

**GAZETTEER OF INDIA
RAJASTHAN
JALOR**

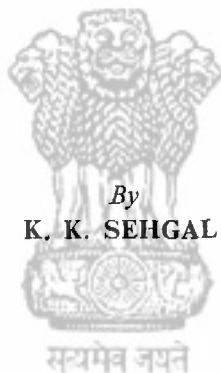


सत्यमेव जयते

RAJASTHAN DISTRICT GAZETTEERS



JALOR



By
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GOVERNMENT OF RAJASTHAN,
JAIPUR.

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PREFACE

The gazetteer of Jalor district is the twelfth in the series of the District Gazetteers which are being brought out by the Government of Rajasthan in collaboration with the Central Gazetteers Unit of the Government of India. The present district was carved out of the erstwhile princely State of Jodhpur of which it was an important component. The antiquity of the region, however, goes much farther than the founding of Jodhpur State. Jalor was known as Jabalipura during the ancient and mediaeval ages and the fort surmounting the town was called Suvarnagiri or Sonalgarh, the golden mount, which was later on, counted among the nine castles of Maru (*Nau-Koti-Maruk*) and guarded the southern frontiers of Marwar. The town of Bhinmal in the district is identified as none else than the old Srimal or the Pi-lo-mo-lo of Hiuen Tsang and is culturally associated with the names of Brahmagupta, the well-known astronomer and a renowned author, and Magha, the celebrated scholar poet. Bhinmal and Sanchole both were important towns which lay on the high road to Kutch and Gujarat which gave them, from most remote time, a commercial celebrity. The Srimali and Sanchole Brahmins derive their pedigree from these towns and the Sonigara Chahamanas trace their ancestry from Suvarnagiri, Sonigara being its contraction.

The importance of these regions excited the rapacity of many a monarch who endeavoured to gain and retain these areas through territorial aggrandisement. The Pratiharas, the Paramaras, the Chalukyas and the Chahamanas measured swords time and again for these acquisitions. The Sultans of Delhi and the Mughal emperors also sent their armies several times either in pursuit of a fleeing enemy or to chastise or pacify the recalcitrant local chiefs. However, after the fall of the Mughal empire and in the years that followed, the area lost much of its old glory and importance.

The last mention of this area is found in the *Imperial Gazetteer of India-Provincial Series* (1908). In the intervening period, particularly

in an age of planning in a welfare State, the march of events is not only fast but also complex. The shape of things has undergone an unrecognisable change in quick succession that the earlier narration has hardly any relevance to the present day life. It is this gap which the present gazetteer aims to fill in.

The gazetteers are now being revised/written in accordance with the general pattern laid down by the Government of India. In case of the districts in Rajasthan the task is more of writing the gazetteers afresh than of revising them, because in most cases, no gazetteers at all, had been written while in a few others, those written, are very sketchy and cover very little ground, besides the fact that much of what has been written, has become obsolete. The current series of gazetteers in Rajasthan, where feudalism was the rule of the day for centuries, will give an eloquent commentary on how political, social and economic reforms were introduced after Independence and to what effect. As such these gazetteers are not only geographical lexicons, or statistical tables, but reflect changes almost amounting to a metamorphosis in certain fields of the district life.

The material available in old gazetteers has been used freely particularly in chapters dealing with subjects like topography, rivers, geology etc. The bulk of the information had, however, to be collected from a number of publications, Government and private, and from other sources. The data included in the volume, unless specifically mentioned in the text otherwise, pertain to the period ending 1967-68. The climatological summary given in this gazetteer has been prepared by the Meteorological Department, Government of India.

I am greatly indebted to the various departments of the State and Central Governments, Semi-Government institutions and individuals who have helped by extending their co-operation and making necessary material available. The draft of this volume was scrutinised by the Gazetteers Unit, Ministry of Education and Youth Services, Government of India, New Delhi. Most valuable suggestions were received from them for the improvement of the draft. I am particularly obliged to Dr. P.N. Chopra for his personal interest in the work. It would not be out of place to mention here that the expenditure incurred in the compilation and printing of the District Gazetteers is being met by the Government of India.

I also take the opportunity to express my deep sense of gratitude to Shri S.L. Khurana, the Chief Secretary to the Government of Rajasthan, and Mrs. Otima Bordia, Special Secretary (Planning) who

amidst their numerous pre-occupations, found time to give us their valuable advice to improve the quality of the publication. I am extremely grateful to Shri Chandanmal Baid, the Planning Minister, who evinced a keen interest in the work throughout.

The officers and the staff of this department have considerably helped me in compilation and preparing this volume. To them I owe much and without their team work the publication would not have come out in time. I place on record my appreciation for all the care and concern they have shown towards its finalisation and printing.

K. K. Sehgal
Director, District Gazetteers,
Rajasthan, Jaipur.



GAZETTEER OF JALOR DISTRICT

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CONVERSION TABLE

Length

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

Area

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

Volume

- 1 cubic foot = 0.028 cubic metre

Capacity

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

Weight

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

Temperature

- t° Fahrenheit = $\frac{9}{5}$ (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 10,00,000 square metres = 1 sq. kilometre

Volume

- 10,00,000 cubic centimetres = 1 cubic metre

Capacity

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

Weight

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



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CHAPTER I
GENERAL
INTRODUCTORY

Origin of the Name

The district takes its name from the town of Jalor which is now the district headquarters. In old inscriptions the name of Jalor is Jabalipura¹. According to local tradition, the name is a combination² of two words viz. *jal*, a tree (*Salvadora persica* L.) and *lor*, a boundary. The region abounded in *jal* trees and probably hence the name. In the *Western Rajputana States*³ it is mentioned that the original name of the town was Jallundar but philologically Jalor is not derivable from it.

Location, Area and Population

The district is situated in the south-west of the Rajasthan State between⁴ latitudes 24°37' and 25°49' and longitudes 71°11' and 73°05'. It is bounded by Barmer district on the north-west, by Pali district on the north-east, by Sirohi district on the south-east and by the Gujarat State on the south.

The area of the district, is 11,699 sq. km.⁵ (1966). During the census of 1961 the district had a population of 5,47,072.

History of the district

Before the formation of Rajasthan, the area now included in the district of Jalor formed an administrative unit of the erstwhile State of Jodhpur. After the formation⁶ of the United State of Greater Rajasthan (30. 3. 1949) into which the Jodhpur State was merged, the Jodhpur

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1. Ojha, G. H., *The History of Rajputana*, Vol. IV, Part I, Ajmer (1938), p. 54.
 2. *Sankhyikiya Roop Rekha, 1967, Zila Jalor, Zila Sankhyikiya Karyalaya, Jalor, p. 157.*
 3. Adams, A, *The Western Rajputana States*, London (1900), p. 290.
 4. Source: Office of the Surveyor General, Survey of India, Dehradun.
 5. Source: Office of the Central Statistical Organisation, New Delhi.
 6. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, 1958, p. 1* ,Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Government of Rajasthan, Jaipur.

Division came into existence in 1949. The Division was then divided into the districts for the purposes of revenue and general administration. The Jalor district thus created consisted of two sub-divisions, viz. Bhinmal and Jalor and three tahsils, namely, Jaswantpura, Sanchore and Jalor. According to the Government orders in 1954, seventy-seven villages of the Sanchore tahsil having an area of 2,010.4 sq. km. were transferred¹ to the Chohtan tahsil of the district of Barmer.

The town of Ahore and 123 villages, having an area of 1,708.4 sq. km. were taken away from Jalor tahsil to form a new tahsil, named Ahore. In 1961, the headquarters of Jaswantpura tahsil were shifted to Bhinmal and the tahsil was renamed Bhinmal but the area and population of the tahsil remained unaffected and since then, no major change has occurred.

Sub-Divisions, Tahsils and Thanas

At present there are two sub-divisions, namely, Bhinmal and Jalor. Each of these has two tahsils; Bhinmal and Sanchore form the Bhinmal sub-division and Ahore and Jalor constitute the Jalor sub-division.

There are eleven police stations and 14 out-posts in the district.

TOPOGRAPHY

Natural Divisions

The district is oblong in shape and extends up to the Rann of Kutch in close proximity to the Pakistan border in south-west. The region is generally plain but for some scattered thickly wooded hills in the north and some hillocks in the centre. The eastern portion of the district is rocky while the western tract is a sandy plain dotted with sand dunes and sand ridges. The northern part is bounded by Chhapan-kapahar in the Siwana tahsil of the Barmer district.

Hills

The extreme south-eastern part of the district contains the outskirts of the Aravalli hills, eminent among which is the peak of Sunda hill to the south-east of Bhinmal, attaining a height of 991 metres above the sea level. To the north and north-east of Bhinmal, lies a cluster of minor hills near the villages of Borta and Ledarmer, which are named

1. *Census of India, 1961*, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Jalor District, Ahmedabad (1966), pp. 46-51.

after these villages and attain a height of 404 and 206 metres respectively. Further north and north-east, the plain tract is dotted with rocky hills, isolated or in groups and is traversed by hill water courses. The Roja Bhakar or hill at Jalor rises to a height of 736 metres. To the north lies the well known group of hills called Chhapan-ka-pahar in Barmer district on the Barmer-Jalor border having a height of 725 metres.

The vegetation on the hills is of varied nature. The common community on the upper slopes is *Acacia senegal* with *Salvadora oleoides* as its co-dominant associate. On the lower slopes, *Euphorbia caducifolia* community is commonly met with. *Anogeissus pendula* is sparsely scattered and biotic influences have made it rare.

Plateaus and Plains

The western tract of the region is a sandy plain but it does not fall in the category of desert. The variation of the level of height of the district is between 600 and 180 metres, gradually increasing towards north-east. Consequently the natural drainage is towards the west.

RIVER SYSTEM AND WATER RESOURCES

Main Rivers and tributaries

The main river of the district is Luni which runs for about 80.46 km. (fifty miles) through the Sanchore tahsil of this district. Another river of consequence is Jawai. Other rivers and rivulets are : Khari, Bandi and Sagi. There are a few seasonal streams in the district which cease to flow soon after the rainy season is over.

LUNI—The Luni, which drains¹ an area of about 37,250 sq. km. into the Rann of Kutch, is the only river of the arid plains. It rises from the Ana Sagar, about 5 km. south-west of Ajmer and flows westwards for 450 km. before entering the Rann of Kutch. Its water is sweet up to Balotra, then it turns brackish and by the time it reaches its mouth, the water becomes saltish. In the event of scanty rainfall, it is reduced to a trickle.

The river² enters this district at the northern border of tahsil Sanchore and flows southwards to drain its waters into the Rann of Kutch.

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1. *The Gazetteer of India*—Indian Union, Vol. I (1965), Publication Division, Government of India, pp. 10 & 33.
 2. *Census of India, 1961*, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Jalor District (1966) p. iii.

It floods some areas on its banks in the villages of Gura, Hema, Keriya, Chitalwana etc. The flooded area is locally known as *Naida (Rel)* and is one of the most alluvial lands for wheat crop.

JAWAI—It traverses the tahsil of Jalor first in the north-west and then in the south-west direction. In the vicinity of Jalor, along the banks of the river, there are a number of wells of sweet water. Beyond Jalor, the river takes a south-westerly loop and near village Saila, it is joined by river Khari and the two flow under the name of Sukri and join Luni somewhere between Gurha and Gandap villages. Jawai flows for the greater part of the year if the rains are copious.

KHARI—This river enters the Jalor tahsil at village Chandna on its south-eastern border and flows due north-west and joins Jawai. It is a non-perennial river.

BANDI—It enters the Bhinmal tahsil from the south-west and is joined by a stream named Kapalganga. The combined stream flows in a north-westerly direction, enters the Jalor tahsil and joins the Sukri. It finally joins the Luni

SAGI—It rises in the shape of scattered springs from the Sunda hills but becomes a thick stream later on and flows through the Bhinmal tahsil of the district.

Lakes and Tanks

There is no natural lake in the district and there are only two tanks, viz. Bankli bundh and Bithan tank, of any importance.

Bankli bundh is situated about 48.28 km. west of Pali, near the village of Bankli in Ahore tahsil. It was constructed by the Jodhpur State under famine relief work during 1899-1905 A. D. Since then it has been repaired several times. Its catchment area is 1,706 sq. km. (662 sq. miles), capacity 25.90 m.c.m. (906.97 m.cft.), length of dam 154 chains and area under command 5,135 hectares (12,689 acres). The villages benefited by the tank are Bankli, Sarana, Reora Kalan, Tormi, Ghana, Beejli, Bhourda and Rama.

Bithan tank, situated about 38.6 km. (24 miles) north-west of Sirohi town and midway between Sirohi and Bhinmal, was constructed during the Second Five Year Plan. The tank has a capacity of 4.95 m.c.m. (175 m.cft.) and a catchment area of 75 sq. km. (29 sq. miles).

Underground Water Resources¹

Exploratory drilling in the basins of Jawai and Khari rivers and

1. Source: Office of the Chief Ground Water Engineer & Secretary, Rajasthan Ground Water Board, Government of Rajasthan.

ancient river channels has indicated the availability of potential groundwater resources along major river courses in various parts of the district.

Groundwater occurs generally under semi-confined to confined conditions in the unconsolidated younger alluvium and semi-consolidated to consolidated older alluvium, occupying the foot hill zones and plain tracts. The granites, rhyolites and other rocks yield ground water through the weathered and fractured zones. Drilling in the western region has indicated the occurrence of a thick sequence of clay, sand and gravel of Tertiary age.

On the basis of investigations conducted by the Exploratory Tubewells Organisation and Rajasthan Ground Water Board, the region has been classified into four hydrogeological zones.

ZONE I—It covers the foot hill and valley floor areas where the basement is relatively shallow. It is suitable for the construction of dugwells tapping the complete saturated aquifer thickness. The yield of existing wells can be increased by further deepening, by rock blasting and lateral drilling. Prominent villages in this zone are Jaswantpura, Dorra, Ambatri, Chandur, Thur, Uchmat, Kilapura, Bithala, Mailabar, Dhabla, Koanla, Chawarda, Bhadrajoon, Dorna and Sonkarna.

ZONE II—It covers deeper valley floor areas comprising the villages Samta, Deladari, Balwara, Bagra, Sunat, Degaon, Godan, Dhor, Guda, Padarli, Rodla, Kamba, Raithal, Saran, Mespura, Santipura, Jalor and Thikhi. Thickness of the unconsolidated to semi-consolidated alluvial formations in this zone varies upto 50 m. This zone is suitable for the construction of shallow and low duty tubewells and boring in the existing wells.

ZONE III—It covers the western, north-western and central parts of the district comprising the villages, Bagora, Surana, Tilora, Suran, Moglwa, Morsim, Siala, Leta, Keswana, Elena, Golia and Posana. The depth of water in this zone varies widely from 3 m. to 30 m. and alluvial thickness varies upto 150 m. This zone has better ground water potential and is suitable for the construction of deep tubewells and boring in existing wells.

ZONE IV—It occurs along the rivers Jawai, Bandi and Sagi flowing through Ahore, Jalor and Bhinmal blocks. The alluvial thickness in this area is comparatively less due to shallow basement and the water table is usually shallow. This zone is suitable for the construction of dugwells and the yield of existing wells can be increased by extending perforated conduit pipes from the wells along the river bed.

GEOLOGY

Geological antiquity and formation

Greater part of the district has quaternary and pleistocene deposits which rest directly on the late Palaeozoic or Lower Vindhyan formations and Malani volcanics. The lithological formations of the quaternary consist of blown sand and younger alluvium as well as older alluvium and grit, while those of Cambrian or Lower Vindhyan consist of Malani volcanics and Jalor granite. The Archaean or Azoic is represented by Aravalli schists.

Most of the area is covered with a blanket of soil and sand. Of the intrusive igneous rocks, Jalor granite is a hornblende-biotite granite while the Siwana granite is a hornblende bearing variety. Malani igneous suite is a volcanic phase and includes rhyolites, porphyries and tuffs. These rocks occur in the form of disconnected chain of high hills, usually rising 152 to 762 metres from the ground level.

Mineral Wealth

There are very few minerals and rocks of economic importance in the district. Granite is extensively exposed at Jalor, Bhadrajoon, Mokalsar and Tikki. It is fine to medium grained, mostly equigranular. It is both pink and grey in colour and is suitable for masonry construction. The granite takes good polish. The other building materials include *bajri*, *kankar*, *mohrum*, *mungia* and brick earth.

An extensive deposit of clay is found near village Bhadrajoon, about 48.2 kilometres north-east of Jalor town. Another occurrence of clay deposit is reported at Pal. Serpentinised dolomitic marble is known to occur near village Rupi, 9.65 kilometres south-west of Bhinmal.

Earthquakes

The district lies within the seismic zone III of moderate intensity as classified in the "*Recommendations for the Earthquake Resistant Design of Structure*", published by the Indian Standards Institution. It has experienced fringe effects of the great earthquakes originating in the Rann of Kutch or in the Great Himalayan Fault Zone. Besides this, the region has also been the scene of local earth tremors between 1956 and 1961 caused by the local crustal re-adjustments. One or two of these were strong enough to cause damage.

The following table gives the list of the earthquakes which were experienced at Jalor with varying intensities.

S. No.	Date	Location of epicentre	Description
1	2	3	4
1.	1819 June, 16	Rann of Kutch	A great damaging earthquake originating in the Rann of Kutch. Jalor was within the zone of damage. Maximum intensity in Jalor was VII M.M.
2.	1905 April, 4	Kangra	A great shock near Kangra was felt at Jalor with IV M.M. intensity.
3.	1910 April, 9	Near Mt. Abu	A few shocks originating near Mt. Abu, were felt at Mt. Abu, Jodhpur, Pachpadra and Deesa. Jalor was within this zone of perceptibility.
4.	1910 Sept., 26	—	Quake tremors were felt at Pachpadra, Jodhpur, Mt. Abu and Udaipur. Jalor was in the zone of perceptibility.
5.	1934 Jan., 15	N. Bihar	A disastrous earthquake with epicentre in North Bihar was felt at Jalor for one minute. It was accompanied by a sound like that of a running motor car. Hanging objects swung. Intensity IV M.M.
6.	1940 Jan., 29	—	A shock was experienced at Jalor with intensity IV M. M.
7.	1945 Nov., 27	—	A great shock near Mekran coast was reported and felt in southern Rajasthan.
8.	1956 Aug., 9	Ransen in Jalor district	Several tremors were felt at Ransen in Jalor district during the month of August. The shock of the 9th August was rather severe and developed

1	2	3	4
			cracks in several kutchha and pucca houses. Maximum intensity VII M. M.
9.	1961 March-April	Ransen in Jalor district	There was a repetition of the rumbling sounds, without the repetition of earth tremors.

FLORA

Botanical divisions and Vegetation

The forests of the district belong to the Central India Mixed Dry Deciduous type. These are in a degraded state due to severe maltreatment in the past. The bulk of the forests grow on the detached and isolated hill slopes. They are of two kinds, (a) forests on the hill slopes and (b) forests along the base of the hills and in the plains.

(a) FORESTS ON THE HILL SLOPES—The tree cover of such forests is scanty and in a degraded stage because of poor soil, low rainfall and neglect in the past. Common species found are : *Kumta* (*Acacia senegal* Willd), *Khejri* (*Prosopis spicigera*), *Hingot* (*Balanites roxburghii*), *Gol* (*Lannea coromandelica* Merr), *Salar* (*Boswellia serrata* Roxb.), *Thor* (*Euphorbia nivulia* Ham), *Pilu* (*Salvadora oleoides* Dcne.) etc. The common shrubs and herbs found in these forests are : *ak* (*Calotropis procera*), *anwal* (*Cassia auriculata*), *Dasani* (*Rhus mysurensis* Heyne ex-Wight and Arn.), *Gangan* (*Grewia tenax* Forsk Fiori), *Jharber* (*Zizyphus nummularia* Wight & Arn.), *Jhinjani* (*Mimosa rubicaulis* Lam.) etc. Pure *Dhokra* (*Anogeissus pendula* Edgew) is found where soil depth is favourable and proper protection is offered such as at Jaswantpura. The grasses are mainly ephemeral and last only during the rainy season.

(b) FORESTS ALONG THE BASE OF THE HILLS AND IN THE PLAINS—The common trees available in such regions are *Pilu* (*Salvadora oleoides* Dcne.), *Jal* (*Salvadora persica* L.), *Khejri* (*Prosopis spicigera*), *Aranjia* (*Acacia leucophloea* Roxb. Willd.), *Ber* (*Zizyphus jujuba*), *Neem* (*Azadirachta indica* A. Juss.), *Rohera* (*Tecomella undulata* (Smith) Seem) and *Vilayati Khejri* (*Prosopis juliflora* Hk.f. & T.).

Forests and forest-belts

The forests have been classified as (a) Reserved, (b) Protected and (c) Unclassed. The whole area is divided into blocks. The common vegetation in the area, where shallow soil accumulates in crevices and depressions, includes a few trees, bushes and shrubs. In the western part of Jalor sub-division, *Moringa concanensis* Nimm. is a dominant tree and *Salvadora oleoides*, a co-dominant. Other associates are *Anogeissus pendula* and *Acacia senegal*. The shrub layer is dominated by *Euphorbia neriiifolia*, *Leptadenia pyrotechnica* (Forak) Dcne., *Grewia tenax* (Forsk) Fiori and *Zizyphus nummularia* Wight & Arn. scattered more on lower slopes. *Acacia senegal* is more dominant in the hillocks at Jalor and is accompanied by *Salvadora oleoides* and *Anogeissus pendula*. In Ahore region, *Euphorbia caducifolia* and *Acacia senegal* are commonly found but *Acacia pendula* is rare in this part.

In urban areas, sporadic occurrence of *Gundi* (*Cordia rothii* R & S, *Gulmohur* (*Delonix regia*), *Shisham* (*Dalbergia sissoo* Roxb), *Siris* (*Albizia lebbek* Benth), *Cassia siamea* Lamk, *Imli* (*Tamarindus indica*) and *Nimbu* (*Citrus aurantiifolia* (Christm) Swing) is also visible.

FOREST MANAGEMENT—The forests of the district fall under the control of Divisional Forest Officer of Jodhpur Forest Division headquartered at Jodhpur. Two Range Officers, each incharge of one Range, are posted at Jalor and Bhinmal respectively.

These forests, when brought under the control of the forest department, were put into Reserved and Protected categories under the Rajasthan Forest Act 1953. The broad policy of the government has been to afford protection and rehabilitation through regulations regarding tree cutting, grazing and afforestation, consistent with the laws in force and through development schemes. Through soil and moisture conservation on the hill slopes some progress has been made in increasing productivity and protecting the culturable lands from ravages of erosion.

Two nurseries, one at Jalor and the other at Bhinmal, were started in 1956-57 and 1964-65 respectively. Five plantations were set up for afforestation purposes during the period 1957-65. Road-side plantations were also created along Jalor-Ahore road for over a total length of 16 km during the years 1965-66 to 1966-67. Under the soil conservation measures, works consisting of fencing, check-dams and contour furrows were started.

FAUNA

BIRDS—The common birds found in the district are house sparrow (*Passer domesticus*), bulbul or red-vented bulbul (*Molpastes cafer*),

Baya (weaver-bird, *Ploceu Philippinus*), Parrot or Rose-ringed Parakeet (*Psittacula krameri*), Koyal (*Eudynamis scolopacens*), Vulture (*Pseudogyps bengalensis*), Kite or the common Pariah Kite (*Milvus migrans*), Pea-fowl (*Pavo cristatus*). Among the game birds, sand-grouse (*Pterocles exustus*), grey partridge (*Francolinus pondicerianus*), common and jungle bush quail (*Coturnix coturnix* and *Perdica asiatica*) are common.

ANIMALS—Big game is extremely rare. Panther (*Panthera pardus*), is rarely noticed. Black bear (*Melursus ursinus*) is found near Jaswantpura. Other animals in the area are jackal (*Canis aureus*), jungle cat (*Felis chaus*), Indian fox (*Vulpes bengalensis*), Chinkara (*Gazella bennetti*) and common hare (*Lepus ruficaudatus*). Neelgai (*Boselaphus tragocamelus*) is found in fairly good number at Jhunjani Jor near Bhinmal where they take shelter.

REPTILES—Among reptiles, cobra (*Naja naja*) and Krate (*Bungarus caeruleus B. fasciatus*) are met with and Crocodile (*Crocodylus porosus*) is an extinct species in the area.

CLIMATE

Like the adjoining districts of Rajasthan, the district has a dry climate with large extremes of temperature and low rainfall. The year may be divided into four seasons, the winter from November to March, the summer from April to June, the monsoon season from July to mid-September and the post-monsoon season from mid-September to the end of October.

Rainfall

Records of rainfall in the district are available for four rain-gauge stations for periods ranging from 37 to 76 years. Tables I and II give the details of rainfall at these stations and for the district as a whole. The average annual rainfall in the district is 421.6 mm. The rainfall over the district decreases from the south-east towards the north-west and varies from 471.4 mm. at Jaswantpura to 363.0 mm. at Jalor. About 94 per cent of the annual rainfall occurs during the period June to September. July and August are the rainiest months. The variation in the rainfall from year to year is very large. During the fifty year period, 1901 to 1950, the highest annual rainfall amounting to 228 per cent of the normal occurred in 1944 while the lowest annual rainfall which was only 26 per cent of the normal was recorded in 1901. During the same fifty year period, the rainfall was less than 80 per cent of the normal in 20 years. Out of these, there were five occasions of two consecutive years and one occasion

of three consecutive years of such low rainfall. It will be seen from Table II that the rainfall in the district was between 300 and 600 mm. in 25 years out of 50.

The average number of rainy days (i. e. days with rainfall of 2.5 mm. or more) in a year in the district is only 19 and this number varies from 22 at Jaswantpura to 17 at Sanchore and Bhinmal.

The heaviest rainfall in 24 hours recorded in the district is 511.8 mm. at Sanchore on September 16, 1893.

Temperature

There is no meteorological observatory in the district. The description of the climate that follows is based upon the records of observatories in the neighbouring districts which have a climate similar to that of this district. The diurnal range of temperature is large in all the months. The cold season starts in November when temperatures begin to decrease. January is the coldest month with the mean daily maximum temperature about 25° C and the mean daily minimum at about 10° C. The rapid drop in temperatures after sunset is very trying. In association with passing western disturbances during the cold season the district experiences cold waves, when the minimum temperature sometimes goes down to a degree or two below the freezing point, and frosts occur. Temperatures rise rapidly after March and reach the highest values in May or June. The mean daily maximum in these months is about 41° or 42° C and mean daily minimum about 27° C. Throughout the summer the heat is intense, and scorching winds prevail. The temperatures may go above 48° C on some days. With the onset of the south-west monsoon by about the first week of July, day temperatures decrease appreciably. After the withdrawal of the monsoon by about the second week of September, day temperatures again increase and a secondary maximum in day temperatures is reached in October. But night temperatures decrease progressively.

Humidity

Except during the south-west monsoon season, the relative humidities are low throughout the year. Even during the rainy period, in between the rains, the humidities are comparatively lower.

Cloudiness

The skies are heavily clouded and occasionally overcast during the south-west monsoon season. During the rest of the year skies are mostly clear or lightly clouded.

Winds

Winds are, in general, light to moderate, but become a little strong during the monsoon season. From May to September, these blow mostly from the south-west. In October the winds are variable although easterlies and south-easterlies are less common. In the next three months these blow from directions between north-west and north-east. From February to April southerlies and south-westerlies begin to appear and become more and more common as the season advances.

Special Weather Phenomena

Some of the depressions during July and August, originating in the Bay of Bengal move west or west-north-west and reach the district or its neighbourhood during the last stages of their travel. These affect the district and its neighbourhood causing widespread heavy rain and gusty winds. Duststorms and thunderstorms accompanied sometimes with squalls occur in the hot season. Rainfall during the monsoon season is also sometimes associated with thunder.



TABLE I
Normals and extremes of rainfall

Station	No. of years of data	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual rainfall as % of normal & year**	Highest annual rainfall as % of normal & year**	Lowest annual rainfall as % of normal & year**	Heaviest rainfall in 24 hours*		
										Amount (mm)	Date								
Jalor	50 a	2.8	5.1	2.3	1.5	8.6	32.8	113.8	133.6	54.6	6.6	0.0	1.3	363.0	236 (1917)	7 (1901)	279.4	1905	Sept. 11
	b	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.7	1.8	5.7	6.1	2.7	0.3	0.0	0.1	18.3					
Sanchore	50 a	2.0	2.8	1.5	0.8	4.8	26.9	147.8	141.5	44.5	6.1	0.5	1.3	380.5	261 (1908)	13 (1915)	511.8	1893	Sept. 16
	b	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	1.4	6.2	5.9	2.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	17.5					
Jaswantpura	50 a	2.3	4.3	1.5	2.0	8.1	41.1	175.3	161.8	61.5	11.2	1.3	1.0	471.4	264 (1917)	35 (1911)	266.7	1893	Sept. 15
	b	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.6	2.1	7.3	7.3	3.0	0.5	0.1	0.1	22.0					
Bhinmal	22 a	4.3	5.6	2.3	2.0	0.3	57.1	169.7	183.9	40.4	1.0	1.3	2.3	470.2	179 (1944)	37 (1942)	284.0	1941	Aug. 14
	b	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.6	6.1	6.2	2.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	17.4					
Jalor (district)	a	2.9	4.5	1.9	1.6	5.5	39.5	151.7	155.2	50.3	6.2	0.8	1.5	421.6	228 (1944)	26 (1901)			
	b	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.4	1.7	6.3	6.4	2.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	18.7					

(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 up to 1965.

** Years given in brackets.

TABLE II

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

Range in mm.	No. of years	Range in mm.	No. of years
101-200	7	601-700	3
201-300	10	701-800	2
301-400	11	801-900	1
401-500	7	901-1000	2
501-600	7		



सत्यमेव जयते

CHAPTER II

HISTORY

PRE-HISTORY

Archaeological explorations in the river valleys of the contiguous areas to this district, have revealed the existence of the palaeolithic sites¹. Situated somewhat between the Ahar Culture that flourished in the south-eastern Rajasthan² and the Rangmahal Culture in the northern parts of Rajasthan, the region around the beds of Luni and its tributaries is likely to unfold relationship between the extinct cultures. The earliest phase of the Ahar Culture, characterised by the occurrence of the painted pottery, copper slag and absence of iron may be dated³ circa 2000 B. C. Excavations at Udaipur, Chittor, Pali and Barmer districts have brought to light sites of various categories, namely, palaeolithic, microlithic, of the black and red ware and of the early historical period⁴.

ANCIENT PERIOD

Tradition

The earliest reference to this area and the adjacent territory in ancient tradition is traceable in the accounts of the nine sons of Manu who are said to have founded kingdoms in different parts of the country. His fourth son,⁵ founded a principality which later came to be known as Anarta (Gujarat) after one of his descendants. The popular legend of Dhundumara suggests the subjugation of the aboriginals residing to the west and in the southern Rajasthan (of which this district is a part) by

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1. *Indian Archaeology—A Review* (1958–59), Department of Archaeology, Government of India, p. 43.
 2. *The Researcher* (1964–65) published by the Directorate of Archaeology & Museums, Government of Rajasthan, Jaipur, p. 55.
 3. *Indian Archaeology—A Review* (1961–62), *op. cit.*, p. 45.
 4. *Indian Archaeology—A Review* (1956–57), *op. cit.*, p. 8, also *Indian Archaeology—A Review* (1959–60), *op. cit.*, p. 39.
 5. *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. I, George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London (1957), pp. 272, 276.

Kuvalasva¹, a scion of Ikshwaku dynasty of Ayodhya. Afterwards, the Druhus and Yadavas came to be associated with this part of the country and it seems that they might have ruled over this region till the Mahabharata War. The fratricidal war created vacuum in the political life of the country which could not be filled till the dawn of the Magadhan ascendancy and the history of this region during this period remains in obscurity except that the Marudesh region is referred² to in the *Ramayana* and in the *Mahabharata*.

Early History

The period from the 7th century to the middle of the second century B.C. was the age of Imperial unity in India wherein attempts were made for the political unification of the country. The process began with the sixteen *Mahajanapadas* which emerged either as monarchies like Avanti and Magadh or republics like the Yaudhayas and the Lichchhavis, all struggling either for the maintenance or extension of their boundaries. However, this area is not referred to in the Buddhist and Jain texts which mention the sixteen *Mahajanapadas* flourishing in the 6th century B.C. It seems probable that this part of Rajasthan formed part of the kingdom of Avanti during the reign of Chanda Pradyota who was a formidable and ambitious rival of Ajata Shatru of Magadh³. Chanda Pradyota was followed by four kings who ruled for more than a century and the last ruler was defeated and his kingdom annexed to the Magadhan empire by Shishunaga⁴. The Shishunaga dynasty was supplanted by the Nanda dynasty which uprooted several Kshatriya dynasties and brought the whole of northern India under its sway⁵. The Nanda empire was later on usurped by Chandragupta Maurya who became the master of a vast empire⁶.

Mauryas

The empire of Chandragupta Maurya (c. 324–300 B.C.) included the whole of the northern India and extended to the borders of Persia in the north-west and Mysore in the south. His grandson conquered

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1. *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. I, George Allen & Unwin Ltd, London (1957), p. 275.
 2. Reu, B. N., *Marwar Ka Itihas*, Vol. I, Government Press, Jodhpur (1938), pp.2–5.
 3. *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. II, Bhartiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay (1960), p. 26.
 4. *ibid.*, pp. 14, 30.
 5. *ibid.*, p. 32.
 6. *ibid.*, pp. 54–61.

Kalinga and added it to his empire. This area (Jalor district) was probably a part of the western province which included Saurashtra and Anarta, and which was governed by Pushyagupta under Chandragupta and by Yavana Raja Tushaspha under¹ Ashoka (c. 273–236 B.C.).

Post-Mauryan period

The history of the western Rajasthan during the later Mauryan period is still shrouded in obscurity and is gleaned from the stray references. Thus there is a mention of foreign invasion in the contemporary works of Patanjali the grammarian, who incidentally says that a *yavana* had recently besieged Madhyamika (modern Nagri near Chittor) during his lifetime². This great invader was either Demetrius or Menander and it is not known whether Jalor escaped or suffered the disaster but the latter's dominions appear to have included³ the central parts of Afghanistan, North-West Frontier Province, the Punjab, the Sind, Rajputana and Kathiawad and probably also a portion of the western Uttar Pradesh. By this time several tribal republics⁴ such as Yaudheyas, Sibis, Malavas, Arjunayans etc. were emerging in Rajputana.

The Scythian penetration in India had begun as early as the closing of the first century B.C. or the beginning of the first century A.D. and they established themselves as far as east of Kathiawad and adjoining regions⁵. The Scythian princes continued their domination through their Satraps or governors till about the early emperors of the Gupta family.

The first Satrap of the Kshaharata family in the Western India appears to have been one Bhumaka who was in charge⁶ of the south-western part of the empire of the Kushanas of Kanishka's house. His successor was Nahapana whose sway extended over as far north as Ajmer in Rajputana and included Kathiawad, south Gujarat, western Malwa, north Konkan, from Broach to Sopara and Nasik and Poona districts⁷. Thus it is likely that the district of Jalor must have been included

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1. *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. II, Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay (1960), pp. 61–62.
 2. *ibid.*, p. 107.
 3. *ibid.*, pp. 114–115.
 4. *ibid.*, pp. 159–168.
 5. *ibid.*, p. 178.
 6. *ibid.*, p. 179.
 7. Chattopadhyaya, Sudhakar, *Early History of North India*, Progressive Publishers, Calcutta (1958), p. 105.

in his large dominions. Nahapana seems to have been defeated and killed by the Satavahana king, Gautimiputra Satakarni who annexed the southern provinces of the Kshaharata dominions but Chashtana who seems to have been appointed the new viceroy by Kushana ruler, perhaps recovered the lost possessions. Rudradaman I, the grandson of Chashtana defeated Satakarni, the lord of Dakshinapatha and ruled over a vast territory, nearly whole of the Kshaharata dominions including Maru or Marwar of which Jalor must have formed a part. But during the reign of Chandra Gupta II the last of the Western Satrapy headed by Rudrasinha was subjugated and annexed to the Gupta empire¹. During the reign of Chandra Gupta II, the Gupta empire extended from the Bay of Bengal to the Arabian sea². But its disintegration had started during the reign of his successors and taking advantage of the circumstances, the Hunas began to invade the Gupta empire. About the close of the fifth or the beginning of the sixth century A.D., they, under their leader Toramana, conquered a large part of the western India and ruled over parts of Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Punjab and Kashmir³. His (Toramana's) son Mihirakula was a powerful tyrant who according to Hiuen Tsang, subdued a large part of northern India but was defeated⁴ by Yasodharman of Malwa and Narasimha Gupta Baladitya of Magadha. Some petty Huna chiefs, however, continued to rule small territories but eventually they were assimilated by the Indian population⁵.

Though parts of Rajasthan were under Toramana and Mihirkula and the later Huna chiefs, yet no evidence is available that they ruled over the Jalor area.

Gurjaras

About the middle of the 6th century, a new power known as the Gurjaras arose in the western and south-western part of Rajasthan. According to the Jodhpur inscription of Pratihara Bauka, dated 894 v.s., Harichandra or Harishchandra founded a kingdom. His sons, Bhogabhata, Kakka, Rajjila and Dadda fortified Mandavyapura (Mandor, the old

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1. Smith, V. A., *The Early History of India*, Oxford University Press, London (1962), p. 309.
 2. *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. III, Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay (1962), p. 19.
 3. *ibid.*, p. 35.
 4. *ibid.*, p. 37.
 5. Chattopadhyaya, Sudhakar, *op.cit.*, p. 199.

capital of Jodhpur) and perhaps ruled over separate principalities but were under the main line which ruled at Mandor. The third son Rajjila ruled at Mandor. The young Gurjara king described by Hiuen Tsang, the Chinese pilgrim, may be identified with Tata, son of Nagabhata who was a grandson of Rajjila. Hiuen Tsang also mentions Pi-lo-mo-lo (identified with Bhillamalla or modern Bhinmal), as the capital of the Gurjara kingdom¹.

Bhinmal is associated with the name of Brahmagupta the famous astronomer, who is called Bhillamalakacharya. He is the author of *Brahmasphuta-Siddhanta* and wrote under the patronage of king Vyaghra-mukha of the Chapa dynasty. His another well known work is the *Khandakhadya*. Magha the scholar poet and author of the *Sishupalavadha* mentions that his grandfather was the minister of king Varmalat, whose inscription dated 625 A.D. (682 v.s.) found at Vasantgarh (Sirohi district) leads us to believe that after the Gurjaras the country around Bhinmal passed into the hands of the Chavaras².

Chavaras

The Chavaras held the region around Bhinmal till about the middle³ of the 8th century. But the invasion of Marwar, some time before A.D. 739, by the armies of Junaid weakened the power of the Chavaras and Bhinmal was seized by the Pratiharas.

Pratiharas

The Pratihara dynasty came into prominence in the second quarter of the eighth century A.D. when Nagabhata I of that dynasty repulsed the Arab invasions and saved western India⁴ from their onslaughts. He carved out a powerful principality comprising Malwa and parts of Rajputana and Gujarat⁵. Apparently Jalor must have been a part of his dominions. He was succeeded by Kakkuka and Devaraj whose achievements are not known. The kingdom of Vatsaraja, the son and successor of Devaraja comprised both Malwa and eastern and central

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1. *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. III, Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay (1962), p. 153.
 2. Reu. B. N., *Glories of Marwar and the Glorious Rathors*, Jodhpur (1943), p. III.
 3. Ojha, G. H., *op.cit.*, Vol. IV, Part I, p. 146.
 4. *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. IV, Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay (1955), p. 19.
 5. *ibid*, p. 21.

Rajputana and that he ruled over Jalor¹ is evident from the Jain work *Kuvalayamala* which was composed at Javalipura (Jalor) in the year 778 A.D. During his time a triangular conflict for the supremacy of northern India ensued among the Pratiharas of Avanti, the Palas of Bengal and the Rashtrakutas of Mankhed. In this struggle Vatsaraja was beaten by Dhruva the Rashtrakuta, and after which nothing was heard about him. His son and successor Nagabhata II, revived the fortunes of his family by reconsolidating the Pratihara power. Being emboldened by initial successes, and assisted by at least three of his feudatory chiefs, namely, Kakkuka of the Jodhpur Pratihara family, Vahukadhavala, the Chaulukya Chief of southern Kathiawad and the Guhilot Sankaragana, he challenged Dharmapala of Bengal and scored a great victory². But his palmy days did not last long for, some time before in 809-10 A.D. Govind III, the Rashtrakuta ruler of Mankhed inflicted on him a crushing blow³. Yet Nagabhata II continued to rule over the greater part of Rajasthan and Kathiawad⁴ and his eastern boundary extended up to Gwalior and probably further east to include Kanauj and Kalanjara.

During the short reign of his son and successor Ramabhadra, the Pratihara dynasty of Mandor or Jodhpur probably regained independence⁵ and an attempt by Bhoja, the son and successor of Ramabhadra, proved to be futile. The Pratiharas of Mandor or Jodhpur perhaps became independent in the reign of Kakkuka some time⁶ between A.D. 843 to 861.

Paramaras

The power of the Pratiharas declined in the tenth century. The Paramaras of Dhar extended their rule upto the western parts of Rajasthan during the reign of Munja (also known as Utpala and Vakpatiraja II) who ascended⁷ the throne sometime⁸ before 974 A.D. or between A.D. 972 and 974. He annexed Huna *mandala* from the Hunas⁹,

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1. *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. IV, Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay (1955), p. 21.
 2. *ibid.*, p. 25.
 3. *ibid.*, p. 27.
 4. *ibid.*, p. 26.
 5. *ibid.*, p. 28.
 6. *ibid.*, pp. 29-30.
 7. *ibid.*, p. 96.
 8. Bhatia, P., *The Parmars*, Delhi (1970), p. 46.
 9. The location of the Huna *mandala* is uncertain because there were more than one region with this nomenclature, Bhatia, P., *op.cit.* pp. 39-40.

defeated Shaktikumara of Medpat and plundered his capital Aghata, modern Ahar in Udaipur district, and wrested from the Chahamana Baliraja, Mount Abu and the southern part of Jodhpur up to Kiradu but failed to occupy Nadol. The conquered territories were divided among the princes of the Paramara dynasty. His sons Aranyaraja and Chandana were appointed governors of Mount Abu and Jabalipura (modern Jalor) respectively, and his nephew Dusala, son of Sindhuraja, was placed in charge of Bhillamala or Srimala, modern Bhinmal. Munja died¹ between A. D. 993 and 998.

The Jalor branch of the Paramara family ruled till they were ousted by Kirtipala of Nadol, the founder of the Jalor branch of Chauhanas. Chandana, the son of Vakpati Munja, was the first king of the Jalor branch of Paramara family and was followed in succession by Devaraja, Aparajita, Vijjala, Dharavarsha and Vishala (1117 A.D.). Kuntapala the last known king of the families and probably a descendent of Vishala, perhaps owed allegiance to the Chaulukyas. According to Nainsi, Jalor and Siwana were ruled respectively by Paramara Kuntapala and Viranarayan who were betrayed into Kirtipala's hands by their own servants, the Dahiyas² Kirtipala was the founder of the Jalor line of the Chauhanas.

Sindhuraja's son Dusala was the founder of the Bhinmal branch of the Paramara dynasty. In the early 11th century Devaraja of this family obtained *Maru-mandala* from the Chahamana Durlabharaja of Shakambhari. His grandson Krishnaraja who was imprisoned by Chaulukya Bhima I was released by Chahamana Balaprasada of Nadol and ruled as an independent king. He was succeeded by Sochharaja, Udayaraja Someshvara, Jayatasimha and Salakha. Bhinmal came under the supremacy of the Chauhanas during the early 13th century³.

Chaulukyas

Mularaja I, the founder of the Chaulukya dynasty of Anahilapataka or Anahilapattana while invading Kutch and Vamanasthli is said to have been assisted by contingents from the chiefs of Abu, Srimala, Marwar and other places. He was defeated by Vighararaja II of Shakambhari who overran *Sarasvata mandala* and Lata and advanced further. Mularaja

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1. *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. IV, Bhartaiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay (1955), p. 97.
 2. Sharma, Dasharatha, *Early Chauhan Dynasties*, S. Chand & Co. (1959), p. 145.
 3. *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. V, Bhartaiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay (1957), p. 74.

thus hard pressed shut himself up in the Kantha fort. He later on recovered his lost kingdom which extended upto Sanchore in the north and was bounded by Sabarmati river in the east and south. He ruled between A.D. 942 and 994.

His son and successor Chamundraja (995-1008) resisted the incursions of Sindhuraja Paramara, brother of Munja but ultimately the Chaulukyas lost the southern part of Rajputana to Munja, the Paramara. Chamundaraja was succeeded by Durlabharaja and then by Bhimadeva I, son of Nagadeva¹. In A.D. 1023 Gujarat was overrun and Somanatha was plundered by Mahmud Ghazni. Bhima fled to Kanthakot in Kutch, but returned after the departure of the invader and not only re-established himself but wrested² Mount Abu from Paramara Dhandhuka. He annexed Bhinmal and imprisoned its ruler, Krishnaraja Paramara but was baffled by Chahamana Ahila and Anahilla of Nadol in his attempts to conquer southern Marwar. His son and successor Karna, who assumed the title of *Trailokyamalla* conquered Malwa by defeating and killing Paramara Jayasimha but was ultimately repulsed by Paramara Udayaditya and afterwards by Paramara Jaggaddeva³. His attempt to assert his supremacy over southern Marwar was checked by Chahamana Prithvipala of Nadol. But his successor Jayasimha Siddharaja, re-established the Chaulukya supremacy over Bhinmal by annexing it before A.D. 1129 from the Paramaras, crushed the power of Nadol and Sambhar whose respective rulers Asaraja and Arnoraja, submitted and were allowed to rule in their respective territories as his vassals⁴. He defeated Paramara Naravarman and sometime before A.D. 1138 imprisoned Yasovarman, the son of Naravarman, and annexed Avanti to his dominions. Other achievements of his reign included the capture of Bhilsa and his victory over Chaulukya Vikramaditya VI of Kalyana. In the closing years of his reign, Malwa under Jayavarman, son of Yasovarman slipped from his control and became independent and Chahamana Asaraja of Nadol not only overthrew the Chaulukya vassalage but became hostile to Jayasimha⁵.

After the death of Jayasimha, some time between A.D. 1143 and 1145, Kumarpala, the great grandson of Kshemaraja, who was a son

1. *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. V, Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay (1957), p. 74.

2. *ibid.*

3. *ibid.*, p. 75.

4. *ibid.*, p. 76.

5. *ibid.*

of Bhima I, by a concubine¹, secured the throne for himself. His inscriptions show that his kingdom extended upto Barmer, Pali and Chittor on the north, Bhilsa on the east and Kathiawad in the west. His reign is marked by an incessant struggle between the Chaulukyas and the Chahamanas of Shakambhari for the supremacy of south-western parts of Rajasthan. Sometime before A.D. 1145, Kumarapala conquered Mount Abu, dethroned Paramara Vikramasimha and installed his protegee, Paramara Yasodhavala there. The Chahamana Ahladana son of Asaraja of Nadol helped him in crushing the revolt of Sumvara, a chief of Saurashtra and was awarded Kiratakupa in Barmer district and other territories to govern. He defeated Rajyapala of Nadol and replaced Vijjalladeva who administered these territories from c. 1154 to 1159 A.D. Paramara Somesavara of Bhinmal whose principality extended upto Kiradu, acknowledged his supremacy. In A. D. 1150 he raided the kingdom of Shakambhari² and defeated Arnoraja.

Kumarapala died in A.D. 1171-72 and was succeeded by Ajayapala, son of his brother Mahipala, who invaded Shakambhari and secured a golden *mandapika* as tribute from its king Somesavara³. He lost his life at the hands of the Pratihara Vijjalladeva in c. A.D. 1176 and was succeeded⁴ by his young son Mularaja II. In A.D. 1178 Muhammad Ghori attacked the kingdom of Gujarat but was defeated at Gadaraghatta near the foot of Mount Abu⁵. Mularaja II died in A. D. 1178 and was succeeded by his younger brother Bhima II, whose inscriptions⁶ range between A.D. 1178 to 1239. In the beginning of his reign, Bhim II suffered from internal strifes and foreign invasions. The Chaulukya power was eclipsed by the rise of the Chahamana power under Prithviraj III, the last great Chahamana monarch. Bhim II concluded a treaty with his adversary, Prithviraj III, which he adhered to with meticulous care. When Bhima II, was reduced to the position of a titular king, his feudatory Arnoraja humbled the recalcitrant elements and consolidated the power of Bhima II but in this he lost his life. Arnoraja's son Lavanaprasada then administered the affairs of the Chaulukya king, Bhima II and defended the kingdom against the invasions of Yadava Bhillama and his son Jaitugi of

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1. *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. V, Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay (1955), p. 76.
 2. *ibid.*, pp. 76-77.
 3. *ibid.*, p. 78.
 4. *ibid.*
 5. *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. V, Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay (1957), p. 78.
 6. *ibid.*, pp. 79-80.

Devagiri, routed the forces of Paramara Subhatavarman and recovered from him all territories. He sent an army to help the Mhers against the Muslims who were chased up to the vicinity of Ajmer but in A.D. 1197, Qutb-ud-din defeated the Chaulukya army and plundered Anahillapataka. After the withdrawal of the Muslim forces, the Chaulukyas reasserted their supremacy and defeated Samantasimha and occupied Godwar and posted¹ the Chahamana Dhamdhaladeva as their Governor. The last mention of Bhima II is in an inscription² of A.D. 1239.

Chahamanas of Jalor

Kirtipala, also known as Kitu, was a prince of the Nadol branch of the Chahamanas who attacked and acquired Jalor and Siwana, from the Paramara Chiefs Kuntapala and Viranarayana, who owed allegiance to the Chaulukya sovereigns of Gujarat. Kirtipala³ was an ambitious, energetic and extremely resourceful person who carved out a kingdom for himself under adverse circumstances and which vied with the kingdom of his brother Kelhana of Nadol, in strength. He was an orthodox Hindu, a tolerant ruler and one of the best generals of his time. His successors at Jalor, known as Sonigara Chauhanas ruled over this territory for more than a century. Sonigara is a contraction⁴ of Suvarnagiri, a hill fort at Jalor.

His son and successor was Samarsimha whose earliest known inscription is of the year 1239 v.s. or 1182 A.D. The Sundha inscription⁵ describes him as the patron of art and architecture who built extensive ramparts on the Kanakachala or Suvarnagiri hill fort and equipped them with store houses and battlements of the Vidyadhari type and founded a town named Samarpura and beautified it with gardens. His sister Rudaladevi got two temples built at Jalor dedicated to Shiva and the temple of Kunwaravihara was repaired by his orders.

Udayasimha, who succeeded his father Samarsimha was one of the greatest of the Chahamanas rulers of Jalor. His earliest known inscription is of the year 1262 v.s. Udayasimha, not satisfied with the principality of Jalor, launched an expansionist policy to restore the lost grandeur of the Chahamanas power in Rajasthan. He captured Nadol and

1. *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. IV, Bhartaiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay (1957), pp. 79-80.
2. *ibid.*, pp. 80-81.
3. Sharma, Dasharatha, *op.cit.*, p. 145.
4. *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. V, Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay (1957), p. 87.
5. Sharma, Dasharatha, *op.cit.*, p. 146.

Mandor at the cost of the rulers of Delhi, most probably Aramshah and perhaps even Iltutmish. In short, he ruled over the districts of Nadol, Jabalipura, Mandavyapura, Vagbhatameru, Surachanda, Ratahrada, Kheda, Ramasainys, Srimala, Ratanpura, Satyapura etc. He thus extended his territories from Mandor to Sanchore and Mallani to Godwar. About the year v.s. 1278 (1221 A.D.), Udayasimha organised a confederacy, consisting of the rulers of Lata, Godraha, Chandravat, Mewar and Marwar against Lavanaprasada the all powerful minister and *de facto* ruler of Gujarat. In the fight that ensued Udayasimha was wounded on the head by Lavanaprasada¹ but the victory, however, remained with Udayasimha and his allies. Lavanaprasada, though still sore and hostile at heart, had to return to his capital concluding a treaty with these heroic rulers on account of the trouble caused to his relatives and the public. Later, Udayasimha shedding all feelings of rancour gave his daughter in marriage to the grandson of Lavanaprasada. The treaty concluded by Lavanaprasada was fully honoured by his son Viradhavala. After the death of Viradhavala in v. s. 1295 (1238 A.D.), Udayasimha interfered in the succession struggle in Gujarat between two sons of Viradhavala, Virama and Visala and had the former assassinated. Visala then despatched punitive expeditions against Jalor but Udayasimha remained² "invincible for the lords of the Gurjara kingdom".

MEDIAEVAL PERIOD

Iltutmish invested Jalor between A.D. 1211 and 1216. Udayasimha put up a strenuous resistance but had to surrender and was allowed to retain his territories on payment of tribute, but soon afterwards he joined the league organised by Viradhavala Vaghela of Dholaka and his minister Vastupala against Iltutmish, and forced him to retreat. His other important achievement is the annexation of a part of Medapata from his rival, Jaitrasimha³. Udayasimha died somewhere between v.s. 1314 and 1316 (A.D. 1257 and 1259) after a reign of about 52 years and was succeeded by his son Chachigadeva, who claimed to have destroyed the power of Viramadeva Vaghela of Gujarat and defeated other princes named Patuka, Sanga and Nahara⁴. Chachigadeva was succeeded by Samantasimha. In v.s. 1348, Firoz Khilji advanced as far as Sanchore, an important city of the kingdom of Jalor but had to retire on Sarangadeva Vaghela's rushing to the aid of his neighbour. Samantasimha

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1. Sharma, Dasharatha, *op.cit.*, p. 150
 2. *ibid.*, p. 151.
 3. *ibid.*, p. 153.
 4. *ibid.*, p. 156.

associated his son Kanhadadeva, with the administration of his kingdom. Alauddin Khilji in order to conquer Gujarat, asked from the Jalor ruler a passage through his territory for his army and sent a robe of honour to Kanhadadeva. The Chahamanas ruler did not grant his desire which naturally must have annoyed Alauddin who took no immediate step to chastise the Chahamanas and sent his army through Mewar. On its way back to Delhi from Gujarat, the Sultan's army marched through Jalor territory without permission and was, therefore, routed by the Chahamanas who also rescued the idol of Somanatha which was being carried to Delhi by the Muslim army. After the fall of Ranthambhor and Chitor the Khilji forces reappeared before the walls of Jalor and Kanhadadeva was induced by Ainul Mulk Multani, the Khilji Commander, to visit Delhi and enrol himself amongst its allies. But soon after, Kanhadadeva returned to Jalor, asserted his independence and defied the authority of Delhi. The Khilji army marched first against Siwana, a dependency of Jalor, held by Kanhadadeva's nephew Sataladeva, who drove them back pell-mell and successfully resisted the Khilji aggressions in the later years, when at last in A.D. 1310, Alauddin marched in person against him.² For months the Rajputs bravely defended the fort but eventually resistance was overcome, and Sataladeva was slain. Alauddin appointed Kamal-uddin Gurg as Governor of Siwana with instructions to continue devastation and subjugation of Kanhadadeva's dominions and returned to Delhi. The Khilji forces then captured Barmer, Sanchore and Bhinmal in succession and besieged Jalor. The Rajputs, under the command of Viramadeva and Maladeva, forced the Khilji forces to retreat to some extent but the invasion was renewed more vigorously which broke the Rajput defence. Treachery was resorted to, in having access to the fort through a secret passage. Kanhadadeva was killed³ in action and the fort capitulated.

Alauddin Khilji was the first Sultan of Delhi who subjugated a large portion of Rajasthan. Prior to his conquest Qutb-ud-din Aibak had led an expedition against Jalor, and forced it to accept vassalage but the chief of Jalor overthrew the Muslim overlordship soon after. Similarly the attempts of Iltutmish to humble Jalor were also frustrated with heavy losses. It was, however, between the years 1305 and 1311 A.D. that extensive parts of western Rajputana were subdued and Jalor, Nadol, Siwana, Bhinmal and Sanchore were annexed. Jalor was administered

1. Sharma, Dasharatha, *op.cit.*, p. 163.

2. *ibid.*, p. 164.

3. *ibid.*, p. 169.

by Kamal-ud-din Gurg and Muhammad Hushang¹ as governors during the reign of Khilji kings.

The Khilji empire collapsed during the reign of Alauddin's successors Mubark Shah and Khusrav. The latter was beheaded in 1320 A.D. by Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlaq Shah who usurped the throne of Delhi. A Persian inscription² of Muhammad Tughlaq at Jalor indicates the continuation of the rule of the Sultan of Delhi over Jalor. It appears that during the reign of weak successors of Firoz Tughluq, the Rajputs ousted the Muslims. In v.s. 1444, Chahamana Pratapsimha ruled over Sanchores but during the time of his successor Varjanga, it was lost to Malik Mir in v.s. 1478. The last of the Chauhana rulers known to have ruled over Jalor was Bisaladeva who was treacherously assassinated by Rao Chunda Rathor of Mandor³. After the death of Bisaladeva, his Muslim lieutenant, Malik Khurram installed Ponpabai, the widow of the deceased (Bisaladeva) on the throne and frustrated the designs of Rao Chunda to acquire Jalor. But Ponpabai took stringent measures against the Jalori Pathans. Thereupon Malik Khurram besieged the fort and forced⁴ her to seek shelter with Rao Ranmal Rathor of Idar. Jalor then passed into the hands of Jalori Pathans (also called Bihari Pathans), who continued to rule intermittently over Jalor till its transfer to Raja Gaj Singh of Jodhpur. About the year 1433 A.D., Hasan Khan, the Bihari Pathan ruler of Jalor, was coerced by Rao Ranmal⁵ of Mandor (Jodhpur) and being cornered concluded a treaty. But in 1478 A.D. Usman Khan Bihari of Jalor and Rawal Lakha of Sirohi started plundering the Marwar territories. Jodha, the founder of Jodhpur, sent an army under the command of his cousin Varjang who was successful, after some time, in subduing them⁶. During the reign of Mahmud Begarha of Gujarat, the Jalori Pathans acknowledged his supremacy and Jalor formed a part of his kingdom⁷. Rao Ganga of Marwar sent his troops, against the ruler of Jalor, Malik Alisherkhan, about the year 1515 A.D. The Rathors were repulsed. In or about 1538 A.D. Sikandar Khan the ruler of Jalor, was defeated and ousted by Baloach Pathans. He took shelter with Rao Maldev of Jodhpur. Suspecting some foul game he fled but was caught

1. *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. VI, Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay (1960), p. 46.
2. Ojha, G. H., *The History of Rajputana*, Vol. IV, Part I, Ajmer (1938), p. 54.
3. Reu, B. N., *Marwar ka Itihas*, Part I, Jodhpur (1938), p. 63, fn. 3.
4. *ibid.*
5. *ibid.*, p. 75.
6. *ibid.*, pp. 100-101.
7. Lal, Kishori Saran, *Twilight of the Sultanate*, Asia Publishing House, New York (1963), p. 66.

and kept in prison where he died¹. Shershah, who had ousted Humayun, started his campaigns in Marwar about the close of 1543 which continued till May 1544. Maldev, the Jodhpur ruler being repulsed fled to Sanchore where he was hotly pursued, perhaps by Khawas Khan's army stationed at Siwana. Sanchore was captured by Khawas Khan but Maldev eluded capture. However Jalor fell to Shershah's arms and he turned it into a formidable barrier against the entry of the Rathors into Sirohi and Ajmer districts². About the year 1552 A.D., Malik Khan in order to regain Jalor from the Baloaches, attacked the latter and recovered Sanchore. Soon after he reached Jalor and demanded from Gangadas, the Kamdar of the Baloaches, the keys of the fort. But Gangadas handed over the keys to the army of Maldev under certain conditions. But in 1553 A.D. Malik Khan forced³ the Rathors to evacuate and surrender the fort of Sonalgiri (Jalor). Rao Maldev again made an attack on Jalor; and occupied it but was soon after repulsed by Malik Khan. In 1562 A.D. Mirza Sharfuddin, the governor of Nagaur and Ajmer who had rebelled against Akbar when hotly pursued took shelter in the fort of Jalor but after some time abandoned it and fled to Gujarat⁴. Malik Khan's successor at Jalor, Taj Khan, recognised the supremacy of Akbar but later threw it off and entered into an alliance with Maharana Pratap of Mewar to oppose the imperial forces. Soon after Akbar sent a force against him and the Chief of Sirohi and they, realising the futility of the resistance, submitted⁵. It is worthy of note that Akbar annexed most of the Muslim States which he conquered, to his empire, barring a few exceptions and Taj Khan of Jalor was allowed to retain⁶ the possession of that principality. The chronology⁷ after the death of Taj Khan is somewhat confused. It is likely that Ghazni Khan was his successor who incurred the fury of the emperor. After the death of Ghazni Khan, Pahar Khan, succeeded him in 1617 A.D. but he, however, lost emperor's esteem

1. Ojha, G.H., *op.cit.*, p. 288.

2. Qanungo, K. R., *Shershah and His Times*, Orient Longmans Ltd. (1965), p. 412.

3. Ojha, G. H. *op.cit.*, pp. 313-314.

4. Srivastava, A. L., *Akbar the Great*, Vol. I, Shivalal Agarwala & Co. (P) Ltd. (1962), p. 78.

5. *ibid.*, p. 214.

6. Srivastava, A. L., *Akbar the Great*, Vol. II, Shivalal Agarwala & Co. (P) Ltd., (1967), p. 320, fn. 2.

7. Akbar appears to have bestowed this principality upon Dalpat Rathor for his meritorious services and loyalty. His son Mahesh Das Rathor is also believed to have managed the affairs of this principality, Asopa, Ramkaran, *Marwa ka Mool Itihasa*, p. 156.

and was put to death¹ in 1619 A.D. Jalor was bestowed upon prince Khurram and Fateh Ullah Beg was sent to look after it but he was obstructed by the followers of Pahar Khan. Thereupon, Sur Singh of Jodhpur was entrusted with the management of Jalor Hakumat who despatched his son Gaj Singh to take its possession, who inspite of stiff resistance put up by the Jalori Pathans, was successful in ousting them. The Pathans thereupon fled to Bhinmal from where also, being hotly pursued, they took shelter in the territories of Palanpur²

In v.s. 1713 (1656 A.D.) the *paragana* of Jalor was conferred on Maharaja Jaswant Singh of Jodhpur by emperor Shah Jahan³. After the death of Maharaja Jaswant Singh in 1678 A.D., Emperor Aurangzeb appointed in 1679, Tahir Khan as the Faujdar of Jodhpur, Khidmat Guzar Khan as *Killedar*, Shekh Anawar as Amin and Abdul Rahim as *Kotwal* to administer the State of Jodhpur⁴. Aurangzeb did not recognise Ajit Singh, the posthumous son of Raja Jaswant Singh, and conferred the State on Inder Singh⁵. In v.s. 1736, the *paraganas* of Jalor, Bhinmal and Sanchore were given back to Fateh Khan of Palanpur, a descendant of Jalori Pathans⁶.

The occupation of Jodhpur by Inder Singh led to internecine feuds among the nobles of Marwar which soon developed in Mewar-Marwar coalition against Aurangzeb. The Rathors led by Durga Das laid waste the whole region of Marwar and opposed the imperial protegee Inder Singh and continued fighting in the *paraganas* of Jalor and Siwana in the south, Godwad in the east, Nagor in the north and Didwana and Sambhar in the north-east. It necessitated the despatch of strong imperial army under the command of prince Akbar. The imperial forces occupied the territory and established military posts at various places. At this juncture Maharana Raj Singh of Udaipur decided to join Rathors of Jodhpur against the Mughals. Meanwhile Durga Das Rathor induced prince Akbar to rebel against his father Aurangzeb and seize the imperial throne. The critical situation created by the defection of prince Akbar was soon nullified by the shrewd strategem of the emperor Aurangzeb, who succeeded in creating suspicion against Akbar, among the Rajputs who consequently abandoned his cause. But all attempts of the imperial

1. Ojha, G. H., *op.cit.*, p. 383.

2. *ibid.*, p. 384.

3. Reu, B. N., *op.cit.*, p. 219.

4. *ibid.*, p. 249.

5. *ibid.*, p. 253.

6. *ibid.*, p. 262, fn. 5.

army to capture prince Akbar were foiled by Durga Das. The imperial army could not suppress the Rathors who, following scorched earth policy continued their depredations and succeeded, it is said, in imposing *Chauth* or one-fourth of the imperial custom duties on all merchandise, on Inayat Khan¹ the governor of Jodhpur. On Inyat Khan's death Karatalaba Khan was entrusted the *faujdari* of Jodhpur in addition to the Subahadari of Gujarat, under the title of Shujaet Khan who held that office for 14 years. Sir Jadunath Sarkar remarks that he used to spend six months (sometimes eight) every year in Marwar and other six in Gujarat. Thus, he succeeded in checking the Rathors when it came to fighting while he also made an understanding with them, paying them one-fourth of the imperial custom duties on all merchandise if they spared the traders on the roads (1688). This was another form of *chauth*². During the years 1688-89 A.D. skirmishes continued throughout Marwar and in the *paragana* of Jalor heavy fighting took place between Kamal Khan Jalori on the one side and Tej Karan and Raj Singh on the other on the question of realisation of *chauth*. In 1693 A.D., Shujaet Khan, with the help of the *faujdar*s of Jalor and Siwana, forced Ajit Singh to take shelter in mountainous ranges. The *Jodhpur Khyat* mentions that in 1698 A.D. the Rathor resistance weakened and Aurangzeb conferred³ a *mansab* of 1500 *Jat* and 500 *sawars* and the *jagir* of Jalor on Ajit Singh, the posthumous son of Maharaja Jaswant Singh. Mujahid Khan Jalori of Jalor was given the *jagir* of Palanpur and Dessa in lieu of Jalor.

In 1704 Merta was granted to Ajit Singh by the emperor and a sort of peace was concluded. Ajit Singh appointed Kushal Singh Mertia to administer the *paragana*. Thereupon, Mohakam Singh son of Inder Singh of Nagaur rose in rebellion but he was defeated by Ajit Singh at Dunara. After the death of Aurangzeb (1707 A.D.), Ajit Singh expelled Jafar Quli the deputy *faujdar* of Jodhpur and took its possession. Henceforth, the *paraganas* of Jalor, Sanchore and Bhinmal remained in the possession of the Rathor rulers of Marwar.

After the death of Ajit Singh, he was succeeded by his son Abhaya Singh in 1724 A.D. He was born at Jalor in 1702 A.D. His younger brothers, Anand Singh and Rai Singh carried on depredations in the Marwar territory and occupied Idar. Thereupon, on the advice of Sawai Jai Singh of Jaipur, Abhaya Singh handed over in 1727 A.D.

1. Ojha, G. H., *op.cit.*, Part II, p. 506.

2. Sarkar, Jadunath, *A Short History of Aurangzeb*, Calcutta (1962), pp. 371-372.

3. Ojha, G. H., *op.cit.*, Part II, p. 517, fn. 2. The *Khyat* also mentions some other territories which were bestowed upon Ajit Singh at this juncture, see *ibid.*

the *paragana* of Idar to Maharaja Sangram Singh of Udaipur stipulating¹ that he should do away with his two brothers, Anand Singh and Rai Singh but on the contrary, the Maharana treated them cordially and conferred on them a part of the *paragana* of Idar.

