

CENSUS OF INDIA 1971

SERIES 18

RAJASTHAN

PART VI – B

SPECIAL SURVEY REPORT ON SELECTED TOWNS

2. NATHDWARA

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FOREWORD

Apart from the decennial enumeration of population the Indian Census is steeped in the tradition of undertaking a variety of studies of topical interest. In fact, the publications brought out in connection with the earlier censuses contained veritable mines of information on racial, cultural, linguistic and a number of other aspects of life of the people of this country. With the advent of freedom, however, the scope and dimension of these special studies had to be restructured in a manner that would provide the basic feedbacks on the processes of development taking place in different spheres of life of the people especially under planned development.

Thus, in connection with the 1961 Census, a massive programme was launched *inter-alia* to conduct socio-economic survey of about 500 villages selected from different parts of the country. The main objective of this study was to know the way of life of the people living in Indian villages which accounted for 82 per cent of the total population as per the 1961 Census. There was, however, an imperative need to extend the area of the study to urban centres as well, to provide a complete coverage of the people living in diverse socio-economic conditions. It was with this objective in view ancillary studies on towns were launched as part of the social studies programme in connection with the 1971 Census.

The programme of social studies taken up in connection with the 1971 Census, was continued without any major change at the 1981 Census as well. A study on traditional rural based handicrafts was, however, added as a new item under the social study projects of the 1981 Census. For the conduct of urban study, 64 small and medium towns were selected from different parts of the country following the criteria such as (a) size, (b) demographic features, (c) functional characteristics, (d) specific industry or occupation dominating the economy, (e) location, (f) concentration of different castes and communities, and (g) other social and cultural phenomenon like temple town, health resort etc.

The research design, tools for data collection and formats for data tabulation and report writing required for urban studies were originally formulated by Dr. B.K. Roy Burman, the then Deputy Registrar General, Social Studies Division. His successor, Dr. N.G. Nag took considerable pains to revise all the formats to make them more comprehensive. Dr. K.P. Ittaman, the present Deputy Registrar General heading Social Studies Division, coordinated these studies at different levels as well as rendered necessary guidance to the Directorates of Census Operations for their successful consummation. Shri M.K. Jain, Senior Research Officer with the able

assistance of Investigators, Shri R.K. Mehta and Smt. Renu Sabharwal did a commendable job in scrutinising the reports and communicating the comments thereon to the Directorates. I am grateful to all of them.

The present report is the out-come of a study on Nathdwara town undertaken by the Directorate of Census Operations Rajasthan. I am indebted to Shri S.R. Luhadia Joint Director and his colleagues in the Census Directorate for their painstaking efforts in bringing out this report.

New Delhi
1st June, 1988

V.S. VERMA
REGISTRAR GENERAL, INDIA

PREFACE

Situated in a picturesque valley about fifty kilometres from Udaipur, the lake city of India, Nathdwara is a place of great religious significance being the seat of Vallabh Sampradaya or Pushti Marg, a Vaishnavite sect of Hiduism. The followers of this sect rever Nathdwara as a place of pilgrimage. The whole activity of the town revolves around the temple of Shri Goverdhan Nathji, popularly known as Shri Nathji, the principal deity of the Vallabh Sampradaya. Culturally, the town depicts a mini Braj inside Mewar, the land of warriors.

The present report is based on the information collected through a socio-economic survey of the town supplemented by the data furnishd by the 1971 census and updated by the data of 1981 census. The study was conducted by Shri Shamsher Singh who also drafted this report. He was ably assisted in the conduct of the present survey by a team of dedicated workers mentioned overleaf.

I extend my gratitudes to Shri Vijay Verma, Registrar General, India and Dr. K.P. Ittaman, Deputy Registrar General, India for their unfailing help, guidance and encouragement in bringing out this study in its present form.

I also thank Shri Krishna Chandra Vagrodi for providing valuable information in respect of the Vallabh Sampradaya and the temple of Shri Goverdhan Nathji and Shri Narendra Pal Chaudhary, freedom-fighter for his valuable help in the conduct of this survey. I also thank the officials of the Nathdwara Tehsil, Municipal Board Nathdwara, Temple Board of the temple of Shri Goverdhan Nathji and a host of other institutions who extended their valuable help in the conduct of this survey.

While Shri B.P. Jain, Deputy Director (Printing) in the office of the Registrar General India made the necessary arrangements for the printing Shri M.M. Goyal, Investigator of this office spared no pains to see the volume through the press. My thanks are due to both of them.

Jaipur
Dated 25th June, 89

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Location and the Most Important Characteristics of the Town

Nathdwara, the main seat of the Vallabh Sampradaya, is situated in a picturesque location amidst undulating hills in the Aravalli mountain range. It is situated at 48 km north of Udaipur the seat of the district and subdivisional headquarters. Udaipur is also the nearest city with population of one lakh or more. It is located at a distance of 376 km by road and 413 by rail from Jaipur the State Capital. Nathdwara is situated on National Highway No. 8 connecting Jaipur to Udaipur via Ajmer and Beawar.

1.2 Nathdwara is very important from the point of view that it has become a place of pilgrimage for the followers of *Vallabh Sampradaya* or *Pushtimargis*. The whole activity of the town revolves around the temple of Shri Goverdhan Nathji. The town is always full of hustle and bustle because of pilgrimage and visitors and everyday seems to be a festival day at Nathdwara. Lakhs of people throng here on fairs and festivals from all over the country.

1.3 Prior to the merger of the princely states in the Union of India in 1949 it used to be under Mewar State but the affairs of the town were looked after by the *Tilkayat* of the temple of Shri Goverdhan Nathji who used to enjoy suzerain power.

1.4 Culturally and linguistically it is a part of Mewar but two different types of cultures are distinctly seen here one of Mewar and another of Braj. Image of Shri Goverdhan Nathji was brought here from Goverdhan hillock in Bra, viz. area around district Mathura of Uttar Pradesh State and a portion of district Bharatpur of Rajasthan State and has a significance of its own being the birth place and abiding home of *Vaishnavism*. Almost every spot of this area is traditionally connected with various events in the life of Lord Krishna or his consort-Radha. Persons bringing the image of Shri Goverdhan Nathji also brought dress, language and various social and cultural traits which have been zealously preserved to date and present glimpse of mini Braj in the land of warriors - Mewar. The devotees have gone so much further in their zeal to show their association with Lord Krishna and Braj that almost every hillock, pond, and such topographical features and areas have been associated with and named after such features and areas of Braj as are considered related to various activities with life of Lord Krishna and have been taken to represent them e.g. river Banas on whose bank Nathdwara stands has been taken to represent river Jamuna.

1.5 Nathdwara is the headquarters of Tehsil of the same name. The nearest air port is Dabok, 58 km from Nathdwara near Udaipur. *The Radio Transmission Centre* is at Udaipur. The railway station of Nathdwara is situated at 11 km from the town and although its name is Nathdwara it is situated at village Mandiyana.

Size and Total Population

1.6 Nathdwara is a medium sized town with a population of 24,856 as per 1981 Census. It was declared urban area in 1901 and the present municipality was formed in 1951. The municipal limits have been increased in 1969 by annexing new areas.

1.7 The town is almost evenly spread around the temple of Shri Goverdhan Nathji. On and around a medium sized hillock and no particular pattern has been followed in its lay-out and the spread is generally contiguous.

1.8 As per 1961 Census the area of the town was 8.55 sq km and has since been increased by annexing new area in 1969 to 17.55 sq km. In 1981 Census, however, the area of the town has been shown as 12.00 sq. km. It has been reduced because of the fact that area in 1971 Census could not be ascertained exactly because of annexation of new rural areas from adjoining villages just before the 1971 Census.

1.9 The town was divided in 12 wards upto 1970 when the ward limits were changed and the number of wards was reduced to 10. The major localities which comprise the wards are as under:

Ward 1	1	Gujarpura
	2	Vallabhpura
	3	Doodhpayra
Ward 2	1	Lodha Ghati
	2	Modiyon-ki-kharak
	3	Wala
Ward 3	1	Lambi Gali
	2	Chitra-Karon-ki-Gali
	3	Bari Bhakar
Ward 4	1	Magra
	2	Jooni Bari
	3	Teliyon-ka-Talab
	4	Bhim Garhi
	5	Harijan Basti
Ward 5	1	Mohan Garh
	2	Tambaku-wali-Gali
	3	Amli-wala-Chowk
Ward 6	1	Bohrawari
	2	Mochi Bazar
	3	Gopalpura
		i Bara Gopalpura
		ii Chhota Gopalpura
		iii Gali wala Gopalpura
	4	Chhota Telipara
	5	Sethon-ka-Paysa
Ward 7	1	Fauj
	2	Govindpura
	3	Abara
	4	Girirajpura
Ward 8	1	Khera
	2	Beejolai
	3	Sihar
	4	Fauj
	5	Holi Magra
	6	Nathuwas
	7	Bus stand
	8	Bhangi Basti
Ward 9	1	Tabela
	2	Brajpura
Ward 10	1	Pinjara-ki-ghati
	2	Kumharwara
	3	Sindhi Colony
	4	Yadav Basti
	5	Jat Paysa
	6	Nai Haweli

Topography and Physical Environment including Climate, Flora and Fauna

1.10 Nathdwara is situated among undulating hillocks belonging to Aravalli range. The nearest river is Banas on whose bank the township stands. During the rainy season the hills become green with vegetation and present a picturesque view.

Climate

1.11 The climate is moderate. The maximum temperature is 44° C, the minimum 1° C and the mean temperature recorded 22.5° C.

1.12 The normal rainfall for district Udaipur is 624.5 mm. The average annual rainfall recorded during 1965-1969 comes to 386.2 mm.

Flora and Fauna

1.13 The following are the important trees and shrubs: Mango (*Mangifera indica*), Babool (*Acacia arabica*), Bar (*Ficus bengalensis*), Dhak (*Butea frondosa*), Gular (*Ficus glomerata*), Jamun (*Eugenia jambolana*), Khair (*Acacia catechu*), Khajoor (*Phoemise sylvestria*), Khejra (*Prosopis spicigera*), Mahua (*Bassia latifolia*), Pipal (*Ficus religiosa*), Runjra (*Acacia leu cophloea*), Bahera (*Terminalia bellerica*), Dhaman (*Greuia oppositi folia*), Dhau (*Anogeissus pendula*), Haldu (*Adina carchi folia*), Hingota (*Balanites rose burghii*), Kohnar (*Bauhinia purpurea*), Sagwan (*Tectona grandis*), Salar (*Boswellia thurifera*), Semal (*Bombase mala garicum*), Timru (*Diospyros melanonylon*), Bamboo (*Dendra calamus strictus*), Tamarind (*Tamarindus indica*), Neem (*Azadirachta indica*), Akra (*Calotropis procera*), Anwla (*Cassia auriculata*), Karonda (*Carissa carandas*), Nagphani (*Cactus indicus*), Thor (*Euphoribia neriifolia*), Ber (*Zizyphus juzuba*).

1.14 The commonly found animals are sambhar, (Cervus Unicolour), deer, roz (neelgai), (Bosela phustrayocanaclus, boars, jackal (carvic aureus), fox, mongoose, squirrel, monkey, hyaena and common hare while the commonly found birds are pigeon, partridge, parrots, crows, sparrows, dove, quail, fowl, peacock, wood-pecker, nilkanth etc.

Communication with other places

1.15 Nathdwara occupies an important position on the National highway number 8 connecting Delhi with Ahmedabad via Jaipur, Ajmer and Udaipur. The Railway Station of Nathdwara is situated in village Mandiyana, 11 km from Nathdwara. The Railway Station is situated on loop line connecting Mavli to Marwar Junction and the track is considered to be the most beautiful and picturesque passing through hills full of vegetation and perennial water-springs. A drive from Udaipur via Kailashpuri, Nathdwara, Kankroli, Charbhuja right upto Desuri valley affords a thrilling experience to the traveller.

Morphology of the town including streets, functional areas and land use pattern and density of population

FUNCTIONAL AREAS

1.16 The outer areas of the town comprise of agricultural land, open spaces, hilly area and river and tanks. The commercial area is situated almost in the centre of the town around which the residential area is located. Most of the offices are concentrated in the eastern portion of the town. But for the few shops in other areas the commercial activities are localised in the main markets. The following is a brief account of the various functional areas:

(i) Administrative Areas

The administrative offices are mostly situated on the eastern part of the town near Bus-stand. The offices of the Tehsil, Court of Munsif Magistrate, Sub-station of Rajasthan State Electricity Board and office of the Overseer Irrigation Department are all situated in this area. The Police Station is located at Lal Bazar and other offices are situated at Gujarpura, Vallabhpura, Chhawani, Sunder Vilas, Mathura Gate, Gandhi Park and Bara Bagh.

(ii) Commercial Areas

The main venue of the commercial activities is chaupati where three bazars meet. The main market areas are, Sarafa Bazar, Lal Bazar, Gandhi Road, Mandir Marg, Delhi Bazar, Bohra Bazar, Dhan Mandi, Sabzi Mandi, Bus-stand, Fauj and Mochi Bazar. Nathdwara has a regu-

lated grain market at Dhan Mandi. The market is regulated under the auspices of the Krishi Upaj Mandi Samiti Nathdwara, the office of which is also located in Dhan Mandi.

(iii) Industrial Areas

There is no such area worth the name, neither in the town nor even in its vicinity. There is no registered factory or industrial complex. There are, however, few flour mills and saw-mills scattered in the town.

(iv) Area of Arterial Functions

The Railway Station, as has already been stated, is situated at 11 km from the town. The bus-stand is situated near Tehsil Office on National Highway Number 8. Nathdwara is connected to all the important centres of the region by road on which regular buses ply.

(v) Public Service Areas

Institutions dealing with public services are scattered all over the town. The office of the Municipal Board is located in Gandhi Park, the Hospital and Zenana Hospital at Mathura Gate and Ayurvedic Aushdhalaya at Gandhi Road, the Veterinary Hospital is located at Sihar. The Banks are located at Bus-stand and near Chaupati. The Dharamshalas are scattered but are mainly located within 1 km of the temple of Shri Goverdhan Nathji. The Dak Bungalow is situated near Bus-stand. The office of the Overseer of Water-works is situated at Chhawani and the Post Office is situated at Mathura Gate and the Sub-post Office at Vallabhpura.

(vi) Educational Areas

Educational institutions are scattered here and there and there is no demarcated educational area as such. The district library is situated near Chaupati and Sahitya Kala Mandal Library behind the office of the Municipality.

(vii) Recreational Areas

Lal Bagh and Vrindaban Bagh, Jhar Khandi, Bar Khandi Kachhwai and a municipal garden known as Gandhi Park provide recreational facilities to the town dwellers as well as visitors. There is only one cinema hall. There is no regularly maintained public play-ground or cultural centre. Girdhar Sagar, Sihar-ka-Talab, Naya Talab, Nathdwara-ka-Talab and various other tanks and step-wells serve the casual swimmers. Then there is river Banas flowing through the town.

(viii) Open Spaces

The town is situated on undulating hills and there is no dearth of open spaces, ravines, derelict areas, mounds etc.

(ix) Negative Areas

There are two large tanks namely Sihar-ka-Talab and Nathuwas-ka-Talab. Besides these there are Girdhar Sagar, Naya Talab and various other tanks and large step-wells.

(x) Residential Areas

There were 2,254 houses occupied by 2,990 households in Census 1961 while there were enumerated 3,806 residential houses occupied by 3,893 households in Census 1971. A large number of new buildings have been constructed around the Bus-stand during the decade 1960-70.

DENSITY OF POPULATION

1.17 The density of population of Nathdwara town was 1,625 persons per sq km in 1961 which became 1,076 persons per sq km in 1971 and 2,071 persons per sq km in 1981. Although the population has increased but its effect on density of population got diluted by the large low-populated area annexed in 1969.

Residential Pattern with Reference to Ethnic Groups

1.18 Bulk of the inhabitants of Nathdwara profess three religions namely i) Hinduism, ii) Muslim and iii) Jainism. The other major religions professed are christianity and Sikhism but these are professed by only 15 persons besides small number also profess other religions and persuations. The various castes/communities professing these religions are as under:

(i) Hindu: Among Hindus the following castes form the bulk of population: Brahman, Gujar, Jat, Kumhar, Mahajan, Rajput, Sunar, Suthar, Darzi, Bhatia, Charan Dakot, Dhobi, Lakhera, Balai, Mochi, Lohar, Mali Nai, Teli, Thakur, Bhangi, Jatia, Raigar, Kalal, Salvi, Yadav (Jatav), Lodha and Bhil. Among Brahman the major sub-castes are Gaur, Sanadhya, Palival, Tailanga, Gujar-gaur and Sanchihar (Som Chora). Among Mahajans the major sub-castes are Maheshwari and Parakh. Brahmans and Gujars, especially those connected with the temple of Shri Goverdhan Nathji came alongwith the image of the deity.

(ii) Muslim: Among muslims the major communities are Bohra, Chhipa, Neelgar or Rangrej, Patkan, Saiyed, Sheikh, Sunni, Bhishti and Faqir. Bohras are followers of Daudi Bohra sect and are largest in number and control much of the commercial activities.

(iii) Jain: Followers of Jainism are mostly Oswals.

1.19 Ward number 1 is inhabited by Gujars and Brahmans. Ward number 2 is inhabited by Lodha, Brahman and Mahajan communities. Ward number 3 is inhabited by Brahmans and Gorwas (Thakur). Ward number 4 is inhabited by Gorwas (Thakur), Bhil, Brahman, Od, Rajput, Raigar and Bhangi. Ward number 5 is inhabited by Brahman, Soni, Bhatia, Dholi, Bohra. Ward number 6 is inhabited by Mochi, Raigar, Lakhera, Teli, Mahajan and Bohra communities. Ward number 7 is inhabited by Mali, Kumawat, Chhipa, Bhil, Balai, Brahman and Bhangi communities. Ward number 8 is inhabited by Brahman, Rajput, Bhil, Kumhar,and Gujar communities. Ward number 9 is inhabited by Mahajan, Nyaria, Kunjra etc. Ward number 10 is inhabited by Mahajan, Kumhar, Yadav (Jatav), Jat, Brahman etc.

1.20 The Brahmans mostly reside in Gujarpura. Vallabhpura, Wala, Lambi Gali, Chitrakaron-ki-Gali, Magra, Bhim Garhi, Mohan Garh, Tambaku-wali-Gali, Khera, Beejolai, Nathuwas, Holi Magra, Kumharwara, and Nai Haweli; Gujars in Gujarpura, Vallabhpura and Nathuwas; Jats mostly in Jat Paysa; Kumhars in Kumharwara; Mahajans (including Jains) at Modiyon-ki-Kharak; Sethon-ka-Paysa, Tabela, Pinjara-ki-Ghati and Brajpura; Rajputs in Bari-Bhakar, Khera, Teliyon-ka-Talab and Sihar; Sunars in Kumharwara, Mohan Garh and Amli walon-ka-chowk; Bhils in Jooni Bari, Teliyon-ka-Talab, Sihar, Nathuwas and Gujarpura; Lodhas in Lodha Ghati; Yadavs (Jatavs) in Yadav Basti; Mochis in Mochi Bazar; Kumawats in Fauj; Bhangis in Harijan Basti and Bhangi Basti; Bhatias and Dhobis in Mohan Garh; Salvi in Abar; Telis in Chhota-Telipara and Teliyon-ka-Talab; Lakheras in Chhota-Gopalpura and Mochi Bazar; and Balais reside in Fauj; The Muslim communities mostly reside in Bohara Wari (Bohras), Govindpura (Chhippa, Teli, Bhishti, Saiyad, Sheikh) and Fauj (Pathan, Sunni and Faqir). The Sikhs reside in Mohan Garh. The above mentioned localities are the areas of concentration of these communities and besides this these are scattered in other localities also. The other communities are scattered all over the town.

Slums etc.

1.21 There is no slum or blighted area or area with sub-standard living conditions in Nathdwara although some areas wear wholly rural looks as they were annexed just prior to the present survey.

CHAPTER II

HISTORY OF GROWTH OF THE TOWN

Myths, Legend and History of the Town*

Nathdwara came in to lime light from the day image of Shri Nathji was brought to this place. The name of the village where the image of Shri Nathji was brought was Sihar and to this day it appears as such in the revenue record. The old abadi area of village Sihar is still known by the same name and forms a part of the Nathdwara town. The image of Shri Goverdhan Nathji was removed from Goverdhan in district Mathura of Uttar Pradesh State on 10 October 1669 and brought to village Chaupasni near Jodhpur via, Agra, Bundi, Kota, Pushkar and Kishangarh fearing that the Moghul emperor Aurangzeb might get it damaged. But seeing the reluctance of the Jodhpur State to protect the image, village Chaupasani was left on 17 November 1671 after seeking protection from Rana Rajsingh of Mewar and the image was installed in a newly built temple in village Sihar on 20 February 1672. Various Maharanas and jagirdars donated lands and other properties to Shri Goverdhan Nathji. The rights under civil and criminal laws prevalent in the then Mewar State were also conferred on the Tilkayat and Nathdwara was treated as Jagir.

2.2 On 29 January 1802 the image of Shri Nathji and other images belonging to the Pushtimargiya Vaishnavas were brought to Udaipur and from whence to village Ghasiyar, about 25 km. from Udaipur, after about ten months because of the fear of Yashvant Rao Holkar who looted Nathdwara. The images were again taken back to Nathdwara in 1807.

2.3 Around 1831 in the reign of Maharana Jawan Singh the position of Mewar State started dwindling and the Tilkayat tried to gain independent status and contacted the British agent Richard Cavandish and sent Mukhiya Radhika Das to settle the matter. But the agent to Governor General Mr Cavandish refused to give recognition to the Goswami as head of a separate State on 5 May, 1831 and advised the Goswami to approach him through Maharana of Udaipur.

2.4 Again around 1876 the then Tilkayat Goswami Girdharilal tried to establish his own State. On 8 May, 1876 a contingent was sent to suppress the rebellion and on 21 May, 1876 the Goswami was exiled from Nathdwara and his Jagir was made Khalsa. He wanted to have an independent State of his own but failed in his mission. After keeping Nathdwara under Khalsa for five years Maharana Sajjan Singh declared Goverdhan Lal, son of Goswami Girdhari Lal, the Goswami of the temple of Shri Goverdhan Nathji on 7 June 1881.

2.5 During the rebellion of 1857 illustrious Tantia Tope reached Nathdwara on 13 March, 1859 and there was a skirmish between him and the British forces near Nathdwara. Tantia succeeded in getting away.

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* *Source* 1 'Vir Vinod' Kavi Raja Shyamaldas 1887, Sajjan Printing Press, Udaipur.

2 Udaipur Rajya-ka-Itihas, Part-I, by Gauri Shanker Hirachand Oza, Vedic Yantralaya, Ajmer, Vikram Samvat, 1985.

3 Shri Nathdwara-ka-Sankshipt Itihas by Vayrodi Krishna Chandra Shastri, Publisher Shri Vidya Vibhag, Nathdwara, Samvat, 2013.

2.6 After returning from Ghasiyar the Tilkayats started paying attention to the development of Nathdwara. Goswami Bara Girdhariji constructed Girdhar Sagar and various gardens and public places and Gaushalas. Goswami Dusre Dauji started the construction of Bara Bagh, Bara Bazar, Lal Bagh, Lal Darwaza, Jharkhandi Barkhandi Mahadeo and Rambola. Goswami Girdhari Lal also got constructed many places and established many akharas. He also started Gaushalas at various villages viz. Oden, Bagole, Mogana, Salor, Bariyar Khatookra etc.

2.7 Tilkayat Goverdhan Lal successor of Tilkayat Girdharilal accorded various changes in Lal Bagh, Vrindavan Bagh, Vyas-ka-Bagh etc., constructed bridge at river Banas and tanks at Sihar and Nathuwas, started various gymnasiums and Gaushala at Nathuwas. He also got repaired tank at Kachhwai. He also improved the conditions of bazars and streets and got constructed various Dharamshalas for the use of pilgrims and visitors. He also started Goverdhan Sanskrit Pathshalas, Goverdhan High School, Kanyashala (School for girls), Library and Reading-rooms and Vidya Vibhag under the temple administration. He also started Goverdhan Aushdhalaya and General and Zenana Hospitals. He gave patronage to various scholars, artists etc. and improved upon judiciary and police services.

2.8 Present Tilkayat Govindlalji started Govind Vidyalaya (school), Govind Vachanalaya (reading room), and Govind Pustkalaya (library), Sudarshan Yantralaya (Printing press) and patronised various institutions and helped in the conduct of examinations related to the Pushtimargiya sect.

Growth of the Town

2.9 Nathdwara was recognized as town in 1901. Although it was declared a Municipal town in 1951 its boundaries were first defined in the gazette notification dated 1 May, 1954 with effect from 31 March 1954 after the formation of the present Rajasthan State. Its boundaries were increased with effect from 10 June, 1969 by a gazette notification dated 12 June 1969. Almost all the area of villages Sihar and Nathuwas and parts of Bhalawaton-ka-khera and Upli Oden has been included in the Nathdwara town.

Population Characteristics

2.10 The population of Nathdwara has risen by 119.91 per cent during 1901–1971 and by 189.33 per cent in past eighty years. The population showed a marked decrease in 1911 due to the epidemic of plague in 1907 and then showed an increase to the older level of 1901 which remained almost constant up to 1931. The reason for the population remaining almost constant in the decade 1921–31 seems to be due to the after effect of the epidemic scarlet fever and influenza in 1917–18. The population of Nathdwara began to increase from 1941 onwards as in evident from the following table:

TABLE 2.1

Decadal variation of Population 1901–1981

Year	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage decade Variation
1	2	3	4
1901	8,591	...	...
1911	5,424	– 3,167	– 36.86
1921	8,524	+ 3,100	+ 57.15
1931	8,506	– 18	– 0.21
1941	9,704	+ 1,198	+ 14.08
1951	12,341	+ 2,637	+ 27.17
1961	13,890	+ 1,549	+ 12.55
1971	18,893	+ 5,003	+ 36.02
1981	24,856	+ 5,963	+ 31.56

2.11 There were 4,971 workers according to 1971 Census as against 4,277 in 1961 Census, but the percentage of workers to total population decreased to 26.4 in 1971 as against 30.8 in 1961. However, it showed an increase in 1981 Census which comes to 27.9 per cent. Similarly in case of female workers, its percentage to total population decreased in 1971 as compared to 1961, but has shown a rise in 1981 Census. The sex-ratio registered a decline from 909 to 903 from 1971 to 1981. However, it was higher than the district urban of 886 in 1981. Among the literates, 63.68 per cent (8,440) were males and the rest 36.32 per cent (4,814) were females. In Nathdwara the literacy rate as per Census of 1981 comes to 53.32.

History of Settlement of Different Categories of Population

2.12 The only important change in population structure took place in 1672 when image of Shri Goverdhan Nathji was installed and with it came various categories of persons engaged in various activities connected with the temple. These persons belonged to various castes and brought with them new cultural background and language. Even todate, this difference is quite apparent. The main immigrants were Brahmans, Gujars, Kirtaniyas and Mahajans. Partition of the country did not affect the composition of the population in any noticeable manner as the refugees came only in very small number to this town.

2.13 The latest arrivals are the Government and other employees because of the launching of Electricity Supply Schemes, opening of new Banking Institutions and opening of various Government Offices in last two decades. These people belong to various castes and communities and hence matter of their settlement can not be discussed with reference to ethnic composition.

Impact of Topography and other Factors on the Growth Pattern and the Growth History of the Town

2.14 The town is situated on the Aravalli range of mountains and many of its Mohallas are situated on the slopes of these hills while others are situated at the foot of these hills. The main extension of the town is alongwith National Highway No. 8 which connects it to Udaipur. Because of its being on the main transport line (National Highway No. 8), this area has developed more. The municipal limits have also been extended along this route annexing area from four villages. Topographically also this is the best suited area for expansion.

Land Utilisation Pattern

2.15 The area under Nathdwara Municipality has not been surveyed as yet. The largest area of the town constitutes of *banjar* land, hilly areas and pastures followed by agricultural land. In the *abadi* area the largest portion is covered by residential area followed by commercial, educational and administrative areas. The following is, however, an approximate account of land utilisation pattern of the town at the time of the survey.

TABLE 2.2

Land use pattern

S. No.	Category of land use	Average area of land under each category (in hectares)
1	2	3
1.	Home-steads (Residential)	64.73
2.	Administrative	2.50
3.	Educational	5.40
4.	Commercial	18.50

S. No.	Category of land use	Average area of land under each category (in hectares)
1	2	3
5.	Industrial	...
6.	Park	1.00
7.	Roads	41.52
8.	**Others**	
	(i) Forest	...
	(ii) Mountains	340.27
	(iii) Waste land	30.80
	(iv) Pasture	223.83
	(v) Fallow land	40.24
	(vi) Banjar	756.27
	(vii) Tree groves or orchard	5.90
	(viii) Under-Cultivation:	
	(a) Irrigated	170.00
	(b) Unirrigated	54.04
	Total	1,755.00

2.16 The reduction in area of Nathdwara town in 1981 Census to 12.00 sq km. has been affected by reducing the land under category 'others' and hence does not much affect the land utilisation pattern. It rather provides more urbanised land use pattern.

Rules and Regulations of Land Control and Land Speculation etc.

2.17 The land is governed under the Rajasthan Land Revenue Act, 1956, Rajasthan Tenancy Act, 1955 and rules framed under these Acts and other regulations framed under relevant Acts by the Government. The land under Local Bodies is also governed under relevant rules as amended from time to time.

2.18 There is no land speculation but, however, land prices have since risen because of increasing inflation.

CHAPTER III

AMENITIES AND SERVICES – HISTORY OF GROWTH AND THE PRESENT POSITION

Offices of the Government of India

There are in all, three offices belonging to the Government of India. These do not have any general administrative functions to perform but are influencing the day-to day life of the town and the region around it.

3.2 The Range office of the Central Excise has its jurisdiction over Nathdwara, Railmagra and Rajsamand tehsils of Udaipur district and was established in 1967. Its function is to collect Central Excise duties.

Government of Rajasthan Offices

3.3 There are eight offices of Government of Rajasthan. The most important office is Tehsil. It was established in 1962. It employs 104 persons and has revenue and judicial jurisdiction over the Nathdwara Tehsil.

3.4 The Police Station employs 58 persons and has jurisdiction over Nathdwara town and 74 villages around it. It is directly responsible for the maintenance of law and order, in the area under its jurisdiction.

3.5 The court of the Munisif Magistrate was established in 1956 and has jurisdiction over the Nathdwara Tehsil and deals with civil and the criminal cases. It employs nine persons.

3.6 The office of the Inspector of the Excise Department was established in 1951 to deal with the matters connected with state excise. It has jurisdiction over Nathdwara, Rajsamand, Amet and Kelwara tehsils and employs eight persons.

3.7 The office of the Inspector of Weights and Measures was shifted from Rajsamand to Nathdwara in 1970. Its function is to keep watch over weights and measures and enforcement of Shop Act and has jurisdiction over seven tehsils viz. i) Nathdwara, ii) Railmagra, iii) Amet, iv) Kelwara, v) Rajsamand, vi) Bhim, and vii) Deogarh. It employs two persons.

3.8 The office of the Overseer Water Works comes under Public Health Engineering Department and looks after the supply of potable water and acts as an agency for collection of amount of bills in this regard. It was established in 1954 and has jurisdiction over Nathdwara town. It employs twenty persons.

3.9 The office of the Overseer Irrigation Department looks after the irrigation work and construction of new projects in Nathdwara and Kumbhalgarh tehsils and employs twenty persons.

3.10 There is an out-post of the Forest Department which was established in 1967 and executes watch and ward function. There is only one employee in it.

Quasi – Government Offices

3.11 The office of the Junior Engineer, Rajasthan State Electricity Board was established in 1962 to supply electricity through power grid station in Nathdwara has become a multipurpose office by engaging itself in other activities like bill collection and undertaking of surveys etc.

Municipal and other offices of Local Self Government

3.12 The Municipal Board was first set up on 28 May, 1951. The affairs of the Board are governed under the Rajasthan Municipal Act, 1959. It has been classified as Class IV municipality by the Directorate of Local-bodies, Government of Rajasthan.

3.13 There are twelve elected members and two women co-opted members comprising the Board. Of the twelve seats to be filled by election two are reserved one each for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe from ward numbers 8 and 10 respectively. The elected members choose a chairman from among themselves. There is a well defined line of distinction in the distribution of executive functions between the elected office bearers and the paid executives. The plans and policies are decided by the former while the latter execute them.

3.14 There are following sections functioning in the Municipal Board. All these are responsible to the Board through the Executive Officer:

(i) Account and Establishment Section

Its function is to maintain accounts, receive cash and disburse pay and other bills etc. It comprises of six employees – one treasurer, one accounts clerk, one upper division clerk, one typist and two peons.

(ii) Octroi and Taxation Section

Its function is to collect Octroi and other taxes levied by the Municipal Board. There are twenty three employees attached to this section one Inspector, two Nakedars, four Sub-nakedars, fifteen guards and one lower division clerk. There are five octroi posts functioning in the town. These are situated at i) Nathuwas, ii) Lal Bazar, iii) Chhawni, iv) Sunder Vilas, and v) Bus-stand.

(iii) Sanitation Section

One of the main functions of the Board is to keep the town clean. It is the largest section and employs fifty persons of which two each are Sanitary Inspectors, Bhishti and Chowkidars, three Jamadars, one Patel and the rest forty are scavangers (Bhangis) (males 23; females 17).

(iv) Construction and Public Works Section

All the construction made by the Board are executed through this section. For any new construction the permission of the municipal board is a must as per the by-laws and this section looks after the work in this regard. The section is headed by an overseer. The post of overseer is lying vacant presently.

3.15 The income of the Municipality showed an upward trend during the years 1967 68 to 1969 70. The income for these three years was as under.

TABLE 3.1

Income of the Municipal Board by Source

(in Rs.)

Income by Source	1967-68		1968-69		1969-70	
	Amount due	Amount realised	Amount due	Amount realised	Amount due	Amount realised
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Municipal rates and taxes						
(a) House/land/property/ general tax	...	11,883.22	...	7,023.61	...	13,313.08
(b) Conservancy	...	2,931.80	...	2,710.95	...	2,009.84
(c) Toll tax/Octroi	...	84,029.82	...	100,383.21	...	100,564.90
(d) Tax on animals and vehicles	...	4,400.65	...	1,834.02	...	5,275.58
(e) Profession tax	...	3,285.00	...	3,285.00	...	3,285.00
2. Realisation under any special act						
(a) Building construction fee	...	4,904.00	...	4,074.75	...	3,136.00
(b) Tax on edibles	...	1,794.00	...	1,545.00	...	1,650.00
(c) Passenger Tax	...	12,633.86	...	14,163.90	...	14,171.35
(d) Others	...	2,918.96	...	5,665.52	...	5,479.37
3. Revenue derived from Municipal property and powers apart from taxation						
(a) Sale of Land	...	34,866.70	...	2,612.02	...	55,868.33
(b) Sale of manure	...	3,747.25	...	4,655.00	...	3,132.75
(c) Others	...	1,286.67	...	1,141.25	...	1,443.30
4. Grants and contribution (for general and special purposes)						
(a) From Government	...	15,000.00	...	26,945.00	...	45,445.00
(b) Other sources	...	6,547.50	...	8,871.12	...	1,435.25
5. Miscellaneous receipts	...	1,772.51	...	19,346.68	...	2,191.35
6. Extra ordinary and debit	...	...	...	25,000.00	...	...
7. Total receipts excluding opening balances	...	192,001.94	...	228,257.03	...	258,401.10
(a) Opening Balances	...	306.25	...	7,952.79	...	11,923.42
8. Total receipts including opening balances	...	192,308.19	...	236.209.82	...	270.324.52

3.16 Receipts through municipal rates and taxes show a constant rise throughout the three financial years under consideration. Realisation under special act shows an increase. Receipts through grants and contributions also show a steady growth. There is a fluctuation under other heads. The total income, however, shows a positive trend in these three financial years.

3.17 The expenditure has also gone up with the increase in receipts during 1967-68 to 1969-70. The maximum expenditure in all these three years was on conservancy followed by expenditure on drainage and sewerage, and public safety. The expenditure shows an increase under almost all heads. The following table depicts the details of expenditure of the Municipal Board for the years 1967-68 to 1969-70:

TABLE 3.2

Expenditure of the Municipal Board by items

(in Rs.)

Expenditure by item	Years			Remarks
	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	
1	2	3	4	5
1 General Administration and collection	19,898.83	22,347.34	24,502.20	
2 Public Safety	24,112.97	26,762.96	39,896.43	
3 Public health and convenience				
A Public convenience				
i) Water supply	858.03	1,506.83	2,361.13	
ii) Drainage and Sewerage	32,027.17	32,370.31	40,473.61	
iii) Conservancy (including cleaning and watering of roads/ public latrines, baths and urinals etc.)	75,372.93	84,026.76	103,325.69	
iv) Construction and maintenance of roads	1,471.68	3,064.94	2,269.00	
B Remunerative enterprises				
i) Electricity	19,571.96	21,948.57	25,045.99	
4 Public institutions				
i) Public libraries	685.75	589.64	654.37	
ii) Others	4,333.16	3,516.90	4,317.78	
5 Miscellaneous	6,022.92	28,152.15	13,011.00	
6 Total disbursements	184,355.40	224,286.40	255,857.20	

Offices of the Autonomous Bodies

3.18 The most important office under this category is that of Temple Board. The Board was constituted in 1959 to look after the management and control of the temples of Shri Goverdhan Nathji, Shri Navneet Priyaji and Shri Madan Mohanji. It controls over 1,195 employees including the employees of the three temples and their various subsidiary organisations.

Utilities and Services – Roads

3.19 There are roads measuring 19.5 km. within the town which have been constructed and are being maintained by P.W.D. (Highways) and Municipal Board as shown in the table below:

TABLE 3.3

Type of Roads with reference to surface material and Agency responsible for the construction and maintenance

Type of Road with reference to surface material	Mileage (in km)	Agency responsible for		Remarks
		Construction	Maintenance	
1	2	3	4	5
Tar Road	3.0	P.W.D. (Highways)	P.W.D. (Highways)	N.H. 8
Tar Road	4.5	Municipal Board	Municipal Board	Others
Stone Road	1.5	-do-	-do-	Chaupati to Chhavni
Cemented Road	10.5	-do-	-do-	Including all other roads and lanes.

Water Supply

3.20 The drinking water is supplied to the town by Water Works Nathdwara. It extends its services to 95 per cent of the population and covers about 90 per cent of the town area. About three lac gallons of water are supplied from five wells by this agency.

3.21 The rest five per cent of the population is served by wells, step-wells and tanks. The two main tanks are at Sihar and Nathuwas. Only one per cent of the population and two per cent of the area is served by the tanks and the remaining five per cent of the population and eight per cent of the area by wells and step-wells.

3.22 The arrangement for storage of water by the Water Works consists of two service reservoirs of one and two lac gallons capacity respectively. Chlorination and coagulation process are used to treat the water before supply. There are five pumping stations fitted with electric motors of different strength, viz., one of 70 HP, two of 7.5 HP and another two of 10 H.P. each.

3.23 The main conduit of the service reservoir with one lac gallons capacity is of nine inch cast iron pipe and that of the other of four inch

cast iron pipe. The total length of pipe lines comes to about 4,500 metres. No water supply is made out side the town and the details of the connections and water meters are as under :

TABLE 3.4

Water connections by Type

	Type of connections	Number of connections		Number of water meters		Remarks
		Inside town	Outside town	Inside town	Outside town	
	1	2	3	4	5	6
i)	Residential House	1,000	...	731	...	
ii)	Public taps	55	...	...	...	
iii)	Offices	18	...	18	...	
iv)	Industrial plants	1	...	1	...	
	Total	1,074	...	750	...	

3.24 Water cess is charged at the rate of 42 paise per 1,000 litres with 20 per cent rebate. The duration of water supply is four hours daily w.e.f. 6 to 8 A.M. and 6 to 8 P.M.

3.25 There are two tanks and 140 wells and step-wells which serve as other sources of water supply. The following table gives the details about these sources :

TABLE 3.5

Other sources of water supplies

	Other sources of water supplies	Number	Private	Public	Remarks
	1	2	3	4	5
i)	Tank	2	...	2	...
ii)	Wells, step-wells	140	100	40	...

Sewerage and Latrines

3.26 There is no sewerage system in the town. There is about 17 km length of open drainage. The large drains are cleaned once a year and the smaller ones in the lanes and bye-lanes are cleaned once a day. Part of the town is served with kutcha drainage. The condition of cleanliness and maintenance of the drains is satisfactory.

3.27 There are 92 water-borne and 887 service latrines in the town. Besides these there are 203 other types of latrines also, of which 20

service latrines and 7 other types of latrines are public and the rest are all private. The number of the public latrines and urinals is quite insufficient looking to the need of the town. Fields and other open spaces are also used for answering their natural call by many of the residents in whose houses there is no provision for latrines and also by visitors to the town. There are at least 2,000 houses without latrine facilities.

3.28 The night-soil and garbages are removed from the individual houses as head-loads and wheeled carts upto various centres fixed by the municipality from where it is carried by tractor or truck and dumped outside the town. The night soil and garbages are removed from houses on jijmani system; under this system every household is having a sort of family manager who or whose family members continue to serve a particular household for many generations and not by the employees of Municipality. The conservancy and general public health work is looked after by Sanitary Inspectors under whose charge there are forty seven persons for this purpose the details about the conservancy staff of different categories are contained in the following table:

TABLE 3.6

Distribution of Conservancy Staff by Different Categories

Category	Number		Remuneration (in Rs. per month)	No. allotted quarters	Remarks
	Males	Females			
1	2	3	4	5	6
Jamadar	3	...	135.19	Nil	...
Patel	1	...	135.19	Nil	...
Bhishti	2	...	127.75	Nil	...
Sweeper	23	17	135.19	Nil	...
Driver	1	...	196.50	Nil	...

3.29 The Municipality now stresses upon making of water-borne latrines in newly built houses. No concession or rebate is given to rate payers on conversion of service latrines to water borne type.

Electricity

3.30 Electricity was first installed in the temple of Goverdhan Nathji in the year 1932 and the facility was then extended by the temple Power House to general public in the year 1951. The electric supply was taken over by Rajasthan State Electricity Board with effect from 5 January , 1962. The source of power is hydel and is connected to Gandhi Sagar and Chambal hydel schemes. The current is alternate. The percentage of people served by this facility is about thirty and that of the buildings served is twenty five. Almost all the town area is covered by this facility in one way or the other.

3.31 Connections/services are categorised on the basis of purpose for which electricity is to be used in accordance with the tariffs for supply of electricity. The various types of terms

used in this connection can be purposively defined as under :

(i) Domestic connections (lights, fans and radios)

Domestic connection is given to the residential consumers for bonafide domestic use i.e. light, fans and radios etc.

(ii) Domestic Power Supply

Domestic power supply connection is given to the residential consumers for bonafide uses such as for small heat and power.

(iii) Industrial connections

This type of connection is given to the industrial consumers only. It can be further divided into three types:

a) Small Industrial connection

This type of connection is available to small industrial consumers whose connected load is between 3 to 20 kw capacity. Water Works and pumping loads not covered under agriculture service can be covered under this connection.

b) Medium Industrial connection

These are available to Industrial consumers and Water Works and pumping loads not covered under agriculture service having connected load more than 20 kw but not exceeding a maximum demand of 100 kw.

c) Large Industrial connection

These are available as primary power to large industrial power consumers, Water Works and pumping loads not covered under agriculture service having maximum demand of above 125 kw.

(iv) Commercial connections

These are available to all non-residential premises such as business houses, shops, cinemas and auditoriums, clubs, public offices, railway schools, hospitals, hostels, petrol pumps, X-ray plants, religious premises and charitable houses and such portions of residential premises used for the conduct of business.

This type of connection is further divided into two types i) Lights, Fans, Radios ii) Small Heat and Power.

(v) Others

i) Agricultural connection

These are available for irrigation and agricultural pumping loads. Lamp points not exceeding 100 watts in aggregate are permitted at or near the pump in the power circuit of an agricultural installation and its consumption charged at the same tariff which is applicable for agricultural connection.

ii) Mixed load connection

These are available to all large consumers such as Institutions, Railway, Hospital, Hotels, Military installations, Aerodromes, Cinemas and Auditoriums, Banks, Cantonments, Offices etc., having mixed load of lighting, fans, heating appliances etc.

iii) Public Street/lighting connection

These are available for street lighting systems including tariff control system and lighting of Public Parks, Municipalities, Panchayats etc. but excluding private colonies.

3.32 The number of connections, rate per unit, volume of consumption, charges due and charges realised are as follows :

TABLE

Electrical connections by type of establishment,

Type of Establishment	Number of connections given in		Volume of consumption (in Kwh) during		Rate per unit (in Rs.)	Charges due during (in Rs.)	
	1968-69	1969-70	1968-69	1969-70		1968-69	1969-70
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Domestic							
a) Lighting	1,299	866	147,720	241,666	0.37	484.02	686.13
b) Power	...	8	32,725	32,069	0.22	33.00	32.26
2. Industrial	39	41	178,355	148,298	0.135	21.05	63.67
3. Irrigation	35	41	84,490	93,360	0.13	...	1,302.13
4. Other Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Commercial	...	508	134,724	312,077	0.40	323.11	1,004.27
6. Power	...	31	...	...	...	...	...
7. Road Lighting	1	1	74,776	64,242	0.28	...	...
8. Others (specify)							
i) Water Works	4	4	153,668	120,853	0.135	15,876.60	15,851.94

3.7

volume of consumption and charges due and realised

Charges realised during (in Rs.)		Number of applications if any, with waiting list	Additional load required for pending applications	Remarks	Type of Establishment
1968-69	1969-70				
9	10	11	12	13	1
					1. Domestic
48,795.91	57,857.81	11	Nil	...	a) Lighting
3,307.78	5,961.26	...	...	...	b) Power
22,360.41	28,666.37	1	...	...	2. Industrial
10,790.29	21,286.26	1	...	...	3. Irrigation
...	...	...	...	...	4. Other Establisment
58,837.23	61,292.95	1	...	...	5. Commercial
...	...	...	...	...	6. Power
19,788.53	21,263.71	...	...	...	7. Road Lighting
					8. Others (specify)
20,652.59	19,763.37	...	...	...	i) Water Works

3.33 There is no problem relating to supply of electricity. The road lighting is provided by the municipality; the power used for the purpose being electricity. The distance between the lighting posts varies from 35 m to 55 m and there is no norm fixed for any particular type of road. The hours of lighting are usually 7 p.m. to 6 a.m. with slight modification according to season. There are 445 lighting posts in the town. The total consumption in 1968-69 was 6,75,962 units (kwh) and the total expense was Rs. 24,558.59. The type of light is electric bulbs and tube lights.

