sole legal tender throughout the State and the import duty on silver was abolished[3]. The total number of rupees struck at various mints from the commencement of operations upto 1900 was estimated at 36½ million including about 3½ million *Iktisanda*.[4] The rate of exchange was fixed at 10 per cent for *Bijay Shahi* and 50 per cent for *Kuchamani* and on 1st May 1900, a proclamation was issued inviting the public to exchange their coins upto 1st November, 1900 from which date only the British rupee was to be the legal tender. The State announced to exchange the *Bijay Shahi* for another month after this date at twenty per cent.[5]

All the silver mints of the State were closed in 1893. An interest free advance of Rs. 15 lakhs was made by the British government to the State for conversion of *Bijay Shahi* and *Iktisanda* currencies into British coins upto a maximum amount of Rs. 2 crores. These were recoined at Calcutta.[6]

From 1940, British currency notes were re-introduced. The Victoria rupee and half-rupee ceased to be legal tender after 31st March 1941 but they were acceptable upto 30th September at Government of India treasuries and post offices. After this date, they were to be accepted only at the

1. Upadhyaya, Nirmala, *op. cit.*, p. 90.
   (On the advent of the Marathas the mint at Ajmer was closed and the minters who were on way to Delhi along with the dies were stopped at Kuchaman and induced to settle down there. The *Thakur* obtained permission from the Maharaja to coin and a mint was established. Erskine, K.D., *op. cit.*, p. 142.)
2. *ibid.*, p. 91.
3. *ibid.*
4. Erskine, K. D.: *op. cit.*, p. 143.
5. Upadhyaya, Nirmala, *op. cit.*, p. 91.
6. *ibid.*, p. 92.

issue department of the offices of the Reserve Bank of India at Bombay and Calcutta. King Edward VII rupee and half-rupee ceased to be legal tender after 31st May 1942 but there was a similar grace period[1].

In 1907, a new pice, lighter in weight than the *Dhabushahi* had been issued, being equal to 64th part of the rupee in value. The *Umed Shahi* pice, as it was called, ceased to be legal tender after 1st January 1944. The period of exchange was upto March 31, 1944.[2]

One very interesting feature about Jodhpur coinage is that it contained coins of Edward VIII issued in 1936, whose coins are unknown even in the history of coinage of his own country.

After coming to throne of George VI, the last emperor of India, all coins except the rupee were issued in 1937. These were half-rupee and quarter rupee in silver, two anna and one anna coins in cupro-nickel and quarter-anna, half pice and pie in copper. The silver rupee was issued in 1940. Aluminium bronze replaced cupro-nickle in 1942. Silver coins were suspended in 1945 and were issued in cupro-nickel in 1946. A new half anna coin was introduced in aluminium bronze in 1942. A one-twelfth anna thin flaned copper-coin was introduced in 1941 but was withdrawn in 1943 along with the half pice coin. On account of copper shortage, a thin holed paise coin was issued in 1943. All these coins continued to be issued till 1947 when India became independent[3].

No new coins were issued till 1950. The coins issued in 1950 were of the same denominations and metal as the British coins. These continued till 1956[4].

In 1957, the decimal system was introduced. The rupee now consisted of 100 paise. In order to distinguish the old paise from the new one, the latter was called the *Naya Paisa*. The coins in this system were the rupee, 50 *Naya Paise*, 25 *Naya Paise*, 10 *Naya Paise*, 5 *Naya Paise*, 2 *Naya Paise* and 1 *Naya Paisa*. In 1964, the word *Naya* was dropped and the coins issued after the year bear only the term *Paisa*. In 1964 also, a three paisa aluminium coin was introduced. In 1965, the paisa and two paisa coins were also issued in aluminium. In 1967, the 5 paisa coin was converted to aluminium, and in 1968 aluminium also began to be used for the 10 paise coin. Along with that a new 20 paisa coin was also introduced.

1. Upadhayaya, Nirmala: *op. cit.*, p. 92.
2. *ibid.*
3. Gupta, Parmeshwarilal : *Coins*, p. 168.
4. *ibid.*, p. 173.

TRADE AND COMMERCE

Exports and Imports

The former state of Jodhpur was a famous centre of many manufactures and was also known for its volume of trade. Apart from Jodhpur town itself, many other places in the State like Merta, Nagaur and Pali (not in the district) were very well known in internal, inter-state as well as foreign trade, and served as clearing houses for the whole of Rajasthan.[1]

The principal articles of inter-state trade in the 17th century, according to Nainsi, were cloth, tobacco, grains and salt. Places which were inter-connected with roads for such trade included Jalor, Phalodi and Merta which were all part of Jodhpur State.[2] *Banjaras* played an important role in the maintenance of the outward and inward flow of commodities. *Dastari* records of 1783 A.D. show that their arrival at Jodhpur was welcomed, particularly if they were brought during the famine. In that year, the Maharaja of Jodhpur bestowed a pearl necklace and a robe of honour on Dhanna, Durga, Moti and their leader Nanu who came to Jodhpur with grains.[3]

Rajasthan's foreign trade also flourished on account of its geographical position. Situated between the northern and southern parts of the country, from early medieval period, Rajasthan facilitated trade between Delhi and Gujarat and Malwa. During the Mughal period, Nagaur and Merta (parts of the erstwhile Jodhpur State) served as links between the central Mughal establishment at Delhi and the *Subahs* (provinces) in the south[4].

The wide range of products on the one hand and the existence of a wealthy class on the other were conducive to the development of foreign trade. The dealers sometimes brought queer merchandise. For example in 1728, Lalu and Malonu, dealers in elephants, came from Delhi to Jodhpur and the State, apart from buying the elephants, presented them robes of honour and also undertook to safeguard them[5].

Pali has been described by Tod as the connecting link between the sea coast and northern India. The commercial duties of Pali yielded

1. Sharma, G.N.: *Social Life in Medieval Rajasthan*, p. 37.
2. *Nainsi's Khyat*, quoted by Sharma, G.N.: *op.cit.*, p. 319.
3. Sharma, G.N.: *loc.cit.*
4. *ibid.*, p. 320.
5. *Dastari Bahi*, 13th of the Dark Half of *Asoj*, V. S. 1839 (1782 A.D.) as quoted by Sharma, G. N.: *op.cit.*, p. 321

Rs. 75,000 annually.[1] Other important commercial marts of erstwhile Jodhpur State in olden days were Jodhpur, Merta, Parvatsar, Nagaur, Didwana, Pachpadra, Phalodi, Jalor, Pipar and Balotra[2].

The Gazetteer of Jodhpur State by Erskine also mentions that Pali was the chief mart where the production of India, Kashmir and China were exchanged with those of Europe, Africa, Persia and Arabia. Caravans from the parts of Kutch and Gujarat brought ivory, copper, dates, gum-arabic, borax, coconuts, broad cloth, silk, sandal wood, camphor, dyes, drugs, spices, coffee etc. and took away chintzes, dried fruits, cumin seed, sugar, silk, muslin, shawls, dyed blankets, arum, potash and salt. The guardians of the merchandise were the *Charans*, Rajputs, bards and seldom, if at all, did any one dare plunder the caravans under the *Charans'* escort[3]. "If not strong enough to defend their convoy with sword and shield, they would threaten the robbers with the *Chandni* or self immolation and proceeded by degrees from a gash in the flesh to a death-wound, or if one victim was insufficient, a whole body of women and children was sacrificed for whose blood the maraunder is declared responsible."[4]

Upto 1882 trade was greatly hampered by duties like *Rahdari*, *Dalali*, *Mapa*, *Chungi*, *Tulai*, etc. The average annual income from these and other duties amounted to Rs. 4,61,000 at that time[5].

The exports in the first quarter of this century were mostly animals, cotton, hides, oilseeds, wool, bones, salt, marble, sandstone and mill stone. Imports consisted of sugar, opium, *gur*, rice, dry fruits, metals, wheat, barley, maize, gram, oil, tobacco, timber and piece goods[6].

Animals especially male-sheep and he-goats, were sent to Bombay, Gujarat and Deesa, buffaloes, bullocks and cows to Jaipur and other neighbouring territories, and camels to Sind. Cotton was sent to Bombay and Beawar, hides to Bombay, oil seeds also to Bombay besides Ahmedabad and Beawar, wool to Bombay and Fazilka, bones to Bombay and Karachi, salt and marble (including marble toys and utensils) to different parts of India, and sandstone and mill stones to adjacent State[7].

Sugar was imported from Bareilly, Kanpur, Chandausi and

1. Tod, James: *Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan*, Vol. II, p. 811.
2. Hunter, *Imperial Gazetteer of India*, Vol. VII, p. 239.
3. Erskine, K.D.: *Western Rajputana States Agency and Bikaner Residency Gazetteer*, Jodhpur State, p. 118.
4. Tod, James, *op.cit.*, p. 1110.
5. Erskine, K.D.: *op.cit.*, p. 118,
6. *ibid.*, p. 119.
7. *ibid.*

Muzaffarnagar, opium from Kota and Mewar, *Gur* from Bareilly, Hatharas and Mewar, rice from Chandausi and Sind, dry fruits from Bombay, Broach and Ahmedabad, metals, kerosine 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 Bombay[1].

At the close of the thirties of this century, exports from Jodhpur were salt, horned cattle, sheep, goats, camels, cotton, wool, dyed cloth, hides, pomegranates, marble, marble manufactures, sand stone, mill stones and oil seeds[2].

Exports described in the 1961 Census report are *Badla, Chunri*, turbans, shoes, *Pattis* (slabs) and imports fine cloths, grain, merchandise, medicines etc.

Exports and imports according to records of the three municipal towns of the district are as below:

Town	Exports	Imports
Jodhpur	Building stone, plastic goods, *Badla*, shoes (*Jootis*) brass, utensils, printed sarees	All types of consumed goods, medicines, petrol, diesel, machinery etc.
Phalodi	Salt	Cloth, iron & steel, timber, kerosene, diesel, petrol, edibles.
Pipar	Chillies, cumins, anis seed, foodgrains, leather, printed and dyed cloth, wooden toys, match box, lime stone, handicrafts	Medicines, cloth, kerosene, general merchandise.

Trade Centres

REGULATED MARKETS—Regulated markets for the disposal of agricultural produce are at Jodhpur, Pipar and Bilara. Wholesale as well as retail trade is carried on at these *Mandis*. The arrivals in each *Mandi* for the last five years are given in appendix IV, V and VI at the end of the chapter.

JODHPUR[3]—The Jodhpur *Mandi* was declared regulated with effect from July 16, 1968. The market committee consists of 15 members, of whom

1. Erskine, K. D.: *op.cit.*, p. 119.
2. *Report on the Administration of Jodhpur State*, 1938-39, p. 28.
3. Source : Office of the Krishi Upaj Mandi, Jodhpur.

seven represent cultivators, and two each are from trade, co-operative marketing societies, panchayats and local bodies and government.

During 1972–73 there were 214 operators in the *Mandi* Samiti of which 158 were traders and 156 brokers. The catchment area of the Samiti consists of the entire Mandore Panchayat Samiti. Besides, commodities are also attracted from places like Bilara, Pipar City, Phalodi, Pokaran, Jalor, Bhinmal, Balotra, Merta etc.

The principal commodities brought to the market are wheat, barley, *Bajra, Jowar*, maize, gram, *Moong, Moth, Gwar, Til*, chillies, cumin seed, *Rai, Ghee* etc. The rate of market charges are fixed at 25 paise per Rs. 100 worth of the commodities sold. The principal exports from this *Mandi* are *Til* to Madras, Bombay, Rajkot; *Bajro* to Bombay, Ahmedabad; *Gwar* to Ahmedabad, Asarva, Indore, Bhopal, Khandawa; coriander seed to Unjha (Gujarat), Ahmedabad; cumin seed to Unjha, Ahmedabad, Asarva, Bombay; and wool to Bombay and Panipat.

The staff consists of one Secretary, one Upper Division Clerk, two Lower Division Clerks and two peons.

The income and expenditure of the *Mandi* for the last five years are given below:

(Rs.)

Year	Income	Expenditure
1968–69	1,02,659	30,598
1969–70	2,07,311	39,876
1970–71	2,39,425	65,191
1971–72	2,23,574	1,01,320
1972–73	2,17,857	2,63,823

PIPAR—The regulated market at Pipar City[1] started functioning on November 9, 1965. The market committee is composed of 15 members including the Chairman. Of these seven represent cultivators, one is from the co-operative bank, two represent trade, and one each co-operative societies and Panchayat Samiti Bhopalgarh and two government nominees. The catchment area consists of the entire Bhopalgarh Panchayat Samiti and 14 panchayats of Bilara Panchayat Samiti.

The market operators in 1972–73 consisted of 20 brokers, 39 wholesalers and 58 retailers. The staff in the same year was one Secretary, one lower division clerk, one auctioneer and one peon.

1. Source : Office of the Krishi Upaj Mandi, Pipar City.

The principal commodities which are brought to the *Mandi* are wheat, *Bajra*, gram, *Moong*, *Moth*, *Til*, chillies, cotton, mustard, cumin seed, coriander seed, barley, *Jowar* etc. Exports are chillies to Beawar, Sujangarh, Ladnun, Ahmedabad, Jodhpur; *Til* to Punjab, Jaipur, Sujangarh, Merta City, Sojat Road, Jodhpur and Nagaur; *Rai* to Madras; *Bajra* to Bikaner, Barmer, Jaipur, Osian, Pokaran, Phalodi and Jodhpur.

The income and expenditure of the *Mandi* for the last five years were as below:

(Rs.)

Year	Income	Expenditure
1968–69	11,275	13,930
1969–70	11,049	11,828
1970–71	18,729	13,407
1971–72	18,727	9,168
1972–73	13,892	15,602

BILARA—The Bilara market[1] was regulated on August 20, 1966. There are 15 members of the market committee which include seven representativesof cultivators, two of traders, one each from Panchayat Samiti and Gram Panchayat and two each from co-operatives and government. The *Mandi* serves the following panchayats of the Bilara Panchayat Samiti: Bilara, Kharia, Meethapur, Udaliawas, Jhak, Kalauna, Pichiyak, Bhavi, Lamba, Bala, Hairyadana, Malkoshi, Jaitiwas, Barwa, Tilwarsni, Chandelav, Olevi, Hariyada, Ransigaon.

The market operators consisted of 20 brokers, 50 wholesale traders and 45 retailers and the staff consists of a secretary, one clerk, one auction clerk, one peon and one chowkidar.

The commodities attracted to the *Mandi* are cotton, wheat, barley, *Bajra*, gram, *Moong*, groundnut, *Til*, mustard, cumin seed, coriander seed, chillies, *Methi*, *Jowar*, maize, *Moth*, *Gwar*, anis seed, rape, castor, cotton, seed, etc. The exports are: chillies to Delhi, Ahmedabad, Jaipur, Jodhpur, cotton to Beawar, Pali, Jodhpur, anis seed to Jodhpur, Unjha, Madras, rape to Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta, cumin to Unjha, Ahmedabad, and *Methi* to Madras, Jodhpur, Delhi and Jaipur.

The income and expenditure of the *Mandi* for the last five years were as follows:

1. Source : Office of the Krishi Upaj Mandi Samiti, Bilara.

(Rs.)

Year	Income	Expenditure
1968–69	9,212	13,006
1969–70	13,167	12,362
1970–71	16,406	15,737
1971–72	26,692	16,967
1972–73	29,176	20,256

Weights and Measures

During princely regime, the general measures of weight were *Maund*, *Seer* and *Chhatank*. The weights in use for silver were *Tola*, *Masha* and *Ratti* and those for gold were *Mohar*, *Masha* and *Ratti*. The unit of length was the yard, divided into feet and inches. Liquids other than petrol were measured in seers, consisting as in the case of solids, of 100 *Tolas*. The petrol unit was gallon[1].

The metric system of weights and measures was introduced in Rajasthan in 1958 and a period of two years was allowed for transition. The dates of compulsory operation of the various measures in Jodhpur district were as below[2]:

Weights	Length	Capacity
1–10–1960	1–10–1962	1–4–1962

Warehousing facilities[3]

The Rajasthan State Warehousing Corporation has warehouses at 6 places in the district, viz., Bilara, Jodhpur, Khezadla, Osian, Phalodi and Mathaniya. All these warehouses operate in rented building. Their years of opening as well as storage capacity and occupancy are shown below:

(Capacity/Occupancy in Metric Tonnes)

Year	Bilara 1971	Khezadla 1971	Jodhpur 1969	Osian 1972	Phalodi 1970	Mathaniya 1972
1970	—	—	4480/4480	—	—	—
1971	—	—	7000/5080	—	403/303	—
1972	1209/1150	1612/1553	4900/1464	—	1802/1708	—
1973	12/12	206/–	1740/427	775/160	520/98	450/433

1. Source : Office of the Assistant Director, Industries, Jodhpur.
2. *ibid.*
3. Source : Office of the Rajasthan State Warehousing Corporation, Jaipur.

The Corporation intends to provide warehousing facilities at all important places and *Mandis* throughout the State during the Fifth Five Year Plan and the following godowns are proposed to be built in Jodhpur district:

	Capacity (M.T.)
1. Bilara	1000
2. Phalodi	1000

Stock deposited in the warehouses of the corporation are stored on scientific lines. The receipt received for the goods deposited is a negotiable document and can be pledged with banks to secure a loan upto sixty per cent of the value of the deposited stock.

The rates of storage in force as on April, 1, 1973 are as below:

(Paisa per bag per month)

S.No.	Category of commodity	Quantity	Rate
1.	All foodgrains and pulses	Under 101 Kg.	30
		above 101 Kg.	34
2.	Sugar	Under 101 Kg.	33
3.	Cement	Upto 51 Kg.	12
4.	All types of fertilisers	Under 51 Kg.	13
		above 51 Kg.	26

All the warehouses are supervised by Technical Assistants (one each). By way of supporting staff there is a lower division clerk each at Bilara and Phalodi. Phalodi and Jodhpur have in addition a godown keeper. All places have one class IV employee each, except Phalodi which has two.

Important Retail Centres

The most important retail centre is naturally the district headquarter town of Jodhpur. All other towns, viz. Phalodi, Pipar and Bilara also have retail centres. The predominant position of Jodhpur town in the matter of commerce and trade in the whole district is evident from the fact that out of 18,044 men and 466 women shown as engaged in trade and commerce at the time of 1971 Census as many as 13,526 men and 317 women were in Jodhpur town alone. These figures[1] for all the towns of the district are tabulated as follows :

1. *Census 1971, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Jodhpur District, Primary Census Abstract*, p. 5 (Section II).

(No. of workers in Trade & Commerce)

		Male	Female
Jodhpur District	Total	18,044	466
	Rural	2,898	102
	Urban	15,146	364
Towns :			
Jodhpur		13,526	317
Phalodi		771	25
Bilara		369	7
Pipar		480	15

The villages which have local markets are mentioned below, tahsilwise :

Tahsil Osian	Tapoo, Beejbariya, Osian, Bheekamker, Mathaniya.
Tahsil Shergarh	Gilakor, Jethaniya, Mathaniya
Tahsil Jodhpur	Lordi Doliyas, Keroo, Parli, Mangliya, Mandor, Loonawas Kalan, Dhawa Satlana.
Tahsil Bilara	Gajsinghpura, Basni Harsingh, Asop, Bhopalgarh, Barni Khurd, Pichiyak, Bhawee.

Fairs[1]

A number of fairs are held in the district. The fairs of Nag Panchami, Dashehra, Sheetla Ashtami, Chamunda Mata, Rata Bhakhar are primarily religious and find more detailed mention in the chapter III viz. People. There are, however, two fairs which can be called only partly religious. These are described below:

VEERPURI FAIR—This is held at Mandor, about eight km. from Jodhpur. The gardens of Mandor contain a Hall of Heroes where there are rock cut images of popular heroes. The fair takes place on the penultimate Monday of *Shravana* (July–August) every year. The congregation is about 60,000 persons. No offerings are made to the heroes, but they are put before idols of deities. The fair site is connected by bus, taxis, tempos etc. with Jodhpur city. Other means of transport like auto-rikshaws, tongas etc. are also available. The fair site is electrified, and is even on normal days a place of tourist attraction.

1. *Census of India, 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Jodhpur District*, p. IX.

NAU SATI KA MELA—This is held in Bilara tahsil at a place known as Banganga, and takes place on *Chaitra Badi Amavasya* (March-April) every year. About 5,000 people attend the fair. The legend is that nine women had once committed *Sati* at this place and the fair commemorates their memory. People coming to the fair normally take a dip in the Banganga river. Singing and dancing form a usual feature of the fair. The nearest railway station and bus stand are at Bilara town.

Co-operation in Trade

In 1961 (June 30), the district had 89 co-operative stores with a total membership of 6,916. The share capital of these was Rs. 1,73,365 and the working capital Rs. 1,87,516.[1] The position for the five years ending 1970–71 is tabulated below[2] :

Year	Co-operative stores (No.)	Membership (No.)	Share Capital ('000 Rs.)	Working Capital ('000 Rs.)
1966–67	117	14,650	353	722
1967–68	117	16,067	361	6,367
1968–69	117	15,323	291	449
1969–70	117	15,544	285	485
1970–71	104	14,932	426	962

Merchant and Consumers' Associations[3]

There are a number of merchants associations in the district. They are, both commodity and composite associations of traders. Details of the more important of such associations are given below :

Name of Associations	Year of Establish-ment	Member-ship (No.)	Yearly Fee (Rs.)	
1. Marwar Chamber of Commerce & Industry, Jodhpur	1939	648	Patron	1,000
			Life	251
			Associate	50
			Fellow	51
			Ordinary	5
2. Jodhpur Vastra Vyapar Sangh, Jodhpur	1967	101		11
3. Jodhpur Kirana Vyapari Sangh, Jodhpur	2012 (V.S.)	85		21

1. Source : Office of the Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Jaipur.
2. *Sankhiktya Rooprekha, 1972, Jodhpur*, p. 65.
3. Source : Office of the various Associations; list includes only those Associations which have sent their information.

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Grain Merchants, Sangh, Jodhpur	1944	250	11
5.	Chemists' Association, Jodhpur	1949–50	105	10
6.	Jodhpur Sarafa Association, Jodhpur	1963	127	1.25
7.	Kirana Vyapar Association, Pipar	1974	53	11
8.	Namak Udyog Sangh, Phalodi	1972	700	0.25
9.	Rin Namak Utpadak Sangthan, Phalodi	1971	26	16
10.	Namak Merchants' Association, Phalodi	1970	56	11

APPENDIX I

Banking Offices operating in Jodhpur district

Bank/Branch	Date of opening
STATE BANK OF INDIA, JODHPUR	3-1-1927
STATE BANK OF BIKANER AND JAIPUR	
Sojati Gate, Jodhpur	27-10-1945
Sardarpura, Jodhpur	31-3-1971
Jodhpur City	2-4-1945
Industries Area, Jodhpur	29-4-1966
Paota, Jodhpur	5-5-1973
Jalori Gate, Jodhpur	11-9-1948
Sursagar, Jodhpur	29-6-1970
Shergarh	9-10-1968
Osian	20-5-1967
Phalodi	2-1-1960
Bilara	24-1-1960
Pipar	8-1-1970
BANK OF RAJASTHAN	
Tambaku Bazar, Jodhpur	24-3-1949
High Court Road, Jodhpur	24-8-1960
BANK OF BARODA	
Sojati Gate, Jodhpur	14-5-1964
University Campus, Jodhpur	19-7-1971
PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK	
Ratanada, Jodhpur	17-4-1971
Sojati Gate, Jodhpur	5-12-1945
UNITED COMMERCIAL BANK	
Sojati Gate, Jodhpur	4-10-1948
Sardarpura, Jodhpur	16-7-1973
Asop	6-2-1971
Bhopalgarh	9-1-1971
Baori	28-12-1972
Bhawi	17-12-1973
Lohawat	18-1-1971
Mandore	21-6-1973
BANK OF INDIA. JODHPUR	27-6-1970
ALLAHABAD BANK, JODHPUR	26-12-1972

APPENDIX I (Concld.)

1	2
CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA	
Jalori Gate, Jodhpur	16-10-1961
Jodhpur City	16-10-1961
Mathaniya	29-8-1970
Borunda	24-5-1969
Ransegaon	30-8-1970
ORIENTAL BANK OF COMMERCE LTD., JODHPUR	28-10-1970
UNION BANK OF INDIA, JODHPUR	7-12-1966
VIJAY BANK LTD., JODHPUR	4-7-1973
SYNDICATE BANK, JODHPUR	24-1-1972

Source : Offices of the individual Banks.

APPENDIX II

Co-operative Societies in Jodhpur District

Year	Central Co-operative Bank & Unions		Central non-Credit Societies		Agricultural Credit Societies		Agriculture Non-Credit Societies	
	Number	Members	Number	Members	Number	Members	Number	Members
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1956–57	1	496	—	—	73	3,025	12	243
1957–58	1	407	—	—	81	5,487	10	230
1958–59	1	524	3	186	156	11,402	19	366
1959–60	1	695	8	884	277	21,309	42	743
1960–61	1	838	9	1,280	342	29,309	45	777
1961–62	1	873	5	1,299	365	32,171	47	750
1962–63	1	809	12	1,910	367	31,884	52	777
1963–64	1	823	12	1,971	391	35,062	58	869
1964–65	1	847	12	2,212	402	39,469	63	980
1965–66	1	783	12	2,328	405	37,682	68	1,052
1966–67	1	783	14	2,448	408	40,446	70	1,076
1967–68	1	658	12	2,647	400	41,125	70	1,126
1968–69	1	643	14	2,777	379	40,998	70	1,104
1969–70	1	624	13	2,727	307	42,523	68	1,035
1970–71	1	631	12	2,518	272	43,854	53	875
1971–72	1	667	7	2,250	266	45,268	46	959

Source : *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, yearly volumes upto 1972.

APPENDIX II (Concld.)

Year	Primary Land Mortgage Banks		Non-Agricultural Credit Societies		Non-Agricultural Credit Societies		Societies under liquidation	
	Number	Members	Number	Members	Number	Members	Number	Members
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1956–57	–	–	34	6,621	143	3,201	15	258
1957–58	–	–	33	7,876	279	3,785	21	N.A.
1958–59	–	–	28	13,375	262	8,136	61	620
1959–60	1	485	28	8,610	303	13,817	67	629
1960–61	1	588	29	8,126	329	11,934	72	1,095
1961–62	2	730	31	9,071	358	13,806	71	1,011
1962–63	2	798	31	7,368	369	14,702	69	985
1963–64	2	831	31	9,126	402	15,097	70	985
1964–65	2	901	33	10,661	432	17,901	69	985
1965–66	2	1,230	33	11,000	444	19,437	53	885
1966–67	2	1,771	34	10,063	451	30,199	39	650
1967–68	2	2,979	34	12,835	451	30,272	48	886
1968–69	2	2,253	34	12,132	453	29,493	68	1,217
1969–70	2	3,067	35	10,624	472	30,668	91	1,770
1970–71	2	3,492	35	12,409	438	29,640	165	2,992
1971–72	2	3,644	46	13,296	432	29,502	191	1,660

APPENDIX III

Working of Jodhpur Central Co-operative Bank

('000 Rs.)

Year	Membership	Paid-up working capital	Securities	Loans in co-operative societies	Working Capital	Profit
1955–56	427	120	129	905	—	7
1956–57	496	212	167	850	—	13
1957–58	407	320	490	1,870	2,365	20
1958–59	524	494	783	2,441	3,883	33
1959–60	695	942	1,401	6,544	8,336	59
1960–61	838	1,420	1,035	10,319	13,381	157
1961–62	873	1,573	1,608	6,906	9,410	211
1962–63	809	1,539	1,520	4,572	7,840	123
1963–64	823	1,582	1,453	5,285	8,598	135
1964–65	847	1,633	2,097	5,973	10,255	60
1965–66	783	1,645	2,290	6,409	11,154	88
1966–67	783	1,653	2,000	5,911	9,635	98
1967–68	658	1,620	2,314	5,627	8,796	58
1968–69	643	1,633	2,620	6,943	10,186	59
1969–70	624	1,702	3,629	9,896	13,092	76
1970–71	631	1,809	4,432	9,952	14,430	91
1971–72	667	1,909	4,828	9,018	15,124	51
1972–73	696	2,476	5,795	2,313	20,044	28

Source : Central Office of the Jodhpur Central Co-operative Bank, Jodhpur.

APPENDIX IV

Arrivals in Krishi Upaj Mandi, Jodhpur

(Quantity in Tonnes, Value in lakh Rs.)

S. No.	Commodity	1968–69		1969–70		1970–71		1971–72		1972–73	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1.	Wheat	14,102	135.89	20,143	193.28	23,271	215.90	25,096	235.85	25,978	230.73
2.	Barley	438	2.82	1,661	12.41	443	3.05	395	2.77	67	4.9
3.	*Bajra*	13,638	113.69	10,092	167.75	30,420	210.71	33,031	216.16	24,582	192.06
4.	*Jowar*	3,937	27.93	12,810	87.87	10,837	847	1,265	10.62	2,058	15.53
5.	Maize	3,768	26.32	4,760	39.70	2,659	22.63	191	1.53	428	15.53
6.	Gram	960	9.54	2,964	33.99	2,688	25.66	2,652	30.16	2,846	29.27
7.	*Moong*	1,348	16.31	2,557	39.44	2,928	37.65	3,225	49.36	3,082	43.36
8.	*Moth*	632	5.88	1,490	15.97	1,978	19.51	4,309	51.70	3,558	43.27
9.	*Gwar*	1,571	14.33	2,785	33.43	4,696	39.46	6,082	36.49	4,562	32.32
10.	*Til*	1,873	45.77	2,868	65.38	2,414	65.49	2,478	26.99	2,045	41.35
11.	Chillies	837	22.28	1,075	38.26	1,290	49.46	806	24.17	987	35.84
12.	*Zeera*	35	1.85	49	2.41	186	7.49	130	6.43	112	5.45
13.	*Rai*	41	0.53	65	0.82	68	0.97	48	0.61	44	6.5
14.	*Ghee*	21	2.29	513	59.51	762	87.86	395	46.87	335	36.42

Source : Office of the Secretary, Krishi Upaj Mandi, Jodhpur.

APPENDIX V

Arrivals in Krishi Upaj Mandi, Pipar City

(Quantity in Quintals, Value in '000 Rs.)

S.No.	Commodity	1968–69		1969–70		1970–71		1971–72		1972–73	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1.	Wheat	1244.59	—	5652.66	507.74	12824.41	1034.41	3068.07	222.75	1922-62	217.59
2.	*Bajra*	5851.87	—	8709.94	635.88	8124.60	542.89	35548.53	1719.46	8651.33	766.35
3.	*Moong*	287.75	—	133.18	14.34	1530.30	158.30	1978.08	251.43	181.58	43.49
4.	*Moth*	644.09	—	260.87	35.38	1926.20	137.17	5928.99	504.99	1254.68	163.65
5.	Barley	243.43	—	944.94	31.29	315.53	22.21	186.42	8.84	145.14	11.12
6.	*Jowar*	1671.25	—	2673.69	195.18	3457.35	240.03	1304.43	74.37	3358.75	353.24
7.	*Til*	5466.45	—	180.13	38.29	9111.27	2023.13	6121.31	1334.12	4388.61	619.26
8.	*Rai*	1497.19	—	636.81	91.46	665.57	108.24	741.07	99.83	1465.39	251.19
9.	Chillies	1564.13	—	2944.75	271.11	2500.71	214.62	2688.42	175.28	4115.75	258.26
10.	Cotton	11256.16	—	8994.24	667.14	5016.64	469.12	6726.58	494.82	7317.51	698.89
11.	Gram	—	—	—	—	92.50	7.47	178.55	12.89	243.00	5.17
12.	Mustard	—	—	—	—	1.58	0.33	2.82	0.40	—	—

Source : Office of the Secretary, Krishi Upaj Mandi, Piparcity.

APPENDIX VI

Arrivals in Krishi Upaj Mandi, Bilara

(Quantity in Quintals, Value in '000 Rs.)

S. No.	Commodity	1968–69		1969–70		1970–71		1971–72		1972–73	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1.	Wheat	2870.00	234.04	7035.87	636.91	10254.26	1051.96	35667.15	3077.94	12190.45	146.09
2.	*Bajra*	293.00	17.72	100.36	7.81	1147.11	76.11	5103.75	63.47	430.66	22.50
3.	*Moong*	79.00	8.32	22.40	2.37	604.74	42.78	89.25	16.19	8.00	0.22
4.	*Moth*	11.00	0.9	1.00	0.08	164.95	10.02	57.06	3.21	549.00	0.55
5.	*Jowar*	119.00	7.72	163.45	13.11	846.20	57.87	359.40	19.96	195.81	18.67
6.	Barley	302.00	17.70	257.34	18.34	191.75	10.96	1869.50	89.27	85.00	4.34
7.	*Til*	—	—	16.05	3.17	860.37	146.04	246.80	86.69	64.79	2.38
8.	*Rai*	667.00	81.87	586.64	80.15	600.13	61.28	840.00	118.68	870.52	170.05
9.	*Sonf*	1155.00	221.67	596.46	212.57	1072.20	232.70	2821.20	308.21	894.28	228.56
10.	*Methi*	1443.00	160.61	981.37	115.77	998.00	116.54	908.50	158.16	1202.12	125.83
11.	Chillies	6594.00	331.57	12346.69	1214.75	13735.10	1487.55	8889.50	254.58	6116.22	1636.66
12.	Cotton	3707.00	470.63	5872.87	377.30	5152.92	1127.04	10348.75	1738.37	21279.21	3458.23
13.	Gram	—	—	4.50	0.47	164.19	13.78	226.10	17.05	0.70	0.70
14.	Maize	24.00	1.52	25.00	1.82	5.00	0.40	1.86	0.1	45.83	4.63
15.	Mustard	11.00	1.51	5.93	0.81	55.77	8.42	71.65	10.73	25.30	4.05

Source : Office of the Secretary, Krishi Upaj Mandi, Bilara

CHAPTER VII

COMMUNICATIONS

OLD TIME ROUTES

The former Jodhpur State had a flourishing trade and many places also served as clearing houses for trade between the north and the south. Naturally such a trade could not have flourished without a proper road system.

Epigraphic records of the 10th and 13th centuries mention a number of routes between various towns of Marwar (another name for Jodhpur State) and Mewar (Udaipur State), through Pali, Jaisalmer, Ahad, Jalor, Merta, Barmer etc.[1] An account of the march of Mahmud of Ghazni during his campaign from Multan to Gujarat in 1025 A.D. shows that his route lay through the territory of Jodhpur State.[2] The *Akbarnama* mentions a number of routes, from Agra to Ahmedabad, two of which passed through Jodhpur State, one through Nagaur and the other through Nagaur and Jalor[3]. William Finch refers to another route from Agra to Ahmedabad via Chittaur which also passed through Jodhpur State towns of Jalor and Merta.[4]

According to Morwana inscription of 1516 A.D. there was a route from Ajmer to Ayodhya through Nagaur.[5] The Mughal ruler Humayun on his way to Marwar took the route which lay through Nagaur and Phalodi. Shershah constructed a road from Agra to Jodhpur. Ajmer had road connections with Pali, Siwana, Merta, Jodhpur etc. According to *Tabaqāt-e-Akbari*, Khan Khanan came to Nagaur from Mewar and from Nagaur went to Bikaner. There was also a road from Chittaur to Sojat. According to *Abayavilasa*, a road existed from Jaipur to Jodhpur via Parvatsar, Merta, etc. Maharaja Gaj Singh of Bikaner who went to Jaisalmer for his marriage took a route through Ram Deora, and came back by another route through Lathi, Pokaran, Phalodi etc.[6]

1. Sharma, G.N.: *Social Life in Medieval Rajasthan* (1500–1800 A.D.), Agra, 1968, p. 322.
2. A *Qasida* by Farrukhi quoted by Sharma, G.N., *op.cit.*
3. Sharma, G.N.: *op.cit.*, p. 323.
4. Wester, W.: *Early Travels in India*, p. 170.
5. Sharma, G.N., *op. cit.*, p. 324.
6. *ibid.*, *op. cit.* pp. 324–25.

A. H. E. Boileau mentions a route from Jodhpur to Jalor via Salwas, Hurda, Doodra etc.[1]

Talking of the trade of Pali, Tod mentions that the route of the caravans was by Suigam, Sanchor, Bhinmal, Jalor to Pali.[2]

Wayside inns played an important role in developing and facilitating trade and travel. The Jalor inscription of v.s. 1239 throws light on the construction of a rest house by the son of Yashodeva for the comfort of travellers. Shershah built *sarais* on every *kos* of the road he constructed between Agra and Jodhpur, among others. Pots of water were placed at the doors of the inns for the use of Hindus and Muslims. A mosque, a well and a royal chamber were constructed at every inn and each mosque was provided with a priest, a crier and a manager and lands were allotted for their support.[3]

Travel during the medieval period was generally risky. A letter from Victor Jucqremont to his father dated April 5, 1832 says that the mountaneous region of Ajmer and Beawar was inhabited by one of the races, which used to plunder the adjacent plains of Marwar and Mewar.[4]

OLD TIME VEHICLES

In the desert, which Marwar State was for the most part, the camel was the most convenient means of transport. Humayun had a large number of camels when he crossed the Rajasthan desert. Ladies of rank used closed carriages drawn by a pair of bullocks as depicted in Nagaur paintings. Horses were used by princes and officers in expeditions, pleasure rides and on hunting. Elephant provided the royal ride.[5]

ROAD TRANSPORT

The total road length in the district in 1960–61 was 1,642 km. which increased to 1,915 in 1965–66,[6] and to 2,136 in 1972–73.[7] The road length per 100 sq. km. was 8.70 km. and per thousand of population 2.16 km. in 1966 (March),[8] which increased to 9 km. and 2.21 km. respectively in March,

1. Boileau, A.H.E.: *Personal Narrative of a Tour through the Western States of Rajwara*, 1835.
2. Tod, James, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, p. 1109.
3. Sharma, G.N., *op. cit.*, p. 327.
4. *Letters from India*, 1829–1832, translated by Catherine Alsion, London, 1936, as quoted by Sharma, G.N., *op. cit.*, p. 328.
5. Sharma, G.N., *op. cit.*, p. 330.
6. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, 1966, p. 163.
7. *ibid.*, 1973, p. 145.
8. *Tritiya Panchvarshiya Yojna Pragati Prativedan*, 1961–66, p. 291.

1969.[1] At the end of 1972–73, the district had 18.61 km. of roads per 100 sq. km. and 186.06 km. per lakh of population.[2]

The abstract of road length according to surface condition (1972–73) is given below :

(Km.)

National Highway	80
Cement Concrete	—
Bituminised	1,075
Water Bound Macadam	104
TOTAL SURFACED	1,259
Gravelled	746
Fair weather	131
TOTAL UNSURFACED	877
Grand Total	2,136

Expenditure on roads during the Second and Third Five Year Plan periods was Rs. 23.50 lakhs and Rs. 14.94 lakhs respectively. During yearly Plans 1966–69, it was Rs. 10.78 lakhs and during 1969–70, 1970–71 and 1971–72, Rs. 0.97 lakhs, Rs. 1.50 lakhs and Rs. 2.23 lakhs respectively. Development of roads from 1956–57 to 1972–73 is shown in Appendix I. Development from 1966–67 to 1971–72 is however, given below :

(Km.)

Year	Bituminised	Metalled	Gravelled	Fair weather	Total
1966–67	662	60	1,065	130	1,917
1967–68	662	69	1,100	130	1,961
1968–69	662	69	1,099	130	1,960
1969–70	680	61	1,089	130	1,960
1970–71	680	61	1,089	130	1,960
1971–72	794	104	1,029	131	2,058

Road Administration

The maintenance of all roads in the district is the responsibility of the State Public Works Department, except in respect of some approach roads, Panchayat Samiti or inter Panchayat roads or culverts on such roads, which are the concern of the respective local bodies. The Central Government provides financial and advisory assistance for the construction and maintenance of National Highways. Local bodies like municipalities, Panchayat Samitis and Panchayats maintain the roads under

1. *Yojna Pragati Prativedan*, 1966–69, p. 230.
2. Source : Office of the Chief Engineer, P.W.D., Rajasthan, Jaipur.

their respective jurisdictions, either with their own resources or with the help of loans and grants received from the State Government. All other roads, viz. State Highways and District Roads are constructed and maintained by the State Government out of its own resources.

Road Accidents

With increase in road length as well as development in all fields, the number of powered and other vehicles on road in the district has been steadily going up. This has been accompanied by an increase in the number of road accidents. In 1973, these were 125 as against 18 in 1957. The number of vehicles involved in the latter year was 124 as against 18 in former. Year-wise details of road accidents viz. their number, persons killed and injured and vehicles involved from the year 1957 to 1973 are given in Appendix II.

Vehicles and Conveyances

In 1957 the district had a total of 2,718 vehicles. This number rose to 4,023 in 1961, to 7,457 in 1967 and to 13,140 in 1972. The categorywise growth of motor vehicles is shown below[1] :

(Number)

Category	1967	1968	1969*	1970	1971	1972
1. Private Cars & Jeeps	2,530	2,821	2,974	3,133	3,462	3,687
2. Private Buses	29	35	37	40	39	—
3. Motor Cycles/Auto Rikshaws	2,033	2,329	2,746	3,151	3,715	4,362
4. Taxi & Contract carriages	18	29	51	52	52	52
5. Stage Carriers	552	567	582	607	680	726
6. Public Carriers	1,146	1,335	1,578	1,684	1,743	2,250**
7. Private Carriers	228	344	380	391	409	
8. Tractors	919	1,114	1,280	1,496	1,769	1,968
9. Others	2	—	10	39	61	95
Total	7,457	8,574	9,638	10,593	11,930	13,140

Inspite of the growth of powered vehicles, beasts of burden viz. donkeys, mules, horses and ponies and camels are in use for drawing wheel carriages to carry men and material. The number of animals at the time of 1966 livestock census was: donkeys 4,643, mules 21, horses and

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, volumes for various years.
* Provisional.
** Figure shows the total of cols. 2, 6 & 7.

ponies 1,161 and camels 45,952. Bullock-carts continue to be popular in the rural areas as a means of travel and carriage since the use of bullocks for these purposes, in addition to agricultural operations, does not involve any additional expenses.

Bus Services

NATIONALISED ROUTES—A total number of eight routes in the district were being served by the Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation till the end of 1973-74. The total length[1] covered was 1,568 km. Jodhpur depot of the Corporation has a Depot Manager as its head. He is assisted by two Assistant Depot Managers, two station incharge, a traffic inspector and seven assistant traffic inspectors besides the ministerial and other staff. Workshop is run under the control of an Assistant Mechanical Engineer who has under him four foremen and other staff to assist him.

PRIVATE ROUTES—Private operators operate on 36 other routes,[2] not plied by the Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation. These routes are served by a total of 60 services, connecting all important places in the district.

Fares and Freights

The passenger fares for stage carriages have been fixed[3] by the State Government at the following rates :

1. A Class Routes :

(a) Ordinary Service	
(i) For first 250 km.	3.5 paise per km. per passenger
(ii) Beyond 250 km.	3.0 paise per km. per passenger
(b) Express/Mail Service	
(i) For first 250 km.	4.0 paise per km. per passenger
(ii) Beyond 250 km.	3.0 ,, ,, ,, ,,
2. B Class Routes	4.0 ,, ,, ,, ,,
3. C Class Routes	5.0 ,, ,, ,, ,,

These are the maximum rates subject to a minimum fare of 40 paise upto 10 km.

The per km. per quintal freight rates fixed[4] are 2.7 paise for A Class routes, 3.2 paise for B Class routes and 4.5 paise for C class routes.

1. Source : Assistant General Manager (Statistics), Office of Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation, Jaipur.
2. Source : Office of the Regional Transport Officer, Jodhpur.
3. Vide Notification No. F.1(9)26/Parivahan/60/Pt.II dated 8th June, 1970.
4. Vide Notification No. 9 (19) FB hr 1/65/4 dated 30th August, 1969.

RAIL ROADS

The laying down of the Jodhpur State Railway commenced in 1881 and was opened to the public at the beginning of 1885. The first portion from Marwar junction to (Marwar) Pali (19 miles) was completed in June 1882.[1] From (Marwar) Pali, the line was extended to Luni Junction (25 miles) in June 1884. A further extension of 20 miles brought the line to Jodhpur in March, 1885.[2] Its total cost was Rs. 1,103,642.[3]

Luni Junction-Balotra line (50.51 miles) was taken up for construction in 1885 and opened for traffic on 23rd March, 1887 at a cost of Rs. 1,090,153.[4] It was extended to Pachpadra city (6.75 miles) in 1939 and Pachpadra Salt Works (7.78 miles) in 1940.

The Jodhpur-Bikaner extension was commenced in 1889. The 167 miles section (123½ miles in Marwar and 43½ miles in Bikaner) was opened on 9th December, 1891 at a cost of Rs. 3,342,116. The sum spent on Marwar section amounted to Rs. 2,460,896 and that on Bikaner section to Rs. 881,220.[5]

The Merta Road-Kuchaman Road line (73 miles) was started in August, 1891 and the line was opened to public on March 13, 1893. Its cost was Rs. 1,503,417.[6] The line from Balotra to Jodhpur State Frontier (134.44 miles) was completed in 1908.[7] In 1896, a light tram way (2 ft. gauge) was laid from Jodhpur station through the city.[8]

66 years after the first work was taken up in 1881, the Jodhpur State Railway had under its operation a length of more than 1,000 miles.[9]

In January, 1924, Bikaner State announced their intention of managing their own railway and requested Jodhpur government to agree to a separation from the partnership. On 1st November, 1924 the two separated. The construction of some sections of the railway was completed as follows[10] :

1. Upadhyaya, Nirmala, *op. cit.*, p. 136.
2. *ibid.*
3. Adams, A.: *A Medico-topographical Account of Western Rajputana States*, p. 126.
4. *ibid.*, p. 127.
5. *ibid.*
6. *ibid.*
7. Upadhyaya, Nirmala, *op. cit.*, p. 137.
8. Adams, A., *op. cit.*, p. 126.
9. Upadhyaya, Nirmala, *op. cit.*, p. 136.
10. *ibid.*, pp. 137-38.

Section	Length	Opening date/year
Merta Road-Merta City	8.95 miles	1905
Degana-Jodhpur Frontier	61.11 miles	Sept. 1909
Phalodi Branch	79.19 miles	May, 1914
Ladnun Branch	4.65 miles	1915
Jodhpur-Fidusar	9.39 miles	March, 1924
Makrana-Parvatsar	13.21 miles	1928
Pipar-Bilara (narrow gauge conversion to metre gauge)	25.72 miles	1928
Samduri-Raniwara	95.23 miles	1931
Marwar Junction-Phulad	15.58 miles	4-2-1936
Balotra-Pachpadra (Re-alignment)	6.75 miles	26-9-1939
Pachpadra-Pachpadra Salt works (Old alignment of 10 miles dismantled)	7.78 miles	11-4-1940
Phalodi-Pokaran	—	27-7-1940

The total length of Jodhpur Railway on 30th September, 1946 was 806.95 miles. Besides, the Jodhpur government also worked the following sections in Sind under an agreement with the government of India[1]:

1. Jodhpur-Hyderabad Railway—British Section 238.52 miles.
2. Mirpurkhas-Khadro railway—49.50 miles.
3. Khadro Mohtanagar section—10.56 miles.
4. Portion of Khadro-Nawabshah line—20.66 miles.

The total length thus under operation of the Jodhpur government in 1946 was 1,125.69 miles. The Jodhpur railway owned 93 locomotives, 279 passenger carriages, 107 other vehicles, 32,578 goods stock, 8 motor inspection trollies, and one rail motor car for inspection at the end of 1946.[2]

The total capital outlay on open lines including construction and "suspense" of the Jodhpur railway (whole system) at the end of September 1946 was Rs. 6,50,51,393, while gross earnings of the whole system were Rs. 2,44,69,130 and working expenses and net earning were Rs. 1,30,70,838 and Rs. 1,13,98,292 respectively.[3]

1. *Report on the Administration of Jodhpur State*, 1945-46, p. 147.
2. Upadhyaya, Nirmala, *op. cit.*, p. 138.
3. *ibid.*

Jodhpur at present falls under the Northern Railways. There are 36 stations in the district as given in Appendix III. The length of rail track in the district is 335 km.

There are five junctions in the district viz. Jodhpur, Bhagat-ki-kothi, Rai-ka-Bagh Palace junction, Pipar Road Junction and Luni junction.[1] All these junctions have facilities like water huts, public conveniences and upper class waiting room, tea stalls, waiting hall etc. Jodhpur station has provision for retiring rooms and refreshment room also. Other important stations have the provision of waiting halls, water huts, public conveniences as well as catering vendors.

Transport by air

Jodhpur city is connected by air with Jaipur, Delhi, Udaipur and Bombay.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES

Postal Services

OLD SYSTEM—The postal service played its own part in the development and maintenance of social contracts in the mediaeval period. One method of conveying dak was to entrust it to way farers. Another was to engage a runner. The charges of the private letter-bearers engaged for the purpose varied with the number of sheets of paper, weight and distance to be covered. For example, in V.S. 1723 (A.D. 1666) Megha Shah paid Rs. 11 for a letter carried by Hira from Merta to Jodhpur, a distance of about 80 miles. Generally the bearers collected the money from the recipients.[2]

By 16th century, State run postal services were becoming common in Rajasthan. Since Sher Shah's time there was a system of Imperial Post from Ajmer to Jodhpur, among other places. This was conveyed through a relay of horses.[3]

In Jodhpur, Raikas and Mirdhas were employed to carry confidential letters and they were handsomely rewarded for a good job done.[4]

Camels provided a quicker means of conveying the dak. The *Havala bahi* of the 19th century records that there were arrangements of camel-posts for Rs. 718 yearly and runners-post for Rs. 180 yearly between Jodhpur and Mount Abu.[5]

1. Office of the Divisional Superintendent, Northern Railway, Jodhpur.
2. Sharma, G.N., *op.cit.*, p. 330.
3. *ibid.*, 331.
4. *ibid.*
5. *ibid.*, p. 330.

The indigenous system of dak continued till 1885 when Maharaja Jaswant Singh introduced the Imperial Postal System. To begin with it was introduced only in the *Pargana* headquarters and the capital. The number of post offices was gradually increased.

Till 1904 the State had its own system of telegraph which worked as part of the railway system. In that year the State adopted the Imperial System for telegraph also.[1]

The district has now (end of March, 1973) 265 post offices, 20 telegraph offices and six telephone exchanges.

The development of the postal and telegraphic and telephonic services is shown in the following table[2] :

(Number)

Year	Post offices	Telegraph offices	Telephone Exchanges	Public call offices
1956–57	73	10	1	2
1957–58	79	11	1	3
1958–59	86	13	1	5
1959–60	100	14	1	6
1960–61	104	13	1	4
1961–62	128	16	1	4
1962–63	140	17	1	4
1963–64	140	13	1	5
1964–65	184	17	1	7
1965–66	184	11	1	9
1966–67	188	11	2	28
1967–68*	192	11	2	28
1968–69	192	22	2	11
1969–70	201	23	4	11
1970–71	264	21	6	10
1971–72	261	23	6	15
1972–73	265	20	6	13

All important places in the district have postal and telegraphic services.

BROADCAST RECEIVING LICENCES—In 1972–73, the district had 20,349 broadcast receiving licences.[3]

1. Upadhayaya, Nirmala, *op.cit.*, p. 131.
2. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, yearly volumes.
* Provisional.
3. Office of the Post Master General, Rajasthan Circle.

TRAVEL AND TOURIST FACILITIES

Jodhpur is a tourist centre and offers boarding and lodging facilities to travellers of all means in the form of hotels, dak bungalows, tourist bungalows and *Dharamshalas*. The railways have retiring rooms at the Jodhpur railway station.

HOTELS—The Tourist Department has listed the following hotels and lodges : Umed Bhawan Palace, Shanti Bhawan Lodge, Agarwal Lodge, Arun Hotel, Adarsh Niwas Hotel, Ashoka Hotel, Charli Bikaner Lodge and Alpana Hotel. Umed Bhawan Palace, a five star standard hotel (but in Palace Hotel-Category) has 40 double rooms and a regal suite. The rates are Rs. 125 for single and Rs. 235 for double room and Rs. 352 for the suite. Other hotels have single and double room accommodations available and the charges vary from Rs. 5 to 10 per day for single and Rs. 10 to 25 for double room.

The State government has a circuit house at Jodhpur. Public Works Department has dak bungalows at Jodhpur and Phalodi and rest houses at Shergarh and Bilara.

The Circuit House at Jodhpur is located near Rai-ka-Bagh Palace railway station. It was started in 1951. There are 18 rooms, 15 double bed and 3 single bed, all having attached toilets. Five of the rooms are airconditioned. State Government officers drawing Rs. 700 or above as basic pay are entitled to stay in the Circuit House and are charged Rs. 3 per day (24 hours). Central Government officers getting Rs. 1000 or above are allowed to stay and the charges for them are Rs. 6 per day (24 hours). Non-officials are also accommodated if rooms are free and are charged Rs. 25 per person in a single room, Rs. 30 per person in a double room and Rs. 48 for two persons in a double room, including boarding and lodging. The staff attached to the Circuit House is one Superintendent, one accounts clerk, one lower division clerk, two cooks, three waiters and two *Farrashs*.

The Dak Bungalow at Jodhpur was started during the princely regime, and is located near the office of the Divisional Superintendent of Northern Railway. It has 5 double and 4 single rooms, besides a dining hall. All rooms have attached toilets and are provided with electric lights and running water. The charges are Re. 1.00 in summer and Re. 0.50 in winter from Gazetted Government Officers. Non-officials are allowed to stay, subject to availability of rooms, at Rs. 5 for a single and Rs.6.50 for a double room. The staff attached includes one Chowkidar, one room boy, one lower division clerk, one *Farrash* and one sweeper.

The Phalodi Dak Bungalow has two double and one single rooms. Electricity and running water are available. Charges are the same as for the Jodhpur Dak Bungalow. One chowkidar looks after the Dak Bungalow and there is also a *Farrash*.

The rest houses at Bilara and Shergarh have two rooms and one room respectively, the former with attached toilets, and facilities of electric light and water. Charges are Re. 0.50 per day from government officials who are allowed to stay there. A chowkidar and a *Farrash* are attached to each of these rest houses.

There is a Tourist Bungalow at Jodhpur maintained by the State Tourism Department having 42 ordinary and deluxe rooms. The charges vary between Rs. 15 for a single to Rs. 25 for double deluxe room.

Dharamshalas

Dharamshalas, built out of philanthropy by an individual or members of a community, have been serving as halting places for travellers, particularly pilgrims since olden times and exist at all important places in the district, as elsewhere. The lodging in these *Dharamshalas* is usually free or a nominal rent is charged for facilities provided like light, water, cots etc. There are two big *Dharamshalas* at Jodhpur viz. Seth Raghunath Das Parihar Dharamshala and Jaswant Sarai. The former was opened in 1953 and has 63 rooms, besides 50 almirahas for storing luggage. Facilities of light and water are provided at normal charges. Jaswant Sarai, maintained by the State Devasthan Department since 1955, has 38 rooms and has provision of light and running water. Besides a *Dharamshala* for the use of Digamber-Jains viz. Digambar Jain Bhawan, Jodhpur has 22 rooms with light and water facilities. *Dharamshalas* also exist at Bilara (2), Osian (2), Phalodi (1), Pipar (1) and Shergarh (3).

APPENDIX I

Roads in Jodhpur District

(Km.)

Year	National Highway	Cement Concrete	Painted	Metalled	Gravelled	Fair Weather & dressed-up tracks	Total
1956–57*	—	—	246	93	546	85	970
1957–58*	—	—	263	92	535	104	994
1958–59	—	—	481	126	835	214	1,656
1959–60	—	—	565	138	865	138	1,706
1960–61	—	2	550	66	869	156	1,642
1961–62	—	—	554	64	927	97	1,642
1962–63	—	—	562	61	950	159	1,732
1963–64	—	—	571	50	973	135	1,729
1964–65	—	—	606	51	964	119	1,740
1965–66	—	—	655	55	1,075	130	1,915
1966–67	—	—	662	60	1,065	130	1,917
1967–68	—	—	662	69	1,100	130	1,961
1968–69	—	—	662	69	1,099	130	1,960
1969–70	—	—	680	61	1,089	130	1,960
1970–71	—	—	680	61	1,089	130	1,960
1971–72	—	—	794	104	1,029	131	2,058
1972–73	80	—	1,075	104	746	131	2,136

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

* Figures for these years are in miles.

APPENDIX II

Road Accidents in Jodhpur District

(Number)

Year	Accidents	Persons killed	Persons injured	Vehicles involved
1957	18	4	13	18
1958	48	16	34	48
1959	39	15	30	47
1960	30	11	17	31
1961	42	16	27	40
1962	63	16	48	61
1963	38	17	38	35
1964	61	16	41	55
1965	71	13	54	67
1966	42	4	32	36
1967	46	26	67	43
1968	71	30	65	81
1969	131	37	119	113
1970	128	50	159	128
1971	68	22	65	68
1972	77	38	71	76
1973	125	37	145	124

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

APPENDIX III

Railway Stations in Jodhpur District

1. Jodhpur	19. Dhathib Road
2. Raikabagh Palace	20. Umed
3. Mahamandir	21. Bhagat-ki-Kothi
4. Mandor	22. Basni
5. Manaklao	23. Salawas
6. Marwar Mathaniya	24. Hanwant
7. Tinwari	25. Luni junction
8. Osian	26. Pipar city
9. Bheekamkor	27. Bhawee
10. Samrau	28. Silara
11. Bhelana	29. Bilara
12. Marwar Lohawat	30. Marwar Bithri
13. Shaitansingh Nagar	31. Marwar Khara
14. Phalodi	32. Khari Khangarh
15. Jajiwal	33. Banar
16. Asawada	34. Manaklao
17. Kher Khalwe	35. Sultana
18. Pipar Road	36. Dudia

CHAPTER VIII

MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS

According to 1961 Census the total population of Jodhpur district was 885,663 of which 469,147 were men and 416,516 were women. Of this, the working population of the district was 376,461 consisting of 256,027 men and 120,434 women, representing 42.5 per cent of the total population of the district. Among the non-workers, women outnumbered men in both the urban and the rural areas. This is evident from the table below[1] :

Item	Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total population	326,932	293,521	620,453	142,215	122,995	265,210
Working population	191,736	111,449	303,185	64,291	8,985	73,276
Non-workers	135,196	182,072	317,268	77,924	114,010	191,934

The chief occupation of the people of Jodhpur district is agriculture. Total number of persons employed in cultivation as cultivators and as agricultural labourers is 284,489. This comes to 75.6 per cent of the total working population of the district which is slightly lower than the percentage for the State as a whole (77.7). Cultivators (not including agricultural labourers) form 71.4 per cent of the total population of the district, and 97.8 per cent of this category are in rural areas. The proportion of male cultivators to the total male population of the district is 64.2 and of female cultivators to the total female population 87.3. Next to agricultural occupations, the main concentration of the population is in Household industry and Trade and Commerce, accounting for 3.8 and 3.5 per cent respectively of the working population. This conforms to the occupational pattern of Rajasthan as a whole where Household industry employing 6.3 per cent of the total workers ranks next to agriculture and is followed by Trade and Commerce with three per cent of the workers. Transport, Storage and Communication comes next in the occupational hierarchy and accounts for 3.1 per cent of the working population of the district which is much higher than the percentage for the State as a whole (1.2). Next in popularity are Manufacturing other than Household industry (2.6 per cent), Construction (1.6 per cent) and Mining etc.

1. *Census of India, 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Jodhpur district,* pp. 10–11.

(1.5 per cent). Apart from these specific occupations, miscellaneous services provide employment to 8.6 per cent of the workers of the district.

At the time of the Census of 1971, the population of Jodhpur district rose to 1,152,712. Among these 349,039 were workers and the remaining 803,673 came under the category of non-workers. 306,765 of the workers were male and 42,274 female. Of the non-workers, 300,037 were male and 503,636 female. The table below gives the distribution of workers and non-workers in the rural and the urban areas.[1]

Item	Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total population	409,396	375,078	784,474	197,406	170,832	368,238
Working population	221,487	35,634	257,121	85,278	6,640	91,918
Non-workers	187,909	339,444	527,353	112,128	164,192	276,320

Among the nine classified occupations, cultivation was the choice of the majority of workers, followed by professions like Other Services, Trade and Commerce, Manufacture other than Household industry, Transport Storage and Communications, Household industry Construction, Livestock etc. and Mining and quarrying. The distribution of the workers in different occupations and the percentage of each category in the total working force is given below[2] :

Category	Workers			Percentage of total working population		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Cultivators	188,380	28,482	216,862	66.87	83.73	68.92
Agricultural labour, livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting & plantations, orchards and allied activities	16,749	6,913	23,662			
	3,644	400	4,044	1.19	0.95	1.16
Mining & quarrying	2,396	244	2,640	0.78	0.58	0.76
Household industry	8,199	1,028	9,227	2.67	2.56	2.64
Other than Household industry	14,046	530	14,576	4.58	1.25	4.18
Construction	4,253	176	4,429	1.39	0.41	1.27
Trade & Commerce	18,044	466	18,510	5.88	1.10	5.30
Transport, storage & communication	14,114	84	14,198	4.60	0.20	4.07
Other services	36,940	3,897	40,837	12.04	9.22	11.70

1. *Census 1971, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Jodhpur district,* p. 4.
2. *Ibid.,* pp. 4, 5 & viii & ix.

Public Administration[1]

Persons employed in this profession are mostly literate. According to the Census of 1961 the number of persons employed or engaged in public administration with different organisations was as under[2] :

Category	Male	Female	Total
Central Government	1,948	3	1,951
State Government	810	5	815
Local Self-Government	37	2	39
Quasi Government	9	–	9
Village officials	369	9	378
Government officials not elsewhere classified	38	1	39
Total	3,211	20	3,231

As the figures quoted above show, public employment constitutes a minor proportion of the occupational spectrum of the district accounting for 0.9 per cent of the total opportunities. However, this compares well with the percentage of such workers in Rajasthan as a whole, which is 0.3. This relatively high proportion of Government employees is perhaps, due to the fact that Jodhpur, apart from being the district headquarters, is also the Regional Headquarters of several Government Departments. Out of the total number of 3,231 employed under this category 2,604 are in urban areas. This is because most of the Government offices are located in towns.

Employees of the Central and State Government serving in the district enjoy the same amenities and privileges as are enjoyed by their counterparts in the other districts of the State. Besides basic pay, they get dearness allowance, house rent allowance, travelling allowance while on tour, food grains advance and festival advance. Loans are advanced at a reasonable rate of interest for construction and repairs of their own houses and for purchase of conveyance etc. These are recovered in easy instalments. Many of the gazetted and non-gazetted officers are provided with earmarked houses or other government accommodation according to government regulations. Medical expenditure incurred by government employees on themselves and on the members of their family including dependent parents is reimbursible by the government. All the State Government employees are compulsorily insured under the State Insurance Scheme.

1. The material that follows is based on the Census of 1961 as similar data was not collected during the Census of 1971.
2. *Census of India, 1961, op. cit.*, p. 98.

Gratuity, pension and provident fund benefits are provided on retirement. Children of employees not paying income tax are entitled to free education in Government institutions.

Learned Professions

In this group come teachers of all category, artists, writers and those engaged in allied fields. The number of persons in educational service, according to Census 1961, in Jodhpur district, is as follows[1] :

Category	Male	Female	Total
University (College) teachers	218	21	239
Secondary school teachers	375	110	485
Middle and Primary school teachers	1,060	319	1,379
Nursery and Kindergarden school teachers	2	—	2
Teachers not elsewhere classified	849	196	1,045
Total	2,504	646	3,150

Teachers constitute 0.8 per cent of the total workers of the district. Female teachers constitute 20.5 per cent of the total number of teachers and this is considerably higher than the percentage of 11.8 for the State as a whole. The majority of female teachers are employed in middle and primary schools. Nearly 75.3 per cent (2,371) of the teachers are employed in urban areas. Percentage of teachers per 1,000 students at the primary school level is 31.3, at the secondary school level 40.6 and at the university level 62.7.

Private educational institutions are very few in the district. Most of the schools are run by the Government. Primary schools are run by the Panchayat Samitis. Working conditions in private institutions are far less attractive than in government run institutions where facilities like free medical aid, house rent allowance, provident fund etc. are available.

Details of artists, writers and those engaged in allied occupations in Jodhpur district at the time of 1961 Census, are as below[2] :

Category	Male	Female	Total
Authors	25	3	28
Editors, journalists and related workers	42	1	43
Translators, interpreters and language specialists	12	-	12

1. *Census of India, 1961, op. cit.*, p. 96.
2. *Ibid.*, p. 97.

1	2	3	4
Printers decorators and commercial artists	9	2	11
Sculptors and modellers	3	22	25
Actors and related workers	2	–	2
Musicians and related workers	205	70	275
Dancers and related workers	1	–	1
Artists, writers and related workers not elsewhere classified	306	10	316
Total	605	108	713

Persons employed under this category add up to 0.2 per cent of the total workers in the district. The majority of them (605) are males and nearly half of the total workers live in urban areas.

Medicine

The Census of 1961 recorded the number of persons in medical profession as in the table given below[1] :

Category	Male	Female	Total
Physicians and surgeons (Allopathic)	160	22	182
Physicians (Ayurvedic)	126	11	137
Physicians (Homeopathic)	3	—	3
Physicians (Others)	10	—	10
Physiologists	11	—	11
Dentists	14	—	14
Physicians, surgeons and dentists not elsewhere classified	4	—	4
Total	328	33	361

Physicians, surgeons etc. form 0.1 per cent of the total work force in the district. Males outnumber females by a large margin, females being only 0.9 per cent of the total in this category. About 90.9 per cent (328) of workers in this category are in urban areas. There are in the district 169 nurses, 73 midwives and health visitors, 82 nursing attendants and related workers, 381 pharmacists and pharmaceutical technicians, 11 vaccinators, 4 physiotherapists and related technicians, 35 sanitation technicians and 67 medical and health technicians. In the profession of nursing and midwifery, females outnumber the males. Women account for 77 per cent of those in the nursing profession, 62 per cent of those in midwifery and

1. *Census of India, 1961, op. cit.*, p. 95.

70 per cent of those working as nursing attendants. The majority of them are working in urban areas. The number of medical doctors per 1,00,000 of population in Jodhpur district is considerably higher than the State average in this respect.[1]

Medical personnel posted as district health officers, junior specialists, district malaria officers, district small pox eradication officers and as persons incharge of Employees' State Insurance Dispensaries and primary health centres are allowed non-practicing allowance of Rs. 100.00 per month.

The Legel Profession

The specialised knowledge it calls for and the independence it gives to its practitioners has given the legal profession a certain status. Details of persons engaged in this profession, according to 1961 Census, are given below :

Category	Male	Female	Total
Judges and magistrates	56	1	57
Legal practitioners and advisors	324	–	324
Law assistants	26	2	28
Total	406	3	409

They form 0.1 per cent of the total workers of the district. Out of the total of 409, only six are employed in rural areas. This is because all the important courts of the district are in urban areas. The percentage of persons in the legal profession in Jodhpur district is higher than the State average of 0.04 which may be because the High Court of the State has its headquarters at Jodhpur. There are only 3 women in this profession. This is perhaps due to the fact that women find the present atmosphere and nature of legal work uncongenial.

Engineering

The statement given below shows the employment position in the engineering profession in Jodhpur district.[2]

Category	Male	Female	Total
Architects	–	2	2
Civil Engineers (including Overseers)	137	9	146
Mechanical Engineers	26	–	26
Electrical Engineers	50	1	51

1. *Census of India, 1961, Rajasthan, Part IX-B, Census Atlas*, p. 326.
2. *Census of India, 1961, op. cit.*, p. 94.

1	2	3	4
Chemical Engineers	7	1	8
Metallurgical Engineers	2	–	2
Mining Engineers	4	1	5
Surveyors	23	–	23
Architects, engineers and surveyors not elsewhere classified	107	3	110
Total	356	17	373

Only 0.1 per cent of the total workers of Jodhpur district are employed as engineers etc. which is double the State average of 0.05 per cent. 55 per cent (204) of them are employed in urban areas. Women have, as of now, limited scope in this profession and, therefore, there are only 17 women in it.