In fulfilment of a promise, certain *paraganas* including Jalor were handed over to Bakhat Singh, the parricide, by his brother Abhaya Singh. In 1749 A.D., Abhaya Singh was succeeded by his son, Ram Singh who demanded the restoration of the *paragana* of Jalor from Bakhat Singh. The demand was turned down. Even the conciliatory move made by the ruler of Jaipur for an amicable settlement of the issue between the two, proved abortive and Ram Singh who had attacked Bakhat Singh was not only defeated but had to surrender the fort of Jodhpur in 1751 A.D. to Bakhat Singh². Bakhat Singh thus ascended the throne of Marwar but his reign extended for about a year only. In 1752 A.D. Bijaya Singh succeeded him. Soon after Ram Singh enlisted the support of the Marathas and invaded Marwar, defeated Bijaya Singh, attacked Jalor, Sojat and besieged Nagaur. During the siege Jai Appa the Maratha General was murdered by the Rathors but they had to suffer heavily for it. Subsequently a treaty was concluded in 1756 A.D. by which certain territories of Marwar including Jalor passed into the hands of Ram Singh³. But in that very year, the forces of Bijaya Singh flouted the terms of the treaty by invading Jalor and other possessions of Ram Singh but on the intervention of Janakuji and Dattaji, the Maratha Generals, Bijaya Singh had to vacate it.

सत्यमेव जयते

Bijaya Singh was succeeded by Bhim Singh at Jodhpur in 1793 A.D. At this time Jalor was under the occupation of Man Singh who behaved like an independent ruler and assumed the title of *Raj Rajeshwar Maharajadhiraj Maharaj Shri*. In 1797 A.D. Bhim Singh sent a force to oust Man Singh from Jalor but the Jodhpur army was defeated at Mandoli. The fort of Jalor was again besieged. The protracted siege caused short supply in the fort and consequently Man Singh started negotiations with the Marwar ruler in 1803. As luck would have it, Bhim Singh died soon after and the nobles and ministers of Marwar chose Man Singh as their next ruler.

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1. Ojha, G. H., *op.cit.*, Part II, p. 610.
 2. Reu, B. N., *op.cit.*, pp. 364-365.
 3. Ojha, G. H., *op.cit.*, Vol. II, p. 705.
 4. *ibid.*, pp. 776-777.

MODERN PERIOD

Since the death of Man Singh in 1843, this area continued to be administered by the successive rulers of the erstwhile Jodhpur State. Later Jalor, Sanhore and Jaswantpura *paraganas* were placed under the charge of the Hakims when the administrative reorganisation of the State took place.

During the second quarter of the twentieth century the atmosphere in the State was surcharged with political awareness. Agitations and public meetings were held under the auspices of the Marwar Hitkarini Sabha asking for the freedom of speech and writing, abolition of Press Act, reforms of Municipal Committee, cheapening of food stuffs etc. Some of its prominent workers were imprisoned and fined. Soon after, 'no tax' campaign was launched but it was also suppressed. In 1931, another association, the Youth League started the civil disobedience movement, propagated the use of *Swadeshi* cloth and picketed the liquor shops and foreign goods in the State, but the Jodhpur Government suppressed its activities too. In 1936, a Civil Liberty Union was formed in the State but it was immediately banned by the State. Two years later, in 1938, the Marwar Lok Parishad was founded at Jodhpur whose aim was to establish a responsible government in Marwar under the aegis of the ruler. It also agitated against the various pernicious cesses exacted by the Government from the cultivators. The Parishad was declared as an unlawful body and its workers were arrested. But the agitation continued. Ultimately in 1944, the Jodhpur Government enacted the Government of Jodhpur Act which provided for the creation of the Jodhpur State Legislative Assembly, which would consist of three types of members, *ex-officio*, nominated and elected. The term of the Assembly was to be three years but it could be dissolved by the ruler at any time who could also extend its term. The Assembly was empowered to make laws for the whole State with certain exceptions. But the Government of Jodhpur Act could not be put into practice as the political events were moving very swiftly. The struggle of the Marwar Lok Parishad for the responsible Government continued. Soon after, the country achieved independence in 1947 and a popular ministry was installed at Jodhpur. But the process of integration of the Indian States had begun and the State of Jodhpur also joined hands with other States and ultimately merged with other States forming Rajasthan.

CHAPTER III

PEOPLE

POPULATION

Total Population

According to the census of 1961 the district has a population of 5,47,072 (males 2,85,081, females 2,61,991). The distribution of this population¹ in the tahsils is shown in the table below:

Sub-division	Tahsil	Population		
		Persons	Males	Females
1. Bhinmal	1. Jaswantpura ²	190342	99845	90497
	2. Sanchore	116650	61613	55037
2. Jalor	1. Jalor	134491	69625	64866
	2. Ahore	105589	53998	51591

Growth of Population

The density of population for the district as a whole is 52 persons per sq. km. At the time of the 1951 census the density was 36 per sq. km. and in 1941 it was 31. The district ranks 20th in density amongst all the districts of Rajasthan. The greatest density is in Jalor tahsil where it is 60 per sq. km. and least in Sanchore tahsil where there are 39 persons per sq. km.

The population of the district, ever since 1901, except during 1911-21 when it decreased owing to the epidemics of influenza, plague and small pox, is steadily increasing. This is in conformity with the trend of the

1. *Census of India, 1961, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, Part II-A, General Population Tables* (1964), p. 30.
2. The headquarters of Jaswantpura tahsil were shifted to Bhinmal in 1961 and since then the tahsil is renamed as Bhinmal tahsil.

State as a whole. A comparative statement of the decennial growth of population¹ in the district and the Rajasthan State has been shown in the following table:

Census Year	Jalor district		Percentage decade variation	
	Persons	Percentage Decade variation	Rajasthan	India
1901	271363	—	—	—
1911	300374	+ 10.69	+ 6.70	+ 5.73
1921	278888	— 7.15	— 6.29	— 0.31
1931	322867	+ 15.77	+ 14.14	+ 11.01
1941	368338	+ 14.08	+ 18.01	+ 14.22
1951	423553	+ 14.99	+ 15.20	+ 13.31
1961	547072	+ 29.16	+ 26.20	+ 21.50

Sex Ratio

The sex ratio (number of females per 1,000 males) according to 1961 census for the district is 919. This ratio in rural areas is 921 and in urban areas 870. This is in consonance with the general deficiency of females throughout the State which has 908 females per 1,000 males² (913 in rural areas and 882 in urban areas). The following table shows sex ratio³ in the district for every census year since 1901.

Census Year	Females per 1,000 males		
	Total	Rural	Urban
1901	898	893	1008
1911	916	912	1009
1921	911	906	1043
1931	910	908	941
1941	921	922	910
1951	918	914	964
1961	919	921	870

1. *Census of India, 1961, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, Part II-A, General Population Tables* (1964), pp. 95-97.

2. *ibid.*, p. 15.

3. *ibid.*, p. 91.

The following table shows the number of females per 1,000 males¹ in the towns of the district during 1961:

Town	No. of females per 1,000 males
1. Jalor	862
2. Bhinmal	878

Age Groups

According to the census of 1961, the largest number of people (both males and females) were in the age group of 0-4 years. In fact, those under fourteen years of age account for about 43.2 per cent of the total population. There were 93 centenarians, 35 males and 58 females. The number of those, who were above 100 years of age, was 15, six males and nine females. The population² of the district according to the age-groups is shown below:

Age Groups	Persons	Males	Females
All ages	547072	285081	261991
0-4	92375	46960	45415
5-9	78444	39543	38901
10-14	65463	35656	29807
15-19	39713	22147	17566
20-24	47052	23516	23536
25-29	46396	23772	22624
30-34	39727	20825	18902
35-44	55101	28613	26488
45-59	51493	28310	23183
60 +	30338	15082	15256
Age not stated	970	657	313

MIGRATION & IMMIGRATION—During the enumeration of 1951 census, 97.1 per cent of the total population was found to have been born in

1. *Census of India, Paper No. 1 of 1962, 1961 Census, Final Population Tables* (1962), p. 233.
2. *Census of India, 1961, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, Part II-C(i), Social & Cultural Tables* (1965), pp. 91-92 and 206.

the district itself. This percentage decreased to 94.5 during the 1961 census when¹ out of 5,47,072 persons, 5,16,538 were found to have been born in the district, 26,915 in other districts of Rajasthan, 3,139 in other States of India, 163 in the countries outside India and 317 persons remained unclassified.

Rural and Urban Population

According to 1961 census, 5,22,358 persons (2,71,865 males and 2,50,493 females) lived in rural areas. Thus an overwhelming majority of 95.48 per cent population of the district is rural and only 4.52 per cent urban. The table below shows the rural-urban break up of the population along with the comparative figures² for the whole of Rajasthan.

	Census Year	Percentage to total population	
		Rural	Urban
Jalor District	1951	93.9	6.1
	1961	95.48	4.52
Rajasthan	1951	83.76	16.24
	1961	83.72	16.28

Thus the population of the district is predominantly rural, the reason being that there are no large scale industries and important trade centres to attract greater number of people to one spot. The economy of the district being agricultural and pastoral, the population is sparsely scattered. Sometimes the agriculturists and the herdmen live in the *dhanis* near their fields or grazing grounds. These *dhanis* are separated from each other by a few furlongs or sometimes even miles. Inhabitants of the far-flung hamlets come to the central spot only to obtain their necessities and to dispose of their produce. But in those parts of the district, where water is readily available and the living conditions are less rigorous, the rural pattern of habitation is much the same as in the non-desert areas of the State.

1. *Census of India, 1961, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, Part II-C (ii), Migration Tables (1966), p. 47.*
2. *Census of India, 1961, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, Part II-A, General Population Tables (1964), p. 15.*

TOWNS—As a large percentage of population of the district is engaged in agriculture, there are only two towns in the district. In 1951 the number of towns was four, but it was reduced to two at the 1961 census owing to the change in the definition of the urban areas¹.

The following table shows the category-wise classification² of the towns since 1901.

Town	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961
Jalor	V	V	V	V	V	V	IV
Bhinmal	VI	V	V	V	V	V	IV

In 1961, Jalor and Bhinmal towns had a population of 12,882 (6,917 males and 5,965 females) and 11,832 (6,299 males and 5,533 females) respectively.

VILLAGES—There were 591 inhabited and 17 uninhabited villages in the district in 1961. Out of the total inhabited villages, there were 220 villages the population of each of which was less than 499 souls; 326 villages, had a population varying between 500 and 1,999 in each case while the number of those villages whose population ranged between 2,000 and 4,999 in each case, was only 42. There were only three villages each having a population of 5,000 or over, in the district. The largest percentage (33.55) of the rural population lived in villages having population between 1,000

1. Generally speaking, the main criterion adopted during the 1961 census for classifying a place as a town is that it should have a population of 5,000 or over. There are, however, certain other qualifying criteria also for defining a town and therefore some places which have qualifying population but do not possess other characteristics have been classified as villages. There are three such places in the district having a total population of 19625, namely, Sanchole (5538), Ahore (5817) and Siana (5270). Of these the last two were treated as towns during the 1951 census but were dropped from the list during the 1961 enumeration.

Source : *Census of India 1961, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, Part II-A, General Population Tables* (1964), p. 106.

2. *Census of India 1961, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, Part II-A, General Population Tables* (1964), pp. 127-28. The population of these groups ranged as below:

Group IV 10,000 to 19,999
 „ V 5,000 to 9,999
 „ VI Less than 5,000

and 1,999 and the smallest part (1.01 per cent) in villages having population of less than 200. These details are given in the table below¹:

Population Range	Percentage of number of villages in this class to total number of villages	Percentage of population in this class to total population
Less than 500	37.23	12.61
500 to 999	33.50	28.00
1000 to 1999	21.66	33.55
2000 to 4999	7.11	22.66
5000 to 9999	0.50	3.18

Thus a majority of villages (70.73 per cent) have a population of less than 1000 while only 0.50 per cent villages have a population above 5000.

Displaced Persons

According to the 1951 census, the number of displaced persons was 829 (436 males and 393 females). Of these, 571 persons (305 males and 266 females) were in the rural and the rest in the urban areas.

LANGUAGE

The principal local language is Marwari, a dialect of Rajasthani which according to the census of 1961 was the mother tongue of 5,13,234 persons (2,62,947 males, 2,50,287 females). Other languages reportedly used as mother tongue were : Khariboli (4097), Urdu (3444), Gujarati (2337), Rajasthani (22199) and Sindhi (1431). However, the purity of accent and words have been gradually affected by the intermingling of languages and the influence of the regional differences in the use of words. The people in the towns can communicate in Hindi and Marwari with the outsiders while those living in the rural areas, more or less understand Hindi but find it difficult to express in this language.

RELIGIOUS AND SOCIAL GROUPS

An overwhelming majority of the population (91.67 per cent) consists of the Hindus, their total number at the time of the 1961 census being 5,01,491 (2,62,179 males and 2,39,312 females). In the same year the Jains numbered 28,642 (13,980 males and 14,662 females) or

1. *Census of India, 1961, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, Part II-A, General Population Tables (1964), p. 106.*

5.24 per cent and the Muslims 16,896 (8,911 males and 7,985 females) or 3.09 per cent. There were only 24 Christians (9 males and 15 females) and 19 Sikhs (2 males and 17 females).

HINDUS—Among the Hindus, both Shaivites and Vaishnavites are found in the district. They worship Shiva and Vishnu in their various forms. There are also the followers of the Shakti, who worship Mataji or Kali or Chamunda Devi and observe fast during the *Navaratri*s. All the three sects have tolerance towards each other's faith and beliefs and participate reciprocally in religious functions.

JAINS—Of the two divisions among this community, the Digambara and the Svetambara, only the latter is found in this district and majority of them are the *mandir-margi* or the idol worshippers. Almost all Oswal Mahajans, save a few exceptions, are Jains.

MUSLIMS—Among the Muslims, a sprinkling of both the Sunni and the Shia are found in the district, but they are tolerant towards each other. There are several local subdivisions amongst them, such as Sipai, Mar, Khamisa, Silawat Jedia, Bohra, Habshi, Samma etc. They do not appear to be orthodox and their mode of living and especially their dress, of men and the women, is not different from the Hindus living in the area. They also sometimes participate in the Hindu festivals such as Holi.

Social Groups

The old caste system based largely on traditions and occupations is gradually losing its rigidity, especially in the urban areas. In the rural areas, however, due to lack of education, means of communication and industrialisation the caste barriers appear to be not so loose. Thus in the rural areas the social groups are more clearly marked than in the urban areas where the impact of education and modern ideas is greater.

Now a new social classification has come into existence. Certain castes and tribes have been declared as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes so that special facilities be provided to them for their overall development and also to raise their standard of living. The number of the members of the Scheduled Castes in this district in 1961 was 90,650 (47,034 males and 43,616 females) and those belonging to the Scheduled Tribes were 44,128 (23,231 males and 20,897 females) All of them are Hindu by religion. The most numerous amongst the Scheduled Castes belong to the Chamar, Bhambh, Jatav, Jatia, Mochi, Raidass, Raigar or Ramdasia group. The other numerically large castes are Sargara, Meghwal or Megh, Koli or Kori, Mehtar and Garo, Garura or Gurda. Among the

Scheduled Tribes, the largest tribe was of Bhil followed by Mina. It is significant that about 96 per cent of the Scheduled Castes and about 95 per cent of the Scheduled Tribes live in the rural areas.

The other main social groups in the district are :

BRAHMANA—The hereditary occupations of Brahmanas have been religious service in temples, spiritual guidance and education. Medicine (Ayurvedic) is another branch in which this class of people have been engaged. But gradually they are now taking to government service and other occupations.

The principal sub-castes of Brahmanas in the area are the Srimalis and the Sanchoras.

SRIMALIS—Srimalis are the most prominent clan among the Brahmanas of the district. They take their name, it is said from the town of Srimal, now called Bhinmal. There are four sub-groups among them, the Marwaris, the Mewaris, the Rishi and the Latkan or Chhogali. The last named are not found in this district. They have 14 exogamous sects or *gotras*, each having deity or *Kuladevi* of its own. The *Kuladevi* of Davemanavats is Vakshathali whose temple is located at Bhinmal. The Srimalis are mostly followers of Shiva. By occupation they are priests, traders and money lenders

SANCHORAS—The Sanchoras take their name from Sanchores. They belong to the *Pushti Margiya Vallabhacharya* sect and used to observe very rigid rules in the matter of accepting food and water from other castes, but their out look is now changing. They enjoyed the reputation of being expert cooks, and were attached to the Vaishnava temples of the Vallabhacharya sect, where a large variety of food (*prasad*) was prepared daily and more specially on the occasion of the Annakuta festival, by them.

RAJPUTS—The Rajputs are the traditional fighting, land-owning and ruling class. They are proud of their warlike traditions and heroic ancestry. They are Shaktas or worshippers of the Mataji. They also worship weapons on Dashahara. During the princely rule, the Rajputs were usually *bhumtis* or *jagirdars*. The abolition of jagirs has affected them adversely, for as a class they are not accustomed to thrift and have an aversion for occupations other than arms and government service. But under the new circumstances, they are taking up various occupations including the agriculture. Their various sects and sub-sects found in the district are : Rathor, Deora, Sonigara, Deval, Sindhal, Balot and Champavat.

MAHAJANS—Among the Mahajans or Vaishyas, a majority of them are Jains. The principal Vaishya divisions here are Oswal, Porwal, Agarwal and Maheshwari.

OSWALS—Nearly all the Oswals are Jains. They are said to be the descendants of different clans of the Rajputs who embraced Jainism and take their name from the town of Osi or Osian. The Oswals are mostly businessmen but some of them are in government service also. Many of them were till recently *Kamdars* or Managers of the *Jagirs*. Their chief septs in the district are the Mohnot, Singhi, Chhajed, Mehta, Bhansali, Doshi and Modi.

PORWALS—The Porwals are said to have been originally the Rajputs of Patan in Gujarat, where they embraced Jainism during the thirteenth century. It is also said that they take their name from Pur, an ancient town in the Bhilwara district. They dine but do not have matrimonial relations with Oswals, and are found mostly in the Ahore, Jalor and Bhinmal tahsils.

AGARWALS—The Agarwals trace their origin from Raja Agarsen, whose capital was at Agroha. The Agarwals are mostly traders and many of them are very enterprising, being found in almost all important towns of India under the name of Marwaris.

MAHESHWARIS—The Maheshwaris are all Hindus. Like the Oswals, they trace their descent from Rajputs, chiefly of Chauhan, Parihar and Solanki clans. Their name is said to be derived from lord Mahadev or Mahesh in whom they believe. They comprise 72 exogamous sections, abstain from liquor and are strict vegetarians.

KALBI—They are also known as Chaudharis and are mainly engaged in agriculture. They are said to be the off-springs of the Rajput males with Brahmana females and are followers of both, the Shiva and the Vishnu.

VISHNOI—They were originally Jats and derive their present name from their creed of twenty-nine (*bis+nau*) articles of faith which they embraced at the instance of Jambhaji, a Panwar Rajput. Numerically they are not much in the district and are engaged in the agriculture.

REBARIS—The Rebaris are mostly breeders of camels. They have two main divisions, Maru and Chalkia, the former deals only in camels, and occupies a superior position as its members can marry the

daughters of the Chalkias without giving their own in return. The Chalkias keep large herds of sheep and goats. Among the Rebaris, the Samarias or descendants of Samar, alone claim pure extraction.

OTHERS—The other social groups in the district are Jat, Mali, Ghanchi, Kumhars &c. Jats are engaged in agriculture while Malis are the growers of fruits and vegetables. Ghanchis are engaged in the extraction of oil and run *ghanis*. The Kumhars are traditionally employed in earthen pottery and brick kiln. They are both Hindus and Muslims, the latter are known as Mohila Kumhars. Mention may also be made of the social groups such as the *Khatis* (Carpenters), *Lohars* (Blacksmiths), *Sunars* (Goldsmiths) and the *Nais* (Barbers).

SOCIAL LIFE

Property and Inheritance

JOINT FAMILY SYSTEM—The industrial backwardness of this region, coupled with other general factors, have had the effect of keeping the joint family system intact. Except possibly in the towns of Jalor and Bhinmal, there is not much evidence of the breaking up of the joint family system.

During the 1961 census, 21,168 households out of a total of 109,069 households in the district were selected for the study of the size of the families. Classified households with 2-3 members have been categorised as small, with 4-6 average, those with 7-9 large and the ones with 10 and above very large. Thus the number of households in the different categories was as follows¹ :

Single member households	1167
Small households	4485
Average	9996
Large	4379
Very large	1141
	21168

The joint family as a rule consists of parents, married sons and their wives, unmarried sons and unmarried daughters. In the present state of society in the area, it may sometimes be necessary for married

1. *Census of India, 1961 Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Jalor District (1967)*, pp. 138-39.

sons to live apart if their work so demands, the resources are generally pooled. Rarely does a division of property occur in the lifetime of the father.

INHERITANCE—Formerly, among all the communities, the sons used to get share in the father's property both moveable and immovable. Traditionally the daughter was debarred from inheriting the father's property even if she happened to be the only issue of her parents. The parents could give the daughter any amount from the moveable property; immovable property could, however, not be given to her but went to the male heir only. The more recent laws have removed this disparity between the sons and daughters in the matter of inheritance. Formerly the law of primogeniture used to operate among the *jagirdars* in matters of inheritance but with the abolition of the *jagirdari* system, this rule of inheritance stands abrogated.

ADOPTION—The custom of adoption is prevalent among the Hindus, Jains and Muslims. The adopted son enjoys all the rights and is subject to all the liabilities of a natural son in the adoptive father's house and loses all rights in his natural father's house.

Marriage and Morals

According to custom and usage, the Muslims, Rajputs, Jats, Bhambis, Meghwals and Bhils usually had more than one wife at a time. In former times, it was a common practice for the bigger *jagirdars* to contract hypergamous marriages with the daughters of Rajputs of inferior economic status. Polygamy, however, is fast dying out, although it is still in vogue to some extent amongst the Bhil, Bhambi, Jogi, Daroga Dholi, Kumhar, Sargara and Mali. The effect of various social movements and economic burden and fear of penal action have created a general aversion towards polygamy. Among the Muslims, however, polygamy, as allowed under their personal laws, persists. Polyandry is non-existent in the district.

RESTRICTIONS ON MARRIAGE—Restrictions on marriage vary with the different social groups. The Hindus and the Jains are traditionally endogamous in as much as one is expected to marry within one's own caste. They are also exogamous as a Hindu is prohibited from marrying in the circle of those related to him within seven degrees. It seems that there has been no loosening of the hold of old customs and ideas and even among the urban population inter-caste marriages are practically unheard of.

The Muslims avoid marriage with direct blood relations according to the law.

MARITAL AGE—The age of marriage differs in various classes, but generally speaking the custom of early marriage is waning. Even where such a marriage takes place it is usually more in the nature of a betrothal and the couple do not live together till the girl attains puberty. Early marriage, now prohibited by law, is rare among the educated classes and the urban population. But in the rural areas it is still prevalent. It is a general practice among the Kalbi, Rebari and Bhambi castes to marry away all the daughters at one and the same time, if possible, irrespective of their age, perhaps, in order to affect economy.

According to a sample survey conducted at the time of the 1951 census, early marriages were prevalent in the district. In the rural areas, 494 females out of a sample population of 10,322 and 628 males out of 10,905 in the age group of 5-14, were found married. To this can be added 13 males and females widowed or divorced in this age group. In the urban areas also 14 out of 596 females and 39 males out of 620 in the same group were married.

The information about the civil status of persons in the age group of 0-9 years is not yet available for the 1961 census. However, there were 2903 married males and 4550 married females in the age group of 10 to 14. The age-group-wise civil conditions of the population in the district as a whole according to the census of 1961 are given in Appendix I.

WIDOW REMARRIAGE—The number of widows was fairly large, being 25556 during the 1961 census, while those of widowers was 10679. As a general rule, widow re-marriage is not looked with favour among the higher sections of the society, but it is resorted to, among the Bhil, Kumhar, Daroga, Sargara, Mali, Chamar, Gurda, Bhambi, Kalbi, Mochi, Rebari, Lakhara, Sami, Luhar, Mina, Suthar, Bagri, Nut, Koli &c. Generally widowers are preferred as a match for the widows but it is not a rule. Among the Bishnois, the widow is kept as wife by the younger brother of the deceased.

DIVORCE—It is traditionally permissible among the Bhils, Bhambis and Meghwals and takes effect after an announcement is made in the presence of a gathering of the community. However, in former times, it was resorted to only in extremely rare cases and it is very unusual even now. Among Muslims also, the cases of divorce have been rare. In the district, during the years 1960-61 to 1966-67 only four cases of divorce were instituted, all on ground of cruelty (one by husband and three by

wife) and only in one case the judicial separation was granted by the court, the others were dismissed¹.

PURDAH SYSTEM—The purdah system, which was at one time very strong among the Rajputs, the upper class Muslims, certain Brahmana sects like the Srimalis and even some Mahajans, is fast disappearing. Very few families observe purdah now. Generally women move out freely but veil their faces in the presence of elders and strangers. Working women, however, do not cover their faces.

DOWRY SYSTEM—As elsewhere, the giving of dowry to the bridegroom or his father has been a general practice in the area and it is yet too early to estimate the effect of the recent legal ban. In some communities especially among the Raika, Bhambi, Bhil and Mina, however, dowry is demanded by the father of the daughter.

MARRIAGE CUSTOMS—The seasons of marriage among the Hindus are determined by astrological calculations. As a rule, marriages are avoided during the rainy season, as it is believed that the gods are then asleep and, therefore, should not be invoked. There are no special features of the marriage ceremonies celebrated in the district which are more or less akin to those prevalent elsewhere and need not, therefore, be described here.

A recent feature of marriage celebrations among all communities is the display of greater pomp and show. Two decades back only the very rich used to arrange for *Shamianas* or tents, bands, furniture and decorations, but all these things have now become common almost in every marriage. Hence, the marriages are, as a matter of fact perhaps more expensive than they used to be.

Among the Muslims, marriage is performed according to the Islamic customs. On the appointed date for marriage the bridegroom and his party go to the bride's house in a procession, where the Ijab and Kabul (offer and acceptance) ceremony is held in the presence of a Qazi. Marital customs and rituals observed by the Muslims of the district are similar to those prevalent among Muslims of other districts.

It may be interesting to observe that in most of the communities engaged in agriculture, there prevails a system known as *Atta-Satta* according to which the bridegroom promises to give away his sister or a

1. Source : Court of the District Judge, Balotra.

close female relative, in marriage to a member of the family of his prospective father-in-law. Among some communities especially the Raika, it is customary to employ, the prospective son-in-law to look after the work of the farm where he has to put hard work. This apprenticeship continues for a few years during which his suitability is adjudged. He is not accorded a privileged status during this period but is treated merely as a labourer.

POSITION OF WOMEN—The position of women has remained more or less unchanged among the upper classes of old generation. They still tend to live a life of seclusion. The increasing facilities of education, have brought about a change in the younger generation, but it is very slow specially in the rural areas. The working class women have all along worked alongside their men and thus enjoy more freedom than their upper class sisters. But they too occupy a subordinate position in the family.

OTHER RITUALS AND CUSTOMS—Different social groups have their own customs and traditions which they celebrate at different stages of the life. These customs vary with each community but there is common feature, i.e. for every celebration an auspicious day is chosen in consultation with the family priest or an astrologer.

Most of the Hindus cremate their dead. The exceptions are the Bishnois and the Bhambis who bury them. Among Muslims burial is the rule. Infants among the Hindus are also buried. Post cremation rituals of Hindus are similar to those held in other parts of the country. There is mourning period of twelve days after which thirteenth day ceremony is held. *Osar* ceremony or feast after death is also held.

DRINKING AND DRUG TAKING—The drinking habit is common among the Rajputs and the Bhils. On occasions of marriage, other castes, such as Mina, Chamar, Bhambi, Daroga also take liquor. Among the Rajputs, the taking of opium is still common though not to the extent it was in former times. In some communities *bhanga* and *ganja* are also in common use.

Home Life

HOUSES AND HOUSEHOLDS—There were¹, during the 1961 census, 93,609 residential occupied houses in the district, 88,961 in rural areas and

1. *Census of India 1951, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, Part II-A, General Population Tables (1964)*, pp 14-30.

4,648 in urban areas. The number of persons per occupied house was 5.84 for the district as a whole, for the rural population 5.87 and for the urban 5.32. The corresponding figures for Rajasthan State are 6.35, 6.31 and 6.57 respectively.

The number of occupied houses for each tahsil is given below :

Name of Tahsil	Total	Rural	Urban
1. Jolor	22,804	20,388	2,416
2. Ahore	17,901	17,901	—
3. Sanchore	19,375	19,375	—
4. Bhinmal (former Jaswantpura)	33,529	31,297	2,232

The occupied houses in the towns of Jalor and Bhinmal numbered 2416 and 2232 respectively during the 1961 census. There was also a particular section of the population which led a nomadic life. There were also persons who lived in such institutions as big hospitals, hostels, welfare homes or charitable institutions. According to the census of 1961, out of the total population of the district, houseless population was 511 (288 males and 223 females), and the institutional population¹ was 866 (827 males and 39 females).

DWELLINGS—It is only in the towns and large villages that pukka houses of old type, called *hawelis* are found. These houses are usually two storeyed and built almost exclusively of sandstone and mortar. Entering from the street the first room is called *pol*. It is generally without furniture and in some cases used as a drawing room or *darikhana* in which there is a small carpet spread on a platform. The *Pol* leads to a small courtyard or *Chauk*, having rooms opposite the entrance and some times on both the sides also. For access to the upper floor there is a staircase generally in one corner of the courtyard. The front room in the upper storey, above the *Pol*, is the parlour and serves as a guest room. Richer people add more rooms and verandahs to their *hawelis*. The houses which have been built during the last two decades conform to the usual modern pattern of buildings having a drawing room, bed rooms, kitchen,

1. *Census of India 1961, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, Part II-A, General Population Tables (1964)*, p. 74.

store, bathroom and latrine, the last named amenity was conspicuous by its absence in most of the old type of houses.

In the village, the common people's dwellings are of two kinds, i.e. those having mud walls and flat mud roofs supported on wooden beams and those having walls of sunburnt bricks and covered with sloping roofs of crude tiles. Those with shed roofs are known as *ekdhalia*.

The business men of this district have, however, built palatial buildings at certain places. Although some of them live in the big cities like Calcutta, Bombay and other industrial centres of the country for their business, yet out of sentiments they have built magnificent houses in their ancestral towns and villages. Such buildings are built on modern style and are quite imposing.

In the arid and sandy tracts the usual shelter is the *Jhumpa*. The *Jhumpa* is generally circular, with a diameter of four metres or so. The walls are made of mud and are about two metres high. The roof is conical and consists of wooden supports, thatched with a combination of the *saniya* (a type of bush) and wild grass, the whole being pieced together by means of coarse strings. The circular form of hut is favoured because of the strong winds that blow almost the year round. Excepting a low door there is no opening, but there is plenty of ventilation through the thatch

FURNITURE—Except for string cots, there is practically no furniture in an average village home. Sometimes, in the mud huts, there are shelves built into the walls for the storage of articles and an alcove for housing a deity. Every family, however, keeps a number of earthen pitchers both small and big for storing grain and other household articles. In the towns, some middle class people use chairs and tables. The houses of the well-to-do are furnished in much the same manner as those of their counter parts elsewhere. The decorations consist of wall paintings of animals and gods and in some dwellings a picture or two of the ancestors or the national leaders.

DRESS—The dress of the adult Hindu male consists of three articles—*dhoti*, a *bandia-Angarkha* or full sleeved tightly fitted shirt but without collar and buttonless (having strings for tying closely) and a *safa* or *phenta* or *potia* as it is variously known, as headgear. The *dhoti* is generally borderless, except amongst the well-to-do. It is put on in the usual way with a portion of it taken between the legs and tucked in at the

back. The *angarkha* is now yielding place to the shirt. Younger men generally use the coloured *safa* while their elders favour the white turban. It is usual for a man to wear the coloured *safa* while his father is alive or when he assumes a responsible status. Rajputs and some other classes wear the *Kesaria* or saffron-coloured turban and the lower classes favour the red colour. The business class favour *pagri* as headgear which is akin to *safa* but less wide and is worn in a different style. In addition to these articles of dress, many people carry a white *chaddar* on their shoulders. It is replaced by a woollen blanket or shawl in winter.

The dress of an adult Hindu female consists of a *ghaghara* or skirt, a *kanchali* or half-sleeved or quarter-sleeved bodice and *orhni*. The *ghaghara* is generally made of a heavy cloth. The *kanchali* covers the breasts and is kept in position by tying it upon the back. Most women add to the *kanchali* another piece of cloth to cover the stomach and some wear a *kurti* over the bodice. The *kurti* covers both back and front and is sleeveless. The loose corners of the *orhni* are tucked under the bodice after being passed over the head. Some castes also wear a white *chaddar* or sheet of cloth as the outermost garment when appearing in public. Unmarried girls wear the *bandia angarkha* like men instead of the *kanchali*. Some even wear a loose shirt. The women like bright colours, especially red, and their appearance does much to brighten the drabness of the countryside.

Muslim males wear turban, an *ajarak* (a cloth about two yards long) on the shoulder which is spread on the ground while offering the *namaj* or the prayer, a full sleeved but collarless *kurta* up to knees and the dhoti. Their way of dressing does not much differ from those of the Hindus.

The dress of the Muslim women resembles that worn by their Hindu counterparts which consists of *ghaghara*, *orhni* and *kanchali*. It is significant that pyjama, long *kurta*, *jhagga* and *burqa* which are so prominent among the Muslims as a part of their dress elsewhere, are conspicuously absent here.

The style of dress is, however, changing and the people, especially those in government service, in the urban areas are adopting western type of dress. *Dhoti* is giving way to trousers and the *angarkha* to shirts and bushirts. *Pagri* or *safa* of course is no longer used by the younger generation working in the government offices.

ORNAMENTS—Men usually wear either *loong* or *murki* (ear-rings) usually of gold. The *loong* may be a plain nail of gold or may have jewel studded in it on one end, the other end is pierced on the lower part of the ear and screwed. Likewise the *murki* may be plain ear-ring or may have three beads of gold hanging on its lower end, the design is known as *ganthuda* or *jhela*. The men also wear necklace or *dora* or *phool dora* or *kanthi* which may be merely a cotton thread having holy beads or image replica of the deity or may be a golden chain according to the status of the person. They also wear a waist band known as *tagari*.

Women, of course, are very fond of ornaments. On the head is worn an ornament called the *bor* (excepting the Muslim ladies) and in the ears *bedla* and *toti*, *jhumbars* with or without *sanklies* (ear-rings). Sometimes *bor* is worn with the *tilra* (resting on the forehead below the *bor*) and *jhela* (stripes reaching from *bor* to the ears). The nose decorations are variously known as *kanta*, *phoolri*, *bali* or *nath* and *phini*. The neck ornaments are the *hansli*, *mala kanthi*, *mooth*, *teriya* (or *timania*) *kanthla*, *dora* or *taytiya*. Sometime more than one of these ornaments are worn. On the hands are worn *chura* with or without silver or gold stripes, *gajra*, *kari*, *katriya*, *churi* (bangles), *biliya chura*, *bhujband punchi*, *gokhru* and *chhalla*. Round the waist is worn a chain called *kandora* and on the ankles and feet *langar*, *kara*, *harpi*, *anwala*, *chhailkara chura*, *remjhol*, *polaries* and *angotha*. In many cases the ornaments differ only slightly in size or design.

Most ornaments are made of silver, though gold is used in some cases by those who can afford it. Women in the rural areas generally wear *chura* or bangles, from arm to wrist, which are mostly made of ivory or its imitation. During princely rule gold ornaments could not be worn except by those to whom the ruler had granted this honour, others wore ornaments made of copper. Such restrictions no longer exist.

FOOD—The principal foodgrain (and in most areas the only grain consumed) is *bajri*. The second supplement is wheat. The main pulse is *moong*. Rice is eaten in upper communities but meat is avoided although the Muslims, Rajputs, Sargara, Bhambi, Bhil and some of the other Hindu castes are non-vegetarians. The poultry keepers are mainly Muslims. The common vegetables are the *gwar-phali*, *kachra*, *laira*, *muli-mogari*, *sangri*, *kair kumtiya*, *tori*, lady-finger, potato, carrot, onion and radish. The *gwar-phali* is the whole pod of *gwar* and *sangri* is the pod of the *khejra* (*Prosopis spicigera*) The fresh *kakri* is also extensively consumed. The pods of the *kair* and *phog* are sometimes used as condiments and the

use of chillies is general. The outer covers of the water-melons when dried and boiled are cooked as vegetables and the preparation is known as *latra*. Water-melons are grown along the river beds, the fruit being eaten fresh and the seeds dried and parched. Other fruits include the *bor* (small plum), *pilu* and *dhhalu* or *pichu*, the last two are the ripe fruits of the *jal* and *kair* trees, respectively; pomegranate and grapes are grown in Ahore and Siyala and are available there. In the markets of the towns, all these and other seasonal fruits are also available. The use of milk products is wide spread.

The daily dishes of a commoner are *Sogra* or thick unleavened bread made from *bajri* flour, baked rather hard, *rab* or flour boiled down in diluted buttermilk, generally cooked in the evening and kept for use next morning, *khich* or husked *bajra* mixed with *moth* in proper proportion boiled down thick in water and sometimes improved by the addition of little *ghee* or *chhach*, *ghat* or coarse *bajra* flour boiled thick in water or buttermilk. *Dalia* and *khichri* are generally the diet for the sick.

On ceremonial occasions such as marriages and on religious festivals *gur*, sugar and ghee are added to the food. The preparations much liked by the people are *seera*, which is flour mixed with *gur* or sugar and cooked in ghee, *lapsi*, *kheer*, sweetmeats prepared from the flour, and *puri* (fried cakes). Salt dish consists of *bhujia*.

Drinking water is scarce in many parts of the district. The sources of supply are wells, *baoris*, *baris* (shallow holes in river or tank beds) and rivers during the rainy season. Some of these sources are contaminated but the only precaution taken is to strain out the mud and dirt through a cloth.

As elsewhere, the habit of smoking and taking tea is on the increase and even in the remotest parts of the district tea is replacing other beverages. *Ghee* and milk, which were comparatively cheaper in this part of the country till recently, are now getting costlier, and poorer sections of the society can hardly afford these commodities.

DAILY LIFE—In the towns, and among the artisans and business classes generally, the daily routine is the same as in urban areas elsewhere, except that in summer the afternoon break is fairly long. The life of the agriculturist is much different. In the desert area, where there is only one crop farming is confined to about five months and the rest of the year is spent in grazing domestic animals. The women rise earlier than the

men. Fetching water is a major task and in places, where the supply is far from the habitation, the men assist in this work. In fact the fetching of water for the family and taking the animals down to drink, occupies much time in the hot season. Because of the scarcity of water, bathing is not common in the rural areas. Soap is rarely used, its place being taken by *Multani mitti* (fuller's earth) for washing the hair and the body. *Multani mitti* is also eaten by the women especially those in the family way.

Life in the rural areas moves at a very slow tempo. It is only from June to October that the farmers are fairly busy. During the rest of the year they keep themselves occupied in repairing their tools and implements and look after their animals. However, though sometimes the time hangs heavily on their heads, the lack of water, the shortage of food and the rigours of the climate all add to a very hard life. Also, the life being such, people are slow thinking and resistant to the new ideas, even though the aim be their economic and social betterment. A recent phenomenon that has been introduced in the life of the common man is the increasing political awareness amongst the masses. Consequently people devote more time to public affairs than their forefathers used to do. The introduction of the Democratic Decentralisation has further provided an opportunity to the village-folk to participate actively in the affairs of the local bodies.

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS—The principal Hindu festivals observed here are Holi, *Gangor* (sacred to Gauri or Parvati, the goddess of abundance), *Akha Teej*, *Rakhi* when sisters tie charms round the wrists of their brothers; *Dashahara* and *Diwali*. These festivals are celebrated in much the same manner as elsewhere, but to the Rajputs *Dashahara* is an occasion of special significance just as the *Diwali* is to the business class.

Festivals of minor importance include *Dawat Pujan* meaning worship of ink-pots, which used to be celebrated by the clerical and official community during the princely regime but now it is observed by only the mercantile class when they open new account books during the *Diwali*; *Janamashtami* especially sacred to Vaishnavas as the birthday of Lord Krishna; *Makar Sankranti*, which falls in January and the *Basant Panchami* the festival of spring.

The chief festivals of Muslims are, as elsewhere, *Muharram*, *Idul-Fitr*, *Idul-Zuha*, *Shub-barat* and *Barawafat*. These are observed by the Muslims of the district.

The main Jain festivals are *Mahavir Jayanti* and *Pajushan* (more correctly *Paryushan Parva*).

A number of fairs are held in the district, the important being those of Ramdeoiji and Sundha Mata. The former is held at various places, twice a year, on *Bhadrapada Sudi* 11 and *Magh Sudi* 11 but those celebrated at Turan, Kawarda Galifa, Badanwari and Khata are well known. The fair of Sundha Mata is held at Dantlawas on *Vaisakha Sudi* 13-15, *Bhadrapada Sudi* 13-15 and *Kartika Sudi* 13-15. The Shitla Mata fairs held at Jalor, Ranodar and Mundtalasili on the *Chaitra Badi* 7 are also largely attended. The fairs held at Jalor, Paota, Hotigaon and Ramsin on account of Shivaratri attract the devotees from adjacent areas. Other fairs of importance are *Sati-mata-ka-mela* at Taliyana, Jalandarnath fair at Jalor, Jagannath fair at Dhawla, Peer-ki-Jal fair a few kilometres from Sanchoe town, Apeshwar Mahadeo fair and Asha mata fair at Ramsin. The Jain community also hold fairs at Mandoli, Ahore, Jalor and Bhinmal

FOLK DANCE—The basic cultural theme in the folk dances of the district is, generally, the farmer's life, the changing seasons, the sowing and harvesting of crops, alongwith the march of local and regional history. Thus, these folk dances only depict the joys and woes of the farmer. The important dances of the district are Lumbar, Dandia-Nritya and Ghumar.

LUMBAR—This dance is held during the festivities of Holi. On the moonlit night the women-folk stand and move in a circle clapping at the end of each movement. Thus the dance goes on to the accompaniment of drum or *chang*.

DANDIA-NRITYA—It is performed by a group of dancers, dancing in a circle, and holding sticks. The drummer takes his position in the centre of the circle, the drum hanging round his neck. He gives the rhythm of the dance and leads. The dance begins with slow shuffling steps, but as the drum is beaten faster the steps grow swifter. The dance goes on round and round, arms waving, steps moving and in between there is the exclamation of "Ho, Ho" to heighten the emotional tempo. The clapping of the sticks is sometimes also done in a triangular movement. This dance expresses the feeling of joy and satisfaction at the conclusion of one season of the successful life of toil by the sons of the soil and is specially performed on the eve of Holi festival.

GHUMAR—Ghumar is a dance of the womenfolk who dance, putting on their colourful skirts, in circle, striking their small sticks or wooden swords. The dance is performed on the *Navaratra* and the *Gangaur* days. Its display is extremely attractive and full of rhythm and charm.

Besides these dances, *garba* dance is held during the *Navaratra*. Teenaged girls also participate in the dances held during *Gangaur* and *Janamashtami* festivals.

Other dances are *Wasaghor*, *Bhoma* and *Bahurupia-ka-nach* and the dance of the *nut*.

FOLK SONGS—The popular folk songs in the district are *kalali*, *chirmi*, *mumal*, *bayario*, *kurja* and *panihari*. These are sung by women on various occasions. The professional folk musicians are the *Dholis* (drummers), for most of whom this is the only means of livelihood. They know scores of songs which they sing at festivals and social gatherings to the accompaniment of harmonium, drum and *kamcha* (a crude form of violin). Other musical instruments in popular use are the *algozas*, or flutes popular among cattle grazers. Folk ballads consist of eulogies of the *mataji*, *khelaji*, Amar Singh Rathor and Pabuji.

In olden time, the Charan was a bardic class engaged in composing the bardic literature and received gifts and grants of land from the landed aristocracy. However, now they are mostly engaged in agriculture, in the district.

GAMES AND AMUSEMENTS—The principal games played in the urban areas of Jalor district are football and volley ball. Besides, gymnastic exercises and athletics are also quite popular. The popular indoor games are *chaupar*, playing cards, chess and carrom. The main games and sports played in the rural areas are *Kabaddi*, *Mardari*, *Lukmichani*, *Kho* and *Kushti*, while indoor games are *chaupar*, cards and *charbhar* etc. The educational institutions provide facilities for quite a number of modern games and sports and this makes them popular among the masses. In remoter areas where such facilities are not adequately available, the games are simple and often consist of a local variation of those played in the towns.

For amusements, people resort to the cinema if available or to the feature films whenever organised by the mobile vans of the publicity department or the Panchayat Samitis.

Radios are owned by many people and for the benefit of those who cannot have, community listening sets have been installed by the local bodies. In rural areas also, a number of community sets have been provided and the Panchayats maintain them. These sets are tuned on at fixed times for news bulletins and other programmes.

Other amusements are provided by the dancing parties, musical entertainments, card games, chess, etc. *Katha*, *Bhajan* and *Kirtan* parties are organised on sacred days. *Kirtans* are held in the temples also. Touring parties play Ram Lila and Ras Lila. The *bajigars* or jugglers and the *nuts* also visit the villages occasionally and entertain the people by displaying their skill. Old people who are unable to participate in an active form of recreation, pass time telling tales to the youngsters.

FORMS OF GREETINGS—Among the Hindus, the usual mode of greeting is by uttering: Ram Ram Sa, Jai Mataji Ri; the Mahajans greet by saying *Mujro Sa* or *Juhar*. Jains greet each other with the words *Jai Jinendra*. *Nameste* or *Namaskar* is also a common form among the educated class. Muslims greet by saying *salam*. Besides, people belonging to particular religious sects use their own forms of salutation. Hand-shake is becoming common among the educated and is extending to others also.

NAMES AND TITLES—Most of the Hindus have two names, the *Janam Rasi Nam* used only when ritual ceremonies are held or when the stars are consulted, and the *bolta nam* by which one is generally known. The system of nomenclature is simple and the names are generally religious, affectionate and fanciful but while christening, the names of the ancestors and the elders in the family are avoided. Religious names are Hari Lal, Ram Singh, Shiv Charan etc. and of the second category are, Sunder Lal, Jiwan Lal, Gyan Chand etc. Among the usual suffixes attached to the names are, Chand, Mal, Bhan, Lal, Das, Ram and Karan. *Singh* is generally used by the Rajputs. Modern names are Surendra, Narendra, Anil and Avinash etc. Among Scheduled Castes, generally very short names are found, e.g. Ladu, Mangu, Dhuria, Ghasi, Nanu, Mula etc. Muslim names are usually those common all over the country. In the rural areas people seldom use suffixes and usually are called by first name only. The female names are given after the names of goddesses, jewels, rivers, flowers etc.

BELIEFS AND SUPERSTITIONS—A large number of Hindus believe in astrology and palmistry. For all ceremonies, the astrologer is requested to fix the auspicious date and time. Some people believe in effect of evil eye and put black dots on the forehead and cheeks of the children, and black marks on a prized cattle for warding off the evil eye. A black earthen pot known as *tulri* or *handi* is usually hung on the newly constructed buildings for the same purpose.

Some people believe that if a man is bitten by a snake the spirit of the snake can be called into the body of the person bitten, by an expert charmer. The Hindus revere the cow. Cow dung is utilised in plastering the floor and kutchra walls and also as medicine for removing fever, cough and cold and in *havana* and *kathas* etc. and generally for purifying a person. *Tulsi*, *Pipal*, Banyan and *Khejra* trees are worshipped. Monkeys and peacocks are also held sacred by the Hindus. *Ekadashi*, *Purnima*, *Amavasya* are fast days, for many, apart from the *Nirjala Gyaras*, *Karwa Chauth* etc. Fasting on certain days of the week is believed to fulfil a desire.

The interpretation of dreams and omens differs widely from community to community and place to place according to religious beliefs and faith. For some, the sight of a white cow, silver, lotus, Brahman, ghee, curd and honey in the dreams is regarded as auspicious. Falling of stars, bands, tongue or teeth, smoking of oil, cow dung and dirty water are symptoms believed to bring calamity to the dreamer. If the dreamer sees himself riding a deer he will have to undertake a long journey, and if riding a camel he will be attacked by some disease. If he sees himself riding an elephant he will gain prosperity and if a boar, his end is supposed to be near.

So is the case with the omens. If a cat crosses the way or some one sneezes at the outset, it means that disappointment will be the result. If while going out of one's house one meets a woman carrying water, it is a good sign. The quivering of the left side of the body of a lady and the right side of a man are considered auspicious. The reverse bring calamity.

GOOD AND EVIL SPIRITS—The conservative sect among the Hindus in the district, believe in the existence and activities of the spirits. It is believed that after death, the soul of the deceased does not leave his house and haunts it for 12 days. By performing *pind-dan* it acquires a new body and goes to *Yam Lok* where his record of sins and pious actions is referred to. On its basis rewards and punishments are awarded to him. The person possessing pure soul, untainted by bad actions gets *Mukti* or *Moksha* and does not take re-birth.

There are many ways to get rid of the *Pret Yoni* (the life of an evil spirit) e.g. *Shradh* at Gaya, pilgrimage to the holy places, the recitation of the holy books like the *Bhagwat Geeta*, the *Ramayana*, the *Mahabharata*, etc. The belief in the efficacy of *Yantras* and amulets called *taveez* for removing the effects of evil spirit and curing certain diseases is common among the people. Belief in the efficacy of recitation of *mantras* to gain desired objects or to harm others or to ward off the disease, is common in

rural areas. The *mantras* are used to cure diseases, to remove the evil effects of ghosts and spirits, to cure snake-bite and even to inflict death. Sometimes people resort to *Bhopas* for cure of diseases, or to ward off the evil or to recover the lost objects.

Before proceeding on a journey, the people take note of the days and directions of the journey. According to their belief, journey should not be undertaken on certain days according to the *dishashul*. In cases of emergency, they take advantage of a procedure called *Prasthan* to avoid the evil effects. They tie a few grains of rice, a coconut and a silver coin in a white piece of cloth and put it at some holy place like a temple or even neighbour's house, a day or two before they begin their journey. When they proceed on journey, they take the *prasthan* with them.

However, with the spread of education, people, everywhere in the district, are developing rational thinking, gradually giving up old superstitions.

SOCIAL CHANGE—The present generation in the district is passing through a period of transition as is the case with the people everywhere in the country. The political, social and economic forces that have been set into motion by the independence of the country, are trying to shake the old order at its roots. The abolition of the *jagirdari* and untouchability has broken the old social stratification and everybody has now opportunities. Formerly the social set-up was purely feudal and in rural areas particularly the *thakur* was the central figure and his word carried the greatest weight. But the things have changed now. The *jagirdars*, although have received compensation for the loss of their fiefs but some of them are finding it difficult to adapt themselves to the new circumstances. The common man has benefited considerably by the change. His economic position has improved as a result of various measures taken under the development programmes. Better houses are being built both in the towns and the villages. The quality of food and dress has improved. The introduction of Democratic Decentralisation, has given some powers to the local bodies. Thus the society is being levelled.

The caste barriers are breaking down, *purdah* is disappearing fast in the towns, and gradually in the rural areas. The position of women has greatly improved. They enjoy equal rights in matters of inheritance and adoption. Polygamy has been made punishable. In fact every aspect of social life has been undergoing a remarkable change in the post-independence period.

APPENDIX I
Age and Marital Status, 1961, District Jalor¹

Age-Groups	Total population		Never married		Married		Widowed		Divorced or separated		Unspecified status		
	Persons	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
All ages	547,072	285,081	261,991	153,070	115,241	121,140	121,003	10,679	25,556	143	104	49	87
0-9	170,819	86,503	84,316	86,503*	84,316*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-14	65,463	35,656	29,807	32,698	25,194	2,903	4,550	25	24	4	18	26	21
15-19	39,713	22,147	17,566	16,215	4,589	5,867	12,858	56	91	4	13	5	15
20-24	47,052	23,516	23,536	8,503	463	14,828	22,855	160	188	23	13	2	17
25-29	46,396	23,772	22,624	3,518	226	19,843	21,908	366	467	44	12	1	11
30-34	39,727	20,825	18,902	2,893	49	17,433	17,626	486	1,202	13	12	—	13
35-39	26,568	13,746	12,822	825	17	12,448	11,511	461	1,290	10	4	2	—
40-44	28,533	14,867	13,666	348	39	13,574	10,691	938	2,930	6	6	1	—
45-49	18,243	10,073	8,170	220	18	8,907	6,229	940	1,916	6	6	—	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
50-54	24,002	13,235	10,767	286	29	11,116	6,083	1,818	4,645	15	8	—	2
55-59	9,248	5,002	4,246	102	2	4,004	2,342	889	1,899	7	2	—	1
60-64	15,829	7,873	7,956	163	25	5,823	2,664	1,885	5,261	2	4	—	2
65-69	4,664	2,542	2,122	36	5	1,669	661	833	1,455	3	—	1	1
70 +	9,845	4,667	5,178	113	28	2,723	973	1,822	4,174	6	1	3	2
Age not stated	970	657	313	647	241	2	52	—	14	—	5	8	1

Source : *Census of India, 1961, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, Part II-C (i), Social and Cultural Tables (1965)*, pp. 60-61.

*Treated as 'never married'. For details see *ibid.*, p. 25.

CHAPTER IV
AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

General Agricultural Conditions

Agriculture and animal husbandry are the predominant occupations of the people in Jalor district. According to 1961 census 2,14,517 persons, constituting 85.6 per cent of the total working population, were engaged in agriculture and allied activities, as cultivation, agricultural labour or in mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fisheries, hunting, plantations, orchards etc. The following table gives their numbers in rural and urban areas of the district¹ :

Activity	Rural		Total	Urban		
	Males	Females		Males	Females	Total
1. Cultivation	1,24,935	69,459	1,94,394	1,909	816	2,725
2. Agricultural labour	8,929	5,258	14,187	184	115	299
3. Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fisheries, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards etc.	1,777	788	2,565	275	72	347
Total :	1,35,641	75,505	2,11,146	3,368	1,003	2,371

As is evident, the majority of these persons (numbering 1,97,119) were cultivators of land followed by the landless agricultural labourers (their number being 14,486) who worked on farms for wages in cash or

1. *Census of India 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Jalor District*, p. 70.

kind. The rest of the 2,912 persons were engaged in mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fisheries, hunting, plantations, orchards etc. The district is comparatively more fertile and suited to agriculture than other western districts of Rajasthan due to its being richer in water resources in the form of wells and rivers. Consequently both *kharif* and *rabi* crops are grown. The average annual rainfall is 42.16 centimetres.

Land Utilisation

In 1965-66, the latest year for which figures are available, 63.4 per cent of the area of the district was sown, 12.4 per cent of land was not available for cultivation either because of rivers, buildings and roads or else was otherwise useless for agriculture. Another 7 per cent of the area was categorised as other uncultivated land which included culturable waste, permanent pastures and grazing land, 16.8 per cent of the area was fallow land and only 0.4 per cent was covered by forests. Only 3 per cent of the total cropped area was double cropped. The position of land utilisation during the years 1958-59 to 1965-66 is given in a table at Appendix I.

Co-operative Movement in Agriculture¹

There were 255 agricultural credit societies with a membership of 19,485, and 37 agricultural non-credit societies with a membership of 699 at the end of 1967-68 in Jalor district.

Afforestation

As already stated, the area under forests in the district was only 0.4 per cent of the total during the year 1967-68. An expenditure of Rs. 2.41 lakhs² was incurred during the Second Five Year Plan on the district schemes concerned with forests and soil conservation. As against this, expenditure on forests during the Third Five Year Plan in the district amounted to Rs. 0.51 lakhs.³

IRRIGATION

Of the total cropped area of 701 thousand hectares during 1967-68, 64 thousand hectares or about 9 per cent received irrigation facilities. Thus the rest of the 91 per cent of the cultivated area was dependent entirely on rains. This shows the extent of dependence of

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, 1968, pp. 115-116.

2. *Second Five Year Plan Progress Report, Rajasthan*, 1956-61, p. LXXXIII.

3. *Tritiya Panchavarshiya Yojna Pragati Prativedan, Rajasthan*, 1961-66, p. 236.

agriculture in this district on monsoon. The following table indicates the areas of various crops irrigated during 1961-62 to 1967-68¹ :

(Hectares)

Year	Total food crops (other than sugarcane)	Sugarcane	Cotton	Others	Total (Gross) area irrigated
1961-62	39,708	Negligible	625	6,593	46,926
1962-63	46,767	—	443	7,062	54,272
1963-64	45,118	—	627	9,529	55,274
1964-65	47,722	1	600	7,102	55,425
1965-66	49,039	1	613	8,261	57,914
1966-67	58,214	4	589	12,149	70,956
1967-68	42,897	4	504	20,436	63,841

Wells and tanks are the main sources of irrigation. The following table indicates irrigation by these and other sources² :

Year	Tanks	Wells and tube wells	Other sources	Total
1961-62	5,379	40,773	777	46,926
1962-63	2,527	50,999	746	54,272
1963-64	1,035	53,459	780	55,274
1964-65	1,929	52,362	1,134	55,425
1965-66	3,985	41,688	620	46,293
1966-67	1,781	68,362	813	70,956
1967-68	4,472	59,078	291	63,841

Rivers

There are no perennial rivers in the district. Luni and Jawai, the two important rivers, flow only during rainy season. Six cross bunds have been constructed across the Luni in the Naid area in Sanchore tahsil

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

to serve as sources of irrigation for 1,313 hectares¹ (3,244 acres) of land. Besides, several streamlets, also flowing during rains, provide irrigation waters to fields in the villages through which these flow. These rivers and streams also serve as sources of water through percolation into numerous wells lying in their vicinity.

Tanks

Bankli and Bithan are the two important tanks constructed for irrigation purposes, the details of which are given below² :

BANKLI BUNDH—This tank is situated near Bankli village in Ahore tahsil. It is an old tank, constructed by the former State Government of Jodhpur under famine relief work during the years 1899-1905 at an estimated cost of about Rs. 4 lakhs. It was breached in the year 1911 and repaired with a reduced gauge of 12 ft. (3.9 metres) against 18 ft. (5.5 metres) designed originally. The tank was again breached in the year 1917-18 and remained so for some time. It was again restored by the then State Public Works Department in 1940 under famine relief work with 17 ft. (5.2 metres) gauge and capacity of 727.8 M.cft. (206 M.C. metres) but again it was breached in the year 1941. The tank was restored by the Rajasthan Government during the years 1953-57 at an approximate cost of Rs. 13.3 lakhs. During the year 1959-60 the tank was again extensively repaired and about Rs. 1.30 lakhs were spent on this scheme.

Some of the important details about the tank are as follows:

1. Catchment area	1,706 Sq. Km.
2. Yield	30.8 M.C. Metres
3. Gauge	5.79 Metres
4. Capacity	1,712 M.C. Metres
5. Dead Storage	0.02 M.C. Metres
6. Length of dam	154 chains
7. Length of overflow	548.6 Metres
8. Length of canal	37 Km.
9. Estimated irrigation by flow	3,237 Hectares
10. Irrigation by bed	485.6 Hectares

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

2. -do-

Eight villages viz. Bankli, Sarana, Reora Kalan, Tormi, Ghana, Beejli, Bhourda and Rama are benefited by this tank. The commanded area is 5,135 hectares.

BITHAN TANK—This tank is situated mid-way between Sirohi and Bhinmal about 38.6 k.m. (24 miles) north-west of Sirohi and 4.8. km. (3 miles) south of Ramsin village. This was constructed during the Second Five Year Plan with an estimated cost of Rs. 3.68 lakhs. The salient features of the tank are as follows:

1. Catchment area	75 sq. km.
2. Yield	4.84 M.C. metres
3. Capacity	4.95 ,,
4. Dead storage	03.57 ,,
5. Gauge	4.7 metres
6. Length of dam	426.7 ,,
7. Length of waste weir	146.3 ,,
8. Length of bye-wash	24.3 ,,
9. Length of canal	8.9 km.
10. Irrigable area	639 hectares

The other important irrigation development schemes are Bandi and Khari storage. The site of the Bandi tank is near village Thoor in Jaswantpura tahsil, 48 km. (30 miles) from Jalor town. The estimated cost of this scheme is Rs. 50 lakhs¹. It is expected that on completion of this scheme 2 thousand hectares of area will be brought under irrigation.

Khari storage has been divided into two different schemes viz., Khemri and Angore of Sirohi district. The estimated cost of this scheme is Rs. 30 lakhs and it is designed to irrigate 3.2 thousand hectares of land.

Wells

There were 18,963 wells in the district in 1967-68, out of which 3,606 were lying out of use. As against this the total number of wells in 1960-61 was 14,203. Bhinmal tahsil had maximum number of wells (6,960), followed by Jalor (4,379), Sanchore (3,387) and Ahore (3,237) in

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, 1968*, p. 33.

that order. The system of lifting water from the wells prevailing in this district is mainly through leather buckets (*charas*), persian wheels and pumping sets. Tahsilwise number of wells, during the years 1960-61 to 1967-68 is given at Appendix II.

Soil Erosion¹

The district can be divided into the following four categories from the point of view of problem of soil erosion:

1. **AREAS WITH SAND DUNES**—These areas with sand dunes of varying sizes and shifting nature, face the problem of wind erosion. Due to high wind velocity during the months April to July, sand is blown from one place to another causing much harm to young seedlings. About 40 per cent of the district area, falling in this category, is susceptible to wind erosion.

2. **AREAS IN THE VICINITY OF AND AROUND THE HILLOCKS**—These areas in Jaswantpura, Bhinmal, Raniwara, Jalor and Ahore Panchayat Samitis face gully erosion problem as gulying of land due to unchecked run off from hills is common in the vicinity of hills. Villages most affected are Kola, Malgarh, Harji, Dodiya, Bhadrejun, Nimbai, Rama, Kotda, Talwada, Bhuti, Kegmala, Badgaon, Jhoor, Kot-Kasta and Norwa.

3. **AREAS ALONG RIVER BANKS**—These face bank erosion problem. Banks of almost all the rivers are susceptible to erosion because of the absence of any protection from erosion by flowing water.

4. **FLAT LANDS**—These areas are susceptible to sheet and rill erosion. In the valley portions, water accumulates and creates drainage problem leading to salt accumulation on the surface of land due to impeded drainage.

The district soil conservation staff has taken up *kana bundi*, levelling, restricted grazing and agronomical practices e.g. strip cropping contour cultivation etc. in the desert and flat areas. In the vicinity of the hills, soil conservation work includes diversion of excess run off and its controlled disposal and contour bunds below the diversion ditches with suitable surplusing arrangements. In irrigated areas, works connected with land levelling, lining of channels and use of pipe lines have been started in well irrigated and limited bunding and levelling in canal

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

commanded areas getting seasonal irrigation. Besides, pasture development work is attempted through ditch-cum-fencing, cultivation and sowing of pasture and three-year prohibition of grazing. 608 hectares and 2,412 hectares were brought under contour bunding during 1965-66 and 1966-67 respectively. During 1967-68 the soil conservation work done included 2,474 hectares of contour bunding, pasture development over 77 hectares and *kana bundi* of 215 hectares. The District Soil Conservation Office was established at Jalor in the year 1963.

AGRICULTURE

Soils

Broadly the soil of the district has been classified as desert soil. Undifferentiated alluvial soils are found in Jaswantpura and Ahore Panchayat Samitis. Saline and alkaline soils are common in Ahore panchayat Samiti (Nimbla, Norwa, Malgarh, Guda, Rithal villages), in Sayal Panchayat Samiti (Neembiana, Alasan, Kotrasan, Reotra villages), in Bhinmal Panchayat Samiti (Bali village) and in Sanchore Panchayat Samiti (Sarwana, Bhawatra, Gura, Hema villages and the area adjoining the Runn of Kutch).

The general texture of the soils in Jalor district is sandy to sandy loam. Sandy soil is common in Sayla, Sanchore and northern parts of Jalor and Bhinmal Panchayat Samitis. Sandy loam texture soils are found in parts of Jalor, Bhinmal and Ahore Panchayat Samitis and loamy texture in Ahore Panchayat Samiti.

The classification of the soil of the district, strictly speaking the soil valuation, has been done as follows for rent rate purposes by the State Settlement Department¹:

Class of Soil	Tahsils in which found
1. <i>Chahi</i>	Jalor, Ahore, Sanchore and Jaswantpura
2. <i>Rel</i>	Jalor, Ahore, Sanchore and Jaswantpura
3. <i>Sewaj</i>	Jalor, Ahore and Jaswantpura
4. <i>Jor</i>	Jalor and Ahore
5. <i>Barani</i>	Jalor, Ahore, Sanchore and Jaswantpura
6. <i>Umra</i>	Ahore

1. Source; Office of the Settlement Commissioner, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

7. <i>Jawad</i>	Ahore
8. <i>Kachhar</i>	Sanchore and Jaswantpura
9. <i>Aabi</i>	Jaswantpura

Crops

Both *Kharif* and *Rabi* crops are grown in the district. Mostly *Kharif* crops are grown in sandy soil. These crops are purely rain fed. *Rabi* crops like wheat and *zeera* are sown where water is available for irrigation. Panchayat Samitis Sanchore, Sayla (except the areas on the bank of Jawai river) and northern part of Bhinmal are single crop areas. Ahore and the remaining parts of Bhinmal, Jaswantpura, Raniwara and Jalor Panchayat Samitis are double cropped where *Rabi* crops are watered through wells. In Ahore Panchayat Samiti, water is available for *Rabi* crops from Jawai and Bankli dams also.

The table in Appendix III indicates the area and production of principal crops in the district during the years 1965-66 to 1967-68.

BAJRA (*Pennisetum typhoidem Pers*)—*Bajra* or spiked millet is the staple food of the majority of the people and is more extensively grown than any other crop in the district. During the year 1967-68 it covered an area of 333.3 thousand hectares and its production was 133 thousand tonnes. *Bajra* thrives best in sandy soil. It is sown with the first fall of sufficient rain and takes seventy to ninety days to ripen. Being a finer grain than *jowar*, it requires more careful tillage. The average yield per hectare during 1965-66 in Jalor district was 0.13 metric tonnes. *Bajra* compares very favourably with *jowar* as food but the stalks, called *Kharia* are saltish and are consequently sparingly used as fodder but are suitable for thatching huts. The crop is sometimes grown alone, but more commonly mixed with *Moth* and *Moong*. It is seldom watered or manured. It does best when the climate is moderately dry. A timely rainfall in August favours the growth of *Bajra*. The parched green ears of *bajra* are called *punk* or *sara* and are eaten. *Bajra* is chiefly used as a bread grain and mixed with *moong*, it makes *Khichari* which is highly relished.

WHEAT (*Triticum sativum*)—Wheat is the chief spring crop of the district. It occupied an area of 601 thousand hectares during 1967-68 and production was 67 thousand tonnes. Wheat grown in the district is of two qualities, *piwal* and *sewaj*. The former is grown on lands attached to wells, and is irrigated. The soil is prepared in most careful manner during the rainy season by repeated ploughings and sometimes watered once.

Sowing begins about the middle of October and the seed, which is applied at the rate of 60 to 100 lbs. per acre, is sown through a tube attached to the plough or broadcast. The crop takes five to six months to mature and requires four to eight waterings, depending on the texture of the soil, type of the land and the quality of the water. The average yield per hectare was 0.83 tonne during the year 1965-66.