3.34 Fire fighting service at Nathdwara is peculiarly absent.

Transport and communication facilities

3.35 There is no city bus service at Nathdwara. The town is connected to various important places by road and 104 buses ply daily through Nathdwara to and from various places on normal days. There are 52 up and equal number of down services. The following table gives the information about the places connected with Nathdwara through bus service:

TABLE 3.8

Places connected with Nathdwara by bus service with name of route and number of services plying

Sl. No.	Name of Place	Distance from Nathdwara	Name of route	Number of services		Remarks
				Up	Down	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Udaipur	48	Udaipur—Nathdwara	4	4	*via* Kailashpuri
		65	-do-	3	3	*via* Khamnor
		56	-do-	2	2	*via* Thamla, Palana
		56	-do-	1	1	*via* Charach Nerach
		48	Udaipur—Kankroli	5	5	*via* Kailashpuri
			Udaipur—Kelwara	2	2	*via* Charbhuja
			Udaipur—Bhilwara	13	13	*via* Gangapur
			Udaipur—Kamlighat	2	2	*via* Kankroli, Gomati, Deogarh
			Udaipur—Bhim	4	4	*via* Kamlighat, Deogarh
			Udaipur—Sanderao	5	5	*via* Charbhuja, Falna
			Udaipur—Falna	3	3	*via* Charbhuja
			Udaipur—Amet	2	2	*via* Kelwa, Gugli
2.	Bhilwara	116	Udaipur—Bhilwara	13	13	*via* Gangapur
		136	Nathdwara—Bhilwara	3	3	*via* Railmagra, Hamirgarh
3.	Chittaurgarh	104	Nathdwara—Chittaurgarh	5	5	*via* Mavli, Fatehnagar
			Gaon—Gudha—Chittaurgarh	1	1	
4.	Falna	115	Udaipur—Falna	3	3	*via* Charbhuja
			Nathdwara—Falna	1	1	-do-
5.	Sanderao	141	Udaipur—Sanderao	5	5	*via* Charbhuja, Falna
6.	Bhim	133	Udaipur—Bhim	4	4	*via* Kamlighat, Deogarh
7.	Amet	51	Udaipur—Amet	2	2	*via* Kelwa, Gugli

Sl. No.	Name of Place	Distance from Nathdwara	Name of route	Number of services		Remarks
				Up	Down	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8.	Kelwara	88	Udaipur – Kelwara	2	2	*via* Charbhuja
			Nathdwara – Kelwara	3	3	*via* Gaon – Gudha
			Nathdwara – Kelwara	2	2	*via* Sayon – ka – Khera
			Nathdwara – Kelwara	2	2	*via* Charbhuja
9.	Chhoti Sadri	160	Nathdwara – Chhoti Sadri	2	2	*via* Mavli, Kanod, Bari Sadri
10.	Bari Sadri	180	Nathdwara – Bari Sadri	1	1	*via* Mavli, Kanod
11.	Kanod		Nathdwara – Kanod	1	1	*via* Mavli
12.	Machind		Nathdwara – Machind	2	2	*via* Sama-ka-Khera
			Machind – Fatehnagar	2	2	*via* Nathdwara
13.	Fatehnagar		Machind – Fatehnagar	2	2	*via* Nathdwara
14.	Awrimata	104	Nathdwara – Awrimata	1	1	*via* Motharia, Railmagra
15.	Delwara		Udaipur – Delwara	2	2	*via* Charbhuja
			Nathdwara – Delwara	2	2	*via* Gaon-Gudha
16.	Gaon Gudha		Nathdwara – Gaon Gudha	2	2	–
17.	Ghata Dhoria		Nathdwara – Ghata Dhoria	1	1	–
18.	Dhamla – Pallan		Nathdwara – Dhamla – Pallan	2	2	–
19.	Depla Gudha		Nathdwara – Depla Gudha	1	1	–

3.36 Nathdwara Railway Station is on Udaipur Marwar Junction branch line. The Railway Station is situated in village Mandiyana at 11 km from the town from where buses ply regularly to Nathdwara. Only 2 up and 2 down passenger trains ply on the route daily. In the year 1968-69 4,893 tickets were issued in all, of which 1,826 were for places situated upto 25 km; 1,305 for places between 26 – 49 km; 1,009 for places between 50 – 80 km; 588 for places between 81 – 200 km and 195 for places situated at 200 and above km from Nathdwara. In all 69,141 tickets were collected in the year 1968 and 57,872 tickets were collected in the year 1969 at the Nathdwara Railway Station.

3.37 There is no air-strip at Nathdwara nor there is any waterway. Transport facilities within the town are of traditional type. The reason attributable to this is that town is of small size and primarily a hilly terrain.

3.38 Within the town tongas are used for carrying of passengers and goods. The tongas

are not well maintained as also the horses pulling them. For transporting goods within the town three or four wheeled push-carts are used. The villagers bring their produce to market in bullock-carts. The Kumhar traditionally uses donkeys as beast of burden. Camels are also used as beast of burden, bicycles are used to cover small distance but are not much in use because of hilly terrain. Use of human-beings for lifting goods is limited to loading and unloading the trucks, carts, trolleys etc. and to carrying of small loads over short distance.

3.39 The transport of goods is done by trucks though local transport facility of bullock-carts is also common.

3.40 There are estimated to be eight scooters, three motor-cycles, 250 cycles, 35 tongas, 20 bullock-carts and 50 push-carts in the town. There is no auto-rickshaw or man-pulled rickshaw in the town. No license fee or any other tax is charged by the municipality on any kind of vehicle nor any sort of registration with the municipality is required in respect of any vehicle.

3.41 There had been three fatal and nine non-fatal accidents in the year 1970. In two fatal and two non-fatal accidents buses were involved; in one fatal and six non-fatal accidents trucks were involved and in one non-fatal accident bicycle was involved. The four accidents where buses were involved and that in which cycle was involved were all with pedestrians and details of those in which trucks were involved are not available.

3.42 The Post Office provides postal and telegraph services as well as services of a public call office. There are sixteen employees in it and its jurisdiction extends over Nathdwara town. Besides there is a Sub-post office attached to it. The Sub-post office started functioning in 1969 and has a strength of two employees.

3.43 The total sale proceed of the postal stationery was Rs. 63,146.00 in the year 1968-69 and Rs. 51,421.80 in the year 1969-70. The following table presents the details of the postal stationery sold in the year 1968-69 and 1969-70:

TABLE 3.9

Postal Stationery Sold during 1968-69 and 1969-70

Postal Stationery	Number sold during		Total sale proceeds during		Remarks
	1968-69	1969-70	1968-69	1969-70	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Post Card	185,000	108,000	11,100.00	10,800.00	
Envelope	25,321	17,750	3,798.05	3,550.00	
Inland Covers	35,540	21,333	3,553.95	3,200.00	
Stamps	...	...	44,694.00	33,871.00	
Total	...	...	63,146.00	51,421.80	

3.44 The number of telegrams issued and received during 1968-69 was 7,162 and 6,331 respectively. During 1969-70 the figures show a slight rise and the number of telegrams issued and received was 7,182 and 6,569 respectively.

3.45 There were 35 telephone connections in 1969-70 as compared to 23 connections in 1968-69. The rate of subscription is Rs. 340.00 per instrument per annum and for extra services the charges are as per the scheduled tariff rates. The number of the local calls is not available. The number of trunk calls was 2,048 in 1968-69 and 3,020 in 1969-70. The total revenue realised during 1968-69 was Rs. 14,916.00 and it rose to Rs. 25,332.35 in 1969-70. There is only one public-call-office and the telephone exchange is of small auto-exchange type.

3.46 The number and amount of the money-orders received increased during 1969-70 as compared to 1968-69 but the number and amount of money-orders issued during 1969-70 decreased considerably as compared to 1968-69. The following table gives the number and amount of money-orders received and issued from Nathdwara in the years 1968-69 and 1969-70 :

TABLE 3.10

Receipt and Issue of Money Orders

Year	Receipt of Money-orders		Issue of Money-orders	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
1	2	3	4	5
1968-69	13,089	912,095.83	7,457	404,394.06
1969-70	13,452	953,125.87	5,451	331,390.57

3.47 As is evident from the above table huge amount of money was transacted in both the years under survey . Number of money-orders and the amount of money received is more than double of the amount of money sent from Nathdwara. It is because of the fact that Nathdwara is a town of pilgrimage importance and inflow of money towards the offerings made by the devotees, forms a huge amount besides business transactions and money received from home by devotees for their expenses.

3.48 The use of radios and transistors has, however, shown a decline in the year 1969-70 as compared to 1968-69. The following table gives information regarding the number of licenses issued in the town during 1968-69 and 1969-70 for various categories of the receiving sets:

TABLE 3.11

Type of Radio Licenses Issued

Type	Number of radio licenses issued during	
	1968-69	1969-70
1	2	3
Domestic	763	731
Commercial	44	38
Concessional	347	105
Total	1,154	874

Libraries

3.49 There are two libraries at Nathdwara. One is District Library and the other is run by the Sahitya Mandal. Sahitya Mandal runs a mobile library also at village Kotharia. The District Library is run by the Rajasthan Government. (Education Department). It was established in 1966 to extend library and reading room facilities to general public. There are three employees in it. There are 7,723 books of various categories in this library. These are mostly in Hindi and English and only three are in Urdu as may be seen from the following table:

TABLE 3.12

Category of books by language in which published

Category of books	Number of books in			Remarks
	English	Hindi	Urdu	
1	2	3	4	5
General Works	821	1,200	...	
Philosophy	9	125	...	
Religion	13	222	...	
Sociology	73	446	...	
Language	...	20	...	
Science	...	142	...	
Useful arts	...	168	...	
Fine arts	6	30	...	
Literature	241	3,590	3	
History	19	389	...	
Others	...	206	...	
Total	1,182	6,538	3	

3.50 Any citizen can become member of this library without paying any subscription. Only a security amount of Rs. 5.00 or Rs. 10.00 is to be deposited in cash depending on whether the member wants to borrow one or two books at a time. No surety is required to be deposited by Government servants.

Social Welfare Organisations

3.51 There is no social welfare or philanthropic organisation or society at Nathdwara.

Recreational Centres

3.52 There are 24 Akharas but all of them are not functioning. Out of these ten Akharas are famous. There is a Cinema hall but there is no club, drama-hall or auditorium.

Associations

3.53 There are two types of other institutions at Nathdwara viz. Business Societies and, Associations of the Professional Personnel. Of the former type there is only one institution namely Krishi Upaj Mandi Samiti, Nathdwara. Its function is to regulate the sale and purchase of the agricultural produce. Its working is governed under Rajasthan Agricultural Produce Market Act, 1970. Its objectives are to ensure more benefit to agriculturists for their produces and sellers of agricultural goods. Details about its influence on the economic functions of Nathdwara have been dealt with in chapter IV.

3.54 There are two associations of the Bus Owners :

i) *Udaipur, Nathdwara, Kankroli, Charbhuja, Kelwara, Amet, Kamlighat, Bhim, Falna, Sanderao, Bhilwara, Samuhik Bus Association*: It was formed in 1954 and has membership of 68. Its finances are drawn from commission realised per bus trip. The commission per trip of the bus varies from Rs. 1.50 to 5.00 depending upon the route. There are 30 employees in it. It looks after the interests of the bus owners and facilitates running of buses on these routes and deals with the grievances of the passengers.

ii) *Nathdwara, Chittaurgarh, Sadri, Mavli, Kapasan, Fatehnagar Bus Association*: Its function and aims and objectives are the same as of the other association and it draws finances from the commission realised on trips made by buses on these routes, at the rate of Rs. 1.00 to Rs. 2.00 per trip. It was established in 1967 and has membership of 20. Its head office is at Chittaurgarh.

3.55 The other institution of professionals is Bar Association. It is situated at Holi Magra and functioning since 1952. It has a membership of 24. Its objective is to aid administration of justice and to look after the welfare and professional interests of lawyers. Any lawyer who is an enrolled advocate of the Rajasthan Bar Council and practices at Nathdwara can be its member. It's nature of activity is to provide facilities of library and discussions over various law points and legal aspects. There are 150 law books and journals in its library and about 10 members avail of this facility daily. The sources of finance are a fixed subscription at the rate of Rs. 1.00 per month and contribution at the rate of Rs. 1.00 per case taken by each member. Its income is about Rs. 600.00 per annum and the same is the expenditure.

Sampled Institutions

3.56 To have insight into the working of various types of institutions, factors influencing their working and their influence on the life in the town and its adjoining area some of the institutions were purposively selected keeping in view that all types of institutions may be represented :

TABLE 3.13

Sampled Institutions by type and sponsoring Agency

Type of Institution	Total number	Number of institutions by sponsoring agency		Remarks
		Sponsored by Government	Sponsored by private bodies	
1	2	3	4	5
1 Educational Institutions				
i) Primary level	3	1	2	
ii) Upper Primary level	2	1	1	
iii) Secondary/Higher Secondary	1	1	...	
iv) Degree College	1	1	...	
v) Others	1	...	1	
2 Medical Institutions				
i) General Hospital	1	1	...	
ii) Zenana Hospital	1	1	...	
iii) Ayurvedic Aushdhalaya	1	1	...	
iv) Veterinary Hospital	1	1	...	
3 Institution with Economic functions	1	1	...	
4 Institutions with Religious and Social functions	2	...	2	
5 Public Libraries	2	1	1	
6 Others	2	1	1	

3.57 The oldest institution is Shri Nath Brijvasi Vyayamshala which was established about three centuries ago with a view to provide facilities for exercise. The latest addition in the set of unit is Krishi Upaj Mandi which was established in 1967 and started actually functioning during 1971.

3.58 The nature of activities of all these institutions round the year include economic activities, extension of library and reading room facilities, celebrations of important functions, imparting education, examinations and tests, games and sports and other extra-curricular activities, cultural programmes and extension of medical facilities. The celebration of functions include, festivals, national days, days related with various types of activities e.g. teacher's day, annual day, union day etc. Cultural programmes include Kavi Sammelan.

3.59 The daily activities of these institutions include extension of library and reading room facilities, economic activities, teaching, games

and sports, physical training exercises, scouting, N.C.C. extension of medical facilities, maternity and child welfare work and advising on family planning measures.

3.60 The place of performance of various activities is mostly the campus or building housing the institution except for Krishi Upaj Mandi in whose case the area of operation extends to the Mandi Area and Adivasi Samaj Sudharak Mandal whose area of operation is Nathdwara sub-division. For educational hikes also the students have to go out of the premises of their educational institution.

3.61 There are no employees of general categories in four institutions. Of these two are educational institutions in which the general work is also looked after by the teachers and in other two the work is looked after by volunteers. These employees belong to four religions viz. Hindu, Muslim, Jain and Christian and 29 castes/tribes/communities. Of these one is Muslim, two Christians, three Jains and the rest are Hindus. The largest number is of Brahmans – 52 followed by Rajputs – 12. Not more than 5 persons belong to any of rest of the communities. Of these 48.72 per cent are literate without educational level and up to matric level, 41.88 per cent have educational level of matric and above and the rest 9.40 per cent are illiterates.

3.62 There are 35 categories of employees, of the 117 employees one each is on deputation and elected post, ten are working on part time basis and the rest 105 are whole time workers appointed directly. The occupations of the spouses of five female employees, of which four are Dhatri and one class four employee, are Patwari, compounder, Vaidya, business and service in temple Board.

3.63 Most of the sampled institutions have their own buildings and occupy sufficient space to house them. There is no religious or ritual oriented sampled institution.

3.64 In case of Government sponsored institutions the income is from Government Budget and in other institutions it is from contribution, donation and various types of fees and aids. The bulk of the budget is spent on pay and allowances of the establishment.

Educational Institutions

3.65 In all there are eight Primary Schools (Government – 4 and Private – 4), three Middle Schools (Government – 2 and Private – 1), two Secondary/Higher Secondary Schools (Both Government), one Sanskrit College and one Degree College in the town run by the Rajasthan Government. In all there are 15 educational institutions, co-education system prevails in 11 institutions and 2 institutions are for girls only. Female teachers are employed in 9 of these institutions. There were 4,431 pupils (males – 3,192, females – 1,239) and 242 teachers (males – 198, females – 44) in these institutions in the year 1969-70. Of these three are aided, two unrecognised and the rest are government institutions. The information regarding the management, number of students and number of teachers, in the educational institutions of all categories in the year 1969-70 has been presented in the following table :

TABLE

Type of Educational Institutions by Agency for

Type of Educational Institution	Management and Control	Number of institutions	Number of students	
			Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Primary Schools	Government School	4	536	157
	Private School	4	323	222
Middle Schools	Government School	2	691	622
	Private School	1	145	30
Secondary/Higher Secondary School	Government School	2	1,140	196
Sanskrit College	Government	1	81	4
Degree College	Government	1	276	8
Total		15	3,192	1,239

3.14

Management and Control and Number of Students and Teachers

Number of Teachers		Number of research workers		Remarks	Type of Educational Institution
Males	Females	Males	Females		
6	7	8	9	10	1
29	4	...	...	In one School there are only boys and in the rest both boys and girls students	Primary Schools
10	6	...	...	Female Teachers are only in 2 schools i) Co-education in all schools ii) Only male and only female teachers in one school each.	
41	17	...	...	One school each for boys & girls	Middle Schools
12	...	...	...	Co-education	
70	12	...	...	One school for girls only and co-education in other.	Secondary/Higher Secondary School
11	1	...	...	Co-education,prepares students for Praveshika and Upadhyay examinations in Sanskrit.	Sanskrit College
25	4	...	...		Degree College
199	44	...	...		Total

3.66 From the above table it is apparent that the student teacher ratio is fairly good in this small township.

3.67 There are 2,382 students in the seven sampled educational institutions of which 96.43 per cent are Hindus and the rest are Muslim. Of these 4.91 per cent belong to Scheduled Castes, 0.42 per cent to Scheduled Tribes, 14.99 per cent to Other Backward Classes and the rest 79.68 per cent to Other Castes/Tribes/Communities. The frequency of the students by Religion, Scheduled Castes/Tribes, Other Backward classes, and Others has been furnished in the following table institution-wise:

TABLE 3.15

Frequency of students by Religion, Scheduled Castes/Tribes, Other Backward Classes and Others studying in various types of Educational Institutions

Name of Institution	Number of students who are		Number of students who belong to			
	Hindu	Muslim	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Other Backward Classes	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Government Primary School	133	24	25	3	68	61
Mahesh Bal Niketan Prathmik Shala	30	...	...	...	...	30
Ramkrishna Sanskrit Vidyalaya	63	...	...	...	6	57
Shri Goverdhan Rajkiya Uchch Prathmic Vidyalaya	621	32	48	1	218	386
Shri Goverdhan Government Higher Secondary School	1,001	2	5	...	2	996
Rashtriya Vidya Peeth (Modern School)	172	20	35	5	52	100
Seth M. D. B. Govt. College	277	7	4	1	11	268
Total	2,297	85	117	10	357	1,898

3.68 Of the 2,382 students in the sampled educational institutions 19.02 per cent are in the age-group below 10, 25.82 per cent in the age-group 10-12, 40.81 per cent in the age-group 13-15, 10.24 per cent in the age-group 16-18 and 4.11 per cent in the age-group 19-24. There is no student in the age-group 25+. The following table gives the frequency of students in various age-groups in various sampled educational institutions:

TABLE 3.16

Distribution of students by age in various Educational Institutions

Name of institution	Age-group						Total
	Below 10	10–12	13–15	16–18	19–24	25+	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Government Primary School	120	31	6	...	...	...	157
Mahesh Bal Niketan Prathmic School	25	5	...	...	...	...	30
Ram Krishna Sanskrit Vidyalaya	63	...	...	...	...	...	63
Shri Goverdhan Rajkiya Uchch Prathmic Vidyalaya	126	214	285	28	...	...	653
Shri Goverdhan Government Higher Secondary School	...	305	668	30	...	...	1,003
Rashtriya Vidya Peeth (Modern School)	119	60	13	...	...	...	192
Seth M.D.B. Government College	...	...	...	186	98	...	284
Total	453	615	972	244	98	...	2,382

3.69 Of the 2,382 students in the sampled educational institutions 22.25 per cent are reading in primary classes (I-V), 29.51 per cent in classes VI to VIII, 36.32 per cent in classes IX to XI, 0.71 per cent in Pre-University Course (P.U.C.), and 5.67 per cent in first year, 3.65 per cent in second year and 1.89 per cent in third year of the three year degree course taking art, science and commerce students together. The following table gives information regarding students studying in various classes by age-groups :

TABLE 3.17

Distribution of students by age and class in which studying

Class	Total number of students	Age-group					
		Below 10	10–12	13–15	16–18	19–24	25+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Nursery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
I	149	147	2	...	...	...	...
II	70	69	1	...	...	...	...
III	70	62	8	...	...	...	...
IV	66	39	26	1	...	...	...
V	82	25	43	14	...	...	...
VI	252	23	127	102	...	...	...
VII	235	...	125	96	14	...	...
VIII	216	...	48	154	14	...	...
IX	382	...	193	189	...	...	...
X	306	...	37	249	20	...	...
XI	177	...	...	167	10	...	...
Others (I to V)	93	88	5	...	...	...	...
Ist Year (Arts)	46	...	...	...	34	12	...
IInd Year (Arts)	45	...	...	...	31	14	...
IIIrd Year (Arts)	22	...	...	...	9	13	...
Ist Year (Science)	72	...	...	...	54	18	...
IInd Year (Science)	37	...	...	...	22	15	...
IIIrd Year (Science)	19	...	...	...	7	12	...
Ist Year (Commerce)	17	...	...	...	11	6	...
IInd Year (Commerce)	5	...	...	...	2	3	...
IIIrd Year (Commerce)	4	...	...	...	...	4	...
P.U.C.	17	...	...	...	16	1	...
Total	2,382	453	615	972	244	98	...

3.70 Hindi is the mother-tongue of 99.80 per cent students and in the remaining 0.20 per cent cases it is Sindhi.

3.71 The medium of instructions is Hindi in all the sampled educational institutions for all classes except when English is taught as a subject. In Government School English is taught from class V onwards and so is Sanskrit. Upto V class subjects are common in all schools except English which is taught at this level only in one institution. The bifurcation of compulsory and optional subjects starts from class VI and becomes marked in class IX where it is almost decided whether the student will take arts, science or commerce group in his/her degree course. There are fourteen optional subjects offered in class IX. Choice of eight optional subjects in arts, of three in commerce and of five in science groups is offered at degree level.

3.72 No concession in fee etc. is provided in three sampled educational institutions. In Goverdhan Rajkiya Uchch Prathmic Vidyalaya the scholarships are given by the Social Welfare Department to students belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. In Shri Goverdhan Government Higher Secondary School freeships are offered to nine categories of students and in the Degree College to three categories of students. In all 486 students avail of the concessions in freeships and the highest number of these is in Government Higher Secondary School followed by the Degree College.

3.73 Games and sports, scouting, N.C.C., hikes, cultural programmes, student meetings are the extra-curricular activities offered in various sampled educational institutions. In two institutions, however, no extra-curricular activity is undertaken.

3.74 In all there are 153 teachers (Males–146, females–7) engaged in sampled educational institutions. Of these 36.60 per cent belong to the age-group below 30, 54.25 per cent to the age-group 30–44 and the rest 9.15 per cent to the age-group 45 and above. The bulk of them (92.57 per cent) are Hindus, 7.19 per cent Jains and the rest 0.24 per cent Muslims. They belong to 24 castes/tribes/communities and the dominant section of them is formed by Brahmans. The mother-tongue of 70.59 per cent of them is Hindi and of 26.80 per cent Mewari, and the mother-tongue of one each of them is Sindhi, Gujarati, Punjabi and Kashmiri-Dogri. Of these 4.57 per cent are under matric, 26.80 per cent matric and above and the rest possess graduate and post graduate qualifications. Of these 96 persons are trained and the rest are untrained.

3.75 There are student organisations in five out of seven sampled educational institutions. The presidents of these are all students. In two cases the head of the organisation is named as Prime-minister.

3.76 There had been a student agitation in only one of the sampled educational institutions in January 1971 and they observed strike on that day. It was demonstration against hijacking of the Indian plane by a Pakistani and for filling in the vacant vacancy of a commerce teacher.

Medical Facilities

3.77 There are two allopathic hospitals (one general and one Zenana) and one Ayurvedic Aushdhalaya at Nathdwara to provide medical facility to the general public living at Nathdwara and its neighbouring villages. The number of beds available for indoor patients is 12 in the general hospital and 4 in the Zenana hospital. There is no arrangement for indoor patients in the Ayurvedic Hospital.

3.78 There is one Civil Assistant Surgeon, five compounders (Grade II–2, Grade III–3), one Auxiliary Nurse and Mid-wife, one X-ray Technician and eleven Fourth class servants

(males – 8, females – 3) in the General Hospital. In all 245 indoor patients (males – 162, females – 83) and 35,479 outdoor patients (males – 26,084, females – 9,395) were provided treatment in the year 1969 in this hospital. On an average 100 patients are attended daily. In the Zenana Hospital there is one Civil Assistant Surgeon, one Staff Nurse, two Compounders, one Auxiliary Nurse and Mid-wife and eight Fourth class servants (males – 3, females – 5). In all 294 indoor and 15,926 outdoor patients were provided treatment in the year 1969 in this hospital. On an average 45 patients are attended daily.

3.79 There is one Pradhan Vaidya, Sahyak Chikitsak and Sahayak Vaidya each, Three Up-Vaidya (Compounder), four Dhatri (Nurse and Mid-wife), two fourth class servants and one labourer in the Ayurvedic Hospital. In all 75,192 outdoor patients were provided treatment in the year 1969 in this hospital. On an average 200 patients are attended daily. There is no arrangement for indoor patients in this hospital. The annual sanction for purchase of medicines was Rs. 7,024.00 in the year 1970-71. The incidence of diseases treated in the Ayurvedic Hospital during 1969 has been presented in the following table; sex-wise break up of patients is, however, not available :

TABLE 3.18

Number of patients treated by category of disease in Ayurvedic Aushdhalaya

Category of disease	Number treated	
	Outdoor	Indoor
1	2	3
Shiroguha	1,787	...
Uroguha	5,799	...
Udarguha	15,864	...
Katiguha	1,860	...
Ehangej	1,211	...
Sarvangej	13,253	...
Shalyer Shalyak	35,418	...
Total	75,192	...

3.80 The incidence of diseases treated in the General and Zenana hospitals during 1969 is contained in the following table :

TABLE 3.19

Number of patients treated by category of diseases in the General and Zenana Hospitals

Category of disease	Number treated							
	General Hospital				Zenana Hospital			
	Indoor		Outdoor		Indoor		Outdoor	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I Infective and Parasitic Diseases	1,519	795	34	24	500	597	...	15
II Neoplasms	27	15	1	...	...	...	...	...
III Allergic, Endocrine system, Metabolic, and Nutritional Diseases	184	163	2	1	393	541	...	...

TABLE 3.19 (*contd.*)

Category of disease		Number treated							
		General Hospital				Zenana Hospital			
		Indoor		Outdoor		Indoor		Outdoor	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
IV	Diseases of the Blood and Blood forming Organs	297	236	7	1	307	548	...	4
V	Mental, Psychoneurotic, and Personality Disorders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
VI	Diseases of the Nervous system and Sense Organs	2,968	1,263	4	4	766	580	...	...
VII	Diseases of the Circulatory system	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VIII	Diseases of the Respiratory system	4,117	1,861	34	13	1,517	1,718	...	12
IX	Diseases of the Digestive system	3,280	1,425	12	11	1,033	1,315	...	19
X	Diseases of the Genito-urinary system	144	35	12	5	46	998	38	157
XI	Deliveries and complications of Pregnancy, Child-birth, and Puerperium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XII	Diseases of the Skin and Cellular Tissue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XIII	Diseases of the Bones and Organs of Movement	5,669	1,134	8	2	1,231	1,378	...	2
XIV	Congenital Malformations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XV	Certain Diseases of Early Infancy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XVI	Symptoms, Senility and Ill-defined conditions	1,068	533	21	7	247	340	...	6
XVII	Accidents, Poisoning and Violence	6,811	1,935	27	15	964	909	1	40
	Total	26,084	9,395	162	83	7,004	8,924	39	255

3.81 No diet is given to the indoor patients in both these hospitals. In all there are two private practitioners in allopathy and eleven in ayurvedic systems of medicines. Of the ayurvedic doctors four are unregistered. There are ten Pahalwans (Unregistered bone-setters) also in the town. There are four wholesale and seven retail sale shops which sell medicines and pharmaceutical goods. There is one shop of optician also.

3.82 There is no family planning centre at Nathdwara. There is one Rural Family Planning Centre at Khamnor and there is one Family Planning Health Assistant attached to this centre whose headquarters are at Nathdwara. The following table gives information regarding various services extended by the Rural Family Planning Centre in the year 1970 and number of persons (sexwise) who availed the service:

TABLE 3.20

Type of Family Planning Services offered during 1970

Type of Service	Number of persons who availed the service		Remarks
	Males	Females	
Vasactomy	109	—	Apart from these 15 operations were performed in the General Hospital
I.U.C.D. Contraceptives	...	50	
French leather	5,400	...	
Jelly, cream and applicator	...	400	
Foam tablets	...	400	

3.83 The Family Planning Health Assistant also undertakes the publicity work and motivates the eligible couples for adopting family planning measures and also conducts survey in this respect.

3.84 For the upkeep of the health of animals here is one Veterinary Hospital. It was established in 1954. Besides general treatment services of artificial insemination, castration and vaccination are also offered. Besides these the other objectives are improving animal breeds, maintenance of general health of the animals and to increase milk yield of the milching cattle and animals. There is one Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, one Veterinary Assistant, one Stockman, two Fourth class servants and one sweeper in this hospital. There is no provision for the indoor patients. The incidence of diseases among different animals treated at the Veterinary Hospital during 1969-70 is as follows:

TABLE 3.21

Incidence of diseases treated by kind of Animal

Animal	Disease	Number treated	Remarks
Cattle	Haemorphabic Septicemea	1,064	
Sheep and Goat	Liver fluke	303	
Camel	Surra	4	
Others	Others	5,640	
Total		7,011	

3.85 Besides there is also an Ayurvedic Aushdhalaya at Nathuwas in which one Vaidya and one Up-Vaidya provide Ayurvedic treatment to local people.

Dharamshalas

3.86 For the stay of visitors/pilgrims there are nineteen Dharamshalas at Nathdwara some of which are governed by the Temple Board and others by private parties. Temple Board has also a number of cottage-wards at Gandhi Chowk. It consists of one drawing room, one bedroom, one kitchen, a covered verandah and separate latrine and bathroom. It is fully furnished including electric fan facility. Necessary utensils are also provided with the kitchen. The charges are Rs. 25.00 per day. Only 7 days stay is allowed except for special cases.

3.87 Among the Dharamshalas which can be placed in category I Seth Vasanji Lalji Dharamshala has fifteen rooms of lower type (120 seats) for each of which only rupee one per day charged as light and water charges; and, eight rooms of higher type (64 seats) for each of which a rental of rupees three per room per day is charged. The lower type rooms have not been provided with any furniture but the latter ones have one ceiling and one table fan, a newar cot, four chairs and a table and attached bathrooms. The number of days normally allowed for staying is fifteen in both type of rooms. The Dharamshala is centrally located in the town. The ventilation is good. Telephone facility for local calls is also available.

3.88 Among the category II Dharamshalas Maniben's Dharamshala is one. There are four special rooms (16 seats) and 20 ordinary rooms (80–90 seats). In the special rooms facility of electric fan and water is available. There are common flush latrines and open bathrooms. Utensils for cooking are available free of charge. The number of days normally allowed for staying is fifteen in case of ordinary rooms and in case of special rooms it is on the discretion of the manager.

3.89 Among category III comes Chhoti Dharamshala in which there are old types of service latrines. Almost no ventilation provision in the rooms on ground floor. Tap water is available for only two hours a day in the morning and for the same time in the evening. There is a well for meeting the requirements at other times. There is one large room with water

tap, fan and light for which a rental of five rupee a day is charged. It has eight seats. Then there are twelve rooms (36 seats) with electric light only for which a rental for Rs. 1.50 per day is charged. There are 24 small rooms also fitted only with electric light for which rupee one per day is charged. The number of days normally allowed for staying is fifteen.

CHAPTER IV

ECONOMIC LIFE OF THE TOWN

Working force at Nathdwara and its comparison with the regional pattern

Working Force

There were 4,991 workers according to 1971 Census as against 4,277 in 1961 Census but the incidence of workers per 1,000 population decreased in 1971 and it comes to 264 per 1,000 population in 1971 as against 308 per 1,000 population in 1961, but has, however, shown an increase in 1981 Census and it comes to 279 per 1,000 population in 1981. The frequency of female workers as well as their incidence per 1,000 population has steeply reduced in 1971 Census as compared to 1961 Census but has shown a rise in 1981 Census. The following table gives the sex-wise distribution of population i.e. workers and non-workers for 1961, 1971 and 1981 Censuses alongwith their percentages to total population in parentheses:

TABLE 4.1

Sex-wise distribution of workers and non-workers in various Censuses

Year	Workers			Non-workers		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1961	4.277 (30.79)	3,681 (26.50)	596 (4.29)	9,613 (69.21)	3,714 (26.74)	5,899 (42.47)
1971	4,991 (26.42)	4,640 (24.56)	351 (1.86)	13,902 (27.83)	5,258 (27.83)	8,644 (45.75)
1981	6,934 (27.90)	6,028 (24.25)	906 (3.64)	17,922 (72.10)	6,859 (27.59)	11,063 (44.51)

4.2 The fall in the number of workers, especially the female workers, is because of the change in concept of workers in 1971 Census rather than the conditions obtaining during the decade 1961–71. The concept of worker has again been changed in 1981 Census.

Working Force in various Sectors

4.3 There has been a uniform increase in the number of workers in all the three sectors viz. primary, secondary and tertiary as far as total number of workers and male workers are concerned but the number of female workers has decreased considerably in all the three sectors. Since the break-up of the 1981 Census data is not available, on 1971 pattern the analysis of workers cannot be done in this regard sector-wise. The sex-wise frequency of workers engaged in various sectors, in 1961 and 1971 Censuses is contained in the following table:

TABLE 4.2

Sex-wise frequency of workers engaged in various sectors in 1961 and 1971 Censuses

Year	Frequency of workers engaged in								
	Primary Sector			Secondary Sector			Tertiary Sector		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1961	363	232	131	1,182	996	186	2,732	2,453	279
1971	578	505	73	1,339	1,241	98	3,074	2,894	180

4.4 Although the number of workers has increased in all the three sectors their number per 1,000 workers has registered a decrease in secondary and tertiary sectors and this has resulted because of the corresponding decrease in the number of female workers per 1,000 workers in these sectors. The number of female workers per 1,000 workers has also registered a decrease in the primary sector also. The number of male workers per 1,000 workers registered only a marginal increase in secondary and tertiary sectors but has almost doubled up in case of primary sector as may be seen from the following table which presents the sex-wise distribution of workers engaged in various sectors per 1,000 workers for 1961 and 1971 Censuses:

TABLE 4.3

Sex-wise distribution of workers engaged in various sectors per 1,000 workers in 1961 and 1971 Censuses

Year	Distribution of workers engaged in various sectors per 1,000 workers								
	Primary Sector			Secondary Sector			Tertiary Sector		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1961	85	54	31	276	233	43	639	574	65
1971	116	101	15	268	249	19	616	580	36

Note: The primary sector includes categories I, II and III, the secondary sector categories IV, V (a), V (b), VI and IX (only the workers in the electric supplies and gas companies i.e. the major groups 40 and 41 of the National Industrial Classification) and, the tertiary sector categories VII, VIII and IX (excluding workers in the electric supplies and gas companies i.e. major groups 40 and 41 of the National Industrial Classification of the 1971 Census).

Activities of workers

4.5 On the basis of the main activity workers have been classified into 9 categories in 1971 Census.

(i) Categcry I (Cultivators)

There have been enumerated 352 workers (Males–323, Females–29) engaged in cultivation in 1971 Census. The incidence of workers engaged in cultivation per 1,000 workers comes to 71 (Males–65, Females–6).

(ii) Category II (Agricultural Labourers)

The workers categorised under this category number 187 (Males–152; Females–35) and this comes to 37 workers (Males–30; Females 7) per 1,000 workers.

(iii) Category–III (Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities)

The number of workers engaged in this category comes to 39 (Males–30, females–9) and their incidence per 1,000 workers comes to 8 (Males–6, Females–2).

(iv) Category–IV (Mining and Quarrying)

Only 7 males and no female has been returned as engaged in these activities and their incidence comes to 1 worker per 1,000 workers.

(v) Category V (Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs)

This category has been further sub-divided into two parts viz. (a) Household industry and (b) Other-than-household industry. There have been enumerated 223 workers (Males–205, Females –18) under this category. Of these 105 workers (Males–90, Females–15) are engaged in household industry and the rest 118 workers (Males–115, Females–3) in activities other than household industry. The incidence of workers per 1,000 workers engaged in household industry comes to 105 (Males–90, Females–15) and of those engaged in activities other than household industry comes to 118 (Males–115, Females–3).

(vi) Category VI (Construction)

There have been returned 220 workers (Males–215, Females–5) as engaged in this category and their incidence per 1,000 workers comes to 44 (Males–43, Female–1).

(vii) Category VII (Trade and Commerce)

There have been enumerated 991 workers (Males–969, Females–22) as engaged in this category. The incidence of such workers comes to 199 (Males–194, Females–5) per 1,000 workers.

(viii) Category VIII (Transport, Storage and Communication)

In all 317 workers (Males–316, Female–1) have been enumerated under this category. The incidence of the workers under this category being 63 (Males–63, Females–N) per 1,000 workers.

(ix) Category IX (Other Services)

All other workers who can not be classified as engaged in any of the above mentioned categories come under this category. There have been returned 1,766 workers (Males–1,609, Females–157) as engaged under this category, their incidence being 354 workers (Males–323; Females–31) per 1,000 workers.

4.6 The highest participation of workers, both males and females is in category IX i.e. Other Services and the lowest in category IV i.e. Mining and Quarrying in which only 7 males are engaged. The participation of female workers is also negligible in Category–VIII viz. Transport, Storage and Communication, only

alone female being enumerated as engaged under this category. Further information about the workers engaged in various activities at ward/town level has been furnished in the Primary Census Abstract of Nathdwara town.

Working force among Scheduled Castes/ Tribes

4.7 The highest percentage of total male workers is among Scheduled Tribes followed by Scheduled Castes and Others. The highest percentage of female workers is, however, amongst the Scheduled Castes followed by Scheduled Tribes and Others. The following table gives the frequencies of workers and non-workers among Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Others alongwith their percentage within parentheses according to Census 1971:

TABLE 4.4

Sex-wise frequencies of workers and non-workers among Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and Others . (Figures in parentheses indicate percentage to total)

Category	Total Population			Workers	
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total	18,893 (100.00)	9,898 (52.39)	8,995 (47.61)	4,991 (26.42)	4,640 (24.56)
Others	16,368 (100.00)	8,617 (52.64)	7,751 (47.36)	4,196 (25.64)	3,984 (24.34)
Scheduled Castes	1,143 (100.00)	579 (50.66)	564 (49.34)	343 (30.01)	279 (24.41)
Scheduled Tribes	1,382 (100.00)	702 (50.80)	680 (49.20)	452 (32.71)	377 (27.28)

Category	Workers	Non-workers		
	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	7	8	9	10
Total	351 (1.86)	13,902 (73.58)	5,258 (27.83)	8,644 (45.75)
Others	212 (1.30)	12,172 (74.36)	4,633 (28.30)	7,539 (46.06)
Scheduled Castes	64 (5.60)	800 (69.99)	300 (26.25)	500 (43.74)
Scheduled Tribes	75 (5.43)	930 (67.29)	325 (23.52)	605 (43.77)

4.8 It is evident from the above table that the percentage of females is highest among Scheduled Castes followed by Scheduled Tribes, Others and Total Population showing that the sex-ratio is highest amongst Scheduled Castes followed by Scheduled Tribes.

4.9 The highest number of workers belonging to Scheduled Castes is engaged in secondary sector, those from Scheduled Tribes in primary sector, and those belonging to Others in tertiary sector. The same is true in case of male and female workers also. The following table gives the frequency of workers engaged in various sectors by broad ethnic categories of workers:

TABLE 4.5

Sex-wise distribution of workers engaged in various sectors by broad ethnic category

Broad ethnic Category of Workers	Total No. of workers		Number of workers engaged in					
			Primary Sector		Secondary Sector		Tertiary Sector	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All Workers	4,640	351	505	73	1,241	98	2,894	180
Others	3,984	212	296	17	1,010	65	2,678	130
Scheduled Castes	279	64	41	5	158	30	80	29
Scheduled Tribes	377	75	168	51	73	3	136	21

4.10 The incidence of workers engaged in various sectors per 1,000 of total workers also indicate the same pattern as shown by the actual frequencies of workers of various categories engaged in various sectors viz.the highest incidence of workers per 1,000 workers for all, male and female workers, among Scheduled Castes is of those engaged in secondary sector, among Scheduled Tribes of those engaged in primary sector, and among Others and total workers of those engaged in tertiary sector as may be seen from the following table:

TABLE 4.6

Sex-wise incidence of workers engaged in various sectors per 1,000 of total workers by Broad Ethnic category

Broad Ethnic Category of workers	Total Workers		Incidence of workers engaged in various sectors per 1,000 Workers					
			Primary Sector		Secondary Sector		Tertiary Sector	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All Workers	930	70	101	15	249	19	580	36
Others	950	50	71	4	241	15	638	31
Scheduled Castes	814	186	120	14	461	87	233	85
Scheduled Tribes	834	166	372	113	161	7	301	46

4.11 It may be seen from the above table that the incidence of female workers per 1,000 workers is highest among Scheduled Castes followed by Scheduled Tribes and is maximum among workers of Others communities. The incidence of female workers in primary sector is highest among Scheduled Tribes followed by Scheduled Castes but the picture is reversed in case of secondary and tertiary sectors where the incidence of female workers is highest among Scheduled Castes followed by Scheduled Tribes.

4.12 The highest number of workers among the Scheduled Castes is engaged in category V i.e. manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs and the lowest in the category III i.e. livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, and plantations, orchards and allied activities. None of the Scheduled Caste workers is engaged in category IV i.e. mining and quarrying and none of the female Scheduled Caste workers is engaged in categories VII and VIII i.e. trade and commerce, and, transport storage and communication.

4.13 The largest number of workers among the Scheduled Tribes is engaged in category – IX i.e. other services although their highest participation is otherwise in primary sector. It is because of the fact that their participation in other categories constituting the tertiary sector is far less than their participation in other categories constituting the primary sector. No female worker among the Scheduled Tribes participates in categories IV, V (b) and VIII i.e. mining and quarrying, manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs other than at household industry, and transport, storage and communication.

Workers by Marital Status

4.14 The highest percentage of female workers is among the divorced or separated being 21.42 per cent and the lowest among never married females being 0.55 per cent. Among the widowed and currently married females the percentage of workers comes to 9.79 and 5.46 respectively. The highest number of workers is among the currently married females and the highest number of female workers are engaged in category IX among all the marital statuses. The following table gives the frequency of female workers and non-workers engaged in various categories by marital status:

TABLE 4.7

Frequency of female workers and non-workers engaged in various categories by marital status

Marital Status	Total Population	Total Workers	Number of workers engaged in Category			
				II	III	IV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All marital status	7,196	281	23	28	7	...
Never married	2,916	16	1	3	1	...
Currently married	3,592	196	16	16	3	...
Widowed	674	66	5	9	3	...
Divorced or separated	14	3	1	...	...	...

Marital Status	Number of workers engaged in Category						Non-workers
	V	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
1	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
All marital status	60	15	4	17	1	126	6,915
Never married	3	...	...	1	...	7	2,900
Currently married	44	8	3	10	1	95	3,396
Widowed	13	7	1	6	...	22	608
Divorced or separated	...	...	...	...	...	2	11

4.15 The largest number of female workers per 1,000 workers are engaged in other services among all marital statuses. Among divorced or separated females none is engaged in the secondary sector and except among the never married females the number of workers per 1,000 workers engaged in secondary sector rank next to those engaged in tertiary sector as may be seen from the following table:

TABLE 4.8

Incidence of female workers engaged in various sectors by marital status

Marital Status	Total Workers	Incidence of female workers engaged in various sectors per 1,000 workers		
		Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector
1	2	3	4	5
All marital status	1,000	207	281	513
Never married	1,000	313	187	500
Currently married	1,000	178	281	541
Widowed	1,000	258	318	424
Divorced or separated	1,000	333	...	667

Working force in the sampled households

4.16 Among the sampled population of 1,005 persons, 34.03 per cent are workers (24.98 per cent males and 9.05 per cent females) and the rest 65.97 per cent are non-workers (27.36 per cent males and 38.61 per cent females).

4.17 Of the workers 73.39 per cent are males and 26.61 per cent females. Among the non-workers the males form 41.48 per cent and the females 58.52 per cent. The maximum number of workers is in the age-group 35–49 for total, male and female workers. The highest percentage of workers to the total population is, however, in the age-group 25–29. There is no worker in the age-group below 10 and there is no female non-worker in the age-group 30–34. The percentage of workers to total persons shows constant rise upto the age-group 25–29 where it is maximum and then shows a gradual decline except for the age-group 35–49 which shows some higher percentage than the previous age-group 30–34. The minimum percentage of workers is in the age-group 10–14. The highest number of non-workers is in the age-group below 10 and the minimum in the age-group 25–29 as may be seen from the following table:

TABLE 4.9

Frequency of workers and non-workers by age and sex among the sampled households

Age-group	Workers			Non-Workers		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Below 10	...	...	...	255	129	126
10 – 14	5	5	...	116	68	48
15 – 19	29	17	12	79	41	38
20 – 24	46	38	8	37	11	26
25 – 29	37	25	12	16	2	14
30 – 34	38	23	15	20	...	20
35 – 49	107	81	26	52	2	50
50 – 59	45	32	13	39	5	34
60 – 64	21	16	5	26	10	16
65 +	14	14	...	23	7	16
Total	342	251	91	663	275	388

4.18 The percentage of workers to the total population varies between 19.23 per cent in Chhota Gopalpura to 60.00 per cent in Mochi Bazar in the selected localities. There are seven localities where the percentage of workers is upto 25 per cent, eight localities have this percentage upto 50 per cent, and the rest two localities have this percentage more than 50. The following table gives frequency of workers and non-workers by sex in the various selected localities:

TABLE 4.10

Sex-wise and locality-wise frequency of workers and non-workers

Name of Locality	Workers			Non-Workers		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bari Bhakar	2	2	...	8	3	5
Sethon-Ka-Paysa	4	4	...	12	5	7
Parikrama	3	3	...	3	...	3

TABLE 4.10 (contd.)

Name of Locality	Workers			Non-Workers		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Mochi Bazar	12	9	3	8	1	7
Bohrawari	6	5	1	21	10	11
Chhota Gopalpura	5	5	...	21	8	13
Brajpura	8	8	...	24	12	12
Holi Magra	9	6	3	15	5	10
Yadav Basti	15	9	6	23	9	14
Govindpura	16	14	2	34	15	19
Chitrakaron-ki-gali	16	14	2	41	13	28
Kumharwara	22	13	9	42	12	30
Sihar	58	33	25	49	24	25
Mohangarh	38	26	12	55	26	29
Gujarpura	29	29	...	114	46	68
Nathuwas	51	34	17	76	30	46
Fauj	48	37	11	117	56	61
Total	342	251	91	663	275	388

4.19 There is no female worker in 6 localities viz. Bari Bhakar, Sethon-ka-Paysa, Parikrama, Chhota Gopalpura, Brajpura and Gujarpura. In none of the localities the number of female workers exceeds the number of male workers. There is no male non-worker in Parikrama.

4.20 Of the five workers in the age-group 0–14 one each belongs to Brahman, Bhil, Neelgar, Rajput and Dhobi communities. The rest 371 persons in this age-group are non-workers. The highest number of workers in the age-group 15–59 as far as total and males are concerned, is among the Bhils. The highest number of workers in the age-group 60+ is again among Brahmans for total and male workers and among Dhobis for female workers. There is no worker among the Suthars and Arora and no female workers among 15 communities namely Bania, Nai, Ezhava, Goswami, Sunni, Faqir, Teli, Salvi, Bhatia, Darzi, Dakot, Sheikh, Bhishti, Saiyad and Thakur. There are no females among the Ezhava, Sunni and Bhatia.

4.21 Of the sampled population of 1,005 persons 73.63 per cent are non-migrant with respect to place of last residence i.e. they were born at Nathdwara and never moved out of it at any time. Among the migrants 44.15 per cent are from urban areas and the rest 55.85 per cent from rural areas. Of the total workers 33.92 per cent are migrants and the rest 66.08 per cent are non-migrants. Similarly 22.47 per cent

non-workers are migrants. More females than males have migrated from rural areas. The male migrants are mostly workers while female migrants are mostly non-workers. There are more female workers, even in absolute nurnber, among the migrants as compared to non-migrants. The maximum number of male as well as female migrants is from within the district of enumeration followed by those migrating from other districts of the State of enumeration. They migrated from 15 districts, the largest number being from Bhilwara followed by Chittaurgarh.

4.22 From Barmer, Bharatpur, Bundi, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur and Tonk only non-workers have migrated and all of these are females. The other districts are Ajmer, Banswara, Bikaner, Dungarpur, Kota, Sawai Madhopur and Sikar from where the persons have migrated. The States in India beyond the State of enumeration from where the persons have migrated are Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. Those migrating from Jammu and Kashmir are all non-workers. The only country from where two workers have migrated is Pakistan. The following tables give the sex-wise frequency of workers and non-workers by migration status:

TABLE 4.11

Sex-wise frequency of workers and non-workers by migration status

	Migrant Status with reference to place of last residence	Urban/ Rural	Workers			Non-workers		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A.	Non-migrant		226	201	25	514	253	261
B.	Migrant		116	50	66	149	22	127
I.	From within the district of enumeration	Urban	20	10	10	39	8	31
		Rural	65	22	43	64	8	56
II.	Other districts of the State of enumeration	Urban	18	12	6	25	3	22
		Rural	4	1	3	12	1	11
III.	States in India beyond the State of enumeration	Urban	6	4	2	7	2	5
		Rural	1	...	1	2	...	2
IV.	Countries in Asia beyond India	Urban	2	1	1	...	...	...
		Rural	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total		342	251	91	663	275	388

4.23 The highest number of workers in all age-groups is among the non-migrants for total and male workers but the condition is reverse among the female workers and the number of

female workers is more among the migrants in the age-groups 15–59 and 60+ Among the migrants the number of female workers from rural areas is more than that from urban areas.