Domestic and Personal Services

This group includes domestic servants, barbers, washermen, tailors and shoemakers. The statement given below shows the number of persons employed as domestic servants in the district[1] :

Category	Male	Female	Total
Housekeepers, matrons, stewards (Domestic and institutional)	98	20	118
Cooks, cook bearers (domestic and institutional)	408	283	691
Butlers, bearers, waiters, maids and other servants (domestic)	602	273	875
Ayas, nurse maids	103	–	103
House keepers, cooks, maids and related workers not classified elsewhere	2	1	3
Total	1,213	577	1,790

These form 0.5 per cent of the total workers of the district which is higher than the State average of 0.3 per cent. 90 per cent (1607) of them are employed in urban areas. The largest number of female workers in this category are working as cooks, cook-bearers and maids. Domestic servants are generally employed by well-to-do families, mostly in urban areas. These servants are utilised for cooking or for looking after domestic cattle and discharging other miscellaneous duties around the house like

1. *Census of India, 1961, op. cit.*, pp. 117–118.

cleaning utensils, gardening etc. They include employees working on a full time or part time basis. Wages of these servants are paid partly in cash and partly in kind. According to personal enquiries the normal wages in Jodhpur city of a full time male servant is Rs. 50.00 per month with food and for a female servant Rs. 30 per month with food.[1] Part-time wages depend on the nature of work.

There are 559 barbers, hairdressers and related workers in the district. 424 out of the 559 barbers are employed in urban areas. All towns and cities in the district have hair cutting saloons. In Jodhpur city, charges for a shave in hair dressing saloons vary from Re. 0.25 to Re. 0.50 and for a hair cut from Re. 0.75 to Rs. 1.50 depending on the facilities available in the saloon.[2] Barbers are also in demand at religious ceremonies in Hindu households where on occasions like *Mundan*, marriage etc. they perform specific duties. The wife of the barber also plays an important role. In bygone days every Hindu family used to have its hereditary barber who was called in on all religious occasions and was paid customary amounts in cash and kind. This custom continues in some families even now.

In 1961, laundrymen, washermen and *Dhobis* totalled upto 490 in the district, out of which 480 are in urban areas. Women accounted for 94 of which 89 were in urban areas. Generally, washermen and *Dhobis* have fixed households from where they collect their wash once a week and deliver the laundered clothes. Their charges per piece range from 18 to 20 paise and they are paid at the end of the month.[3] They also iron clothes for which charges vary from 12 paise to Rs. 1.50 depending on whether it is a cotton or woollen or terene garment.

According to the 1961 Census, there were four drycleaners and pressers in the district, all of them in urban areas. They maintain regular shops in the market places. Drycleaners have formed an association and the rates are the same in all the shops. They charge Rs. 4.00 for dry cleaning a woollen suit, Rs. 1.50 for a pair of terelyne trousers, Re. 0.60 for a pair of cotton trousers, Re. 0.75 for terelyne shirt, Re. 0.50 for a cotton shirt, Rs. 1.50 for silk sari and Rs. 1.50 for a cardigan.

The number of persons employed in the district as tailors, cutters, furriers and in related occupations is 2,558. This constitutes 0.7 per cent of the total work force. About 70 per cent (1,799) live in urban areas. Tailoring charges vary according to the establishment and the competence

1. Information collected from Jodhpur city in 1973.
2. *Ibid.*
3. *Ibid.*

of the individual tailor. In Jodhpur city, cost of making a woollen suit ranges from Rs. 85 to Rs. 95, a terelyne shirt or bush shirt from Rs. 5 to Rs. 8, a cotton shirt or bush shirt from Rs. 3 to Rs. 6, a pair of terelyne trousers from Rs. 15 to Rs. 17, a pair of cotton trousers from Rs. 4 to Rs. 6, a *kurta pajama* Rs. 6 and blouse Rs. 2.50.[1]

There are 1,925 shoe makers and shoe repairers of which 205 are women and 1,176 live in urban areas. Most of them sit on the road side or at busy corners and make new shoes as well as repair old ones. Some maintain shops also.

People belonging to this category of workers live mostly from hand to mouth. Literacy level is very low among them. Generally, the entire family including children above the age of seven are engaged in the earning of a living. In rural areas they are mostly paid in kind. Majority of them are, however, in urban areas.

Transport Workers

Persons employed in road transport business at the time of the 1961 Census, are given in the table below[2] :

Category	Male	Female	Total
Motor vehicle drivers	796	—	796
Cycle rickshaw drivers and Rickshaw pullers	165	—	165
Animal drawn vehicle drivers	595	3	598
Drivers, road transport workers not elsewhere classified	505	4	509
Total	2,061	7	2,068

They amount to 0.5 per cent of the total workers of the district. 91 per cent of them live in urban areas.

There are 236 aircraft pilots, navigators and flight engineers and 229 railway engine drivers and firemen in Jodhpur district.

Miscellaneous Occupations

Other miscellaneous occupations pursued in the district at the time of 1961 Census are given in the Appendix.

1. Information collected from Jodhpur city in 1973.
2. *Census of India, 1961, op. cit.*, pp. 107–108.

APPENDIX

Miscellaneous occupational classification of persons at work other than cultivation in Jodhpur district

Group	Persons	Male	Female
Physicists, chemists, geologists and other physical scientists	19	19	–
Biologists, veterinarians, agronomists and related scientists	8	8	–
Social scientists and related workers	118	98	20
Draughtsmen and science and engineering technicians, n.e.c.	166	135	31
Other professional, technical and related workers	405	382	23
Directors and managers, wholesale and retail trade	15	15	–
Directors, managers and working proprietors, financial institutions	23	23	–
Directors, managers and working proprietors, Other	1,344	1,297	47
Book-keepers and cashiers	1,139	1,119	20
Stenographers	141	139	2
Office machine operators	21	19	2
Clerical workers, miscellaneous	3,973	3,958	15
Unskilled office workers	2,352	2,208	144
Working proprietors, wholesale and retail trade	10,453	10,086	367
Insurance and real estate salesmen, salesmen of securities and services and auctioneers	164	162	2
Commercial travellers and manufacturer agents	49	49	–
Salesmen, shop assistants and related workers	1,804	1,681	123
Money-lenders and pawn brokers	354	354	–
Farmers and farm managers	2,427	2,023	404

APPENDIX (Contd.)

1	2	3	4
Farm workers	4,961	3,431	1,530
Hunters and related workers	6	6	–
Fishermen and related workers	1	1	–
Loggers and other forestry workers	201	185	16
Miners and quarrymen	1,567	1,260	307
Well drillers and related workers	4	4	–
Mineral treaters	1	1	–
Miners, quarrymen and related workers n.e.c.	690	684	6
Deck officers, engineer officers and pilots, ship deck and engine-room ratings (ship), barge	35	35	–
Crews and boatmen	10	10	–
Conductors, guards and brakesmen(Railway)	118	118	–
Inspectors, supervisors, traffic controllers and despatchers, Transport	729	729	–
Telephone, telegraph and related tele-communication operators	220	218	2
Postmen and messengers	211	211	–
Workers in transport and communications occupations, n.e.c.	639	637	2
Spinners, weavers, knitters, dyers and related workers	2,135	1,457	678
Leather cutters, lasters and sewers (except gloves and garments) and related workers	2,548	2,226	322
Leather cutters, lasters and sewers (except gloves and garments) related workers, n e.c.	611	502	109
Furnacemen, rollers, drawers, Moulders and related metal making and treating workers	1,354	1,298	56

APPENDIX (Contd.)

1	2	3	4
Precision instrument makers, watch makers, jewellers and related workers	1,418	1,403	15
Tool-makers, machinists, plumbers, welders, platers and related workers	2,891	2,851	40
Electricians and related electrical and electronics workers	583	582	1
Carpenters, joiners, cabinet makers, coopers and related workers	1,967	1,927	40
Painters and paper hangers	463	449	14
Bricklayers, plasterers and construction workers, n.e.c.	2,994	2,805	189
Compositors, printers, engravers, book-binders and related workers	404	374	30
Potter, kilnmen, glass and clay formers and related workers	987	671	316
Millers, bakers, brewmasters and related food beverage workers	1,465	1,314	151
Chemical and related process workers	65	63	2
Tobacco preparers and products makers	619	410	209
Craftsmen and production process workers, n.e.c.	833	742	91
Testers, packers, sorters and related workers	16	16	–
Stationary engine and excavating and lifting equipment operators and related workers	114	114	–
Labourers, n.e.c.	11,303	9,459	1,844
Fire fighters, policemen, guards and related workers	3,213	3,195	18
Waiters, bartenders and related workers	159	150	9
Building care-takers, cleaners and related workers	2,479	1,603	876

APPENDIX (Concld.)

1	2	3	4
Athletes, sportsmen and related workers	4	4	-
Photographers and related camera operators	29	29	-
Service, sports and recreation workers, n.e.c.	106	70	36
Workers reporting occupations unidentifiable or unclassifiable	1,823	1,773	50
Workers not reporting occupation	638	628	10

n.e.c. = Not elsewhere classified.

Census of India 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Jodhpur district, pp. 94–120.

CHAPTER IX

ECONOMIC TRENDS

LIVELIHOOD PATTERN

The population of Jodhpur district at the time of the 1971 census[1] was 11,52,712 (6,06,802 males and 5,45,910 females). On the basis of "main activity", there were 3,49,039 workers (3,06,765 male and 42,274 female) and rest were non-workers (3,00,037 male and 5,03,636 female). In other words, 30.28 per cent of the total population was economically active and the rest (69.72 per cent) inactive. Among the male population, the distribution of workers and non-workers was found to be 50.55 per cent and 49.45 per cent respectively. In case of women, the proportion of workers was rather low i.e. only 7.74 per cent as against 92.26 per cent of non-workers. A great variation in the distribution pattern of workers and non-workers was also observed in respect of rural and urban areas of the district. As against the worker–non-worker ratio of 1:2 (32.78 per cent and 67.22 per cent respectively for the two categories) in the rural areas, it was 1:3 (workers 24.96 per cent against non-workers 75.04 per cent) in respect of urban areas.

Details of livelihood pattern observed at the time of the 1971 census in the rural and urban areas separately by sex is given in Appendix I at the end of this chapter. This table indicates that agriculture engages the maximum proportion of the working population of the district and this includes independent cultivators and agricultural labourers. The census figures put them at 66.87 per cent of the male working population and 83.73 per cent of the female workers (2,05,129 male and 35,395 female).

A comparison between the occupational pattern in the rural and urban areas shows that 89.28 per cent (or 1,97,744) of the rural working male population was engaged in agriculture and 95.58 per cent (or 34,061) of the working women in the rural areas was engaged in agriculture. The corresponding figures for the urban areas were 8.66 per cent (7,385 in number) for men and 20.09 per cent (1,334 in number) for women.

Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities engaged 1.19 per cent of the male workers (numbering

1. *Census 1971, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Jodhpur District*, pp. iv to ix and 4–5 (Section II).

3,644) and 0.96 per cent (their number being 400) of the female working population of the district. In the rural areas the percentages of male and female workers engaged in this field were 1.40 and 0.90 (3,100 men and 320 women). The respective percentages in the urban areas were 0.64 and 1.20 (544 males and 80 females).

Mining and quarrying provided work for a total of 2,640 persons (2,396 male and 244 female) in the district. This works out to 0.78 per cent of the male and 0.58 per cent of the female working population. In the rural areas, 0.12 per cent of the male workers and 0.02 per cent of the female workers were engaged in this occupation, while in the urban areas the respective percentages were 2.50 and 3.55.

Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs were carried out in the household sector as well as in the non-household sector. The household sector accounted for a total working population of 9,281 persons (8,199 male and 1,082 female). In other words 2.67 per cent of the male working population and 2.56 per cent female workers' population in the district as a whole were in this sector. The respective percentages of male and female workers in this sector were 1.69 and 1.37 in the rural areas, 5.22 and 8.95 in the urban areas.

In the non-household industry sector there were 14,576 persons working, of which 1,670 were in the rural areas and the rest in the urban areas. The workers in this field accounted for 4.58 per cent of the total male workers and 1.25 per cent of the female working population in the district. Whereas in the rural areas, this sector accounted for only 0.71 per cent of the male and 0.27 per cent of the female workers, in the urban areas, it engaged 14.63 per cent of the male and 6.54 per cent of the female workers.

The total number of persons engaged in construction activities in the district was a mere 4,429 (4,253 male and 176 female) accounting for 1.39 per cent of the male working population and 0.41 per cent of female workers in the district. In this field also, the percentages of the workers, both in case of men and women, were more significant (4.61 and 2.43 respectively) in the urban areas than in the rural areas (0.15 and 0.04 for the two categories of workers).

Trade and commerce engaged 18,510 workers (18,044 male and 466 female) i.e. 5.88 per cent of male workers and 1.10 per cent of female workers of the district. These activities were more significant in the urban areas in that they engaged 17.76 per cent of the male and 5.48 per cent of the female workers; in the rural areas the percentage of these two categories of workers were only 1.31 and 0.29 respectively.

Activities relating to transport, storage and communications accounted for 14,198 workers (14,114 male and 84 female) in the whole of the district. Of these 1,604 were in the rural and 12,594 in the urban areas. The respective percentage of male and female workers engaged in this field were 4.60 and 0.20 for the district as a whole, 0.71 and 0.06 for the rural areas and 14.69 and 0.95 for the urban areas.

A total of 40,837 workers constituting of 36,940 males and 3,897 females were engaged in the category of occupations classed as other services. These workers accounted for 12.04 per cent of the male working population and 9.22 per cent of the female working population of the district. The number of male and female workers in this field were 10,253 and 523 in the rural areas and 26,687 and 3,374 in the urban areas respectively. In the two areas these workers constituted 4.63 per cent and 31.29 per cent of the male workers and 1.47 per cent and 50.81 per cent of female workers respectively.

PRICES

The earliest available data of annual average prices of certain foodgrains in Jodhpur State are in the publication entitled *Prices and Wages in India* compiled by the office of the then Director General of Commercial Intelligence. These have been given in a tabular form at Appendix II, for the years 1873 and from 1885 to 1909. A perusal of these figure will show that prices in 1885 were lower than those prevailing in 1873. A rising trend in prices was witnessed during the next four years. Improvement in rail and road transport in the State brought about a certain uniformity in prices in different areas of the State and helped tone down the effects of abnormal developments like famines on these prices. Enormous supplies of grain from outside the State were brought by rail during the severe famine of 1899–1900 and major cereals were sold at prices not very much higher than those prevailing in normal years. By 1903–04 the abnormal pressures of scarcity of the earlier years had subsided and prices started stabilising.

Jodhpur State faced a general failure of *Kharif* crops in 1907–08.[1] This, coupled with the rising trend of prices in the neighbouring areas, including Punjab and the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh), started pushing up prices. The situation eased with the return of normalcy in 1908–09 and prices showed a declining trend. By the end of 1909–10 good harvest of almost all the edible grains[2] had brought down the prices in general by 10 to 15 per cent as compared to the corresponding period of the previous year.

1. *Report on the Administration of Marwar State*, 1907–08, p.8.
2. *Ibid.*, 1909–10, p. 16.

Prices of certain staple foodgrains prevailing in the city of Jodhpur during the years 1910 to 1927 are given in Appendix III and from 1927–28 to 1941–42 in Appendix IV. Prices had been showing a general rising trend since 1910, though there was an occasional fall due to favourable factors like good harvest of certain crops in a particular year. The shadows of the coming First World War had started falling on the markets of the State as in the rest of the country so that soon after its onset, in 1915 prices were higher than ever before. Complete or partial failure of all crops compounded further the effect of the War. Prices during the year were generally higher by 20 per cent compared to the previous year.[1] The trend reversed for a short period of about two years. But scanty production in 1917–18 once again brought about an unprecedented rise in price levels in the State.[2] The conditions of scarcity in the State were worsened by the situation in the rest of the country. By 1921–22, a general slump swamped the markets of the country and those of Jodhpur proved no exception. The poor were specially helped by supplies made through the State Grain Shops.[3] Another good harvest in 1923–24 throughout Marwar helped the tendency and brought prices to a new low. A rising trend in prices again started in 1925 exception being 1927. 1930–31 witnessed the beginning of a countrywide depression which proved calamitous for the cultivators who were sought to be relieved by a reduction in *Ghatr-Bapi* rents in 1932–33. This concession was later approved for another three years[4] and a cut of three annas (19 paise) per rupee was also allowed in rents of *Mustaquil* holdings in 1933–34.

The Second World War that began in 1939 gave an upward push to prices of all commodities throughout the country. This was further aggravated by the conditions of the scarcity. The situation continued to worsen in the subsequent years and corrective measures were introduced at the all India and the State levels. Various regulations[5] were introduced

1. *Report on the Administration of Marwar State*, 1915–16, p. 19.
2. *Ibid.*, 1917–18, p. 23.
3. *Ibid.*, 1921–22, p. 17.
4. *Report on the Administration of Jodhpur State for the year 1933–34*, p.16.
5. The main regulations introduced in Jodhpur State were : (i) Machine Tool Control Order, 1941 (ii) Newsprint Control Order, 1941 (iii) Motor Spirit Rationing Order, 1941 (iv) The Marwar Atta Grading & 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 Oils 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 & Sugar Products Order, 1943, (xiii) The Marwar Cotton Cloth Dealers Licensing Order 1944, (xiv) Hoarding & Profiteering Prevention Ordinance, 1944 (xiv) The Marwar Rationing Order, 1944.

in Jodhpur State and these controlled the supplies and movements of essential and scarce commodities and provided for their rationed distribution.

The upward trend in prices, which manifested itself during the War years continued unabated even when the hostilities came to an end in 1945. Before the situation could become normal, new strains appeared in the form of the partition of the country and the resultant exchange of population on a massive scale. This involved heavy non-developmental government expenditure on refugee rehabilitation at a time when the normal production and distribution channels were disrupted by these upheavals. Thus, even as aggregate demand was going up, supply constraints exercised their pressure on prices.

The situation eased for a while in the early fifties but the rising curve of prices was resumed again. The following table shows the monthly average retail prices of foodgrains in Jodhpur district during the period 1952–61[1] :

(Rs. per quintal)

Year	Wheat	Barley	Gram	*Jowar*	*Bajra*	Maize
1952	56.01	40.20	N.R.	42.13	45.88	N.R.
1953	45.48	34.84	38.57	34.92	33.98	32.16
1954	34.06	25.43	31.65	21.65	22.11	28.22
1955	35.51	22.03	22.99	20.10	23.32	25.49
1956	43.44	31.44	29.29	32.75	34.97	33.79
1957	46.32	38.54	33.30	35.55	41.18	38.55
1958	47.34	41.10	39.60	38.53	41.45	41.64
1959	52.81	40.75	41.88	38.39	43.54	42.12
1960	52.67	38.85	40.72	37.29	41.88	38.98
1961	51.90	38.42	42.55	38.63	46.24	35.21

As is evident from the above table, prices of almost all foodgrains registered a declining trend till 1955, due to generally favourable climatic conditions throughout the State during the first four years of the First Five Year Plan.[2] The price situation since 1955–56 worsened due to poor harvests. The heavy doses of deficit financing of Plan expenditure during

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, volumes for various years. Prices for the years 1952 to 1956 were given as Rs. per maund but have been converted to Rs. per quintal.
   N.R. = Not Recorded.
2. *First Five Year Plan, An Appraisal, Agriculture and Community Development*, Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Rajasthan, p. 25.

Second Plan period played their part in adding to the pressure on prices. The upward trend in prices was generally checked in 1961 with good harvests of most crops. The State government had also applied correctives by restricting the movement of essential foodgrains to stabilise their prices. The policy of State participation in the distribution system was accepted in principle under which fair price shops were later opened.

Since 1961, retail prices of foodgrains are not being recorded. However, the Board of Revenue, Rajasthan, has been collecting the farm (harvest) prices of important crops in the district. These prices, representing the average wholesale prices during the harvest period prevailing at village sites from 1961–62 to 1972–73, have been given in a table in Appendix V. Evidently the falling trend in most prices was reversed in 1963–64 because of a failure of the crops and consequent famine conditions during the year.[1]

Prices were inexorably going up throughout the country because of the pressure of inflationary forces generated by heavy defence expenditure following the hostilities with China in 1962 and again with Pakistan in 1965. In addition, the district has been facing famine conditions almost continuously since 1965–66 except during brief breaks in 1967–68 and 1970–71 and this has further pushed the price situation almost beyond control. However, the State Government has been trying to keep a vigilant watch and applying timely correctives. To check hoarding and the creation of artificial scarcity of essential commodities, the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (renewed in 1958) was enforced. Movements of essential and scarce commodities have been regulated from time to time to remove regional imbalances. The Inter-zonal Wheat Movement Order, 1957 was amended constituting Rajasthan into a separate zone. The Rajasthan Foodgrains (Restrictions on Border Movement) Order, 1959 created no movement belts of wheat and wheat products. State trading in foodgrains was resorted to in 1960–61 for occasional intervention in the market and balancing of demand and supply. Fair price shops (numbering 324 in 1972–73)[2], have been helping regulate the distribution of essential and scarce commodities in the district. As an experimental measure, Government took over the wholesale trade in wheat in the *Rabi* season of 1973. Other important measures to keep prices in check have been the fixing of prices of foodgrains under the Grain Procurement (Levy on Dealers) Order, 1968 and the promulgation of the Rajasthan Display of Prices of Essential Commodities Order, 1966.

1. Source : Collectorate, Jodhpur.
2. Source : Office of the District Supply Officer, Jodhpur.

WAGES

No record of wages prevailing in the erstwhile State of Jodhpur is available, except for a brief period in the opening years of this century, recorded by K.D. Erskine in his Gazetteer. According to him,[1] wages in the State varied considerably from locality to locality and depended mainly on the demand for and supply of labour. They were said to have increased considerably during the twenty years preceding Erskine's observations, the tendency having been specially discernible in the case of blacksmiths, dyers, goldsmiths and the ordinary landless day labourers.

The following rates of wages of skilled and unskilled labour were reported to be prevailing in Jodhpur in the opening years of the twentieth century[2] :

Category of labour	Average daily wages
I—SKILLED LABOUR	
1. Blacksmith	7 annas (44 paise)
2. Carpenter	8 ,, (50 ,,)
3. Dyer	10 ,, (62 ,,)
4. Goldsmith	12 ,, (75 ,,)
5. Mason	5 ,, (31 ,,)
6. Painter	5 ,, (31 ,,)
7. Stone dresser	6 ,, (37 ,,)
8. Tailor	5 ,, (31 ,,)
9. Weaver	6 ,, (37 ,,)
II—UNSKILLED LABOUR	
1. Camelman	12 ,, (75 ,,)
2. Cartman	12 ,, (75 ,,)
3. Coolie	4 ,, (25 ,,)
4. Waterman	8 ,, (50 ,,)

Erskine remarked that except for unskilled labour, the daily rate was not an accurate guide to the monthly or the annual rate, since employment in case of skilled labourers was not constant. In the districts of the State, wages for agricultural labour were mostly paid in kind and were not infrequently supplemented by gifts of clothes or other small perquisites. Village artisans like blacksmiths, carpenters, potters, cobblers, barbers and washermen were almost always remunerated in kind at the time of harvest.

1. Erskine, K.D.: *Rajputana Gazetteers*, Vol. III–A, p. 111.
2. *ibid.*, Vol. III–B (*Statistical Tables*), p. 31.

No record of wages is available after Erskine. But they seem to have been going up with the rising trend in prices that began with the First World War and then again during and after the Second World War. In 1951, daily wages[1] of an unskilled labour were found to be ranging from Re. 1 to Rs. 2 while those of a skilled labourer from Rs. 2 to Rs. 5. The strengthening of the trade union movement, the change in the labour policy of the Government after Independence which led to the passing of various enactments to safe-guard the interests of the labourers and the general political and social awakening among labourers, helped the upward revision of wages. The passing of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 required the fixing of certain minimum rates of wages by the State Government in the scheduled employments. These rates of wages are revised from time to time on the advice of a committee specially constituted for the purpose. The 1973 rates of minimum wages fixed for Rajasthan in the scheduled employments are given in Appendix VI.

STANDARD OF LIVING

No survey of the standard or mode of living of the people of the district has ever been made. The earliest assessment of the condition of living of the people of Jodhpur State was made by K.D. Erskine in the Gazetteer of the State published in the opening years of this century. According to him,[2] 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 earlier. The agricultural population, on the other hand, had become impoverished 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 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 cloth had superseded the local *reza* and *dhoti* had made way for a pair of trousers, his children and "female belonging" 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. The cultivators, according to Erskine, were a stationary beings from whom the spirit of the times and the genius of modern civilization evoked no sympathetic response. They were found to

1. *Census 1951, Rajasthan and Ajmer, District Census Handbook, Jodhpur, Part I*, p. vi.
2. Erskine, K.D., *op. cit.*, Vol. III-A, pp. 111-112.

be generally in debt and did not prefer any changes in the implements for agriculture or in their dress, food, house and furniture.

The above assessment held good with little modification if any, till the country achieved Independence. Since then, democratically elected governments and conscious pursuit of planned economic development have been making their impact on the standard of living of the people. Growth of literacy, increasing contact with the outside world made possible by the expanding network of the means of transport and communication, increasing consciousness of one's political and social rights have gradually brought about an urge for better living, conspicuously absent in pre-Independence times. The conscious emphasis on the development and modernisation of agriculture has so transformed rural attitudes that Erskine's lament quoted above about the spirit of times leaving the cultivator untouched is no longer valid. This is despite the fact that the villager has been slower than his urban counterpart in shedding his traditional outlook and modes of living. Official solicitude in the matter of providing technical and financial support to agriculturists by way of better seeds, subsidised fertilisers, agricultural extensive service, technical counsel, and a vastly extended credit and marketing support, improved prices for commodities (which get guaranteed floor support from government) have helped improve rural incomes and living standards. Life in towns has become far more comfortable with items like electrical appliances, transistor radios etc. no longer being luxury items. Western type styles in dresses have penetrated even to the villages, at least the bigger among them.

EMPLOYMENT

Most of the area of the district except the eastern parts, is arid with limited scope for the development of agriculture and animal husbandry for providing alternative means of employment to the population. Growth of small scale industrial units has to some extent added to employment opportunities. There is no regular survey of the employment market. The Sub-Regional Employment Office at Jodhpur seeks to assess trends on the basis of information collected through what is known as, the Establishment Reporting System. All public sector and non-farming private sector establishments employing 10 or more persons supply data on employment.[1] All these units taken together provided employment for 58,153 persons on the closing day of 1972–73 as against 55,641 persons employed on the corresponding day of 1971-72. This meant an increase of 4.4 per cent.[2] The largest establishment in the district is the Divisional Office, Northern Railway.

1. Source : Office of the Sub-Regional Employment Officer, Jodhpur.
2. *Ekadasham Jodhpur Zila Varshik Niyojan Prativedan*, year ending March, 1973, p. 2.

The number of women employees was 5,134 on 31st March, 1973 or 8.8 per cent of the total as against 4,856 on 31st March, 1972. The majority of them worked in *Khadi* institutions, construction works and educational institutions. The following table indicates the pattern of employment[1] in the district on the closing days of 1971–72 and 1972–73 :

(Number)

S. No.	Industrial classification	No. of establishments	Total Estimated Employment as on 31-3-1972			Total Estimated Employment as on 31-3-1973		
			Public sector	Private sector	Total	Public sector	Private sector	Total
1.	Agriculture, Forestry, Livestock	11	358	—	358	449	—	449
2.	Mining & Quarrying	13	923	93	1,016	866	96	962
3.	Manufacturing	139	759	4,340	5,099	902	4,214	5,116
4.	Construction	43	3,386	554	3,940	3,630	635	4,265
5.	Electricity, gas & Water Services	20	1,503	—	1,503	2,605	—	2,605
6.	Transport & Communication	20	17,403	25	17,428	17,449	34	17,483
7.	Trade & Commerce	76	1,032	512	1,544	1,135	559	1,694
8.	Services	288	21,507	3,246	24,753	22,522	3,057	25,579
	Grand Total	610	46,871	8,770	55,641	49,558	8,595	58,153

Employment Exchange

The Employment Exchange at Jodhpur was formerly working under Central Government and was subsequently handed over to State Government on 1st November 1956. It is headed by a Sub-Regional Employment Officer, in charge of Jodhpur and Jaisalmer districts, who works with the assistance of one Assistant Employment Officer, one Junior Employment Officer, two upper division clerks, eight lower division clerks and five class IV employees.

The Employment Exchange provides a liaison between job seekers and employers by registering the unemployed according to their categories and disseminating information about vacancies intimated to it, as well as about the type of manpower available in the district. All vacancies under the public sector as well as in private undertakings employing 25 or more persons are notified to the Employment Exchange under the Compulsory Notification of Vacancies Act, 1959. The table in Appendix VII gives the figures of registrations, placements, vacancies notified, applicants on the live register of the Exchange and the number of employers using

1. *Ekadasham Jodhpur Zila Varshik Niyojan Prativedan*, year ending March, 1973, p. 8.

the employment exchange during various years. These figures reveal that the number of applicants registered with the Exchange have been steadily going up. The placements not having kept pace, the number of applicants on the live register of the Exchange have also consequently been going up.

Sector-wise notification and filling of vacancies through the Employment Exchange, Jodhpur during the years 1961 to 1972 is given in Appendix VIII. Classification of employment seekers on the live register of the Exchange will be found in Appendix IX.

Data collected in 1972 by the Employment Office revealed that stenographers and expert typists, trained commerce, science and drawing teachers, experienced turners, fitters, tool dye makers, radio mechanics, sheet metal mechanics, librarians, compresser drivers and electricians were in short supply in the district. On the other hand, the usual surplus supply of inexperienced and unskilled labour was felt in the district as well. Not all B.S.T.C. trained teachers and engineers holding diplomas and degrees registered with the Exchange could be provided employment.

PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Community Development

The Community Development Programme was initiated in the district in the year 1954–55 with the establishment of a block at Bilara. This was followed by the opening of the Osian block in 1956–57, the Bhopalgarh block in 1957–58, the Jodhpur block in 1958–59, the Balesar block in 1959–60 and the Luni block in 1961–62. By 1962–63 the district had been covered by nine blocks. The object of the programme was to instil in the rural population consciousness about planned development and to initiate direct participation by the people in the process of transformation of these areas. While Panchayat Samitis, formed after the launching of the wider scheme of democratic decentralisation, have been discussed in detail in Chapter XIV viz. Local Self-Government, some of the details of the block are given in the following table[1] :

Block	Year of opening	Stage as on 31-12-1972
Bilara	1954–55	Post II
Osian	1956–57	Post I
Bhopalgarh	1957–58	Post II
Jodhpur	1958–59	Post II
Balesar	1959–60	II

1. Source : *Sankhiktya Ruprekha, 1972, Jodhpur*, p. 106.

1	2	3
Luni	1961–62	II
Bap	1962–63	II
Phalodi	1962–63	II
Shergarh	1962–63	I

Planning

FIRST FIVE YEAR PLAN (1951–52 TO 1955–56)—The first in the series of quinquennial plans for economic development, the First Five Year Plan of Rajasthan envisaged an expenditure of Rs. 64.5 crores for the whole of the State.[1] No district-wise allocations of this expenditure were made and the Plan included programmes of immediate relevance to the then existing conditions of short-falls in food requirements of the state and stagnation in agricultural and industrial sectors. Developmental work in the rural areas was integrated into one movement viz. Community Development and National Extension Service, embracing all aspects of rural economy.[2] "Food for all" was the basic aim of the scheme of agricultural development taken up under the Plan. In Jodhpur district expenditure on local development works taken up in 1953–54, came to a total of Rs. 179,000 for the Plan period as a whole.[3] The Bilara Community Development Block, was started in 1954–55. Girinanda Project[4], estimated to cost Rs. 3.94 lakhs for irrigating 4,000 acres of land, was started during the period (1953–54). In the social services sector 464 rural water supply scheme were completed at a cost of Rs. 6.23 lakhs. Another sum of Rs. 4.50 lakhs was disbursed as loans under Low Income Group Housing Scheme, introduced in the seven important towns of the State, including Jodhpur.[5]

The allocation of Rs. 273.50 lakhs for the provision of educational facilities in the State included the improvement of the standard of the Engineering College of Jodhpur, so as to bring it at par with the first grade institutions of its type in the country. New courses were also introduced in this college to make engineering education in the State broad-based. A regional library and a district library were established at Jodhpur.

1. *A Decade of Planned Economy, Rajasthan*, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan, Jaipur, p. 13.
2. *First Five Year Plan, An Appraisal, Agriculture and Community Development*, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan, p. 3.
3. *ibid.*, p. 4.
4. *ibid., Irrigation*, p. iii.
5. *ibid., Social Services*, p. 18.

SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN (1956–57 TO 1960–61)—This Plan marked a concrete step towards the national goal of increase in employment, output and incomes and improvement in the living standards of the people in general. Planning with reference to the physical needs of different areas subject to financial limitations and availability of local resources was a special feature of the Second Plan. From this point of view, the programme of development during the Second Five Year Plan was governed by the concept of planning from the district upwards. The district plans were based on the objectives laid down under the State Plan and the State Plan in turn accommodated the District Plan judiciously.[1]

During the period of the Second Five Year Plan, Rs. 458.37 lakhs were spent on the district schemes in Jodhpur district. Sector-wise details of this expenditure are given in Appendix X. The maximum share of Rs. 214.22 lakhs or 46.8 per cent of the total expenditure was claimed by social services, including education, medical care and water supply, housing and social welfare including labour welfare. Next came power and irrigation with 28.4 per cent of the total expenditure. Programmes of agricultural development including community development, co-operation, fisheries and forest development and animal husbandry together accounted for 18 per cent of the plan expenditure on the district schemes in Jodhpur. Expenditure on roads to provide better transport facilities in the district accounted for another 5.1 per cent of the total. The rest of the expenditure was under miscellaneous heads including statistics and tourism. The year-wise distribution of expenditure was 44.78 lakhs in the first year (1956–57), Rs. 56.48 lakhs in the second (1957–58), Rs. 108.24 lakhs in third (1958–59), Rs. 102.51 lakhs in the fourth (1959–60) and Rs. 146.36 lakhs in the last year (1960–61) of the Plan. The per-capita expenditure in the district, on the basis of 1961 population came to Rs. 51.91 as against the figure of Rs. 47.74 for the State as a whole.[2] The main achievements under the various sectors of the Second Plan period in physical terms are given in Appendix XI.

THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN (1961–62 TO 1965–66)—Third in the chain of quinquennial plans of development, the Third Five Year Plan of Rajasthan was bolder and more ambitious than the first two. It aimed mainly at carrying forward the major objectives set during the preceding decade of planning and achieving a self-generating rate of growth. The total expenditure on district schemes in Jodhpur came to Rs. 560.59 lakhs, sector-wise details of which are given in Appendix XII. The maximum expenditure of Rs. 274.75 lakhs or 49.0 per cent was on social

1. *Second Five Year Plan, Progress Report, Rajasthan*, 1956–61, p. 1.
2. *ibid.*, p. LXXXII.

services including education, medical care and health, water supply and social welfare. The next highest expenditure under the Plan was on agricultural programmes, including those in minor irrigation and animal husbandry. The expenditure on programmes under this sector was Rs. 185.74 lakhs or 32.9 per cent of the total. Co-operation and community development programmes claimed the third highest share i.e. Rs. 70.82 lakhs which worked out to 12.6 per cent of the total plan expenditure on district schemes. Rs 15.53 lakhs (or 2.4 per cent of the total) were spent on transport and communications and Rs. 12.02 lakhs working out to 1.8 per cent on industry and mining. The rest of the expenditure was on miscellaneous heads like Statistics (Rs. 0.82 lakhs) and Information and Publicity (Rs. 0.91 lakhs). The year-wise expenditure during the five year period of the Plan was Rs. 86.81 lakhs during 1961–62, Rs. 89.21 lakhs during 1962–63, Rs. 80.00 lakhs during 1963-64, Rs. 130.10 lakhs during 1964–65 and Rs. 174.47 lakhs during the last year[1] i.e. 1965–66; per capita expenditure in the district came to Rs. 63.27 as against Rs. 105.35 for Rajasthan as a whole.[2]

The period of the Third Plan was marked by difficult conditions created by two successive aggressions first by China in 1962 and then by Pakistan in 1965. These threats to the country's security compelled the revision of national priorities. The difficulties were aggravated by severe drought conditions in the district during 1963–64 and then again during 1965-66 All this naturally had a hampering effect on the pace of development work.

Despite all this, significant progress was noticeable in agriculture. Production of *Bajra* the major foodgrain grown in the district, increased from 45.6 thousand tonnes in 1960-61 to 72 thousand tonnes in 1965–66. Similarly the production of other foodgrains increased during the same period from 2.32 thousand tons to 2.45 thousand tons, and of oilseeds from 0.93 thousand tons to 3.92 thousand tons. The irrigated area in the last years of the Plan i.e. 1965–66 was 22,232 hectares (net) as compared to 21,798 hectares (gross) in 1960–61 inspite of the later year being a drought year 53 localities, including 4 towns and 49 villages had been electrified by the end of the Third Plan as against only 3 towns at the end of the Second Plan. The percentage of literacy in the district increased from 22.11 in 1961 (excluding age group 0–4) to 23.19 in 1965.[3] The increase in educational

1. *Tritiya Panchavarshiya Yojana, Pragati Prativedan*, 1961–66, p. 234.
2. *ibid.*, 241.
3. *Pragati ke 15 Varsh, Zila Jodhpur* (Folder), published by Directorate of Public Relations, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

facilities during the period was striking. As against 6 colleges, 28 secondary and higher secondary schools, 65 middle schools and 677 primary and other schools in 1960–61, the district had 16 colleges, 34 secondary and higher secondary schools, 93 senior basic and middle schools and 1,028 primary and other schools in 1965–66. Jodhpur had a separate University established in the year 1962. The number of government allopathic institutions in the district in 1966 was 15 hospitals, 14 dispensaries and 9 primary health centres as compared to 14 hospitals and 17 dispensaries in 1960.[1] Rs. 10.18 lakhs were disbursed as loans under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme and another Rs. 11.37 lakhs under the Middle Income Group Housing Scheme for the construction of 173 and 68 houses respectively.[2] Five rural water supply schemes for Sathen, Osian, Khejrala, Ratkhudia and Siwana were completed during the period of the Plan at a cost of Rs. 7.50 lakhs, benefiting 1.15 lakhs residents of these area.[3] A sum of Rs. 89.26 lakhs was spent on the completion of the two urban water supply schemes of Jodhpur and Phalodi.[4] Four community development blocks were opened, Luni in 1961–62 and Bap, Phalodi and Shergarh in 1962-63. The total road length in the district in 1966 was 1,915 km. as against 1,641 km. in 1961. Roads per 100 sq km. of area and per 1,000 of population in the district at the end of the Third Plan period was 8.70 km. and 2.16 km. respectively.[5] The number of veterinary hospitals and dispensaries increased from 4 and 3 to 8 and 7 respectively during the period 1960–61 to 1965–66.[6]

YEARLY PLANS (1966–67 to 1968–69)—Pending finalisation of the Fourth Five Year Plan, yearly plans were resorted to during the three year period following the completion of the Third Five Year Plan. Total expenditure during 1966–67, 1967–68 and 1968–69 on district schemes came to Rs. 575.63 lakhs in Jodhpur district. Sector-wise details of this expenditure during these years given in Appendix XII, show that the maximum share of the Plan expenditure went to power sector. It was 262.07 lakhs or 45.5 per cent of the total. Next came the social services sector claiming Rs. 193.19 lakhs, which worked out to 33.6 per cent of the total. Agricultural programmes had 15.1 per cent or Rs. 87.09 lakhs. The remaining sectors viz. co-operation and community development, transport

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, yearly volumes for 1961 & 1967.
2. *Tritiya Panchvarshiya Yojna, Pragati Prativedan 1961–66*, p. 310.
3. *ibid.*, p. 308.
4. *ibid.*, p. 303.
5. *ibid.*, p. 291.
6. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, volumes for 1961 (p. 104) and 1967 (p. 44).

and communications, and industries had only small shares with just 3.0 per cent, 2.3 per cent and 0.3 per cent of the expenditure respectively. 0.2 per cent of the total was under miscellaneous head i.e. statistics. The per capita expenditure in the district during the three years came to Rs. 35.88, Rs. 20.61, and 20.23 respectively compared to Rs. 24.26, Rs. 19.79 and Rs. 23.80 respectively for Rajasthan as a whole.[1]

Achievements of the period included increase in irrigated area from 22,232 hectares (gross) in 1965–66 to 27,348 hectares (net) in 1968–69.[2] Total road length in the district at the end of the period had reached 1,960 km. or 9 km. per 100 sq. km. of area and 2.21 km. per 1000 of population,[3] Rs. 1.82 lakhs under Low Income Group Housing and another Rs. 4.37 lakhs under Middle Income Group Housing Schemes were disbursed as loans during the period for the construction of 29 and 15 houses respectively.[4] The total number of co-operative societies[5] in the district had reached 1,021 with a membership of 90,617 in 1968–69 as against 1,018 societies with 74,397 members in 1965–66. There were 17 hospitals, 17 dispensaries, 9 primary health centres and 3 other medical institutions in 1968 providing facilities of modern medicines to the people of the district.[6]

FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1969–70 to 1973–74)—The total Fourth Plan outlay for Rajasthan was put at Rs. 316 crores.[7] The Plan envisaged as its objectives, the achieving of a stipulated rate of growth, provision of more employment opportunities and bring about basic changes in the social and economic structure. In Jodhpur district, expenditure on district schemes during the first three years of the Plan i.e. 1969–70, 1970–71 and 1971–72 was Rs. 176.61 lakhs, Rs. 214.34 lakhs and Rs. 126.78 lakhs. Sectorwise details of this expenditure are given in Appendix XII.

17 houses were constructed under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme and 14 under the Middle Income Group Housing Scheme with Rs. 0.50 lakhs and Rs. 0.96 lakhs respectively provided as loans under these schemes during 1969-70. Another Rs 1.10 lakhs were provided for 10 houses and Rs. 1.82 lakhs for 37 houses under Hire Purchase and Slum

1. *Yojna Pragati Prativedan*, 1966–69, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan, Jaipur, p. 186.
2. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, volumes for respective years.
3. *Yojna Pragati Prativedan*, 1966-69, p.230
4. *ibid.*, p. 352.
5. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, volumes for 1967 & 1969.
6. *ibid.*, 1969, p. 170.
7. *Yojna Pragati Prativedan*, 1969–70, p. 1.

improvement schemes in the district during the year.[1] Work on rural water supply schemes at Siwana, Mathaniya, Lohavat, Tinwari, Bhopalgarh and Luni involved an expenditure of Rs. 0.93 lakhs during 1969–70.[2]. Urban water supply scheme for Pipar was started during the year and Rs. 0.90 lakhs spent on it. An additional expenditure of Rs. 0.35 lakhs was incurred on the Phalodi scheme during that year.[3]

1. *Yojna Pragati Prativedan*, p. 1969–70, p. 185.
2. *ibid.*, pp. 175–76.
3. *ibid.*, p. 171.

APPENDIX I

Livelihood Pattern in Jodhpur District

	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
I Total Workers	2,21,487	35,634	85,278	6,640	3,06,765	42,274
1. Cultivators	1,82,566	27,448	5,814	1,034	1,88,380	28,482
2. Agricultural Labourers	15,178	6,613	1,571	300	16,749	6,913
3. Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards & Allied activities	3,100	320	544	80	3,644	400
4. Mining & Quarrying	261	8	3,315	236	2,396	244
5. Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing & Repairs						
(a) Household Industry	3,750	488	4,449	594	8,199	1,082
(b) Other than Household Industry	1,574	96	12,472	434	14,046	530
6. Construction	324	15	3,929	161	4,253	176
7. Trade & Commerce	2,898	102	15,146	364	18,044	466
8. Transport, Storage & Communications	1,583	21	12,531	63	14,114	84
9. Other Services	10,253	523	26,687	3,374	36,940	3,897
II Non-Workers	1,87,909	3,39,444	1,12,128	1,64,192	3,00,037	5,03,636

Source : *Census 1971, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Jodhpur District*, pp. 4–5 (Section II).

APPENDIX II

Average Annual Prices in Jodhpur State[1]

(Rupees and Decimal of a 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	2.347	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	0.377	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	2.535	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	4.469	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	2.866
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. 26–71.

APPENDIX III

Prices of Staple Foodgrains in Jodhpur city

(Seers and Chhatanks per rupee)

Year (as on 30th Sept. of)	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	10–6¼	9–15	8–10¼
1916	8–4¼	12–2¾	14–15¼	11–11¼
1917	10–¼	15–9¼	16–9¼	17–11
1918	6–4¼	7–9¼	6–0	6–6¼
1919	5–1¾	9–8¼	6–3¾	5–3¼
1920	5–11	7–15¼	9–12	6–13¾
1921	4–3¼	5–9¾	4–6¾	4–9
1922	4–15¼	7–10¼	7–¼	8–12¼
1923	6–13¼	11–4¾	8–3¼	10–11¼
1924	8–8 to 7–0	10–4 to 10–8	9–4 to 9–8	7–12 to 8–4
1925	6–14¾	9–0	9–0	7–12¾
1926	4–8	8–2	8–8	7–10
1927	7–11	10–14	19–5	9–9

Source : *Report on the Administration of Marwar State*, volumes for various years.

APPENDIX IV

Average Retail Prices in Jodhpur

(Seers & Chhatanks per rupee)

Year	Wheat	Barley	*Jowar*	*Bajra*	Maize	*Moong*	Gram	*Moth*
1927–28	6–14¾	8–13¼	8–1¾	7–6¾	8–2¼	5–3¼	6–11	9–1¼
1928–29	5–4	7–11¼	7–13¼	6–5¼	7–7	6–2¼	8–7¼	9–3¼
1929–30	7–7¼	8–8¼	6–14¼	7–14⅛	7–6¼	5–0	6–14⅛	6–6¼
1930–31	11–15	13–13¾	12–10	13–12⅛	12–12¼	6–4	9–15¼	8–3¼
1931–32	13–4	14–15	12–2¼	15–4¼	14–10	7–3¾	12–9¼	12–6¼
1932–33	11–7	13–4	11–5¾	13–1	14–10	7–15¼	13–13	12–9
1933–34	12–3	14–10	14–0	17–8¼	11–2	11–4	12–14	14–14
1934–35	9–6	15–9	15–13	13–11	13–9¼	12–11	13–4	16–9
1935–36	10–0	17–3	16–1	14–6	12–1	16–11	10–11	16–11
1936–37	8–3	12–15	13–1	10–11	14–14	7–0	10–14	12–8
1937–38	8–2	10–14	11–0	9–12	11–2	7–0	10–1	12–1
1940–41	6–11	11–7¾	11–15	11–5¼	11–13	6–0	9–5	9–14
1941–42	6–1¼	8–10	8–7	8–6	11–10	5–4	7–5	7–6

Source : *Report on the Administration of Jodhpur State*, volumes for various years.

APPENDIX V

Farm (Harvest) Prices in Jodhpur District[1]

(Rs. per quintal)

Year	*Jowar*	*Bajra*	Maize	Wheat	Barley	Gram	Chillies	Sesamum	Ground-nut	Rape & Mustard	Cotton (Lint)	Tobacco
1960–61	38.31	42.33	36.52	48.23	35.26	39.17	142.00	110.52	93.77	80.38	155.40	186.47
1961–62	35.63	39.12	33.49	50.56	38.85	39.28	187.55	99.13	80.38	96.45	150.04	250.94
1962–63	35.15	40.99	32.82	50.64	33.49	41.80	241.13	91.63	84.40	101.81	150.04	258.97
1963–64	37.29	45.68	38.85	57.60	37.51	50.90	305.54	104.45	—	88.41	158.06	308.09
1964–65	50.90	53.58	41.53	61.62	53.58	65.64	276.84	140.65	80.37	—	214.32	535.80
1965–66	60.21	66.66	63.31	73.34	62.41	70.43	266.48	131.54	120.37	173.87	214.00	601.87
1966–67	72.00	70.00	66.00	100.00	77.00	80.00	300.00	188.00	200.00	178.00	215.00	650.00
1967–68	68.00	57.50	65.00	82.50	70.00	76.00	160.50	77.00	90.00	90.00	250.00	550.00
1968–69	72.00	77.50	72.50	92.00	72.00	83.00	250.00	100.00	150.00	214.00	229.08*	280.00
1969–70	81.00	90.00	82.00	110.00	73.00	108.00	365.00	196.00	—	150.00	150.00	300.00
1970–71	55.00	55.00	58.00	70.00	55.00	60.00	400.00	212.00	150.00	110.00	340.00	350.00
1971–72	45.00	60.00	63.00	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	250.00	N.R.	—	140.00	325.00	200.00
1972–73	110.00	123.00	99.00	120.00	105.00	158.00	438.00	300.00	N.R.	180.00	180.00	275.00

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, volumes for various years.

* Estimated.

N. R.—Not Reported.

APPENDIX VI

Minimum Wages fixed under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (1973)

Category of occupation/Scheduled Employment	Minimum Wages per adult worker
1. Salt Industry	
(i) Manufacturing operations	Rs. 3.10 per day inclusive of weekly days 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 or Rs. 7 per day (for combined operations), Rs. 3.50 per day inclusive of weekly days of rest for each operation.
(c) Sewing	Rs. 3.10 per day inclusive of weekly days of rest.
(d) General	Rs. 2.62 to Rs. 4.26 per day, inclusive of weekly days of rest.
2. Woollen carpet making and shawl weaving—time rate manual occupations	Rs. 100 p.m. or Rs. 3.85 per day.
3. Rice, flour and *Dal* mills :	
(i) Skilled worker	Rs. 150 p.m.
(ii) Semi-skilled worker	Rs. 125 p.m.
(iii) Unskilled workman	Rs. 100 p.m. or Rs. 3.85 per day.
(iv) Clerical staff	Rs. 175 to 225 p.m.
4. Tobacco (including *Bidi* making) manufacturing :	
(i) *Bidi* roller	Rs. 100 p.m. or Rs. 3.85 per day.
(ii) *Bidi* sorter and checker (full time worker)	Rs. 150 p.m.
(iii) Bundle wrapper and packer	Rs. 100 p.m. or Rs. 3.25 per day.
(iv) Snuff making	Rs. 100 p.m. or Rs. 3.85 per day.

APPENDIX VI (Contd.)

1	2
5. Oil Mills :	
(i) Unskilled workman	Rs. 100 p.m. or Rs. 3.85 per day.
(ii) Semi-skilled workman	Rs. 125 p.m.
(iii) Skilled workman	Rs. 150 p.m.
6. Employment in local authority:	
(i) Un-skilled worker	Rs. 100 p.m.
(ii) Semi-skilled worker	Rs. 125 p.m.
(iii) Skilled worker	Rs. 150 p.m.
(iv) Office staff	Rs. 125 to 225 p.m.
(v) Field staff	Rs. 150 to 225 p.m.
(vi) Traffic Staff	Rs. 150 to 225 p.m.
7. Construction or maintenance of roads or building operation:	
(i) Unskilled worker	Rs. 100 to Rs. 105 p.m.
(ii) Semi-skilled worker	Rs. 125 to 140 p.m.
(iii) Skilled worker	Rs. 125 p.m. to Rs. 225 p.m.
8. Stone breaking and stone crushing :	
(i) Unskilled workman	Rs. 100 p.m.
(ii) Semi-skilled workman	Rs. 125 to Rs. 140 p.m.
(iii) Skilled workman	Rs. 150 to Rs. 175 p.m.
9. Mica works other than Mica Mines :	
(i) Unskilled worker	Rs. 85 p.m. or Rs. 3.25 per day.
(ii) Dresser and sorters	Rs. 100 p.m.
(iii) Clerk	Rs. 150 p.m.
(iv) Cutter	Rs. 156 per 10 kg. of mica cut but not less than Rs. 85 p.m.
10. Mica Mines :	
(i) Unskilled workman	Rs. 100 p.m.
(ii) Semi-skilled workman	Rs. 125 to Rs. 140 p.m.
(iii) Skilled staff	Rs. 150 to 160 p.m.
(iv) Traffic staff	Rs. 105 to 175 p.m.
(v) Clerical staff	Rs. 175 to Rs. 225 p.m.
(vi) Piece rated workman	56 paise per kg. of Mica cut (inclusive of Sunday wages) but not less than Rs. 100 p.m.

APPENDIX VI (Concld.)

1	2	
11 Public Motor Transport :		
(i) Unskilled worker	Rs. 100 p.m.	
(ii) Semi-skilled worker	Rs. 125 p.m.	
(iii) Skilled worker	Rs. 150 p.m.	
(iv) Traffic staff	Rs. 150 p.m.	
(v) Office staff	Rs. 175 p.m.	
(vi) Inspecting staff	Rs. 175 p.m. to Rs. 225 p.m.	
12. Wool cleaning and pressing, stone factories, and cotton ginning and pressing factories :		
(i) Unskilled workman	Rs. 100 p.m.	
(ii) Semi-skilled workman	Rs. 125 p.m.	
(iii) Skilled workman	Rs. 150 p.m.	
13. Agriculture :		
(i) Adult Male	Rs. 85 p.m.	For canal irrigated area
(ii) Adult Female	Rs. 85 p.m.	
(iii) Child (Male or Female)	Rs. 2 per day	
14. Cotton ginning and Pressing and Bailing establishments :		
(i) Unskilled worker	Rs. 100 p.m.	
(ii) Semi-skilled worker	Rs. 125 p.m.	
(iii) Skilled worker	Rs. 150 p.m.	
15. Printing Presses :		
(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.	

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

APPENDIX VII

Registrations, Placings, Notification of Vacancies and Use by Employers of Employment Exchange, Jodhpur

(Number)

Year	Applications registered during the year	Applicants placed during the year	Applicants on the live register at the end of the year	Vacancies notified during the year	Employers using Employment Exchange (monthly average)
1957	11,271	1,669	2,871	2,307	42
1958	11,499	2,162	4,344	2,602	59
1959	13,531	3,346	3,796	4,047	66
1960	12,621	2,301	4,479	4,022	72
1961	13,700	1,858	4,171	2,855	630
1962	11,635	1,698	5,623	2,238	516
1963	12,244	1,552	5,465	2,649	515
1964	13,070	1,706	4,925	2,697	611
1965	12,716	1,594	5,072	2,905	570
1966	13,847	1,905	5,385	4,044	567
1967	14,703	1,661	5,794	2,279	567
1968	15,608	1,968	6,823	2,820	610
1969	13,464	1,332	6,128	2,180	530
1970	13,458	1,597	8,559	2,475	555
1971	13,209	1,851	9,731	3,309	638
1972	15,436	1,427	12,866	2,620	470

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

APPENDIX VIII

Vacancies Notified and Filled–Employment Exchange, Jodhpur

(Number)

Year	Central Government		State Government		Quasi Government & Local Bodies		Private		Total	
	Notified	Filled	Notified	Filled	Notified	Filled	Notified	Filled	Notified	Filled
1961	725	473	1,398	957	665	462	67	17	2,855	1,909
1962	587	437	1,068	818	565	455	18	13	2,238	1,723
1963	520	403	1,059	581	991	576	79	19	2,649	1,579
1964	445	289	1,443	976	740	457	69	18	2,697	1,740
1965	495	305	1,808	1,041	491	273	111	17	2,905	1,636
1966	891	394	2,554	1,265	459	266	140	40	4,044	1,965
1967	725	508	1,093	940	370	261	91	34	2,279	1,743
1968	644	446	1,362	1,004	631	460	183	92	2,820	2,002
1969	572	342	983	714	381	360	244	50	2,180	1,466
1970	865	594	1,106	816	177	102	327	89	2,475	1,601
1971	1,445	837	1,067	746	371	113	426	184	3,309	1,880
1972	699	434	1,071	615	363	195	487	193	2,620	1,437

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

APPENDIX IX

Occupational Distribution of Applicants on the Live Register of Employment Exchange, Jodhpur

(Number)

S.No.	Occupational category	Year											
		1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969*	1970†	1971	1972
1.	Professional, Technical & Related workers	139	254	161	142	160	178	112	544	433	336	351	284
2.	Administrative, Executive & Managerial workers	5	4	4	1	—	2	1	3	3	3	2	3
3.	Clerical, Sales & Related workers	142	177	105	95	79	88	84	152	129	287	171	218
4.	Farmers, Fishermen, Hunter, Loggers & Related workers	20	27	13	15	5	13	8	22	12	16	10	15
5.	Miners, Quarrymen & Related workers	1	1	—	4	1	—	—	—	2	1	9	2
6.	Workers in Transport & Communications	206	295	298	308	223	210	84	153	159	137	234	219
7	Craftsmen, Production Process Workers & Labourers not elsewhere classified	240	406	394	350	359	611	235	568	501	536	977	1,053

APPENDIX IX (Concld.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
8.	Service, sports & Recreation Workers	271	424	385	267	276	311	277	449	357	634	525	729
9.	Workers not classified by occupations	3,147	4,035	4,105	3,743	3,969	3,971	4,993	4,932	4,618	6,610	7,652	10,343
	Total	4,171	5,623	5,465	4,925	5,072	5,385	5,794	6,823	6,214	8,559	9,931	12,866

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

* As on 30-6-1969.

† As on 30-6-1970.

APPENDIX X

Expenditure during the Second Five Year Plan in Jodhpur District[1]

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Sector	Expenditure
1.	Agriculture	18.45
2.	Consolidation of Holdings	0.41
3.	Animal Husbandry	8.75
4.	Co-operation	9.68
5.	Forests and Soil Conservation	5.13
6.	Fisheries	0.01
7.	Community Development and National Extension Service	40.43
8.	Irrigation	6.59
9.	Power	115.59
10.	Industries	14.47
11.	Roads	23.50
12.	Education	159.79
13.	Medical and Health	9.46
14.	Ayurved	1.18
15.	Water Supply	13.91
16.	Housing	17.32
17.	Labour and Labour Welfare	3.05
18.	Social Welfare and Welfare of Backward classes	9.51
19.	Statistics	0.27
20.	Tourism	0.45
21.	Others	0.42
	Total	458.37

1. *Second Five Year Plan, Progress Report, Rajasthan*, 1956–61, pp. xxxiii–L xxxv.

APPENDIX XI

Physical Achievements under the Second Five Year Plan in Jodhpur District

Head	Units	Achievements (1956–61)
I. AGRICULTURE & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT		
1. Agriculture		
(a) Improved Seeds distributed	Thousand Mds.	42.66
(b) Fertilisers distributed	Thousand tons	0.62
(c) Manure distributed	,, ,,	57.48
(d) Improved Implements distributed	Number	427
2. Land Reforms		
(a) Manure Pits Dug	Number in thousand	1.78
(b) Land made cultivable	Acres	580
3. Irrigation		
(a) Wells dug	Number	297
(b) Wells deepened/Repaired	,,	672
(c) Tanks deepened	,,	2
4. Public participation	Rs. in lakhs	21.70
II. IRRIGATION		
1. Irrigation works completed large & medium	Number	1
2. Irrigation from completed works	Thousand Acres	0.74
3. Irrigation to be done on completion of Second Plan Works	,, ,,	1.30
III. POWER*		
1. Power Houses	Number	3
2. Power Generated	Lakh KWH	20.24
3. Towns & Villages Electrified	Number	6
IV. INDUSTRIES AND MINING		
1. Loans to Cottage and Small Scale Industries	Rs. in lakhs	5.94
V. ROADS		
1. Roads Built/Repaired	Miles	136
VI. SOCIAL SERVICES		
1. Medical and Health		
(a) Ayurvedic Dispensaries opened	Number	8

APPENDIX XI (Concld.)

1	2	3
(b) Primary Health Centres opened	Number	5
(c) Family Planning Centres opened	,,	4
(d) Malaria Eradication Units Commissioned	,,	1
2. Water Supply		
1. Towns provided with water supply arrangements	,,	1
3. Housing		
Loans disbursed to :		
(i) Low Income Group	Rs in lakhs	17.32
(ii) Middle Income Group	,,	8.32
4. Labour and Employment		
(a) Labour Welfare Centres opened	Number	2
(b) Industrial Training Centres opened	,,	1
(c) Employment Exchange opened	,,	1

Source : *Panchvarshiya Yojna Mein Pragati, Zila Jodhpur* (Folder), Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan, Jaipur, pp. 6–8.

• Figures only for 1960–61.

APPENDIX XII

Plan Expenditure in Jodhpur District

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Sector/Sub-sector	Expenditure during				
		III Five year Plan (1961-66)	Yearly plan (1966-69)	1969–70	1970–71	1971–72
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I.	AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMMES :	185.74	87.09	5.54	32.99	44.58
1.	Agricultural Production	18.17	14.94	1.64	1.59	1.48
2.	Minor Irrigation	138.36	21.96	0.67	25.07	0.36
3.	Soil Conservation	14.35	42.03	1.32	0.75	25.19
4.	Animal Husbandry	11.52	6.11	0.89	1.18	1.44
5.	Forestry	3.27	1.67	-	1.45	0.48
6.	Dairy & Milk Supply	-	0.33	1.02	2.95	15.63
7.	Warehousing & Marketing	0.07	0.04	-	-	-
8.	Fisheries	-	00.01	-	-	-
II.	CO-OPERATION & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT :	70.82	17.35	6.49	5.30	3.68
1.	Co-operation	11.07	1.26	3.16	2.72	0.94
2.	Community Development	47.46	15.47	3.33	2.33	2.74
3.	Panchayat	12.29	0.62	-	0.25	-
III.	IRRIGATION AND POWER :	-	262.07	103.10	103.26	-
1.	Irrigation	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Power	-	262.07	103.10	103.26	-
IV.	INDUSTRY AND MININIG :	12.02	1.69	0.78	2.56	10.36
1.	Large & Medium Industries	0.95	1.48	-	-	1.18
2.	Village and Small Industries	11.07	0.21	0.14	1.16	5.86
3.	Mineral Development	-	-	0.64	1.40	3.32

APPENDIX XII (Concld.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
V.	TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS :	15.53	13.25	4.09	–	6.23
	1. Roads	14.94	10.78	–	–	1.23
	2. Tourism	0.59	2.47	4.09	–	5.00
VI.	SOCIAL SERVICES :	274.75	193.19	56.60	69.18	59.97
	1. General Education and Cultural Programmes	146.61	63.84	13.45	22.95	–
	2. Technical Education	44.74	7.97	1.33	3.03	2.60
	3. Modern Medicine	37.83	92.64	14.59	14.12	15.18
	4. Ayurved	1.49	3.21	0.08	0.11	0.04
	5. Water Supply	28.63	17.06	9.93	17.80	40.73
	6. Housing & Urban Development	10.96	2.20	4.38	7.41	–
	7. Welfare of Backward classes	1.94	5.18	12.15	3.49	1.28
	8. Social Welfare	0.35	–	–	–	0 01
	9 Labour and Labour Welfare	2.20	1.09	0.69	0.27	0 13
VII	MISCELLANEOUS :	1.73	0.99	0.01	1.05	1.96
	1. Statistics	0.82	0.10	0.01	0.05	0.07
	2. Information & Publicity	0.91	0.88	–	1.00	1.89
	3. Public Co-operation	–	0.01	–	–	–
	TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON DISTRICT PLANS	560.59	575.63	176.61	214.34	126.78

Sources : 1. *Tritiya Panchvarshiya Yojna, Pragati Prativedan*, 1961–66, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan, Jaipur, pp. 235–40.
2. *Yojna Pragati Prativedan*, 1966–69, pp. 166–175.
3. *ibid.*, 1969–70, pp. 120–129.
4. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, 1971, pp. 183–184.
5. *ibid.*, 1972, pp. 174–175.

CHAPTER X

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Historical Background

Before the integration of the princely States of Rajasthan and the formation of the present district, this region was a part of the erstwhile State of Jodhpur. The ruler was the head of the State and the supreme judicial, executive and legislative authority. All government officials including the Dewan and Pradhan held the office during his pleasure.[1] But his powers were not absolute because he could not ignore the customary laws and old usages of the land.

The official known as *Huzuri Dewan* or *Dewan Musahib* was at the apex of the administrative structure and headed the *Shri Huzur Daftar* which was a sort of secretariat. The *Dewan* had manifold duties. During the absence of the ruler from the State he used to look after the internal administration. As head of the civil administration, he supervised the work of the *Hakims* of the parganas. He was assisted[2] by two officials known as *Naib Dewans*, in the revenue and financial affairs, one of whom was incharge of the *Dewan's* office and the other was incharge of the treasury. Whenever a *Dewan* was appointed the ruler used to present to him the *Dewan's* seal with his name inscribed on it. Whenever a *Dewan* was deprived of his post the seal was taken away from him.

Another important official of the State was *Pradhan*, who had the right to attest all grants of villages made by the ruler. Other important State officials were[3] : (i) *Bakshi* who was the officer incharge of the State army and its establishment; (ii) *Vakil*, who represented the State at the foreign courts; (iii) *Kiledar*, who was responsible for the protection of the fort; (iv) *Dyodhidar*, who was incharge of the guards of the palaces of the ruler and who announced and conducted the visitors to the presence of the ruler; (v) *Dhabhai* and *Khas-pasban* who were personal attachees to the ruler; (vi) *Khansama* who conducted the household affairs; (vii) *Kotwal* who was a police officer and held the keys of the city gates.

All the State records, documents and *Kharitas* received from and sent to other states and the copies of *Bahis* were preserved in the *Daftar*

1. Parihar, Dr. G.R.: *Marwar and the Marathas (1724–1843* A.D.*)*, Jodhpur (1968), p. 282.
2. *ibid.*, 287.
3. Parihar, Dr. G.R. *op. cit.*, pp. 288–290.

Dastari while the Persian records were preserved in *Daftar Mir Munshi*. All the State valuables, jewels, ornaments etc. were stored in the *Jawaharkhana* which was located in the fort. There was a regular postal system in the State, the officer incharge of this was known as Mirda.[1] Besides these departments there were several offices attached to the Royal Household such as *Rasovada* (royal kitchen), *Farashkhana* (furniture and camp equipment), *Zenani-Dyodhi* etc.

So much about the central administration of the State. For the purpose of district administration, the entire territory of the State was divided into parganas each headed by an official called *Hakim* who combined in himself the duties of a revenue officer, magistrate and judicial officer. The parganas were sub-divided into tahsils or *Taluqas* each of which was under an official known as *Thanedar*, who was both a police and a revenue official under the *Hakim*.

Besides the *Hakims*, the other district officials were the *Amils* who were appointed by the *Hakims* and who were empowered to collect customs and excise duties, the *Kanungos* who looked after the revenue records of the Parganas and the *Kanwaris* who were responsible for guarding the cultivation.

In judicial matters, the ruler was the highest court of appeal. At the capital (Jodhpur) there was a court known as *Karkhana Adalat*[2] consisting of four judges. Important cases were heard by the ruler himself assisted by the *Dewan*, the *Bakhshi* and four judges. At the district level, the *Hakims* heard and decided cases with the assistance of *Karkuns* and *Ijlasnavis*. In the towns *Kotwal* acted as a judicial officer. Appeals against the decision of these courts lay with the *Karkhana Adalat*. The jagirdars also enjoyed limited judicial powers in the areas under their jurisdictions.

This administrative pattern remained in vogue till the late seventies of the last century except for minor changes according to the exigencies of circumstances. During the minority of the ruler, the administration was usually run by a Regency Council.

In 1882 A.D., certain changes were introduced in the administration by establishing a Board of Administration[3] called, the *Mahakma Khas*

1. Parihar, Dr. G.R., *op. cit.*, pp. 288–290.
2. *Ibid.*, p. 295.
3. *Report on the Administration of the Jodhpur State 1884-85*, p. 7. *The Report on the Administration of the Jodhpur State (1941-42)*, mentions that the beginning of a regular judicial system was made in 1837 A.D. when the appointment of a British Political Agent at Jodhpur led to the establishment of an original, civil and criminal court in that year and court of Appeal four years later. But no appreciable advance was made till the reign of Maharaja Jaswant Singh who established in 1882 a Board of Administration (*Mahakma Khas*), created fresh courts and introduced statutory laws. *op. cit.*, p. 103.

and the courts of *Hakims*. *The Mahakma Khas*, presided over by the ruler himself, was both the legislature and the High Court for the entire State of Marwar. All the work of administration was carried on by the *Musahib Ala* aided by a Council consisting of three members and one secretary. The *Mahakma Khas* exercised full powers, subject to the pleasure of the ruler, over all the subordinate courts of the State and also acted as the court of direction in connection with the administration. The judicial powers of the jagirdars were brought in line with those of state courts after proper classification.