Wheat is reaped with sickle and collected into bundles and as it is usually very dry when harvested, it can be thrashed almost immediately. The green ears, when roasted are called *holas* and are much relished while the straw, known as *khakla*, is used as fodder for cattle. The second quality of wheat, namely, *sewaj* is grown on land flooded by the rains, called *relani*. The ground is prepared as in case of *piwal*, and when the rains cease and the water dries up, the field is harrowed to prevent evaporation. The wheat yielded is called *Katha* and is inferior to, and consequently cheaper than, *piwal* quality.

JOWAR (*Sorghum vulgare Pers*)—Jowar or the great millet, requires a stiffer soil and a greater amount of rain than *Bajra*. In the year 1967-68, it covered an area of 4,873 hectares and its production was only 601 tonnes. It is sown during the middle of June and July and is harvested in November-December, the average yield being about 50 kg. per hectare. When the crop is ripe the heads are cut off and the stalks (*Karab*) are carefully stocked for fodder for cattle. If, owing to insufficient rain the crop does not thrive, the stalks are often cut while green and stored for fodder, called *chiptu* which fetch better price than *Karab*.

MAIZE (*Zea mays L*)—Maize occupied 646 hectares of land in the district in 1967-68 and its production was 447 tonnes. It is an irrigated crop, generally grown on lands attached to wells and is a common crop in Jalor and Ahore tahsils. The fields are ploughed two or three times before seed is sown in July-August, but early Maize is often grown for cattle. The crop ripens in about two months and the average output was 730 kg. per hectare during the year 1965-66. The cobs or *Makai* are picked off, stripped and dried in the sun, and beaten with sticks to separate the grain; the unripe ones are often roasted and eaten. The green head *bhuttas* or *Makkiyas* are usually eaten parched or boiled, and the ripe grains are parched into *phuli* or *phullia*. The ripe grain is generally used for preparing bread after grinding it into flour.

PULSES—Pulses grown in the district include gram, *arhar*, *moth*, *moong* and *urd* etc. Gram occupied an area of 6,690 hectares during

1967-68 in the district and its production was 5,307 tonnes. It is a winter crop, grown usually alone but sometimes mixed with barley. It is sown mostly in the Ahore and Jalor tahsils and requires a light loamy soil, but is neither irrigated nor weeded. The land is ploughed four times before seed is sown in October and is then harrowed once. If rain falls in December and January, a fine crop is almost a certainty but there is always a danger of frost and lightning is supposed to be injurious if the gram be in blossom. Gram ripens between February and April, is reaped with a blunt sickle and is generally uprooted. The yield of gram averaged 360 kg. per hectare during 1965-66. The gram is split and used as *dal* and its fine chaff makes an excellent fodder.

CHILLIES—The crop is grown in abundance in the district. During 1967-68 it covered an area of 1,511 hectares and the production was 560 tonnes. It is sown in manured seed plots and transplanted after a fortnight or a month. It begins to bear fruit at the end of two months or more and if occasionally watered goes on yielding fruits for five to six months. The first yield is much the finest and is usually marketed, the subsequent ones being kept for domestic consumption by the grower. Chillies are eaten both green and ripe by all classes of people and are an essential ingredient of their diet. The yield per hectare averaged 440 kg. during 1965-66.

SESAMUM (*Sesamum indicum* L)—During the year 1967-68 Sesamum or *til* occupied an area of 39,045 hectares and its production was 4,803 tonnes in the district. It is sown broadcast and generally in clayey soil, in the month of August, usually mixed with *bajra* and is harvested in October-November. Its yield averaged 100 kg. per hectare in 1965-66 in the district. The *til* is used in *Shradha* (death rites) and for the preparation of many sweets. Sesamum yields abundant oil, which is used in cooking, as a medicine and in the preparation of hair oil. Its oil cake (*Khal*) is given to cattle and serves as a rich manure.

RAPE AND MUSTARD—Rape and mustard family of oilseeds occupied an area of 3,624 hectares in the district during 1967-68 and the production was 1,193 tonnes. *Sarson* is a cold weather crop, grown on land either attached to wells or irrigated from canals. The sowing period is October to middle of November and is harvested in the middle of March. It is generally mixed with wheat or barley. It is used as an oil seed, oil being more useful for preserving pickles. The yield averaged 320 kg. per hectare in 1965-66. When green, its plants are also used as *sag* (vegetable).

GROUNDNUT (*Arachis hypogaea*)—Groundnut occupied an area of 368 hectares in the district and its production was 272 tonnes during 1967-68. The tillage is done from the end of March to end of April and sowing with first fall of regular rains by the end of June or beginning of July. The crop does not require any irrigation. The sowing and harvest schedule for groundnut is almost similar to that for sesamum. The crop is harvested in September-October. The average out turn was 250 kg. per hectare during 1965-66 in the district.

COTTON—Cotton is by far the most important fibre and is cultivated chiefly in Jalor, Ahore and Jaswantpura tahsils in this district. It occupied an area of 549 hectares and its production was 499 bales of 180 kg. each during 1967-68 in the district. It grows best in stiff and worst in sandy soil. The ground is ploughed twice or thrice and the seeds, mixed with cowdung are sown broadcast in June-July. The plants are weeded once or twice before they begin to produce flowers in October-November and from this time onward they require a good deal of watering until pods open. The cotton is ready to be picked in the end of December and January and there are usually two pickings. The cotton is passed through hand mills (*charkhis*) which separate the lint from the seed and the latter is given to milch cows and buffaloes. When the rainfall is copious, cotton is grown on unirrigated land, but the yield would then be considerably less.

Fruits and Vegetables

Besides the above mentioned field crops, the district grows a few kinds of fruits and vegetables. Citrus fruits, papaya and pomegranate are the important fruits grown in 55.4 hectares (137 acres) under fruit orchards in the district¹ (1967-68). The local varieties of vegetables i.e. potatoes, *Sakarkandi*, brinjals, cabbage, *bhindi*, tomatoes, *methi* and *gajar* etc. are grown in the irrigated areas of sweet water wells in Jalor, Ahore and Jaswantpura tahsils. The fruit orchards are not big in area and plantations of fruit trees are not systematic. The produce being meagre, there is no export of fruits from the district. As regards vegetables, the district exports chillies and tomatoes to other districts.

Crop pattern

During the last decade, among the cereals, the area under *Bajra* and small millets has remained almost the same. The wheat area has

1. Source: District Agriculture Office, Jalor.

registered some increase and *Jowar* a decrease. Among the pulses, the gram has been becoming more popular and the area under *Kharif* pulses has also been increasing. *Zira* has been increasing its area during *Rabi* season. Among the commercial crops which have attracted more attention are chillies. This change is mainly due to modern economy and availability of more irrigation facilities.

Manures

The dung of cattle, sheep and goats, stable litter and village refuse are used for the purposes of manuring the fields. Cow dung is usually used by those who have stall fed cattle or those who are in a position to purchase the cow dung. Manure is applied chiefly to fields attached to wells, on which wheat, barley, cotton and other valuable crops are raised, though if easily available, it is also given to dry lands. The dunghill (*Okhardi*) is started outside the village just before the rains and consists of, besides cow dung, straw, house sweepings and all sorts of refuse. In the sandy tracts, where the fields are large, a common method of manuring a field is by grazing goats and sheep over it and herding them overnight. A flock of 200 animals sitting for eight or ten nights in a bigha of land, supplies sufficient manure for the area. Camels are similarly employed. Town compost manure is prepared and distributed by municipal boards. During 1965-66, 1188 compost pits were dug and filled in which 27,594 tonnes of compost was prepared¹. The use of chemical fertilisers like Ammonium Sulphate, Ammopium Sulphate Nitrate and Superphosphate has also started in the district. Fertiliser trials are arranged by the State Agriculture Department on cultivators' fields during *Kharif* and *Rabi* sowings to demonstrate their effects on different crop yields. Fertilisers are distributed through co-operative societies and Panchayat Samitis. During the Third Five Year Plan, 7 thousand maunds of fertilisers were distributed. Green manuring is not in wide use.

Implements

Cultivators of the district are not accustomed to mechanised farming. The tools and implements used by them are chiefly primitive and indigenous though modern improved implements are being gradually adopted. They are iron ploughs, harrows, levellers, clod-crushers, seed drills and hoes. Besides these, several hand tools are also used for sundry jobs in the farm. A few progressive farmers have recently begun the use

1. Source : District Agriculture Office, Jalor.

of tractors. Pumping sets are also becoming popular. The following table indicates the number of agricultural implements and machinery used in the district during the year 1966¹ :

Type	Tahsils				Total
	Jalor	Ahore	Bhinmal	Sanchore	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Ploughs					
A. Wooden	20,322	14,008	26,604	15,303	76,237
B. Iron	31	38	68	—	137
2. Carts	8,246	6,209	10,902	4,812	30,169
3. Sugarcane crushers worked by bullocks	2	105	—	—	107
4. Oil Engines with pumps for irrigation purposes	248	129	339	170	886
5. Electric Pumps for irrigation purposes	5	25	—	4	34
6. Tractors & power tillers	7	43	14	2	66
7. <i>Ghanis</i>	96	84	77	13	270
8. Persian Wheels or <i>Rahats</i>	28	203	558	13	802
9. Improved Implements					
(i) Harrow & Cultivators	8	45	22	—	75
(ii) Seed Drill	9	11	—	—	20
(iii) Threshers	—	1	—	—	1
(iv) Rotary Chaff Cutters	1	1	127	—	129
(v) Sprayers & Dusters	19	86	6	—	111

1. Report on the Livestock Census of Rajasthan, 1966, p. 363,

Seeds

In order to improve the yields, the district agricultural authorities try to popularise improved type of seeds for various crops. RS 31-1 variety of wheat has been tried with success and 5,353 quintals (14,341 maunds) of this variety seed were distributed during 1965-66¹. Other improved seeds distributed during 1965-66 were *Bajra* R.S.J. 576 quintals (1553 mds.), maize-42 14.18 quintals (38.2 mds.), groundnut 25.75 quintals (69 mds.) and gram 452.36 quintals (1212 mds.). There are seven departmental seed stores, one in each Panchayat Samiti viz., Ahore, Jalor, Sayal, Bhinmal, Jaswantpura, Sanchore and Raniwara. Besides these, many rented buildings and co-operative stores serve as seed stores. Improved seeds obtained from the Government seed multiplication farms are distributed to the registered growers. Certified seeds produced by the registered growers along with the high yielding varieties seeds obtained from National Seeds Corporation are distributed to the cultivators through Panchayat Samitis and co-operative societies. There are two seed multiplication farms, one at Rasiawas in tahsil Ahore and the other at Samther in tahsil Jalor.

Rotation of Crops

The rotation of crops is practised rather in a haphazard manner. One common method in the *Kharif* areas is to plant *bajra* for two years, leave the land fallow for a year, then to sow *jowar* or *til* and finally revert to *bajra* again.

Rotation is most common both in *Rabi* and *Kharif* crops. Such fields generally bear a *Kharif* crop in one year and a *rabi* crop in next year, provided that either of the two crops is wholly or partially a pulse. A pulse crop is invariably grown at least once in two years.

In rich fields capable of growing *rabi* crops, *jowar* is usually alternated with wheat or *gram*. In poorer fields, cotton takes place of *jowar*. Sometimes *jowar* is sown in the first year, wheat or *gram* in the second year and cotton or another pulse in the third year. *Tilli* and *remeli* or *ram til* are grown to improve the fertility of the soil. Similarly when there are good winter-showers, a *gram* crop is grown in order to obtain a good crop of cotton in the next year. The *Khar* from the *gram* stock, it is believed, increases the fertility of the fields.

1. Source: District Agriculture Office, Jalor.

Agricultural pests and diseases

The main diseases in the district are as follows:

Crops	Diseases
Wheat	Smuts, rust
Jowar	Guah-Smut, leaf spot
Til	Virus diseases
Chillies	Leaf curl, Blight
Cumin	Powdery mildew
Bajra	Green ear.

Smuts are controlled by treating seeds with Agrosan G.N. There is no definite check for rust and only the rust resistant varieties can help in this matter. As far as virus diseases are concerned, there are no curative measures except to uproot the plants, though sometimes B.H.C. dust may also help. Total damage to crops due to various diseases is assessed at about 5 to 10 per cent. The main pests are white ants, stem borer, aphids, lemon butterfly, *Katra* etc.

Departmental Activities

The District Agriculture Office in conjunction with the Panchayat Samitis tries to improve crop production by suggesting better methods of cultivation through demonstrations, supplying better seeds and fertilisers and taking steps to eradicate crop diseases and pests.

The funds for improved seeds are allotted to Panchayat Samitis on their demand by Agriculture Department. The improved implements manufactured at the Government Workshop at Jhotwara (Jaipur district) are issued on subsidised rates to Panchayat Samitis for distribution to the cultivators. Improved implement sets are also provided to village level workers for giving method demonstrations of the same to popularise the use of improved implements. The fertiliser demonstration trials are being held free on cultivators' fields by the extension agency to popularise improved agricultural practices. 1,435 agricultural demonstrations during 1966-67 and 305 during 1967-68 were held. The Department advanced loans for irrigation and provided subsidies for improved implements, plant protection equipment, chemical phosphatic fertilisers and improved seeds during the Second Five Year Plan. The loans have recently been advanced to cultivators for orchard lay outs and purchase of tractors.

Jalor district has also been selected for the development of grape cultivation and special staff deputed for the purpose.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND FISHERIES

Fodder

The principal fodder crops cultivated in the district are *Chari Bajra*, *Chari Jowar*, Maize, *Guar*, *Moth*, *Rizka*, Lucerne and Hybrid Napier. The dry straw of cultivated cereals like wheat, barley etc. and forest produce also serve as important sources of cattle feed.

During the Second Plan period the production of fodder was about 867 lakh quintals¹ while it was 620 lakh quintals during the Third Five Year Plan period. The production of fodder in the district is not sufficient to feed the animal population of the district and consequently grass is imported from the neighbouring district of Pali. During famine, animals migrate to Gujarat and eastern states.

Livestock

Livestock form an important source of power in traditional type of farming. A farmer usually keeps a pair of bullocks and a few cows, and in addition, a few sheep, goats and poultry. Besides cattle for cultivation and milk, horses of good breed were considered a necessity of the nobility and horses, cows and bullocks formed part of the dowry in marriages. The main wealth of the desert lands consists of herds of camels, cattle and sheep which thrive in the dry climate. The camel is a specially useful animal for riding and draught and is used as a beast of burden and employed in agriculture. The best riding camels come from Shiv in the west and are known as *Rama Thalís*. They are said to be able to cover about 80 to 100 miles in a night without difficulty. Mallani, Phalodi, Sambra and Shergarh also supply good riding camels but they are inferior to the *Rama Thalís* breed. Camels are by far the most useful in this area. A camel costs from Rs. 700 to Rs. 1000 while a she camel about Rs. 500.

The cattle owners use milk and milk products as food. The surplus milk is turned into *ghee* which is sold in the market. The calves are of special importance in village economy. A male calf receives special care. It is allowed full share of its mother's milk unlike the female calves which are allowed only half the milk. When calves grow into bullocks,

1. Source : District Animal Husbandry Office, Jalor.

they are sold in the cattle fairs and fetch handsome prices. Sanchori bullocks and cows are a famous breed also known as *Kankrej*. A cow gives about 4 to 5 litres of milk and costs Rs. 250 to Rs. 400 and a pair of bullocks would fetch Rs. 300 to Rs. 1200. A she buffalo gives from 8 to 10 litres of milk per day and costs from Rs. 400 to 700. A goat gives 1 to 2 litres of milk per day and costs from Rs. 30 to 40. The Rikas or Rebaris are expert cattle breeders. Animal husbandry is their primary occupation. They maintain large herds of camels, sheep and goats. The table at Appendix IV indicates the livestock and poultry population of the district at the time of the quinquennial census of 1961 and 1966.

Sheep and Wool Development

Marwari breed of sheep which is very well known throughout the country is found in this district. About 35 per cent of the rural population of the district depends on sheep rearing and wool production. Sheep rearing is mostly a hereditary occupation of the Gujars, Khatis and Rebaris. Beside selling the wool they also deal in meat industry. The total annual wool production of the district is about 1.7 lakh pounds of which about 2 per cent is consumed by the local cottage industries for the manufacture of blankets, carpet yarn and tweed and the rest is exported to the districts of Pali and Jodhpur for cleaning and pressing to give it a final shape for export. There are 7 extension centres functioning in Jalor district. They are situated at Jalor (started in 1955-56), Ahore (started in 1962-63), Bhinmal (started in 1962-63), Raniwara (started in 1955-56), Sanchore (started in 1955-56), Jaswantpura (started in 1962-63) and Sayla (started in 1962-63). The extension staff posted in these extension centres makes available to the sheep breeders free veterinary services and technical aid. The wool of the registered sheep farms is shorn and purchased by the Department and sent to the grading centre at Jodhpur. The sheep breeders are thus saved the middle man's profit.

Fisheries

No fisheries development scheme has been taken up in this district due to almost negligible potentialities available.

Stock Improvement

There is neither any key village centre nor any artificial insemination centre in this district, but a few schemes like loans and subsidy for improved bulls, cows, pigs and poultry farms are being implemented by the Panchayat Samitis. To improve the livestock the scrub bulls are castrated

and for this purpose a mass castration scheme was taken up in the district in 1964 and implemented till July 1967. Improved breed bulls are purchased by the State Animal Husbandry Department and distributed to the Panchayat Samitis for better progeny.

Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries

There are six veterinary hospitals, three dispensaries, and a mobile unit functioning in the district as follows:

Name of Veterinary Hospital/Dispensary	Year of opening
1. Veterinary Hospital, Jalor	1939
2. Veterinary Hospital, Bhinmal	1944
3. Veterinary Hospital, Sanchore	1938
4. Veterinary Hospital, Jaswantpura	1956
5. Veterinary Hospital, Ahore	1956
6. Veterinary Hospital, Raniwara	1964
7. Veterinary Dispensary, Bhadrajoon	1965
8. Veterinary Dispensary, Ramsin	1965
9. Veterinary Dispensary, Umaidpur (shifted from Sayla)	1965
10. Mobile Veterinary Unit, Jalor	1956

Besides veterinary staff is attached to all Panchayat Samitis in the district which work in their respective fields for the development of animal husbandry.

Animal Diseases

The most common diseases are *pleuropneumonia* or *mota rog*, rinderpest (*mata*) and *haemorrhagic septicemia*. The lesser diseases are foot and mouth diseases, surrah, anthrax and black quarter. Before the introduction of modern veterinary facilities (and even now in the more remote areas), herdsmen used to apply certain traditional herbal remedies which sometimes proved effective in less serious cases. Camels are affected by two diseases locally called *Kalia* or *Tibarsa*. An animal attacked by the former is said to shiver, fall down and die. The indigenous treatment is to slit the ears and, if no blood comes, the animal is left to die. *Tibarsa* is a sort of remittent fever lasting sometimes as long as three years; the

patient avoids sitting in the moonlight, seeks shade and gradually wastes away.

The diseases of the buffaloes are *Jhenja*, a skin disease, disappearing in three days if promptly attended to; and *Chiri* an infection of the lungs causing the animal to run at the mouth and refuse food, and terminating fatally within 12 hours if proper remedies are not applied.

Goats suffer from (i) *Gattiya*, a disease of the throat, which can be cured by lancing the affected part where a poisonous fluid has collected; (ii) *Burkiya* when the animal goes round in a circle till it exhausts itself, falls and dies, (iii) *Pephwia* an infection of the lungs, and (iv) *mata* (rinderpest) which is very fatal when it appears and usually carries off more than half the flock.

The sheep is immune from rinderpest but anthrax sometimes assumes epidemic form. Among other sheep diseases mention may be made of sheep pox, pleuropneumonia and parasitical diseases. The State Sheep and Wool Department looks to the implementation of eradication schemes on the technical side and work of treatment and preventive inoculation is done by various hospitals and the Animal Husbandry Extension Officers in their areas.

Cattle Fairs

Two cattle fairs are held in Jalor district during the month of April, one at Sanchore and the other at Sewadiya near Raniwara. These fairs are organised by the respective Panchayat Samitis. About 26 thousand animals are brought and about five thousand sold at Sanchore and about 15 thousand brought and about 2,200 sold at Sewadiya every year on an average.

FAMINES

The Marwar or Jodhpur State had been an area of constant drought and liable to frequent famine or scarcity.

Early Famines

The State of Jodhpur of which Jalor was a part was affected by famines¹ in 1772, 1804, 1812-13, 1833-34, 1837-38, 1848-49, 1850 and 1853-54.

1. Erskine, K.D., *Rajputana Gazetteers*, Vol. III-A, *The Western Rajputana States Residency and Bikaner Agency*, p. 124.

Of these, the famine of 1812-13 was the most calamitous as the crops had failed completely and there was great scarcity of water; the prices of grain rose to three seers per rupee and the mortality among human beings was appalling.

The next recorded famine occurred in 1868-69 when there was very little rainfall and the whole State of Marwar was affected. There was widespread scarcity of water and the prices rose very high. It was estimated that the State lost one-third of its human population and about 85 per cent of its cattle.

Other serious famines were in 1877-78, 1891-92 and 1899-1900. During autumn of 1899, relief measures were started on a scale never attempted before. In addition to relief measures, the agriculturists were helped by loans for the purchase of seed and cattle. Bullocks and hand ploughs were distributed.

The years of 1904-05 and 1905-06 were again the years of scarcities due to scanty and unevenly distributed rainfall. The chief relief measures were the construction of wells and tanks for the storage of water, establishment of fuel and fodder reserves and the conservation of the forests. The greatest and the traditional relief measure was migration of the people.

The years of 1916, 1925-26 and 1939-40 also faced the conditions of scarcity of fodder and most of the cattle went out of the then Marwar State. Relief measures were arranged by opening several grass depots, advancing *taccavi* loans and opening of cheap grain shops. The fodder was transported by rail at concessional rates from places where it was available in abundance.

Recent Famines

During the year 1954-55 there were deficient rains and heavy locust invasion added to it. 42 villages of Jalor district were declared as famine stricken of which 25 were in Jalor tahsil, 15 in Jaswantpura tahsil and two in tahsil Ahore. Gratuitous reliefs like water and fodder supply and *taccavi* advances were promptly undertaken. Remissions and suspension of revenue collection were granted. Government helped the emigration of the people and cattle and made necessary medical arrangements.

There was again a very scanty rainfall in 1963 and fodder scarcity was declared in Jalor on 31st July, 1963. In all 120 villages were affected

of which 7 were in the Jalor tahsil, 51 in the Ahore tahsil and 62 were in the Sanchore tahsil. Several relief measures like arrangements for drinking water, financial help for fodder and cattle protection, help in transportation of foodgrains and *taccavi* for fodder etc. were undertaken. The collection of land revenue in the affected areas was suspended. Famine relief works were started to provide employment in the affected areas.

1965 was another year of scarcity due to scanty rainfall and famine was declared in 24 villages in Jalor district of which 14 were in Bhinmal tahsil and 10 in the Sanchore tahsil. During the year several fair price shops of food grains were opened and *taccavi* loans were given for construction of new and repair of old wells, installation of pumping sets, and for purchase of seeds and agricultural implements etc. This was followed by another famine in 1966-67 when 401 villages in the district were declared as famine affected. The standing crop was damaged up to 50 to 60 per cent while *petekasht* was affected up to 75 to 85 per cent. Restrictions were imposed on the export of foodgrain from the State and 60 fair price shops and 12 fodder depots were opened in Jalor district to make food grains and fodder available at cheaper rates. While 22,162 persons were affected during the year 1965, 3,70,931 persons were affected by famine of 1966-67. Five road works and 21 other works were undertaken during the year to provide relief to the victims.

The year 1968 was another year of great famine due to failure of the rains when all the 607 villages of Jalor district were declared as famine affected on 21.10.68. During the year 1968-69 an amount of Rs. 90.97 lakhs was allotted for Jalor district to provide various relief measures to the people. Of this amount Rs.73 lakhs were for relief works, Rs. 0.32 lakh for gratuitous relief, Rs. 2.90 lakhs for water supply, Rs. 6.25 lakhs for cattle conservation and fodder arrangements and Rs. 8.50 lakhs for *taccavi* loans. During this famine, 31 works were taken up through the agencies of the State Irrigation and Public Works Departments.

APPENDIX I

Land Utilisation in Jalor District¹

(*000 Hectares)

Year	Total area			Not available for cultivation				Other uncultivated land excluding fallow land				Fallow land		Net area sown	Area sown more than once	Total cropped area
	Geographical area according to Surveyor General of India.	Reporting area for land utilisation purposes	Forests	Land put to agricultural use.	Barren and uncultivated land.	Permanent pastures & other Grazing land.	Land under Misc. tree crops & groves	Culturable waste	Fallow other than current fallow	Current fallow	Area sown more than once	Total cropped area				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14			
1958-59	1274	1056	6	33	96	49	—	34	147	96	596	12	608			
1959-60	1274	1056	5	39	94	48	0.40	35	112	84	640	19	659			
1960-61	1274	1067	6	34	96	49	—	35	104	131	603	11	614			
1961-62	1273	1056	4	34	98	49	+	33	103	88	647	32	679			
1962-63	1273	1056	4	35	97	47	+	31	98	113	631	16	647			
1963-64	1273	1056	4	33	98	49	+	27	108	124	613	21	634			
1964-65	1273	1056	4	34	95	48	—	23	102	84	666	20	686			
1965-66*	1170	1057	4	33	98	48	—	26	91	87	670	20	690			

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

* The publication of land utilisation figures has been discontinued since 1965-66.

APPENDIX II

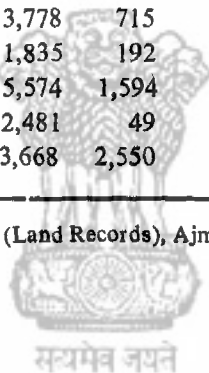
Wells in Jalor District

(Number)

Year	Tahsil	In use			Total	Out of use	Total wells
		Tube wells	Old wells	Wells started during the year.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1960-61	Jalor	2	2,661	344	3,007	519	3,526
	Ahore	—	1,841	63	1,904	600	2,504
	Bhinmal	10	4,083	745	4,838	1,093	5,931
	Sanchore	—	1,275	178	1,453	789	2,242
	DISTRICT	12	9,860	1,330	11,222	3,001	14,203
1961-62	Jalor	—	2,754	376	3,130	691	3,821
	Ahore	—	1,628	85	1,713	876	2,589
	Bhinmal	16	4,522	368	4,906	1,290	6,196
	Sanchore	—	731	113	844	1,511	2,355
	DISTRICT	16	9,635	942	10,593	4,368	14,961
1962-63	Jalor	15	2,961	246	3,222	620	3,842
	Ahore	—	1,786	89	1,875	727	2,602
	Bhinmal	1	5,708	774	5,853	1,069	6,922
	Sanchore	—	1,047	530	1,577	882	2,459
	DISTRICT	16	10,872	1,639	12,527	3,298	15,825
1963-64	Jalor	20	3,085	239	3,344	682	4,026
	Ahore	1	1,838	182	2,021	662	2,683
	Bhinmal	17	5,470	788	6,275	1,253	7,528
	Sanchore	11	1,522	438	1,971	931	7,902
	DISTRICT	49	11,915	1,647	13,611	3,528	17,139
1964-65	Jalor	—	3,174	149	3,323	610	3,934
	Ahore	—	1,834	169	2,003	781	2,785
	Bhinmal	38	5,654	812	6,504	1,287	7,791
	Sanchore	3	1,461	240	1,704	1,347	3,051
	DISTRICT	41	12,123	1,370	13,534	4,025	17,559

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1965-66	Jalor	45	3,078	202	3,325	622	3,947
	Ahore	—	1,796	233	2,029	592	2,621
	Bhinmal	—	5,688	1,041	6,729	1,083	7,812
	Sanchore	3	1,696	255	1,954	1,165	3,119
	DISTRICT	48	12,258	1,731	14,037	3,462	17,499
1966-67	Jalor	45	3,539	232	3,816	618	4,434
	Ahore	21	1,933	159	2,113	656	2,769
	Bhinmal	—	6,364	460	6,824	1,203	8,027
	Sanchore	6	2,206	219	2,431	910	3,341
	DISTRICT	72	14,042	1,070	15,184	3,387	18,571
1967-68	Jalor	13	3,778	715	4,506	282	4,788
	Ahore	—	1,835	192	2,027	1,350	3,377
	Bhinmal	5	5,574	1,594	7,173	1,120	8,293
	Sanchore	3	2,481	49	2,533	854	3,387
	DISTRICT	21	13,668	2,550	16,239	3,606	19,545

Source : Board of Revenue (Land Records), Ajmer.



APPENDIX III

Area and production of crops in Jalor District

(Area in Hectares, Production in tonnes)

Crops	1965-66		1966-67		1967-68	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
A. Food crops						
1. Cereals						
i) Bajra	328,794	52,697	329,439	18,449	333,364	133,012
ii) Jowar	2,187	102	4,710	267	4,873	601
iii) Maize	825	618	2,335	1,202	646	447
iv) Wheat	43,545	37,536	44,675	40,476	60,105	67,438
v) Barley	2,305	2,907	3,501	2,968	2,860	3,461
vi) Small millets	5,219	528	5,395	217	5,068	670
vii) Rice	121	29	104	7	98	24
2. Pulses						
i) Gram	7,019	2,560	4,146	1,922	6,690	5,307
ii) Other <i>Kharif</i> pulses	33,522	5,003	24,205	2,170	44,045	8,959
iii) <i>Tur</i>	365	167	2	Negligible	57	6
iv) Other <i>Rabi</i> pulses	—	—	287	190	1	—
3. Chillies	1,101	486	1,319	238	1,511	560
4. Sugarcane	1	15	20	152	4	28
B. Non-food crops						
1. Oilseeds						
i) Sesamum	39,857	4,289	46,537	2,839	39,045	4,803
ii) Rape & Mustard	1,338	448	1,693	359	3,624	1,193
iii) Linseed	126	19	8	1	26	6
iv) Groundnut	544	174	275	19	368	272

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
v) Castor seed	338	61	261	39	329	154	
2. Others							
i) Cotton*	704	394	678	516	549	499	
ii) Tobacco	38	17	107	53	98	36	
iii) Sanhemp**	47	4	38	2	69	—	

*Production in bales of 180 kg. each.

**Production in bales of 191 kg. each.

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



APPENDIX IV

Livestock Population in Jalor District

Livestock	1 1961	2 1966
1. Cattle	3,81,966	4,03,538
A. Males over 3 years	1,38,257	1,56,136
i) Breeding	406	323
ii) Working	1,35,816	1,54,649
iii) Others	2,035	964
B. Females over 3 years	1,27,587	1,24,580
i) In milk	62,411	56,107
ii) Dry	46,930	55,855
iii) Others	18,246	12,618
C. Young stock (3 years and under)	1,16,122	1,22,822
2. Buffaloes	83,288	93,392
A. Males over 3 years	1,191	1,542
i) Breeding	196	191
ii) Working	847	1,286
iii) Others	148	65
C. Young stock (3 years & under)	36,306	40,900
3. Sheep	4,06,219	3,15,654
4. Goats	2,90,729	3,56,252
5. Horses & Ponies	2,637	2,919
6. Mules	5	33
7. Donkeys	6,289	5,654
8. Camels	14,951	19,102
9. Pigs	33	50
10. TOTAL LIVESTOCK	11,86,057	13,96,594
11. Poultry	9,779	9,323
i) Fowls	9,772	9,286
ii) Ducks	45	12
iii) Others	32	25



1. Report on the Livestock, Census of Rajasthan, 1961, pp. 252-292,

2. *ibid.*, 1966, pp. 348-363.

CHAPTER V

INDUSTRIES

OLD TIME INDUSTRIES

In the beginning of the present century Jalor was famous for prettily engraved drinking vessels of bellmetal.¹ Other items which Jalor produced included camel saddles and country coarse cloth. Leather work has been the occupation of large number of people in rural areas, but its quality is rough. Bhinmal has been famous for its shoes.

POWER

The source of power in the district are three thermal power stations.

Rural Electrification

The rural electrification was started in the district in 1962 before which only Jalor town was provided electricity. 45 localities were electrified upto March, 1968 the list of which is given in Appendix I.

The total consumption of electricity in the rural areas is about 19.67 lakh kwh.

MINES AND MINERALS

At Jalor, Bharajoon (Ahore tahsil), Mokhalsar and Tikky granite is available. It is used for the construction of roads and buildings. White clay is reported to be found in villages of Pal (Jaswantpura tahsil) and Bhadrajoon. Marble is also found near Rupi village and graphite and felspar to the east of Bhinmal town. Among other minerals found in the district are fluorite at Mundi (Jalor tahsil) and quartz near Jalor town. Since no mineral survey has been conducted in the district, the extent and quality of mineral resources has not been assessed.

1. Erskine, K.D., *Rajputana Gazetteers*, Vol. III-A, *The Western Rajputana State Residency and Bikaner Agency*, p. 117.

Recently a Government Granite Polishing Factory has been established at Jalor where the polishing and glazing of granite slates is done.

INDUSTRIES AND MANUFACTURES

There is no large scale industry in the district at present. There were twenty-one factories registered under the Factories Act in Jalor district as on 31st December, 1968. Their names and some of the details are given at Appendix II.

Small Scale Industries

The description of the small scale industries registered with the Director of Industries and Civil Supplies, Rajasthan, Jaipur upto December 1968 is given below. The list of units covered under these industries is given in Appendix III.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—There are 11 units engaged in the manufacture of agricultural implements and tools, giving employment to 178 persons. The biggest of these is Ambica Industries, Jalor, which came into existence in 1962. The total investment is Rs. 4 lakhs. The factory provides employment to 100 persons. Next comes Marwar Manufacturing Co., Jalor, established in 1957. The total investment is Rs. 50 thousands, and it provides employment to 25 persons.

FABRICATIONS OF IRON AND STEEL—There are 18 units engaged in the manufacture of steel furniture and other iron goods like trunks and buckets and iron nails etc. engaging 96 persons. Biggest of these units is M/s Motilal Ram Das Metal Industries, Jalor which came into existence in 1943. The estimated investment is Rs. 40,000. It gives employment to nine workers.

CEMENT BASED INDUSTRIES—There are only four units which are manufacturing cement articles and provide employment to 41 persons. The biggest is M/s Goyal Metal Industries, Jalor which came into existence in 1963. The estimated capital investment is Rs. 80,000 and the unit employs 14 persons.

UTENSILS—The Manufacturing of utensils is an old and hereditary craft of this district. There are 14 registered manufacturing units which employ 162 persons. The important one is M/s Kastoori Metal Industries, Jalor which has a capital investment of Rs. two lakhs and employs 60 persons.

SHOE MAKING—Shoe making is also a hereditary profession of a class of people and 22 registered units run by this class are engaged in this, employing 38 persons. All these units have small investments of a few hundreds and manufacture leather footwear and indigenous types of *Chappals* and *Jootis*, resembling slippers. Embroidered slippers are known as *Zari Jootis*. The art was developed in the Mohammadan period. Gold, silver and silk thread shoes with rich embroidery are at present made at Bhinmal and are famous throughout India. The embroidery work is done mainly by women. Leather workers are to be found all over the district. The artisan is mostly helped in his work by his family. The raw materials required are leather of different qualities, tanned skins, lining and small items like nails, rings, buttons, polishes etc. Buffalo hides are prepared locally, but surface leather is brought generally from outside. The tools used are *Ari* (Awls), *Rapi* (knife), *Airan* (Anvil), *Hathora* (Hammer), wooden blocks, stones etc. All the tools except the sewing machines are locally made.

In some places, it is usual for the producer to sell his goods directly to the consumer. The financial weakness of the craftsman often forces him to sell his articles to businessmen who make middle man's profit.

ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES—There is only one unit at Jalor, dealing in the motor parts and repairing. It was set up in 1930 with a capital of Rs. 5,000 and employs 2 persons.

PLASTICS AND STATIONERY—There are four units manufacturing plastic goods, like bangles, pens and buttons, giving employment to 49 persons. Two big units M/s Mahabir Button Industries, Jalor and M/s Hindustan Industries, Jalor, both established in 1963, have a capital investment of Rs. 1,20,000 and Rs. 1,00,000 respectively. The employment provided by them is 16 and 20 persons respectively.

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS—There are two units of which one, Jalor National Industries, Jalor, was established in 1960 and manufactures hospital equipments. The capital investment of this unit is Rs. 1,50,000 and employment provided is 15. The other unit, Swarankar Metal Industries, was established in 1963. It manufactures weights and measures, has a capital investment of Rs. 20,000 and provides employment to 7 persons.

COSMETICS—There are two units of which one came into existence in 1954 and manufactures soap. The estimated investment is Rs. 3,000 and employment provided is nine. The second unit was established in 1963

and manufactures pain balm and *agarbattis*. Its estimated investment is Rs. 15,000 and it employs 50 persons.

HANDICRAFTS—20 registered units are working in the field, and provide employment to 46 persons and manufacture ivory bangles and wooden toys. Most of the units engaged in manufacturing wooden toys are hereditary works, each having an investment of Rs. 1,000 or so and working with the help of members of the family. The list of these units is given at Appendix III.

OTHERS—There are five other registered units, the details of which are given at Appendix III.

Cottage Industries

CARPENTRY—In almost every town and big village there are small workshops for making common type of furniture. High class furniture manufacturers are only a few because there is only a meagre demand for such articles. The workshops rely on manual labour and indigenous tools, because they are not mechanised.

The raw materials used are wood, nails, screws, paints and polishes, which have to be imported from outside the district. The tools commonly used are planers, chisels, hammers, pliers, saws etc. In big towns the carpenters make furniture, build bodies for buses, trucks and vans and are employed for doing other kinds of wood work. Articles of furniture manufactured are tables and chairs of several types, teapots, cupboards, side boards, dressing cabinets, bedsteads and cradles. The market for these goods is mainly local.

In rural areas, the local carpenter does all the wood work for the cultivator. He deals with the customers directly. He is paid both in kind and cash for the work done.

According to 1961 census, 709 persons were engaged as carpenters, joiners, pattern makers (wood) etc. in the district.

DYEING AND PRINTING—The majority of dyeing and printing works are family concerns of a class of people known as Chadwas. The equipment of each of the small concerns consists of a few pots and pans for boiling and rinsing cloth, printing blocks and stencils for printing purposes.

Long pieces of cloth are dyed and printed at certain rates fixed per yard. The rates of dyeing garments are fixed per article. Besides some concerns purchase fabrics and garments of various kinds, dyed and printed

and offer them for sale. Such articles are *Sarees*, bed sheets, covers and pillow covers.

GOLDSMITHY—In the olden days, the articles of gold and silver were made to order by independent artisans working for wages. In course of time, as the demand for ready-made wares grew, shops of such articles came into existence. The artisan usually works in his house assisted by the male members of his family. The occupation is often hereditary and boys usually begin learning it at a young age. The equipment consists of anvils, hammers, tongs, rippers, bellows, pincers, pots and crucibles and other equipment for ornamental work. With the enforcement of Gold Control Order and high price of gold, the demand for gold ornaments has suffered a severe setback, so that many goldsmiths have been thrown out of employment. According to 1961 census there were 1,036 jewellers, goldsmiths and silversmiths in the district.

OILSEED PRESSING—In former times, oilseed pressing was an ubiquitous occupation, almost every village having its own oilman. The industry is, however, declining and now oilmen are to be found only in big villages.

The oilman still uses the old type of *Ghani* consisting of a wooden mortar or a stone mortar (inside lined with wood) and a wooden *lat* (a large pestle worked by a bullock.) Oilman owns the *ghani* and operates it.

The oil and cakes are sold mostly locally at the shops maintained by the owner. Sometimes, they crush the customer's seed for a charge. According to 1961 census there were 197 oilseed crushers and pressers.

POTTERY—Pottery is one of the most important and ancient village industries of the district and there is hardly a village which does not have its own potter or *Kumbhar*, who employs the traditional techniques in making a large variety of vessels required for domestic use. Both men and women of the family work at it and sometimes outside labour is also employed. The equipment consists of no more than the traditional potter's wheel. Any local clay forms the raw material for the work. The article is shaped on the potter's wheel.

The main articles produced are water vessels called *Matkis* which are used by almost all the sections of the community. There is a great demand for such earthenware in the summer season when they are used for storing and cooling drinking water. Besides these articles of

daily use, for which there is a regular demand, flower pots and clay toys for which the demand is occasional, are also produced. According to 1961 census there were 1,072 potters, kilnmen etc. in the district.

BLACKSMITHY—Every town or big village has one or two families of local blacksmiths. There are some itinerant *Lohar* families to supplement their work. The blacksmiths maintain their own shops. They make buckets, sieves, pans (*Kadhais*) etc. and undertake minor repair work. In rural areas they make and repair agricultural implements, large size pans for making *gur* and iron parts of *charas* used for drawing water from wells.

TANNING—This industry is carried on mostly on family basis. Tanners reside usually near a source of water supply as they need plenty of water for their work. The raw materials required are raw hides, *babul* or wattle bark, hides, myrobalan and lime. The tools used are two or three lime pits, three watering tanks, chisels, awls, wooden blocks for processes like cleaning, liming, deliming etc. Fleshings and hair of animals are wasted as there are no arrangements to turn them into bye-products like glue, brushes etc. The market for these hides is generally local. The tanners prepare *mots* (leather waterlifts) for agriculturists.

WEAVING—This is a full-time industry, carried on throughout the year, though handloom weavers in many cases are also found to be simultaneously shoe makers. Generally the process occupies the whole family. Weaving is usually done by men while women carry out the subsidiary processes like sorting, winding, sizing etc. According to 1961 census, 980 persons were engaged in spinning, weaving, knitting, dyeing and related processes.

SALT PETRE INDUSTRIES—Village Kanwla in tahsil Ahore has deposits of Salt Petre within an area of about 19 bighas. The area is leased on a royalty fixed by auction. Local persons are employed for crude refining of salt petre which is used for local pottery industry. It is also sent to big towns for use in fire works and ammunition industry.

OTHERS—Other cottage industries carried on in this district are *Bidi* manufacturing, rope making, indigenous confectionaries and brick manufacturing etc.

INDUSTRIAL POTENTIAL—The principal cash crops of the district are sesamum, rape and mustard, sugarcane and chillies. Except sesamum nearly all the produce is locally consumed. Clay (stoneware

type) is one of the minerals awaiting industrial use. The district has substantial livestock population serving as source of large quantities of bones, hides and skins in the area. According to a survey conducted by the State Industries Department, the availability of hydel power in the district, combined with products and economic facilities locally available, could help the development of the following industries in the district¹ :

1. Model Leather Tannery for sole leather.
2. Leather footwear and goods.
3. Salt glazed stoneware pipes (Raniwara area).
4. Milk products (*Ghee*).
5. Cotton and Wool Yarn Dyeing.
6. Grinding of red chillies.
7. Chrome and tanned uppers (black & brown finished) from hides.
8. Semi-chrome finished (Suede) leather out of skins.
9. Card Board Slates.
10. Poultry feed.
11. Flaying carcasses, recovery and utilisation of the bye-products.
12. Water carriers, and household articles.
13. Hardware items- Gate hooks and eyes.
14. Woollen hosiery items.

State Assistance

Before the formation of Rajasthan no industry in the area was provided with any State assistance. However, handicrafts were promoted through loans at subsidised rates of interests by the Princely State Government's Department of Mines and Industries. Exhibitions were also arranged occasionally to propagate their products. At present the agencies rendering technical and financial assistance to small scale industries include the State Department of Industries, Khadi and Village Industries Board and Rajasthan Financial Corporation. The finances are made available in the form of loans and subsidies.

The Department of Industries granted loan to the various

1. Source : Office of the Assistant Director, Industries and Supplies, Jodhpur.

industries during the years 1961-62 to 1964-65 the details of which are as follows¹ :

Year	Number of parties	Loans sanctioned (Rs.)
1961-62	6	14,500
1962-63	2	2,500
1963-64	3	5,000
1964-65	1	2,000

The Rajasthan Khadi and Village Industries Board has provided subsidies and loans to the village industries in the field of leather and pottery, the details of which are as follows² :

Year	Industry	Number of units	Subsidies (Rs.)	Loans (Rs.)
1956-57	Leather	1	4,500	3,720
1958-59		3	15,750	3,720
1959-60		2	3,000	—
1960-61		4	3,200	825
1961-62		2	—	1,260
1962-63		2	800	2,750
1965-66		1	250	—
1963-64	Pottery	2	560	5,700
1966-67		2	—	5,312

Labour and Employers' Organisations

The following trade unions are functioning in the district:

1. Nagar Palika Karamchari Sangh, Jalor
2. Rashtriya Nal Karamchari Sangh, Jalor
3. Safai Majdoor Sangh, Jalor
4. Electricity Board Employees' Union, Jalor Branch
5. Rashtriya Vidyut Karamchari Sangh, Jalor
6. Post & Telegraph Workers' Union, Jalor Branch

1. Source : Office of the Assistant Director, Industries & Supplies, Jodhpur.

2. Source : Office of the Rajasthan Khadi & Village Industries Board, Jaipur.

Of the above trade unions, the first three are registered and have a membership of 54, 69 and 55 respectively.

There is no employers' organisation in the district. As it is not industrially advanced the need for such unions has not been much felt.

Industrial Disputes

As the industrial labour is very small in the district, the industrial relations remain generally normal.

Labour Welfare

There are 715 industrial labourers working in the 103 small scale industrial units registered with the Directorate of Industries and Supplies. Workers employed in the 21 registered factories in the district number 145. No specific wage levels for the labourers prevail, but the factories are governed by the Minimum Wages Act, the details of which are given in Chapter IX on Economic Trends.

All the labour laws in force in the State of Rajasthan are applicable to this area also. The important ones are :

1. Indian Factories Act, 1948
2. Minimum Wages Act, 1948
3. Payment of Wages Act, 1936
4. Employment of Children Act, 1938
5. Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961
6. Industrial Disputes Act, 1947
7. Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923
8. The Payment of Bonus Act, 1965
9. Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952
10. Rajasthan Shops and Establishments Act, 1958.

There is one Labour Inspector with one Lower Division Clerk and a peon posted in Jalor to look after the enforcement of these Acts. The Inspector of Factories, Jodhpur looks after Jalor district also.

There is no labour welfare centre in the district and no facilities have either been provided by the employers in the small industrial units.

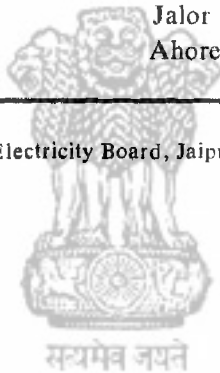
APPENDIX I

Localities electrified in Jalor District (March 1968)

S.No.	Locality	Tahsil	Year of electrification
1	2	3	4
1.	Latan	Jalor	1963
2.	Godhan	Ahore	1963
3.	Badanwari	„	1964
4.	Bhainswara	„	1962
5.	Ahore	„	1962
6.	Teekhi	Jalor	1965
7.	Mandwala	„	1965
8.	Harji	Ahore	1966
9.	Umedpur	„	1966
10.	Bedana	„	1966
11.	Guda	„	1966
12.	Thanwala	„	1966
13.	Bithura	„	1966
14.	Agwari	„	1966
15.	Jora	„	1966
16.	Budtara	„	1966
17.	Cheeparwara	„	1966
18.	Jalor (w/w)	Jalor	1964
19.	Ahore (w/w)	Ahore	1966
20.	Bhinmal (w/w)	Bhinmal	1965
21.	Siyana	Jalor	1966
22.	Ilana	„	1966
23.	Gol Ummedawad	„	1966
24.	Othwala	„	1966
25.	Charli	Ahore	1966
26.	Samooja	„	1967
27.	Sankarna	„	1967
28.	Sanwara	„	1967
29.	Bagra	Jalor	1967
30.	Akoli	„	1967
31.	Doodsi	„	1967
32.	Santhu	„	1967

1	2	3	4
33.	Keshwana	Jalor	1967
34.	Madri	Ahore	1967
35.	Dodiyali	Ahore	1967
36.	Sayla	Jalor	1966
37.	Jalor	Jalor	1960
38.	Bhinmal	Bhinmal	1965
39.	Sanchore	Sanchore	—
40.	Paharpura	Jalor	1967
41.	Sanphra	Jalor	1967
42.	Reotra	Jalor	1967
43.	Un	Ahore	1968
44.	Narwara	Jalor	1968
45.	Meethri	Ahore	1968

1. Source : Rajasthan State Electricity Board, Jaipur.



APPENDIX II

Registered Factories in Jalor District¹

S.No.	Name and address of the factory	No. of workers employed	Ownership (Private or Govt.)
1	2	3	4
Cotton Mills			
1.	Kashetariya Co-operative Industrial Society Ltd., Jalor	7	Private
Saw Mills			
1.	Vishwa Karma Flour & Saw Mills, Jalor	3	„
2.	Shri Ganesh Flour & Saw Mills, Jalor	1	„
3.	Suthar Hiraji Ramji Saw Mills, Ahore	4	„
4.	Ramchand Flour & Saw Mills, Ahore	2	„
5.	Suthar Shivraj Hastari & Bros. Saw and Flour Mills, Siyana, Jalor	4	„
6.	Ambica Factory & Saw Mills, Jalor	2	„
7.	Shankar Lal Daga Ram Saw Mills, Ramsire, District Jalor	2	„
8.	Chatar Bhuj Factory, Bishangarh, Jalor	6	„
9.	Vishwa Karma Flour & Saw Mills, Marwar-Dagra, Distt. Jalor	3	„
10.	Vishwa Karma Saw Mills, Siyana, Distt. Jalor	2	„
11.	Luxmi Flour & Saw Mills, Sayla	4	„
12.	Napaji Roopaji Suthar, Jalor	4	„
13.	Mangi Lal Ranchor Lal Flour and Saw Mills, Marwar-Dagra, Jalor	5	„
14.	Bhairaji Durgaji & Sons Flour and Saw Mills, Bhadra Janki Dhani, Distt. Jalor	4	„
15.	Khetawat Industries, Bhinmal	5	„

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

1	2	3	4
16,	Suthar Oil Mills, Bhinmal	2	Private
Pen & Pencil Making			
1.	Hindustan Industrial Syndicate, Ahore	9	„
Rough Casting			
1.	Kastoori Metal Industries, Jalor	20	„
Electric Light & Power			
1.	Rajasthan State Electricity Board, Jalor	36	Local Fund
2.	Power House, Jalor	30	„



APPENDIX III

Small Manufacturing Units in Jalor District¹

S.No.	Name and address of the unit	Year of establishment	Items of production	Investment (Rs.)	Employment (No.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Agricultural Implements					
1.	M/S Ambica Industries, Bhinmal Road, Jalor	1962	Agricultural Implements & tools	4,00,000	100
2.	M/S Mehta Tin Vastu Udyog, Sayla	1962	-do-	25,000	10
3.	M/S Shamshuddin Quar- ban Hassain, Khanpur.	Hereditary	-do-	5,000	6
4.	M/S Bharat Iron Factory, Bhinmal	1963	-do-	4,500	4
5.	M/S Dinesh Metal Indus- tries, Jalor	1964	Trunk & Buckets	1,700	2
6.	M/S Jawahar Tin Factory, Bhinmal	1957	Agricultural tools	4,000	4
7.	M/S Marwar Manufac- turing Co., Jalor	1957	-do-	50,000	25
8.	M/S Madan Manufactur- ing Co., Jalor	1956	Iron goods & Agricultural tools	5,000	3
9.	M/S Jawahar Tin Factory, Bhinmal	1957	-do-	6,000	13
10.	M/S Khema Ram Dhar- maji Iron Works, Bhinmal	1960	Charas, Boxes, Tubs, Iron Choolas, Iron Jali, Buckets	20,000	5
11.	M/S Raj Iron Industries, Kharika Phala, Bhinmal	1966	-do-	20,000	6

1. Source : Office of the Assistant Director, Industries and Supplies, Jodhpur.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Fabrication (Iron & Steel)					
1.	M/S Jairoop Industries, Bagra	1965	Steel furni- ture & Iron goods	5,000	13
2.	M/S Chandan Industries, Ahore	1964	Iron goods	3,000	9
3.	M/S Mangal Manufacturing Co., Jalor	1957	Iron & Press goods	4,000	5
4.	M/S Himat Mal & Co., Jalor	1961	Iron goods	3,000	3
5.	M/S Munsil Lal Shanti Lal Jain, Jalor	1962	Trunk & Buckets	3,000	2
6.	M/S Kailash Iron Works, Jalor	1963	Iron goods	2,000	-7
7.	M/S Ramesh Iron & Steel Fabricator, Jalor	1963	-do-	25,000	10
8.	M/S Jawahar Tin Factory, Bhinmal	1958	-do-	6,000	4
9.	M/S Soni Metal Indus- tries, Jalor	1963	-do-	25,000	6
10.	M/S Sukhdev Industries, Jalor	1963	-do-	3,000	6
11.	M/S Marwar Tools Manufacturing Co., Jalor	1957	-do-	32,000	9
12.	M/S Moti Lal Ramdas Metal Industries, Jalor	1943	-do-	40,000	9
13.	M/S Raj Metal Industries, Jalor	1960	Wire nails	31,000	8
14.	M/S Hukam S/o Bagaji, Kumaharon ka Mohalla, Jalor	Hereditary	Iron goods	3,000	1
15.	M/S Himmat Ram S/o Birdhaji, Jalor	-do-	-do-	1,000	1
16.	Karana S/o Keshu Raj, Jalor	-do-	-do-	1,000	1

1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	M/S Megha Ram S/o Ummed Ram, Jalor	Hereditary	Iron goods	1,000	1
18.	M/S Jas Raj Lohar, Jawahar Chowk, Jalor	do-	-do-	1,000	1
Cement Based Industries					
1.	M/S Cement Engineering Works, Manpur Colony, Jalor	1965	Cement Articles	57,000	10
2.	M/S Bharat Cement Vastu Utpadak Factory, Bhinmal	—	-do-	8,000	5
3.	M/S Goyal Metal Indus- tries, Bakar Road, Jalor	1963	-do-	80,000	14
4.	M/S Sumer Cement Articles, Jalor	1963	-do-	22,000	12
Utensils Manufacturing					
1.	M/S Kundan Mal Prabhu Lal Kansera, Jalor	Hereditary	Utensils	2,000	3
2.	M/S Bansi Lal S/o Chunni Lal, Jalor	-do-	-do-	3,000	4
3.	M/S Shankar Lal Jagroopji Kansera, Jalor	-do-	-do-	2,000	4
4.	M/S Devi Chand S/o Duli Chand Kansera, Jalor	-do-	-do-	3,000	6
5.	M/S Udha Ram S/o Duli Chand Kansera, Jalor	-do-	-do-	6,000	4
6.	M/S Kastoori Metal Industries, Jalor	-do-	Brass sheets, circles & utensils	2,00,000	60
7.	M/S Kastoori Metal Industries, Jalor	1960	Non-ferrous utensils	2,00,000	60
8.	M/S Mangi Lal Kansera, Jalor	Hereditary	Utensils	1,000	1

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	M/S Uma Ram S/o Duli Chand, Jalor	Hereditary	Utensils	1,000	4
10.	M/S Chouth Mal S/o Achala, Jalor	-do-	-do-	1,000	1
11.	M/S Keshari Mal S/o Bhuttoji, Jalor	-do-	-do-	1,000	1
12.	M/S Prabhuji S/o Rukmaji, Jalor	-do-	-do-	1,000	1
13.	M/S Chunni Lal S/o Vannaji Jolor	-do-	-do-	1,500	1
14.	M/S Bhanwarlal Kansera, Jalor	-do-	-do-	3,000	12
Shoe Making					
1.	M/S Kesha S/o Pema, Mochi ka Bas, Jalor	-do-	Shoe	800	2
2.	M/S Mehsa Annaji, Mochi ka Bas, Jalor	-do-	-do-	1,000	3
3.	M/S Mishri Ram S/o Hatuji, Mochi ka Bas, Jalor	-do-	-do-	700	2
4.	M/S Jassu Ram S/o Yadevji, Mochi ka Bas, Jalor	-do-	-do-	1,000	2
5.	M/S Jagi S/o Rajuji, Mochi ka Bas, Jalor	-do-	-do-	800	2
6.	M/S Moti Ram Bhuraji,	-do-	-do-	3,000	3
7.	M/S Munjaji S/o Pannaji Chimnaji,	-do-	-do-	1,200	4
8.	M/S Dayati S/o Pannaji	-do-	-do-	800	3
9.	M/S Moti Ram S/o Pannaji,	-do-	-do-	1,000	2
10.	M/S Soniya S/o Ganaji,	-do-	-do-	1,000	2
11.	M/S Soni Ram S/o Dhannaji, Jalor	-do-	-do-	800	1

1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	M/S Laxmanji S/o Pooranmal, Mochi ka Bas, Jalor	Hereditary	Shoe	1,000	2
13.	M/S Chuni Lal S/o Tejaji, Mochi ka Bas, Jalor	-do-	-do-	1,000	1
14.	M/S Mangla Ram S/o Indraji, Mochi ka Bas, Jalor	-do-	-do-	800	1
15.	M/S Talka Ram S/o Ramji Ram, Mochi ka Bas, Jalor	-do-	-do-	1,000	1
16.	M/S Shiv Lal S/o Balvanta, Mochi ka Bas, Jalor	-do-	-do-	1,000	1
17.	M/S Ranchor S/o Soniyaaji, Mochi ka Bas, Jalor	-do-	-do-	800	1
18.	M/S Tola Ram S/o Punamji, Mochi ka Bas, Jalor	-do-	-do-	500	1
19.	M/S Leedan S/o Manaji, Mochi ka Bas, Jalor	-do-	-do-	1,000	1
20.	M/S Foji Ram S/o Punamji, Mochi ka Bas, Jalor	-do-	-do-	700	1
21.	M/S Verdha Ram S/o Golaji, Mochi ka Mohalla, Jalor	-do-	-do-	800	1
22.	M/S Chhutu Ram S/o Golaji, Mochi ka Mohalla, Jalor	-do-	-do-	1,000	2

Engineering

1.	Banshi Engineering Works, Jalor	1930	Motor parts and repairs	5,000	2
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1	2	3	4	5	6
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Plastic & Stationery

1.	M/S Rajasthan Plastic Industry, Jalor	1950	Bangles	24,000	6
2.	M/S Bharat Button Manufacturer, Jalor	1963	Plastic goods	30,000	7
3.	M/S Hindustan Industries, Jalor	1963	Pens	1,00,000	20
4.	M/S Mahavir Button Industries, Jalor	1963	Buttons	1,20,000	16

Scientific Instruments

1.	Jalor National Industries, Jalor	1960	Hospital equipment	1,50,000	15
2.	Swarankar Metal Industries, Jalor	1963	Weights & Measures	20,000	7

Cosmetics

1.	B. C. Traders, Jalor	1954	Soap	3,000	9
2.	Chandan Industries, Ahore	1963	Pain Balm and Agarbati	15,000	50

Handicrafts

1.	M/S Barkat Niamat Ali, Jalor	1952	Ivory Bangles (Carved)	30,000	8
2.	M/S Imtiyaz Ali Barkat Ali, Bhawarani	1953	-do-	16,000	4
3.	M/S Hasan Ali Barkat Ali, Jalor	1958	-do-	1,00,000	10
4.	M/S Jawan Mal, Khatiyon ka Bas, Jalor	1954	Wooden toys	1,000	4
5.	M/S Dhannaji S/o Vinaji, Hereditary Jalor		-do-	16,000	5

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	M/S Galva S/o Swaroopji, Jalor	Hereditary	Wooden toys	800	1
7.	M/S Chunni Lal S/o Balaji, Jalor	-do-	-do-	800	1
8.	M/S Katia S/o Motuji, Jalor	-do-	-do-	900	1
9.	M/S Roopa S/o Nawaji, Jalor	-do-	-do-	1,000	1
10.	M/S Phola S/o Motuji, Jalor	-do-	-do-	1,000	1
11.	M/S Prabhu Dan, Jalor	-do-	-do-	1,000	1
12.	M/S Bhim S/o Onkarji, Jalor	-do-	-do-	1,000	1
13.	M/S Anna S/o Mulaji, Jalor	-do-	-do-	1,000	1
14.	M/S Gula S/o Pemaji, Jalor	-do-	-do-	800	1
15.	M/S Kesha Ram S/o Tela, Jalor	-do-	-do-	1,000	1
16.	M/S Ganesh S/o Namaji, Jalor	-do-	-do-	1,000	1
17.	M/S Bhima S/o Butaji, Jalor	-do-	-do-	1,200	1
18.	M/S Pratapa S/o Butaji, Jalor	-do-	-do-	1,100	1
19.	M/S Magana S/o Laxmanji, Jalor	-do-	-do-	1,000	1
20.	M/S Roopa S/o Dipaji, Jalor	-do-	-do-	1,000	1
Others					
1.	M/S Smt. Chandkanwar C/o Shri Daulat Raj, Jalor	1957	Ice Candy	8,000	6
2.	M/S Bhag Singh S/o Vas Singh, Jalor	1955	Oil & Flour	20,000	3
3.	M/S Hindustan Industries, Sanchore	1962	Wooden goods	14,000	5
4.	M/S Rajindar Pulse & Oil Mills, Jalor	1965	Dal oil	50,000	4
5.	M/S Gupta Bakery, Jalor	1968	Bread and Biscuits	12,200	4

Source : *Directory of Small Manufacturing Units in Rajasthan, 1966*, Directorate of Industries and Civil Supplies, Rajasthan, Jaipur,

CHAPTER VI
BANKING, TRADE & COMMERCE
BANKING AND FINANCE

Historical Aspect

Rajasthan has been the home of the famous Marwari merchants and bankers whose business acumen and industrial enterprise have become almost proverbial throughout the country. Their contribution is manifest in all important trade and industrial centres of India. The Jodhpur area of Rajasthan (of which Jalor was a part) has probably sent out more banking houses to Benaras and Bengal than any other part of the country.

Bal Krishan¹ in his Report mentioned that the condition of the Marwari peasant was such that his property was small, his credit low and his outlook usually narrow. On the whole he was sophisticated, peace loving and a docile person. The only source of finance to him was the local money lender or shopkeeper from where he met all his requirements in a running account and to whom he delivered his produce. In neither relation was he able to contest the price, the rate of interest or the quality of goods. Unless he had the self-control to buy and sell only for cash and fill any deficit in his income by some extra subsidiary occupation, he incurred a debt which mysteriously grew and soon exceeded his capacity to repay. The trouble was rather that the debtor had not been trained to make required effort to supplement his income from other sources and had no alternative source of credit on which to draw and he was in the power of money lending dealer. Though the rate of interest charged by the money lenders was ordinarily high (on advances in kind for maintenance it came to about 75%), it varied with the character of the individual and bad debts were no doubt many.

General Credit Facilities

The sources of rural finance are the money lenders, the indigenous bankers and the institutions like the Co-operative Societies and the

1. Bal Krishan, *Report on Co-operative Movement in Marwar, 1936-37.*

Commercial Banks. The State provides finances through *taccavi* loans to the cultivators.

Money lenders & Indigenous Bankers

There is at least one money lender in every village while there may be more in big villages and towns. Jodhpur State had had some very important firms of *Seths* (bankers) for a fairly long period. Money lending is often combined with other business. The *Banjaras*, mainly active in rural areas, have been the traders and money lenders. "They pay periodical visits to the villages with loads of consumable goods for sale on credit. In several places, *Sindhis* compete with them. Other money lenders have some other professions as their mainstay and occasionally or regularly lend out of their surplus funds, small sums of money to their clients, servants or other poor people"¹.

The indigenous bankers still do large volume of business. They advance loans to the village *Sahukars* and big agriculturists and also to small traders and merchants. The indigenous bankers receive deposits from small traders and pay some interest on them. They generally advance loans on personal credit. Loans for longer terms are advanced against specific mortgages. The rate of interest varies according to the credit and business of the borrower, the term of the loan and the security offered.

The money lenders were the only class of people who advanced loans in the rural areas before the advent of Co-operative Credit Societies. They occupied an important place in the field of rural finance. The importance of money lenders is still great, though other agencies are now trying to push them out.

The evil practices of some of the money lenders have now begun to provoke criticism. The high rate of interest charged by them, though justified in many cases by the risk involved, and the greediness of some of them to extort money from the illiterate debtors by false accounts have kept large sections of the agriculturists permanently indebted and has adversely affected the agricultural industry.

The most important development in the financial organisation of the district during the recent years is the gradual replacement of the

1. Sharma, H.C., *Banking in Rajasthan* (unpublished thesis, Rajasthan University Library, Jaipur), 1962, p. 92.

old agencies of credit supply by new ones. Co-operative Credit Societies are gradually replacing the money lenders. The movement is constantly encouraged and supervised by the State Government. In the urban areas banking and credit facilities are supplied by banks. A number of Insurance Companies and Post Office Savings Banks have been working in the district. In recent years, other modes of investing savings, small and large, have been increasingly utilised. They are the Post Office Cash Certificates, National Savings Certificates, Treasury Savings Deposits and Government loans.

Co-operative Societies

The Co-operative movement¹ in the former Jodhpur State was started in 1922 with the establishment of a Co-operative Credit Society which was later registered under the Marwar Co-operative Societies Act 1923. The movement was started with a view to bringing about economic, social and moral improvement of the people through self and mutual help by encouraging thrift, curtailing wasteful expenditure, improving production and regulating distribution. After important modifications, a new Marwar Co-operative Societies Act, 1943 was passed and brought into force since 29th November, 1943. The Co-operative movement not only helped the agriculturists but also others of moderate means like artisans, wage and salary earners in the rural as well as urban areas. After the formation of Rajasthan, a new Co-operative Societies Act was brought into force with effect from April 1, 1953. सत्यमेव जयते

ORGANISATIONAL SET UP—Before integration, the societies were controlled and looked after by the Registrar of the former Jodhpur State and his Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors. After the formation of Rajasthan they were put under the Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Jodhpur who had under him all the seven districts of the Jodhpur Division. A separate office of the Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies was established in 1957 for Sirohi and Jalor districts with headquarters at Sirohi, and afterwards a separate office of the Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies for Jalor District was established at Jalor on 25th July, 1959. Assistant Registrar is assisted in his work by a technical assistant, 20 inspectors, 13 assistant inspectors and 6 ministerial staff (as on 31-3-1968).

1. Office of the Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Jalor and *Report on the Administration of Jodhpur State, 1945-46*, p. 136.

The number of the Co-operative Societies, their membership, financial resources and business in the district at the end of the year 1956-57¹ were as follows:

	(Unit)	
1. Societies	No.	49
2. Membership	No.	1907
3. Share Capital	Rs.	51064
4. Working Capital	Rs.	160034
5. Loan Advanced	Rs.	46948

These 49 societies were of different type with membership as follows:

	No.	Membership
1. Central Non-credit Societies	1	19
2. Agricultural Credit Societies	29	1471
3. Agricultural Non-credit Societies	1	20
4. Non-agricultural Credit Societies	2	42
5. Non-agricultural Non-credit Societies	15	337
6. Societies under liquidation	1	18

Since then the Co-operative movement has made considerable progress in the district. At the end of the year 1967-68² the position was as follows:

Item	No.	Membership	Rs. (in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1. Central Co-operative Bank	1	330	—
2. Central Non-credit Societies	4	484	—
3. Agricultural Credit Societies	255	19,485	—
4. Agricultural Non-credit Societies	37	699	—
5. Primary Land Mortgage Bank	1	714	—

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, 1958.*

2. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, 1968.*

	1	2	3	4
6. Non-agricultural Credit Societies		5	160	—
7. Non-agricultural Non-credit Societies		99	1,746	—
8. Societies under liquidation		11	527	—
9. Share Capital		—	—	14.32
10. Working Capital		—	—	65.12
11. Loan advanced		—	—	32.00

CO-OPERATIVE FARMING—The Ahore¹ Panchayat Samiti was selected under Pilot Scheme in the district and 10 Co-operative Farming Societies were established. To each society a contribution of Rs. 2,000 towards share capital and a loan of Rs. 8,750 and a subsidy of Rs. 3,050 were given by the Government. Similarly two Farming Co-operative Societies were formed in Bhinmal Panchayat Samiti and equal amounts of loan and subsidy were given to each society in this Panchayat Samiti also.

INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATIVES—A power loom factory is also being run in this district on co-operative basis and has 10 looms. A loan of Rs. 40,000 was given by the Government to this society. The societies obtain aid also from various other sources such as the Industries Department, the Khadi and Village Industries Board, Development Department and others.

The working of the Central Co-operative Bank in the district is given below :

JALOR CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK LTD., JALOR—The Jalor Central Co-operative Bank Ltd. was established on 2.7.60 with head office at Jalor and branch offices in Sanchore and Bhinmal to advance loans to the agriculturists, co-operative societies and to depositors. It also conducts general banking business.

At the end of the year 1964-65, the share capital of the Bank was Rs. 3,92,500 and membership 347. The Bank has advanced loans as follows since 1960-61.

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

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Loans	
	Short term	Medium term
1960-61	3.60	—
1961-62	3.75	—
1962-63	5.08	—
1963-64	2.40	0.50
1964-65	5.02	0.52
1965-66	9.53	0.70
1966-67	6.80	5.56
1967-68	14.46	2.50

Joint Stock Banks

STATE BANK OF BIKANER AND JAIPUR—The Bank of Bikaner opened its branch at Jalor in 1949. Its name was changed to State Bank of Bikaner in 1960 and to State Bank Bikaner & Jaipur in 1963. The Bank has three other branches in the district, at Bhinmal, Ahore and Sanchore. The branch at Bhinmal was opened on 1.6.60, at Ahore on 27.7.64 and at Sanchore in 1967. The Bank conducts Government business, assists small scale and other industrial institutions and helps imports and exports. It also helps the local people in their banking requirements.

Government Loans

The Government assistance to the agriculturists is in the old form of *taccavi* which enables them to tide over emergencies such as flood and famine. Since the Democratic Decentralisation came into being in October, 1959, all *taccavi* loans are being advanced by the Panchayat Samitis. The Panchayat Samitis have been empowered to extend short term, medium and long term loans under different schemes. The short term loans are for the purchase of seed, manure and fodder. Medium term loans are for the purchase of bullocks, camels, cows and buffaloes and long term loans are for the construction/repairs of wells purchase of pumping sets, Persian wheels, agricultural equipment and embankment of tanks. Other type of loans under Community Development Programme are granted for cattle breeding, sheep breeding and poultry farming. Advances are also given for minor irrigation works, soil conservation, contour bunding and flood protection. Further finances for rural electrification, purchase of improved implements, tools and equipments

by rural artisans and construction/remodelling of houses are advanced by the Panchayat Samitis. Loans under the All India Handloom Board Schemes are advanced for housing colonies of workers, purchase of tools and accessories and share capital loans to weavers.

All relief loans are sanctioned and distributed by the Revenue Department, under the Rajasthan Agricultural Loans Act, 1956 as and when emergencies arise. The Agriculture Department controls the issue of loans for the purchase of tractors by the cultivators.

The amount of loan/*taccavi* transferred to the various Panchayat Samitis during the last two years is given below :

Panchayat Samiti	(Rs. in '000)					
	Agricultural Loan		C.D. Loan	Pilot Projects	Minor Irrigation	Revenue Taccavi
	Short term	Long Term				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1966-67						
1. Jalor	76.0	120.9	30.0	—	—	—
2. Ahore	299.6	148.4	—	—	16.0	—
3. Sayla	175.3	162.8	13.0	45.0	10.0	—
4. Bhinmal	77.0	120.0	15.0	2.0	—	2.0
5. Raniwara	101.3	107.0	30.0	20.0	57.0	2.0
6. Jaswantpura	116.3	95.9	38.0	—	44.0	2.0
7. Sanchore	26.9	329.0	—	—	—	2.0
TOTAL	872.4	1084.0	126.0	65.0	127.0	8.0
1967-68						
1. Jalor	80.4	—	10.0	—	—	4.0
2. Ahore	38.0	86.0	—	—	—	—
3. Sayla	19.8	22.0	18.0	—	—	4.0
4. Bhinmal	58.8	2.0	17.0	—	—	1.0
5. Raniwara	70.8	27.0	—	10.0	—	—
6. Jaswantpura	63.3	25.0	29.0	—	10.0	3.0
7. Sanchore	625.3	45.0	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	956.4	207.0	74.0	10.0	10.0	12.0

Insurance

Prior to the nationalisation of the Life Insurance, a number of companies were operating in the district through their agents doing both

life and general insurance business. After nationalisation of Life Insurance following companies continued to do general insurance business in the district through their agents :

1. The New Asiatic Insurance Ltd.
2. The General Assurance Society Ltd.
3. The Ruby Fire and General Insurance Co. Ltd.

After nationalisation, the Life Insurance Corporation of India established its Divisional Office for the territory of Rajasthan at Ajmer. From 1.9.1956, the Corporation posted one Field Officer (the designation having been subsequently changed as Development Officer) at Jalor under Ajmer Division to operate in the entire area of Jalor District. Later on one more Development Officer was posted at Bhinmal. Subsequently from 1.4.1961, the Corporation opened its Development Centre at Jalor for controlling the area of Jalor District. The Development Centre was elevated as sub-branch office from 1.4.1962. Till 30.4.1967 its activities were confined only to development of business but from 1.5.1967, the office at Jalor has also been entrusted with the servicing of policies and collection of renewal premiums. The staff of this office consists of one class I officer, 9 class II Development Officers and 9 Supervising and clerical staff (as on 31.3.1968).

The progress of Life Insurance business in the district during the last few years is given below :

Year	Persons Insured (No)	Sum Assured (Rs.)	First Premium Income (Rs)
1962-63	1345	70,55,250	2,42,394
1963-64	1590	84,56,500	3,15,637
1964-65	1357	78,14,650	2,77,044
1965-66	1594	94,43,500	2,88,247
1966-67	784	44,98,000	1,03,757
1967-68	1187	83,09,500	2,09,494

The Life Insurance Corporation Office at Jalor has also started General Insurance work since 1.4.1964 and the income from the general insurance premium was as follows¹ :

1. Source : Office of the Life Insurance Corporation of India, Sub-office, Jalor.

Year	Fire Department	Motor Department	Miscellaneous Department	Total
1964-65	107	3080	1550	4737
1965-66	192	266	3964	6222
1966-67	108	2098	2246	4452
1967-68	*	2902	1165	4067

Total number of policies in 1966-67 was 235, in 1967-68 was 139 and in 1968-69 it was 524.

The scheme of Compulsory State Insurance was introduced in the district from 1st April, 1954 for the Government servants. The progress of the State Insurance is indicated below for the years 1964-65 to 1967-68.¹

Items	Unit	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
1. Persons insured	No.	N.A.	2,738	2,739	3,297
2. Premium recovered	Rs.	139,727	11,64,323	180,147	201,346
3. Claims paid					
(a) By death	No.	7	11	11	7
	Rs.	5,232	26,680	7,888	11,041
(b) By other reasons	No.	27	20	26	20
	Rs.	11,705	9,626	11,619	10,702
4. Loans advanced	No.	29	41	62	49
	Rs.	12,552	17,046	24,926	25,133

National Savings

The scheme originated somewhere in the years 1940-42 for financing the Second World War but since independence it has become an important source of financing the development projects.

Prior to 18th June, 1959 there was no separate District Organiser in this district. An Organiser exclusively for this district was posted

*Included in Motor Department.

1. Source : Office of the Director State Insurance, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

on 8.6.1959 but his office was shifted to Barmer with effect from 24.5.1964. The yearwise gross collections since 1960-61 under various schemes are given below¹ :

(Rs. in '000)				
Years	National Plan Savings Certificates	Cumulative Time Deposits	Post Office Savings Bank Account	Total
1960-61	62.5	4.0	87.7	154.2
1961-62	41.8	10.1	191.8	243.7
1962-63	20.0	16.0	135.0	171.0
1963-64	35.0	30.0	110.0	175.0
1964-55	13.0	14.0	76.0	103.0
1965-66	3.3	25.0	174.0	202.3
1966-67	49.0	42.0	225.0	316.0
1967-68	274.0	70.0	303.0	647.0

Currency & Coinage

The Mughal coins were current in Marwar upto the middle of 18th century when they were replaced by the *Bijey Shahi* coins which Maharaja Bijey Sinha started minting in 1761. Maharaja Amar Sinha had issued his *Amar Shahi* coins at Nagaur in the 17th century and Maharaja Ajit Sinha had also struck coins round about 1720. It is probable that the latter coins were current alongwith Mughal coins in this area. Webb² also refers to the *Akhey Shahi* coins of Jaisalmer circulating in Jalor.

The *Bijay Shahi* coinage was of gold, silver and copper, round in shape and bearing inscriptions in the Persian script. There were five mints situated at Jodhpur, Nagaur, Pali, Sojat and Kuchaman issuing these coins but there was none in the parganas now forming Jalor District. Gold coins, as mohar, half mohar and quarter mohar were probably first struck in 1781 at Jodhpur and continued to be struck there only. The silver coins were the rupee, half-rupee and quarter-rupee first struck in 1761. The copper coin was the paisa or pice, the original *Bijay Shahi* pice being called *Dhabu Shahi* on account of its great weight (310 to 320 grains).

1. Office of the Regional Director of National Savings Organisation, Jaipur.
2. Webb, W. W., *The Currencies of the Hindu States of Rajputana*, p. 104.

British India coinage was introduced in Marwar during the time of Maharaja Man Singh and circulated along with the local coins till November 1, 1900, when the State mints were closed.

TRADE AND COMMERCE

The trade of Marwar (of which the area now forming the Jalor district was a part), in old days was considerable, the State forming the connecting link between sea coast and Northern India. The chief mart was Pali where the products of all parts of India and countries as far as China, were exchanged for those of Europe, Africa, Persia and Arabia. Other important trade centres were Jalor and Bhinmal which now fall in the district of Jalor.

According to census 1961, trade and commerce provided employment to 7,811 persons which represents 1.4 per cent of the total population of the district. The break up of the persons engaged in various categories of trade and commerce is given below :

Category	Total Workers			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1. Working proprietors in wholesale and retail trade.	4,613	4,236	377	986	909	77
2. Insurance and Real Estate Salesmen, Salesmen of Securities and Auctioneers.	58	58	—	5	5	—
3. Commercial Travelers and Manufacturers' Agents.	12	12	—	—	—	—
4. Salesmen and Shop Assistants.	2,339	2,200	139	106	79	27
5. Money-lenders and Pawn brokers.	789	779	10	80	80	—
Total	7,811	7,285	526	1,177	1,073	104

The rapid improvement in transport during the last decade has effected marked changes in the organisation and extent of trade in this district. The popularity of machine-made goods and the growing

importance of commercial crops have also helped this transformation which is more marked in the urban areas.

Jalor town being the headquarters of the district and being the railway station is naturally the main centre of trade in the district. None of the tahsil headquarters in the district except Jalor is connected by rail but nearly all of them are connected by gravelled and fair weather roads to some railway station in the district. The course of trade, therefore, follows the same route.

EXPORT¹—Main items of export from the district consist of cattle, shoes, coarse cloth, marble tables, *zeera* and *tilhan*. Cattle are exported to Bombay, Saurashtra and Jaipur, coarse cloth to Jodhpur, Jaipur, Ajmer and Sirohi, marble tables to Gujarat, Bombay, Jodhpur, Jaipur and Ajmer, *zeera* to Onjha and Gujarat and *Tilhan* to Onjha and Sumerpur.

IMPORT²—Items imported into the district are cereals, rice, *gur*, sugar, vegetable oil, dry fruits, timber, kerosene oil, tobacco and medicines. Rice is imported from Punjab and Kotpura, sugar from Tilaknagar, Ashok Nagar, Ahmadnagar and Parbatnagar, dry fruits from Ludhiana, kerosene oil from Gandhidham and Delhi, timber from Madhya Pradesh and tobacco from Gujarat and Jodhpur.

Trade Centres

The chief centres of trade are Jalor, Bhinmal and Sanchore and the trader classes are mostly *Mahajans*, *Bohras*, *Kheradis*, *Rangrej*, *Brahmans* etc. but very few of them are wholesale dealers. Jalor and Bhinmal have trade relations direct with Bombay and other large markets while the trade at other centres is mostly local. Village shop-keepers occupy an important place in the trade of the rural areas. Almost every village has one or more shop-keepers to supply its inhabitants with their day to day necessities.

Fairs

There are number of fairs associated with important deities and religious festivals where considerable quantities of agricultural and other commodities are brought for sale. Some details are given in Chapter III.

1. *Census of India, 1951, District Census Handbook, Jalor District*, p. VI, and office of the Marketing Officer, Jaipur.
2. *ibid.*

These fairs are attended usually by pedlars, petty shop-keepers, itinerant merchants and villagers from the neighbourhood. The buyers are usually the residents of the village and its neighbourhood and pilgrims from distant places. At cattle fairs, thousands of cattle exchange hands. Next to the fairs in importance are pedlars who go hawking their merchandise from village to village. This class still plays quite an important role in the trade of the district but their way of peddling has undergone some changes in recent years. They usually carry their goods on horses/camels and sometimes on their shoulders but now in the some parts of the district, bicycles have replaced horses/camels. They obtain their stock from Jalor and Bhinmal and other nearby towns and sell the same in rural areas, market towns and fairs within their circuit. Like the pedlars, their counterparts in the rural areas, the hawkers in Jalor and Bhinmal and other important places play an important part in the retail trade. Some of them squat at fixed places on the street and exhibit footwear, spectacles, fountain pens, locks and umbrellas. Some move from place to place carrying articles of trade on their heads, others take their stock in hand carts. The commodities in which these hawkers deal are cloth, readymade clothes, vegetables, fruits (fresh and dried) sweets, cutlery, crockery, hosiery, toys and other miscellaneous articles. The villagers who formerly used to depend on pedlars now obtain their necessities from the village shops. This does not, however, mean that the pedlars have altogether disappeared from the rural areas.

Weights & Measures

The former Jodhpur seer weighed 100 *tolas* as compared to the British seer of 80 *tolas*. As elsewhere it was divided into half seer, quarter seer and *chhatanks*, the last being equivalent to $3\frac{1}{2}$ paise (*Dhabu*) For wholesale trade, grain and vegetables were often weighed by the *Panseri* or *Pao man* (10 seers) weights. For transaction in food grain the standard measures were *Manna* (more than 40 seers), *Payli* (about $1\frac{1}{4}$ seers) and *Payla* (more than $\frac{1}{4}$ seers). The Jodhpur seer was in use side by side with the standard weights upto the time of the formation of Rajasthan, but only for local dealings.

The traditional measurement of distance, the *kos* equivalent to about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles is still used by the village people. In land settlement operations the *jarib* (chain) is in use, which is 132 feet in length.

After the formation of Rajasthan, the Government of Rajasthan, passed the Rajasthan Weights and Measures Act, 1954 which came into

force with effect from September 1956. Under this Act, the weights and measures were standardised. The seer, maund etc. became uniform in the entire territory of Rajasthan. But in 1958, the Government passed the Rajasthan Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958 and introduced the metric system. This was introduced in Jalor District from 1.4.1960 with a transition period of two years and was made compulsory with effect from 1.4.1962.

Capacity measures were also introduced in the district from 1.4.1962 and made compulsory with effect from 1.4.1963.

Linear measures were introduced in the whole of the State of Rajasthan with effect from 1.10.1961 and made compulsory from 1.10.1962.

For the enforcement of the modern metric system the office of the Inspector, Weights and Measures was established in Jalor in 1963, prior to which the District Industries Officer, Barmer used to look after this work for Jalor also. There are two laboratories, situated one each at Jalor and Bhnmal in the district.



CHAPTER VII

COMMUNICATIONS

OLD TIME TRADE ROUTES

Good roads and other means of communications have played a prominent part in stimulating industrial, agricultural, commercial and economic progress and development.

Early epigraphic records of the 10th to 13th centuries mention routes connecting various towns of Marwar through Pali, Jaisalmer, Ahad, Jalor, Merta, Nadulai and Juna. In the *Akbar Nama* also there are references to several routes from Agra to Ahmedabad. One of them passed through Fatehpur, Sanganer, Ajmer and Nagaur. From Nagaur there were two routes for going to Gujarat. One passed through Jalor and the other through Sirohi¹. William Finch who travelled through India between 1608-11 refers to a route from Agra to Ahmedabad *via* Fatehpur Sikri, Chittor, Chatsu, Ladana, Ajmer, Merta, Pipar, Jogikagaon, Khandap, Jalor, Modra and Bhinmal². A. H. E. Boileau mentions a route from Jodhpur to Jalor which was *via* Salwas, Hurcha, Roeecha, Doodra, Metanu and Sabhrano³.

ROAD TRANSPORT

In the beginning of the First Five Year Plan i.e. 31st March, 1951 the road length in the district was only 265⁴ km. of which 24 km. were metalled roads and 241 gravelled, fair-weather and dressed up roads.

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1. Sharma, G.N., *Rajasthan ka Itihas (Prarambhik Kal Se Madhya Yug Tak)*, Part I, p. 498.
 2. Foster, W., *Early Travels in India, 1583-1619*, pp. 170-172.
 3. Boileau, A. H. E., *Personal Narrative of a Tour through the Western States of Rajwara 1835*.
 4. *Pragati Ke 15 Varsh, Zila Jalor*, published by the Director of Public Relations Rajasthan.

During the First Plan period an expenditure of Rs. 5.93¹ lakhs was incurred on the construction and maintenance of the roads in the district and the road length increased to 410 km. by the end of March 1956 of which 45 km. were metalled, 122 km. gravelled and 243 km. fair-weather roads.

During the Second Five Year Plan, an amount of Rs. 13.38² lakhs was spent and the road length increased to 687 km. by the end of March 1961.

During the Third Five Year Plan period Rs. 15.67³ lakhs were spent on the construction and maintenance of roads and the road length increased to 714 km. by the end of 1965-66. The table below indicates the length of various categories of roads from 1956-57 to 1967-68⁴.

(in km.)									
Type of road	1956-57	60-61	61-62	62-63	63-64	64-65	65-66	66-67	67-68
1. Painted	—	61	71	56	58	72	74	84	84
2. Metalled	60	18	16	32	35	47	26	55	55
3. Gravelled	140	238	240	264	273	293	334	332	332
4. Fair-weather dressed up tracks	253	370	360	328	317	296	280	249	249
Total	453	687	687	680	683	708	714	720	720

The position of the district in respect of road mileage is still not very satisfactory as compared to other advanced districts. The road mileage⁵ per 100 sq. miles of area was 5.9 at the end of 1st Plan, 9.99 at the end of Second Plan and 10.7 at the end of the Third Plan as against 10.6, 12.75 and 14.15 respectively for the State as a whole. The road mileage⁶ per lakh of population during these periods was 47, 78 and 81 in the district as against 69.1, 82.5 and 94.7 for the State as a whole.

1. *Annual Administration Report, 1965-66*, Public Works Department, Rajasthan, Jaipur.
2. *Second Five Year Plan Progress Report, Rajasthan, 1956-61*, p. LXXXIV.
3. *Tritiya Panch Varshlya Yojna Pragati Prativedan*, 1961-66, p. 238.
4. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, yearly volumes from 1958 to 1968.
5. *Annual Administration Report, 1965-66*, P. W. D., Rajasthan, Jaipur.
6. *ibid.*

None of the National Highways passes through this district. There are four roads which fall within the category of State Highways, their total length being 269¹ km. in 1967-68. A network of 178 km. of major district roads, 256 km. of other district roads and 17 km. of village roads is also spread out in the length and breadth of the district bringing the total road length to 720 km.

Important roads passing through the municipal area are also maintained by the P.W.D. Other roads in the area are maintained by the municipalities. Fair weather roads are maintained by respective Panchayat Samitis.

Motor vehicles

In the whole district there were 242 vehicles registered at the end of 1957 which increased from year to year. The following table indicates the progress of the vehicles on road in the district from the year 1957 to 1968²:

Type of vehicle	No. of vehicles on road											
	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
1. Private cars & Jeeps	100	110	115	115	124	131	139	161	169	175	181	196
2. Private buses	1	3	3	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
3. Motor cycles, tricycles & rikshaws	11	13	13	13	13	13	13	15	16	18	21	23
4. Contract & taxi carriages	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	—	—	—	—	—
5. Stage carriers	53	57	63	68	65	67	71	80	80	78	78	77
6. Public carriers	34	25	26	26	31	31	32	37	39	41	42	49
7. Private carriers	—	8	8	8	9	9	9	10	8	9	7	7
8. Tractors	42	39	43	43	47	49	43	58	66	60	78	82
9. Others	—	—	3	3	2	—	9	—	—	15	14	—
Total	242	256	275	275	294	303	319	364	378	396	421	434

As would be evident from the above table the number of vehicles increased from 242 in 1957 to 294 in 1961 and 434 on 31st December, 1968.

1. Source : Office of Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, Jaipur.

2. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, yearly volumes from 1958 to 1968.

Bicycle is the common mode of conveyance both in the towns and villages. But since there is no provision of registration in the district except for Jalor municipality it is difficult to find out the total number of bicycles in the whole district. In Jalor municipality there were 244 cycles registered in 1966-67 besides 11 tongas, 181 carts and 43 hand driven *thelas*.

Public Transport

No route of Jalor district has been nationalised by the Government so far and hence the Rajasthan State Roadways does not operate on any route in the district. A number of private buses are plying on various routes in the district.

Goods Traffic

There were 56 goods transport vehicles on 31st December, 1968 of which 7 were private carriers. The only goods transport company functioning in the district is Lunia Transport Co., Jalor.

Besides, the camels, horses and donkeys are still rendering a useful service for carrying the goods as well as for riding purposes.

Fares & Freights

The rates of stage carriers were revised with effect from 4.4.1966 as under. These are exclusive of passenger tax leviable under Rajasthan Passenger & Goods Taxation Act, 1959 for stage carriages plying on all routes in Rajasthan.¹

Stage carriers

A Class routes:

(a) Ordinary	3 paise per km.	per passenger
(b) Express/Mail		
(i) First 100 km.	4	„ „
(ii) Beyond 100 km.	3	„ „
B Class routes	3.7	„ „
C Class routes	4.7	„ „

These are the maximum rates subject to the condition that the minimum fare charged would be for 10 km.

1. Source : Office of the Director of Transport, Rajasthan, Jaipur,

Public carriers

Maximum freights to be charged for carrying load per single trip were revised *vide* Government Notification dated 22.8.66 as follows :

A Class route	2.7 paise per Qtl. per km.
B Class route	3.2 „ „ „ „
C Class route	4.5 „ „ „ „

Road Accidents

The table below indicates the number of accidents, persons injured, persons killed and the number of vehicles involved for the period 1957 to 1968.¹ It is observed that with the increase in the transport facilities, the number of accidents has also increased.

Years	No. of accidents	Persons killed	Persons injured	No. of vehicles involved
1957	5	—	3	6
1958	—	—	—	—
1959	—	—	—	—
1960	2	1	2	—
1961	6	2	19	6
1962	2	1	1	2
1963	5	2	3	5
1964	8	1	2	8
1965	14	4	12	14
1966	3	2	5	3
1967	12	8	20	12
1968	14	7	13	13

RAILWAYS

The line² from Samdari to Mokalsar was opened on 1.2.1929 and it was extended to Jalor on 15.3.1929, to Marwar-Bhinmal on 1.5.1930 and to Raniwara on 1.3.1931. The Raniwara-Bhildi rail link of 70 km. was opened to goods traffic on November 11th, 1957. The estimated cost was Rs. 1 crore 20 lakhs. With effect from that date, loaded and empty petrol specials between Kandla and Hissar were routed *via* Bhildi and Raniwara

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, yearly volumes from 1958 to 1968.

2. Source : Office of Divisional Superintendent, Northern Railway, Jodhpur.

in Jodhpur Division. The movement of traffic on the section during night time, originally restricted, was also permitted with effect from 10th February, 1958. The Raniwara-Bhildi section was opened for passenger traffic with effect from 10th May, 1958. The railway line covers 124 km. in the district. The northern railway line connecting Samdari and Bhildi stations passes through this district entering the district at Balwara station and leaving at Marwar-Ratanpur. On this section there are two upward and two downward passenger trains. Four goods trains also run every day. There is no junction station on this branch and no loco shed.

There are 14 railway stations which are given below along with their distances from the Jalor station :

Name of the Railway Station	Distance from Jalor in km.
1. Balwara	18
2. Bishangarh	12
3. Jalor	0
4. Bagra	18
5. Bakra Road	29
6. Modran	35
7. Bhimpura	45
8. Ledarmer	53
9. Bhinmal	63
10. Kori	73
11. Kagmala	80
12. Malwara	86
13. Raniwara	95
14. Ratanpur	106

Upper class waiting rooms have been provided at Jalor, Marwar-Bhinmal and Raniwara and third class waiting halls at all the stations situated on this line. There are also rest houses at Jalor and Marwar-Bhinmal which though primarily intended for Railway Officers and Senior Subordinates, can also be occupied by Gazetted Officers of the State Government on payment of the prescribed charges and after obtaining prior permission of the Railway authorities.

Apart from the above, the following facilities are available on the Railway stations. The average traffic dealt with during 1966-67 is also given as follows :

BALWARA—This is the first station at which the train coming from Jodhpur district enters Jalor district. This is a small village without any Dak Bungalow, *Sarai* or any place for rest excepting the station waiting room. There is a third class waiting hall and a water shed at the station. Camels and bullock carts are available to reach the village proper and the neighbouring villages which are connected with kutchra footpaths and cart tracks. During 1966-67, 27,840 passengers were booked and 26,376 passengers received, the total passenger earning was Rs. 23,086.

BISHANGARH—There is a third class waiting hall, latrines and a water shed at this station. Apart from camels and rubber tyre bullock carts, one gets bus also which connects Bishangarh with Jalor and Ahore, situated in the tahsils of same names respectively. During 1966-67, 53,129 passengers were booked and 37,249 passengers were received and total earning from passengers was Rs. 51,619.

JALOR—Jalor is a big town and contains the district headquarters. Upper class waiting room, waiting hall, wooden benches, latrines, Railway rest house, Dak Bungalow, *Dharamshala*, tea stalls, hotels, local *bisis* are available here. The conveyance available for reaching the town which is one mile from the station and connected by a gravelled road is tongas. During 1966-67, 1,72,134 passengers were booked and there were 1,59,468 inward passengers. The total earning from passengers was Rs. 217,649.

BAGRA—It is a big village inhabited by wealthy businessmen. It has a *dharamshala*, a *bisi*, a water shed, waiting hall with benches, latrines and tea stall at the station. 59,308 passengers were booked and 23,579 received during 1966-67. The earning from passengers was Rs. 62,613.

BAKRA ROAD—This is a small station without a *dharamshala* or any other accommodation excepting the railway waiting room. Bullock carts and camels are always available. There is a *piao* and a tea stall. During 1966-67, 70,547 passengers were booked and 64,261 passengers were received here. The total earning from passengers was Rs. 96,849.

MODRAN—This is a small village with no *dharamshala* or other facilities for passengers. There is a Railway waiting hall, a *piao* and there are also several benches. During 1966-67, 67,219 passengers were booked from here and 47,975 passengers received with Rs. 53,058 as passenger earnings.

BHIMPURA—It has a third class waiting hall with benches. During 1966-67, 20,818 passengers were booked and 12,738 passengers were received here with Rs. 22,070 as passenger earnings.

LEDARMER—It has a third class waiting hall, benches and a *piao*. Conveyance is available if previously arranged. 25,031 passengers were booked and 2,421 passengers were received here with Rs. 25,673 as passenger earnings during 1966-67.

MARWAR-BHINMAL—This town is the headquarters of sub-division of the same name in Jalor district. It is an important business centre and has a Railway rest house, an upper class waiting hall, a *dharamshala*, water pipe, a *piao*, a tea stall and some *bisis*. For conveyance, bullock carts, camels and bus services are available. The town is connected with the station by a one mile gravelled road. During 1966-67, 148,430 passengers were booked and 156,780 received with Rs. 273,835 as passenger earnings.

KODI—This station has a third class waiting hall with benches and a *piao* but no *dharamshala*. Conveyance has to be previously arranged. During 1966-67, 33,010 passengers were booked and 18,382 received, with Rs. 27,824 as passenger earnings.

MALWARA—This is a beautiful village with a *dharamshala*. There is no bus service here. Bullock carts and camels are available for conveyance. There is a waiting hall, a *piao* and there are also several benches. During 1966-67, 48,064 passengers were booked and 37,343 passengers received here with Rs. 55,408 as passenger earnings.

RANIWARA—Except a Railway upper class waiting room, there is no place for rest. There is a passenger shed, water hut and benches in this Railway station. During the year 1966-67, 114,283 passengers were booked and 102,327 passengers received here with passenger earnings of Rs. 211,809.

The greater part of the district being sandy, it is motorable only by jeeps and other vehicles specially made for sandy roads. There is no fixed rate for cart or camel hire but it can be arranged for 25 to 30 paise per mile in summer and winter and Rs. 0.50 per mile in rainy season. These are the only conveyances which are available from the bus stand to the interior.

ECONOMIC ASPECT—The construction of the Railway line has undoubtedly promoted trade and industry and increased the material

prosperity of the people in this region. The line connects the district to the ports of Kandla and Bombay and the important commercial city of Ahmedabad.

TRAVEL AND TOURIST FACILITIES

REST HOUSES—There are six rest houses and Inspection Bungalows maintained by P.W.D. in Jalor district. The details of these are given below:

Name of the rest house	Year of construction	No. of rooms	Facilities provided	No. of persons who stayed in 1965-66
1. Jalor Rest House	1957	6	Light and water	450
2. Bhinmal Rest House	1958	3	-do-	300
3. Sanchore Rest House*	1952	2	Only water	175
4. Raniwara Inspection Bungalow	1960	1	No electricity or water	150
5. Jaswantpura Inspection Bungalow	1960	2	Only water	100
6. Chitalwana Rest House	1955	1	No electricity or water	50

Both government servants and private persons are entitled to stay in the rest houses on payment of prescribed charges. The Government servants are, however, required to pay very nominal charges. Rs. 3 per head are charged from private persons at Jalor, Bhinmal and Sanchore Rest houses and Rs. 2 at Chitalwana, Jaswantpura and Raniwara.

DHARAMSHALAS—A number of *dharamshalas* are also available in the district some of which are as follows :

1. *Dharamshala* at Bhinmal—It is situated near the Railway station and has 20 small rooms where accommodation is free.

2. *Dharamshala* at Sanchore—It is adjoining the bus stand. Boarding and lodging are available here on payment.

3. *Dharamshala* at Bagra—Located near the Railway station, it has facilities for boarding and lodging on payment.

* Sanchore now has an additional rest house containing four rooms constructed in 1967 by P.W.D. (Project), Rajasthan.

4. Himmat Mal Khumaji Porwal *Dharamshala* at Jalor—Free lodging is available. It is near the Railway station.

5. Jain Boarding House, Jalor—Free lodging is available here mainly for Jains.

6. Porwal *Dharamshala* at Jalor—Free lodging is available here for Jains.

Besides there are some hotels having facilities for boarding and lodging on payment.

POST AND TELEGRAPH

Early History

In early days there was no postal service in this district. State mail was carried from Jodhpur to Jalor and back on camels and horses, with halts at Luni and Samdari. There was no such arrangement for the postal service to public.

In 1929 two post offices, one at Jalor and the other at Bhinmal were set up where the mail for the whole district was collected for distribution through mail carriers, beaters, runners on foot, horses and camels. After the opening of the Luni-Bhildi section of the Northern Railway, the postal system grew rapidly.

Till 1952 the mail lines were very few. Jalor was connected by a long beater's line starting from Erinpura Road Railway Station and running *via* Erinpura city (now Sheoganj) and Guda-Balotra-Ahore. It was served by runners. Another route was from Palanpur Railway station *via* Abu Road-Mount Abu-Anedra-Reodar-Mandor-Raniwara and *via* Sildar-Jaswantpura-Bhinmal. Railway routes were *via* Deesa and *via* Luni. This area was controlled by Postal circle headquarters at Gujarat and Superintendent Post Offices, Mehsana, through Inspector Post Offices, Palanpur. A separate Rajasthan circle was formed in 1952 and postal services grew rapidly. The district has now headquarters of Inspector of Post Offices who controls the net work of Post Offices of this district, under the administrative control of Superintendent Post Offices at Pali-Marwar.

Now new mail motor contracts for (1) Sancho-re-Raniwara Railway Station, (2) Jalor-Umedabad-Sayala, (3) Jalor-Erinpura Railway Station have been made lending speed to the mail conveyance system. This district is now connected by direct mail lines with Jodhpur, Palanpur and Sirohi in daily service.

System of distribution of Dak

Till the establishment of Rajasthan circle, the Dak for the places in the interior away from the main rail and road routes was distributed only by village postmen moving from headquarters at Jalor to Tagatgarh, Guda, Balotra, Ahore, Sanchore, Bhinmal, Jaswantpura, Anadra, Ramsin, Siana, Bagra and Umedabad. They have been since replaced by extra-departmental delivery agents in a large number, each serving an area within a radius of 5 km. from his headquarters. Such officials are now 109 in the district replacing the village postmen. At present only three village postmen are working. Of them two are at Sanchore and one at Bhinmal. Mail is delivered at least once a week in every village in the district through a village postman, and once in three days in the case of extra delivery agents. The village postmen have to make 3 to 5 night halts away from headquarters but the extra delivery agents return to their headquarters daily. Except 13 Branch Post Offices which receive dak on alternate days, all post offices get dak bags daily which in turn is distributed within the above mentioned period. The dak bags on almost all routes away from main rail and road are carried on cycles. The runners now serve only on a few routes of the Sanchore tahsil having sandy areas near the Rann of Kutch.

Postal Development during the Plan period

For uniform development of postal facilities in rural areas, the villages have been classified as below :

- | | | |
|----|----------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. | Villages having population | 5000 and more |
| 2. | „ „ „ | 2000 to 5000 |
| 3. | „ „ „ | 1000 to 2000 |
| 4. | „ „ „ | less than 1000. |

In the First Plan expansion, villages of first category were given departmental sub-offices. The second category had either Departmental Branch Offices, or Extra Departmental Branch Offices. The third category had their delivery frequency increased. The Second Plan provided to type 1 telegraph and telephone communications also and to categories 3 and 4 central or key village branch post offices. The Third Plan gave telephone and telegraph facilities to more offices in category 3 and more Extra Departmental Branch Offices to category 4.

There were 131 Branch Post Offices in the district on 31.3.1968¹

1. Source : Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, 1968, p. 178.

Organisational set-up

The district had postal staff as below on 31.3.1968 :

Functional staff	Number
1. Extra Departmental Mail Carriers	109
2. Extra Departmental Delivery Agents	71
3. Extra Departmental Branch Postmasters	109
4. Packers	9
5. Mail peons	2
6. Messengers	5
7. Letter Box peons	4
8. Postmen	11
9. Village postmen	3
10. Mail Overseers	3
11. Cash Overseer	1
12. Wireless Inspector	1
13. Clerks	13
14. Sub-Post Masters	14
15. Selection grade Sub-Post Master	1
16. Inspector Post Office	1

Telephones

There are two telephone exchanges in the district and seven public call offices¹. There are five combined offices also in Jalor district which work on week days from 7.00 hours to 17.30 hours.

Radios

There were 352 wireless sets (radio sets) in 1958 in Jalor district. Their number increased to 353 in 1959, to 391 in 1960, to 462 in 1961 and to 609 in 1962².

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, 1968*, p. 178.

2. *District Statistical Outline, Jalor, 1963*, p. 80, the District Statistical Office, Jalor.

CHAPTER VIII

MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS

According to 1961 census, the working population of the district was 250,861 consisting of 167,786 males and 83,075 females. Of this 241,856 persons (160,578 males and 81,278 females) lived in rural areas and 9,005 (7,208 males and 1,797 females) in urban areas. The number of non-working population was 296,211 (117,235 males and 178 916 females). Of this 280,502 persons (111,287 males and 169,215 females) lived in rural areas, and 15,709 (6,008 males and 9,701 females) in urban areas. The female non-workers out numbered male non-workers both in rural and urban areas.

Since there is no other survey report indicating the occupational pattern in the district, the data as given in the census report of 1961 have been discussed here.

The number of persons engaged in the various occupations in the district and also in the State as a whole is given in the table on the next page according to 1961 census¹ :

It will appear that of the total population of the district 45.85 per cent was working and 54.15 per cent non-working. In comparison to the State as a whole the percentage of non-workers in the district was a little higher. The largest number of workers were cultivators (36.03 per cent) which is the general feature not only of this district but of the State and the country as a whole.

Public Services and Other Occupations²

The number of Government servants falling under the category of administrators and executive officials is indicated in the table on page 135.

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1. *General Economic Tables, Part II-B (i), Rajasthan, Census of India, 1961, pp. 4 & 20.*
 2. *General Economic Tables, Part II-B (ii), Rajasthan, Census of India, 1961, p. 236.*

Number of persons engaged in various occupations in Jalor district and Rajasthan State, according to 1961 Census

Category	Jalor		Rajasthan		Percentage to total population	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Jalor	Rajasthan
A. TOTAL WORKERS	167,786	83,075	6,141,506	3,442,334	45.85	47.55
1. Cultivators	126,844	70,275	4,205,067	2,850,012	36.03	35.00
2. Agricultural labourers	9,113	5,370	230,193	163,438	2.65	1.95
3. Mining and Allied activities	2,052	860	122,737	48,344	0.50	0.85
4. Household Industry	11,449	3,311	397,504	200,678	2.70	2.97
5. Manufacturing other than Household Industry	1,202	187	151,184	20,841	0.26	0.86
6. Construction	703	97	96,908	12,254	0.15	0.54
7. Trade & Commerce	7,707	377	274,232	13,925	1.48	1.43
8. Transport, Storage & Communication	557	—	116,975	934	0.11	0.58
9. Other Services	8,159	2,595	546,706	131,908	1.97	3.37
B. NON-WORKERS	117,295	178,916	4,422,576	6,149,186	54.15	52.45

Category-wise Government Servants

Category	Total			Urban		
	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
1. Central Government	496	496	—	491	491	—
2. State Government	279	185	94	36	36	—
3. Local Government	18	16	2	2	2	—
4. Village officials	237	237	—	14	14	—
5. Government officials not elsewhere classified	50	50	—	—	—	—
Total	1,080	984	96	543	543	—

Separate figures of Government employees like teachers, doctors, engineers etc. are not available in the census reports as they have been included in their respective occupational categories. Hence it is not possible to estimate the number of such public servants. From the above table it is evident that majority of the public servants were males, and females formed an insignificant proportion and they were all employed only in rural areas. Of the total number of public servants, a little more than 50 per cent were in the urban areas and the rest in the rural areas.

The Government servants in the district enjoy almost the same amenities as their counterparts in other areas of the State. In addition to their basic pay all Government servants are paid a regular dearness allowance, the rate of which differs according to the pay range and is revised from time to time by the Government according to the changes in the consumer's price index number. Loans are given to Government servants for the construction and repairs of their houses and also for the purchase of conveyance. The quantum of the loans differs according to the pay and status of the Government servant. The loan given for either construction or repairs of the house or purchase of the conveyance is recoverable by easy instalments and a nominal rate of interest is charged. The State Government has also constructed some quarters for allotment to the employees posted in Jalor. Besides, the Government servants can also avail of the facility of loan for construction of houses under the Low Income Group Housing and Middle Income Group Housing Schemes.

There is a scheme of compulsory insurance or contribution to provident fund for the Government employees whether permanent or temporary after a service of one year, so that their dependents may be

provided for in case of premature death. On superannuation, Government servants are also entitled to pension and the benefits of gratuity scheme. Besides, festival advance and grains advance are also granted occasionally to the Government servants upto a certain pay range.

Free medical aid is provided to Government servants, their families and dependant parents.

The number of persons engaged in the various occupations other than cultivation are discussed in the following paragraphs :

Professional, technical & related workers

The total number of persons engaged in this group of activities was 1987. Out of this about 16 per cent or 321 persons (301 males and 20 females) were in urban areas. In all there were 13 architects, engineers and surveyors and all were in urban areas and there were no female workers. There were two chemists and 19 veterinarians. The physicians and surgeons numbered 40 while the number of nurses, pharmacists and other medical and health technicians was 97 (84 males and 13 females). In the educational activities the number of teachers in primary, middle and secondary schools was 765 (728 males and 37 females) of which 97 persons (89 males and 8 females) were in urban areas. The legal practitioners including Judges and Magistrates numbered 130 of which 94 were in urban areas. There was no female worker in this profession. The social scientists i.e. accountants, auditors and labour and social welfare workers were 238 including 3 female workers and the number of artists and writers was 53 of which 43 lived in urban areas, while the persons engaged in other professional and technical occupations which included ordained and non-ordained religious workers, astrologers, palmists and librarians etc. numbered 630 of which 442 were female workers.

Administrative, executive & managerial workers

The total number of persons engaged as administrative, executive and managerial workers was 1,251 including 97 females. Of these 626 persons lived in urban areas. Of such total workers, 1,080 were public servants and 171 Directors, Managers and working proprietors.

Clerical and related workers

Under this head are included (i) book-keepers and cashiers, (ii) stenographers and typists, (iii) office machine operators, (iv) miscellaneous clerical workers and (v) unskilled office workers. The number of

workers engaged in this group was 601 including 12 female workers. The number of clerical workers and unskilled office workers was 214 and 280 respectively.

Sales workers

The total number of sales workers was 7,811 which included 526 female workers. Of this only 1,177 (1,073 males and 104 females) were in urban areas. The working proprietors in whole-sale and retail trade were 4,613 including 377 female workers. The insurance and real estate salesmen of securities and services and auctioneers numbered only 58 but the salesmen and shop assistants numbered 2,339 including 139 female workers. The number of money lenders and pawn brokers was recorded as 789 including 10 female workers.

Farmers, loggers and related workers

Under this category 10,659 workers including 2,278 females were recorded of whom only 530 were in urban areas. The farmers and farm managers and rearers of animals, birds and insects numbered 1,749 (including 171 females) of whom none was in urban areas. The farm workers numbered 7,791 (including 1,234 females) of whom only 399 were in urban areas. The loggers and other forestry workers numbered 1,119.

Miners, quarrymen and related workers

The number of persons engaged as miners and quarrymen was 121 of which 115 were females and they were all in rural areas.

Transport and Communication Services

The total number of persons engaged in this category was 534 including one female worker, of whom 142 were in urban areas. The number of drivers and firemen (railway engine) was 117, drivers in road transport 256, inspectors, supervisors, traffic controllers and despatchers (transport) 50, telephone operators 2 and postmen and messengers 90 and other workers engaged in transport and communication services numbered 18 only.

Craftsmen and production process workers

The total number of workers engaged under this category was 13,233 including 2,853 females, of which 2,196 (1,733 males and 463 females) lived in urban areas. Spinners, weavers, knitters and dyers numbered 980 (having 319 female workers). The tailors, cutters and furriers numbered

1,216 of which 383 were female workers. The tailors are not uniformly spread but concentrated in small places such as tahsil headquarters. Most of them do mainly stitching and tailoring work but some also sell cloth. The equipment consists of sewing machines and other requirements for tailoring and ironing.

Service, Sports and Recreation workers

The total number of workers engaged under this head were 2,867 (1,818 males and 1,049 females). Of this only 397 persons (335 males and 62 females) were in urban areas. The number of house-keepers, cooks and maids was recorded as 1,199 including 559 female workers. The number of building care-takers and cleaners was 487 and that of barbers, hair-dressers and beauticians was 244 including one female worker. They were found throughout the district. Their equipment consisted of a few pieces of furniture, several sets of the necessary instruments and toilet requisites. In most cases, the owners of the shops themselves work, assisted by other paid employees. The workers are usually paid fixed salaries per month, but in some cases, the arrangement is different, the workers being paid half of the amount charged for every service rendered by him.

The launderers, washermen and *dhobis* numbered 21. They wash different kinds of woollen, cotton and silk clothes and do dry cleaning and sometimes dyeing work. Their main requirements are washing soda, soap and indigo.

Age-group of Workers and Non-workers

It would be interesting to study the workers and non-workers by their age-groups. The 1961 census throws sufficient light on this aspect. Table 1 indicates the workers by sex, age-group and type of activities. It would be seen that among the total workers, the largest number of workers fell in the age-group of 15-34 numbering 85,204 males and 45,508 females. The other age-group attracting the second highest number of workers was 35-59 claiming 51,982 male and 23,127 female workers.

Among the cultivators too, the age groups of 15-34 and 35-59 had the preponderance though, there were sufficient number of workers above 60 years and below 14 years. This was true also in cases of agricultural labourers, workers engaged in mining, quarrying, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantation, orchards and allied activities, house hold industry, manufacturing other than house-hold industries, construction work, transport,

storage and communication and other services. But in case of trade and commerce, the age-group of 35 to 59 claimed the largest number of workers.

In rural areas though the larger number of workers fell in the age-group of 15-34 and 35-59 the number of those in the age-group below 14 years and above 60 years was also quite considerable. This was more so in case of cultivators and agricultural labourers. The age-groups of 15-34 and 35-59 were also very active in urban areas but the number of workers below 14 and above 60 was comparatively very small.

Among the non-workers, about 93 per cent were in rural areas. Of the total non-workers the majority were disabled and dependent infants, 96,281 being males and 103,590 females of whom 84,876 males and 89,083 females were below the age of 15 years. The non-workers engaged in the household duties were 1,884 males and 70,040 females followed by full time students, 17,088 males and 4,400 females. Table 2 indicates the classification of non-workers by age group and category both in rural and urban areas.

Educational level

URBAN—Out of the total number of 9,005 workers in urban areas, 5,805 workers (4,046 males and 1,759 females) were illiterate. There were 2,705 literate workers without any educational level. Literates upto primary or junior basic numbered 126 including 2 females and those upto matriculation or higher secondary numbered 289 including only 4 females. The number of workers holding University Degree other than technical degree was 78.

RURAL—Of the 241,856 workers, 223,629 (142,516 males and 81,113 females) were illiterate and 16,388 (16,247 males and 141 females) literate without any educational level. The number of literate workers with education upto primary or junior basic was only 1,064 while that of matriculates was 775. Tables 3 & 4 give detailed information about the educational level of workers, engaged in the various activities in urban and rural areas respectively.

TABLE
Persons at work classified by sex,
Jalor

Total/ Rural/ Urban	Age- Group	Total Workers		Cultivators		Agricultural Labourers		Mining, Quarr- ying, Livestock and allied activities	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total	Total	167,786	83,075	126,844	70,275	9,113	5,373	2,052	860
	0-14	21,476	12,132	15,933	9,947	2,333	905	664	238
	15-34	85,204	45,508	64,669	39,160	4,691	2,803	856	380
	35-59	51,982	23,127	39,234	19,333	1,818	1,506	448	216
	60+	9,110	2,308	7,004	1,835	270	159	84	26
	Age not stated.	14	—	4	—	1	—	—	—
Rural	Total	160,578	81,278	124,935	69,459	8,929	5,258	1,777	788
	0-14	21,040	11,901	15,730	9,823	2,304	891	615	229
	15-34	81,328	44,545	63,760	38,715	4,582	2,734	726	345
	35-59	49,447	22,595	38,584	19,116	1,779	1,477	365	188
	60+	8,750	2,237	6,857	1,805	263	156	71	26
	Age not stated.	13	—	4	—	1	—	—	—
Urban	Total	7,208	1,797	1,909	816	184	115	275	72
	0-14	436	231	203	124	29	14	49	19
	15-34	3,876	963	909	445	109	69	130	33
	35-59	2,535	532	650	217	39	29	83	28
	60+	360	71	147	30	7	3	13	—
	Age not stated.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Source : *General Economic Tables, Part II-B (i), Rajasthan, Census of India, 1961, p. 20-21.*

No. 1

broad age-groups and type of activity

District

Household Industry		In Manufacturing other than H. H. Industries		In Construction		Trade and Commerce		Transport, Storage & Communication		Other Services	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
11,449	3,311	1,202	187	703	97	7,707	377	557	—	8,159	2,595
1,845	598	46	20	27	11	113	34	—	—	515	379
5,553	1,512	641	94	417	53	3,183	176	339	—	4,855	1,330
3,432	1,052	467	64	237	32	3,668	136	213	—	2,465	788
616	149	48	9	22	1	743	31	5	—	318	98
3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
10,842	2,993	873	149	397	80	6,536	273	362	—	5,927	2,278
1,790	561	37	16	20	10	84	28	—	—	460	343
5,245	1,349	464	83	230	42	2,687	121	228	—	3,406	1,136
3,212	942	336	45	137	27	3,113	101	130	—	1,791	699
592	141	36	5	10	1	652	23	4	—	265	80
3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
607	318	329	38	306	17	1,171	104	195	—	2,232	317
55	37	9	4	7	1	29	6	—	—	55	36
308	163	177	11	187	11	496	55	111	—	1,449	174
220	110	131	19	100	5	555	35	83	—	674	80
24	8	12	4	12	—	91	8	1	—	53	18
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—

M=Male; F=Female; H.H.=Household.

TABLE
Persons not at work classified by sex,
Jalor

Total/ Rural/ Urban	Age- Group	Total non-working population			Full Time students		Household duties	
		Persons	Males	Females	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total	Total	296,211	117,295	178,916	17,088	4,400	1,884	70,040
	0-14	202,674	100,683	101,991	15,002	4,025	553	8,814
	15-34	42,176	5,056	37,120	2,052	335	292	34,398
	35-59	31,485	4,941	26,544	26	2	971	22,346
	60+	18,920	5,972	12,948	8	2	67	4,455
	Age not stated.	956	643	313	—	36	1	27
Rural	Total	280,502	111,287	169,215	15,445	4,052	1,865	65,519
	0-14	192,980	95,546	97,434	13,640	3,683	543	8,484
	15-34	38,930	4,575	34,355	1,773	329	288	31,837
	35-59	29,628	4,802	24,826	26	2	968	20,904
	60+	18,126	5,761	12,365	6	2	65	4,267
	Age not stated.	838	603	235	—	36	1	27
Urban	Total	15,709	6,008	9,701	1,643	348	19	4,521
	0-14	9,694	5,137	4,557	1,362	342	10	330
	15-34	3,246	481	2,765	279	6	4	2,561
	35-59	1,857	139	1,718	—	—	3	1,442
	60+	794	211	583	2	—	2	188
	Age not stated.	118	40	78	—	—	—	—

Source : *General Economic Tables, Part II-B (ii), Rajasthan, Census of India, 1961, p. 682.*

No. 2

broad age-groups and type of activity

District

Dependents, infants and disabled		Retired, rentier or inde- pendent means		Beggars, Vagrants etc.		Inmates of penal, mental and charita- ble institu- tions.		Persons seeking employment for the first time		Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
96,281	103,590	341	407	1,406	381	10	21	74	50	211	27
84,876	89,083	—	2	212	59	4	—	7	8	29	—
2,113	2,227	3	15	454	112	4	4	57	24	81	5
3,224	3,923	79	105	546	130	1	9	10	18	84	11
5,426	8,107	259	285	194	80	1	8	—	—	17	11
642	250	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
92,085	98,770	300	406	1,312	370	10	21	71	50	199	27
81,110	85,198	—	2	206	59	4	—	5	8	29	—
1,958	2,030	2	15	417	111	4	4	57	24	76	5
3,141	3,654	67	105	512	123	1	9	9	18	78	11
5,365	7,716	231	284	177	77	1	8	—	—	16	11
602	172	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4,196	4,820	41	1	94	11	—	—	3	—	12	—
3,757	3,885	—	—	6	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
155	197	1	—	37	1	—	—	—	—	5	—
83	269	12	—	34	7	—	—	1	—	6	—
161	391	28	1	17	3	—	—	—	—	1	—
40	78	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

M=Male; F=Female

TABLE No. 3
Industrial classification of workers and non-workers by educational levels in Urban Areas
Jalor District

Educational levels	WORKERS											
	Total population of workers and non-workers				Workers		As Cultivators		As Agricultural Labourers		In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting etc.	
	Persons	Males	Females	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Total	24,714	13,216	11,498	7,208	1,797	1,909	816	184	115	275	72	
Illiterate	18,225	7,849	10,376	4,046	1,759	1,715	812	174	115	270	72	
Literate (without educational level)	5,422	4,399	1,023	2,673	32	183	4	9	—	5	—	
Primary or Junior Basic	623	543	80	124	2	8	—	1	—	—	—	
Matriculation or Higher	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Secondary	358	340	18	285	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	
Technical diploma not equal to degree	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Non-Technical diploma not equal to degree	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
University degree or Post-Graduate degree other than technical degree	84	83	1	78	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or Post-Graduate degree	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Engineering	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

TABLE 3 (Concl'd.)

Educational levels	WORKERS													
	At House- hold Industry		In Manfg. other than household industry		In constru- ction		In Trade & Commerce		In Transport, Storage & Communi- cations		In other Services		Non-Workers	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Total	607	318	329	38	306	17	1,171	104	195	—	2,232	317	6,008	9,701
Illiterate	381	316	144	35	214	17	126	102	84	—	938	290	3,803	8,617
Literate (without educational level)	212	2	173	3	83	—	1,008	2	96	—	904	21	1,726	991
Primary or Junior Basic	14	—	7	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	78	2	419	78
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	—	—	4	—	7	—	18	—	15	—	238	4	55	14
Technical diploma not equal to degree	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Technical diploma not equal to degree	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
University degree or Post Graduate degree other than technical degree	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or Post- Graduate degree	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	74	—	5	1
Engineering	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

M=Male; F=Female.

Source : General Economic Tables, part II-B (1), Rajasthan, Census of India, 1961, pp. 120-121.

TABLE No. 4
Industrial classification of workers and non-workers by educational levels in rural areas only

Educational levels	WORKERS											
	Total population of workers and non-workers				Workers		As cultivators		As Agricultural Labourers		In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Hunting and allied activities	
	Persons	Males	Females	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Total	5,22,358	2,71,865	2,50,493	1,60,578	81,278	1,24,935	69,459	8,929	5,258	1,777	788	
Illiterate	4,85,349	2,38,549	2,46,800	1,42,516	81,113	1,17,138	69,361	8,728	5,254	1,745	787	
Literate (without educational lev	34,307	30,739	3,568	16,247	141	7,300	87	201	4	31	1	
Primary or Junior Basic	1,814	1,702	112	1,047	17	408	8	—	—	1	—	
Matriculation & above	888	875	13	768	7	89	3	—	—	—	—	

TABLE 4 (Concid)

Educational levels	WORKERS													
	At Household Industry		In Manufac-turing other than house-hold industry		In constru-ction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage & Communi-cations		In other services		Non-Workers	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	10,842	2,993	873	149	397	80	6,536	273	362	--	5,927	2,278	1,11,287	1,69,215
Illiterate	9,471	2,984	578	136	292	78	848	263	198	--	3,518	2,250	96,033	1,65,687
Literate (without educational level)	1,348	9	288	13	102	2	5,404	10	141	--	1,432	15	14,492	3,427
Primary or Junior Basic	21	--	6	--	2	--	197	--	11	--	401	9	655	95
Matriculation & above	2	--	1	--	1	--	87	--	12	--	576	4	107	6

Source : General Economic Tables, Part III-B (t), Rajasthan, Census of India, 1961, pp. 142-143.

M=Male; F=Female.

CHAPTER IX
ECONOMIC TRENDS
LIVELIHOOD PATTERN

According to the 1961 Census report, out of a total working population of 2,50,861 persons in the district, 1,97,119 persons (78.6 per cent) were engaged in cultivation excluding agricultural labour. Among the cultivators 1,94,394 (98.6 per cent) lived in rural areas and only 2,725 (1.4 per cent) in urban areas.

Workers employed as agricultural labourers numbered 14,486 (5.9 per cent of workers), the rural sector claiming 14,187 and the urban sector 299.

Workers engaged in mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantations, orchards and allied activities numbered 2,912 (2,052 males and 860 females) or 1.2 per cent of the total working population. Of these, 2,565 workers (1,777 males and 788 females) were in the rural areas and the remaining 347 (275 males and 72 females) in urban areas.

Household industry provided employment to 14,760 workers (11,449 males and 3,311 females), which works to 5.9 per cent of the total working population. Of these 13,835 workers (10,842 males and 2,993 females) belonged to rural areas and 925 (607 males and 318 females) to urban areas.

The number of persons engaged in manufacturing other than household industry was 1,389 (1,202 males and 187 females) being only 0.5 per cent of the total working population. Of these, 1,022 were in rural areas and 367 in urban areas.

Persons engaged in construction works numbered 800 or 0.3 per cent of the total working population of which 477 were in rural areas

and 323 in urban areas. 8,084 persons (7,707 males and 377 females) were engaged in trade and commerce which formed 3.2 per cent of the total working population. Of these 6,809 persons (6,536 males and 273 females) belonged to rural areas and 1,275 (1,171 males and 104 females) to urban areas.

Persons engaged in transport, storage and communications numbered only 557 which comes to 0.2 per cent of the total working population. Of them 362 were in rural areas. There was not a single female worker in this occupation.

4.3 per cent of the total working population or 10,754 persons (8,159 males and 2,595 females) were engaged in other services. Of these 8,205 persons were employed in rural areas and 2,549 in urban areas. There was preponderance of male workers over females both in rural and urban areas in all the occupations.

The table given in Appendix I indicates the livelihood pattern of the population in Jalor district.

Economic Status

HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY—The household industry was highly centralised in rural areas, 93.7 per cent of its workers being rural. Of the total workers engaged in household industry 958 (199 males and 759 females) were employees and the remaining 13,802 (11,250 males and 2,552 females) were either members of households or their relatives assisting in the industry.

Among the various activities in the household sector, the largest number of persons i.e. 8,203 (being 55.6 per cent of the total workers) were engaged in the activities relating to agriculture, livestock, forestry, fisheries, hunting etc. while 6,557 persons (being 44.4 per cent) were engaged in manufacturing activities. The table given in the Appendix II indicates the distribution of workers engaged in household industry by classification of activity and sex in rural and urban areas.

NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY SECTOR—24,496 persons (20,380 males and 4,116 females) were engaged in activities in non-household industry, trade, business, profession and service. Of these, the highest number of persons i.e. 8,867 or 36.2 per cent were engaged in services. Trade and commerce employed 8,084 persons (7,707 males and 377 females) forming 33 per cent of the total. The other important activities under non-household sector were agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and

hunting, manufacturing and construction work employing 2,874 persons (11.7 per cent), 1,389 persons (5.7 per cent) and 800 persons (3.3 per cent) respectively. Of the remaining, 557 persons (2.3 per cent) were engaged in transport, storage and communications. 6.8 per cent or 1,678 persons were in other activities not adequately described.

Of the total non-household workers 19,440 persons (15,872 males and 3,568 females) were in rural areas and only 5,056 persons (4,508 males and 548 females) were in urban sector forming 79.3 per cent and 20.7 per cent respectively.

Out of the total workers engaged in non-household sector 1,947 (7.9 per cent) were employers, 6,802 (27.9 per cent) employees, 11,469 (46.8 per cent) single workers and 4,278 (17.4 per cent) family workers.

Appendix III indicates the industrial classification of the workers by sex and class in the non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service.

Out of the total employers, 1,209 persons (62.1 per cent) were in trade and commerce followed by agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting activities employing 239 (12.3 per cent), services having 148 (7.6 per cent) and manufacturing activities with 116 persons (6.0 per cent). The remaining activities i.e. mining, quarrying, construction, electricity, gas, water and sanitary services, transport, storage and communications etc. accounted for the rest of the 12 per cent of the employers. On the other side the number of employees was the largest in services, being 4,272 (62.8 per cent), followed by trade and commerce where 525 persons were engaged which comes to 7.7 per cent of the total number of employees. The other important activities where the number of employees was considerable were transport, storage and communication and construction works engaging 448 persons (6.6 per cent) and 398 (5.8 per cent) respectively. Similarly the largest number of single workers engaged were in trade and commerce, being 4,213 (36.73 per cent) followed by services employing 3,852 (33.58 per cent). Among other activities 1,722 (15.01 per cent) of the single workers were engaged in agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting, 797 (6.97 per cent) in manufacturing and 314 (2.74 per cent) in construction work.

There were in all 4,278 family workers of which the largest number i.e. 2,137 (49.95 per cent) were in trade and commerce, followed by agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting where 777 (18.16 per cent) workers were engaged.

Among the female workers, the largest number was in services (1 862 workers) followed by agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting (857 workers). Among other activities, trade and commerce had 377 women workers and manufacturing activities 187. Among the female employers, the largest number of 155 was in the field or agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting, followed by services where 92 females were employers. Among the female employees, 428 were engaged in services followed by construction works where 64 females were working. Among single female workers, the largest number i.e. 1,316 was engaged in services followed by agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting activities where 597 females were working.

Secondary Means of Livelihood

Among cultivators, 10,484 males and 2,191 females had also a secondary source of income from household industry and 6,803 males and 4,196 females worked also as agricultural labourers. Among the agricultural labourers, 223 males and 142 females had their secondary source of earning from household industry and 95 males and 22 females from cultivation. Among the persons engaged in household industry, 421 males and 254 females had a secondary source of income from cultivation and 196 males and 475 females worked also as agricultural labourers.

The table below indicates the classification of workers by sex in urban and rural areas having secondary source of income¹ :

Principal work	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Household Industries		As Cultivators		As Agricultural Labourers	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1. Cultivators	Total	10,484	2,191	-	-	6,803	4,196
	Rural	10,442	2,175	-	-	6,653	4,023
	Urban	42	16	-	-	150	173
2. Agricultural Labourers	Total	223	142	95	22	-	-
	Rural	220	142	95	21	-	-
	Urban	3	-	-	1	-	-
3. Household Industry	Total	-	-	421	254	196	475
	Rural	-	-	395	233	146	393
	Urban	-	-	26	21	50	122

1. *Census of India, 1961, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, Part II-B (i), General Economic Tables, p. 545.*

PRICES

The prices for the area now forming Jalor district are not available for the early period, hence the prices relating to Jodhpur State (Jalor was a part of former Jodhpur State) are given in Appendix IV and V from year 1873 as published in the official publications entitled *Prices and Wages of India* and *Annual Reports on the Administration of the Jodhpur State*. These may be taken to be indicative of price trends in area now forming Jalor district.

It would be evident that the prices between the period 1873 to 1909 had little variations, except in years of scarcity. The price of rice ranged between 8 seers per rupee during 1873 and 5.47 seers per rupee during 1878. It was 7.87 seers per rupee during 1899 and 6.49 seers per rupee during 1909. The price of wheat ranged between 18.14 seers per rupee during 1885 and 8.45 seers per rupee during 1908. Similarly barley was available at 26.66 seers per rupee during 1876 and 11.62 seers per rupee during 1897. *Jowar* was cheapest during 1876 when it was available at 27.88 seers per rupee and dearest during 1897 when it was available at 9.54 seers per rupee. *Bajra* was the cheapest during 1876 and dearest during the year 1900. The price of salt was of course regulated by the varying rate of duty and the cost of transport and had ranged from 54.14 seers per rupee during 1876 to 12.78 seers per rupee during 1894.

The prices for the period 1947 to 1952 are not available. The table below indicates the monthly average retail prices of food grains in Jalor district during the period 1952-1961¹:

(Rs. per quintal)						
Year	Wheat	Barley	Gram	<i>Jowar</i>	<i>Bajra</i>	Maize
1952	52.7	38.05	41.54	39.53	43.25	N.A.
1953	42.74	30.28	37.70	31.50	37.52	28.65
1954	32.77	22.70	32.29	23.05	25.08	N.A.
1955	34.44	20.90	28.30	19.70	21.84	23.20
1956	45.21	30.58	27.97	30.82	39.43	31.81
1957	48.25	33.92	30.36	36.87	44.64	37.35
1958	47.85	37.05	36.81	37.11	40.16	36.89
1959	51.41	37.38	43.49	39.60	37.78	35.55
1960	51.01	36.89	36.87	37.67	38.96	36.44
1961	52.97	34.45	43.00	41.42	39.97	39.84

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, yearly volumes from 1958 to 1962.

From the above table, it would be evident that while the wheat was available at Rs. 52.17 per quintal during 1952, it was the cheapest during the year 1954 when it was available at Rs. 32.77 per quintal. Its rates went up to Rs. 52.97 per quintal during 1961. Barley was sold at Rs. 38.05 per quintal during 1952. Its price went down to Rs. 20.90 during 1955, and since then it has showed a rising trend. Gram was available for Rs. 41.54, *Jowar* for Rs. 39.53 and *Bajra* for Rs. 43.25 per quintal during the year 1952 but their prices during 1961 were Rs. 43.00, Rs. 41.42 and Rs. 39.97 respectively. Generally the prices showed a downward trend during 1954 and 1955 but have had a rising trend since 1956.

The farm (harvest) prices of important crops in Jalor district from 1958-59 to 1967-68 are given in the table at Appendix VI.

WAGES

Major K.D. Erskine, recorded in the *Rajputana Gazetteers* in 1909 that the wages in the area of then Jodhpur State, varied in different localities and depended mainly on the demand and supply of labour. According to him the wages increased considerably during the twenty years from 1885 to 1905 especially those of blacksmiths, dyers, goldsmiths and the ordinary landless day labourers.

The earnings of blacksmiths, carpenters, dyers and goldsmiths increased by two or three annas, and of tailors and day labourers by one or two annas; while cartmen, camelmen and weavers generally received two or three annas less. It is further recorded that wages for agricultural labour were mostly paid in kind and were not infrequently supplemented by gifts of clothes or other small perquisites. The village artisans and servants, such as blacksmiths, carpenters, potters, workers in leather, barbers and washermen were almost always remunerated in kind at the time of harvest.

The following table indicates the average daily wages of skilled and unskilled labour in Jodhpur¹ :

A. Skilled Labour	Wages (in annas) ²
1. Blacksmith	7
2. Carpenter	8
3. Dyer	10

1. Erskine, K.D., *Rajputana Gazetteers, The Western Rajputana States Residency and Bikaner Agency, Vol. III-B, Statistical Tables*, p. 31.

2. Sixteen annas made a rupee which has now been divided into 100 paise under the decimal system.

4. Goldsmith	12
5. Mason	5
6. Painter	5
7. Stone dresser	6
8. Tailor	5
9. Weaver	6

B. Unskilled Labour

1. Camelman	12
2. Cartman	12
3. Coolie	4
4. Waterman	8

After Independence, the Minimum Wages Act was passed by the Parliament in 1948 which provided for fixation of minimum wages in scheduled employments by the State Governments. There was also a provision for revision of the rates fixed after every five years or earlier on the recommendation of a specially constituted committee. Table at Appendix VII indicates the rates of wages currently fixed in various scheduled employments.

The Census Department, Rajasthan conducted the survey of villages Janvi and Hotigaun in tahsil Sanchore in 1961. According to the village survey of Janvi¹, it was found that in former times, the landholders made considerable use of casual labour for agricultural operations particularly during busy sowing and harvesting seasons. Wages were rarely paid in cash, it being usual to keep the labourers supplied with sufficient grain to feed themselves and their families and also to give them old clothes and some shelter. Extra grains were supplied at the time of harvest. In the slack season, the labourers drifted to some other employment. The chief classes thus engaged were the Bhambis and the Kolis.