4.24 Among the migrant workers the maximum number is of those whose duration of stay at Nathdwara is more than 30 years followed by those whose duration of stay is 10–19 years. Except for the duration of stay 5–9 years the number of female workers and non–workers shows increase with the increase in duration of stay at Nathdwara. The following table gives the duration of stay at Nathdwara of the migrant workers and non-workers sex-wise:

TABLE 4.12

Sex-wise distribution of migrant workers and non-workers by duration of stay in the present residence

Duration of Stay	Workers			Non-workers		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Less than 1 year	5	3	2	14	4	10
1–4 years	23	12	11	33	10	23
5–9 years	11	6	5	14	3	11
10–19 years	32	11	21	26	4	22
20+ years	45	18	27	63	2	61
Total	116	50	66	150	23	127

4.25 The highest number of migrants for all durations of stay is from within the district of enumeration but outside the place of enumeration in case of both workers as well as non-workers.

4.26 The maximum number of workers and non-workers are speakers of Mewari for total, males and females followed by the speakers of Hindi, Urdu and Brajbhasha. There is no female worker among the speakers of Gujarati, Kashmiri, Malayalam and Marwari and no female non-worker among the speakers of Malayalam and Punjabi as may be seen from the following table:

TABLE 4.13

Sex-wise distribution of workers and non-workers by mother-tongue

Mother tongue	Workers			Non-workers		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Brajbhasha	18	13	5	39	14	25
Gujarati	1	1	...	1	...	1
Hindi	38	35	3	99	40	59
Kashmiri	1	1	...	2	1	1
Malayalam	1	1	...	...	...	...
Marwari	1	1	...	2	...	2
Mewari	251	171	80	455	191	264
Punjabi	2	1	1	1	1	...
Rajasthani	5	5	...	16	7	9
Urdu	24	22	2	48	21	27
Total	342	251	91	663	275	388

4.27 Among the workers 48.54 per cent are illiterate, 18.13 per cent literate without educational level, 20.76 per cent Primary or Middle, 10.24 per cent Matriculation or Higher Secondary, 0.29 per cent Technical Diploma or Certificate not equal to degree, 1.17 per cent of graduates and 0.87 per cent post-graduates. The percentage of illiterates among the non-workers is higher being 54.30 per cent. The number of non-workers is more than that of workers in the educational levels upto Middle and then the position is reversed as may be seen from the following table:

TABLE 4.14

Sex-wise distribution of workers and non-workers by educational level

Educational level	Workers			Non-workers		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Illiterate	166	89	77	360	102	258
Literate (without educational level)	62	53	9	145	79	66
Primary	40	37	3	83	42	41

TABLE 4.14 (contd.)

Educational level	Workers			Non-workers		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Middle	31	29	2	41	26	15
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	35	35	...	31	25	6
Non-technical Diploma or Certificate not equal to Degree	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical Diploma or Certificate not equal to Degree	1	1	...	...	...	...
Graduate Degree other than Technical Degree	4	4	...	...	...	...
Post-graduate Degree other than Technical Degree	3	3	...	3	1	2
Technical Degree or Diploma equal to Degree or Post-graduate Degree						
(i) Engineering and Technology	...	...	...	...	...	...
(ii) Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...
(iii) Agriculture, Veterinary and Dairying	...	...	...	...	...	...
(iv) Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...
(v) Others	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	342	251	91	663	275	388

4.28 The Post-graduate degree holders are among the speakers of Hindi, Kashmiri, Marwari and Brajbhasha, and the graduate degree holders among the speakers of Hindi, Mewari, and Urdu. There is only one male holding a Technical Diploma or Certificate not equal to degree. He is an overseer and speaker of Malayalam. The maximum number of persons having educational level upto matric is among the speakers of Mewari.

4.29 The maximum number of non-workers is in the age-group 0–4 and by nature of activity among the full-time students. The minimum number of non-workers is in the age-group 25–29 and by nature of activity among beggars. The maximum number of full-time students is in the age-group 0–14 and there is no student above the age of 24. There is no dependent in the age-group 20–39. Disabled and retired are all in the age-group 60+. Among the non-workers 34.09 per cent are full-time students, 28.81 per cent engaged in household duty, 15.39 per cent dependents, 15.39 per cent infants, 1.20 per cent disabled, 0.75 per cent retired, 0.15 per cent beggars and 4.22 per cent others. There is none in the categories rentier having independent means, vagrant and inmates of institutions.

Employment Status

4.30 Among the workers the highest percentage is of single workers for total and male workers and of family workers in case of female workers. There is no female employer as may be seen from the following table. The figures in parentheses denote percentage to total workers:

TABLE 4.15

Sex-wise distribution of workers by Employment Status

Employment Status	Workers		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Employer	1 (0.29)	1 (0.29)	–
Employee	87 (25.44)	83 (24.27)	4 (1.17)
Single Worker	136 (39.77)	103 (30.12)	33 (9.65)
Family Worker	118 (34.50)	64 (18.71)	54 (15.79)
Total	342 (100.00)	251 (73.39)	91 (26.61)

4.31 The only employer resides at Mohangarh. No employee resides at Chhota Gopalpura, Yadav Basti and Mochi Bazar, no single worker resides at Bari Bhakar, and, no family worker resides at Bari Bhakar, Sethon-ka-Paysa, Parikrama, Chhota Gopalpura, Brajpura and Holi Magra. The maximum number of employees reside at Nathuwas, single workers at Fauj and family workers at Sihar.

4.32 The only employer is a Rajput. The maximum number of employees is among Brahmans followed by Gujars and Bhils, of single-worker among Bhils followed by Brahman and Yadav; and, of family-workers again among Brahmans followed by Kumhars and Bhils. The maximum number of female single workers is among Bhils.

4.33 The lone employee is a non-migrant

considering the place of last residence. The maximum number of all other statuses of worker belongs to the non-migrants for total and males. The maximum number of female single-workers and family-workers is from the district of enumeration but outside the place of enumeration and is mainly from rural areas.

Distance from the place of work

4.34 Only five workers work outside the town. One travels an average of 20 km a day and is a vendor, three persons have their fields in a nearby village about 10 km from Nathdwara and one person work in the nearby rural areas and deals in firewood. Two persons although cover 10 and 8 km each respectively work within the town and are vendor and mason respectively. The persons covering 20 km a day is from Fauj, of those covering 10 km a day three reside in Sihar and one each in Yadav Basti and Govindpura and the one covering 8 km is residing in Fauj. The maximum distance travelled by any worker from home to the place of work is on an average 20 km and the minimum being zero, the place of work being the place of residence also or just adjoining to it. There are 178 such workers whose place of work is situated either in their residence or adjoining to it. The average distance travelled by a worker for reaching the place of work is 0.83 km and it comes to 1.72 km if considered for the 164 workers who actually travel to reach their place of work. In all 282.5 km are covered by these workers daily of which 78 km are covered by those seven who travel more than 5 km a day. Of the five persons working outside the town two are single workers and the rest three family workers. The distance of place of work from the residence is less than 1 km in 69.90 per cent cases. Only 2 female workers travel more than 5 km to reach the place of work. There is a gradual decline in the number of both male and female workers with the increase in distance upto 4 km and then slight increase is shown especially by the male workers as may be seen from the following table, the figures in parentheses indicate percentage to the total number of workers:

TABLE 4.16

Sex-wise distribution of workers by distance of place of work

Distance of place of work (in km)	Total workers		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Less than 1	239 (69.90)	179 (52.34)	60 (17.56)
1	45 (13.16)	31 (9.06)	14 (4.10)
2	38 (11.11)	26 (7.61)	12 (3.50)
3	5 (1.46)	4 (1.17)	1 (0.29)
4	2 (0.58)	1 (0 29)	1 (0.29)
5	6 (1.75)	5 (1.46)	1 (0.29)
6	7 (2.04)	5 (1.46)	2 (0.58)
Total	342 (100.00)	251 (73.39)	91 (26.61)

4.35 The minimum average distance of the place of work is in case of employees and the maximum in case of employer. Although the average gives a different picture the fact is that the lone employer has to cover a distance of one km only while 2 and more km are to be covered by the other workers. The farthest distance is covered by a family worker and the employees are not to cover distance of more than three km in any case as may be seen from the following table:

TABLE 4.17

Distribution of workers by employment status and distance of place of work

Employment Status	Average distance of place of work (in km)	Number of workers in whose case the distance of place of work (in km) is						
		Less than1	1	2	3	4	5	6+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Employer	1.00	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Employee	0.59	59	11	16	1	...	...	...
Single Worker	0.81	96	21	8	1	2	5	3
Family Worker	0.95	84	12	14	3	...	1	4
Total	0.81	239	45	38	5	2	6	7

4.36 The average distance to the place of work is nil in case of six localities, less than 1 km again in six localities and between 1 to 2 km in five localities. The minimum average distance of the place of work is in case of the residents of Chhota Gopalpura and Chitra-Karon-Ki-Gali and the maximum in case of the residents of Fauj. The following table gives the average distance of the place of work by locality as also the frequency of workers by distance of place of work:

TABLE 4.18

Locality-wise distribution of workers by distance of place of work

Locality	Average distance the place of worker (in km)	Number of workers in whose case the distance of place of work (in km) is						
		Less than 1	1	2	3	4	5	6+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bari Bhakar	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sethon-ka-Paysa	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Parikrama	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mochi Bazar	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boharawari	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chhota Gopalpura	0.12	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brajpura	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holi Magra	0.44	6	2	1	...	...	...	...
Yadav Basti	1.07	9	4	1	...	...	...	1
Govindpura	1.05	13	...	2	...	...	...	1
Chitrakaron-ki-Gali	0.12	14	2	...	...	...	...	...
Kumharwara	0.36	20	...	...	...	2	...	...
Sihar	1.22	37	9	7	1	...	1	3
Mohangarh	0.77	23	9	3	2	...	1	...
Gujarpura	0.57	23	3	2	1	...	...	...
Nathuwas	1.06	20	9	21	1	...	...	...
Fauj	1.25	34	7	1	...	...	4	2
Total	0.81	239	45	38	5	2	6	7

4.37 The maximum average distance of place of work is in case of higher professional and salaried posts and the minimum in case of highly skilled and supervisory manual. The farthest distance is to be travelled by the persons engaged in skilled manual and small business as may be seen from the following table:

TABLE 4.19

Occupation-wise distribution of workers by distance of place of work

Occupation	Average distance of the place of work (in km)	Number of workers in whose case the distance of place of work (in km) is						
		Less than 1	1	2	3	4	5	6+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Unskilled manual	0.59	39	8	8	1	...	1	...
Skilled manual	1.10	78	23	18	3	2	1	5
Lowest professional and administrative	0.53	49	8	8	1	...	...	...
Small business	0.97	39	3	2	...	...	3	2
Highly skilled and supervisory manual	0.12	20	1	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate professional and clerical posts	0.42	4	2	...	...	...	...	...
Medium business	0.63	9	...	...	...	...	1	...
Higher professional and salaried posts	1.33	1	...	2	...	...	...	...
Total	0.81	239	45	38	5	2	6	7

4.38 The maximum average distance 10 km is to be covered by those engaged in small business and living in Yadav Basti. The maximum average distance of the place of work in case of unskilled manual, 2.00 km, is for those living at Gujarpura for skilled manual it comes to 2.27 km for those residing at Fauj, for lowest professional and administrative 2 km, for those residing at Govindpura, for highly skilled and supervisory manual 0.60 km for those residing at Sihar, for intermediate professional and salaried posts 1.00 km for those residing at Gujarpura, for medium business 2.05 km for those living at Fauj, and for higher professional and salaried posts 2.00 km for those living at Holi Magra and Gujarpura.

4.39 For the bulk of workers the time taken to reach the place of work is less than 30 minutes and they reach the place of work on foot as is evident from the following table. (Figures in parentheses show percentage to total):

TABLE 4.20

Time taken to reach the place of work by mode of transport

Mode of Transport	Time taken				
	30 minutes or less	31 minutes to 1 hour	1 – 1.5 hours	More than 1.5 hours	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
On foot	304 (88.90)	11 (3.22)	2 (0.58)	...	317 (92.70)
Camel	1 (0.29)	...	...	...	1 (0.29)
Bicycle	14 (4.10)	...	...	1 (0.29)	15 (4.39)
Bus	2 (0.58)	3 (0.88)	...	...	5 (1.46)
Bullock – Cart	1 (0.29)	...	...	...	1 (0.29)
Tonga	2 (0.58)	...	...	...	2 (0.58)
Motor Cycle	1 (0.29)	...	...	...	1 (0.29)
Total	325 (95.03)	14 (4.10)	2 (0.58)	1 (0.29)	342 (100.00)

4.40 Only three workers (0.88 per cent) take more than one hour to reach their place of work, two of these are skilled manual and one engaged in small business, the former go on foot and the latter by bicycle. The 14 workers (4.10 per cent) take 31 minutes to 1 hour to reach their place of work; 5 of these are unskilled manual, 8 skilled manual and 1 engaged in small business.

4.41 Of the total workers 23.68 per cent are engaged in manufacturing, processing and servicing establishments, 14.62 per cent in trade or business establishments and 61.70 per cent in other establishments; 15.79 per cent are working in the Government or Quasi Government establishments and the rest 84.21 per cent in private establishments. The following table gives the dispersal of workers by nature of establishment and employment status:

TABLE 4.21

Dispersal of workers by employment status and nature of establishment

Nature of Establishment	Total number of workers	Employment Status			
		Employer	Employee	Single worker	Family worker
1	2	3	4	5	6
I Manufacturing, processing or servicing Establishment	81	...	5	25	51
1 Registered Factories:					
(a) Government or Quasi Government	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Private	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Co-operative	...	...	...	...	...
2 Un-Registered Workshops:					
(a) Government or Quasi Government	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Private	36	...	5	16	15
(c) Co-operative	...	...	...	...	...
3 Household Industry:					
(a) Private	45	...	...	9	36

TABLE 4.21 (contd.)

Nature of Establishment	Total number of workers	Employment Status			
		Employer	Employee	Single worker	Family worker
1	2	3	4	5	6
II Trade or Business Establishment:	50	1	...	35	14
1 Wholesale:					
(a) Government or Quasi Government	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Private	1	...	...	1	...
(c) Co-operative	...	...	...	...	...
2 Retail:					
(a) Government or Quasi Government	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Private	50	1	...	35	14
(c) Co-operative	...	..	...	...	...
III Other Establishments:	211	..	82	76	53
(a) Government or Quasi Government	54	...	54	...	...
(b) Private	157	...	28	76	53
(c) Co-operative	...	...	...	...	...
Total	342	1	87	136	118

Employment Depth

4.42 The highest number of workers in a single household is six. The maximum number is of such households as have only one worker each and then there is gradual decline in the number of households as the number of workers per household increases. These workers belong to 198 households i.e. 92.96 per cent of the total sampled households, and the rest 15 households i.e. 7.04 per cent have no workers. The following table gives the frequency of households by number of workers and locality:

TABLE 4.22

Frequency of households by number of workers and locality

Name of locality	Number of households having workers					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bari Bhakar	2	...	...	...	...	...
Sethon-ka-Paysa	4	...	...	...	...	...
Parikrama	3	...	...	...	...	...
Mochi Bazar	1	2	1	1	...	...
Bohra Wari	4	1	...	...	...	...
Chhota Gopalpura	5	...	...	...	...	...
Brajpura	5	...	1	...	...	...
Holi Magra	3	3	...	...	...	...
Yadav Basti	3	3	...	...	...	1
Govindpura	3	3	...	...	...	...
Chitrakaron-ki-Gali	4	6	...	...	...	...
Kumharwara	6	5	2	...	...	...
Sihar	3	7	6	2	3	...
Mohangarh	8	7	4	1	...	...
Gujarpura	20	3	1	...	...	...
Nathuwas	8	13	3	2	...	...
Fauj	21	10	1	1	...	...
Total	103	63	20	8	3	1

Occupations and un-employment

4.43 There are 47 such households in which different workers are engaged in different occupations. In all there are 36 variations of occupational combinations which form the pattern of occupational diversity. The following table shows the number of households and their members by number of occupations followed by them:

TABLE 4.23

Distribution of households and their members by number of occupations followed by them

Number of Occupations	No. engaged in occupations	
	Of households	Of persons
1	2	3
2	39	231
3	7	54
4	1	9
Total	47	294

4.44 The maximum occupational diversity is present in Sihar (12 combinations of occupations) followed by Nathuwas (10 combinations) and Fauj (9 combinations). The maximum number of households and persons forming occupational diversity is again shown in Sihar followed by Nathuwas and Fauj.

4.45 The two occupations followed are cultivation with, rearing of livestock/retail trade/contractor/masonry/gardening/casual work/service; casual labour with sweeping, embroidery with shop o. embroidery; masonry with mechanic; oilman with restaurant; plumber with hotel boy; persana work (food server) with water carrier; rearing of livestock with service/casual labour/masonry/business/goldsmith/retail trade, retail trade with tailoring, service with legal practice/business/gardening/betel shop; sundry work with turner shop; vendor with bangle work/construction.

4.46 Three occupations followed are cultivation with rearing of cattle and pottery/service and teaching/vendor and mechanic/construction with tailoring and manual work; sweetmeat maker with flour-mill and cycle shop; service with bus-conductor and cattle grazing; vendor with dyeing of cloth and commission agent.

4.47 Four occupations followed are service with masonry, blacksmith and tonga-driver.

Unemployment Depth

4.48 There are 16 persons belonging to 13 households who are unemployed and 6 persons are under employed. There are 16 persons who are seeking work, of which three are females.

4.49 Of the unemployed persons seeking work 68.75 per cent are Hindus, 25.00 per cent Muslims and 6.25 per cent Jains. They all belong to district Udaipur and except for 1 female, in whose case the longest duration of stay (of any member of the household) is 1–3 years, the longest stay is 20+ years. The last residence of the one female was in district Udaipur outside the referrent town and of one in district Banswara and the rest are all non-migrants with respect to the place of last residence.

4.50 As regards the activity of the non-workers seeking work 18.75 per cent are engaged in household duties, 18.75 per cent are full-time students and the remaining 62.50 per cent fall in the category of Others.

4.51 There are only six workers who are in search of a better job, of these 5 are in the age-group 15–24 and are engaged in occupational categories (N.C.O. 3 digit) 610 (cultivation), 651 (livestock rearing), 999 (firewood supplier), (1 person each) and 899 (bangle making) (2 persons) and one is in the age-group 25–34 and is engaged in occupational category 839 (manufacturing cement grill and tank). By industrial classification (N.I.C. 3 digit) these are engaged in categories 328 (manufacturing cement grill and tank), and 902 (Service in Municipal Board) (one person each), 020

(livestock rearing) and 389 (parching of grains) (2 persons each). Those engaged in occupational categories (N.C.O. 3 digit) 899 (bangle making), 610 (cultivation) and 839 (manufacturing of cement grill and tank) (4 persons) are family workers and the rest 2 i.e. those engaged in categories 651 (livestock rearing) and 999 (firewood supplier) are single workers. The persons engaged in category 610 (cultivation) is engaged in cultivation of these 5 are males and 1 female.

4.52 Of those seeking work only 5 are registered with the employment exchange; 2 of these are under-employed workers engaged 1 each in household industry and agriculture and reside at Mohangarh and Sihar and belong to Kumawat and Brahman communities respectively; and 3 of these are non-workers seeking employment and reside one each in Chitrakaron-ki Gali, Gujarpura and Fauj, belong to Dhobi, Brahman and Kumawat communities respectively. Of these two each have studied upto X and XI respectively and one is M.Sc.

4.53 In all 81.25 per cent of the unemployed persons are seeking work for the first time. Of these 23.08 per cent are illiterate, 7.69 per cent literate without educational level, 7.69 per cent Primary, 15.38 per cent Middle, 30.77 per cent matriculate or higher secondary and 15.38 per cent Post-graduates. Of the three females 2 are illiterate and 1 holding a post-graduate degree.

4.54 In all six types of employments are being sought after by those seeking employment for the first time. The Post-graduates are seeking teaching jobs and the Matriculate or Higher Secondary clerical jobs or any Government job and the primary again any type of job. The literates without educational level are seeking work of peon or chowkidar and the illiterates any type of job and as sweeper in municipality. The latter being two Bhangi females. Of those seeking work 18.75 per cent only are registered with Employment Exchange.

4.55 Among the persons seeking work 56.25 per cent are currently married and the rest 43.75 per cent are never married. In all 18.75 per cent of the persons seeking work have previous employment experience. All these are males and one left service as a bus cleaner and helper because of conflict with the employer and two left cultivation because they wanted change in profession. They had experience of 3, 6 and 5 years respectively. The one who was cleaner and helper in a bus wants the job of a auto-driver and those previously engaged in cultivation want to open shop of a tailor.

Establishments

4.56 There were enumerated 1,238 establishments in 1971 Census at Nathdwara. Of these 4.76 per cent belong to Government or Quasi-Government, 94.75 per cent to private and 0.49 per cent to co-operative sector. Of the total establishments 42.73 per cent are manufacturing, processing and servicing establishments, 40.15 per cent trade or business establishments and 17.12 per cent other establishments. Of the manufacturing, processing & servicing establishments 0.38 per cent are registered factories, 66.54 per cent unregistered workshops and 33.08 per cent household industries. Of the trade or business establishments 15.09 per cent are wholesale, 71.03 per cent retail and 13.88 per cent other business establishments. Of the other establishments 11.79 per cent are educational institutions, 5.19 per cent public health institutions and 83.02 per cent other institutions.

4.57 Of the manufacturing, processing or servicing establishments only 1 unregistered workshop is government or quasi-government and the rest are all private enterprises. Of the trade or business establishments 4 each belong to government or quasi-government

and co-operative sectors and the rest to private sector. Of the other establishments 54 belong to the government or quasi-government bodies, 2 to co-operatives and the rest are all private. It may thus be seen that the government or quasi-government establishments are mainly the other establishments and the co-operative establishments are the minimum in trade or business and other establishments and there is no manufacturing, processing or servicing establishment in the co-operative sector.

4.58 For the purpose of Census only those establishments have been considered which are run in some Census houses. Those establishments which are run in open spaces or in a mobile manner e.g. hawkers, vendors, wayside shops etc. have not been considered for this purpose.

4.59 If the total number of establishments be taken as 1,000 the private establishments come to be 947, government or quasi-government 48 and co-operative 5. The highest number is of manufacturing, processing and servicing establishments followed by trade or business establishments and other establishments. The number of retail trade establishments is the highest being 284 per 1,000 establishments in the private sector followed by the unregistered workshops in the private sector being 283 per 1,000 establishment. The minimum number of establishments are also under these heads owned by government or quasi-government institutions being 1 in each case.

4.60 Un-registered workshops which number 352 employ 634 persons and the 2 registered factories employ 36 persons. The average number of workers in the former comes to 1.8 workers per establishment and in the latter 18.0 workers per establishment. The maximum number of establishments and persons employed at the division and group level is in division 3 of National Industrial Classification. Both the registered factoreis are in division 3. Amongst one of the registered factories 10 persons are employed and it is in major group 37 and in another 26 persons are employed and it is in the major group 39. The highest number of workers engaged in any manufacturing, processing or servicing establishments other than household industries is 26 and the maximum number is of single person units. The following table gives the distribution of unregistered workshops by size of employment:

TABLE 4.24

Distribution of unregistered workshops by size of employment and division of NIC

Division of NIC	Number of unregistered workshops by size of employment								
	Total		1 Person	2—4 Persons		5—9 Persons		10—19 Persons	
	Units	Persons employed	Units	Units	Persons employed	Units	Persons employed	Units	Persons employed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	148	297	67	73	169	7	42	1	19
3	204	337	126	73	176	4	20	1	15
Total	352	634	193	146	345	11	62	2	34

4.61 The highest number of un-registered workshops and the persons employed is in major group 38. The highest number of single-person units is in major group 26 in division 2 and 38 in division 3, of units employing 2–4 persons in major groups 20 and 38, of units employing 5–9 persons in major groups 20, 28 and 38 and there is 1 unit each in major groups 27 and 39 which employ 19 and 15 persons respectively.

4.62 In the manufacturing, processing or servicing establishments other than household industries the number of units employing 10–19 and 20–49 persons number 500 each per 1,000 of registered factories; and in case of unregistered workshops the single person units come to 548, those employing 2–4 persons 415, those employing 5–9 persons 31 and those employing 10–19 persons 6 per 1,000 of unregistered workshops. The maximum number of single person units per 1,000 establishments classified as unregistered workshops is in the major groups 26 and 37; of those employing 2–4 persons in major groups 29, 30, 33 and 36; of those employing 5–9 persons in major groups 22 and 31; of those employing 10–19 persons in major group 27 and 39 in divisions 2 and 3 respectively.

4.63 Of the 354 units of manufacturing, processing or servicing establishments other than household industries 49.43 per cent are manually operated and in the case of the rest 50.57 per cent, fuel/power used is electricity in 9.04 per cent; coal, wood and bagasse in 40.40 per cent, and other power in case of 1.13 per cent units. Liquified fuel is not used in any unit. As the employment factor, 53.88 per cent workers are engaged in manually operated units, 11.34 per cent in those using electric power, 34.07 per cent in those using coal, wood and bagasse; and 0.75 per cent in those using other power. Among the manually operated units and in those using coal, wood and bagasse the maximum number is of single person units. The following table gives the distribution of manufacturing, processing or servicing establishments other than household industries by fuel/power or manual used and size of employment:

TABLE 4.25

Distribution of manufacturing, processing or servicing establishments other than household industries by fuel/power and size of employment

Kind of fuel or power used	Number of factories or workshops excluding household industries by size of employment				
	Total		1 Person	2—4 Persons	
	Units	Persons employed	Units	Units	Persons employed
1	2	3	4	5	6
1 All fuel/power	179	309	98	76	181
(a) Electricity	32	76	7	22	49
(b) Coal, Wood and Bagasse	143	228	88	53	130
(c) Other power	4	5	3	1	2
2 Manual	175	361	95	70	164
Total	354	670	193	146	345

Kind of fuel or power used	Number of factories or workshops excluding household industries by size of employment					
	5—9 Persons		10—19 Persons		20—49 Persons	
	Units	Persons employed	Units	Persons employed	Units	Persons employed
1	7	8	9	10	11	121
1 All fuel/power	4	20	1	10	...	...
(a) Electricity	2	10	1	10	...	...
(b) Coal, Wood and Bagasse	2	10	...	...	...	...
(c) Other power	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Manual	7	42	2	34	1	26
Total	11	62	3	44	1	26

4.64 In case of establishments engaged in division 2, 56.76 per cent are manually operated while in case of those in division 3, 44.17 per cent are manually operated. Electric power is used in establishments in division 2 numbering seven times more than those in division 3, the number being 28 in the former and 4 in the latter. Other power is being used only by establishments in division 2. The maximum number of units using electricity belong to major group 20 and form bulk of such establishments, 71.87 per cent. The maximum number of manually operated units is in major group 26 in division 2 and in major group 38 in division 3, their number being 31 in the former and 45 in the latter. These are followed by major group 39 in which the number of manually operated units comes to 34. Thus these three major groups account for 62.85 per cent of the manually operated units. The bulk of the establishments using coal, wood and bagasse as fuel are in major group 38 being 89.19 per cent of all such units in division 3 and 69.23 per cent of all such establishments in division 2 and 3. All the establishments using other power are in major group 21.

4.65 Among the units using coal, wood and bagasse and other power and those operated manually the number of single person units is highest per 1,000 establishments of manufacturing, processing or servicing establishments other than household industries and among those using electricity such highest number is of those employing 2–4 persons. The dispersion of the manufacturing, processing and servicing establishments other than household industries by fuel/power, manual per 1,000 of such establishments for divisions 2 and 3 of N.I.C. is presented in the following table:

TABLE 4.26

Dispersion of manufacturing, processing and servicing establishments to other than household industries per 1,000 of such establishments by industry and fuel/power, manual used

Division of Industry	Number of establishments which use fuel/power, manual per 1,000 establishments				
	Total	Electricity	Coal, wood, bagasse	Other	Manual
1	2	3	4	5	6
2	1,000	189	216	27	568
3	1,000	20	538	...	442
Total	1,000	90	404	12	494

4.66 There are 175 units of household industries of which 86.29 per cent are manually operated, in 1.71 per cent electricity, in 9.71 per cent coal, wood and bagasse, and, in 2.29 per cent other power is used. Of these 65.14 per cent are in division 3 and 34.86 per cent in division 2. The maximum number of these is in major group 26 in division 2 and major group 32 in division 3. The household industries operated by other power are all covered in major group 21 and those operated by electricity in major groups 20 (1 unit) and 27 (2 units). The following table gives the distribution of household industry establishments by fuel/power, manual used and size of employment:

TABLE 4.27

Distribution of household industry establishments by fuel/power, manual used and size of employment

Kind of fuel/power manual used	Number of household industry establishments by size of employment								
	Total		1 Person Units	2-4 Persons		5-9 Persons		10-19 Persons	
	Units	Persons employed		Units	Persons employed	Units	Persons employed	Units	Persons employed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. All fuel/power	24	45	13	10	23	1	9	...	...
(a) Electricity	3	8	...	3	8	...	...	...	...
(b) Coal, wood and bagasse	17	33	9	7	15	1	9	...	...
(c) Other power	4	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Manual	151	337	51	93	240	6	36	1	10
Total	175	382	64	103	263	7	45	1	10

4.67 Of the total household industries units 863 are manually operated, 17 use electricity, 97 coal, wood and bagasse, and 23 other power per 1,000 of such units. In division 2 none of the industries employs more than 4 persons and the single person units are 607 per 1,000 such units while in division 3 the single person units are only 237 per 1,000 units and those employing 2-4 persons are 693 per 1,000 units and the maximum number of persons per 1,000 units of manually operated units in division 2 and 3, their number being 820 and 886 per 1,000 respectively but those units which use coal, wood and bagasse show comparatively more difference, their number being 66 and 114 per 1,000 respectively electricity and other power is used by industries in division 2 as has already been said above.

4.68 Among the trade/commercial establishments 96.78 per cent belong to division 6 and the rest 3.22 per cent to division 8 of National Industrial Classification. The maximum number of these establishments belongs to major group 65 and single person units. The maximum number of persons employed in an establishment is 30 and it also belongs to major group 65. This group covers 35.55 per cent establishments in division 6 and 34.41 per cent of the total trade/commercial establishments. The following table gives the distribution of trade/commercial establishments by industry and size of employment:

TABLE 4.28

Distribution of Trade/Commercial establishment by industry and size of employment

Division of Industry	Number of Establishments by size of employment						
	Total		1 Person	2-4 Persons		5-9 Persons	
	Units	Persons employed	Units	Units	Persons employed	Units	Persons employed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6 (Whole sale trade and Retail Trade and Restaurants and Hotels)	481	737	304	165	378	2	10
8 (Financing,Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services)	16	50	7	7	15	1	8
Total	497	787	311	172	393	3	18

Division of Industry	Number of Establishments by size of employment							
	10-19 Persons		20-49 Persons		50-99 Persons		Persons Unspecified	
	Units	Persons employed	Units	Persons employed	Units	Persons employed	Units	Persons employed
1	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
6 (Whole sale trade and Retail Trade and Restaurants and Hotels)	1	15	1	30	-	-	8	
8 (Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services)	-	-	1	20	-	-	-	-
Total	1	15	2	50	-	-	8	-

TABLE 4.29

Distribution of other establishments by industry and size of employment

Division of Industry	Number of Establishments by size of employment						
	Total		1 Person	2-4 Persons		5-9 Persons	
	Establish-ment	Persons employed	Establish-ment	Establish-ment	Persons employed	Establish-ment	Persons employed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0 (Agriculture & livestock rearing)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 (Electricity & Water)	2	4	1	1	3	...	...
5 (Construction)	2	2	2	...	...	...	...
7 (Transportation, Storage and Communication)	12	63	4	5	13	...	...
9 (Community, Social, Personal service)	178	935	49	54	143	25	170
Total	195	1,004	56	60	159	25	170

Division of Industry	Number of Establishments by size of employment						
	10-19 Persons		20-49 Persons		50-99 Persons		Persons Unspecified
	Establish-ment	Persons employed	Establish-ment	Persons employed	Establish-ment	Persons employed	Establish-ments
1	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
0 (Agriculture & livestock rearing)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
4 (Electricity & Water)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 (Construction)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 (Transportation, Storage and Communication)	1	13	1	33	...	...	1
9 (Community, Social, Personal service)	21	296	6	179	1	98	22
Total	22	309	7	212	1	98	24

4.69 Among the trade/commercial establishments the single person units number 626, those employing 2-4 persons, 346, and those employing 5-9 persons, 10-19 persons, 50-59 persons number 6, 2 and 4 respectively, and the remaining 16 are with number of persons unspecified per 1,000 of trade/commercial establishments.

4.70 Of the other types of establishments 91.28 per cent belong to category community, social, personal service (9), 6.15 per cent to category Transportation, Storage and Communication (7), 1.03 per cent each to categories Construction (5) and Electricity and Water (4) and, 0.51 per cent to category Agriculture and Livestock rearing (0). The highest number of establishments, 66, is in major group 90 which also employs the highest number of persons, 593. Foregoing Table 4.29 gives the frequency of other types of establishments by type of industry and size of employment.

4.71 Among other type of establishments single persons units number 287, those employing 2-4 persons 303, those employing 5-9 persons 128, those employing 10-19 persons 113, those employing 20-49 and 50-99 persons 36 and 5 respectively and those with unspecified number of persons employed 123 per 1,000 of such establishments.

Organisational, operational and other particulars in respect of the various industrial categories

4.72 Let us now deal with various organisational, operational and other particulars in respect of various industrial categories used in Census 1971 for Nathdwara town with the help of the data collected in respect of sampled households.

I Cultivation

4.73 Of the 213 sampled households 23.94 per cent own agricultural or horticultural land. The total area owned by these households comes to 129.44 acres. The average land size per household comes to 0.61 acres for all the sample households and to 2.53 acres for the households owning land. The maximum number of households owning agricultural or horticultural land reside in Nathuwas followed by Sihar and Fauj. The maximum average holding considering all the households is in Sihar followed by Nathuwas. Considering only the households owning land the average land holding per household is highest in Gujarpura followed by Sihar, Mohangarh, Kumharwara, Nathuwas and Yadav Basti. Of the sampled households owning land 11.76 per cent have it adjoining their houses, 41.18 per cent within 1 km, 27.45 per cent within 2-3 km and 19.61 per cent at 4+ km distance from their residence.

4.74 Agricultural operations are carried out by family workers alone in 23.53 per cent households, by family workers and hired workers in 64.71 per cent households, and by hired workers alone in 11.76 per cent households. The following table gives information regarding number of households by manpower engaged in agricultural operations and size of holding:

TABLE 4.30

Distribution of households owning land by size of land holding and manpower engaged

Size of land holding (in acres)	Number of households owning land	Number of households where agricultural operations are carried out by		
		Family workers alone	Family workers and hired workers	Hired workers
1	2	3	4	5
Less than 1	25	7	15	3
1-2.5	11	3	7	1
2.6-5	10	2	6	2
6-10	3	..	3	...
11-25	2		2	...
26+	...	..	...	...
Total	51	12	33	6

TABLE 4.31

Distribution of households owning land by size of holding and location of land

Size of land holding (in acres)	Number of households owning land	Number of households having agricultural or horticultural land at a distance (in km)		
		Within 1	2-3	4+
1	2	3	4	5
Less than 1	25	14	6	5
1-2.5	11	5	3	3
2.6-5	10	5	3	2
6-10	3	1	2	...
11-25	2	2	..	...
26+	...	...	...	...
Total	51	27	14	10

4.75 The maximum number of households where the agricultural operations are carried out by family workers alone reside in Nathuwas; by family workers and hired workers both in Fauj; and by hired workers alone in Sihar.

4.76 In all sizes of land holdings comparatively larger number of households own land nearer town and in all distance ranges larger number of households own smaller land holdings, of their residence as may be seen from the foregoing Table 4.31.

4.77 The important tools and equipments used for agricultural/horticultural operations by the households engaged in these operations are plough, harrow, hoe, hand-hoe, seed-drill, axe, pick-axe, rake, sickle, charas (large vessel made of leather or iron and leather), pan, yoke, pounding rods, chaffing machine, pumpset and leveller.

4.78 The main crop is Kharif or Siyalu and the other crop is Rabi or Unhalu. Vegetables are also grown in small patches either alongwith the main crop or in irrigated land besides the two main crops during summers.

4.79 Rabi crop is sown in October-November and is reaped in March-April. The major crops sown are wheat, barley and gram and their combinations, *bejhar*, *gochani* and *gojra*. The yield per acre in case of wheat, barley and gram and their combinations comes to about 4 quintals in unirrigated and 5 to 6 quintals in irrigated land. THe other crops are fenugreek, rajka (green fodder for cattle) and seasonal vegetables.

4.80 Kharif crop is sown in July-August and is reaped in October-November. The major crops sown are maize, paddy, jowar, bajra, smaller millets, black-kly (*urad*), green-kly (*moong*), sesamum, groundnut, gwar and sugarcane. The other crops sown are moth, hemp, chaula, castor, spices, cotton, tobacco, green fodder and seasonal vegetables. The yield per acre in case of jowar, bajra, moong and urad is about 2 quintals in unirrigated land and 2 to 3 quintals in irrigated land. In case of maize the yield is about 3 quintals in unirrigated land and 5 to 6 quintals in irrigated land. In case of paddy it comes to 4 quintals per acre in unirrigated land and 5 quintals in irrigated land. The sugarcane worth Rs. 500.00 to Rs. 1,000.00 grows in unirrigated and irrigated land respectively.

4.81 No ritual is performed or rites observed during ploughing, sowing, plantation and reaping operations, etc.

II Agricultural Labour

4.82 There is not much scope for this type of labour and the rates of daily wages are the same as in case of casual labourers and range between Rs. 2.50 to Rs. 3.50. Generally lower castes are engaged in this occupation.

III Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Plantation, Orchards and Other Allied Activities

4.83 Forest produce are collected mostly by Bhils and sold in the local market. There is not much scope for fishing and hunting. Livestock rearing is practised by 62.44 per cent of the sampled households. The following table gives the frequency of households rearing various types of livestock:

TABLE 4.32

Frequency of households rearing livestock and poultry

Sl. No.	Description of livestock and poultry	Total number of households rearing	Total number of livestock and poultry reared	Percentage of household rearing to total number of households rearing livestock
1	2	3	4	5
1	Cows	50	122	37.88
2	Calves	10	16	7.57
3	Bullocks	16	35	12.12
4	Buffaloes	16	46	12.12
5	Calves	7	21	5.30
6	He-buffaloes	1	1	0.76
7	Horses	3	3	2.27
8	Donkeys	8	14	6.06
9	Goats	18	65	13.64
10	Pigs	2	8	1.52
11	Poultry	1	2	0.76
	Total	132	333	100.00

4.84 The highest percentage is of those households which rear cows followed by those rearing goats, bullocks and buffaloes. Donkeys are reared by Kumhars and pigs exclusively by Bhangis, the horses are kept by Dakot and Dhobi, the goat by Bhangi, Bhil, Mali, Yadav, Kumhar and Rajput and he-buffalo is owned by a Bhil while poultry is owned by a Pathan household. The higher castes like Brahman, Gujar, Thakur, Jat and Bania rear cows, bullocks and buffaloes.

IV Mining and Quarrying

4.85 This activity is almost absent and only some mica is being quarried at a nearby village Uplioden which does not provide any scope of employment to the town people. There are only seven workers engaged in this activity in the whole town.

V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs

4.86 The most flourishing industry of Nathdwara is the manufacturing of costume jewellery and silver jewellery, studded with artificial stones, followed by dyeing of cloth, readymade garments and enamelling. These are run mainly on household industry basis. There is no large or medium scale industry at Nathdwara. The other industries are shoe-making, saw-machine, ginning, manufacturing of cement articles, flour-grinding etc. The range of investment ranges from Rs. 2000.00 to 50,000.00.

4.87 The most important article produced at Nathdwara is its paintings which are made by local artists mostly in water colours and depict generally the image of Shri Goverdhan Nathji in various attires.

4.88 Among the sampled households 12.20 per cent are engaged in small scale and household industries. The highest number of the households are engaged in the manufacturing of jewellery and earthenwares - 6 households in each industry. Next come the households engaged in the manufacturing of costume jewellery and bangles etc., and dyeing of cloth. In the remaining industries viz manufacturing of tin-boxes, soap, machine parts, cement articles, enamelling and oil-pressing, one household each is engaged. The maximum number of households engaged in industry reside at Mohangarh followed by Mochi Bazar and Kumharwara.

4.89 In case of 57.70 per cent households the workshops are situated in the same house in which the household resides or the house adjoining it, in 38.46 per cent cases within 1 km and in 3.84 per cent cases from 1 to 2 km from the residence of the household.

4.90 Of the sampled households engaged in manufacturing, processing and servicing 76.92 per cent are Hindus and the rest 23.08 per cent Muslims. In the manufacturing of jewellery Soni, in that of earthenwares Kumhar, in that of bangles etc. Lakhera and in dyeing of clothes Neelgar are engaged. These are their traditional occupations and cover 65.39 per cent of the total households engaged in household and small scale industries. The Mahajan is engaged in costume jewellery, Bohra in costume jewellery and manufacturing of tin boxes, Chhipa in soap making and Mali, Brahman, Kumawat and Teli in enamelling, spare machine parts, articles of cement and oil pressing.

4.91 In case of gold and silver jewellery the raw material viz. gold and silver is supplied by the consumer. Most of the raw materials used are procured locally and some from Udaipur. Some of the materials used in bangle making e.g. lac, plastic and colour are procured from Pali (Dist. Pali).

4.92 The households engaged in the manufacture of spare machine parts and oil-pressing use electric and animal power respectively. The fuel used is coal, kerosene, dung and wood in case of those using fuel and the rest are using manual power.

VI Construction

4.93 There are not many persons engaged in this activity.

VII Trade and Commerce

4.94 The most important commodities exported are limestone and soap-stone, and sugarcane, and the most important commodities imported are foodgrains, cloth, metal and metal products, grocery, motor and cycle parts and other machinery, cement, medicines and articles of general merchandise. The export of lime and soapstone is mostly to places in Gujarat State and that of sugarcane to Fatehnagar and Bhupal Sagar in Udaipur district. The import of various articles is mostly from Maharashtra, Gujarat and Punjab States besides Rajasthan. Table 4.33 (page 78-79) gives information about the transport of commodities.

4.95 The main centres of the commercial activities are Lal Bazar, Dhan Mandi, Gandhi Road, Delhi Bazar, Mandir Marg, Sarrafa Bazar and Chaupati. There is no weekly market or Hat held at Nathdwara. The fairs held at Nathdwara are of religious importance (Annakoot and Janmashtami). No cattle fair etc. is held at Nathdwara. There are five printing presses at Nathdwara. Information regarding the type of establishments in broad categories with reference to commodities dealt with, level of distribution, location and various ethnic groups mainly engaged in the trade has been presented in annexures 1 & 2.

Professional and Private Practitioners

4.96 There are twenty five lawyers, two registered Allopathic Doctors, seven registered Ayurvedic Doctors (Vaidya), four unregistered Ayurvedic Doctors and four Architects (Engineers/Overseers/Draftsman) at Nathdwara. Besides these, there are ten unregistered Orthopaedicians (Pahelwans) who set the broken bones and treat the sprains etc.

Natural Economic Resources

4.97 Nathdwara is situated amongst hillocks on the bank of river Banas and there is plenty of water all round, which helps in the growth of wild vegetation and trees. There is plenty of forest area around Nathdwara which provides fuel, timber, fodder for cattle and animals and other jungle produces like gum, honey and various types of medicinal and other roots and shrubs.

4.98 District Udaipur is rich is minerals and various types of minerals viz., soapstone, limestone, asbestos, beryl, emerald, manganese, lead, zinc, marble and mica are available in the district. Of these soapstone, limestone and asbestos are found and quarried in the area around Nathdwara also.

4.99 Land around Nathdwara is quite fertile and irrigational facilities are available in about forty per cent of the cultivated land in the Nathdwara Tehsil.

Position depicted by the surveyed Commercial and Industrial Establishments

4.100 In order to have insight into the commercial and industrial aspects of the town life in Nathdwara particulars of 35 commercial and industrial establishments were collected from units situated in 15 localities. Functionally 9 of these localities are commercial, 5 residential and 1 transport. Of the establishments covered 71.43 per cent are commercial and the rest 28.57 per cent are industrial. In all 25 types of establishments have been covered with reference to the commodity dealt with or manufactured and type of service offered as also the level of business.

4.101 Owners of 27 establishments (77.15 per cent) are Hindus, of 6 Jains (17.14 per cent) and of the rest 2 Muslims (5.71 per cent). The Hindus belong to 14 castes of which Brahmans predominate. Of the 27 Hindu owners, 8 belong to Brahman, 4 to Mahajan, 2 each to Sindhi, Mali and Kumawat and 1 each to Soni, Darzi, Kansara, Bhatia, Teli, Rajput, Suthar, Jingar and Lakhera communities. The mother-tongue of 85.71 per cent is Hindi, of 5.72 per cent each Mewari and Sindhi and of the rest 2.85 per cent Urdu. Of these 80.00 per cent hail from Nathdwara, 8.56 per cent from the rural areas around Nathdwara and 2.86 per cent from Udaipur city, Jaisalmer (Urban), District Pali (Rural) and Sindh (Pakistan). Three of these are having other concerns also which are Bata Shoes agency (1), Transport Business (1) and Vegetable and Fruit Shop (1).

4.102 There had been no transfer of ownership of establishments after being set up.

4.103 The most predominant material of wall and roof is stone and cement concrete in case of floor. Table 4.34 (page 80) gives the predominant material of wall, roof and floor in case of sampled commercial units.

4.104 Table 4.35 (page 80) gives the predominant material of wall and roof cross classified by predominant material of floor of the census houses housing the sampled establishments.

TABLE

Important commodities exported/imported by

Important commodities exported/sent from town during 1970-71		Total tonnage in quintals or money value of commodities exported/sent from town during 1970-71 by		
Name of commodity	Places of despatch	Rail	Other public transport	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Lime stone and soapstone	Ahmedabad and other cities of Gujarat State	63,936	36,000	99,936
Sugarcane	i) Fatehnagar ii) Bhupal Sagar	2,460	...	2,460

4.33

places of despatch and means of transport

Important commodities imported/ brought to town during 1970-71			Total tonnage in quintals or money value of commodities Imported/brought to town during 1970-71 by			
Name of commodity	Place from where brought to town		Rail	Other public transport	Total	Remarks
6	7		8	9	10	11
Foodgrain	i)	Bhilwara	23,272	15,000	38,272	...
	ii)	Fatehnagar				
Cloth	i)	Bombay	...	2,000,000 km	2,000,000 km	...
	ii)	Ahmedabad				
	iii)	Pali				
	iv)	Amritsar				
Metal and metal products	i)	Ajmer				
	ii)	Udaipur	...	1,200	1,200	...
	iii)	Rani				
Grocery						
i) Sugar and jaggary	i)	Bhupalsagar	6,283	6,000	12,283	...
	ii)	Ajmer				
	iii)	Fatehnagar				
ii) Tea	i)	Tundla	...	1,100	1,100	...
	ii)	Kishangarh				
iii) Salt	i)	Sambhar	5,983	...	5,983	...
iv) Cottonseed		...	2,190	...	2,190	...
Motor and Cycle parts and other Machinery	i)	Ludhiana				
	ii)	Amritsar	...	Rs. 15 lacs	Rs. 15 lacs	...
	iii)	Jaipur				
	iv)	Bombay				
Cement	i)	Chittaurgarh	3,129	7,200	10,329	...
	ii)	Jaipur				
Medicines	i)	Jaipur				
	ii)	Bombay	...	Rs. 10 to 12 lacs	Rs. 10 to 12 lacs	...
	iii)	Delhi				
Vanaspati Ghee (Hydrogeneted oil)	i)	Ajmer				
	ii)	Fatehnagar	...	3,000	3,000	...
General Merchandise	i)	Kamthi				
	ii)	Udaipur	...	Rs. 7 lacs	Rs. 7 lacs	...
	iii)	Bombay				

TABLE 4.34

Predominant material of wall, roof and floor in case of sampled commercial units

Items	Description of Material					
	Stone	Mud	Corrugated iron sheets	Wood	Bamboo	Cement/ Concrete
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Roof	31	...	2	1	1	...
Wall	35	...	...	...	...	...
Floor	10	3	...	...	...	22

TABLE 4.35

Predominant material of wall and roof cross-classified by predominant material of wall

Predominant material of floor	Predominant material of wall	Predominant material of roof			
		Stone	Corrugated iron sheets	Wood	Bamboo
1	2	3	4	5	6
Stone	Stone	9	1	...	..
Mud	Stone	1	1	...	1
Cement/concrete	Stone	21	...	1	...