The *Mahakma Khas* was divided into five branches viz., Military, Financial, Judicial, Foreign and Miscellaneous. It heard appeals against the decisions of the appellate and jagirdars' courts, exercised supervision and control over the state treasury and its management; passed orders in cases of capital punishment; issued orders and instructions to all the functionaries of the State; suppressed dacoities and highway robberies; issued orders on the reports received from *Hakumats*, subordinate courts and departments; entered into the correspondence with the Political Agent; applied itself to the introduction of reforms and improvements in the general system of administration after obtaining prior approval of the ruler.

The *Hakim* was in-charge of *Hakumat* and combined in himself civil, criminal, revenue and executive functions. On the civil side his jurisdiction extended upto Rs. 500 and on the criminal side he was competent to award imprisonment upto four months and impose fines upto Rs. 200 and inflict sentences of whipping not exceeding seven stripes.[1]

At the beginning of the present century, the judicial machinery consisted of 31 Durbar courts and 45 jagirdars' courts. The *Mahakma Khas* functioned as the highest judicial tribunal and exercised full powers of revision and control over all the subordinate courts and was practically the final court of appeal in both civil and criminal cases. However, capital punishment and decisions in jagir, adoption and other important cases were subject to confirmation by the ruler.[2]

In 1912 the judicial system of the State was re-organised. A chief court was established to which nearly all the powers of the *Mahakma Khas* were transferred. It was authorised to try suits of the value of over Rs. 10,000 on the original side. The State was divided into four circles, viz., Sojat, Mallani, Sambhar and Phalodi, with a judicial superintendent in charge of each circle. The *Hakims* were empowered to award imprisonment upto six months.[3]

1. *Report on the Administration of the Jodhpur State, 1885-86*, p. 13.
2. *Ibid.*, 1941–42, Jodhpur (1943), p. 103.
3. *Ibid.*, 1931–32, p. 42.

The judiciary was further re-organised in 1924 and the District and Sessions Court replaced the *Faujdari* and civil courts and the court of the *Sardars*. Courts of honorary magistrates with third class powers were also established, and the courts of *Naib Hakims* also came into existence for the first time. The jurisdiction of all the courts both original and appellate was considerably modified.

In 1932, the *Hakims* were empowered to try suits upto the value of Rs. 1000. The *Naib Hakims* were vested with the powers of second class magistrate and heard money suits[3] of defined value.

With a view to associating the public with the administration a Representative Advisory Assembly for Jodhpur and Panchayats for *Pargana* headquarters were established in 1941-42.

In 1942, a beginning was made to separate judicial and executive functions[1] of the *Hakims* in the districts and four executive *Hakims* were appointed for Sojat, Nagaur, Jodhpur and Jalor districts. In 1943, the executive and judicial functions of *Hakims* at Merta, Didwana, Parvatsar, Pali and Barmer were also separated. The Judicial Magistrates (District Magistrates) primarily tried the revenue cases but on some occasions, executive cases could also be referred to them.

The State employees were governed by the Marwar Service Regulations which were similar to Civil Service Regulations in British India. The State servants served till the age of 55 years and if physically fit, their services could be extended upto 60 years. The members of superior services enjoyed the benefits of provident fund to which the State contributed one month's salary annually as bonus while the officials belonging to the subordinate services were granted gratuity. In 1939, a Public Service Commission was established to select suitable candidates for permanent appointments in the State departments. In 1941 the jurisdiction of the Public Service Commission was extended to cover the recruitment of staff for the Jodhpur railway. Initially the Commission was setup for a term of three years only but it was extended in 1942 for another three years. In 1945 the Commission was made permanent. It consisted of a president and four members.

Present set up

After the formation of Rajasthan a uniform pattern of administration was introduced in the entire State. At the district headquarters a

1. *Report on the Administration of the Jodhpur State 1945-46*, Jodhpur (1949) p. 2,
2. *ibid.* 1941-42, Jodhpur (1943) p. 3,
3. *ibid.* 1945, Jodhpur (1949) p. 3.

collectorate with a collector at its head was set up As the erstwhile Jodhpur State was divided into five different districts after the formation of Rajasthan, the area included in Jodhpur district was only a small portion of the erstwhile State.

The district is divided for administrative purposes into two sub-divisions, namely Jodhpur and Phalodi and five tahsils, viz., Bilara, Jodhpur and Shergarh (Jodhpur sub-division) and Phalodi and Osian (Phalodi sub-division). The district is under the administrative control of the Collector while each of the sub-divisions and tahsils is placed under a Sub-Divisional Officer and a tahsildar respectively. They function not only as revenue officers but also as magistrates in their respective jurisdictions.

Executive Functions

The Collector, besides maintaining law and order and collecting land revenue, has to perform multifarious duties. Being the principal officer in the district for general administration, he has the authority to call any district level officer in his district for his assistance, although all the government offices located in the district are placed under the immediate control of their respective departments administratively. He has the power to inspect any office in the district and all works undertaken in the district. He co-ordinates the work of various departments in the district by holding periodical meetings. He also exercises control over the local bodies in the district and has powers to intervene if necessary. He executes government policies, controls food supply and takes up relief measures during famine, flood and epidemics. He also administers the Arms, Motor-vehicles and Explosive Acts.

Revenue Functions

The Collector is responsible for collection of land revenue and accounts it in the government treasury. He is also responsible for the recovery of land revenue and other government dues, the efficient management of government land and preparation of land records. He administers the revenue and stamp laws and supervises the working of the revenue courts as well as the District Treasury and the sub-treasuries. In revenue cases he hears appeals against the orders passed by the tahsildars. He supervises and co-ordinates the activities of all the revenue officers in his district and makes periodical inspections. He keeps the State Government informed of all the significant developments in his district and sends periodical reports to the Government summing up all the important political, social and economic events.

MAGISTERIAL FUNCTIONS—As a District Magistrate, he is responsible for maintaining law and order in his district. He is assisted in this work by an Additional District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police. As a District Magistrate, he exercises control over all the magistrates posted within the district. He is empowered to issue licenses of arms and explosives. Applications for issue of passport and extension of visa are also processed in his office and he is responsible for the control of the foreigners in his district.

For the maintenance of law and order, the Superintendent of Police who is the chief of the police organisation in the district, works in close co-operation with the District Magistrate. The Superintendent and the Deputy Superintendent of Police keep him posted with the latest law and order situation.

ROLE IN PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT—The collector is the ex-officio District Development Officer and as such he is responsible for the execution of development plans within the district. As a matter of fact, under the five-year plans, planning and development activities have assumed great importance and the Collector plays a decisive role in their formulation and speedy implementation. He ensures co-ordination between the various development departments functioning in the area. After the introduction of the Panchayati Raj institutions in Rajasthan in 1959, the functions of the Collector have increased manifold. He controls, guides and supervises the working of all panchayats and panchayat samitis in the district and sees that the Zila Parishad at the district headquarters is kept posted with all developmental activities. He extends all co-operation to these institutions in the effective implementation of plans and schemes in the area. He ensures that adequate and timely technical assistance is made available to panchayats and Panchayat Samities. The Collector exercises functional control over the district officers of various development departments to ensure 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.

The District Development Officer is required to attend meetings of the Zila Parishad with a view to ensuring co-ordination between the local bodies. He attends the meetings but does not enjoy the right to vote. He is assisted in his developmental responsibilities by a Deputy District Development Officer who is also ex-officio Secretary of the Zila Parishad. The Collector serves as a link between the Zila Parishad and the State Government. He also ensures that the amount advanced to Panchayati Raj institutions is properly spent and accounted for.

ELECTION FUNCTIONS—The Collector has to attend to election arrangements for panchayat, Panchayat Samitis and municipalities in his capacity as the District Electoral Officer. He is responsible for preparation, revision and publication of the electoral rolls of the district. He also organises election machinery under the directions of the Election Commissioner at the time of Legislative Assembly and House of the People elections.

TREASURY AND FINANCIAL FUNCTIONS—The District Treasury at Jodhpur accounts for all financial transactions of the Government in the district. It is headed by a Treasury Officer who functions under the Collector. The Treasury Officer is responsible for the day to day functioning of the treasury, submissions of returns to the government and the custody of cash and property deposited with the treasury but he does it under the administrative control of the Collector, who is responsible for the general administration of all fiscal matters related to the treasury.

OTHER FUNCTIONS—The Collector has to attend to various miscellaneous jobs assigned to him by the State Government from time to time. He has to look after the supply of essential commodities and rationed goods. In this work he is assisted by a District Supply Officer who functions under his administrative control. During floods and famines he organises relief measures according to the decisions of the government. He looks after rehabilitation of ex-soldiers, issue and renewal of licenses, registration of documents, protocol work during visits of very important persons, civil defence work etc.

For administrative purposes the work of the Collectorate is divided into the following sections : (i) General, (ii) Establishment, (iii) Judicial, (iv) Revenue, (v) Rehabilitation, (vi) District Revenue Accounts, (vii) Accounts, (viii) Housing Scheme, (ix) Records and copying, (x) Courts, (xi) Land records, (xii) Development and panchayats, (xiii) Food and supply, (xiv) Civil Defence and (xv) Elections.

The total strength of the staff of the above sections comprised : District Revenue Accountant (1), Tahsil Revenue Accountant (1), Accountants (2), Sadar Kanugo (1), Assistant Sadar Kanugo (1), Stenographer (1), Accounts clerks (8), Assistants (7), Upper division clerks (9), Lower division clerks (29) and necessary class IV employees.

The judicial and police departments form an important part in the horizontal line of administration. The District and Sessions Judge exercises control over the working of all civil and criminal courts and is the highest judicial appellate authority in the district.

In former times, the emphasis in district administration was on collection of revenue and maintenance of law and order Though these are still important, the emphasis has now shifted to welfare and development work. Important agencies of welfare and development work in the district administration are the department of Education, Agriculture, Irrigation, Industries, Public Works, Social Welfare, Community Development and panchayats. A meeting of all the District Level Officers is held periodically to discuss the progress made in the various plan schemes and the difficulties experienced by different Government departments in relation to each other. The Collector presides over this meeting and acts as a co-ordinator. He also co-ordinates the activities of the departments of the State vis-a-vis the departments of the Central Government. A list of the District Level Officers of the State Government who attend the meeting is given in Appendix I.

APPENDIX I

List of District Level Officers in Jodhpur District

1. Additional Collector
2. Additional District Development Officer
3. Deputy Regional Employment Officer
4. Executive Engineer, Public Works Department (B&R)
5. Executive Engineer, Public Health Engineering, City Division
6. Executive Engineer, Rajasthan State Electricity Board
7. Executive Engineer, D.P.C. Public Health Engineering Department
8. Executive Engineer, D.P.C. Public Health Engineering (Survey),Deptt.
9. Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Famine (A)
10. Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Famine Relief (B)
11. Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, City Division
12. Executive Engineer, Irrigation Department
13. Project Officer, Ground Water Board
14. District Sheep and Wool Officer
15. District Ayurved Officer
16. District Social Welfare and Probation Officer
17. District Agriculture Officer
18. Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies
19. Inspector of Schools
20. District Public Relations Officer
21. District Soil Conservation Officer
22. District Family Planning Officer
23. Divisional Forest Officer
24. District Animal Husbandry Officer
25. District Medical & Health Officer
26. District Statistical Officer
27. Assistant Engineer, D.P.C. (P.H.E.D.)
28. Assistant Engineer, Special Research Sub-Division Zone, Public Health Engineering Department
29. Assistant Engineer, Community Development
30. Assistant Engineer, Local Fund Audit Department
31. Assistant Engineer, Irrigation Sub-Division
32. Deputy Director of Education
33. Assistant Director, Industries Department
34. Chairman, District Cooperative Union, Jodhpur

CHAPTER XI

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

History of land revenue assessment and management

Before the formation of the State of Rajasthan and subsequently of the district, the method of assessment and management of land revenue prevalent here was similar to that extent in the entire Jodhpur State.

According to the old Gazetteer[1] of Jodhpur State about one-seventh of the entire area of the State was *Khalsa* or under the direct management of the ruler; the remaining was held on one of the following tenures, namely, *Jagir, Jivka, Sasan, Hodli, Bhum, Inam, Pasaita* and *Nankar;* while a few villages were *Mushtarka* i.e., their revenues were shared by the ruler and certain jagirdars. Since most of the area was non-*Khalsa* it will be worthwhile to describe in brief the nature of various tenures prevalent in this tract.

JAGIR—This type of tenure stipulated certain obligations on its holder who was known as jagirdar. The jagirdar paid annually a military cess[2] called *Rekh* which was supposed to be eight per cent of the gross rental value of his estate. He had to render military service by supplying one horseman for every thousand rupees of revenue or one camel *Sowar* for every Rs. 750 or one foot-soldier for every Rs. 500/-. This military service, known as *Chakri* had in some cases been commuted for cash payment at the rate of Rs. 204 for a horseman, Rs. 144 for a camel *Sowar* and Rs. 84 for a foot-soldier. The jagirdar was further required to pay a cess known as *Hukmanama* or fee on succession. It was calculated at 75 per cent of his annual income but when a son or a grandson succeeded neither the *Rekh* (military cess) nor the military service *(Chakri)* was demanded for that year. But if an adopted son or a brother or cousin succeeded, the military service *(Chakri)* or cash payment in lieu alone was exempted.

1. Erskine, K.D.: *A Gazetteer of the Jodhpur State & Some Statistical Tables*, Ajmer (1909), pp. 145–149.
2. *ibid.*

The jagir was granted for the life time of the holder only and on his death, it immediately became *Khalsa*[1] and remained so till a successor was recognised by the ruler when it was again conferred and a fresh *Patta* or lease was issued in his favour. In the matter of succession to the jagir, the law of primogeniture was observed. If there was no son to succeed, a successor was appointed by adoption conforming to certain rules otherwise the jagir escheated to the State. The person adopted was nominated either by the jagirdar during his lifetime or by his widow within twelve days of his death or, if both had died without having made a selection, by the leading members of the family. A jagir could be sequestrated or confiscated if the jagirdar disobeyed the orders or lawful summons of the ruler or committed grave political offence. Further, a jagir could not be sold but mortgages were common though they could not be forclosed.

There were several categories of jagirdars. The jagirdars of distinction[2] were known as *Tazimi Sirdars* who were further divided into first, second and third class according to the status they enjoyed in the durbar.

When a jagir was resumed by the ruler, the jagirdar who would consequently be rendered homeless and penniless was allowed to retain a certain portion of it free of rent or tax of any kind in consideration of his previous position and to provide him with some subsistence. Such a tenure[3] was known as *Juni* or *Juna Jagir.*

JIVKA—It was a grant[4] to the younger sons of the chief or of a *Thakur* for their maintenance. After three generations, the holder was required to pay cess (*Rekh*) and succession fee (*Hukmanama*) and supplied militia like the ordinary jagirdar. The land reverted to the family of the donor on failure of lineal descendants of the original grantee.

SASAN AND DOHLI—These were charitable grants[5]. When a village was granted in charity to Brahmins, Charans etc. the grant was known as *Sasan* and was held rent-free. Whenever the grant was for a portion of a village or certain wells or fields, it was termed as *Dohli* or *Doli.* Lands on these tenures[6] could be given only by the ruler and on failure of descendants of the original grantee, these were reverted to the State.

BHUM—Grants on *Bhum* tenure could be made[7] only by the ruler

1. Erskine, K.D.: *A Gazetteer of the Jodhpur State & Some Statistical Tables*, Ajmer (1909), pp. 145–149.
2. *ibid.* 3. *ibid.* 4. *ibid.*
5. *Rajputana & Ajmer, List of Ruling Princess, Chiefs and Leading Personages*, Calcutta (1938), pp. 104–106.
6. Erskine, K.D.: *op.cit.*, p. 146.
7. *ibid.*

and could be conferred even in the villages held by the jagirdars. The *Bhumias*, i.e., the holders of the *Bhum* tenure, had to render certain duties such as protecting their villages, chasing the tracks of criminals, escorting money and guarding officials while on tour. Some of them paid a quit-rent called *Bhum-bab*.

BHUMICHARA—It was a tenure enjoyed by the Rajputs, whose ancestors held lands prior to the conquest of the territory by the Rathors (to which the ruling dynasty belonged). The *Thakurs* of Mallani also enjoyed their estates on this tenure. They paid a small sum, known as *Faujbal*, yearly to the ruler and had no further obligations whatsoever. Treason against the State or the commission of a heinous crime could result in the resumption[1] of the estate held on this tenure.

DUMBA—This type of tenure was mostly prevalent in Desuri and Bali areas of the State, now in Pali district. A village could be granted on *Dumba* tenure either by the ruler or by a jagirdar. Lands were made over to the people and brought under cultivation. These lands remained with the holders in perpetuity so long as they remained peaceful and paid a permanently fixed rent. No service of any kind was required nor was any other tax demanded[2].

INAM—It was a rent-free grant for services rendered to the State and lapsed on the failure of lineal descendants of the original grantee and was sometimes given for a single life only[3]. The holder of the grant, known as *Inamdar*, could not sell the land so held by him but he could mortgage it.

PASAITA—Land on this tenure could be granted either by the ruler or by a jagirdar to certain persons in lieu of payment for services. No tax of any kind was levied but the grant could be resumed when the services from the holders were no longer required.

NANKAR—There were a few villages in Nawa district (now a tahsil in Nagaur district) of Jodhpur State which were held chiefly by Rajputs on a tenure known as *Nankar*, meaning 'working for bread'. The conditions were much the same as in jagir estates except that no cess was levied, no service was required and only succession fee was to be paid.

It is significant that in the case of jagir and *Jivka* tenures, succession was by primogeniture whereas in the other tenures the rule of gavel

1. Erskine, K.D.: *op.cit.*, p. 146.
2. *Ibid.*, p. 147.
3. *Ibid.*

kind, i.e., equal partition among surviving heirs was observed. No land could be sold nor mortgaged for more than eighty years[1].

The mode of assessment and collection of land revenue differed from place to place. Land revenue was mostly paid in kind and there were several methods[2] of realizing the share of the produce. The commonest system was *Lata* or *Batai*. In this case the produce was collected near the village and was measured or weighed. The landlord took a share which varied from one-fifth to one-half in case of dry crops and from one-sixth to one-third in that of wet crops. Another system was *Kunta*. It was similar to the *Lata* or *Batai* system but in this case the landlord's portion was not actually weighed or measured but taken by guess or calculation. A third system was *Kankar kunta* by which the out-turn was estimated while the crops were still standing in the fields and the share was taken either in kind or in cash on the basis of this conjecture. Other systems were : *Mukatta* or a fixed rate per field realised in cash; *Dori* or a fixed rate per measured bigha and paid in cash or kind; *Ghugri* or a fixed quantity of grain per well or per field or a quantity equal in amount to the seed sown (*Beej Ghugri*).

As has been mentioned above, the *Khalsa* lands were managed directly by the State. In the jagir areas the jagirdar used to manage the recovery of land revenue and other cesses through his own official, sometimes known as *Kamdar* or the manager. There were three departments in the State, namely *Rekh*, Jagir *Bakshi* and *Huzuri Daftar* which were responsible for the recovery of jagir dues, investigation of the cases relating to succession, revision of government demands, grant of *Pattas* (leases) and renewal of *Betalbi* lands. In 1926, the Tribute Department was organised[3] with the object of co-ordinating all matters relating to jagirs under one department and the functions of the three departments mentioned above were transferred to it.

First Regular Settlement

The first regular settlement[4] was introduced in 566 of the *Khalsa* villages of the Jodhpur State between 1894 and 1896 and was originally for ten years. It was based on the *Ryotwari* system i. e. the State dealt directly with the cultivator. During the settlement operations, fields were

1. Erskine, K.D.: *op.cit.*, p. 147.
2. *Rajputana & Ajmer, List of Ruling Princess, Chiefs and Leading Personages*, Calcutta (1938), p. 106.
3. *The Report on the Administration of the Jodhpur State* for the year 1941–42, Jodhpur (1945), p. 19.
4. Erskine, K. D.: *op.cit.*, p. 448.

surveyed, village maps and record of rights were prepared, soils were classified and crop experiments were made. The assessment rates were based on the available data extending over twenty years. The area was divided into two groups: (i) secure (or comparatively so) areas which were irrigated land and (ii) insecure (or solely fed by rains) areas where there was no certainty about the annual yield. In the first case, assessment was fixed whereas in the second case it fluctuated in accordance with the actual out-turn. These two groups were sub-divided into circles on the basis of similar soil and climatic conditions and availability of markets; irrigation and manure facilities. The basis of the assessment rates was the old rents in cash or kind supplemented by certain cesses payable by the cultivator to the State. In arriving at the State demand, due attention was also paid 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 revenue capacity of the holding and (d) the rates proposed by the *Chaudharies* (headmen) of the village.

This settlement fixed the assessment rates for wet lands which varied from two rupees five annas and six pies or rupees 2.33 to rupees 19 (average was Rs. 2, annas 10 and pies 6 or Rs. 2.64) per acre. The rates for dry land ranged between 1¼ and 12½ annas (or 8 to 78 paise) or an average of 4½ annas or 28 paise per acre. Apart from land revenue, two cesses, namely *Malba* (for village expenses) and *Chaudharbab* (for remuneration of the *Chaudharies*) were also levied, the rates of which varied between 2½ and 4½ per cent of the land revenue demand[1].

Revision Settlement

The first settlement was to last for a term of ten years only but it was not till 1922 A.D. that the work of revision of the settlement of the *Khalsa* villages was undertaken. The operations continued till 1925. The rent-rates were based[2] on a division of soils into *Mustaquil* (permanent) and *Ghair-Mustaquil* (non-permanent) combined with classification according to relative capacity. This settlement was also for a term of ten years expiring in 1935. Hence the work of revision was taken up in 1938–39. It was completed[3] in the *Khalsa* villages of Jodhpur and Osian tahsils by *Vikram Samvat* 1998 (1941 A.D.) and in the *Khalsa* villages of Phalodi, Bilara and Shergarh tahsils by *Vikram Samvat* 1998–99 (1941–42 A.D.).

1. Erskine, K.D.: *op.cit.*, p. 148.
2. *The Report on the Administration of the Jodhpur State for the year 1941–42, Jodhpur* (1943), p. 15.
3. Source : Office of the Settlement Officer, Jodhpur.

These were for a term of ten years. The settlement operations in jagir villages were also completed as under[1]:

Tahsil	Year	Term	No. of villages settled	Remarks
Jodhpur	*Samvat* 2011 (1954 A. D.)	20 years	268	The revenue was estimated according to the Marwar Land Revenue Act 1949. The Settlement fell due in *Samvat* 2031 (1974 A. D.)
Osian	*Samvat* 2011 (1954 A. D.)	20 years	N.A.	–do–
Bilara	*Samvat* 2011 (1954 A. D.)	20 years	81	–do–

In the tahsils of Phalodi and Shergarh, the first settlement of the jagir villages was done in accordance with the Rajasthan Tenancy Act of 1955 in *Samvat* 2015 (1958 A. D.) and in *Samvat* 2013 (1956 A. D.) respectively. In the former tahsil 7 *Khalsa* and 39 non-*Khalsa* villages were covered[2] and the term of settlement was for 17 years. In case of the latter, 83 villages (including two of Phalodi tahsil) were settled (79 jagir and 4 *Khalsa*) and the term of settlement was for a period of 20 years.

In Phalodi tahsil[2], apart from the number started above, 30 *Khalsa* and 78 jagir villages were settled in *Samvat* 2012 (1955 A.D.) for a period of 20 years in accordance with the Marwar Land Revenue Act 1949. Likewise 47 *Khalsa* villages were settled in *Samvat* 2016 (1959 A. D.) in tahsil Bilara for a term of 15 years.

In those lands which were settled according to the provisions of Marwar Land Revenue Act 1949, the average price of agricultural produce prevailing during the ten years preceding the settlement was taken into account for evolving the rents. The period announced as abnormal years by the government was however excluded.

Since the jagir villages could be escheated and became *Khalsa* and the *Khalsa* villages, when granted to the jagirdars could become non-*Khalsa* it became necessary that those jagir villages which were at one time *Khalsa*

1. Source : Office of the Settlement Officer, Jodhpur.
2. *ibid.*

should also be brought under the settlement. The rent rates fixed during the last settlement of various tahsils are given in Appendix I (A to D).

Present System of Survey, Assessment & Collection of Land Revenue

The rules and regulations of provisions of the Rajasthan Land Revenue Act, 1956 (Act No. 15 of 1956) now govern the land settlement operations and the collection of revenue. The Settlement Commissioner for Rajasthan is incharge of all matters connected with the settlement while the Director of Land Records is responsible for all matters relating to the survey, preparation, revision and maintenance of land records. The Collector is the Land Records Officer in the district.

Before the survey of an area is taken up, it is notified in the official gazette by the government. All map corrections are carried out on the last survey sheets. Records[1] are prepared denoting (a) topographical features, (b) all permanent routes and paths, (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 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, livestock and population. The interested party can see all these records, free of cost, on application in writing.

The settlement officer, who is appointed to conduct the settlement operations in a particular area, tours the district and prepares exhaustive notes incorporating physical, economic and general characteristics of the region, the rainfall, changes in population, means of communications details of agricultural labour and wages, changes in cultivating tenures etc. He examines the existing rent-rate and assessment reports of the area and the adjacent regions and then submits proposals to the Settlement Commissioner with regard to (a) changes in the assessment circles, (b) changes in soil classification, (c) period of years which could form the basis of produce estimates and (d) commutation prices.

The classification of soil is done according to the following[2] categories: irrigated (*Chahi, Nehri* or *Talabi* and *Talabi Peta, Kachhar* or *Khatil, Barani* or *Barsati* or *Mal); dry* cultivated (*Parat* or *Banjar, Bir)* and dry unculturable (*Ghair Mumkin*). Further sub-division of these soil may be done according to depth, consistency and productivity. The most

1. Source : The Rajasthan Land Revenue Act, 1956 (Act No. 15 of 1956).
2. *Ibid.*

common class of soil is, as far as possible, taken as class I and other classes are defined in terms of this basic class.

Suitable rent-rates are then evolved[1] by the settlement officer for each class of soil in each assessment group or circle in which the area is divided. The following points are kept in view in arriving at a fair and equitable rent rates : (a) collection from rents and cesses during the twenty years preceding the settlement excluding abnormal years, (b) average price of agricultural produce prevailing during the same period, (c) the nature of crops grown and the average quality of produce, (d) value of such produce at the average price referred to in (b) above, (e) expenses of cultivation and cost to the cultivator for 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) frequency of remissions, suspensions and short collection, (h) rent rates of the last settlement, if any and the share of produce and commutation prices at which such rates were evolved and (i) rent-rates, if any, sanctioned for similar classes of soil in the adjoining areas.

The term of every settlement made under the Rajasthan Land Revenue Act 1956, is for a period of twenty years[2]. In exceptional cases the government may, however, increase or reduce the term.

For the collection of land revenue and preparation and maintenance of annual registers (*Jamabandi*) as well as for inspection of crops, the district is divided into *Girdawar* (inspector) circles and each *Girdawar* circle into *Patwar Halkas* (or the jurisdiction of a *Patwari*). At the district headquarters[3] there is a *Sadar Kanungo* or the chief land records inspector to inspect and supervise the work of the *Girdawars, Kanungos* and *Patwaris.* He is in-charge of the Land Records section in the Collectorate and is assisted in his work by an assistant *Sadar Kanungo.* Besides him, there are five office *Kanungos* and assistant office *Kanungos,* one at each tahsil headquarters, twenty *Girdawars* (inspectors) and 228 *Patwaris.*

The figures of demand and collection of land revenue from the district in recent years are given in Appendix II.

LAND RECORDS

Mention has been made earlier of the various land tenures and their nature like *jagir, jikva pasaita, sasan, dohli* etc. There were also cultivating tenures such as *bapidars,* and *ghair-bapidars.* The former possessed occupancy rights and paid lighter rates than the others. The *ghair-bapidars* were

1. Source : The Rajasthan Land Revenue Act, 1956 (Act No. 15 of 1956).
2. *Ibid.* 3. *Ibid.*
4. Source : Office of the Collector, Jodhpur.

tenants at will. The *bapidar* was given certain other privileges[1] e.g. (i) standing timber and grass in his fields belonged to him (ii) when a new well was sunk, he paid dry rates for ten years if the well was *pakka* and for five years if it was *kachcha* and thereafter the usual wet rates and (iii) if left his village under the duress of famine or for other reasons, he was not deprived of his rights provided he returned within five years. Although, he could not alienate his land permanently, he was at liberty to mortgage it under certain restrictions to tide over periods of stress.

The Marwar Tenancy Act, 1949 and the Marwar Land Revenue Act, 1949 consolidated and defined the various tenures. These were termed as *khatedar, ghair-khatedar, bapidar, ghair-bapidar* and *sikmi kashtkar*. A *khatedar* was defined[2] as 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 areas. In *khalsa* areas, the counterpart of *khatedar* was *bapidar* while the tenant at-will was termed as *ghair-bapidar*. The *khatedar* and *bapidar* 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 holdings for a term exceeding three years or within three years if 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 others.

The *ghair-khatedars* could not sub-let their holdings or any portion of these for a term exceeding one year or within one year if portion of such holding being held by a sub-tenant. They were entitled to take the natural produce of 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 the land lord. *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 that of a *bapidar* but not transferable in any manner.

1. Erskine, K.D.: *op.cit.*, p. 147.
2. *The Marwar Land Revenue Manual*, Jodhpur (1949), pp. 2, 3, 8, 10 & 20.

The holders of sub-tenancy were known as *sikmi-kashtakars*. They held land for cultivation from a recognised tenant. In jagir lands, the *pasaitdars* who held the service tenures were exempted from paying rent as long as they rendered service.

After the formation of Rajasthan several progressive measures have been taken by the government to ameliorate the condition of the cultivators. In order to guard tenants against arbitrary ejectment, the Rajasthan Protection of Tenants Ordinance was promulgated in 1949. This was repealed by the Rajasthan Tenancy Act 1955, which defines the various classes of tenants, their rights, payment of rents and the conditions under which tenants can be ejected etc. This Act has undergone several modifications according to the exigencies of circumstances. The other important enactments promulgated and enforced by the government are : the 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 lands 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 Agricultural 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 Rajasthan Agricultural Loans Act, 1956 consolidates and amends laws relating to lending of money by the State Government for agricultural purposes. This also mentions the various items for which loans can be given and terms and conditions thereof. The Rajasthan Discontinuance of Cesses Act (1950) has abolished with certain exceptions, various cesses like *lagbag* etc. which used to be collected in addition to the rents on agricultural holdings.

In pursuance of the rules framed under Rajasthan Land Reforms and Resumption of Jagirs Act (1952) jagirs were resumed in the district. The following table[1] gives the number of jagirdars and interim compensation paid to them from 1956–57 to 1962–63.

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, for various years.

Year	No. of Jagirdars to whom compensation paid	Amount paid (Rs. '000)
1956-57	82	175
1957-58	380	1346
1958-59	—	—
1959-60	186	204
1960-61	3000	2106
1961-62	5000	2190
1962-63	6000	1460

Consolidation of Land Holdings

In order to facilitate agricultural operations and increase productivity, the Rajasthan Holdings (Consolidation and Prevention of Fragmentation) Act (1954) was brought into effect which aims at bringing together the scattered agricultural holdings of a tenant at one place in a compact block. The scheme was enforced in this district also. Consolidation was done in twenty two villages of Bilara tahsil covering an area of 95,853 acres during the Second Five Year Plan and three villages covering an area of 42,265 acres of the same tahsil during the Third Five year Plan.[1]

Rajasthan Bhoodan Yajna Act (1954)

The Rajasthan Bhoodan Yajna Board was created under the Rajasthan Bhoodan Yajna Act (1954) to which voluntary gifts of land could be made for distribution to the landless or needy persons or use for community purposes. The headquarters of the Board is at Jaipur. Till 1972-73, a total of 8,278 acres of land was donated of which 4,534 acres of land was distributed. Of the total land donated 3,217 acres was cancelled and remaining land for distribution is 527 acres.

Revenue Cases

The number of revenue cases instituted and disposed of in the district during recent years is given in Appendix III.

Agricultural Labourers

According to the Census[2] of 1961, there were 9,758 agricultural labourers in the district of whom 5,124 were females. Of the total labourers only 741 were in the urban areas. In 1971 the number of agricultural

1. Source : Office of the Settlement Commissioner and ex-officio, Director of Consolidation of Land Holdings, Rajasthan.
2. *Census of India 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Jodhpur District* (1967), p. 76.

labourers increased to 23,662 (16,749 male and 6,913 female). Agricultural wages vary between Rs. 3 and Rs. 4.50 per day in different tahsils[1].

OTHER SOURCES OF REVENUE

As has been stated earlier, this territory, before the formation of the present district, formed a part of Jodhpur State. The main sources[2] of income of the State during the princely rule, besides land revenue, were various cesses like *kharda, ghasmari, lagbag* which were realised along with land revenue. Apart from these, regular income also accrued to the State from excise, salt, customs, sale of stamps, registration, mines, industries, tribute from the jagirdars, forest and agriculture, 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 are described 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 this department was bifurcated during that year into (i) Excise and (ii) Commercial taxes and the latter was entrusted with the task of assessment and collection of sales tax, passenger and goods tax, entertainment tax and electricity duty.

The Rajasthan Excise Act (1950) of the State government and the rules made thereunder provide for the payment of excise duty on several articles such as country spirit, Indian made foreign spirit, imported beer, wine, Indian beer, opium, poppy heads, *bhang* etc. To enforce the law, a District Excise Officer is posted at Jodhpur. For the purpose of administration, the district is divided into circles. Inspectors keep a watch on exciseable goods and commodities, inspect shops periodically so that licensees do not indulge in malpractices. They also stop illicit distillation and ensure that liquor of all varieties is available in the warehouses in adequate quantities.

The District Excise Officer supervises the work of the Inspectors and is under the administrative control of the Excise Commissioner for Rajasthan, headquartered at Udaipur.

The work of assessment and collection of commercial taxes is looked after by the office of the Commercial Taxes Officer. For administrative purposes[3] the district has been divided into three circles, namely

1. Source : Offices of the various Tahsildars of the district.
2. *The Report on the Administration of the Jodhpur State* (1945-46), pp. 21, 76.
3. Source : Office of the Commercial Taxes Officer, Jodhpur.

Special Circle Jodhpur, Circle (A) Jodhpur and Circle (B) Jodhpur, and each circle is placed under the charge of a Commercial Taxes Officer. The Commercial Taxes Officers are assisted in their work by a number of Assistant Commercial Taxes Officers and Inspectors with necessary ministerial and class IV staff. The office of the Deputy Commissioner (Administration), Commercial Taxes Department who is also headquartered at Jodhpur, exercises administrative control not only over the Commercial Taxes Officers of Jodhpur district but also over several other districts. A brief description of various taxes which a Commercial Taxes Officer is responsible for assessing and collecting is given below[1] :

RAJASTHAN PASSENGER AND GOODS TAX—This is charged from passengers travelling in public transport vehicles and is also levied on the goods transported by public goods carriers. The staff of the department is, therefore, authorised to check all public motor vehicles carrying passengers and goods to plug evasion of this tax. The rates of tax charged on the value of the fare or freight depend on the type of the roads on which the vehicles ply. For auto-rickshaws and other three wheelers, this tax is charged in a lump sum. Public transport vehicles are taxed according to their loading capacity and the area of their operation

SALES TAX—It is levied on certain specified articles at a rate fixed by the government from time to time. The articles specified range 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 public entertainments unless they are exempted by specific orders of the government. The tax is imposed on the value of the ticket for admission to the entertainment shows. It is further enhanced according to the capacity of the hall or the theatre and its upper limit is regulated in accordance with the local population.

The revenue collected by these two departments—Excise and Commercial Taxes during the last few years, is given in Appendix IV.

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 his sub-office in the district. The tax is charged according to the type of vehicles. The following table gives the number of vehicles registered and tax realised during recent years[2].

1. Source : The office of the Deputy Commissioner, Commercial Taxes, Jodhpur. The work of Rajasthan Passenger and Goods Tax has now been transferred to the Transport Department w.e.f. 1974.
2. Source : Office of the Collector, Jodhpur.

Year	No. of vehicles registered	Income (Rs. in '000)
1965–66	618	2,853
1966–67	1,059	3,090
1967–68	2,117	4,145
1968–69	832	4,574
1969–70	1,173	5,291
1970–71	1,274	5,467

Registration of documents

The Collector in his capacity as the District Registrar, registers all documents required to be registered by the rules of the government. This power has been delegated to the Additional Collector who controls and inspects the working of the registration offices in the district. The tahsildars function as Sub-Registrars except in Jodhpur tahsil where a separate whole time Sub-Registrar is posted to look after this work. At the State level, the Registration Department is controlled by a senior member of the Board of Revenue for Rajasthan who functions as Inspector General of Registration and exercises general supervision in respect of all the registration officers in the State. The yearwise details of the number of documents registered and the income accruing to the State by way of fees, are given in Appendix V.

Revenue from Stamps

For the district treasury as well as sub-treasuries, stamp vendors for the sale of judicial and non-judicial stamps are appointed by the Collector. At present, besides the district treasury at Jodhpur, there are sub-treasuries at Osian, Phalodi, Shergarh and Bilara. At the district headquarters a stamp vendor gets a commission of 3.10 per cent on a non-judicial stamps whereas at the sub-division and tahsil headquarters the rates are 4.70 and 6.25 per cent respectively. For the judicial stamps the rates (1.55 per cent) are uniform throughout the district. A statement of revenue accruing from the sale of these stamps during recent years is given in Appendix VI.

CENTRAL TAXES

Income Tax

The office of the Income Tax Officer was opened at Jodhpur in 1950. In 1964, the office of the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax, Jodhpur Range was also set up here. Later on Appellate

Assistant Commissioner's office was also set up. The strength[1] of the various offices of the Income Tax Department is shown below :

	Gazetted	Non-gazetted
Office of the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax, Jodhpur Range	1	18
Appellate Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax, Jodhpur Range	1	6
Income Tax Officer, Jodhpur	16	143

The department is responsible for assessment and collection of income tax, wealth tax and gift tax. The jurisdiction of the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner extends to Pali, Barmer and Jalor districts in addition to the district of Jodhpur. The revenue collected by this department in recent years is given below[2]:

Year	Income tax	Wealth tax	Gift tax
1969–70	9,150	1,240	30
1970–71	13,484	1,528	51
1971–72	10,140	2,344	160
1972–73	14,896	2,381	124

Central Excise and Customs

There is an office of the Assistant Collector of Central Excise and Customs at Jodhpur to realise revenue from customs and central excise and to prevent its evasion. The jurisdiction of the office is extensive, covering the excise districts of Jhunjhunun, Churu, Bikaner, Ganganagar, Pali, Jaisalmer, Barmer, Nagaur, Rani, Sirohi, Jalor and Kuchaman City. Besides the Assistant Collector it has eleven Superintendents and 66 Inspectors besides other class IV staff engaged in the field. The revenue collected from Jodhpur district during recent years is as follows[3]:

1. Source : Office of the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax, Jodhpur Range, Jodhpur.
2. Source : Office of the Income Tax Officer (Administration), Jodhpur.
3. Source : Office of the Assistant Collector, Central Excise and Customs, Jodhpur.

Year	Revenue realised (Rs. in '000)
1968–69	1,150
1969–70	1,206
1970–71	1,350
1971–72	1,882
1972–73	2,615

Other Sources

Other sources of central revenue from the district are post and telegraph department, telephone department, railways etc. but details of income derived from these sources are not maintained district-wise.

APPENDIX I

A—Rent Rates[1] fixed for non-*Khalsa* villages of Jodhpur and Osian tahsils (V.S. 2011)

(Rs. Annas Pies)

S.No.	Classification of soil	Rent Rates Circles						
		Sivalak	Light loam I	Light loam II	Subur-ban	Good sandy I	Good sandy II	Sandy
1.	Chahi A	5/4/-	5/4/-	5/4/-	6/8/-	5/4/-	5/4/-	3/12/-
2.	Chahi I	4/4/-	4/4/-	4/4/-	5/4/-	4/4/-	4/4/-	3/-/-
3.	Chahi II	3/4/-	3/4/-	3/4/-	4/4/-	3/4/-	3/4/-	2/4/-
4.	Chahi III	2/6/-	2/6/-	2/6/-	3/-/-	2/6/-	2/6/-	1/12/-
5.	Chahi IV	1/2/-	1/12/-	1/12/-	2/4/-	1/12/-	1/12/-	1/4/-
6.	Chahi V	1/4/-	1/4/-	1/4/-	1/12/-	1/4/-	1/4/-	1/-/-
7.	Barani under Jao Chahi A to II	-/12/6	-/11/6	-/11/-	-/12/6	-/10/-	-/10/-	-/7/6
8.	Chahi A III to V	-/10/-	-/9/-	-/9/-	-/10/-	-/8/-	-/8/-	-/6/
9.	Uftada (Parat)	-/2/-	-/2/-	-/2/-	-/2/-	-/2/-	-/2/-	-/2/-
10.	Nahri I	—	1/-/-	1/-/-	1/-/-	—	—	—
11.	Nahri II	—	-/12/6	-/12/6	-/12/6	—	—	—
12.	Kachhar I	—	2/8/-	—	2/8/-	—	—	—
13.	Kachhar II	—	1/14/-	—	1/14/-	—	—	—
14.	Sevaj I	1/4/-	1/4/-	1/4/-	1/4/-	1/4/-	1/4/-	-/12/-
15.	Sevaj II	-/15/-	-/15/-	-/15/-	-/15/-	-/15/-	-/15/-	-/9/-
16.	Sevaj III	-/12/6	-/12/6	-/12/6	-/12/6	-/12/6	-/12/6	-/7/6
17.	Barani A	-/12/6	-/12/6	-/9/-	-/12/6	-/10/-	-/8/-	-/6/-
18.	Barani I	-/10/-	-/10/-	-/7/-	-/10/-	-/8/-	-/6/-	-/5/-
19.	Barani II	-/7/6-	-/7/6	-/5/-	-/7/6	-/6/-	-/4/6	-/3/9
20.	Barani III	-/5/-	-/4/6	-/3/6	-/5/-	-/4/6	-/3/-	-/2/6
21.	Barani IV	-/4/-	-/3/-	-/2/6	-/4/-	-/3/-	-/2/6	-/1/3

1. Source : Office of the Settlement Officer, Jodhpur.

APPENDIX I (Contd.)

B—Rent Rates[1] of non-*khalsa* and *khalsa* villages of Phalodi tahsil (V.S. 2015)

S.No.	Classification of soil	For 108 villages					For 38 villages
		Sonthal	Dhal I	Dhal II	Dhal III	Dhal IV	
1.	Chahi A	4/4/-	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Chahi I	3/8/-	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Chahi II	2/10/-	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Chahi III	2/-/-	—	—	—	—	—
5.	Chahi IV	1/8/-	—	—	—	—	—
6.	Chahi V	1/-/-	—	—	—	—	—
7.	Barani under Jao	-/10/-	—	—	—	—	—
8.	Uftada (Parat)	-/2/-	—	—	—	—	—
9.	Bandha I	-/15/-	—	—	—	—	—
10.	Bandha II	-/12/-	—	—	—	-/12/-	—
11.	Nahri II	-/8/-	—	—	—	—	—
12.	Khadin I	—	—	—	—	—	-/6/-
13.	Khadin II	—	—	—	—	—	-/3/-
14.	Barani I+	-/6/-	-/5/-	-/4/-	-/2/6	-/2/6	-/2/-
15.	Barani I	-/5/-	-/4/-	-/3/-	-/2/-	-/2/-	-/1/6
16.	Barani II	-/3/9	-/3/-	-/2/3	-/1/6	-/1/6	-/1/3
17.	Barani III	-/2/6	-/2/-	-/1/6	-/1/-	-/1/-	-/-/9
18.	Barani IV	-/1/3	-/1/-	-/-/9	-/-/6	-/-/6	-/-/6

1. Source : Office of the Settlement Officer, Jodhpur.

APPENDIX I (Contd.)

C—Rent Rates[1] of Non-*Khalsa* and *Khalsa* villages of tahsil Bilara (V.S. 2011 & V.S. 2016)

S.No.	Classification of soil	Rent Rate Circles for 81 non-*khalsa* villages				Rent Rates Circles for 47 *Khalsa* villages				
		Light Loam			Good sandy	Light Loam			Good sandy	Sawalak
		I	II	III		A I	B I	III		
1.	Chahi A	5/10/–	5/10/–	5/10/–	5/10/–	5.60	5.25	5.60	5.60	5.25
2.	Chahi I+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Chahi I	4/8/–	4/8/–	4/8/–	4/8/–	4.50	4.25	4.50	4.50	4.25
4.	Chahi II	3/8/–	3/8/–	3/8/–	3/5/–	3.50	3.25	3.50	3.50	3.25
5.	Chahi III	2/8/–	2/8/–	2/8/–	2/8/–	2.50	2.35	2.50	2.50	2.35
6.	Chahi IV	1/14/–	1/14/–	1/14/–	1/14/–	1.90	1.75	1.90	1.90	1.75
7.	Chahi V	1/6/–	1/6/–	1/6/–	1/6/–	1.35	1.25	1.35	1.35	1.25
8.	Barani under Jao Chahi A to II	–/12/6	–/12/6	–/12/6	–/12/6	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80
9.	Chahi III to V	–/10/–	–/10/–	–/10/–	–/10/–	0.80	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60
10.	Uftada (Parat)	–/2/–	–/2/–	–/2/–	–/2/–	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
11.	Sevaj I	1/4/–	1/4/–	1/4/–	1/4/–	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
12.	Sevaj II	– 15/–	–/15/–	–/15/–	–/15/–	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
13.	Sevaj III	–/12/6	–/12/6	–/12/6	–/12/6	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75
14.	Nahri I	—	—	2/8/–	—	2.50	—	2.50	—	—
15.	Nahri II	—	—	1/4/–	—	1.25	—	1.25	—	—
16.	Nahri III	—	—	–/15/–	—	0.95	—	0.95	—	—
17.	Barani A	–/12/6	–/10/6	–/9/–	–/8/–	0.75	0.55	0.55	0.50	0.75
18.	Barani I+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

APPENDIX I (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
19.	Barani I	–/10/–	–/8/–	–/7/6	–/6/–	0.65	0.55	0.45	0.40	0.66
20.	Barani II	–/7/6	–/6/–	–/6/–	–/4/6	0.45	0.45	0.35	0.30	0.45
21.	Barani III	–/5/–	–/4/6	–/4/6	–/3/–	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.20	0.30
22.	Barani IV	–/2/6	–/2/6	–/2/–	–/2/–	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.25
23.	Kachhar I	—	—	—	–/2/–	3.50	—	3.50	—	—
24.	Kachhar II	—	—	—	—	2 50	—	2.50	—	—
25.	Kachhar III	—	—	—	—	1.25	—	1.25	—	—

1. Source : Office of the Settlement Officer, Jodhpur.

APPENDIX I (Concld.)

D—Rent Rates[1] for *Khalsa* (2) and Jagir villages (79) of tahsil Shergarh and two *Khalsa* villages of Phalodi tahsil (V.S. 2013)

S.No.	Classification of soil	Rent Rates Circles		
		Sandy		
		I	II	III
1.	Chahi A	3/12/-	3/12/-	3/12/-
2.	Chahi I	3/-/-	3/-/-	3/-/-
3.	Chahi II	2/4/-	2/4/-	2/4/-
4.	Chahi III	1/12/-	1/12/-	1/12/-
5.	Chahi IV	1/2/-	1/2/-	1/2/-
6.	Chahi V	-/12/-	-/12/-	-/12/-
7.	Barani under Jao Chahi A to II	-/5/-	-/5/-	-/5/-
8.	Chahi III to V	-/4/-	-/4/-	-/4/-
9.	Uftada	-/2/-	-/2/-	-/2/-
10.	Sevaj	-/7/-	-/7/-	-/7/-
11.	Barani A	-/5/-	-/3/-	-/2/-
12.	Barani I	-/4/-	-/2/6	-/2/-
13.	Barani II	-/3/-	-/2/-	-/1/6
14.	Barani III	-/2/3	-/1/6	-/1/-
15.	Barani IV	-/1/6	-/1/-	-/-/6

1, Source : Office of the Settlement Officer, Jodhpur.

APPENDIX II

Income from land revenue (Jodhpur district)[1]

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Demand (arrear & current)	Collection during the year	Remission & suspension during the year	Balance at the end of the year
1957–58	33.27	22.06	—	11.21
1958–59	36.27	20.71	—	15.56
1959–60	45.87	27.11	—	18.76
1960–61	44.69	7.49	22.81	14.39
1961–62	66.98	43.93	0.86	22.19
1962–63*	52.78	29.34	16.99	6.45
1965–66	56.89	28.59	21.77	6.53
1967–68	70.23	40.97	54.53	7.11
1968–69	55.64	1.11	—	—

1. Source : *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, for various years.
* Provisional.

APPENDIX III

Number[1] of revenue cases instituted and disposed of during recent years in the district

Year	Previous balance	Instituted during the year	Disposal	Balance
1958–59	893	2194	2298	789
1960–61	932	1864	1704	1092
1961–62	1092	1813	1596	1309
1962–63	1309	3495	3142	1662
1966–67*	5075	9214	8657	5632
1968–69	6047	3909	6463	3493

1. Source : *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, for various years.
* Provisional.

APPENDIX IV

Income[1] from excise and commercial taxes
Jodhpur District

(Rs. in '000)

Year	Excise	Sales tax	Entertainment tax	Rajasthan Passenger & goods tax
1956–57	2641	2246	—	—
1957–58	2393	3049	—	—
1958–59	2415	3071	—	—
1959–60	2267	2864	—	—
1960–61	2396	3541	—	—
1961–62	2507	3807	—	—
1962–63	2933	4389	—	—
1963–64	2777	6337	664	1237
1964–65	3216	6768	659	1307
1965–66	—	7126	812	1508
1967–68	5045	12377	1031	2193
1968–69	5132	13379	1172	2696
1969–70	5215	16632	1430	3035
1970–71[2]	—	15027	1294	—
1971–22	—	17374	1752	—
1972–73	—	18802	2177	—

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, for various years.
2. Source : Office of the Commercial Taxes Officer, Circle 'A' Jodhpur.

APPENDIX V

Number of documents registered[1] and income accrued therefrom
(Jodhpur district)

Year	No. of documents registered	Registration fee (Rs. in '000)
1965–66	3463	76
1966–67	3638	90
1967–68	3398	102
1968–69	4575	105
1969–70	4218	125
1970–71	4231	145
1971–72	5252	201
1972–73	5862	210

1. Source : Office of the Collector, Jodhpur.

APPENDIX VI

Statement of income[1] from the sale of judicial and non-judicial stamps
(Jodhpur district)

(Rs. in '000)

Year	Judicial stamps	Non-judicial stamps
1968–69	674	1281
1969–70	671	1157
1970–71	667	1039
1971–72	886	1578
1972–73	976	1392

1. Source : Office of the Treasury Officer, Jodhpur.

CHAPTER XII

LAW AND ORDER AND JUSTICE

INCIDENCE OF CRIME

Incidence of important crimes in Jodhpur district from 1962 to 1972 is reflected in the table given below[1] :

(Number)

Year	Dacoity	Robbery	Murder	Riot	Burglary	Cattle theft	Other theft	Miscellaneous IPC cases	Total
1962	1	20	15	25	173	52	190	432	908
1963	4	26	16	24	194	50	198	412	924
1964	–	27	14	27	268	62	265	491	1154
1965	1	24	25	40	254	41	379	452	1216
1966	5	41	17	97	285	63	553	575	1636
1967	6	49	31	112	270	88	588	555	1699
1968	3	59	26	129	360	80	479	671	1807
1969	10	72	31	143	306	53	419	666	1700
1970	6	74	22	146	322	61	573	783	1987
1971	4	75	24	174	286	87	489	689	1828
1972	9	74	21	180	295	63	540	683	1865

The table above shows that the number of different type of crimes has been on the increase and the increase has been quite marked in respect of serious offences like robbery, riot, burglary, other theft and miscellaneous I.P.C. cases. The total number of offences increased from 908 in 1962 to 1,865 in 1972. The increase in crime may be ascribed partly to the increase in population itself and partly to poverty and growing unemployment.

The following statement shows the position regarding stolen property and the property recovered by the police during 1962 to 1972[2] :

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, yearly volumes for various years.
2. *Ibid.*

(Rs.)

Year	Property stolen	Property recovered	Percentage of recovery to stolen property
1962	264,094	97,394	36.9
1963	257,215	119,728	46.5
1964	282,406	102,279	36.2
1965	368,155	132,976	36.1
1966	375,577	148,590	39.6
1967	553,080	264,076	47.7
1968	688,260	310,578	45.1
1969	813,757	440,325	54.1
1970	670,532	326,664	48.7
1971	728,164	364,298	54.1
1972	669,863	351,533	52.4

It appears from above table that there has been some increase in the percentage of stolen property recovered by the police.

ORGANISATION OF POLICE FORCE

Historical Background[1]

Security of the life and property of the people is the primary responsibility of any State administration and for this an efficient police force is necessary. It was not until the reign of Maharaja Jaswant Singh that the police administration was organised on a sound and permanent basis. Prior to 1885, the function of the police was performed by an irregular force contributed by the jagirdars to the *Hakims*. In 1885, the jagirdars were made to pay in cash and an irregular police force was created under the control of the *Hakims*. Before the organisation of the Sardar Risala in 1889–1896, all the military forces of Marwar, both regular and irregular, used to serve as the standing police of the State.

The organisation of *Thaggi* and Dacoity department, with the help of the Resident of Western Rajputana States, Col. Powlett in 1886, was a measure to secure regular registration and detection of crime. Within three years of this the strength of the police had to be considerably reduced to meet the additional expenses required for raising the Imperial Service Troops. The curtailment resulted in the increase of crimes. Though some temporary expedients were adopted from time to time to meet exigencies, systematic reorganisation was introduced only in 1903. The *Thaggi* and Dacoity department and the department of the Settlement

1. Upadhyaya, Nirmala: *The Administration of Jodhpur State* (1800–1947 A. D.), 1973, pp. 101–106.

of Criminal Tribes were amalgamated with the police department. Earlier, in the districts the *Hakims* had full police powers and were primarily responsible for police work in their respective *Hakumats*. After the reorganisation of 1903, the *Hakims* were relieved entirely of police duties and were treated as magistrates only. In 1945–46 the head of the police department was designated Inspector General of Police. The entire State was divided into two ranges, each under the charge of a Deputy Inspector General of Police. These two ranges were further sub-divided into districts, each under a Superintendent of Police. These districts were further divided into 85 police stations. There were in addition five police stations within the area of Jodhpur city making a total of 90 police stations for the State as a whole. The police stations were grouped into two circles. The eastern range had 38 police stations in the districts of Jodhpur, Nagaur, Jodhpur city and headquarters of police lines. The western range had 52 police stations of the districts of Barmer, Sojat, Jalor, Nawa the Railways and the retroceded areas of Merwara. The *Thanas* (police stations) were headed by sub-inspectors and the *chowkis* by *hawaldars* or *naiks*. With a view to providing speedy and effective pursuit of the dacoits in the sandy and sparsely populated districts, a force of flying columns of camel *sowars* and horsemen under the supervision of a retired military officer, were added.

Enlistment was confined as far as possible to subjects of the State, irrespective of caste and creed. New recruits were to be between eighteen and twenty five years of age and at least five feet three inches in height. Retired army men, who were capable of rendering a few years active service, were also enrolled in the force. It was this improved class of men, who ultimately succeeded in giving a battle to organised gangs of outlaws and clearing the country side of all serious crimes. By the sanction of the Mahkma Khas, outsiders were sometimes considered for service.

Attempts at training Police Officers outside the State were made for the first time in 1908 when two officers were sent to Phillaur in Punjab to be trained as Circle Inspectors. For some years the practice of sending two officers was continued, but later it was decided to increase the number and to depute five candidates every year for training as Sub-inspectors and one for superior service after such an interval as was deemed necessary. In the State times a regular staff of drill instructors was maintained in charge of a drill sub-inspector who was a retired non-commissioned officer of the Army. Not only were the new recruits put through a course of squad drill, but even the staff from the District Police stations kept coming by rotation every year for a refresher course. In order to give the officers

a first class training in drill, physical exercise and musketry arrangements were made with the military authorities to put them under a special course in the infantry lines for a period of about three months each.

The first Police Act was framed in 1905, and in 1916 the Marwar Police Manual was drafted on the lines of the British India Police Act, which had been amended from time to time.

PUBLIC PROSECUTORS—About the year 1920, the judiciary of the State was reorganised. The need of having a qualified prosecution staff was felt; and the Government sanctioned five posts of Public Prosecutors, which were filled with law graduates, and afterwards six more posts of sub-court inspectors attached to Lower Courts were created and filled with law graduates and other qualified men from within the ranks. During the year 1907–08, the District Superintendents were granted some powers, with certain restrictions, in connection with the punishment and transfer of the subordinate staff and the disposal of other routine work. It provided sufficient time for the Inspector General of Police to move about and maintain stricter supervision and better control over the force by constant inspection.

THE POLICE EMERGENCY FUND—It was started in October 1926, by voluntary monthly subscription (by the senior officers) to help indigent police head constables and constables. Men who got temporarily or permanently disabled in the discharge of their duty were given temporary relief immediately from this fund till their cases were finally decided by the Government. A new housing scheme was introduced for the constables and officers.

ORGANISATION—The State Police did much in preserving the peace and order in the State. The police had to guard the district jails, treasuries and other places and also to escort prisoners and treasuries. During 1945–46, the sanctioned strength of the police force was as under :

Inspector General of Police	1
Deputy Inspector General of Police	2
Superintendent of Police	11
Deputy Superintendent of Police	1
Inspectors including one Finger Print Expert	22
Sub-inspectors of Police	123
Head Constables	569
Foot Constables	2,224

Prosecution Branch

Prosecuting Superintendent of Police	1
Public Prosecutors	6
Prosecution Inspectors	9
Naib-Prosecuting inspectors	27
Head Constables and Constables	24
Clerical staff	88
Menial staff	271

JAGIR POLICE—In State times the Jagirdars, exercising First Class Criminal Powers, were allowed to retain their police force. They were held responsible for the detection and investigation of all offences other than heinous crimes, such as murder, highway robbery, dacoity etc. committed within their respective jagirs, and had to keep police registers and records, liable from time to time to inspection by the Police Superintendent. The cases of heinous crimes occurring in their villages were dealt with by the State Police. In the case of other Jagirdars the State exercised their police powers.

VILLAGE POLICE—The Darbar did not maintain any village police but Chowkidars were employed by the village people in some cases for watch and ward duty at their own expenses. Selection was generally confined to the members of the Criminal Tribes. The remuneration paid to them was termed *Lag Bag* and its scale widely differed in different localities. The agriculturists paid in kind while the people of other castes made special payments on ceremonial occasions. In consideration of such payments the chowkidars had to work as trackers and to report crime and were held responsible for making good the value of all stolen property proved to have been lost owing to their negligence.

PRESENT SET UP

With the integration of States after the merger, police force of the entire State was reorganised. This reorganisation brought changes in the organisational structure and strength of police in this district also. The strength of the force[1] as on 31.3.1973 was one superintendent of police, three additional superintendent of police, one deputy superintendent of police, 8 circle inspectors, 60 sub-inspectors, 13 assistant sub-inspectors, 156 head constables and 1,107 constables. Of these one circle inspector, 7 sub-inspectors, 58 head constables and 276 constables belong to armed police and the remaining to civil police.

1. Source : Office of the Superintendent of Police, Jodhpur.

Special Branch

This branch of police in the district has the sanctioned strength of one inspector, 3 sub-inspectors, 6 head-constables and 18 constables. They keep a watch on the activities of anti-government elements.

Traffic Police

The sanctioned strength of traffic police in the district is one inspector, two sub-inspectors, one assistant sub-inspector, 4 head-constables and 45 constables. The function of this branch of police force is to maintain the flow of traffic in an organised and lawful manner.

Mounted Police

This branch of police in the district is manned by one head-constable and 10 constables.

Prosecution Branch

The staff position of this branch in the district as on 31.3.1973 was as given below :

(Nos.)

Location of Courts	Prosecuting inspector	Prosecuting sub-inspector	Head-constables	Constables
Jodhpur	1	6	12	8
Bilara	–	1	1	2
Phalodi	–	2	2	4
Total	1	9	15	14

The office of the Superintendent of Police, Jodhpur is manned by one accountant, one office assistant, one stenographer, 4 upper division clerks and 17 lower division clerks. The total budget for police force in Jodhpur district was Rs. 33,04,685 in 1970–71, Rs. 39,70,940 in 1971–72 and Rs. 47,61,568 in 1972–73. By virtue of being the headquarters of the Jodhpur Range, a Deputy Inspector General of police is also posted here.

A list of police circles, police stations and out-posts in Jodhpur district on 31.3.1973 is at Appendix I.

For the welfare of the police personnel a grain-shop, a general store, a tea shop and a flour mill are run in the police lines, Jodhpur, on a co-operative basis. The membership of the co-operative is now (1972) 536. The share capital of the co-operative increased from Rs. 1,370 to Rs. 6,540. Total purchase and sale in 1972–73 amounted to Rs. 2,20,549 and Rs. 2,14,581 respectively. The co-operative made, in the same year,

a net profit of Rs. 5,715 after making allowance for Rs. 3,447 spent on repairs to the tea room etc. Credit facility is also allowed to members of the co-operative stores. The credit limit at present is Rs. 20 for petty household articles and Rs. 45 for some costly articles.

A benevolent fund is maintained at the State level. Contributions for this fund are collected from the salaries of all police personnel and ministerial and class IV servants during the month of March every year. The fund was started in Jodhpur district in 1960-61. It is used for the welfare of the police personnel viz., grant of scholarship to deserving children of police officers etc. In the year 1972-73, a sum of Rs. 3,999 was collected for this fund from 1,416 members and 33 scholarships were awarded.

Railway Police

The erstwhile State of Jodhpur was served by two railway systems, the Rajputana-Malwa and the Jodhpur-Bikaner sections. The former had its own police force belonging to the Bombay establishment and under the orders of the Inspector General of Police of that Presidency[1]. On the Jodhpur-Bikaner line, police duties were performed by a small force maintained by the Darbar at an annual cost of about Rs. 6,700. This consisted of an inspector, six head-constables, thirty four constables and a couple of clerks. In 1900 the Maharaja ceded its full jurisdiction to the British Government[2].

After the merger, Railway police administration was reorganised in 1954. Now the strength of the Railway police is one sub-inspector, 6 head-constables and 40 constables. The railway police is under the overall control of Superintendent of Police, Railways, Ajmer. The Railway Police maintains law and order on Railways.

The statement below shows the number of crimes committed on the Railways in Jodhpur district from 1968 to 1972[3] :

(No)

Year	Theft in running train	Theft at station	Theft in goods yard	Misc. IPC	Total
1968	22	18	7	14	61
1969	19	18	9	8	54
1970	38	6	6	7	57
1971	11	13	2	5	31
1972	12	30	8	12	62

1. Erskine, K.D.: *A Gazetteer of the Jodhpur State*, 1909, p. 161.
2. *Ibid.*
3. Source : Office of the Superintendent of Police (Railways), Rajasthan, Ajmer.

Home Guards

The Home Guards training centre, Jodhpur is divided into two wings–urban and rural, according to the area of recruitment of its members. Home Guards are given a basic training initially which is supplemented later by refresher courses. Their main function is to assist the police force in the maintenance of law and order and help the citizens in an emergency, like quenching fire, rescue work, and ambulance service. They also assist in the running of general public services when they are not functioning normally. They also help the government in its social welfare efforts.

The sanctioned strength of members of Home Guards in Jodhpur district as on 31.3.1973 was 660 men and 110 women in the urban section and 330 men in the rural section.

The staff strength of urban home guards is one Deputy Commandant, one platoon commander, 3 head-constables, 3 constables, one accounts clerk, one upper division clerk and two lower division clerks. For rural Home Guards, there is one Centre Commandant, one quarter master, one platoon commander, one *Havaldar* clerk, 8 chief constables, one storeman, four class IV servants, one cook and one sweeper.

Anti-Corruption Department

The organisation of the Anti-Corruption Department has been working in the State since the year 1952, when there was a cell consisting of a couple of officers and men under the State C.I.D. With the passage of time the department was reorganised and a full-fledged department was established under a Special Inspector General of Police. The designation was subsequently changed to that of Additional Inspector General of Police in the year 1961. A Deputy Inspector General of Police with the powers of the Head of the Department, is the head of the organisation at present.

In accordance with the re-organisation scheme of 1957, a Central Police station was established at Jaipur and with a view to taking service of the department nearer to the public, out-posts were established at some district headquarters including Jodhpur. Since 1957, the out-post, Anti-Corruption Department, Jodhpur had been serving the district Jodhpur under a Deputy Superintendent of Police and since 30.12.1970 under an Additional Superintendent of Police with necessary staff for making enquiries and investigations of complaints of corruption, bribery, misconduct etc. At present jurisdiction of the outpost extends to the districts of Jodhpur and Nagaur only.

170 cases and complaints pertaining to district Jodhpur were registered from 1968 to 1973. Of these 125 enquiries and cases were completed. During this period 13 Government servants were either convicted by courts or punished departmentally on charges of corruption or misconduct. 16 departmental enquiries against government servants are pending with the disciplinary authorities.

JAIL ADMINISTRATION

Historical Sketch[1]

Prior to 1874 the Jodhpur jail was a part of the Jodhpur Kotwali where a prisoner had barely enough sleeping room for himself and there were no arrangements for washing, cooking or conservancy. A night chain was used to tie the entire population of the dormitory together. The old system by which prisoners were maintained by private charity or left to starve, as stated in Col. Tod's account, was supplemented in later days by the practice of recovering the cost of upkeep from them at the time of their release.

In 1874, a separate octagonal building was reserved for the jail and other reforms were introduced under the advice of Col. Powlett. The use of chain was entirely abandoned. The Darbar placed iron bars to the opening of the barracks and thus entirely discontinued the use of night chain in the Central Jail. This was a marked advance in jail management, and it was followed by the formation of a hospital and separate wards for female prisoners.

In 1894 on the recommendation of Col. Adams the Central Jail was built on hygenic principles, and was occupied on 25th March, 1894. The Central Jail possessed separate wards for under-trials and female prisoners, cook-houses, store rooms, a hospital and other necessary adjuncts of a modern prison. Jail administration was greatly improved on the lines suggested by Col. Mactaggart, Inspector General of Prisons U.P., who at the request of the Darbar, visited the jail in April, 1906 to inspect it.

Drinking water was supplied to the Jail by pipes from the Balsamand reservoir near Jodhpur. The scale of diet was revised in 1945-46 A revised time table for meals was introduced from September, 1946.

In August, 1946 a juvenile school was started in Jodhpur and the boys were taught reading, writing, arithmetic and crafts like *Niwar* weaving, carpentry gardening etc. In the evening they had a daily programme of sports, football etc. The female prisoners were periodically visited by Girl

1. Upadhyaya, Nirmala: *op.cit.*, pp. 128-130.

Guides, who started teaching them knitting, sewing and games as well as elementary school lessons; voluntary gardening was also started. Rules for the imposition of fetters were revised in 1946 but it was not possible completely to unfetter the prisoners. A colour scheme of caps was started to distinguish long-termers, habituals, escapees and casual short-termers. A recreation room was also organised for the warders in 1946 to provide them with the opportunities for indoor games like carom etc. and reading. A jail garden was attached to the jail for providing vegetables to the prisoners. The value of the produce of the garden amounted to Rs. 6,795 during the year 1945-46.