With the general rise in the prices, following the outbreak of World War II, there was a trend towards payment of part of agricultural wages in cash as the labourers found it increasingly difficult to obtain their necessities other than food. The tendency noticed at the time of the survey was to pay wages in cash and to supplement them by a little grain at the time of harvest. The rate of payment was found to fluctuate from month to month according to the nature of the agricultural operations. A field labourer earned Rs. 2 to Rs. 2.50 per day in season while his wife got Re. 1 to Rs. 1.50 and a child 40 paise to Rs. 1.50.

1. *Census of India, 1961, Rajasthan, Janvi-A Village Survey*, p. 48.

STANDARD OF LIVING

The following remarks made by Erskine¹ depict the material condition of the people of Marwar including the area now forming the district, during the opening year of the present century.

“The material condition of the urban population is on the whole satisfactory, and the standard of living is considerably higher than it was fifty years ago; the agricultural population, on the other hand, has become impoverished from bad seasons, and where there has not been a perceptible falling-off, there has at any rate been little or no progress. The style of living of the middle-class clerk, the landless day-labourer and the ordinary cultivator in former days and at the present time may be briefly noticed.

“The clerk has certainly improved in every way. In place of the scanty, coarse and clumsy clothes which characterised his predecessor even in his own earlier years, he has adopted a style of dress which is both costly and superior. The fine Manchester-made cloth has superseded the local *reza* and the *dhoti* has made way for a pair of trousers; his children and female belongings are better dressed, and on occasions of marriages and festivals there is often quite a display of glittering finery in clothes and ornaments. An improvement in the design, construction and furniture of his habitation is also noticeable. The *Kachcha* or humble thatched dwelling has been replaced by a *pakka* house, the floors and walls of which are plastered instead of being occasionally coated with cow dung; the rooms are larger, loftier and better ventilated, and latrines, formerly conspicuous by their absence, now form part of almost every building. The bare floors are often covered with cheap carpets or rugs, and the furniture includes a few stools, chairs, a table and some bedsteads. Metal cooking utensils have taken the place of earthen pots, and the food is generally of a better class—rice and wheat instead of *bajra* and *moth*. The smoking of foreign cigarettes and the chewing of betel leaves, formerly regarded as veritable luxuries, is common, and there is hardly a clerk who has not got his *chakar* or servant, while some also keep a female domestic (*deori*).

“The landless day-labourer, in his Protean forms as a porter at the railway station, as a mill-hand, as a household servant, as a water-carrier etc. has also made great strides. He has discarded the rude surroundings of his village and has plunged headlong into a city life, where his services are in considerable demand and he earns much higher

1. Erskine, K.D., *Rajputana, Gazetteers, Vol. III-A, The western Rajputana States Residency and Bikaner Agency*, pp. 111-112.

wages than he used to. Lastly, there is the cultivator, a stationary being from whom the spirit of the times and genius of modern civilization evoke no sympathetic response. He has shown no preference for new implements of agriculture, but plods along as best he can with his antiquated tools. He is generally in debt, and his style of living, as regards dress, food, house and furniture, is much the same as it was twenty years ago”

The last 60 years have witnessed several ups and downs but on the whole the material condition of every class of people has improved, specially that of cultivating classes who now earn a good deal and have shaken off their debts. The per capita income in Jalor district during 1955-56 at current prices was estimated to be Rs. 230 as against Rs. 238 for Rajasthan as a whole¹ :

According to the Village Survey Report of Janvi², the average income of a household in the village was found to be Rs. 1,098 23 per annum. The average debt payable by the households came to Rs. 1,050. The maximum debt payable by a household was Rs. 5,000. and the minimum Rs. 100. Among the indebted families the largest number incurred debt for agricultural purposes, followed by social ceremonies and housing and other day-to-day requirements.

EMPLOYMENT

As stated earlier, agriculture is the principal occupation of the people in the district. Other occupations have been dealt with in Chapter VIII relating to Miscellaneous Occupations.

There is no separate employment exchange in the district. Jalor district was under the jurisdiction of Employment Exchange, Jodhpur from 1951 to May 1964, after which the district is being served by the Employment Exchange, Sirohi. Since the Employment Exchange did not maintain separate records for each district, it is not possible to assess the extent to which people of Jalor sought assistance of the Employment Exchange. But all the vacancies under the purview of the Employment Exchange i.e. under the Compulsory Notification of Vacancies Act, 1959 (vacancies carrying total emoluments of a minimum of Rs. 60 per month, and for over 3 months duration) that occur in the Jalor district have to be notified

1. *Techno-Economic Survey of Rajasthan*, National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi, 1963, p. 225.
2. *Census of India, 1961, Rajasthan, Janvi, A Village Survey*, pp. 52-53.

to Sirohi Employment Exchange. All vacancies under the Government are filled through the media of Employment Exchange. The exchange also collects employment market information of public sector undertakings.

PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Community Development

Though the Community Development Programme was launched in the State in October, 1952, it was extended to Jalor district only in October, 1954 when a Community Development Block was opened at Ahore for the first time. By October, 1962 there were seven blocks in the district covering the whole of the rural population. Some of the details about them are as follows :

AHORE—The Ahore Block, the oldest in the district, was inaugurated in October, 1954 as a National Extension Service Block. It was converted into Community Development Block in October, 1957, into the Second Stage Block in April 1961, and into its post II stage in April 1966.

The Block covered an area of 1357 sq. km. and 101 villages having a population of 89 thousand on 31st December, 1968.

SANCHORE—This Block was opened in April 1956 as National Extension Service Block. This was converted into the 1st stage in April 1960 and into 2nd stage in April 1966. This served an area of 3,016 sq. km. extending over 163 villages having a population of 117 thousands on 31st December, 1968. This is the biggest block in this district in respect of population, number of villages and area.

BHINMAL—This was inaugurated in October 1958 as Pre-extension block and was converted into 1st stage in October 1959, into the IInd stage block from April, 1965 and served 65 villages with an area of 1,275 sq. km. and a population of 64 thousands.

SAYLA—Sayla block was inaugurated in April 1959 as a pre-extension block. This was converted into the 1st stage in October 1960 and second stage in April 1966. This served a population of 82 thousand covering 70 villages with an area of 1,456 sq. km.

JASWANTPURA—This came into existence in October 1961 as pre-extension block and has been in the 1st stage since April 1963. This serves a population of 59 thousands covering 67 villages with an area of 1,070 sq. km.

RANIWARA—This was opened in April 1962 as pre-extension service block and has been working in the 1st stage since October, 1963. This covers a population of 55 thousands and 78 villages having an area of 967 sq. km.

JALOR—This Community Development Block was inaugurated as a Pre-extension block in October 1962 and has been in the 1st stage since October 1964. This serves a population of 56 thousands in 64 villages having an area of 1,187 sq. km.

The physical achievements of Panchayat Smitis have been discussed separately in Chapter on Local Self-Government and their overall yearwise physical achievements during 1966-67 and 1967-68 are given in a tabular form in Appendix X relevant to a later section of this chapter.

Planning

FIRST FIVE YEAR PLAN (1951-52 to 1955-56)—Schemes under the First Five Year Plan of Rajasthan were launched mainly with a view to making good the deficiency in the food resources of the State and to bring about all round economic development in the rural areas through Community Development and National Extension Service Programmes. The First Plan was not broken up district-wise and only schemes of immediate importance were prepared and implemented in the district and hence the districtwise expenditure of the First Five Year Plan is not available.

SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN (1956-57 to 1960-61)—The Second Five Year Plan continued the approach aimed at larger increase in employment, investment and production and building up of basic industries and re-organisation of rural economy. While the initiation of the Community Development Programme was an important achievement of the First Plan, democratic decentralisation was the main feature of the second plan. Table at Appendix VIII indicates the sector-wise expenditure of the various schemes operating in the district during the Second Plan period.

The year-wise expenditure in Jalor district during the Plan period was as follows :

Year	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)	Percentage
1956-57	14.96	13.3
1957-58	10.88	9.7
1958-59	20.53	18.4
1959-60	26.82	23.9
1960-61	39.14	34.7
Total :	112.33	100.0

THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN (1961-62 to 1965-66)—To maintain the tempo of development created in the Second Five Year Plan and with the main national objective of achieving self-sufficiency the Third Five Year Plan, a comparatively bigger plan, involving an outlay of Rs. 236 crores was launched. For the first time, the concept of planning from below was introduced in the formulation of Third Five Year Plan of Rajasthan when its Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads were also associated in plan formulation. Special emphasis was laid on irrigation and power, agriculture and animal husbandry, public works programmes, rural water supply and education. The per capita expenditure during the Third Five Year Plan in Jalor district was Rs. 28.73 as against Rs. 20.57 during the Second Five Year Plan, while it was Rs. 105.35 and Rs. 51.15 respectively for Rajasthan as a whole.

The sector-wise expenditure during the Third Five Year Plan in Jalor district in the various schemes operated in the district is indicated in a table at Appendix IX.

During the first year of Third Plan i.e. 1961-62 an amount of Rs. 24.71 lakhs was spent while during the subsequent years i.e. 1962-63, 1963-64, 1964-65 and 1965-66, it was to extent of Rs. 21.12 lakhs, Rs. 28.62 lakhs, Rs. 38.64 lakhs and Rs. 44.06 lakhs respectively.

ANNUAL PLANS (1966-67 and 1967-68)—The Annual Plan for 1966-67 was drawn up in a period of emergency on account of aggression on our border by Pakistan in September 1965. During the year 1966-67 an amount of Rs. 33.95 lakhs was spent on the various schemes in the district of which the largest amount of Rs. 10.11 lakhs was spent on minor irrigation works followed by water supply schemes and community development programmes on which Rs. 6.20 lakhs and Rs. 5.05 lakhs respectively were spent.

During the year 1967-68 an amount of Rs. 21.62 lakhs was spent on the various schemes in the district of which the largest amount of Rs. 4.19 lakhs was spent on water supply schemes both in urban and rural areas. The second largest item of expenditure was agricultural programmes, on which Rs. 5.47 lakhs were spent. The per capita expenditure in the district during the year 1966-67 and 1967-68 was Rs. 6.21 and Rs. 3.95 respectively. The table at Appendix IX indicates the sector-wise expenditure on various plan schemes during the years 1966-67 and 1967-68. The physical achievements in the various Panchayat Samitis during these two years are given in the Appendix X.

APPENDIX I
Livelihood Pattern in Jalor District (1961)¹

Occupational Category	Total															
	Total							Rural							Urban	
	Persons	Percent- age of workers	Males	Females	Persons	Percent- age of workers	Males	Females	Persons	Percent- age of workers	Males	Females	Persons	Percent- age of workers		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	14		
A. TOTAL WORKERS		2,50,861	45.9*	1,67,786	83,075	2,41,856	46.3*	1,60,578	81,278	9,005	36.4*	7,208	1,797			
1. Cultivators		1,97,119	78.6	1,26,844	70,275	1,94,394	80.4	1,24,935	69,459	2,725	30.3	1,909	816			
2. Agricultural labourers		14,486	5.8	9,113	5,373	14,187	5.9	8,929	5,258	299	3.3	184	115			
3. Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantation, Orchards and allied activities.		2,912	1.2	2,052	860	2,565	1.1	1,777	788	347	3.8	275	72			
4. Household Industry		14,760	5.9	11,449	3,311	13,835	5.7	10,842	2,993	925	10.3	607	318			
5. Manufacturing other than household industry		1,389	0.5	1,202	187	1,022	0.4	873	149	367	4.0	329	38			
6. Construction		800	0.3	703	97	477	0.2	397	80	323	3.6	306	17			
7. Trade & Commerce		8,084	3.2	7,707	377	6,809	2.8	6,536	273	1,275	14.2	1,171	104			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
.8. Transport, Storage & Communications		557	0.2	557	—	362	0.1	362	—	195	2.2	195	—
9. Other services		10,754	4.3	8,159	2,595	8,205	3.4	5,927	2,278	2,549	28.3	2,232	317
10. NON-WORKERS		296,211	54.1*	117,295	178,916	280,502	53.7*	111,287	169,215	15,709	63.6*	6,008	9,701

1. *Census of India, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan Part II-A, General Population Tables, p. 200.*

*Percentage of total population of Jalor district.

APPENDIX II
Industrial Classification of Workers in Household Industry in Jalor District¹

Description	Total Rural		Total		Total workers		Employees		Others																					
	Urban	2	Total	3	Males	4	Females	5	Total	6	Males	7	Females	8	Total	9	Males	10	Females	11										
1. Agriculture, Livestock, Forests, Fisheries and Hunting	District	8,203	6,400	1,803	519	127	392	7,684	6,273	1,411	Rural	8,002	6,337	1,665	502	114	388	7,500	6,323	1,277	Urban	201	63	138	17	13	4	184	50	134
2. Manufacturing	District	6,557	5,049	1,508	439	72	367	6,118	4,977	1,141	Rural	5,833	4,505	1,328	435	71	364	5,398	4,434	964	Urban	724	544	180	4	1	3	720	543	177
TOTAL	District	14,760	11,449	3,311	958	199	759	13,802	11,250	2,552	Rural	13,835	10,842	2,993	937	185	752	12,898	10,657	2,241	Urban	925	607	318	21	14	7	909	598	311

1. Census of India, 1961, Vol XIV Rajasthan, Part II-B(i), General Economic Tables, p. 177.

APPENDIX III

Industrial classification of workers in Non-household Industry, Trade, Business, Profession or Services in Jalor district¹.

Description	Total		Employer		Employee		Single worker		Family worker	
	Workers	Percent-age	Workers	Percent-age	Workers	Percent-age	Workers	Percent-age	Workers	Percent-age
All Classes	24,496	—	1,947	7.9	6,802	27.7	11,469	46.8*	4,278	17.5*
1. Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	2,874	11.7	239	12.3	136	2.0	1,722	15.01	777	18.16
2. Mining & Quarrying	38	0.2	3	0.1	11	0.2	22	0.19	2	0.05
3. Manufacturing	1,389	5.7	116	6.0	142	2.1	797	6.97	334	7.81
4. Construction	800	3.3	26	1.3	398	5.8	314	2.74	62	1.45
5. Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services	209	0.8	85	4.4	20	0.3	—	—	104	2.43
6. Trade & Commerce	8,084	33.0	1,209	62.1	525	7.7	4,213	36.73	2,137	49.95
7. Transport, Storage, & Communications	557	2.3	13	0.7	448	6.6	67	0.58	29	0.68
8. Services	8,867	36.2	148	7.6	4,272	62.8	3,852	33.58	595	13.91
9. Activities not adequately described	1,678	6.8	108	5.5	850	12.5	482	4.20	238	5.56

1. Census of India, 1961, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, Part II-B (i), General Economic Tables, p. 254.

*Percentage worked out to total workers.

APPENDIX IV

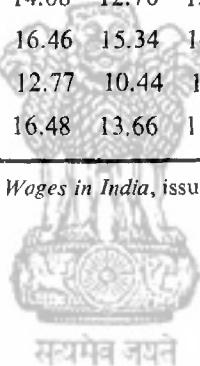
Annual average retail prices of selected articles in Jodhpur State.

(Seers per rupee)

Year	Rice	Wheat	Barley	Jowar or Cholam	Bajra or Cumbu	Gram	Maize	Arhar or Tur	Salt
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1873	8.00	13.88	18.23	16.03	14.60	16.33	—	—	49.70
1874	7.40	14.67	18.87	15.84	15.91	15.70	—	—	50.00
1875	7.46	15.82	25.52	22.59	21.84	15.80	—	—	52.34
1876	7.71	16.57	26.66	27.88	24.95	21.73	—	—	54.14
1877	7.88	15.15	21.81	23.42	20.90	23.65	—	—	49.07
1878	5.47	8.58	12.63	13.55	11.86	13.39	—	—	38.97
1879	5.99	11.35	15.81	13.29	13.27	14.32	—	—	16.01
1880	6.24	15.11	21.93	20.81	18.20	17.15	—	—	14.53
1881	6.35	15.76	21.26	21.55	18.92	16.46	—	—	14.58
1882	7.41	16.62	22.95	22.17	19.89	20.05	—	—	14.80
1883	7.62	15.85	20.94	20.40	18.39	20.08	—	—	15.45
1884	7.45	16.68	22.04	19.17	18.43	19.67	—	—	15.39
1885	7.37	18.14	24.37	23.64	21.01	24.95	—	—	15.95
1886	7.45	17.14	24.31	23.23	21.19	24.32	22.21	—	16.07
1887	7.99	11.95	19.60	21.44	19.70	19.32	18.68	—	16.38
1888	7.58	11.58	15.72	14.88	14.32	16.22	12.60	—	13.55
1889	7.50	13.32	18.25	15.47	14.75	16.83	15.42	—	13.10
1890	7.65	14.22	19.17	18.90	17.62	16.28	17.87	—	12.87
1891	7.45	12.10	16.37	15.42	14.70	14.65	14.80	—	13.27
1892	7.50	11.41	15.21	16.27	13.72	15.78	16.05	10.45	13.38
1893	7.30	14.33	23.50	25.02	21.91	23.53	16.10	11.15	13.23
1894	7.56	15.62	24.50	21.34	19.99	26.48	20.89	11.34	12.78
1895	7.50	13.12	19.15	18.07	15.30	21.31	17.17	10.39	13.31
1896	7.29	9.76	13.96	13.27	11.20	12.97	14.93	8.99	13.12
1897	6.20	8.87	11.62	9.54	10.91	8.55	11.14	6.39	13.23

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1898	7.03	11.81	16.47	15.91	15.19	13.41	17.16	7.27	12.83
1899	7.87	11.38	14.69	14.15	13.32	12.32	14.65	9.51	13.66
1900	7.53	8.95	21.57	10.10	10.14	9.68	11.38	8.38	13.69
1901	7.50	11.12	15.73	16.70	15.78	14.51	14.80	8.25	13.54
1902	7.50	11.13	14.94	14.65	13.36	13.69	15.60	9.46	13.91
1903	7.49	11.79	16.73	18.90	15.01	15.20	21.31	8.88	16.05
1904	7.50	14.72	20.07	20.34	16.85	18.83	21.89	8.96	16.50
1905	7.50	11.70	15.43	15.26	14.27	14.79	15.79	8.92	16.50
1906	7.50	10.97	13.59	14.08	12.70	12.21	13.86	7.17	16.60
1907	6.42	11.15	15.94	16.46	15.34	14.56	17.06	6.76	16.65
1908	6.33	8.45	12.04	12.77	10.44	11.46	13.00	6.52	16.32
1909	6.49	9.94	16.74	16.48	13.66	15.65	13.00	6.74	16.47

Source : *Prices & Wages in India*, issues of 1900 and 1910.



APPENDIX V
The prices of important food crops as prevailing in Jodhpur
(Seers and Chhatanks per rupee)

Year (March)	Wheat		Barley		Jowar		Bajra		Gram		Moong		Moth		Maize	
	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1912	10	6	13	—	13	5½	10	12½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1913	9	12	13	—	13	—	12	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1914	9	4	11	6	12	0	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1915	7	2	10	14	10	12	11	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1916	7	4½	9	13½	12	10½	9	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1917	8	2	12	6	15	14¾	15	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1918	7	10½	—	—	9	4½	10	3½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1919	5	½	6	14½	4	15½	4	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1920	5	½	9	5½	8	3½	7	10½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1921	5	9¾	7	13½	6	7	6	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1922	4	3½	6	9	6	14	5	13½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1923	6	8	11	8½	10	9¾	8	11½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1924	7	6	12	6½	10	14½	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1925	5	14½	8	9½	9	11	8	15½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1926	6	6	7	15	7	4	6	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1927	5	4	9	2	9	8	8	15	8	6	6	0	10	0	8	8
1928	7	6½	9	5	8	8	8	½	9	6	6	5½	10	6½	8	10
1929	4	11	7	8	7	6	6	9	6	4	6	11	9	13½	6	12

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1930	7	1	8	8	8	7	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	7	6	9	5	4	6	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
1931	12	0	13	15	15	13	4	15	9	8	14	6	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	3	12	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
1932	13	5	15	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	17	9	12	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	5	13	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
1933	11	8	13	14	11	11	9	13	15	13	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	6	12	1
1934	11	2	14	7	13	13	10	19	8	12	3	11	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	11	15	0
1935	9	5	17	6	16	16	4	13	7	13	7	12	14	17	12	13	13
1936	10	6	17	5	16	16	13	14	13	15	10	11	15	18	2	15	4
1937	8	2	13	4	13	13	13	10	8	11	10	7	1	13	1	10	0
1938	7	12	12	1	11	11	9	10	2	10	12	7	6	12	2	11	14
1940	6	6	10	4	10	10	0	8	4	7	4	5	4	7	10	10	8
1941	6	6	12	12	13	13	12	12	9	11	5	7	2	12	0	13	0
1942	6	3	9	4	8	8	8	8	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	15	5	8	8	8	9	4
1943	6	0	7	0	7	7	0	7	12	7	0	5	0	7	14	7	0
1944	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	5	9	5	7	6	6	7	8	—	—
1945	4	4	6	4	4	4	6	4	12	7	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	12	5	12	—	—
1946	2	8	4	4	4	3	4	3	8	4	12	4	2	5	4	—	—

Source : Annual Administration Reports of the Jodhpur (Marwar) State.

APPENDIX VI

Farm (Harvest) prices of certain important crops in Jalor District¹.

Commodity	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Rice	—	—	101.81	88.41	96.46	80.37	95.14	187.50	312.50	—
Jowar	37.05	38.50	38.18	39.52	39.52	44.20	43.56	66.25	71.50	67.00
Bajra	37.16	39.52	43.86	39.84	38.18	42.52	50.45	72.50	74.50	60.00
Maize	35.50	29.47	29.70	36.44	34.83	38.85	42.57	67.50	77.50	75.00
Chillies	168.79	241.13	164.10	294.72	285.34	284.64	309.22	596.25	—	130.00
Wheat	46.89	54.25	50.24	47.56	47.56	54.92	57.84	81.25	99.25	85.00
Barley	34.83	37.51	35.71	35.71	33.92	37.51	37.56	60.00	85.00	65.00
Gram	40.19	39.52	40.86	40.86	41.53	40.19	76.00	55.00	78.33	67.50
Potatoes	42.87	53.58	50.91	66.98	60.28	73.67	—	90.00	—	50.00
Tobacco	246.49	246.49	321.51	294.72	267.92	308.09	292.11	363.33	425.00	400.00
Sesamum	61.62	76.36	76.36	75.02	71.67	95.10	100.15	165.00	176.25	150.00
Groundnut	—	—	48.23	93.77	71.00	80.37	100.15	150.00	—	—
Rape & Mustard	68.75	80.38	79.71	75.02	75.02	86.53	121.85	183.33	241.67	172.50
Cotton	54.47	76.79	111.19	108.05	130.80	527.72	212.33	260.00	277.50	190.00
Castor	45.55	62.96	56.26	45.55	48.23	—	64.46	110.00	147.50	—
Raw Sugar (Gur)	—	—	45.55	—	—	—	—	85.00	127.50	200.00

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

APPENDIX VII

Minimum Wages in Scheduled Employment (1969)¹

S. No.	Name of Employment	Minimum Wages
1.	Employment in any woollen carpet making or shawl weaving establishments—Time rate manual occupation	Rs. 60 p.m. or Rs. 2.31 per day inclusive of weekly paid holiday.
2.	Employment in any rice mill, flour mill or <i>dall</i> mill	(i) Unskilled workmen Rs. 60 p.m. (ii) Semi-skilled workmen Rs. 80 p.m. (iii) Skilled workmen Rs. 100 p.m. (iv) Clinical staff Rs. 100 p.m.
3.	Employment in any tobacco (including <i>bidi</i> making) manufacturing	(i) <i>Bidi</i> roller Rs. 2 per 1000 <i>bidis</i> or Rs. 85 p.m. (ii) <i>Bidi</i> sorter and Checker (full time) Rs. 100 p.m. (iii) Bundle wrapper and packer Rs. 2 per 1000 bundles or Rs. 85 p.m. (iv) Snuff making Rs. 2.31 per day or Rs. 60 p.m.
4.	Employment in any oil mill	(i) Unskilled workmen— Rs. 60 p.m. or Rs. 2.31 per day, inclusive weekly rest. (ii) Semi-skilled workmen— Rs. 85 p.m. (iii) Skilled workmen— Rs. 100 p.m.
5.	Employment under any local authority	(i) Unskilled Workmen— Rs. 60 to Rs. 65 p.m. (ii) Semi-skilled workmen— Rs. 85 p.m.
6.	Employment on the construction or maintenance of road or in building operations	Rs. 60 p.m.

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

S. No.	Name of Employment	Minimum Wages
7.	Employment in stone breaking or stone crushing	Rs. 60 p.m.
8.	Employment in any Mica works	Rs. 60 p.m.
9.	Employment in Public Motor Transport	Rs. 60 p.m.
10.	Employment in Salt Industry	Rs. 45 p.m.
	(a) Manufacturing operations per day per adult worker inclusive of weekly days of rest	Rs. 1.75 per day.
	(b) Extraction and storage	Rs. 0.85 per 100 C/ft.
	(i) Minimum guaranteed time rate per day per adult exclusive of weekly days of rest.	Rs. 2.00 per day.
	(ii) Minimum time rate per day for adult worker exclusive of weekly days of rest	Rs. 1.75 per day.
	(iii) Disabled persons- per day per adult worker	Rs. 1.50 per day.
	(iv) Despatch operations- Cutting & fitting	Rs. 6.31 per 1.58 bags or 145 Qtls.
	(v) Weighing & loading into wagons	Rs. 12.31 per 158 bags or 145 Qtls.
	(vi) Sewing	Rs. 1.75 per day per adult worker exclusive of weekly days of rest
	General	
	Rs. 1.75 per day per adult worker exclusive of weekly days of rest.	
11.	Wool Cleaning & Pressing Factories	Rs. 60.00 p.m.
12.	Cotton Ginning & Pressing	Rs. 60.00 p.m.
13.	Printing Presses	Rs. 60.00 p.m.

APPENDIX VIII

Expenditure during Second Five Year Plan in Jalor District¹

Sector	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Agriculture & Community Development	
(i) Agriculture	12.96
(ii) Animal Husbandry	1.37
(iii) Co-operation	2.57
(iv) Forests and Soil Conservation	2.41
(v) C.D. and N.E. Services*	28.42
(vi) Consolidation of Holdings	0.58
2. Irrigation & Power	
(i) Irrigation	12.50
(ii) Power	3.24
3. Industries	1.43
4. Communications	
Roads	13.38
5. Social Services	
(i) Education	16.49
(ii) Medical & Health	5.07
(iii) Ayurved	0.58
(iv) Housing	1.11
(v) Water supply	8.39
(vi) Social Welfare & Welfare of Backward classes	0.74
6 Miscellaneous	
(i) Statistics	0.07
(ii) Publicity	1.02
	112.33

1. *Second Five Year Plan, Progress Report, Rajasthan, 1956-61*, pp. LXXXIII-LXXXV.

*C.D.=Community Development

N.E.=National Extension

APPENDIX IX

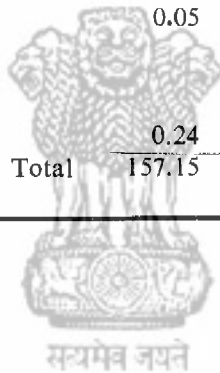
**Expenditure on district schemes during Third Five Year Plan and
Annual Plans 1966-67 and 1967-68 in Jalor district.**

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Schemes	Third Five Year Plan (1961-66)	Annual Plan	
			1966-67	1967-68
1	2	3	4	5
1. Agricultural Programmes				
	1. Agricultural Production	3.93	0.36	0.71
	2. Minor Irrigation	15.56	10.11	3.17
	3. Soil Conservation	2.67	2.42	1.09
	4. Animal Husbandry	3.01	0.17	0.35
	5. Forests	0.51	0.13	0.15
	6. Warehousing & Marketing	—	0.05	—
2. Co-operative and Community Development				
	1. Co-operation	3.91	0.23	0.31
	2. Community Development	35.32	5.05	2.39
	3. Panchayats	8.16	0.03	0.10
3. Irrigation				
	1. Flood Control	1.81	0.61	2.21
4. Industries and Mining				
	1. Village and small Industries	0.75	—	—
5. Transport and Communications				
	1. Roads	15.67	2.47	1.69

1. *Tritiya Panchavarshiya Yojna Pragati Prativedan*, 1961-66, pp. 235-240.
2. *Varshik Yojna Pragati Prativedan*, 1966-67, pp. 138-144.
3. *ibid.*, 1967-68, pp. 153-158.

1	2	3	4	5
6. Social Services				
1. General education and Cultural programmes	15.86	2.21	4.39	
2. Modern Medicines	15.41	3.64	0.75	
3. Ayurved	0.65	—	—	
4. Water Supply	31.68	6.20	4.19	
5. Housing	0.87	0.10	0.02	
6. Welfare of backward classes	1.09	0.16	0.12	
7. Social Welfare	0.05	—	0.4	
7. Miscellaneous				
1. Statistics	0.24	0.01	0.02	
Total	157.15	33.95	21.62	



APPENDIX X

Physical achievements in the Panchayat Samitis in Jalor District¹

S.No.	Items	Units	1966-67	1967-68
Agriculture				
1.	Fertilisers distributed	Quintals	9546	3857
2.	Improved seeds distributed	„	3783	6296
3.	Agricultural Implements distributed	No.	1435	5748
4.	Agricultural demonstrations	„	235	305
5.	Contour Bundings	Hectares	2520	1036
6.	Distribution of fruit plants	Number	1387	4863
7.	Compost pits dug	„	1515	1224
Animal Husbandry				
8.	Pedigree Animals distributed	Number	34	22
9.	Improved birds distributed	„	193	—
Irrigation				
10.	Irrigation wells constructed	No.	658	483
11.	Pumping sets installed	„	264	352
12.	Areas brought under irrigation	Hectares	2592	1518
Health				
13.	Construction of drinking water wells.	No.	99	67
Social Education				
14.	Adult Education Centres opened	„	125	295
15.	Adults made literate	„	1731	3272
16.	Kutchra roads constructed	Km.	15	14

1. Source : Panchayat and Development Department, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

CHAPTER X

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Historical Background

The district consists of Jalor, Jaswantpura and Sanchores parganas of the erstwhile State of Jodhpur. For administrative purposes, the territory of the State was divided into parganas or *hakumats*. It was in 1882 that a regular system of judicial and revenue administration was introduced by establishing a Board of Administration, called the *Mahakma Khas*, and the courts of *Hakims*. Each pargana, what Erskine¹ calls a district or *hakumat*, was placed under a Hakim or Tahsildar who exercised both judicial and executive powers and dealt directly with the *Mahakma Khas*. The *Hakims* were vested with powers to try civil suits upto the value of Rs. 500 and in criminal cases could award imprisonment upto four months, impose fines upto Rs. 200 and whipping not exceeding six stripes. With the re-organisation of the judicial system in 1912², the *Hakims* were empowered to award imprisonment upto six months. In 1924 the posts of *Naib-Hakims* were created. Since February 15, 1932 *Hakims*³ exercised the powers of first class magistrate and could try suits upto the value of Rs. 1000. The *Naib-Hakims* exercised powers of second class magistrates and of hearing monetary suits not exceeding Rs. 200 in value, and from 1945⁴, were authorised to hear civil suits of all kinds upto the value of Rs. 500. Nevertheless, an attempt towards the separation of the judicial and executive functions of *Hakims* in the erstwhile Jodhpur State was made on September 15, 1942 by creating four posts of Executive *Hakims*, one of whom was posted at Jalor⁵

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1. Erskine, K.D., *The Western Rajputana States Residency and the Bikaner Agency*, Vol. III-A, 1909, p. 130.
 2. *The Report on the Administration of the Jodhpur State, 1912-13*, Vol. XXIX, pp. 3-4.
 3. *The Report on the Administration of the Jodhpur State, 1931-32*, Vol. XLIV, p. 42.
 4. *The Report on the Administration of the Jodhpur State, 1945-46*, Vol. LVII, p. 47.
 5. *The Report on the Administration of the Jodhpur State, 1942-43*, Vol. LV, p. 2.

In January, 1949 the administration of the erstwhile State of Jodhpur was re-organised and *Hakims* were re-designated as Tahsildars. Jalor and other districts were formed and each of them was placed in the charge of a Deputy Commissioner. Later, on March 20, 1949, when Jodhpur State merged into Rajasthan, the designation of Deputy Commissioner was changed to that of Collector and District Magistrate and he was placed under the administrative control of the then Divisional Commissioner, with his headquarters at Jodhpur. The post of Commissioner was abolished in 1961.

Present Administrative Pattern

After independence, the aims of general administration have drastically changed as the emphasis from mere collection of revenue and maintenance of law and order has now shifted to the execution of a variety of welfare and developmental schemes. Consequently, the Collector, who is the highest administrative authority at the district level, has now to undertake increased development and welfare activities besides his revenue and judicial functions.

As the supreme administrative authority in the district, the Collector ensures that the entire administrative machinery functions smoothly. He is, in fact, multi-functionary, Collector of Land Revenue, District Magistrate and District Development Officer. As the pivot of the district administrative machinery, he undertakes various functions and exercises wide powers under various Acts.

As Collector, he supervises the working of the revenue officers and also acts as the court of appeal in revenue matters within the scope of the Rajasthan Land Records Act and the Rajasthan Tenancy Act. As the custodian of government property in land, he safeguards the interests of the government and he ensures that the rights of tenants under the Rajasthan Tenancy Act are not encroached upon.

As a District Magistrate, he (along with the Superintendent of Police), is responsible for the maintenance of law and order within the district. In performing these duties, he exercises the powers conferred on a district magistrate under Code of Criminal Procedure and supervises and controls the working of all the Magistrates posted in the district. In his executive capacity, the District Magistrate controls the issue and renewal of licences under the Arms Act and Explosives Act etc.

Under the Five Year Plans, development work has assumed great importance and Collectors have been made directly responsible for

its execution within the district. Development activities still take a good deal of the Collector's time, although since democratic decentralisation in October 1959, a new pattern of local development administration has come into being. This is because the Collector is the link between the new elected bodies and the regular administration and ensures that the wishes of the former are carried out by the executive officers. To this end, the Collector is an ex-officio but non-voting member of the Zila Parishad, which is the District Development Council. He is assisted by an officer designated as Deputy Development Officer and Secretary, Zila Parishad. Schemes are formulated and finalised in consultation with the Deputy Development Officer.

In addition, the Collector also acts as the District Treasury Officer and supervises and controls all transactions within the district on behalf of the government. Besides the District Treasury at Jalor, there are sub-treasuries at Ahore, Bhinmal and Sanchore. The Treasury Officer is the representative of the Collector. The Collector expects from the Treasury Officer a thorough observance of all Treasury Rules and strict attention to all the details of the daily routine of treasury work. The Treasury Officer is responsible to the Collector for the working of the treasury, and is jointly responsible with the Collector for the safe custody of cash and other Government property.

The Collector has also to look after the work of floods and famine relief, supply of essential commodities, rehabilitation, registration of documents and elections.

Staffing Pattern

For the proper discharge of all these duties and responsibilities the work of the Collectorate is divided into ten sections, namely (i) Establishment, (ii) Revenue, (iii) Land Records, (iv) Panchayat and Development, (v) General, (vi) Revenue Accounts, (vii) Judicial, (viii) Election, (ix) Accounts and (x) Records. The total strength of the staff comprises one Office Superintendent, one Stenographer, one District Revenue Accountant, two Inspectors, ten Upper Division Clerks and 16 Lower Division Clerks. Immediately below the Collector are the two Sub-Divisional Officers with their headquarters at Jalor and Bhinmal. Each in his own jurisdiction has revenue, magisterial and executive duties which he performs in close consultation with the Collector.

Next in the hierarchical line are the four Tahsildars stationed at Jalor, Ahore, Bhinmal and Sanchore. They have revenue and executive

functions within their respective tahsils. Each of them is assisted by a Naib-Tahsildar. For purposes of revenue administration each tahsil is divided into Kanungo Circles, each in charge of a Revenue Inspector and each circle into Patwar Circles, each in charge of a Patwari. Revenue Inspectors supervise the working of Patwaris in their circles and are in turn supervised by Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars. The Patwari is the backbone of the revenue administration. He maintains the village accounts and land registers of the area in his charge and is required to report any untoward happening with the help of *Balai*, the village servant.

In former times, the accent in district administration was on the collection of revenue and maintenance of law and order. Though these are still important, the main emphasis has shifted to development work. Thus, the welfare departments of the Government have become very important and their activities form an integral part of the district administration. While the Collector, Sub-Divisional Officers, Tahsildars etc. lie in the vertical line of administration, what may be called the horizontal line of administration includes the Collector and his fellow District Officers in charge of Public Health, Education, Agriculture, Irrigation, Public Works, etc. Periodically, the Collector calls a District Level Officers' meeting at which policies and work programmes are discussed and plans drawn up for future action. The Collector presides at these meetings and his directives are respected. The District Officers dovetail their programmes into the general work programmes of the district but they are directly responsible to, and receive orders from their respective Departments. Of special importance in the administration is the judicial and police hierarchy which is described in detail in the Chapter on 'Law and Order and Justice'. The Superintendent of Police and the Collector work in close consultations in order to maintain law and order. As far as judicial matters are concerned the highest authority in the district is the District and Sessions Judge, who exercises supervision over the work of all the courts. The following is the list of the Government of Rajasthan District Officers in Jalor district not included in the hierarchical line of administration :

1. District and Sessions Judge.
2. Superintendent of Police.
3. District Agriculture Officer.
4. District Animal Husbandry Officer.
5. Assistant Engineer, Community Development Project.
6. Assistant Engineer, Rajasthan State Electricity Board.

7. Assistant Engineer, Water Works.
8. Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies.
9. Executive Engineer, Survey & Investigation.
10. District Medical and Health Officer.
11. District Excise Officer.
12. Assistant Commercial Taxation Officer.

The Central Government offices in the district are as given below:

1. Income Tax Officer.
2. Central Excise Inspector.
3. Anti-Locust Assistant Entomologist
4. Post Offices (a) Post Master (b) Inspector.
5. Phones Inspector
6. Station Master, Northern Railway
7. Depot Manager, Food Corporation of India.
8. District Organiser, National Savings Scheme.



CHAPTER XI

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

During Akbar's rule the area seems to have been mostly included in the *Sarkar* of Sirohi which fell under the *Subah* of Ajmer. It consisted of two *Mahals*, viz., Jalor and Sanchole, which together yielded an annual revenue of 14,077,437 *Dams*¹. The *Ain* does not give the rates of revenue prevalent in the Sirohi and Bikaner *Sarkars* as they were under the management of Sardars². The system of revenue collection in the time of Akbar (in Jalor) is also not clear, but a large part of Ajmer *Subah* was under crop-sharing (*batai*)³.

During the early nineteenth century also the revenue was realised in kind, the State's share being half of the produce. Besides, the cultivator was also required to pay for the staff guarding the crops and those helping in the division (*batai*). Besides, each cultivator paid a cart load of *karbi* as fodder for the prince's horses; this was sometimes commuted for a rupee⁴.

Recent Fiscal History

A village boundary survey of the whole of former State of Jodhpur and a cadastral survey of the *Khalsa* villages was undertaken in 1883. It took about a decade, and the work was completed in 1893. The settlement was carried out under the supervision of Col. W. Loch, assisted by Pandit Badhwa Ram, a Revenue Officer from Punjab. The actual work of rent assessment in cash terms (*Bigori*) was done by Sir Sukhdeo Prasad in 1895.

1. *Ain-i-Akbari* (translated by H. S. Jarrett, Second Edition, Jadu-Nath Sarkar (1949), p. 281. The *dam* was the basic copper coin. 40 *dams* were equal to one rupee.
2. W. H. Moreland : *Agrarian System of Moslem India* (Kamlakar Tiwari, Hindi Tr.), Allahabad, 1963, p. 160.
3. Irfan Habib, *The Agrarian System of Mughal India*, New York, 1963, p. 225.
4. James Tod, *Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan* (Ed. William Crooke), Oxford, 1920, Vol. II, p. 1115.

The first settlement was scheduled to last ten years but it was only in 1922 that the second settlement operations could get under way. This work was carried out by Mr. (later Sir) Digby L. Drake Brokman who was deputed by the United Provinces Government. His assistant for the work was Rai Bahadur Munshi Himmat Singh of the United Provinces Civil Service. The rent-rates which emerged from this settlement were based on a division of soil into *mustaquil* (permanent) and *ghair-mustaquil* (non-permanent) and on classification according to relative values of the soil. This settlement resulted in an increase in the permanently occupied area from 38.7 per cent to 48.2 per cent of the total cultivable *Khalsa* area (of the State) and in rental payable by permanent lease-holders from 64.4 per cent to 78.2 per cent of the total rental demand. The general increase in the rent roll over the average demand for ten years before the Settlement was 37 per cent.

The term of second settlement expired in 1935 and its revision was taken up in 1938-39, under the supervision of Munshi Niranjan Swaroop¹.

The settlement in force at present was carried out in the various tahsils by Shri I. N. Kaul between 1952 and 1958 and is current for varying periods as shown below² :

Tahsil	No. of Villages	Year of settlement V. S.	Currency of Assessment (years)
Jalor	<i>Khalsa</i> 20	2015	14
	<i>Jagir</i> 181	2009	20
Ahore	<i>Khalsa</i> 6	2015	14
	<i>Jagir</i>	2009	20
	<i>Jawai Commanded Area</i> 30	2011	10
Sanchore	<i>Khalsa</i> 14	2012 (152 villages)	20
	<i>Jagir</i> 148	2013 (10 villages)	20

1. *Report on the Administration of the Jodhpur State for the year 1945-46*, p. 19.
2. Source : Settlement Officer, Jodhpur. For the *Jagir* villages, this was the first settlement.

1	2	3	4
Jaswantpura	<i>Khalsa</i>	2009	20
	25	(101 villages)	
	<i>Jagir</i>	2011	19
	186	(110 villages)	

Land Tenures

The land was traditionally divided into the general categories of *Khalsa* and *Jagir*. In the former it was under the direct management of the State and the cultivators paid rent to the State directly. In the latter case, the land was under the management of a grantee who paid to the State a fixed sum and was free to fix his own rates for his *ryots*. The cultivators in this case had no direct access to the State.

The various types of *Jagir* grants were as follows :

Bhomichara was an old tenure under which a chief divided the holding between himself and his brothers or the brothers' sons. Grants made to *Charans* or keepers of family records were known as *Sasan* and those to temples or family priests as *Inam*. Some tribes along the border were allowed to retain a few villages as an inducement to keep watch over the sensitive areas and this was known as *Dumbas*. Maintenance *Jagir* grants to younger sons were called *Jivika*.

Rent free grants were as follows :

- (i) *Bhom*—Lands granted for military service or for specific service, e.g. defence against dacoits.
- (ii) *Juna-Jagir*—Land allowed to be retained for personal cultivation or as a home by a *Jagirdar* whose estate had been resumed by the State
- (iii) *Doli*—Charitable grant to Brahmans (including priests) or for maintenance of temples, mosques, *maths*, etc.
- (iv) *Inam*—Grant for ministerial services rendered to the State.
- (v) *Pasaita*—Grant in lieu of payment of certain services which had to be rendered or demanded of an individual.

Cultivating Tenures

There were principally two kinds of cultivating tenures, *Bapidar* and *Ghair-Bapidar*. A tenant holding land permanently or having effected some improvement over it or accepting a lease conferring rights of a permanent tenant was called *Bapidar*.

The present law, governing land tenures viz., the Rajasthan Tenancy Act, 1956, recognises only one kind of tenant, the *Khatedar*.

LAND REFORMS

The various land tenures in the *jagir* area have been described above. A brief reference has also been made to the cultivating tenants such as *Bapidars* and *Ghair-Bapidars* and their rights and privileges. The Marwar Tenancy Act (1949) and the Marwar Land Revenue Act (1949) consolidated and defined the various tenures. They were termed as *Khatedar*, *Ghair-Khatedar*, *Bapidar*, *Ghair-Bapidar* and *Sikmi Kashtkar*.

A *Khatedar* was one who held the land of another person and by whom the rent was or would be payable but did not include a rent free grantee; every tenant other than a sub-tenant who was not a *Khatedar*, was termed as *Ghair-Khatedar*. These tenures were in *jagir* area. In *Khalsa* area, the counterpart of *Khatedar* was *Bapidar* while tenants-at will were termed as *Ghair-Bapidar*. The *Khatedars* and *Bapidars* could transfer their holdings permanently by sale or otherwise to any co-tenant or to a person who, if he survived the tenants without heirs, would inherit his rights. The *Khatedars* and *Bapidars* could not sublet the whole or any portion of their holding for a term exceeding three years. 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 sublet their holdings or any portion of it, for a term exceeding one year. They were entitled to take the natural produce and grass of their holdings but were not entitled to cut any tree or a part of it. A *Khatedar* could make any improvement in his holdings except in certain cases specifically mentioned in the rules but a *Ghair-Khatedar* was not allowed to effect any improvement without the written consent of his landlord. *Ghair-Bapidars* were those who held the land for a limited period or on year to year basis. The rights of a *Ghair-Bapidar* were

heritable in the same manner as those of a *Bapidar* but were not transferable in any manner.

Sub-tenancy also existed and the holders were known as *Sikmi-Kashtkars*. They held land for cultivation from a recognised tenant. In *jagir* land, there was a class of tenants called *Pasaitdars* who were service tenure holders and were exempt from paying rent as long as they rendered service.

Since the formation of Rajasthan, several laws have been enacted to ameliorate the conditions of cultivators. Progressive measures were introduced in the form of ordinances as early as 1949, which were later repealed when the relevant acts were enacted by the State legislature. In order to guard tenants against arbitrary ejection, the Rajasthan Protection of Tenants Ordinance was promulgated in June 1949. The Rajasthan Removal of Trees (Regulation) Ordinance, 1949 also was introduced in the same year. Both were repealed by the Rajasthan Tenancy Act (No. 3 of 1955) 1955. This latter Act itself has had 18 amendments. The other important enactments are : Rajasthan Land Reforms and Resumption of Jagirs Act, 1952, Rajasthan Agricultural Land Utilisation Act, 1954, Rajasthan Agricultural Loan Act, 1956, Rajasthan Land Revenue Act, 1956 and the Discontinuance of Cesses Act, 1959.

The Rajasthan Land Reforms and Resumption of Jagirs Act, 1952 provides for the resumption of *Jagir* lands, their assessment to land revenue, grant of *Khatedari* rights to tenants in *jagir* land and payment of compensation for the resumed *jagir* lands. By March 31, 1968, a total amount of Rs. 91,71,369.93 had been paid as compensation and rehabilitation grant to jagirdars whose estates were resumed. The following table shows the progress of resumption of jagirs between 1954 and 1957.

Income Group (Rs.)	Number	Date of Resumption
50,000 to 3,00,000	2	1.7.1954
30,000 to 50,000	2	15.8.1954
20,000 to 30,000	7	
5,000 to 20,000	63	
4,000 to 5,000	18	
3,000 to 4,000	45	29.10.1954
2,000 to 3,000	80	15.9.1957
1,000 to 2,000	155	
500 to 1,000	255	
1 to 500	17,195	

The Rajasthan Land Revenue Act, 1956 defines the powers and duties of revenue courts and revenue officers, lays down the procedure for survey, preparation and maintenance of land records for settlement of land and collection of land revenue. The Land Utilisation Act, 1954 which came into force in 1958 provides for the utilisation of uncultivated agricultural lands and for regulating the cultivation of specified crops. The Agricultural Loan Act consolidates and amends laws relating to lending of money by the State Government for agricultural purposes. This also lists the various items for which loans may be granted and the terms and conditions thereof. By the Rajasthan Discontinuance of Cesses Act, 1959, with certain exceptions various cesses which were being collected in addition to rents on agricultural holdings were discontinued.

Consolidation of Land Holdings

The consolidation of Land Holdings Act aims at bringing together the scattered agricultural holdings of a tenant at one place in a compact block, thereby facilitating agricultural operations and increasing productivity. The work of consolidation of holding has been completed in 65 villages (46 in Ahore tahsil and 19 villages in Jalor tahsil). The total area involved in the consolidation is 1,02,900 hectares (2,54,270 acres). The names of villages are given in Appendix I at the end of the chapter.

Rajasthan Bhoodan Yagna Act, 1954

The Rajasthan Bhoodan Yagna Board was created under the Rajasthan Bhoodan Yagna Act (1954). Voluntary gifts of land can be made to this body for distribution to the landless or needy persons. The headquarters of the Board are at Jaipur. Only five families were benefitted under this scheme in 1964 when 20 hectares of land was distributed amongst them.

Land Revenue

The table below shows the land revenue collected in the district during the last few years¹ :

(Rs. in Lakhs)				
Year	Demand (arrears & current)	Collection	Remission or suspension	Balance
1960-61 *	57.01	20.41	—	36.60
1961-62 *	65.88	37.72	—	28.16
1962-63 *	56.83	29.04	—	27.75

¹ *Statistical Abstract*, Rajasthan, yearly volumes 1963 onwards.

* Figures relate to October to September.

1	2	3	4	5
1964-65	60.83	30.62	0.70	29.51
1965-66	60.53	35.55	3.65	21.33
1965-67	56.18	32.05	3.29	20.84
1967-68	70.60	52.71	--	17.89

Present system of Survey, Assessment and Collection of Revenue

The present system of land settlement operations and collection of revenue is based on the provisions of the Rajasthan Land Revenue Act, 1956 (Act No. 15 of 1956) and the rules and regulations made thereunder. The Settlement Commissioner for Rajasthan is in charge of all matters relating to settlement, and all matters relating to survey, preparation, revision and maintenance of land records are the responsibility of the Director of Land Records. The Collector is the Land Records Officer in the district.

When the survey of an area is to be conducted, it is notified in the official gazette by the Government. The old unit of measurement is retained based on chains measuring 132 ft. and 165 ft. alongwith new units if the previous measurement was according to old units and if the Director of Land Records desires so. All map corrections are carried out on the last survey sheets. Records are prepared denoting : (a) all permanent routes and paths, (b) topographical features, (c) *Khasra* (field book), (d) estate-holders in the area specifying the nature and extent of the interest of each and his 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) boundary 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. All these records can be seen by the interested party, free of cost, on application in writing.

The Settlement Officer, who conducts the operations, tours the area and prepares exhaustive notes of general, physical and economic character of the area, of rainfall, changes in population, communications, agricultural labour and wages etc., changes in cultivating tenures, the movement of rents of various classes of tenants etc. He studies thoroughly the existing rent-rates or assessment reports of the area. He then submits proposals to the Settlement Commissioner with regard to (a) changes in assessment circles, (b) changes in soil classification, (c) period of years

which would form the basis of produce estimates, and (d) commutation prices.

The soil is classified as : irrigated (*chahi, nehri* or *talabi* and *talabi peta, kachhar* or *khatli, barani* or *barsati* or *mal*); dry cultivated (*parat* or *banjar, bir*) and dry unculturable (*ghair-mumkin*). Further sub-divisions of these soils may be done according to depth, consistency and productivity. However, the most common class of soil, as far as possible, is taken as Class I and other classes are defined in terms of this class.

The Settlement Officer then evolves suitable rent-rates for each class of soil in each assessment group or circle in which the area is divided. In arriving at fair and equitable rent-rates the following points are kept in view : (a) collection from rents and cesses during the twenty years preceding the settlement excluding abnormal years, (b) the average of the prices of agricultural produce prevailing during the same period, (c) the nature of crops grown and average quality of produce, (d) the value of such produce at the average price referred to in (b) above, (e) the expenses of cultivation and the cost to the cultivator of maintaining himself and his family, (f) the area of land kept fallow each year out of each holding, rotation followed and the period of rest, (g) the frequency of remission, suspensions and short collections, (h) the rent-rates of the last settlement, if any, and the share of produce and commutation prices at which such rates were evolved, and (i) the rent-rates, if any, sanctioned for similar classes of soil in the adjoining areas.

Every settlement made under the Rajasthan Land Revenue Act, 1956, is for twenty years. The government, however, may in exceptional circumstances, increase or reduce the term.

For the collection of the land revenue, preparation and maintenance of annual registers (*jama-bandi*) and crop inspection the district is divided into *girdawar* (inspector) circles and each *girdawar* circle into *patwar halka* (or the jurisdictional area of a *patwari*). At the district headquarters there is a *Sadar Kanungo* or the Chief Land Records Inspector to supervise and inspect the work of the *girdawars, Kanungos* and the *Patwaris*. He is in charge of the Land Records section in the Collectorate and is assisted in his work by an assistant *Sadar Kanungo*. A list of *Patwar* circles is given in Appendix II at the end of the chapter.

Agricultural Wages

The State government has fixed the minimum wages for agricultural operations as below¹ :

Adult male	Rs. 60 per month
Adult female	Rs. 52.50 per month
Child (male or female)	Rs. 1.13 per day

These wages are applicable for the whole State of Rajasthan except the canal area of Ganganagar district. According to the notification, in the case of daily wage earners the minimum rates of daily wages payable to an employee shall be computed by dividing the minimum rates of monthly wages fixed for category of employees to which he belongs by 26, the quotient being stepped up to the nearest paisa.

The notification also lays down that if on the date of the enforcement of these wages the wages of a workman in the said employment exceed such rates, the wages actually received by him on that date shall be the minimum rates of wages fixed in respect of him

The rates of wages shown above are all inclusive rates allowing for the basic rates, the cost of living allowance, and the cash value of concessions, if any. The notification came into force with effect from November 28, 1969.

Taxes other than land revenue

During the Mughal period, rural taxes other than land revenue were collectively known as *Wajoohat*. Their sub-division was *jihat* (taxes on certain trades) and *sair-jihat*, market and transit dues. In practice, however, there was a thin line of demarcation between the two. Besides, there were the collections by the *Zamindars*. Apart from the cultivated lands, the other objects of taxation were cattle and orchards, subject to exemption limits. The *Jazia* imposed by Aurangzeb on non-Muslims was an additional burden. Another source of revenue was the property of those dying heirless. It may, however, be added that all of these taxes were not in force for the entire duration of the Mughal reign. Sometimes a tax imposed by one monarch was abolished by another.²

1. *Vide* Labour Department Notification No. F.3 (42) Lab./62 dated November 28, 1969.
2. Irfan Habib, *op. cit.* p., 243, *et. seq.*

Tod has described the following taxes as being prevalent in the former Marwar (Jodhpur) State; a poll-tax called *anga* (from *anga*: the body) of one rupee levied on adults of either sex; *Ghasmali* a cattle tax, more properly on the right of pasture. The rates were, sheep or goats one anna (one-sixteenth of a rupee), buffalo eight annas (half rupee) and camel three rupees. There was a house tax known as *Kewari* (a door tax). There was also *sair*, a tax on the inter-district movement of food grains¹.

The various important sources of revenue for the Jodhpur State just before independence were : land revenue, excise and salt, customs, stamps and registration, tribute, mines and industry, animal husbandry, electrical department, public works department and railways². The State, at this time, was also exploring the possibility of levying income tax³.

Present Position

Besides land revenue, at present, the other sources of revenue are (i) share in Central taxes like income tax, tax on railway fares, etc., (ii) State taxes like excise duty and sales-tax, stamps and registration fees, taxes on vehicles, etc.

The important of these sources are described below :

Commercial Taxes

This is a very important field of State revenue and has a good potential as with improvement in the standards of living more and more people are likely to purchase more and more goods and take more to entertainment and travel.

The district falls under the jurisdiction of the Commercial Taxes Officer, Sirohi. The office at Jalor is headed by an Assistant Commercial Taxes Officer who is assisted by an Inspector, an Upper Division Clerk, two Lower Division Clerks and four Class IV officials.

The office looks after the collection of sales tax, entertainment tax, and the Rajasthan Passenger and Goods Tax. The collection figures for the last five years are shown as follows⁴:

1. James Tod, *op. cit.*, pp. 1116, *et. seq.*
2. *Report on the Administration of the Jodhpur State, op. cit.*, p. 17.
3. *ibid.*
4. *Statistical Abstract*, Rajasthan, yearly volumes, 1964 onwards and office of the Commissioner, Commercial Taxes, Jaipur.

(Thousand rupees)

Year	Entertainment Tax	Rajasthan Passenger and Goods Tax	Sales Tax
1963-64	18	97	359
1964-65	15	82	579
1965-66	26	122	798
1966-67	20	137	929
1967-68	28	152	1114

Excise

The District Excise Officer posted at Jalor also looks after the collection of excise in the districts of Sirohi and Barmer. The principal commodities on which excise is levied are : country liquor, Indian made foreign liquor, opium including poppy heads and *bhang*. The staff for Jalor district consists of an Assistant Excise Officer, four Inspectors, three Upper Division Clerks, 11 Lower Division Clerks, three Moharirs and 16 Guards.

The excise income of the district for the last five years is shown in the table below :

Year	(Rs. in Lakhs)
1963-64	5.83
1964-65	8.59
1965-66	13.99
1966-67	19.81
1967-68	18.49

Stamps

Another source of revenue for the State Government is through sale of stamps. Judicial and non-judicial stamps are kept in the custody of the district treasury and sub-treasuries and these are sold through the authorised vendors. In all, there are six stamp vendors in the district viz., two at Jalor, two at Bhinmal and one each at Ahore and Sanchores. These vendors are paid commission, the rate of which varies from 3.1 per cent to 6.25 per cent for non-judicial stamps. For judicial stamps the rate is 1.55 per cent. The following statement gives the revenue of the State Government from this source ;

(Rs. in thousand)

Year	Income from non-judicial stamps	Income from judicial stamps
1964-65	96	106
1965-66	140	120
1966-67	153	91
1967-68	183	102

Registration Department

This department functions under the Collector of the district. All the vehicles which are registered in the district have to pay fee for registration and this forms a big source of revenue for the State. The table below gives the number of vehicles registered and income from their registration in recent years:

Year	No. of vehicles registered	Income (Rs.)
1963	308	65,102
1964	346	92,489
1965	371	90,275
1966	383	83,606
1967	395	1,04,362
1968	423	1,21,171

Central Taxes

Excise

The work of the collection of Central Excise in the district is looked after by an Inspector who is supervised by the Divisional Assistant Collector of Central Excise at Jodhpur. The Inspector is assisted by a Sepoy. The income from central excise during the last five years is as follows :

	(Rs.)
1963-64	87,526.34
1964-65	1,61,471.50
1965-66	1,53,546.26
1966-67	1,51,361.55
1967-68	1,20,615.26

Income Tax

The district has no independent officer for income tax administration, but falls under the jurisdiction of the Income Tax Officer, Jodhpur. Figures for collection of income tax are not maintained district-wise.

APPENDIX I

List of villages where consolidation has been completed.

S. No.	Name of village	Tahsil	Area in Acres
1	2	3	4
1.	Madakwana	Jalor	1773.15
2.	Lodrau	„	4197.12
3.	Churan	„	7912.13
4.	Raniwara	„	4498.15
5.	Deoda	„	2983.1
6.	Ukatra	„	9558.0
7.	Berath	„	12085.13
8.	Dhanpur	„	7110.3
9.	Detakhurd	„	7433.17
10.	Kalapura	„	6326.11
11.	Tarwa	„	13768.10
12.	Alasan	„	9702.10
13.	Komta	„	12903.13
14.	Detakala	„	7967.11
15.	Narsana	„	7700.00
16.	Pantheri	„	15928.1
17.	Bisala	„	7017.13
18.	Pundau	„	4321.11
19.	Borwara	„	639.0
1.	Bithura	Ahore	7106.6
2.	Ukharda	„	2936.5
3.	Thumba	„	4701.15
4.	Akonrapadar	„	4029.6
5.	Jogawa	„	7194.5
6.	Rasiyawas	„	2663.6
7.	Mandla	„	5115.12
8.	Sugaliya Balotan	„	1646.12
9.	Beeji	„	6740.7
10.	Kawrada	„	7365.17
11.	Manpura	„	1171.14
12.	Rodla	„	9385.4
13.	Narwana	„	1662.1
14.	Paota	„	4533.9




1	2	3	4
15.	Chandrai	Ahore	20259.19
16.	Moru	„	3364.2
17.	Dodiyali	„	3725.14
18.	Gudha Indarpura	„	5295.7
19.	Padarli	„	1027.3
20.	Sankhwali	„	16013.10
21.	Malpura	„	2874.1
22.	Bedana	„	6464.18
23.	Motisari	„	1233.13
24.	Sapani	„	1443.17
25.	Guda Balotan	„	5915.1
26.	Jora	„	5205.19
27.	Sedariya Balotan	„	5165.18
28.	Panchota	„	12623.19
29.	Baori	„	9078.14
30.	Banai	„	5079.12
31.	Kundli	„	2769.4
32.	Khara	„	8079.13
33.	Jaitpura	„	4096.3
34.	Madri	„	7991.14
35.	Meethri	„	10933.18
36.	Beriya	„	9905.17
37.	Chhangari	„	67231.8
38.	Sandan	„	5316.9
39.	Deoki	„	7312.12
40.	Bagunda	„	2835.16
41.	Rama	„	21849.16
42.	Bala	„	2334.8
43.	Korana	„	5457.7
44.	Ghana	„	17530.19
45.	Raithal	„	29748.4
46.	Bhawrani	„	32870.9



APPENDIX II

Land records inspection circles and patwar circles in Jalor district

Inspection circle	Patwar circle
Tahsil	
1. Jalor	1. Jalor 2. Latan 3. Rewat 4. Sanwatipura 5. Bishangarh 6. Narnawas 7. Balwara 8. Dangra 9. Teekhi 10. Keshwana
2. Sayla	 1. Sayla 2. Babatra 3. Chorau 4. Dasana 5. Thalwar 6. Bakra 7. Reotra 8. Alasan 9. Elang 10. Gol 11. Otwala
3. Surana	1. Surana 2. Seerana 3. Sagana 4. Jeewana 5. Moglwa 6. Posana 7. Deta Kalan

1	2
	8. Pantheri
	9. Konta
	10. Tilora
	11. Dadal.
4. Bagra	1. Bagra
	2. Siyana
	3. Sivana
	4. Chandna
	5. Meda Uparnla
	6. Doodsi
	7. Akoli
	8. Bibalsar
	9. Santhu
	10. Noon
	11. Madgaon
Tahsil	
1. Ahore	1. Ahore
	2. Kamba
	3. Godhan
	4. Badanwari
	5. Sankarna
	6. Un
	7. Chanwasha
	8. Dayalpura
	9. Guda Balotan
2. Bhadratoon	1. Bhadratoon
	2. Bhardan
	3. Raina
	4. Bankli
	5. Norwa




1	2
	5. Nimbla 7. Chunda 8. Vardara 9. Sankhwali
3. Nosra	1. Nosra 2. Bhawrani 3. Raithal 4. Debawas 5. Deoki 6. Aipura 7. Sugaliyan Jodhan 8. Bala 9. Gudarana
4. Chandrai	1. Chandrai 2. Padarli 3. Rodla 4. Kuwrada 5. Kanwala 6. Panehota 7. Dodiwali 8. Paota 9. Ummedpur 10. Harji
Tahsil 1. Bhinmal	1. Bhinmal 2. Bhagal Bheem 3. Khanpur 4. Bharundi 5. Jujani 6. Ropsi



1	2
5. Karda	1. Karda 2. Karwara 3. Silasan 4. Meda 5. Kuda 6. Kodita 7. Sewara 8. Phagotra 9. Poonasa 10. Chatwara
6. Narsana	1. Narsana 2. Rangala 3. Jesawas 4. Bagora 5. Chandpura 6. Rauta 7. Morsim 8. Bhalni 9. Doongarwas 10. Kaleti
7. Modran	1. Modran 2. Phausa 3. Bhayal Septa 4. Daspan 5. Borta 6. Kawtara 7. Mindawas 8. Kotkasta 9. Narta 10. Kori



1	2
Tahsil	
1. Sanchore	1. Sanchore 2. Dabhal 3. Golasan 4. Visol 5. Hadetar 6. Karola 7. Jakhal 8. Arnai 9. Pur 10. Gundau 11. Panchta 12. Sankar
2. Janvi	 1. Janvi 2. Doongari 3. Surachand 4. Soontri 5. Keriya 6. Surawa 7. Achalpura 8. Badwal 9. Bichhawari 10. Duthwa 11. Hadecha
3. Chitalwana	1. Chitalwana 2. Kaniya 3. Dawal 4. Chora 5. Akoli 6. Ranodara 7. Gada Hema 8. Hada 9. Zhab 10. Deora 11. Bijrol 12. Hotigaon

CHAPTER XII
LAW AND ORDER AND JUSTICE
INCIDENCE OF CRIMES

The following statement gives the number of reported¹ cases of crimes in the district during the recent years :

Year	Dacoity	Robbery	Murder	Riot	Burglary	Cattle theft	Other theft	Miscellaneous, I. P. C. Cases	Total
1957	1	16	10	49	76	59	55	190	456
1958	1	18	24	38	81	84	83	191	520
1959	2	9	15	17	177	59	77	247	603
1960	—	7	18	8	76	58	48	159	374
1961	—	6	13	25	89	64	59	146	402
1962	2	13	19	8	95	66	62	190	455
1963	2	12	26	29	96	58	65	169	457
1964	2	11	21	50	112	32	57	184	469
1965	6	29	20	68	120	31	75	176	525
1966	8	48	17	89	139	46	121	195	663
1967	8	63	16	66	136	59	163	281	792

It will appear from the above statement that there has been a spurt in the number of crimes. The cases of dacoity have risen eight-fold and those of robbery and theft four-fold and three-fold respectively. Other crimes have also increased considerably during the period. Significantly, the

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, yearly volumes for various years. The figures for the years 1964 to 1966 are provisional.

cases of cattle theft have remained almost unchanged during the period. Some years witnessed a decrease in certain categories of crimes.

The increase may be attributed to better reporting, unrestricted registration and also to the general discontentment in the social structure which is facing a phase of development and the increased activities concerning land, irrigation and electioneering. Most of the offences are against persons, not against property. Riots are not political but take place mainly due to sheer ignorance of law and end in fiasco.

There has been a significant rise in the number of cases pertaining to smuggling, from four in 1958 to 66 in 1967. It is remarkable that though this area is contiguous to the international border, most of the smuggling cases are inter-district or inter-state and only a few international. Articles of smuggling are opium and food-grains, and these are mostly taken through this district to Gujarat. The smuggling trade is carried by road or through hilly-terrain. An anti-smuggling squad for food-grains was set-up to check this nefarious trade sometime back, but was abolished in April, 1968 when the restrictions on inter-state movement of food-grain were withdrawn by the government.

The following table gives the achievement of the police department in respect of property recovered¹.

Year	Property stolen during the year	Property recovered during the year	(Rupees in '000)
			Percentage of recovery to property stolen
1957	127	50	39.3
1958	136	56	41.8
1959	140	52	36.8
1960	115	43	37.3
1961	76	45	59.7
1962	188	58	30.7
1963	79	51	64.5
1964	109	32	29.8
1965	94	46	48.7
1966	131	90	68.8
1967	111	53	48.2

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, for various years. The figures for the years 1965 and 1966 are provisional.

ORGANISATION OF POLICE FORCE

Regular Police

As the district formed an integral part of the Jodhpur State, before 1949, no separate police organisation functioned in the area and the work was looked after by the Police Department of the Jodhpur State. Prior to 1885 A.D., when a *Mahakma Girai* was organised to secure a regular registration and detection of crimes, the police work in the Jodhpur State was carried on by the irregulars drawn from the local troops of the State and the *jagir* militia. In 1905, the department was reorganised and a regular police force was created and an Inspector General was appointed. A Police Act was framed in 1905. The State was divided into four districts for police administration, each under a Superintendent. Each district was further divided into several circles each under an Inspector, with a number of police stations and outposts. In 1916, the Police Act was drafted¹ on the lines of British India Police Act and rules were framed under 'The Marwar Police Manual'. Later, the whole State was divided into two ranges viz., Eastern and Western, each under a Deputy Inspector General and Jalor district formed a part of the latter. The police administration of this region was under a Superintendent with headquarters at Jalor and his jurisdiction extended over the Jalor and Jaswantpura tahsils of the present district. Sanchore was under the Superintendent of Police for Barmer. Certain *thikanas* also maintained their own police. This system was abolished later on.