4.105 In 74.29 per cent cases the establishments are housed in a part of building and in the rest 25.71 per cent cases they are housed in separate buildings. In 91.43 per cent cases there are arrangements for light by electric power and in the rest 8.57 there is no electric connection. Of the sampled establishments 2.85 per cent have telephone connections and 2.85 per cent are having fridge also. In all 74.29 per cent establishments are using electric fans. In all 32 establishments have 77 connections of light and 26 establishments have 32 electric fans.

4.106 Of the 35 sampled establishments 54.30 per cent are shops, 8.57 per cent eating houses, 11.43 per cent tea-stalls and restaurants, 20.00 per cent shop-cum-manufacturing units and 2.85 per cent each hotel and manufacturing units respectively. General condition of 37.15 per cent establishments was very good, of 31.43 per cent good, of 5.71 per cent satisfactory, of 22.86 per cent so-so and of 2.85 per cent inadequate. In all 17.14 per cent of the census houses housing these units are being used for residence purposes also.

4.107 The census houses, housing the sampled establishment are in their possesion for less than 3 years in 22.87 per cent cases, for

3-9 years in 25.71 per cent cases, for 10-19 years in 20.00 per cent cases, for 20-49 years again in 25.71 per cent cases and for 60+ years in 5.71 per cent cases. Of these 25.71 per cent establishments are owning the census house accommodating them and in the rest 74.29 per cent cases these are on rent. The average cost of the building accommodating the establishments which own them comes to Rs. 21,778 approximately and the approximate monthly rent in case of rented buildings come to Rs. 46.00. In case of one establishment nominal rent of rupee one only is being charged as it belongs to a friend and has been mortgaged. In case of establishments running in rented premises the disparity between the rental value and the current rate (rented value as per cent of current rate) is less than 25 per cent and, 25-49 per cent in 34.62 per cent cases each, 50-74 per cent in 15.38 per cent cases, 75-100 per cent in 11.54 per cent cases and 100 per cent and above in 3.84 per cent cases showing that the disparity between rented value and current rate is quite high.

4.108 Of the sampled establishments 40.00 per cent observe 6 days week and 60.00 per cent 7 days week. The working hours vary from 8 to 18 hours. The maximum hours being in case of ice and ice-candy factory which operates only seasonally. The working hours are 8 to 10 in 20.00 per cent cases, 11 to 12 in 34.29 per cent cases, 13 to 15 in 28.57 per cent cases, 16 and more in 17.14 per cent cases. Restaurants and eating houses open for longer hours. The usual working hours are 8 to 12 hours a day for 7 days a week.

4.109 Shops and Commercial Establishments Act 1959 is applicable on all types of shops and commercial establishments. For the establishments dealing in foodstuffs, food adulteration act is applicable and for those dealing in drugs and narcotics, excise act and other relevant acts also become applicable. Income tax act is applicable on all types of shops and establishments whose income comes in its purview.

4.110 There are 119 persons working in 35 surveyed establishments. The average number of workers per establishment thus comes to 3.4. Of these 17.65 per cent workers are engaged as employer, 48.74 per cent as employee, 5.88 per cent as single-worker and 27.73 per cent as family-workers. There are 21 employers in 14 establishments. It is because of the fact that three establishments have 5, 3 and 2 partners respectively. The following table gives information regarding number of establishments and employment status of workers by work category:

TABLE 4.36

Distribution of sampled commercial and industrial establishments and workers by employment status and work category of workers

Work Category	Total Number of		Employment status							
			Employer		Employee		Single Worker		Family Worker	
	Establi-shments	Work-ers	Number of establi-shments	Number of work-ers	Number of establi-shments	Number of work-ers	Number of establi-shments	Number of work-ers	Number of establi-shments	Number of work ers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Administrative	11	16	7	11	-	-	-	-	4	5
Clerical	9	10	1	1	4	4	-	-	4	5
Supervisory	6	7	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Skilled	16	35	2	2	6	14	2	2	6	17
Unskilled	10	27	...	...	9	25	...	...	1	2
Others	17	24	...	...	9	15	5	5	3	4
Total	35	119	14	21	19	58	7	7	11	33

4.111 Among surveyed establishments 15 persons from 4 establishments have different religion, 51 persons from 12 establishments had different caste/tribe, 6 persons from 2 establishments have different mother-tongues, and 38 persons from 13 establishments have different area of origin from that of the owner/managing concern. The following table gives the distribution of workers by work category, religion, caste, tribe, mother-tongue and area of origin.

TABLE 4.37

Distribution of workers by work category, religion, caste/tribe, mother-tongue

Work Category	Total Number of		Distribution of workers by Religion: Same as that of owner/ managing concern — Number of		Religion: Different from that of owner/ managing concern — Number of		Caste/Tribe: Same as that of owner/ managing concern — Number of		Caste/Tribe: Different from that of owner/ managing conern — Number of	
	Establishments	Workers	Establishments	Workers	Establishments	Workers	Establishments	Workers	Establishments	Workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Administrative	11	16	11	16	...	...	11	16	...	...
Clerical	9	10	8	9	1	1	6	7	3	3
Supervisory	6	7	6	7	...	...	6	7	...	...
Skilled	16	35	16	33	1	3	11	23	5	17
Unspecified	10	27	9	17	2	10	2	3	9	24
Others	17	24	17	23	1	1	10	12	7	12
Total	35	119	35	104	4	15	33	63	12	51

Distribution of workers by Mother Tongue: Same as that of owner/ managing concern — Number of		Mother Tongue: Different from that of owner/ managing concern — Number of		Area of origin: Same as that of owner/ managing concern — Number of		Area of origin: Different from that of owner/ managing concern — Number of		Work Category
Establishments	Workers	Establishments	Workers	Establishments	Workers	Establishments	Workers	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1
11	16	...	...	11	16	...	...	Administrative
9	10	...	...	8	9	1	1	Clerical
6	7	...	...	5	6	1	1	Supervisory
15	30	1	5	10	20	6	15	Skilled
10	26	1	1	7	13	6	14	Unspecified
17	24	...	...	12	17	5	7	Others
34	113	2	6	33	81	13	39	Total

4.112 Of the 119 workers engaged in the surveyed establishments 94.12 per cent reside inside Nathdwara and the rest 5.88 per cent come from the adjoining rural areas. Those coming from the rural areas number 7 and 2 each serve in medical and general store, tea-stalls and restaurant, and manufacture of cement articles and the remaining 1 in a cloth shop.

4.113 All the 35 sampled establishments have invested the capital from their savings and some of them have taken loans and advances from various agencies to enlarge their working capital. Of these 14.29 per cent have obtained finances from their relations, 11.43 per cent from friends and 2.85 per cent each from Bank, government, and trading agent. In all 54.29 per cent establishments obtain commodities on credit. The total number of establishments which have arranged finance from various sources come to 9, of which 3 have obtained the money on 9 per cent interest per annum, 5 on 12 per cent interest per annum and 1 on 24 per cent interest per annum. Of these 3 are such who have obtained finance whose proportion to total working capital comes to 26-50 per cent, in case of 2 it comes to 51-75 per cent and in case of 4 it comes to 76 to 100 per cent.

4.114 Of the 11 establishments which sell goods 4 are obtaining goods from Ajmer, 2 each from Bhilwara and Bombay, 3 each from Delhi and locally, 5 from Jaipur, 9 from Udaipur and 1 each from Gujarat, Kamptee and Nagpur.

4.115 There has been no change in demands of the commodities during 1961-65 and 1966-70.

4.116 The proportion of wholesale trade was more than 75 per cent in 3 establishments and 50-74 per cent in one establishment. The proportion of retail trade is more than 75 per cent in 12 establishments and 25-49 per cent in 1 establishment. The volume of business has mostly remained constant since 1968-69 in all establishments except one which has shown steep rise in the year 1969-70 and then decrease from that level but this new level is also higher than the level of 1968-69. There has been no change in the source of obtaining commodities during last 10 years in any of the surveyed establishments.

4.117 There is one surveyed hotel which has 6 small rooms for which Rs. 4 to 5 are charged per day. There are 6 beds also for which Rs. 2 is charged per room per day. There is no facility of attached bath room and lavatory. The rooms are provided with electric light but not with electric fans. There is no compulsory service or charge other than the rent.

4.118 All the surveyed eating houses, tea stalls and restaurants etc. deal in vegetarian preparations and do not serve alcoholic drink. Food stuffs are generally kept open. Electric lights are there in all eating houses, tea-stalls etc. but there are no fans in 2 of them and the remaining 7 have them. There are tables in 6, benches in 7 and chairs in 4 of these establishments. Proportions of customers with their rural/urban background and shift in this proportion is not available.

4.119 Of the 10 sampled manufacturing establishments 40 per cent are unregistered workshops and 60 per cent are household industries. The maximum average value per establishment is in case of ice and ice candy plant Rs.35,000.00, and the minimum in case of the unit manufacturing bangles Rs. 200.00. The current rates are not different than the actual assets. The depreciation being set off by price hike.

4.120 In all 80.0 per cent of the selected manufacturing establishments are being operated manually and the rest 20 per cent use electricity as power. The average number of workers for manufacturing units comes to 4 per unit, the maximum average number of workers, 6 each in ice and ice candy plant and manufacturing of artificial jewellery and the minimum average number of workers 1, in shoe making.

4.121 There is no industrial waste in 70 per cent establishments. Of the 3 establishments

which have waste one is biri making and one shoe making establishment where the waste is thrown away and in the third which is Bend and Saw-mill the waste is saw-dust which is sold and used as fuel. Thus there is no problem of industrial waste. All these establishments are running in profit. The question of dividends and bonus does not arise as there are no shareholders in any of the surveyed establishments.

4.122 No amenities are provided to the industrial labour including housing as all these establishments are very small and mostly run on household industry basis. And because of the same reason no Trade Union exists. The problem of these industries relate to financial difficulties and short supply of electricity.

Hotels and Restaurants etc.

4.123 Nathdwara being a small town, there is no Hotel at Nathdwara. There is only a Dak-Bungalow of the P.W.D. (Highways) in which there are two double-seated rooms with attached latrine and bathroom. There is also a common room. The rent is Rs. 3.50 per day without light and water charges for which Re. 0.50 is charged per day during the winters and Re. 1.00 per day during summers. From Government servants entitled to stay in the Dak Bungalow only electric and water charges are realised if they are on Government duty, otherwise the rent at normal rates is realised.

4.124 There are few private lodges also which normally charge Rs. 5.00 per day for a room but on fairs and festivals the charges become exhorbitant and it is very difficult to find a accommodation.

4.125 There are five eating-houses (without lodging facilities). General sanitary condition of most of these is poor. These are governed by Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, and Shop Act, Rajasthan.

4.126 The average number of persons served per day range between 60 to 100 and the average sale per day ranges between Rs. 100.00 to Rs. 130.00 in each of the three eating-houses from which enquiries were made. All these eating-houses serve vegetarian food.

4.127 The same rules and acts which are applicable to eating-houses also apply to tea-stalls and restaurants as well as sweetmeat shops. The general sanitary condition of these is not encouraging in most of the cases.There are 28 sweetmeat and namkin shops at Delhi Bazar, Ahilyakund and Temple Road. The sweetmeat shops include Prasad Sellers.

4.128 The sale of Cannabis Sativa, Hemp and other narcotic drugs is governed by the Excise Department and these are sold according to Excise Act by persons authorised to sell these at authorised shops. There is no bar etc. at Nathdwara.

VIII Transport, Storage and Communication

4.129 Being a pilgrim centre quite a good number of persons are engaged in transport, storage and communictation in Nathdwara town. In all 6.35 per cent of the total workers are engaged in this activity.

IX Other Services

4.130 This includes all persons engaged in Government and private services and in sundry occupations and professions. The highest number of workers is engaged in this category.

Banking Institutions

4.131 There are three banks at Nathdwara viz. the State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur, the Punjab National Bank and the Bank of Rajasthan Ltd. There were two agricultural and 22 non-agricultural credit societies in Nathdwara on 30th June, 1969.

4.132 Besides the Banks, Post Office also provides savings account and cumulative time deposit schemes etc. facilities, as also sale of various types of certificates e.g. Savings Cer-

tificates, National Defence Certificates etc. The following table shows the number of various accounts and amount deposited in them as on the last working day of the month during the year 1970.

TABLE 4.38

Monthly frequency of various types of accounts in the Post Office in the year 1970

Month	Savings Bank Account		C.T.D. 5 Years		C.T.D. 10 Years		C.T.D. 15 Years	
	Number	Amount (in Rs)	Number	Amount (in Rs)	Number	Amount (in Rs)	Number	Amount (in Rs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
January	201	23,442.96	239	1,582.27	14	215.00	1	20.00
February	185	8,902.54	182	1,454.50	10	190.00	1	10.00
March	192	12,936.58	236	1,868.93	17	255.05	3	40.00
April	148	9,905.82	107	1,211.88	13	315.10	...	...
May	162	16,103.68	187	1,392.34	22	310.40	3	30.00
June	126	7,850.92	110	891.50	15	295.10	1	10.00
July	221	27,090.66	187	2,202.86	16	240.00	4	40.05
August	170	14,956.06	190	1,336.47	18	295.10	...	...
September	197	12,838.86	183	560.71	13	225.00	1	10.00
October	140	11,317.01	188	1,441.70	16	255.00	...	...
November	228	20,651.51	151	1,298.54	17	365.45	2	60.00
December	190	15,476.82	199	1,558.55	15	285.00	1	30.05

4.133 There is no chit-fund society or scheme at Nathdwara. There were 28 registered money lenders in Nathdwara who made transactions to the tune of Rs. 353,802.00 during the year 1968-69.

Institutions connected with trade and commerce

4.134 There is only one institution connected with trade and commerce. It deals with trade related to food grains and other agricultural produce. It is Krishi Upaj Mandi Samiti Nathdwara and has been formed under Rajasthan Agricultural Produce Marketing Act 1961. It was established on 21st December, 1967 but has actually started functioning since 5th October, 1971 and as such has not made any appreciable headway upto the survey period.

CHAPTER V

ETHNIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

A-ETHNIC CHARACTERISTICS AND ETHNIC COMPOSITION

The Hindus constitute bulk of the population of Nathdwara. The Muslims come next followed by Jains each about 6.5 per cent. Sikhs, Christians and followers of other religions are in insignificant number, all together being less than half per cent.

Distribution of population by Religion

5.2 As has already been stated the Hindus form the bulk of the population at Nathdwara being 86.91 per cent of the total population. Among the major religions Buddhism is not professed by any one at Nathdwara and the followers of Christianity and Sikhism are also in insignificant numbers. The following Table 5.1 shows sex-wise break up of the total population of Nathdwara by religion.

5.3 Males outnumber females in all religions and persuasions. Followers of Christianity and Sikhism are in insignificant numbers and hence do not represent reliable data. Sex-ratio is least among Jains and highest among those professing Islam.

TABLE 5.1

Sex-wise distribution of population by religion and sex-ratio

Religion	Total Population			Sex-Ratio
	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5
All Religions	18,893	9,898	8,995	909
Buddhism	...	...	...	...
Christianity	5	3	2	667
Hinduism	16,419	8,584	7,835	913
Islam	1,246	641	605	944
Jainism	1,198	649	549	846
Sikhism	10	6	4	667
Other Religions and Persuasions	13	13	...	...
Religion not stated	2	2	...	...

Distribution of population by Mother-Tongue

5.4 Hindi is the mother-tongue of the bulk of population (90.47 per cent) at Nathdwara as per data of 80 per cent non-sampled slips. Mewari, Rajasthani, Urdu, Sindhi, Gujarati and Brajbhasha have been returned as mother tongue in case of 3.66, 2.12, 1.70, 1.00, 0.67 and 0.24 per cent population. The rest of the languages have been returned as mother tongue by 5 or less number of persons. In all 16 languages have been returned as mother-tongue.

5.5 In all 21.37 per cent persons (15.18 per cent males and 6.15 per cent females) speak subsidiary languages. Among males 28.98 per cent speak subsidiary languages while among females 12.93 per cent speak subsidiary languages. The following table gives the sex-wise distribution of population by mother tongue and of speakers of subsidiary languages speaking respective mother-tongues:

TABLE 5.2

Sex-wise distribution of population by mother-tongue and speakers of subsidiary languages speaking respective mother-tongues

Mother tongue	Total Speakers			Number of speakers that speak subsidiary languages		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 Hindi	13,674	7,307	6,367	2,697	2,010	687
2 Mewari	553	251	302	143	94	49
3 Rajasthani	321	90	231	8	4	4
4 Urdu	257	138	119	146	87	59
5 Sindhi	151	67	84	116	53	63
6 Gujarati	101	41	60	79	30	49
7 Brajbhasha	37	15	22	16	8	8
8 Punjabi	5	2	3	5	2	3
9 Gurumukhi	4	3	1	3	2	1
10 Marathi	3	2	1	3	2	1
11 Marwari	3	1	2	3	1	2
12 Malayalam	2	1	1	2	1	1
13 Telugu	1	...	1	1	...	1
14 Kachchh	1	...	1	1	...	1
15 Tamil	1	...	1	1	...	1
16 English	1	1	...	1	1	...
Total	15,115	7,919	7,196	3,225	2,295	930

5.6 Speakers of Hindi as mother-tongue speak 17 subsidiary languages, that of Marwari 4, that of Rajasthani, Urdu and Sindhi 3 languages each, that of Gujarati, Brajbhasha and Malayalam 2 languages each and speakers of the rest of the languages speak one language each as subsidiary language.

5.7 Hindi is spoken as subsidiary language by speakers of 13 languages, English by speakers of 8 languages, Urdu and Brajbhasha by speakers of 3 languages each, Gujarati, Mewari and Punjabi by speakers of two languages each and the rest of the languages spoken as subsidiary languages are spoken by speakers of one language each. English is used as subsidiary language by 64.84 per cent of the persons who speak subsidiary languages, Hindi is used by 14.51 per cent and Urdu, Gujarati, Brajbhasha, Sanskrit and Mewari by 9.21, 4.78, 3.53, 1.67 and 0.59 per cent of them. The rest of the languages spoken as subsidiary languages are used by less than 10 persons. The following table gives the distribution of speakers of subsidiary languages sex-wise:

TABLE 5.3

Sex-wise distribution of speakers of various subsidiary languages

Name of the subsidiary language	Total Number of Speakers		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
1 English	2,091	1,636	455
2 Hindi	468	252	216
3 Urdu	297	175	122
4 Gujarati	154	96	58
5 Brajbhasha	114	64	50
6 Sanskrit	54	46	8
7 Mewari	19	11	8
8 Sindhi	8	3	5
9 Punjabi	5	3	2
10 Rajasthani	3	2	1
11 Marathi	3	3	...
12 Gurumukhi	2	1	1
13 Dingal	2	1	1
14 Arabi	1	1	...
15 Roman	1	1	...
16 Tamil	1	...	1
17 Kashmiri	1	...	1
18 Marwari	1	...	1
Total	3,225	2,295	930

5.8 As per the sampled household data there are 8 languages which are spoken as subsidiary languages. Speakers of the mother-tongue Mewari form the largest number of speakers of subsidiary languages, followed by speakers of Urdu and Brajbhasha, Hindi is spoken as subsidiary language by largest number of speakers of subsidiary languages followed by English and Mewari.

5.9 The highest per head average educational score among those speaking subsidiary language for persons, males and females is among those whose mother-tongue is Kashmiri and who speak, Hindi, English and Urdu as subsidiary language. The average per head educational score is nil in case of persons whose mother-tongue is Urdu and who speak Mewari as subsidiary language.

5.10 An idea about the various communities residing at Nathdwara can be gathered from the following table which provides information regarding communities residing in 17 sampled localities. The figures in parentheses denote the number of households among which the household schedule was canvassed:

TABLE 5.4

Community-wise break-up of sampled households in sampled localities

Name of locality	Name of various communities residing in sampled localities
1	2
Bari Bhakar	Thakur (2)
Sethon-ka-Payasa	Darzi (1), Mahajan (3)
Parikrama	Arora (1), Brahman (2), Mahajan (1), Jain (1)
Mochi Bazar	Lakhera (1), Sunar (1), Bohra (1), Neelgar (2)
Bohrawari	Dakot (1), Kumhar (1), Bohra (3)
Chhota Gopalpura	Brahman (1), Lakhera (1), Mahajan (1), Sunar (2), Jain (1)
Brajpura	Brahman (1), Mahajan (2), Nai (1), Jain (2)
Holi Magra	Brahman (1), Mali (1), Bhangi (3), Bhil (1)
Yadav Basti	Yadav (8)
Govindpura	Teli (1), Bhishti (1), Chhipa (2), Kunjra(1), Saiyad (1), Sheikh (2)
Chitrakaron-ki-Gali	Brahman (8), Dhobi (1), Thakur (1)
Kumharwara	Brahman (1), Charan (1), Darzi (1), Jat (1), Kumhar (7), Mahajan (1), Rajput (1)
Sihar	Brahman (4), Kumhar (2), Lohar (2), Mali (1), Rajput (3), Balai (1), Salvi (1), Bhil (6), Jain (1).

TABLE 5.4 (contd.)

Name of locality	Name of various communities residing in sampled localities
1	2
Mohangarh	Bhatia (1), Brahman (7), Dhobi (2), Jat (1), Kumawat (1), Lakhera (1), Mali (1), Rajput (1), Sunar (2), Suthar (1), Bohra (3), Sikh (1)
Gujarpura	Brahman (10), Gujar (10), Mahajan (3), Sunar (1), Jain (1)
Nathuwas	Brahman (5), Gujar (4), Balai (2), Bhil (18)
Fauj	Brahman (1), Ezhava (1), Goswami (1), Kumawat (10), Lakhera (1), Lohar (1), Mali (5), Nai (1), Rajput (3), Sunar (1), Teli (1), Balai (1), Jatia (1), Raigar (1), Salvi (2), Bhil (1), Jain (1), Faqir (1), Pathan (3), Sunni (1).

5.11 Amongst all 42 communities covered in 17 sampled localities, Brahmans form the single largest part of the sampled population being 22.89 per cent followed by Bhils, Gujars and Kumawats. All other communities form less than five per cent of the sampled population. Information regarding number of households and sex-wise distribution of sampled population community-wise is contained in the following table:

TABLE 5.5

Community-wise and sex-wise distribution of sampled population

Caste/Tribe/ Community	Number of households	Total Population			Percentage to the total sampled population
		Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Arora	1	2	...	2	0.20
Bhatia	1	1	1	...	0.10
Brahman	41	230	113	117	22.89
Charan	1	4	...	4	0.40
Darzi	2	8	4	4	0.80
Dakot	1	5	2	3	0.50
Dhobi (SC)	3	17	11	6	1.69
Ezhava	1	1	1	...	0.10
Goswami	1	5	3	2	0.50

TABLE 5.5 (contd.)

Caste/Tribe/ Community	Number of households	Total Population			Percentage to the total sampled population
		Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Gujar	14	71	40	31	7.06
Jat	2	8	4	4	0.80
Kumawat	11	53	30	23	5.27
Kumhar	10	45	17	28	4.48
Lakhera	4	19	12	7	1.89
Lohar	3	13	7	6	1.29
Mahajan	11	43	26	17	4.28
Mali	8	36	24	12	3.58
Nai	2	8	5	3	0.80
Rajput	8	23	13	10	2.29
Sunar	7	32	17	15	3.18
Suthar	1	2	1	1	0.20
Teli	2	12	5	7	1.19
Thakur	3	16	9	7	1.59
Balai (SC)	4	11	5	6	1.09
Bhangi (SC)	3	16	6	10	1.59
Jatia (SC)	1	3	1	2	0.30
Raigar (SC)	1	2	...	2	0.20
Salvi (SC)	3	6	4	2	0.60
Yadav (Jatav) (SC)	8	38	18	20	3.78
Bhil (ST)	26	108	57	51	10.74
Jain	7	43	19	24	4.28
Bhishti	1	6	3	3	0.60
Bohra	7	43	24	19	4.28
Chhipa	2	11	5	6	1.09
Faqir	1	4	3	1	0.40
Kunjra	1	5	4	1	0.50

TABLE 5.5 (contd.)

Caste/Tribe/ Community	Number of households	Total Population			Percentage to the total sampled population
		Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Neelgar	2	8	3	5	0.80
Pathan	3	17	8	9	1.69
Saiyad	1	9	6	3	0.89
Sheikh	2	14	9	5	1.39
Sunni	1	4	4	...	0.40
Sikh (Khatri)	1	3	2	1	0.30
Total	213	1,005	526	479	100.00

Note: SC=Scheduled Caste; ST=Scheduled Tribe

5.12 The Scheduled Castes form 6.05 per cent and Scheduled Tribes 7.32 per cent of the total population at Nathdwara. Among the sampled households the percentage of Scheduled Castes comes to 7.56 and that of Scheduled Tribes to 10.74, Bhil is the only Scheduled Tribe reported. Among the Scheduled Castes only four have been reported. These are Balai, Bhangi, Salvi and Jatia, Jatav and Raigar of the Chamar-Bhambhi group. In Nathdwara Jatavs call themselves Yadavs.

DEMOGRAPHY

i) Distribution of population by Age and Sex

5.13 The total population of Nathdwara, as has already been stated is 18,893 as per Census 1971. The sex-ratio comes to 909 which is only slightly lower than the state average 914 but is much less than that of the district which comes to 957. Sex-ratio comes to 870 in the urban areas of Udaipur district while in the rural areas it comes to 969.

5.14 The total population on the basis of 80 per cent non-sampled slips comes to 15,115 of which 52.39 per cent are males and 47.61 per cent are females. The sex ratio comes to 909. The population in the age-group 0-4 forms 39.01 per cent, that in the age-group 15-34, 32.86 per cent, that in the age-group 35-59, 21.25 per cent, and that in the age-group 60 and over forms 6.88 per cent of the total population. The following table gives the sex-wise distribution of population in various age-groups alongwith the sex-ratio in each age-group:

TABLE 5.6

Age and sex-wise distribution of population and sex-ratio in various age-groups

Age-group	Population as per 80 per cent non-sampled slips			Sex-ratio (Females per 1,000 males
	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5
0-4	2,018	1,014	1,004	990
5-9	2,041	1,061	980	924
10-14	1,838	985	853	866
15-19	1,653	946	707	747
20-24	1,282	648	634	978
25-29	1,086	551	535	971
30-34	945	485	460	948
35-39	849	462	387	838
40-44	782	396	386	975
45-49	611	332	279	840
50-54	604	276	328	1,188
55-59	366	202	164	812
60-64	521	285	236	828
65-69	203	115	88	765
70+	315	160	155	969
Age not stated	1	1	...	...
Total	15,115	7,919	7,196	909

5.15 Among the sampled households 1,005 persons have been covered of which 52.34 per cent are males and 47.66 per cent females. The sex-ratio comes to 911. The population in the age-group 0-14 forms 37.51 per cent,that in the age-group 15-34, 30.15 per cent; that in the age-group 35-69, 29.95 per cent and that in the age-group 70+ 2.39 per cent of the total population.

ii) Age, Sex and Marital Status

5.16 The percentage of never married and married persons is almost equal but the percentage of married males is lesser than the percentage of never married males and vice-versa is true in case of females. The percentage of widowed females is almost three times that of widowed males and in case of divorce and separation it is just equal. The following table gives the percentage of persons with various marital status to total population on the basis of 80 per cent non-sampled slips sex-wise:

TABLE 5.7

Sex-wise percentage distribution of population by marital status

Marital Status	Percentage to the total population		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Never Married	46.88 (7,084)	27.58 (4,168)	19.30 (2,916)
Married	46 .98 (7,100)	23.21 (3,508)	23.77 (3,592)
Widowed	5.94 (898)	1.48 (224)	4.46 (674)
Divorced or Separated	0.20 (30)	0.10 (16)	0.10 (14)
Unspecified Status	N (3)	N (3)	... ...
Total	100.00 (15,115)	52.39 (7,919)	47.61 (7,196)

5.17 There are 13 females (0.09 per cent) and 147 males (0.89 per cent) in the age-group 25 and over who had never married. The number of never married males is higher than that of never married females in all the age-groups. The number of married females exceeds married males in all age-groups upto 25-29 and then starts decreasing in all the remaining age-groups. The number of widowed females is more than that of widowed males in all the age-groups except 25-29 where vice versa is true. There is no widowed male in the 0-14 age-group while there are 2 widowed female in this age-group. There is no divorced or separated male in the age-group 0-24 while there are 8 such females in this age-group. All the males with unspecified status are in the age-group 30+. There is no female with the unspecified marital status. Information regarding marital status of the population on the basis of the 80 per cent non-sampled slips is given in the Table 5.8.

5.18 In the sampled households there has not been noticed any case of unspecified marital status nor there has been an case of separation. The number of male divorcees is higher than the number of female divorcees. The number of married females is more than the number of married males while among the never marrieds it is vice versa. The number of unmarried females fulls sharply in the age-group 15-19 and there are only two unmarried females in the age-group 20 +. The divorcees are all in the age-group 20-49. There is no widowed male or female in the age-group 0-24. The highest number of married males and females is in the age-group 35-49. Table 5.9 gives information regarding marital status in the sampled households.

TABLE

Age and sex-wise distribution of

Age-Group	Marital Status					
	Never Married		Married		Widowed	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All Ages	4,168	2,916	3,508	3,592	224	674
0-9	2,075	1,984	...	...	...	...
10-14	938	681	47	169	...	2
15-19	770	212	175	492	1	1
20-24	251	26	397	600	...	3
25-29	61	7	479	523	6	5
30-34	29	1	447	443	6	15
35-39	13	1	437	462	9	23
40-44	8	1	377	325	11	60
45-49	4	...	309	229	16	48
50-54	2	1	251	223	23	102
55-59	7	1	169	98	26	66
60-64	6	...	228	77	47	159
65-69	...	...	89	27	26	61
70+	4	2	103	24	52	129
Age not stated	...	...	...	...	1	...

5.8

population according to marital status

Marital Status				Age-Group
Divorced or Separated		Unspecified Status		
Males	Females	Males	Females	
8	9	10	11	1
16	14	3	...	All Ages
...	...	...	...	0-9
...	1	...	...	10-14
...	2	...	...	15-19
...	5	5	...	20-24
5	...	...	...	25-29
2	1	1	...	30-34
3	1	...	...	35-39
...	...	...	...	40-44
2	2	1	...	45-49
...	2	...	...	50-54
...	...	...	...	55-59
3	...	1	...	60-64
...	...	...	...	65-69
1	...	...	...	70+
...	...	...	...	Age not stated

TABLE

Age and sex-wise distribution of sampled

Age-group	Marital					
	Never Married		Married		Widowed	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All Ages	269	188	234	238	20	51
0-4	55	73	...	...	...	...
5-9	72	54	...	1	...	...
10-14	73	44	2	3	...	...
15-19	46	15	12	33	...	...
20-24	16	1	33	32	...	...
25-29	3	...	23	25	1	...
30-34	1	1	22	34	...	2
35-49	1	...	77	66	3	9
50-59	1	...	32	34	4	13
60-69	1	...	26	9	6	17
70 +	...	...	7	1	6	10
Age not stated	...	...	...	...	...	...

5.9

population by marital status

Status						
Separated		Divorced		Unspecified Status		Age-group
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
8	9	10	11	12	13	1
...	...	3	2	...	...	All Ages
...	...	...	...	...	...	0-4
...	...	...	...	...	...	5-9
...	...	...	...	...	...	10-14
...	...	...	...	...	...	15-19
...	...	1	1	...	...	20-24
...	...	1	...	...	...	25-29
...	...	...	...	...	...	30-34
...	...	1	1	...	...	35-49
...	...	...	...	...	...	50-59
...	...	...	...	...	...	60-69
...	...	...	...	...	...	70 +
...	...	...	...	...	...	Age not stated

Fertility in females

5.19 There were 556 births amongst the 3,592 currently married females as per 80 per cent non-sampled slips in the preceding year to Census 1971. The following table gives information regarding births in various age-groups with respect to present age of the currently married women:

TABLE 5.10

Births in various age-groups of currently married women

Age-group	Total number of currently married women	Percentage to total number of currently married women	Total number of births	Percentage of births to the total number of currently married women	Percentage of births in the referrent age-group to the total births	Number of births per 100 currently married women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All Ages	3,592	100.00	556	15.48	100.00	15.48
Less than 13	95	2.65	...	...	...	...
13-17	354	9.85	25	0.70	4.50	7.06
18-22	694	19.32	154	4.29	27.70	22.19
23-27	511	14.23	144	4.01	25.89	28.18
28-32	526	14.64	128	3.57	23.02	24.33
33-37	372	10.36	63	1.75	11.33	16.94
38-42	353	9.83	30	0.83	5.40	8.50
43-47	215	5.98	9	0.25	1.62	4.18
48+	472	13.14	3	0.08	0.54	0.63
Age not stated	...	...	...	...	...	...

5.20 The highest percentage of births has taken place in the age-group 18- 22 followed by age-group 23-27. The number of births per 100 currently married women is highest, in the age-group 23-27 and decreases gradually in the age-group on either sides of it.

5.21 The highest number of births has been recorded in case of women who were in the age-group 13-17 at the time of their marriage. In all 98.74 per cent births have taken place to women who were married when they were up to 22 years of age. The following table gives information regarding birth among currently married women with respect to their age at marriage:

TABLE 5.11

Births among currently married women by age at marriage

Age at marriage	Total number of currently married women	Percentage of total number of currently married women	Total number of births	Percentage of births to the total number of currently married women	Percentage of births in the referrent age-group of age at marriage to total births	Number of of births per 100 currently married women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All Ages	3,592	100.00	556	15.48	100.00	15.48
Less than 13	941	26.20	120	3.34	21.58	12.75
13-17	2,119	58.99	361	10.05	64.93	17.03
18-22	420	11.69	68	1.90	12.23	16.19
23-27	24	0.67	4	0.12	0.72	16.66
28+	7	0.19	2	0.05	0.36	28.57
Age not stated	81	2.26	1	0.02	0.18	1.23

5.22 Of the total births 88.12 per cent have been among Hindus, 3.96 per cent among Muslims and 7.74 per cent among Jains. Apart from Christians, the number of births per 100 currently married women is highest among Jains and lowest among Muslims. The following table gives information regarding births among currently married women by religion:

TABLE 5.12

Births among currently married women by Religion

Religion	Total number of currently married women	Percentage of total number of currently married women	Total number of births	Percentage of births to the total number of currently married women	Percentage of births in the referrent religion to total births	Number of births per 100 currently married women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All Religions	3,592	100.00	556	15.48	100.00	15.48
Hinduism	3,164	88.09	490	13.64	88.12	15.49
Muslim	227	6.32	22	0.62	3.96	9.69
Christianity	2	0.05	1	0.02	0.18	50.00
Sikhism	3	0.08	...	...	...	...
Jainism	196	5.46	43	1.20	7.74	21.94

5.23 Among 238 currently married women belonging to Scheduled Castes there were 39 births and the number of births per 100 currently married women comes to 16.38. Among 293 currently married women belonging to Scheduled Tribes there were 57 births and the number of births per 100 currently married women comes to 19.45.

5.24 The highest number of births was among illiterate women. The following table gives information regarding births among currently married women by educational level:

TABLE 5.13

Births among currently married women by educational level

Educational level	Total number of currently married women	Percentage to total number of currently married women	Total number of births	Percentage of births to the total number of currently married women	Percentage of births in the referrent educational level	Number of births per 100 currently married women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All Levels	3,592	100.00	556	15.48	100.00	15.48
Illiterate	2,328	64.81	329	9.16	59.17	14.13
Literate but less than matriculation	1,084	30.18	179	4.99	32.20	16.51
Matriculation and above but less than graduate	164	4.57	40	1.11	7.19	24.39
University graduate and above	16	0.44	8	0.22	1.44	50.00

5.25 The highest number of births has taken place in case of currently married women with duration of marriage 10-14. No birth has taken place to any currently married women whose duration of marriage is less than 1 year. The following table gives information regarding births and currently married women by duration of marriage:

TABLE 5.14

Births among currently married women by duration of marriage

Duration of marriage (in years)	Total number of currently married women	Percentage to total number of currently married women	Total number of births	Percentage of births to the total number of currently married women	Percentage of births in the referrent group of duration of marriage	Number of births per 100 currently married women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All durations	3,592	100.00	556	15.48	100.00	15.48
Less than 1	36	1.00	...	...	...	...
1-4	564	15.70	75	2.09	13.49	13.30
5-9	565	15.73	123	3.42	22.12	21.77
10-14	560	15.59	156	4.34	28.06	27.86
15-19	429	11.95	99	2.76	17.80	23.08
20-24	394	10.97	66	1.84	11.87	16.75
25-29	315	8.77	26	0.72	4.68	8.25
30+	648	18.04	10	0.28	1.80	1.54
Unspecified	81	2.25	1	0.03	0.18	1.23

Age at Marriage

5.26 The age at marriage comes to between 13-17 years among 58.99 per cent currently married women on the basis of the data available in 80 per cent non-sampled individual slips, and it comes to 23 and above in only 0.86 per cent cases. Age at marriage is less than 13 in 26.20 per cent cases and between 18- 22 in 11.69 per cent cases. It has not been stated in 2.26 per cent cases. In all the present age-groups age at marriage is between 13-17 in case of more women than it being less than 13 except in the age-group 23-27 where the position is vice versa. It shows that age at marriage has reduced in the present age-group 23-27 and has again risen in lower present age-groups. Table 5.15 gives the distribution of currently married women by present age and age at marriage on the basis of 80 per cent non-sampled individual slips.

5.27 The age at marriage is 13-17 in maximum number of cases for all durations of marriage followed by the age at marriage being less than 13 and between 18-22. Age at marriage is between 23-27 in highest number of cases where duration of marriage is between 5-9 as may be seen from Table 5.16.

TABLE

Distribution of currently married women

Age at Marriage	Present				
	All ages	Less than 13	13-17	18-22	23-27
1	2	3	4	5	6
All Ages	3,592	95	354	694	511
Less than 13	941	90	146	191	110
13-17	2,119	...	204	390	32
18-22	420	...	...	96	70
23-27	24	...	...	...	4
28+	7	...	...	...	...
Age not stated	81	5	4	17	6

TABLE

Distribution of currently married women

Age at Marriage	Duration of				
	All Durations	Less than 1	1-4	5-9	10-14
1	2	3	4	5	6
All Ages	3,592	36	564	565	560
Less than 13	941	9	128	165	143
13-17	2,119	21	324	331	340
18- 22	420	6	106	61	73
23-27	24	...	5	7	3
28+	7	...	1	1	1
Age not stated	81	...	...	...	...

5.15

by present age and age at marriage

Age						
28-32	33-37	38-42	43-47	48+	Age not stated	Age at Marriage
7	8	9	10	11	12	1
526	372	353	215	472	...	All Ages
102	81	81	37	103	...	Less than 13
328	236	217	136	287	...	13-17
74	43	45	32	60	...	18-22
8	3	3	2	4	...	23-27
1	...	...	4	2	...	28+
13	9	7	4	16	...	Age not stated

5.16

by age at marriage and duration of marriage

of marriage					
15-19	20-24	25-29	30+	Age not stated	Age at Marriage
7	8	9	10	11	1
429	394	315	698	81	All Ages
123	104	80	189	...	Less than 13
260	246	200	397	...	13-17
40	42	33	59	...	18-22
3	2	2	2	...	23-27
3	...	...	1	...	28+
...	...	...	...	81	Age not stated

5.28 The average age at marriage comes to 16.41 for the sampled populations and 18.78 in case of males and 14.31 in case of females. The highest average age at marriage comes to 19.76 in case of males in the present age-group 35-44 and it comes to 14.59 in case of females in the present age-group 15-24. The age at marriage comes to between 15-19 in maximum number of cases among males and below 14 in maximum number of cases among females. Age at marriage comes to 29 and below in case of all the females while in case of bulk of males the age at marriage is 34 and below and in a lone case between 40-44.

5.29 The average age at marriage is highest among Sikhs in case of males being 27.00 and highest among Jains in case of females being 16.08. It is lowest among Hindus both for males as well as females. Age at marriage among Hindus is highest for males among other Hindus and highest for females among Scheduled Tribes. The lone woman whose age at marriage is between 25-29 belongs to Gujar community and the lone male whose age at marriage is between 40-44 belongs to Brahman community. There are only 3 males whose age at marriage is between 30-34 belonging one each to Gujar, Mahajan and Neelgar communities.

5.30 The age at marriage comes to between 15-19 among highest number of males among illiterates and in all educational levels except those in the educational level post-graduate degree other than technical degree and technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post graduate degree where it comes to between 25-29 for highest number of cases. The lone male in whose case the age at marriage is between 40-44 is literate without educational level and 3 males in whose case it is between 30-34 have studied up to primary level. In case of females the age at marriage is below 14 in highest number of cases among illiterates and in all educational levels except in the educational level post-graduate degree other than technical degree in whose case it is between 20-24. The lone woman whose age at marriage is between 25-29 is illiterate. None of the females with educational level matriculation of above got married below 14.

5.31 Average age at marriage shows an increase in both among males and females in younger generations. It has increased from 18.01 to 19.17 years in case of males and from 13.51 to 15.13 years in case of females in case of marriages performed earlier than 30 years and marriages performed within 15 years. It also shows an increase in the same manner in all age-groups and all durations of marriages. No correlation is established between age at marriage and educational level while considering these in respect of duration of marriage.

Distribution of population by age and educational level

5.32 There are 48.65 per cent literates and educated at Nathdwara on the basis of 80 per cent non-sampled slips. It comes to 62.85 per cent among males and 33.02 per per cent among females. Ther persons having university and technical degrees form only 1.15 per cent of the total population. The females having technical diplomas equal to degrees have all obtained these in teaching. The following table presents the percentages to the total population, of persons having various educational levels sex-wise:

TABLE 5.17

Sex-wise percentage distribution of sampled population by educational level

Educational level	Percentage to the total population		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
A Illiterate	51.35	19.46	31.89
B Literate and educated	48.65	32.93	15.72
i) Literate without educational level	19.78	12.60	7.18
ii) Primary	12.05	7.51	4.54
iii) Middle	7.81	5.42	2.39
iv) Matriculation or Higher Secondary	7.81	6.33	1.48
v) Technical and non-technical diploma not equal to degree	0.02	0.02	N
vi) University degree	0.85	0.76	0.09
vii) Technical and non-technical diploma equal to degree	0.33	0.29	0.04
Total	100.00	52.39	47.61

5.33 The highest number of literate and educated males are in the age-group 35 + while the highest number of literate and educated females is in the age-group 10-14. The number of literate and educated males is more than such females in all the age-groups. There is no female with a post-graduate degree or a degree in medicine, agriculture, veterinary or dairying. There are, however, 5 females with degree in teaching and all are in the age-group 20-34. The following table gives the frequency of persons of various age-groups by educational levels:

TABLE

Age and Sex-wise distribution of

Age-group	Educational levels							
	Illiterate		Literate without educational level		Primary		Middle	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All ages	2,942	4,820	1,904	1,085	1,135	686	820	361
0-4	1,011	1,001	3	3	...	...	...	...
5-9	668	678	388	293	5	9	...	...
10-14	115	291	434	248	378	264	55	47
15-19	66	261	70	86	221	132	349	159
20-24	89	278	50	84	72	98	127	68
25-34	239	642	205	137	135	102	123	67
35+	753	1,669	754	234	324	81	166	20
Age not stated	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Age-group	Educational levels					
			Technical degree or diploma equal to			
	Post-graduate degree other than Technical degree		Engineering or Technology		Medicine	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	18	19	20	21	22	23
All ages	33	...	...	...	3	...
0-4	...	...	...	...	...	...
5-9	...	...	...	...	...	...
10-14	...	...	...	...	...	...
15-19	...	...	...	...	...	...
20-24	...	...	...	...	...	...
25-34	18	...	...	...	...	...
35+	15	...	...	...	3	...
Age not stated	...	...	...	...	...	...

5.18

population by educational levels

Educational levels								Age-group
Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Non-Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree		Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree		Graduate degree other than technical degree		
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	1
957	224	1	1	1	...	82	14	All ages
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0-4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5-9
3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	10-14
238	68	...	1	...	...	2	...	15-19
289	95	...	...	...	...	19	10	20-24
269	40	...	...	1	...	30	3	25-34
158	18	1	...	...	...	31	1	35+
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Age not stated

Educational levels						Age-group
graduate degree or post graduate degree						
Agriculture, Veterinary and Dairying		Teaching		Others		
M	F	M	F	M	F	
24	25	26	27	28	29	1
1	...	40	5	...	...	All ages
...	...	...	...	...	...	0-4
...	...	...	...	...	...	5-9
...	...	...	...	...	...	10-14
...	...	...	...	...	...	15-19
...	...	2	1	...	...	20-24
...	...	16	4	..	...	25-34
1	...	22	...	...	...	35+
...	...	...	...	...	...	Age not stated

5.34 Among Scheduled Castes the percentage of literacy comes to 24.06 as compared to 7.31 among Scheduled Tribes. Among Scheduled Caste males the percentage of literacy comes to 42.31 and among Scheduled Tribes it is only 13.53. The position is worst among Scheduled Tribe females where literacy comes to only 0.88 per cent. Among Scheduled Castes females the literacy is, however, 5.32 per cent. The proportion of literates and educated is thus about half of general population among Scheduled Castes and about one-fourth among Scheduled Tribes. The above figures show lack of interest towards education among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and especially towards female education among Scheduled Tribes.

5.35 Among the sampled households percentage of literacy comes to 47.66. Among males it comes to 63.69 per cent and among females 30.06 per cent. The following table gives percentages to the total sampled population of persons having various educational levels sex-wise:

TABLE 5.19

Sex-wise percentage distribution of sampled population by educational level

Educational level		Percentage to the total population		
		Persons	Males	Females
1		2	3	4
A	Illiterate	52.34	19.01	33.33
B	Literate and educated	47.66	33.33	14.33
(i)	Literate without educational level	20.60	13.34	7.46
(ii)	Primary	12.24	7.85	4.39
(iii)	Middle	7.16	5.47	1.69
(iv)	Matriculation or Higher Secondary	6.56	5.97	0.59
(v)	Technical and non-technical diploma not equal to degree	0.10	0.10	...
(vi)	University degree	1.00	0.80	0.20
(vii)	Technical and non-technical diploma equal to degree	...	...	...
	Total	100.00	52.34	47.66

5.36 The number of females is less than that of males in all educational levels. There are only 2 females with university degree. Table 5.20 presents the distribution of sampled population by age, sex and educational level.

5.37 The percentage of literacy comes to 22.37 per cent amongst Scheduled Castes in the sampled households. It comes to 41.17 per cent in case of males and 7.14 per cent in case of females. The percenatge of literacy comes to 12.04 per cent amongst Scheduled Tribes in the samples households and it comes to 22.81 per cent for males and among females it is nil as none of them is literate. None of the Scheduled Caste/Tribe person is in the educational level above middle.

5.38 Of the six persons having post-graduate degrees three each belong to households whose heads are engaged in intermediate professions and clerical posts or teachers in secondary schools etc., or on highly professional and salaried posts. There is no person in the educational level above matriculation in case of households whose heads are engaged in unskilled manual, skilled manual, lowest professional and administrative, highly skilled and supervisory manual professions.

5.39 Of six persons having post-graduate degrees four are Brahmans and two Jains. Graduate degrees are held by one person each of Brahman, Teli, Jain and Sikh communities. The technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree is held by Ezhava.