The convicts were employed chiefly in mending roads, repairing the polo grounds and working in the garden. The jail factory turned out *Asans*, *Janamaz* (prayer mats), woollen carpets and cotton rugs. It supplied *Khaki Tukri* cloth for police uniform. The State stables, public works department workshops, municipality, the orphanage, stationery department, *Gau Khana* and other State departments were supplied with girths, ropes, fishing and tennis nets, tape and other miscellaneous articles by the jail factory. Dusters of various sorts, *Chiks*, iron pans, *Niwar*, office baskets were manufactured in the jail factory and recaning of chairs was also regularly done. The total receipt from these jail industries in 1942-43 was Rs. 1,16,748.

The principal out-turn of the factory was drill cloth, twill cloth, *Pugri* cloth, ordinary bandage cloth, plaster of paris bandage cloth, *Doosuti* cloth, *Tukri* cloth, long cloth, hospital sheeting cloth, towelling cloth, *Niwar* white and *Durries*. To encourage the jail factory, the Maharaja ordered that the uniform of the menial staff in every department should be made of cloth manufactured by the jail factory.

Present set up

Since the formation of Rajasthan, Jodhpur district has a central jail at Jodhpur and a sub-jail at Phalodi.

CENTRAL JAIL JODHPUR—As stated earlier, this jail was established in 1894. It now (1972) has a maximum capacity of 1,136 prisoners. There is a separate ward for female prisoners. The total number of berths available for males are 860 and for females 40. Convicts of all types, under-trials, civil prisoners and detenues are kept in this jail. The inspecting authorities of the jail are the Home Commissioner and the Inspector General of Prisons, Rajasthan, Jaipur. The inmates of the prison are given vocational training in the following trades: (a) cloth weaving, (b) *Niwar* making, (c) furniture making, (d) making of *Chiks* etc. (e) weaving

of bandages, tailoring, agriculture etc. There is (1972) a library containing about 1,554 books and a regular school is also run for coaching the uneducated prisoners. Facilities are provided to deserving prisoners for further studies outside the jail. A whole time teacher is employed for this purpose. A radio set and record player is also provided in the library room. A pipe band is available at this jail which goes to play outside on payment basis. The rates, for this band of 12 persons now (1974) are Rs. 90 for 3 hours, Rs. 60 for 2 hours and Rs. 30 for one hour.

A statement showing the jail population for the last few years is given below[1]:

Year	Total No. of prisoners at the commencement of the year		Admitted during the year		Released from all causes		Total number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1962–63	784	1	1,968	15	1,958	15	794	1
1963–64	794	1	1,759	18	1,719	14	834	5
1964–65	834	5	1,813	37	1,889	38	758	4
1965–66	758	4	1,933	25	1,933	25	758	4
1966–67	758	4	1,806	17	1,889	18	675	3
1967–68	675	3	1,491	28	1,571	29	595	2
1968–69	595	2	1,794	23	1,712	20	677	5
1969–70	677	5	2,349	14	2,434	18	592	1
1970–71	592	1	1,811	27	1,518	26	885	2
1971–72	885	2	1,726	31	1,894	32	717	1
1972–73	717	1	1,652	37	1,662	30	562	8

The income and expenditure of this jail in the above years is given in the statement below[2]:

(Rs.)

Year	Income	Expenditure
1962–63	2,73,926	2,30,079
1963–64	2,77,580	2,17,696
1964–65	2,76,736	2,62,295
1965–66	2,73,663	2,26,251
1966–67	1,99,920	1,30,222
1967–68	1,43,885	1,39,705

1. Source : Office of the Superintendent, Central Jail, Jodhpur.
2. *Ibid.*

1	2	3
1968–69	2,35,637	2,31,800
1969–70	2,19,223	2,40,735
1970–71	3,49,126	2,49,558
1971–72	3,17,574	2,76,375
1972–73	3,02,815	2,59,184

SUB-JAIL, PHALODI—This is a 'C' category jail existing here since the State times. It can hold 15 prisoners. There is a separate female ward. Only undertrials and convicts sentenced to imprisonment for one month or less are kept in this jail. The inspecting authorities are the sub-divisional officer, Phalodi and Inspector General of Prisons, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

A statement showing the jail population during the last few years is given below[1] :

(No.)

Year	Prisoners at the commencement of the year		Received during the year		Discharged from all causes		Remained at the end of the year	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1962–63	6	—	105	—	106	—	5	—
1963–64	5	—	101	—	92	—	14	—
1964–65	14	—	89	—	98	—	5	—
1965–66	5	—	98	—	99	—	4	—
1966–67	4	—	80	—	77	—	7	—
1967–68	7	—	127	—	126	—	8	—
1968–69	8	—	160	—	163	—	5	—
1969–70	5	—	206	—	206	—	5	—
1970–71	5	—	176	—	177	—	4	—
1971–72	4	—	123	—	123	—	4	—
1972–73	4	—	129	—	125	—	8	—

A statement showing the income and expenditure of the jail during the above years is given below :

Year	Income	Expenditure
1962–63	—	8,668
1963–64	—	11,726
1964–65	—	15,303
1965–66	—	15,741

1. Source : Office of the Officer Incharge, Sub-Jail, Phalodi.

1	2	3
1966–67	--	15,230
1967–68	—	15,017
1968–69	—	20,465
1969–70	—	18,122
1970–71	—	25,230
1971–72	—	18,378
1972–73	—	20,545

The income of the jail is nil because it is a category C' jail. The prisoners stay here for short periods and, therefore, cannot be trained or involved in any paying work.

JUDICIARY

Historical Sketch[1]

In the 18th century and well into the beginning of the nineteenth century, justice was rough and ready in the State. The prevailing jurisprudence was partly customary Hindu law and partly Muslim Law. Trial by ordeal was also prevalent. In every big city the hereditary *Nagar Seth* administered justice with the aid of local *Chauthia* (a sort of panchayat). In every village there was a panchayat which arbitrated in civil cases. Because of external invasions and internal disorder, there was really no justice. The panchayats, *Hakims* and *Dewans* were exercising arbitrary powers in settling the cases

Col. Tod in 1822 observed, "since the death of Maharaja Bijai Singh the judgement seat had been vacant; and the administration of justice was very lax". Captain Ludlow, the political agent, wrote in 1840 to the A.G.G. that at the capital the ordinary cases were tried by a bench of four judges, who having reported the issue to the Maharaja acted according to the instructions they received. While for serious cases four persons, viz., the *Dewan*, the *Vakil*, the *Bakshi* and one other official, were associated with them. Cases in towns were decided by *Kotwals*, the Munsif the *Waqa Nawis* and the *Ittla Nawis* In the district the judicial administration was handled by the *Hakim*[2], the *Karkun*[3], the *Munsif*[4], the *Waqa Nawis*[5] and the *Ittla Nawis*[6].

1. Upadhyaya, Nirmala: *op.cit.*, pp. 107–116
2. *Hakim*=The District Officer.
3. *Karkun*=Clerk.
4. *Munsif*=Civil Judge.
5. *Waqa Nawis*=C.I.D. reporter.
6. *Ittla Nawis*=Process server.

Prior to 1873 the proceedings of the cases were not fully recorded and no files or registers were kept. Even where the crime was proved against an offender, the arm of the law would not reach him, if he belonged to a privileged class or if he sought shelter in some temple of the village or in the mansion of a great and powerful noble, and even a murderer could escape the consequences of his crime. In jagir territory the condition was even worse as the *jagirdars* did not care much for justice and resented any interference on the part of the *Darbar*.

The beginning of a regular judicial system in the Jodhpur State goes as far back as 1873, when the appointment of a British Political Agent at Jodhpur led to the establishment of an original civil and criminal court in that year and a court of appeal four years later. But no appreciable advance occured till the reign of Maharaja Jaswant Singh II who sought to remove the defects in 1882.

(i) by suppressing crime with the aid of a strong police.

(ii) by strengthening and reforming the administration of justice by the creation of fresh courts and the introduction of statutory laws.

(iii) by 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, and

(iv) by instituting a vigourous board of control called *Mahakma Khas* (in 1882).

In 1882, the judicial administration was reorganised. The *Mahakma Khas* was established, which was the highest judicial tribunal and exercised full powers of revision and was practically the final court of appeal in both civil and criminal cases, its capital sentences and decisions in adoption and important jagir cases alone being subject to confirmation by the Maharaja.

The next important step in the development of the judicial system was the establishment of Chief Court in 1912 to which nearly all the powers of the *Mahakma Khas* were transferred besides original jurisdiction in suits of the value of over Rs. 10,000. The entire judicial system was reorganised at the same time, the State was divided into four circles with a judicial superintendent in charge of each circle. The powers of all the courts were properly defined and rules regarding the examination and enrolment of *vakils* were introduced for the first time. Further reorganisation of the Department was effected in 1924. The District and Sessions

Court replaced the *Faujdari* and Civil Courts and the Court of *Sardars*, two courts of Honorary Magistrates were established and courts of *Naib Hakims* were created.

State Courts

The State courts were those which were presided over by the officials employed by the Darbar or by jagirdars or their Managers. To this group belonged one Chief Court, the three District and Sessions Courts, five judicial Superintendents and District Magistrate Courts, one small causes court and twenty three courts presided by the *Hakims*, with whom were associated the *Kotwals* of the places concerned. Jurisdiction of these courts is given below court-wise.

THE CHIEF COURT—On the criminal side, the Chief court exercised original jurisdiction in all criminal cases in which the death penalty was laid down and in such cases against *Tazimi** Sardars as were sent for trial to that court instead of to a special tribunal. Appeals against acquittals lay with the Chief Court. Cases in which Sessions Judge was of the opinion that capital sentence was to be passed on the accused, were submitted to the Chief Court. Sentence of death awarded by the Chief Court was subject to confirmation by the Darbar and sentence of life imprisonment passed by a Sessions Judge was subject to confirmation by the Chief Court. Appeals against conviction by *Thikana* courts lay with the Chief Court.

On the civil side the Chief Court had power to try original civil suits of the value of Rs. 10,000 and over. As regards appeals, the Chief Courts heard appeals direct from the decrees of the *Thikana* Courts and the original decrees of the District Courts. It also heard second appeals in a Division Bench from the decrees of the Judicial Superintendents' Courts and in a Single Bench from the decrees of the *Hakims*' courts. Appeals against the original judgements of the Chief Court lay with a Division Bench.

DISTRICT AND SESSIONS COURTS—Each of the three courts had territorial jurisdiction over a group of *Hakumats* and a division of the city of Jodhpur. The jurisdiction of Court No. 1 comprised the parganas of Barmer, Sheo, Shergarh, Pachpadra, Siwana, Phalodi, Jodhpur and part of the Jodhpur city outside the city walls; that of court No. 2 the parganas of Jaitaran, Sambhar, Parbatsar, Didwana, Nagaur, Merta, Bilara and another part of the city within the walls; and that of court No. 3 the parganas of Sojat, Pali, Bali, Desuri, Jalor, Jaswantpura, Sanchor and the

* Chiefs of distinction.

remaining part of the city (within the walls). Each court was presided over by a District and Sessions Judge.

On the civil side these courts were empowered to try original suits of the value over Rs. 4,000 and under Rs. 10,000 and to hear appeals from the decrees of the judicial Superintendents in suits of the value of Rs. 1,001 to 4,000.

On the criminal side, as Courts of Sessions they had power of awarding any sentence except that of death, but the sentence of life imprisonment passed by them was subject to confirmation by the Chief Court. Cases, in which the extreme penalty was considered, necessary were submitted to the Chief Court. All appeals against convictions by First Class Magistrates presiding over State Courts lay with the Courts of Sessions.

JUDICIAL SUPERINTENDENTS COURTS—There was judicial superintendent's court for each of the four circles of Mallani, Sojat, Sambhar and Phalodi. The Mallani circle, comprised of the parganas of Barmer, Sheo, Jaswantpura, Sanchor, Pachpadra, and Jalor; the Sojat circle those of Sojat, Pali, Bali, Desuri and Jaitaran; the Sambhar circle those of Sambhar, Merta, Nagaur, Didwana and Parbatsar; and the Phalodi circle those of Phalodi, Siwana Shergarh, Jodhpur and Bilara. The City Kotwal was the judicial superintendent for the Jodhpur city. Thus there were five Judicial Superintendents' Courts in all.

On the civil side, the Judicial Superintendents had original jurisdiction in suits of the value of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 4,000 and heard appeals against the decrees of the *Hakims* and *Naib Hakims*. On the criminal side, they exercised the powers of Magistrates of the 1st class, and the power of hearing appeals against conviction by Magistrates of the second and third class. They also exercised the powers of District Magistrates.

HAKIMS' COURTS—During the year 1945-46 there were twenty-three *Hakim* Courts. On the civil side, the *Hakims*, including the Joint *Kotwal* No. 1 were empowered to try suits up to the value of Rs. 1,000. On the criminal side, they were First Class Magistrates, but without any appeallate powers.

Other Courts

NAIB HAKIMS' COURTS—The *Naib Hakims* tried monetary suits up to the value of Rs. 200; but the *Naib Hakim* at the *Kotwali*, who was designated as Joint *Kotwal* No. 2 was empowered to try suits of all kinds upto Rs. 200. On the criminal side, *Naib Hakims* were Third Class Magistrates for the first two years of their service and after that period they were

invested with Second Class Magistrate's powers, if they were considered fit to exercise them.

HONORARY COURTS—There were three honorary courts for the city of Jodhpur and suburbs; Court No. 1, for the area of the north of the main bazar road; court No. 2 for the area of the south; and court No. 3 for the area outside the city walls. Four Honorary Magistrates presided over each court in turn for a period of three months each. On the civil side, they tried monetary suits upto Rs. 100 and on the criminal side they were Third Class Magistrates, taking cognizance of offences coming under certain sections of the Marwar Penal Code. They were also invested with jurisdiction in case of offences under section 26 of the Police Act and the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act.

The Jagirdars' Courts

In Marwar there were originally 59 *Thikana* courts, and were divided into three grades.

FIRST GRADE—The jagirdars of first grade were authorised to try civil suits not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in value and to pass a sentence upto six months imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300 and in default three months' jail.

SECOND GRADE—They were authorised to try civil suits not exceeding Rs. 500 in value and to pass a sentence of three months' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 150 and in default one and a half months' jail.

THIRD GRADE—The third grade comprised of those who could take up suits of a value not exceeding Rs. 300 and could award one month's imprisonment and a fine upto Rs. 100.

In the case of civil suits of the value above these monetary limits, the jagirdars of each of the three grades had powers to pass consent decrees upto any amount. In contested suits of a value above these monetary limits, the jagirdars, after taking the plaints and examining the parties sent up the file to the chief court. If the chief court thought that the case was of too intricate a nature to be tried by a Jagirdar, it used to send the case to the State court concerned for disposal, otherwise it returned the suit for disposal by the Jagirdar himself.

CRIMINAL POWERS—The criminal powers of the Jagirdars' courts were lower than those of the corresponding Magistrates presiding over the State courts. In criminal cases appeals against conviction by *Thikana* courts lay with the sessions judge concerned. In civil cases also, appeals against decrees of the *Thikana* courts lay with the District Courts.

RESTRICTIONS—Under Ijlas-i-khas notification of 1939, out of 59 *Thikanas* which were originally invested with judicial powers, 36 *Thikanas* were permitted to exercise judicial powers, both civil and criminal, in accordance with the provisions of the Jagirdars Judicial Powers Act of 1915 as amended in 1933 and thereafter. The jagirdars were ordered to observe the following conditions:

(a) to appoint properly qualified judicial officers to assist them;

(b) to appoint trained, retired or lent police officers of the Jodhpur State or any other State of sufficient importance, in charge of the *Thikana* police.

The Darbar reserved to itself the right, at any time to deprive any jagirdar temporarily or permanently, of judicial powers, and police authority, when in the opinion of the Darbar he had proved himself unworthy of the exercise of such authority. Number of civil suits instituted in the *Thikana* courts in 1943–44 was 1,317 and 52 suits were revived or received by transfer. 368 suits were pending from previous year. Of these 1,737 cases 1,358 cases were disposed of. Number of criminal cases instituted in these courts in 1943–44 was 627. 129 cases were pending from previous year. Of these 756 cases, 598 cases were disposed of during the year.

The Ijlas-i-Khas

The Ijlas-i-khas, which was a part of the *Mahakma Khas* till then, was separated from the latter and constituted as an independent department, with a budget of its own, and the Legal Adviser as head of the department was placed in the portfolio of the Chief Minister under the order of 1945.

POWERS OF THE IJLAS-I-KHAS—Above all the ordinary State courts, there was Ijlas-i-khas or the court of the Maharaja, who was the fountain head of justice. This tribunal disposed of appeals and petitions to His Highness in civil, criminal, revenue and other matters. All sentences of death passed by the Chief Court were subject to confirmation by the Maharaja. The procedure in such cases was that a committee consisting of the Judicial Minister and one other Minister heard the case. A report was then submitted to the Maharaja in Council and final orders were passed by the Maharaja.

APPELLATE JURISDICTION—The Ijlas-i-khas rules of 1939 were revised in 1945, and these revised rules came into force from 1st January 1946. Under these rules the right of appeal to Ijlas-i-khas was placed on a more systematic basis and in some petty cases restricted. Under the revised rules, the Law Member (afterwards Minister for Justice) was the

convener of the meetings of the Judicial Committee. The Maharaja could entertain any appeal or petition not provided in these rules.

CRIMINAL POWERS—Appeals and petitions to the Maharaja lay with the Ijlas-i-khas in the following cases:

1. Any person convicted and sentenced to death by the Chief Court may prefer an appeal to *Ijlas-i-khas*.

2. Any person convicted on a trial held under chapter XXXIII of the Marwar Criminal Procedure Code by the Chief Court or by a special tribunal may prefer an appeal to the *Ijlas-i-khas*.

3. The Government Advocate, if so directed by the Government of the State or by an officer appointed by the Government of the State in this behalf, may prefer an appeal to *Ijlas-i-khas* against an order of acquittal passed by the Chief Court or a Special Tribunal in cases tried under the Marwar Criminal Procedure Code.

CIVIL OR REVENUE CASES—Civil appeals could be preferred to the Ijlas-i-khas in cases noted below:

1. Any person aggrieved by a decree or final order of the Revenue Minister passed in a Revenue suit could prefer an appeal to the Ijlas-i-khas provided that the amount or value of the subject matter of the first instance was Rs. 2,000 or more and the amount of the value of the subject matter in dispute on appeal was the same or more.

Any person aggrieved by the order of Minister under Land Acquisition Rules, Marwar Customs Act, Municipality, Walter Krit Sabha, Marwar Escheat of Property Ordinance and *Bapi* Rules, could prefer an appeal to the *Ijlas-i-khas*. He could do so also in case of an order against which an appeal to *Ijlas-i-khas* was specially provided by any law for the time being in force.

3. Any person convicted and sentenced for contempt of court by the Chief Court under the provisions of the Marwar Contempt of Court Act 1941, could perfer an appeal to the *Ijlas-i-khas*.

4. An appeal lay with the *Ijlas-i-khas* against an original or appellate order of the Minister-in-charge removing or dismissing a State servant drawing a salary of Rs. 45 per month or above.

Besides the appeals mentioned above, the following classes of petitions were also entertained in the *Ijlas-i-khas*.

1. All petitions of persons aggrieved by an order or decree passed by the Revenue Minister in a revenue suit from which no appeal lay, for setting aside or modifying such order or decree.

(a) If the Revenue Minister exercised a jurisdiction not vested in him or failed to exercise a jurisdiction so vested in him, or

(b) If he acted in the exercise of his jurisdiction illegally or with material irregularity and that there had been failure of justice, or

(c) If the suit involved the determination of an issue regarding the existence or otherwise of an usage or custom or interpretation of the decree or order of the Revenue Minister did not affirm the decision of the Court immediately below.

2. All petitions covered by Chapter 29 of the Marwar Criminal Procedure Code for the exercise of the Maharaja's prerogative of mercy.

THE MAHARAJA'S PREROGATIVE—The Maharaja had the prerogative to provide for appeals to himself against or revision by him of any order or a decree of any court in the State or to affect in any way his prerogative of mercy and pardon, or his power of remitting, commuting or reducing sentences conditionally or otherwise.

According to the Marwar Criminal Procedure Code, the Maharaja had the power to remand the case against a *Tazimi Sardar* in Chief Court or Special Tribunal or transfer the serious cases in other courts. Number of cases pending and disposed of by all the State courts (excluding *Thikana* courts) in the year 1943-44 is given below :

Type of cases	Balance from last year	Instituted during the year	Disposed of
Original Civil Suits	9,713	12,747	14,781
Civil execution cases	6,475	12,915	14,312
Criminal cases	—	5,960	5,960

PRESENT SET UP

Rajasthan High Court

On the top of the judicial hierarchy of the State is the High Court which has its headquarters at Jodhpur. The history of the High Court of Judicature for Rajasthan is coeval with the formation of a United State of Rajasthan and its development into the present State of Rajasthan under the States Reorganisation Act of 1956. This High Court was for the first time established as a court of record in August, 1949, replacing the various High Courts of the integrating units which existed upto that date, and has developed into its present structure. The seat of the High Court was from the very beginning located at Jodhpur though benches of the Court were also fixed, to start with, at Jaipur, Udaipur, Bikaner and Kota. These were abolished, the last three in 1950-51 and the first in 1958, with

the result that the entire High Court has been functioning at Jodhpur since then. The court consists of eight permanent judges including the Chief Justice and four additional Judges. One more post of Additional Judge has been sanctioned recently.

Like a High Court in any other State in the Indian Union, the Rajasthan High Court is the highest court in and for the State, and is the final court of appeal, reference and revision, both on the civil and the criminal side. It exercises original jurisdiction in company matters, though it is invested with like jurisdiction in probate, succession certificate, guardianship, matrimonial and lunacy matters. It possesses extraordinary original civil and criminal jurisdiction in the sense that it can remove and itself try and determine any suit or case falling within the jurisdiction of any of its subordinate courts. Under Article 226 of the Constitution, the High Court has the power to issue directions, orders or writ in the nature of habeas corpus, mandamus, prohibition etc. for the enforcement of any fundamental right and for any other purpose, to any person or authority, including the Government in appropriate cases, throughout the territories in relation to which it exercises jurisdiction. A special appeal lies to the High Court itself from the judgement and decree of a single judge of the High Court in first appeal, from the judgement and decree of a subordinate court and from judgements and orders of a single judge in writ matter and also from the second appellate decrees but in the last mentioned case with the permission of the judge passing such a decree in the High Court.

Statements showing cases of different types instituted, disposed of and pending in the High Court from the year 1962 to 1972 are given in Appendix II to XIII.

THE COURT OF DISTRICT & SESSIONS JUDGE, JODHPUR—The court of District and Sessions Judge, Jodhpur was reconstituted when the greater Rajasthan was formed. Since then this court is having jurisdiction over the Jodhpur district and Jaisalmer district.

Upto 1.9.1962 there was no separation between the executive and judicial powers in Rajasthan. It meant that the executive courts had powers to hear and decide cases of I.P.C. and other Acts, while the judiciary confined themselves to civil cases only. In 1962 the Rajasthan Government decided to separate the executive from the judiciary so that the judiciary could work in an atmosphere of greater freedom and impartiality.

Under the administrative control of the court of District and

Sessions Judge Jodhpur, are the following subordinate courts functioning in the district[1] :

Name of Court	Place	Territorial jurisdiction
1. Additional District Judge No. 1, Jodhpur	Jodhpur	Jodhpur & Jaisalmer districts
2. Additional District Judge No. 2, Jodhpur	,,	,,
3. Civil Judge Court, Jodhpur	,,	,,
4. Small Causes Court Jodhpur	,,	Jodhpur sub-division excluding Bilara tahsil
5. Munsif, City Jodhpur	,,	Jodhpur City
6. Munsif, District Jodhpur	,,	Osian tahsil and Jodhpur sub-division excluding Jodhpur City and Bilara tahsil
7. Additional Munsif Magistrate No. 1, Jodhpur City	,,	Jodhpur City
8. Additional Munsif Magistrate No. 2, Jodhpur City	,,	Jodhpur City
9. Munsif Magistrate, Bilara	Bilara	Bilara tahsil
10. Munsif Magistrate, Phalodi	Phalodi	Phalodi sub-division excluding Osian tahsil

The next reform of the Rajasthan Government was decentralisation of judiciary with a view to making justice easily accessible and cheap to the general public. In 1960, the Rajasthan Panchayat Act was amended to enable Nyaya Panchayats to hear civil and criminal cases. At present there are 52 Nyaya Panchayats in the Jodhpur district. A list of their names is given in Appendix XIV. Nyaya Panchayats usually consists of Sarpanch and panchas who are elected according to the rules laid down in the Rajasthan Panchayat and Nyaya Panchayat Election Rules 1960 and they work in honorary capacity. More details about Nyaya Panchayats are given elsewhere in this volume.

1. Source : Court of the District & Sessions Judge, Jodhpur.

A statement showing the number of cases pending, instituted and disposed of in each of these courts in 1972 is given in Appendix XV.

Bar Associations

At present (1973) there are four Bar Associations functioning in the Jodhpur district–two at Jodhpur and one each at Bilara and Phalodi.

RAJASTHAN HIGH COURT ADVOCATES' ASSOCIATION, JODHPUR—This association was started in 1924 in the erstwhile Jodhpur State with the name 'Bar Association, Jodhpur'[1]. In the beginning it had a membership of 35 advocates which increased to 163 in 1973. Its aim is to watch, safeguard and promote the interests of the legal profession in the State and to develop and maintain the highest professional standards among its members. It has a library since its very inception.

RAJASTHAN HIGH COURT BAR ASSOCIATION—This Bar Association was established in 1959 at Jodhpur. It had 73 members which increased to 135 in 1973. Out of these 35 are resident members and 100 non-resident members. They have a library for the use of members containing about 1,800 books. A big hall has been allotted to the association in the High Court Complex.

BAR ASSOCIATION, PHALODI—It came into existence in 1940. It had four members in the beginning which increased to 11 in 1969-70. The association is trying to build a library.

BAR ASSOCIATION, BILARA—It is functioning since the formation of Rajasthan and has 15 members. They have been given a room in the court for their purposes. There is no membership fee. It has a President and a Secretary who look after the work of the association.

1. Source : Office of the Rajasthan High Court Advocates Association, Jodhpur.

APPENDIX I

List of Police Circles, Police Stations and Out-posts in Jodhpur district as on 31.3.1973

Circle	Police Stations	Out-posts
JODHPUR CITY	Division 'A'	1. Sojatigate
		2. Gidikote
		3. Gol
	Division 'B'	1. Mertigate
		2. Nagorigate
		3. Pawta
		4. Ratanada
		5. Station Road
	Division 'C'	1. Khandafalsa
		2. Jalori gate
		3. Siwanchi gate
	Division 'D'	1. Chandpol
		2. Soorsagar
		3. Sarafa Bazar
		4. Singoriya ki bari
	Division 'E'	1. Sardarpura
		2. Masuria
		3. Civil Lines
		4. Industrial Area
		5. University Area
		6. Jaswant Bari
RURAL CIRCLE	1. Mathaniya	1. Dangiyawas
		2. Mandore
	2. Jhanwar	
	3. Shergarh	1. Uttamber
		2. Balesar
	4. Dechu	1. Setrawe
	5. Pipar	1. Pipar
		2. Asop
		3. Bhopalgarh
	6. Luni	1. T.O.P. Bilara
		2. Khejala
	7. Bilara	

APPENDIX I(Concld.)

1	2	3
PHALODI CIRCLE	1. Phalodi	1. T.O.P. Phalodi 2. Jamba
	2. Lohawat	
	3. Bap	
	4. Bhojasar	1. Bungri 2. Udat
	5. Mathaniya	
	6. Kherapa	
	7. Osian	1. Bhikankore

Source : Office of the Superintendent of Police, Jodhpur.

APPENDIX II

Statement showing the institution, disposal and pendency of Civil First Appeals from the year 1962

(No.)

Year	Opening balance	Institution	Disposal	Pendency at the end of the year
1962	623	134	55	702
1963	702	142	74	770
1964	770	90	100	760
1965	760	108	130	738
1966	738	82	95	725
1967	725	112	28	809
1968	809	94	43	860
1969	860	148	154	854
1970	854	134	344	644
1971	644	141	283	502
1972	502	220	139	583

Source : Office of the Registrar, Rajasthan High Court, Jodhpur.

APPENDIX III

Statement showing the institution, disposal and pendency of Civil Second Appeals from the year 1962

(No.)

Year	Opening balance	Institution	Disposal	Pendency at the end of the year
1962	2,487	658	896	2,249
1963	2,249	615	746	2,118
1964	2,118	593	497	2,214
1965	2,214	647	822	2,039
1966	2,039	638	746	1,931
1967	1,931	586	419	2,098
1968	2,098	574	338	2,334
1969	2,334	525	527	2,332
1970	2,332	498	677	2,153
1971	2,153	731	827	2,057
1972	2,057	688	701	2,044

Source : Office of the Registrar, Rajasthan High Court, Jodhpur.

APPENDIX IV

Statement showing the institution, disposal and pendency of Civil Reference from the year 1962

(No.)

Year	Opening balance	Institution	Disposal	Pendency at the end of the year
1962	90	47	51	86
1963	86	25	48	63
1964	63	30	26	67
1965	67	32	26	73
1966	73	75	21	127
1967	127	53	27	153
1968	153	19	35	137
1969	137	62	106	93
1970	93	36	4	125
1971	125	37	24	138
1972	138	53	33	158

Source : Office of the Registrar, Rajasthan High Court, Jodhpur.

APPENDIX V

Statement showing the institution, disposal and pendency of writ petitions from the year 1962

(No.)

Year	Opening balance	Institution	Disposal	Pendency at the end of the year
1962	731	391	525	597
1963	597	490	433	654
1964	654	1,842	1,773	723
1965	723	895	859	759
1966	759	1,897	1,704	952
1967	952	762	580	1,134
1968	1,134	1,070	642	1,562
1969	1,562	1,903	1002	2,463
1970	2,463	2,264	2274	2,453
1971	2,453	2,239	1660	3,032
1972	3,032	1,963	1844	3,151

Source : Office of the Registrar, Rajasthan High Court, Jodhpur.

APPENDIX VI

Statement showing the institution, disposal and pendency of Special Appeals from the year 1962 (letters patent appeals)

(No.)

Year	Opening balance	Institution	Disposal	Pendency at the end of the year
1962	61	29	27	63
1963	63	29	34	58
1964	58	38	23	73
1965	73	61	43	91
1966	91	63	51	103
1967	103	63	35	131
1968	131	67	49	149
1969	149	158	95	212
1970	212	336	193	355
1971	355	551	164	742
1972	742	737	512	967

Source : Office of the Registrar, Rajasthan High Court, Jodhpur.

APPENDIX VII

Statement showing the institution, disposal and pendency of Civil Revisions from the year 1962

(No.)

Year	Opening balance	Institution	Disposal	Pendency at the end of the year
1962	504	505	518	491
1963	491	426	355	562
1964	562	595	797	360
1965	360	549	630	279
1966	279	619	533	365
1967	365	517	373	509
1968	509	739	752	496
1969	496	774	885	385
1970	385	604	415	574
1971	574	647	665	556
1972	556	620	751	425

Source : Office of the Registrar, Rajasthan High Court, Jodhpur.

APPENDIX VIII

Statement showing the institution, disposal and pendency of Civil Miscellaneous Appeal from the year 1962

(No.)

Year	Opening balance	Institution	Disposal	Pendency at the end of the year
1962	289	226	225	290
1963	290	193	168	315
1964	315	157	181	291
1965	291	171	250	212
1966	212	147	142	217
1967	217	178	93	302
1968	302	166	81	387
1969	387	179	329	237
1970	237	167	120	284
1971	284	285	180	389
1972	389	288	304	373

Source : Office of the Registrar, Rajasthan High Court, Jodhpur.

APPENDIX IX

Statement showing the institution, disposal and pendency of the civil cases from the year 1962*

(No.)

Year	Opening balance	Institution	Disposal	Pendency at the end of the year
1962	384	1,359	1,251	492
1963	492	1,260	1,384	368
1964	368	2,711	2,696	383
1965	383	3,462	2,897	948
1966	948	441	1,247	142
1967	142	68	158	52
1968	52	38	49	41
1969	41	225	193	73
1970	73	158	156	75
1971	75	209	172	112
1972	112	275	274	113

Source : Office of the Registrar, Rajasthan High Court, Jodhpur.

* (including testamentary suits, liquidation cases. company cases, miscellaneous petitions etc.).

APPENDIX X

Statement showing the institution, disposal and pendency of confirmation cases from the year 1962

(No.)

Year	Opening balance	Institution	Disposal	Pendency at the end of the year
1962	1	7	6	2
1963	2	6	8	–
1964	–	7	6	1
1965	1	3	4	–
1966	–	3	2	1
1967	1	2	1	2
1968	2	7	8	1
1969	1	5	2	4
1970	4	5	5	4
1971	4	10	11	3
1972	3	6	5	4

Source : Office of the Registrar, Rajasthan High Court, Jodhpur.

APPENDIX XI

Statement showing the institution, disposal and pendency of criminal appeals from the year 1962

(No.)

Year	Opening balance	Institution	Disposal	Pendency at the end of the year
1962	487	781	806	462
1963	462	798	636	624
1964	624	804	575	853
1965	853	793	783	863
1966	863	802	684	981
1967	981	667	665	983
1968	983	741	475	1,249
1969	1,249	767	538	1,478
1970	1,478	826	1,302	1,002
1971	1,002	1,164	1,087	1,079
1972	1,079	840	743	1,176

Source : Office of the Registrar, Rajasthan High Court, Jodhpur.

APPENDIX XII

Statement showing the institution, disposal and pendency of Criminal Revisions from the year 1962

(No.)

Year	Opening balance	Institution	Disposal	Pendency at the end of the year
1962	246	511	536	221
1963	221	596	528	289
1964	289	532	615	206
1965	206	578	582	202
1966	202	533	421	314
1967	314	500	508	306
1968	306	412	412	306
1969	306	442	441	307
1970	307	505	523	289
1971	289	804	661	432
1972	432	635	459	608

Source : Office of the Registrar, Rajasthan High Court, Jodhpur.

APPENDIX XIII

Statement showing the institution, disposal and pendency of Criminal References from the year 1962

(No.)

Year	Opening balance	Institution	Disposal	Pendency at the end of the year
1962	78	323	316	85
1963	85	318	296	107
1964	107	282	308	81
1965	81	245	258	68
1966	68	279	186	161
1967	161	286	275	172
1968	172	349	231	290
1969	290	332	409	213
1970	213	290	425	78
1971	78	292	265	105
1972	105	276	276	105

Source : Office of the Registrar, Rajasthan High Court, Jodhpur.

APPENDIX XIV

List of Nyaya Panchayats in Jodhpur district on 31.3.1973

1. Hariyadhana
2. Khejarla
3. Pipar City
4. Bilara
5. Bala
6. Kaparda
7. Dundhara
8. Feench
9. Dhawa
10. Jhanwar
11. Salawan
12. Guara Bishnoian
13. Palasani
14. Sathin
15. Salva Khera
16. Ratkudia
17. Bhopalgarh
18. Surpura Khurd
19. Asop
20. Keru
21. Manaklao
22. Jajiwala Kichu
23. Bisalpur
24. Mathania
25. Tiwari
26. Chirai
27. Osian
28. Bavadi
29. Kherapa
30. Dawara
31. Bikankar
32. Bapini
33. Agolai
34. Bastwa
35. Nathrau
36. Sekhala
37. Tena
38. Salankiatalla
39. Setrawa
40. Dechi
41. Shergarh
42. Pedwa
43. Sanwarinj
44. Lohawal
45. Deshnok
46. Kichan
47. Chadi
48. Tepu
49. Malar
50. Luna
51. Kanasar
52. Bap

APPENDIX XV

Consolidated statement of cases pending & disposed of during the year 1972 in Jodhpur district Judgeship

S.N.	Type of case	Balance on 1.1.1972	Instituted during the year	Disposed of	Transferred
	District Court, Jodhpur				
CIVIL					
1.	Civil original	47	66	15	27
2.	Civil appeal against decrees	25	211	22	116
3.	Civil appeal against orders	29	130	31	77
4.	Civil Miscellaneous	28	8	20	—
CRIMINAL					
1.	Sessions cases	11	60	14	53
2.	Criminal original	1	1	—	—
3.	Criminal appeal	19	124	33	93
4.	Criminal revision	31	155	33	121
5.	Criminal miscellaneous	17	95	95	—
MISCELLANEOUS					
1.	Civil miscellaneous	199	309	209	43
2.	Execution	30	31	11	34
3.	Insolvency	—	3	—	3
	Additional District Judge, No. 1, Jodhpur				
1.	Sessions cases	10	21	23	—
2.	Criminal appeals	5	61	61	—
3.	Criminal revisions	15	76	79	—
4.	Criminal miscellaneous	—	—	—	—
5.	Civil original	65	24	42	—
6.	Civil appeal	33	124	126	—
7.	Civil appeal against orders	11	50	51	—
8.	Execution	28	35	30	—
9.	Insolvency	9	2	2	—
10.	Civil miscellaneous	37	60	65	—

APPENDIX XV (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Additional District Judge, No. 2, Jodhpur				
1.	Sessions cases	3	36	27	—
2.	Criminal appeals	10	33	31	—
3.	Criminal revision	14	47	53	—
4.	Criminal miscellaneous	1	3	2	—
5.	Civil original	74	18	26	—
6.	Civil appeal against decrees	42	55	74	—
7.	Civil appeal against orders	9	44	41	—
8.	Execution	23	2	19	—
9.	Insolvency	6	2	4	—
10.	Civil miscellaneous	44	29	49	—
	Civil Judge Court, Jodhpur				
CRIMINAL, CIVIL AND MISCELLANEOUS					
1.	Civil original	213	163	104	—
2.	Civil appeal against decrees	88	11	6	84
3.	Civil appeal against orders	18	—	2	16
4.	Execution	170	72	80	—
5.	Debt relief cases	57	13	29	—
6.	Land acquisition	158	13	6	—
7.	Insurance cases	4	3	7	—
8.	Miscellaneous cases	123	170	75	17
9.	Sessions cases	5	—	3	—
	Small Causes Court, Jodhpur				
1.	Civil original (SCC)	229	328	306	—
2.	Execution	319	248	199	—
3.	Civil original	133	153	66	—
4.	Execution	45	33	19	—
5.	Civil appeal against decrees	36	7	11	—
6.	Civil appeal against orders	8	2	8	—
7.	Miscellaneous cases	45	18	26	—
8.	Sessions	6	8	2	—

APPENDIX XV (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Munsif City, Jodhpur				
1.	Civil original	1,256	747	515	406
2.	Civil Miscellaneous	305	311	299	47
	Munsif District Jodhpur				
1.	Criminal regular	515	342	299	—
2.	Criminal miscellaneous	94	54	59	—
3.	Criminal revision	2	1	—	—
4.	Civil original	151	75	88	1
5.	Execution	54	74	61	—
6.	Debt relief cases	9	12	6	—
7.	Civil miscellaneous	39	49	44	—
8.	Civil regular	2	—	—	—
	Additional Munsif Magistrate, No. 1, Jodhpur City				
1.	Criminal original	535	299	327	6
2.	Criminal miscellaneous	68	35	14	—
3.	Civil original	95	106	58	2
4.	Civil miscellaneous	25	33	29	3
5.	Execution	43	38	23	—
	Additional Munsif Magistrate, No. 2, Jodhpur City				
1.	Criminal original	680	262	305	—
2.	Civil original	84	112	67	—
3.	Execution	33	24	14	—
4.	Miscellaneous	195	65	86	—
	Munsif, Bilara				
1.	Criminal original	312	213	211	—
2.	Civil original	388	209	267	—
3.	Execution	300	245	315	—
4.	Debt relief cases	100	29	51	—
5.	Civil miscellaneous	60	47	41	—
6.	Criminal miscellaneous	64	75	65	—
7.	Civil revision	2	6	8	—
8.	Criminal revision	2	1	2	—

APPENDIX XV (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Munsif, Phalodi				
1.	Criminal	191	174	131	—
2.	Civil original	147	78	287	—
3.	Execution	63	70	52	—
4.	Civil miscellaneous	23	2	11	—
5.	Criminal miscellaneous	40	29	28	—

Source : Office of the District and Sessions Judge, Jodhpur.

CHAPTER XIII

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

Activities of departments of the State and the Central Governments which have not found mention in other chapters are dealt with here.

STATE GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

Public Works Department

The Public Works Department (Buildings and Roads) in Jodhpur district has been administratively divided into two circles each under a Superintending Engineer.

Superintending Engineer, Circle I, Jodhpur looks after the construction, supervision and maintenance of regular work viz., roads, buildings and bridges in the district. This circle is further sub-divided into two divisions viz., City Division and District Division. The staff of the Circle office includes a Technical Assistant to the Superintending Engineer, one Office Superintendent Grade I, one Civil Accountant, one Stock verifier, one stenographer, five upper division clerks, eight lower division clerks and six class IV employees There is, in addition, a technical staff of two computors (Engineering Subordinates), and a Senior and a Junior Draughtsmen. Also attached to this office is the Land Acquisition Office, consisting of a Land Acquisition Officer, one upper division clerk, two lower division clerks one inspector, four *Ameens* and two class IV employees.

The City Division, opened in April 1950, has under it the execution of both the regular and the relief works opened during periods of natural calamities in the city area. It has as its head an Executive Engineer who is assisted by five Assistant Engineers (four civil and one mechanical), 2[illegible] Engineering Subordinates including Computors, one Senior Draughtsman, one Tracer, one ferroman, besides an establisment staff of one stenographer, 14 upper division clerks, 19 lower division clerks, one store keeper, one assistant store keeper and 14 class IV employees.

The District division, opened in January 1971, is incharge of works in the outer areas, not included in the City Division. It is also headed by an Executive Engineer. The staff of this division includes three Assistant Engineers, five Engineering Subordinates, one Senior and one Junior Draughtsmen, one tracer, one Divisional Accountant, one stenographer, five upper division and eight lower division clerks and six class IV employees.

The office of the Superintending Engineer, Circle II, was created in November, 1971, which controls the areas of Sirohi, Jalor, Barmer and Jaisalmer districts. Besides, the Mechanical Division at Jodhpur also works under it and is responsible for the purchase and maintenance of departmental machinery and vehicles. The Circle office, headed by a Superintending Engineer (Project), has a staff of a Technical Assistant to the Superintending Engineer of the rank of Assistant Engineer, two computors (Engineering subordinates), one Senior Draughtsman, one tracer, one stenographer Grade II, one office superintendent Grade I, one Divisional Accountant, six upper division clerks, 10 lower division clerks and 17 class IV employees. The Mechanical Division was created in 1966. It works under the immediate control of an Executive Engineer (Mechanical), who is assisted by two Assistant Engineers (Mechanical), six Engineering Subordinates, two computors, one Divisional Accountant, one stenographer Grade II, one office assistant, one accounts clerk, six upper division clerks, nine lower division clerks and 11 class IV employees.

Office of the Assistant Engineer, Community Development, Jodhpur

This office is responsible for the execution and technical supervision of development works in 23 Panchayat Samitis of Jodhpur, Nagaur and Jaisalmer districts. The works are generally executed by the Gram Panchayats and the estimates of the works are prepared by the overseers posted in the office of the Additional District Development Officer in each district. These estimates are technically examined and sanctioned by this office. This office was established simultaneously with the opening of Community Development blocks in 1956-57. The officer-in-charge of this office is an Assistant Engineer who is assisted in his work by one lower division clerk and one class IV employee, besides seven overseers, who work under the administrative control of the Additional District Development Officer, Jodhpur. The technical control over this office is exercised by the State Public Works and Irrigation Departments, while the day-to-day administration is the responsibility of the District Collector who discharges it through the Additional District Development Officer.

Office of the Superintendent, Government Press, Jodhpur

This office works as a printing press and a stockist and supplier of the various Government forms relating to accounts, judicial and land records as well as of stationery to all State Government departments and local bodies in the districts included in the former Jodhpur division. The press undertakes printing work of various kinds, among them being the Indian Law Report, Rajasthan series, the civil list and other law books on behalf of the Government of Rajasthan. The press was opened in

1869 to meet the printing demand of the State and Railways. The administrative head is the Superintendent, who is assisted by one office superintendent, one office assistant, one accountant, six upper division clerks, twenty five lower division clerks and twenty class IV employees. The technical staff consists of 53 compositors, 91 printers, 75 binders and 38 supervisory and other technical workers.

District Treasury, Jodhpur

This office was started on 1st April 1950 and its main functions includes the inscribing of pay orders on Government bills, payment of pensions, compilation and rendition of accounts of the district, stocking and sale of judicial, non-judicial, revenue, service and postage stamps and jagir bonds, sale of Rajasthan State Lottery tickets, maintaining personal deposit accounts, Life Insurance Corporation (under Salary Saving Scheme) work, endorsement of promissory notes and payment of interest on promissory notes. The administrative head is the Treasury Officer with the immediate and over all control being exercised by the District Collector and Chief Accounts Officer, Rajasthan, Jaipur respectively. Other staff in the Treasury consists of one Assistant Treasury Officer, three accountants, one assistant, 12 accounts clerks, 11 upper division clerks, 14 lower division clerks and seven class IV employees.

Forest Department

The officer-in-charge of Jodhpur Forest Division, established in 1948, is of the rank of a Dy. Conservator of Forests and is designated as Divisional Forest Officer. He is responsible for the proper management of forests, execution of all development projects and schemes and other forestry works. In addition, he controls the forest revenue and expenditure of forests in the division. One Assistant Conservator of Forests is attached to Divisional Forest Office, with headquarters at Jodhpur. There are two Forest Range Offices at Jodhpur and Phalodi, each headed by a Forest Ranger, incharge of the work of protection of forests within the Jodhpur and Phalodi tahsils. The Range Offices have a staff of eight Foresters and two Assistant Foresters who are section officers for different sections in the Range. There are 30 beats in Jodhpur district each headed by a Forest Guard. The ministerial staff of the Divisional Forest Office consists of one office assistant, three upper division and nine lower division clerks, one accountant, two drivers and four class IV employees.

Social Welfare Department

The district office of the State Social Welfare Department which was set up in 1966 is headed by a District Probation-cum-Social Welfare

Officer. Earlier a divisional office of the department to look after Jodhpur, Nagaur, Pali, Jaisalmer, Barmer and Jalor districts had been functioning at Jodhpur since 1956. The staff of the District Probation-cum-Social Welfare Officer, Jodhpur includes one Probation and Jail Welfare Officer, one Assistant Superintendent, one Welfare Inspector, two Nutrition Inspectors, one computor, seven Superintendents of Backward Classes Hostels, and one manager, Orphanage, besides the establishment staff consisting of one accounts clerk, two upper division and two lower division clerks, twenty four class IV employees, one operator and one driver. The main function of this office is to organise activities that will promote the welfare of backward classes including the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled and Denotified Tribes as well as the convicts and destitutes. The department runs seven Backward Classes Hostels and an Orphanage in the district, besides extending financial and other assistance to members of these classes.

Evaluation Department

A field officer of the Evaluation Organisation has been functioning at Jodhpur with Jodhpur and Jaisalmer districts under its jurisdiction. It is headed by a Junior Research Officer since October, 1972. Besides carrying out progress appraisal and concurrent evaluation of the centrally sponsored special employment schemes, this field unit collects field data for both the districts for all the regular as well as rapid evaluation studies initiated by the Evaluation Organisation. The administrative control vests with the Director of Evaluation Organisation and the staff consists of one Research Assistant, one Investigator, one lower division clerk and two class IV employees at Jodhpur and one Investigator at Jaisalmer which is called a link district of the main field office at Jodhpur.

Statistics Department

A district office of the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan, headed by a District Statistician was opened at Jodhpur in the year 1958. The main functions of this office are the collection and compilation of statistics on different sectors of the economy, financial and physical achievements under the Plans, annual survey of industries, price trends, vital statistics and socio-economic data under the National Sample Surveys. The jurisdiction of the office extends to Jodhpur and Jaisalmer districts, the staff under the District Statistician being one supervisor, National Sample Surveys, two field inspectors, two statistical assistants, one computor, one lower division clerk and two class IV employees.

Office of the Public Relations Officer, Jodhpur

This office is functioning in Jodhpur since 1955 for publicising the work of the State Government. It also runs an Information

Centre at Jodhpur since 1964 which includes a reading room and a library for public use. A wired broadcasting system for delivery of AIR news bulletins and government announcements is also run under the control of Information Centre, which arranges exhibitions and seminars etc. occasionally. The office is headed by a Public Relations Officer-cum-Officer incharge, Information Centre and is controlled by the Director of Public Relations, Rajasthan, Jaipur. The other staff includes one Enquiry Assistant, one receptionist, one announcer, three lower division clerks including one working as teleprinter operator, two film operators, one publicity van driver and four class IV employees.

Rajasthan Ground Water Department

This department has its head office at Jodhpur and therefore most of its senior officials, headed by a Chief Engineer, have their headquarters at Jodhpur. The department is concerned with scientific and systematic exploration of groundwater in Rajasthan. It was initially known as the Rajasthan Groundwater Board but in 1971 it was renamed as Ground Water Department. The activities of the department include :

1. Construction of tubewells for irrigation purposes under Drought Prone Area Programme,
2. Construction of tubewells, boaring in openwells and deepening of wells on behalf of various Government departments e.g. Public Health Engineering Department and private agencies and individuals.
3. Survey and research for ground-water, and
4. Technical training of personnel

For Jodhpur district, a Project Officer looks after the execution of the programme of construction of tubewells for individuals and groups of cultivators on the basis of easy loan and repayment facilities. He is assisted by an Assistant Project Officer (Geologist) who helps in the selection of geologically feasible sites and collection of other relevant data. The assistance of an Assistant Engineer (Project) is available for the actual execution of tubewell drilling programme. The district officers work under the administrative control of the Project Director, who also has his headquarters at Jodhpur and is also responsible for other centrally sponsored schemes in operation throughout the state.

Regular drilling and blasting work in the district for the State Public Health Engineering Department, other Government departments and private agencies and agriculturists, as well as operation of the State tube wells is under the charge of two Executive Engineers who look after

the execution of works in some of the neighbouring districts also. Each of them is assisted by an Assistant Engineer.

Survey and research work, including the collection of details of the groundwater resources in the district is the job of a Senior Geologist, posted at Jodhpur and assisted by a Junior Geologist. They are administratively controlled by the Director, Survey and Research, who in turn works under the Chief Engineer and is overall incharge of all survey and exploration activities in the State carried out by the Department.

A training school of the department is also located at Jodhpur since December, 1965 for training drillers, pump operators, and blasters e. g. driller trainees in water well drilling from other states are also trained under National Water Supply Sanitation Programme. The school is headed by an Assistant Engineer (Training) who is assisted by a supervisor, and other technical and non-technical staff.

Industries Department

The office of an Assistant Director of Industries is located at Jodhpur since 1950. This office is responsible for the growth and development of industries in the district. All proposals for setting up new industrial ventures are vetted by this office. Applications for assistance in the form of allotment of controlled items and other concessions have to be examined by this office before they are passed on for consideration by the appropriate controlling authority at the State level in the Directorate of Industries. Over-all supervision of the Industrial Estate also vests with this officer, though the responsibility is that of the Manager, Industrial Estate. This office is also responsible for the use of standard weights and measures and for the proper stamping of weights and measures, and for the recovery of stamping duty.

The staff of the office includes, besides the Assistant Director of Industries, one economic investigator, one industries inspector, one manager industrial Estate, one powerloom inspector, one salt inspector posted at Phalodi, one quality marketing inspector (handloom) posted at Mathaniya, three inspectors, weights and measures, two trainers, three assistant trainers, three upper division and eleven lower division clerks, three weights assistants, eight class IV employees, one carpenter and two mates.

Weights and measures revenue realised by the office during 1969-70, 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73 amounted to Rs. 25,113, Rs. 40,461, Rs. 34,500 and Rs. 35,002 respectively.

Archives Department

An Intermediary Repository of Archives Department headed by

an Assistant Archivist, is functioning at Jodhpur since 1956. It is engaged in the preserving and safeguarding of all kinds of government and other records which may prove of lasting value and interest to the Government and scholars and making them available when needed. The administrative control vests with the Director of Archives, Rajasthan, Bikaner. The staff working in the Jodhpur Repository includes one upper division and two lower division clerks and two class IV employees.

Town Planning Department

A regional office of the State Town Planning Department was established in Jodhpur in February, 1968, to prepare Master Plans for towns of the region and schemes for residential colonies, lay outs for villages, shopping centres and commercial schemes, gardens and parks as well as for *Kachi Bastis* in Jodhpur, Pali, Nagaur, Sirohi, Barmer, Jalor and Jaisalmer districts. Its administrative and technical head is the Deputy Town Planner, who is assisted by two Assistant Town Planners, seven technical persons and five ministerial staff, one driver and five class IV employees. Besides this, a staff of three survey officers, two land and one civil surveyors regularly work in the field. The controlling officer at the State level is the Chief Town Planner and Architectural Advisor, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

Rajasthan Oriental Research Institute

The Rajasthan Oriental Research Institute is an organisation devoted to the procurement, preservation, editing and eventual publication of rare and valuable manuscripts on various subjects in Indian languages. It was established in 1950 and has its head office at Jodhpur since December, 1958. It has its branch offices at Udaipur, Kota, Jaipur, Alwar, Tonk, Bikaner and Chittaurgarh. Initially, the Institute had a collection of 10,000 manuscripts, which had increased to about 1,00,000. It has earned the distinction of being one of the foremost institutions of its type in the country and provides excellent facilities to researchers at Jodhpur. The reference library of the Institute has about 15,000 rare published volumes in all languages. It has also undertaken the publication of 16 old Rajasthani works under *Rajasthan Puratan Granth Mala* till 1972-73. The Institute is headed by a Director, who is assisted by a Deputy Director, four Senior Research Assistants, 15 surveyors, and Junior Research Assistants, three copyists, one library assistant, one mendor and one Manuscripts Assistant, besides one accounts clerk, one upper division clerk, four lower division clerks, one stenographer, one jamadar and thirteen class IV employees.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

Income Tax Department

The Office of the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax, Jodhpur Range, Jodhpur was established in the year 1964. It is headed by an Inspecting Assistant Commissioner with his jurisdiction extending over Jodhpur, Pali, Barmer and Jaisalmer districts. Besides the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner, who is the administrative controller, the Income Tax Department has one Appellate Assistant Commissioner for the range to hear and decide appeals against the assessments made by Income Tax Officers. There are sixteen Income Tax Officers, working under the Jodhpur Range, nine of whom work in the district (remaining seven in the districts of Pali, Barmer and Jaisalmer), one Tax Recovery Officer, sixteen Inspectors and ministerial and class IV staff. The function of the Income Tax Officers is to collect taxes under the direct tax laws of the Central Government.

Central Excise and Customs Department

An office of the Assistant Collector, Central Excise and Customs, is functioning at Jodhpur since June, 1970. The jurisdiction of the office extends over the districts of Jhunjhunun, Churu, Bikaner, Ganganagar, Pali, Jaisalmer, Barmer, Nagaur, Sirohi and Jalor. Its functions include the collection of excise duty levied on various items by the Government of India and checking of smuggling. The staff consists of one Assistant Collector, 11 Superintendents, 66 Inspectors, one driver, 24 camel *sawars*, 77 sepoys and one *Mali*-cum-chowkidar. Revenue collection during the last five years ending 1972-73 was as follows :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Collection
1968-69	259.46
1969-70	300.70
1970-71	126.98
1971-72	163.39
1972-73	140.92

Office of the Project Evaluation Officer

The office of the Project Evaluation Officer of the Programme Evaluation Organisation was opened in the year 1960 to undertake evaluation studies on behalf of the Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission. It is now headed by an Assistant Director (Evaluation) who is assisted by an Evaluation Inspector Grade II, two lower division clerks and one class IV employee. The office is working under

the Central Zone of the Organisation and administrative and technical control is exercised by the Regional Evaluation Officer, Jaipur. The overall control is exercised by the head office of the Organisation in New Delhi.

Field Publicity Office

An office of the Field Publicity Officer, Directorate of Field Publicity, Union Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is functioning at Jodhpur since, 1956. This office, having jurisdiction over Jodhpur, Pali and Sirohi districts, is mainly concerned with educating the general public about development plans and programmes undertaken by the Government and obtaining the people's active participation and co-operation in them. Another of its functions is to secure the emotional integration of the people belonging to different sections of society. This is sought to be done through audio-visual aids like film shows, exhibitions, cultural programmes, symposia, public meetings and distribution of publicity material. The staff includes a Field Publicity Officer in-charge of the operations, one Field Publicity Assistant, one lower division clerk, one class IV employee, a driver and a cleaner for the vehicle. Administrative control is exercised at the regional level by the Regional Officer, Directorate of Field Publicity, Jaipur.

Office of the Superintendent of Salt, Jodhpur

This office was established in May, 1966 and is responsible for the issue of licences for the manufacture of salt, collection of salt cess and control over salt sources It is headed by a Superintendent of Salt, the other staff being, two Dy. Superintendents (Executive), nine Inspectors (Executive), one upper division clerk, three lower division clerks, four Jamadars and thirty-eight class IV employees. This office is administratively controlled by Deputy Salt Commissioner (Headquarters) Jaipur and its jurisdiction extends over all the salt manufacturing districts of Rajasthan. The following are the figures of revenue collection during the last five years, 1968-69 to 1972-73:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Collection
1968–69	13.13
1969–70	8.50
1970–71	11.33
1971–72	12.95
1972–73	12.23

Locust Warning Organisation

The office of the Deputy Locust Entomologist, Locust Warning Organisation, Government of India has been functioning at Jodhpur since July, 1947. Prior to this, it was a seasonal office, established in 1942. A net-work of out-posts and field offices in scheduled desert areas of Rajasthan, Gujarat and Haryana, are engaged in the task of locust intelligence and warning, control of locust invasion and checking their multiplication. These function under the administrative and technical control of the Deputy Locust Entomologist, Jodhpur. In Rajasthan, there are 30 outposts spread over the 11 districts of Jodhpur, Bikaner, Churu, Ganganagar, Jalor, Nagaur, Jaisalmer, Barmer, Sikar, Jhunjhunun and Alwar. In Jodhpur district, there are three out-posts situated at Jodhpur, Shergarh and Phalodi falling under the Phalodi zone of the Jodhpur circle, which is headed by a Locust Warning Officer. Each out-post is manned by a team of an Assistant Locust Warning Officer, a Junior Technical Assistant, a Locust *Mukaddam* and other technical and transport staff (the total strength in Jodhpur district being 75). Each of the out-posts is equipped with a light or medium vehicle, a couple of power-driven duster, sprayers and hand dusters to fight locust incidence in the area. Besides the Deputy Locust Entomologist, other staff at the head office consists of a Transport Engineer, a Stores Officer and an Assistant Locust Entomologist. The Organisation did very useful work in checking desert locust plagues during 1949-55, 1959-62 and upsurges in 1964-68 and 1973.

Central Public Works Department

A sub-divisional office of the Central Public Works Department is functioning at Jodhpur since 1st July, 1972. It looks after the Central Government construction works in Jodhpur, Barmer and Jaisalmer districts. The sub-divisional office is headed by an Assistant Engineer and has a staff of three Junior Engineers, one works assistant, one lower division clerk, three chowkidars and one peon and work charge staff of 7.

An Electric Section Office of the Central Public Works Department also functions at Jodhpur maintained by one Junior Engineer and six work charge employees. The control is exercised by the Assistant Engineer, Electrical sub-Division, Central Public Works Department, Civil Airport, Jaipur.

The Fertiliser Corporation of India Ltd.

The office of the Chief Mining Engineer of the Fertiliser Corporation of India Ltd., a Government of India undertaking with registered office at New Delhi, was established at Jodhpur in the year 1950. It was

established initially as a mining organisation under the Gypsum Development Officer and entrusted with the task of exploring gypsum deposits throughout Rajasthan and also to assess its reserve, both quantitatively and qualitatively for the purpose of making its use for the manufacture of Ammonium Sulphate at Sindri factory. Mining of gypsum was started in 1952 and extends at present (1973-74) to 22 mines in the various districts of Rajasthan viz. Barmer, Nagaur, Bikaner, Jaisalmer and Ganganagar. The Jodhpur unit falls under the Sindri Unit of the Corporation and is staffed by, besides the controlling officer, the Chief Mining Engineer, a Senior Mining Engineer, Mining Geologist, Senior Chemist, Accounts Officer, Survey Officer, Junior Engineer, Assistant Personnel Officer, Assistant Materials Officer, Assistant Transportation Officer, Assistant Security Officer, Assistant Audit Officer, two accountants, one head cashier, one Superintendent, one Personnel Assistant, five chargemen chemists, two assistant superintendents (office), eight assistants (office and accounts), one senior and one junior stenographers, two surveyors, three upper division clerks, six lower division clerks, five senior and four junior accounts clerks, two drivers, one store keeper and one godown keeper, one lab operator, a general field assistant and some other staff at the lower level.

The Food Corporation of India

The Jodhpur district office of the Food Corporation of India was established at Jodhpur in November, 1965. The office falls under the Rajasthan region at Jaipur and is responsible for procurement, storage and preservation of foodgrains in the district. The controlling officer is the District Manager. The other staff consists of 53 persons, including ministerial and class IV staff. There is also a Food Storage Depot at Jodhpur, working under an Assistant Manager (Depot), who is assisted by a staff of 30 persons.

CHAPTER XIV

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

HISTORY OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

Local Self-Government institutions have served as a link between the State and the villages since the dawn of history in India. In old towns of Rajasthan like Mandore in Jodhpur State, there were local bodies which were involved in one way or another in the towns' governance[1]. The main local bodies were the town committees (called *Goshthi*, *Panchayat* or *Mahajan* Samiti), the temple committees and the Guilds. Besides local matters, the town committee also managed religious affairs like donations for the maintenance of temples. Elephants, horses and other animals entering the market with goods for sale were charged a fee. People following different professions had to pay a tax on them[2].

Contemporary records show that in villages of mediaeval Rajasthan there was an energetic corporate life[3]. There were joint efforts and activities like digging of wells and reservoirs for public use and constructing, repairing and maintaining village shrines. The Kumbhalgarh inscription of V.S. 1517 (1460 A.D.) says that charitable persons constructed rest houses for the comfort of wayfarers in Mewar, Marwar and other parts of Rajasthan[4]. There were two different institutions called *Samgha* and *Goshthi* in the villages. The function of *Samghas* was to take vital decisions on socio-religious matters like inviting religious and spiritual preceptors to the village etc. The Jodhpur *Hath Bahi* records show that every caste had its own panchayat in a village[5]. All the caste panchayats were more or less similar in their structure and functions. Ordinarily, these panchayats decided cases of irregular marriages, adultery, family quarrels and any other aspect of behaviour of the members of the caste that was intrinsically undesirable or otherwise against caste codes. The cases were decided according to the prevailing customs and traditions at open meeting of the panchayat. The punishment varied according to the

1. Jain, K.C.: *Ancient Cities of Rajasthan*, 1960, pp. 476-477.
2. *ibid.*
3. Sharma, G.N.: "Corporate life and organisation of the villages in Medieval Rajasthan" (an article published in the *Journal of the Rajasthan Institute of Historical Research*, July-September, 1966), pp. 1-6.
4. *ibid.*
5. Sharma, G.N.: *op.cit.*, p. 3.

position of the guilty and the nature of the crime. The decisions of the panchayat were binding on the individual or group of offenders. The government of the day also respected these decisions of the panchayat. The *Dodi Talka Bahi* of V.S. 1911 (1854 A.D.) preserves details of several cases that the Caste Panchayats of Marwar decided. Besides these, there was also a body called *Panchakul* which appears to be a quasi-official village council[1]. It used to be in charge of land records and was authorised to transfer land and ownership in it according to the instructions received from the ruler of the State. It was also authorised to collect taxes on sale of articles within the area of a particular village and allocate the money for charitable and public uses. It registered births, deaths and marriages, arrested criminals and delivered them to the *Hakim* and discharged many other administrative functions with the co-operation of the villagers.

A Municipal Committee was established at Jodhpur in July, 1884[2]. It had then 24 members, all nominated by the Darbar from among the leading castes and communities. This number came down to eleven in 1908. There was a President, a Vice-President and a paid Secretary. Later on, in 1915, a Municipality was set up at Phalodi. The Jodhpur Municipal Act was enacted in 1943 which provided for elected members. It also defined the powers and responsibilities of the Municipal authorities and laid down the organisational pattern[3].

After the formation of Rajasthan, the Rajasthan Town Municipalities Act was enacted in 1951 to establish a uniform pattern of Local Self-Government institutions other than city municipalities in the State. It introduced the principle of election by adult franchise and all the members were elected for the first time in 1952. The Rajasthan Town Municipalities Act 1959 superseded the existing city Municipalities and established a uniform system of municipal administration. Municipal Boards have since been constituted for towns having population exceeding 8,000 and municipal councils for towns having a population of more than 50,000. Municipalities are empowered to employ their own staff but an executive officer in case of a municipal board and a municipal commissioner in the case of a Municipal Council are appointed by the State Government.

MUNICIPALITIES

At present (1972–73) there is one Municipal Council at Jodhpur

1. Sharma, G.N.: *op.cit.*, p. 3.
2. Erskine, K.D.: *The Western Rajputana State Residency and Bikaner Agency Gazetteer*, Vol. III–A, p. 154.
3. Upadhyaya, Nirmala: *The Administration of Jodhpur State*, 1800–1947 A. D., p. 144.

and two Municipal Boards at Phalodi and Pipad in Jodhpur district. Details of these are given below:

Municipal Council, Jodhpur

A Municipal Council for Jodhpur city was first established in 1884. It then had 24 members all of them nominated by the *Darbar*[1]. From among them one was selected as President and one as Vice-President. The Council's main function was to organise the sanitation of the city and plan the building construction activities. All cases having financial implications had to receive the sanction of *Musahib-e-ala*. In 1928, a representative system was introduced in the council[2]. There were now one President and five members of the council, 12 ordinary members selected by the government to represent the chief castes of the city were also included in the council. Another significant change made this year was formation of committee for finance, construction, encroachments and sanitation[3]. The members of these committees were nominated by the government. Another sub-committee for developmental activities was added in 1934 which had powers over *patta* cases, sanitation, water, lighting, roads etc. A constitutional change took place in the composition of the council in 1937 in the sense that a system of election was introduced to a limited extent. But these elections were not on the basis of territorial representation from municipal wards. The board had a president, a secretary, a health officer, a city engineer, a city superintendent and a city *kotwal*. Four members were nominated by the government from amongst the professions and eminent citizens. Twenty seven members represented the chief castes of the city. There was some opposition to the nomination of a member of another office, as chairman, so a municipal enquiry committee was set up in 1938. It recommended the introduction of a ward-wise election system, adult franchise and the election of the President of the Board from amongst its members. These recommendations were accepted by the Government. In 1943, the Jodhpur Municipal Act was promulgated. According to this Act all members of the Board were to be elected except for a few who were to be nominated by the government. In 1944-45, the board consisted of 22 elected members, three nominated government officials and six nominated non-officials. Election of members by adult franchise in the true sense of the term, however, was introduced only after the integration of the individual States into the united Rajasthan State. In 1951 the board had 34 members of which 32 were elected and two (one

1. Source : Office of the Superintendent, Municipal Council, Jodhpur.
2. *Ibid.*
3. *Ibid.*

Harijan and one woman) were nominated. In 1959, the Rajasthan Municipalities Act was enacted. Since then, a Municipal council of first class is functioning in the city.

As on 31-3-1973 the municipal council consisted of 43 elected councillors and two co-opted members (women). For administrative purposes the work has been distributed in 10 departments.

The Council looks after sanitation, lighting, drainage etc. in the city.

SANITATION—The city is divided into 39 sanitation wards and each is placed under the jurisdictlon of a sanitary inspector. The garbage of the city used to be collected and placed on sliding platforms constructed for this purpose at different places in the city. It then used to be loaded into the conservancy train and dumpcd outside the city. This practice had to be stopped when the train became worn out. Now garbage is carried out of the city in trucks, tractors and nightsoil tanks. The council also arranges for the cleaning of open drains and sewers in the city.

HEALTH—Prevention of food adulteration is a major pre-occupation of the council. It has a health officer who keeps record of epidemics in the city and arranges for timely preventive vaccinations and inocculations.