After the formation of Rajasthan and the present district of Jalor, the police administration was put under a Superintendent of Police headquartered at Jalor. The district formed a part of the Jodhpur Police Range, which was headed by a Deputy Inspector General of Police. The district was further divided into two circles, Bhinmal and Jalor. The former contained nine police stations and ten outposts while the latter had four police stations and seven outposts. Later, two police stations and three outposts were abolished.

At present (1967-68), the district is divided into two police circles viz., Jalor and Bhinmal, having eleven police stations and 14 outposts, distributed as follows :

1. *The Report on the Administration of the Jodhpur State for the year 1936-37*, Jodhpur (1939), p. 97.

Circle	Police Station	Outpost
Jalor	1. Jalor	1. Rawan Chowki, Jalor 2. Siyana 3. Gole 4. Bagra
	2. Nausara	1. Mewasa
	3. Ummedpur	1. Panchota 2. Ahore
	4. Sayla	—
Bhinmal	5. Bhinmal	1. Bhinmal
	6. Modra	1. Ramsin
	7. Jaswantpura	—
	8. Sanchore	1. Panchala
	9. Sarwana	1. Chitalwana
	10. Bagora	1. Narsana
	11. Raniwara	1. Malwara 2. Kardo

Besides the Superintendent, there are two Deputy Superintendents, four Inspectors, twenty-two Sub-Inspectors and one Assistant Sub-Inspector. There are 82 Head Constables and 429 Constables. The ratio of police officials to population is 1:109. The police force is divided into two sections Civil and Armed. Their strength is as under :

Force	Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Assistant Sub-Inspector	Head constables	Constables
Civil	1	1	1	28	113
Armed	3	21	—	54	316

The staff given above also include the staff posted at five outposts (Chanod, Newara, Panchala Achalpur and Mandoli) for Foodgrains Anti-smuggling Squad.

A Police Lines is maintained at Jalor where reserve police is kept in readiness. This also serves as a training place for new recruits. Those who live in the Lines are given usual amenities. A Mess Committee manages for their daily meals. A kitchen garden is also maintained. There

is a recreation room and facilities exist for regular games. A canteen is run which supplies articles of daily use to the residents of the Lines.

The department maintains a Police Welfare Fund and suitable loans are advanced during sickness and for educational purposes or on any other reasonable ground to the police personnel up to the rank of Sub-Inspectors. During the year 1967-68, the sum spent for various purposes amounted to Rs. 862.

TRAFFIC POLICE—A unit of Traffic Police having a strength of one Head Constable and three Constables has been functioning since 1965. These personnel are drawn from the district police force.

Home Guards and Civilian Rifle Training Centre

Under the Rajasthan Home Guards Act, 1963, a volunteer body called Home Guards was constituted in the district with the Superintendent of Police of the district as *ex-officio* Commandant. The volunteers are imparted training in drill and arms. Between 1962-63 and May 1968, 196 volunteers were trained and 88 have been given Refresher Course. Likewise, two Civilian Rifle Training Centres, one each at Bhinmal and Jalor train civilians in rifle shooting.

Railway Police

After the reorganisation of railway police in September 1954, an out-post was established at Jalor railway station. At present the staff posted here consists of one Head Constable and five Constables. It is controlled by the Incharge, Government Railway Police, headquartered at Barmer railway station, who is under the control of Superintendent of Railway Police, Rajasthan, headquartered at Ajmer. The following table gives the number of cases registered at the railway stations falling under the jurisdiction of this outpost, during the period 1954-1966:

Name of the station	Theft in running trains	Theft at stations	Theft in goods yards	Misc. crimes	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Kori	1	1	-	5	7
2. Bhinmal	1	8	4	5	18
3. Bhimpura	-	-	1	-	1
4. Modran	1	-	1	1	3

1	2	3	4	5	6
5. Malwara	-	-	1	2	3
6. Raniwara	2	1	4	17	24
7. Ratanpur	-	-	-	1	1
8. Ledarmer	-	-	1	2	3
9. Jalor	3	3	2	10	18
10. Bishangarh	2	1	-	-	3
11. Balwara	-	-	2	1	3
12. Bagra	-	1	1	-	2
13. Bakra Road	-	8	1	-	9

Anti-corruption Department

In 1957 when the Anti-corruption Department of Rajasthan Government was organised, an outpost was set up at Jodhpur which served the districts of Jodhpur, Barmer, Nagaur, Pali, Sirohi, Jaisalmer and Jalor. Later in 1965, a separate outpost was set up at Jalor to serve the districts of Jalor, Barmer and Jaisalmer. But it was abolished in 1966 and was merged with the outpost at Jodhpur. Now, Jalor district is served by the out post at Jodhpur.

From 1957 to 1967, 157 cases and complaints were registered from this district by the Anti-corruption Department and 154 enquiries were completed. During this period, thirty government servants were either convicted by the courts or punished departmentally on charges of corruption or mis-conduct. Eleven departmental enquiries against government servants are pending with the disciplinary authorities while two cases are pending trial in the courts.

JAILS AND LOCK-UPS

Location of Jails and Lock-ups

Before the merger of the territory into Rajasthan, there was a Central Jail, located at Jodhpur town which served the whole of the State of Jodhpur. There was provision for confinement of civil prisoners and under-trials in the Central Jail and separate arrangements were made for female prisoners. Those undergoing imprisonment under the Marwar Sedition Act of 1909 were sometimes transferred from the Central Jail to

the forts of Machia, Jalor, Siwana and Daulatpura. There was also a juvenile school where the boys were taught reading, writing and various crafts such as *niwar*-weaving, carpentry, gardening etc.

Prisoners used to work in the Jail Factory and produced various kinds of cloth, *durris*, ropes and miscellaneous articles of cane, bamboo etc. They were also engaged in the Jail garden.

Special releases and remissions were granted to the prisoners by the ruler of the State on auspicious occasions.

After the formation of Rajasthan and the creation of the present district, two lock-ups, one at Jalor and the other at Bhinmal were established. The former was a first class sub-jail having an accommodation for fifty prisoners while the latter, being second class, had a capacity to accommodate thirty prisoners. The sub-divisional magistrates of the two places were officers incharge of these lock-ups.

At present (1967-68) there are three sub-jails in the district, one each at Jalor (First class), Bhi mal (Second class) and Sanchore (Third class). The capacity of Jalor sub-jail is 50 while that of the other two is 30 and 15 respectively. Since only the under trials or convicts sentenced up to one month's imprisonment are kept here, no trade is taught nor industries are run in these sub-jails. The juvenile delinquents are kept separate from the other prisoners and when sentenced for more than a month, are sent to Juvenile Reformatory at Udaipur. Likewise political detenues are kept separate from the other convicts. Female prisoners are kept separately from the male prisoners. The prisoners are allowed to read religious books and visitors can see them in accordance with the rules of Jail Manual. The Inspector General of Prisons, Rajasthan and Deputy Inspector General, both headquartered at Jaipur are the controlling authorities and inspect the jails periodically. The District Magistrate and Sub-Divisional Magistrate also visit the jails occasionally. While the sub jails at Jalor and Bhinmal are under the charge of Sub-divisional Magistrates of respective Sub-Divisions, the sub-jail at Sanchore is under the charge of the tahsildar of that place. For the welfare of the prisoners, there are Boards of Visitors for all the three sub-jails. The members of these Boards report whether facilities as provided under the rules are granted to the prisoners.

The population of these sub-jails during the last few years has been given in Appendix I at the end of the chapter,

ORGANISATION OF CIVIL AND CRIMINAL COURTS

As mentioned above, the district formed an integral part of the Jodhpur State before the formation of Rajasthan and its judicial system was governed by the rules and regulations promulgated by the Jodhpur State from time to time. In 1905, there were altogether 85 courts in the State. Of these 41 were presided over by the officials of the government and the rest 44 by the *jagirdars* or their managers known as *Kamdars*.

The Classification of the Above 14 Courts was thus—Hawala Courts (9), Hakumat Courts (23), Jodhpur Kotwali (1), Mallani Munsifi (1), Courts of Circle Superintendents (2), Civil Court or Sadar Diwani (1), Criminal Court or Sadar Faujdari (1), Appellate Court (1), the Court of Sardars (1) and lastly, the Mahakma Khas.

The State was divided into eight circles for revenue administration and each circle had a Hawala Court which was presided over by an official known as Daroga, the ninth Hawala Court was at Jodhpur and was presided over by a Superintendent. The Jalor district formed a part of the Jalor circle. The appeals against the decisions of Daroga lay to the Hawala Court presided over by the Superintendent at Jodhpur.

Besides the Hawala Court, there were Hakumat Courts, one each at Jalor, Jaswantpura and Sanchore. These were presided over by the officials known as Hakims who could try suits not exceeding Rs. 500/- (or with the permission of the Civil Courts Rs. 1000/-) in value and in criminal cases, could pass a sentence of imprisonment up to four months, impose fine up to Rs. 200/- and could order whipping not exceeding six stripes.

The appeals against the decisions of the Hakims and the Superintendent mentioned above, lay to the Civil Court or the Sadar Diwani Adalat. In criminal matters, the appeals against the decisions of Hakims lay to the Criminal Court or the Sadar Faujdari Adalat which also had powers to try cases on the original side. The Appellate Court heard appeals from the decisions of Civil and Criminal Courts and also exercised powers to try original suits.

The Court of Sardars had both original and appellate jurisdiction in all civil cases in which Rajput *jagirdars* were involved and consisted of two tribunals, one under a Superintendent and the other, under an Assistant Superintendent. The former heard appeals against the decisions of the Court of Assistant Superintendent and also decided land or adoption

suits to which a *tazimi* Sardar was a party, in the manner prescribed by the *Mahakma Khas*.

The *Mahakma Khas* exercised full powers of revision and control over all the subordinate courts. It was the highest judicial tribunal in the State, and final court of appeal on both the civil and criminal sides. Only the capital sentences and orders in important cases in which the *jagirdars* were involved, required the confirmation by the ruler.

As mentioned earlier, there were 44 courts which were presided over by the *jagirdars* or their managers. These courts were classified into three grades according to the powers the *jagirdars* were invested with. The *jagirdars* with first class powers could try civil suits of all kinds upto the value of Rs. 1000/- while second and third class could try suits up to the value of Rs. 500/- and Rs. 300/- respectively. On the criminal side, the *jagirdars* with first class powers could order imprisonment upto six months and impose fines upto Rs. 300/- while *Jagirdars* enjoying second and third class powers could award three months imprisonment and fine upto Rs. 150/- in the case of former and imprisonment for one month and fine upto Rs. 100/- in the case of latter respectively. The decisions of these courts were appealable to the *Mahakma Khas* at Jodhpur.

In early twenties of the present century changes were introduced in the judicial system. A Chief Court was set up in 1922 to which nearly all the powers hitherto exercised by *Mahakma Khas* were transferred besides original jurisdiction in suits of the value of over Rs. 10,000/-. The State was divided into four circles with a Judicial Superintendent at the head of each. The powers of all the courts were properly defined and the rules regarding the examination and enrolment of vakils were introduced for the first time. Further changes were made in 1924. The District and Sessions Court replaced the Faujdari and Civil Courts and the court of Sardars and the courts of Naib-Hakims were created for the first time. This position continued with minor changes when soon before the integration of Jodhpur State into Rajasthan, Collectors and District Magistrates were appointed along with Sub-divisional Magistrates and Tahsildars in each district and the courts of subordinate judges and Munsifs were also established.

The State of Jodhpur merged into United States of Greater Rajasthan in March 1949 and in October 1949, the district of Jalor came into existence. The promulgation of Rajasthan High Court Ordinance, 1949 provided for the establishment of a High Court of Judicature for the United States of Rajasthan and consequently,

on the date appointed in the notification, every Tribunal functioning as the High Court of a Covenanting State or any authority exercising the powers of a High Court in such State ceased to exist and all cases pending before such High Courts or authorities on that date were to be transferred to and heard by the High Court constituted by this Ordinance. In 1950, a Court of District Judge was set up at Jodhpur with jurisdiction over the districts of Jodhpur, Jaisalmer, Nagaur, Barmer and Jalor. At the same time a court of Civil Judge was established with headquarters at Balotra in Barmer district and its jurisdiction extended over Barmer and Jalor districts. The Civil Judge at Balotra by virtue of his office was also empowered to act as Additional Sessions Judge and to exercise jurisdiction in the Court of Sessions for Jodhpur, Jaisalmer, Nagaur, Barmer and Jalor districts, with sub-jurisdiction over Barmer and Jalor districts. At the same time, Munsifs were appointed at Jalor, Sanchore and Bhinmal who exercised territorial jurisdiction over the respective tahsils.

In 1951, a court of District and Sessions Judge was established at Balotra which had jurisdiction over Jalor and Barmer districts. This Court continues to function till now.

In 1953, the Court of Munsif, Jalor was converted into the Court of Civil Judge. In 1955, a Court of Civil and Additional Sessions Judge was created at Jalor and the Court of Civil Judge was abolished and instead a Munsif Court came into existence.

The Collector, as District Magistrate, exercised jurisdiction over the whole of the district. Under him were two Sub-Divisional Magistrates one headquartered at Jalor and the other at Bhinmal. Likewise there were two Extra Magistrates (First Class) headquartered at Jalor and Bhinmal. Besides these, all the tahsildars, by virtue of their office, exercised third class magisterial powers.

Present Position

The above set-up continues at present with some changes. With the introduction of partial separation of judiciary from executive in 1962, the two Courts of Magistrates I class were abolished with effect from 1st September, 1962 and a Court of Additorial Munsif was created with headquarters at Jalor and with territorial jurisdiction over Ahore and Jalor tahsils. At the same time, the Munsifs at Jalor and Bhinmal and Additional Munsif at Jalor were given first class magisterial powers over specified areas. Their jurisdiction of power extended to the following limits :

Name of the Court	Jurisdiction over the limits of Police Station of
1. Munsif Magistrate, Jalor	Jalor and Ummedpur
2. Additional Munsif Magistrate, Jalor	Nosera and Babtra (now Sayla).
3. Munsif Magistrate, Bhinmal	Jaswantpura, Bhinmal, Modran, Baghora and Raniwara.
4. Munsif Magistrate, Sanchore	Sanchore and Sarwana.

The Court of Additional Munsif Magistrate, Jalor was put into abeyance in 1965 but was revived in November 1967.

Besides these courts, the court of Civil and Additional Sessions Judge at Jalor continues to function. The Court of District and Sessions Judge is at Balotra in Barmer district and has jurisdiction over Jalor district also.

While the District Magistrate and two Sub-Divisional Magistrates enjoy first class magisterial powers, the tahsildars at Ahore, Bhinmal and Jalor exercise second class magisterial powers while that of Sanchore, has been vested with third class powers. These officers are also presiding officers over the revenue courts under their respective jurisdictions.

Recently Nyaya Panchayats which number 39 in the district, have also been given judicial powers.

The following table gives the number of criminal and revenue cases in the various courts in the district in recent years¹ :

Year	Previous Balance	Instituted during the year	Total	Disposed of during the year	(Number)
					Balance
1	2	3	4	5	6
Criminal Cases					
1959-60	578	1402	1980	1306	674
1960-61	674	1258	1932	1048	884
1961-62	884	1298	2182	1347	835

1. Source : Office of the Director, Economics & Statistics, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

1	2	3	4	5	6
1962-63	835	2008	2843	1964	879
1963-64	879	1408	2287	1419	868
1964-65	868	1269	2137	1286	851
1965-66	851	1753	2604	1408	1196
1966-67	196	1624	2820	1547	1273
1967-68	273	1990	3263	1708	1555
Revenue cases					
1959-60	2437	4299	6736	3956	2780
1960-61	2780	6389	9169	5701	3468
1961-62	3468	5465	8933	5547	3386
1962-63	3386	6802	10188	5683	4505
1963-64	4505	4848	9353	4140	5213
1964-65	5213	7084	12297	7030	5267
1965-66	5267	5933	11200	6230	4970
1966-67	4970	8507	13477	10479	2998
1967-68	2998	12861	15859	9926	5933

Legal Profession

There are three Bar Associations in the district, one each at Jalor, Bhinmal and Sanchore.

APPENDIX I

Population in the sub-jails of Jalor, Bhinmal and Sanchore

Year	Total No. of prisoners at the beginning of the year	Total No. of prisoners admitted during the year	Total No. of prisoners released	Daily average No. of prisoners
1960-61				
Jalor	46	358	362	35
Bhinmal	5	94	97	10
Sanchore	7	115	112	11
1961-62				
Jalor	42	352	358	40
Bhinmal	2	106	101	11
Sanchore	10	186	186	13
1962-63				
Jalor	36	319	313	35
Bhinmal	7	146	136	11
Sanchore	10	148	152	12
1963-64				
Jalor	42	449	411	46
Bhinmal	17	142	152	13
Sanchore	6	170	170	5
1964-65				
Jalor	80	389	422	50
Bhinmal	7	200	196	15
Sanchore	6	148	147	7
1965-66				
Jalor	47	281	307	33
Bhinmal	11	297	299	15
Sanchore	7	145	145	12
1966-67				
Jalor	21	272	260	38
Bhinmal	9	335	330	27
Sanchore	7	225	227	19
1967-68				
Jalor	33	298	281	35
Bhinmal	14	398	401	15
Sanchore	5	275	254	14

Source : Office of the Inspector General of Prisons, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

CHAPTER XIII

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

Some of the important Government Departments that could not get fuller treatment elsewhere in this volume, are described below :

Department of Animal Husbandry

Though the Veterinary Department was opened in the erstwhile Jodhpur State in 1927, veterinary facilities were extended to the district in 1932 when a veterinary hospital was opened at Sanchore. Later, in 1938, a veterinary hospital at Jalor and in 1946 a veterinary aid post at Bhinmal were started. Thus in the pre-Independence days, there were three veterinary institutions in the district to take care of the sick animals. In 1947, anti-surra and anti-rinderpest campaigns were started to control these diseases. Measures were also taken to control haemorrhagic septicaemia, black quarter and sheep-pox.

The Marwar Animal Improvement Act having been passed in 1947, the bulls were compulsorily castrated and were replaced by the pedigree bulls to improve the existing breeds of cattle and buffaloes.

Till 1955, there was no substantial change in the set-up of the Department. Following the re-organisation of the Department in 1956-57, the office of the District Animal Husbandry Officer, with its administrative jurisdiction over Sirohi and Jalor districts, was opened at Jalor. The controlling officers of this Department at the range and the State levels are Deputy Director, Animal Husbandry, Jodhpur and Bikaner Range, Bikaner, and Director, Animal Husbandry, Rajasthan, Jaipur, respectively.

The District Animal Husbandry Officer supervises the working of the veterinary hospitals and dispensaries in the district and supplies to them the required kinds of medicines, tools and implements. When an epidemic is feared, the Animal Husbandry Officer issues necessary instructions to the veterinary staff in the veterinary hospitals and dispensaries of

the district to take steps to control it i.e. to conduct inoculation to prevent its out-break.

In the capacity of an expert in his field and as a district level officer, the Animal Husbandry Officer attends the meetings of the Zila Parishad and Panchayat Samitis. From time to time, he offers expert advice to the Panchayats for the developmental schemes pertaining to his field. He has powers to appoint class IV employees in his department and transfer the Compounders and Stockmen anywhere in the district. At the district headquarters, besides the District Animal Husbandry Officer, the staff consists of one Accountant, one Upper Division Clerk, one Lower Division Clerk and two Peons.

During the year 1967-68, 6213 animals were vaccinated, 39583 were treated, six bulls were distributed and 6205 animals were castrated. The mobile hospital treated 11038 animals.

During the year 1967-68, the Department spent a sum of Rs. 309150.

Department of Agriculture

The office of the District Agriculture Officer was established in the year 1950 when, with his headquarters at Jalor, he also worked for the contiguous district Barmer. His immediate subordinates in the district were Agriculture and Food Assistants who organised and supervised the agricultural and Grow More Food activities.

As the set-up of the Agriculture Department exists today, Director is the head of the Department at the State level while the Divisional head is a Deputy Director headquartered at Jodhpur. The District Agriculture Officer is the head of the Department at the district level. The branches of the office in the district are at Jalor, Raniwara, Bhinmal and Sayla. The following is the sanctioned strength of the staff of the office of the District Agriculture Officer; Agriculture Assistant, one; Accounts clerks, two; Upper Division Clerk, one; Lower Division Clerks, three; Horticulture Assistant, Gardner, Plant Protection Assistant, Agriculture Fieldman, *Mali* and Jeep driver one each; and class IV servants, four.

There is a Government Seed Multiplication Farm at Santhu. The staff for the farm consists of a Farm Manager, a Store-keeper, a Pump and a Truck driver and five Ploughmen.

Besides the administrative control over the staff working under him in the district, the District Agriculture Officer helps in the distribution

of improved seeds, fertilisers and implements. During the year 1967-68, the distribution of seeds, implements, fertilisers etc. was as below:

	Quantity
(A) Seed	
(i) Bajra	1851.5 kg.
(ii) Maize	1159.5 kg.
(iii) Jowar	781.35 kg.
(iv) Wheat (R. S. 31-1 & Mexican)	6148.32 Quintals
(v) Barley	100.00 kg.
(vi) Vegetables	419.00 kg.
(B) Fertilisers	
(i) Ammonium Sulphate	281.75 Tons
(ii) C. A. N.	312.01 ,,
(iii) Urea	14.00 ,,
(iv) Super Phosphate	121.47 ,,
(v) Green Manure	1839.00 ,,
(vi) Compost pits dug and filled	1617 (Nos.)
(vii) Compost prepared	21917.00 Tons
(viii) Compost distributed	17357.20 ,,
(ix) M. Potash	0.91 ,,
(C) Implements	(Number)
(i) Improved iron ploughs	298
(ii) Chaff-cutter	250
(iii) Seed drill	3
(iv) Others	640

The District Agriculture Officer induces the people to take to the improved methods of cultivation. He also attends the meetings of the District Level Officers and offers expert advice to the Panchayat Samitis.

During the year 1967-68, to improve the irrigation facilities, the Department had 473 wells constructed, 560 repaired and 113 deepened.

The pumping sets were installed at 356 wells and Persian wheels at 29 wells. The length of the pucca channels constructed was 19269 metres.

For land development, seven tractors were purchased and 714.6 hectares (1766 acres) of land was reclaimed during the year 1967-68.

Forest Department

The Assistant Conservator of Forests, Ajmer, who was deputed by the Imperial Government to report on the Marwar forests on the Aravalli hills, in his report in 1888 stated that the forests were ill treated and neglected. As recommended by him, the erstwhile Jodhpur State requested the Government of India for the services of a trained Forest Officer. The Superintendent of Forests, Marwar State, on assuming charge in 1888, took immediate steps to introduce forest conservancy in the State including the *jagir* villages. Though a working plan for the management of the forests in Marwar State was prepared, forests in Jalor district were not covered under the plan. The demarcation and settlement operations initiated under Marwar Forest Act during forties, continued even after the formation of Rajasthan, and are now more or less complete.

Though the development work during the First Five Year Plan was not encouraging, determined efforts were made in the Second Five Year Plan for soil and moisture conservation and afforestation. Currently the development activities are carried out under the working plan prepared for Jodhpur Division for the period 1960-61 to 1969-70.

The district is divided into two forest ranges, namely, Jalor and Bhinmal, each under the charge of a Range Officer, assisted by Forest Guards. The district being part of the Forest Division, Jodhpur, the Range Officers work under the administrative control of the Divisional Forest Officer, Jodhpur.

The activities of the Forest Department, chiefly, revolve round affording protection to the forest resources, afforestation, and soil and moisture conservation on the hill slopes. The soil and moisture conservation helps increase the productivity of land and protects the culturable land from the ravages of erosion. The forest wealth of the district is protected under the provisions of the Rajasthan Forest Act, 1953.

The Forest Department has set-up two nurseries, one each at Jalor and Bhinmal in 1956-57 and 1964-65 respectively. Similarly, afforestation has been taken up in about 242.8 hectares (600 acres) of

which 40.5 hectares (100 acres) each were covered in 1957, 1958 and 1959; 20.2 hectares (50 acres) in 1960 and 101.1 hectares (250 acres) in 1965.

The scheme of road-side plantation was introduced by the department between 1965-66 and 1966-67 when *neem* trees were planted along 16.4 km. (10 miles and two furlongs) on Jalor-Ahore road. The soil conservation scheme has been introduced in an area of 1299 hectares (3210 acres) of which 202.3 hectares (500 acres) were covered in 1963-64, 546.3 hectares (1350 acres) in 1964-65, 24.3 hectares (60 acres) in 1965-66 and 161.8 hectares (400 acres) in 1966-67.

The forest in the district being open and scanty, has little commercial value. However, the people graze their cattle in the forests and also get fuel for domestic use. The chief source of revenue from the forest products is *Anwal*-bark and gum. The Department earned Rs. 90151 in 1964-65, Rs. 81,484 in 1965-66 and Rs. 104,298 in 1966-67 from the sale of *Anwal* bark. Similarly, it earned Rs. 56,878 in 1964-65, Rs. 41,718 in 1965-66 and Rs. 48,381 in 1966-67 by the sale of gum.

Public Works Department

The Department constructs, maintains and controls all the public roads and buildings in the district. Before Independence the public works activities in the district were carried out at the instruction of the officers stationed at either Jodhpur, the State capital or Mallani, a subdivisional headquarters. After the formation of Rajasthan, an Assistant Engineer was posted at the district headquarters. He was assisted in the discharge of his duties by one Senior and two Junior Overseers. The Junior Overseers were posted at Bhinmal and Sanchore.

The Department was re-organised in 1961 when the office of Assistant Engineer was set-up at the district headquarters. The headquarters of the Executive Engineer are at Sirohi. The controlling officers at the Division and State levels are Superintending Engineer, Jodhpur and Chief Engineer, Jaipur. The office of the Assistant Executive Engineer in the district consists of four Overseers, Upper Division Clerk and Lower Division Clerk (one each) and two class IV servants.

In the year 1952-53, two rest houses, one each at Sanchore and Chitalwana were constructed. The Dak-bungalows at Jalor and Bhinmal were constructed during 1957 and 1958 respectively. Important buildings constructed by this Department include Collectorate, Jalor, Munsif Court and Tahsil Court, Jalor, bungalows for Collector, Superintendent of Police,

Tahsildar and Sub-Divisional Officer, High School and College buildings, office of the Public Works Department (B & R) and Irrigation, Munsif Court and Jail buildings at Bhinmal, Dispensary and Middle School buildings at Malwara. Roads about 27 km. long have been constructed by the Department. A total of 720 km. of roads is under the control of the Department.

Industries Department

The post of District Industries Officer, Jalor was created in March 1963. However, it was abolished in the year 1966. Presently the Regional Assistant Director, Jodhpur is looking after the work of the Jalor district also.

Weights and Measures

Two Inspectors of Weights and Measures were appointed, one each at Jalor and Bhinmal, in 1963 and 1966 respectively under the Assistant Director, Industries, Jodhpur. The Inspectors are supposed to implement the provisions of the Rajasthan Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, 1958 in their respective jurisdictions. They are also responsible for implementing the Rajasthan Weights and Measures Enforcement Act in the district.

Co-operative Department

Head of the Co-operative Department in the district is Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Jalor who works under the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Jaipur. Deputy Registrar at Jodhpur is a divisional link between the Assistant Registrar and Registrar.

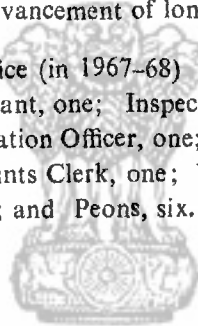
The Assistant Registrar, whose office was established in 1959, looks after the administration of all the Co-operative Societies in the district as also the staff working under him in the district. He also acts as Assistant Registrar money lending. The Co-operative Societies are registered at the Assistant Registrar's Office; re-organisation of Co-operative Societies is also the duty of this office. Principal achievements of the Department in the district between 1965-68 are given below :

(a) Organisation of Co-operative Societies :	Number
(1) Farming Societies	14
(2) Service Co-operatives	23
(3) Salary Earner's Co-operative Societies	2
(4) Other Co-operative Societies	8

(b) Re-organisation of Co-operative Societies	20
(c) Money-lending Licences issued	631
(d) Rural Godowns constructed	4
(e) Branches opened of Wholesale Bhandar	2
(f) Loan advanced (1967-68)	Rs. 16,55,000

Other important works of the Department include providing facilities of distribution of controlled commodities to Co-operative Societies; Construction of Rural Godowns; Government Partnership in the Co-operative Societies; Functioning of Farming Societies; Distribution of Fertilisers through Co-operative Marketing Societies; Grant of loans to the Co-operative Societies under Crop Loan System through the Jalor Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.; Purchase of land for construction of Bank's building; Public Enquiry of the land mortgaged to the Land Development Banks and Advancement of long term loan etc.

The staff of the office (in 1967-68) consists of : Assistant Registrar, one; Technical Assistant, one; Inspectors (Exe.), three; Inspector (Industries), one; Land Valuation Officer, one; Inspectors (Land Records), two; Head Clerk, one; Accounts Clerk, one; Upper Division Clerk, one; Lower Division Clerks, three; and Peons, six.



सत्यमेव जयते

CHAPTER XIV

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

HISTORY

The district had some form of community and social welfare organisations even in ancient times. The old Jain inscriptions speak of *Sanghas* in the villages. These *Sanghas* were composed of all adult Jain members— male and female and monks and nuns— and controlled and organised religious affairs of the inhabitants. The leader of a *Sangha* was called *Sanghapati*.¹ Many of the *Sanghas* of the several places were grouped under *Samudaya*. The head of such *Samudaya* was known as *Samudaya Pramukh*. Besides these *Sanghas*, there were committees called *Goshthis* (guilds). They were a kind of corporations of professionals, meant for looking after the local administration of the areas in which they flourished². For social purposes there were Caste Panchayats of every caste. These Panchayats decided cases of irregular marriages, illegal sexual intimacy and family quarrels etc³. Besides these units, there were village councils called *Panchkulas* composed of village elders. *Panchkulas* looked after local affairs, land records and collection of taxes on sale of articles within the area of a particular village and allocated the money for charitable and public use⁴. *Panchkulas* were assisted at times by State officials in discharge of their functions and responsibilities. This association of government officials kept the State in touch with the village problems⁵.

Some traces of local bodies which had an important place in the ancient polity of the region can still be found in villages in the maintenance of community Panchayats, temples, *Chowkidari* and some

1. Sharma, G. N., *Rajasthan Studies*, Agra, 1970, p. 174.

2. *ibid.*

3. *ibid.*, p. 175.

4. *ibid.*, p. 176.

5. *ibid.*, p. 177.

philanthropic works. But judged by modern standards, the early local organisations were not representative or democratic in the true sense of the term.

In medieval times, local governments in the village virtually disappeared. However, in several communities such as Brahmans, Oswals etc. there continued to exist councils known as *Jaat* (community) Panchayats which performed certain social functions to protect the interests of their communities. They had no official powers. Their decisions were carried out because there was the strength of social sanctions behind them.

It was not till the early 1940's that the Government of the erstwhile Jodhpur State seriously considered the establishment of village Panchayats. In 1945, the Marwar Gram Panchayats Act was promulgated and local bodies were formed in *Khalsa* villages. After the formation of Rajasthan many more village Panchayats came into existence and by 1951 their total number in the district was 57¹.

In 1953, the Rajasthan Panchayats Act came into force and tahsil Panchayats were established under its provisions. The number of Panchayats also increased with the promulgation of the new Act. After introduction of the scheme of Democratic Decentralisation, the tahsil Panchayats were, however, abolished and their place was taken by the Panchayat Samitis. The jurisdiction of these samitis coincided with the development blocks and shadow blocks and at the headquarters level Zila Parishad was established which co-ordinated local development activities for the whole district.

In the towns, local government was introduced earlier. In 1932-33, municipal boards were established in the towns of Jalor and Bhinmal. In the beginning, the membership of these boards was purely official but later on elective element was introduced. After the passing of the Rajasthan Town Municipalities Act, 1951, wider powers and responsibilities were given to these bodies. Adult franchise was also introduced in the same year. Since October 1959, both of these municipalities have been administered under the Rajasthan Municipalities Act of 1959.

There has never been any District Board in the area.

MUNICIPALITIES

Jalor

The municipality at Jalor, as stated above, was set up in 1932.

1. *Census 1951, Rajasthan and Ajmer, District Census Hand-book, Jalor, part I, p. iii.*

In the beginning, there were twelve members, of whom eleven were non-officials, nominated by the State Government from amongst the prominent communities of the town. The Assistant Surgeon in-charge of Jalor dispensary was an ex-officio member and the *Hakim* of the *pargana* was the Chairman.

It was not till 1948 that an elective element was introduced. Adult franchise was introduced with the enforcement of the Rajasthan Town Municipalities Act, 1951, and in the same year the Municipality came under the control of the Directorate of Local Bodies, Rajasthan.

ORGANISATION AND STRUCTURE—At present (1967-68) the total number of elected members is twelve. The town is divided into nine wards, six of them being single and three double member wards. Two women members are co-opted by the elected members. The members elect the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman from amongst themselves.

The Municipal Board employs 79 persons in the following sections :

General Administration 11, House Tax 3, Public Health and Sanitation 36, Octroi 24, Gardens 3, and Public works 2.

ACTIVITIES AND ACHIEVEMENTS—Broadly speaking a Municipality has to look after the safety, health, convenience and education of the people residing within the municipal limits. During princely regime the main functions of the municipality were sanitation and street lighting. With the passing of the Rajasthan Town Municipalities Acts of 1951 and 1959, more powers and duties were given to the Municipality, so that now it performs a number of functions and has power to impose taxes on vehicles, entertainment, electricity and water supply, as also octroi.

The major activities and achievements of the Municipality may be considered under the following heads :

(1) Public Health and Sanitation, (2) Water Supply, (3) Lighting and (4) Construction Work.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND SANITATION—A tractor alongwith two trollies and four bullock carts collect the rubbish and the night soil and transport it to the trenching ground for the manufacture of compost. Thirty-two sweepers have been employed by the municipality for sanitation and conservancy work. Their work is supervised by a Sanitary Inspector and two Jamadars. The Sanitary Inspector also checks adulteration in food,

WATER SUPPLY—A Water Works was constructed by the municipality in 1965 to provide protected water supply. Its management, however, has been transferred to the Water Works Department of the Government of Rajasthan.

CONSTRUCTION WORK—The construction and maintenance of the roads in the town is under the control of the municipality. Other public utility works constructed by the municipality are the Municipal Town Hall, the Information Centre, a *Dharamshala*, five Octroi Posts, four Primary Schools, a Library and a *Bal Mandir*. The Municipal Board has also provided funds for the construction of X-Ray room in the General Hospital, Jalor.

FINANCIAL POSITION—The following statement shows the income and expenditure of the Municipality during the last ten years¹ :

Year	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	Income	Expenditure
1958-59	2.44	1.48
1959-60	2.60	2.96
1960-61	2.56	2.53
1961-62	1.5	1.56
1962-63	3.28	3.66
1963-64	2.45	2.28
1964-65	1.98	2.19
1965-66	1.66	1.55
1966-67	2.31	1.59
1967-68	1.94	2.10

Bhinmal

The Municipal Board was established on the 16th January, 1933. In the beginning there were eight members, all nominated by the Government from amongst the prominent communities of the town. The *Hakim* of the *pargana* was the Chairman. It was not till 1951, when the Rajasthan Town Municipalities Act came into force, that adult franchise was

1. Source : Office of the Municipal Board, Jalor.

introduced and the president of the Board was for the first time elected. The number of members was also increased from eight to ten in the same year.

PRESENT ORGANISATION—The town is divided into nine wards, 6 of them being single and 3 double member wards. Two women members are co-opted by the elected members. The members of the Board elect the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman.

The municipal board employs 84 persons including the Executive Officer.

ACTIVITIES AND ACHIEVEMENTS—During the princely times, the Municipality only looked after sanitation and lighting of the public streets and no other functions could be undertaken due to paucity of funds. After the formation of Rajasthan it expanded the range of its activities. The activities and achievements of the Bhinmal Municipality may be considered under the following heads :

SANITATION—The chief function of the Municipality is the maintenance of proper sanitary conditions. There are 40 sweepers and scavengers employed by this municipality to attend to sanitation and conservancy work.

The rubbish and night-soil collected are transported to the trenching grounds by one municipal tractor and five buffalo carts for the manufacture of compost. The work of the sweepers and scavengers is supervised by two Jamadars and one Sanitary Inspector.

LIGHTING—The Municipality had its own power house till 1965, when it was transferred to the Rajasthan State Electricity Board. Street lights are, however, under the municipality. In 1967-68 the Board spent Rs. 6,309.00 on street lighting.

WATER SUPPLY—The water supply scheme was completed in 1957 with the assistance of the government. The Water Works were, however, taken over by the Water Works Department of the Government of Rajasthan in 1966.

CONSTRUCTION WORKS—The construction and maintenance of the roads in the town is under the control of the Municipality. Other public utility works constructed by the Municipal Board are the Municipal Town Hall, the Information Centre and Public Parks.

FINANCIAL POSITION—The following statement shows the income and expenditure of the Municipality for the last seven years:¹

Year	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	Income	Expenditure
1961-62	1.85	1.71
1962-63	1.01	1.28
1963-64	1.34	1.13
1964-65	1.70	1.91
1965-66	3.12	2.82
1966-67	2.72	2.58
1967-68	3.18	2.94

PANCHAYATS

The history of Panchayats in the area prior to the passing of the Rajasthan Panchayats Act in 1953 has been traced in the foregoing pages of this chapter. Under the Act, tahsil Panchayats were set up at the head-quarters of all tahsils. A tahsil Panchayat consisted of a Sarpanch and six to eight Panchas elected by an electoral college consisting of all the Panchas and Sarpanchas of the Panchayats in that tahsil. The tenure of a tahsil Panchayat was three years. The tahsil Panchayat exercised general supervision over the affairs of the Panchayats under its jurisdiction, heard appeals from all the decrees, sentences, decisions, orders and directives passed by the Panchayats. They controlled 139 Panchayats.

The Act provided for the division of the Panchayat Circle into wards and a Panch to be elected from each ward on the basis of adult franchise. It was laid down that a Panchayat should have not less than five and not more than 15 elected Panchas but provision was made for the appointment by the State Government of an Additional Panch belonging to the Backward Classes if no such person was elected. The Panchas and Sarpanchas were elected directly by the voters of the Panchayat area. Up-sarpanch was elected from amongst the Panchas. In the beginning elections were held by the show of hands but the system was afterwards changed to that by secret ballot. No voting by proxy was allowed. Polling was immediately followed by counting of votes and the results were declared on the same day. The term of a Panchayat was three years. Panchayats were empowered to appoint their secretaries for office work.

1. Source: Office of the Municipal Board, Bhinmal,

The functions of the Panchayats covered construction works, sanitation, medical aid, vital statistics, education, agriculture, commerce, industry and livestock. The Panchayats also acted as civil and criminal courts. In respect of criminal cases they could impose fine up to Rs. 50 and if the fine remained unpaid for three months, the accused was to undergo one day's simple imprisonment for every two rupees. As civil courts they could try suits up to the value of Rs. 100.

After the advent of the Community Development Programme, in the year 1954-55, the Panchayats were utilised as agencies for implementing the development programmes at the village level.

DEMOCRATIC DECENTRALISATION—A three-tier system was introduced with the enforcement of Rajasthan Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishad Act, 1959, on October 2, 1959. Under the new scheme, the Panchayat set up was completely re-organised. At present, every village or a group of villages in the district having a population between 1,500 to 2,000 forms a Panchayat. During the year 1966-67, there were 216 Panchayats in the district. The number of Panchas varies in each Panchayat from eight to fifteen according to its population. The elections are held every third year on the basis of adult franchise and by secret ballot. The area of the Panchayat is divided into as many wards as the Panchas, fixed for the Panchayat. Any person recorded as a voter in the electoral rolls of the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly relating to the area of the Panchayat can contest election from any ward, but can vote only in the ward where his name occurs in the voters list.

Village Level Functionaries

SARPANCH—The Sarpanch is the Chairman and 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 the meeting of the Panchayat and presides over them and is responsible for the safe custody of cash. He receives money, makes payment as authorised by the Panchayat and prepares budget for the approval of the Panchayat and Panchayat Samiti. He, alongwith 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.

The other important functionaries are :

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 agriculture and allied activities. In some of the Panchayats, the Gram Sevak also acts as the *ex-officio* Secretary.

VILLAGE TEACHER—He occupies an important position in the life of the village community.

PATWARI—He is an official of the Revenue Department at the village level, whose services and help are often required for carrying on developmental activities at the village level. He helps the Panchayat and Panchayat Samiti in crop inspection for attestations.

FOREST GUARD—He helps the Panchayat in the sowing and planting of forest species in the village forests for the purposes of a nursery and seeks the help of the Panchayat in the protection of the Government forests.

The major functions of the Panchayats are developmental, municipal and administrative. They prepare plans for the increase of agricultural production and organise the community for the promotion of its wealth, safety, education, comfort and social and cultural well-being. Agriculture which was a secondary function of the Panchayats in 1953, has assumed greater significance after the introduction of the *Panchayati Raj*.

A meeting of the *Gram Sabha* (Village Council) which consists of the entire electorate of the Panchayat area, is called at least twice a year to make the people aware of the Panchayat Plans and post them with the progress made.

Resources and Budgets

The Panchayats can levy taxes such as vehicle tax, tax on buildings and on commercial crops, and octroi. 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 the sale of *Abadi* lands etc. The Panchayats also receive grant-in-aid from the Government.

The Panchayats are free to plan their expenditure within their resources. Budgets are framed by the Panchayats which have to be approved by the Panchayat Samiti concerned.

PANCHAYAT SAMITIS

Organisation

There are seven Panchayat Samitis in the district namely Jalor, Bhinmal, Ahore, Raniwara, Sanchore, Jaswantpura and Sayla. A Panchayat Samiti comprises some *Ex-officio* members, co-opted members and associate members. Among the *Ex-officio* members are included all Sarpanchas of the Panchayat in the area and a *Krishi Nipun* (expert in agriculture). Among co-opted members are included some women, persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Tribes, public workers and persons engaged in co-operative movement. Their number is fixed according to the provisions of the Rajasthan Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads Act, 1959.

Term

The term of office of the members of a Panchayat Samiti is three years extendable by the State Government under special notification.

Functions

A Panchayat Samiti is responsible for the development work in the Panchayat Samiti area. The term development covers agriculture, animal husbandry, co-operation, minor irrigation works, village industries, primary education, local communication, 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.

Standing Committees

The scheme of *Panchayati Raj* envisages that the Panchayat Samiti shall not work through individuals but collectively. With this end in view at least three standing committees have been made statutorily obligatory, they are: committee for production programme, committee for social services and social amenities programmes, and committee for finance, taxes and administration. If necessary, the Panchayat Samiti can also have more than these three committees.

Resources

The funds of a Panchayat Samiti consist of (i) income accruing from taxes such as cess or rent for the use or occupation of agricultural

land; tax on trades, professions and industries; primary education cess; tax on fairs; income arising from leases granted for the collection of bones, and entertainment tax, (ii) Grants for liabilities transferred by the various departments, (iii) Annual ad-hoc grants, (iv) 25 paise per head of the population of the area in lieu of share of land revenue, (v) Matching grants for the schemes transferred, and (vi) Loans advanced by the State. The Samitis can also 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 it 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 but it is not obligatory to accept them.

The major expenses of the Panchayat Samitis besides the developmental activities are repayment of loans contracted by it, the salaries and allowances of its employees, allowances to members and other necessary expenditure.

Functionaries

PRADHAN—Pradhan who is elected by the members of the Panchayat Samiti from amongst themselves is the head of the Panchayat Samiti and exercises administrative control over the Vikas Adhikari and other members of the staff in relation to the implementation of decisions and resolutions of the Panchayat Samiti and its Standing Committees. He is expected to promote initiative and enthusiasm in the Panchayats, provide guidance in the formulation of their plans and production programmes, as also endeavour for the growth of co-operative and voluntary organisations therein. He convenes and presides over the meetings of the Samiti.

VIKAS ADHIKARI—The Chief Executive Officer is known as Vikas Adhikari, who 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 a team leader. The Vikas Adhikari is responsible to carry out the directions of the Panchayat Samiti and at the same time, to see that the Government policy is implemented and rules and regulations are complied with.

Other important functionaries who assist in the works of the Panchayat Samitis are Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Co-operative and Education Extension Officers, Overseers, Forest Rangers etc. who implement the policies of the Panchayat Samitis in their respective fields and

also offer technical advice. A brief account of the Panchayat Samitis of the district is as follows:

Panchayat Samiti, Jalor

It consists of 23 Gram Panchayats. The name, population and the number of villages in each Panchayat have been given in Appendix I.

There are in all 32 members in the Panchayat Samiti. The Samiti has four Standing Committees, the Administrative Committee, the Agriculture Production Committee, the Education Committee and the Social Welfare Committee. These committees act as eyes and ears of the Samiti and are responsible for planning and formulation of policies in their own allocated sphere of activity.

The staff of the Samiti comprises one Vikas Adhikari, one Extension Officer (agriculture), one Extension Officer (co-operative), one Extension Officer, (animal husbandry), one Extension Officer (education), one Overseer, ten Gram Sevaks, 101 teachers, three upper division clerks, five lower division clerks, one accounts clerk, one driver and eight class IV servants.

Some of the achievements of the Panchayat Samiti during the year 1967-68 have been described below:

AGRICULTURE—The Samiti distributed about 118 quintals of improved variety of seeds, 533 quintals of fertilisers, 15.85 quintals of insecticides and 145 new type of agricultural implements. One hundred seventy-four manure pits were constructed for the preparation of compost. Ninety-four hectares land was brought under its soil conservation scheme.

IRRIGATION—To provide irrigation facilities to the farmers the Samiti constructed 20 wells and fitted 30 pumping sets.

EDUCATION—There were 48 primary schools under the management of the Samiti. The total number of students in these schools was 1,563 (1,324 boys and 239 girls) with a teaching staff of 46. Three hundred and forty-five adults were educated in the 56 Adult Education Centres sponsored by the Samiti.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES—There were 71 Co-operative Societies functioning under the jurisdiction of the Samiti with a total membership of 2,417¹.

1. As on 30th June, 1968.

The following statement shows the income and expenditure of the Samiti during a period of five years preceding 1967-68:

(Rs. in thousands)

Year	Income			Total	Expenditure			Total
	Income from own sources	Govt. aid	Loan		Expenditure from own income	Expenditure from Government aid	Expenditure from Loan	
1963-64	11	146	108	265	—	197	133	330
1964-65	23	214	209	446	15	167	69	251
1965-66	31	323	173	527	4	240	201	445
1966-67	16	279	180	475	38	188	180	406
1967-68	18	254	49	321	19	360	120	499

Panchayat Samiti, Bhinmal

Twenty-seven Gram Panchayats constitute the Panchayat Samiti. The name, population and the number of villages in each Panchayat has been given in Appendix I.

The total strength of 39 members of the Samiti is composed of 27 elected members (Sarpanchas and Up-Pradhan), one Pradhan, 6 co-opted members, three associate members and two members of the Legislative Assembly. There are four Standing Committees, namely, the Administrative and Finance Committee, the Production Committee, the Social Welfare Committee and the Education Committee. These Committees are responsible for the planning and formulation of policies in their allocated sphere of activity.

Staff of the Samiti consists of one Vikas Adhikari, two Agriculture Extension Officers, one Animal Husbandry Extension Officer, one Co-operative Extension Officer, two Education Extension Officers, one accounts clerk, two upper division clerks, five lower division clerks, one driver, nine village level workers, 92 teachers and six class IV servants.

Some of the important activities of the Panchayat Samiti during the year 1967-68 are described below:

AGRICULTURE—Farmers were provided with 361 quintals of fertilisers, 273 new type of agricultural implements and 213 quintals of

1. Source : Office of the Panchayat Samiti, Jalor.

improved varieties of seeds. Two hundred sixty-nine manure pits were constructed and 2,323 hectare land was brought under its soil conservation scheme.

IRRIGATION—To improve irrigation facilities 105 new wells were dug and 108 pumping sets were fitted.

EDUCATION—There were 65 primary schools under the management of the Samiti and 2,338 students (2,135 boys and 203 girls) on their rolls with a teaching staff of 92.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES—Fifty co-operative societies with a total membership of 1,840 were functioning within the Panchayat Samiti area¹.

The following statement shows the income and expenditure of the Samiti during the last five years ending 1967-68²:

(Rs. in thousands)

Year	Income			Total	Expenditure			Total
	Income from own sources	Govt. aid	Loan		Expenditure from own income	Expenditure from Govt. aid.	Expenditure from loan	
1963-64	27	125	101	253	10	240	75	225
1964-65	69	300	212	581	7	282	160	449
1965-66	33	317	62	412	48	311	163	522
1966-67	43	258	147	448	98	344	127	569
1967-68	36	245	54	335	55	346	64	465

Panchayat Samiti, Sanchore

It consists of 45 Gram Panchayats. The name, population and the number of villages in each Panchayat have been given in the Appendix I.

There are in all 54 members of the Samiti : 45 elected members (Sarpanchas including Up-Pradhan), four co-opted members, four Associate members and one member of the Legislative Assembly. Five Standing Committees have been formed by the Samiti, namely, the Administrative

1. As on 30th June, 1968.

2. Source : Office of the Panchayat Samiti, Bhinmal.

Committee, the Production Committee, the Finance and Taxation Committee, the Social Welfare Committee and the Education Committee. These committees are entrusted with the task of formulating the policies of the spheres of activity assigned to them.

The staff of the Samiti comprises one Vikas Adhikari, one Agriculture Extension Officer, three Education Extension Officers, one Co-operative Extension Officer, one Animal Husbandry Extension Officer, one Progress Assistant¹, one Overseer, eleven Gram Sevaks, one vaccinator, 146 teachers, three upper division clerks, four lower division clerks, one accountant, two drivers and six class IV servants.

Some of the important activities of the Samiti, during the year 1967-68 are described below :

AGRICULTURE—Four hundred and eight hectares of land was brought under soil conservation scheme of the Samiti. The farmers were provided with 4,850 new types of agricultural implements, 4,852 quintals of improved variety of seeds, 447 quintals of fertilisers and 93 kilograms of pesticides. The Samiti also dug 37 compost pits.

IRRIGATION—To improve irrigation facilities, 138 wells were constructed and 132 pumping sets were installed. Three hundred thirteen hectares land was provided with irrigation facilities.

EDUCATION—The number of primary schools under the management of the Panchayat Samiti was 113. There were 3,715 (3,516 boys and 199 girls) students in these schools with a staff of 146 teachers. The Samiti opened one Adult Education Centre where 15 adults were made literates.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES—The number of co-operative societies in the Panchayat Samiti was 88 and their total membership was 4,545².

The following statement shows the income and expenditure of the Samiti during the last five years ending 1967-68³ :

(Rs. in thousands)

Year	Income				Expenditure			
	Income from own sources	Govt. aid	Loan	Total	Expenditure from own income	Expenditure from Govt. aid	Expenditure from loan	Total
1963-64	115	352	79	546	43	326	22	391
1964-65	71	321	200	592	29	465	183	678

1. The post has been abolished since July, 1967.

2. As on 30th June, 1968.

3. Source : Office of the Panchayat Samiti, Sanchore

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1965-66	85	426	57	568	187	434	84	705
1966-67	59	440	350	849	66	377	109	552
1967-68	126	349	602	1,077	185	547	567	1,299

Panchayat Samiti, Ahore

It consists of 38 Gram Panchayats. The name, population and the number of villages in each Panchayat have been given in Appendix I.

There are the following 62 members in the Panchayat Samiti :

38 Sarpanchas, six co-opted members, fifteen associate members (officials), two associate members (non-official) and one member of the Legislative Assembly.

There are four standing committees namely, the Finance, Taxation and Administration Committee, the Production Committee, the Social Welfare Committee and the Education and Social Education Committee. These committees are responsible for planning and formulation of policies in their own allocated sphere of activity

The staff of the Samiti consists of one Vikas Adhikari, two Agriculture Extension Officers, two Education Extension Officers, one Co-operative Extension Officer, one Animal Husbandry Extension Officer, one Overseer, ten Gram Sevaks, one vaccinator, 118 teachers, three upper division clerks, five lower division clerks, one accounts clerk, one driver and four class IV servants.

Some of the achievements of the Samiti during the year 1967-68 are described below :

IRRIGATION—The Samiti constructed 37 wells and installed 42 pumping sets to provide irrigation facilities to the farmers.

AGRICULTURE—One hundred eighty-four compost pits were dug. Four hundred sixty-seven quintals of improved variety of seeds, 2,133 quintals of fertilisers, 113 kilograms of pesticides and 112 new type of agricultural implements were distributed amongst the farmers.

EDUCATION—There were 80 primary schools under the management of the Panchayat Samiti. The strength of students in these schools

was 3,826 (3,361 boys and 465 girls) with a teaching staff of 118. Three hundred and twenty-four adults were educated in the Adult Education Centres opened by the Samiti.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES—There were 86 Co-operative Societies under the jurisdiction of the Samiti with a total membership of 4,056¹.

There is an information centre, a Library and a club at the headquarters of the Panchayat Samiti.

The following statement shows the income and expenditure of the Samiti for the last five years ending 1967-68² :

(Rs. in thousands)

Year	Income			Expenditure			Total
	Income from own sources	Govt. aid	Loan	Expenditure from own income	Expenditure from Govt. aid	Expenditure from loan	
1963-64	53	360	122	535	—	315	419
1964-65	70	302	222	594	29	181	343
1965-66	—	124	192	316	—	35	211
1966-67	238	693	148	1,079	125	574	816
1967-68	67	318	42	427	47	392	537

Panchayat Samiti, Raniwara

It consists of 25 Gram Panchayats. The number of villages in the Panchayat Samiti is 75. The name, population and the number of villages in each Gram Panchayat have been given in the Appendix I.

The total strength of 37 members of the Samiti consists of one Pradhan, 25 Sarpanchas, six co-opted members, three associate members and two members of the Legislative Assembly. The standing committees formed to plan and formulate the policies of the Samiti are: the Administrative Committee, the Production Committee and the Education Committee. These Committees direct and supervise various activities of the Panchayat Samiti.

The staff of the Panchayat Samiti consists of one Vikas Adhikari, one Agriculture Extension Officer, two Education Extension Officers,

1. As on 30th June, 1968.

2. Source: Office of the Panchayat Samiti, Ahore.

one Co-operative Extension Officer one Overseer, 74 Teachers, one Progress Assistant¹, ten Gram Sevaks, two stockmen, three upper division clerks, four lower division clerks, one vaccinator and five class IV servants.

Some of the achievements of the Panchayat Samiti during the year 1967-68 are described below :

AGRICULTURE—The Samiti distributed 145 quintals of improved seeds, 66 quintals of fertilisers and 87 new type of agricultural implements to the farmers. Three hundred and thirty-seven compost pits were dug for the preparation of compost manure.

IRRIGATION—Seventy-five wells were constructed and 16 pumping sets installed to provide irrigation facilities.

EDUCATION—The number of primary schools under the Panchayat Samiti was 56. There were in all 1,978 students (1,817 boys and 161 girls) in these schools with a teaching staff of 74.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES—Thirty-eight co-operative societies were functioning within the Panchayat Samiti area with a total membership of 2,553.²

The following statement shows the income and expenditure of the Samiti for the last five years preceding 1967-68³ :

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(Rs. in thousands)

Year	Income				Expenditure			Total
	Income from own sources	Govt. aid	Loan	Total	Expenditure from own income	Expenditure from Govt. aid	Expenditure from loan	
1963-64	42	211	178	431	17	161	48	226
1964-65	70	236	132	438	12	198	67	277
1965-66	102	137	51	290	18	225	166	409
1966-67	58	491	205	54	24	229	91	344
1967-68	71	562	220	853	133	286	81	500

Panchayat Samiti, Jaswantpura

The Samiti comprises 26 Gram Panchayats. The name, population

1. The post has been abolished since July 1967.
2. As on 30th June, 1968.
3. Source : Office of the Panchayat Samiti, Raniwara.

and the number of villages in each Gram Panchayat have been given in the Appendix I.

There are 37 members in the Panchayat Samiti, 26 Sarpanchas, seven co-opted members, two associate members (non-official) and two members of Legislative Assembly. The Standing Committees formed for organising and co-ordinating various activities of the Samiti are: the Administration and Finance Committee, the Production Committee, the Education Committee and the Social Welfare Committee.

The staff of the Samiti consists of one Vikas Adhikari, one Agriculture Extension Officer, one Animal Husbandry Extension Officer, one Education Extension Officer, one Progress Assistant¹, ten Gram Sevaks, two stockmen, two upper division clerks, one accountant, five lower division clerks, 76 teachers, seven class IV servants and one driver.

Some of the achievements of the Samiti during the year 1967-68 are described below :

IRRIGATION—To provide better irrigation facilities to the farmers, the Samiti constructed 56 wells and fitted 6 pumping sets.

AGRICULTURE—The Samiti distributed to the farmers 205 quintals of improved variety of seeds, 70 quintals of fertilisers and 46 new type of agricultural implements.

EDUCATION—There were 50 primary schools under the jurisdiction of the Panchayat Samiti. These schools had a strength of 2,245 students (1,898 boys and 347 girls) and 76 teachers. The Samiti opened 100 Adult Education Centres where 2,060 adults were made literates.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES—The number of co-operative societies within the Samiti area was 25 and their total membership was 1,285².

The following statement shows the income and expenditure of the Samiti during the five years preceding 1967-68³ :

(Rs. in thousands)

Year	Income			Total	Expenditure			Total
	Income from own sources	Govt. aid	Loan		Expenditure from own income	Expenditure from Govt. loan	Expenditure from loan	
1963-64	20	343	50	413	9	257	26	292
1964-65	80	254	97	431	6	276	39	321

1. The post has been abolished since July, 1967.

2. As on 30th June, 1968.

3. Source : Office of the Panchayat Samiti.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1965-66	56	345	90	491	68	346	72	486
1966-67	31	357	167	555	63	363	183	609
1967-68	39	193	125	357	53	390	181	624

Panchayat Samiti, Sayla

It consists of 32 Gram Panchayats. The number of villages in the Panchayat Samiti is 71. The name, population, area and the number of villages has been given in the Appendix I.

The total strength of 45 members of the Panchayat Samiti, consists of 32 Sarpanchas, seven Co-opted Members, four Associate members and two members of the Legislative Assembly. The standing committees which are responsible for planning and formulation of policies are : the Administration Committee, the Production Committee, the Social Welfare Committee and the Education Committee.

The staff of the Panchayat Samiti consists of one Vikas Adhikari, two Agriculture Extension Officers, two Education Extension Officers, one Animal Husbandry Extension Officer, one Co-operative Extension Officer, 84 teachers, one progress assistant¹, one supervisor, one accountant, three upper division clerks, five lower division clerks, two stockmen, one vaccinator, one social worker, one camel *sawar* and four class IV servants.

Some of the achievements of the Samiti during the year 1967-68 are described below :

AGRICULTURE—The Samiti distributed 127 quintals of improved variety of seeds, 708 quintals of fertilisers and 126 quintals of insecticides in order to increase agricultural production. Two thousand three hundred and thirty-nine compost pits were dug for the preparation of compost manure.

IRRIGATION—To improve irrigation facilities, 52 wells were constructed and 86 pumping sets fitted. One thousand one hundred and fifty hectare land was brought under its irrigation scheme.

EDUCATION—The Samiti has 50 primary schools under its administrative control. There were in all 2,555 (2,208 boys and 347 girls) students in these schools with 84 teachers. One hundred and five Adult Education Centres were started by the Samiti.

1. The post has been abolished since July, 1967.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES—There were 55 Co-operative Societies functioning in the Samiti area with a total membership of 3,534¹.

Following statement shows the income and expenditure of the Samiti for the five years ending 1967-68²:

(Rs. in thousands)

Year	Income			Expenditure				
	Income from own sources	Govt. aid	Loan	Total	Expenditure from own income	Expenditure from Govt. aid	Expenditure from loan	Total
1963-64	6	274	171	451	—	223	101	324
1964-65	32	327	189	548	—	228	182	410
1965-66	23	160	94	277	5	254	144	403
1966-67	42	145	321	508	26	277	189	492
1967-68	21	166	35	222	27	306	317	650

NYAYA PANCHAYATS

With the enforcement of the Rajasthan Panchayat Act, 1953, Nyaya Panchayats were constituted in the district. In accordance with Chapter IV of the Act, judicial powers were separated from the Gram Panchayats so that they could concentrate on development work. For each group of five to seven Panchayats there is now a Nyaya Panchayat, empowered to try certain minor criminal offences (specifically mentioned in a schedule attached to the Act) and to impose fines not exceeding rupees fifty. In the case of non-payment of fines, the matter is brought to the notice of Sub-Divisional Magistrate who makes recovery as if it were a fine imposed by him. In civil cases, these panchayats can try suits not exceeding Rs. 250 in value. In such cases, if there is difficulty in executing a decree, a report is sent to the Muusif or Civil Judge having jurisdiction. He executes them as if those were passed by his own court. The number of the Nyaya Panchayats in the district has been given in Appendix II.

ZILA PARISHAD

After the advent of Democratic Decentralisation on the 2nd October, 1959 a Zila Parishad was established at the district headquarters.

The total strength of twenty members of the Parishad is composed of seven Pradhans of the Panchayat Samitis of the district, one

1. As on 30th June, 1968.

2. Source : Office of the Panchayat Samiti, Sayla.

member of the Parliament, five members of the Legislative Assembly, one Chairman of the Co-operative Bank, one Chairman of Co-operative Societies of the district, one member from the Scheduled Tribes, two women members, the Collector of the district and the Zila Pramukh. The Parishad has three Standing Committees: the Administration and Finance Committee, the Production Programme Committee, and the Education and Social Welfare Committee.

The staff of the Parishad consists of one Secretary of the Parishad, one upper division clerk, two lower division clerks and two class IV servants.

The Zila Parishad does not have executive functions. Its main role is to supervise and co-ordinate the work of the various Panchayat Samitis of the district and to maintain liaison between the Government and the Panchayat Samitis. In February, 1960, a meeting of the State Cabinet was held at the headquarters of the Parishad to discuss the particular problems of the district. The Parishad had also organised a seminar on the working of the *Panchayati Raj* institutions at Ahore in June, 1961.

Financial Resources

The Zila Parishad has its own fund which consists of the money received from the State for meeting its establishment charges, allowances to its members and donations or contributions received from the Panchayat Samitis or from the public in any form. It, however, does not possess power to impose taxation. The Zila Parishad submits its budget to the State Government for approval.