TABLE

Age and sex-wise distribution of

Educational level	Age and Sex						
	0-9		10-14		15-19		20-24
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Illiterate	83	101	6	12	7	29	10
Literate without educational level	43	27	28	20	4	1	4
Primary	1	...	28	13	14	11	7
Middle	...	...	13	2	19	4	8
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	...	...	...	...	14	3	17
Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Graduate degree other than technical diploma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Post graduate degree other than technical degree	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post graduate degree:-							
1 Engineering & Technology	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Agriculture, veterinary and dairying	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Total	127	128	75	47	58	48	49

5.20

sampled population by educational levels

Age and Sex							Educational level
20-24	25-34		35-49		50+		
Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	1
16	14	45	28	56	43	76	Illiterate
2	7	7	21	10	25	8	Literate without educational level
7	9	4	12	8	8	1	Primary
5	7	5	5	1	3	...	Middle
2	11	...	14	1	4	...	Matriculation or Higher Secondary
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree
...	1	...	2	...	1	...	Graduate degree other than technical diploma
1	2	1	...	...	...	...	Post graduate degree other than technical degree
							Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post graduate degree:
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1Engineering & Technology
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2Medicine
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3Agriculture, veterinary and dairying
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4Teaching
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5Others
33	51	62	82	76	84	85	Total

5.40 To have an insight into the literacy and educational conditions of the sampled population an attempt has been made to project the data in this respect with the help of educational scores. The educational levels have been scored as under:

	Educational level	Score
	1	2
1	Illiterate	0
2	Literate without educational level	1
3	Primary or Junior Basic	2
4	Matriculation or Higher Secondary	3
5	Technical Diploma not equal to Degree	4
6	Non-technical Diploma not equal to Degree	4
7	University Degree	5
8	Technical Degree or Diploma equal to Degree	5
9	Post-graduate Degree other than Technical Degree	5
10	Post-graduate Technical Degree	5
11	Ph.D. or equivalent and higher	6

5.41 In all 849 scores were obtained by literate and educated persons in the sampled population. Of these 624 were obtained by males and 225 by females as is evident from the following table:

TABLE 5.21

Sex-wise distribution of sampled population by educational scores obtained

Score	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
0	398	136	262
1	207	132	
2	195	134	61
3	66	60	6
4	1	1	...
5	10	8	2
Total	877	471	406

5.42 If weighted averages are considered, maximum percentage has been gained by persons, males and females scoring 2 scores and minimum in case of persons and males by those scoring 4 scores and in case of females by those scoring 5 scores as is evident from the following table:

TABLE 5.22

Weighted percentages for literate and educated persons scoring various educational scores

Score	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
0	0.00	0.00	0.00
1	24.38	21 15	33 33
2	45.94	42 95	54.22
3	23.32	28.85	8.00
4	0.47	0.64	...
5	5.89	6.41	4.45
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

5.43 The average score for all persons in the sampled population comes to 0.97; for males 1.32, for females 0.55 and for households, 3.99. The highest average per head educational score for persons, males and females is in Sethon-ka-Paysa and minimum for persons in Yadav Basti, for males in Parikrama in Yadav Basti and for females in Govindpura. The following table gives the distribution for households by sex-wise per head average educational score:

TABLE 5 23

Distribution of sampled households by sex-wise per head average educational score

Educational Score-group	Number of households with average educational score as mentioned in col. 1 separately for		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Nil	47	40	117
0.1 to 0.3	16	4	4
0.4 to 0.5	22	9	11

Table 5.23 (contd.)

Educational Score-group	Number of households with average educational score as mentioned in col. 1 separately for		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
0.6 to 0.9	29	8	4
1.0 to 1.5	62	68	42
1.6 to 1.9	19	15	5
2.0 to 2.5	11	41	8
2.6 to 2.9	-	1	...
3.0+	7	16	3

5.44 The highest per hd average educational score for households, persons, males and females is among Jains. Among Sikhs the per head average educational score for females is *nil*.

5.45 The highest per head average educational score for persons and males is among Ezhava, for females and households among Jains. There is no literate or educated persons among Dakot, Raigar, Bhishti and Saiyad.

5.46 The average per head educational score 3.0 + for households, all persons, males and females is among Brahmans.

5.47 The highest average per head educational score for males, and households is among lineal collateral joint families and for females, and households among other type of families. The highest number of households having per head average educational score 3.0 + for all persons is among single persons households.

5.48 The highest per head average educational score for all persons, males and females is among those households whose heads last resided in district Banswara, districts Banswara and Chittaurgarh, and in districts Bhilwara and Banswara respectively. The highest per household average educational score is among those who last resided in urban areas of Gujarat State.

5.49 The highest per head average educational score for all persons, males and females is among those households whose heads are in occupational categories 14 and 25. In case of households whose heads are engaged in occupational categories 63, 64, 71 and 85 there is no literate persons in the household.

5.50 The highest average per head educational score in case of total persons, males and females is in case of households birth place of whose heads is situated from Nathdwara at 51-100 km., 201-500 km. and more than 500 km. respectively.

Enrolment in educational institutions

5.51 In all there are 226 students in the sampled population, their dispersal by age and sex is as under:

TABLE 5.24

Age and sex-wise distribution of students

Age-group	Number of students		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
5-9	77	51	26
10-14	98	66	32
15-19	42	35	7
20-24	9	8	1
25+	...	...	...
Total	226	160	66

5.52 For the purpose of the present study age-group 5-14 has been considered as the essential schooling age and a comparative study of children attending and not-attending school in this age-group will prove helpful in finding out bias for education among various sections of population.

5.53 Of the 248 children in the school going age (5-14), there are 175 students. Of these 79.43 per cent are Hindus, 11.43 per cent Muslims, 8.57 per cent Jains and 0.57 per cent

Sikhs. Among male children of school going age 79.59 per cent are attending school while among female children only 57.42 per cent are attending school showing lesser interest in female education. Among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes none of the female children of the school going age is attending school and among males the percentage of children attending school comes to 75.00 per cent and 33.33 per cent respectively. Among Jains and Sikhs all the children of the school going age are attending school. Among other Hindus 75.00 per cent, among Muslims 86.96 per cent and among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes 30.00 per cent and 23.52 per cent children of the school going age are attending school showing maximum interest towards education among Jains and Sikhs followed by other Hindus and Muslims. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes show lesser interest in educating their children especially the latter.

5.54 There is no student in the age-group 25+ in the sampled population. There is no student in the age-group 20+ among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

5.55 The largest number of students are such as were born in the town. Of the 9 students in the age-group 20-24, 5 including the only female student in this age-group have been born in Nathdwara and one was born in the urban areas and 2 were born in the rural areas of District Udaipur outside Nathdwara, and the remaining one was born in urban areas of district Jodhpur. Of the total number of students 86.73 per cent are non-migrant and were born at Nathdwara, 9.73 per cent were born outside Nathdwara in District Udaipur, 3.10 per cent in other districts of the Rajasthan State and 0.44 per cent in Maharashtra.

5.56 There are 114 households which have children of school going age. Of these 47 have male children only, 25 have female children only and 42 have both male as well as female children of the school going age. In all 41 households having children of the school going age are not sending them to school. Of these there are 12 and 11 households having only male and only female children respectively and 18 households have both male and female children of the school going age. There is no household which has both male and female children of school going age and failing to send some or all the male children to school. The highest percentage of households not sending their children of the school going age to school belong to Scheduled Tribes and comes to 72.73 per cent. All the children of the school going age belonging to Mali, Lakhera, Lohar, Darzi, Teli, Goswami, Suthar, Jain, Sikh and Bohra communities were attending school. There was no children of the school going age among Jat, Arora, Bhatia, Ezhava, Balai, Salvi, Raigar, Bhishti, Faqir and Sunni communities.

5.57 If both male and female children of school going age are not enrolled in school it may be termed as default consistency by sex. It has been shown by 5 households whose heads are illiterate and belong to Gujar, Yadav, Bhil, Neelgar and Saiyad communities.

5.58 If all the male children of school going age are enrolled in school but not female children it may be termed as default inconsistency by sex. If has been shown by three households whose heads are illiterate and belong to Gujar, Kumhar and Bhangi communities, and, by one household whose head is literate without educational level and is Kumawat by caste.

5.59 If some male and female children of school going age are enrolled in school and not others it may be termed as default inconsistency unstructured. It has been observed in case of four households whose heads are illiterate, belong to Rajput and Bhil communities in 2 cases and in one case belong to Brahman community and is literate without educational level while other case belongs to Gujar community and has attained the educational level of primary.

5.60 Of the 61 children of the school going age who are not enrolled in the school 6 i.e.

9.84 per cent left school at various ages and the rest 55 i.e. 90.16 per cent have never attended any school. None of the children of the school going age who has left studies is below eleven years of age. The various reasons advanced for non enrolling male children in school are the child being a worker, financial difficulties of the family, social backwardness and weak financial conditions, child not being interested in study, child being too young, or generally remains ill and no special reason, and in case of female children the reasons are child not being interested in study, financial difficulties faced by the family, girls school not being in the neighbourhood, girl being married and no special reason. In case of children who have discontinued their studies child non-interested in study, financial difficulties of the family and weakness of child in studies are the reasons advanced in case of male children, and traditional reason and financial difficulties of the family are the reasons advanced in case of female children.

5.61 Of the 6 children who discontinued their study have done so when in class II (2), class V-VI(3) and class VII-VIII(1) and they belong, one each to Brahman, Dhobi, Rajput and Bhil communities in case of males and Gujar and Soni communities in case of females. The heads of the households to which these children belong are one each in the occupational categories (N.C.O - 3 digit) 401 (Business), 550 (Washermen), 610 (Cultivation), 871 (Pipefitter), 986 (Transportation of Passenger) and 999 (Firewood Supplier).

5.62 In case of households where there are both male and female children and both are not sent to school, financial difficulties faced by the family and child being a worker have been given as reasons for not enrolling them in school. In case of households where there are both male and female children of school going age and only male children are sent to school and not the female children, financial difficulties faced by the family, tradition of not educating the girls and no specific reason have been given as reasons for not enrolling them in school. In case of households where there are only male children of school going age and they are not sent to study, backwardness and financial difficulties faced by the family, non-interest of child in studies, illness of the child, child being too young and no specific reasons have been advanced has reasons for not enrolling them in school. In case of households where there are only female children of school going age and they are not sent to school, illness of the child, it being too young, no girls' school in the proximity of the house, financial difficulties faced by the family, no specific reason and tradition of not imparting education to girls have been described as reasons for not enrolling them in school.

5.63 The maximum number of students are from those households whose heads are engaged in occupational category 401 (Business) (36 students) followed by those engaged in categories 939 (Painter) (16 students), 959 (Construction) and 999 (Firewood-supplier) (12 students each). The number of students is highest at all educational levels in the households whose heads are engaged in occupational category 401 (Business).

CHAPTER VI

MIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT OF FAMILIES

In decennial censuses prior to 1971 the migrational studies were done with reference to the place of birth of the individual but in 1971 Census the migration was also studied with reference to the place of last residence of the individual prior to his coming to the place of enumeration. To have a closer view of the process of migration it has been studied in case of sampled households in the context of i) Place of origin, and ii) All places where the household stayed for at least one year after 1955. Attempt has, however, been made to gather information in respect of ii) of periods less than one year also wherever possible to have a more vivid picture of the process. The term place of origin refers to the place of origin of the family and needs some clarification for its use, as has been made in this study, has been limited to certain extent because of practical reasons. The family history may show origin of the family from a place centuries ago but it may not have any social or emotional significance for the person concerned. The concept of origin has, therefore, been limited to three generations for the purpose of the present study except for the cases where the family still continues to have close socio-cultural ties with the ancestral place.

Eighty per cent non sampled slips

6.2 The total population of Nathdwara is 18,893. In order to generate various tables for Census 1971 a 20 per cent sample of the total slips canvassed have been utilised. The remaining 80 per cent slips which come to 15,115 have been replayed to have an idea about the population statistics of the Nathdwara town. The following is the pattern of migration which emerges on the basis of the 80 per cent non-sampled slips in respect of Nathdwara town.

Place of Birth

6.3 Of the 15,115 persons represented by the 80 per cent non-sampled slips 73.02 per cent were born at Nathdwara and the rest are migrants. The migrants from the rural areas are one and half times the migrants from the urban areas. While among the migrants the females are almost double the males, among non-migrants, males are almost one and half times of females. This is because of the marriage alliances. Table 6.1 gives the information regarding frequency of migrants and non-migrants sex-wise along with their percentages in parentheses.

6.4 Among the migrants a large number is from rural areas and the sex-ratio is higher among those migrating from urban areas than among those migrating from rural areas.

6.5 Of the 15,115 persons 99.39 per cent were born in India, 0.46 per cent were born in countries outside India and the rest 0.15 per cent were unclassifiable. The number of unclassifiable here is less than that given above because of the fact that the rest of this category here included those born in India and outside it and these slips are such as were bearing no indication to this effect. Of the total sample those born at Nathdwara form 73.02 per cent, those outside Nathdwara but within Udaipur District 18.00 per cent and those in other Districts of Rajasthan State 5.14 per cent and those born in Other States of India 3.23 per cent thus making 99.39 per cent of the sample which represent those born in India.

6.6 The migrants who were born in States, other than the State of enumeration are mainly from Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra. The other states are Punjab,

TABLE 6.1

Sex-wise distribution of population by migration status with respect to place of birth

	Birth Place	Persons	Males	Females
I	Born at Nathdwara	11,037	6,474	4,563
		(73.02)	(42.83)	(30.19)
II	Born outside Nathdwara	4,078	1,445	2,633
		(26.98)	(9.56)	(17.42)
	a) In rural areas	2,486	882	1,604
		(16.45)	(5.84)	(10.61)
	b) In urban areas	1,564	555	1,009
		(10.34)	(3.67)	(6.67)
	c) Unclassifiable	28	8	20
		(0.19)	(0.05)	(0.14)
	Total	15,115	7,919	7,196
		(100.00)	*(52.39)*	*(47.61)*

West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Delhi, Jammu and Kashmir, Bihar, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Haryana from where one to seven persons have migrated.

6.7 In all, persons from fourteen states are living here giving a wide diversity to the migrating population. The countries beyond India from where the persons born there have migrated number only one viz Pakistan from where the population migrated because of the division of the country into India and Pakistan. The information regarding persons born at various places with urban-rural break-up is contained in Table 6.2.

6.8 The other Districts of Rajasthan State in which birth-place has been enumerated number 23 i.e. persons born in all Districts of Rajasthan except Sikar and Jalor reside at Nathdwara, of these Districts Bhilwara comes first (218 persons) followed by Chittaurgarh (206 persons), Jodhpur (71 persons), Ajmer (62 persons), and Jaipur (45 persons), and in the rest of the Districts less than 30 persons have been enumerated to have been born.

Place of Last Residence

6.9 Of the 15,115 persons represented by the 80 per cent non-sampled slips 28.29 per cent are such as have been enumerated to have their last residence outside Nathdwara, while those born outside Nathdwara form 26.98 per cent of this sample pointing out that 1.31 per cent of these are such as were born in Nathdwara but emigrated for some time to other places and then again immigrated to Nathdwara; such persons number 198, males 75; females 123. Here also, as was in case of place of birth, the sex-ratio is almost double in case of migrants and the migration is largely from rural areas as may be seen from Table 6.3.

TABLE 6.2

Sex-wise distribution of population by migration status by place of birth and characteristic of the place of birth

	Place of Birth	Characteristic of the place	Persons	Males	Females
	1	2	3	4	5
A	Born in India	Rural	2,477	873	1,604
		Urban	12,542	7,001	5,541
		Unclassifiable	4	...	4
I	Within the State of enumeration (Rajasthan)	Rural	2,419	846	1,573
		Urban	12,116	6,847	5,269
		Unclassifiable	...	...	...
	a) Born at Nathdwara	Rural	...	...	...
		Urban	11,037	6,474	4,563
		Unclassifiable	...	...	...
	b) Born outside Nathdwara within Udaipur district	Rural	2,148	765	1,383
		Urban	572	223	349
		Unclassifiable	...	...	..
	c) Born in other districts of Rajasthan	Rural	271	81	190
		Urban	507	150	357
		Unclassifiable	...	...	...
II	States in India	Rural	58	27	31
		Urban	426	154	272
		Unclassifiable	4	...	4
B	Born in countries in Asia beyond India (Including U.S.S.R.)	Rural	3	3	...
		Urban	58	27	31
		Unclassifiable	8	2	6
	Unclassifiable	Rural	6	6	...
		Urban	1	1	...
		Unclassifiable	16	6	10
	Total	All Places	15,115	7,919	7,196

TABLE 6.3

Sex-wise distribution of population by migration status by place of last residence

	Place of last residence	Persons	Males	Females
	1	2	3	4
I	Non-Migrant	10,839	6,399	4,440
		(71.71)	(42.34)	(29.37)
II	Place of last residence outside Nathdwara	4,276	1,520	2,756
		(28.29)	(10.00)	(18.24)
	a) In rural areas	2,516	868	1,648
		(16.65)	(5.74)	(10.92)
	b) In urban area	1,689	613	1,076
		(11.17)	(4.05)	(7.12)
	c) Unclassifiable	71	39	32
		(0.47)	(0.26)	(0.21)
	Total	15,115	7,919	7,196
		(100.00)	(52.39)	(47.61)

6.10 A large number of the migrants with reference to place of last residence is from rural areas and the sex-ratio in this case also, as was in the case of migrants with reference to the place of birth is higher among those migrating from rural areas.

6.11 The percentage of males is slightly more in case of migrants with reference to place of last residence as compared to migrants with reference to place of birth showing that the process of emigration from, followed by immigration to Nathdwara is more perceptible among the male population i.e. the males have migrated out from Nathdwara leaving behind their females and have returned when the occasion permitted them to do so. In the above table the unclassifiables include those who had their last residence in other countries as information regarding their residence in rural/urban areas is not available.

6.12 There are 69 persons whose birth had been in other countries while there are 51 persons whose last residence was in other countries i.e. of these there are 18 such persons who resided somewhere else in India before settling at Nathdwara.

6.13 Of the total sample of 15,115 persons 71.71 per cent are such as were born at Nathdwara and have never migrated out, 18.71 per cent had their last residence outside Nathdwara within District Udaipur, 5.74 per cent in other Districts of Rajasthan State, 3.37 per cent in other states beyond Rajasthan, 0.34 per cent in countries in Asia beyond India (including U.S.S.R), and 0.13 per cent are in the category of unclassifiable as is evident from the following table:

TABLE

Sex-wise distribution of population by migrant status by place

	Last Residence	Characteristic of the place	Total Migrants			Duration of Residence: Less than 1 year		Duration of Residence: 1-4 years	
			Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A	Last Residence elsewhere in India	Rural	2,516	868	1,648	111	73	302	252
		Urban	1,689	613	1,076	109	97	205	264
		Unclassifiable	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
I	Within the State of enumeration outside the place of enumeration (Nathdwara)	Rural	2,476	854	1,622	110	73	299	247
		Urban	1,219	432	787	68	66	150	201
		Unclassifiable	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	a) Elsewhere in district Udaipur	Rural	2,230	784	1,446	92	70	278	222
		Urban	598	223	375	28	25	84	87
		Unclassifiable	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	b) In other districts of Rajasthan	Rural	246	70	176	18	3	21	25
		Urban	621	209	412	40	41	66	114
		Unclassifiable	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
II	States in India beyond Rajasthan	Rural	40	14	26	1	...	3	5
		Urban	470	181	289	41	31	55	63
		Unclassifiable	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B	Countries in Asia beyond India (including U.S.S.R)	All places	51	28	23	...	...	1	1
	a) Pakistan	All places	50	27	23	...	...	...	1
	b) U.A.R.	All places	1	1	...	...	...	1	...
C	Unclassifiable	All places	20	11	9	1	...	2	2
	Total	All places	4,276	1,520	2,756	221	170	510	519

6.4

of last residence and duration of stay in the present residence

in place of enumeration (Nathdwara)

5-9 years		10-19 years		20 + years		Period not stated		Characteristic of the place	Last Residence
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	2	1
128	235	137	370	171	691	19	27	Rural	A Last Residence
87	142	81	218	114	286	17	69	Urban	elswhere in
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Unclassifiable	India
128	230	134	369	165	678	18	25	Rural	I Within the State of
63	99	57	163	79	205	15	53	Urban	enumeration outside
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Unclassifiable	the place of enumera-
									tion (Nathdwara)
117	197	127	342	153	603	17	12	Rural	a) Elsewhere in
28	44	32	72	44	118	7	29	Urban	district Udaipur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Unclassifiable	
11	33	7	27	12	75	1	13	Rural	b) In other districts
35	55	25	91	36	87	8	34	Urban	of Rajasthan
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Unclassifiable	
..	5	3	1	6	13	1	2	Rural	II States in India
24	43	24	55	35	81	2	16	Urban	beyond Rajasthan
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Unclassifiable	
...	1	3	3	24	17	...	1	All places	B Countries in Asia beyond India (including U.S.S.R)
...	1	3	3	24	17	...	1	All places	a) Pakistan
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	All places	b) U.A.R.
3	...	2	1	3	2	...	4	All places	C Unclassifiable
218	378	223	592	312	996	36	101	All places	Total

6.14 The duration of stay at Nathdwara in case of migrants with respect to the place of last residence shows a continual decline except for the duration of stay 1-4 years both in case of males as well as females. In case of duration of stay less than 1 year the number of females has shown a sharp decline and has reduced to even less than that of males as is evident from the following table:

TABLE 6.5

Sex-wise distribution of migrants by duration of stay

Duration of Stay	Persons	Males	Females
Less than 1 Year	391 (9.14)	221 (5.17)	170 (3.97)
1-4 Years	1,029 (24.06)	510 (11.92)	519 (12.14)
5-9 Years	596 (13.94)	218 (5.10)	378 (8.84)
10-19 Years	815 (19.06)	223 (5.21)	592 (13.85)
20 + Years	1,308 (30.59)	312 (7.30)	996 (23.29)
Period not stated	137 (3.21)	36 (0.84)	101 (2.37)
Total	4,276 (100.00)	1,520 (35.54)	2,756 (64.46)

6.15 The number of States in India beyond Rajasthan which have been enumerated as the place of last residence comes to 13 including the Union Territory of Delhi and of these Gujarat ranks first followed by Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh. From the other States 11 or less persons have immigrated. The bulk 92.15 per cent of those having their last residence in States in India beyond Rajasthan have immigrated from urban areas and only 7.85 per cent have come from rural areas. The other countries in which the last residence has been enumerated are Pakistan and United Arab Republic and all except one have shown their last residence in the former.

6.16 Of the total Migrants with respect to place of last residence only 274 (6.41 per cent) are such as have migrated from outside Rajasthan State and have duration of stay at Nathdwara 0-9 years. These have come from 11 States in India beyond Rajasthan including Union Territory of Delhi and two countries in Asia. Of these six States viz., Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, West Bengal and Gujarat are such from where both males and females have immigrated; Kerala, Andhra Pradesh and Bihar are such from where only males, and, Tamil Nadu and Delhi are such from where only females have immigrated. Of these immigrants bulk 94.89 per cent have come from urban areas. The majority of the migrants, both males and females is in the age-group 3-32 (Males 86, Females 109). The highest number of female immigrants belong to marriageable age i.e. in the age-group 13-27 numbering 68, while the highest number of male immigrants are in the age-group 18-47 numbering 62. The number of immigrants in the age group 53 + is quite low among both the sexes. The immigrants are thus mostly workers.

Sampled Households

6.17 Heads of 91.55 per cent sampled households belong to District Udaipur, of 5.16 per cent households to other districts of Rajasthan State, of 2.82 per cent households to other States and of 0.47 per cent households to other countries. Of the other Districts of Rajasthan State to which the heads of the sampled households belong Sawai Madhopur, Churu, Chittaurgarh, Jaisalmer and Sikar are such from each of which 0.47 per cent of the heads of the sampled households hail while Jodhpur, Bhilwara and Barmer are such from each of which 0.94 per cent of the heads of the sampled households hail. Other States to which the heads of the sampled households belong are

Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Kerala, Jammu and Kashmir. Of these 1.41 per cent belong to Uttar Pradesh and 0.47 per cent heads of the sampled households hail from Pakistan. There is no locality exclusively inhabited by households belonging to other Districts of Rajasthan State, other States or other Country. Households belonging to Uttar Pradesh reside in Kumharwara, Mohangarh, and Nathuwas and those belonging to Gujarat and Kerala in Fauj and those belonging to Jammu and Kashmir in Holi Magra. The household hailing from Pakistan resides in Mohangarh.

6.18 The heads of 74.65 per cent sampled households were born at Nathdwara, of 20.19 per cent households in the same district viz., Udaipur but outside Nathdwara, of 2.82 per cent households in other Districts, of the Rajasthan State, of 1.87 per cent households in other States and of 0.47 per cent households in other Countries viz. Pakistan. Migration from within district was largely from rural area and from other Districts within the Rajasthan State mainly from urban areas. Migration from other States within India and other Countries was from rural areas. Other Districts of the Rajasthan State where the heads of the sampled households were born are Jodhpur, Churu, Sawai Madhopur, Bhilwara and Sikar, and, the other States are Uttar Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala and Gujarat, and the other Country is Pakistan. The households whose heads have been born in Nathdwara reside in all the sampled localities and there is no locality exclusively inhabited by the migrant households although they are residing in all the sampled localities except Bari Bhakar, Mochi Bazar, Bohrawari and Chitrakaron-ki-Gali. The households whose heads have been born in districts, Churu, Sawai Madhopur, Bhilwara and Jodhpur of the Rajasthan State reside in Parikrama and Gujarpura, Kumharwara, Parikrama, Govindpura, and Fauj respectively, those born in Uttar Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, and Kerala and Gujarat in Kumharwara, Holi Magra, Fauj respectively and those born in Pakistan in Fauj.

6.19 Of the 1,005 persons covered under 213 sampled households 28.96 per cent were born outside Nathdwara, of which 62.20 per cent were born in rural and the rest 37.80 per cent in urban areas. The number of migrants with respect to place of birth shows inverse relationship with the distance and decreases as the distance from Nathdwara increases upto 200 km range beyond which this relationship is not so well maintained. There is a sharp fall in number of migrants beyond 50 km range and 72.16 per cent of the migrants have their birth places within 50 km of Nathdwara as is evident from the following table:

TABLE 6.6

Distribution of Migrants by distance of place of birth from Nathdwara and characteristic of the place of birth

Distance of Place of birth (in km)	Number of migrants from	
	Rural Area	Urban Area
0-50	150	60
51-100	12	13
101-200	8	8
201-500	5	17
501 +	6	12
Total	181	110

6.20 Of the 17 selected localities there is none in which there is no migrant with respect to place of birth. Of these four are such localities where there are migrants from urban areas only and two where the migrants are from rural areas only and in the rest ten localities migrants are from rural as well as urban areas. The highest percentage of migrants, 83.34 is in Parikrama where 5 out of six individulas are migrants and the minimum percentage of migrants is in Bohrawari and comes to 7.41 per cent as is evident from the following table:

TABLE 6.7

Distribution of population by migrants status, place of birth and locality in which resides

	Name of the locality	Total number of persons	Number of non-migrants	Number of migrants (by place of birth) from	
				Rural area	Urban area
	1	2	3	4	5
1	Bari Bhakar	10	8	...	2
2	Sethon-ka-Paysa	16	11	...	5
3	Parikrama	6	1	...	5
4	Mochi Bazar	20	17	2	1
5	Bohrawari	27	25	1	1
6	Chhota Gopalpura	26	21	5	...
7	Brajpura	32	22	5	5
8	Holi Magra	24	12	3	9
9	Vadaya Basti	38	22	14	2
10	Govindpura	50	33	13	4
11	Chitrakaron-ki-Gali	57	52	...	5
12	Kumharwara	64	38	11	15
13	Sihar	107	74	29	4
14	Mohangarh	93	67	17	9
15	Gujarpura	143	115	9	19
16	Nathuwas	127	82	45	.
17	Fauj	165	114	27	24
	Total	1,005	714	181	110

6.21 In case of 90.15 per cent of the sampled population the place of last residence was the same as place of birth i.e. they did not reside anywhere else except at their birth place before settling at Nathdwara. Of the total sample 69.05 per cent are such as were born at Nathdwara and never went outside to reside anywhere else; 21.10 per cent are such as were born outside Nathdwara and have not settled anywhere else except their birth place before settling at Nathdwara, 8.6 per cent are such as were born outside Nathdwara but first settled outside Nathdwara and then migrated here, and 1.69 per cent are such as were born at Nathdwara and then emigrated and again immigrated here. Table 6.8 gives the information regarding place of last residence as related to place of birth.

6.22 The birth places other districts of Rajasthan are in Churu, Bharatpur, Sawai Madhopur, Sikar, Tonk, Ajmer, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Barmer, Bhilwara, Chittaurgarh, Banswara, Bundi, Kota, and Jhalawar; in other States in India beyond Rajasthan in Madhya Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, and in other countries in Pakistan.

TABLE 6.8

Sex-wise distribution of sampled population by place of birth as related to place of last residence

Broad category of the place of birth	Place of last residence			
	Same as place of birth		Different from place of birth	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Referrent Town	434	260	9	8
Referrent District (Areas other than the referrent town)	36	131	28	31
Other Districts of the State of enumeration	7	27	6	10
States in India beyond the State of enumeration	1	9	4	2
Other Countries	1	...	...	1
Total	479	427	47	52

6.23 In case of the single member households heads of the highest number were born in Udaipur district outside Nathdwara town. In case of all other types of households the highest number is of those whose heads were born in Nathdwara town. Among the non-migrant households those with membership of 2-5 members are 49.69 per cent and among the migrant households 62.96 per cent. There is no migrant household with 11 or more members, those with membership 6-10 form 11.11 per cent and the single member households form 25.93 per cent of the migrant households. The following table presents the distribution of sampled households by migration status by place of birth of the head of the household and the number of members in the household:

TABLE 6.9

Distribution of sampled households by number of members and migration status by place of birth of the head of the household

Migration status and place of birth of the head of the household		Total number of households	Number of households having number of members			
			1	2-5	6-10	11 +
1		2	3	4	5	6
A	**Non-migrant**					
	(Born at Nathdwara)	159	10	79	66	4
B	**Migrant**					
I	Born outside the town in District Udaipur	32	9	20	3	...
	(a) Rural					
	(b) Urban	11	3	7	1	..
II	Born within the State in Districts					
i)	Jaipur					
	(a) Rural	...	...	...	...	...
	(b) Urban	2	...	2	...	...
ii)	Churu					
	a) Rural	...	...	...	...	...
	b) Urban	1	...	...	1	...
iii)	Sikar					
	a) Rural	...	...	...	...	...
	b) Urban	1	...	1	...	...
iv)	Sawai Madhopur					
	a) Rural	...	...	...	...	..
	b) Urban	1	1	...	...	...
v)	Bhilwara					
	a) Rural	1	...	1	...	...
	b) Urban	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE 6.9 (contd.)

Migration status and place of birth of the head of the household	Total number of households	Number of households having number of members			
		1	2-5	6-10	11 +
1	2	3	4	5	6
III Born in Other States					
i) Jammu & Kashmir					
a) Rural	...	...	...	...	...
b) Urban	1	...	1	...	...
ii) Kerala					
a) Rural	1	1	...	...	...
b) Urban	...	...	...	...	...
iii) Gujarat					
a) Rural	1	. .	...	1	.
b) Urban	...	...	...	...	...
iv) Uttar Pradesh					
a) Rural	1	...	1	...	...
b) Urban	...	...	...	...	...
IV Born in other country					
i) Pakistan					
a) Rural	1	...	1	...	...
b) Urban	...	...	...	. .	...
V Unspecified	...	...	...	...	..
Total	213	24	113	72	4

6.24 The heads of 74.65 per cent of the households were born at Nathdwara, while the heads of 71.84 per cent of the sampled households were born at Nathdwara and had their residence at Nathdwara only while 2.81 per cent of the heads of the households are such as had their place of last residence different from their birthplace Nathdwara i.e. they were born at Nathdwara, then migrated out to some place and again returned to Nathdwara. The households whose heads had their last residence in District Udaipur outside Nathdwara are 18.78 per cent, those having last residence in other countries 0.47 per cent. The migrant households whose heads had their last residence in urban areas are 13.62 per cent and those who had their last residence in rural areas 14.55 per cent of the total households. The migrant households from urban areas form 48.33 per cent of the migrant households, showing that the migrant households moved to Nathdwara from rural areas in slightly more numbers. The maximum migration with respect to place of last residence

of the head of the households was within the District Udaipur. Although the place of birth of the heads of one household each was in Jammu and Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh and Kerala none of these showed these States as last residence showing that they migrated from their place of birth to some other point and from there they migrated to Nathdwara. Although only one head of the sampled households was born in Gujarat, three have shown their last residence there. There seems to be a good deal of intra-district, inter-district and inter-state migration of the heads of the sampled households with diminishing number going from within the District to inter-State migration. The frequency of distribution of the sampled households by migration status of the head of the household by his place of last residence and the number of members in the household has been presented in the following table:

TABLE 6.10

Distribution of the sampled household by migration status and place of last residence of the head of household by number of members in the household

Migration status and place of last residence of the head of the household		Total number of households	Number of households having number of members			
			1	2-5	6-10	11 +
1		2	3	4	5	6
A	**Non-migrant**					
	(Born at Nathdwara)	153	9	78	64	2
B	**Migrant**					
I	Last residence outside the town but in the District Udaipur					
	a) Rural	26	8	14	4	...
	b) Urban	14	4	8	1	1
II	Last Residence outside the town but within the State in Districts					
i)	Jodhpur					
	a) Rural	...	...	...	...	...
	b) Urban	1	...	1	...	...
ii)	Sawai Madhopur					
	a) Rural	...	...	...	...	...
	b) Urban	1	1	...	...	. .
iii)	Bhilwara					
	a) Rural	1	...	1	...	...
	b) Urban	2	...	2	...	...

TABLE 6.10 (contd.)

Migration status and place of last residence of the head of the household	Total number of households	Number of households having number of members			
		1	2-5	6-10	11
1	2	3	4	5	6
iv) Ajmer					
a) Rural	...	...	...	...	...
b) Urban	2	...	1	1	...
v) Bikaner					
a) Rural	...	...	...	...	...
b) Urban	1	...	...	1	...
vi) Dungarpur					
a) Rural	...	...	...	...	...
b) Urban	1	...	1	...	...
vii) Banswara					
a) Rural	1	...	1	...	...
b) Urban	1	...	1	...	...
viii) Chittaurgarh					
a) Rural	1	1	...	...	...
b) Urban	2	1	1	...	...
ix) Sikar					
a) Rural	...	...	...	...	...
b) Urban	1	...	1	...	...
II Last residence in Other States					
i) Madhya Pradesh					
a) Rural	...	...	...	...	...
b) Urban	1	...	1	...	...
ii) Gujarat					
a) Rural	1	...	...	1	...
b) Urban	2	...	1	...	1
IV Last residence in other Country					
i) Pakistan					
a) Rural	1	...	1	...	...
b) Urban	...	...	...	...	...
V Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...
Total	213	24	113	72	4

6.25 Of the 60 households whose heads had their last residence outside Nathdwara 38.34 per cent are such which are residing here for 21 years or more; 23.33 per cent are such which are residing here for 11-20 years and those residing for 1-5 years also constitute the same percentage, 6.6 per cent are such which are residing here for 6-10 years, and, 8.33 per cent are such which are residing here for less than one year. The percentage of the migrant households from urban areas is more in all cases except in case of the households which have migrated 21 years or before in which case migration from rural areas was almost three times the migration from the urban areas. The following table gives information regarding the migration status of the head of the household and duration of stay in present residence of any member of the household who has stayed the longest in the present residence.

TABLE 6.11

Distribution of migrant household by place of residence of head of household and duration of stay in present residence of any member of the household who has stayed the longest in the present residence

Duration of stay in the present residence (in completed years)	Last residence of the head of the household in		Total number of migrant households	Percentage to the total migrant households
	Rural areas	Urban areas		
Upto 1	1	4	5	8.33
1-5	6	8	14	23.33
6-10	1	3	4	6.67
11-20	6	8	14	23.33
21 +	17	6	23	38.34
Total	31	29	60	100.00

6.26 The households with membership 6 or more have migrated at least 6-10 years before from the urban areas and at least 11-20 years before from the rural areas while there is a continual influx of single member households with all durations of stay.

Settlement of household inside the Town, Time of Migration and distance of the Place of Origin

6.27 In all 22.06 per cent of the sampled households are such as have immigrated to Nathdwara. One of these households was resident of Nathdwara upto 1954 in which year it left Nathdwara for Udaipur where it resided for two years and returned to its native town in 1956. Migration involves two reference points (i) The place of origin of migration, and (ii) the referrent centre viz., Nathdwara in this case, and thus can be studied with reference to the time when the place of origination of migration was left and with reference to the time when the referrent centre viz., Nathdwara was entered upon by the referrent household. Of the migrating households 68.08 per cent migrated in single stage i.e. directly from the place of origin of migration and the rest 31.92 per cent migrated in two or more stages – 10.64 per cent in two stages, 6.38 per cent in three stages and 14.89 per cent in four or more stages. The rate of migration to Nathdwara shows a decline during 1961-65 and then enormously increases during the period 1966 and later as the number of households migrating to Nathdwara during this period is equal to the number of households migrating up to 1955 as may be seen from the following table:

TABLE 6.12

Distribution of migrant households with reference to the origination and completion of migration and number of stages in which migration was completed

Period of migration	Frequency of households with reference to the origination of migration and number of stages in which migration was completed				Frequency of households with reference to the completion of migration and number of stages in which the migration was completed			
	Directly from place of origin	In two stages	In three stages	In four or more stages	Directly from place of origin	In two stages	In three stages	In four or more stages
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Upto 1955	17	3	2	4	17	...	1	...
During 1956-60	5	1	...	1	5	2	...	...
During 1961-65	3	1	1	1	4	...	...	. .
During 1966 and later	7	...	...	1	6	3	2	7
Total	32	5	3	7	32	5	3	7

TABLE 6.13

Distribution of migrant households by place from where the household hails and period of origination of migration and settling at Nathdwara

	Broad category of the place from where the household hails	Total number of households	Number of households starting migrating during				Number of households settling at Nathdwara during			
			Upto 1955	1956-60	1961-65	1965 and later	Upto 1955	1956-60	1961-65	1965 and later
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Referrent Town	1	1	...	...	...	..	1	.	...
2	Other areas of the district of enumeration	34	19	4	5	6	14	5	4	11
3	Other Districts of the State of enumeration	7	3	3	...	1	3	1	...	3
4	States in India beyond the State of enumeration	4	2	. .	1	1	.	...	..	4
5	Other Countries	1	1	..	...	..	1	...	..	...
	Total	47	26	7	6	8	18	7	4	18

6.28 The immigration to Nathdwara was mainly from other areas of District Udaipur followed by households from other Districts of Rajasthan State, other States in India beyond Rajasthan; and, other Countries. Preceding Table 6.13 gives information regarding the place from where the household hails and period of origination of migration and period of settling at Nathdwara.

6.29 The bulk of the households hailing from other areas of the Udaipur district migrated to Nathdwara in single stage and the number of stages increase with the distance from Nathdwara for the households migrating from other Districts of Rajasthan State and other States in India beyond Rajasthan. The exception is formed by the household migrating from Pakistan which had migrated in a single stage. Of the seven households migrating in four or more stages, two households each migrated in 4, 5 and 8 stages respectively and one household is such as had migrated in nine stages. All these households completed their migration between 1944 to 1971 as in evident from the following table:

TABLE 6.14

Distribution of migrant households by place from where the household hails and number of stages of migration

Broad category of the place from where the household hails	Total number of households	Frequency of households migrating in stages			
		1 stage	2 stages	3 stages	4 or more stages
1	2	3	4	5	6
Referrent Town	1	...	1	...	...
Other areas of the District of enumeration	34	27	2	1	4
Other Districts of the State of enumeration	7	4	1	1	1
States in India beyond the State of enumeration	4	..	1	1	2
Other Countries	1	1	...	...	...
Total	47	32	5	3	7

Reasons for Migration

6.30 There were twelve reasons for migration of the households from their place of origin. Of these five were of economic nature, two religious, one political, one educational and the rest three were social reasons. The following table gives the frequency of households migrating from their place of origin by time of origin of migration and reasons of migration:

TABLE 6.15

Distribution of migrant households by reasons and period of migration

Reasons of Migration	Total number of households	Number of households migrating during			
		Prior 1956	1956-60	1961-65	1966 and later
1	2	3	4	5	6
Economic	9	6	2	1	...
Business	4	2	1	...	1
Service	14	9	...	2	3
Livelihood	9	4	2	2	1
In search of job	1	1	...	...	...
Marriage	1	1	...	...	...
Study	4	...	...	1	3
Seva of Shri Nathji	1	...	1	...	...
Transfer of father	1	...	1	...	...
Turned ascetic	1	1	...	...	...
Family disputes	1	1	...	...	...
Partition of country	1	1	...	...	...
Total	47	26	7	6	8

6.31 The highest number of those households migrating from other areas of the referrent district viz. Udaipur have done so because of economic reasons. Bulk of those migrating because of studies also belong to the other areas of the referrent district, those migrating because of marriage belong to urban areas of Jodhpur and is a widow who has become head of household because of the death of her husband. The household migrating because of family dispute belongstoruralareasoftheGujaratState.The following table gives information regarding frequency of the migrating households by place from where the household hails and by reasons of migration:

TABLE 6.16

Distribution of migrant households by place from where the household hails and reasons of migration

Broad category of the place from where the migrating household hails	Total number of households	Reason of Migration					
		Economic	Business	Service	Livelihood	In search of job	Marriage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Referrent Town	1	...	...	1	..	.	.
Other areas of the District of Enumeration	34	8	3	10	8	1	...
Other areas of the State of Enumeration	7	1	1	1	1	...	1
States in India beyond the State of Enumeration	4	...	...	2	...	...	..
Other Countries	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	47	9	4	14	9	1	1

Broad category of the place from where the migrating households hails	Reason of Migration					
	Study	Seva of Shri Nathji	Transfer of father	Turned ascetic	Family dispute	Partition of country
	9	10	11	12	13	14
Referrent Town	...	...	...	...		..
Other areas of the District of Enumeration	3	1	...		...	...
Other areas of the State of Enumeration	...	...	1	1	...	..
States in India beyond the State of Enumeration	1	...		.	1	
Other Countries	...	...	...			1
Total	4	1	1	1	1	1

Characteristics of the places from where the Migration took place

6.32 Of the immigrating households 70.21 per cent hail from rural areas. 8.51 per cent each from small and medium size towns respectively and 12.77 per cent from cities. The number of migrating households increases with distance upto 50 km and then shows a decline upto 500 km and again shows an increase for places situated more than 500 km from Nathdwara. The immigration is thus mainly from within a radius of 50 km and account for 70.21 per cent of the immigrating household as is evident from the following table:

TABLE 6.17

Distribution of migrant households by characteristics of the place of origin at the time of migration and its distance from Nathdwara

Distance of the place of origin from Nathdwara (in km)	Total number of households	Characteristic of the place of origin at the time of migration			
		Village	Small town	Medium size town	City
1	2	3	4	5	6
10 and less	9	8	...	1	...
11-20	11	9	2	...	...
21-50	12	9	...	...	3
51-100	5	3	1	1	...
101-200	...	...	...	...	...
201-500	3	...	1	...	2
501 +	7	4	...	2	1
Total	47	33	4	4	6

6.33 Distance does not seem to bear any relation with chronological divisions and almost same number of households are immigrating from various distances in various time periods as may be seen from Table 6.18.

6.34 The bulk of the households immigrating to Nathdwara from other areas of the Udaipur District are from rural areas while in case of other Districts of the Rajasthan State the bulk of them hail from urban areas specially from medium size towns and cities. In case of households immigrating from other States in India beyond Rajasthan and other Countries the background of the bulk of them is rural as is evident from Table 6.19.

TABLE 6.23

Distribution of households migrating to Nathdwara in four and more stages by characteristics of the places of successive migration

Characteristics of the places of successive migration	Number of migrating households
1	2
V - St - V - V - RT	1
Ct - V - Ct - Mt - Rt	1
Mt - V - V - V - V - Rt	1
Ct - V - Ct - Ct - V - Rt	1
V - Ct - Ct - Mt - Mt - Ct - St - Mt - Rt	1
Ct - St - St - V - Mt - Ct - Ct - V - Rt	1
V - Ct - Mt - Ct - Mt - St - Rt - St - Mt - Rt	1

St = Small town

6.40 It may be seen from the above table that the households migrating to Nathdwara in nine stages had previously also stayed here at the sixth stage of its migration. This is the only household which stayed at the referrent town in course of its migration besides the one which hails from it.

Property at the place of Migration

6.41 Among the 47 migrated households 63.83 per cent are having property at their place of origin. Information regarding the frequency of households having or not having property at the place of their origin by distance and their duration of stay at Nathdwara is presented in the Table 6.24.

6.42 The duration of stay at the present residence seems to bear some correlation with the having of property at the place of origin. The percentage of households having property at the place of origin tends to increase with the duration of stay at the present residence upto the range 5-9 years and then starts declining. It seems that for sometime the link with the place of origin remains and rather tend to increase as the household sends money and tries to build property at the place of origin but after a reasonable spell of time the link seems to become weaker with the place of origin and the household tried to dispose of the property there for want of proper supervision and lack of returns from the property. And moreover with a reasonably larger duration it tries to acquire property either at the referrent town or some other place occurring as a stage in the migration process of the household which seems to it more profitable and the household tries to settle permanently outside its place of origin either at the referrent town or at some other place more convenient to it and only those households which have the idea of returning to their place of origin and settle there retain their property at the place of origin as may be seen from Table 6.25.

6.43 The distance does not seem to bear any well defined relationship with the owning of property at the place of origin. Those hailing from places within 10 km radius from Nathdwara, however, have among them the largest percentage of those owning property at the place of origin. It is because of the fact that being very near to their place of origin they can look after their property most effectively. Table 6.26 gives information regarding having or not having property at the place of origin of migration by distance of the place of migration from Nathdwara.

TABLE 6.24

Distribution of migrant households by having or not having property at the place of origin, duration of stay at Nathdwara and distance (in km) of the place of origin from Nathdwara

Distance (in km)	Total number of households	Number of households not having property at place from where migrated and who are residing in the present place for				
		Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10 or less	9	...	...	...	1	1
11-20	11	...	...	...	1	4
21-50	12	1	1	.	1	1
51-100	5	...	...	...		2
101-200	...	...	...	...	...	.
201-500	3	...	1	...	...	...
501+	7	1	1	...	...	1
Total	47	2	3	...	3	9

Distance (in km)	Number of households having property at place from where migrated and who are residing in the present place for				
	Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
1	8	9	10	11	12
10 or less	...	...	3	1	3
11-20	2	1	1	2	...
21-50	...	3	2	1	2
51-100	...	2	...	1	...
101-200	...	...	...	...	...
201-500	...	...	...	1	1
501+	1	1	...	1	1
Total	3	7	6	7	7

TABLE 6.25

Distribution of migrant households by having/not having property at the place of origin and duration of stay in the present residence

Duration of stay in the present residence	Total number of households	Number of households not having property at the place of origin	Number of households having property at the place of origin	Percentage of households having property at the place of origin to total number of households
1	2	3	4	5
Less than 1 year	5	2	3	60.00
1-4 years	10	3	7	70.00
5-9 years	6	...	6	100.00
10-19 years	10	3	7	70.00
20+ years	16	9	7	43.75
Total	47	17	30	63.83

TABLE 6.26

Distribution of migrant households by having/not having property at the place of origin and its distance from Nathdwara

Distance (in km)	Total number of households	Number of households not having property at the place of origin	Number of households having property at the place of origin	Percentage of households having property at the place of origin to total number of households
1	2	3	4	5
10 or less	9	2	7	77.78
11-20	11	5	6	54.55
21-50	12	4	8	66.67
51-100	5	2	3	60.00
101-200	...	...	...	...
201-500	3	1	2	66.67
501+	7	3	4	57.14
Total	47	17	30	63.83

6.44 The households migrating from other areas of the District of enumeration seem to have the largest number of those households among them which own and enjoy property at the place of origin. Next come those who have migrated from other Districts of the State of enumeration followed by those from other States in India beyond the State of enumeration and Other Countries. In all 70.00 per cent of migrated households own property at the place of origin and enjoy it. Owning and not enjoying the property at the place of migration does not seem to bear any relation with the category of the place of migration and the duration of stay in the present residence but comparatively those who own property at longer distance enjoy it lesser. The following table gives information about households having property at the place of migration and enjoying it by broad category of the place from where migrated and duration of stay in the present residence:

TABLE 6.27

Distribution of migrant households with property at the place of migration and enjoying benefit of it by duration of stay in the present residence and by broad category of the place from where the household hails

Broad category of the plae from where the household hails	Duration of stay in the present residence							
	Upto 4 years		5-9 years		10-19 years		20 years and more	
	Total Number of households with property at place of migration	Number enjoying benefits of property at place of migration	Total Number of households with property at place of migration	Number enjoying benefits of property at place of migration	Total Number of households with property at place of migration	Number enjoying benefits of property at place of migration	Total Number of households with property at place of migration	Number enjoying benefits of property at place of migration
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Referrent Town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other areas of the District of Enumeration	7	3	6	5	4	3	5	5
Other Districts of the State of Enumeration	1	...	...	...	3	3	1	1
States in India beyond the State of Enumeration	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Total	10	4	6	5	7	6	7	6

6.45 The households migrating from other areas of the District of enumeration own and enjoy property in largest number and this number decreases with the increase in distance from Nathdwara although the percentage of enjoying the property does not bear any relation to the distance of the place of migration from Nathdwara. The following table gives the frequency of households having property at the place of migration by broad category of the place of migration and its distance from Nathdwara as also the frequency of households enjoying benefit out of the property owned by them:

TABLE

Distribution of migrant households having property at the place of migration by distance and broad category of the place from

Broad category of the place from where the household hails	Distance of the place of migration						
	10 or less		10-20		21-50		51-100
	Total number of households with property at place of migration	Number enjoying benefit of property at place of migration	Total number of households with property at place of migration	Number enjoying benefit of property at place of migration	Total Number of households with property at place of migration	Number enjoying benefit of property at place of migration	Total number of households with property at place of migration
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Referrent Town	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Other Areas of the District of Enumeration	7	7	6	3	8	5	1
Other Districts of the State of Enumeration	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
States in India beyond the State of Enumeration	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Countries	...	...	...	...	. .	...	...
Total	7	7	6	3	8	5	3

6.28

of the place of migration and number enjoying benefit of property at the place of migration where the household hails

from the referrent town

51 - 100		101-200		201-500		501 +		
Number enjoying benefit of property at place of migration	Total number of households with property at place of migration	Number enjoying benefit of property at place of migration	Total number of households with property at place of migration	Number enjoying benefit of property at place of migration	Total number of households with property at place of migration	Number enjoying benefit of property at place of migration		Broad category of the place from where the house hold nails
9	10	11	12	13	14	15		1
. .	...	...	...	...	...	...		Referrent Town
1	...	...	...	...	...	...		Other Areas of the District of Enumeration
1	...	...	2	2	1	1		Other Districts of the State of Enumeration
...	...	...	...	...	2	1		States in India beyond the State of Enumeration
...	...	...	...	...	1	...		Other Countries
2	...	...	2	2	4	2		Total

6.46 There are twelve types of arrangements made to look after the property owned at the place of origin. The highest number is of those who get it looked after by their near relatives followed by those looking after it by themselves and there is one case each which has put it on rent and mortgaged, and in one case it has been acquired by the government. The last case is of the household migrating from Pakistan because of division of the country in 1947. Table 6.29 gives the mode of looking after the property at the place of origin by broad category of the place.