PUBLIC PARKS AND WATER HUTS—The council has constructed and maintains several public parks in the city and also water sheds in public places.

LIGHTING AND WATER—The council is responsible for the maintenance of 6,957 road lights and public taps. The expenditure on electricity and water for these amenities is also borne by the council.

Annual income and expenditure of the council during the last few years are given below :

(Rs. in '000)

Year	Income	Expenditure
1969–70	3,707	3,831
1970–71	4,055	3,774
1971–72	4,412	10,268

The main sources of income are octroi, house tax, income from sale of manure and bones and income from cattle pound.

Municipal Board, Phalodi

A municipality was established in Phalodi in 1915. Members were

selected from the three main castes–Pushkarana, Oswal and Maheshwari. In 1939-40, the number of members was increased from 12 to 14. Election on the basis of adult franchise started only in 1946-47. Earlier, members were nominated by the Government. The Board was responsible for public health, sanitation, lighting and water supply.

PRESENT ORGANISATION—In 1972-73, there were 15 members in the municipality. Elections are held every three years. The city is divided into 14 wards and one member is elected from each ward. One seat is reserved for a Scheduled Caste candidate and two women candidates are co-opted. Day-to-day administration of the Board is looked after by the Executive Officer. There are administrative departments, viz., Revenue department, Sanitation department and Octroi tax department. There are also several committees like sanitation committee, finance committee, sale of land and rent committee and permission and construction committee. A total number of 74 employees are working for the municipality, 5 in General Administration, 20 in Taxation, 3 in Water Supply, one in lighting and 45 (of whom 40 are *Harijans*) in the Sanitation department.

SANITATION AND HEALTH—The Municipal Board has four buffalow carts to carry refuse outside the city. 40 *Harijans* are employed to collect refuse and on an average 16 cart loads of refuse are unloaded outside the city every day. The city has open drains and its sanitation is the responsibility of the Sanitary Inspector.

LIGHT ARRANGEMENTS—The municipality does not have any power house of its own. There are 513 road light points in the city which are maintained by the Board at a cost of Rs. 1,500 per month.

The sources of revenue of the municipality are octroi tax, house tax, sale of land, licences, rent of municipal land, licence fees for small scale industries etc. Income and expenditure figures for the last few years are given below:

(Rs. in '000)

Year	Income	Expenditure
1969–70	173	165
1970–71	208	207
1971–72	300	263
1972–73	190	183

Municipal Board, Pipar City

This Municipality came into being in 1961. Now it has 14 members of which 12 were elected and two co-opted. Elections to it are held on

the basis of adult franchise. The council looks after the sanitation and lighting of the city.

The administration of the council is looked after by the Executive Officer. Thirteen persons are employed in taxation department. There are twenty one *Harijans* in the Sanitation department.

SANITATION—The city has *pucca* open drains. For collecting and conveying refuse outside the city, there are ten hand carts and 21 *Harijans* are employed for the purpose.

LIGHTING—The council does not have a power house but road lights are maintained by it. There is a municipal library in the city. The municipality also maintains a park.

Details of the income and expenditure of the council for the last few years are given below:

(Rs. in '000)

Year	Income	Expenditure
1969–70	53	53
1970–71	90	90
1971–72	190	190
1972–73	194	192

Main sources of income are octroi, house tax, income from sale of manure and bones and income from cattle pond.

VILLAGE PANCHAYATS

The panchayat movement was initiated in the erstwhile Jodhpur State in 1938 and it has progressed steadily since then[1]. In 1946 there were 208 panchayats in the State, of which 99 were in *khalsa* area and 109 in the Jagir area. Some small villages were grouped together under one panchayat and of the 99 *khalsa* panchayats four were group panchayats. Since then panchayats have been established in every *khalsa* village having a population of 1,000 and above. The Marwar Village Panchayat Act was promulgated in 1946[2]. By this, the panchayats were empowered to levy taxes on professions, sale of commodities, vehicles, animals, marriages, adoptions, feasts etc. Panchayats were entrusted with certain administrative duties like looking after the village sanitation, water supply, maintenance of thoroughfare, improvement of agriculture and agricultural

1. Upadhyaya, Nirmala: *The Administration of Jodhpur State*, from 1800 to 1947, p. 145.
2. Upadhyaya, Nirmala: *op.cit.*, p. 145.

stock, looking after works of public utility and the management and control of public religious and charitable endowments. Some panchayats rendered valuable service to the rural public in several ways. Special mention must be made of street pavements and repair of roads, street lighting, removal of rubbish heaps and arrangements for regular cleaning of the village drainage system, construction of public latrines, control of stray animals, opening of schools, improvement of cattle stock, construction and repair of wells and tanks, plantation and preservation of trees, and removal of encroachments and widening of village paths.

Democratic Decentralisation

A three tier system of local self-government was introduced by the Rajasthan Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishad Act of 1959 on October 2, 1959. Under this the panchayat set up was completely re-organised. Every village or group of villages in the district having a population between 1,500 to 2,000 form a panchayat. A group of village panchayats form a panchayat samiti. Above them is Zila Parishad which consists of all the panchayat samitis of the district. The number of *Panchas* varies from eight to fifteen according to the population of the panchayat. Elections are held every third year on the basis of adult franchise and by secret ballot. The area is divided into as many wards as the number of *Panchas* fixed for the Panchayat. Any person recorded as a voter in the electoral rolls of the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly, residing in the Panchayat area can contest election from any ward, but can vote only in the ward, in whose voters list his name finds a place.

Village Panchayat Functionaries

SARPANCH—The *Sarpanch* is the Chairman and Chief Executive authority of the Panchayat, and the head of the team of the *Panchas*. He is elected by the entire electorate of the Panchayat. He convenes meetings of the Panchayat and presides over them, and is also responsible for the safe custody of cash. He is competent to receive money and make payments as authorised by the Panchayat and he prepares the budget for the approval of the panchayat and the Panchayat Samiti. He, along with the other Panchas, arranges and supervises the execution of work in the Panchayat area.

SECRETARY—Every panchayat appoints a Secretary to attend to the ministerial work and to perform the duties assigned to him by the *Sarpanch*. Other important functionaries are :

(i) GRAM SEVAK (VILLAGE LEVEL WORKER)—His primary function is extension work in agriculture and animal husbandry. He spends 80 per cent of his time on agricultural and allied activities.

(ii) THE VILLAGE TEACHER—He occupies an important position in the life of the village community, being the person in charge of education in the village.

(iii) PATWARI—He is an official of the Revenue Department at the village level. His services and his help are often required for carrying on developmental activities in the village.

(iv) FOREST GUARD—He helps the Panchayat in sowing and planting of forest species in village forests and in developing a nursery. With the help of Panchayat he protects Government forests from depredations.

Functions of the Panchayats

The functions of the Panchayat are of three kinds : developmental, municipal and administrative. They prepare plans for increased agricultural production by individual families in the panchayat area and organise the community for the promotion of its wealth, education, economic security and social and cultural well-being. Agriculture, which was a secondary function of the Panchayats till 1953, has assumed greater significance after the introduction of the concept of Panchayati Raj in rural self-government.

A meeting of *Gram Sabha* (Village Council) which consists of the entire electorate of the Panchayat area is called at least twice a year to involve them directly in the panchayat plans and to keep them posted with the progress made.

Resources and Budgets

The Panchayats have certain taxation powers and levy the vehicle tax, octroi and taxes on buildings and on commercial crops. Other sources of income are: fees and fines imposed on the owners of impounded cattle, fines for disregarding administrative orders of the Panchayats, grazing charges, irrigation fees for water given from the panchayat tanks, proceeds from sale of *Abadi* lands etc. The Panchayats also receive grants from the government.

The Panchayats are free to plan their expenditure within their resources. Budgets framed by the Panchayats, however, have to be approved by the Panchayat Samitis concerned.

PANCHAYAT SAMITIS

There are nine Panchayat Samitis in the district, namely Jodhpur, Balesar, Bilara, Luni, Osian, Bap, Bhopalgarh, Phalodi and Shergarh.

A Panchayat Samiti consists of three kinds of members :

A. EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS—(i) All the *Sarpanchas* of the Panchayats in the Samiti area and (ii) the *Krishi Nipun* declared as such by the

Zila Parishad for the block and (iii) Members of the State Legislature whose constituency falls within that particular Panchayat Samiti area.

B. CO-OPTED MEMBERS—(i) Two women, if no woman is a member under (A) above or one woman, if only one woman is such a member; (ii) two persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes, if no such person is a member under (A) above or one member, if one such person is already a member; (iii) two persons belonging to the Scheduled Tribes, if no such person is a member under (A) above, or one member, if one such person is already a member provided the population of such Tribes in the block exceeds 5 per cent of the total population of that block; (iv) two persons having experience in administration, public life or rural development; (v) one representative of the *Gramdan* villages.

C. MEMBERS—Representatives of Co-operative Societies of that block are its associate members. These members have a right to attend and take part in the deliberations of the panchayat samiti but do not have the right to vote or to get elected to any of its offices.

The term of a Panchayat Samiti is three years.

Functions

A Panchayat Samiti is responsible for the developmental work in the Panchayat Samiti area with special emphasis on activities relating to agriculture, primary education, local communications, sanitation, health and medical relief and local amenities. The Panchayat Samitis are expected to perform all these functions according to the needs of the community and its financial resources, keeping in view the priorities assigned to the various programmes by the State Government.

Standing Committees

The scheme of Panchayati Raj envisages that panchayat samitis should work collectively and not through individuals. With this end in view, at least three standing committees have been made obligatory by statute. These are the committee for production programmes, the committee for social services and social amenities programmes, and the committee for finance, taxes and administration. If considered necessary, the Panchayat Samitis can also have committees for other purposes.

Resources[1]

The funds of the Panchayat Samitis consists of (1) income accruing from taxes such as cess or rent for the use or occupation of agricultural land, taxes on trades, professions, and industries, primary education cess,

1. Source : Rajasthan Panchayat Samiti & Zila Parishad Act, 1959.

tax on fairs, income arising from leases granted for the collection of bones, and entertainment tax; (2) grants for liabilities transferred to them by various government departments; (3) annual ad-hoc grant by the government; (4) regular government grant of 25 paise per head of the population of the area in lieu of share of land revenue; (5) matching grants for the schemes transferred; and (6) loans advanced by the State Government. The Samitis are also empowered to raise loans. Every Panchayat Samiti frames its budget and formulates its annual plans of development and sends them to the District Development Officer who presents these to the Zila Parishad. The Zila Parishad may pass the budget or send it back with modifications. The Panchayat Samitis have to reconsider the suggestions made by the Zila Parishad but it is not obligatory on its part to accept them.

The major expenditure of the Panchayat Samitis, besides that incurred on developmental activities, consists of repayment of loans contracted by it, salaries and allowances of its employees, allowances to members and similar items.

Functionaries

PRADHAN—The *Pradhan* who is elected by the members from amongst themselves is the head of the Panchayat Samiti and exercises administrative control over the *Vikas Adhikari* and other members of the staff for implementing the decisions and resolutions of the Panchayat Samiti and its Standing committees. He is expected to promote initiative and enthusiasm in the Panchayats, and provide guidance in the formulation of their plans and production programmes. He is also expected to endeavour for the growth of the co-operative movement and other voluntary service organisations in the area. He convenes and presides over the meetings of the Samiti.

VIKAS ADHIKARI—The chief executive officer is known as *Vikas Adhikari*. He is also the head of the office of the Panchayat Samiti and exercises administrative control over the entire staff. The *Vikas Adhikari* co-ordinates the activities of the various extension workers viz., Extension Officers, *Gram Sevaks*, teachers etc. and also plays the role of the team leader. The *Vikas Adhikari* is responsible for carrying out the direction of the Panchayat Samitis. At the same time, he has to ensure that Government policy is implemented and that rules and regulations are complied with.

Other important functionaries who assist the Panchayat Samitis in its tasks are Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Co-operative and Education Extension Officers, Overseers, Forest Rangers etc. They implement

the policies of the Panchayat Samitis in their respective fields and also offer technical advice. A brief account of the Panchayat Samitis in the district is given below[1] :

Panchayat Samiti, Jodhpur[2]

It consists of 20 village Panchayats and 88 villages. In area and population this Panchayat Samiti is the biggest in the district. Its population is 61,885 and area 126,527.80 hectares. There are 22 members in the Panchayat Samiti, viz., 20 *Sarpanchas*, one associate member (official), two associate members (non-official), two members of the legislative assembly and four co-opted members (two male and two female). The Samiti has four standing committees viz., Administration and finance committee, Production committee, Education and Social Education Committee and Social Welfare Committee. These committees are responsible for the planning and formulation of policies in their own spheres of activities.

The staff of the Samiti as on 31.3.1973 included a *Vikas Adhikari* (who is also the Agriculture Extension Officer), two Extension Officers (Education), one Extension Officer (Animal Husbandry), ten *Gram Sevaks* two *Gram Sevikas*, one vaccinator, 144 teachers, two upper division clerks, three lower division clerks, one accounts officer, two drivers and four class IV employees.

Some of the achievements of the Samiti during the year 1972-73 are described below[3] :

AGRICULTURE—The Samiti distributed among the farmers 187 quintals of improved varieties of seeds, 640 quintals of fertilisers and 102 agricultural implements. 2,390 trees were planted in the Samiti area. 46 agricultural exhibitions were also arranged.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY—To improve the breed of cattle, 4 animals were distributed. 13,509 animals were vaccinated and 12,010 treated for various diseases.

ROADS—The Panchayat Samiti constructed 93 kms. of roads under the Crash programme.

IRRIGATION—The Samiti put in electric motors in 96 irrigation wells and diesel pumps in 11.

The following statement shows the income and expenditure of the Panchayat Samiti during the year 1972-73 :

1. Source : Office of the concerned Panchayat Samiti.
2. Source : Office of the Vikas Adhikari, Panchayat Samiti, Jodhpur.
3. *ibid.*

(Rupees)

Head	Income	Expenditure
Grant-in-aid	631,507	547,275
Loan	—	—
Own	31,958	25,349

Panchayat Samiti, Bilara[1]

The total population of this Samiti is 102,049 and it consists of 31 village Panchayats and 78 villages. It has in all 40 members of which 31 are *Sarpanchas*, three associated non-governmental members, three co-opted members, two members of the legislative assembly and one other member. There are 5 standing committees namely, Administrative Committee, Agriculture and animal husbandry Committee, Co-operative Committee, Education Committee and Social Service Committee.

The staff of the samiti as on 31.3.1973 included one *Vikas Adhikari*, one Extension Officer (Agriculture), two Extension Officers (Education), one Extension Officer (Co-operative), one Extension Officer (Animal Husbandry), 15 *Gram Sevaks*, 174 teachers, two upper division clerks, one accounts clerk, three lower division clerks, one driver and seven class IV employees.

Some of the achievements of the samiti during the year 1972-73 are given below :

AGRICULTURE—The samiti distributed 4,306 quintals of improved seed among the farmers. Cultivation of improved seed was being carried on in 5,773 hectares of land. 132 improved agricultural implements, 13,794 kg. of chemical pesticides in powder form and 609 litres of the same in liquid form were also given to farmers with a view to improving cultivation.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY—The Panchayat Samiti circulated 18 breeding animals and 214 poultry birds for improving the breed of local cattle and poultry during this year. Vaccination was carried out on 3,775 animals and 5,543 others were treated for different diseases.

WELLS—During 1972–73, seven new wells were dug by the samiti for irrigation purposes. Another 98 incomplete wells were completed. Electric motors were fitted in 46 wells and diesel pumps in 53.

ROADS—The samiti constructed 151 km. long new roads during this year.

1. Source : Office of the Vikas Adhikari, Panchayat Samiti, Bilara.

The following statement shows the income and expenditure of the Samiti during the financial year 1972–73.

(Rs.)

Head	Income	Expenditure
Grant-in-aid	964,053	854,691
Loan	—	9,362
Own	104,077	83,157

Panchayat Samiti Phalodi[1]

This Panchayat Samiti's jurisdiction extends over an area of 11,56,237 hectares having a population of 74,672. It consists of 53 villages and 24 Village Panchayats.

There are 33 members in the Samiti, of which 24 are *Sarpanchas*, one associated member, two non-official members, 4 co-opted members and two members of the legislative assembly. The samiti functions through 4 standing committees which are finance and administration committee, production committee, education committee and social work committee.

The staff of the Samiti (as on 31.3.1973) included one *Vikas Adhikari*, one Extension Officer (Co-operation), two Extension Officers (Education), 9 *Gram sewaks*, two stockmen, two upper division clerks, four lower division clerks, one accounts clerk, one jeep driver and four class IV employees.

Some of the achievements of the Samiti in the year 1972–73 are given below:

AGRICULTURE—It distributed among the farmers 700 quintals of *Desi Bajra* seeds, 19.74 quintals of improved hybrid seeds and 13 improved agricultural implements. About 700 hectares of land in the Samiti was under the hybrid variety of crop.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY—For improving the breed of poultry 266 birds were distributed, 1,026 animals were vaccinated and 251 animals were treated for various diseases.

The income and expenditure of the samiti in the year 1972–73 were as under:

(Rs.)

Head	Income	Expenditure
Grant-in-aid	619,027	750,945
Loan	—	—
Own	35,119	51,382

1. Source : Office of the Vikas Adhikari, Panchayat Samiti, Phalodi.

Panchayat Samiti, Bhopalgarh[1]

This samiti is spread over an area of 431,719 hectares and its total population is 95,811. It comprises 83 villages and 32 village Panchayats.

It has 41 members out of which 32 are *Sarpanchas*, 4 co-opted members, two members of the Legislative Assembly and three others. There are 5 standing committees namely Committee of Administration, Finance Committee, Production Committee, Social Service Committee, Education and Social Education Committee.

The staff of the samiti on 31.3.1973 included one *Vikas Adhikari*, one Extension Officer, (Animal Husbandry), two Extension Officers (Agriculture), two Extension Officers (Education), 10 *Gram Sewaks*, two *Gram Sewikas*, two stockmen, 122 teachers, two upper division clerks, five lower division clerks, one accounts clerk, two jeep drivers and four class IV employees.

Some of the achievements of the Samiti during the year 1972-73 are given below[2]:

AGRICULTURE—During the year the Samiti distributed 3,034 quintals of improved variety of seeds, 242 quintals of fertilisers and 272 agricultural implements among the farmers. 310 fruit trees were planted.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY—To improve the breed of the local cattle 19 animals were given. 206 poultry birds were also distributed. Vaccination was done of 9,128 cattle and 3,829 animals were treated for various diseases.

WELLS—Electric pumps were fitted in 54 wells and diesel pumps in 50.

The income and expenditure of the Samiti for the year 1972-73 are given below:

(Rs.)

Head	Income	Expenditure
Grant-in-aid	803,215	743,892
Loan	—	—
Own	200,882	152,664

Panchayat Samiti, Luni[3]

The Samiti's jurisdiction extends over an area of 195,859 hectares.

1. Source : Office of the Vikas Adhikari, Panchayat Samiti, Bhopalgarh.
2. *Ibid.*
3. Source : Office of the Vikas Adhikari, Panchayat Samiti, Luni.

Its total population is 95,922. The number of villages in this samiti are 106 and of village Panchayats 31. The members of the Samiti include 31 *Sarpanchas*, one associated member (official), 6 co-opted members, two members of the legislative assembly and one *Pradhan*. It has five standing committees namely, Finance and administrative Committee, Agriculture and animal husbandry Committee, Co-operation Committee, Education and social education Committee and Water Supply Committee.

The staff of the Samiti included one *Vikas Adhikari*, one Extension Officer (Co-operation), two Extension Officers (Education), one Extension Officer (Animal Husbandry), one vaccinator, 152 teachers, 10 *Gram Sewaks*, three upper division clerks, four lower division clerks, one accounts clerk, one driver, one stockman and four class IV employees.

Important achievements of the Samiti during the year 1972-73 are given below:

AGRICULTURE—The Samiti distributed 303 quintals of improved seeds, 542 quintals of fertilizer and 300 modern agricultural implements to the farmers, 540 kg. of chemical pesticides were distributed in powder form.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY—The Samiti supplied to the farmers 24 animals for improving the breed of cattle. 5,987 animals were vaccinated and 2,601 treated for different diseases.

WELLS—For irrigation purposes 45 new wells were dug and 58 repaired. 36 wells were fitted with electric motors and 40 with diesel pumps.

The income and expenditure of this Samiti during the year 1972-73 were as below:

(Rs.)

Head	Income	Expenditure
Grant-in-aid	640,743	585,487
Loan	—	—
Own	51,998	62,051

Panchayat Samiti, Osian[1]

This Samiti extends over an area of 2,646 sq. km. and its population is 171,311. It consists of 137 villages and 48 village Panchayats. It has 54 members, of whom 48 are *Sarpanchas*, one associated member (official), four co-opted members and one member of the legislative

1. Source : Office of the Vikas Adhikari, Panchayat Samiti, Osian.

assembly. There are 4 standing committees, namely, Finance, taxation and administrative Committee, Agricultural Production Committee, Social Education Committee and Water Supply Committee.

The staff of the Samiti (as on 31.3.1973) included one *Vikas Adhikari*, one Extension Officer (Agriculture), two Extension Officers (Education), one Extension Officer (Animal Husbandry), 14 *Gram sewaks*, one stock man, one vaccinator, 261 teachers, 2 upper division clerks, four lower division clerks, one accounts clerk, two jeep drivers and 14 class IV employees.

Some achievements of the Samiti during the year 1972–73 are given below:

AGRICULTURE—As part of its efforts to improve the cultivation in its area, the Samiti distributed 3,318 quintals of hybrid seeds, 2,104 quintals of fertilisers and 191 agricultural implements during the year. 146 litres of chemical pesticides in liquid form were distributed. In addition to this, it held 72 agricultural exhibitions.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY—2,288 cattle were vaccinated and 4,176 treated for diseases, 300 poultry birds were distributed for improving the breed.

WELLS—For irrigation purposes 69 new masonary wells were constructed and 184 repaired. Another 113 wells were fitted with motor and diesel pumps and 17 with *Rahat*.

Income and expenditure of the Samiti during 1972–73 were as follows:

(in Rs.)

Head	Income	Expenditure
Grant-in-aid	1,326,895	1,205,576
Loan	—	—
Own	73,988	56,786

Panchayat Samiti, Balesar[1]

The Samiti's jurisdiction extends over an area of 1,792 sq. km. and has a population of 55,112. It has 53 villages and 22 village panchayats. The Samiti has 25 members, of which 22 are *Sarpanchas*, two co-opted members and one member of legislative assembly. There are four standing committees to look after the work of the Samiti, namely, Finance and administration Committee, Education Committee, Agricultural Production Committee and Animal Husbandry Committee.

1. Source : Office of the Vikas Adhikari, Panchayat Samiti, Balesar.

Its staff on 31-3-1973 included one *Vikas Adhikari* who is also an Extension Officer (Animal Husbandry), two Extension Officers (Education), one stockman, one vaccinator, 10 *Gram Sewaks*, 106 teachers, two upper division clerks, four lower division clerks, one jeep driver and four class IV employees.

Some of the achievements of the Samiti upto 31-3-1973 are given below:

AGRICULTURE—To improve the agricultural performance of the area under it, the Samiti distributed 107.49 quintals of improved seed, 48 quintals of fertilisers and 17 agricultural implements among the farmers during this year. 26.5 quintals of chemical pesticides in powder form and 210 litres in liquid form were also distributed.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY—70 cattle were vaccinated and 885 others treated for various diseases.

WELLS—44 masonry wells were repaired and six others were completed. Electric motor were fitted in 18 wells and diesel pumps in one. The income and expenditure of the Samiti in 1972-73 were as given below:

(in Rs.)

Head	Income	Expenditure
Grant-in-aid	1,030,129	5,61,900
Loan	—	—
Own	62,685	23,402

Panchayat Samiti, Bap[1]

The area under this Panchayat Samiti is 765,239.641 hectares, and the population of the samiti is 52,446. It consists of 79 villages and 18 village Panchayats. There are 24 members in the Samiti–18 *Sarpanchas*, one associated member (official), 4 co-opted members and one member of the legislative assembly. It functions through standing committees on education, social service, finance and administration and agricultural production. The staff of the samiti on 31-3-1973 included one *Vikas Adhikari* one Extension Officer (Agriculture), two Extension Officers (Education), ten *Gram Sewaks*, one stockman, 69 teachers, one upper division clerk, four lower division clerks, one driver and four class IV employees.

Some of the achievements of the Samiti during the 1972-73 are given below:

AGRICULTURE—The Samiti supplied 18 quintals of improved seed to the farmers.

1. Source : Office of the Vikas Adhikari, Panchayat Samiti, Bap.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY—Treatment and medicines were provided for 2,945 animals by the Samiti and 22 bulls were distributed.

WELLS—Three old wells were repaired by the Samiti to provide water for drinking. Work on two other such wells was completed during this period.

The income and expenditure of the Samiti in 1972-73 was as follows:

(Rs.)

Head	Income	Expenditure
Grant-in-aid	493,544	427,737
Loan	—	—
Own	16,757	35,370

Panchayat Samiti, Shergarh[1]

It exercises jurisdiction over an area which includes 37 villages and 20 panchayats. It has 30 members of which 20 are *Sarpanchas*, 2 associated official members, six co-opted members, one member of the Legislative Assembly and one *Pradhan*. It functions through 4 standing committees, namely, Finance, Taxation and Administration Committee, Education Committee, Water Supply and Communication Committee and Animal Husbandry and Co-operation Committee. Its staff on 31.3.1973 included one *Vikas Adhikari*, one Extension Officer (Education), one Extension Officer (Co-operation), ten *Gram Sewaks*, one vaccinator, one upper division clerk, three lower division clerks, one accounts clerk, one driver and four class IV employees.

Some of the achievements of the Samiti in 1972-73 are given below:

AGRICULTURE—The Samiti distributed 49 kg. of improved seeds and 550 kg. of fertilisers to the farmers.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY—Six bulls and one camel were given to farmers to improve the breed of their animals.

IRRIGATION—Electric pumps were fitted by the Samiti in three irrigation wells.

Income and expenditure of the Samiti in 1972-73 were as follows:

1. Source : Office of the Vikas Adhikari, Panchayat Samiti, Shergarh.

(Rs.)

Head	Income	Expenditure
Grant-in-aid	455,436	207,282
Loan	—	—
Own	191,326	206,070

NYAYA PANCHAYATS

With the enforcement of the Rajasthan Panchayat Act, 1953 *Nyaya* Panchayats were constituted in the district, in accordance with Chapter I of the Act. Judicial powers have now been taken away from the village Panchayats so that they may concentrate on developmental work. For each group of five to seven Panchayats a separate Nyaya Panchayat has been constituted to try certain minor criminal offences (specifically mentioned in a schedule attached to the Act) and to impose fines not exceeding Rs. 50. In case of non-payment of fine, the matter is brought to the notice of the sub-divisional magistrate who arranges its recovery as if it were a fine imposed by him. In civil cases, these panchayats have jurisdiction to try certain suits not exceeding Rs. 250 in value. In such cases if there is any difficulty in executing a decree, a report is sent to the Munsif or the Civil Judge having jurisdiction, who executes them as if it were decrees passed by his own court.

ZILA PARISHAD

The Jodhpur Zila Parishad was formed on 2nd October, 1959 under the scheme of Democratic Decentralisation in Rajasthan. The membership of the Zila Parishad is as under :

1. All *Pradhans* of the Panchayat Samitis of the district.
2. Member(s) of Parliament from the district.
3. Member(s) of the Legislative Assembly from the district.
4. The Collector of the district (non-voting member).

The *Pramukh*, who acts as Chairman, is elected from amongst the members by secret ballot and the Secretary of the Parishad is an officer belonging to the State Service. The term of the *Zila Parishad* like that of the Panchayat Samiti, is three years

The Zila Parishad has not been assigned any executive function. Its main role is to supervise and co-ordinate the work of the various panchayat samitis in the district, to maintain liaison between the State Government on the one hand, and the Panchayat Samitis on the other, and to prepare the district plan on the basis of the plans of the Panchayat Samitis.

FINANCIAL RESOURCES—The Zila Parishad has its own fund which consists of moneys received from the State Government for meeting its establishment charges and allowances to its members. The Parishad may receive donations or contributions from public in any form. It, however, has not been assigned any independent field for taxation. The Zila Parishad submits its budget to the State Government for approval. The income of the Parishad from different sources in 1969-70 amounted to Rs. 64,078, in 1970-71 Rs. 1,57,520, in 1971-72 Rs. 1,54,981 and in 1972-73 Rs. 5,58,928. The expenditure came to Rs. 85,031 in 1969-70, Rs. 88,774 in 1970-71, Rs. 1,55,891 in 1971-72 and Rs. 2,35,383 in 1972-73.

CHAPTER XV

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

Historical Background

Rulers of the erstwhile Jodhpur State of the earliest times took little interest in education. The chiefs and nobles of those days generally considered reading and writing as beneath their dignity and as arts which they paid their servants to perform for them[1]. There existed some schools but they were private institutions such as Hindu *posals* or *pathashalas* and Muslim *Maktabs*. Reading, writing and simple arithmetic were taught in these to enable Hindus and Muslims, as the case may be, to read their religious books and the mercantile classes to carry on their different avocations.

Modern education was first introduced in Jodhpur State in 1884 when Col. French was the Political Agent at the court[2]. He conceived the idea of educating the people of the capital. He prevailed upon Maharaja Takht Singh to lay out 30,000 rupees for setting up a college. The building was completed and some residents of Jodhpur were engaged as teachers of Persian and Sanskrit. But no student joined because it was very far from the city. Disappointed but not baffled, Col. French again requested the Maharaja to send out the court carriages every morning into the city for conveying pupils to the 'Vidya Shal'. This is perhaps the only instance of State carriages being sent to the houses of pupils for taking them to school free of charge. But this attempt lasted only for six months after which Col. French was transferred. His successor did not have the same zeal for education. It was reopened after some time for a few more years as an ordinary school to impart education in Sanskrit and Persian to about 32 pupils.

In 1869, Maharaja Takht Singh established an Anglo-Vernacular School (which became the Durbar High School in 1876) and a Hindi *Pathshala*, both at Jodhpur.

The year 1886 is important in the educational history of Jodhpur. It was in that year that the first girls' school, named after Mr. Hewson, who was guardian to Maharaj Kumar Sardar Singh and had died in August 1886, was established. In this year an Anglo-Vernacular School

1. Erskine, K. D.: *Rajputana Gazetteer*, Vol. III-A, p. 166.
2. The following portion is based mainly on Verma, G. C.: *Growth and development of modern education in Rajasthan* (1819–1949), 1967.

was also opened at Phalodi and two Thakurs' schools were amalgamated into one with the new name of Powlett's Nobles' School. A Sanskrit school was also established in 1883. The only other educational initiative taken during this decade (1881–1891) was the starting of a class for teaching telegraphy in 1891 at the Durbar High School.

In 1893, a college named after Maharaja Jaswant Singh was established and this was affiliated to the Allahabad University. It sent its first batch of candidates for the Intermediate examination in 1895 and for B.A. examination in 1899. In 1896 (November) the Elgin Rajput School was opened at Mandor and three years later it was amalgamated with the Powlett Nobles' School. The total number of scholars in 1901-02 was 17,181 including 50 girls and the total expenditure on education by the State in 1901 was Rs. 37,000; the number of State institutions in 1901–02 was 34 and this composed one college, one high school, 10 Anglo-Vernacular Primary and 19 primary schools, one girls' school and two special schools.

Re-organisation of Education

Education was reorganised in the State in the first decade of the present century when the status of a number of State schools was raised. Buildings were constructed to house a number of district schools. The Superintendent of the Education Department suggested several reforms like maintaining fewer but more efficient schools, teaching English at important places, the grant of scholarships to popularise education, sending students for teachers' training, the establishment of a boarding house in Jodhpur and the introduction of type writing, shorthand and drawing as extra subjects for study. Many of these recommendations were accepted and enforced. During this period the Nobles' school was reorganised and 3 Anglo-vernacular and 2 vernacular schools were opened. Inspecting staff was strengthened, additional staff was appointed in the Hewson Girls' school and a few other schools and the Durbar High School building was extended.

The policy of giving grant-in-aid to institutions maintained by private agencies was started in 1902 and six schools in Jodhpur city maintained by certain castes received such grants. These were : (1) the Sardar School maintained by the Oswal Community, (2) the Sir Pratap Institute maintained by the Kayasthas, (3) the Sumer school maintained by the Malis, (4) the Anglo-Vedic school maintained by the Shrimali Brahmins, (5) the Islamic *Madarsa* and (6) the Faiz Mohammadi *Madarsa*.

Both in the districts and in the capital, there were a large number of private schools called *Poshals* and *Maktabs*. These were conducted by

Gurus and *Maulvis* respectively and were largely attended. In the *Poshals* the boys were taught just enough Hindi and Arithmetic to meet the requirements of business. About Rs. 4,000 were spent annually in grants to these schools since 1906. Education in all the State Institutions and the denominational schools was absolutely free. Scholars carrying their education beyond the primary and the secondary stages were given stipends during the regular course of their studies. The most noteworthy features of the educational progress during 1909–10 were the conversion of the vernacular schools into Anglo-Vernacular ones, the opening of one Anglo-Vernacular school at Jodhpur and 10 Vernacular schools in the districts and the appointment of 17 new teachers and 2 new Dy. Inspectors of Schools in the districts. The State educational system now extended to all the more important centres of population having a thousand or more inhabitants. As a result of these measures the number of State institutions rose to 65 with 3,884 scholars in 1911. There were 25 aided schools with 2,136 scholars. The total expenditure on education during the year was Rs. 79,968. The inspecting staff consisted of 2 Inspectors and 2 Deputy Inspectors of Schools. To improve the quality of education in the State, the services of Mr. H.T. Knowlton I.E.S. (an educational expert of Punjab) were requisitioned in 1911–12. In his report he made some important suggestions. Among them were :

1. Inducing leading *Thakurs* and jagirdars to take a personal interest in the education of the people.

2. Bringing private *Poshals* under State control.

3. Erecting buildings of their own for schools in place of hired premises in Jodhpur and other places.

4. Converting the Anglo-vernacular primary schools into vernacular middle or vernacular primary schools at places where the population was less than 10,000.

5. Sending students who had passed vernacular middle for training at the Jodhpur Normal schools.

6. Revising the salaries of teachers of all categories.

7. Revising and liberalising grant-in-aid rules.

8. Rebuilding the Hewson Girls' school and opening branch schools.

9. Erecting a new Durbar High School and re-organising its staff.

10. Appointing a whole time Director of Public Instruction.

Almost all the above suggestions were accepted by the State and implemented in subsequent years. In 1921 the number of institutions maintained by the State stood at 80 and there were 19 schools which received grants-in-aid. The total number of pupils in the State institutions was 4,502 and State expenditure on education in 1921, was Rs. 179,292.

During 1923–24, the then Government made some noteworthy improvements in education in the State and these are listed below :

1. An extensive scheme for the expansion of primary education in the State both in *Khalsa* and jagir villages was worked out and approved. The State sanctioned Rs. one lakh for the purpose. Accordingly 17 jagirdars were advised to open primary schools in their villages.

2. A teachers' training section was opened at Jodhpur.

3. Salaries were increased to attract better teachers.

4. Rules for the grant of scholarships and studentships for technical courses like medicine and engineering were framed.

In 1925 two more Deputy Inspectors of schools were appointed bringing their number to four. In 1930–31, the State decided to abolish State control on *Poshals* (the indigenous schools) and to allow them to work independently. There were then 146 educational institutions for boys under the State education department and 19 for girls. Of those for boys, 130 were State, 11 State aided and 5 were recognised schools. Of the girls schools, 15 were State and 4 State aided schools. The total number of scholars in the State, aided and recognised institutions in 1931 was 15,023 boys and 1,626 girls. To meet the demand for competent women teachers, a women's teachers' training school was opened in October, 1930. Total expenditure on education in 1931 was Rs. 570,050.

By 1941 the educational system in the State had three main branches : College, Anglo-Vernacular Schools and Vernacular schools for boys and girls. Anglo-Vernacular schools were of two types (a) Secondary schools, and (b) Middle Schools both for boys and girls. The Secondary schools were affiliated to the Board of Secondary Education, Ajmer. There were separate schools for the training of men and women teachers. There were 223 institution for boys and girls. Of the 223, 170 were State-run, 43 State-aided and 10 were recognised institution. Of the 46 girls' schools 36 were State-run, 8 State-aided, 2 recognised schools. There were 24,463 boys and 2,965 girls reading in all the boys and girls institutions in the State in 1940-41. The total expenditure on education was

Rs. 10,68,850 out of which a sum of Rs. 1,23,900 was meant for grants-in-aid to aided institutions.

In 1943–44, in addition to the Director of education, there were one inspector of schools, one inspectress of Girls' education, 4 Deputy Inspectors of schools, one physical instructor, one physical instructress, one drill instructor and one physical and health instructor.

During 1943–44 there were 220 schools for boys and 48 for girls. Of the boys institutions 165 were State-run, 33 State aided and 22 recognised, whereas of the 48 girls' schools, 38 were State-run, 7 State aided and 3 recognised. There were in all 28,570 boys and 4,899 girls attending all these institutions. Total expenditure on education came to Rs. 13,13,000.

There was further progress in the subsequent years and by the time Jodhpur merged in the Union of Rajasthan in 1950 it already had a well structured educational apparatus covering college and school education.

LITERACY AND EDUCATIONAL STANDARDS

Literacy

According to the Census of 1901, a total number of 104,841 persons (5 4 per cent of the population) of the State could read and write[1]. A sex-wise break-up showed that 10 per cent of the male population and 0.3 per cent of the female population were literate. Jodhpur stood second among the twenty States and chiefships of Rajputana in literacy in 1901.

According to the 1961 Census, percentage of literacy in the district was 22.11 per cent (126,432 males and 30,014 females)[2]. The percentage of male literates to the male population of the district (excluding the age group 0-4) was 31.85[3]. A further analysis shows that 63.92 per cent of male population in urban areas was literate[4]. Similar percentage for the rural areas (tahsil level) of the district was as follows: Jodhpur 21.36, Phalodi 16.86, Osian 16.16, Bilara 19.30 and Shergarh 14.52.[5]

The percentage[6] of female literates to female population (excluding age group of 0-4) of the district was 10.96. Female literacy in urban

1. Erskine, K. D.: *The Western Rajputana States Residency and the Bikaner Agency Gazetteer*, 1909, Vol. III–A, p. 166.
2. The 1961 Census statistics of literacy percentages given hereinafter are of population excluding the age group 0–4 total of which was 743,711, p. 274.
3. *Census of India 1961, Rajasthan, Census Atlas*, pt. IX B, p. 276.
4. *Ibid.*, p. 282.
5. *Ibid.*, p. 280.
6. *Ibid.*, p. 278.

and rural areas followed the same pattern as that of the male population. The percentage of literate females in urban areas was 31.73 whereas among females in the rural areas (tahsil level) it was as follows: Jodhpur 3.00, Phalodi 2.18, Osian 1.65, Bilara 2.39 and Shergarh 0.76. Thus literacy level of both the male and the female population of the district is much higher in urban areas than in the rural areas. Another significant feature is that in 1961 both male and female literacy in the district was much higher than the State average percentage of 28.08 and 7.01 respectively.

At the time of 1971 Census, it was found that 21.38 per cent of the total population of the district was literate.[1] While 44.30 per cent of the urban population knew how to read and write, only 10.63 per cent of the rural population had this attainment. Male literacy in the district was 30.49 per cent. It was 55.34 per cent in rural areas. Literacy among women was poor. Though the district average of female literacy came to 11.26 per cent. It was only 2.03 per cent in the rural areas and 31.54 per cent in the urban areas. Literacy percentage of males at tahsil level was as follows: Phalodi 20.51, Osian 17.20, Shergarh 16.88, Jodhpur 45.32 and Bilara 23.29. Percentage about female literacy was: Phalodi 3.87, Osian 2.09, Shergarh 1.11, Jodhpur 3.67 and Bilara 3.37.

Statistics of 1961 and 1971 are not comparable since the figures for 1961 census do not include age group 0-4 while those of 1971 include it. The literacy level in both the male and female population of the district is much higher in urban areas than in the rural areas. This feature holds good for the entire State and can be attributed to better educational facilities available and larger and better paid employment opportunities to educated people in urban areas and the glamour of white collar professions that draws even the rural educated to the towns. By comparison, agriculture which is the mainstay of livelihood in the rural areas, has not attracted educated persons.

It is also evident that the education of girls is lagging far behind the education of boys. This again is a fact common to the rest of the State and can be ascribed to the age-old traditions of *Purdah* among women, and the limited scope of employment for educated women. Inadequate financial resources compel parents to invest in the education of boys in preference to girls, who in any case are not yet emerging as earning members of the family because of traditional antipathy to working women.

1. *Census 1971, Rajasthan District Census Handbook, Jodhpur* Pt. X and X B Section II, p. v. The figures given for literacy in 1971 are inclusive of the age group 0-4.

Educational Standards

At the time of the 1961 Census, out of a total number of 885,663 persons, 721,217 were found to be illiterate of which 342,715 were male and 378,502 female.[1] There were 101,077 men and 31,563 women who were barely literate with no tangible educational level. 9,176 men and 4,258 women had an educational level of primary and junior basic and 16,179 men and 2,193 women were matriculates or above.[2] Detailed break-up of educational level for urban and rural areas is given in the two statements shown below:

(Number)

	Males	Females
Educational standard in Urban areas		
Literate (without educational level)	55,662	26,775
Primary or junior basic	7,360	4,150
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	10,875	1,704
Technical Diploma not equal to a degree	149	13
Non-technical diploma not equal to a degree	63	26
University degree or post-graduate degree other than a technical degree	3,080	366
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	303	36
Educational standard in Rural areas		
Literate (without educational level)	45,415	4,788
Primary or junior basic	1,816	108
Matriculation and above	1,709	48

Tahsilwise break up of educational standard in rural areas of the district in 1961 is given below:[3]

Tahsil	Literate without educational level		Primary or Junior basic		Matriculation & above	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Phalodi	7,602	900	344	9	194	1
Osian	8,665	807	354	27	265	7
Shergarh	7,021	323	398	5	187	—

1. *Censns of India 1961, op.cit.*, p. 163.
2. *ibid.*, pp. 164-165.
3. *ibid.*, pp. 165-66.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Jodhpur	11,336	1,489	499	54	756	23
Bilara	10,791	1,269	221	13	307	17

At the time of 1971 Census, literate and educated persons in the district were 246,468 which included 184,994 males and 61,474 females. Among these, 109,239 males and 53,873 females lived in urban areas and 75,755 males and 7,601 females lived in rural areas.

WOMEN'S EDUCATION

The first girls' school in Jodhpur was established in 1886. For quite some time thereafter this was the only girls' school maintained by the State. Women's education in Jodhpur, as in many other parts of India, was looked upon with a certain amount of mistrust by the authorities, with the result that when there was no palpable public demand for it, the authorities remained indifferent. It was in the thirties of the present century that the national awakening and growing political consciousness created an urge for female education. Jodhpur could not remain isolated from this upsurge and the absence of proper educational facilities for girls in Jodhpur was felt. This led to the opening of a few primary and middle schools for girls by the State. One of these was later raised to the High School standard.

It was only in 1929, that Jaswant College had a girl as a regular student. By July, 1945 the number had risen to 31. Thereafter it increased rapidly and the State opened a separate Intermediate college for girls at Jodhpur.[1]

Things improved rapidly after the merger of States in Rajasthan. Separate educational set ups were established for men and women in 1952. But a separate office of Deputy Director of Education (Women) was established in Jodhpur only in the year 1964. Its jurisdiction extends over all the girls schools in the Jodhpur and Bikaner Range. Its staff strength in 1972-73 was: one Deputy Director, one Deputy Inspectress of Girls' School, one Sub-deputy Inspectress, one accountant, one accounts clerk, one office assistant, one stenographer, three upper division clerks, eight lower division clerks and four class IV servants.[2] The budget of this office for the year 1970-71 was Rs. 19,00,189 in 1971-72, Rs. 21,54,632 and in 1972-73 Rs. 22,08,958.[3]

1. Verma, G.C.: *op.cit.*, p. 317.
2. Source : Office of the Deputy Director, Education (Women), Jodhpur.
3. *ibid.*

EDUCATION OF BACKWARD CLASSES

No systematic attempt was made any where in Rajasthan before 1921 either by any private agency or by the State administration for the education of the depressed classes.[1] In Jodhpur in 1938-39 a number of *Harijan* schools were opened.[1] Thus in the period immediately before independence some efforts were made first by some philanthropic and public spirited individuals and later by the Rajasthan Harijan Sewak Sangh, to open schools at several places for the education of *Harijans*.

After the formation of Rajasthan, special concessions in admission to schools, fees and grant of scholarships began to be given to students of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes. The Social Welfare Department maintains seven government and two aided hostels exclusively for students of this class in Jodhpur district, details of which are given elsewhere in the volume.

GENERAL EDUCATION

After the merger of the former princely States into Rajasthan, it was found that there was no uniformity in the type of instructions imparted in the covenanting States. In Tonk and other Muslim centres there were *Maktabs* where education consisted mainly of learning passages of the *Koran*. In Bikaner the *Banika* system of education whose usefulness was mainly to mercantile and banking classes, was prevalent. In other places a primitive kind of writing, reading and rudimentary knowledge of Georaphy, Agriculture, Sanitation, History and English was being imparted. The task during the First Five Year Plan, therefore, principally consisted in bringing about a unified system of education in the entire State. Teachers' Training Institutes were organised and the system of basic education was adopted. During the Second Plan period long term objectives for development of educational facilities in the State, both in regard to quantitative expansion and qualitative improvement were laid down. The aim was to bring the entire age group of 6–11 to schools, to raise the coverage of the age group 11–14 to 50 per cent in 15 years, to convert all existing primary schools into basic schools and middle schools into junior basic schools within 10 years. The enrolment from the age group 14–17 was to be increased to 30 per cent and high schools were to be converted into higher secondary schools within 15 years. Technical

1. Verma, G.C.: *op.cit.*, p. 328.
2. *ibid.*, p. 332.

and vocational education in the State was to be developed and cultural and physical and recreational education was to be provided on a larger scale[1].

An expenditure of Rs. 159.79 lakhs was incurred during the Second Plan period on general education and cultural programmes in the Jodhpur district.[2] At the beginning of the Second Plan period i.e. in 1956-57 there were 349 primary schools, 37 middle schools, 15 high schools, 4 higher secondary schools and 5 colleges. By the end of the Second Plan period these increased to 600 primary schools, 65 middle schools, 12 high schools, 16 higher secondary schools and 6 colleges.[3] During the Third Plan period an expenditure of Rs. 146.61 lakhs was incurred on general education in the district.[4] At the end of the Third Plan period there were 699 primary schools, 92 middle schools, 11 high schools, 23 higher secondary schools and 16 colleges[5]. There was noteworthy increase in the number of professional colleges from 2 in 1960-61 to 13 in 1965-66.

The present set up of the Education Department in Jodhpur district consists of an Inspector of Schools with headquarters at Jodhpur who controls all the boys' schools except the primary schools located in rural areas which are under the control of Panchayat Samitis. The education of women in the district is under the control of the Deputy Director of Education (Women), Jodhpur. College education is controlled by the Director of Education, Rajasthan whose headquarters are located at Jaipur.

The table below gives the position as in 1972-73[6]:

Category of institutions	No. of Institutions	No. of teachers	No. of students
SCHOOLS			
Higher Secondary and Secondary Schools	56	1,255	26,501
Middle Schools	159	1,622	42,310
Primary Schools	764	2,000	68,036

Primary Schools

At the end of First Five Year Plan period the number of primary

1. *Second Five Year Plan Progress Report, Rajasthan*, 1956-61, pp. 180-81.
2. *ibid.*, p. lxxxiv.
3. *Statistical Abstract Rajasthan, 1961*, p. 233.
4. *Tritya Panch Varshiya Yojna Pragati Prativedan, 1961-66*, p. 238.
5. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, 1967*, p. 164.
6. *ibid.*, 1975, pp. 191-196.

schools in Jodhpur district was 3491*, in 1960-61 they increased to 600[2] and in 1965-66 to 699[3]. In 1972-73 the number of primary schools was 764[4]. In 1959 following the process of democratic decentralisation all the primary schools in rural areas were transferred to panchayat samitis. The distribution of the rural schools under 9 Panchayat Samitis of the district during the year 1972-73 was as given below:[5]

Name of Panchayat Samitis	No. of schools	Name of Panchayat Samitis	No. of Schools
1. Jodhpur	59	6. Osian	144
2. Balesar	70	7. Shergarh	52
3. Bhopalgarh	63	8. Phalodi	62
4. Bilara	81	9. Bap	50
5. Luni	74		

During the year 1965-66 the total number of boys and girls receiving education in the primary schools was 56,375, in 1971-72, 67,414 and in 1972-73 68,036[6]. Number of teachers in these schools was 1,662 in 1965-66; 2,158 in 1971-72 and 2,000 in 1972-73[7].

Middle Schools

In 1956-57 there were 37 middle schools in Jodhpur district.[8] Their number increased to 65 in 1960-61, to 93 in 1965-66, to 120 in 1971-72 and to 159 in 1972-73. Out of 159 middle schools, 135 were for boys and rest for girls. Total number of students receiving education in these schools was, 34,093 in 1971-72 and 42,310 in 1972-73. Number of teachers employed for this purpose were 1,307 in 1971-72 and 1,622 in 1972-73[9]. A list of places where these boys' middle schools were situated in 1972-73 is given in appendix I.

Secondary Schools

Number of Secondary or High Schools in Jodhpur district in 1956-57 was 15, they decreased to 12 in 1960-61, to 11 in 1965-66[10], but

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, 1958, p. 141.
2. *ibid.*, 1961, p. 233. *Excluding Girls' Schools.
3. *ibid.*, 1967, p. 164.
4. *ibid.*, 1975, p. 191.
5. Source : Office of the concerned Panchayat Samitis.
6. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, for relevant year.
7. *ibid.*
8. *ibid.*, 1958, p. 141.
9. *Statistical Abstract Rajasthan*, for relevant years.
10. *Statistical Abstract Rajasthan*, yearly volumes 1958 onwards.

again increased to 30 in 1972-73. In these schools the number of students and teachers respectively was, 9,292 and 436 in 1971-72 and 8,452 and 425 in 1972-73. A list of the boys' secondary schools is given in appendix II.

Higher Secondary Schools

In 1956-57 Jodhpur district had only 4 Higher Secondary schools. But these increased successively in the Plan periods to 16 in 1960-61, 23 in 1965-66, and 26 in 1972-73. Out of these 26 schools 4 were for girls. Details about these schools are given below[1] :

GOVERNMENT NAVEEN HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, JODHPUR—This institution was started in the year 1867 by Rao Raja Moti Singh as a primary school with 15 students. The then government brought it under its control in 1869. In 1875 it was made into a High School. The first student from this school appeared for the entrance examination of Calcutta University in 1876. It was later affiliated in 1887 to Allahabad University. It was made an intermediate college in 1949 but was again converted into a Multipurpose Higher Secondary school in 1955. The number of students and teachers respectively was 515 and 40 in 1960-61, 506 and 45 in 1965-66, 885 and 53 in 1970-71 and 1,390 and 66 in 1972-73. It imparts teaching in Science, Arts and Commerce subjects. The school has a library containing 12,081 books on different subjects. Extra curricular activities of the schools included N.C.C., Scouting and a Science Club. The school organises education tours and games like football, hockey, basket ball, volley ball and badminton are regularly played in separate play grounds attached to the school. The school has Physics, Chemistry and Biology laboratory for higher secondary classes.

GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, CHAINPURA, JODHPUR—The School came into being in 1929. It was upgraded to the level of a middle school in 1956 and made a higher secondary school in 1960. Subjects taught include Science, Arts and Commerce. The number of students in 1972-73 was 323 boys and 8 girls There were 21 teachers in 1972-73. The school has a library of 5,095 books. Students participate in extra-curricular activities like scouting, sports, debates etc. The school has three laboratories and two playgrounds.

CHOUPASANI GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, JODHPUR—This institution was started as a Rajput School in 1906 by the government. In 1949 it was transferred to Marwar Rajput Sabha who threw open the doors of the school to students of all castes and creed. Now the management of the school vests with the Choupasani Education

1. Information collected from the Office of the Headmaster of each school concerned.

Society created by the Rajput Education Trust for this purpose. The school was upgraded as a Multipurpose Higher Secondary School in 1955. It is a residential school. There are four hostels with a capacity for accommodating 400 students. Subjects relating to Arts, Commerce, Science and Agriculture are being taught. There is a laboratory each for physics, chemistry, biology and agriculture. The number of students in the school in 1960-61 was 300 boys and 6 girls, in 1965-66 466 boys and 8 girls, in 1970-71, 424 boys and 6 girls and in 1972-73, 386 boys and 9 girls. The number of teachers in 1960-61, 1965-66 and 1970-71 were 27 and in 1972-73, 26. The school has a separate library block of 3 rooms. Two rooms are used for keeping the 13,000 books that the library has and the third is used as a reading room. The open shelf system has been adopted by the library. Students are encouraged to participate in extra-curricular activities like N.C.C., games, physical training, gymanstics, debates, dramatics, hiking etc. There are facilities for out door games which include 7 football grounds, 2 volley-ball courts, 2 basket ball courts, 2 hockey grounds, 4 deck tennis courts, a tennis court, a badminton court and a *Kabaddi* ground. The school possesses a projector, a linguaphone and an epidiscope.

SHRI NEHRU HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, JODHPUR—It was established in 1947. Both arts and science subjects are taught here. The number of students and teachers respectively was 406 and 19 in 1960-61, 435 and 19 in 1965-66, 446 and 18 in 1970-71 and 201 and 14 in 1972-73. It has a library of 4,636 books. Students participate in scouting, sport and cultural programmes.

GOVERNMENT MAHATMA GANDHI HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, JODHPUR—This School was established as a middle school in 1938. It was raised to the level of a high school in 1946 and to its present status in 1958. The number of students and teachers respectively was 825 and 33 in 1960-61, 1,050 and 42 in 1965-66 and 1,094 and 48 in 1972-73. The school has a big library of 11,046 books on different subjects. Arts, Science and Commerce subjects are taught. There are a number of playgrounds for different games like volley-ball, basket ball, badminton and *Kabaddi*.

GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, MAHILABAG, JODHPUR—The school was first started in 1932. It became a middle school in 1934, a high school in 1950 and a Higher secondary school in 1961. The number of students and teachers respectively in 1965-66 was 775 and 47 and in 1972-73, 971 and 43. It has a library of 9,450 books. There are three

laboratories and several playgrounds for basket ball, volley ball, deck tennis and badminton. Arts and Science subjects are taught.

SHRI MAHESH MULTIPURPOSE HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, JODHPUR—The school was established as a primary school in 1919. It was successively upgraded as middle school in 1947, as a high school in 1950 and to its present status in 1956. Number of students and teachers respectively in 1960–61 was 493 and 13; in 1965–66, 1,224 and 45 and in 1972–73, 1,150 and 44. Students are taught sciece, biology, commerce and arts subjects. The school has a well equipped library containing 7,248 books, 3 laboratories and one playground with two side grounds for football, volley-ball and *Kabaddi*.

SARDAR MULTIPURPOSE HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, JODHPUR—This institution was started in 1896 as a primary school. It was upgraded as a middle school in 1900, then as a high school in 1930 and to its present status in 1958. Number of students and teachers respectively in 1965–66 was 1,350 and 44 and in 1972–73, 1,247 and 43. The curriculum of the school includes science, arts and commerce subjects. The school library contains 11,406 books. It has 3 laboratories and play grounds for volley-ball and basket ball. Students participate in State level tournaments, debates, N.C.C. and Scouting.

SHRI SUMER HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, JODHPUR—It was opened as a lower primary school and became a primary school in 1900, a middle school in 1913, a high school in 1945 and higher secondary school in 1963. The number of students and teachers respectively in 1960–61 was 475 and 22; in 1965–66, 630 and 24 and in 1972–73, 557 and 24. Arts, Science and Commerce are being taught here. There is a library containing 7,650 books. Students participate in games and other extra curricular activities like cultural programmes and debates.

SHRI HANWANT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, JODHPUR—This was set up in 1931 as a primary school. It became a middle school in 1944, a secondary school in 1951 and a higher secondary school in 1965. Only subjects relating to commerce and science group form part of the curriculum of the school. Number of students and teachers respectively in 1960–61 were 424 and 16; in 1965–66 452 and 20 and in 1972–73 605 and 23. School has a library containing 4,870 books and three laboratories. Students run a science club and take part in scouting.

MODERN HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, JODHPUR—It started as a high school in 1947 and became a higher secondary school in 1963. The number of students and teachers respectively was 635 and 23 in 1960-61,

783 and 23 in 1965-66, and 817 and 23 in 1972-73. Students can take science or arts course. Extra-curricular activities include dramatics, excursions and outdoor games like football, volleyball, cricket, basket ball and *Kabaddi*. There is a library of 4,713 books for the use of the students.

PRATAP HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, JODHPUR—The school was established in the year 1886 as a middle school. It was upgraded as a high school in 1919 and multipurpose higher secondary school in 1956. The school had 415 students and 24 teachers in the year 1972-73. Both arts and science subjects are taught.

SHRI UMED HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, JODHPUR—This school was opened in 1912 and became a secondary school in 1945 and a multipurpose higher secondary school in 1959. There is a school library having 6,836 books. Courts for playing volleyball, basketball and badminton also exist. Students take part in cultural activities and the N.C.C. In 1960-61 it had 563 students and 23 teachers, in 1965-66 students increased to 685 and teachers to 29 and in 1972-73 it had 785 students and 29 teachers. Arts, Science and Commerce subjects are being taught here.

SUMER PUSTIKAR HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, JODHPUR—This school was started in 1912, became a high school in 1925 and a higher secondary school in 1961. It had 175 students and 15 teachers in 1960-61, 422 students and 20 teachers in 1965-66, 264 students and 18 teachers in the year 1972-73. Arts and Science subjects are taught here. Students take part in tournaments and debates. The school has a library of 5,033 books.

GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, PHALODI—The school functioned as a middle school upto 1949 in which year it was raised to the level of a high school. In 1956 it was given its present status. It has four faculties–Arts, Science, Commerce and Craft. The number of students and teachers respectively was 374 and 26 in 1960-61, 598 and 27 in 1965-66, 581 and 34 in 1970-71 and 597 and 32 in 1972-73. It has three laboratories and a library containing 9,680 books. Students participate in extra-curricular activities like N.C.C., scouting, cultural programmes and debates. The school possesses one football ground, two grounds each for volleyball and *Kabaddi* and one each for badminton, hockey and basket ball.

GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, PIPAR CITY—It was started as a primary school in 1940 and was upgraded as a middle school in 1945, as a secondary school in 1955 and as a higher secondary school in 1970. Number of students was 297 in 1960–61, 435 in 1965–66 and 400 in

1972–73. It has three laboratories and a library of 5,280 books. Students participate in extra-curricular activites like debates, dramas, recreation, essay competitions etc. It has a number of playgrounds for playing football, volley ball, hockey, *Kabaddi*, basket ball and badminton.

GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, OSIAN—The school started as a primary school in 1950, it became middle school in 1955 and higher secondary school in 1959. Number of students studying in the school in 1960–61 was 427, in 1965–66 446, in 1970–71 411 and in 1972–73 409. It offers courses in both arts and science. There is a library containing about 5,000 books. Number of play grounds are available for the students. Making of chalk sticks by students as a part of work experience is an interesting innovation by this school. School students play games in the evening and participate in debates.

GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, RAT KUDIA—Opened as a primary school in 1948, it was successively upgraded as a middle school in 1957 and to its present status in 1960. Number of students and teachers respectively in 1960–61 was 133 and 15, in 1965–66, 192 and 19, in 1970–71 390 and 21 and in 1972-73, 381 and 21. Its curriculam includes arts and science subjects. It has three laboratories and a library containing 4,250 books. Students are encouraged to participate in cultural activities and in out-door games. There is a playground each for volley ball, football, hockey, basket ball and badminton attached to the school.

GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, BORUNDA—It began functioning as primary school in 1948 and became middle school in 1956 and higher secondary school in 1959. Number of students and teachers respectively in 1960–61 was 270 and 14, in 1965-66, 268 and 15 and in 1972–73, 259 and 16. Subjects taught are of arts and agriculture group. It has two laboratories and a library containing 5,060 books. There are number of play grounds for playing football, volleyball and basket ball.

GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, BILARA—The school was started as a primary school in 1915 and upgraded to upper primary school in 1932, high school in 1953 and higher secondary school in 1970. It had 539 students and 22 teachers in 1965–66, 710 students and 34 teachers in 1970–71 and 645 students and 32 teachers in 1972–73. Extra-curricular activities like games, N.C.C. and scouting are available in the school.

GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, LUNI—It was started in about 1928 as primary school and became a higher secondary school in 1957. In 1972–73 it had 302 students and 17 teachers. Arts, Science and

Commerce subjects were taught here. Its library has 4,852 books and subscribes to 27 magazines.

GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, BALESHWAR—It started as a primary school in 1940, became a middle school in 1948, a high school in 1954 and a higher secondary school in 1971. It had 321 students and 21 teachers in 1972–73 and subjects taught were arts and science.

The district had the following girls higher secondary schools:

GOVERNMENT GIRLS' HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, SARDARPURA, JODHPUR— This school had classes upto IX till 1957 when it was decided to upgrade it to the higher secondary level. It offers course in arts subjects. The number of students and teachers respectively in 1961-62 was 218 and 14, in 1965-66, 323 and 21, in 1970–71, 313 and 21 and in 1972-73, 538 and 26. It has a library containing 7,096 books on various subjects. Students participate in extra-curricular activities like N.C.C. scouting, cultural programmes and games. Students are also taught chalk stick making under the "earn while-you-learn" scheme.

RAJMAHAL GIRLS' HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, JODHPUR—This institution was established in the year 1908 as a primary school It was raised to middle school level in 1931, to high school level in 1939 and to its present status in 1961. Number of students and teachers respectively was 325 and 33 in 1960–61, 1,226 and 45 in 1965–66 and 1,317 and 57 in 1972–73. It offers courses in both arts and science subjects. Extra-curricular activities like girl guide, debates and out-door games are also organised by the school. There is a library having 11,792 books.

GOVERNMENT GIRLS' HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, JALORI GATE, JODHPUR—The school opened as a primary school and became a middle school in 1949 and a Higher Secondary school in 1960. It had 559 students and 22 teachers in 1965–66 and 723 students and 34 teachers in 1972–73. Both arts and science subjects are taught. There is a library of 5,561 books. Extra-curricular activities like essay writing debates, cultural programmes, dancing etc. are regularly pursued.

ST. PATRICK VIDHYA BHAWAN, JODHPUR—Established in 1937 it became a higher secondary school in 1963. In 1972–73 it had 550 students and 23 teachers. Its library contains 7,878 books on different subjects. There are three laboratories attached to the science section. Both arts and science subjects are taught. The girls of this school have achieved distinction in both games and literary activities at the State level. A Science club is run in the school for the benefit of the science students.

In addition to these, there is also a Central School at Jodhpur run by the Ministry of Education, New Delhi.

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGES

University of Jodhpur, Jodhpur[1]

The Jodhpur University came into existence in July, 1962. It took over the following government colleges: Jaswant College, S.M.K. College, Kamla Nehru College for women and M.B.M. Engineering College.

The University has the following faculties:

(i) Faculty of Arts, Education and Social Sciences.

(ii) Faculty of Science.

(iii) Faculty of Commerce.

(iv) Faculty of Law.

(v) Faculty of Engineering.

All the five faculties are headed by Deans who are the chief academic and executive officers of the Faculty and hold office for a term of 3 years.

The University of Jodhpur is a unitary teaching institution. Its jurisdiction is coterminus with the Municipal limits of Jodhpur but includes the villages named Chawan, Mandore, Bansi, Khema ka Kuwa and Chopasani. The University has 5 post-graduate departments in the Faculty of Science and 10 in the Faculty of Arts and Education and Social Sciences in addition to the single-department-faculties of Commerce and Law. The departments, under the Faculty of Science are Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics, Botany and Zoology. Statistics is also taught as an optional subject in under-graduate classes.

The Faculty of Arts, Education and Social Science has the following departments: English, Hindi, Sanskrit, History, Geography, Economics Philosophy, Political Science, Psychology and Sociology.

The University has a girls' college named as Kamla Nehru College for Women, imparting instructions exclusively to women students upto graduate level and is headed by a whole time Director.

An institute of Evening Studies, headed by a Director is also being run to cater to the needs of working students. Under graduate courses

1. Source : Office of the Registrar, University of Jodhpur, Jodhpur.

in Arts and Commerce and post-graduate courses in Arts, Political Science and History are run by the institute.

In addition, Shri Mahesh Teachers' College, Lachoo Memorial College of Science and Onkarmal Somani College of Commerce, all privately managed but aided by the State Government have been admitted to the privileges of the University. These are headed by whole time principals. The Mahesh Teachers' College is affiliated for B.Ed., Lachoo Memorial College of Science for B.Sc. and Somani College for B.Com. of the University.

The Faculty of Engineering imparts instructions leading to Bachelor's Degree in Civil, Electrical, Mechanical and Mining Engineering and Post-graduate degree in Civil and Electrical and Mechanical Engineering.

The University provides facilities for post-graduate teaching, research for Ph.D., D.Sc. and D. Litt. degrees.

Hostel facilities provided by the University are as under :

Name of Faculty	No.	Intake capacity	Actual capacity
1. Hostels for Arts Education and Social Sciences students	3	260	152
2. Hostels for Science Students	2	200	150
3. Hostels for Engineering students	7	427	289
4. Hostels for Mahesh Teachers' College	2	255	220

LABORATORY FACILITIES—Separate laboratories have been provided as indicated below :

1.	Arts Faculty	Geography	One
		Psychology	One
2.	Science	Physics	Six
		Chemistry	Seven
		Botany	Four
		Zoology	Five
3.	Engineering	Civil	Five
		Mechanical	Fourteen
		Electrical	Seven
		Mining	Seven

4. K.N. College for women	Science	Four
	Music	One
	Home Science	Two
5. Lachoo M. College	Physics	One
	Chemistry	One
	Botany	One
	Zoology	One

LIBRARY FACILITIES—There is a Central Library situated in the old campus catering to the needs of all the faculties other than Engineering, Law and K.N. College for women. These have separate branch libraries. Details of books and journals available in these libraries are as under :

Name of Library	Volumes of Books	Journals subscribed
Central Library	11,47,000	794
K.N. College Library	15,403	39
Law Library	7,000	66
Faculty of Engineering Library	35,483	140

Recently in order to provide library facilities to the classes shifted to the new campus (science) a nucleus staff has been provided.

PLAY GROUNDS—Under the faculties of Arts, Science, Commerce, Law etc. the University has a number of play grounds which include for hockey (one), football (two), volleyball (two,) basketball (two), cricket pitch (one), tennis court (two), cinder track (one).

For indoor games there is a table tennis table, a badminton court and a tenninquoit court. K.N. College for Women has one court each for basket ball, throw ball and tennis and in-door games facilities for table tennis and badminton.

The Engineering Faculty has two hockey and one football ground, two tennis courts, one squash court and four volleyball courts. It also has a billiards room, one cricket practice pitch and a *Kabaddi* field. It has three table tennis and two badminton courts.

CANTEENS—The University has provided canteen facilities to students and staff. There is one canteen in the old campus, one in the new campus, one in the K.N. College for Women and one in the Engineering Faculty.

ORGANISATIONAL PATTERN—The Governor, by virtue of his office, is the Chancellor of the University. The Vice-Chancellor is a whole time paid officer of the Univertsity and is appointed by the Chancellor on the

recommendations of a selection committee. The Vice-Chancellor is the principal executive and academic officer of the University and he exercises general control over the affairs of the University. He is also responsible for the maintenance of discipline. The Vice-Chancellor gives effect to the orders of the Syndicate.

The authorities of the University are: the Senate, the Syndicate, the Academic Council, the Finance Committee, the Faculties and the Committee of Courses of Studies.