APPENDIX I

**Panchayat Samitis, Gram Panchayats, population
etc. in Jalor district¹ (1967-68)**

S.No.	Name of Gram Panchayats	No. of villages	Population
1	2	3	4

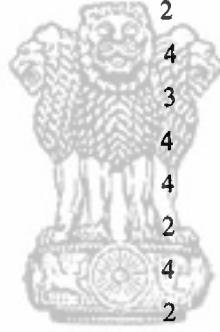
Panchayat Samiti, Jalor

1.	Sanwantipura	3	2,190
2.	Debawas	3	3,091
3.	Deoki	5	1,970
4.	Badanwari	3	2,390
5.	Godhan	3	2,252
6.	Un	5	1,978
7.	Latan	2	1,204
8.	Sankarna	3	2,246
9.	Rewat	4	2,420
10.	Narnawas	3	2,333
11.	Bagra	1	4,253
12.	Doodsi	2	1,887
13.	Deegaon	4	1,673
14.	Meda Uparla	5	2,261
15.	Chandana	2	2,121
16.	Siana	1	5,270
17.	Sivna	2	2,209
18.	Bibalsar	3	2,272
19.	Akoli	2	2,223
20.	Noon	2	2,013
21.	Madgaon	3	2,054
22.	Churan	2	2,072
23.	Santhu	1	3,798

1. Source : Offices of the various Panchayat Simitis, district Jalor.

1	2	3	4
Panchayat Samiti, Bhinmal			
1.	Morsim	1	3,520
2.	Bhalni	2	2,707
3.	Bali	1	2,226
4.	Kaleti	3	2,411
5.	Dhumoriya	1	2,283
6.	Narsana	2	2,881
7.	Kawtara	3	2,282
8.	Rangala	3	1,957
9.	Nandiya	2	1,717
10.	Jesawas	2	2,554
11.	Rauta	3	2,204
12.	Bagora	2	2,536
13.	Chenpura	4	2,399
14.	Phagotra	4	2,333
15.	Punasa	1	3,498
16.	Nimbawas	4	2,816
17.	Jujani	1	1,912
18.	Jeran	6	2,816
19.	Narta	1	1,940
20.	Daspan	1	3,481
21.	Kora	3	2,701
22.	Kotkasta	3	2,228
23.	Borta	3	2,381
24.	Doongarwas	4	2,370
25.	Bharvi	2	2,413
26.	Bhagal Septan	2	2,267
27.	Bhagal Bheem	2	734
Panchayat Samiti, Sanchole			
1.	Achalpura	5	2,087

1	2	3	4
2.	Akoli	4	1,775
3.	Bawarla	3	1,630
4.	Beerol	3	1,879
5.	Bhadwal	5	1,921
6.	Bhuingira	4	1,422
7.	Bichhawari	3	1,992
8.	Buirol	3	1,698
9.	Chitalwana	1	2,037
10.	Choru	3	2,064
11.	Dabhal	2	1,850
12.	Dawal	4	1,751
13.	Deera	3	2,134
14.	Dhamana	4	1,906
15.	Doongari	4	1,411
16.	Duthwa	2	1,507
17.	Golasan	4	2,063
18.	Gundau	2	2,700
19.	Gura Hema	3	1,792
20.	Hadecha	2	1,975
21.	Hadetav	5	1,730
22.	Hariyali	4	1,727
23.	Hotigaon	6	1,670
24.	Intada	7	1,636
25.	Jakhal	2	1,671
26.	Janvi	7	1,566
27.	Jhab	1	1,539
28.	Arhai	2	1,971
29.	Karola	3	1,686
30.	Keriya	1	2,267
31.	Khara	2	2,161
32.	Khajavyali	9	4,666

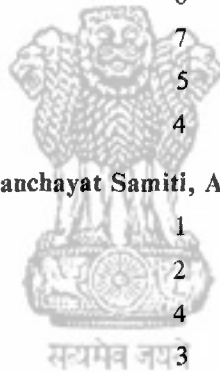


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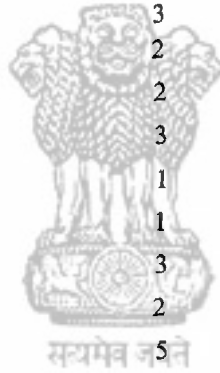
1	2	3	4
33.	Nainol	4	1,473
34.	Nimbau	4	1,489
35.	Panchla	5	2,044
36.	Parawa	3	1,670
37.	Pur	2	1,922
38.	Ranodara	4	2,051
39.	Sanchore	1	4,416
40.	Sankar	2	1,553
41.	Sarnau	3	1,899
42.	Sarwana	6	1,982
43.	Soontri	7	1,519
44.	Sura Chand	5	1,568
45.	Surawa	4	2,090

Panchayat Samiti, Ahore

1.	Ahore	1	5,833
2.	Aipura	2	2,273
3.	Agwari	4	2,500
4.	Bala	3	2,322
5.	Bankli	5	2,145
6.	Bhadrajoon	1	2,494
7.	Mandri	2	1,722
8.	Bhainswara	2	2,316
9.	Bhanwarani	1	3,031
10.	Bhearda	3	2,097
11.	Bhooti	1	1,949
12.	Bithura	4	1,989
13.	Bidiya	4	1,617
14.	Chandrai	1	2,447
15.	Chanwarcha	3	2,076
16.	Charli	2	3,010
17.	Caunda	4	2,425




1	2	3	4
18.	Dodiyal	5	2,694
19.	Ghana	2	1,852
20.	Guda Balotan	1	3,077
21.	Harji	1	3,734
22.	Kamba	4	2,631
23.	Kanwla	3	1,881
24.	Kuwarda	3	2,109
25.	Nimbala	4	1,907
26.	Norwa	4	2,091
27.	Nosara	3	2,304
28.	Padarli	2	1,930
29.	Panchota	2	1,981
30.	Paota	3	2,309
31.	Raithal	1	2,117
32.	Rama	1	1,871
33.	Radla	3	2,347
34.	Sankhwali	2	2,497
35.	Sugaliya Jodhan	5	1,272
36.	Thamwala	2	2,190
37.	Ummedpur	4	2,730
38.	Vardara	5	2,014



Panchayat Samiti, Raniwara

1.	Kagmala	3	1,868
2.	Chitrodi	4	2,188
3.	Malwara	2	2,371
4.	Akhrard	5	1,574
5.	Dungri	6	2,860
6.	Bandhar	3	1,823
7.	Ropsi	3	2,176
8.	Jakhari	2	2,490

1	2	3	4
9.	Ratanpura	3	2,088
10.	Dhanol	5	2,822
11.	Bargaon	1	2,749
12.	Dhamsin	4	2,221
13.	Gong	4	2,909
14.	Kooda	4	2,234
15.	Meda	3	1,936
16.	Silasan	3	1,749
17.	Karda	1	2,720
18.	Chatwara	3	2,587
19.	Korka	3	2,216
20.	Karwara	2	2,363
21.	Siwara	2	1,977
22.	Dantwara	1	2,720
23.	Raniwara Kalan	1	1,575
24.	Raniwara Khurd	2	1,890
25.	Ajodar	5	2,196
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Panchayat Samiti, Jaswantpura			
1.	Jaswantpura	1	2,750
2.	Gujapura	5	1,700
3.	Kalapura	2	2,452
4.	Rajikawas	4	2,087
5.	Dantlawas	4	1,609
6.	Pancheri	2	1,751
7.	Puran	3	1,578
8.	Dorda	2	1,999
9.	Pawli	3	2,429
10.	Gajipura	3	1,968
11.	Sawidar	2	2,034
12.	Thoar	2	2,223

1	2	3	4
13.	Chandur	4	2,374
14.	Ramseen	2	4,841
15.	Mandoli	5	2,614
16.	Punag Kalan	4	1,982
17.	Mandthala Sili	4	1,874
18.	Bharudi	3	2,119
19.	Khanpur	2	2,331
20.	Tawa	1	2,393
21.	Somta	2	2,477
22.	Jorwara	2	2,028
23.	Modra	1	1,997
24.	Serana	1	1,718
25.	Dhansa	1	3,379
26.	Basra Dhanji	3	2,230

Panchayat Samiti, Sayla

1.	Asana	3	2,371
2.	Thalwar	3	2,450
3.	Pantheri	2	2,595
4.	Bakra	1	2,714
5.	Berath	2	1,676
6.	Revatra	2	3,963
7.	Atasan	3	2,023
8.	Chorau	2	2,875
9.	Babatra	2	2,504
10.	Taliana	3	1,854
11.	Mangalva	2	2,289
12.	Deta Kala	3	1,841
13.	Komta	3	1,827
14.	Posana	2	2,408
15.	Keshvana	1	2,176

1	2	3	4
16.	Teeikhi	4	1,973
17.	Sanphra	3	2,019
18.	Mandvala	1	2,640
19.	Anvloj	4	2,035
20.	Bishangarh	3	2,670
21.	Balwara	1	2,042
22.	Sayla	1	3,625
23.	Otwala	2	2,411
24.	Sagana	3	2,291
25.	Jeevana	1	1,799
26.	Seerana	3	3,912
27.	Tilora	2	2,419
28.	Dadal	3	2,394
29.	Surana	2	2,547
30.	Ummedabad	1	4,420
31.	Ilana	1	2,367
32.	Dangra	2	1,785



APENDIX II

Nyaya Panchayats in Jalor District

Panchayat Samiti	Nyaya Panchayat
1. Ahore	1. Ahore 2. Gudha Balotan 3. Hariji 4. Kawrada 5. Bhadrajun 6. Bala 7. Bhawarani
2. Bhinmal	1. Bagora 2. Daspan 3. Jujani 4. Morsim 5. Narsang
3. Jalor	1. Godan 2. Bagra 3. Santhu 4. Surana
4. Jaswantpura	1. Jaswantpura 2. Modran 3. Pawli 4. Ramsin 5. Tawab
5. Raniwara	1. Badgaon 2. Karda 3. Malwara 4. Raniwara



Panchayat Samiti	Nyaya Panchayat
6. Sanchore	1. Sura Chand 2. Janvi 3. Golasan 4. Panchla 5. Sanchore 6. Arnai 7. Jhab 8. Chitalwana
7. Sayla	1. Bakra 2. Chorai 3. Karang 4. Mandawala 5. Surana 6. Umaidabad



Source : Panchayat and Development Department, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

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CHAPTER XV
EDUCATION AND CULTURE
HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

During the ancient period the district was well known for its educational and literary institutions. The *Upamitibhavapran-chakatha*, an old work of great merit refers to some of these institutions¹. The education of a boy commenced usually in his eighth year and on some auspicious day he was entrusted to the *Kalacharya*, *Guru* or *Upadhyaya*. The curriculum of a school included poetry, prose and drama, astronomy, poetics and grammar, philosophy and logic. Siddharsi Suri, the author of the work mentions sixteen subjects which a student was expected to study, and gives interesting details about political science, astrology, *Naranarilaksana*, *Nimittasastra* and *Khanyavada*². A Jain scholar was expected to master his own *Siddhanta* along with the philosophic systems of the Buddhists and Brahmans. He had to be an adept specially in propounding his own theories and refuting the views of rival schools³. The non-Jains studied a few subjects more than the Jains and Buddhists. Bhinmal, which produced Magh, the great Brahman poet and scholar, was a great centre of Brahmanical studies.

The teacher in those times was accorded the highest respect. To sit on his *Vetrasana* was a sin so atrocious that it was believed to reduce the transgressor's life span and bring him obloquy everywhere⁴. The boys received individual attention, even though the classes with individual teachers were sometimes bigger than they should have been according to

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1. *Upamitibhavapran-chakatha*, p. 624, quoted by Dr. Dasharatha Sharma, *Early Chauhan Dynasties*, p. 290.
 2. *Education as described by Siddharsi Suri*, Dr. Dasharatha Sharma, *Maru Bharati*, vol. VII.
 3. Dr. Dasharatha Sharma, *Early Chauhan Dynasties*, p. 274.
 4. *ibid.*, p. 291.

our modern standards. There were, generally, very cordial relations between the teacher and the taught. The teacher had great hand in shaping the lives of their pupils and wards. General studies could be carried on anywhere, but special study needed a specialist teacher. Every teacher could not claim proficiency not only in theology and philosophy, but also *Samudrika*, grammar, metrics, *Sahitya* and astrology¹.

The present system of examinations did not exist. But learning did not remain untested. The *Pandita-sabha*, where all sorts of possible and impossible questions could be asked by an opponent or the Pandits was even a stiffer examining institution than our present examination system. A less informal test was the *Ghosthi* where friends vied with each other². The old system of examination had its merits. It did not let a scholar rest on his laurels. He had to keep fresh his stock of knowledge and even increase it, for fear that he might any day be challenged to a debate by his rivals. His study had to be intensive, he had to think deeply about questions that could be raised. But the system had its defects also. It sometimes led to endless hair-splitting discussion, the objective of which instead of being the advancement of truth was merely the vanquishing of the opponents, and in such a debate one naturally used *Chhala* as well as *Vitanda*. It led scholars sometimes to give all their time to one subject which was not very useful.

The classes which enjoyed the greatest facilities for education and consequently had the greatest proportion of literates were the Brahmans and Jain *Sadhus*³. Vaisyas, specially those converted to Jainism, produced good scholars like Yasovira, Jain *Sadhus* of all communities were generally literate. For Kayasthas, who had by the medieval times grown into a caste, literacy was considered essential. Hence many of them figure as writers of inscriptions. But the ancient system of education developed many serious defects during the medieval period. While astrology, *Dhatuvada* and *Nimitasastra* flourished, astronomy and mathematics declined. Bhinmal which once had been the home of Brahmagupta and Magha and probably of some more celebrities in the field of science and arts had by the time of Kanhadadeva become a home of *Karmakandin* Brahmans⁴, with the result that the standard of education degenerated during the medieval period and became largely unoriginal, uninventive and unprogressive.

1. Sharma, *op. cit.*, p. 291.

2. *Upamitibhavaprapanchakatha*, pp. 560-61, quoted by Sharma, *op. cit.*, p. 291.

3. Sharma, *op. cit.*, p. 292.

4. *ibid.*, p. 293.

Till the beginning of the 20th century, the system of education in the district remained largely caste oriented. The priestly classes were taught scriptures in the temples, Jain monasteries (*Upasaras*) and mosques where Pandits, Jain *Yatis* and *Maulvis* were the teachers. Some of them imparted education free, while others were given remuneration in cash or kind. The sons of the mercantile community received their education at the Marwari *Poshals*. Some of these *Poshals* were financed by the local residents of the towns and villages. These *Poshals* were single teacher schools, where the students learned elementary arithmetic and book-keeping besides reading and writing. Wooden slates were used by the beginners for improving handwriting and hand-written books were used for study purposes. The school fee was paid in kind and only in rare cases in cash. Admissions to these schools were made on the occasion of *Ganesh Chauth* and it was customary to fete the *Guru* (teacher) on this day every year.

The chiefs and nobles, as a rule, considered reading and writing as below their dignity. Rajput princes and sons of nobles and other Rajputs preferred to learn archery and other manly pursuits.

Female education was neglected. Only in very exceptional cases girls were taught to read and write. Among certain Rajput families there were more female literates than males. The reason for such an anomaly might be that the Rajput women observed *purdah* and hardly even moved out. This made them religious. Hence the women of this class would learn to read and write in order to be able to read easy religious books.

What is remarkable about the education system of that period is that these educational institutions flourished without any kind of state patronage. Every town and important village of the area possessed such educational institutions. It was only during the tumultuous times of the eighteenth century that they started decaying. However, education received considerable stimulus after the introduction of the western system of education by the end of the nineteenth century.

In 1870, a vernacular school was opened at Jalor by the erstwhile Jodhpur State. Another vernacular school was established at Sanchores¹ in 1880. In the beginning of the 20th century, the number of

1. Erskine, K.D., *Rajputana Gazetteers, The Western Rajputana States Residency and the Bikaner Agency*, Vol. II-A, 1909, p. 166.

State schools in the district rose to six. No fee was charged from the students in these schools¹. In 1902, the State Government introduced a scheme of giving grants-in-aid to private *Poshals* and *Makhtabs*. Private schools were asked to encourage the use of prescribed books. The needy and the deserving students were given free gifts of such books as an incentive to the poorer classes for sending their children to schools. In 1906, the number of the State and private schools in the area now forming Jalor district was as given in Appendix I.

Educational facilities slowly improved during the first half of the present century, but actual figures for successive decades are not available as the Annual Administration Reports of the erstwhile Jodhpur State do not give separate figures for the constituent districts. New schools were generally opened by the Durbar on special occasions such as royal birthdays and marriages. In order to maintain a high standard of teaching, the educational authorities of the State insisted that all teachers possessed certificates of competence signed by an officer of the Department and that the ratio of pupils to teacher did not exceed 40 : 1. These instructions also applied to private schools. The district, however, remained comparatively educationally backward till the beginning of the first Five Year Plan. In 1951, of educational institutions run by the Government there were two high schools—one each at Jalor and Bhinmal, four middle schools—one each at Jaswantpura, Sanchore, Malwara and Umedpur, fifty-five boys primary schools and three girls primary schools. Besides these institutions, there were three aided boys' primary schools. Thus there were only 67 schools in the district in 1951, serving a total population of 4,59,467².

During the First, Second and Third Plan periods educational facilities were rapidly expanded. The number of primary schools which in 1951 was 61 (including three for girls) rose to 474 (including twenty for girls) in 1967-68. The middle schools rose from four in 1951 to 37 (including one for girls) in 1967-68. There were only two high schools in the district in 1951 whereas in 1967-68 the number of secondary schools and higher secondary schools taken together was nine (including one for girls).³ In 1966, two Degree Colleges were also opened at Jalor and Bhinmal.

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1. Erskine, K D., *Rajputana Gazetteers, The Western Rajputana States Residence and the Bikaner Agency*, Vol. II-A, 1909, p. 171.
 2. *Census, 1951, Rajasthan and Ajmer, District Census Handbook*, 14-Jalor, part I, Appendix C, p. vi.
 3. Figures are provisional.

LITERACY AND EDUCATIONAL STANDARDS

In the Census of 1901, in Jodhpur State 5.4 per cent of the population (10 per cent of the males and 0.3 per cent of the females) was returned as able to read and write and in respect of literacy, Jodhpur stood second among the twenty States and chief-ships of Rajasthan. No separate figures for the area now forming Jalor district were, available for this and succeeding Censuses. Hence it is not possible to estimate with any degree of accuracy the extent of literacy in this area.

The slow growth of educational facilities in the first half of the present century was responsible for low literacy. Thus in the Census of 1951, only 4.0 per cent of the total population was found to be literate (able to read and write simple letters in any script). The percentage among males was 7.0 and among females only 1.0. It was much higher in urban areas than in the rural areas, being 18.0 (males 31.0 and females 6.0) in the former as against 3.0 (males 5.0 and females 0.0) in the latter¹. These figures do not include partial literates i.e. those who could read but not write. In 1951, Jalor district had lowest percentage of literacy in Rajasthan².

In 1951, the number of those who claimed to have passed the middle school examination was 314 (309 males and 5 females), matriculates numbered 139 (138 males and one female), intermediate were 15 (all males), graduates 20 (all males) and diploma holders 60 (59 males and one female). There was only one male post-graduate. Qualified teachers numbered only two (one male and one female). There were 27 law-graduates and four medical-graduates. The number of those who were just literate was 18,293 (males 16,636 and females 1,657)³.

The position has, of course, greatly improved as a result of the rapid increase in the number of schools during the Plan periods, but the figures underline the fact that up to 1951, educational facilities were extremely inadequate.

The latest literacy figures of the 1961 Census show a remarkable increase⁴. It was found that 7.95 per cent of the total population was literate,

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1. *Census, 1951, Rajasthan and Ajmer, District Census Handbook*, 14-Jalor, pt. I, p. 13.
 2. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, 1959, p. 153.
 3. *Census, 1951, Rajasthan and Ajmer, District Census Handbook*, 14-Jalor, Part I, pp. 84-85.
 4. In 1971, literacy percentage has increased to 10.07 (provisional),

the percentage being 13.57 among males and 1.84 among females¹. In the urban areas the percentage was 26.3 (males 40.6 and females 9.8) and in the rural areas it was 7.1 (males 12.3 and females 1.5). But still the literacy percentage in the district is far below the state average of 15.21² and the all India average of 24.00.

The educational standards may be gauged from the data given below indicating the number of scholars in various educational institutions during 1967-68³ :

	Boys	Girls
Degree	102	1
Higher Secondary	1,692	56
Junior Higher Secondary	528	165
Middle	5,895	442
Primary	14,433	2,245
Teachers' Training	88	Nil

Education of Girls

There are twenty (1967-68) girls primary schools, one middle school and one secondary school for the girls in the district. Thus the facilities for the education of the girls are very limited. Girls can be admitted to the boys' schools. There is co-education in almost all the boys' schools of the district. But most parents do not like sending their daughters to such schools. The number of girls schools in the rural areas is very small. Lady teachers are generally reluctant to accept rural posting because of the lack of residential facilities for them in the villages.

Educational facilities for the depressed classes

The education of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and backward sections of the society has received special attention during the post-independence period. The students belonging to these classes receive Government scholarships. Besides this, two hostels (one by the Government and the other by a voluntary organisation) have been opened in the district to provide free lodging and boarding to such students.

1. *Statistical Abstract, special number*, 1963, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan, Jaipur, p. 35.
2. In 1971 Census, the State average has been provisionally reported as 18.79 per cent
3. Figures are provisional.

GENERAL EDUCATION

In the Jodhpur State, the Education Department was controlled by the Director of Education, one Inspector of Schools, one Inspectress of Girls Schools, four Deputy Inspectors of Schools, one Physical Instructor, one Drill Instructor and one Hygiene Inspector assisted him. A doctor from the Medical and Health Department and two doctors from the Jodhpur branch of Red Cross Society carried on the medical inspection of all the pupils in the State.

Following the merger of the State, the educational institutions of the district were placed under the Divisional Inspector of Schools, whose headquarters were at Jodhpur. The office of the Deputy Inspector of Schools was kept at Sirohi. In 1955, a separate office of the Deputy Inspector of Schools for the district was created at Jalor. In 1959, the office was raised to the status of Inspectorate. However, in 1962 the office of the Inspector of Schools at Jalor was abolished and its work was transferred to the Inspector of Schools, Sirohi. On 5th October, 1967 the office of the Senior Deputy Inspector of Schools was opened at Jalor. All the government educational institutions except the Higher Secondary Schools were put under its charge¹.

After the introduction of Democratic Decentralisation in 1959, the primary schools were transferred to the Panchayat Samitis. One girls secondary school, one middle school and two girls primary schools are controlled by the Deputy Inspectress of Schools, Jodhpur.

In recent years three significant changes in the field of education have taken place : (i) transfer of the control of Primary Schools to the Panchayat Samiti, (ii) upgrading of a number of schools in the rural areas and (iii) craft orientation by a practical bias given to primary education. Prior to 1951, there were no high schools in the rural areas. The two high schools of the district were located in the towns of Jalor and Bhinmal. This had the effect of making high school education more expensive for the pupils from the villages than for those from the towns, with the result that very few village boys and girls proceeded beyond the middle school or primary stage.

Pre-Primary Schools

Pre-primary institutions in the district are run by private agencies. These private institutions provide facilities for pre-primary education based

1. At present (1971-72), the Inspector of Schools, Jalor controls educational institutions in the district.

on modern system of education. Some details of these institutions are given below :

BAPU BAL MANDIR, JALOR—It was established in 1957 by some social workers of Jalor with active assistance of Jalor Municipal Board. It is controlled by a committee, consisting of one President, one Vice-President, one Organising Secretary and members of the executive committee. It imparts education to children through Montessori System. The school is housed in its own building. In 1967, there were 79 students and two teachers in the school.

INDIRA SISHU KALYAN KENDRA, TIKHI—It was started in 1960 at Tikhi by the Gramothan Prathishtan, Rajendra Nagar, Tikhi. It imparts education to children of the age-group of three to six years. It has provision for mid-day meals to children. There is a committee consisting of a President, Vice-President and a Secretary to manage the affairs of the school. The school received Rs. 1,000 as grant-in-aid from the Social Welfare Department during the year 1966-67.

KAVI MAGH BAL MANDIR, BHINMAL—Established in 1961, it is a pre-primary education centre run at Bhinmal. It also functions on the same lines as the above one. It received Rs. 1,500 as grant-in-aid from the Social Welfare Department during the year 1966-67.

Primary Schools

The increase in the number of primary schools has been fairly rapid, especially since the introduction of Democratic Decentralisation. There have been, however, some difficulties in the setting up of new schools, namely, lack of suitable buildings, difficulties of communications in the interior of the district and the shortage of qualified teachers.

Of the 474 primary schools in existence in 1967-68, eight were controlled by the Inspector of Schools, two by the Inspectress of Girls Schools, two by private organisations and the following numbers by the various Panchayat Samitis : Jaswantpura 50, Raniwara 56, Jalor 48, Ahore 80, Sanchore 113, Bhinmal 65 and Sayla 50. These figures include eighteen schools for girls. Girls are admitted also in other schools but their number is very small.

The total number of teachers in the primary schools in 1967-68 was 572 and that of students 16,688¹.

1. Figures are provisional.

Middle Schools

Within a period of seventeen years (from 1951 to 1968) the number of Government Middle Schools has risen from four to thirty-seven. Thirty-six of these are directly under the Senior Deputy Inspector of Schools, Jalor and the remaining one is controlled by the Deputy Inspectress of Girls Schools, Jodhpur. The girls school is at Malwara and the other schools are at the following places :

Name of the Urban area or Panchayat Samiti	Management	Name of the town or village where the school is situated.
URBAN AREA		
1. Jalor	Government	1. Jalor
RURAL AREAS		
1. Jalor	-do-	2. Akola, 3. Bagra,
2. Ahore	-do-	4. Santhu, 5. Bakra,
		6. Paota, 7. Bhuti,
		8. Norwa, 9. Bhadratoon,
		10. Chandrai, 11. Harji,
		12. Padarli, 13. Bhavrani,
		14. Dayalpura,
3. Sanchore	-do-	15. Sankad, 16. Guda Hema,
		17. Bishniyam Ki dhani,
		18. Hadeecha, 19. Jhab,
		20. Dungri, 21. Dawal,
4. Raniwara	-do-	22. Raniwara,
		23. Badgaon, 24. Gong,
5. Jaswantpura	-do-	25. Ramseer, 26. Dhansa,
		27. Kardan, 28. Kalapur,
		29. Pooran,
6. Bhinmal	-do-	30. Nartan, 31. Daspan
		32. Tawa,
7. Sayla	-do-	33. Umedabad, 34. Teekhi,
		35. Mandawala, 36. Sayla.

1. Source : Office of the Senior Deputy Inspector of Schools, Jalor.

The total number of students in the girls middle school is 69 and the number of teachers three. The other middle schools have a teaching strength of 359 and a total enrolment (1967-68) of 6,337 students (5,895 boys and 442 girls)¹.

Higher Secondary and Secondary Schools

In 1951, the district had only two high schools one each at Jalor and Bhinmal. This number rose to nine (including one girls Junior Higher Secondary School at Jalor) in 1967-68. The total number of students in these schools in the same year was 693 (528 boys and 165 girls) and that of teachers 47².

List of Higher Secondary and Secondary Schools for boys (1967-68) in Jalor district is given below³ :

Urban Area/ Panchayat Samiti	Management	Name of the Institution
A—URBAN AREAS		
1. Jalor	Government	1. Government M. P. H. S. S., Jalor.
2. Bhinmal	-do-	2. Government High School, Bhinmal.
B—RURAL AREAS (Panchayat Samitis)		
1. Jalor	Government	3. Govt. Junior H. S. School, Siyana
2. Ahore	-do-	4. Govt. H. S. School, Ahore.
	-do-	5. Govt. H. S. School, Gudhabalotan.
3. Sanchore	-do-	6. Govt. H. S. School, Sanchore.
4. Jaswantpura	-do-	7. Govt. H. S. School, Jaswantpura
5. Raniwara	-do-	8. Govt. H. S. U. C., Malwara.

GOVERNMENT MULTI-PURPOSE HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, JALOR—The School is one of the oldest educational institutions in the district. It was established in 1884 A.D. as a vernacular school. In 1887, it was converted into an anglo-vernacular school. It was raised to the middle standard in 1921, to the high school standard in 1948 and to the present standard in 1961. The school has its own building, constructed in

1. Figures are provisional.

2. *ibid.*

3. Source : Office of the Senior Deputy Inspector of Schools, Jalor.

1949. There are two private hostels but not attached to the school, namely, Jain Boarding House and Kisan Boarding House. The school library contains 5,112 books. The total number of students on roll in 1967-68 session was 334 with 22 teachers.

GOVERNMENT GIRLS JUNIOR HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, JALOR—The institution was established as a primary school in 1938. It was raised to the middle standard in 1957 and to the Junior Higher Secondary standard in 1964. The building of the school has been provided by the Municipal Board, Jalor. The total number of students in 1967-68 was 151 and that of teachers ten. The school library contains 1,452 books.

GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, BHINMAL—This was established as a primary school in 1928. It was raised to the middle standard in 1931, to the high school standard in 1951 and to the present standard in 1966. The school library contains 4,245 books. In 1967-68, the school had 555 students and 22 teachers. There is no hostel attached to the school. However, Rajput Boarding House, a private hostel, provides accommodation to some of the students.

GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, JASWANTPURA—The school was started in 1912 as a primary institution. It was raised to the middle school standard in 1938 and to the higher secondary school in 1960. There are 2,320 books in the school library. A hostel attached to the school provides accommodation to fifteen students. The school has organised one students co-operative society where the students can purchase the books etc. on cheap rates. It has also won the first prize in the district for collecting the largest amount of money under the Small Saving Scheme. In 1967-68, there were 117 students on roll with 11 teachers.

GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, SANCHORE—This was established as a primary school in 1919. It was raised to the middle standard in 1933 and to the present standard in 1958. There is a hostel attached to the school. The school library contains 3,465 books. In 1967-68, the total number of students was 461 and that of teachers 19. The new block of the school building was constructed in 1962.

GOVERNMENT SECONDARY SCHOOL, SIYANA—The school was established as a primary institution in 1948. In 1952, it was raised to middle standard and to higher secondary standard in 1960 but demoted to the present standard in 1964. The school has an impressive building

constructed at a cost of one lakh of rupees by the Jain Sangh, Siyana. The school library contains 1,994 books. The total number of students during the session 1967-68 was 110 and that of teachers ten.

GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, GUDHABALOTAN— Established in 1948 as a primary school, it was raised to middle school standard in 1954 and to Higher Secondary School standard in 1959. There are two hostels viz., Jain Hostel and Public Hostel run by voluntary organisations which provide accommodation to 125 students. The school library contains 2,057 books. In 1967-68, there were 281 students on roll with 17 teachers.

GOVERNMENT SECONDARY SCHOOL, AHORE—This was established as a primary school in 1944. It was raised to middle school standard in 1954 and to higher secondary school standard in 1960. The school was, however, converted to secondary school in 1964. In 1967-68, the school had 14 teachers and 251 students. The school library contains 2,474 books.

GOVERNMENT UMAJI OKHAI SECONDARY SCHOOL, MALWARA— Established in 1948 as a middle school by the local Jain community it was upgraded as high school and taken over by the Government in 1954. In 1964-65, it was categorised as a secondary school. In 1967-68, there were 181 students with a teaching staff of 13. The school has an impressive building and its library contains 5,000 books. A Jain hostel named Paras-nath Jain Hostel provides accommodation to 110 students of the school. It is a co-educational institution.

College Education

The district had no degree college till the year 1966 when the government colleges were established at Jalor and Bhinmal.

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE, JALOR—The college is affiliated to the University of Rajasthan and was established in 1966. It provides Three Years Degree and Pre-university courses in Arts and Commerce. As the college is still in its infancy, the number of students is very small and it was 49 during 1967-68 with ten teachers. The subjects taught are Commerce, History, Political Science, Geography, Hindi, Sanskrit, Economics, Hindi Literature and English Literature. The college library is yet in the making and contains 3,190 books. The college has no building of its own and the classes are held at present in the building of Government Higher Secondary School¹. An amount of rupees two lakhs has been

1. After 1967-68, Courses in Science and Commerce faculties have also been taken up. The college has shifted to a newly constructed building of its own. A hostel building is also under construction.

collected from the local population for the construction of the college building. Thirty-nine acres of land on the Ahore road has been acquired and a new building for the college is being constructed on this site. There is no hostel attached to the college. However, Jain Hostel run by a private institution provides accommodation to a few students.

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE, BHINMAL—The college was established in 1966 and is affiliated to the University of Rajasthan. It provides Three Years Degree and Pre-University courses in Arts. The subjects taught are Hindi Literature, English Literature, Geography, History, Political Science, Sociology, Philosophy, Economics and Sanskrit. The college is running in the Government Higher Secondary School building. In 1967-68, there were 54 students on the college rolls with a teaching staff of twelve. There is no hostel attached to the college. However, the local Shiksha Samiti provides hostel accommodation to some students. The college library contains 2,687 books. Facilities for all the major games are provided in the college. Students are encouraged to take part in the extra-curricular activities.

Professional and Technical Education

The only Teachers' Training School in the district is at Jaswantpura. It was established in 1957 by the State Government and is under the control of the District Inspector of Schools¹. In 1967-68, there were nine teachers and 88 students on the rolls of the school. A huge bungalow and a garden of the Maharaja of Jodhpur has been purchased by the State Government for housing the Training School.

There are no legal, medical, engineering or technological institutions in the district. The emphasis at the moment is necessarily on general education. Neither do any special schools exist for the deaf, dumb, blind or other handicapped groups.

SOCIAL EDUCATION

Till quite recently the only organised social education activities in the district were in the block areas, where mobile vans move from village to village showing educational films. Several such shows are organised under the Government of India's Five Year Plan Publicity Programme.

1. At present (1971-72), a Refresher Course to teachers of primary schools in the district is provided in the Teachers' Training School, Jaswantpura

After the introduction of Democratic Decentralisation, two Education Organisers (one male and one female) have been posted with each Panchayat Samiti for organising youth, women's and children's club, starting adult literacy classes and undertaking allied social education activities. In 1967-68, there were in all 262 adult education centres in the district where 2,744 adults were made literates.

CULTURE

Literature

During the ancient and medieval times Jalor, Bhinmal and Sanchore had developed into centres of Jain and Hindu culture. Pratihara, Parmara and Chauhan rulers of Jalor were great patrons of art and culture. The greatest contribution to the growth of literature in the district during the ancient period was made by Jain *Acharyas* (preachers). Daksinayanka Udyotana Suri, a Jain poet and scholar completed his great *Katha*, the *Kuvalayamala*, at Jalor in 779 A.D. in the reign of Vatsaraja Pratihara. The *Katha* is written in Prakrit, though the writer has given also a few descriptions in *Apabhrama* and *Paisachi*. Yashovira, a contemporary of Udyotana Suri, was an eminent scholar of his time and it was perhaps on account of his extensive learning that he was given a seat in the court of Udai Singh of Jalor and had the title of *Sarasvatikantha-bharana*. Somesvara, the writer of *Kirtikaumudi* regarded him as superior even to the great poets Kalidasa, Magha and Abhinanda². Jinabhadra Suri, a noted Jain scholar of the 14th century had founded a *Shashtra Bhandar* at Jalor. During the medieval times Jain scholars of Jalor composed their works in old Hindi. Famous among them were Saranga, Dharmarardhana and Samaya Sundara. The *Panchagranthi* a comprehensive Sanskrit and Prakrit grammar was written at Jalor by Buddhisagara, a *Svetambara* teacher. It was composed at Jalor in v. s. 1080, after consulting the works of Panini, Chandra, Jinendra, Visranta and Durga. Instead of being in usual *Sutra* form it is in verse, and as a grammar it is unique³. Padmanabha wrote *Kannadadeprabandha* on the last Chauhan ruler of Jalor in the 16th century.

Bhinmal also remained a great seat of learning during the ancient times. The scholars of this place were famous for their learning and scholarship. Brahmagupta, a famous astronomer, wrote the *Brahmasphuta Sidhanta* in 628 A.D. in this town. Magha, the author of *Sisupalavadha*

1. Sharma, *op. cit.*, p. 280.

2. *ibid.*, p. 264.

3. *ibid.*, p. 288.

lived here in 780 A.D. Siddharsi Suri, a great Jain preacher and writer completed his *Upamiti Bhava Prapancha-Katha* at this place in V. 962 (905 A.D.). It is as much a work of philosophy as of poetry and is one of the first allegories in any language¹. Siddharsis' another literary creation was the *Chandrakevalicharita* written here in V. 974 (917 A.D.)². The Jain *Ramayana* was written here in 1595 A.D. Padmanabha calls Bhinmal the Brahmpuri of the Chauhans, the Brahamans of which were famed for their learning and performance of *vedic* rites. According to him, Bhinmal had 45,000 Brahmans. They knew the four *vedas*, the six *angas*, the eight grammatical systems, fourteen *Vidyas*, eighteen *puranas*, *Ayurveda*, *Bharatas* (*Natyasastra*), *vyotish*, *pingala* (metries), *Baji* (*Asvasastra*) and *Nataka*. In every house was a *yajnasala* and *agnihotra*. They knew the secrets of the *Smritis* and performed the six *karmans*. They daily performed sacrifices offering duly apportioned share to the gods, beginning with Indra.

Sanchore was another important seat of learning in the district where Jain saints and scholars of great eminence resided and composed their literary work. Hiranandasuri wrote the *Jambyswaminu Vivahalu* in 1438 A.D.³ Jinabhadra Suri composed the *Mahaviragita* in praise of Mahavira⁴. The *Gajasukamala Sandhi* was written by Saint Mulovachaka in 1567 A.D.⁵ Sanchore was also the birth place of Samaya Sundara, an illustrious scholar who wrote the *Sanchoramandanavirastavana* in 1620 A.D.⁶

There has been some literary activity during the recent time also. A brief account of the writings of some of the prominent litterateurs of the district has been given below:

MUNI SHRI KALYAN VIJAYJI—He has written a number of books on religion, philosophy and literature etc., during the past half century. Some of his important publications in Hindi are: *Shraman Bhagwan Mahavir* (a biography of Mahavir), *Kalyan Kalika* (a book on astrology), *Jain Gyan Gun Sangrah* (a book on Jain religion), *Nibandh Nichay* (a collection of essays), *Marwar ki Sabse Prachin Murtia* (a description of Jain idols), *Veer Nirwan Samvat Jain Kal Ganana* (article on the controversy regarding

1. Sharma *op.*, *cit.*, p. 280.

2. *ibid.*, p. 281.

3. *Jain Gurjara Kaviyom*, Vol. II, pp. 22-27, quoted by Jain, K.C., in *Ancient Cities of Rajasthan—A Study of Culture and Civilisation*, p. 160.

4. *Jain Gurjara Kaviyom*, Vol. II, p. 1478, quoted by *ibid.*, p. 161.

5. *Jain Gurjara Kaviyom*, Vol. II, p. 941, quoted by *ibid.*, p. 161.

6. *Jain Gurjara Kaviyom*, Vol. I, p. 378, quoted by *ibid.*, p. 161.

the Jain calender), *Pandit Magh* (a small biography of poet Magh of Bhinmal). At the age of 82 Muniji still writes on his favourite topics.

SHRI NAIN MAL JAIN—An advocate by profession Shri Jain has been quite active in the literary field also. Some of his important publications have been : *Daya-Murti Neminath aur Pativarta Rajul* (a *Khand Kavya* on the life of Jain *Tirathankar*, Neminath, published in 1938), *Pancha Parna* (an anthology), *Sati-Anjana-A Khanda Kavya* (shortly to be published). Shri Nain Mal Jain is also the president of the Sahitya Sangeet Natya Parishad, the only literary institution of the district.

SHRI RAMESHWAR DAYAL SHRIMALI—A budding poet, Shrimali has to his credit a number of publications in Hindi and Rajasthani. More prominent among them are: *Hadi Rani* (Rajasthani poem collection), *Yugdeep* (Hindi poem collection), *Olmo-A Khand Kavya*. Shri Rameshwar Dayal is a teacher by profession.

Besides the above mentioned litterateurs, there are some others namely Acharya Dev Dutt Nag, Shri Puspa Kanta Sharma, Shri Mitha Lal Katri, Shri Ram Dutt, Shri Sunder Lal Sharma, Shri Swayum Prakash and Shri Ghever Chand Purohit engaged in literary activities such as translation, criticism, radio talks, poems, stories and stray writings etc.¹

Cultural Societies

SAHITYA SANGEET NATYA PARISHAD, JALOR—The only literary society of the district, the Parishad was established in 1954. *Kavi Sammelans*, *Goshthis* and *Sangeet Sabhas* are organised under its auspices from time to time. Most of its members are from the local intelligentsia.

LIBRARIES

DISTRICT LIBRARY, JALOR—The library was established in 1956 and is at present housed in a rented building. It is under the administrative control of the District Inspector of Schools, Jalor. A library committee has been organised under the chairmanship of the Collector, Jalor in order to obtain support and co-operation from the local population. The librarian is *ex-officio* Secretary of the committee and the six members of the committee are selected from amongst the prominent citizens of the district. The total number of books in the library is 5,108 (Hindi 4,553, English 547, Sanskrit 5 and Urdu 3). The library also subscribes to 89 news papers and journals. There are 483 members of the library and the

1. Source : Office of the Inspector of Schools, Jalor.

average daily attendance is 155. A radio set has been provided in the library so that the visitors may listen to the news bulletins and other programmes of All India Radio.

MUNI KESAR VIJAYJI JAIN LIBRARY, JALOR—The library was established in v.s. 1972 by *Muni Kalyan Malji* in the memory of his *Guru Muni Kesar Vijayji*. The funds were raised from the local Jain community. The library has 1,500 books.

SHRI KALYAN VIJAY SHASTRA SANGRAH, JALOR—The *Sangrah* (collection) of a Jain *Granth Bhandar* and its manuscripts and books were collected by *Muni Kalyan Vijayji*, a noted Jain preacher. It is under the management of Shri Kalyan Vijay Shastra Sangrah Samiti. There are about 5,000 manuscripts and 5,000 printed works on various subjects. Majority of manuscripts are of Sanskrit and Prakrit. All the manuscripts are on paper. But some of them have been translated from ancient palm leaf manuscripts.

RAJENDRA SHASTRA BHANDAR, AHORE—There is a big *Shastra Bhandar* at Ahore which contains a large number of manuscripts. The *Shastra Bhandar* is under the management of the committee of Guruji Jain temple. The manuscripts are placed in 252 bundles. All the manuscripts are written on paper and there is no manuscript on palm leaves. More important among the manuscripts in the collection are: *Jainendra Vyakarana Vratti* by Megha Vijay, *Naisadha Kavya Vratti* (commentary by an unknown author written in v.s. 1453 i.e. 1396 A.D.), *Jambu Dwipa Pragnapti* (illustrated) and *Pradyumna Charitra* by Rama Chandra. The majority of the manuscripts are in Prakrit and Sanskrit.

APPENDIX I

Schools maintained by the erstwhile Jodhpur State in Jalor district¹ (1906)

S.No.	Place	Name of schools	No. of students
1.	Jalor	Anglo Vernacular Primary School	42
2.	Siwana	Primary Vernacular School	87
3.	Bhinmal	„ „ „	49
4.	Jaswantpura	„ „ „	24
5.	Sewari	„ „ „	49
6.	Sanchore	„ „ „	29
7.	Jalor	Durga Shankar Marwari Poshal	72
8.	Ahore	Mul Chand „ „	75
9.	-do-	Shankar Lal „ „	33
10.	-do-	Punam Chand „ „	90
11.	Bankli	Shankar „ „	25
12.	Chandrai	Savd Bijai „ „	30
13.	Dayalpura	Tara Chand „ „	15
14.	Gurha Balotan	Dhula Ram „ „	40
15.	Harji	Sukhdeo „ „	60
16.	Santhu	Mitha Lal „ „	20
17.	Thanwala	Goverdhan Das „ „	50
18.	Sayla	Ratan Chand „ „	40
19.	Bhinmal	Ghhoga „ „	30
20.	Badgaon	Salig Ram „ „	30
21.	Barlu	Sheo Das „ „	24
22.	Raniwara	Kalan Teja „ „	35
23.	Sanchore	Nathu „ „	18
24.	Haryali	Eswara „ „	16
25.	Malwara	Bhagwan Das „ „	30

1. Erskine, K.D., *The Western Rajputana States Residency and the Bikaner Agency*, Vol. III-B, Statistical Tables, pp. 44-55.

CHAPTER XVI
MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES
HISTORICAL

From the earliest times *Ayurvedic* system of medicine was practised in the area. The *vaidyas* had good knowledge of herbal remedies. After the advent of the Muslims, *unani* system of medicine also came in vogue and *Hakims* practised it mostly in towns. Besides, *Pansaris* or *Attars* acted as prescribing chemists. *Zarrahas* were skilled in dressing wounds. Some of the village barbers were also quite good in the surgical work. They did not use any antiseptic. Amputations were often performed by Rajput swordsmen, some of whom could cut through a limb in one sweep. The stump was generally immersed in boiling oil to prevent haemorrhage. Eye treatment was largely in the hands of the Marwar *Sathias* and those hailing from Sojat were much in demand for cataract operations¹.

The midwives attended to deliveries and cut the umbilical cord.

The first allopathic dispensary in this district was opened at Jalor on the 1st of January, 1888. Lt. Col. Adams, the then Administrative Medical Officer in Rajputana says that in 1897 the dispensary treated 106 in-patients and 3,160 out-patients and that 308 operations were performed². The next dispensary was started at Jaswantpura in November 1891. In 1897, 39 in-patients and 3,183 out-patients were treated and 256 operations performed there³. This dispensary was transferred to Bhinmal in 1906⁴.

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1. Erskine, K. D , *Rajputana Gazetteers, The Western Rajputana States Residency and the Bikaner Agency*, Vol. III-A, 1909, Allahabad, p. 172.
 2. Adams, A., Lt. Col., *The Western Rajputana States- A Medico Topographical and General Account of Marwar, Sirohi and Jaisalmer*, London, 1900, p. 290.
 3. *ibid.*, p. 292.
 4. *Report on the Administration of the Marwar State* 1906, p. 49.

The third dispensary was opened at Bhatki village in Sanchore tahsil in February 1897. The same year 160 in-patients and 397 out-patients were treated and 53 operations were performed in it¹. The village had also a separate dispensary for the employees of the salt works, established by the Salt Revenue Department of the Government of India in April 1891. Six years later it recorded a total of 55 in-patients and 269 out-patients; and seven operations². In 1906, the State dispensary at Bhatki was moved to the nearby town of Sanchore which was the tahsil headquarters³.

A list of hospitals and dispensaries in Jalor district alongwith the number of patients treated in 1906 has been given in the following table⁴ :

S. No.	Hospitals or Dispensaries	Maintained by	Accommodation for in-patients	No. of cases treated	Daily Average No. of		
					In-patients	Out-patients	Operations performed
1.	Jalor Hospital	Jodhpur State	8	5,014	2.07	38.7	312
2.	Bhinmal Hospital	,,	6	4,208	3.5	51	109
3.	Bhatki Hospital	Government of India	8	200	0.3	2.5	1
4.	Sanchore Hospital	Jodhpur State	4	2,032	3.5	14.8	87

There was practically no increase in the number of medical institutions in the district during the first half of the present century. In 1951, there were only four Allopathic dispensaries in the district at Jalor, Bhinmal, Malwara and Sanchore. The area remained comparatively neglected so far as the provision of medical facilities was concerned till the formation of Rajasthan. Under Five Year Plans the number of Government medical institutions (modern medicine) was increased, so that in 1967-68, there were in all twenty such institutions⁵. Their list is given in Appendix I.

1. Adams, *op. cit.*, p. 296.

2. *ibid.*, p. 299.

3. *Report on the Administration of the Marwar State*, 1906, p. 49.

4. Erskine, K. D., *Rajputana Gazetteers, The Western Rajputana States Residency and the Bikaner Agency*, Vol. III-B, Statistical Tables, 1908, Allahabad, p. 57.

5. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, 1969, p. 168.

VITAL STATISTICS

Records of births and deaths are maintained only by the municipalities of Jalor and Bhinmal but even these records are incomplete as the citizens are lax in notifying the authorities. Such information, as is available, is largely obtained from the hospitals and dispensaries and places of disposal of the dead.

According to the information received from Jalor and Bhinmal municipalities in 1961 the total number of recorded births in these towns was 163, which gives the ratio of 6.60 per 1,000. The number of deaths was 159, which works out at 6.43 per 1,000 of population¹. These figures would seem to indicate that the population in the towns is more or less static but it has to be remembered that whereas almost all deaths can be traced from the records of the burning *ghats* and burial grounds a large number of births take place in homes and do not always come to the notice of the municipal authorities. It is only in the municipal areas that deaths are recorded and births are mostly notified. For rural areas even such records are not available. Moreover, in the remoter parts, medical facilities are extremely meagre and the ratio of deaths must, therefore, be inevitably higher than in the towns.

Causes of Death

The deaths registered (provisional) in 1968 were due to the following causes² :

1. Small Pox	53
2. Fever (Malaria and others)	20
3. Dysentary and Diarrhoea	3
4. Respiratory diseases	53
5. Injuries and suicides	4
6. Other causes	66
TOTAL REGISTERED DEATHS	199

These figures show that the main causes of death are the small pox, specific fevers and respiratory diseases

The following table shows the total number of recorded births and deaths in the municipal areas in recent years³ :

1. Source : Offices of the Municipal Boards, Jalor and Bhinmal.
2. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, 1968, p. 198.
3. Source : Offices of the Municipal Boards, Jalor and Bhinmal.

Year	Total Births	Total Deaths
1958	238	157
1959	283	257
1960	210	211
1961	163	159
1962	161	152
1963	263	245
1964	246	198
1965	272	147
1966	374	146
1967	351	204
1968	315	189

Longevity

The various age-groups in the total population of the district are shown below according to the Census of 1961¹ :

Age-Group	Population	Percentage
0-14	2,36,282	43.2
15-34	1,72,888	31.7
35-59	1,06,594	19.5
60+	30,338	5.5
Age not stated	970	0.1

In a population which is fast growing it is natural that the percentage of those under 14 years of age should be large. However, the big drop after 34 years suggests that the expectation of life is rather low. One of the main reasons is undoubtedly the arid nature of most of the tract and its extremes of temperature. Life is extremely hard especially in the sandy parts of the district and the people are engaged in constant struggle for survival.

The dwellers in the west, round the Luni, have less of a struggle for existence, but it is a malarious tract and the constitutions of the people have been undermined over generations. Lieutenant Colonel Adams wrote in 1900: "In years of heavy rainfall, when the river overflows its

1. *Census of India, Rajasthan, District Census Hand Book, Jalor district, 1961, p. 70.*

banks, the prevalence of (malaria) fever is so great, and it continues for so long into the cold weather, that I have frequently seen the entire population suffering more or less from its effects and hardly able to sow the wheat, although a very little more than scattering the seed over the vast area fertilised by the silt carried down by the monsoon floods was required from the husbandman to produce an excellent crop¹.

However, the eradication of malaria and the extension of medical facilities would gradually increase the expectation of life.

The following table shows the number of patients treated at the various hospitals and dispensaries for the more common diseases during the year 1966-67:

Diarrhoea	5,697
Tuberculosis	493
Dysentery	522
Infections hepatitis	8,315
Venereal diseases	1,735
Cataract	1,033
TOTAL	17,795

EPIDEMICS

Small Pox

Epidemics and dangerous diseases like cholera and plague seldom appear in this area. There have been only scattered cases of small pox in recent years. A statement showing the number of deaths due to small pox year-wise from 1963 to 1968 in Jalor district (urban areas) is given below² :

Year	No. of deaths due to small pox
1963	55
1964	12
1965	Nil
1966	3
1967	23
1968	53

1. Adams, *op. cit.*, p. 220.

2. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, for various years.

A team of 26 vaccinators has been working for the eradication of small pox since 1966 under the supervision of District Health Officer who is also Incharge of National Small Pox Eradication Programme.

Malaria Control Programme

National Malaria Control Programme was launched in the district in 1954 but the actual work was started in 1955. Since 1958 the Control Programme has been replaced by the Malaria Eradication Programme. The district has been divided into two sub-units with headquarters at Jalor and Sanchore. These sub-units have been further divided into sections. The staff under the National Malaria Eradication Programme posted in the district comprises two Senior Malaria Inspectors at the sub-unit headquarters, two Malaria Inspectors at the sub-unit headquarters, eleven Malaria Surveillance Inspectors at sector headquarters, 49 Malaria Surveillance Workers, four field workers two each at Jalor and Sanchore, two drivers and two cleaners at sub-unit headquarters under Senior Malaria Inspectors.

In the year 1955, D.D.T. spraying operations were started and continued in the whole of the district upto 1964, whereas surveillance operations were started in the area in 1960. In 1965, the spraying operations were withdrawn from the district except Sanchore tahsil as the area was declared as consolidation area on the basis of the recommendation of the Independent Appraisal Team.

B.C.G. Campaign

B.C.G. vaccination was introduced in the district in the year 1958-59 and a team of 30 B.C.G. Technicians was detailed for this task. The first and second round of B.C.G. vaccination were done in 1958-59 and in 1963-64 respectively in all the tahsils of the district with the following results.¹

Periodicity	Tested	Vaccinated	Re-examined after testing
I Round	97,482	30,440	69,266
II Round	1,24,447	39,985	91,735

1. Source : Office of the Supervising Medical Officer, Mass B.C.G. Campaign, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

No further round of vaccination has been undertaken as yet.

INFIRMITIES

According to the Census of 1951, the following number of persons were suffering from major infirmities in 1951, in Jalor district¹.

Age	Blind		Deaf/Mute		Insane		Leper	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0	—	6	4	2	0	2	—	—
1-4	8	18	4	4	4	4	—	2
5-9	32	28	11	6	7	2	2	—
10-14	50	26	21	4	10	6	2	1
15-24	55	48	19	7	22	6	1	2
25-34	45	70	17	9	14	6	—	2
35-44	76	105	17	7	17	2	3	—
45-54	114	178	18	3	11	6	4	3
55-64	208	190	6	5	8	4	1	1
65-74	141	104	7	6	1	1	—	1
75 and over	83	41	4	5	1	—	—	—
Age not stated	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—

PUBLIC HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES

There are in all 20 (Allopath c) Government hospitals, dispensaries and primary health centres, Rural Family Planning centres in the district. The administrative control of Medical and Health institutions and activities in the district is exercised by the District Medical and Health Officer with his headquarters at Jalor. The list of medical institutions (1968) is given in Appendix I.

The treatment is free in all these institutions. Total number of outdoor and indoor patients treated in the government institutions for the five years ending 1968 have been given in the following table² :

1. *District Census Hand Book, Census 1951, Rajasthan and Ajmer, Jalor, Part I*, pp. 88-89. In 1961 Census the figures relating to infirmities, were not collected.
2. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, for various years.

Year	Indoor Patients	Outdoor Patients
1963	1,546	1,40,069
1964	2,039	2,12,511
1965	2,303	1,95,324
1966	5,474	1,86,813
1967	3,614	2,03,265
1968	2,139	1,78,816

A brief description of the Government institutions functioning in the district is given below :

GENERAL HOSPITAL, JALOR—Established on the 1st January, 1888, the hospital is the oldest medical institution in the district. In 1906, it had accommodation for eight indoor patients. Till the formation of Rajasthan the progress of the institution had not been very spectacular. It was, however, during the First, Second and Third Five Year Plans that the staff, the equipment and the number of beds in the hospital were considerably increased. It has now (1967-68) 46 beds, 20 for males and 26 for females and two private rooms. Besides this, the hospital also contains one X-Ray plant, one Pathological Laboratory, Urban Family Planning Clinic, Anti-Rabic Centre and Maternity & Child Welfare Centre. The staff consists of 5 doctors, 6 compounders, 3 nurses, one sister, one midwife, one laboratory technician, one driver, one upper division clerk and one lower division clerk. The hospital is the best equipped medical institution in the district. In 1968, 894 indoor and 34,258 outdoor patients were treated in the hospital.

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL, BAGRA—The hospital was established in 1953. It has a staff of one doctor, one compounder and one midwife. The total bed strength is six. There is a Maternity and Child Welfare Centre. In 1968, the number of indoor patients treated in the hospital was 26 and of outdoor patients 8,837.

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL MALWARA—Established in 1953, the hospital has a staff of one doctor and one compounder. There is accommodation for twelve indoor patients (males 8 and females 4) The hospital treated 81 indoor and 8,870 outdoor patients during the year 1968.

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL, GUDHABALOTAN—It is a six-bed hospital. The staff consists of one doctor and two compounders. The

building of the hospital has been donated by Messers Togani Brothers of Gudhabalotan. It was established in 1956. Seventeen indoor and 8,226 outdoor patients received treatment in 1968.

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL, HARJI—The hospital was opened in 1958. Its building has been donated by the residents of Harji village. It has no provision for indoor patients and the strength of the staff is one doctor and one compounder.

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL, BAGODA—The hospital has one doctor and two compounders on its staff. Due to accommodation problem, indoor patients are not yet admitted.

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL, CHITALWANA—A first grade compounder is Incharge of the hospital. It has provision for six indoor patients. In 1968, nine indoor and 7,505 outdoor patients were treated in the hospital.

Primary Health Centre-cum-Rural Family Planning Centres

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE, BHINMAL—This Primary Health Centre was opened in 1964 and is located in the old dispensary building of Bhinmal. The old dispensary has since been shifted to Bagoda. A donor has agreed to add a new block to the building at a cost of Rs. 60,000 and the plan is awaiting final sanction from the Government. It has a bed strength of twelve. The staff consists of one doctor, three compounders, three midwives and three auxiliary health workers. The centre is equipped with a small pathological laboratory. One Maternity and Child Welfare Centre and a Family Planning Centre are also attached to this institution. The centre provided treatment to 273 indoor patients and 24,493 outdoor patients in 1968.

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE, SANCHORE—The old dispensary at Sanchore was converted into Primary Health Centre in 1963. The Centre accommodates nine indoor patients. There is a staff of one doctor, two compounders, two midwives and one nurse *dai*. The Primary Health Centre is also provided with a Rural Family Planning Centre. In 1968, 226 indoor and 13,762 outdoor patients were treated at the centre.

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE, SAYLA—Established in 1960, the centre has a staff consisting of one doctor, one compounder, two *dais* and one midwife. There is a provision for six indoor patients. A rural Family Planning Clinic is attached to it. In 1968, twenty-two indoor and 22,833 outdoor patients were treated at the centre.

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE, SIANA—The staff of the centre comprises two doctors, six compounders and four midwives. The centre was opened in 1957. It can accommodate six indoor patients. The centre has been provided with a Rural Family Planning Clinic.

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE, MANDOLI NAGAR—There is one doctor, three compounders, one sanitary inspector and one midwife on the staff of the centre. The Centre was established in 1960 and there is a bed strength of six. It has also been provided with a Rural Family Planning Clinic. The building of the Centre was donated by the Mahajan Panchayat of Mandoli Nagar.

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE, BADGAON—The Centre has provision for six indoor patients. It was opened in 1965. The strength of the staff is one doctor, one compounder, four midwives, one sanitary inspector and one lady health visitor. There is a Rural Family Planning Centre attached to it.

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE, AHORE—Established in 1959, the Centre has a staff of one doctor, two compounders, one auxiliary health worker, four auxiliary nurses (males), one lady health visitor, one sanitary inspector and eight class IV employees. There is a provision for 6 indoor patients. An Anti-Rabic Centre and a Rural Family Planning Clinic are attached to the Primary Health Centre. The Centre provided treatment to 247 indoor and 18,616 outdoor patients in 1968.

Maternity and Child Welfare Centres

To provide better care and medical attention to mothers in both pre-natal and post-natal stages and to the children from their birth upto a certain age Maternity and Child Welfare Centres have been started in the district at Jalor, Bhinmal, Bagra and Siana.

Family Planning Centres

There is an Urban Family Planning Centre at Jalor (established on 27.11.58) and Rural Family Planning Centres at Bhinmal (established on 4.1.61), Ahore (established on 18.2.59), Siana (established on 28.11.59), Sanchore (established on 1.4.64), Sayla (established on 20.12.62), Mandoli Nagar (established on 1.12.64) and Badgaon (established on 10.2.65). The Urban Family Planning Centre, Jalor is attached to the General Hospital, Jalor and Rural Family Planning Centres are attached to the Primary Health Centres,

In each centre advice on contraception for spacing of births and general counselling for family welfare are given by the Medical Officer Incharge of the Centre. Contraceptives are freely distributed and film shows and exhibitions are organised in the rural areas for making the people conscious of the necessity of family planning. In 1968, (April 1968 to December 1968), 391 camps were organised for vasectomy operations. There is also a district sub-committee to supervise the work and progress of family planning. The office of the District Family Planning Officer was established in April, 1967. He supervises and co-ordinates the family planning work in the district.

Anti-Rabic Centres

There are four Anti-Rabic Centres attached to the General Hospital, Jalor and Primary Health Centres, Ahore, Sanchoe and Siana.

PRIVATE HOSPITALS/DISPENSARIES

There are only two private hospitals in the district, Janta Hospital, Ahore and Gandhi Hospital, Jalor. The former is a small dispensary established by a private institution in 1950. The staff consists of one doctor and one class IV servant. The institution has no provision for indoor patients. On an average twenty patients visit the dispensary daily. The Gandhi Hospital, Jalor too is a small institution staffed with one doctor and one compounder.

Besides these medical institutions, there are four registered medical practitioners in the district. The small number of private doctors in the district is an evidence of the fact that Allopathic mode of treatment is still not very popular among the people and they place more reliance on the indigenous system of medicine, the later being cheaper and within the means of a common man.

Ayurvedic System of Medicine

Ayurvedic system of treatment received government patronage in the erstwhile Jodhpur State. After the formation of Rajasthan more efforts were made to popularise this mode of treatment. In 1951, there were nine *Ayurvedic Aushadhalayas* in the district located at the following towns and villages : Ahore, Bakra, Gudha Balotan, Bagra, Siana, Janvi, Jhab, Jaswantpura and Bhinmal.¹ In 1967-68, the number of these

1. *Census 1951, Rajasthan and Ajmer, District Census Handbook, 14-Jalor, Part I, p. v.*

Aushadhalayas had risen to 29, each in the charge of a qualified *vaidya*. These *Aushadhalayas* are supervised by an *Ayurvedic* Inspector with headquarters at Pali. The location of these institutions and the number of patients treated in each in 1967-68 is given in Appendix II.

SANITATION

Sanitation, as a means of public health, is particularly important where people live in crowded localities. The primary function of the municipalities is the maintenance of proper sanitary conditions in the areas under their jurisdiction. The district has two municipalities one at Jalor and other at Bhinmal. These municipalities employ Sanitary Inspectors and special staff to keep the municipal areas reasonably free from dirt and disease.

Sanitary conditions are comparatively better in the rural areas as they are sparsely populated. Village Panchayats have been made responsible for water supply and sanitation in their respective areas. To co-ordinate their work, there is a Sanitary Inspector attached to each Panchayat Samiti.

The Public Health Department of Rajasthan Government functions as an advisory body to these local institutions.

WATER SUPPLY

Piped water supply is available only at the following places¹.

Urban or rural	Name of the town or village	Actual cost of construction	Year of completion
1	2	3	4
Urban	1. Jalor	11,29,333	1965
	2. Bhinmal	6,91,622	1966
Rural	1. Malwara	25,075	1966
	2. Bagra	1,68,483	„
	3. Ahore	2,52,816	„
	4. Jaswantpura	1,48,165	„
	5. Khetra	2,17,739	„
	6. Dasya	94,277	„
	7. Balwara	2,58,401	„

1. Source : Office of the Superintending Engineer, Public Health Engineering Department, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

1	2	3	4
	8. Sanchore	1,57,637	1965
	9. Umedabad	1,05,286	1966
	10. Siana	1,08,538	1967
	11. Ramseen	1,59,545	„
	12. Loor	82,561	„
	13. Gudha Balong	93,301	1968
	14. Sayla	36,713	1968
	15. Harji	32,242	Under construction
	16. Leta	16,514	1968

The water is filtered and chlorinated and the supply is restricted to a few hours in the morning and in the evening. Elsewhere, steps have been taken to improve water supply by disinfecting wells, and in some cases, covering them.



सत्यमेव जयते

APPENDIX I

**List of Government Medical Institutions (modern medicine) working in
Jalor district (1968)¹**

S.No	Name	No. of beds
Hospitals		
1.	General Hospital, Jalor	46
2.	Government Hospital, Gudhabalotan	6
3.	Government Hospital, Malwara	12
4.	Government Hospital, Bagra	6
5.	Government Hospital, Harji	6
6.	Government Hospital, Chitalwana	6
7.	Government Hospital, Bagoda	6
Dispensaries		
1.	Police Line Dispensary, Jalor	—
2.	Bhawtra Aid-post	—
Primary Health Centres/Rural Family Planning Centres		
1.	Bhinmal	12
2.	Siana	6
3.	Ahore	6
4.	Sanchore	9
5.	Madolinagar	6
6.	Sayla	6
7.	Badgaon	6
Maternity and Child Welfare Centres		
1.	Jalor	—
2.	Bhinmal	—
3.	Siana	—
4.	Bagra	6

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, 1969, p. 168.*

APPENDIX II

The List of Ayurvedic Aushadhalayas in Jalor District (1967-68)

S.No.	Names of the villages	Staff				Patients treated in the year 1967-68	Tahsils
		Vaidya	Up-Vaidyas	Nurses	Class IV employes		
1.	Jaswantpura village	1	—	—	1	10,944	Bhinmal
2.	Dhana „	1	1	—	1	13,056	Jalor
3.	Ummedabad „	1	1	—	1	13,517	Jalor
4.	Bhorada „	1	1	—	1	3,876	Bhinmal
5.	Bakra Road „	1	—	—	1	5 088	Jalor
6.	Bhadrajoon „	1	—	—	1	11,840	Ahore
7.	Tayab „	1	1	—	1	16,180	Bhinmal
8.	Akoli „	1	1	—	1	11,664	Jalor
9.	Bhawarani „	1	1	—	1	10,488	Jalor
10.	Nimbalana „	1	—	—	1	10,909	Jalor
11.	Kawarda „	1	—	1	1	19,416	Jalor
12.	Kagmala „	1	1	—	1	15,166	Bhinmal
13.	Dharsan „	1	1	—	1	6,000	Bhinmal
14.	Nartan „	1	1	—	1	2,880	Bhinmal
15.	Jhab „	1	—	—	1	3,701	Sanchore
16.	Keriya „	1	1	—	1	7,200	Sanchore
17.	Hadecha „	1	1	—	1	6,648	Sanchore
18.	Sankar „	1	1	—	1	5,232	Sanchore
19.	Jalor Town	1	1	—	1	5,784	Jalor
20.	Bhinmal „	1	1	—	1	18,000	Bhinmal
21.	Harji village	1	1	—	1	6,791	Jalor
22.	Ahore „	1	—	—	1	14,340	Ahore
23.	Gudha-balotan „	1	—	—	1	8,200	Jalor
24.	Raniwara „	1	1	—	1	6,957	Jalor
25.	Siwana „	1	—	—	1	8,076	Jalor
26.	Tikhi „	1	1	—	1	948	Jalor
27.	Kot „	1	1	—	1	4,344	Bhinmal
28.	Puran „	1	—	1	1	11,112	Bhinmal
29.	Gong „	1	1	—	1	4,272	Bhinmal

Source : Office of the District Ayurvedic Officer, Pali,

CHAPTER XVII
OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES
LABOUR WELFARE

There are no large scale industrial establishments in the district. The industrial labour working in smaller units is scanty in number. The labour welfare activities, therefore, so far initiated by the State Government, have not been of much significance. The employers in these industries have also not taken any constructive steps for the welfare of their employees except in case of some units by whom housing facilities on nominal rent have been provided. The municipalities of Jalor and Bhinmal have made some arrangements for the recreation of the labourers by providing free facilities for indoor and outdoor games.

There is no welfare centre in the district. A Labour Inspector has, however, been posted by the Labour Department to look after the interests of the working classes. A list of important labour laws in force throughout the State has been given in the chapter on Industries. A brief account of some of the important legislations enforced in the district is given below:

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ACT, 1947—The Act provides for the settlement of labour disputes through conciliation, adjudication or arbitration. The table below gives particulars of complaints received in the district during the last three years :

(No. of complaints)

Year	Causes					Total
	Wages & bonus	Employment and retrenchment	Working conditions	Personnel	Others	
1965	10	3	1	—	2	16
1966	13	7	2	2	3	27
1967	6	1	2	—	3	12

It transpires from the foregoing table that most of the complaints lodged related to wages, bonus, employment and retrenchment. The disposal of complaints during the same period in the district was as under :
(No. of complaints)

Years	Pending at the beginning of the year	Received during the year	Total	Disposed of			Filed	Pending at the end of the year
				In favour	Against	Transferred		
1965	4	16	20	8	—	1	5	6
1966	6	27	33	5	—	7	18	3
1967	3	12	15	2	—	5	3	5

MINIMUM WAGES ACT, 1948—The Act is in force in Rajasthan since 1959. It requires the appropriate government, Central or State, as the case may be, to fix minimum rate of wages payable to employees in scheduled employments. The minimum rates of wages fixed by the Government in scheduled employments have been given in chapter IX. These have been fixed and revised from time to time. The number of inspections and prosecutions under this Act in Jalor district is given below:

Year	In respect of establishments		No. of claims preferred
	No. of Inspections done	No. of prosecutions launched	
1965	77	—	2
1966	98	4	16
1967	43	1	1

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT, 1923—This Act was applied to Rajasthan in 1960. It imposes an obligation on the employers to pay monetary compensation to disabled workers as well as their dependents in the case of accidents, arising in the course of employment and resulting in death or total or partial disablement. During the period 1965-1967 only two cases were registered in the district under this Act in 1966 and these were disposed of during the same year.

MOTOR TRANSPORT WORKERS ACT, 1961—The Act, which is in force in Rajasthan since 1962, covers motor establishments employing five or more workers. This Act regulates the hours of work and leave etc. of the workers. The employment of children below the age of 15 years is prohibited.

INDIAN FACTORIES ACT, 1948—This Act is also applicable throughout the State and regulates working conditions in factories and establishments by laying down minimum standards of health, safety and general welfare of workers such as rest, shelters, canteens, first-aid appliances and washing facilities etc. A list of factories registered under this Act has already been given in chapter V.

PAYMENT OF WAGES ACT, 1936—This Act also provides against irregularities in payment of wages to workmen by their employers. Some of the important safeguards it provides are against unauthorised deductions, except those specified in the Act and delay in payment of wages. No case of default was received in the district during 1965. In 1966 out of the four cases received, three were disposed of by the concerned authorities and one remained pending. In the year 1967, seventeen cases were received and sixteen disposed of.

PROHIBITION

Except on drinking in public, there is no restriction on the consumption of liquor. There is only one shop in the district dealing in foreign wines and spirits, while 28 shops sell country liquor. There is no registered distillery for the manufacture of country liquor which is, therefore, imported from other parts of the State. There are nine licenced shops for the sale of poppy heads, and six shops for the sale of *Bhang*. The following table shows¹ the extent of the consumption of intoxicants in the district from 1961-62 to 1967-68 :

Year	Country spirit (L.P. litres)	Opium (kg.)	Lanced Poppy heads (kg.)	<i>Bhang</i> (kg.)	Imported spirit wine (litres)	Indian made spirit (litres)	Indian made beer (litres)
1961-62 ²	1,37,306 ³	9	—	3,059	—	—	—
1962-63 ²	1,86,706	6	—	3,056	—	—	—
1963-64 ²	1,73,532	6	12,388	2,646	—	—	—
1964-65	2,41,872 ⁴	5	—	2,403	—	—	—
1965-66	2,45,585 ⁴	4	1,62,299	3,521	—	5,312	13,050
1966-67	1,45,907	3	13,050	1,008	18	1,054	549
1967-68	1,09,673	6	21,542	1,216	18	1,054	548

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, yearly volumes for various years
2. Data relates to Jalor and Sirohi districts.
3. Data is in litres.
4. Data is in proof litres.