6.47 There does not seem to be any relation between the type of arrangement for looking after the property and the distance of the place of origin from Nathdwara. The property is being looked after by self irrespective of the distance of the place of origin from Nathdwara as may be seen from Table 6.30.

6.48 The duration of stay in the present residence though does not seem to bear any relation with the arrangement for looking after the property at the place of origin of migration there seems to be a tendency to get it looked after either by self or near relatives e.g. father and mother in case of those with smaller duration of stay at Nathdwara and putting it to other uses also e.g. to rent or to mortgage, in case of those with longer duration of stay at Nathdwara as may be seen from Table 6.31.

6.49 Of the 47 migrated households 8 are such as have disposed of their property at the place of origin of migration. Of these 75.0 per cent belong to the other areas of the referrent District viz Udaipur and 12.5 per cent each to District Churu of Rajasthan State and Gujarat State respectively; 75.0 per cent belong to the rural areas and the 25.0 per cent to urban areas. The occupational categories (N C O 3 digit) of heads of household are 153, 889 and 951 in case of 12.5 per cent households each and occupational categories of the heads are 651 and 401 in case of the 25.0 and 37.5 per cent households respectively.

6.50 The average amount of the sale proceeds of the property sold by the migrants comes to Rs. 1162.50 for all durations of stay, Rs.1500/- for duration of stay in the present residence 20 + years, Rs. 4600.00 of duration of stay 10-19 years and Rs. 5000.00 for duration of stay less than 4 years. There is no migrant household with duration of stay 5-9 years which has sold the property at the place of origin. The money so got was spent in repayment of debts (2 households), domestic affairs (2 households), construction of house (2 households), invested in businesses (1 household) and opening of a shop (1 household).

Particulars of visiting close relations in the Place of Origin

6.51 Of the 47 migrant households, 47 relations of 15 categories, belonging 29 households live at the place of migration. Table 6.32 gives information regarding the close relations living at the place of origin and duration of stay at the present residence.

6.52 In case of households migrating from other areas of the District of enumeration not only the number of various relations (persons) but also the number of their categories (types) is highest. The more distant relations category wise are highest in number in case of households migrating from other areas of Rajasthan state while in case of households migrating from other States in India beyond the State of Enumeration only the nearest relations are living at the place from where the household has migrated. Information regarding the close relations living at the place of origin and broad category of the places of origin of the migrated households is presented in Table 6.33.

TABLE 6.29

Distribution of migrant households having property at the place of origin by arrangement for looking after it and by broad category of the place from where the household migrated

Broad category of the place from where the household migrated	Total number of households	Arrangement for looking after the property at the place of origin					
		Self	Father and Mother	Father	Mother	Kinsman	Brother
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Referrent Town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Areas of the District of Enumeration	22	5	5	4	1	1	3
Other Districts of the State of Enumeration	5	2	...	...	...	...	...
States in India beyond the State of Enumeration	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
Other Countries	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	30	7	7	4	1	1	3

Broad category of the place from where the household migrated	Arrangement for looking after the property at the place of origin					
	Husband's Mother and Brother	Wife and Son	Husband's Father	Rent	Mortgaged	Acquired by the Government
1	9	10	11	12	13	14
Referrent Town	...	...	...	...	..	...
Other Areas of the District of Enumeration	...	1	...	1	1	...
Other Districts of the State of Enumeration	1	1	1	...	...	...
States in India beyond the State of Enumeration	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Countries	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total	1	2	1	1	1	1

TABLE

Distribution of migrant households having property at the place of origin by

Distance of the place of origin from Nathdwara (in km)	Total number of house-holds	Arrangement for looking after the					
		Self	Father and Mother	Father	Mother	Kins-man	Brother
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10 and less	7	2	...	2	1	...	2
11-20	6	...	2	1	..	1	1
21-50	8	3	3	..	...	...	..
51-100	3	2	.	...	...	...	...
101-200	...	...	...	.	.	...	...
201-500	2	. .	.			...	.
501 +	4	..	2	'	...	. .	..
Total	30	7	7	4	1	1	3

TABLE

Distribution of the migrant households having property at the place of origin

Duration of stay at Nathdwara (in years)	Total number of house-holds	Arrangement for looking after the					
		Self	Father and Mother	Father	Mother	Kins-man	Brother
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1-4	10	2	7	.		1	. .
5-9	6	1	.	4	1	...	...
10-19	7	2	.	.	.	. .	1
20+	7	2	...	...	...	...	2
Total	30	7	7	4	1	1	3

6.30

arrangement for looking after it and distance of the place of origin from Nathdwara

property at the place of origin						
Husband's Mother and Brother	Wife and Son	Husband's Father	Rent	Mort-gaged	Acquired by the Government	Distance of the place of origin from Nathdwara (in km)
9	10	11	12	13	14	1
...	...	...	...	...	.	10 and less
...	1	...	...	...	...	11-20
...	...	...	1	1		21-50
1	...	...	...	...	..	51-100
...	.	...	...	..		101-200
.	1	1		..	..	201-500
...	..		.	.	1	501 +
1	2	1	1	1	1	Total

6.31

and arrangement for looking after it and duration of stay at Nathdwara

property at the place of origin						
Husband's Mother and Brother	Wife and Son	Husband's Father	Rent	Mort-gaged	Acquired by the Government	Duration of stay at Nathdwara (in years)
9	10	11	12	13	14	1
...	...	...	...	..	.	1-4
...	...	...	. .	...	..	5-9
1	1	1	1	...	...	10-19
...	1	.	...	1	1	20 +
1	2	1	1	1	1	Total

TABLE

Distribution of the migrant households having close relations at the place

Duration of stay in the present residence (in years)	Total number of house-holds	Number of households having at the place from						
		Father	Moher	Son	Unmarried Daughter	Unmarried Sister	Unmarried Brother	Husband
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Less than 1	3	3	3	...	...	...	1	...
2-4	6	3	3	...	...	...	2	...
5-9	6	4	4	...	...	...	2	...
10 +	14	...	1	1	...	...	4	...
Total	29	10	11	1	...	...	9	...

TABLE

Distribution of the migrant households having close relations at the place from

Broad category of the place of origin of the migrated household	Total number of house-holds	Number of households having at the place from						
		Father	Mother	Son	Unmarried Daughter	Unmarried Sister	Unmarried Brother	Husband
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Other Areas of the District of Enumeration	22	8	9	1	...	...	7	...
Other Areas of the State of Enumeration	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
States in India beyond the State of Enumeration	2	2	2	...	...	...	2	...
Other Countries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	29	10	11	1	...	...	9	...

6.32

from where migrated by type of relationship and duration of stay in the present residence

where migrated close relations of the category								Duration of stay in the present residence (in years)
Wife	Grand Father	Father's Brother	Husband's Father	Wife's Brother	Father's Brother's Son	Husband's Brother	Husband's Mother	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Less than 1
1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2-4
1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	5-9
2	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	10 +
4	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	Total

6.33

where migrated by type of relations and broad category of the place of origin

where migrated close relations of the category								Broad category of the place of origin of the migrated household
Wife	Grand father	Father's Brother	Husband's Father	Wife's Brother	Father's Brother's Son	Husband's Brother	Husband's Mother	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	1
3	1	1	...	...	5	...	..	Other Areas of the District of Enumeration
1	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	Other Areas of the State of Enumeration
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	States in India beyond the State of Enumeration
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Other Countries
4	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	Total

6.53 Of the 29 households whose relatives live at the place of migration, 20.69 per cent have visited them 1 to 3 times, 10.34 per cent 4 to 6 times and 68.97 per cent more than 6 times in last three years. There is no household which has not visited the relatives living at the place of origin not even once in last three years. The following table gives information regarding the frequencies of visits to the close relations living at the place of migration by at least one member of the migrating household in last three years by duration of stay of the referrent households in the present residence:

TABLE 6.34

Distribution of households having close relations of the head of households at the place of origin and at least one member of which visited the close relations during last three years by duration of stay in the present residence

Duration of stay in the present residence (in years)	Total No. of households	Number of households having close relations of the head of the household at the place of origin and at least one member of which visited the close relations during last three years			
		Not even once	1-3 times	4-6 times	more than 6 times
1	2	3	4	5	6
Upto 4	9	...	3	...	6
5-9	6	...	...	1	5
10-19	7	...	2	1	4
20 +	7	...	1	1	5
Total	29	...	6	3	20

6.54 Father and Mother are amongst the most frequently visited relations and unmarried Brother comes next. Husband's Father, Husband's Mother and Husband's Brother are the least frequently visited relations. The following table gives information about the various relations being visited by any member of the migrant household during the last three years:

TABLE 6.35

Distribution of households having close relations at the place from where migrated by frequency of visits and type of close relations

Close relations at place from where migrated		Total number of households having relations as at col. 1 at place of origin	Number of households having close relations of the head of the household at place of migration and at least one member of which visited the close relations during last three years			
			Not even once	1 - 3 times	4 - 6 times	More than 6 times
1		2	3	4	5	6
1	Father	10	...	2	1	7
2	Mother	11	...	2	1	8
3	Son	1	...	.	...	1
4	Unmarried Daughter	...	...	...	...	...
5	Unmarried Sister	...	...	...	...	...
6	Unmarried Brother	9	...	3	...	6
7	Husband	...	...	...	...	...
8	Wife	4	...	...	...	4
9	Grandfather	1	...	...	1	...
10	Father's Brother	1	...	...	...	1
11	Husband's Father	1	...	1	...	-
12	Wife's Brother	1	...	...	...	1
13	Father's Brother's Son	6	...	2	...	4
14	Husband's Brother	1	...	...	1	...
15	Husband's Mother	1	...	. .	1	...
	Total	29	...	6	3	20

6.55 The migrated households whose close relations live at their place of origin belong to 14 Castes/Tribes/Communities professing three religions. The maximum number of households visiting close relations are of Brahmans followed by Rajputs and Jains. The following table gives information regarding visit to close relations during last three years at least once by migrated households by broad category of the place of origin and Religion, Caste/Tribe/Community of the head of the household:

TABLE 6.36

Distribution of households, members of which visited close relations at the place of origin at least once during last three years by Caste/Tribe/Community of the head of household and broad category of the place of migration

Broad category of the place from where the household migrated	Total number of house-holds	Number of households members of which visited close relations at the place of origin at least once during last three years and which belong to HINDU					
		Arora	Brahman	Ezhava	Goswami	Mahajan	Mali
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Other Areas of the District of Enumeration	22	...	3	....	1	2	2
Other Areas of the State of Enumeration	5	1	2	...	...	...	...
States in India beyond the State of Enumeration	2	...	1	1	...	...	...
Other Countries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	29	1	6	1	1	2	2

Broad category of the place from where the household migrated	at the place of origin at least once during last three years and which belong to HINDU				JAIN	ISLAM		
	Nai	Rajput	Bhil	Salvi	Oswal	Chhipa	Pathan	Sunni
1	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Other Areas of the District of Enumeration	2	4	3	1	3	...	1	...
Other Areas of the State of Enumeration	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
States in India beyond the State of Enumeration	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Countries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2	4	3	1	3	1	1	1

Particulars of being visited by close Relations from the Place of Origin

6.56 Of the 29 migrant households which have close relations at the place of origin, 25 households are being visited by these relations although members of all the 29 households have visited their relations showing that 13.79 per cent of these households are such as have visited their close relations living at the place of origin but are not being visited by them during the last three years.

6.57 The duration of stay in the present residence does not seem to bear any relation with the frequency of visits by the close relations as may be seen from the following table:

TABLE 6.37

Distribution of households having close relations of the head of the household at the place of origin and being visited by them by duration of stay in the present residence

Duration of stay in the present residence of the household having close relations of the head of the household at the place of origin (in years)	Total number of households	Number of households having close relations of the head of the household at the place of origin and being visited by them			
		Not even once	1-3 times	4-6 times	More than 6 times
1	2	3	4	5	6
Upto 4	8	...	2	...	6
5-9	5	...	...	1	4
10-19	4	...	1	...	3
20 +	8	...	2	1	5
Total	25	...	5	2	18

6.58 Father, Mother and Unmarried Brother are the most common visitors followed by Wife and Father's Brothers. The following table presents the information regarding various relations visiting the migrant households during the last three years:

TABLE 6.38

Distribution of the households having close relations of the head of the household at the place of origin and are being visited by them during the last three years by category of these close relations

Category of the close relations at place of origin	Number of households having relations as at col.1 at place of origin	Number of households having close relations of the head of the household at the place of origin and who were visited by them during the last three years			
		Not even once	1-3 times	4-6 times	More than 6 times
1	2	3	4	5	6
Father	10	...	2	1	7
Mother	10	...	2	...	8
Son	1	...	...	...	1
Unmarried Daughter	...	...	...	...	...
Unmarried Sister	...	..	...		
Unmarried Brother	8	...	1	...	7
Husband	...	...	...	...	.
Wife	4	...	1	...	3
Grandfather	1	...	...	1	...
Father's Brother	1	...	...	...	1
Husband's Father	...	...	...		..
Wife's Brother	1	...	.	...	1
Father's Brother's Son	4	...	1	.	3
Husband's Brother	1	...	1	...	..
Husband's Mother	1	...	1	...	...
Total	25	...	5	2	18

6.59 The largest number of households being visited by close relations is among Brahmans followed by Rajput, Bhil and Jain. Area-wise the highest number of households being visited by close relations belongs to the other areas of the referrent District. The following table gives information regarding visit by close relations during last three years by broad category of the place of origin and Religion, Caste/Tribe/Community of the head of the referrent household:

TABLE 6.39

Distribution of households being visited by close relations during last three years by broad category of the place of origin and Religion, Caste/Tribe/Community of the head of household

Broad category of the place from where the household migrated	Total number of households	Number of households which are visited at least once by close relations					
		HINDU					
		Arora	Brahman	Ezhava	Goswami	Mahajan	Mali
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Other Areas of the District of Enumeration	20	...	2	...	1	1	2
Other Areas of the State of Enumeration	3	...	2	.	...	...	..
States in India beyond the State of Enumeration	2	...	1	1	..	..	...
Other Countries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	25	...	5	1	1	1	2

Broad category of the place from where the household migrated	living at the place of origin and who belong to							
	HINDU				JAIN	ISLAM		
	Nai	Rajput	Bhil	Salvi	Oswal	Chhipa	Pathan	Sunni
1	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Other Areas of the District of Enumeration	2	4	3	1	3	...	1	. .
Other Areas of the State of Enumeration	...	..	...	...	...	.	...	1
States in India beyond the State of Enumeration	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .
Other Countries	..	...	..	...	. .	.	...	..
Total	2	4	3	1	3	...	1	1

Unit of Migration

6.60 Besides, purpose, mode is also equally important in migration. Mode relates to stages or methods in which shifting of the establishment is conducted by the household during the process of migration. It has a direct bearing on the overall process of migration and may serve as an indicator of the complexity of the town life. The more the town life is complex and cumbersome more time one needs to adjust to it and there may be tendency of only male working members migrating first at least as an advance party if not during the whole period of migration. The other factor is the supervision and control of the establishment at the place from where the household has migrated which may also necessitate, the smaller size of the initial migrating unit. Social norms may also disallow the total migration of the whole household in single stage. The mode thus serves to study the process of migration in perspective. It is not easy to adopt any hard and fast rule or definition of various modes or stages adopted during migration. For operational purposes of this study an interval of at least six months between migration of some members of household and that of others has been taken to be an indicator of the migration unit formed of male working members first, and other members of the household following or in other words if within six months of the migration of the first member of the household to the referrent town he is joined by other migrating member(s) it has been taken to be a case of all the household members migrating at one time. For the present purpose the following four modes have been taken to analyse the data:

i) Male working members only
ii) All the members of the household
iii) Male working members first and others following
iv) Others

6.61 Amongst the migrating households 57.45 per cent migrated all at a time; in 23.40 per cent cases only male working members migrated; in 14.89 per cent cases male working members migrated first followed by others; and, in 4.26 per cent cases other modes were adhered to. Frequency of the migrating households by broad category of the place from where migrated and unit of migration is shown in the following table:

TABLE 6.40

Distribution of migrant households by unit of migration and broad category of the place from where the household originates

Broad category of the place from where the household originates	Total number of households	Unit of Migration			
		Male working members only	All at a time	Male working members first and others following	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6
Other Areas of the District of Enumeration	35	8	19	6	2
Other Districts of the State of Enumeration	7	2	5	...	...
States in India beyond the State of Enumeration	4	1	2	1	...
Other Countries	1	...	1	...	...
Total	47	11	27	7	2

6.62 The male working members only migrated solely in case of Ezhava, Teli and Sunni. The unit of migration following the pattern 'others' is to be seen among Brahman and Mahajan only. The frequency of migrating households by Religion, Caste/Tribe/Community of the head of the household and unit of migration is presented in the following table:

TABLE 6.41

Distribution of migrant households by unit of migration and Religion, Caste/Tribe/Community of the head of household

	Religion, Caste/Tribe/ Community of the head of the household	Total No. of households	Unit of Migration			
			Male working members only	All at a time	Male working members first and others following	Others
	1	2	3	4	5	6
I	HINDU	37	8	20	7	2
(a)	**Other Castes**	32	8	18	4	2
1	Arora	1	...	1	...	...
2	Brahman	13	2	8	2	1
3	Ezhava	1	1	...	...	...
4	Goswami	1	...	1	...	...
5	Mahajan	4	2	1	...	...
6	Mali	2	...	2	...	...
7	Nai	22	...	2	...	...
8	Rajput	5	2	2	1	...
9	Soni	2	...	1	1	...
10	Teli	11	1	...	...	...
(b)	**Scheduled Castes**	1	...	1	...	...
1	Salvi	1	...	1	...	...
(c)	**Scheduled Tribes**		4	...	1	3...
1	Bhil	4	...	1	3	...
II	JAIN	4	2	2	...	...
1	Oswal	4	2	2	...	...
III	SIKH	1	...	1	...	...
1	Khatri	1	...	1	...	. .
IV	MUSLIM	5	1	4	...	...
1	Bohra	1	...	1	...	...
2	Chhipa	1	...	1	...	...
3	Pathan	1	...	1	...	...
4	Sheikh	1	...	1	...	...
5	Sunni	1	1	...	...	...
	Total	47	11	27	7	2

TABLE 6.44 (contd.)

	Nature of help received	No. of households recceiving the help	How repaid	
			Paid in cash	Not required to be repaid
	1	2	3	4
7	Helped in settlement of family	1	...	1
8	Claim received from Govt. of India	1	...	1
9	Relating to occupation and accommodation	1	...	1
	Total	12	2	10

Households whose close members of family are staying outside

6.66 Of total 213 sampled households 39.91 per cent are such whose close members of family are residing outside. The highest percentage of such households is amongst Jains (57.14 per cent) followed by Hindus (40.21 per cent) and the minimum is amongst Muslims (33.33 per cent). Amongst Sikhs there is no household whose members are staying outside. Amongst Hindus the highest percentage of such households is amongst Scheduled Castes (60.00 per cent) followed by Other Castes (41.30 per cent) and Scheduled Tribes (19.23 per cent). In case of households whose members are residing outside, the heads of 88.24 per cent belong to the District Udaipur, of 8.23 per cent to other Districts of Rajasthan State and of 3.53 to other States in India beyond Rajasthan. The following table gives the frequency of households whose members are staying outside by Religion, Caste/Tribe/Community of the head of the household and broad category of the place to which the head of the household belongs:

TABLE 6.45

Distribution of households whose members are staying outside by place of belonging and Religion, Caste/Tribe/Community of the head of household

	Religion, Caste/ Tribe/Community of the head of the household	Total No. of households	Number of households whose family members are staying outside and where the head of the household belongs to				
			Total No. of households whose members are staying outside	Referrent District	Other Districts of the same State	Other States in India beyond the State of enumeration	Other Countries
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I	Hindu	184	74	66	5	3	...
	A Other Castes	138	57	49	5	3	...
	B Scheduled Castes	20	12	12	...	...	...
	C Scheduled Tribes	26	5	5	...	...	...
II	Jain	7	4	4	...	...	...
III	Sikh	1	...	...	...	...	...
IV	Islam	21	7	5	2	...	...
	Total	213	85	75	7	3	...

6.67 The heads of the households whose members are staying outside belong to seven Districts viz. Udaipur, Jodhpur, Churu, Barmer, Chittaurgarh, Jaisalmer and Sikar of the Rajasthan State and three States in India beyond Rajasthan viz. Uttar Pradesh, Kerala and Jammu and Kashmir. They belong to 20 Castes among Other Hindu castes, 5 castes among Scheduled Castes and one Scheduled Tribe, among Jains and Sikhs to one community each; and among Muslims to three communities.

6.68 In case of 52.94 per cent households whose members are staying outside the heads are non-migrants i.e. born at Nathdwara and never resided anywhere else except Nathdwara; 29.41 per cent heads of such households had their last residence at 50 or less km from Nathdwara, 3.53 per cent each had their last residence at 51-100 km and 501+ km, and of 5.88 per cent and 4.71 per cent respectively at 101-200 km and 201-500 km. The following table gives information regarding frequency of households whose family members are staying outside by Religion, Caste/Tribe/Community of the head of the households and the distance of the place of last residence of the head of the households:

TABLE 6.46

Distribution of households whose family members are staying outside by Religion, Caste/Tribe/Community and distance of the place of last residence of the head of the household

Religion, Caste/Tribe Community of the head of the household	Total No. of house-holds	Number of households whose family members are staying outside and where the distance of the place of last residence of the head of the household is (in Km.)						
		Total No. of households	Referrent town	50 or less	51-100	101-200	201-500	501 +
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I. Hindu	184	74	38	23	3	4	4	2
A Other Castes	138	57	27	17	3	4	4	2
B Scheduled Castes	20	12	7	5	...	...	...	...
C Scheduled Tribes	26	5	4	1	...	...	...	...
II Jain	7	4	2	1	...	1	...	...
III Sikh	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
IV Muslim	21	7	5	1	...	...	...	1
Total	213	85	45	25	3	5	4	3

6.69 The heads of the 84.81 per cent households whose members are staying outside are engaged in 28 occupational categories according to NCO-2 digit system and the rest 15.29 per cent are non-workers. The highest number of the worker heads of households is engaged in category 40, followed by those engaged in categories 35, 95 and 99. In the rest of the occupational categories less than 5 heads of household are engaged.

6.70 Family members of 35.30 per cent households whose members are staying outside are residing at Nathdwara, of 41.18 per cent households in the other areas of the refer-

rent District, of 15.30 per cent households in other Districts of the referrent State and of 18.82 per cent households in other States in India beyond the referrent State. The following table gives the frequency of households whose members are staying outside by occupational category (N C O - 1 digit) of the head of the household and present address of the absentee member:

TABLE 6.47

Distribution of households whose member are staying outside by occupational category of the head of the household (NCO-1 digit) and present address of the members staying outside

Occupational Category of the head of the households (N C O - 1 digit)	Total No. of households whose members are staying out	Total No. of the members staying outside	No. of households present address of whose members who are staying outside is				
			Referrent town	Other areas of the referrent district	Other districts of the referrent State	Other States in India beyond the referrent State	Other Countries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0 (Veterinary Service)	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
1 (Temple service, Keertaniya, Advocates, Teacher, Accountant, Pandit, Prasad distribution in Temple)	7	14	1	3	1	2	...
2 (Construction, Development Officer in LIC)	1	2	...	...	1	...	...
3 (Store-Keeper, Clerk, Cashier, Peon, Time-keeper, Private-Secretary)	12	20	2	7	1	5	...
4 (Retail trade, Salesman, Hawker, Purchase Officer)	13	23	7	3	1	3	...
5 (Watchman, Household servant, Hairdresser, Sweeper and Scavenger, Watercarrier, Washerman, Waiter, Tea-stall, Policeman)	5	9	3	2	1	...	...
6 (Cultivation, Livestock Rearing)	7	11	1	3	1	2	...

TABLE 6.47 (contd.)

Occupational Category of the head of the households (N C O - 1 digit)	Total No. of households whose members are staying out	Total No. of the members staying outside	No. of households present address of whose members who are staying outside is				
			Referrent town	Other areas of the referrent district	Other districts of the referrent State	Other States in India beyond the referrent State	Other Countries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7 (Tailor, Dyer, Stonecutter, Sweetmeat-making, Soapmaking, Embroidery, Flour-mill)	5	7	1	2	1	...	...
8 (Silversmith, Bangle making, Manufacturing of tin-box, Cement-grilles & Tanks, Carpenter, Potter, Plumber, Motor-repairing, Helper in RSEB, Enamelling)	5	7	4	1	...	.	...
9 (Firewood-cutter, Decorator, Painter, Transportation)	16	27	8	5	3	2	...
Non-worker	13	29	3	8	3	1	...
Total	85	150	30	35	13	15	...

6.71 In all, relatives of 10 categories are staying outside. The highest number of households are those whose Sons are staying outside followed by those whose Fathers, Mothers and Brothers are staying outside. Wife, Husband and Sister account for 6, 5 and 2 households and Daughter, Husband's Father and Son's Wife account for one household each. The following table gives the frequency of the households whose close relations are residing outside by occupational category (NCO-1 digit) of the head of the household and category of the relatives:

TABLE 6.48

Distribution of households whose close relations are staying outside by occupational category (NCO-1 digit) of the head of the household and category of the close relations staying outside

Occupational category of the head of household (NCO - 1 digit)	Total number of house-holds	Number of households whose members staying outside are relatd to the head of the household as									
		Father	Mother	Son	Daughter	Brother	Sister	Wife	Husband's Father	Husband	Son's wife
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
0	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	7	4	4	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
2	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
3	12	4	4	6	...	2	...	1	...	...	...
4	13	5	4	6	..	3	1	...	...	...	1
5	5	2	2	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	...
6	7	1	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
7	5	...	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
8	5	1	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
9	16	3	4	5	...	7	...	1	...	2	...
Non... Worker	13	4	4	8	...	1	1	2	1	1	...
Total	85	25	25	41	1	22	2	6	1	5	1

Note: Description of occupational category (N.C.O.-1 digit)

0 - Veterinary service
1 - Temple service, Keertaniya, Advocate, Teacher, Accountant, Pandit, Prasad distribution in Temple
2 - Construction, Development Officer in LIC
3 - Storekeeper, Clerk, Cashier, Peon, Time-keeper, Private Secretary
4 - Retail trade, Salesman, Hawker, Purchase Officer
5 - Watchman, Household Servant, Hair dresser, Sweeper & Scavenger, Water-carrier, Washerman, Waiter, Tea-stall, Policeman
6 - Cultivation, Livestock rearing
7 - Tailor, Dyer, Stone-cutter, Sweetmeat making, Soap making, Embroidery, Flour mill
8 - Silversmith, Bangle-making, Manufacturing tin-box, Cement grilles & Tanks; Carpenter, Potter, Plumber, Motor repairing, Helper in R.S.E.B., Enamelling
9 - Firewood-cutter, Decorator, Painter, Transportation
X - Non-worker

6.72 In all 150 close relations are staying outside. The highest number is of Sons followed by relatives of the category Brother, Father and Mother which account for at least 16.67 per cent of the total relatives and in all 88.00 per cent of them. Of the remaining 12.00 per cent relatives, 7.33 per cent is formed by Wives and Husbands and the rest 4.67 per cent by Daughter, Sister, Husband's Father and Son's Wife. The largest number of these relatives is in the age-group 35-59 followed by those in the age-groups 15-24, 25-34, 60+, 10-14 and 0.9.

6.73 Of the 150 relations staying outside 33.33 per cent are illiterate, 18.67 per cent literate without educational level, 10.67 per cent up to middle, 12.67 per cent upto matriculation or Higher Secondary, 4.67 upto Graduate degree other than Technical degree, 3.33 per cent upto Post-graduate degree other than Technical degree and 1.33 per cent attained the educational level upto Technical degree or diploma equivalent to degree or Post-graduate degree in engineering and technology. The highest percentage of illiterates is among the relations of the category Mother and the highest percentage of literates and educated is among the relations of the category Son. Educational level of Post-graduate degree other than technical degree has been attained by relations of the categories Son and Brother and that of Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or Post-graduate degree by Son only.

6.74 In all 12 members of 10 households are staying outside and pursuing their studies. Of these 10 are males and 2 females. Of these 2 are studying in Primary School, 3 in Middle Schools, 4 in Secondary or Higher Secondary Schools and 3 in Degree Colleges. These are pursuing courses of Primary (2), Middle (3), Higher Secondary (3-Arts, 1-Science), B.A. (1), and B.Sc. (2).

6.75 Of all the persons staying outside 28.67 per cent are non-workers. Of these 48.86 per cent are engaged in household duties, 27.91 per cent full-time students; 6.97 per cent dependents, 4.65 per cent each retired, rentier and persons of independent means, and, disabled and 2.32 per cent each beggars and vagrants, absconded and ill. Relations of the categories Mother, Sister, Wife and Son's wife are engaged in household. Duties of categories Son, Daughter, Brother and Sister are students; of categories Father and Mother are dependents, retired and disabled; of category Son are beggars and vagrants, and disabled, and of category Brother patient.

6.76 Among the close relations staying outside 71.33 per cent are workers which are engaged in 40 occupational categories according to National Classification of Occupations (3 digit). The highest number is engaged in category 610 followed by those in categories 951 and 401. In the rest of the categories 6 or less persons are engaged.

TABLE 6.49

Distribution of the family members staying outside who by nature of their occupation and relationship with the head of the household

Occupational category of the absentee member (NCO - 1 digit)	Total number of persons	Number of family members staying outside who are related to the head of the household as									
		Father	Mother	Son	Daughter	Brother	Sister	Wife	Husband's Father	Husband	Son's wife
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
0	4	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	12	1	1	8	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
3	13	2	...	10	...	1	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE 6.49 (contd.)

Occupational category of the absentee member (NCO - 1 digit)	Total number of persons	Number of family members staying outside who are related to the head of the household as									
		Father	Mother	Son	Daughter	Brother	Sister	Wife	Husband's Father	Husband	Son's wife
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
4	13	4	...	4	...	4	...	...	1	...	..
5	8	2	...	2	...	3	...	1	...	...	..
6	15	5	4	1	...	3	...	2	...	...	...
7	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	15	2	1	8	..	2	. .	...	...	2	..
9	23	2	1	11	...	7	.	...	..	2	.
Non... Worker	43	5	18	6	2	5	3	3	...	...	1
Total	150	25	25	55	2	27	3	6	1	5	1

Note: Description of occupational category (N.C.O.-1 digit)

0 - Veterinary service
1 - Temple service, Keertaniya, Advocate, Teacher, Accountant, Pandit, Prasad distribution in Temple
2 - Construction, Development Officer in LIC
3 - Storekeeper, Clerk, Cashier, Peon, Time-keeper, Private Secretary
4 - Retail trade, Salesman, Hawker, Purchase Officer
5 - Watchman, Household Servant, Hair dresser, Sweeper & Scavenger, Water-carrier, Washerman, Waiter, Tea-stall, Policeman
6 - Cultivation, Livestock rearing
7 - Tailor, Dyer, Stone-cutter, Sweetmeat making, Soap making, Embroidery, Flour mill
8 - Silversmith, Bangle-making, Manufacturing tin-box, Cement grilles & Tanks; Carpenter, Potter, Plumber, Motor repairing, Helper in R.S.E.B., Enamelling
9 - Firewood-cutter, Decorator, Painter, Transportation
X - Non-worker

6.77 Of the members of family staying outside 30.67 per cent are residing in the same town but in separate households, 38.67 per cent in other areas of the referrent District, 16.00 per cent in other Districts of the referrent State and 14.66 per cent in the other States in India beyond the referrent State. The members staying outside are mostly residing in the urban areas as may be seen from the following table which gives the category-wise frequency of members staying outside by their present address:

TABLE 6.50

Distribution of members of the household staying outside by their present address and relationship with the head of the household

Relation with the head of the house-holds	Total No. of house-holds whose members are staying outside	Total No. of persons staying outside	No. of persons staying outside whose address is					
			From referrent town	Other areas of the referrent District		Other districts of the referrent State		States in India beyond the referrent State
				Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Father	25	25	10	1	7	3	1	3
Mother	25	25	11	3	7	2	1	1
Son	41	55	11	16	4	10	1	13
Daughter	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
Brother	22	27	11	5	5	3	...	3
Sister	2	3	1	...	2	...	...	...
Wife	6	6	1	1	3	1	...	...
Husband's Father	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Husband	5	5	1	2	...	1	...	1
Son's Wife	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total	85	150	46	30	28	21	3	22

6.78 A curious phenomenon in regard to the persons staying outside may be mentioned here. Not all the persons staying outside have actually migrated out of Nathdwara. In many cases it has so happened that the referrent sampled household has immigrated to Nathdwara because of service, transfer or other reasons from its original place i.e. it is itself a migrant household from his place of origin or last residence and the other members of the household who are being treated here as close relations staying outside have not necessarily outmigrated from Nathdwara. But since they are being studied here in context to the referrent household they are being considered, for the present purpose, as members staying outside. The reason "because of their permanent residence" exemplifies such cases. The following table gives information regarding reasons of staying out of the close relations of the referrent household:

TABLE

Distribution of members staying outside

Duration for which the members are staying outside the referrent household (in years)	Total number of persons statying outside	Reasons for staying out of the referrent household			
		Because of service	Studies	Because of occupation	Separation of family
1	2	3	4	5	6
Less than 1	19	6	1	9	1
1-4	48	15	...	11	8
5-9	35	5	1	7	13
10-19	35	6	1	7	8
20 +	13	2	...	1	4
Total	150	34	3	35	34

TABLE

Distribution of close relations staying out

Relations with the head of the household	Total number of persons staying out	Reasons for staying out of the referrent household			
		Because of service	Studies	Because of occupation	Separation of family
1	2	3	4	5	6
Father	25	4	...	4	7
Mother	25	2	..	4	7
Son	55	21	1	21	6
Daughter	2	2	...	...	...
Brother	27	4	2	2	12
Sister	3	...	...	...	1
Wife	6	...	...	. .	1
Husband's Father	1	...	...	.	..
Husband	5	1	..	4	..
Son's Wife	1	...	...	..	...
Total	150	34	3	35	34

6.51

by reasons and duration of staying out

Reasons for staying out of the referrent household						Duration for which the members are staying outside the referrent household (in years)
Inability of the father to support	Because of their permanent residence	Because of business	Dispute in family	For treatment	Looking after family property	
7	8	9	10	11	12	1
1	1	...	...	...	...	Less than 1
...	8	1	4	1	...	1-4
...	5	2	2	...	...	5-9
...	7	1	3	...	2	10-19
...	4	...	1	...	1	20 +
1	25	4	10	1	3	Total

6.52

by category of relations and reasons for staying out

Reasons for staying out of the referrent household						Relations with the head of the household
Inability of the father to support	Because of their permanent residence	Because of business	Dispute in family	For treatment	Looking after family property	
7	8	9	10	11	12	1
...	7	...	2	...	1	Father
...	7	...	3	...	2	Mother
1	1	2	2	...	...	Son
...	...	...	...	...	...	Daughter
...	4	...	2	1	...	Brother
...	2	...	...	...	...	Sister
...	4	...	1	...	...	Wife
...	...	1	...	...	...	Husband's Father
...	...	...	...	...	...	Husband
...	...	1	...	...	...	Son's Wife
1	25	4	10	1	3	Total

6.79 Economic reasons like service and occupation and social reasons like family dispute and separation are the main reasons for the persons staying out of the referrent household and considerable number is of those also from among whom the referrent household has splitted and who are living at their permanent residence. Table 6.52 gives information regarding reasons for staying out of close relations by category of relations.

6.80 In the above table son's wife has been shown as living out because of business but actually she is living out because of the business managed by the son.

6.81 Of the persons who are staying out 32.00 per cent are staying out of the referrent household for 1-4 years; 23.33 per cent each for those staying out for 5-9 and 10-19 years; 12.67 per cent for less than 1 year and 8.67 per cent for 20+ years. Degree of relation does not seem to have any relation with the duration of the members staying out of the referrent household. The following table gives information regarding the relationship and duration of staying out in case of close relations staying out of the referrent household:

TABLE 6.53

Remittances remitted/received from close relations staying out by place to which the head of the household belongs

Broad category of the place to which the head of the household belongs	Total No. of households whose members are staying out	Total No. of absentee members	No. of households receiving remittances	No. of absentee members sending remittances to their households	Amount of remittances (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Referrent Districts	75	126	21	27	18,650.00
Other Districts of the State of Enumeration	7	16	3	3	4,180 00
States in India beyond the State of Enumeration	3	8	..	...	
Other Countries	...	...	...	.	..
Total	85	150	24	30	22,830.00

6.82 The average amount being sent by the absentee members belonging to the households whose heads hail from other Districts of the State of enumeration is almost double than the average amount being sent by absentee members belonging to the households whose heads hail from the referrent District showing that the money remitted by absentee members is in proportion to the distance of the place of belonging of the head of the household within the State of enumeration as may be seen from the following table:

TABLE 6.54

Average amount sent by households residing at Nathdwara to their members staying outside

Broad category of the place to which the head of the household belongs	Average amount sent for households whose members are staying outside (in Rs.)	Average amount sent for households whose absentee members are receiving money (in Rs.)	Average amount sent for all absentee members (in Rs.)	Average amount sent for receipt absentee family members (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5
Referrent District	43.07	358.89	26.63	179.44
Other Districts of the State of Enumeration	78.57	225.00	34.38	110.00
States in India beyond the State of Enumeration	533.33	800.00	200.00	533.33
Other Countries	...	...	...	...
Total	63.29	413.84	35.87	206.92

6.83 The highest average amount remitted to the family members staying outside is by households engaged in occupational category 1 (N C O - 1 digit) to the recipient members living in another States beyond Rajasthan. Households belonging to occupational categories 2, 4, 5, 6 & 8 do not send remittances to their members staying outside. Table 6.55 gives the average amount sent by households living at Nathdwara to their members staying outside.

6.84 The households residing at Nathdwara remitted money to the family members staying outside who are related to the head of the referrent household as Father, Mother, Son, Brother and Wife. No amount has been remitted to the family members staying out side who are related to the head of the referrent household as Daughter, Sister, Husband's Father, Husband and Sons' Wife. Of the total amount remitted to the members staying outside 34.39 per cent has been remitted to the persons related to the head as Father, 24.16 to those related as Mother, 16.36 per cent to those related as Son, 10.59 per cent to those related as Brother and 14.50 per cent to those related as Wife. The maximum average amount has been remitted to those related as Wife and the minimum to those related as Son. The average amount remitted comes to Rs. 30.67 for those residing in the same town, Rs. 37.24 for those residing in other areas of the referrent District, Rs. 22.92 for those residing in other Districts of the referrent State, and Rs. 72.73 for those residing in the other States in India beyond the referrent State.

6.85 Of the total amount remitted to the members staying outside, 35.87 per cent has been remitted to the non worker family members and the rest 64.13 per cent to the family members who are workers. The amount to the non-worker family members has been sent to only those who are either full time students or are engaged in household duties and the average amount remitted to them comes to Rs. 45.83 and Rs. 69.00 respectively.

TABLE 6.55

Amount of money remitted by households residing at Nathdwara to their members staying out by their present address and occupational category of the head of household

Occupational category of the head of the household (N C O 1-digit)	Total number of households	Total number of absentee members	Average amount sent by all households	Average amount (in Rs.) sent by the households living at referrent town to the members of their family who are staying outside at				
				Same town separate household	Other areas of the referrent District	Other Districts of the referrent State	Other States beyond referrent State	Other Countries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	1	1	100.00	...	100.00	...	...	...
1	7	14	178.57	250.00	0.00	0.00	500.00	...
2	1	2	0.00	...	...	0.00	...	...
3	12	20	108.33	250.00	114.29	0.00	0.00	...
4	13	23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	...
5	5	9	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	...	...
6	7	11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	...
7	5	7	60.00	0.00	0.00	300.00	0.00	...
8	5	7	0.00	0.00	0.00	...	...	...
9	16	27	83.12	46.25	72.00	0.00	300.00	...
Non-worker	13	29	84.61	0.00	137.50	0.00	0.00	...
Total	85	150	63.29	37.32	67	23.07	100.00	...

6.86 The bulk of households remitting money to their members who are staying outside belongs to the referrent District followed by those belonging to other Districts of the referrent State and Other States in India beyond the referrent State.

6.87 It may be seen from the above discussion that the amount remitted by the households residing at Nathdwara to their family members staying outside is much less than the amount received by the households from the absentee family members in case of households whose heads belong to the referrent District and Other Districts of the referrent State while in case of households whose heads belong to other States the amount is being remitted only by the referrent households and is not being received at all. The amount received in proportion to the amount remitted is also more in case of households belonging to Other Districts of the referrent State as compared to those belonging to the referrent district. This ratio remains the lowest in case of households belonging to other States in India beyond the referrent State no amount is received by them but is being remitted only.

CHAPTER VII

NEIGHBOURHOOD PATTERN

Particulars of the Neighbourhoods

The term neighbourhood is rather difficult to define. It connotes various meanings to various persons according to their position and approach. It does not convey only spatial meaning but something more than that and in this way it differs from the term 'locality' which denotes only spatial position and with which it may or may not correspond. The residential areas may sometimes form pseudo-neighbourhoods in that they may show considerable degree of homogeneity, especially when identified with particular racial or other ethnic groups, and also in that they operate in a large measure to condition the behaviour of their residents falling short of anything even remotely resembling the close-knit primary group community life characteristic of the generic neighbourhood.

7.2 Keeping in view the complexities involved in the identification of neighbourhoods five neighbourhoods were identified through general consensus among the knowledgeable persons of the town consisting of senior officials of the municipality, local leaders, tehsil staff, elders of various localities etc. From each neighbourhood ten persons were interviewed thus in all fifty persons were interviewed to get a glimpse of these neighbourhoods and a general idea about the town life at the neighbourhood level.

7.3 The five neighbourhoods selected for the present study are:-

1. KUMHARWARA : It is identical with the locality or named area of the same name. It extends from Rasala Chowk in the west to Patwari Paysa in the east and from hillock in the south to Bagarwara in the north.

2. NATHUWAS : It is identical with the locality or named area of the same name. Till recently Nathuwas was an independent revenue village and has now been annexed in the municipal area of Nathdwara town. Abadi of the old village Nathuwas now forms this neighbourhood with the following boundaries:-

i) North : Beer of Shri Nathji
ii) South : Degree College
iii) East : Goshala
iv) West : Brahampuri Talab

3. GUJARPURA : It is identical with the locality or the named area of the same name with the following boundaries:

i) North : Vallabhpura
ii) South : Lodhaghati
iii) East : Magra
iv) West : Gujarpura gate

4. MOHANGARH : It is identical with the locality or the named area of the same name and its boundaries are as under:

i) North : Mathura Nath ji ki Baori
ii) South : The road coming from the temple of Shri Nathji on left side of the lane from where Mohangarh starts is the temple of Vitthal Nathji and on the right side is the Kundi of Shri Nathji.
iii) East : Bara Magra
iv) West : Bohrawari and Tambaku Walon-ki-Gali

5. FAUJ : It is identical with the locality or the named area of the same name with the

following boundaries:

i) North : Kumharon-ki-Baori
ii) South : Higher Secondary School
iii) East : Bhangipura
iv) West : Singhiji-ki-Haveli

Image of the Neighbourhood

7.4 All the 50 persons interviewed to get glimpse of the neighbourhoods were males. Of these 42.0 per cent belonged to the age-group 35-59, 38.0 per cent to the age-group 20-34, 18.0 per cent to the age-group 60+ and only 2.0 per cent to the age-group below 20. The highest number of interviewees belonging to the age-group 20-34 was from Fauj. Of those belonging to the age-group 35-59 from Nathuwas and those belonging to the age-group 60 + from Kumharwara. The lone interviewee in the age-group below 20 was from Gujarpura and none of the interviewees from Fauj belonged to the age-group 60+.

7.5 The bulk 90.0 per cent interviewees were Hindus, 8.0 per cent were Muslims and 2.0 per cent were Sikh. The Hindu interviewees were residing in all the five neighbourhoods, the Muslims in two neighbourhoods viz., Mohangarh and Fauj and the Sikh in one neighbourhood viz. Mohangarh. In all interviewees belonged to nineteen castes/communities of which fifteen were Hindu, three Muslims and one Sikh. The highest number of interviewees, 14, were Brahmans, 7 were Kumhars, 5 were Bhils, 4 were Kumawats, 3 were Gujars, 2 each were Dhobi, Mali and Bohra and one each was Balai, Bhatia, Charan, Darzi, Goswami, Jat, Kalal, Nai, Pathan, Sakka and Khatri. Of these, Bohra, Pathan and Sakka are Muslims, Khatri is Sikh and rest are all Hindus.

7.6 Of the total interviewees 50.0 per cent belonged to the educational level of literate without and upto matric standard, 28.0 per cent to the educational level of matric and above and 22.0 per cent were illiterates. The highest number of illiterate interviewees, 5 was from Kumharwara. Of those belonging to the educational level of literate without and upto matric standard viz., 6 each from Gujarpura, Mohangarh and Fauj, and, of those belonging to the educational level of matric and above viz., 4 each from Gujarpura and Mohangarh. There was no illiterate interviewee in Gujarpura.

7.7 The interviewees were in all persuing 22 occupations and one was unemployed and two were full time students. Of these 20.0 per cent were in various types of services, 14.0 per cent were engaged in business, 10.0 per cent were potters, 8.0 per cent were engaged in cultivation, 6.0 per cent were masons, 4.0 per cent were engaged in laundering, and 2.0 per cent each were engaged in betel shop, Blacksmithy, Bus-conductor, as Development Officer L.I.C., General Merchant, Journalist, Mechanic, Up-vaidya, Tailoring, Service in Temple, Trade, Watch-repairing and as Vendor and Water-carrier, 2.0 per cent were unemployed and 4.0 per cent were full-time students. Interviewees from Kumharwara belonged to 4 occupations, from Nathuwas to 5 occupations, from Gujarpura to 9 occupations, from Mohangarh to 7 occupations including full time students and from Fauj to 5 occupations and an unemployed interviewee also. Thus the occupational diversity was maximum in Gujarpura and minimum in Kumharwara.

7.8 The highest number of the interviewees belonged to the occupational category 4 (Retail Trade, Salesmen, Hawker etc.) and the lowest to the occupational categories 0 (Veterinary Service) and 7 (Tailor, Dyer, Flour-mill). None of the interviewees belonged to the occupational category 2, the interviewees belonging to 3 occupational categories each in Gujarpura and Mohangarh and to 6 occupational categories each in Nathuwas and Fauj and to 5 occupational categories in Kumharwara. The interviewees belonging to the occupational category 0 (Veterinary Service) is from Fauj, and the persons belonging to the occupational category 4 are from all the five neighbourhoods.

7.9 The duration of stay in the respective neighbourhoods in case of the bulk of the interviewees (92.0 per cent) was 10 or more years.

The duration of stay in the respective neighbourhoods in case of 4.0 per cent of the interviewees was 4-9 years and in case of 2.0 per cent interviewees each was 1-3 years and less than one year. In Kumharwara and Gujarpura the duration of stay was 10 years or more, in case of all the interviewees, in Nathuwas one interviewee was living there for less than one year. In Mohangarh 2 interviewees were living there for 4-9 years and in Fauj one interviewee was staying there for 1-3 years.