The Senate is the Supreme authority and has the power to review the acts of the Syndicate and the Academic Council. The Syndicate is the executive body of the University, and is responsible for the administration of the University. The Academic Council is the chief academic body and is responsible for the maintenance of standards of instructions, education and examinations.

Income and expenditure of the University are shown below:

(Rs. in lakh)

Year	Income	Expenditure
1970–71	126.87	120.42
1971–72	198.74	215.44
1972–73	224.84	249.15

Colleges

KAMLA NEHRU COLLEGE, JODHPUR—This college is under the control of the University of Jodhpur since 1962. Earlier it was a Government college. It imparts teaching in both Arts and Science subjects. Heads of the various departments of the University depute staff every year for teaching different subjects and this staff works under the supervision of the Director of the College. The college has well equipped laboratories for Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Physics, Home Science, Music and Psychology. Number of students in 1965–66 was 704, in 1970–71 1,091 and in 1972–73 1,291. There is a library containing 15,403 books. A hostel with a capacity to accommodate 42 students is attached to the college. Students take interest in plays, dances, vocal and instrumental music, N.C.C. and outdoor and indoor games. The College has a basket ball ground for the use of the students.

LACHOO MEMORIAL COLLEGE, JODHPUR—The college came into being in 1965. It is a degree college offering courses both in Arts and Science subjects. It has six laboratories and a library containing 4,407

books. There are playgrounds for volley ball, basket ball and *Kabaddi*. Number of students and teachers respectively was 82 and 9 in 1965-66, 446 and 17 in 1970-71 and 429 and 17 in 1972-73. Students take part in games, debates and other cultural activities.

Professional Colleges

MAHESH TEACHERS COLLEGE, JODHPUR—Established in 1961, it runs B. Ed course of two types: (a) B. Ed regular course for one academic session and (b) B. Ed. vacation course for two academic sessions running mainly during vacations. It is a residential college. Hence residence in hostel is compulsory for all the students and teachers. There are separate hostels for men and women with a total capacity of 255 students. The college library has 10,299 books. The number of students and teachers respectively was 540 and 28 in 1965-66, 517 and 29 in 1970-71 and 556 and 26 in 1972-73. The intake capacity of the college for regular B. Ed course was 220 in 1972-73.

GOVERNMENT PHYSICAL EDUCATION COLLEGE, JODHPUR—This college, was started in 1957 as a wing of the teachers' training college, Bikaner. It has two hostels one for men and another for women students. Recognition has been accorded to it by the Ministry of Education, Government of India. It offers a diploma course for graduates and post graduates and a certificate course for matriculates. It has a number of playgrounds, a library and a reading room.

ONKARLAL SOMANI COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, JODHPUR—It started functioning in 1973. It offers courses in book keeping, accountancy, business administration, commercial law and economics. The number of students in 1973-74 session was 205 and of teachers 10. Its library has 1,000 books.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Technical Education in Jodhpur district is under the control of Director, Technical Education, Jodhpur. Under him are two Assistant Directors, one accountant, one statistical assistant, one stenographer, one office assistant, one accounts clerk, one draftsman, four upper division clerks, six lower division clerks and six class IV servants. The Director has under his administrative control Jodhpur Polytechnic, Jodhpur.

JODHPUR POLYTECHNIC, JODHPUR—This institution was established in 1958 with an intake capacity of 240 students—120 in civil, 60 in electrical and 60 in mechanical engineering courses. In 1964-65 the intake was raised to 300—120 in civil, 90 in mechanical and 90 in electrical engineering courses. Following the 1968 industrial recession and growing unemployment of technical personnel, government decided in 1968-69 to reduce

the intake to 120—30 in civil, 45 in electrical, 45 in mechanical engineering courses. In 1969-70 an additional course in electronics was introduced with 15 seats taken out of the electrical engineering course. The number of students in 1965-66 was 815, in 1970-71 415 and in 1972-73, 443. The staff pattern accords with the pattern prescribed by the All India Council of Technical Education. There is a principal who has the overall administrative responsibility for the smooth running of the Polytechnic. There are separate heads of departments for civil, mechanical and electrical engineering departments. Under the heads of departments there are 11 lecturers (technical) four lecturers (non-technical), one work shop superintendent and 19 demography and drawing instructors. The institution coaches students for diploma courses in (i) civil engineering, (ii) Mechanical Engineering and (iii) Electrical Engineering. It also runs a diversified course of Electronics and part time diploma courses in mechanical and electrical engineering. The polytechnic has spacious campus of about 140 acres. It has hostel accommodation for 400 students. The library of the institute is well equipped with 13,765 volumes and it subscribes to a large number of technical and non-technical journals. A separate workshop-cum-mechanical engineering block has been constructed in the eastern part of the campus. Workshop block accommodates the various shops, heat engines laboratory and the central stores. There is also a hobby centre. Students are encouraged to develop hobbies like assembling radio sets and transistors and making electrical appliances for daily domestic use. Opportunities for learning painting, music, etc. are also provided. Technical film shows, essay competitions, debates and plays are arranged during the session. For these activities there is an audio-visual room equipped with projector. National cadet corps training has been made optional for the students of this institution. At present (1972-73) Engineers and Signals technical core training facilities are available. There are two companies which have about 120 cadets on the rolls. Games and sports facilities are available for students for outdoor and indoor games. There are four grounds for football, six for hockey, two for cricket, four for basket ball, 12 for volley ball, two for tennis and 12 for tenniquoit. There is also a badminton hall and four table tennis tables. The polytechnic has a standard size swimming pool constructed by its own students in project class work and manual labour.

M. B. M. ENGINEERING COLLEGE, JODHPUR—This college constitutes the engineering faculty of the University of Jodhpur. It was established in the year 1951. It imparts instructions leading to a bachelors' degree in Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Electronics & communication and Mining Engineering and to post-graduate degrees in civil, electrical, structural

and mechanical engineering. The number of students and teachers respectively was 961 and 124 in 1970–71 and 879 and 124 in 1972–73. The intake capacity of the college in B. E. degree course during 1972–73 was 120. There are seven faculty hostels for the students. The library of the college has 35,483 books and it subscribes to 140 journals. It has ample playgrounds for outdoor and indoor games.

GOVERNMENT DR. SAMPURNANAND MEDICAL COLLEGE, JODHPUR—This College was opened in 1965. Its administrative head is the principal. The professors in each subject are the Heads of the clinical and non-clinical departments. Other teaching and technical staff is under the direct control of the professor and head of the department. The intake capacity of the college was 85 in 1972–73. Number of students and teachers respectively was 75 and 14 in 1965–66, 416 and 95 in 1970–71 and 410 and 80 in 1971–72. Each clinical and non-clinical department has a well equipped laboratory and special equipment needed for post-graduate and research work. The college prepares students for the M.B.B.S. degree. A library and reading room are available for the students and the staff of the college. The total number of books on medical science in the library is 5,662. The college runs two hostels one for boys and one for girls with a capacity of 150 and 15 students respectively. Students take part in literary competitions, cultural programmes, games and sports. Volleyball and Badminton courts are available for students.

NATIONAL CADET CORPS—The National Cadet Corps in Jodhpur district was started in October, 1949 with a strength of 200 cadets. Since its inception, the N. C. C. has been working very effectively and the cadets have helped in the maintenance of discipline and order at college/school gatherings and athletic meets. During the Indo-Pakistan conflicts of 1965 and 1971, N. C. C. cadets worked in close co-operation with civil defence personnel. Cadets were also employed for traffic control duties in the city, for giving first aid to injured and other security duties. There are six units of N. C. C. in the district working under the control of a Commander, N. C. C. Group Headquarters, Jodhpur. The strength of cadet and staff of these six N. C. C. units was as follows in 1972–73:

Name of Unit	Senior officers	Division cadets	Junior officers	Division cadets
12 Raj. Battalion N.C.C. Jodhpur	6	461	5	441
3 Raj. Armed Sqn. N.C.C. Jodhpur	3	130	2	400
3 Raj. Battalion N.C.C. Jodhpur	6	610	10	1,100
5 Raj. Engr. Regt. N.C.C. Jodhpur	3	400	1	100
4 Raj. Air Sqn. N.C.C. Jodhpur	1	173	15	1,374
7 Raj. Girls Bn. N.C.C. Jodhpur	1	130	—	200

Adult and Social Education

Attention was paid to social education at the State level for the first time during the First Five Year Plan period. Chief Social Education Officers in community project areas and Adult Education Officers for promotion of literacy among adults were appointed. In 1960–61 there were 74 centres in the district for dissemination of literacy among adults. These were located at various Panchayat Samitis. The number of adults receiving education during this session was 1,049. The number of adult education centres during the year 1972–73 is given below, panchayat samiti wise:

Panchayat Samiti	Adult Education Centres
Jodhpur	20
Bilara	20
Bhopalgarh	5

ORIENTAL STUDIES

Facility for oriental studies exists in Jodhpur district in the form of a Sanskrit School and a Sanskrit College both located in Jodhpur city.

VEDIC PRAVESHIKA SANSKRIT VIDYALAYA, JODHPUR—It was established in 1895 in the memory of Shri Dayanand Saraswati. In the early years only Sanskrit was taught in it. Modern subjects were introduced in 1956. It became a middle school in 1965 and a high school in 1968. Number of students and teachers respectively was 121 and 6 in 1960–61, 186 and 8 in 1965–66, 150 and 10 in 1970–71 and 119 and 9 in 1972–73. The school imparts education in Sanskrit, Hindi, English, Arithmatic and Civics.

DURBAR SANSKRIT COLLEGE, JODHPUR—It was founded in the year 1883 and it became a full-fledged college in 1943. Subjects taught here are Sanskrit, Hindi, English and Bhasha Vigyan. Total number of students in 1960-61 were 194, in 1965–66, 189, in 1970-71 223, and in 1972–73, 139. There were 13 teachers in the college staff in 1960-61, 18 in 1965-66, 20 in 1970–71 and 19 in 1972–73. The College has a library of 4,697 books. It is affiliated to the Rajasthan University and the Board of Secondary Education, Rajasthan, Ajmer.

CULTURE

Cultural and Literary Societies

RAJASTHANI SHODH SANSTHAN, JODHPUR—It is situated about five miles west of the city of Jodhpur in the compound of Choupasani School. The institute came into being in 1955 for the purpose of conducting a

scientific study of the history of Rajasthani literature and culture. Till now (1973) it has collected about 15,000 old manuscripts, 350 old paintings of Rajput style and thousands of folk songs and examples of folk literature. It publishes a quarterly research journal and till now 40 volumes have been brought out. On the occasion of *Manas Chaturth Shatabdi* a commentary on *Ram Charit Manas* was published by this organisation. It has also published a Rajasthani dictionary in four parts and it also arranges to publish important theses on Rajasthan. It has facilities for research and 175 research scholars from India and abroad have availed of this facility so far. Twice a year scholars are invited to lecture on their speciality, at the institute. The organisation is recognised and aided by the Rajasthan Government.

RAJASTHAN SABAD KOS, JODHPUR—This institution was established in 1959. Its object is to collect words of Rajasthani language and to publish a dictionary by the name of '*Rajasthan Sabad Kos*'. Up-till-now (1973) it has published three parts of this dictionary in 6 volumes containing 3,950 pages and 102,428 words. Preliminary research is also conducted on each word collected.

RUPAYAN SANSTHAN, BORUNDA—This institute was established in 1961, in the village Borunda stituated at a distance of 70 miles from Jodhpur. Its aim is to collect and publish the folk lore of Rajasthan. In the beginning this endeavour was tentative but, soon it gathered momentum and 13,000 folk tales, 10,000 songs and thousands of proverbs and riddles have been collected. These have been documented through scripting the oral tradition or recording it. This documented material is then disseminated and made available to fellow researchers. It has published, in all, one thousand folk tales in a series entitled *Batan-ri-phulwadi* in ten volumes, each containing about 500 pages. In the field of music, thousands of songs have been documented. To make the documentation more authentic and vivid 12 songs were made into gramophone records. In association with the National Centre for the Performing Arts in Bombay the institute made a short film of fifteen minutes in black and white strictly for archival purposes. The film manages to convey to the spectator a fair idea of the musical instruments and song styles and offers a glimpse into the folk legacy of Rajasthan. A monthly magazine devoted to folk culture is being brought out *(Lok Sanskriti)* by the institute since 1960.

RAJASTHAN ORIENTAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE, JODHPUR—The institute was established in 1960. Valuable collections of manuscripts numbering about a lakh written in Sanskrit, Prakrit, Apabhramsa, Persian, Arabic, Urdu, Hindi, Rajasthani and other languages dealing with subjects

like the Vedas, Brahmanas, Upanishads, Vedanta, Darshanas, Jyotisha, Nyaya, Ayurveda, History etc. are preserved in the institute. Some of the manuscripts are extremely rare. The collection abounds with hundreds of extensively illustrated manuscripts comprising thousands of genuine paintings of brilliance, which flourished during the ancient medieval ages. The institute endeavours not only to preserve rare manuscripts but to publish them. Under the name of "Rajasthan Puratan Granthmala" a series of eighty works have so far come out. Catalogues of Sanskrit and Prakrit manuscripts are being brought out by the Institute under a scheme financed by the Government of India. Several Rajasthani works are under print under the scheme "Development of Modern Indian Languages-Rajasthani" partly aided by the Ministry of Education. A scheme for the preservation and publication of important manuscripts in the Jain Granth Bhandars of Jaisalmer was also taken up by the Institute. In these collections are some manuscripts written on paper belonging to the 12th and 13th centuries. A good number of palm leaf manuscripts belonging to still earlier centuries are the main attraction of this treasure. Four or five manuscripts out of the Jaisalmer lot have also been published by the Institute. Besides manuscripts, the institution has a useful reference library of printed books containing about 12,000 volumes relevant to higher researches. The institute has seven branch offices established at Jaipur, Alwar, Kota, Udaipur, Bikaner, Tonk and Chittaurgarh.

Museums

SARDAR MUSEUM, JODHPUR—The museum was established in the year 1909 and was transferred to its present location in the middle of public gardens, Jodhpur in 1936. It preserves antiquarian objects which are divided into 22 categories as under: ivory, stone, *khas*, *patwa*, metal, arms, wood, leather work, lacquer work, pottery, alum, natural history, miscellaneous textiles, minerals, glass, *chir*, paintings, educational appliances, antiquity, mother of pearl, salt, numismatics.

The prize possessions of the museum are:

1. Two image rectangular stone pillar from Mandor, supposed to be of Gupta period, presents various scenes from the life of Lord Krishna.

2. Padampani Kubera image from Mandor.

3. Yoga Narayana image (sitting) of 8th century A. D. from Didwana.

4. Lord Vishnu image (standing) of 7th century A. D. from Pali.

5. Jivant Swami Image (Standing) of 10th century A. D. from Nagaur district.

6. Arab coins hoard (8,774).

7. One Coin of Edward VIII.

The museum is under the charge of a Curator who is assisted by one Senior Artist, one Assistant Librarian, one Upper Division Clerk, one Lower Division Clerk and 15 class IV servants.

LIBRARIES

SUMER PUBLIC LIBRARY, JODHPUR—The library was established in 1915 in the memory of Maharaja Sumer Singh. It was shifted to its present location in the public park in 1935. The library contains 51,207 books on various subjects and subscribes to 118 journals. The facility of a reading room is also available to the readers. There is no membership fee but a caution deposit of Rs. 10.00 is taken from every member. It remains open from 8 in the morning to 8 at night. Average daily attendance of the library in 1972-73 was 422. The staff of the library consists of a Librarian, one Assistant Librarian, two Assistant Junior Librarians, one Upper Division Clerk, six Lower Division Clerks, four book assistants, a driver and nine class IV servants. A special feature of the library is that it provides mobile library service to 100 mobile deposit centres in the rural areas of Jodhpur district. The Mobile wing has a jeep which takes the books to every centre once a month. These centres are at primary schools and middle schools. The books are entrusted to the teacher in charge who distributes them to the members. No fee is charged.

DISTRICT LIBRARY, BILARA—The library was established in 1956 at Jodhpur but was transferred to Bilara in the same year. Total number of books (1972-73) were 6,624 and it subscribes to 52 journals. The library is located on the first floor in one room which is used for keeping the books and also as reading room. On the staff of the library is one librarian, one lower division clerk and one class IV servant. Average daily attendance is about 200. Library opens in summer from 7 to 11 in the morning and 5 to 9 in the evening. In winter the timings are from 8 to 12 in the morning and 4 to 8 in the evening.

APPENDIX I

List of middle school for boys in Jodhpur district in 1972-73

JODHPUR CITY

1. Junior Military
2. Kaliberi
3. Kotwali
4. Mandi
5. Mahilabagh
6. Nagori gate
7. Paota
8. Poonjala
9. Udaimandir
10. Rajmahal
11. Residency
12. Ratanada
13. Sardarpura
14. Siwanchigate
15. Shastri Nagar
16. Soor Sagar
17. Police line
18. Refugee Rajmahal

PANCHAYAT SAMITI, BALESHWAR

1. Chamu
2. Ketukallan
3. Dhanhniya
4. Belwa
5. Shekhala
6. Utamber
7. Gopalsar
8. Agolai

PANCHAYAT SAMITI, BAP

1. Malar
2. Kalansar
3. Tepu
4. Jaisala
5. Chimana
6. Kansingh ki Sidh

PANCHAYAT SAMITI, BILARA

1. Bala
2. Barna
3. Hariyadhana
4. Khejarla
5. Khariya Mithapur
6. Jaitiwas
7. Poliyawas
8. Pichiyak
9. Uchiyards
10. Tilwasni
11. Ransigoan
12. Rawar ki Dhani
13. Pipar City No. 1
14. Piper City No. 2
15. Bilara No. 1
16. Rinya

PANCHAYAT SAMITI, BHOPALGARH

1. Artia Kallan
2. Bhopalgarh
3. Gajsinghpura
4. Kuri
5. Kosana
6. Khawaspura
7. Khangta
8. Heeradesar
9. Ramrawas Kallan

APPENDIX I (Contd.)

10. Sathin
11. Pipar Road (Salwa Khurd)
12. Khariya Khangar
13. Barani Khurd

PANCHAYAT SAMITI, LUNI

1. Boronda
2. Bhatinda
3. Doli
4. Dundara
5. Dhawa
6. Feench
7. Khara bera
8. Kakelao
9. Loonawas Kallan
10. Mogra
11. Polasani
12. Salawas
13. Rohicha Kallan
14. Satlana
15. Zanadesar

PANCHAYAT SAMITI, MANDORE

1. Bisalpur
2. Indroka
3. Joliyali
4. Jajiwal Kallan
5. Keru
6. Karwar
7. Salwakallan
8. Chokha
9. Dangiyawas
10. Jalari Ahicha
11. Chawanda

PANCHAYAT SAMITI, OSIAN

1. Dhandri Kalla
2. Danwara
3. Gangani
4. Jud
5. Palli
6. Samrao
7. Panditji-ki-dhani
8. Tinwari
9. Binjwaria
10. Khabra Khurd
11. Bahare Khurd
12. Kajnow kalla (Rataranadi)
13. Matora

PANCHAYAT SAMITI, PHALODI

1. Bhojasar
2. Dehnok
3. Kharad
4. Lordiya
5. Phalodi No. 2
6. Phalodi No. 1
7. Peelwa
8. Malam Singh ki Sidh
9. Shetan Singh Nagar
10. Latiyalpura Phalodi
11. Aau
12. Mokheri

PANCHAYAT SAMITI, SHERGARH

1. Khirjakhas
2. Dasaniya
3. Solankia Tala
4. Tana

APPENDIX I (Concld.)

5. Dechu
6. Sai
7. Raisar
8. Choridia

1. Bal Vidhya Bhawan, Jodhpur
2. Maharaja, Jodhpur
3. Madrasa Raffikul Awam,Jodhpur
4. Hanwant, Jodhpur
5. Tilk Bai Vidhya Peeth Jodhpur
6. Verdman Jain, Jodhpur
7. Mahesh, Phalodi
8. Lal Bahadur Shastri, Jodhpur
9. Adarsh Vidhya Mandir, Jodhpur
10. Jai Hind Bal Mandir, Jodhpur
11. Naveen, Jodhpur
12. Subhash, Jodhpur
13. Shasti Gyan Vidhyapeeth,Beethri
14. Madrasa Islemaia
15. Seva Sadan

Source : Office of Inspector of Schools, Jodhpur.

APPENDIX II

List of Secondary Schools for Boys in Jodhpur District in 1972-73

1.	Jodhpur
2.	Bap
3.	Bhavi
4.	Mathaniya
5.	Bavdi
6.	Chairai
7.	Lohawat
8.	Kheechan
9.	Chadi Chawtina
10.	Shergarh
11.	Saitrava
12.	Jhanwar
13.	Guda Vishnoian
14.	Asop
15.	Jodhpur
16.	Jodhpur
17.	Jodhpur
18.	Bhopalgarh
19.	Osian.

Source : Office of the Inspector of Schools, Jodhpur.

CHAPTER XVI

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

Early History

As in other parts of Rajputana, in Jodhpur, the practice of medicine was, in former times, mostly in the hands of *Balds* or *Vaidyas* (Hindu physicians) and *Hakims* (Muslim doctors, chiefly of the *Unani* school); very few of them were formally educated and they knew little of anatomy, and nothing of modern pathology.[1] These men continued to flourish to some extent, and a few were employed by the Darbar at its medical hall–an institution attached to the Palace and having no connection with the State Medical Department. The surgeons of olden days were chiefly from the barber class, though amputations were not infrequently performed by Rajput swordsmen some of whom were skilful enough to cut through a limb with one stroke, the stump being then placed in boiling oil to prevent haemorrhage. Lastly, there were the *Sathias* who practised couching for cataract and had a great reputation, particularly, those of Sojat.

The first medical institution, in modern times established in Jodhpur dates from 1853. It consisted of a house at the capital, containing quarters for the Hospital Assistant, a small surgery and two rooms for the sick. It was the only hospital in the State till 1865, when another was opened at Pali. By 1881 there were seven hospitals and three dispensaries. Of the seven hospitals three were at Jodhpur (one attached to the jail), and four others at Nagaur, Didwana, Pachhbhadra and Sambhar–the last three being maintained by the Government of India for the benefit of those employed at the salt-works. Of the three dispensaries, one was at Jasol and two in the capital. The number of institutions increased to twenty-two in 1891, thirty-one in 1901, and thirty-two in 1908. Of the last, twenty-four were maintained by the Darbar, five by the Government of India and one each by the United Free Church of Scotland Mission, the authorities of the Rajputana Malwa Railway, and the Thakur of Pokaran. Of these twenty-five were hospitals, having accommodation for 360 in-patients and the rest were dispensaries.

The State hospitals and dispensaries, including that kept up by the Thakur of Pokaran, were under the supervision of the Residency Surgeon. They were provided with dark rooms for the examination of eye, ear,

1. Erskine, K. D.: *Western Rajputana States Residency and Bikaner Agency Gazetteer*,

throat and nose, the Hospital Assistant having been trained to examine these organs and supplied with special instruments. Some of these hospitals had separate buildings wherein post-mortem examinations could be conducted properly. The Darbar spent about Rs. 44,000 a year on its medical institutions and of this sum, about two-thirds represented outlay on salaries including the allowance to the Residency Surgeon. The cost of medicines averaged nearly Rs. 11,000.

The number of dispensaries and their efficiency continued to increase. In 1945–46 there were 42 permanent general hospitals, 2 temporary hospitals and dispensaries and 9 aid-post in addition to the Mental Hospital, the Isolation Hospital, the Lunatic Asylum and the Leper Asylum.[1] Each one of these Medical institutions was under the control of the Principal Medical Officer.

After the merger of the erstwhile Jodhpur State into Rajasthan, greater effort was made for providing better medical facilities. At the end of the First Plan period there were in the district (including Jaisalmer district) 13 hospitals and 13 dispensaries having in all 949 beds.[2]

During the second plan period an expenditure of Rs. 9.46 lakhs was incurred for expanding the scope and coverage of medical facilities through increasing the number of hospitals and dispensaries and through increasing facilities like X-Ray, laboratory service, opthalmic and dental clinic etc. in the existing hospitals. A Primary Health Centre was envisaged for each block and special stress was laid on preventive medicine and family planning.[3] Thus in 1960, Jodhpur district had 14 hospitals and 12 dispensaries.[4] During the Third Five Year Plan period an expenditure of Rs. 37.83 lakhs was incurred for the expansion of medical and health facilities in modern medicine.[5] The number of hospitals and dispensaries increased to 15 and 23 respectively with a total number of 1,305 beds.[6]

GENERAL STANDARD OF HEALTH

Vital Statistics

Before the formation of Rajasthan, the collection of statistics of births and deaths in the municipal towns was done through the municipalities while in other towns this task was entrusted to the police *chowkis*.

1. *Annual Administration Report of Jodhpur State*, 1945–46, p. 89.
2. *Second Five Year Plan Progress Report, Rajasthan*, 1956–61, p lIxii.
3. *ibid.*
4. *Statistical Abstract Rajasthan*, 1962, p. 212.
5. *Tritiya Panch Varshiya Yojna Pragati Prativedan*, 1961–66, p. 239.
6. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, 1967, p. 172 & p. 182.

However, the system of recording was not very perfect and records of births and deaths are available only for Jodhpur town. The same is given in the table below for some years.[1]

Year	Births	Deaths
1894	1,253	1,985
1895	960	1,356
1896	854	1,176
1897	988	931
1932–33	931	2,097
1935–36	1,287	2,378
1940–41	2,710	2,243
1943–44	2,080	2,188

After the merger, the recording system improved and the table below gives the birth and death rate in Jodhpur town from 1954 to 1970[2]:

(Percentage)

Year	Birth rate	Death rate
1954	21.4	9.2
1955	22.8	16.5
1956	18.5	11.4
1957	12.5	10.5
1958	13.6	11.5
1959	9.7	7.6
1960	7.6	9.5
1961	15.9	9.2
1962	16.39	10.38
1963	17.96	11.66
1964	20.08	15.84
1965	15.5	1.6
1966	17.8	10.4
1967	19.6	10.4
1968	19.6	9.4
1969	24.2	12.5
1970	24.2	12.3

Deaths registered for the eleven years ending 1970 were due to the following causes[3] :

1. (a) For 1894–97 from Adams, A.: *The Western Rajputana States, A Medico-Topographical and General Account of Marwar, Sirohi, Jaisalmer*, 1900, pp. 203–207.
   (b) From 1932–33 to 1943–44 from *Report on the Administration of Jodhpur State*, 1943–44, p. 86.
2. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, yearly volumes 1958 onwards.
3. *ibid.*

(Number)

Year	Urban Centres	Small pox	Fever malaria & others	Dysentry & diarro-hea	Respira-tory disease	Injuries and sui-cides	Other causes	Total registered deaths
1960	2	562	446	153	355	52	890	2,458
1961	2	103	518	151	313	57	1,000	2,142
1962	2	10	566	150	388	65	1,276	2,455
1963	2	53	493	149	313	35	1,913	2,956
1964	3	84	387	247	227	49	2,860	3,854
1965	3	9	343	133	231	56	1,825	2,597
1966	3	16	469	295	331	37	1,478	2,626
1967	3	7	473	278	247	83	1,633	2,721
1968	3	–	470	140	259	66	1,687	2,622
1969	3	7	468	139	239	103	2,019	2,975
1970	3	62	402	165	384	105	1,849	2,967

The following table shows the total number of patients treated in Government Hospitals and dispensaries of the district for the more common diseases in 1973[1] :

Diseases	No. of patients treated
Chicken pox	44
Dangue fever	124
Dysentry of all forms	13,063
Encephalities	48
Enteric fever	991
Gastro-enteritis	1,761
Guinea worm	197
Infectious Hepatitis	151
Influenza	369
Muningocal Infections	10
Measles	340
Poliomylitis	261
Rabies	203
Syphilis	54
Gonococal Infections	60
Tetanus	193
Tuberculosis	1,052
Whooping cough	9,668

1. Source: Office of the Chief Medical and Health Officer, Jodhpur.

Longevity

The total population according to various age-groups in the district as per census of 1961 was as follows[1] :

Age group	Population	Percentage
0–14	386,783	43.67
15–34	290,846	32.83
35–59	162,957	18.39
60+	44,820	5.06
Age not stated	257	0.02

In a population which is growing fast it is natural that the percentage of those under 14 years of age should be large. The big drop after 34 years, however, suggests that the expectation of life is rather low after 34 years of age. One obvious reason could be extreme climatic conditions and lack of sanitation. With the extension of medical facilities and pointed attention being given to the improvement of sanitary conditions by village panchayats, it is expected that the health of the people will improve, thereby increasing life expectancy. Such statistics were not collected in the 1971 Census.

Epidemics

Outbreak of epidemics and dangerous diseases, like cholera and plague has now become rare in the area. Government has launched programmes for the control of diseases like malaria, small pox, tuberculosis etc.

The National Malaria Control Programme was launched in the district in 1959 to check the spread of malaria. It included D. D. T. spraying and spleen survey. The number of positive malaria cases detected in last few years is given below[2] :

Year	No. of positive cases detected
1968	3,019
1969	3,231
1970	28,048
1971	31,792
1972	12,421

D.D.T. spray programme was launched in 1959 in Jodhpur district. During 1972, D. D. T. spray was done in two rounds. In the first round

1. *Census of India, 1961, op. cit.*, p. 76.
2. Source: Office of the Director, Medical and Health Services, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

265,830 or 78.6 per cent houses were covered and in the second round 59,340 or 17.6 per cent houses were covered.

The staff of the malaria eradication unit in the district on 31-3-1973 included one Assistant Director, Health Services, one upper division clerk, one lower division clerk, three laboratory technicians, one driver and one class IV servant.

The National Small Pox Eradication Programme was started in the district in 1963. The number of small pox cases and deaths in the Jodhpur district from 1968 to 1972 is as follows[1] :

Year	No. of small pox cases	No. of small pox deaths
1968	48	N. A.
1969	34	7
1970	95	62
1971	223	3
1972	6	1

The number of primary and re-vaccination done in past few years is as below[2] :

(Number)

Year	Primary vaccination	Re-vaccination
1970	57,288	126,960
1971	57,972	126,241
1972	72,976	132,262

The staff of the small pox unit on 31-3-1973 consisted of one para medical assistant, 9 vaccination supervisors, 41 vaccinators, one health educator and one lower division clerk.

Mass B. C. G. vaccination campaign started in 1950 and a zonal office was opened in Jodhpur district in 1951. The table below gives details for the last few years[3] :

Year	No. of B.C.G. vaccination given
1951	58,507
1961	93,908
1965	10,283
1966	9,703
1967	55,510
1968	31,808
1969	24,340
1970	12,738
1971	18,466
1972	27,940

1. Source : Office of the Director, Medical and Health Services, Rajasthan, Jaipur.
2. *ibid.*
3. *ibid.*

The staff of T. B. Clinic Jodhpur on 31-3-1973 was two civil assistant surgeons, three T.B.H.V., one X-ray technician, two laboratory technicians one compounder, one B. C. G. team leader, six B. C. G. technicians, one upper division clerk, two lower division clerks, two drivers and four class IV servants.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES

There were three hospitals, 14 dispensaries, 9 primary health centres and 4 aid posts in Jodhpur district in 1972-73 under the administrative control of the Chief Medical and Health Officer, Jodhpur. Besides, there were six hospitals under the control of the Principal of Dr. Sampurnanand Medical College, Jodhpur and 7 other hospitals/dispensaries under the control of other departments.

The office of the Chief Medical and Health Officer, Jodhpur was having in 1973, one office assistant, two upper division clerks, 4 lower division clerks, one accountant, one male nurse grade II and 5 class IV servants. Details of hospitals, dispensaries, Primary Health Centres and Aid Posts under the administrative control of Chief Medical and Health Officer, Jodhpur are given below:

Hospitals

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL, BILARA—This was established in the year 1893. Its staff includes one Medical Officer, one X-Ray technician, two male nurses, two class IV servants and one midwife. There are two wards one for male and the other for female patients. It has 9 beds besides facility for X-Ray examination. In 1972, 25,400 out-patients and 1,523 in-patients received treatment here.

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL, PHALODI—It started functioning around 1920. Now it has a male and a female ward having in all 14 beds. In 1972 treatment was given to 30,080 out-patients and 2,265 in-patients. There is one doctor, one X-Ray technician, two male nurses, one midwife, and 3 class IV servants on the staff of the hospital. Facilities for anti-rabic treatment and X-Ray examination are available here.

1. Source : Office of the Chief Medical and Health Officer, Jodhpur.

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL, CHOPASANI—It is a 17 bed hospital having one doctor, one male nurse, one *dai* and 3 class IV servants. 19,752 out-patients were treated in the hospital in 1972.

Dispensaries

GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY, CENTRAL JAIL, JODHPUR—It started functioning in 1965. It is an 18 beded dispensary with a staff of one doctor and 3 male nurses, grade II. The number of in-patients and out-patients treated in 1972 was 172 and 12,892 respectively.

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE DISPENSARY, JASWANT COLLEGE, JODHPUR—It was built in the year 1939. Its staff consists of a male nurse grade I and a class IV servant. The Chief Medical and Health Officer is the supervising head of the dispensary. In 1972 a total number of 31,768 out-patients received treatment here.

HEWSON DISPENSARY, JODHPUR—This was built during the princely rule and is one of the oldest dispensaries of Jodhpur State. In 1971-72, the number of out-patients treated was 161,492. There are 3 doctors, 6 male nurses grade II, one midwife and 3 class IV employees.

JASWANT FEMALE DISPENSARY, JODHPUR—This dispensary has a staff of one doctor, one male nurse, one nurse *dai*, one staff nurse and 4 class IV servants. A total number of 25,506 out-patients were treated here in 1972.

NAWCHOWKIA DISPENSARY, JODHPUR—This dispensary has been functioning for about last 60 years. Three doctors, four male nurse grade II, one midwife and 3 class IV servants are on the staff of the dispensary. A total number of 117,159 out-patients were treated here in 1972.

PAOTA DISPENSARY, JODHPUR—This started functioning in 1928. It has 2 doctors, 3 male nurses, one midwife and two class IV servants. In 1972, 119,013 out-patients were treated by this dispensary.

GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY, POLICE LINES, JODHPUR—This dispensary has nine beds for treating in-patients. On its staff are two male nurses and two class IV servants. 48,957 out-patients were treated in 1972 at this dispensary.

RESIDENCY DISPENSARY, JODHPUR—It started functioning about 40 years ago in the residency area of Jodhpur. It has one doctor, one male nurse, one *dai* and two class IV servants. 18,841 out-patients were treated here in 1972.

VIDHYASHALA DISPENSARY, JODHPUR—The staff of the dispensary consists of a doctor, three male nurses, one midwife and 4 class IV servants. In 1972 the number of out-patients treated here was 56,843.

GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY, ASOP—It has on its staff a doctor, two male nurses, one midwife and 3 class IV servants. In 1972 a total number of 13,938 patients were treated here.

GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY, BORUNDA—The dispensary started functioning in 1960 in the village Borunda. There are 12 beds and it provided treatment to 34,183 out-patients and 1,218 in-patients in 1972. The work of the dispensary is carried on by one doctor, two male nurses, one midwife and 2 class IV servants.

GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY, LOHAWAT—This dispensary was started in 1950 in rented accommodation. It has a doctor, two male nurses, one *dai* and 3 class IV servants. Out-patients numbering 13,614 received treatment here in 1972.

GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY, SHERGARH—It was established in the village Shergarh in 1936. On its staff are one doctor, one male nurse, one *dai* and 3 class IV servants. There are 6 beds in the dispensary and it provided treatment to 9,239 out-patients and 171 in-patients in 1972.

GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY, OSIAN—It was started in 1960. It has one male nurse, one *dai* and three class IV servants on its staff. 16,072 out-patients were treated here in 1972.

Primary Health Centres

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE, BANAR—It was established in the year 1961. On its staff are one doctor, 4 male nurses, 4 midwives, one lady health visitor, one sanitary inspector, 3 auxiliary health workers, one driver and 7 class IV servants. It has six beds for treating indoor patients. 18,047 out-patients and 74 in-patients were examined here in 1972.

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE, BALESAR—It started functioning in 1961. There is a male ward and a female ward having 3 beds each. Its staff includes one doctor, one health inspector, one male nurse grade I, 3 male nurses grade II, 4 midwives, one lady health visitor, three auxiliary health workers, one driver and 7 class IV servants. A total number of 12,408 out-patients and 1,338 in-patients were treated in 1972.

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE, BAP—It was opened in 1949 as an Aid Post and was converted into a Primary Health Centre in 1966. There are six beds in the dispensary and the number of out-patients and in-patients treated in 1972 was 5,027 and 84 respectively. It has a doctor, one male

nurse, 4 midwives, one lady health visitor, one sanitary inspector and 7 class IV servants.

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE, BHOPALGARH—It started functioning in 1960. There is a male ward and a female ward having 3 beds each. It treated 16,233 out-patients and 2,506 in-patients in the year 1972. Its staff consists of one doctor, four male nurses, four midwives, one lady health visitor, one sanitary inspector and 7 class IV servants.

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE, MATHANIYA—The centre started functioning in 1959. There is a male ward and a female ward having 3 beds each. On its staff are one doctor, 4 male nurses, 4 midwives, one lady health visitor, one sanitary inspector, three auxiliary health workers, one driver and 8 class IV servants. It treated 11,640 out-patients and 863 in-patients in 1972.

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE, PEELWA—It has six beds for in-patients. 8,275 out-patients and 406 in-patients received treatment here in 1972. Its staff consists of one doctor, one male nurse grade I, 3 male nurses grade II, 4 midwives, one lady health visitor, one sanitary inspector, 3 auxiliary health workers and 7 class IV servants.

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE, PIPAR CITY—It started functioning in 1959. There are 18 beds—8 in the male ward, 4 in the female ward and 6 in the maternity ward. There are two doctors, one X-ray technician, 4 male nurses, 4 midwives, one lady health visitor, one sanitary inspector, one driver and 9 class IV servants on its staff. It also provides facility for X-ray. A total number of 64,261 out-patients and 3,853 in-patients were treated here in 1972.

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE, SALAWAS—This centre has 6 beds. 8,803 out-patients and 83 in-patients were treated here in 1972. Its staff includes one doctor, one male nurse grade I, 3 male nurses grade II, 4 midwives, one lady health visitor, one sanitary inspector, 3 auxiliary health workers, one driver and 7 class IV servants

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE, SOMESAR—The dispensary has on its staff one doctor, one male nurse grade I, two male nurses grade II, 4 midwives, one sanitary inspector, one lady health visitor, 3 auxiliary health workers and 7 class IV servants. It treated 15,900 out-patients in the year 1972.

Aid Posts

AID POST, KHEJERLA— It was opened outside the village in 1955. Its staff consists of a male nurse and a class IV servant. In 1972, 15,561 out-patients received treatment here.

AID POST, MANDORE— It was started in the year 1946. There is a male nurse and two class IV servants on its staff. 14,512 out-patients received treatment here in 1972.

AID POST, SOORSAGAR— A total number of 48,550 out-patients were treated here in 1972. Its staff consists of one male nurse and two class IV servants.

AID POST, MAHAMANDIR, JODHPUR— This aid post was opened in 1972. On its staff are one male nurse and two class IV servants. It treated 25,060 out-door patients in 1972.

Hospitals with the Medical College, Jodhpur

MAHATMA GANDHI HOSPITAL, JODHPUR—This hospital was opened under the name of Hewson Hospital on 15th February, 1888 when it took the place of the old main dispensary of the same name established in Jodhpur in 1853. In 1932 this hospital was transferred to its present building and was renamed Windham Hospital. Its name was changed to the present one in 1949. It has now 16 male wards, 5 female wards, 14 general wards and one isolation ward. There are 614 beds in these wards, 421 for males and 193 for females. The hospital building has 6 fully equipped operation theatres—4 for major operations, one for minor operations and one for eye operations. Its equipments include X-ray machine, Odelca Camera, Diathermy machine, Sewage plant, High pressure sterilizer, Iron lungs, E. C. G. Machine and difrilillator. It has a blood bank, a pathological laboratory, an anti-rabic centre, a dental clinic, an eye ward, ear-nose and throat department, an isolation ward, a venereal diseases ward, and a paediatrics ward. 217,020 in-patients and 524,551 out-patients in 1970 and 204,620 in-patients and 421,428 out-patients in 1971 were treated here. In 1972, 15,874 in-patients and 419,000 out-patients were treated by the hospital. Its staff consists of 23 doctors, 171 nurses, 9 ministerial staff and 231 class IV servants.

UMAID HOSPITAL, JODHPUR—This hospital was established in 1938 by Maharaja Umaid Singh. It was built solely for treating women and children. There are 10 wards having 300 beds. The work of the hospital is divided into 7 sections namely Paediatrics department, Maternity and Gynaecology department, Ante-natal department, Dental department, X-ray department, Pathology department and an administrative section. It has a big well equipped operation theatre, a pathological laboratory, an X-ray unit and family planning centre. It has also facilities for sterilisation. The staff consists of 5 sisters, 35 nurses, 11 Civil Assistant Surgeons and 127 class IV servants.

KAMLA NEHRU CHEST HOSPITAL, JODHPUR— This hospital was started on 29-3-1972 in Masoria near Jodhpur with a staff strength of 5 medical officers, 16 para medical staff, 20 class IV servants and 2 house staff. The hospital is divided into 4 wards—3 male and 1 female with 114 beds in all. An operation theatre and a pathological laboratory are attached to the hospital. This hospital treats only tuberculosis and chest diseases. The number of out-patient and in-patients treated in the hospital in 1972-73 was 612 and 448 respectively.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL, JODHPUR— This hospital started functioning in 1934. Its staff includes a medical officer, two male nurses and three class IV servants. It has 3 wards with 18 beds. Only infectious diseases like small pox, chicken pox, measles, mumps etc. are treated here. In 1972-73, 23 in-patients received treatment here.

MENTAL HOSPITAL, JODHPUR— This hospital was started in 1940. Now (1972-73) it has 5 doctors, 15 nurses and one laboratory technician to treat the patients. The hospital treats only mental cases of neurosis, psychosis, mental retardation and epilepsy. In 1970-71, 469 in-patients and 1,960 out-patients and in 1971-72, 458 in-patients and 2,151 out-patients were treated. In 1972-73 it treated 501 in-patients and 2,366 out-patients. It has 7 wards, 4 for males and 3 for females with 85 beds. The hospital is well provided with modern equipment for shock treatment, insulin and other therapy. One pathological laboratory is attached to the hospital.

LEPROSY HOSPITAL, JODHPUR—The Hospital was established in 1917 for treating leprosy cases. Its staff strength is one doctor, two male nurses and 4 class IV servants. There are two wards one each for male and female patients with a total number of 55 beds. 1,556 out-door and 17,730 in-door patients received treatment here in 1972.

Hospitals Under Other Departments

The following hospitals are functioning in Jodhpur district under the control of various other departments.

Name	No. of beds
Military Hospital, Jodhpur	53
Indian Air Force Hospital, Jodhpur	50
13th Bn. R. A. C. Hospital, Jodhpur	—
Northern Railway Hospital, Jodhpur	90
Railway Dispensary, Luni	2
Railway Workshop Dispensary, Jodhpur	2
Northern Railway Dispensary, Jodhpur	—

Family Planning Centre

With a view to protecting the health of mothers and checking the alarming rate of growth of population, a State wide family planning scheme has been launched. Family Planning work is looked after by the District Family Planning Officer who is (on 31-3-1973) assisted by 19 civil assistant surgeons, one administrative officer, one publicity officer, one statistical assistant, 7 computors, one accounts clerk, one U. D. C.-cum Typist, 12 upper division clerks, 2 lower division clerks, 2 *dais*, 11 peons, 3 urban extension educators, 4 block extension educators, 6 drivers, 31 family planning health assistants, 4 family planning welfare workers, one nurse, 51 auxiliary nurse midwives, one projectionist and 9 lady health visitors. In 1972-73 there were 6 family planning centres in urban areas and 9 in rural areas as given below :

Urban

1. Mahatma Gandhi Hospital Family Planning Centre, Jodhpur.
2. Umaid Hospital Family Planning Centre, Jodhpur.
3. Jaswant Female Dispensary Family Planning Centre, Jodhpur.
4. Family Planning Centre, Bagar, Jodhpur.
5. Family Planning Centre, Soorsagar, Jodhpur.
6. Family Planning Centre, Mahamandir, Jodhpur.

Rural

1. Primary Health Centre, Banar.
2. ,, ,, ,, Salawas.
3. ,, ,, ,, Bap.
4. ,, ,, ,, Balesar.
5. ,, ,, ,, Mathaniya.
6. ,, ,, ,, Somesar.
7. , ,. ,, Pipar City.
8. ,, ,. ,, Bhopalsagar.
9. ,, ,, ,, Peelwa.

There are 3 sub-centres functioning in each of the Primary Health Centre areas.

In the beginning wide publicity was given and posters were displayed to popularise Family Planning Programmes among the rural and urban areas. Film shows and exhibitions were also organised in rural areas to make people conscious of the need to have small families.

National Family Planning Fortnights were observed from time to time. The number of sterilization operations performed and of Intra-Uterine Contraceptive Device Insertions carried out during the last few years is given below :

Year	No. of sterilization operation	No. of I. U. C. D. insertions
1969–70	1,801	1,496
1970–71	1,385	1,137
1971–72	1,425	797
1972–73	6,205	731

Anti-Rabic Centres

There were three Anti-Rabic Centres at the following places in the district in 1972–73.

1. Government Hospital, Phalodi
2. Mahatma Gandhi Hospital, Jodhpur
3. Primary Health Centre, Pipar City

Red Cross Society

The Rajasthan State Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society is running 4 Child Welfare and Maternity Centres, one Maternity Home and one First Aid Dispensary in Jodhpur district. It also runs the St. John Ambulance Corps for taking patients to hospital[1]. In 1972–73, it spent Rs. 36,333 for maternity and Child Welfare and Rs. 1,199 on St. John Ambulance Corps.

Indigenous System of Medicine

AYURVED—To encourage the Ayurvedic system of treatment, the erstwhile Jodhpur State established an Ayurvedic Department in 1940 under the control of a Board consisting of 7 members including 5 *vaidyas*, one official member and one non-official member with a president[2]. With a view to providing medical relief in the rural areas on the basis of this indigenous system of treatment at comparatively moderate cost, the government sanctioned 70 aid posts of which 60 were functioning at the close of the year 1943–44[3]. The aid posts were incharge of *vaidyas* who were in regular State employment. These aid posts were equipped with furniture and equipments for preparing medicines and their compounds for every day use.

1. Source : Office of the Chairman, Indian Red Cross Society, Jodhpur District Branch, Jodhpur.
2. *Report on the Administration of Jodhpur State*, 1943–45, p. 82.
3. *ibid.*

The President, Ayurvedic Board inspected most of the aid posts every year and examined a large number of patients including complicated cases. A *vaidya* inspector was appointed exclusively for the inspection of aid posts. This he did periodically in rotation. A contract was entered into with M/s Shri Sardar Ayurvedic Aushadhalaya, Jodhpur for supply of medicines. One herb surveyor was appointed in 1943–44 to undertake a survey of medicinal herbs growing in Marwar. In 1943–44 an expenditure of Rs. 40,881 was incurred on this department.

After the merger, an office of District Ayurved Officer was established at Jodhpur. In 1972–73, there was a District Ayurvedic Officer, one accounts clerk, one lower division clerk, one relieving *vaidya* and two class IV servants. There are 45 rural Ayurvedic Hospitals in the district under the administrative control of this office[1]. A list of these 45 hospitals is given in Appendix I. In addition to these there are 4 aided Ayurvedic hospitals, 32 private Ayurvedic hospitals in Jodhpur city, 9 private Ayurvedic Hospitals in rural areas of the district, 9 Unani hospitals and 6 homeopathic hospitals in Jodhpur district. A list of these different kind of hospitals is given in appendix II, III, IV, V and VI. The number of patients treated in the Ayurvedic hospitals of the district, during the last few years is given below[2] :

Year	No. of patients treated
1955–56	247,695
1965–66	497,657
1969–70	570,369
1970–71	507,567
1971–72	559,511

Summary of Medical Facilities

The various categories of personnel engaged in the health services both public and private at the time of 1961 census are given as below[1]:

Category	Persons	Male	Female
1. Physicians and Surgeons Allopathic	182	160	22
2. Physicians, Ayurvedic	137	126	11
3. Physicians, Homeopathic	3	3	—
4. Physicians, Others	10	10	—

1. Source : Office of the District Ayurvedic Officer, Jodhpur.
2. *ibid.*
3. *Census of India, 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Jodhpur district*, p. 95.

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Physiologists	11	11	—
6.	Dentists	14	14	—
7.	Physicians, surgeons and dentists not elsewhere classified	4	4	—
8.	Nurses	169	39	130
9.	Midwives and Health Visitors	73	28	45
10.	Nursing attendants and related workers	82	25	57
11.	Pharmacists and Pharmaceutical technicians	381	366	15
12.	Vaccinators	11	11	—
13.	Physiotherapist, Masseurs & related workers	4	4	—
14.	Sanitation technicians	35	35	—
15.	Optometrists and Opticians	1	1	—
16.	Medical and Health technicians not elsewhere included	67	49	18
	Total	1,184	886	298

During the 1971 Census, statistics of medical personnel were not collected on the pattern of 1961.

Sanitation

The primary function of municipalities is to provide proper sanitation in the areas under their jurisdiction. The district has three municipalities viz. Jodhpur, Pipar City and Phalodi. These municipalities employ sanitary inspectors and special staff to keep the municipal areas reasonably free from dirt and disease. But one of their major problems is the absence of a good drainage system.

Sanitary conditions are relatively better in some of the rural areas which are sparsely populated. Village panchayats have been made responsible for water supply and the sanitation of their respective areas. To coordinate their activities a Sanitary Inspector is attached to each Panchayat Samiti.

Water Supply and Drainage

A Public Health Engineering Department was set up in the district under the Executive Engineer, Water Works, Jodhpur on 1-12-1955[1]. The work of this department is to prepare, execute and maintain public

1. Source : Office of the Chief Engineer, Public Health Engineering Department, Jaipur.

water supplies at villages and towns, to provide safe, potable and adequate drinking water supply and prepare and execute drainage work. To make water potable, complete treatment like sedimentation, filteration and chlorination is given to water if it is from a surface source like river, canal or tank. This is done by means of power-operated clarifiers, flocculators, filteration plants and chlorinators. But if water is from a ground water source like an open well or tube well, only chlorination is done.

The staff of this department in Jodhpur district in 1972-73 consisted of two Superintending Engineers, four Executive Engineers, 12 Assistant Engineers, 66 Engineering Subordinates and drawing staff, 128 ministerial staff and 583 other staff including technical staff for maintenance of urban schemes. There is a Public Health Engineering Department laboratory located at Jodhpur which does physical, chemical and bacteriological examination of treated and untreated water.

Several rural water supply schemes are being executed and maintained by this department. Upto March, 1973 water supply schemes for 188 out of the 707 villages in the district were sanctioned and these are either being executed or maintained. 27 completed water supply schemes in rural areas are being maintained.

APPENDIX I

Location of Ayurvedic Hospitals in Jodhpur district as on 31-3-1973

S.No.	Name of Hospital	S.No.	Name of Hospital
1.	Aoo	24.	Balesar
2.	Agolai	25.	Buchakla
3.	Asop	26.	Balvi
4.	Indroka	27.	Bhungra
5.	Osian	28.	Bhopalgarh
6.	Keru	29.	Mandor
7.	Kosana	30.	Mathaniya
8.	Khagta	31.	Ransigaon
9.	Kheechan	32.	Raimalwara
10.	Chadi	33.	Hariyadana
11.	Chairai	34.	Lohawat
12.	Dabra	35.	Bisalpur
13.	Tibna	36.	Shaitansinghnagar
14.	Tiwri	37.	Sathin
15.	Dundada	38.	Salwakalan
16.	Dechu	39.	Suwaliya
17.	Denok	40.	Setarwa
18.	Palasani	41.	Jagdamba
19.	Peelwa	42.	Solankya Tala
20.	Bastwa	43.	Salawas
21.	Phalodi	44.	Ratkudiya
22.	Baru	45.	Barnau
23.	Bawdi		

Source : Office of the District Ayurved Officer, Jodhpur.

APPENDIX II

List of Aided Ayurvedic Hospitals in Jodhpur district

1. Navratan Ayurvedic Hospital
2. Narayan Ayurvedic Hospital
3. Madhav Ayurvedic Hospital
4. Sardar Ayurvedic Hospital

Source : Office of the District Ayurved Officer, Jodhpur.

APPENDIX III

List of Private Ayurvedic Hospitals in Jodhpur City

S. No.	Name and Address of the Hospital
1.	Jindal Suri Ayurvedic Hospital, Chanodgur Sahib Ki Haveli, Sojati Gate, Jodhpur.
2.	Mohan Ayurvedic Hospital, Pungalpada, Jodhpur.
3.	Badri Jyotish Ayurved Bhawan, Juni Dhan Mandi, Jodhpur.
4.	Ranga Ayurvedashram, Gulab Sagar, Jodhpur.
5.	Ranga Ayurvedashram, Gulab Sagar, Jodhpur.
6.	Rang Ayurvedic Hospital, Girdikote, Jodhpur.
7.	Hanuman Sanjivan Hospital, Gulabsagar, Jodhpur.
8.	Maharaja Hospital, Girdikote, Jodhpur.
9.	Vyas Ayurved Bhawan, Khandaflasa, Jodhpur.
10.	Dadhimati Shakti Hospital, Sojatiya, Khanchiyon Ka Bas, Jodhpur.
11.	Hari Ayurvedic Hospital, Hathiram Ka Oda, Jodhpur.
12.	Sanjivan Hospital, Sivanji Gate, Jodhpur.
13.	Sharma Hospital, Tripolia Bazar, Jodhpur.
14.	Janta Hospital, Hyder Building, Sojati Gate, Jodhpur.
15.	Acharya Ayurvedashram, Makarana Mohalla, Jodhpur.
16.	Rajasthan Gramothan Kendra Hospital, inside Merti Gate, Jodhpur.
17.	Ashwini Kumar Ayurvedic Hospital, Aada Bazar, Jodhpur.
18.	Kondiya Ayurvedic Hospital, Sunaron Ka Bas, Jodhpur.
19.	Paniya Ayurvedic Hospital, Sivanji Gate, Jodhpur.
20.	Ayurvedic Bhawan, Mohalla Soal, Jodhpur.
21.	Bhagwati Ayurvedic Hospital, Nursinghdada, Jodhpur.
22.	Bhawan Ayurvedic Hospital, Juni Bagar, Ramduwara, Jodhpur.
23.	Charbhuja Ayurvedic Hospital, outside Jalori Gate, Jodhpur.
24.	Chandra Shekhar Ayurvedic Hospital, Mahamandir, Brahmapuri, Jodhpur.
25.	Piyush Pani Ayurvedic Hospital, Nagoriyon Ka Bas, Jodhpur.
26.	Devandra Ayurvedic Hospital, Sivanji Gate, Jodhpur.
27.	Mithra Ayurvedic Hospital, 41 Janpath Building, Jodhpur.
28.	Jai Dhanwanthri Ayurvedic Hospital, Khinchiyon Ki Kothi, Jodhpur.
29.	Amrit Hospital, Ghas Mandi, Jodhpur.
30.	Achal Ayurvedic Hospital, Fatehsagar, Jodhpur.
31.	Mahavir Ayurvedic Hospital, Sihpole, Jodhpur.
32.	Swasthya Vardhni Hospital, Fatehsagar, Jodhpur.

Source : Office of the District Ayurved Officer, Jodhpur.

APPENDIX IV

List of Private Ayurvedic Hospitals in the Rural Areas of Jodhpur district

S. No.	Name of Hospital
1.	Navjivan Hospital, Village Asop, Jodhpur.
2.	Mahavir Hospital, Village Asop, Jodhpur.
3.	Din Bandhu Ayurvedic Hospital, Village Asop, Jodhpur.
4.	R. K. Ayurvedic Hospital, Pipar City, Jodhpur.
5.	Ayurvedic Hospital, Pipar City, Jodhpur.
6.	Ayurvedic Hospital, Village Kosana via Pipar City, Jodhpur.
7.	Ayurvedic Hospital, Phalodi, Jodhpur.
8.	Ayurvedic Hospital, Village Lohawat, Jodhpur.
9.	Ayurvedic Hospital, Village Dundhada via Luni Junction, Jodhpur.

Source : Office of the District Ayurved Officer, Jodhpur.

APPENDIX V

List of Unani Hospitals in Jodhpur District

S.No.	Name of Hospital
1.	Unani Medical Dispensaries, Mochiyon ki Gali, Girdikote, Jodhpur.
2.	Unani Hospital, Girdikote, Jodhpur.
3.	Rafiq Aam Hospital, Girdikote, Jodhpur.
4.	Bassi Ulban Unani Hospital, Girdikote, Jodhpur.
5.	Yusufi Unani Hospital, Sardar Market, Ghanta Ghar, Jodhpur.
6.	People's Medical Hall, Medtiya Gate, Jodhpur.
7.	Unani Hospital, Ratanada, Subhash Chowk, Jodhpur.
8.	Unani Hospital, near Khandafalsa Mosque, Jodhpur.
9.	Unani Hospital, Pipar City, Jodhpur.

Source : Office of the District Ayurved Officer, Jodhpur.

APPENDIX VI

List of Homeopathic Dispensaries/Hospitals in Jodhpur District

S.No.	Name of Hospital
1.	Narayan Homeo Free Hospital, Ghasmandi, Jodhpur.
2.	Homeopathic Hospital, Sathya Narayanji ka Mandir, near Girdikote, Jodhpur.
3.	Homeopathic Hospital, Hathiram ka Oda, Jodhpur.
4.	National Homeo Clinic, near Coffee House, Jodhpur.
5.	Homeo Dispensaries, Ghodon ka Chowk, Jodhpur.
6.	Anand Homeopathic Hospital, near Anand Cinema, Jodhpur.

Source : Office of the District Ayurved Officer, Jodhpur.

CHAPTER XVII

OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

LABOUR WELFARE

There are no large scale industrial establishments in the district. However, 184 units registered under the Indian Factories Act, 1948 were engaged (in 1972) in the manufacturing of various types of articles such as of machinery and machine tools, electrical appliances, transport equipment, rubber, plastic, textiles, paper, wood and tobacco, food articles, leather goods etc. These units employed 6,076 workers, on an average.

Labour Legislation

Prior to the merger of the erstwhile State of Jodhpur into Rajasthan, very little was done to regulate working conditions. After the formation of Rajasthan, various legislative and other steps were taken by the government to bring about uniformity in social legislation throughout the State, and to regulate the working as well as living conditions of workers so as to promote both their efficiency and happy social life. A list of Central and State Acts and rules relating to various aspects of labour welfare in force in Jodhpur district is given in Appendix I

The enforcement of the provisions of the various labour laws in the district is done by the staff of the State Labour Department headed by a Regional Assistant Labour Commissioner with headquarters at Jodhpur[1]. He also administers the labour welfare functions directly performed by the State including the running of the labour welfare centres. Other staff of the Department working in the district includes three labour inspectors, one accounts clerk, one upper division clerk-cum-steno, four lower division clerks and three class IV employees. The Senior Inspector of Factories and Boilers supervises the implementation of the Factories Act and the Boilers Act.

A brief account of the main labour laws enforced in the district is as follows :

INDIAN FACTORIES ACT, 1948—This Act was enforced throughout Rajasthan in the year 1951. It provides for the licensing and registration of all factories employing ten or more workers and using power, and units that employ twenty or more workers and not using power. The provisions

1. The post has since been upgraded to that of a Deputy Regional Labour Commissioner (October 1973).

of this Act regulate working conditions inside factories and lay down a high standard of safety provision based on modern industrial practices and make managers of factories responsible for their compliance. The Act also provides for fixed hours of work and rest for workers covered under its provisions and makes statutory provision for specific measures of welfare of workers including leave, working facilities, canteens, first aid etc. A list of factories in the district registered under the Act with the Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers, Rajasthan is given in Appendix II.

MINIMUM WAGES ACT, 1948—This Act, passed by the Parliament in 1948, has been in force in the whole of Rajasthan since 1959. Under the provisions of this Act, the State Government has fixed minimum rates of wages in the scheduled employments, which are revised from time to time on the advice of a committee to be specially constituted for the purpose. The names of scheduled employments in which the minimum wages have been fixed by the Government is given in Appendix III. Details of minimum wages fixed as in 1973 will, however, be found in an appendix to chapter IX. The inspection staff of the State Labour Department implements the provisions of this Act and ensures that wages in the employments covered under the Act are not lower than those fixed by the Government. Occasional inspections are undertaken and prosecutions launched wherever violations of law are detected. The following table shows the number of such establishments inspected and prosecuted and claims preferred during the years 1960 to 1972–73[1] :

(Number)

Year	Units covered	Inspections	Prosecutions	Claims preferred
1960	82	82	—	—
1961	94	94	2	1
1962	104	104	5	—
1963	108	108	4	1
1964	99	99	4	—
1965	98	98	—	4
1966	102	102	23	—
1967	163	163	4	21
1968	386	386	12	20
1969	343	343	6	6

1. Source : Office of the Assistant, Regional Labour Commissioner, Jodhpur,

1	2	3	4	5
1970	197	197	1	—
Jan. 71 to March 72	523	242	4	4
1972–73	523	186	5	4

MOTOR TRANSPORT WORKERS ACT, 1961—The Act has been in force in Rajasthan since 27th June 1962. It is applicable to all motor transport establishments employing 5 or more workers. It provides for the welfare of motor transport workers and regulates conditions of their work including hours of work and rest. The Act prohibits the employment of children below the age of 15 years as motor transport workers. The following table gives the number of establishments inspected by the Labour Inspector and prosecuted under the Act[1] since 1963 :

(Number)

Year	Inspections	Prosecutions
1963	14	—
1964	16	—
1965	16	—
1966	18	—
1967	22	-
1968	23	—
1969	26	1
1970	32	3
Jan. 71 to March 72	17	—
1972–73	5	—

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT, 1923—This Act was enforced in the whole of the State of Rajasthan on 1st February, 1960. It imposes an obligation upon employers to pay compensation to workers involved in accidents arising out of and in the course of employment resulting in either death or disablement, total or partial.

The following table gives the figures of the cases registered under the Act and decided during the years 1961 to 1972–73 :

1. Source : Office of the Assistant Regional Labour Commissioner, Jodhpur.

(Number)

Year	Cases pending	Cases received	Total	Cases disposed of	Cases pending
1961	4	3	7	1	6
1962	6	5	11	4	7
1963	7	8	15	4	11
1964	11	8	19	8	11
1965	11	10	21	7	14
1966	14	7	21	6	15
1967	15	4	19	3	16
1968	16	3	19	6	13
1969	13	7	20	5	15
1970	15	15	30	8	22
January 1971 to March, 72	22	20	42	21	21
1972-73	21	19	40	18	22

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ACT, 1947—The Act has been 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 arranging meetings of parties to the dispute. Whenever settlement by conciliation is not possible, industrial disputes are referred to a court of enquiry or to an industrial tribunal constituted by the State government for adjudication of such disputes. Under some special circumstances, the Act provides for imposition of restrictions on strikes and lock-outs pending disposal of conciliation proceedings and adjudication. Out of a total of 76 industrial complaints in the district registered during the year 1972-73, 13 related to wages and bonus, one concerned employment and retrenchment, 9 were personal complaints and the remaining 53 complaints related to other miscellaneous matters. Year-wise industrial complaints received during the years 1960 to 1972-73 are analysed in Appendix IV. Industry-wise receipts and disposals of complaints received during these years are given in a tabular form at Appendix V. Details of disputes resulting in strikes and lock-outs are given in Appendix VI and mode of disposal of industrial complaints in Appendix VII.

THE EMPLOYEES PROVIDENT FUND ACT, 1952— It is applicable throughout the district, to establishments employing twenty or more persons.

Labour Welfare Centres

Two labour welfare centres are being run by the State Labour Department in the district at Jodhpur and Fidusar. Labour Welfare Centre, Jodhpur is a B class Centre and was started in the year 1955. It is under the charge of a Labour Inspector (Welfare) who is assisted by one games supervisor, one lady supervisor, one lady tailor and one part-time music teacher. Also attached to the centre are four class IV employees (including one woman) and a sweeper. Main activities undertaken at the centre include provision of adult education, in-door and out-door games and music and tailoring classes. A small library and a reading room are also maintained for the benefit of the workers and their families. The total number of workers who were benefited from these activities in 1972-73 was 24,306.

The other Government Labour Welfare Centre at Fidausar is of C category. It was started in the year 1957 and has provision for in-door and out-door games only besides a library attached to it. This centre is run under the administrative control of Labour Inspector (Welfare), Jodhpur who is assisted by the staff of one compounder and three class IV employees. The total number of workers who derived benefit from the activities of this centre is 1972-73 was 18,123.

No labour welfare centre is run by any of the private employers.

Works Committees

Five works committees are functioning in Jodhpur district, formed in factories employing 100 or more workers under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1948. These committees act as consultative bodies for matters relating to welfare activities like free education and uniforms, canteen arrangements, provisions of latrines, urinals, cycle stands, rest houses etc., paid holidays, timely payment of wages and bonus, grant of increments, confirmation of workers, increase in production, housing facilities, water supply arrangements, festival holidays and organisation of consumers' co-operative stores. The workers' and employers' representatives get opportunities through the meetings of these committees to discuss their mutual problems.

Industrial Housing

Twelve houses for workers were built by R. J. Engineering Company and Re-rolling Mills, Jodhpur in 1963-64. The State government provided a loan of Rs. 19,800 for construction.

PROHIBITION

There is no prohibition in force in Jodhpur district. However,

liquor cannot be consumed in hotels, restaurants and other public places. Similarly its sale is prohibited on dry days declared by the State government. The principal intoxicants consumed in this area are country liquor, *bhang* and poppy heads. The State government has imposed restrictions on the free sale even of these intoxicants and only licenced shop-keepers can sell them. The number of licenced sellers of country liquor, Indian made foreign liquor and *bhang*, *bhang ghota* and L. P. H. C. was thirty one, thirty five, seventeen, thirty five and thirty respectively[1] in 1972-73. Consumption of *ganja* and *charas* is prohibited throughout Rajasthan under the Rajasthan Excise Act, 1950 and subsequent government orders issued in 1959. Opium is sold to its adicts only on permits issued by the State Excise Department on production of a medical certificate issued by a medical officer not below the rank of a Civil Assistant Surgeon. The quantity of opium allowed to a permit holder is reduced after his attaining the age of 60 years. The table at Appendix VIII shows the extent of consumption of various intoxicants in the district during the years 1960-61 to 1972-73.

It would appear from the figures of consumption in the table given in the Appendix that the consumption of liquor (including beer) has been increasing and that of *bhang* and opium declining.

The number of excise offences brought to book during 1972 and 1973 was 244 and 233 respectively.

ADVANCEMENT OF BACKWARD CLASSES AND TRIBES

In order to provide special opportunities to the backward classes of society including Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Denotified Tribes which are at a lower stage of social evolution and to bring them to a level of social and economic development conducive to the removal of the social disabilities which they had suffered in the past, certain castes and tribes in Jodhpur district have been specified as Scheduled, under the provisions of the Constitution. The Scheduled Castes so notified include[2] Badi, Bairwa, Balai, Bargi, Bawaria, Bhand, Bhangi, Chamar, Bhambhi, Jatav, Jatia, Mochi, Raidas Raigar or Ramdasia, Dhankia, Dheda, Dome, Garancha Mehtar or Gancha, Garo, Gavaria, Kalbelia, Kamad, Kanjar, Khatik, Koli or Kori, Megh or Meghwal, Mehtar, Nut, Rawal, Sansi, Sargara, Thori or Nayak and Valmiki.

Scheduled Tribes of Jodhpur district are Bhil, Garasia (excluding Rajput Garasia) and Mina. The total population of Scheduled Castes and

1. Source : Office of the District Excise Officer, Jodhpur.
2. *Census of India 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Jodhpur District*, pp 194 and 198.