It transpires from the foregoing figures that the consumption of country spirits is sufficiently high as compared to other intoxicants. Illicit distillation has become almost extinct in this district due to stern measures taken by the authorities concerned. The consumption of *Bhang* has considerably declined while that of opium has dwindled because of severe restrictions of its sale. It is issued only to a limited number of addicts and that too on medical prescription. The use of *Ganja* and *Charas* has been prohibited.

ADVANCEMENT OF BACKWARD CLASSES

During the pre-independence days the backward classes were denied equal opportunities with others. Welfare work for the betterment of these classes was taken up after the formation of Rajasthan. Social welfare activities were entrusted to the Social Welfare Department in the Government of Rajasthan. A Probation and Social Welfare Officer has been posted at Sirohi to supervise the welfare activities of Sirohi and Jalor districts. His staff consists of one accountant, one lower division clerk and two class IV servants. The total population of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the district is 90,650 and 44,128 respectively. Thus the backward classes form 24.64 per cent of the total population of the district. Table in Appendix I gives the population of various tribes residing in the district.

Welfare Activities

For the social, educational and economic upliftment of the backward classes the Social Welfare Department has started the following activities :

SOCIAL EDUCATION CENTRE, JALOR— The centre has been sponsored by the Social Welfare Department for the eradication of the various social evils prevalent among the backward classes. People are made conscious of the harms done by these evils through film shows, dramas and other means of publicity. The centre also provides recreation facilities to the people. The staff of the centre consists of one welfare worker and a class IV servant.

SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES HOSTEL, JALOR— The hostel is being run by the department to provide free lodging and boarding facilities to the students of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The students also receive books, stationary, medicines and various other necessities of life free of cost from the department. An allowance

is granted to the inmates of the hostel for an eight-day educational tour every year. Provision is also made for the library, games and recreation for the hostellers. The hostel has an accommodation for thirty students.

In 1967-68, the Social Welfare Department spent an amount of Rs. 13,560.00 (at the rate of Rs. 45.00 per inmate per month) on the maintenance of this hostel.

The Department also provides grant-in-aid to the Rajasthan Adim Jati Sewak Sangh which is running a hostel at Bhinmal.

RAJASTHAN ADIM JATI SEWAK SANGH HOSTEL, BHINMAL—The hostel, an aided institution, is being run by Rajasthan Adim Jati Sewak Sangh for the benefit of the students of backward communities. It was established in 1959. It provides accommodation to twenty-five students and the Social Welfare Department gives forty rupees per month as grant-in-aid for each inmate of the hostel.

The students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are exempted from the payment of tuition fees in the various educational institutions. They also receive scholarships for their secondary and university education. In the secondary schools these scholarships are awarded by the Directorate of Primary and Secondary Education out of the funds received from the Social Welfare Department. In the Government Colleges at Jalor and Bhinmal students belonging to Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes receive post-matric scholarship ranging between Rs. 30 to Rs. 50 per month, while in the technical schools each of them is entitled to merit-cum-need scholarship alongwith the usual stipend.

The department has started a Training Centre for tailoring at Jalor. The centre offers a two years' course in tailoring. The trainees receive a stipend of fifteen rupees each from the State Government and after the completion of their training also receive a sewing machine alongwith a complete set of tailoring kit. The staff of the Centre consists of one Tailoring Teacher and one General Education Teacher. At present (1967-68) fifteen trainees are receiving Training at the Centre.

The Panchayat Samitis and the Municipalities of the district are given some funds every year by the Social Welfare Department to provide various facilities to the backward classes viz., for digging of wells, establishing cottage industries, granting of scholarships, construction of housing colonies, loans for the purchase of agricultural implements and for providing drinking water and lighting.

Besides these welfare schemes for the uplift of the down-trodden classes, the other needy sections of the society have also not been ignored. The State Government has introduced an old age pension scheme and disability pension scheme. The old age pension scheme is for the people above the age of 65. The Collector of the district is the disbursing authority for these pensions. In 1967-68 there were 3 persons who received old age pension while the number of those who received disability pension was five. Each pensioner under these schemes receives an amount of Rs. 20 per month.

Free milk is distributed to the children in various schools of the district. State Social Welfare Board gives financial aid to the following institutions for providing better educational facilities to children :

Name of the Institution	Place	Amount of aid (Rs.)	
		1966-67	1967-68
Kavi Magh Bal Mandir	Bhinmal	1,500	1,000
Bapu Bal Mandir	Jalor	1,500	500

One significant feature of the post-independence period in the district is the abolition of the *Begar* system. The working classes are gradually becoming conscious of their rights and the system of forced labour has become a thing of the past.

CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS

Devasthan

During the Princely regime, the work relating to Devasthan was looked after by the Dharmapura Department, Jodhpur. After the formation of Rajasthan, an Assistant Commissioner, Devasthan, was posted at Jodhpur who was incharge of Jodhpur and Bikaner range. This post was abolished on 1.7.1967 and the work of Devasthan is now entrusted to Deputy Collector, Jalor, who has been delegated the powers of the Assistant Commissioner, Devasthan. He is assisted in his work by Inspector, Devasthan, Jodhpur.

There is no temple of direct charge, self-dependent or court of wards category in the district. The district has 15 temples aided by the Government, of which 12 are located in Jalor tahsil, and three in Jaswantpura tahsil. The annual aid per year to these temples is Rs. 684. The Devasthan Department also gives Rs. 40 per month as aid to three widows in the district.

Muslim Wakfs

The Rajasthan Board of Muslim Wakfs, Jaipur formed under the Central Wakf Act, 1954, supervises the functions of the *Mutawallis* of *Awkafs* located in Rajasthan. The *Awkafs* are managed by the *Mutawallis*. They are almost hereditary and they can be changed if their work is not found satisfactory. There is no office of the Board at the district level. The district has 23 mosques, 20 *Dargahs*, 125 graveyards and 14 miscellaneous properties. The gross income of all *wakf* property¹ in Jalor district was Rs. 0.40 lakh.



1. For details see *Rajasthan Gazettee*, dated 12.5.66.

APPENDIX I

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Jalor district

Names of Castes	Total Rural Urban	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Scheduled Castes¹				
1. Badi	Rural	5	—	5
2. Bagri	Rural	1584	918	666
	Urban	17	9	8
3. Bajgar	Rural	348	179	169
4. Bawaria	Rural	145	80	65
5. Bhand	Rural	131	42	89
	Urban	23	11	12
6. Bhangi	Rural	992	528	464
	Urban	485	213	272
7. Chamar, Bhambhi, Jatav, Jatia, Mochi, Raidass, Raigar or Ramdasia	Rural	44800	22234	22566
	Urban	1911	1058	853
8. Dheda	Urban	24	16	8
9. Dome	Rural	1098	607	491
10. Garo, Garura or Gurda	Rural	2813	1712	1101
	Urban	26	10	16
11. Gavaria	Rural	353	265	88
12. Kalbelia	Rural	79	38	41
13. Khatik	Rural	125	46	79
	Urban	18	10	8
14. Koli or Kori	Rural	4331	2226	2105
	Urban	8	3	5
15. Megh or Meghwal	Rural	4225	2550	1675
	Urban	476	242	234

1. Census of India, 1961, Volume XIV, Rajasthan, Part V-A, Special Tables for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, pp. 380-381.


1	2	3	4	5
16. Mehtar	Rural	2856	1817	1039
17. Nut	Rural	194	5	189
18. Rawal	Rural	141	136	5
19. Salvi	Urban	54	35	19
20. Santia	Rural	20	13	7
21. Sargara	Rural	6338	3594	2744
	Urban	150	69	81
22. Thori or Nayak	Rural	238	91	147
23. Tirgar	Rural	406	110	296
24. Unclassified	Rural	16230	8163	8067
	Urban	6	4	2
Total	Total	90650	47034	43616
	Rural	87452	45354	42098
	Urban	3198	1680	1518
Scheduled Tribes¹				
1. Bhil	Rural	27179	14361	12818
	Urban	1738	937	801
2. Mina	Rural	8649	4682	3967
	Urban	458	239	219
3. Unclassified	Rural	6099	3007	3092
	Urban	5	5	—
Total	Total	44128	23231	20897
	Rural	41927	22050	19877
	Urban	2201	1181	1020

1. *Census of India, 1961, op.cit.*, p. 400.

CHAPTER XVIII
PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE
ORGANISATIONS

REPRESENTATION OF THE DISTRICT IN THE STATE
AND UNION LEGISLATURES

Lok Sabha



THE FIRST GENERAL ELECTIONS, 1952—In the First General Elections held in 1952, only one Parliamentary seat was allotted to Barmer and Jalor districts together. In a total electorate of 3,69,470, the number of valid votes polled was 1,28,092, and the percentage of polling 35.40. The election was contested by three candidates: two Independents and one Congress. The seat was captured by one of the Independent candidates securing 81,546 (or 63.7%) votes; the other Independent polled 9,493 (7.4%) votes; and the Congress candidate got 37,053 (28.9%) votes.

THE SECOND GENERAL ELECTIONS, 1957—In the Second General Elections held in 1957, one seat was allotted exclusively for Jalor district. The number of voters was 4,10,988, and the valid votes polled, 1,38,063 making a percentage of 33.6. In a triangular contest, the Congress candidate was elected securing 64,434 or 46.7% votes. The defeated candidates were Independents. One of them polled 58,572 or 42.4% votes and the other 15,057 or 10.9% votes.

THE THIRD GENERAL ELECTIONS, 1962—In the Third General Elections also, the district continued to have an independent parliamentary seat. The number of voters and valid votes polled was 4,44,100 and 1,63,957 respectively. The percentage of polling was 39.2. The number of contesting candidate was six, of whom five were Independents and one belonged to the Congress who was elected securing 75,773 votes. The other five candidates secured 30,788; 23,608; 15,021; 14,028 and 4,739 votes respectively.

THE FOURTH GENERAL ELECTIONS, 1967—In the Fourth General Elections, the Jalor Parliamentary Constituency of the district comprised Sirohi, Abu, Reodar, Sanchore, Raniwara, Bhinmal, Ahore and Jalor tahsils of Jalor and Sirohi districts. The electorate consisted of 5,36,296 voters and the valid votes polled were 2,37,070. The seat was won by a Swatantra candidate securing 1,17,468 votes. The two defeated candidates, a Congress and an Independent, secured 1,08,092 and 11,510 votes respectively.

Vidhan Sabha

THE FIRST GENERAL ELECTIONS, 1952—In the First General Elections to the Vidhan Sabha, five constituencies, namely, Jalor 'A', Jalor 'B', Jaswantpura, Jaswantpura-Sanchore and Sanchore were allotted to the district.

In the Jalor 'A' Constituency, the number of contesting candidates was five, of whom the candidate from Ram Rajya Parishad was elected securing 12,896 (65.7%) votes. Of the rest, one was a Congress candidate (who secured 3,712 or 18.9% votes), another from Jan Sangh (who secured 1,262 or 6.4% votes), and the remaining two were Independents. One of the Independents secured 1,386 or 7.1% votes and the other 384 or 1.9% votes. The total number of electors in the constituency was 42,098, the number of valid votes polled, 19,640 and the percentage of polling, 46.65.

In the Jalor 'B' Constituency the number of contestants was four : two Independents, one Congress and one from Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party. The successful candidate was an Independent who polled 9,772 or 58.6% votes, the other Independent polled 2,002 or 12.0% votes, the Congress candidate polled 4,218 or 25.3% votes; and the Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party candidate polled 678 or 4.1% votes. In this constituency there were 50,465 voters, the number of valid votes polled was 16,670, and the percentage of polling 33.03.

There was a straight contest in Jaswantpura and Jaswantpura-Sanchore Constituencies between Independent and Congress candidates; and at both the places the Independent candidates were returned. In the former Constituency, there were 41,952 voters, the number of valid votes polled was 14,221 or 33.89 per cent. The contesting candidates got 10,981 or 77.2 per cent and 3,240 or 22.8 per cent votes respectively. In the latter Constituency, the number of voters and valid votes polled was 40,392 and 16,599 respectively; and the percentage of polling 41.09. The contesting candidates polled 10,974 or 66.1 per cent and 5,625 or 33.9 per cent votes respectively.

In the Sanchore Constituency, there was a triangular contest between two Independents and one Congress candidate. The elected candidate was an Independent who secured 8,091 or 62.8 per cent votes. The other Independent got only 638 or 5.0 per cent votes. The Congress candidate secured 4,154 or 32.2 per cent votes. The number of electors in the constituency was 44,986, the number of valid votes polled 12,883, and the percentage of polling 28.63.

Thus in the First General Elections, there were 16 candidates (none of them was a woman) for five seats. Of them, eight were Independents, five Congressites and one each from Jan Sangh, Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party and Ram Rajya Parishad. Except one seat, which was won by a candidate of the Ram Rajya Parishad, all the remaining four seats were captured by Independent candidates.

THE SECOND GENERAL ELECTIONS, 1957—At the time of the Second General Elections held in 1957, the district was divided into four Constituencies, namely, Sanchore, Raniwara, Jalor and Ahore. Of these, Jalor was declared a double-member constituency, a seat having been reserved for the candidate of Scheduled Castes.

In the Sanchore Constituency, there were 44,365 voters and the number of valid votes polled was 12,486 giving a percentage of 28.4. In a triangular contest, Ram Rajya Parishad candidate was elected securing 4,838 or 38.7 per cent votes. Of the remaining two candidates, one was an Independent and the other a Congressite. The former polled 4,406 or 35.3 per cent votes while the latter 3,242 or 26.0 per cent votes.

In the Raniwara Constituency, there was a straight contest between Ram Rajya Parishad and Congress candidates. The former candidate was elected securing 8,816 or 51.8 per cent votes against his only rival who polled 8,195 or 48.2 per cent votes. Out of a total electorate of 45,159, the number of valid votes polled was 17,011 and the percentage of polling 37.7.

In the Ahore Constituency, out of a total number of 48,076 votes, the valid votes polled were 21,598, and the percentage of polling 44.9. The contesting candidates were five : one each of Congress and Jan Sangh, and three Independents. The seat was annexed by the Congress candidate. He polled 9,750 or 45.1 per cent votes. The Jan Sangh candidate got 2,412 or 11.2 per cent votes. As regards the three Independents, one polled 1,916 or 8.9 per cent votes, the second 727 or 3.4 per cent and the third 6,793 or 31.4 per cent votes.

In the double-member Jalor Constituency, there were eight contestants; five for the General seat and three for the Reserved Seat. For both the seats, the Ram Rajya Parishad candidates were returned. The candidate for the Reserved Seat got 9,330 or 19.2 per cent votes, while his nearest rival, a Congress candidate got 8,439 or 17.3 per cent votes and the third candidate an Independent got 2,929 or 6 per cent votes. As regards the General seat, the winning candidate was from Ram Rajya Parishad who secured 9,311 or 19.2 per cent votes while his nearest rival, a Congress candidate, secured 7,423 or 15.2 per cent votes. The remaining three Independents polled 3,809 or 7.8 per cent, 2,781 or 5.7 per cent and 4,680 or 9.6 per cent votes.

THE THIRD GENERAL ELECTIONS, 1962—For the Third General Elections, the district was allotted five constituencies, namely, Sanchore, Raniwara, Bhinmal, Jalor and Ahore. Of these, Jalor constituency was reserved for Scheduled Caste candidates and the remaining seats were general.

The coverage of Sanchore Constituency was Sanchore tahsil; of Raniwara constituency, Raniwara, Jaswantpura and Modaran Police stations of Jaswantpura tahsil; of Bhinmal Constituency, Bhinmal and Bagora police stations of Jaswantpura tahsil, and Babatra police station (excluding 18 villages of Jalor tahsil); of Jalor Constituency, Jalor police station and the 18 villages of Babatra police station and of Ahore Constituency, Ahore tahsil.

For the five seats, there were 22 contestants: five from the Congress, four from Ram Rajya Parishad, one from Swatantra, one from Jan Sangh and nine from Independents. The total number of the electors was 2,77,404 and the number of valid votes polled was 1,05,314 or 40.6%.

In the Sanchore Constituency, the number of the voters was 55,817 and that of the valid votes polled 27,411. In a triangular contest, the Congress candidate was elected securing 15,598 votes. His rivals were Ram Rajya Parishad and Swatantra candidates who secured 10,889 and 924 votes respectively.

In Raniwara Constituency, the number of voters was 55,784 and the number of votes polled was 19,318 or 34.63 per cent. The number of valid votes polled was 17,605. In a triangular contest, the Congress candidate was elected securing 10,199 votes. Of the remaining two contestants, the Jan Sangh candidate secured 1,927 and the Independent secured 5,479 votes.

In the Bhinmal Constituency there were 53,040 voters of whom 19,796 or 37.32 per cent cast their votes. The number of valid votes cast was 18,237. In a quadrangular contest between one Congress, one Ram Rajya Parishad and two Independent candidates, the Congress candidate was returned to the Vidhan Sabha securing 7,856 votes; the Ram Rajya Parishad candidate polled 1,105 votes and of the two Independents one secured 7,533 and the other 1,743 votes.

The Jalor Constituency was reserved for candidates of the Scheduled Castes. The number of the voters and votes polled was 56,193 and 11,951 respectively. The number of the valid votes polled was 10,785. The election was contested by seven candidates; four Independents and one each from the Congress, the Ram Rajya Parishad and the Jan Sangh. The Congress candidate was elected securing 3,865 votes; the Ram Rajya Parishad and Jan Sangh candidates secured 2,115 and 662 votes respectively; and the four Independents got 1,527, 1,345, 828 and 443 votes.

In the Ahore Constituency, out of an electorate of 56,570, 33,302 or 58.87 per cent exercised their right of franchise. The total valid votes polled were 31,276. The election was contested by five candidates; two Independents and one each from the Congress, the Ram Rajya Parishad and the Jan Sangh. The seat was captured by the Ram Rajya Parishad candidate securing 12,594 votes. His nearest rival, a Congress candidate, secured 8,312 votes. The Jan Sangh candidate secured 1,394 votes and the two Independents 5,998 and 2,978.

THE FOURTH GENERAL ELECTIONS, 1967—In the Fourth General Elections, five constituencies, namely, Sanchore, Ahore, Bhinmal, Raniwara and Jalor were allotted to the district. Of these, the Jalor constituency was reserved for the Scheduled Castes.

In the Sanchore Constituency consisting of Sanchore tahsil, the strength of the electorate, votes polled and valid votes was 69,668, 34,560 and 23,026 respectively. In a triangular contest between a Congress, a Jan Sangh and an Independent candidate, the Congress candidate was elected securing 16,771 votes. The Jan Sangh and Independent candidates secured 15,199 and 1,056 votes respectively.

The area of Ahore Constituency was coterminus with the Ahore tahsil. The election in this constituency, in which the number of the electors, votes polled and valid votes was 66,817, 39,435 and 36,620 respectively, was contested by five candidates— one Congress, one Swatantra

and three Independents. The Congress candidate won the election securing 11,780 votes; his nearest rival, a Swatantra candidate, secured 10,270 votes. All the Independents lost their security deposits— one of them got 3,804 votes, the other 5,881 and the third 4,885 votes.

In a triangular contest between a Congress, Swatantra and an Independent candidate in the Bhinmal constituency, consisting of Bhinmal Narsana, Modran and Surana revenue circles, the Swatantra candidate won the seat securing 12,338 votes; the Congress candidate polled 10,546 votes and the Independent 1,319. The total number of voters in the constituency was 68,682; the number of votes polled and valid votes was 26,348 and 24,203 respectively.

In a quadrangular contest between a Congress, a Swatantra and two Independent candidates, in the Raniwara Constituency consisting of Raniwara, Kalan, Jaswantpura, Ramseer and Karda revenue circles, the seat was won by the Swatantra candidate, who polled 15,128 votes; his nearest rival, the Congress candidate secured 11,485 votes; the two Independents got 1,209 and 696 votes. The number of electorate in the constituency was 62,938, that of votes polled 30,803 and the valid votes polled 28,518.

For the reserved seat in the Jalor constituency, the area of which was coterminous with the Jalor tahsil, there were three Independent candidates and the Swatantra party and the Congress party also set up one candidate each. The number of the voters in the constituency was 66,438, and the votes polled were 27,012. Of these, 25,123 votes were valid. In this contest, the Swatantra candidate was elected securing 15,429 votes. The Congress candidate secured 6,878 votes. The three Independent candidates secured 1,042; 1,138 and 636 votes.

Bye-Elections

Two bye-elections for Vidhan Sabha have been held in the district so far. First time a bye-election was held in the Jalor Constituency on 27.10.1958 in which a Congress candidate was elected securing 8,443 votes. His only rival, an independent got 4,807 votes. The number of electors in the constituency was 93,675 while that of votes polled was 14,363. The number of valid votes polled was 13,249.

Second time the bye-election was held in the Jalor Constituency on November 4, 1968, following the death of a sitting M. L. A. who was elected on a Swatantra party ticket but had later defected to the

Congress party. In a straight contest between a Congress and Swatantra party candidate, the former was elected securing 16,596 votes. The defeated candidate secured 4,764 votes. The number of voters and valid votes polled was 23,223 and 21,360 respectively.

Swing in Political opinion

The increase or decrease in percentage of votes in the Second General Elections as compared to the First and in the Third General Elections, as compared to the Second, was as given below :

1952-57	Congress	Ram Rajya Parishad	Jan Sangh	Independents	
	+ 10.9	+ 16.3	+ 0.9	- 28.1	
1957-62	Congress	Jan Sangh	Ram Rajya Parishad	Swatantra	Independents
	+ 6.4	+ 1.4	- 7.0	+ 0.9	- 1.7

CONTESTANTS—In the First General Elections, the Congress set up five candidates and the Jan Sangh and the Ram Rajya Parishad one candidate each. The number of the contesting Independents was eight. In the election the Congress could not capture even a single seat; four seats were captured by the Independents and one seat went to the Ram Rajya Parishad.

In the Second General Elections, the number of the contestants was 18. The Congress contested all the five seats, the Ram Rajya Parishad 4, and Jan Sangh one. The number of the Independent candidates was 8. The Ram Rajya Parishad secured four seats and one seat was won by the Congress.

At the time of the Third General Elections, for five seats, there were 22 candidates in the field. Of these, five were set up by the Congress, three by the Jan Sangh, four by the Ram Rajya Parishad, one by the Swatantra party and nine were Independents. Of the five seats, four were won by Congress and the remaining one seat went to Ram Rajya Parishad.

In the Fourth General Elections, the Congress contested all the five seats, the Swatantra four, and the Jan Sangh one. There were 10 Independent candidates. The Swatantra Party captured three seats and the remaining two went to the Congress.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Indian National Congress

Jai Narain Vyas, former Chief Minister of Rajasthan, organised the 'Marwar Lok Parishad' in 1940 at Jalor fort where he was kept under house arrest. A large part of the district being a *Jagir* area before Independence, the Lok Parishad agitated against the excesses of the Jagirdars. In 1949, this organisation became a part of the Indian National Congress.

Other political parties in the district are of recent origin : The Bhartiya Jan Sangh contested the elections for the first time in the district in 1952 and the Swatantra party in 1962.

NEWSPAPERS

There is no newspaper or periodical published in the district. The English papers read by the people in the district are the *Indian Express* and *Times of India*, both published from Ahmedabad. The popular Hindi dailies are the *Rashtrdoot* and the *Rajasthan Patrika*, both published from Jaipur, and *Nava Bharat Times*, published from Bombay. Besides the Hindi and English dailies, Gujarati papers from Ahmedabad are also read. The important periodicals are *Dharmayug*, *Hindustan*, *Blitz*, and *Dinman* all in Hindi. In English *Illustrated Weekly of India* and *Reader's Digest* are also read.

VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

The number of such organisations in the district is very few. Two hostels run by voluntary social service organisations are described below :

Rajendra Chhatrawas, Tikhi

This hostel was opened on August 2, 1961 at Tikhi by Gramothan Pratishtan—a voluntary Social Service Organisation. Since its establishment, nearly 25 boarders were admitted in the hostel every year. The hostel was housed in a rented building, and its work was supervised by a working committee. During the year 1965-66, the hostel received financial assistance from Social Welfare Department (Rs. 7493.94 paise), and from Gramothan Pratishtan (Rs. 300). The hostel was closed during 1967-68 because of the paucity of funds.

Kavi Magh Bal Mandir, Jalor

The *Bal Mandir*-school for children-was opened on the 1st December, 1961 by the Gramotthan Pratishtan at Jalor. A working committee looks after the working of the school. During the year 1966-67, the school got Rs. 1500/- as financial aid from the Social Welfare Department, Rs. 2000/- from the Municipality Bhinmal, and Rs. 625/- from other sources ; an amount of Rs. 2510/- was realised as fee from the students.

Indian Red Cross Society, Jalor

A branch of the Indian Red Cross Society, of which the Collector is the Chairman and District Medical & Health Officer is the Secretary, was established in 1954 at Jalor. In the past few years when the district was adversely affected by flood and famine the Society rendered useful service by distributing milk and multi-vitamin tablets. The society gave a cash grant of Rs. 1000/- through the Government of the State for relief operations.



CHAPTER XIX

PLACES OF INTEREST

The district of Jalor is rich in ancient monuments and cultural and historical traditions with which it attracts the attention of historians and archaeologists and takes them back to the days of the past when kingdoms rose and fell on this ancient land. The district has importance not only for the historians but also for other scholars and pilgrims and geologists. A brief account of some of the more important places of interest in the district in an alphabetical order is given in the following pages.

Ahore

Headquarters of the tahsil of the same name, this village is situated on the bank of the Jawai river. It is about 19 km. (12 miles) by road from Jalor, which is its nearest railway station on the Samdari-Bhildi section of the Northern-Railway. The village is connected by a metalled road with Jalor and is served by a regular bus service.

According to the Census of 1951, it had a population of 4,991 and was classified as a town. In 1961, although its population had increased to 5,817, it was declassified owing to the change in the definition of the urban areas.

Before the abolition of the Jagirdari system it was the seat of a Jagirdar of the erstwhile Jodhpur State. The village contains several impressive buildings belonging to the business community. There is a famous temple of Shri Ahori Mata which is visited by a large number of people from the surrounding areas. There are seven Jain temples out of which one Jain temple known as Guruji-ka-Mandir attracts a large number of pilgrims from Gujarat and Kathiavad in January and March. There is also a Jain *Granth Bhandar* detailed account of which is given in chapter on Education and Culture.

Ahore is also the headquarters of a Panchayat Samiti, Gram Panchayat and Nyaya Panchayat. There is a Primary Health Centre (Jeevavat Dispensary), a Government Secondary School for boys, two boys primary schools, one private primary school being run by local Jain community and a girls primary school (since raised to middle standard in 1972). Postal and telegraphic facilities are also available. There are three *Dharamshalas*, one police out-post and one public park maintained by the village Panchayat and an information centre being run by the Panchayat Samiti. A park named Hasti Mal Children's Park was constructed in 1965.¹

Bhinmal

A sub-divisional headquarters and one of the only two towns in the district, it is 72 km. (45 miles) from Jalor and is a railway station on the Samdari-Bhildi section of the Northern Railway.

The population of the town in 1901 was 4,545 which rose to 9,054 in 1951 and to 11,832 in 1961.² On account of its frequent mention in old scriptures it is a place of importance in the history of Indian thought and culture but it was a neglected place for long.

The old name of the town was *Srimal* or *Bhillamala* (the pi-lo-mo-lo of the Chinese pilgrim, Hsuen Tsang). There are different views about the origin of the name of Bhinmal. The ancient name of the place has been mentioned quite often in the works written during the 8th and 9th centuries A.D. This name might have been given to it due to its Bhil population and in course of time it converted into Bhinmal³. During mediaeval time Bhinmal was a great centre of Brahminical studies under the Chauhan rulers of Jalor. Padmanabha, the author of *Kanhada-depra-bandha* calls Bhinmal the Brahminpuri of the Chauhans⁴.

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1. In 1969, a Departmental Rest House of the Public Works Department has been constructed at Ahore. A Friends Club was started in 1969. Some power loom factories and plastic goods manufacturing factories have been started during the period 1969-1972.
 2. The population of the town in 1971 was 14,050 (provisional figures).
 3. According to the *Srimalamahatmya*, it began to be called Bhinmal because of its poverty caused by its destruction at the hands of the Muslim invaders which forced the wealthy residents to migrate to other places. Quoted by Jain, K.C., *Ancient Cities of Rajasthan, A Study of Culture and Civilisation*, pp. 98-99 (unpublished thesis for the degree of D. Lit., University of Rajasthan).
 4. Sharma, Dr. Dashratha, *Early Chauhan Dynasties*, 1959, p. 290.

The early history of Bhinmal is somewhat obscure. In about 625 A.D. Varmalat, a Gurjar King, was ruling over this place. Varmalat is almost certainly identical with the ruler whose minister Suprabahadeva was the grandfather of the famous poet Magha, who lived in 680 A.D. From the *Nishithachurni* written in 676 A.D., it appears that the silver coins current in Srimala at that time were well known as *Varmalat* after the epithet of its rulers¹.

Hiuen Tsang, who visited Bhillamala in about 641 A.D. refers to it as the capital of the Gurjara kingdom. According to him the king of this place was a Kshatriya, a profound believer in Buddhism and a man of exceptional abilities. The people were prosperous. Brahmanism dominated the city and there was only one Buddhist monastery². In the 8th century this place seems to have been attacked by the Arabs who, after they had occupied Sind in 712 A.D. sent their forces to invade Marwar, Ujjain, Malwa and Gurjaradesa.

After the Arab invasion, Bhinmal seems to have remained for sometime under the Chauhans. Munja, the Paramara ruler of Malwa, seized it from them during the last quarter of the 10th century and entrusted it to his nephew Dusala, who became founder of the Bhinmal branch of the Paramara dynasty. In the early years of the 13th century, it passed under the rule of the Chahamanas of Jalor³. In the first half of the thirteenth century it was ruled by the Chauhan king Udayasimha as is evidenced by his inscription⁴. Allauddin captured Bhinmal and besieged Jalor ruled by Kanhadadeva. It remained under the control of the Pathans of Jalor till the 18th century when it came under the possession of the Rathors of Jodhpur.

In the reign of the early Hindu rulers, Bhinmal became one of the premier cities of the Northern India. According to the tradition preserved in the *Srimalpurana*, a work of the 14th century A.D. the city was about 24 to 32 km. (15 to 20 miles) in extent, laid-out in the shape of a square. There were several temples of Ganpati, Kshetrapala, Chandikadevis, Shivalingas and others. It had 84 gates⁵. Making allowance for

1. Jain, K.C., *op. cit.*, p. 99.

2. Ojha, G.S., *The History of the Jodhpur State*, Part I, 1938, p. 52.

3. Jain, K.C., *op. cit.*, p. 102.

4. *Epigraphia Indica*, IX, p. 73, quoted by Jain, K.C., *op. cit.*, p. 102.

5. *Srimalpurana*, p. 189, quoted by Jain, K.C., *op. cit.*, p. 102.

the poetic exaggeration and local chauvinism, there is no doubt that it must have been a flourishing town in those days. From the *Tirthamala* written also in mediaeval times, we learn that Bhinmal was a prosperous city, and a home of artists, who were in demand at other places also¹. They were expert sculptors, architects and *Sutradharas*².

Bhinmal was also a great seat of learning and home of several illustrious scholars. It was here that the famous astronomer Brahmagupta wrote the *Brahmasphutasidhanta* in 628 A.D. and Magha, composed *Sishupalavadha* in 680 A. D. The well-known scholar Siddarshi wrote the *Upamitibhavaprapanchakatha* in 905 A.D. The Jaina *Ramayana* was written by Vijayagani in 1595 A.D³.

The Brahamans of this place, known as Srimalis were reputed for their Vedic learning. It is for this reason that Padmanabha calls it the Brahmapuri of the Chauhans. The Srimalis among the Jains were originally Vaishyas converted to Jainism in about the 8th century A.D.

The town is the headquarters of a sub-division, revenue tahsil and Panchayat Samiti. There are a Municipality, Public Health Centre and an *Ayurvedic Aushadhalaya*. The town has a Degree College, six primary schools and a Higher Secondary School with provision for co-education. There is a Government Rest House and a *Dharamshala* for visitors to stay. A cinema house, postal, telegraphic and telephonic facilities are also available. The town is electrified and has its own water-works. There is a big grain *mandi* (market). The town is chiefly noted for the manufacture of embroidered shoes. There are several temples in the town among which the temples of Varahshyam, Chandi Nath Mahadevji, Hanumanji, Chamunda Devi are famous.

As it is a sub-divisional headquarter, a number of government offices are situated here. Notable among them are: the Office of the Forest Ranger, office of the Sub-Divisional Officer and the office of the Vikas Adhikari, Panchayat Samiti, Bhinmal. About 32 km. away from Bhinmal is the Malwara village connected by metalled road. It is a fast developing village having a post office, telephone exchange, veterinary hospital, secondary school, a boys hostel and a *Dharamshala*.

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1. *Bharata Kaumudi*, p. 267, quoted by Jain, K.C., *op.cit.*, p. 103.
 2. *ibid.*
 3. *Sodhapatrika* III, No. 1. quoted by Jain, K.C., *op.cit.*, p. 107.

Jalor

The town is a district headquarter situated on the left bank of the river Jawai at latitude 25° 31' north and longitude 73° 36' east. It is a railway station 141 km. (87 miles) from Jodhpur situated on the Samdari-Bhildi section of the Northern Railway. It is 148 km. (92 miles) by road from Jodhpur.

The population of the town in 1901 was 7,443 which had risen to 9,387 by 1951 to 12,882 in 1961.¹

Jalor is a place of great historic importance and was known as Jabalipura during ancient and mediaeval times. But it was also called Suvarnagiri after the name of the hill near it. From the *Kuvalyamala*, it is clear that in the 8th century A.D., it was a flourishing town adorned with beautiful temples and residential buildings. It was then ruled by Vatsaraja the Pratihara ruler². The Paramaras also held Jalor till the end of the 12th century. In course of time they became feudatories of the Chalukyas of Gujarat. In 1164 A.D., king Kumarapala ruled over this place and built a Jain temple *Kumaravihara* after his name. In 1181 A.D. Kirtipala, a descendant of Rao Lakhan, the Chauhan ruler of Nadol captured it and made it his capital³. He was one of the best generals of his time. The well-known chronicler, Nainsi says that, "Kitu was a great Rajput". This is the highest praise that this writer gives to any ruler⁴. His successor, Samarsimha was a great builder and a patron of learning. He distributed liberal charities and gave several *Tuladans* and built extensive ramparts on the Kanankhala or Suvarnagiri hill fort at Jalor. His sister Rudala Devi built here two temples dedicated to Shiva⁵. Two inscriptions of Samarsimha's times, one dated 1239 v.s. and the other 1256 v.s. have been found at Jalor. His successor Udayasimha was the greatest of the Chauhan rulers of Jalor. He ascended the throne at a time when Hindu kingdoms were falling like ninepins before the terrible onslaught of Muhammad Ghori and his lieutenants. He was a mighty ruler and successfully resisted the Muslim invasions. Nor was Udayasimha a mere soldier. His court was a great intellectual centre and he himself was highly proficient in metaphysics, logic, and the *Mahabharata*. During Udayasimha's reign

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1. The population of the town in 1971 was 15,481 (provisional figures).
 2. Jain, *op.cit.* p. 136.
 3. An inscription found in the *Topkhana* at Jalor gives the names of six Paramara rulers, of whom the last Visala was ruling there in V.S. 1174, *Epigraphia Indica*, XI, p. 54.
 4. *Nainsi's Khyat*, I, p. 152.
 5. Sharma, Dr. Dasharatha, *Early Chauhan Dynasties*, 1959, p. 146.

Jalor reached the apex of its glory¹. Another illustrious ruler of Jalor was Kanhadadeva who fought against Alauddin Khilji almost throughout his reign. Alauddin could capture his fort only after a lengthy siege. During the last phase of the siege, 1,584 fires were lit in a single day in which women of all castes performed *Jauhar* and Kanhadadeva and his brave followers issued forth and died fighting like true Rajputs². Kanhadadeva represented the Rajput chivalry at its best and it is no wonder that not long after his death, he was deified and came to be locally regarded as an *Avatara* of Vishnu³.

After the death of Alauddin, Jalor again fell into the hands of the Rajputs but from an inscription found there it is known that during the reign of Sultan Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlaq (1320-24 A.D.), it was again annexed to Delhi⁴. In the 15th century, Sultan Mahmud Begarha of Gujarat (1458-1511 A.D.) appears to have added Jalor to his dominions. Two inscriptions mention Begarha's successor Muzaffar Shah II of Gujarat as the master of Jalor⁵.

In about 1540 A.D. it was acquired by Rao Maldev of Jodhpur, but only for a time. During the reign of Akbar it was again brought under the sway of the Mughal empire. Emperor Jahangir rebuilt the enclosure of the fort of Jalor in 1608 A.D.⁶. Jalor was held for sometime by the ruler of Palanpur, as a grant from Aurangzeb, but he was compelled by the Rathor rulers of Jodhpur to quit the country. It is probable that the town and district of Jalor became permanently a part of the former Jodhpur State not long after Aurangzeb's death in 1707 A.D.⁷.

Jalor was a centre of culture in early times. Its Hindu rulers were great patrons of art and culture. Saivism and Jainism flourished side by side during their reign. Several temples of both the sects were constructed but they were demolished by Muslim invaders. From epigraphic and literary sources, however, we get some information about them. The temple of Sindhurajesvara was in existence as late as the 12th century A.D. An inscription of 1117 A.D. tells us that Mallardevi, the queen of the Paramara

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1. Sharma, Dr. Dasharath, *Early Chauhan Dynasties*, 1959, p. 155.
 2. *Jain Gurjara Kaviyom*, II, p. 429, quoted by Jain, K.C., *op.cit.*, p. 160.
 3. *Jain Gurjara Kaviyom*, II, p. 25 quoted by Jain, K.C., *op.cit.*, p. 161.
 4. *ibid.*, p. 1478, quoted by Jain, K.C., *op.cit.*, p. 161.
 5. *ibid.*, p. 378, quoted by Jain, K.C., *op.cit.*, p. 161.
 6. *ibid.*
 7. Jain, K.C., *op.cit.*, pp. 161-162.

ruler Visala, furnished it with a golden cupola.¹ The sister of Samarsimha, the Chauhan ruler of Jalor built two Saiva temples.² The temple of Kashimbarayesvara was in existence in 1263 A.D. and its head worshipper was Ravela Lakshmidhara.³

The famous Jain temples were those of Adinatha, Mahavira, Parsvanatha and Santinatha. They were repaired from time to time. The oldest temple was probably that of Adinatha which existed in the 8th century A.D. because Uddyotana Suri composed the *Kuvalayamala* there in 778 A.D. During the reign of Samarsimha, Yasovira, a Srimali Vaishya had the *Mandapa* of Adinath built in 1182 A.D.⁴ The temple of Parsvanatha was built in 1764 A.D. by a Chalukya ruler⁵. It was rebuilt in 185 A.D. by Bhandari Yasovira in accordance with the orders of Samarsimha. The work of constructing its *Torana* and also of hoisting a flag was done by Punadevacharya. The ceremony of placing a golden cupola on the newly constructed hall for dramatic performances was performed by Ramachandracharya on the day of the festival of lamps in 1211 A.D.⁶ The temple of Mahavira was known as Chandanavihara. It is said to have been built by the Pratihara ruler Nahadarao, the hero of Jaina traditions. The temple was extant in the 14th century because Vanayaprabha Sure, in his *Tirthamala* refers to it. The temples of Santinatha and Ashtapads also existed in the 13th century. These temples were in existence when the *Jalura Nagara Pancha Jinalaya Chaitya Paripati of Nagarsi* was written⁷.

Jalor was regarded as a holy place of the Jains in early times. Siddhasena Suri pays high tributes to it in his *Tirthamala*. In 1168 A.D. Jinachandra Suri visited this place and propagated the teachings of *Vidhimarga* to the *Sravakas*. Jinesvara Suri was specially associated with this place. He was initiated and was also made *Acharya* in 1221 A.D. after the death of Jinapati Suri. Various functions were organised in his honour and the people from the neighbouring places came to participate in them⁸.

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1. *Annual Report Sardar Museum, Jodhpur, 1917*, p. 9, quoted by Jain K.C., in *Ancient Cities of Rajasthan, A Study of Culture and Civilization* (unpublished thesis for the degree of D. Lit., University of Rajasthan), p. 139.
 2. *Epigraphia Indica, XI*, p. 70, quoted by Jain K.C., *op.cit.*, p. 140.
 3. *Progress Report Archaeological Survey, Western circle, 1909* p. 55, quoted by Jain, K.C., *op.cit.*, p. 140.
 4. *Epigraphia Indica, XI*, p. 53, quoted by Jain, K.C., *op.cit.*, p. 140.
 5. *ibid.*, p. 54, quoted by Jain, K.C., *op.cit.*, p. 140.
 6. *ibid.*, p. 55, quoted by Jain, K.C., *op.cit.*, p. 141.
 7. Jain, Satya Prakash, *VII Diptosavanka*, quoted by Jain, K.C. *op.cit.*, p. 142.
 8. Jain, *op.cit.*, p. 143.

Jalor was a seat of learning during the ancient and mediaeval times. Here Uddyotana Suri studied under the guidance of Virabhadra and Haribhadra and wrote the *Kuyalayamala* in 778 A.D. Yasovira, the minister of Udaiyasimha was an eminent scholar of his time and it was perhaps for his extensive learning that he was given a seat in the court. Jinabhadra Suri founded a *Shashtra Bhandar* at Jalor in the 14th century. In mediaeval times Jain scholars of this place composed their works in old Hindi. Famous among them were Saranga, Dharmavardhana and Samava Sundara.

Soni, a well-known caste among Oswals, Saravagis and Maheshwaris seems to have derived their names from Sonigara or Suvanagiri, the hill on which Jalor fort is situated. Sonigara Chauhans must also have been originally the residents of Jalor.

Jalor fort, one of the most famous in Rajasthan, stands on a hill to the south of the town. Built early in the Christian era by the Parmar Rajputs, its walls, made of huge pieces of cut stone, are even now at some places in a perfect state of preservation. Hasan Nizami, the author of a contemporary account. *Taj-ul-Maasir* calls Jalor an exceedingly strong fortress, the gates of which had never before been pushed open by any conqueror¹. The fort is accessible only by an ascent of three miles up a steep and slippery stone roadway, passing through three distinct lines of defence, all of considerable strength. It is amply supplied with drinking water from a couple of tanks within it, and possesses remnants of several big buildings. There are four Vaishnava temples and five Jain temples as well as the tomb of Malik Shah, a noted Muhammadan saint. Besides, near the main gate there is a mosque.

Jalor is one of the two municipal towns in the district. It has the headquarters of the Panchayat Samiti of the same name. It is electrified and has a cinema and its own waterworks. Postal, telegraphic and telephonic facilities are available. There are four *Dharamshalas* and a P.W.D. Rest House in the town providing facilities for stay to the visitors. Tongas are available for local transport.

There is a co-educational degree college, a higher secondary school for boys, a secondary school for girls, a middle school and six primary schools. It has a General Hospital, the biggest in the district, equipped with

1. Hasan Nizami, *Taj-ul-Maasir* (Ed.), II, p. 238.

an X-Ray plant and a Pathological laboratory. Besides, there are an Urban Family Planning Centre, Maternity and Child Welfare Centre and *Ayurvedic Aushadhalaya*. There are also some restaurants and lodges and the town. The town has eight old water tanks (*Baories*) which are now out of use because of water reservoirs commissioned in the town. There is a granite polishing factory of the Rajasthan State Industrial and Mineral Development Corporation, Jaipur. Jalor is famous for the manufacture of country cloth called *Khesle* and camel saddles. Since Jalor is the district headquarter the following government offices are located in the town: Office of the Collector, Jalor, Office of the Superintendent of Police, Jalor, District Agriculture Office, District Animal Husbandry Office, office of the Assistant Registrar Co-operative Societies, District Medical and Health Office, District Excise Office, Commercial Taxation Office, Office of the Assistant Engineer, Rajasthan State Electricity Board and office of the Assistant Engineer, Public Health Engineering Department. The Central Government offices headquartered at Jalor are the Income Tax Office, Office of the Excise Inspector, Office of the Anti-Locust Entomologist, Office of the Depot Manager, Food Corporation of India, office of the District Organiser, National Savings Scheme and the Office of the Station Master, Northern Railway.

Jaswantpura

Jaswantpura was the headquarters of the tahsil of the same name till 1961 when the headquarters of the tahsil were shifted to Bhinmal and the tahsil renamed Bhinmal. Now (1968), it is a village under tahsil Bhinmal. By road it is about 40 km. or 25 miles from the Railway Station of Bhinmal and 48 km. or 30 miles north west of the railway Abu Road station on the Delhi-Ahmedabad section of the Western Railway.

The village was built in 1883-84, on the site of a village called Lohiana, which was levelled to the ground on account of the predatory activities of its Jagirdar and his Bhil followers. The new village was laid out with broad streets and pukka houses. The population of the village rose from 1,297 in 1901 to 2,672 in 1961.

The village is situated at the foot of the Sunda hills which attain a height of 991 metres above the sea level (highest peak in the district). The rulers of the former state of Jodhpur had built their summer resort on these hills and Jaswantpura was connected with this resort by a motorable road. The place was known as *Marwar-ka-Abu* because of its pleasant climate.

The place is famous for its rock-cut cave-like temple of goddess Chamunda, situated on the Sunda hill 10 km. from Jaswantpura at a height of about 1,400 ft. above the sea level. The temple has a large dome and a marble paved hall, built in 1262 A.D. It contains several inscriptions, the oldest of which (of the same date as the temple) is important as it mentions nineteen generations and principal events of the Sonigara Chauhan dynasty.

The village is the headquarters of Panchayat Samiti. There are a Secondary School, a Teachers Training School¹, and a Primary School for girls. There is also a Sub-Primary Health Centre. It has an Inspection bungalow and postal and telegraphic facilities are available. Jaswantpura is also a police station.

Raniwara

Raniwara is a Panchayat Samiti headquarters and is situated at a distance of 106 km. by road and 95 km. by rail from Jalor. It is 32 km. from Bhinmal. It is a railway station on the Jodhpur-Bhildi section of the Northern Railway. Its population has increased from 3,203 (Raniwara Kalan 1,985, Raniwara Khurd 1,318) in 1951 to 4,367 in 1961.

There are a government middle school, a primary school and a sub-centre of the Primary Health Centre, Bargaon. Postal facilities are also available. The village has an Inspection Bungalow of the Public Works Department. There are offices of Assistant Engineer, Irrigation Department and Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department. There is a dam called Pal 8 km. from Raniwara.

Sanchore

Sanchore is the headquarters of the tahsil of the same name. It is 145 km. (90 miles) from Jalor and 48 km. (30 miles) to the west of Raniwara station of the Northern Railway.

The old names of the village were Satyapura and Sachcaura. Under the Muslim rule it was named Mahmudabad². An inscription of 1185 A.D. discovered at this place shows that it was under the possession

1. Now in 1972, Refresher Training Course to teachers of Primary Schools in the area is imparted in the Teachers Training School, Jaswantpura. The batch of trainees consists of 35 teachers. In 1971 a nursery of the Forest Department has been started under Crash Programme.
2. *Progress Report, Archaeological Survey, Western Circle 1908*, p. 35 quoted by Jain, K.C., *op.cit.*, p. 155.

of the Solankis of Gujarat up to the 12th century A.D.¹. The place was captured by Udayasimha who ruled over Jalor from 1205 A.D. to 1257 A.D. In 1288 A.D., it was governed by Samantasimha, the Chauhan ruler of Jalor, who appointed the Panchayats consisting of the *Mahatma* Hira and others for exercising local authority².

In 1310 A.D., the forces of Alauddin captured Sanchore and destroyed the great temple of Mahavira. The place was ruled by the Pathans of Jalor for about two centuries and it was during the reign of Jahangir that they were expelled by the Mughals. Emperor Jahangir granted it to Maharaja Sur Singh of Jodhpur. From 1642 A.D. to 1698 A.D., it was again ruled by the Pathans but in 1698 it was regained by Maharaja Ajit Singh of Jodhpur. Thereafter it remained a part of the former Jodhpur State.

Sanchore was a great centre of Jainism and Saivism. It was considered a holy place by the Jains because of the celebrated temple of Mahavira. The image of Mahavira of this temple was considered to be the most beautiful image found anywhere. Jain saints and scholars of great eminence resided at Sanchore and composed their literary works and got the copies of religious and scholarly manuscripts prepared at this place. Hirananda Suri wrote the *Jambyswaminu Vivahalu* in 1438 A.D.³. In the *Vidya Vilasa Pavade* written in 1428 A.D. there is a reference to this place⁴. Jinabhadra Suri composed here the *Mahaviragita* in praise of Mahavira⁵. The *Gajasukumala Sandhi* was written by Mulovachaka in 1567 A.D.⁶. It was the birth place of the great scholar named Samaya Sundara, who wrote the *Sanchora-mendanayirastavana* at this place in 1620 A.D.⁷.

The Saiva temple named Vayesvara of Sanchore was also noteworthy. An inscription of 1288 A.D. refers to the name of Chauhan king Samantasimha [and speaks of donations given by Prabha, Padma and Asapala⁸. Another inscription dated 1387 A.D. records that Kamaladevi

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1. Jain, K.C., *op.cit.*, p. 156.
 2. *Epigraphia Indica XI*, p. 58, quoted by Jain K.C., *op.cit.*, p. 157.
 3. Jain, *op.cit.*, p. 160.
 4. *ibid.*, p. 161.
 5. *ibid.*
 6. *ibid.*
 7. *ibid.*
 8. *ibid.*, pp. 161-62.

wife of Pratapasimha Chauhan, restored the temple of Vayasavara and made the gift of a field for the *Naivedya* or daily offerings to the deity¹.

Sanchore was famous for being the home of the Brahmanas called Sanchora who were found in large numbers in this district. Acharya Rama, who is mentioned in the inscription of Pratapasimha dated 1387 A.D. belonged to Satyapurajmati, which is obviously the Sanchora sub-caste of Brahmanas.

In 1901, it had a population of 2,066 which rose to 4,416 by 1951, 5,538 in 1961.

The village is the headquarters of a Panchayat Samiti, Nyaya Panchayat and tahsil of the same name. There are a Primary Health Centre and Government Higher Secondary School. The place is electrified and has telephone, telegraphic and other postal facilities. There are a Government Rest House and a few *Dharamshalas*. The village has an Information Centre being run by the Panchayat Samiti.

Sayla

Sayla is about 45 km. (32 miles) from Jalor and is situated on the Jalor-Bagoda bus route. It has the headquarters of the Panchayat Samiti of the same name. The nearest railway station to reach the place is Bakra Road (Flag Station) 19 km. (12 miles) away from Sayla on the Samdari-Bhildi section of the Northern Railway.

In 1951, the population of the village was 3,141 which rose to 3,599 in 1961.

The village is electrified and possesses postal and telegraphic facilities. There are a Primary Health Centre and a Government Middle School and two *Dharamshalas* which provide accommodation to visitors. There is an old temple called Shivjika Math.

1. Jain, *op.cit.*, pp. 161-62.



सत्यमेव जयते

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GLOSSARY

<i>Abadi</i>	Habitation
<i>Acharya</i>	Teacher or leader of a school of thought
<i>Agarbatti</i>	An incense stick
<i>Agnihotra</i>	A caste which worships the god of fire
<i>Amavasya</i>	The last day of the dark fortnight
<i>Arhar</i>	Pigeon pea (<i>Cajanus cajan</i> Milsp.)
<i>Attar</i>	A druggist
<i>Aushadhalaya</i>	Dispensary
<i>Avatara</i>	An incarnation
<i>Ayurvedic/Ayurved</i>	The Indian Medicinal system
<i>Bajri</i>	Spiked millet (<i>Pennisetum typhoideum pers</i>)
<i>Banjaras</i>	A nomadic tribe
<i>Bapidar</i>	A type of land tenure during princely regime
<i>Begar</i>	Forced labour
<i>Bhujan</i>	Devotional song
<i>Bhang</i>	The intoxicating hemp (<i>Cannabis sativa</i>)
<i>Bhindi</i>	Lady's finger
<i>Bhopa</i>	Conjurer
<i>Bhujia</i>	Spiced and small fried lumps of soaked gram flour containing salt and chillies
<i>Bhuttas</i>	Corn-Cob
<i>Bidi</i>	Crude form of cigarette rolled within a leaf
<i>Bor</i>	An ornament of the forehead worn by the females symbolising wedlock (living husband)

<i>Burqua</i>	A veil, a mantle or cloak worn by Muslim females
<i>Chaddar</i>	A sheet of cloth; also a wrap
<i>Chappals</i>	Slippers
<i>Charas</i>	An intoxicating drug prepared from the flowers of hemp
<i>Chart</i>	Fodder (crop)
<i>Chauth</i>	A kind of cess, literally meaning one-fourth
<i>Chhach</i>	Butter-milk
<i>Chhala</i>	Trick
<i>Chowkidari</i>	Vigil
<i>Dai</i>	Midwife
<i>Dal</i>	Pulse
<i>Dalia</i>	Mash, hominy, porridge
<i>Dargah</i>	Tomb of a saint
<i>Dhanis</i>	Hamlets
<i>Dharamshala</i>	A free of charge public lodging
<i>Dhatuvada</i>	A metal alchemy
<i>Dishashul</i>	Any inauspicious planetary conjunction forbidding departure from or to certain direction on specified days
<i>Ekadashi</i>	The eleventh day of either fortnight of the lunar month
<i>Faujdar</i>	Military jurisdiction
<i>Gajar</i>	Carrot
<i>Ganja</i>	Hemp plant or its leaves
<i>Ghair Bapidar</i>	A type of land tenure during princely regime
<i>Ghani</i>	Indigenous oil mills usually worked by bullocks
<i>Ghat</i>	Bank of a river or tank
<i>Ghosthi</i>	A seminar; discussion
<i>Guar</i>	Cluster bean
<i>Gur</i>	Raw sugar, Jaggery

Guru	Teacher
Gwar-phali	Pod of cluster bean (<i>cyamopsis tetragonoloba</i>)
Hakim (Pronounced <i>Haakim</i>)	An officer
Hakim (Pronounced <i>Hakeem</i>)	A physician trained in the Unani system
Havana	A sacred fire
Jauhar	A medieaval Rajput custom wherein the women performed self-immolation to save their honour
Jhagga	A long apron
Jootis	Shoes
Kachra	<i>Cucumis madraspalanus</i>
Kair	<i>Capparis aphylla</i>
Kakri	A king of cucumber
Kankar	Gravel
Karamakandin	A ritualist
Karmans	By deed; by action
Karwa Chauth	Fourth day of the first fortnight of the month of <i>Kartika</i> , on which fast is observed by Hindu females
Katha	Religious text; also a session of <i>Katha</i>
Kavi Sammelan	Assembly of poets
Khalsa	Land belonging to the state
Khatedar	A holder of tenancy rights in land
Kheer	A sweet dish consisting mainly of rice boiled in milk and sweetening agent
Khejra	A tree (<i>Prosopis spicigera</i>)
Khesle	A thick cotton sheet
Khichri or Khichari	A preparation of rice and pulse boiled together
Kirtan	A religious or devotional song. Also a session of <i>kirtan</i>
Kotwal	A police official
Kurta	A collarless loose shirt
Kurti	A blouse

<i>Lapsi</i>	A preparation from ground wheat, <i>gur</i> and <i>ghee</i>
<i>Lohar</i>	A blacksmith
<i>Mahajan</i>	Money lender
<i>Maktab</i>	A Muslim school
<i>Mali</i>	Gardner
<i>Mandala</i>	Zone, territory
<i>Mandapa</i>	A pavilion
<i>Mansab</i>	A status in official hierarchy in the Mughal period
<i>Mantra</i>	Hymn
<i>Maulvi</i>	A Scholar of Islamic law
<i>Methi</i>	A leafy vegetable
<i>Moksha or Mukti</i>	Salvation, deliverance
<i>Moong</i>	A kind of pulse, green gram (<i>phaseolus aureus</i>)
<i>Moth</i>	Kidney bean (<i>Phaseolus aconifolium</i>)
<i>Muli-Mogari</i>	Pod of radish
<i>Mutawalli</i>	Trustee
<i>Naib</i>	Deputy
<i>Naivedya</i>	Offerings made to a deity
<i>Naranarilaksana</i>	Characteristic features of men and women
<i>Navaratri</i>	Nine days and nights in the months of Chaitra and Aswin when special worship of goddess Durga is performed.
<i>Nimittasastra</i>	Scripture for the sake of reason
<i>Nirjala Gyaras</i>	The eleventh day of the bright fortnight of the month of <i>jyestha</i> on which day Hindus observe complete fast and do not take even water.
<i>Niwar</i>	A stripe of woven yarn generally used for stringing a cot.
<i>Orhni</i>	A wrap for head and shoulders for females

<i>Pandita-Sabha</i>	An assembly of scholars
<i>Pansari</i>	One who sells commodities, spices, dry fruits etc.
<i>Paragana/Pargana</i>	A unit of field administration for purpose of land revenue (same as pergunnah)
<i>Pasaitdars</i>	A type of land tenure during princely regime
<i>Phog</i>	<i>Calligonum polygonoides</i>
<i>Piao</i>	Water hut
<i>Pind-Dan</i>	Oblation of cooked rice to the manes
<i>Poshals</i>	Schools
<i>Prasthan</i>	Articles placed in advance at the auspicious moment in the direction in which one is to take journey, in case one's departure is delayed due to some reason.
<i>Purnima</i>	The last day of the bright fortnight of a lunar month
<i>Ramtil</i>	Niger (<i>Guizotia abyssinica cass</i>)
<i>Reza</i>	Unbleached rough cloth
<i>Rizka</i>	A fodder crop
<i>Sadhus</i>	Saintly persons
<i>Sahitya</i>	Literature
<i>Sahukar</i>	Money lender
<i>Samudaya</i>	A group of Unions
<i>Sangha</i>	Union
<i>Sangit Sabha</i>	Music Assembly
<i>Sarai</i>	Inn
<i>Sarkar</i>	A revenue inspection in medieval period
<i>Sarson</i>	Indian Colza, rapeseed (<i>Brassica Campestris L.</i>)
<i>Shakar Kandi</i>	Sweet potatoe
<i>Shastra Bhandar</i>	Library of Old scriptures
<i>Shradh</i>	A propitiatory performance for the dead
<i>Sidhanta</i>	A doctrine

<i>Sikmi Kashtkar</i>	A type of land tenure during princely regime
<i>Smiritis</i>	Books of traditional code of Hindu law
<i>Sravaka</i>	A follower of Jain religion
<i>Subah</i>	Province
<i>Sutra</i>	Aphorism
<i>Sutradhar</i>	The stage manager (in a dramatic performance)
<i>Svetambara</i>	One who dons white; one of the two chief sects of Jainism
<i>Taccavi</i>	Advance of money to cultivators
<i>Tazimi Sardars</i>	Nobles of high rank enjoying certain privileges
<i>Thakur</i>	A feudatory chief
<i>Thelas</i>	Trolley, cart
<i>Torana</i>	An arched gateway
<i>Tuladan</i>	A gift equivalent to the weight of the donor
<i>Tulsi</i>	A sacred plant for Hindus (<i>Ocimum grtissimum</i> or <i>sanctum</i>)
<i>Unani</i>	The Greek
<i>Urd</i>	Black gram (<i>Phaseolus mungo</i>)
<i>Vaidya</i>	An Ayurvedic Physician
<i>Vetrasana</i>	A seat made of cane
<i>Vidhimarga</i>	System prescribed according to the code of a faith
<i>Vitanda</i>	Perverse argumentation
<i>Wakf Awkafs</i>	Muslim Charitable properties
<i>Yajnasala</i>	An enclosure within which a religious sacrifice is performed
<i>Yam Lok</i>	The world of the God of death
<i>Yantras</i>	Amulets
<i>Yatis</i>	Ascetics
<i>Zeera</i>	Cumin (<i>Cuminum Cyminum</i> L.)

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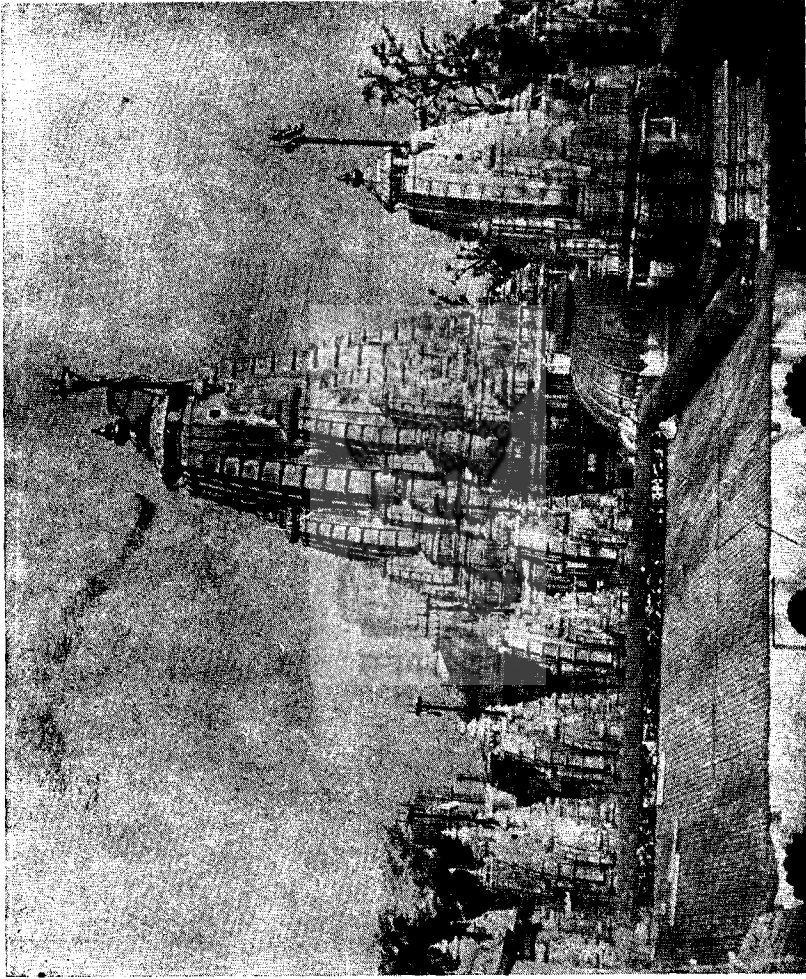
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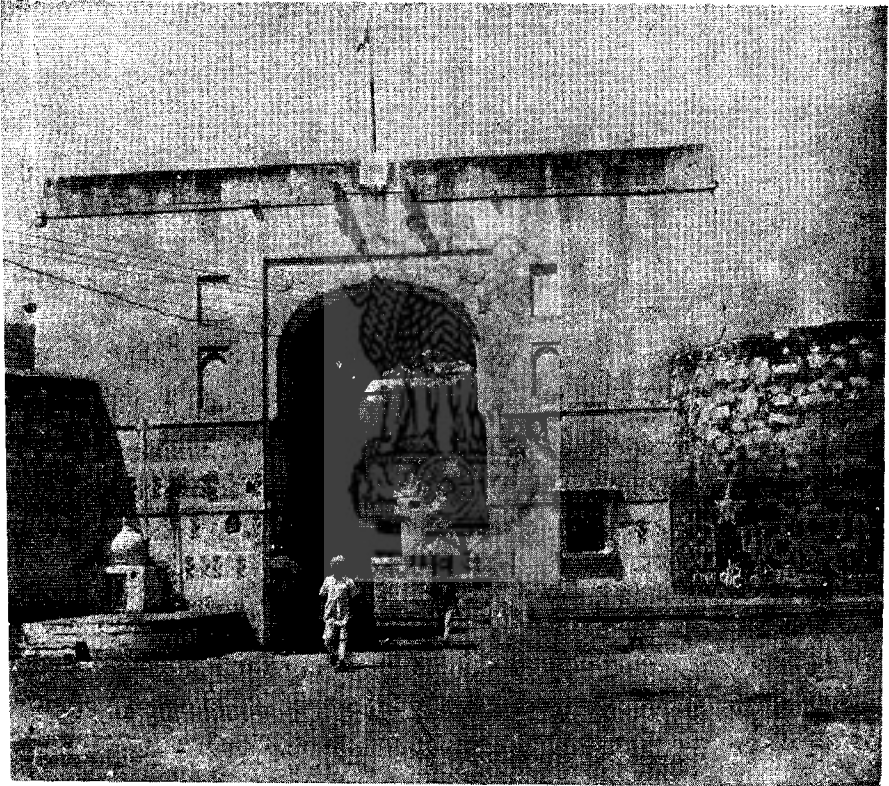
A view of Jalor Town from the hill



Gauriji Temple, Ahore



Gate of Chamunda Temple, Sunda Hills



One of the city gates, Jalor



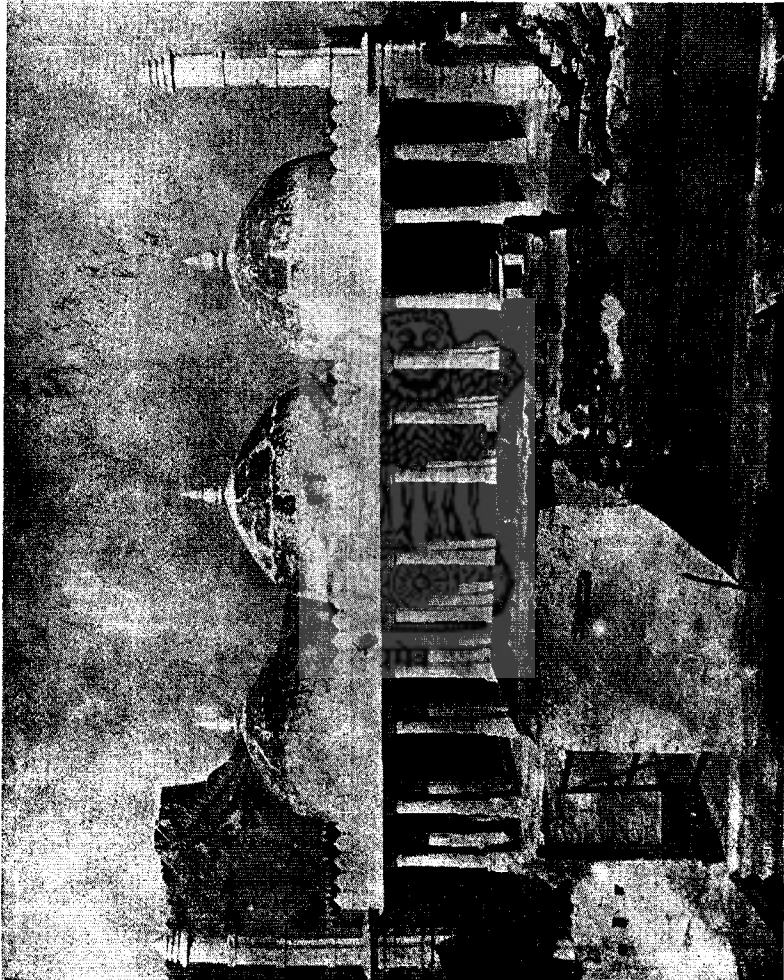
Market Scene. Jalor



Baori inside Jalor Fort



Slabcutting at Granite Factory, Jalor



Mosque in the Jalor Fort



Water Fall in Sunda Hills



Jalor Fort