7.10 In Kumharwara all the 10 interviewees named the neighbourhood as Kumharwara and gave only history of association of the same. According to them the neighbourhood derives its name from the Kumhars who predominate the population residing here.

7.11 In Nathuwas 5 interviewees named the neighbourhood as Nathuwas, 2 as Mangri Mohalla and 1 each as Goshala area, Bhilon-ki-Basti and Brahampuri. The reason for this variation is that Nathuwas used to be a separate revenue village and has only recently been included in the municipal limits of Nathdwara town and though it is now considered as a Mohalla of the Nathdwara Town the old associations still persist among the villagers who have become urbanites for all practical purposes but continuing their old village life pattern as it is. The 5 interviewees who named the neighbourhood as Nathuwas gave three histories of association viz., (i) it derives its name from the name of Shri Nathji, (ii) that the old name of the village persists, (iii) the locality being situated near Shri Nathji or Nathdwara, the abode of Shri Nathji. The rest four names are the names of the Mohallas of the erstwhile village Nathuwas and the histories of association of these names bring forth the special feature of the area or the population living there or the use to which it is put. The name Mangri is because of its situation on a rocky area (Mangri), Goshala area because of the situation of Goshala, cow-shed, and Bhilon-ki-Basti and Brahampuri because of being predominantly inhabited by the Bhils and the Brahmans respectively.

7.12 All the 10 interviewees from Gujarpura named the neighbourhood as Gujarpura and advanced only one history of association of the same. According to them, being predominantly inhabited by Gujars this neighbourhood is known as Gujarpura.

7.13 In Mohangarh 8 interviewees named the neighbourhood as Mohangarh and gave only one history of association of the same. According to them there used to be a temple of Madan Mohanji in this neighbourhood from which it derives its present name meaning castle or abode of Madan Mohanji. Two of the informants although named the neighbourhood as Mohangarh did not give any history of association of the same.

7.14 In Fauj all the interviewees named the neighbourhood as Fauj but only 7 gave the histories of association of the same. These persons gave three histories of association of this name: (i) as the Fauj (army) of the Tilkayat of the temple of Shri Nathji used to be stationed here and hence the name, (ii) this version is same as the i) with the modification that the actual place of location of the army has also been mentioned viz. Singhi-ji-ki-Haveli, (iii) according to this version the army of the erstwhile Mewar State was stationed here in the beginning of the eighteenth century. Two interviewees living adjacent to the adjoining locality of Holi Magra also named it as Holi Magra because of their association with that locality. According to other informed sources the forces of Tantya Tope, the great rebellion leader of the mutiny of 1857 halted here for some-time and hence the name Fauj.

7.15 The boundaries of the respective neighbourhoods have been differently described by different interviewees. The highest number of descriptions of the boundaries of the neighbourhood was in case of Kumharwara and Nathuwas where almost every one of the interviewees gave a different description and the lowest in case of Mohangarh. The position obtaining regarding various descriptions of the referrent neighbourhoods

may be analysed as follows:

1 KUMHARWARA

This neighbourhood was described in nine manners. Description given by only two interviewees corroborated and each of the remaining eight persons gave a different description. All the nine descriptions given by the interviewees almost conformed to the standard description of the neighbourhood and differed only in the sense that the points of reference were shifted slightly or only one dimension i.e. length wise or breadth wise was indicated. The two interviewees who gave the same description belonged to the same caste – Kumhar and the same occupational category-8, but belonged to different age-groups 35-59 and 60+.

2 NATHUWAS

This neighbourhood was also described in nine manners and only two interviewees described it in the same manner. One of these was a Bhil and the other a Gujar, they belonged to the occupational categories 6 and 9 and the age-group 35-59 and 60 +. The reason for this large variation in the description of the neighbourhood as has been stated above, is that Nathuwas was a separate revenue village and only recently it has been merged in the municipal area and because of old associations, the field of their neighbourhood remains as it used to be and has not undergone any change. These descriptions indicate old neighbourhoods which are now under a process of change because of the new circumstances prevailing.

3 GUJARPURA

This neighbourhood has been described in seven manners. Of the 10 interviewees three described it in one manner, two in another manner and each of the rest five described it in a different manners. The three interviewees who described the locality in one manner were all Brahmans, one belonged to the occupational category 1 and 2 to the occupational category 4 and one each belonged to the age-group 20-34, 35-59 and 60 +. Of the two interviewees who described the neighbourhood in another manner one was Brahman and the other Gujar, one belonged to the occupational category 1 and the other was a full-time student, and both belonged to the age-group 20-34. All the descriptions given by the interviewees in most cases, conformed to the standard description of the neighbourhood with only a slight shift of points of reference.

4 MOHANGARH

This neighbourhood was described in five manners by seven interviewees only and the rest three did not describe it. Of those who did not describe it, one each belonged to Bhatia, Darzi and Dhobi communities, to the occupational categories 4, 5 and non-worker, and two to the age-group 20-34 and one to the age-group 35-59. Of those three interviewees who described it in one manner two were Bohras and one Kumawat; two belonged to the occupational category 4 and one to the occupational category 8; and two belonged to the age-group 20-34 and one to the age-group 35-59. The rest four interviewees described the neighbourhood in four different manners. The descriptions given by the interviewees, varied from the standard description and the reason is that this neighbourhood covered a large locality and in case of persons with limited contacts, the neighbourhood area shrinks although the name remains the same.

5 FAUJ

This neighbourhood has been described in eight manners. This neighbourhood also covers a large area and almost in all descriptions two points of reference viz., Singhiji-ki-Haveli and Higher Secondary School appear on the western and southern ends respectively although the points of reference on the eastern and northern ends differ and in most cases the nearby points have been alternated by various interviewees. All of these descriptions only

slightly vary from the standard descriptions of the neighbourhood. Of the ten interviewees six gave one description each and of the rest four, two persons gave one description and two gave another description. Of the two persons describing the neighbourhood in one manner one each belonged to Goswami and Kumawat communities, occupational categories 0 and 9 and age-groups 20-34 and 35-59. And of the two persons describing the neighbourhood in another manner one each belonged to Kumawat and Mali communities, 4 and 9 occupational categories and to the age-group 20-34.

7.16 The manner in which the neighbourhoods have been described by the interviewees more or less conform to the description of the standard neighbourhood given earlier in this chapter except where a part of the neighbourhood has been described as the whole neighbourhood which is because of lesser area of operation of neighbourhood ties of the interviewee. As has been stated above in most cases the nearby points have been substituted by each other for describing the neighbourhood. This points to the differential prevalent in the neighbourhood ties in the referrent neighbourhoods. The large number of descriptions points towards lesser spatial and social mobility on the part of the residents of the neighbourhood.

A neighbourhood can be further described in terms of various other characteristics to have an idea of its type, composition of population living there, conditions prevailing and similar other points. To have an idea about the neighbourhood the interviewees were asked to describe their neighbourhood in terms of :

i) Predominance of particular ethnic group
ii) Predominance of any particular occupation or activity
iii) Predominance of any particular category of population
iv) Predominance of any particular aspect of landscape
v) Others

7.17 The characteristics of the various neighbourhood have been basically put forth by all the interviewees as similar although apparently there seem to be some difference in their descriptions. In many cases the neighbourhoods have been partially described because of the limited mobility of the interviewees in the neighbourhood. The following is an account of the descriptions of the referrent neighbourhood by the interviewees based on the above mentioned characteristics:

1 KUMHARWARA

This locality has been described by all the interviewees as predominantly inhabited by Kumhars, following the occupation of potter and belonging to lower class and there is a hillock on its southern end at the foot of which this neighbourhood is situated. One of the interviewees did not give any description in the reference to the predominance of any particular aspect of landscape. He belonged to the community of Kumhars and occupational category 8. None of the interviewees described this neighbourhood with reference to any other characteristic.

2 NATHUWAS

This locality has been described by all the interviewees as predominantly inhabited by Bhils although five interviewees have also described Gujars and four have also described Brahmans as predominant ethnic groups. Bulk of the interviewees have described cultivation and labour to be the most predominant occupational activity of this neighbourhood, although service in the temple of Shri Nathji and masonry have also been described as predominant occupation or activity by three interviewees. 1 Brahmin and 2 Bhils, one each belonging to the occupational categories 6, 8 and 9. The neighbourhood has been described to be inhabited by lower and middle classes. The neighbourhood has been described with reference to landscape by 70.0 per cent of the interviewees and only 10.0 per cent have described it with reference to other

aspects. It has been described as plateau surrounded by hills, situated at the foot of a hillock, hills on the southern and western sides and a tank in the south of the neighbourhood.

3 GUJARPURA

This neighbourhood has been described by the bulk of the interviewees (90.0 per cent) to be inhabited by Gujars although 50.0 per cent of them have also mentioned Brahmans also among the predominant ethnic groups living here and only 10.0 per cent have mentioned Vaishnavas to be the predominant ethnic group and this version is correct in so far as almost all the inhabitants of this neighbourhood are Vaishnavites and caste wise they are Gujars and Brahmans. All the interviewees have mentioned service in the temple (of Shri Nathji) as the predominant occupation or activity although one interviewee each has also mentioned rearing of livestock and service in goshala as the predominant occupational activity. The goshala belongs to the temple of Shri Nathji and can thus be included in the service in the temple (of Shri Nathji). All the interviewees have mentioned middle and lower classes to be the predominant category of population and 90.0 per cent of them have mentioned the landscape of the neighbourhood as hilly area, the rest 10.0 per cent did not mention any particular aspect of land scape. None of them has described the neighbourhood with reference to any other aspect.

4 MOHANGARH

All the interviewees have described this neighbourhood to be a multi-caste neighbourhood mainly in-habited by Brahman, Mahajan, Jain and Bohra communities. The predominant occupation or activity of the inhabitants has been said to be service in temple (of Shri Nathji) by all the interviewees and bulk of them also mentioned trade or business and some of them mentioned manufacturing of artistic and plastic goods and weaving of cloth as the major occupations followed by the inhabitants. All the interviewees have mentioned lower-middle class to be the predominant category of population and 30.0 per cent have mentioned lower class and 20.0 per cent mentioned middle class also as the predominant category of population. Only 40.0 per cent of the interviewees have described the neighbourhood on the basis of some particular aspect of landscape. Of these 20.0 per cent have described that the environs look attractive in mornings and evenings and 10.0 per cent each have described the situation on bulk hillock and picturesque in rainy season as the predominant aspect of landscape. None of the interviewees has described the neighbourhood on the basis of any other aspect.

5 FAUJ

This neighbourhood has been described by all the interviewees to be predominantly inhabited by the so called lower castes like Kumawat, Mali, Balai, Jatia, Bola, Bhil, Raigar etc. and 10.00 per cent have also mentioned Muslims among the predominating communities. Bulk of the interviewees mentioned masonry, 40.0 per cent mentioned manual labour and 10.0 per cent each mentioned contractors and cultivation to be the predominant occupation or activity of the population living in this neighbourhood. All the interviewees have also described the neighbourhood as predominantly inhabited by lower and lower middle classes. Only 60.0 per cent of the interviewees have described it to be surrounded by hills and 10.0 per cent have described it to be situated on hillock and the rest 30.0 per cent have not described it with reference to any particular aspect of landscape. None of the interviewees has described the neighbourhood with reference to any other aspect.

Religious, Cultural & Social Activities within the Neighbourhood

7.18 In all twentyone activities were noted to be held in the five referrent neighbourhoods of which fourteen were religious and seven cultural. Only one of these was held in three neighbourhoods, two of these were held in two neighbourhoods each and the rest were held in

one neighbourhood each. Of the fifty interviewees only thirtytwo reported the cultural or religious activities in their neighbourhoods and the rest eighteen did not report any such activity in their neighbourhoods. The rate of participation in these activities thus comes to 64.0 per cent. The highest reporting was of the cultural activities and 26.0 per cent of the interviewees mentioned Gauri dance, 14.0 per cent mentioned Krishna-Lila and 12.00 per cent mentioned Gher to be held in their neighbourhoods. Any one of the religious activities was not mentioned by such a large percentage of the interviewees and only 8.0 per cent mentioned Bhajan-Kirtan (Singing of hymns). Any other activity whether cultural or religious was not mentioned by more than 4.0 per cent interviewees taking all neighbourhoods together. The following table depicts the names of various activities, time when held, number of persons reporting and the number of neighbourhoods where held during 1970-71:

TABLE 7.1

Activities held in various neighbourhoods, time when held and number of persons reporting

Sl. No.	Name of Activity	Time when held	No. of persons reporting	No. of neighbourhoods where held
	1	2	3	4
I RELIGIOUS				
1	Bhajan-Kirtan	Every Monday	4	1
2	Bhog to Charbhujaji	After Deepawali	1	1
3	Indra Puja	N.A.	1	1
4	Dudharni of Dharamraj	Bhadrapada Krishna-6	2	1
5	Worship of Bhaironji	Every Saturday	1	1
6	Recital of Shrimad Bhagwat	December, 1970	2	1
7	Bhajan	Every Monday	1	1
8	Janmashtmi	Bhadrapada Krishna - 8	1	1
9	Recital of Ramayana	June to August, 1970	1	1
10	Katha and Jagran of Baba Ramdeo	March, 1971	1	1
11	Mahfil Barabafat	March, 1971	1	1
12	Ratri Jagran *(Night vigil)*	Bhadrapada Krishna-8 (Janmashtmi)	1	1
13	Shiv Ratri	Phalgun Krishna-14	1	1
14	Bhajan Kirtan of Baba Ramdeo	Bhadrapada Krishna-2	1	1

TABLE 7.1 (contd.)

Sl. No.	Name of Activity	Time when held	No. of persons reporting	No. of neighbour-hoods where held
	1	2	3	4
II CULTURAL				
1	Gauri Dance	September, 1970	13	3
2	Krishna Lila	June to August, 1970	7	1
3	Gher	On the occasion of Holi festival	6	2
4	Puppet show	December,1970	2	1
5	Rass Lila	December, 1970	2	2
6	Annual Function	January, 1970	1	1
7	Sudama Lila	June, 1970	1	1

7.19 Of those who reported any cultural or religious activity happening in their neighbourhoods, 50.0 per cent mentioned only one activity, 40.6 per cent mentioned two activities and only 9.4 per cent mentioned three activities happening in their neighbourhoods. The following table gives information regarding mentioning of number of activities happening in the referrent neighbourhoods:

TABLE 7.2

Frequency of interviewees mentioning number of activities in various neighbourhoods

Name of the neighbourhood	Number of interviewees mentioning activities happening at the neighbourhood level in the referrent neighbourhoods as			
	Nil	1	2	3
1	2	3	4	5
1. Kumharwara	2	8	...	..
2. Nathuwas	5	4	..	1
3. Gujarpura	...	2	8	. .
4. Mohangarh	8	2	..	..
5. Fauj	3	...	5	2
Total	18	16	13	3

7.20 Of the informant who mentioned the happening of some activity at the neighbourhood level in the referrent neighbourhoods, 25 participated in these activities as spectator, one as participant and six both as spectator as well as participant. Of these, 50.0 per cent made financial contributions of Rs. 90.25 in the year 1970-71 towards these activities. The following

table gives information regarding manner of participation and financial contributions made towards these activities at the neighbourhood level in the referrent neighbourhoods:

TABLE 7.3

Manner of participation and financial contributions made towards various activities by the interviewees

Name of the neighbourhood	Manner of Participation		Made financial contribution
	Spectator	Participant	
1	2	3	4
1. Kumharwara	8	...	11.25(3)
2. Nathuwas	5	1	61.00(4)
3. Gujarpura	10	1	16.00(8)
4. Mohangarh	2	. .	...
5. Fauj	6	5	2.00(1)
All Neighbourhoods	31	7	90.25(16)

Note : Figures in parentheses show number of interviewees who made financial contribution.

7.21 As is evident from the above table there was 100.00 per cent participation in Gujarpura and only 20.00 per cent participation in Mohangarh. None of the interviewees or members of their families participated as participant in any of these activities in Kumharwara and Mohangarh in all 50.00 per cent of the interviewees and their families participated as participant in Fauj. Although the highest amount was contributed in Nathuwas, the highest number of contributers was from Gujarpura where 80.0 per cent of the interviewees made financial contributions towards these activities.

7.22 One of the interviewees in Nathuwas belongs to Brahman community, occupational category 3, educational level matric and above and age-group 35-59 participated in one activity as a spectator and in two activities-Bhog to Charbhujaji and Indra puja as participant.

7.23 In Gujarpura one of the interviewees belonging to Gujar community, occupational category X (non-workers), educational level matric and above, and age-group 20-34 participated in one activity - recital of Shrimad Bhagwat as spectator and as participant in another activity viz. annual function of the Middle School.

7.24 In Fauj four interviewees participated as spectators as well as participants in various activities. Of these two participated as spectator in one activity and as participant in another. One of these was a Pathan belonging to the occupational category X (non-worker), educational level literate and educated upto matric level and age-group 20-34 who acted as participant in Mehfil Barabafat and as spectator in the Katha and Jagran of Baba Ramdeo and the other was a Kumawat belonging to the occupational category 4, educational level literate and educated upto matric level and age-group 20-34 who acted as spectator in Bhajan and Kirtan and as participant in Gher dance. One of the interviewees acted as spectator in two activities and as participant in one activity. He belonged to Mali community, occupational category 3, educational level matric and above, and age-group 20-34 and acted as spectator in recital of Ramayana and Gauri

dance and as participant in Gher dance. Another interviewee belonging to Kumawat community, occupational category 9, educational level literate and educated upto matric level and age-group 35-59 acted as spectator in Bhajan Kirtan and as participant in Janmashtmi celebrations and in Gher dance.

7.25 None of the interviewees belonging to Bhatia, Darzi, Dhobi, Kalal, Sakka and Khatri communities reported any religious or cultural activity to have happened in their respective neighbourhoods. The highest number of interviewees who reported various activities in their respective neighbourhood belong to Brahman community, occupational category 4, educational level literate and education upto matric standard and age-group 35-59.

7.26 Of the 21 activities reported to have happened during 1970-71 in the referrent neighbourhoods the highest number was reported from Fauj (47.6 per cent) and the minimum from Mohangarh (4.8 per cent). No religious activity was reported from Kumharwara and no cultural activity from Mohangarh. The following table gives the frequency of various types of activities reported to have happened in referrent neighbourhoods at the neighbourhood level:

TABLE 7.4

Frequency of various types of activities reported to have happened in sampled neighbourhoods

Name of the Neighbourhood	Type of Activity		Total
	Religious	Cultural	
1	2	3	4
1. Kumharwara	...	2	2
2. Nathuwas	4	2	6
3. Gujarpura	1	5	6
4. Mohangarh	1	...	1
5. Fauj	8	2	10
All Neighbourhoods	14	7	21

7.27 In Nathuwas the participation was as devotee, in Gujarpura as player, and in Fauj two interviewees participated as singer in singing of hymns, four interviewees participated as dancers in Gher dance and one as devotee. The spectators also include audience.

7.28 Of the interviewees who reported various activities in their respective neighbourhoods, 56.87 per cent participated alongwith their families; in 7.84 per cent only the children participated, in 21.57 per cent cases only the interviewees themselves participated, in 5.88 per cent cases only the interviewees and their sons participated and in 7.84 per cent cases each brother, self and mother, mother and the male members of the family participated considering participation in all neighbourhoods together. Table 7.5 gives information regarding members of household who participated in various activities held at neighbourhood level alongwith the nature of participation.

Religious, Cultural and Social Activities outside the Neighbourhood

7.29 In all fifteen activities were noted to be held outside the neighbourhoods in which the

interviewees and/or members of their families participated, of these thirteen were religious and two cultural. Three of these activities were reported in four neighbourhoods each, two in three neighbourhoods each, three in two neighbourhoods each and seven in one neighbourhood each. Of the fifty interviewees thirty reported the cultural or religious activity held outside their referrent neighbourhoods in which they and/or their family members participated during 1970-71 and the rest twenty did not report any activity. Thus the participation rate for activities held outside the neighbourhood comes to 60.0 per cent among the interviewees. The position regarding reporting of religious and cultural activities has reversed in case of activities held outside the neighbourhood as compared to the activities held within the neighbourhood. In former case the reporting of religious activities has joined weightage as compared to the latter and only 2.0 per cent interviewees reported each of the two cultural activities viz. Gher dance and the drama "Shanti Doot". Of the 50 interviewees 38.0 per cent reported Annakoot, 24.0 per cent reported Janamashtmi, 18.0 per cent reported Dashera, 12.0 per cent reported Chhapan Bhog Ki Jhanki and the rest activities were reported by 8.0 per cent or less interviewees considering all the referrent neighbourhoods together. Information regarding the names of various activities, time when held, number of persons reporting and the number of neighbourhoods from where reported is contained in Table 7.6.

7.30 Of those reporting religious or cultural activities outside the referrent neighbourhoods 36.7 per cent reported one activity, 23.4 per cent reported two activities, 30.0 per cent reported three activities and 3.3 per cent each reported four, five and six activities respectively in Gujarpura, Mohangarh and Nathuwas. The information regarding mentioning of number of activities outside the neighbourhood is contained in the Table 7.7.

7.31 Of the 30 interviewees who mentioned the activities outside the neighbourhood in which they and/or their family members participated 96.7 per cent participated as spectator/audience and 3.3 per cent participated as participant and none served both these functions simultaneously i.e. participating as spectator/audience as well as participant. Of these only 33.3 per cent made financial contributions. In all Rs. 42.75 were contributed towards these activities during 1970-71 by ten families. None of the interviewees made any financial contribution in Kumharwara and the highest contribution was from Mohangarh. Table 7.8 contains information regarding manner of participation and financial contribution made towards activities outside the neighbourhood.

7.32 The extent of participation is highest in Mohangarh and Fauj being 80.0 per cent in each of these neighbourhoods and is lowest in Kumharwara where it is only 30.0 per cent. In Nathuwas and Gujarpura it is 50.0 per cent and 60.0 per cent respectively.

7.33 The highest amount of contribution as also the highest number of contributors was from Mohangarh. The average contribution per household was also the highest in Mohangarh being Rs. 6.00 per cent household for those households which contributed financially towards these activities. The average amount of contribution for all contributing households considering all the neighbourhoods together comes to Rs. 4.27 per household. The highest amount of contribution, was made towards Annakoot festival which comes to Rs. 22.0 and the highest number of households 7 contributed towards it. Financial contribution was made towards six activities only and thus average comes to Rs. 7.12 per activity and Re. 0.71 per household per activity considering all the contributing households and all the activities towards which contribution was made together. The highest contribution was made by families of interviewees belonging to Bhatia community, occupational category-4, educational level literate and educated upto matric standard and age-group 35-59.

TABLE

Distribution of members of household who participated in various

Name of the neighbourhood	Type of activity	Description of activity	Participants							
			Children only		All family members		Self		Brother	
			Spectator	Participant	Spectator	Participant	Spectator	Participant	Spectator	Participant
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Kumharwara	I Cultural	i) Gauri dance	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
		ii) Puppet show	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
2. Nathuwas	I Religious	i) Bhog to Charbhujaji	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
		ii) Indra Puja	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
		iii) Dudharni of Dharamraj	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
		iv) Puja of Bhaironji	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	II Cultural	i) Gher	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	...
		ii) Rass Lila	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Gujarpura	I Religious	i) Recital of Shrimad Bhagwat	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
	II Cultural	i) Krishna Lila	...	...	5	...	1	...	...	...
		ii) Sudama Lila	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
		iii) Annual Function	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		iv) Gauri dance	..	...	5	...	1	...	...	...
		v) Rass Lila	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
4. Mohangarh	I Religious	i) Bhajan and Kirtan of Baba Ramdeo	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...

7.5

activities held at neighbourhood level alongwith the nature of participation

Participants								Description of activity		Type of activity
Self and sons		Self and mother		Mother		Male member only				
Spec-tator	Partici-pant	Spec-tator	Partici-pant	Spec-tator	Partici-pant	Spec-tator	Partici-pant			
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	3		2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	i) Gauri dance	I	Cultural
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	ii) Puppet show		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	i) Bhog to Charbhujaji	I	Religious
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	ii) Indra Puja		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	iii) Dudharni of Dharamraj		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	iv) Puja of Bhaironji		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	i) Gher	II	Cultural
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	ii) Rass Lila		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	i) Recital of Shrimad Bhagwat	I	Religious
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	i) Krishna Lila	II	Cultural
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	ii) Sudama Lila		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	iii) Annual Function		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	iv) Gauri dance		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	v) Rass Lila		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	i) Bhajan and Kirtan of Baba Ramdeo	I	Religious

TABLE

Name of the neighbourhood	Type of activity	Description of activity	Participants							
			Children only		All family members		Self		Brother	
			Spec-tator	Partici-pant	Spec-tator	Partici-pant	Spec-tator	Partici-pant	Spec-tator	Partici-pant
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
5. Fauj	I Religious	i) Bhajan	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
		ii) Bhajan and Kirtan	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
		iii) Janmashtmi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		iv) Recital of Ramayana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		v) Katha and Jagran of Baba Ramdeo	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
		vi) Mehfil Bara Bafat	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
		vii) Ratri-Jagran (Night-Vigil)	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
		viii) Shivratri	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	II Cultural	i) Gher	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...
		ii) Gauri dance	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	4	...	26	3	9	2	...	1

7.5 (contd.)

Participants								Description of activity		Type of activity
Sel and sons		Self and mother		Mother		Male member only				
Spec-tator	Partici-pant	Spec-tator	Partici-pant	Spec-tator	Partici-pant	Spec-tator	Partici-pant			
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	3		2
...	...	...	1	...	...	..	. .	i) Bhajan	I	Religious
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	ii) Bhajan and Kirtan		
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	iii) Janmashtmi		
...	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	iv) Recital of Ramayana		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	v) Katha and Jagran of Baba Ramdeo		
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	vi) Mehfil Bara Bafat		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	vii) Ratri-Jagran (Night-Vigil)		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	viii) Shivratri		
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	i) Gher	II	Cultural
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	ii) Gauri dance		
1	3	...	1	1	...	..	1	Total		

TABLE 7.6

Activities held in neighbourhoods, time when held and number of persons reporting

S.No.	Name of Activity	Time when held	No. of persons reporting	No. of neighbourhoods where the activities was reported
1	2	3	4	5
I RELIGIOUS				
1	Gangaur	Chaitra Shukla-3	4	3
2	Mela of Somwar	First three Mondays of Shravan	2	1
3	Fair of Hariyali Amawas	Shravan Krishna-30	2	1
4	Teej/Thakurani Teej	Shravan Shukla-3	2	2
5	Baniyani Teej-Ka-Mela	Bhadrapada Krishna-3	1	1
6	Janmashtmi	Bhadrapada-Krishna-8	12	4
7	Ganesh Jayanti	Bhadrapada-Shukla-4	1	1
8	Dasehra	Ashvin Shukla-10	9	3
9	Deepawali	Kartik-Krishna-30	3	2
10	Annakoot	Kartik Shukla-1 (Next day of Deepawali)	19	4
11	Chhapan Bhog-ki-Jhanki	Margshirsh Shukla-15	6	4
12	Dol Utsav	Chaitra Krishna-1	3	2
13	Urs of Gani Baba	August, 1970	1	1
II CULTURAL				
1	Drama,'Shanti Doot'	June, 1970	1	1
2	Gher dance	On the occasion of Holi festival	1	1

TABLE 7.7

Frequency of interviewees mentioning number of activities outside the neighbourhood

	Name of the Neighbourhood	No. of interviewees mentioning activities happening outside the neighbourhood as						
		Nil	1	2	3	4	5	6
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Kumharwara	7	2	1	...	...	...	...
2	Nathuwas	5	1	1	2	...	...	1
3	Gujarpura	4	2	2	1	1	...	...
4	Mohangarh	2	4	1	2	...	1	...
5	Fauj	2	2	2	4	...	...	...
	Total	20	11	7	9	1	1	1

TABLE 7.8

Manner of participation and financial contribution made towards activities held outside the neighbourhood

	Name of the Neighbourhood	Participant		Made financial contribution
		Spectator	Participant	
	1	2	3	4
1	Kumharwara	2	1	...
2	Nathuwas	5	...	3.75(2)
3	Gujarpura	6	...	5.00(1)
4	Mohangarh	8	...	30.00(5)
5	Fauj	8	...	4.00(2)
	Total	29	1	42.75(10)

Note: Figures in parentheses show the number of interviewees who made financial contribution.

7.34 None of the interviewees and/or members of their family who acted as spectator (audience) took active part in any of the activities held outside the neighbourhood. None of the interviewees belonging to Charan, Kalal, Sakka and Khatri communities reported any religious or cultural activity outside the neighbourhood. The highest number of interviewees who reported various activities outside the neighbourhood belong to Brahman community, occupational category-4, educational level literate and educated upto matric standard and age-group 20-34.

7.35 Of the total fifteen activities reported to have taken place outside the referrent neighbourhoods during 1970-71, the highest number was reported from Fauj and Mohangarh (53.3 per cent in each case) and minimum from Kumharwara (20.0 per cent). No cultural activity

was reported from Nathuwas, Mohangarh and Fauj. The following table gives the frequency of various types of activities reported to have taken place outside the neighbourhood:

TABLE 7.9

Type and frequency of various activities held outside the neighbourhood

Name of the Neighbourhood	Type of Activity		Total
	Religious	Cultural	
1	2	3	4
1 Kumharwara	2	1	3
2 Nathuwas	7	...	7
3 Gujarpura	4	1	5
4 Mohangarh	8	...	8
5 Fauj	8	...	8
All Neighbourhoods	13	2	15

7.36 In all except one case the participation was as spectator or audience and in the lone case of active participation the interviewee himself participated as dancer in Gher dance on the occasion of Holi-festival. Of those who reported various activities outside the neighbourhood in 80.61 per cent cases all members of the family, in 16.41 per cent cases only the interviewees themselves, and in 1.49 per cent cases each all family members except self, and mother participated, considering participation in all neighbourhoods together. Information regarding members of household who participated in various activities held outside the neighbourhood alongwith the nature of participation has been presented in the following table:

TABLE 7.10

Members of household participating in various activities and nature of participation

Name of the Neighbourhood	Type of activity	Description of activity	Self		All members of the family		All members of the family except self		Mother	
			Spectator	Participant	Spectator	Participant	Spectator	Participant	Spectator	Participant
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1 Kumharwara	I Religious	i) Dashera	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
		ii) Gangaur	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	II Cultural	i) Gher	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE 7.10 (contd.)

Name of the Neighbourhood	Type of activity	Description of activity	Self		All members of the family		All members of the family except self		Mother	
			Spec-tator	Parti-cipant	Spec-tator	Parti-cipant	Spec-tator	Parti-cipant	Spec-tator	Parti-cipant
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2 Nathuwas	I Religious	i) Annakoot	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
		ii) Chhappan Bhog ki-Jhanki	...	...	1	...	...	...	. .	...
		iii) Dol Utsav	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
		iv) Gangaur	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
		v) Teej	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
		vi) Janmashtmi	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...
		vii) Deepawali	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
3 Gujarpura	I Religious	i) Janmashtmi	...	...	5	..	...	...	...	...
		ii) Annakoot	...	...	4	..	...	...	...	...
		iii) Dol Utsav	. .	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
		iv) Chhappan Bhog-ki-Jhanki	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	...
	II Cultural	i) Shanti Doot Drama	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Mohangarh	I Religious	i) Dashera	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
		ii) Mela of Somwar	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	. .
		iii) Annakoot	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
		iv) Janmashtmi		. .	2	...	...	. .	...	...
		v) Chhappan Bhog-ki-Jhanki	...	. .	2	...	...	..	...	...
		vi) Banyani Teej-ka-mela	1	...	...	...	. .	..	...	..
		vii) Thakurani Teej-ka-mela	.	..	1	...	...	..	..	...

TABLE 7.10 (contd.)

Name of the Neighbourhood	Type of activity		Description of activity	Self		All members of the family		All members of the family except self		Mother	
				Spec-tator	Parti-cipant	Spec-tator	Parti-cipant	Spec-tator	Parti-cipant	Spec-tator	Parti-cipant
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		viii)	Deepawali	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
5.Fauj	I Religious	i)	Annakoot	1	...	4	...	...	...	1	...
		ii)	Fair of Haryali Amavas	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
		iii)	Gangaur	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
		iv)	Ganesh Jayanti	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
		v)	Dashera	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
		vi)	Janmashtmi	1	..	1	...	...	...	...	...
		vii)	Chhappan Bhog-ki-Jhanki	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
		viii)	Urs of Gani Baba	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
			Total	10	1	54	...	1	...	1	...

Purchase of commodities in and outside the Neighbourhood

7.37 Various commodities are purchased within neighbourhood, partly inside the neighbourhood and partly outside either within or outside the town and entirely outside the neighbourhood within the town. None of the interviewees make purchases in the town as well as outside the town, outside the town and at other places considering all the neighbourhoods together. The grocery is purchased by only 2.0 per cent interviewees entirely within the neighbourhood, by 30.00 per cent interviewees partly inside the neighbourhood and partly outside the neighbourhood and by 68.0 per cent interviewees entirely outside the neighbourhood within the town. The vegetables are purchased by 10.00 per cent interviewees within the neighbourhood, by 20.0 per cent interviewees partly inside and partly outside the neighbourhood and by 70.0 per cent interviewees entirely outside the neighbourhood within the town. Only 4.0 per cent of the interviewees purchase fish and meat. They all reside in Fauj and make purchases entirely outside the neighbourhood within the town. All the interviewees, purchase cloth entirely outside the neighbourhood and but within the town. The stationery is purchased by 94.0 per cent interviewees and except for 4.0 per cent each in Nathuwas and Fauj, who purchase it partly inside the neighbourhood and

partly outside it, the rest 86.0 per cent purchase it from entirely outside the neighbourhood within the town. The toilet goods are purchased by 6.0 per cent interviewees entirely within the neighbourhood, by 8.0 per cent interviewees partly inside and partly outside the neighbourhood and by 84.0 per cent interviewees entirely outside the neighbourhood but within the town and 2.0 per cent interviewees do not purchase any toilet goods. Purchase of medicines is made entirely outside the neighbourhoods and 48.0 per cent of the interviewees purchase them. The highest number of those purchasing medicines is from Mohangarh and minimum from Kumharwara.

7.38 In Gujarpura all the commodities are purchased from outside the neighbourhood within the town as there is no shop of any kind in this neighbourhood. In other neighbourhood also the purchases are made from outside the neighbourhood mainly because there is no such shop in the referrent neighbourhood followed by the motive of competitive charges and larger variety. In Nathdwara there are localised markets and not stray shops in all neighbourhoods giving a distinct urban character to this small town. Almost everything of daily consumption is available in these markets because of heavy rush of devotees and pilgrims and other tourist traffic.

Various facilities and their enjoyment in and outside the neighbourhood

Educational Facilities

7.39 Educational facilities upto graduate level are available at Nathdwara. In four out of five neighbourhoods the facility for Primary Education exists in the neighbourhood itself. The cases where the facility has been reported by some interviewees to exist in the neighbourhood and by some outside it are those where the description of the neighbourhood as given by the interviewees differs from that of the standard description of the neighbourhood as described earlier in this chapter. All the interviewees are aware of the Primary and Secondary Educational facilities available in the neighbourhood and/or town. There are two Higher Secondary Schools one for th boys and the other for the girls but the awareness about the girls school was only little. Only 68.0 per cent of the interviewees were in need of the facility for primary education and 52.9 per cent of these availed it in the neighbourhood and the rest 47.1 per cent outside the neighbourhood but within town. Facility for Higher Secondary education is available only in one neighbourhood in respect of boys only. Only 28.0 per cent of the interviewees are in need of this facility and only 21.43 per cent of these avail it in the neighbourhood. In one neighbourhood none is availing of this facility.

7.40 Facility of Post Secondary education exists only in one neighbourhood but 40.0 per cent of the interviewees consider it outside the neighbourhood because of variance in description of the neighbourhood. A lone interviewee was such as could not report any such facility in the town. Households of only 12.0 per cent of the interviewees were availing of the facility for Post Secondary education in three neighbourhoods only.

7.41 Institutions for Post-Graduate education do not exist in the town and 98.0 per cent of the interviewees have reported so. One interviewees did not report regarding such institutions. Only 8.0 per cent households are availing these facilities and belong to two neighbourhoods. Facilities for other educational institutions are also not available at Nathdwara and only 18.0 per cent of the interviewees could report about their existence at other places. Only one household is availing these facilities at other place. The facilities for Post Graduate, Technical and Other Education all exist at Udaipur and the lone household availing these, avails them at Udaipur.

Medical Facilities

7.42 Availability of Homeopathic and Unani medical facilities was reported by one interviewee each in one neighbourhood only and are availed by them outside the neighbour-

hood in the town. Availability of Ayurvedic medical facilities was reported by 88.0 per cent interviewees outside the neighbourhood within the town and by 10.0 per cent interviewees within the neighbourhood in one neighbourhood only. The variance in the description of the neighbourhood has again played its part in one neighbourhood and 50.0 per cent of the interviewees from this neighbourhood report to exist within neighbourhood while 40.0 per cent report it to exist outside the neighbourhood but within the town. The facility is availed of by 70.0 per cent interviewees and is availed by the interviewees of all the neighbourhoods in varying numbers. Allopathic medical facility has been reported by 96.0 per cent interviewees to exist outside the neighbourhood but within town and by 2.0 per cent interviewees within the neighbourhood and the rest 2.0 per cent interviewees did not report about this facility. The highest percentage of interviewees viz. 84.0 per cent gets itself treated by this discipline of medicine. Existence of other types of medical facilities viz. by quacks, shamans etc. were said to have exist and availed by one interviewee in one neighbourhood only.

Recreational Facilities

7.43 In none of the referrent neighbourhoods facilities of Park, Swimming Pool, Club, Library, Theatre or Cinema is available. Facility of play ground, however, is said to have been available in two neighbourhoods and has been reported by one interviewee each from each of these neighbourhoods. Facility of park has been reported by 90.0 per cent interviewees to exist in the town but outside their neighbourhoods and is availed by 60.0 per cent of those reporting it. Facility of playground has been reported by 74.0 per cent interviewees in the town outside their neighbourhood and by 4.0 per cent of the interviewees within the neighbourhood. It is availed by 48.7 per cent of the interviewees reporting it.

7.44 There is no swimming pool at Nathdwara but there are many ponds, tanks and step-wells where the residents swim and 8.0 per cent of the interviewees have mentioned these in lieu of the swimming pool and 75.00 per cent of those reporting enjoy swimming in there. Of the 50 interviewees 50.00 per cent have mentioned club facilities to exist outside the neighbourhood within the town. Interviewees of one neighbourhood did not report any such facility to exist in the neighbourhood, or in the town. Only two interviewees from two neighbourhoods enjoy this facility. Facility of library has been reported by 92.0 per cent of the interviewees and is availed by 32.6 per cent of those reporting outside the neighbourhood but within the town.

7.45 The availability of a theatre has been reported by only 2.0 per cent interviewees who availed of the facility in the town outside their neighbourhoods. The facility of the cinema was reported by 94.0 per cent interviewees and is availed by 83.0 per cent of those reporting outside the neighbourhood but within the town. None of the interviewees has reported to avail any facility outside the town.

CHAPTER VIII

FAMILY LIFE IN THE TOWN

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY VARIOUS ATTRIBUTES

Size of Family

The average membership per household comes to 4.72 members in the sampled households, the highest number of the sampled households are such as have 4 members (16.43 per cent). The highest number of member in a household is sixteen, and there is only one such household which resides in Nathuwas. Another household residing in Brajpura has 14 members. There are two households which have eleven members and one each of these resides in Sihar and Mohangarh respectively. The households with more than 10 members form 1.87 per cent of the sampled households. Information regarding the distribution of households by number of members and locality has been presented in Table 8.1.

8.2 The highest number of households is of such as have 4-5 members and whose heads are in the age-group 31-40 and the minimum number of households is of such as have 10-12 and 13 and more members but their heads belong to various age groups. In the two cases where the members are 13 and more there is one household each with its head in the age-group 51-60 and, 61 and above respectively. The highest number is of such households, whose heads are in the age-group 31-40 (26.76 per cent). Table 8.2 gives the distribution of households by number of members and the age of the head of the household.

8.3 It will be seen from the Table 8.2 that the households with higher number of members have heads who are in higher age-groups.

Composition of Family

8.4 The highest percentage of the sampled households is composed of adult male and female and minor male/female. Amongst the migrant as well as non-migrant households this composition prevails. Next come the households with adult male/female among non migrant and the households with adult male/males only among the migrant households. Table 8.3 gives the percentage of various compositions of the household by sex and age status of members (minor upto age 14, adult 15 and above) among sampled households with respect to the place of birth of the head of the household.

TABLE

Locality-wise frequency of households

	Name of locality	Total number of households	Number of households				
			1	2	3	4	5
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Bari Bhakar	2	...	1	...	...	...
2.	Sethon-ka-Paysa	4	...	1	...	2	...
3.	Parikrama	5	4	1	...	...	...
4.	Mochi Bazar	5	...	1	1	1	1
5.	Bohrawari	5	...	1	...	...	3
6.	Chhota Gopalpura	6	1	1	...	...	2
7.	Brajpura	6	...	1	1	2	1
8.	Holi Magra	6	1	...	2	1	...
9.	Yadav Basti	8	1	...	1	1	2
10.	Govindpura	8	...	...	...	...	3
11.	Chitrakaron-ki-Gali	10	...	...	1	2	1
12.	Kumharwara	13	...	1	1	5	1
13.	Sihar	21	1	3	1	6	4
14.	Mohangarh	22	4	5	3	2	...
15.	Gujarpura	25	2	...	4	3	2
16.	Nathuwas	29	4	5	7	2	2
17.	Fauj	38	6	2	8	8	3
	Total	213	24	23	30	35	25

8.1

by number of members

having members							Name of locality
6	7	8	9	10	11+		
8	9	10	11	12	13		1
...	...	1	...	...	..	1.	Bari Bhakar
1	...	...	...	...	...	2.	Sethon-ka-Paysa
...	...	...	...	...	...	3.	Parikrama
1	...	...	...	...	..	4.	Mochi Bazar
...	...	...	...	1	...	5.	Bohrawari
1	1	...	.	...	..	6.	Chhota Gopalpura
...	...	...	...	...	1	7.	Brajpura
1	1	...	..	...		8.	Holi Magra
2	...	1	...	...	...	9.	Yadav Basti
3	...	1	1	...	...	10.	Govindpura
4	...	1	1	...	...	11.	Chitrakaron-ki-Gali
2	2	1	...	...	.	12.	Kumharwara
...	1	2	1	1	1	13.	Sihar
2	3	1	.	1	1	14.	Mohangarh
2	7	1	2	2	. .	15	Gujarpura
2	2	4	...	...	1	16.	Nathuwas
3	2	4	...	2	...	17.	Fauj
24	19	17	5	7	4		Total

TABLE 8.2

Distribution of households by number of members and age of head of household

Age of the head of the household	Total number of households	Number of households having number of members						
		1	2-3	4-5	6-7	8-9	10-12	13+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Below 20	7	3	2	2	...	...	...	...
21-30	35	3	14	13	2	2	1	...
31-40	57	3	11	19	16	7	1	...
41-50	44	4	10	14	10	4	2	...
51-60	41	6	6	9	13	5	1	1
60+	29	5	10	3	2	4	4	1
Total	213	24	53	60	43	22	9	2

TABLE 8.3

Percent distribution of sampled households by composition of household and migration status of the head and age status of its members

	Composition of the household	All house-holds	Migrant households	Non-migrant households
	1	2	3	4
1	Adult male and female and minor male/female	64.31	69.18	50.00
2	Adult male and female	19.72	22.01	12.96
3	Adult male/males only	8.92	5.66	18.52
4	Adult female/females only	5.07	1.89	14.82
5	Adult male and minor male and/or female	0.47	0.63	...
6	Adult female and minor male and/or female	1.41	0.63	3.70
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

8.5 There are 11.27 per cent single member households (37.50 per cent non-migrant: 62.50 per cent migrants). The highest percentage among the migrant as well as non-migrant households is of those which bear the relation self, spouse, unmarried sons and daughters. Among the non-migrant households those which bear the relations i) self, spouse, married son, son's wife, with or without unmarried sons and daughters, ii) self, spouse, with or without unmarried son/daughter and widowed mother, and iii) others are in proportionately large numbers. Non-migrant households depict larger types of households than migrant households so far as various compositions with respect to intra-family relations are concerned as is evident from the following table:

TABLE 8.4

Percentage distribution of sampled households by nature of relations of the members to the head and migration status of the head of household with respect to place of last residence of the head of household

Nature of relation of members to the head of the household		All households	Non-migrant households	Migrant households
1		2	3	4
1	Self	11.27	5.88	25.00
2	Self, spouse	7.04	6.54	8.33
3	Self, spouse, unmarried sons and daughters	32.87	32.03	35.00
4	Self, spouse, married son, son's wife, with or without unmarried sons and daughters	14.55	18.96	3.33
5	Self, spouse, married brother, brother's wife, married son, son's wife, with or without unmarried sons and/or daughters	1.41	1.31	1.67
6	Self (male) unmarried son/ daughter	1.41	1.96	...
7	Self (female) unmarried son/ daughter	2.82	1.31	6.65
8	Self, spouse with or without unmarried son/daughter and widowed father	0.47	0.65	...
9	Self, spouse with or without unmarried son/daughter and widowed mother	7.04	9.80	...
10	Others	21.12	21.56	20.00
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

Type of Family

8.6 Nuclear family is the most prevalent among all religions and communities. Variation of the nuclear family viz., supplemented nuclear, sub-nuclear and supplemented sub-nuclear are also present in sizeable numbers. Nuclear family and its variations account for 64.78 per cent and the single persons households and other type of households form 13.62 per cent of the sampled households. The various types of joint families thus form only 21.60 per cent of the sampled households. Among Hindus it is present to the extent of 21.20 per cent while among Jains and Muslims it accounts 28.56 per cent among the former and 23.81 per cent among the latter. The single person households are present among the Hindus and Jains only. The following table gives the frequency and the percentage (in parentheses) of various types of families by religion among the sampled households:

TABLE 8.5

Distribution of sampled households by type of family and religion of the head of household

Type of household	Religion				
	Hindu	Jain	Sikh	Islam	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Nuclear	72 (39.13)	2 (28.58)	1 (100.00)	13 (61.91)	88 (41.30)
Supplemented Nuclear	32 (17.39)	2 (28.58)	...	1 (4.76)	35 (16.43)
Sub-Nuclear	11 (5.98)	...	...	1 (4.76)	12 (5.63)
Single person Household	23 (12.50)	1 (14.28)	...	...	24 (11.27)
Supplemented sub-nuclear	3 (1.63)	...	...	...	3 (1.41)
Collateral Joint	...	...	...	...	...
Supplemented Collateral-Joint	3 (1.63)	...	...	1 (4.76)	4 (1.88)
Lineal Joint	29 (15.76)	1 (14.28)	...	3 (14.29)	33 (15.49)
Supplemented Lineal-Joint	...	...	...	...	...
Lineal Collateral Joint	7 (3.81)	1 (14.28)	...	1 (4.76)	9 (4.23)
Supplemented Lineal-Collateral-Joint	...	...	...	...	...
Others	4 (2.17)	...	...	1 (4.76)	5 (2.35)
Total	184 (100.00)	7 (100.00)	1 (100.00)	21 (100.00)	213 (100.00)

8.7 Of the 42 communities listed among the sampled households nuclear family is present in 30 communities, supplemented nuclear family in 6, sub-nuclear family in 10, single-member household in 12, supplemented sub-nuclear and supplemented collateral joint in 3 each, lineal joint in 18, lineal collateral joint in 6 and others in five communities. The highest number of nuclear families is among Brahmans and Bhils, of supplemented nuclear among Brahmans, Kumhars and Bhils, of sub-nuclear among Gujars, of single person households among Brahmans and of lineal joint and supplemented collateral joint again among Brahmans. The five other types of families belong to five different communities viz. Arora, Jat, Kumhar, Balai and Sunni Muslim.

8.8 Among all levels of education of heads of the households the highest number is of nuclear families. Supplemented sub-nuclear family is present among the households whose heads are illiterates and there is no family of other type among the households whose heads are literate without educational level. Supplemented nuclear family is in highest percentage among the households whose heads are in educational level of matriculation or above and those in the educational level of upto matric rank next. The percentage of sub-nuclear family is almost reduced to half among the households whose heads are in educational level of upto matric and, matric and above than those whose heads are either illiterate or literate without educational level. Single person households are in maximum percentage in the extreme ends viz., among those who are illiterate or among those who are educated upto matric and above.