Scheduled Tribes at the time of 1971 census was 1,54,898 and 24,322 respectively.[1]

Welfare Activities

Besides constitutional provisions for special protection and encouragement to Backward Classes like the ban on practising of untouchability, endorsed under the Rajasthan Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955, and reservations in public services and elected bodies, the Social Welfare Department of the State Government has been put incharge of the welfare activities for the backward and under-privileged classes of society. The Department secures the co-operation of other Government departments e. g. Education Department, etc. and voluntary organisations in implementing the policies and programmes undertaken for the purpose.

HOSTELS—The Department is runing the following seven hostels for backward classes :

S. N.	Hostel	Date of starting	Accommodation
1.	Government Backward Classes Hostel, Bhagat-Ki-Kothi, Jodhpur	July, 1951	70
2.	Government Backward Classes Hostel, Ratanada, Jodhpur	October, 1967	25
3.	Government Backward Classes Hostel, Bilara	November, 1970	30
4.	Government Backward Classes Hostel, Pipar	November, 1961	40
5.	Government Backward Classes Hostel, Bhopalgarh	August, 1971	25
6.	Government Backward Classes Hostel, Balesar	December, 1967	45
7.	Government Backward Classes Hostel for Girls, Nagauri Gate, Jodhpur	July, 1957	30
	Total		265

Three of these hostels are situated at Jodhpur. The resident students in all these hostels belonging to the backward classes are provided with free lodging, boarding, books, stationery, clothes and toiletry. These hostels also provide facilities for games. One of these hostels at Jodhpur is meant exclusively for girls.

1. *Census 1971, District Census Handbook, Jodhpur District* (Section II), p. (v).

Besides Government-run hostels, two Government-aided hostels at Jodhpur and Phalodi for 65 inmates are functioning since July, 1965 and July, 1972 respectively.

EDUCATION GRANTS AND FACILITIES—Deserving students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are also provided with scholarships and grants for books by the State Departments of Social Welfare and Education and the Central Government. The scholarships are granted to post-matriculation, medical and engineering students who stay in general hostels attached to the institutions in which they are studying.[1] The State Government scholarship of Rs. 40 per month for degree and post-degree courses in addition to Central Government scholarship of Rs. 40 per month is available to eligible cases. A meritorious student securing a first division in a public examination gets more than Rs. 60 per month, in case he stays in a hostel or Rs. 40 per month if he is a day-scholar. Students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes taking to technical education are also eligible for merit-cum-need scholarships at the rate of Rs. 50 per month for the students taking degree course and at the rate of Rs. 25 for those taking diploma courses. The following table shows the amounts disbursed as scholarships[2] to students during the years 1971-72 and 1972-73 :

S.No.	Nature of scholarships	Number of students			Total	Total Grant (Rs.)
		Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Denotified Tribes		
1.	Post-Matric	211	13	5	229	1,13,962
2.	Additional	106	11	3	120	47,864
3.	Merit-cum-need	68	7	—	75	24,603
	Total	385	31	8	424	1,86,429

Stipends are also granted by the State Government to educated unemployed youths of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. A graduate receives Rs. 150 per month while Rs. 250 per month is given to each post-graduate unemployed till he gets a gainful employment. During the year 1972–73 an amount of Rs. 30,033 was given away as stipends to four graduates and twelve post-graduates in Jodhpur district.

Students of Backward Classes get exemption from payment of tuition fees in all types of Government run institutions at all levels of education.

1. Source : Office of District Probation and Social Welfare Officer, Jodhpur.
2. *ibid.*

EMPLOYMENT—Special efforts are being made by the State Government to provide maximum employment opportunities to persons belonging to the Scheduled and Backward Classes. The pre-condition of registration in an employment exchange for the purpose of employment in government departments, autonomous bodies and public enterprises stands waived in their cases and they can be recruited through direct applications. The quota of reservation of seats for them in government and semi-government employment was increased in 1970 to 28 per cent from 12½ per cent in all classes of service out of which 17 per cent of the seats are reserved for Scheduled Castes and 11 per cent for Scheduled Tribes. A special Employment Cell has been established since 1970–71 in the Social Welfare Department to facilitate the employment of backward classes by registering the unemployeds belonging to these classes and recommending graduates and post-graduates for stipends by the Government.

HOUSING—The Social Welfare Department provides housing subsidies and loans to backward classes for construction of houses. During the years 1962–63 to 1972–73 a total of 6.0 lakhs were given away as subsidies for the construction of 713 houses. The Department provides extra grants for water supply arrangements and electrification in the localities inhabited by the persons of Backward Classes. The following amounts were sanctioned for these purposes[1] during 1969–70 to 1972–73 :

Year	Water supply arrangements		Electrification	
	Localities	Amount sanctioned (Rs.)	Localities	Amount sanctioned (Rs.)
1969–70	9	39,110	24	53,057
1970–71	35	85,135	32	48,686
1971–72	—	—	19	1,17,550
1972–73	—	—	30	1,33,790

175 houses were constructed by the Urban Improvement Trust, Jodhpur in the town under the Rehabilitation Programme at a cost of Rs. six lakhs. 153 of these houses had been allotted to *Harijans* by the draw of lots till 1972–73.

Interest free loans are also distributed to Backward Classes through co-operative societies in the urban and rural areas for housing purposes. Thirty three co-operative housing societies had been formed by members of these classes till the year 1972–73. The membership of these societies stood at 837. Six of these housing societies with a

1. Source : Office of the District Probation and Social Welfare Officer, Jodhpur.

membership of 158 got loans of Rs. 7.84 lakhs from the Rajasthan State Housing Finance Co-operative Society Ltd., Jaipur[1].

OTHER SCHEMES—1,221 *Bighas* of land was distributed by the State Government to 205 landless persons of Scheduled Castes and another 42 *bighas* to 12 Scheduled Tribe persons for agricultural purposes to enable them to settle down in this occuption[2].

The Social Welfare Department sanctions grants to municipalities of the district to take measures for providing relief to and for the welfare of sweepers. Rs. 5.05 lakhs to Jodhpur Municipality, Rs. 0.53 lakh to Phalodi Municipality and Rs. 0.25 lakh to Pipar Municipality were sanctioned under the scheme for the purposes of conversion of dry latrines to flush latrines, construction of public latrines and urinals and purchase of instruments for removal of sullage.

The Social Welfare Department has been running a full time Sanskar Kendra at Jodhpur which was started in 1960 for women in order to bring about their academic upliftment and to mould their *sanskars*.

The department is also running one *Balgraha* (orphanage) at Jodhpur. Previously it was under the Devasthan Department but in 1958 it was transferred to the Social Welfare Department. Sanctioned number of orphans in it is 50. Their number during the last five years ending 1972-73 was as follows[3] :

Year	Number of orphans
1968-69	25
1969-70	25
1970-71	25
1971-72	38
1972-73	47

Social Welfare Department also works for the welfare of prisoners lodged in the jails of the district. It occasionaly organises play and film shows for their entertainment.

To provide legal assistance to these classes for safeguarding their legal rights, a panel of advocates has been formed with the assistance of the Social Welfare Department in 1972-73. Nine cases were being pleaded for which an expenditure of Rs. 1,428 was incurred during 1972-73 by the Department.

1. Source : Office of the District Probation and Social Welfare Officer, Jodhpur.
2. *Ibid.*
3. Source : Office of the Manager, Government Bal Graha, Jodhpur.

CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS

Before the formation of Rajasthan, the work of the charitable endowments in the erstwhile state of Jodhpur was looked after by an officer known as the Superintendent, Religious and Charitable Endowments, Jodhpur. After the integration of the States, the Devasthan Department of Rajasthan was constituted to look after the temples and attached property through its district or divisional agencies. Till 1967, Assistant Commissioner, Devasthan, Jodhpur was looking after these functions concurrently in Jodhpur, Bikaner, Sirohi and Jaisalmer districts. In that year the Additional Collector and District Magistrate of the district was vested with administrative powers over charitable endowments in the district. The Assistant Commissioner, Devasthan Department conducts inspection and is assisted by three upper division clerks, one accounts clerk and two lower division clerks.

There are two departmentally managed temples viz Shri Rasik Behariji's temple and Shri Raj Ranchhodji's temple in Jodhpur district. Besides, there are three autonomous temples viz. Shri Ghan Shyamji's temple, Jodhpur, Shri Kunj Behariji's temple, Jodhpur and Shri Mandleshwari Mahadevji's temple, Jodhpur which are also given State aid by the Department. One inn viz. Jaswant Sarai is also run under the charge of the Devasthan Department. An annual grant of Rs. 75,000 is sanctioned by the department to widows and other needy persons. The department also renders financial aid for running nine water huts and four *Gaushalas*.

Under the Rajasthan Old Age Pension Rules, 1964, as amended in December, 1972 all destitute males of ages 58 years and over and women of the ages of 55 years and over and disabled persons are granted by the District Collector pension subject to rules.[1] The following are the figures of such pensions granted during the years 1965-66 to 1970-71[2]:

Year	Number of recipients	Total amount granted (Rs. in lakhs)
1965-66	64	0.13
1966-67	362	1.18
1967-68	216	1.45
1968-69	189	1.64
1969-70	120	1.66
1970-71	185	2.74

The District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board was established in

1. As per notification No. Fl (10) FD/Rules/70 dated 21st December, 1972.
2. Source : Office of the Assistant Commissioner, Devasthan Department, Jodhpur.

1919 as Marwar (Jodhpur) State Soldiers' Board. It is one of the oldest Boards in Rajasthan. It was responsible for the welfare of ex-servicemen and families of the serving soldiers in Jodhpur. The present jurisdiction of the Board extends over Jodhpur, Jaisalmer and Barmer districts. The Collector, Jodhpur is its ex-officio President with a senior retired army officer as Vice-President. Pramukh, Zila Parishad, Superintendent of Police, Employment Officer, Inspector of Schools of the district, Recruiting Officer and other serving and ex-servicemen are the members of the Board. It acts under the general control and administrative supervision of the Rajasthan Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board, Jaipur. The main functions of the Board are to promote the welfare and to watch the interests of ex-servicemen, dependents of servicemen killed in action, serving defence personnel and their families.

The Board has been very active and helpful to ex-soldiers and the families of serving soldiers in such things as getting their pension cases cleared and in expediting relief grants, land allotments, scholarships, free education facilities etc. available to them under rules. Achievements of the Board in various fields during the years 1967 to 1972-73 are shown in Appendix IX.

Muslim Wakfs[1]

The Rajasthan Board of Muslim Wakfs, Jaipur created under the Central Wakfs Act, 1954 exercises general superintendence and control over *Wakfs* located in Rajasthan. The *Awakfs* are managed by the *Mutawallis*. The Wakf Board has constituted a Wakf committee to look after the *Wakf* properties of Jodhpur city.

In Jodhpur district there are 115 mosques, 41 *Dargahs*, 21 *Madarsas* and *Maktabs* and 222 miscellaneous properties including grave yards, *Sarais*, *Chabutaras*, *Takiyas*, houses, shops, libraries, *Baradaris* and *Yateem Khanas*. There is a good *Musafir Khana* named Haji Muslim Musafir Khana near Sojati Gate, Jodhpur. The total value of the wakf property in Jodhpur district is Rs. 940.87 lakhs and annual income Rs. 1.67 lakhs (1972-73).

1. Source : Office of the Secretary, Rajasthan Board of Muslim Wakfs, Jaipur.
2. *ibid.*

APPENDIX I

Labour Laws in force in Jodhpur District

A. CENTRAL ACTS

1. Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.
2. Indian Trade Union Act, 1926.
3. Minimum Wages Act, 1948.
4. Indian Factories Act, 1948.
5. Indian Boilers Act, 1923.
6. Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923.
7. Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1948.
8. Payment of Wages Act, 1936.
9. Working Journalists (Conditions of Service and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1955.
10. Employment of Children Act, 1936.
11. Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952.
12. Employees' Liability Act, 1938.
13. Children (Pledging of Labour) Act, 1933.
14. Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961.
15. Employees State Insurance Act, 1948.
16. Payment of Bonus Act, 1965.
17. Maternity Benefit Act, 1961.

B. RAJASTHAN STATE ACTS

1. The Rajasthan Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Act, 1958.
2. Rajasthan Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, 1958.
3. Rajasthan Maternity Benefits Act, 1953.

C. RAJASTHAN STATE RULES

1. Rajasthan Factories Rules, 1951.
2. Rajasthan Workmen's Compensation (Unclaimed Deposits) Rules, 1959.
3. Rajasthan Minimum Wages Rules, 1959.
4. Rajasthan Boilers Rules, 1951.
5. Rajasthan Industrial Disputes Rules, 1958.
6. Rajasthan Payment of Wages Rules, 1951.

APPENDIX I (Concld.)

7. Rajasthan Shops and Commercial Establishments Rules, 1959.
8. Rajasthan Trade Union Regulations, 1959.
9. Rajasthan Employees Insurance Court Rules, 1955.
10. Rajasthan Maternity Benefits Rules, 1955.
11. Rajasthan Economiser Rules, 1954.
12. Rajasthan Motor Transport Workers Rules, 1961.
13. Rajasthan Silicosis Rules, 1955.
14. The Welfare Officers (Recruitment and Conditions of Service) Rules, 1952.
15. Rajasthan Soilders Attendance Rules, 1951.
16. Rajasthan Workmen's Compensation (Costs and Fee) Rules, 1955.

Source : Office of the Regional Assistant. Labour Commissioner, Jodhpur.

APPENDIX II

Registered Factories in Jodhpur District (1972)

S. No,	Name of the Factory	Average No. of workers employed	Ownership
1	2	3	4
1.	Ismail Khan Hazi Flour Mills, Phalodi	—	Private
2.	Sherkhan Salt Crushing Factory, Phalodi	—	,,
3.	Ashok Dal Mills, Jodhpur	10	,,
4.	Prem Chand Khajanchi & Sons, Phalodi	6	,,
5.	Baldan Manaklal Salt & Crushing Factory, Phalodi	-	,,
6.	Bhoot Oil Mills, Jodhpur	15	,,
7.	Vishnu Oil Mills, Jodhpur	37	,,
8.	Mandore Distillery, Mandore, Jodhpur	40	Govt.
9.	Bilara Marketing Co-operative Society Ltd., Bilara	13	Private
10.	Gheesu Teli Ginning Factory, Bilara	6	,,
11.	Mehta Ginning Factory, Bilara	9	,,
12.	Gopalram Danaram Patel Ginning Factory, Bilara	3	,,
13.	Premaram Ginning Factory, Bilara	8	,,
14.	Jodhpur Dyeing Bleaching Works, Jodhpur	42	,,
15.	Amrit & Co., Jodhpur	64	,,
16.	Sancheti Textiles, Jodhpur	52	,,
17.	B. T. Tent Factory, Jodhpur	12	,,
18.	Kisan Textiles, Jodhpur	27	,,
19.	Gullecha Traders, Jodhpur	30	,,
20.	Anup Udai Works, Jodhpur	61	,,
21.	Rajasthan Khadi Gramodyog Sansthan Sangh, Jodhpur	7	,,
22.	Mathania Vastra Utpadak Sahkari Samiti Ltd., Mathania	10	,,
23.	Shanti Textiles Industries, Jodhpur	13	,,
24.	National Weaving Industries, Jodhpur	—	,,
25.	Jodhpur Woollen Mills Pvt. Ltd., Jodhpur	334	,,

APPENDIX II (Contd.)

1	2	3	4
26.	Wool Grading & Marketing Centre, Mandore, Jodhpur	14	Govt.
27.	Shah Devichand Puran Mal, Jodhpur	63	Private
28.	Rajasthan Badla Gota Factory, Jodhpur	7	,,
29.	Rajasthan Niwar Factory, Jodhpur	12	,,
30.	Marwar Tent Factory, Jodhpur	19	,,
31.	The Mahalaxmi Tent Factory, Jodhpur	67	,,
32.	Yakub Ara Machine, Jodhpur	6	,,
33.	Kachi Co. (Kachi Saw Mills), Jodhpur	5	,,
34.	Rama Ram Pratapji, Jodhpur	6	,,
35.	Ugam Saw Mills, Jodhpur	6	,,
36.	Shri Shivnarain Rathi & Co., Ara Machine, Barawas (Mathania , Jodhpur	2	,,
37.	Akshaya Singh & Co., Jodhpur	2	,,
38.	Guru Nanak Saw Mills, Sardarpura, Jodhpur	2	,,
39.	Kachi Saw Mills, Jodhpur	4	,,
40.	Shiv Industries, Jodhpur	4	,,
41.	Marwar Laxmi Saw Mills, Jodhpur	6	,,
42.	Mangilal Ara Machine, Bilara	2	,,
43.	Hanuman Industries, Jodhpur	2	,,
44.	Pratap Chothu Ram Ara Machine, Jodhpur	7	,,
45.	Gautam Timber, Jodhpur	6	,,
46.	Shriram Timber Works, Jodhpur	2	,,
47.	Marwar Laxmi Saw Mills, Jodhpur	3	,,
48.	Madan Kumar Ram Kumar Saw Mills, Jodhpur	6	,,
49.	The Laxmi Saw Mills, Jodhpur	2	,,
50.	Shri Mahavir Industries, Ara Machine, Jodhpur	6	,,
51.	Bhanwarlal Balchand Sawing Works, Jodhpur	3	,,
52.	Shri Vijay Mahalaxmi Saw Mills & Industries, Jodhpur	6	,,
53.	Sah Man Mal Bhikamchand Surana Saw Mills, Jodhpur	–	,,
54.	Luda Ram Hazarimal Workshop, Jodhpur	–	,,

APPENDIX II (Contd.)

1	2	3	4
55.	Shri Educational Industries, Jodhpur	7	Private
56.	Suran Industries, Jodhpur	14	,,
57.	Oswal Brothers, Jodhpur	8	,,
58.	Government Press, Jodhpur	191	Govt.
59.	Jodhpur University Press, Jodhpur	19	,,
60.	Ticket Printing Press, Jodhpur	26	,,
61.	Rajasthan Law Weekly Press, Jodhpur	14	Private
62.	Sadhana Printing Press, Jodhpur	10	,,
63.	Kumbhat Printing Press, Jodhpur	14	,,
64.	National Printers, Jodhpur	7	,,
65.	Shri Gopal Printing Press, Jodhpur	4	,,
66.	Hindu Sandesh Printing Press, Jodhpur	4	,,
67.	Shri Sajan Printing Press, Jodhpur	3	,,
68.	Nirman Printing Press, Jodhpur	2	,,
69.	Mitra Printers, Jodhpur	4	,,
70.	Suman Printing Press, Jodhpur	7	,,
71.	Pradeep Printers & Stationers, Jodhpur	5	,,
72.	Raj. Printing Press, Jodhpur	4	,,
73.	Asha Printing Press, Jodhpur	2	,,
74.	Lucky Printers, Jodhpur	1	,,
75.	Roopyan Press, Jodhpur	1	,,
76.	Prakash Printers, Jodhpur	2	,,
77.	Sidheshwar Printing Press, Jodhpur	2	,,
78.	Saraswati Printers, Jodhpur	6	,,
79.	Shri Shankar Printing Press, Jodhpur	1	,,
80.	Vijai Printers, Jodhpur	6	,,
81.	Kumeshwar Printers, Jodhpur	5	,,
82.	Ajanta Printers, Jodhpur	6	,,
83.	Rathi Printing Press, Jodhpur	6	,,
84.	Himalaya Printers, Jodhpur	6	,,
85.	Gordhan Printers, Jodhpur	1	,,
86.	Jodhpur Printers, Jodhpur	7	,,

APPENDIX II (Contd.)

1	2	3	4
87.	Ajanta Printers, Jodhpur	5	Private
88.	Prerana Prakashan Press, Jodhpur	8	,,
89.	Jangan Printing Press, Jodhpur	5	,,
90.	Mahavir Printing Press, Jodhpur	3	,,
91.	Pushpa Printing Press, Jodhpur	3	,,
92.	The Weekly Law Notes Press, Jodhpur	1	,,
93.	The Praja Sewak Press, Jodhpur	4	,,
94.	Kayamat Printers, Jodhpur	4	,,
95.	Sharda Printers, Jodhpur	5	,,
96.	Kamal Printers, Jodhpur	8	,,
97.	Bhandari Printing Press, Jodhpur	6	,,
98.	Govind Printing Press, Jodhpur	5	,,
99.	Chopra Printing Press, Jodhpur	6	,,
100.	New Ashoka Printing Press, Jodhpur	2	,,
101.	Abhayadoot Printers, Jodhpur	4	,,
102.	Sachdeva Printers, Jodhpur	6	,,
103.	Har Narain Art Printing Press, Jodhpur	3	,,
104.	Ganesh Printing Press, Jodhpur	5	,,
105.	Hind Litho Press, Jodhpur	8	,,
106.	Lodha Printers, Jodhpur	5	,,
107.	Bharat Printing Press, Jodhpur	9	,,
108.	Hind Printers, Phalodi	2	,,
109.	Tej Printers, Jodhpur	6	,,
110.	Rajashri Printers, Jodhpur	7	,,
111.	Shri Jagdamba Printing Press, Jodhpur	–	,,
112.	The New Indian Printing Press, Jodhpur	–	,,
113.	Kumbeshwar Art Printers, Jodhpur	–	,,
114.	Chopra Printing Press, Jodhpur	–	,,
115.	Mushtak Ahmed Khalil Ahmed, Jodhpur	11	,,
116.	Sisolide Plastic Industries, Jodhpur	6	,,
117.	Govt. Ayurvedic Rasayan Shala, Jodhpur	28	Govt.
118.	Rajasthan Celluloid Industries, Jodhpur	8	Private

APPENDIX II (Contd.)

1	2	3	4
119.	Laxmi Celluloid Bangles Industries, Jodhpur	19	Private
120.	Modern Celluloid Industries, Jodhpur	17	,,
121.	Saman Das Deepa Chand, Jodhpur	13	,,
122.	Super Plastic Products, Jodhpur	6	,,
123.	Lalit Plastic & Celluloid Industries, Jodhpur	–	,,
124.	Anand Gum Industries, Jodhpur	24	,,
125.	Atbara Lime Works, Jodhpur	34	,,
126.	Swastic Chemical Lime Industries, village Barna (tahsil Bilara)	64	,,
127.	Neelkamal Chemical Works, Jodhpur	19	,,
128.	Quality Dyeing Works, Jodhpur	20	,,
129.	Kailash & Co., Jodhpur	12	,,
130.	Bhandari Industries, Jodhpur	12	,,
131.	R.C.C. Poles Factory, Jodhpur	50	,,
132.	Precision Instruments Manufacturers, Jodhpur	33	,,
133.	Upper India Steel Casting Industries, Jodhpur	5	,,
134.	Alcobex Metal Corporation, Jodhpur	424	,,
135.	R.J. Engg. Co. Iron & Re-rolling Mills, Jodhpur	59	,,
136.	Rajputana Metal Works, Jodhpur	18	,,
137.	Zinco Industries, Jodhpur	–	,,
138.	Lifat Engineering, Jodhpur	17	,,
139.	Pawa Industries, Jodhpur	17	,,
140.	Iron Zinc Products, Jodhpur	15	,,
141.	Lifetime Products Corporation, Jodhpur	56	,,
142.	Pratap Engineering Works, Jodhpur	25	,,
143.	Metal Industries, Jodhpur	–	,,
144.	Swastic Industries, Jodhpur	21	,,
145.	A.C. Metal Works, Jodhpur	10	,,
146.	National Tools and Wire Industries, Jodhpur	8	,,
147.	Bombay Motor Co., Jodhpur	14	,,
148.	F.R. Metal Industries, Jodhpur	15	,,
149.	O.K. Engineering Works, Jodhpur	11	,,

APPENDIX II (Contd.)

1	2	3	4
150.	Automobile Consumers Cooperative Stores Ltd., Jodhpur	38	Private
151.	Rajasthan Industries, Jodhpur	77	,,
152.	Hindustan Radiator Co., Jodhpur	28	,,
153.	Baid Engg. Corporation, Jodhpur	–	,,
154.	Standard Autoparts Pvt. Ltd., Jodhpur	74	,,
155.	Baldgaum Auto Industries Pvt. Ltd., Jodhpur	12	,
156.	Rajasthan Industries Pvt. Ltd., Jodhpur	36	,,
157.	Elite Engineering Works, Jodhpur	9	,,
158.	Sardar Engineering Works, Jodhpur	19	,,
159.	Photo Electric Instruments, Jodhpur	33	,,
160.	Vijay Udyog, Jodhpur	17	,,
161.	Heera Crushing Pvt. Ltd., Jodhpur	205	,,
162.	Rajasthan Bone Mills, Jodhpur	20	,,
163.	A. Ansaf Ali & Sons, Jodhpur	13	,,
164.	New Light Arms Works, Jodhpur	25	,,
165.	Rajasthan State Electricity Board, Jodhpur	78	Local Fund
166.	Rajasthan State Electricity Board, near Power House, Jodhpur	73	,,
167.	Rajasthan State Electricity Board, Phalodi	20	,,
168.	Central Pumping Station, Jodhpur	19	Govt. & L.F.
169.	Station Superintendent, M/s Indian Oil Corpn. Aviation Fuel Station, Air Force Flying College, Jodhpur	7	Govt.
170.	Industrial Extension Centre, Jodhpur	15	,,
171.	Rajasthan State Roadways, Work shop, Jodhpur	36	,,
172.	Sine Traders (Automobile Division), Jodhpur	11	Private
173.	Sainik Motors, Jodhpur	20	,,
174.	Agro Sine Sales & Service, Jodhpur	11	,,
175.	Sanghi Brothers, Jodhpur	34	,,
176.	Shri Fuel Injection & Auto Works, Jodhpur	11	,,
177.	Shri Automobile Works, Jodhpur	22	,,

APPENDIX II (Concld.)

1	2	3	4
178.	Bharat Industries, Jodhpur	–	Private
179.	Rajasthan Underground Water Boad, Jodhpur	78	Govt.
180.	P.W.D. (B. & R.) Workshops, Jodhpur, XEN City Sub-Division, Jodhpur	20	,,
181.	Workshop Water Works Department, Jodhpur	14	,,
182.	Northern Railway Workshop, Jodhpur	2,227	,,
183.	Pipalia Engg. Works, Prem Nagar	19	Private
184.	Laxmi Udyog, Jodhpur	83	,,
	Total	6,076	

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

APPENDIX III

Scheduled Employments covered by the Minimum Wages, Act, 1948 in 1973

1. Flour, Rice and *Dal* Mills
2. Oil Mills
3. Local Authority
4. Constructions and Maintenance of Roads or Building operations.
5. Stone Breaking and Stone Crushing
6. Public Motor Transport
7. Mica Mines
8. Printing Presses
9. Tobacco including *Bidi* making
10. Agriculture
11. Wool cleaning and pressing factories
12. Cotton ginning, pressing and baling
13. Salt industry
14. Woollen carpet making and shawl weaving
15. Mica Works (other than Mica Mining)

APPENDIX IV

Industrial complaints received in Jodhpur district

(Number)

Year	Wages and Bonus	Employment and recruitment	Personal	Others	Total
1960	12	—	15	1	28
1961	12	—	13	—	25
1962	5	—	10	11	26
1963	2	—	—	14	16
1964	14	—	13	3	30
1965	11	3	15	15	44
1966	22	—	35	3	60
1967	19	—	10	1	30
1968	21	—	14	8	43
1969	36	—	36	8	80
1970	18	—	8	35	61
1971–72*	22	2	26	30	80
1972–73*	13	1	9	53	76

Source : Office of the Assistant Regional Labour Commissioner, Jodhpur.
*Nature of new complaints only analysed for these years.

APPENDIX V

Industry-wise receipt and disposal of complaints under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 in Jodhpur District

(Number)

Year	Printing presses		Engineering Establishments		Others		Motor Transport units		Municipal Boards	
	Receipts	Disposal	Receipts	Disposal	Receipts	Disposal	Receipts	Disposal	Receipts	Disposal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1960	4	4	9	7	6	5	4	4	–	–
1961	–	–	3	3	6	6	3	2	3	2
1962	–	–	–	–	8	8	4	4	8	8
1963	2	2	5	5	–	3	–	4	4	8
1964	–	–	6	6	–	–	6	5	2	2
1965	–	–	11	8	6	6	11	8	–	–
1966	–	–	–	–	7	6	18	16	8	8
1967	–	–	–	–	5	3	9	7	6	5
1968	1	1	8	6	1	1	8	6	8	7
1969	–	–	19	6	–	–	24	8	–	–
1970	–	–	6	6	–	–	–	1	1	1
1971 to March, 1972	–	2	10	10	2	–	9	12	19	11
1972–73	2	2	10	6	34	44	6	6	10	17

Source : Office of the Assistant Regional Labour Commissioner, Jodhpur.

APPENDIX V (Concld.)

Year	Rajasthan State Electricity Board		Public Works Department		Water Works Department		Textile Industry		Total	
	Receipts	Disposal	Receipts	Disposal	Receipts	Disposal	Receipts	Disposal	Receipts	Disposal
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1960	3	3	–	–	–	–	2	2	28	25
1961	3	3	3	3	4	4	–	–	25	23
1962	5	5	–	–	1	1	–	–	26	26
1963	5	5	–	–	–	1	–	–	16	28
1964	10	8	–	–	6	6	–	–	30	27
1965	13	10	1	1	4	4	1	1	47	38
1966	6	6	–	–	6	6	16	14	61	56
1967	–	–	1	1	–	–	7	5	26	21
1968	4	4	–	–	–	–	8	8	38	33
1969	27	4	–	–	6	2	4	2	80	22
1970	–	1	1	1	–	2	–	–	8	12
1971 to March 1972	3	7	10	7	1	5	–	–	54	54
1972–73	5	5	4	5	1	1	4	2	76	88

Source : Office of the Regional Assistant Labour Commissioner, Jodhpur.

APPENDIX VI

Industrial disputes resulting in strikes and lock outs in Jodhpur district

Year	Industrial Unit	Workers involved	Man days lost
1961	Municipal Board, Jodhpur	979	979
1962	Rajasthan State Electricity Board, Jodhpur	2	2
1964	*Bidi* Industry (23 units)	391	8,384
1966	Rajasthan State Electricity Board, Jodhpur	674	674
1967	Water Works Department, Jodhpur	5	15
1968	Municipal Board, Jodhpur	1,000	3,000
	Rajasthan State Electricity Board, Jodhpur	12	84
	Tara *Bidi* Co., Jodhpur	7	7
1969	Hira Crushing Co. Pvt. Ltd., Jodhpur	150	2,100
1970	Ground Water Board, Jodhpur	4	12
	Public Works Department, Jodhpur	4	12
1971	Municipal Board, Jodhpur	1,000	9,000

Source : Office of the Assistant Regional Labour Commissioner, Jodhpur.

APPENDIX VII

Disposal of Industrial Complaints in Jodhpur district

Year	Complaints pending	Complaints received	Total	Disposal				Complaints pending at the end of the year
				Favour	Against	Rejected	Transferred	
1960	4	24	28	16	–	–	9	3
1961	3	22	25	17	–	–	6	2
1962	2	24	26	17	–	1	8	–
1963	–	16	16	13	–	–	2	1
1964	1	29	30	19	–	–	8	3
1965	3	41	44	30	–	–	5	9
1966	9	51	60	42	–	–	14	4
1967	4	26	30	16	–	–	8	6
1968	6	32	38	25	–	1	7	5
1969	5	75	80	18	–	–	4	58
1970	58	61	119	20	–	–	36	51
Jan. 1971 to March,1972	48	80	128	38	7	4	19	23
1972–73	23	76	99	25	3	2	32	11

Source : Office of the Assistant Regional Labour Commissioner, Jodhpur.

APPENDIX VIII

Consumption of intoxicants in Jodhpur district

Year	Country spirit (Litres)	Opium (Kg.)	Lanced Poppy Heads (Kg.)	*Bhang* (Kg.)	Imported spirit and Wine (Litres)	Imported beer (Litres)	Indian made spirit and Wine (Litres)	Indian made beer (Litres)
1960–61	218220	35	—	8146	1637	164	22796	7274
1961–62	208032	22	—	6906	727	100	29383	—
1962–63	279213	17	7293	—	1673	109	33017	459
1963–64	228531	19	—	8218	637	41	40228	9335
1964–65	311807	15	N.A.	7545	783	25	39050	3176
1965–66	275294	7	59714	7958	923	—	99063	98435
1966–67	291777	5	51916	7308	547	—	64224	40848
1967–68	272263	6	69090	6492	148	—	18843	47913
1968–69	259531	5.193	58840	8835	410	—	133225	91967
1969–70	260670	—	44330	5087	531	—	176633	105591
1970–71	399038	2.249	53782	6159.500	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
1971–72	346813	1.513	50251	6787.30	434.750	—	471283.700	117105.950
1972–73*	403792	1.742	18000	6588	—	—	82401.750	5466.500

Source : *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, volumes for various years.
Source : Office of the District Excise Officer, Jodhpur.
N. A. : – Not Available.
N. R. : – Not Recorded.

APPENDIX IX

Main achievements of the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board, Jodhpur

S.No.	Particulars	Unit	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972–73
1.	Family Pension Cases	Number	13	4	11	5	5	47
2.	Pension Cases	,,	32	7	15	20	4	25
3.	Disability Pension Cases	,,	10	6	15	8	4	16
4.	Final Settlement of Accounts and AFFP Fund Cases	,,	160	80	60	50	35	105
5.	Jangi Inam Cases	,,	2	1	2	–	1	–
6.	Relief Grants from various sources	Amount in Rs.	6,953	5,557	3,714	2,925	360	55
7.	Sewing Machines Granted	Number	2	–	–	–	–	2
8.	Ex-servicemen Placed	,,	115	70	156	54	–	168
9.	Scholarships	Amount in Rs.	4,090	5,300	6,500	7,825	4,200	12,875
10.	Free Education Facilities	Number of cases	19	511	59	–	69	41
11.	Plots Allotment	,,	109	203	–	–	–	–
12.	Medals/Stars	,,	64	47	78	18	15	113
13.	Medical Treatment	,,	–	–	–	2	3	6

1. Source : Office of the Secretary, District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board, Jodhpur.

CHAPTER XVIII

PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

PUBLIC LIFE

REPRESENTATION OF THE DISTRICT IN THE STATE AND THE UNION LEGISLATURE

Lok Sabha (House of People)[1]

In the first General Elections (1952) Jodhpur was represented in the Lok Sabha (House of People) by a single member elected by the single member Parliamentary Constituency. This constituency comprised the whole of Jodhpur and Jaisalmer districts. The total number of votes in this constituency was 402,871 of which the valid votes polled were 177,850 or 44.06 per cent. The seat was captured by an independent candidate who secured 130,833 or 78.6 per cent of the valid votes. The number of candidates who filed their nominations was eight but eventually only two contested the seat, one independent and one belonging to the Indian National Congress.

In the Second General Elections[2] to Lok Sabha (1957), the district was represented through two parliamentary constituencies, viz., Jodhpur and Barmer. Details of the territorial limits of these two constituencies are given in Appendix I.

JODHPUR CONSTITUENCY—It was a general seat having a total electorate of 407,500. Five candidates filed their nominations but two ultimately withdrew from the contest. The Congress candidate won getting 100,279 or 55 per cent of the total votes polled.

BARMER CONSTITUENCY—It was also a general seat having a total electorate of 406,094. Four candidates filed their nominations but two of them withdrew later from the contest. The seat was won by an independent candidate who polled 79,317 or 60 5 per cent of the valid votes.

In the third[3] General Elections (1962) the Jodhpur district was again represented through the parliamentary constituencies of Jodhpur

1. *Report on the First General Elections in India*, 1951-52, Vol. II (Statistical), Election Commission, India.
2. *Report on the Second General Elections in India* 1957 Vol. II (Statistical), Election Commission, India.
3. *Report on the Third General Elections in India*, 1962, Vol. II. (Statistical), Election Commission, India.

and Barmer. Details of the territorial limits of these constituencies are given in Appendix I.

JODHPUR CONSTITUENCY—It was a general seat having total electorate of 516,529. Number of valid votes polled was 273,367 or 51.12 per cent. Seven candidates contested the election, one belonging to the Congress party and six independents. Of them, an independent candidate won the election securing 113,445 or 41.5 per cent of the valid votes.

BARMER CONSTITUENCY—It was again a general seat having a total electorate of 517,490. Number of valid votes cast was 193,451 or 37.38 per cent. The election was contested by three candidates of whom the candidate belonging to the Ram Rajya Parishad won securing 100,395 or 51.9 per cent of valid votes.

Lok Sabha 1967[1]

During the Fourth General Elections held in the year 1967, the district was again represented in the Lok Sabha through two parliamentary constituencies of Jodhpur and Barmer. Details of the territorial extent of the constituencies are given in Appendix I.

JODHPUR CONSTITUENCY—This was a general seat. There were 545,070 electors in the constituency. The total number of valid votes polled was 319,667 or 57.31 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 polled 152,016 or 47.55 per cent votes and was declared elected.

BARMER CONSTITUENCY—This was again a general seat with a total electorate of 526,696. Valid votes cast numbered 216,740. The seat was contested by three candidates-one from the Swatantra Party and two independents. An independent candidate securing 118,410 or 54.63 per cent votes won the seat.

Lok Sabha 1971[2]

In March 1971 elections for the Lok Sabha were held ahead of time. The district was again represented by two parliamentary constituencies, Jodhpur and Barmer. The territorial extent of these constituencies remained the same as in 1967 General Elections.

JODHPUR CONSTITUENCY—This was again a general constituency. The total number of voters was 597,682 and that of valid votes polled

1. *Report on the Fourth General Election in India*, 1967, Vol. II (Statistical).
2. Source : Office of the Chief Electoral Officer, Rajasthan, Jodhpur.

364,567 or 60.09 per cent. Five candidates contested. Of them one belonged to the Indian National Congress and four were independents. An independent candidate securing 186,746 or 54 per cent votes was declared elected.

BARMER CONSTITUENCY—This was also a general constituency. The total electorate consisted of 568,740 voters and the number of valid votes polled was 295,727 or 52 per cent. Five candidates contested one each from Congress (J), Congress (N) and Jan Sangh and two independents. The candidate affiliated to Congress (J), party won the election securing 166,605 or 56.33 per cent of the valid votes.

Vidhan Sabha (State Legislative Assembly), 1952[1]

During the First General Elections, Jodhpur district had seven single member constituencies of the State Legislative Assembly. These were Jodhpur City A, Jodhpur City B, Jodhpur tahsil South, Jodhpur tahsil North, Phalodi, Shergarh and Bilara tahsils. The areas included in these seven Assembly constituencies are given in Appendix II. From these seven constituencies, 72 candidates filed nominations but 34 withdrew and the remaining 38 contested the election. Of these 38, seven belonged to Indian National Congress, one to Jan Sangh, two to the Socialist Party, two to the Communist Party, one to Krishikar Lok Party, and one to Ram Rajya Parishad. The remaining 24 were independents. All the seven seats were captured by independent candidates.

The total electorate in the district was 348,625. The number of valid votes polled was 162,181 or 46.52 per cent. The break up of the total number of voters and the votes polled constituencywise is given below :[2]

S.No.	Name of Constituency	Electorate	Number of valid votes polled	Percentage of voting	Number of contesting candidates
1.	Jodhpur City 'A'	48,876	17,721	36.2	6
2.	Jodhpur City 'B'	50,075	18,066	36.0	8
3.	Jodhpur tahsil South	48,513	26,257	54.0	6
4.	Jodhpur tahsil North	61,201	31,492	51.4	3
5.	Phalodi	43,244	18,211	42.1	8
6.	Shergarh	44,348	21,301	48.2	2
7.	Bilara	52,368	29,133	55.6	5

Vidhan Sabha 1957

In the Second General Elections in 1957, Jodhpur district was

1. *Report on the First General Elections in India* 1951–52, Vol. II (Statistical).
2. *Ibid.*, pp. 658–661.

divided into six constituencies, out of which Phalodi constituency was a double member constituency. The remaining constituencies were single member ones. The territorial limits of the Assembly constituencies in 1957 are given in Appendix II. In all 39 candidates–seven from the Indian National Congress, three from Ram Rajya Parishad, two from Praja Socialist Party, two from Communist Party, one from Jan Sangh and 24 independents contested. Two seats went to Ram Rajya Parishad and five to the Congress party. The total electorate consisted of 349,446 votes, out of which valid votes polled were 169,239 or 48.43 per cent. Details of the voting pattern in all the Assembly Constituencies are given below[1] :

S.No.	Name of constituencies	No. of votes	Number of valid votes polled	Percentage of voting	No. of contesting candidates
1.	Phalodi	101,841	57,526	29.9	8
2.	Osian	53,571	23,620	44.1	2
3.	Bilara	59,504	28,643	48.2	3
4.	Jodhpur City I	40,278	18,725	46.5	11
5.	Jodhpur City II	44,537	21,314	47.8	10
6.	Luni	49,715	19,411	39.0	5

Vidhan Sabha, 1962

In the Third General Elections held in 1962, double member constituencies were abolished and the district was represented through seven constituencies viz., Shergarh, Jodhpur city I, Jodhpur city II, Luni, Bilara, Osian and Phalodi. Of these, Phalodi was reserved for candidates from the Scheduled Castes. The area of these constituencies is given in Appendix II. From these seven constituencies 35 candidates contested the election. Seven belonged to the Indian National Congress, two to Jan Sangh, one to the Swatantra Party, three to Ram Rajya Parishad, one to the Communist Party of India, two to the Praja Socialist Party and 19 were independents. Four seats were won by Congress candidates, one by Ram Rajya Parishad and two by independents. Total number of electors in all the seven constituencies was 438,205 and the number of valid votes polled was 214,339 or 48.91 per cent. The following table gives the constituencywise details of the voters, number of contesting candidates, number of votes polled and percentage of votes polled to the total electorate [2]

1. *Report on the Second General Elections in India, 1957*, Vol. II *Statistical*, Election Commission, India, pp. 938–939.
2. *Report on the Third General Elections in India 1962*, Vol. II (Statistical), Election Commission of India, p. 367.

S.No.	Name of constituency	No. of electors	No. of valid votes polled	Percentage of voting	No. of contesting candidates
1.	Shergarh	49,367	23,143	46.87	3
2.	Jodhpur City I	61,018	26,912	44.10	10
3.	Jodhpur City II	53,415	27,275	51.06	9
4.	Luni	68,490	38,818	56.67	4
5.	Bilara	74,839	45.603	60.93	4
6.	Osian	62,372	31,636	50.72	3
7.	Phalodi (SC)	68,704	20,952	30.49	2

Vidhan Sabha, 1967

In the 1967 General Elections, Assembly Constituencies were delimited on the basis of revenue units i.e. tahsils, revenue circles etc. and their number was raised to eight. One of these constituencies, Bilara was reserved for Scheduled Caste candidates. The area of these Assembly Constituencies is given in Appendix II. For these eight seats, 35 candidates were in the field, of whom eight belonged to the Indian National Congress, five to the Swatantra Party, three to Jan Sangh, two to the Praja Socialist Party, one to the Samyukta Socialist Party, one to the Communist Party (Marxist), one to the Communist Party and 14 were independents. Total electorate was 529,755. The number of valid votes polled was 300,992 or 56.81 per cent. Out of these eight Assembly seats, six were captured by the Congress, one by Jan Sangh and one by an independent candidate. 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] :

S.No.	Name of Constituencies	No. of electors	No. of valid votes polled	Percentage of voting (valid votes)	No. of contesting candidates
1.	Shergarh	64,573	28,866	44.70	2
2.	Jodhpur	63,700	39,287	61.67	8
3.	Sardarpura	67,555	39,030	57.77	7
4.	Luni	62,666	39,539	63.09	4
5.	Bilara (S.C.)	68,154	40,437	59.33	4

1. *Report on the Fourth General Elections in India 1967*, Vol. II (Statistical), Election Commission, India, pp. 472-473.

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Bhopalgarh	69,685	45,716	65.60	3
7.	Osian	63,560	36,183	56.92	3
8.	Phalodi	69,862	31,934	45.71	4

Vidhan Sabha, 1972[1]

In the General Elections held in 1972 Jodhpur district was again divided into eight constituencies. Their area remained the same as in 1967 elections. For these eight seats 50 candidates constested the elections, eight from the Congress, four from the Swatantra Party, three from Jan Sangh, two from the Socialist Party one from Congress (O) and thirty two independents. All the eight seats were captured by the Congress. Total electorate consisted of 601,764 voters. The number of valid votes polled came to 362,896 or 60.13 per cent. Constituency-wise details are given in the table below[2] :

S.No.	Name of Constituency	Electorate	No. of valid votes polled	Percentage of voting	No. of contesting candidates
1.	Shergarh	76,982	35,119	45.81	6
2.	Jodhpur	69,442	46,696	67.24	10
3.	Sardarpura	63,059	48,951	77.63	9
4.	Luni	74,370	49,951	66.71	4
5.	Bilara (S.C.)	78,525	44,176	56.25	6
6.	Bhopalgarh	83,809	53,186	63.46	5
7.	Osian	76,625	42,452	55.40	3
8.	Phalodi	78,952	41,248	52.24	7

By-Elections

JODHPUR PARLIAMENTARY CONSTITUENCY—A by-election was held in this constituency in June, 1952, on account of the death of the sitting independent member. There were five candidates in the field-one from Congress and four independents. Total electorate was 403,653 and the number of valid votes cast was 84,044. An independent candidate who secured 58,527 votes was declared elected.

JODHPUR CITY 'B' ASSEMBLY CONSTITUENCY—Vacancy in this seat occurred on 26.1.1952 on account of the death of the sitting independent member. The by-election was held on 1.6.1952. Nine candidates contested

1. Source : Office of the Chief Electoral Officer, Rajasthan, Jaipur.
2. *ibid.*

the elections–one from the Congress, one from Jan Sangh, one from the Communist Party and six independents. Electorate consisted of 50,075 voters, only 11,673 valid votes were polled and the Communist candidate was declared elected.

JODHPUR CITY 'A' ASSEMBLY CONSTITUENCY–A by-election was held in this constituency on 10-5-1953, on the resignation of the sitting independent member. The total electorate was 40,450. Valid votes polled were 20,700. There were nine contestants in the field–one belonging to the Congress, one to the Socialist Party, one to the Communist Party and six independents. Candidates belonging to the Congress secured majority of the votes (8,515) and was declared elected.

Careful analysis of the results of the general elections reveal a few interesting facts about the political parties and their hold in the district. Because of the feudal political background of the district, no party could secure for itself a strong base till 1957 elections. The 1952, Assembly elections were contested by six political parties, but not one of them (including the Congress which had put up candidates for all the seven Assembly seats and the solitary parliamentary seat) could win even a single seat. All the seats were captured by influential independent candidates. However, the Congress emerged as the only party having the largest following in the district. Its candidates secured the second position in all the eight contests.

In 1957 the balance started tilting in favour of the Congress party. One parliamentary seat and five assembly seats were won by the Congress in this election and two assembly seats by Ram Rajya Parishad. In 1962 Congress won four out of the seven assembly seats, but neither of the two parliamentary seats. Public support became more pronounced for the Congress in 1967 when it won six out of the eight Assembly seats and one out of the two parliamentary seats. In 1972 the Congress in Jodhpur district contributed to its phenomenal success and captured all the eight seats. In the 1971 mid-term parliamentary elections, Congress was again able to capture one out of the two seats. The other went to an independent candidate.

Another significant fact that emerged from the election results, is the gradual increase in the political awareness of the people of the district. This is shown by the increasing number of people who went to cast their votes in the successive general elections. In 1952 the number of valid votes cast for Assembly elections amounted to 46.52 per cent. This increased in 1957 to 48.43 per cent, in 1962 to 48.91 per cent, in 1967 to 56.81 per cent and in 1972 to 60.13 per cent.

POLITICAL PARTIES[1]

The Indian National Congress

Before the formation of Rajasthan, the Marwar Lok Parishad was the only significant political organisation that functioned in the former Jodhpur State. After the formation of Rajasthan the Marwar Lok Parishad merged into the Indian National Congress.

At present, the District Congress Committee with its headquarters at Jodhpur is the chief organ in the district of the Rajasthan Pradesh Congress Committee. It was established around, 1949–50. It is responsible for supervising the party units at lower levels, the lowest being the Gram Panchayat Congress Committee, at the Panchayat level. Above the Gram Panchayat Congress Committee, there is the Block Congress Committee which functions at the level of the Panchayat Samiti. At the district level, the committee consists of a President, a Vice President, a treasurer and three secretaries. The membership fee for an ordinary member is Re. 1.00 per annum.

The Congress Party contested all the seats in the district in each general election both for the Vidhan Sabha and the Lok Sabha.

The Swatantra Party

The party was established just before the third General Elections (1962). It put up candidates for Assembly seats only in the 1962 and the 1972 General Elections. In 1967 it contested both the Assembly and the Parliamentary seats in the district.

The organisational pattern of the party is constituency based. In every assembly constituencies, there are innumerable primary units and each such unit has a committee provided there are not less than twenty workers enrolled on it. At the district level, there is a District Committee elected by the members of the primary unit committees. The District Committee has a President, Vice President, Treasurer and Secretary. The membership fee is Re. 1.00 per year.

Bhartiya Jan Sangh

A district branch of the Bhartiya Jan Sangh was established in the district in 1952 with its headquarters at Jodhpur. The Party's lowest unit known as the local samiti is formed at the Panchayat level. On the basis of these units, the Mandal Centre which usually covers a development block area, is built. Office bearers of the local samitis elect members of the executive body of Mandal centres. For urban areas separate Mandal centres are set up. At the district level a district Samiti organised on the

1. Source : Offices of the concerned Political Parties.

basis of Mandal centres (both in the rural and the urban areas) co-ordinates the activities of the party in the district. The party contested Assembly seats in successive elections and both parliamentary and assembly seats in the elections of 1971 and 1972.

Samyukta Socialist Party

The party's Jodhpur branch was established in 1948. The organisational setup at district level now consists of a President, a Secretary, a Joint Secretary, and members. Membership fee for ordinary members is fifty paise per annum and for affiliated members ten paise per annum. Two candidates in 1952, one in 1967 and two in 1972 contested the Assembly elections from this party but none was successful.

Bhartiya Kranti Dal

Established in 1967 in the name of Janta Party it changed its name to Bhartiya Kranti Dal in 1968. The membership fee is Rs. 5.00 per year. At the district level, it has a President, a Secretary, a treasurer and eight members.

The Communist Party of India

The party opened its branch in Jodhpur in 1940. It has an executive committee at the district headquarters elected annually. The committee has a secretary and members.

NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES

District Newspapers

In all, two dailies and 42 periodicals[1] are published in the district and all of them are published from Jodhpur city. Of these 42 periodicals, 17 are weeklies, 8 fortnightlies, 14 monthlies, one quarterly and two other of lesser periodicities. Some of them are not regular in their publication. Brief particulars of these are given below :

Daily

TARUN RAJASTHAN—It was brought out for the first time in 1959. Priced at 10 paise per copy, it is printed in Hindi at Prerana Prakash Press and covers current affairs. Its circulation is 2,000 copies, of which 1,925 are sold and the remaining distributed free of charge.

JALTE DEEP—It is printed in both Hindi and English at Mehta Printers and is priced at 5 paise per copy. Started in 1966, it gives news on current affairs. 3,666 copies are circulated per day.

1. *Press in India 1970, Part II*, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting Government of India, New Delhi, pp. 743-814.

Weeklies

NEWS BULLETIN—This is a Hindi paper being printed since 1967 at National Printers, Jodhpur and deals with current affairs. It is priced 15 paise per copy.

RAIL DOOT—It was first brought out in Hindi in 1955. In 1967 an English edition was started. Its price is 15 paise per copy and it is printed at National Printers, Jodhpur. It interests itself in labour news and has a circulation of 2,000 copies.

WEEKLY LAW NOTES—It is printed in English since 1968 at the Weekly Law Notes Press, Jodhpur and deals with legal matters. Priced at Rs. 2.00 per copy, it has a circulation of 825 copies.

AAP KEE AWAJ—Its printing began in 1966. Its price is 15 paise per copy and it has a total circulation of 1,864 copies.

ABHEY DOOT—This is a Hindi publication being printed at Jangan Press, Jodhpur since 1962. Its interests are current affairs and it has a total circulation of 13,892 copies. Its price is 30 paise per copy.

CHETNA DHARA—It is published in Hindi since 1966 at Ajanta Printers, Jodhpur. This paper also covers current affairs and is priced at 30 paise per copy.

DIVYA CHAKSU—It started publication in 1969 in Hindi at Jagadamba Press, Jodhpur. Priced at 10 paise per copy this also deals with current affairs.

FORWARD TIMES—This paper is published in Hindi from Jangan Press, Jodhpur and gives news on current affairs. Its total circulation is 1,705 of which 1,263 are sold and the rest distributed free.

JAI JANANI—Published since 1966, this Hindi paper gives news of current affairs. It is priced 25 paise per copy and is printed at New India Press, Jodhpur.

JAN PRAHARI—Its publication started in 1964 at Jodhpur at Manohar Printers. It is a Hindi paper with a circulation of 130 copies. Price per copy is 20 paise.

LALKAR—Its publication began in 1949. It is printed at Navyug Press at Jodhpur. It gives news on current events. The price of this periodical is 25 paise per copy and its circulation is 5,281 copies.

LOK JEEWAN—It is printed in Hindi since 1949 at Janan Press. Its circulation is 2,000 copies and its price 25 paise. Current affairs are dealt with by it.

PRAJA SEWAK—Praja Printing Press started printing this Hindi periodical in 1940. It covers current affairs. Priced at 30 paise per copy, its circulation is 10,566 copies out of which 9,541 are sold and 1,025 distributed free.

SAMYUKT BHARTI—This is also a Hindi weekly with a circulation of 800. It covers current affairs and is priced 25 paise per copy. It is printed at Sajan Printing Press, Jodhpur since the year 1968.

SURYA MUKTI—Its publication started in 1967 at Rama Printing Press, Jodhpur. Price of this Hindi weekly is 15 paise per copy.

BRAVADO—This weekly is published both in Hindi and English. It began publication in 1964. Printed at Sajan Printing Press at Jodhpur, its circulation is 2,000 copies and it covers current affairs.

JANGAN—This is also a bilingual paper being published both in English and in Hindi. It began publication in 1959 and it is printed at Jangan Press, Jodhpur. Price per copy is 15 paise and its circulation is 9,332.

Fortnightlies

CURRENT LAW REFERENCE—The publication of this paper started in 1969. It is printed at Samaysar Press, Jodhpur. It deals mainly with news on legal affairs and is priced at Rs. 20 per annum. It is printed in English.

UNREPORTED JUDGEMENTS—This is also an English fortnightly priced at Rs. 35.00 per annum. Its publication began in 1969. It is printed at Samayasar Press, Jodhpur. Its coverage is of legal news

ARTHIC SAMACHAR—It is being published in Hindi since 1966. It is printed at Jangan Press, Jodhpur. It mainly concerns itself with financial and economic matters and is priced at 15 paise per copy.

BADHTE CHARAN—This fortnightly gives news on current publication and is published in Hindi since 1966. It is printed at Rajashri Printers, Jodhpur. About 1,000 copies are circulated at 25 paise per copy.

DALIT AWAJ—This Hindi periodical started publication in 1963. It is printed at New Indian Press, Jodhpur. It is priced 25 paise per copy and its coverage is mainly of Social Welfare activities.

KHULA KHAT—It began publication in 1966. Navyug Press, Jodhpur prints this Hindi periodical and it is priced at 15 paise per copy. It covers cultural affairs

LOK SWARAJYA—Published since 1969, it is being printed by

Nirman Printing Press, Jodhpur. Its main interests are current affairs. Its circulation is 900 copies.

NIRNAYA—This Hindi fortnightly came out first in 1966. It is being printed by Saraswat Printing Press. 1,200 copies are circulated at 10 paise per copy. Its coverage is current affairs.

Monthlies

EDUCATIONAL HERALD—This monthly, dealing mainly with educational issues was started in 1964. It is priced Rs. 1.25 per copy and is printed by Himalaya Printers, Jodhpur, in English.

FILM DEEP—Covering film news, this Hindi monthly began publication in 1966. Its price is 60 paise per copy and is printed by Shri Shankar Press, Jodhpur.

GOSWAMI NAV NAD—It came out for the first time in 1968 and deals with religion and philosophy. Its price per copy is Rs. 7.00 and it is printed in Hindi by Shankar Printing Press, Jodhpur.

MARWAR CHAMBER BULLETIN—This began publication in 1964 and is printed in Hindi by Ajanta Press, Jodhpur. Its coverage is of commerce and industry and it is priced 35 paise per copy.

NAR ROOP—It began publication in 1964 and is concerned with education. It is printed by Pushpa Printers, Jodhpur and costs 50 paise per copy. The total circulation of this periodical is 470 copies.

PRAKASH PRAHARI—This is a women's magazine being published in Hindi since 1968. It is printed by Pushpa Printers, Jodhpur. It costs Re. 1.00 per copy and its total circulation is 625 out of which 342 are sold and 283 are distributed free of charge.

PRERNA—This literary journal appeared first in 1953. Its total circulation is 4,295 copies priced at Re. 1.00 per copy. It is printed in Hindi by Prerna Prakashan Press, Jodhpur.

RAJASTHAN SHIKSHAK—It began publication in 1954 and it is printed at the Raj Printing Press, Jodhpur. This deals with teachers' problems. About 1,231 copies are circulated at 75 paise per copy.

RANGLOKE—This Hindi periodical was first published in 1969 by Manohar Printers, Jodhpur. Its price is 30 paise per copy and it deals with films. It has a circulation of 1,100 copies.

SWARAN PRABHA—It came out first in 1968 and is mainly a literary and cultural journal. It is printed by Sadhana Press, Jodhpur in Hindi. Its circulation is 700 copies and its price six paise.

VAISHNAV SANDESH—It came out in 1962 and is being printed by

Vishnu Printing Press, Jodhpur. It covers religion and philosophy and is priced at 25 paise per copy.

YUG JEEWAN—It is published by Prerna Prakashan Press, Jodhpur and covers current affairs in Hindi. Its publication began in 1959. It is priced 37 paise per copy.

YUV JAN—It was launched in 1969. Its printing is being done by Siddheshwar Printing Press, Jodhpur. It covers current affairs in Hindi and is priced at 15 paise per copy. Its total circulation is of 1,241 copies.

LOK SANSKRITI—It is a bilingual magazine being printed in both Rajasthani and Hindi by Rupayan Press, Borunda. It is being published since 1968. Its price is Re. 1.00 per copy and its chief concern is art.

Quarterlies

TATVACHINTAN—Published since 1968, its field is literature and culture. It is printed at Prerna Press, Jodhpur and its price is Rs. 5.00 per copy. Total circulation is 100 copies.

Other Periodicals

ANNALS OF ARID ZONE—This is an English journal published every six months since 1966. It is printed by Rathi Printers, Jodhpur. It publishes articles and news about science and is priced Rs. 15 per copy.

JANKARI—It is a bi-monthly periodical published in Rajasthani since 1968. Its price is Re. 1.00 per copy and its coverage is of literary and cultural subjects.

VOLUNTARY AND SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

BHARAT SEVAK SAMAJ, JODHPUR—The Jodhpur district unit of Bharat Sevak Samaj started its work in 1957. From then onwards the Samaj carried on various social service activities like organising labour, consumer and industrial co-operatives; organising students, youth and family planning camps; arranging lectures and symposiums in connection with the Five Year Plans and other topics of current interest; undertaking direct construction works of the Public Works Department and Public Health Engineering Department; running of urban and rural Lok Karya Kshetras; serving mid-day meals to primary school students with the help of C.R.S. etc.

THE INDIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY, JODHPUR—A branch of the Red Cross Society was opened in Jodhpur city in 1920. It has an executive committee, the members of which are elected bi-annually. It consists of a President, Chairman, Vice Chairman, Honorary Secretary, Honorary Joint Secretary, Honorary Treasurer and 10 members. These office bearers look after the day to day work of the district branch. The society runs four child welfare and maternity centres, one maternity home and one first aid dispensary in Jodhpur. It spent in 1972–73 Rs. 11,926 on Red Cross work, Rs. 36,333 on maternity and child welfare services and Rs. 1,199 on St. John Ambulance Service. In addition to these activities, it runs welfare extension projects with 80 per cent aid from the Central Social Welfare Board, New Delhi. Under this project, Balwadi, adult education class, craft class, maternity and child welfare centres and reading rooms are run.

RAJASTHAN KRISHAK SAMAJ, JODHPUR—This society was established in 1968 to develop agricultural activities in the areas. Its ordinary membership is about 750 and there are 12 life members. It organises camps to discuss the difficulties being experienced by the cultivators and tries to find a solution for them. It arranges to get improved seeds from Pusa Institute, New Delhi for vegetables. Electric Motor and diesel pumping sets are installed in wells in place of Persian wheels.

RAJASTHAN TEMPERANCE SOCIETY, JODHPUR—This society was founded by a group of social workers in 1972. Its chief object is to stop consumption of alcohol. For this purpose its members visit schools, educational institutions, *Harijan bustees* and enlighten people about the ill effects of consuming alcoholic drinks and other intoxicants. The society also puts up exhibitions in fairs, schools, mills etc. and carries on propaganda with the help of cinema slides, posters, calendars and lecturers. It has a chairman, a treasurer and 14 members.

DISTRICT SARVODAYA MANDAL, JODHPUR—This organisation is functioning in the district for the last 15 years. It tries to promote a favourable atmosphere for prohibition of alcoholic drinks and for Bhoodan and Gramdan. It also disseminates and sells Sarvodaya literature. It has a chairman, a vice chairman, a secretary and 16 members.

INTER-STATE KUMAR SAHITYA PARISHAD, JODHPUR—It was established in 1945 for the purpose of enthusing the younger generation in creative literature, encouraging new writers and awakening the interest of the people in Indian languages other than Hindi. It runs libraries, promotes adult literacy, organises discussions, lectures, literary competitons, cultural activities etc. It runs in Jodhpur district the Meera Library which loans books to students upto the University level. The parishad has 588 members. Its membership fee is Re. 1.00 per annum. Its organisational set up provides for a chairman, a secretary, a treasurer and members.

GANDHI SHANTI PRATISHTAN KENDRA, JODHPUR—The Rajasthan State Gandhi Smarak Nidhi opened its propaganda centre in Jodhpur in 1955

and started functioning properly in 1956. This centre opened reading rooms and libraries and arranged discussion on various subjects. The centre assumed its present name in 1966. Now it includes in its programme literacy for backward classes, adult education, mass education, running of information centres, organising exhibitions, helping in the elections to students' unions and Municipal Corporation, creation of goodwill among different communities and conducting series of lectures on different subjects. It keeps constant contact with the younger generation and students and guides them on right lines. This society acted on several occasions as peacemaker between the students and the University administration during strikes. Propaganda for prohibition is one of its main objectives. It has a separate branch for the youths which organises youth camps, youth forums and youth peace corps. Many young people took an active part in its *satyagraha* for securing prohibition.

JUNIOR CHAMBER, JODHPUR—It was established in Jodhpur in 1969 and has about 70 members. Its aim is to awaken young business men to their social, economic and political obligations. The chamber is constructing a childern's ward in Umed Hospital at an estimated cost of Rs. 40,000. During famines it opens cheap meal stalls and also distributes cloth and food. It has a president, a secretary and a treasurer, who look after the day to day work.

PRAGATISHEEL KISAN SAMAJ, JODHPUR—It was established in 1969 for protecting the interests of farmers, organising conferences and other activities for enlarging the mental horizon of farmers. It has about 80 members. Its office bearers consist of a president, a vice president and a secretary.

APPENDIX I

Territorial extent of the Parliamentary Constituency of Jodhpur District from 1952–1971

Name of the Constituency	Extent of Constituency
	General Elections 1952[1]
1. Jodhpur	Entire Jodhpur and Jaisalmer districts.
	General Elections 1957[2]
1. Jodhpur	Jodhpur and Bilara tahsils, some villages of Osian tahsil of Jodhpur district, entire Merta tahsil of Nagaur district and Jaitaran and Raipur tahsils & some villages of Sojat tahsil of Pali district.
2. Barmer	Barmer and Jaisalmer districts, Phalodi & Shergarh tahsils and some villages of Osian tahsil of Jodhpur district.
	General Elections 1962[3]
1. Jodhpur	Assembly constituencies of Raipur, Sojat, Jodhpur city I, Jodhpur city II, Luni, Bilara, Osian and Merta.
2. Barmer	Assembly constituencies of Siwana, Pachpadra, Barmer, Guda Malani, Chohtan, Jaisalmer, Shergarh and Phalodi.
	General Elections 1967[4]
1. Jodhpur	Assembly constituencies of Jaitaran, Jodhpur, Sardarpura, Luni, Bilara, Bhopalgarh, Osian and Phalodi.
2. Barmer	Assembly constituencies of Siwana, Pachpadra, Barmer, Gudamalani, Chohtan, Sheo, Jaisalmer and Shergarh

1	2

General Elections 1971

During the mid-term Parliamentry election of 1971, territorial changes in the Jodhpur and Barmer constituencies did not take place.[5]

1. *Statement and map showing delimitation of constituencies for election for the House of the people*, office of the Chief Electoral Officer, Rajasthan, Jaipur, 1951, p. 2.
2. *Delimitation of Constituencies for General Elections*, Election Department, Government of Rajasthan, 1957, p. 3.
3. *Delimitation of Constituencies for General Elections*, Election Department, Government of Rajasthan, 1961 p. 3.
4. *Rajasthan, Gazette, Extra-ordinary*, Election Department Notification, April, 25th 1966, p. 4.
5. Source : Office of the Chief Electoral Officer, Rajasthan, Jaipur,

APPENDIX II

Territorial extent of Assembly Constituencies of Jodhpur District from 1952–1972

S.No.	Name of Constituency	Extent of Constituency
		General Elections, 1952[1]
1.	Jodhpur City A	Ward Numbers 1,2,3,5,7,9 and 10
2.	Jodhpur City B	Ward Numbers 4,6,8,11 and 12.
3.	Jodhpur Tahsil South	The Jhanwar, Luni and Mahamandir, Police stations, the villages of the Jodhpur tahsil specified at I below and all the areas of Jodhpur city beyond the Municipal limits. 1. Villages of Jodhpur tahsil-Ganwan, Bagan, Chainpura, Bhadwasiya, Mahamandir (proper), Mandore, Sunthala and Basni.
4.	Jodhpur Tahsil North	The Jodhpur tahsil (excluding the Jhanwar, Luni and Mahamandir Police stations, the villages of Jodhpur tahsil specified at 1 above and all areas of Jodhpur city beyond the Municipal limits and the police station Bhojasar of Phalodi tahsil.
5.	Phalodi	The Phalodi tahsil exeluding Police station Bhojasar.
6.	Shergarh	The Shergarh tahsil.
7.	Bilara	The Bilara tahsil.
		General Elections, 1957[2]
1.	Phalodi	Phalodi and Shergarh tahsils, and some villages of Osian tahsil.
2.	Osian	Osian tahsil excluding some villages, and some villages of Bilara tahsil.
3.	Bilara	Bilara tahsil excluding some villages.
4.	Jodhpur city I	Jodhpur Municipality excluding wards No. 1 and 4 to 11.
5.	Jodhpur city II	Wards No. 1 and 4 to 11 of Jodhpur municipality.

APPENDIX II (Contd.)

1	2
6. Luni	Jodhpur tahsil excluding Jodhpur municipality.
General Elections, 1962[3]	
1. Shergarh	Shergarh tahsil.
2. Jodhpur city I	Jodhpur Municipality excluding wards No. 1 and 4 to 11.
3. Jodhpur city II	Wards No. 1 and 4 to 11 of Jodhpur Municipality.
4. Luni	Jodhpur tahsil excluding Jodhpur municipality.
5. Bilara	Bilara tahsil excluding some villages.
6. Osian	Osian tahsil excluding some village, and some villages in Bilara tahsil.
7. Phalodi	Phalodi tahsil excluding Likhma and Bhadla hemlets of Bhuraj village and some villages of Osian tahsil.
General Elections 1967[4]	
1. Shergarh	Shergarh tahsil
2. Jodhpur	Wards 9 to 23 and 25 to 30 of Jodhpur municipality.
3. Sardarpura	Wards 1 to 8, 24 and 31 to 38 of Jodhpur municipality and non-municipal are of Jodhpur revenue village in ward I.
4. Luni	Jodhpur tahsil (excluding Bisalpur revenue circle and Jodhpur Municipality but including ward 39).
5. Bilara (S. C.)	Bilara, Khejerla and Piparcity revenue circles and patwar circles 22. Madalia in Kosana revenue circle in Bilara tahsil and Bisalpur revenue circle in Jodhpur tahsil.

APPENDIX I (Contd.)

1	2
6. Bhopalsagar	Bhopalsagar and Asop revenue circles and Kosana revenue circle excluding Patwar circle 22–Mandalia in Bilara tahsil; Baori revenue circle excluding Patwar circle 21–Umaid Nagar and Patwar circle 34–Hatundi, 35 Dhanwara, 36 Nandia Kallan and 37–Dhanari Kallan in Osian revenue circle in Osian tahsil.
7. Osian	Mathania and Bhikamkore revenue circles, Osian revenue circle excluding Patwar circles 34–Hatundi, 35–Dhanwara, 36 Nandia Kallan and 37-Dhanai Kallan and Patwar circle 21 Umaid Nagar in Boari revenue circle in Osian tahsil, and Patwar circles 13–Ahu, 14–Isru and 22–Chadi in Ahu revenue circle in Phalodi tahsil.
8. Phalodi	Phalodi tahsil excluding patwar circles 13–Ahu, 14–Isru and 22–Chadi in Ahu revenue circle.
General Elections, 1972	
In the General Elections 1972 territorial changes in Jodhpur Assembly Constituencies did not take place.[5]	

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. 20.
2. *Delimitation of Constituencies for General Elections*, Election Department, Government of Rajasthan, 1957, p. 20.
3. *Delimitation of Constituencies for General Elections*, Election Department, Government of Rajasthan, 1961, pp. 26-27.
4. *Rajasthan Gazette*, Extraordinary, April 25, 1966, p. 19.
5. Source : Office of the Chief Electoral Officer, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

CHAPTER XIX

PLACES OF INTEREST

Balesar Safani

Headquarters of a panchayat samiti of the same name in Shergarh tahsil and situated at a distance of 70 km. from Jodhpur town, the place had a population of 3,819 in 1961 which increased to 4,830 in 1971. The place is connected with Shergarh, Jodhpur, Jaisalmer and Osian by road. The nearest railway station is Jodhpur. There are two primary schools, a higher secondary school, a primary health centre, an ayurvedic dispensary, and a family planning sub-centre in the village. The place is electrified and has protected water supply, post and telegraph and telephone (P.C.O.) facilities. There are two temples (Jain temple and Jogmaya temple) here. The place has a gram panchayat, a nyaya panchayat, a check post of the mines department and a police chowki. The place also supplies building stones from the quarries located here.

Bap

Formerly the headquarters of a *Nizamat* (district) of Jaisalmer State, Bap is now the headquarters of the panchayat samiti of the same name and is included in the Phalodi tahsil of Jodhpur district. Phalodi is also the nearest town and railway station, and is 36 km. away. It is connected by road with Bikaner and Nokha also. The place has a post and telegraph office with telephonic facilities, a police station, a primary health centre, a family planning centre, two primary schools, a secondary school, a *gram sahkari samiti*, a gang hut of P.W.D., a wool weaving and spinning centre of khadi gramodyog, and a veterinary dispensary. It had a population of 3,077 in 1961 which increased to 4316 in 1971. It is the headquarters of the Revenue Inspector, Patwari, Sheep and Wool Supervisor, village level worker, *gram* panchayat, and nyaya panchayat. The source of water supply to the village is a big pond on the banks of which are two temples of Bhairunji and Lord Shiva. There is also a mosque in the village. The place has a youth club and a *Bal Sangrahalaya* (children's museum). There is also a *gaushala* run by Rajasthan Gau Seva Sangh. The place is a *mandi* for wool and salt.

Bhopalgarh

Bhopalgarh is the headquarters of a panchayat samiti of the same name and is situated on the bank of a beautiful pond. It is in the Bilara

tahsil of the district. The nearest town is Pipar, 51 km. away from here with which it is connected by road. It is also connected by road with Jodhpur (one is a fair-weather road and the other metalled), Mundwa, Bilara, Gotan, Merta, Nagaur and Soyala. There are two primary schools, a middle school and a secondary school, a primary health centre, family planning centre, an *ayurvedic aushadhalaya*, a police out-post, a veterinary dispensary, a gang hut of the P.W.D., a public park and a post office with telephonic facilities. Water supply to the place is made available by a water works. Its population was 6012 in 1961 which rose to 7856 in 1971. There are two important Hindu temples dedicated to Thakurji and Mahadeoji and two Jain temples. There is also a mosque and a *Dargah* (Lal Sayyad Chishti).

There are three co-operative societies in the village. Important offices located here are those of the P.W.D. Overseer, Extension Officer Sheep & Wool, Officer Incharge of the branch unit of the Arid Zone Research Institute, Superintendent of the hostel run by Social Welfare Department, patwari, revenue inspector, lineman of the Rajasthan State Electricity Board, *gram* panchayat, *nyaya* panchayat and the Field Office of the Life Insurance Corporation. The place is served by a branch of the United Commercial Bank. There are two saw mills and one ice-candy factory here. The village *mandi* is known for chillies, handicrafts and *reja*. There is also a *gaushala* in the village. There is a club here, known as AGE.

Bilara

Situated on the left bank of a river called the Luni, the place was during the princely rule the headquarters of the district of the same name. It is now the headquarters of the tahsil and panchayat samiti bearing the same name. It is connected with the district headquarters by rail and road. It is also connected with Pipar City and Pipar Road by rail and road. Other places to which buses ply from here are Ajmer, Merta, Sojat, Pali and Mundwa. The town has a post and telegraph office, a telephone exchange, a hospital, a maternity centre, a police station as well as an out-post and two government dak bungalows, one belonging to the State P.W.D. and the other to the Railways for their own inspecting officials. It has also two *dharamshalas*, a *Rein Basera* (night shelter) run by the Bharat Sewak Samaj, two parks (near panchayat *ghar* and *bara* chowk), six primary schools, three upper primary schools and higher secondary school, a library, a cinema house, a club and a veterinary dispensary. The place is electrified and has banking facilities. There are three banks here, viz., State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur, Bhumi Vikas Bank and the Jodhpur Central Co-operative Bank. It has also protected water supply from a water works. Tongas are available for local conveyance. The place is also

served by a *Krishi Upaj mandi* and a co-operative marketing society. The offices located here are those of Vikas Adhikari, Assistant Engineer, Rajasthan State Electricity Board, Manager Agricultural Farm, Excise Inspector, Fieldman of Soil Conservation Department, Overseer (P.W.D.), Station House Officer (Police), Assistant Public Prosecutor, Court of the Munsif Magistrate, Inspector Malaria, Station Master and the Agent of the Food Corporation of India.

It is said that the place takes its name from its traditional founder, Raja Bal and was the seat of the spiritual head of the Sirvi community.[1] A fair is held at Banganga about 3 km. from Bilara. The story runs that Raja Bal was in the habit of holding great feasts at this spot, and that the deity (Ganga) once appeared to him in a dream and told him that, if an arrow were shot into the spring, she would present herself, and that water would become as sacred as that of the Ganges. The Raja, of course, obeyed and the stream called Banganga after *ban*, an arrow, has ever since been considered very holy, especially by the poorer classes. The other important fairs are *Nauratri* and *Nausati* held at Banganga.

There are[2] three Jain temples and a *dadabari* in the town. The temples are known after Sumatinath, Chintamani Parsavanath and Parsavanath. There are two *dharamshalas* where people coming from outside can stay. The town also has a temple of *Ai mata* near Diwanji ki Haveli, noted for a rather unusual phenomenon; the soot caused by the flame of the lamp which burns here is yellowish and not black. Another temple, that of Harsa Mahadeo is also very old and worth seeing. About 6 km. from this town, there is a beautiful temple of Risabhdeo at Kharia Mithapur village the construction of which is said to have been started in V.S. 1518 (c. 1461 A.D.)

The place has a ginning factory, a factory for ice candy and is known for *dana methi*. Its population was 17,525 (1971).

Near this town is a village named Kaparda situated 29 km. from here and about 52 km. from the district headquarters. It is said that in the past the place was an important trading centre[3] particularly for cloth, from which it seems to have acquired its name (*Kapad hat* or market for cloths). This distinction is now only of historical interest, the village's main attraction these days being an old Jain temple which draws devotees

1. Erskine, K.D.: *op. cit.*, p. 179.
2. *Prachin Jain Swetamber Tirtha Shri Kapardaji Swarna Jayanti Mahotsva Granth*, ed. Mirri Mal Jain, pp. 131–134.
3. *Prachin Jain Swetamber Tirtha Shri Kapardaji Swarna Jayanti Mahotsava Granth*, ed. *Misrimal Jain*, pp. 69, 70, 84 & 86.

from distant places. It can be reached by a metalled road or by train, the nearest station, being Silari, 10 km. away. It can also be reached from Bilara, Pipar and Pali by bus.

The Pasarvanath Jain temple was built at the instance of Bhana Bhandari, a Hakim of Jaitaran. Construction started in V. S. 1660 (1603 A.D.) and was consecrated in V.S. 1678 (1621 A.D.). However, in the years that followed, the monument received no attention and was almost neglected. It was only in V.S. 1975 (c.A.D. 1918) that the devotees not only renovated it but installed idols of various *tirthankaras*. The temple's architecture is beautiful. It has two inscriptions, one belonging to the 17th century and the other to the 19th century of the Vikram era. The spire of the temple is very high and is visible from a distance of about 8 km. A fair is held here on *Chaitra Shukla* 5 every year. There are arrangements in the temple premises for boarding and lodging for the visitors. The temple is managed by a committee.

Other temples of lesser importance here are those of Bhairunji, Ramdeoji, Mahadeoji and Ram Laxman. There are two mosques just on the periphery of the village in the *dhanis*. There is a big pond outside the village which is the source of water supply to the people.

The village is electrified and is served by a family planning sub-centre, a small pox vaccinator, a branch post office, and an uppper primary school. It is the headquarters of revenue inspector, patwari, village level worker, vaccinator, incharge malaria eradication programme and a lineman Rajasthan State Electricity Board. It has a *gram* panchayat and a *nyaya* Panchayat. There is also an agricultural co-operative society.

The village had a population of 1,658 during 1961 census which increased to 2,488 in 1971.

Jodhpur

This is the principal town of the district and was founded by Rao Jodha in 1459 A.D. Being the headquarters of the district and once the capital of a princely State of that name, the place has many attractions to offer to the visitors. It is located at the base of a hillock the top of which is crowned by an old fort which also houses the palaces of the former rulers of Jodhpur. The town is situated[1] between latitude 26°18′N and longitude 73°1′E and had a population of 317,612 in 1971. The old city is surrounded by a wall which has crumbled down at many places. There are several gates to enter the old city, such as the Nagauri gate, Mertia gate, Sojati gate (main walls now pulled down) Jalori gate, Siwanchi

1. Source : Office of the Director, Survey of India, Western circle.

gate and Chandpole gate. Minor gates are known as *bari* (windows). Formerly the city was confined to the old walls but with the development of new colonies like Sardarpura, Manoharpura, Paota, Ratanada the city has grown out of the old walls. At present, almost all the government offices and most of the educational institutions are located outside the old city wall.

The fort which crowns an isolated rock, can be approached by a winding road. The fort has two main entrances, Fateh Pol and Jaipol and several inner gates. During the princely regime there were rules and regulations framed by the State for entry to the fort. Now it is a protected monument and entry is allowed through tickets. Within the fort are the royal palaces, durbar hall and painted walls representing various Indian musical modes (*Ragas*) and miniature paintings. The palaces have beautiful carved panels and perforated screens of red stone. Important buildings inside the fort are the Motimahal, Fatehmahal, Phoolmahal, Sringarmahal and the temples of Chamunda, Murlimanohar and Anandghan. A panoramic view of the city nestling round the fort can be had from the battlements of the fort. The fort is known as Meherangarh.*

There are many temples in the city, but the temples of Kunj Behari, Ghanshyam, Balkrishna and Ranchhodji, Ramdeoji and Gajanandji are the most well known. Other temples are Tija Maji ka Mandir, Nazirji ka mandir and Deonathji ka mandir (Mahamandir). There are[1] eleven well known Jain temples in the town for Shantinath, Gaudi Parasnath, Muni Suvrata Swami, Kunthunath Koladi, Sambhavanath, Mahavir Swami, Kesariyanath, Parsavanath (Muthaji ka mandir) and Bheru Bag Parsvanath; there is also Digambar Jain Mandir. Of these, the first is the oldest. It is believed that the temple had an icon dated V.S. 212 (c.155 A.D.) which was despoiled by Muslims. The present idol of Shantinath, however, is dated V.S. 1617 (c. 1560 A.D.). Besides these temples there are three *upasrayas* belonging to the Kharataragachcha, Tapagachcha and Koladi Lokagachcha. Other places worth visiting in and around the city are the Jaswant Thara, Umaid Bhawan Palace, Mandor gardens, Balsamand and Kailana lakes, Bhim Bharak and Abu-ke-Mahal. The Jaswant Thara or the memorial of Maharaja Jaswant Singh is constructed of pure white marble; the cenotaph contains the genealogy of the rulers of the Jodhpur State. North of Nagauri gate, near the fort of the hill is Kaga, the cremation ground for the aristocracy. There is also a temple of Shitlamata or goddess of small pox here.

* A museum is being set up in the fort.

1. *Prachin Jain Swetambar Tirtha Shri Kapardaji Swarna Jayanti Mahotsava Granth*, ed. Misrimal Jain, pp. 147–151.

The Umaid Bhawan palace was built in the reign of Maharaja Umaid Singh and is named after him. This palace lavishly laid, has all conceivable luxuries and recreational facilities under a single roof and has been converted into a five star hotel. The Balsamand about 8 km. to the north and Kailana about 10 km. to the west of the city are two artificial lakes that make excellent picnic spots. There are four water tanks (*talao*) in the town, viz., Gulabsagar, Padmasagar, Fatehsagar and Baiji ka talao.

The city is well connected by rail and road with the other important towns of Rajasthan. It is also directly connected with Ahmedabad and Delhi by regular rail service. Formerly, the city was also served by an air service but this has been recently discontinued. Being the headquarters of the district administration, several offices, both of the State and the Central Governments are located here. The establishment of a university and the presence of medical and engineering colleges and the Rajasthan High Court have contributed to the prosperity of the town. The following list gives the names of the important offices of the State Government located here.

1. Collector & Controller of Civil Defence
2. District Superintendent of Police
3. Deputy Commissioner, Commercial Taxation Department
4. Deputy Inspector General of Police
5. Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department (Building and Roads)
6. Superintending Engineer, Public Health Engineering Department
7. District Medical & Health Officer
8. Assistant Commissioner, Devasthan Department
9. Deputy Director of Education (Male)
10. Deputy Director of Education (Female)
11. District Family Planning Officer
12. Regional Transport Officer
13. Deputy Director, Animal Husbandry
14. Deputy Director, Agriculture
15. Deputy Conservator of Forests
16. Divisional Forest Officer
17. Deputy Inspector General of Police (Rajasthan Armed Constabulary)
18. Superintending Engineer, Irrigation Department
19. Executive Engineer, Irrigation Department
20. Deputy Commissioner, Excise Department

21. District Agriculture Officer
22. Additional Director, Soil Conservation
23. Deputy Controller of Civil Defence
24. District Treasury Officer
25. Deputy District Development Officer
26. Assistant Examiner of Local Fund Audit Department
27. Commercial Taxes Officer
28. Inspector of Schools
29. Deputy Inspectress of Schools
30. Inspectress of Schools
31. District Excise Officer
32. District Employment Officer
33. Mining Engineer
34. Director Rajasthan, Oriental Research Institute
35. Superintendent Government Press
36. District Sheep & Wool Officer
37. Wool Grading Officer
38. Public Relations Officer
39. Deputy Town Planner
40. Director of Survey and Research
41. District Commercial Taxes Officer
42. Deputy Registrar, Co-operative Sccieties
43. Regional Assistant Labour Commissioner
44. Regional Deputy Director, Industries Department
45. Settlement Officer
46. Assistant Engineer, Chambal Grid Sub-Station
47. District Probation and Social Welfare Officer
48. Project Officer, Milk Supply Scheme
49. Executive Engineer, Public Health Engineering Department
50. Superintendent, Sheep Breeding Farm, Mandor

Besides the above offices, there is a High Court for Rajasthan situated with subordinate courts of District and Sessions Judge and Munsif Magistrate. The offices of the Zila Pramukh, Vikas Adhikari Panchayat Samiti Mandor, Vikas Adhikari Panchayat Samiti Luni, Principal Gramsevak Training Centre Mandor, Principal Co-operative Training Centre, Superintendent Central Jail, Chief Engineer and Secretary Rajasthan Ground Water Board, Principal College of Physical Education, Resident Engineer Rajasthan Housing Board, Superintending Engineer Rajasthan State Electricity Board and Executive Engineer (RSEB) are located here.

The following offices of the Central Government are located in the town :

1. Engineer Incharge, All India Radio, 2. Deputy Locust Entomologist, 3. Inspector General of Border Security Force, 4. Director, Central Arid Zone Research Institute, 5. Regional Office of the Central Ground Water Board, 6. Incharge Aeronautical Communication Station, 7. Assistant Meteorologist, 8. Director Defence Laboratory, 9. Official Liquidator, Department of Company Affairs, 10. Assistant Collector of Central Excise and Customs, 11. Field Publicity Officer, 12. Assistant Director (Song & Drama Dn.), 13. Food Corporation of India, 14. Fertilizer Corporation of India, 15. Income Tax Officer, 16. Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax, 17. Security Officer, Indian Air Force, 18. Labour Enforcement Officer, 19. Garrison Engineer, 20. Assistant Regional Director of National Savings, 21. Deputy Central Intelligence Officer, 22. Incharge, Survey of India office, 23. Assistant Director, Industrial Extension Centre, 24. Project Evaluation Officer, 25. Commanding Officer, National Cadet Corps, 26. Senior Deputy Manager, Oil and Natural Gas Commission, 27. Executive Engineer, Central Public Works Department, 28. Divisional Engineer Telegraphs, 29. Sub-Divisional Officer, Telephones, 30. Sub-Divisional Officer, Telegraphs, 31. Wireless Supervisor (Anti-locust), 32. Divisional Superintendent, Railways, 33. Divisional Commercial Superintendent, Railways, 34. Divisional Medical Officer Railways, 35. Section Officer, Security Branch, Railways, 36. District Controller of Stores, Railways and 37. Deputy Chief Engineer, Railway Workshop.

The town has a municipal council and an urban improvement trust. Amenities such as protected water supply, electricity, sewerage and fire fighting services are provided. The city has a university, medical and engineering colleges besides colleges for general education, a polytechnic, a college for physical education, a co-operative training centre, a gram sewak training centre and an information centre. Allopathic and ayurvedic hospitals and dispensaries are also there. The Tourist Department has provided a tourist bungalow where visitors can stay. There are also other places like the circuit house and the dak bungalow which, though primarily meant for the touring government servants, can also be availed of by private individuals if accommodation is available. There are also several hotels, lodges and *dharamshalas* in the town besides the railway retiring rooms where visitors can stay. The place can also boast of six cinema houses (Olympic, Minerva, Anand, Chitra, Stadium and Char Bhuja). Four Clubs (Sardar Club, Rotary Club, Lions Club and Railway Club), an auditorium (Jainarain Vyas Town Hall), a museum, and eight public parks–namely Umaid Public Park, Nehru Park, Jainarain Vyas Baby Park,

Sita Ram Baby Park, Kishore Chand Baby Park, Bordana Association Park, Rotary Club Park and Bissa Park. There are two public libraries, viz. Sumer Public Library and a library maintained by the information centre. The town is well provided with post and telegraph offices, a telephone exchange and banking facilities. There are four important bus stands from where buses ply to various places outside the town. These are Rai ka Bagh, Caltex near the Umaid Public Park, Railway Station and Siwanchi Gate.

The Gangaur fair is celebrated here with great pomp and show. The characteristic feature of these celebrations is the fair of *lotias*. Early in the morning, unmarried girls of town carry on their heads seven silver or brass pots arranged one over the other, with the smallest one at the top. Thousands of girls, clad in their colourful best, march singing melodious songs to bring water and the *dub*. The spacious locality, known as Girdikot, resounds to their music and the fair is witnessed by citizens who throng the place in large numbers in the afternoon to see the idols of Gauri and Isar being carried in procession. The town is also known for the manufacture of *badlas* or zinc water-carriers covered with cloth or wool.

Mandor

Situated on the outskirts of Jodhpur city on the banks of a seasonal streamlet Nagadri, about 9 km. to the north, Mandor the old capital of Marwar still attracts alike the historians and the tourists. Its old names were Maddodara, Mandowar and Mandavyapuradurga and it is believed to have derived its name from the Mandavyarishi who is said to have had his hermitage here. Local traditions hold that Mandor was first held by the Nagas followed by the Pratiharas, the Chauhans and the Muslim Sultans of Delhi from whom it was wrested by the Rathors.[1]

The ruins of Brahmanical and Jain temples indicate the existence of the votaries of those religions in this region. A place called *Panch Kund* (five ponds) about 2 km. from here in the hills is held sacred by the Hindus. Close by are the cenotaphs of four of the earlier Rathor rulers. Raised on high plinths, crowned with soaring spires and decorated with sculpture, these monuments give an indication of more prosperous and affluent times.

Within the extensive Mandor gardens is the hall of heroes, a group of colossal figures carved out of a single rock. The government has developed the garden as a tourists attraction and its scenic beauty draws a large

1. Jain, K. C.: *op.cit.*, pp. 174–175.

number of visitors. Among the things worth seeing are: the remains of the temples and the fort; rock-cut sculptures of Astamatrikas (mother goddess) and Tokeshwar along with a step-well; *dewals* (cenotaphs) of the Rathor rulers and their families, the hall of heroes (*devateon ki sal*); seven temples both Hindu and Jain; mosques of Firoz Shah, Gulam Khan, dargah of Gamna Pir and Ghulam Qalandarkhan; ekthamba mahal and gardens. The Archaeology and Museum Department of the Government of Rajasthan maintains a museum for the benefit of the visitors. The principal cenotaphs located in the gardens are those of Rao Maldeo, Mota Raja Udai Singh, Raja Gaj Singh, Maharaja Jaswant Singh I and Maharaja Ajit Singh. The last two are massive buildings and give an impression of temples with high spires. These are good examples of stone architecture.

A fair is held in the beautiful garden in memory of the celebrated heroes whose effigies are installed in a gallery here. The estimated congregation at the fair, which takes place on the penultimate Monday of *Shravan*, is about 60,000 persons. The exact date or the year of the commencement of the fair is not known but it is generally believed that it started in the latter part of the 17th century. There are two[2] legends current in Jodhpur about the origin of the fair. According to one, Jaswant Singh, who ruled Mandor in the 17th century, was sent to Ahmednagar by Emperor Aurangzeb to fight against some rebels. His army was greatly outnumbered and finding himself in a tight corner, he recalled to his mind the brave deeds of the heroes of his homeland, and prayed to them for succour. He returned home victorious from the battle and in commemoration, constructed this gallery of heroes at Mandor. During the rest of his life, it is said, that every day on this day Jaswant Singh used to go to Mandor to pay homage to these heroes. He used to go in a procession, accompanied by his numerous courtiers. Thousands of people used to collect by the roadside from Jodhpur to Mandor to watch the royal homage to these heroes during Jaswant Singh's time. But his successors did not show similar enthusiasm and the practice was discontinued.

Another legend connected with *Veerpuja* (worship of the brother) seems thus : during the Moghul period, a Rajput had to proceed to the battle front leaving his unmarried sister alone who bade him farewell by applying the *tilak* on his forehead with blood drawn from her finger in her right hand and blessed him with victorious return from the battle.

1. Source : Department of Archaeology & Museums, Government of Rajasthan.
2. *Census of India, 1961, Vol. XIV, VII-Rajasthan, Part VII B*, pp. 119–21.

When the prince did return victorious the occasion was commemorated with an annual fair and the practice of sisters putting vermilion mark on the forehead of brothers.

Most of the people join the fair in the morning and return home by evening but some 4,000 persons stay on for the night. The fair site has been electrified but special lighting arrangements are made by the government during the fair.

People of all communities participate in the fair without caste inhibitions. People usually do not make any offerings to the statues of the herobs. They however, make offerings of cash, coconuts and sweets to Ganesh, Bhairon, Chamunda and Kankali.

Mandor which was formerly a suburb of Jodhpur town, is now a part of it because of growing urbanisation. Formerly it used to be served by a post and telegraph office, telephone (PCO), a middle school, a higher secondary school, an allopathic dispensary, an ayurvedic dispensary, a police out-post, an out-post of the Mines department, a *Gram sevika* training centre and a central school. A branch of the United Commercial Bank, a battalion of the RAC, a Sheep and Wool Grading Centre and a warehouse are also located here. The headquarters of the Mandor Panchayat Samiti are located at Jodhpur town. There are two gang huts (one belonging to the P.W.D. and another to the Irrigation department) situated within the Mandor gardens.

There is a regular bus service besides an auto-rikshaw service between Mandor and the Jodhpur town. It can also be reached by rail, being a station on the Jodhpur-Phalodi line.

Osian

About 68 km. north-west of Jodhpur town, Osian is the headquarters of the tahsil and the panchayat samiti of the same name. It was a flourishing town at one time and a well known Brahmanical centre. Jainism also flourished here in mediaeval times[1] as is evident from the existence of several Jain temples here. The early temples are comparatively small structures, but they are marked by simplicity and elegance. The striking feature of these temples is the variety in their design revealing strong individuality in conception and originality in composition. "One of the distinctive motifs of these temples is the vase and foliage convention, which may be generally seen in the pillars of early temples".[2] In one of the Jain temples dedicated to Parsavanath the doorways forming the entrance are decorated with floral designs, the nine planets, snakes entwined to form a curious pattern with their tails held by *Garudas*, pairs

1. Jain, K.C.: *Ancient Cities and Towns of Rajasthan* (1972), p. 18.
2. *Ibid.*

of lovers and a leaf border.[3] Most of the earlier temples are in ruins. The three early temples, belonging probably to the eighth century A.D., are dedicated to Harihara, the half Vishnu-half Siva combining the dual aspects of life sustainer and destroyer. Another temple is dedicated to the Sun God (*Surya*). There is a temple of Pipala Devi having a large *Sabhamandap* or assembly hall which has several pillars. There is yet another temple known as Sachiya Mata, which is said to be very old. It has recently been renovated and the number of devotees who have contributed to this task bespeaks of the esteem it is held by the public. It is situated on an eminence and when the visitor reaches the main entrance through a flight of steps, he feels his labour amply rewarded. The place commands a picturesque view. The *mandap* has decorated ceilings and designed pillars plastered with floral designed glass. There is an old but strong wall built around the temple. Osian is also associated with a class of *banias* known as Oswals who trace their origin from this place. The town has a Ramsnehro also and a mosque.

The place is connected by rail and road with Jaisalmer and Jodhpur. It is also connected with Phalodi, Chadi, Soyla, Gangani and Au by road. It has a post and telegraph office, a telephone exchange (PCO), a police station, a dispensary, an *ayurvedic aushadhalaya*, a public park, a veterinary dispensary, a *gaushala*, two higher secondary schools, a middle school for girls and eight primary schools. The place is electrified and has protected water supply. The following offices are located here: Extension Officer Sheep and Wool, Inspector Co-operative Society and Inspector Malaria. The place is served by a branch of State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur, Gramseva Sahkari Samiti, a *gram* panchayat, and a *Nyaya* Panchayat. There is a dak bungalow of the railways for the departmental officials. The place has two *dharamshalas*.

The main export of the place are wool, goat-hair, *bajra*, dried vegetables such as *kachariya* (dwarf cucumber), *sangri* and *kumatiya*. A cattle fair is held here from *Navratra* to *Purnima* in the month of *Asoj*. The relgious fairs are held during the *Navaratras* twice a year. A fair is also held in the month of *Magh* and attracts Jains in large number. The place had a population of 5087 in 1961.

Phalodi

Formerly the headquarters of a district of the same name in Jodhpur State it is now the headquarters of a panchayat samiti, tahsil and sub-division. The town had a population of 13,924 in 1901 which rose to 17,379 in 1971. The place is connected with the district headquarters by

1. Jain, K. C.: *Ancient Cities and Towns of Rajasthan* (1972), p. 18.

rail and road and with Jaisalmer too. By road it is connected with Bikaner, Bap, Dechoo and Nagaur.

The town situated in the north-west of Jodhpur is said to have been founded about the middle of the fifteenth century. The place has a fort which is attributed to Hamir Singh, a great grandson of Rao Suja and has a capacious reservoir for water and some fine palaces. Some 16 km. to the north of the town a large depression called the Phalodi salt source or the Rinn, was leased to the Government of India in 1878 which was worked till 1892, when it was closed as the operations were found to be unprofitable. The tract is now being worked again.

In Phalodi there are some temples, prominent among them being the Latiyalji Devi temple which is mainly managed by Pushkarana community; Kalyanji temple; Shantinathji temple and Godi Parasnathji temple both run by Oswal community. Other temples are dedicated to Sambavanath, Mahavir Swami, Satyanarain, Hanuman and Mahadeo. The town has a municipality, a police station, a post and telegraph office, a higher secondary, and a secondary schools, three middle schools and four primary schools, a B.S.T.C. training school, two government dak bungalows, a railway rest house for railway officials, a police station and an out-post, a few *dhabas* and hotels near the railway station, a *dharamshala* and a *gaushala*. Banking facilities are provided by branches of the State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur and the Jodhpur Central Co-operative Bank. It has a hospital, a maternity child welfare centre and an ayurvedic dispensary. There are two libraries and a cineme house in the town.

The following offices are located here: Court of Munsif Magistrate, Office of the Assistant Engineer P.W.D., Executive Engineer Rajasthan Canal Project, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Unit Superintendent of Rajasthan State Roadways Corporation, Forester, Malaria Inspector, Assistant Engineer Water Works and Locust Warning Officer. A Hindi Weekly, *Janpath* is published from the town. The town is electrified and has protected water supply.

Pipar

Pipar, a town in Bilara tahsil, is situated on the left bank of the river Jojri, a tributary of the Luni, about 62 km. east of Jodhpur town. It can be approached from Jodhpur as well as from Bilara by rail and road both. Tradition assigns[1] the foundation of Pipar either to a king of the Paramara Rajputs or to a Paliwal Brahmin called Pipa. Tod says that the latter was in the habit of carrying milk to deity of the serpent race (the Takshakas or Nagas) whose retreat was on the banks of a

1. Erskine, K.D.: *op.cit.*, p. 190.

lake, and who deposited two pieces of gold in return for the Paliwal's offering. Being compelled to go to Nagaur, the latter instructed his son to perform his charitable office, but the youth thought of becoming the master of the treasure himself and when the serpent issued forth for its accumstomed fare, he struck it violently with a stick. The snake, however, being scotched, not killed, retired to its hole. The young Brahmin narrated the event to his mother who dreading the vengeance of the deity arranged to send him away the next day to his father. However when she sent to call the boy in morning she was horrified to find, instead of him, the huge serpent coiled upon his bed. Pipa, on his return, was inconsolable. But he continued his libations of milk which at length appeased the monster who showed him where the gold was stored and commanded him to raise a monument which would transmit a knowledge of the event to future ages. Hence arose Pipar from Pipa the Paliwal, while the lake was named Sampu after the serpent. This Sampu or Sampa *sarowar* (tank) still exists on the outskirts of the town.

There are[2] two important Jain temples and two *Upasrayas* in the town. The Parasvanath temple which is contemporaneous with the well known Kaparda temple is situated in the centre of the town. The idol of the *Tirthankara* is said to have been brought here from Kaparda itself. There is a large courtyard in the forepart. A few years back, a reservoir has been constructed here for drinking water.

Shri Jain Swetamber Shantinath temple is situated on the banks of the big tank (Sampu Sarowar) referred to earlier and was constructed between V.S. 1941 and 1952 (A.D. c. 1884 & 1995). Near the temple there is a *bagichi* (garden) where there are cenotaphs of *Tapogachcha Yati* (Khaki Baba). For those from outside there are facilities for staying at the Baba Ashram situated on the banks of the tank.

The two *Upasrayas* are known as *Dadaji ka Upasraya* and *Rataji ka Upasraya*, the former having been built in V.S. 1858 (c. 1801 A.D) and the latter bears an inscription of V.S. 1659 or 1619 (c. 1602 or 1603 A.D.). There are five more *Upasrayas* in the town besides two *Sthanaks*. There is an old organisation in the town known as Shri Jain Navyuvak Mandal.

The town has a post and telegraph office, a telephone exchange, a police station, a family planning centre, a primary health centre, a maternity and child welfare centre, a veterinary hospital, three libraries (the Municipal library, the Jawahar Pustakalaya and Shri Jaimal Jnan

2. *Prachin Jain Swetambar Tirtha Sri Kapardaji Swarna Jayanti Mahotsva Grantha*, ed. Misrimal Jain, pp. 127–130.

Bhandar). The last is a collection of both old MSS and printed literature on philosophy, religion & c. There are besides a hostel run by social welfare department, offices of Junior Engineer, Rajasthan State Electricity Board, Secretary Krishi Upaj Mandi, Revenue Inspector, Patwari, *gram sevak* Field Officer of the Life Insurance Corporation of India and the Superintendent of Social Welfare Department. This municipal town has a higher secondary school for boys and a secondary school for girls, two middle schools and five primary schools, a club (Bandhu club), a *dharamshala* and *gaushala*. It is electrified and has protected water supply. Banking facilities are provided by branches of the Punjab National Bank and the Jodhpur Central Co-operative Bank. The place has a multipurpose Co-operative Society and a Co-operative Marketing Society, a powerloom industry, two ice-candy factories, a chemical and match factory. Important exports of the place are *dal* and dyed and printed cloths. Tanning and shoe-making are important crafts of the town.

There are a number of Hindu temples in the town, the most prominent among them are those of Laxminathji's temple, Naya Mandir (Ram Laxman) and Piplamata temple. There are four mosques in the town, namely, Silawatowali, Chhimpawali, Bazarwali (Mochiyon ki Jama Masjid) and Vyapariyon ki Masjid (Kasaiwali). There is also an Idgah. The principal mode of transport in the town is tongas. The population of the town in 1901 was 6785 which increased to 15722 in 1971.

Shergarh

Formerly the headquarters of the district of the same name in Jodhpur State, Shergarh is now the headquarters of the tahsil and panchayat samiti of the same name. It is 103 km. from the district headquarters and is connected with it by a road. It is also connected with Phalodi, Balotra and Phalsun by road. The place has the facilities of protected water supply, an allopathic hospital, a veterinary dispensary, an agricultural credit society, a branch of the State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur, a post and telegraph and telephone (P.C.O.) office, a rest house of the P.W.D., three *dharamshalas*, a Jain temple dedicated to Parasnathji, four Hindu temples namely Shivmandir, Thakurji ka Mandir, Hanuman Mandir and Ramdeora, a secondary school, a primary school, a police station, office of the Supervisor Sheep and Wool, Overseer P.W.D., Overseer Ground Water Department and Inspector for Anti Locust Operations.

The population of the place was 1,884 in 1901 which increased to 4,289 in 1971.

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GLOSSARY

Agarbatti	Incense stick
Asura	Demon
Aushadhalaya	Dispensary/hospital
Avatara	Incarnation
Badla	Water bottle
Bandhini	A type of printed saree
Banjara	Gypsy
Bidi	Indian cigarette, tobacco rolled in leaves
Bohara	Pawn-broker; money lender
Chauth	Literally one-fourth; a kind of tax
Chiks	Curtains made of cane
Chunri	A type of printed saree
Churi	Bangles
Dai	Midwife
Dal	Pulse
Dargah	A holy place of Muslims
Dhania	Coriander
Dharamshala	An inn, a charitable place for halting
Dhobi	Washerman
Dub	A variety of grass
Gaushala	Cow-house
Ghani	An indigenous contrivance for crushing oil-seeds and usually worked by bullocks
Gram	Village
Gram Sevak	A villages level worker

Gur	Raw sugar, Jaggery
Hali	Farm worker
Harijan	Literally God's man; a sweeper
Harijan Basti	Locality where sweepers reside
Hukumat	An administrative division of territory in the erstwhile princely States
Hundi	Promissory note; a bill of exchange
Ijlas	Court of the Ruler
Kabaddi	A game
Khaddar/Khadi	Handspun and hand woven cloth
Khalsa	Crown land; Land directly managed by the state
Khilat	A robe of honour or other ceremonial present
Kotwal	An official in the administrative hierarchy during mediaval times in India; a police officer
Lag-bag	A type of tax/cess
Lotia	A metallic pot for serving/keeping water
Madarsa	A school
Mahajan	The term is usually applied for the member of the trading and banking community
Mahakma Khas	The court or council presided over by the Ruler himself
Maktab	School
Mali	Gardener
Mandi	Market; also regulated market; especially for agricultural produce
Mansab	An official rank or status showing hierarchical order prevalent during Mughal administration in India

Maulvi	A Muslim teacher
Methi	A leafy vegetable
Mochi	Cobbler
Mojadi	Indigenous embroidered shoes
Mundan	Hair cutting ceremony
Mutawalli	Trustee
Namda	Felt; a kind of woollen blanket
Nauratri/Navaratra	Nine holy days during which fast is kept in honour of Durga, the mother-goddess
Niwar	Thick wide tape used for weaving a bedstead; woven strips of cotton for bedstead
Pan Mashala	Spices used in the fold of the betel leaf
Pan Supari	Betel and nut
Pathshala	Indigenous school
Patia/patti	Slabs
Patta	A deed; title; grant
Posal	Indigenous school
Pugri	Turban
Rahat	An indigenous contrivance for drawing water from well
Rai	Indian mustard; an oilseed
Rakshasa	Demon
Reja	Coarse cloth
Samanta	Chieftain
Sarai	An inn; a charitable place for halting
Saree	A long piece of cloth worn by women round the waist passing over the head
Satyagraha	A creed of Gandhian Philosophy; Civil disobedience

Sawar	A rider, a trooper
Sharaf	A dealer in gold and silver
Suttar	A carpenter
Taccavi	An advance of money given by the State to cultivators for agricultural purposes
Thaggi	Cheating
Thela	Push cart
Thikana	A chiefship, an estate
Torana	An arch
Wakf	A Muslim charitable endowment
Yajna	A religious sacrifice
Zarda	Tobacco
Zeera	Cumin seed

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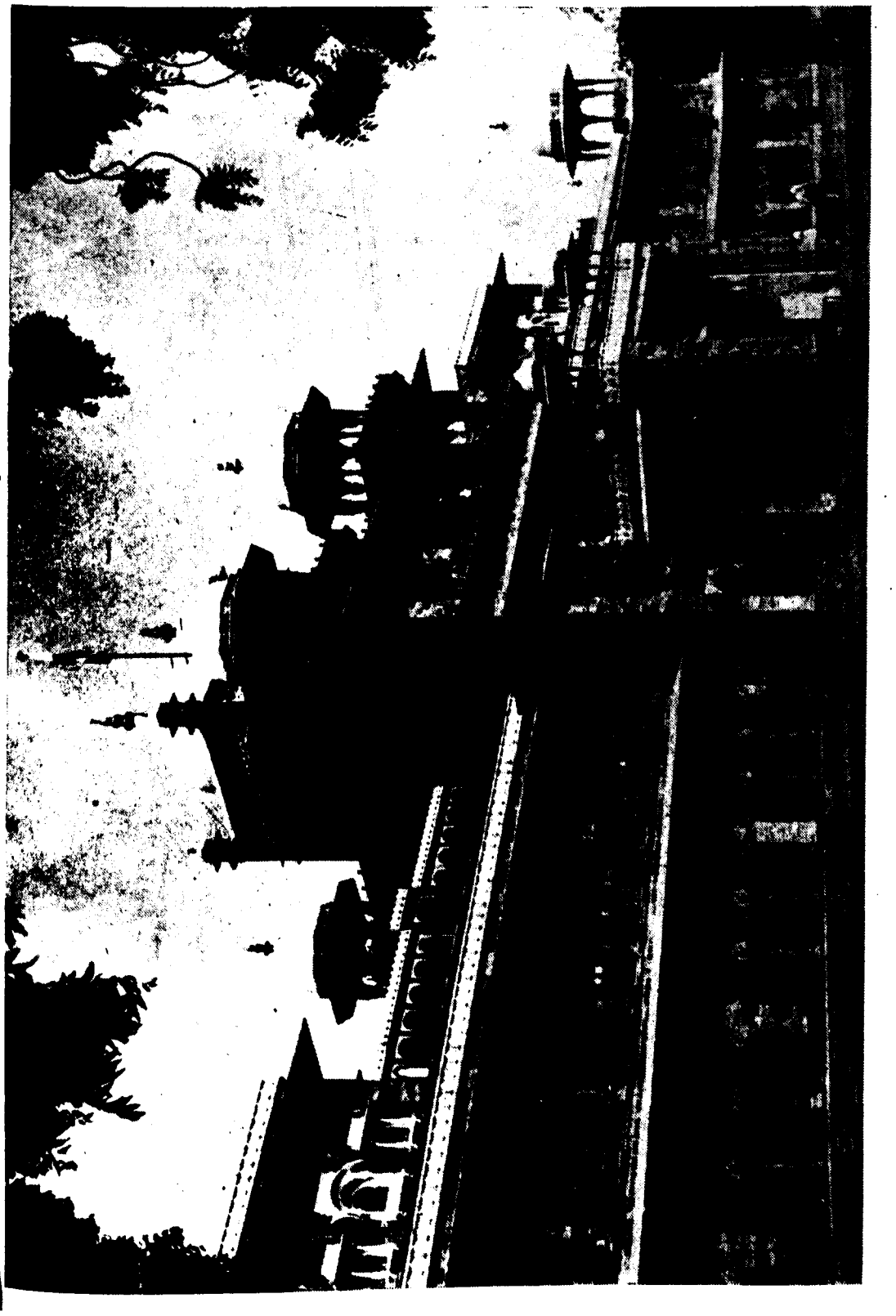


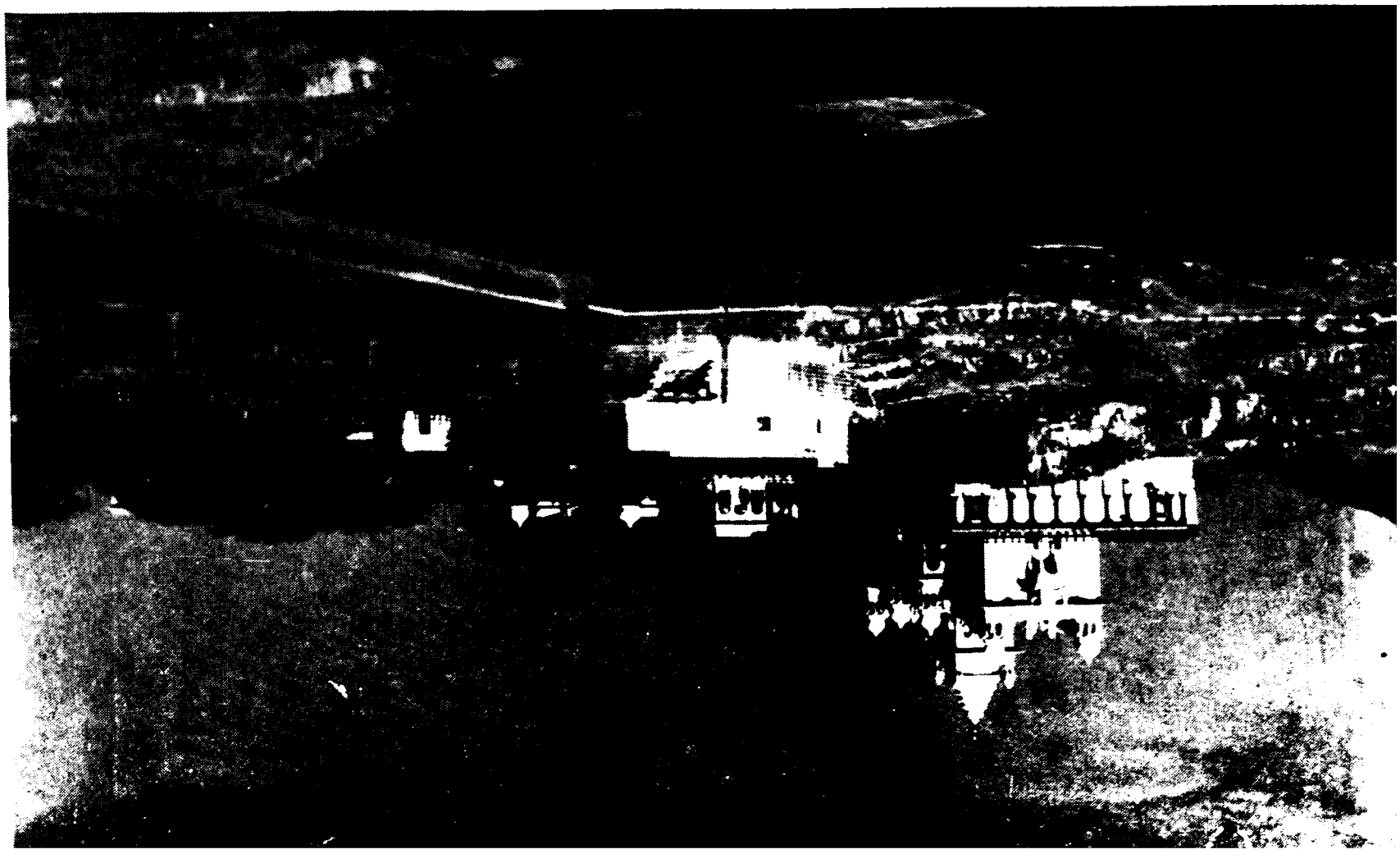
District Collector's Office, Jodhpur.

Sojati Gate, Jodhpur, now being remodelled to suit the traffic requirements.

PLATE III

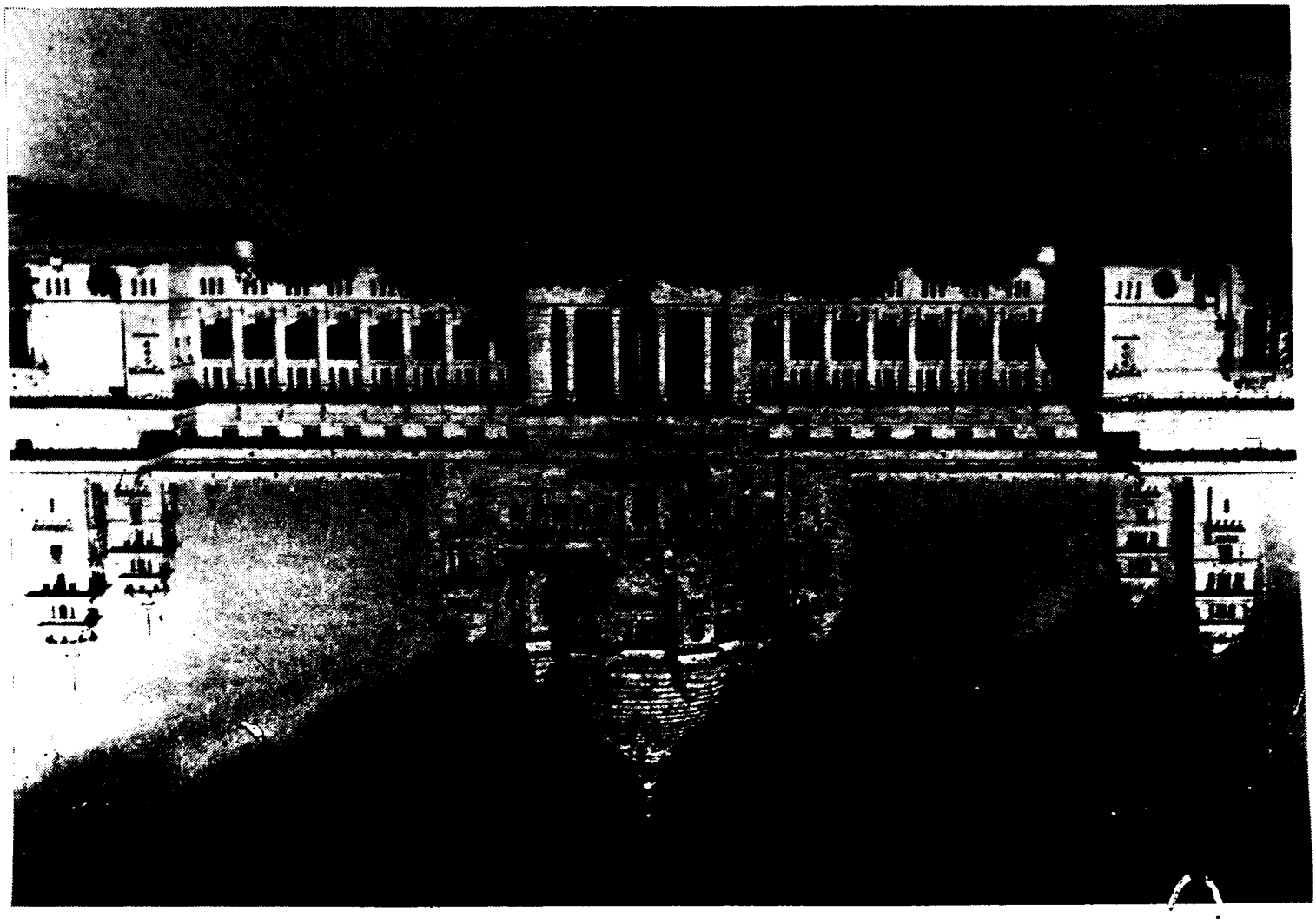
Jodhpur fort overlooking the City

PLATE IV

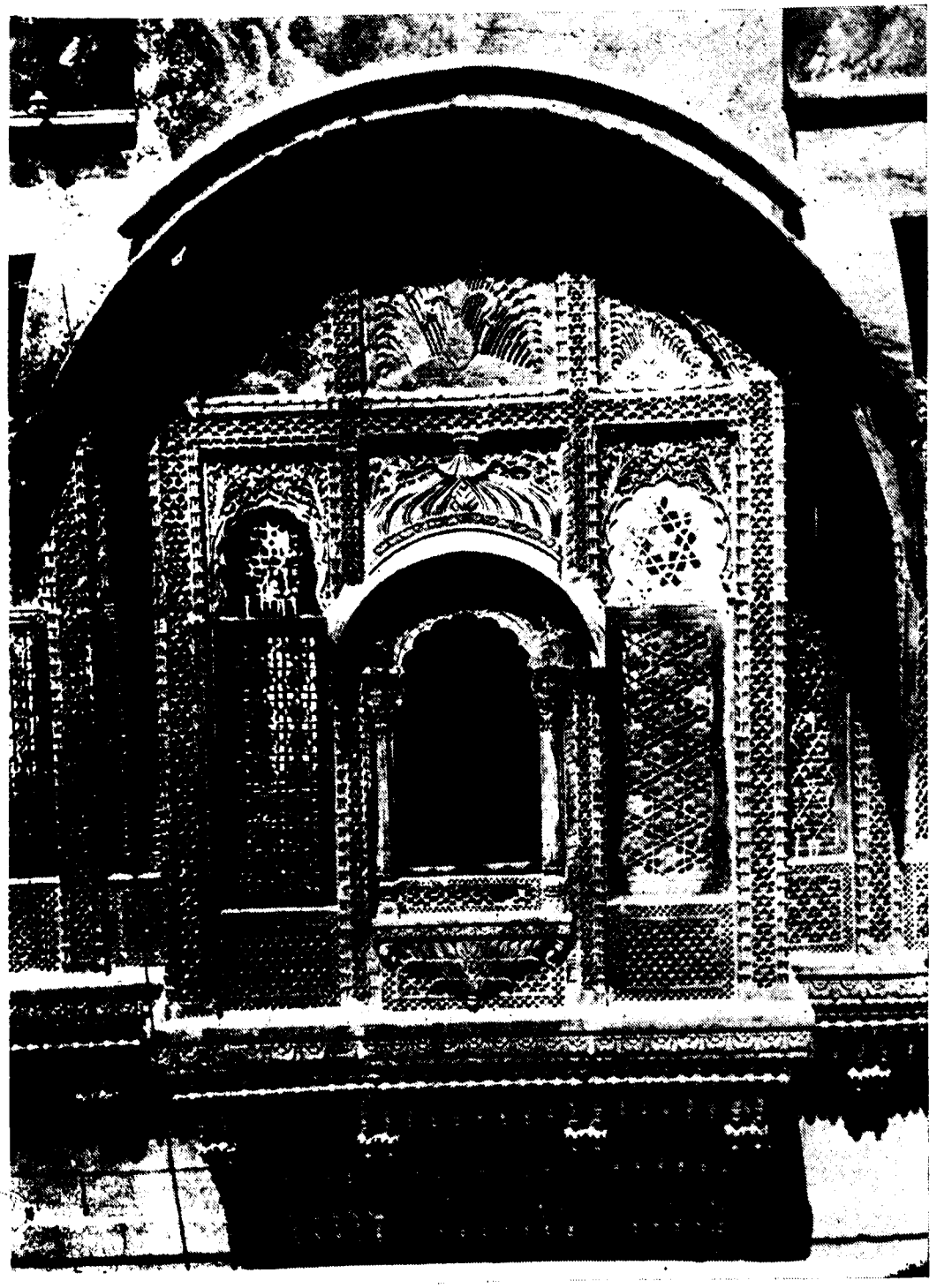


Jaswant Thara, Jodhpur.

PLATE V



Umaid Bhawan, Jodhpur.



Palace Balcony in Jodhpur Fort.

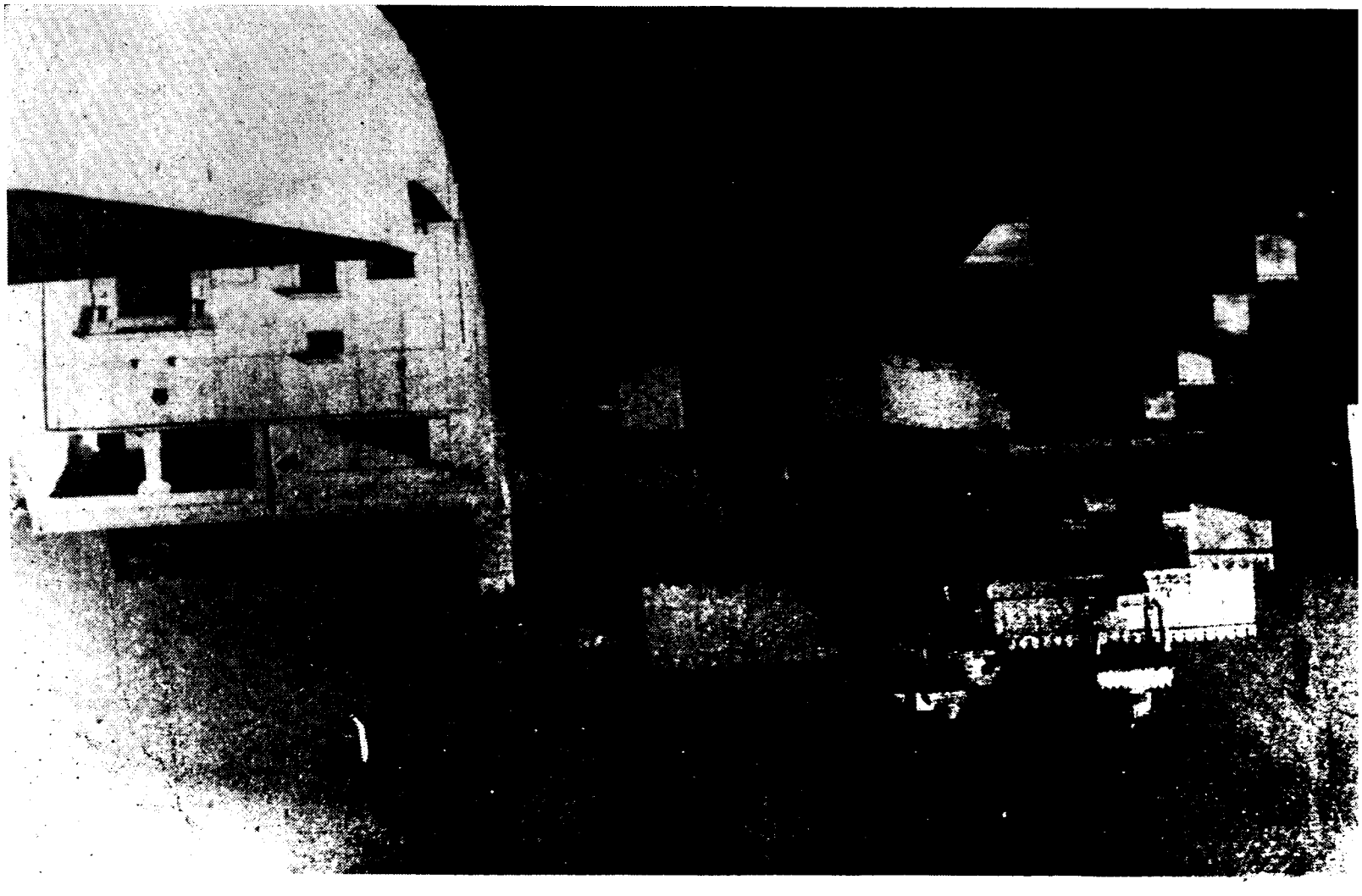
PLATE VII

Balsamand lake near Jodhpur.

PLATE VIII

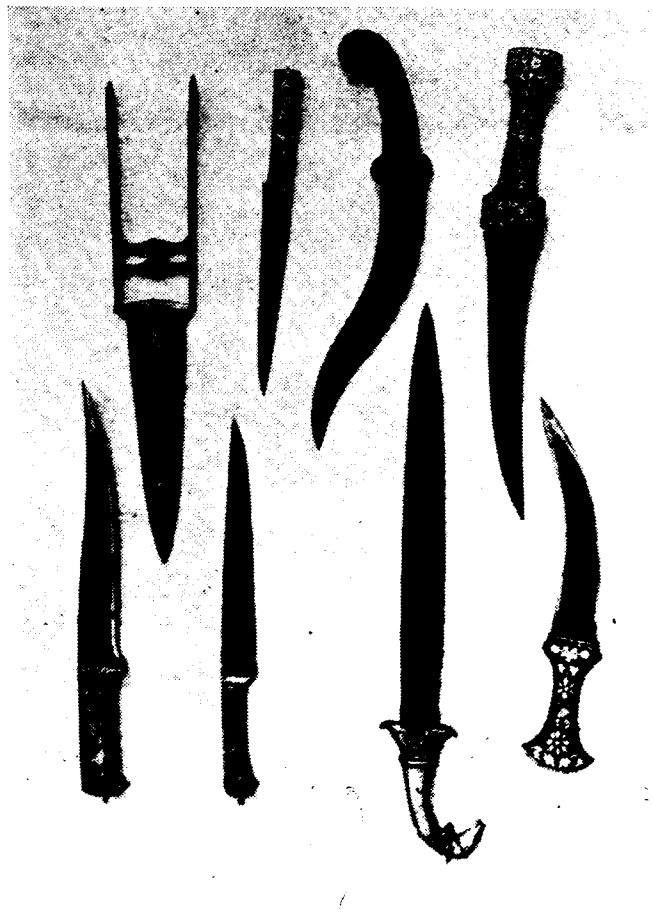
Mandor Garden, Jodhpur.

PLATE IX



Sachiya Mata temple, Osian.

PLATE X



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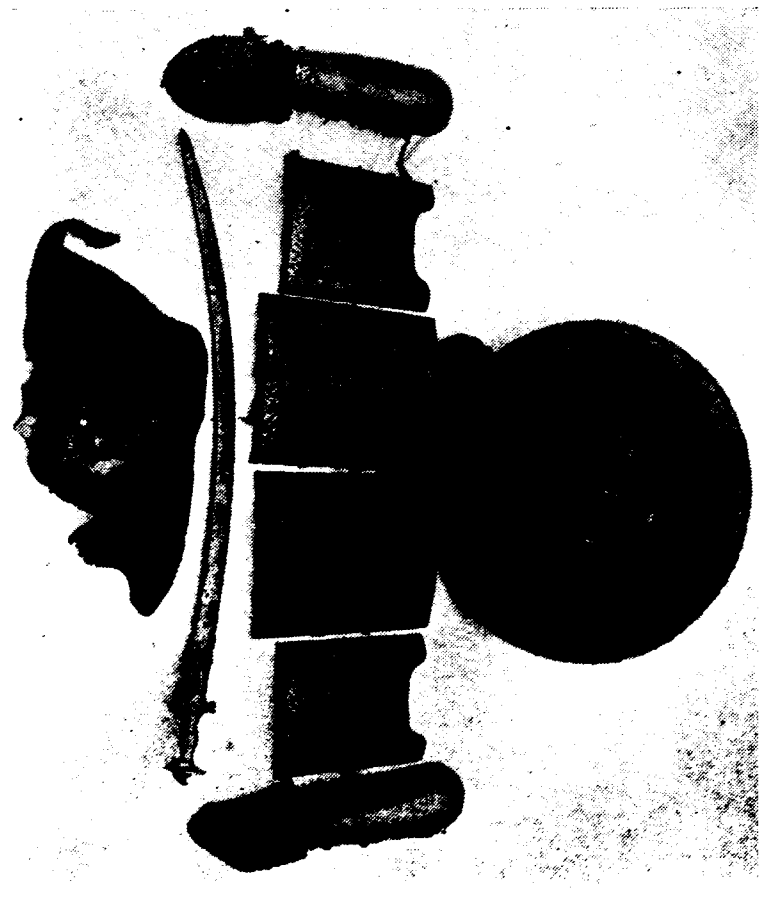


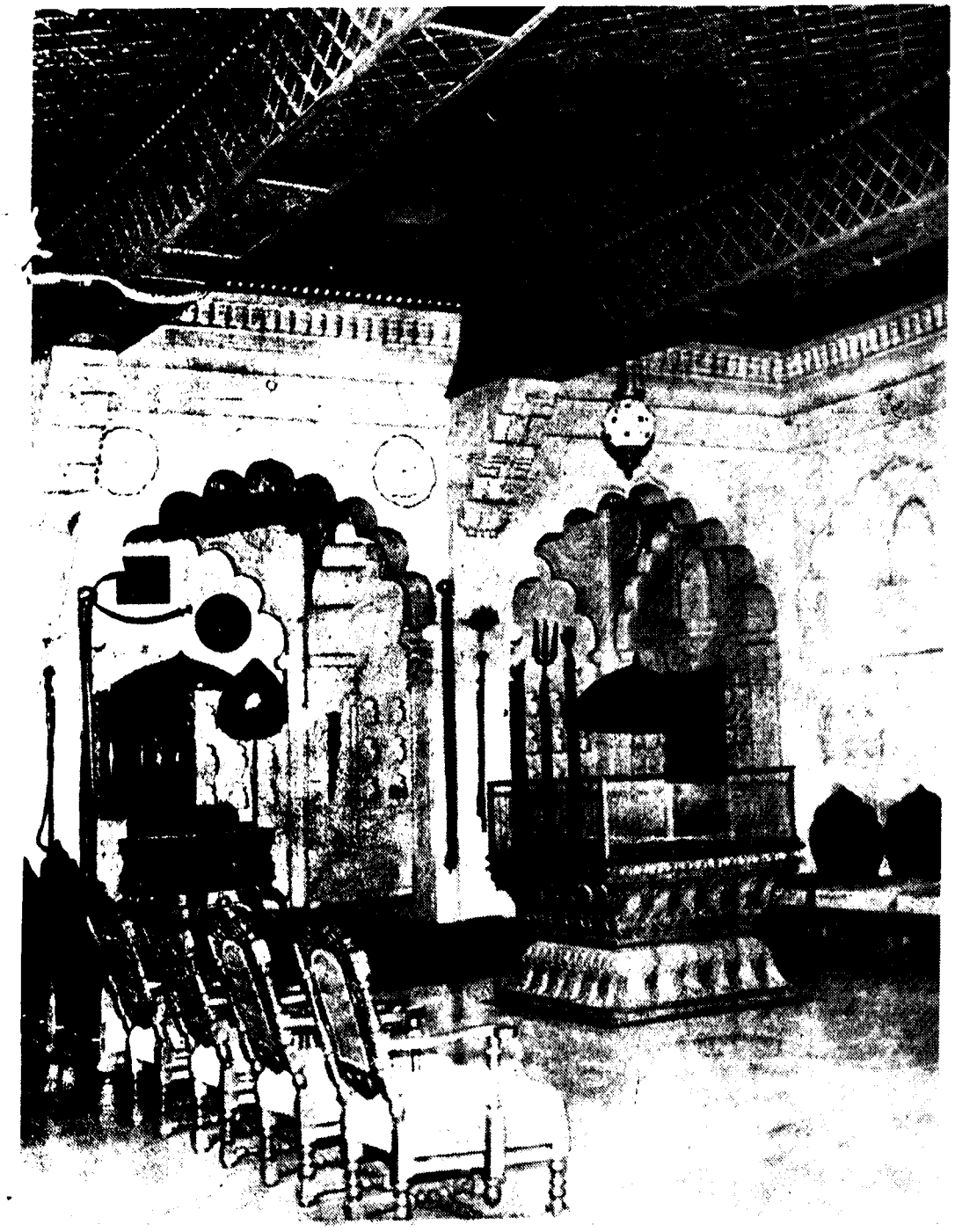
B

A

Badla **Industry at Jodhpur**

B

Workers engaged in manufacturing of shoes in Jodhpur



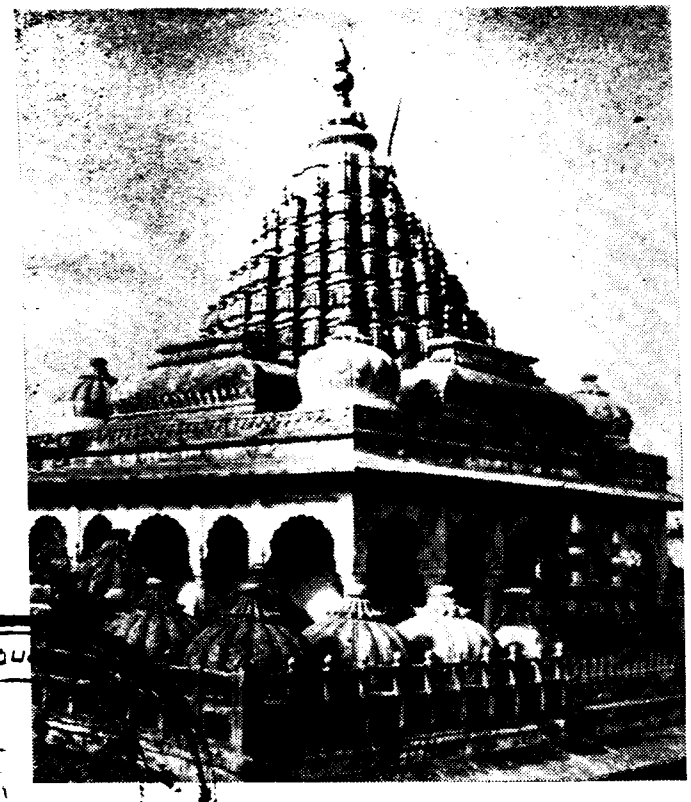
Darbar-e-Takhat, Moti Mahal, Jodhpur Fort, early 17th century A.D.
(By the courtesy of the Meherangarh Museum Trust, Jodhpur)

Maharaja playing polo with his Maharanis–Jodhpur School, Mid—19th century A. D.
(By the courtesy of the Meherangarh Museum Trust, Jodhpur)

B

Maharaja Mansinghji and Ladu Nathji with Jallandhar Nathji–Jodhpur School, early 19th century A. D. (By the courtesy of the Meherangarh Museum Trust, Jodhpur)

A



Mahamandir, Jodhpur

PLATE XIV

தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக்காப்பக நூலகம்,
எழும்பூர், சென்னை-600 008.

தவணைத்தாள்.

சே. எண் : ப. எண் :

வழங்கிய நாள். (1)	திரும்பிய நாள். (2)	வழங்கிய நாள். (1)	திரும்பிய நாள். (2)

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18 ஏப் 1980

EGMORE, MADRAS