8.9 Variations of the nuclear families form the highest percentage among the households whose heads are in educational level of upto matric and the variations of the joint families form the highest percentage among the households whose heads are in literate without educational level. The following table gives the frequency and the percentage (in parentheses) of various types of families by educational levels of the head of the household among the sampled households:

TABLE 8.6

Distribution of sampled households by type of family and educational level of head of household

Type of households	Number of households whose heads are in the educational level				Total
	Illiterate	Literate without educational level	Upto matric	Matric and above	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Nuclear	36 (37.50)	11 (42.31)	29 (46.04)	12 (42.86)	88 (41.31)
Supplemented Nuclear	15 (15.63)	2 (7.69)	12 (19.05)	6 (21.43)	35 (16.43)
Sub-nuclear	7 (7.30)	2 (7.69)	2 (3.17)	1 (3.57)	12 (5.63)
Single Person households	14 (14.58)	3 (11.54)	3 (4.76)	4 (14.29)	24 (11.27)
Supplemented Collateral Joint	3 (3.13)	...	...	...	3 (3.13)
Collateral Joint	...	...	...	...	...
Supplemented Collateral Joint	2 (2.08)	1 (3.84)	1 (1.58)	...	4 (1.88)
Lineal Joint	14 (14.58)	5 (19.24)	11 (17.47)	3 (10.71)	33 (15.49)
Supplemented Lineal Joint	...	...	...	...	...
Lineal Collateral Joint	3 (3.13)	2 (7.69)	3 (4.76)	1 (3.57)	9 (4.23)
Supplemented Lineal Collateral Joint	...	...	...	...	...
Others	2 (2.08)	...	2 (3.17)	1 (3.57)	5 (2.35)
Total	96 (100.00)	26 (100.00)	63 (100.00)	28 (100.00)	213 (100.00)

8.10 Amongst the sampled households classified by the occupation of the head, nuclear family forms the highest percentage except in case of the unemployed heads of households. The highest percentage is of sub-nuclear families in case of the unemployed households. The single-person households are present only among those whose heads are engaged in small business or highly skilled and supervisory manual jobs or are unemployed. The highest number of households types are present among those households whose heads are unemployed followed by those engaged as skilled manual, and unskilled manual and lowest professionals. The various types of joint families are present in highest percentage where heads of households are unemployed followed by those engaged in medium business. The Table 8.7 gives the frequency and the percentage (in parentheses) of various types of families by type of occupations followed by the head of the household among the sampled households.

Composition of households by Multi-Factors

8.11 There is no case of Multi-Religions or Multi-Caste family composition among the sampled households.

TABLE

Distribution of sampled households by type of family

Type of occupation of head of household	Type of					
	Nuclear	Supplemented nuclear	Sub-nuclear	Single-person household	Supplemented sub-nuclear	Collateral joint
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Unskilled Manual	12 (54.55)	2 (9.19)	4 (18.20)	1 (4.54)	...	...
Skilled Manual	20 (35.72)	13 (23.22)	2 (3.57)	6 (10.71)	...	...
Lowest Professionals	26 (56.53)	4 (8.70)	2 (4.34)	4 (8.70)	...	...
Small Business	12 (42.87)	4 (14.28)	2 (7.14)	2 (7.14)	1 (3.57)	...
Highly skilled and supervisory manual	9 (60.00)	4 (26.68)	...	...	1 (6.66)	...
Clerks and Shops Assistants	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate professional and salaried posts	3 (60.00)	1 (20.00)	...	1 (20.00)	...	...
Medium business	2 (33.34)	2 (33.33)	...	...	...	...
Higher professional and salaried posts	2 (100.00)	...	...	...	...	...
Beggars and Prostitutes	...	...	...	1 (100.00)	...	...
Unemployed	2 (6.25)	5 (15.63)	2 (6.25)	9 (28.13)	1 (3.12)	...
Total	88 (41.31)	35 (16.43)	12 (5.63)	24 (11.27)	3 (1.41)	...

8.7

and occupation of the head of the household

household							Type of occupation of head of household
Supplemented collateral joint	Lineal joint	Supplemented lineal joint	Lineal collateral joint	Supplemented lineal collateral joint	Others	Total	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	1
1 (4.54)	1 (4.54)	...	1 (4.54)	...	...	22 (100.00)	Unskilled Manual
1 (1.78)	9 (16.08)	...	1 (1.78)	...	4 (7.14)	56 (100.00)	Skilled Manual
1 (2.17)	6 (13.04)	...	3 (6.52)	...	...	46 (100.00)	Lowest Professionals
...	7 (25.00)	...	...	...	...	28 (100.00)	Small Business
...	1 (6.66)	...	...	...	...	15 (100.00)	Highly skilled and supervisory manual
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Clerks and Shops Assistants
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 (100.00)	Intermediate professional and salaried posts
...	2 (33.33)	...	...	...	...	6 (100.00)	Medium business
...	...	...	...	...	...	2 (100.00)	Higher professional and salaried posts
...	...	...	...	...	...	1 (100.00)	Beggars and Prostitutes
1 (3.12)	7 (21.88)	...	4 (12.50)	...	1 (3.12)	32 (100.00)	Unemployed
4 (1.88)	33 (15.49)	...	9 (4.23)	...	5 (2.35)	213 (100.00)	Total

CHAPTER IX

HOUSING AND MATERIAL CULTURE

Housing

Houses at Nathdwara have rectangular base and flat, gabled or pent-house type roof. The thatched roof and that made of tiles or tin sheets is invariably of gabled or pent-house type. The double-storey houses are quite common but those with three storeys and more are not large in number. The residential houses can be divided into two major categories with reference to material used in their construction.

(1) *Pucka houses*: In this type walls are made of stone with mortar or cement as binding material. The roofs are made of stone, cement and concrete, tin sheets or even tiles. The fleer may be of stone, bricks, mosaic or may be even kutcha.

(2) *Kutcha houses.* In this type walls are made of stone and mud, or bricks and mud, unburnt bricks or mud only and in many cases by bamboo matting, coated with mud. The roof is generally made of tiles or may be thatched and sometime of tin sheets.

9.2 In multi-storeyed pucka houses the highest fleers may have thatched or tiled roof. And in many cases some of the rooms in all types of pucka houses may have tiled roof. The kitchen in these cases generally has tiled or thatched roof.

Definitions and Concepts

9.3 There are two basic units of housing viz. building and census house. Definition, notion and concepts of these are same as have been adopted for the purposes of census.

9.4 In case of those census houses which are put to residential use, the main living room/rooms, and all its/theirs apertinent units e.g. baths, privies, kitchens, stores etc. together form one census house.

9.5 No dimensions etc. can be standardised in case of a census house because of the criterion of use. However, in case of a room some minimum dimension can be put as 2 m x 1.5m x 2m. But tents and houses with circular or semicircular plan and conical roof have also been considered as census house.

9.6 Comparing with the position obtaining in the urban areas at the state and the district levels, the incidence of occupied census houses per 1,000 census houses is maximum at the district level followed by the figures obtained at the state level and town level. Similar position is obtained in case of wholly or partly residential census houses and occupied census houses other than residential which shows more congestion and occupational activities in urban areas at the district level than obtaining at the state level and lesser positions at the town level than even at the state level. It is because of the presence of Udaipur city in the district which has resulted in a positive shift of the urban characteristics at the district level as compared to the state level. Nathdwara being small town shows less urban characteristics than obtaining at the state level as may be seen from the following table:

TABLE 9.1

Incidence of various categories of census houses per 1,000 census houses

Urban Areas	Incidence of various categories of census houses per 1,000 census houses			
	Vacant	Occupied	Wholly or partially residential	Occupied houses other than residential
1	2	3	4	5
Rajasthan	89	911	708	203
District Udaipur	76	924	719	205
Nathdwara Town	93	907	657	250

9.7 It may however, be seen from the above table that the incidence of occupied census houses other than residential per 1,000 census houses is more at the town level than obtaining at the district and state level showing that the occupational activities are more at the town level than at the district or state level and it is because of Nathdwara being a temple town large number of visitors and pilgrims are drawn here from all over the country all the year round.

Uses to which the Census houses are put

9.8 The census house is treated as vacant if it is not being put to any use and as treated occupied if it is used for residence, commercial, industrial, administrative, entertainment, godown or such other purpose.

Predominant material of Wall and Roof

9.9 The most predominant material of wall among the sampled houses is stone followed by burnt bricks. Besides, these walls are made of mud, unburnt bricks, wood, GI Sheets or other metal sheets and grass leaves, reeds or bamboo. There is no case of wall being made of cement, concrete and all the other materials not stated. The predominant material of walls at Nathdwara shows much variance as compared to the state figures and comes closer to the district figures as may be seen from the following table:

TABLE 9.2

Distribution of 1,000 residential census houses by predominant material of wall

State/District/ City	Total	Distribution of 1,000 residential census houses by predominant material of wall		
		Grass, leaves reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood	Burnt bricks, GI Sheets, or other metal sheets, stone, cement	All other material & material not stated
1	2	3	4	5
Rajasthan State	1,000	155	845	...
Udaipur District	1,000	47	953	...
Nathdwara Town	1,000	55	945	...

9.10 The most predominant material of roof among the sampled census houses is stone followed by concrete, RBC/RCC, tiles, slate, shingle, and grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood, mud, unburnt brick or bamboo. Asbestos cement sheets and bricks and lime are only sparingly used. There is no case of all other materials and materials not stated. Here again the figures are more comparable with the district rather than the State figures as may be seen from the following table:

TABLE 9.3

Distribution of 1,000 census houses by predominant material of roof

State/ District/City	Total	Distribution of 1,000 census houses by predominant material of roof							
		Grass, leaves, thatch, wood, mud, unburnt bricks or bamboo	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheet	Asbestos cement sheets	Bricks and lime	Stone	Concrete RBC/ RCC	All other material and material not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Rajasthan State	1,000	105	93	64	5	35	642	55	1
Udaipur District	1,000	21	192	62	6	7	564	147	1
Nathdwara Town	1,000	92	150	44	1	1	533	179	...

9.11 In case of residential census houses their distribution by predominant material of wall lies between the State and the district figures as may be seen from the following table:

TABLE 9.4

Distribution of 1,000 census houses by predominant material of roof

State/ District/ City	Total	Distribution of 1,000 census houses by predominant material of roof		
		Grass, leaves, reeds bamboo, thatch, mud, unbrunt bricks or wood	Tiles, slate, shingle, corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets, asbestos cement sheets, brick, lime stone and RBC/RCC	All other materials and materials not stated
1	2	3	4	5
Rajasthan State	1,000	334	665	1
Udaipur District	1,000	22	978	...
Nathdwara Town	1,000	116	884	...

9.12 There are 2,309 occupied living rooms in 820 census houses. The average number of rooms per census house thus comes to 2.81. In all 820 households occupy these houses. The average number of occupied rooms per census household comes to 2.81 and the average number of households per living room comes to 0.35. There are 2,119 males and 1,886 females constituting 820 census households. Average number of persons per household comes to 4.88, average number of persons per room comes to 1.73 (males 0.92 and females 0.81) and number of rooms per person comes to 0.58.

9.13 The highest number of households 287, are having only one occupied room followed by those occupying two rooms (177) and five and more rooms (155). The minimum number of households, 74, are having four occupied rooms. The average number of persons per household comes to 3.28, 4.95, 5.37, 6.42 and 7.52 in case of households with 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and above occupied rooms. Thus it can be concluded that larger the household larger the number or occupied rooms by it.

9.14 Considering distribution per 1,000 census households by number of rooms occupied, those occupying one room number highest, followed by those occupying two rooms and five rooms and above. There are nine households with unspecified number of rooms and 24 households with details unspecified per 1,000 census households.

9.15 The number of persons per occupied room is highest in case of households occupying one room and gradually decreases as the number of occupied rooms with the household increase. Same is true of males and females separately. It can be concluded that the number of persons, males and females per occupied room decrease as the number of occupied rooms with the household increase. The household occupying one and two rooms respectively have 3.28 and 2.47 persons per room and constitute about 56.6 per cent of the total number of households. Those occupying three rooms approximately correspond to the general average as far as number of persons per room is concerned, 1.79 persons per room, and those occupying four, and five and above room have the number of persons per occupied room below the general average for the town.

9.16 Of the 820 households taken on 10 per cent sampled households on 1971 census basis 62.44 per cent reside in owned and the rest 37.56 per cent in rented houses. In case of households with three or more persons, those living in owned houses outnumber those living in rented houses, while the position is just reverse in case of single person household and households with unspecified number of persons. In case of households with two persons their number is almost equal.

9.17 The highest number of households is of those having 6 and more members and the minimum of those having 2 members. About 48.4 per cent of the owned houses belong to households having 6 and more members. Of the 624 owned houses per 1,000 census houses 302 belong to this category of households. The highest number of rented houses per 1,000 houses (106) is occupied by single person households followed by those having 5 and more members (79 persons per 1,000 households).

Housing conditions among surveyed Households

9.18 Of the 213 sampled households 38.97 per cent are living in separate houses without compound, 26.70, per cent in separate house with compound. 27.70 per cent in houses which are flats in multiflat housing units, 7.04 per cent in houses which are floors in multi floor housing units. Only three households are facing some spatial problems in relations to adjoining houses, two of these have separate houses with compound and one has a separate flat. In the former case the compound shared with other neighbours and in the latter some family members live in some other housing units.

9.19 The housing units that are separate houses with/ without compound are present in all the selected localities except two viz. Brajpura and Parikrama that which are flats in multiflat housing units in all except three localities viz., Bari Bhakar, Mochi Bazar and Mohangarh and that which are floors in multifloor units in five localities.

9.20 Of the sampled houses 39.44 per cent are located in buildings having one floor, 37.56 per cent in buildings having the two floors, 19.72 per cent in buildings having three floors and 3.28 per cent in buildings having four floors. None of the sampled houses is situated in buildings having five or more floors. Among the selected households 80.28 per cent have accommodation in ground floors, 50.70 per cent in first floor, 15.96 per cent in second floor and 3.28 per cent in third floor. The total of these percentages exceed one hundred as some of the households have accommodation in more than one floor. The following table gives information regarding position of houses of selected households having accommodation in more than one floor with reference to floor:

TABLE 9.5

Distribution of houses of selected households with reference to floor

Floor in the Building		Number of households whose houses are in			
Number of Floors	Number of Houses	Ground floor	Ist floor	2nd floor	3rd floor
1	2	3	4	5	6
One	84	84	...	...	...
Two	80	63	74	...	...
Three	42	21	30	29	...
Four	7	3	4	5	7
Five & above	...	...	...	...	...
Total	213	171	108	34	7

9.21 Only six households faced problems with reference to locality and the floor on which the house is situated of these three are residing in Fauj and one each in Sihar, Gujarpura and Nathuwas.

9.22 The highest cost of construction of a house, 40+ years age was Rs. 8,000 in Boharawari and Rs. 20,000 in Mochi Bazar 20-39 years ago. The cost of construction of a house upto 19 years/ or less age is highest in Holi Magra and comes to Rs. 18,000. The present value of the house has increased in all the localities and has become four and a half times. In case of a house in Mochi Bazar, about nine times in Chhota Gopalpura, about eleven times in Holi Magra and about eighteen times in Yadav Basti for houses constructed 40 + years ago. The highest increase is in case of a house constructed 20-39 years ago in Holi Magra and comes to 30 times. It may thus be seen that the present value of the houses has increased in every locality with variance.

Predominant material of Floor, Wall, Roof & Ceiling

9.23 Of the 213 sampled houses 35.68 per cent have mud, 39.44 per cent cement concrete; 1.41 per cent bricks and lime, 22.53 per cent stone slabs, and 0.94 per cent all other material as predominant material of floor. In

96.24 per cent cases stone is the predominant material of wall and in 1.88 per cent cases each have mud and cement and concrete as predominant material of wall. Predominant material of roof is grass leaves, reeds, thatch, wood, mud, unburnt bricks or bamboo in 40.37 per cent cases, stone in 38.97 per cent cases, tiles, slate, shingle in 15.49 per cent cases, corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets in 2.35 per cent cases; asbestos cement sheets in 1.88 per cent cases, and concrete RBC/RCC in 0.94 per cent cases, bricks and lime and all other materials have not been used as predominant material of roof. Ceilings have not been used in any of the sampled houses. Thus mud, cement and concrete and stone slabs have been used as predominant material of floor, stone as predominant material of wall, stone, grass leaves, reeds, thatch, wood, mud, unburnt bricks and tiles, slate and shingle as predominant materials of roof in sampled houses and wood has been used as predominant material of doors and windows in all the sampled houses.

9.24 There are 592 rooms occupied by 213 households consisting of 1,005 persons. The average number of households per room comes to 0.36 while the average number of persons per room comes to 1.70, average number of rooms per household comes to 2.78 and the average number of rooms per person comes to 0.52. Of the 213 sampled households 27.23 per cent occupy only one room, 34.27 per cent 2 rooms, 12.21 per cent three rooms, 9.86 per cent four rooms and 16.43 per cent 5 rooms and above.

9.25 The number of persons per room comes to 3.24 for households having one room, 2.26 for households occupying 2 rooms, 1.75 for households occupying 3 rooms, 1.51 for households occupying 4 rooms and 1.35 for households occupying 5 rooms and above. There seems to be no space problem with households occupying three or more rooms.

9.26 There are 81.22 per cent households which have at least one married couple and the rest 18.78 per cent have no married couples. The highest number of households (40) are such as occupy two rooms and have one married couple with other members aged 5 and above. The highest number of persons are also in these households. The minimum of households (1) is such as have four or more married couples with other members aged five and above and it occupied five and more rooms.

9.27 The highest number of households are such as have 2.3 sqm. of per capita floor space followed by those having 6-9 sqm. of per capita floor space and the minimum are such as have 1 or less sqm. of per capita floor space.

9.28 The average per capita floor space comes to 6.0 sqm. in all the sampled localities taken together. The highest per capita floor space is in Sethon-ka-Paysa and minimum in Mochi Bazar as may be seen from the following table:

TABLE 9.6

Per capita floor space available to sampled households in various localities

Name of Locality	Number of persons	Total floor space (in sq.m)	Per capita floor space (in sq.m)
1	2	3	4
Bari Bhakar	10	92.90	9.29
Sethon-ka-Paysa	16	180.59	11.28
Parikrama	6	42.72	7.12
Mochi Bazar	20	75.53	3.77
Bohrawari	27	110 53	4.09
Chhota Gopalpura	26	117.48	4.52
Brajpura	32	187.16	5.85
Holi Magra	24	11.46	4.64
Yadav Basti	38	175.73	4.62
Govindpura	50	232.79	4.65
Chitrakaron-ki-gali	57	427.69	7.50
Kumharwara	64	476.91	7.45
Sihar	107	481.44	4.50
Mohangarh	93	882.06	9.48
Gujarpura	143	762.94	5.33
Nathuwas	127	732.97	5.77
Fauj	165	953.79	5.78
All localities	1,005	6,044.69	6.01

9.29 Of the sampled households 46.47 per cent are having no kitchen, 77.46 per cent no bathroom, 69.48 per cent no lavatory and 73.24 per cent do not have electricity in their houses. The following table presents information regarding availability of basic amenities in the census houses:

TABLE 9.7

Availability of basic amenities in the census house

Availability	No. of households showing amenities of					
	Kitchen	Bathroom	Lavatory	Sources of drinking water	Water for washing	Electricity
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Not having	99	165	148	1	7	156
Having separately	112	43	51	78	78	56
Sharing with other households	2	5	14	134	132	1

9.30 There were three institutional households consisting of 31 persons (males-30, female-1) as per 1971 Census. There was no institutional household in 1961 Census. In 1971 Census there have been reported 2 households consisting of 2 persons (1 male each) as houseless population while no houseless population was returned in 1961 Census.

Material Culture

9.31 A general picture of the living standards as adjudged in terms of general material possessions, items of conspicuous consumption and presence of luxury and costly goods etc. has been attempted here to enable the reader to know about the general living conditions prevailing at Nathdwara.

Furniture

9.32 In the name of furniture mainly cots are found in 68.54 per cent households and newar-cots in 30.98 per cent households. Chairs and tables are found with 23.94 and 18.77 per cent households respectively.

9.33 Diwans are used in 3.75 per cent cases and sofa-sets in 1.41 per cent cases. Stool, bench, swings and muddha are present in less than one per cent cases and none of the sampled households possess easy-chair as is evident from the Table 9.8.

Material of Utensils

9.34 Utensils for cooking are mostly made of brass, iron, clay and aluminium. In all 92.01 per cent households are using cooking utensils made of brass, 90.14 per cent iron, 64.32 per cent earthen, 38.96 per cent of aluminium. Cooking utensils made of bronze and copper are used by less than one and a half per cent households as may be seen from the Table 9.9.

TABLE 9.8

Availability of furniture in the households according to their duration of stay in the present residence

Duration of stay in the present residence	Total No. of households	Number of households having				
		Chair	Table	Diwan	Cot	Newar-cot
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Less than 1 year	7	2	2	...	3	2
1-4 years	11	6	5	...	8	7
5+ years	195	43	33	8	135	57
Total	213	51	40	8	146	66

Duration of stay in the present residence	Number of households having					
	Stool	Sofa set	Easy chairs	Bench	Jhula	Muddha
1	8	9	10	11	12	13
Less than 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	...
1-4 years	1	...	...	...	...	...
5+ years	1	3	...	1	1	1
Total	2	3	...	1	1	1

TABLE 9.9

Availability of cooking utensils in the households according to their place of residence

Place to which belongs	Total No. of households	Number of households where cooking utensils are made of						
		Brass	Bronze	Aluminium	Stainless steel	Iron	Copper	Earthen
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Same District	195	178	3	79	5	174	1	136
Other Districts of the State of Enumeration	11	11	...	2	2	11	...	3
Other States in India beyond the State of Enumeration	6	6	...	2	3	6	1	2
Other Countries	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	..
Total	213	196	3	83	10	192	2	141

9.35 Utensils for serving food are mostly made of brass, bronze, aluminium chine-clay and stainless steel. In all 91.5 per cent households are using utensils for serving food made of brass, 44.60 per cent of aluminium, 30.05 per cent of bronze, 34.27 per cent of china clay, 22.06 per cent of glass, 14.08 per cent of stainless steel and 6.57 per cent earthen. Serving utensils made of copper, iron, bamboo, leaf, german silver and enamelled untensils are used by less than 5 per cent households as is evident from the Table 9.10.

9.36 The utensils for cooking food made of brass are used by all communities except Faqir and that of iron by all communities. Cooking utensils made of stainless steel are used by Brahman, Bhatia, Ezhava, Jat, Mahajan, Mali and Jain communities.

9.37 The utensils made of brass for serving food are used by all communities except Faqir, and those made of leaves by Brahman and Mahajan and those made of bamboo by Faqir only. Serving utensils made of stainless steel are used by Bhatia, Brahman, Ezhava, Goswami, Gujar, Jat, Kumawat, Mahajan, Mali, Rajput, Bohra and Jain communities.

Light and Fuel

9.38 In all, 81.69 per cent of the sampled households are using kerosene oil and 25.35 per cent electricity for lighting purposes. This shows that 7.04 per cent households are using both these items simultaneously. The highest number of households using electricity resides in Mohangarh. Some of the households residing in Bari Bhakar, Parikrama, Mochi Bazar, Holi Magra, Yadav Basti and Nathuwas use electricity for lighting purposes. None of the sampled households is using vegetable oil or candles for lighting purpose.

9.39 The most common fuel used is firewood used by 87.32 per cent households followed by cowdung which is used by 61.03 per cent households and charcoal is used as fuel by 17.37 per cent households. None of the sampled households uses kerosene oil or

electricity or gas as fuel.

Presence of luxury and costly goods

9.40 In all 99 out of 213 sampled households (46.47 per cent) possess luxury and costly goods. Wrist watches are to be found in all the localities except Bâri Bhakar, Parikrama, Mochi Bazar and Govindpura; time pieces in 12 out of 17 localities, radios in eleven localities and transistors in four localities namely Yadav Basti, Sihar, Nathuwas and Fauj; gramophone; camera, harmonium, electric fan and tape recorder are to be found in one locality each. Sewing machines are present in two localities and bicycles in 5 localities.

9.41 The highest number of households possessing luxury goods belongs to Brahmans. The camera, clock and tape recorder are owned by Brahman households and gramophone by a Yadav household. None of the households belonging to 14 communities possess any luxury and costly goods.

9.42 All the households whose heads have the educational level of post graduate degree or other than technical degree possess luxury and costly goods and similar is the case of households whose head possess degree in medicine. Electric fan and tape recorder are possessed by households whose heads are having post-graduate degree. Bicycles are possessed by households whose heads are having educational level of Matriculation or Higher Secondary or below or are illiterate. Sewing machines are possessed by households whose heads have educational level of Middle and are literate without educational level. Camera is possessed by the household whose head is having graduate degree other than technical degree and harmonium by households whose head is educated upto Middle.

9.43 Tape recorder and electric fan are possessed by the households whose heads are engaged in occupational category 151 (Senior Teacher). Gramophone is possessed by the household whose head is engaged in occupational category 711 (Diggi in Cutter) and camera in the household whose head is engaged in occupational category 150 (lecturer in Govt. College).

Dress

9.44 Dress in case of adult males consists of shirt, bush-shirt, angarkhi (a sort of shirt), kurta (loose shirt), jhabba (a sort of shirt), dhoti, tehamad (a kind of loose dhoti), pyjama, trousers, pugree (head gear), caps, topa (head gear), phenta (head gear), vests and underwears.

9.45 Among minor males shirt, bush-shirt, half pants, trousers, pyjama, jhabba (a sort of shirt), dhoti, angarkha (a type of coat), kurta (loose shirt) vests and underwears are the most prevalent item of dress.

9.46 Among adult females, dhoti, petticoat, lehanga (skirt), polka (a type of blouse), blouse, sari, bandi (jacket), pyjama, kurta (loose shirt), brassiers, dupatta and odhni (piece of cloth to cover the head) form the usual dress.

9.47 Among minor females the most common articles of dress are frock, salwar, kurta, pyjama, polka, blouse, shirts, jhabba (a sort of shirt), loogri (piece of cloth to cover the head), ghaghra (skirt), sari, vests and underwears.

9.48 Many of the communities e.g. Bohra, Neelgar, Bhil etc. can be conspicuously recognised by their dress. There is not much distinction in the usual and ceremonial dresses except that on ceremonial occasions, the dress is either newly tailored or washed depending upon the demand of the occasion. Woollens are not much in use.

9.49 Use of headgears is on decrease especially with the young generation. Hand made leather-shoes are also being replaced by Hawai Chappals or plastic or rubberised sandles or tyre soled chappals among males and females alike.

TABLE 9.10

Number of households using service utensils according to the material of utensil of which they are made

Place to which belongs	Total number of households	Number of households where utensils for serving of food are made of					
		Brass	Bronze	Aluminium	Stainless steel	Iron	Copper
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Same District	195	178	59	91	22	4	7
Other Districts of the State of Enumeration	11	10	4	2	4	1	1
Other States in India beyonf the State of Enumeration	6	6	1	2	4	...	1
Other Countries	1	1	...	...		...	...
Total	213	195	64	95	30	5	9

Place to which belongs	Number of households where utensils for serving of food are made of						
	China-clay	Glass	Earthen	Enamell-ed	Bamboo	Leaf	German Silver
1	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Same District	64	38	13	4	1	2	2
Other Districts of the State of Enumeration	4	4	1	2	..	...	. .
Other States in India beyond the State of Enumeration	4	4	..	.	...	...	...
Other Countries	1	1	.	.	..	...	. .
Total	73	47	14	6	1	2	2

CHAPTER X

SLUMS, BLIGHTED AND OTHER AREAS WITH SUB-STANDARD LIVING CONDITIONS

There is no slum or blighted area at Nathdwara because there is no population pressure on residential land and there is ample scope of expansion of the town. There has not been any influx of migrant population causing pressure on available living accommodation or open lands available for residential purposes.

10.2 There are many pockets in the town especially the newly annexed areas, which have markedly rural characteristics. From the point of view of strictly applying the urban standards of housing etc. as available in metropolis or large cities even the best area in Nathdwara might not come up to the mark. The town presents a contrast of the most urban and the most rural characteristics. But on the whole it may be said that looking to the general conditions obtained in the area, housing at Nathdwara is quite upto mark.

CHAPTER XI

POWER AND PRESTIGE

The town life is greatly influenced by the local bodies and scholars, and other respected and influential persons besides, the administrative functionaries who are mostly employees of the Government/Quasi-Government/Local Self Government Organisations. Nathdwara can boast of high political leaders, freedom-fighters, religious leaders and preceptors, scholars and other respected and influential people having their influence felt throughout the length and breadth of the country.

Important personalities

11.2 The most important personality hailing from Nathdwara during present survey was Shri Mohan Lal Sukhadia, former Chief Minister of Rajasthan State. He was a veteran politician and Congress worker. The other most important personality of the town is Shri Govind Lal Goswami, who is religious leader and preceptor of the Pushtimargiya sect being Tilkayat of the temple of Shri Goverdhan Nathji (Shri Nathji). He is aged 45 and belongs to Brahman community.

11.3 Shri Narendra Pal Choudhry is aged 60 years and belongs to Jat community. He has studied upto Intermediate level and is agriculturist by profession. He is a veteran freedom fighter and dedicated worker and leader of the erstwhile Mewar Praja Mandal. He is organiser and founder member of the educational institution, Rashtriya Vidya Peeth.

11.4 Shri Kishan Lal Sanadhya alias Goru Lal is a Brahman aged 69 years and has studied upto Matric. He is a farmer, local leader and M.L.A. of Rajasthan Vidhan Sabha. Shri Raghu Nath Paliwal is a Brahman aged 58 years. He has studied upto matric and practises cultivation and runs a printing press. He is Pradhan of the Panchayat Samiti, Khamnor.

11.5 Shri Manohar Lal Kothari is Jain (Mahajan) aged 48 years and has studied upto M.A. LL.B. His occupation is legal practice and is a bus owner. He is Secretary of Panchayat Mandal and an Ex - M.L.A.

11.6 Shri Ram Chandra Bagora is a Brahman aged 42 years and has studied upto Matric. He is a local leader and Chairman of the Municipal Board.

11.7 Shri Fateh Lal Bapu is Brahman aged 58 years and has studied upto Matric. He is engaged in business and cultivation. He is a local leader and ex-Pradhan Panchayat Samiti, Khamnor.

11.8 Professor Narayan Rao is Brahman aged 70 years. He has studied upto Matric and is an astrologer, hypnotist and magician.

11.9 Shri Vijay Singh Jhala is Rajput aged 47 years. He has studied upto B.A. LL.B. and practises cultivation. He is an ex - M.L.A.

11.10 Shri Anandi Lal Shastri is Brahman aged 57 years. He is a Vyakarnacharya and is looking after the Pracha Vidya Vibhag under the Temple Board. He is a scholar and is considered an authority on the Pushtimargiya sect.

11.11 Shri Nana Lal Bhil is aged 52 years. He is an illiterate farmer. He is President of the Adivasi Samaj Sudharak Mandal founded by late Shri Manikya Lal Verma, ex - Chief Minister of Rajasthan State and wields great influence on Scheduled Tribe population.

Political Parties

11.12 There are offices of the five all India political parties at Nathdwara and there is no

local political party functioning there. All these political parties have the same basis for membership viz. any Indian National of 18 years or more age accepting the aims and objectives of the said political party can enroll ones self as member of the said political party and can continue to be its member so long as one accepts the discipline of the said party and continues to pay the dues and discharges the functions expected of the member till the time one does not resign or is removed or expelled from the said political party. None of these political parties is associated with any caste or community although there may be predominance of a particular group or groups.

11.13 The oldest political party which is functioning at Nathdwara since 1938 is Indian National Congress which split in to Congress (N) and Congress (O) in 1970. The bulk members remained in Congress (N) which now claims 300 members at Nathdwara. There is no specific predominance of a particular caste or community in this party.

11.14 Well being and advancement of the people of India and the establishment in India, by peaceful and constitutional means, of a socialistic state based on parliamentary democracy in which there is equality of opportunity and of political, economic and social rights and which aims at world peace and fellowship, has been defined as object of the party.

11.15 The party is working in five strata:

i) The All India Congress Committee
ii) The Working Committee
iii) Pradesh Congress Committee
iv) District/City Congress Committees
v) Committees subordinate to the District Congress Committee like Block or Constituency Congress Committee and Other Subordinate Committee to be determined by the Pradesh Congress Committee concerned.

11.16 Periodical meetings are held by the members to discuss the various plans and assess the work done by the party. Congress (N) claims one seat in Vidhan Sabha and two in Municipal Board.

11.17 The aims and objectives of Congress (O) are the same as that of Congress (N) and this party claims two seats in the Municipal Board. It's office is situated at Ahilya Kund.

11.18 The Samyukta Socialist Party is functioning at Nathdwara since 1949 and claims a membership of 350. It claims one seat in the Municipal Board. Its office is situated at Lal Bazar.

11.19 The aims and objectives of the Samyukta Socialist Party have been defined as the establishment by democratic and peaceful means of a socialistic society which will be free from economic, social and political exploitation of man by another man and nation by another nation. The party will provide encouragement to the constructive steps regarding the organisation, direction and leadership (to) peaceful revolutionary class struggle, public agitations and civil disobedience (movements) and will put an end to all types of injustice and feudal and capitalistic exploitation by acquiring political power through parliamentary system.

11.20 Bhartiya Jana Sangh is the third political party in the chronological order and it started functioning in 1965. Its office is situated at Chaupati. It's aims and objectives are to make India a political, social and economic democracy on the basis of Bhartiya Sanskriti and Maryada. In this democracy every individual shall have equal opportunity and freedom and it will be oriented towards making India a prosperous, powerful, organised, progressive, modern and alert nation, which may successfully contain the aggressive tendency of other countries and play an effective role in the international sphere in establishing world peace.

11.21 The party is stratified in ten units -

1 Local Committee
2 Mandal Committee
3 District Committee

4 Divisional Committee
5 Pradesh General Council
6 Pradesh Working Committee
7 All India General Council
8 All India Working Committee
9 Parliamentary Board
10 Fronts affiliated to or organised by All India General Council or All India Working Committee.

11.22 This party claims seven seats in the Municipal Board. Details regarding it's membership etc. are not available.

11.23 Communist Party of India (Marxist) is functioning here since 1967 and it's office is at Lal Bazar. The party defines itself as the revolutionary vanguard of the working class of India, it's aim being the achievement of socialism and communism through the establishment of the state of dictatorship of the proletariat. In all its activities the party is guided by the philosophy and principles of Marxism, Leninism which alone, according to them, shows to the toiling masses the correct way to the ending of exploitation of man by man, their complete emancipation and the party professes proletarian internationalism. Public meetings are organised and demonstrations held to muster public opinion and favour. This party does not claim any seat in any public body. The party is stratified into five units:

1 All India Party Congress
2 Central Committee
3 State Conference
4 District Conference
5 Primary Unit (Party Branch organised on the basis of profession or territory)

Voting Behaviour of the Population in the Town

11.24 Nathdwara comes under the Udaipur constituency for Lok Sabha elections. It is a reserved constituency having 567, 845 registered voters. In the general elections held in March 1971 polling was 49.97 per cent with 283, 757 votes polled. Of the total votes polled 11,225 (3.96 per cent) went invalid. The dominant ethnic category among the voters is that of other Hindus i.e. Hindus excluding Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and, the dominant socio-economic class being lower and middle classes. In all, two candidates contested the Lok Sabha seat in 1971 elections. One of these was the candidate of Congress (N) and the other of the Swatantra Party and it was the latter who captured the Lok Sabha seat. The Congress (N) candidate secured 134,564 votes (47.42 per cent) and the Swatantra candidate secured 137,968 votes (48.62 per cent).

11.25 For Vidhan Sabha; Nathdwara is covered in the constituency of the same name which is an unreserved constituency. There are 74,865 registered voters in it as per the voters list used in the 1972 Vidhan Sabha elections. In all 37,651 votes were cast in 1972 Vidhan Sabha elections of which 1,337 votes were declared invalid. The polling percentage thus comes to 50.29 for these elections. One candidate each of Congress (N), Congress (O), Jana Sangh and one independent candidate contested the elections. All these were other Hindus. The candidate of Congress (N) got 46.72 per cent, of Congress (O) 4.07 per cent, of Jana Sangh 37.68 per cent and the independent candidate 7.98 per cent of the total votes cast. The remaining 3.55 per cent of the total votes cast were declared invalid. The Congress (N) candidate had captured the Vidhan Sabha seat from Nathdwara constituency in the elections conducted in 1972. The predominant ethnic group among the voters in this constituency is that of Other Hindus and the predominant socio-economic classes are lower and middle.

11.26 The municipal elections were last held on 25th October, 1970. In all 33 candidates contested for 12 seats in the municipal elections. They belonged to 13 communities and the highest number of contestants was from amongst Brahmans - 12 Brahmans contested from seven wards. The Jains rank next to Brahmans in numerical strength and there were four contestants from one ward. The per-

sons belonging to Mali and Kumawat communities contested from two wards - one person of each community from each ward. Two persons each of Gujar, Bhil, Jat and Raigar and one person each of Lohar, Lodha, Darzi, Muslim and Kumhar communities contested from one ward each. Of the 33 contestants 12 were of Bhartiya Jana Sangh, 9 of Congress (N), 7 of Congress (O), 1 of Samyukta Socialist Party and 4 were independent candidates. Of the winning candidates, 5 were Brahmans and one each belonged to Gujar, Bhil, Raigar, Jat, Jain, Mali and Darzi communities. The Bhil and Raigar candidates contested for one reserved seat each for the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes in ward numbers 8 and 10 respectively. The highest number of the seats, 7 were captured by Bhartiya Jana Sangh, two seats each by Congress (N) and Congress (O), and one seat by Samyukta Socialist Party. Table 11.1 shows the polling behaviour in various wards.

11.27 In all there are 10,409 registered voters in the 10 wards of the Municipal Board, of which ward numbers 8 and 10 are double seated and one seat in each of these is reserved for Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes respectively for which voters of these wards cast two votes each and this explains the discrepency under col. No. 3 for ward number 8 showing the number of votes polled much higher than the number of the registered voters.

11.28 Polling was 61.33 per cent in the municipal elections and only 1.75 per cent votes were declared invalid. Of the rest 98.25 per cent votes cast, Bhartiya Jana Sangh got the highest, 41.76 per cent, Congress (N) got 26.11 per cent, Congress (O) got 20.00 per cent and, Samyukta Socialist Party got 7.81 per cent and the independents got only 2.57 per cent. Polling was heaviest in ward numbers 1,4 and 9 and was minimum in ward number 10. From the above analysis it is evident that Bhartiya Jana Sangh is predominating the area and though the number of successful candidate in case of Congress (N) and Congress (O) are equal, the former has an edge over the latter. The Samyukta Socialist Party though claimed only one seat showed hundred per cent results and the votes secured by its candidate are the highest than any other contestant.

Particulars about Trade Unions

11.29 There are four trade unions/associations operating at Nathdwara one each of these is associated with Rajasthan State Electricity Board, Waterworks, Municipality and the temple of Shri Goverdhan Nath ji. There is no trade union/association associated with any factory or industry. The first of these started functioning in 1949 and the last in 1965. Of these unions/associations two are affiliated to Indian National Trade Union Congress (INTUC) which is dominated by Congress (N), one is affiliated to the State Electricity Board Mazdoor Federation, Rajasthan and one, Shri Nathji Mandir Karamchari Sangh, is not affiliated to any party or organisation. Two of these unions/associations are local branches of the State Unions.

11.30 In none of these unions/associations any office bearer is from outside the office establishment to which the union/association belongs. Membership of all the unions/associations is open to the employees of that particular office/establishment in which these unions/associations are operating and one remains the member till the time one pays one's dues regularly and does the work entrusted to him/her unless otherwise he/she elects to resign or is expelled.

11.31 The highest number of members 172, is in Shri Nathji Mandir Karamchari Sangh and the minimum in Rashtriya Jal Karamchari Sangh.

11.32 The issues and problems with which these unions/associations are dealing relate to grant of increments, death compensation, leave, increase in pay and dearness allowance, medical facilities, pension rules, arrear bills etc. The method for dealing with the problems in case of all the unions/associations is negotiation with the office/establishment, failing which other means, including strike are adopted.

11.33 In three of these unions/associations only notices for strike were served and in one strike was resorted to. The strike was resorted to by one of the unions/associations in 1966. Other strike notices were served by one in 1964 and by the other in 1969 and regarding the remaining one information is not available in this respect.

Voluntary Organisations

11.34 There are four voluntary organisations namely Sahitya Mandal; Sahitya Kala Sangam; Shri Pushti Margiya Vaishnava Parishad; and Nathdwara Youth Congress.

11.35 The office of the Sahitya Mandal is situated behind the office of the Municipal Board. Any literate person can become its member. Its function is to extend library and reading room facilities to its members, organisation of debates and Kavi Sammelans, conducting examinations on behalf of Hindi Sahitya Sammelan Prayag to which it is affiliated. It runs a library, a reading room and a mobile library.

11.36 Sahitya Kala Sangam was established in 1961. Any one interested in fine arts can become its member. Its membership is 23. It arranges dramas, Kavi Sammelans etc.

11.37 Shri Pushti Margiya Vaishnava Parishad is actually a sort of religious society which was established in 1958 to promote the cause of Pushtimarg. Its membership is 250 and anyone initiated in Pushtimarg can be its member. It is a branch with its head office at Jatipura near Goverdhan town in Uttar Pradesh.

11.38 Nathdwara Youth Congress is affiliated to Congress (N) and was established in 1971 and has a membership of 50.

Power Structure at Institution Level

11.39 The nine out of nineteen institutions studied at Nathdwara are controlled by various Departments of the Government of Rajasthan. These institutions include educational institutions, various types of hospitals and one library. In the remaining 10 institutions the management is being looked after by individuals or some elected or nominated bodies. In all 34 persons are managing these 10 institutions and 2 of these are ex-officio nominees, the remaining 32 members, 93.76 per cent are Hindus and 3.12 per cent each are Jains and Muslims. These persons belong to nine castes or communities. Of those connected with the management and control of these institutions, 40.63 per cent are Brahmans, 21.88 per cent Mahajans, 9.38 per cent Bhils, 6.25 per cent each Jat, Bhatia and Rajput and 3.12 per cent each Oswal (Jain) Sheikh and Patel.

11.40 The persons connected with the management and control of these institutions belong to four occupational categories (NCO-One digit). Of these, 41.18 per cent belong to the occupational category 6 (Cultivation and Rearing of livestock), 23.53 per cent each to the occupational category 1 (Temple service, Keertaniya, Teacher, Accountant, Pandit) and 4 (Retail trader, Salesmen, Hawker etc.) and 11.76 per cent to the occupational category 3 (Store-keeper, Clerk, Cashier, Peons). Persons belonging to occupational categories 1 and 4 are associated with 5 institutions while those belonging to occupational categories 3, 4 and 6 are each associated with the 3 institutions. Of these persons 8.82 per cent are illiterates, 55.88 per cent have educational level of under matric and 35.30 per cent that of matric and above. The illiterates are all in the management of one institution only and those with the educational level of Matric and above are associated with the three institutions while those with educational level of under Matric are associated with eight institutions.

11.41 The functionaries of these institutions belong to 10 categories. In 5 of these institutions functionaries belong to only 1 category, in 3 institutions they belong to 5 categories. In one institution where there are 3 categories of functionaries one category is presently vacant. Of the total number of functionaries presently looking after the management and control of these institutions, 64.70 per cent have been filled by nomination and the rest 35.30 per cent by election. Of these 10 categories, 1 category exists in 4 institutions, 3 categories exist in 2 institutions, 2 categories exist in 5 institutions and one category exists in 5 institutions.

TABLE

Votes polled and secured at the Municipal election in 1970 by parties

Ward Number	Number of registered votes	Number of votes polled	Number of valid votes	Number of invalid votes	Polling percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	834	609	592	17	73.02
2	576	419	414	5	72.49
3	750	529	509	20	70.53
4	966	706	694	12	73.08
5	17	659	652	7	64.80
6	927	641	639	2	69.14
7	910	620	601	19	68.13
8	(a) 883 (b) 879 Total = 1,762	2,227	2,193	34	63.19
9	789	566	558	8	73.01
10	(a) 948 (b) 928 Total = 1,876	1,639	1,612	27	43.68

11.1

and Caste/Tribe/Community to which the contestants belong

		Name of Candidate	Caste/Tribe/ Community of the Candidate	Name of the Party	Votes secured	Percentage of votes to total no.of votes polled in the ward
		7	8	9	10	11
1	Sh.	Kishan Lal	Gujar	Congress (N)	238	39.08
2	"	Tulsidas	Gujar	Jana Sangh	354	58.13
1	Sh.	Purushottam	Usta (Lohar)	Congress (O)	16	3.82
2	"	Ramchandra	Brahman	Jana Sangh	230	54.89
3	"	Shankar Lal	Lodha	Congress (N)	168	40.10
1	Sh.	Tulsidas	Brahman	Janaa Sangh	248	46.88
2	"	Hari Vallabh	Brahman	Congress (N)	261	49.34
1	Sh.	Purushottam	Brahman	Congress (N)	363	51.42
2	"	Shyam Sunder	Brahman	Jana Sangh	270	38.24
3	"	Shiv Narayan	Brahman	Independent	61	8.64
1	Sh.	Ganesh Lal	Brahman	Congress (N)	283	42.95
2	"	Ram Lal	Darzi	Jana Sangh	369	55.99
1	Sh.	Gopal Lal	Brahman	Congress (N)	277	43.21
2	"	Ghanshyam	Brahman	Congress (O)	45	7.02
3	"	Purushottam	Brahman	Jana Sangh	317	49 45
1	Sh.	Abdul Ghafoor	Muslim	Congress (O)	142	22 90
2	"	Yugal Kishore	Mali	Jana Sangh	345	55 65
3	"	Lalu Ram	Kumawat	Congress (N)	114	18 39
1	Sh.	Ambe Lal	Mali	Jana Sangh	395	17 74
2	"	Nana Lal (ST)	Bhil	Congress (O)	589	26 45
3	"	Narayan (ST)	Bhil	Jana Sangh	344	15.44
4	"	Shankar Lal	Brahman	Congress (O)	535	24 02
5	"	Hari Singh	Kumawat	Congress (N)	330	14 82
1	Sh	Kanhaiya Lal	Jain	Congress (N)	215	37 99
2	"	Purushottam	Jain	Independent	41	7 24
3	"	Vishvajeet	Jain	Jana Sangh	70	12 37
4	"	Manna Lal	Jain	Congress (O)	232	40 99
1	Sh.	Jamna Lal	Jat	Jana Sangh	370	22.58
2	"	Narendra Lal Singh	Jat	S.S P.	673	41.06
3	"	Bansi Lal	Brahman	Independent	65	3.98
4	"	Bhagwan	Kumhar	Independent	54	3.29
5	"	Bhera (SC)	Raigar	Jana Sangh	286	17.45
6	"	Radha Kishan (SC)	Raigar	Congress (O)	164	10.00

11.42 Of those associated with the management and control of various institutions, 65.63 per cent belong to the age-group 35-59; 28.12 per cent to the age-group 60+; and only 6.25 per cent to the age-group 20-34 excluding two who are ex-officio government nominees to various institutions. None of the functionaries belongs to the age-group less than 20.

Organisation of Power and Prestige

11.43 An attempt was made to assess the patterns forming at the neighbourhood and the town levels in context of the socio-political power and prestige, on the basis of data from five neighbourhood. For this purpose 10 interviewees in each neighbourhood were asked to indicate the particulars of five persons whom they thought were i) most respected persons, and ii) most influential persons respectively at the neighbourhood and town levels separately and thus each interviewee could name even upto 20 persons. The only limitation being that for the neighbourhood level one had to name only those residing in the neighbourhood while for the town level any person residing in the town could be named.

Most respected and most influential persons at the neighbourhood level

11.44 Various interviewees furnished particulars of the most respected and the most influential persons in varying numbers. In all 41 interviewees furnished particulars of the five most respected persons at the neighbourhood levels and 35 interviewees furnished particulars of the five most influential persons at the neighbourhood level. The rest interviewees gave the names of lesser number of most respected and most influential person at the neighbourhood level. The highest number of interviewees who named five most respected persons of their neighbourhood was in Kumharwara and Gujarpura. The highest number of interviewees who named five most influential persons of their neighbourhood was in Gujarpura and the lowest in Fauj as is evident from the following table:

TABLE 11.2

Frequency of interviewees furnishing particulars of the most respected and most influential persons at the neighbourhood level in various neighbourhoods

Name of the Neighbourhood	Frequency of interviewees who furnished particulars of the most respected persons of their neighbourhood of the following No.					Frequency of interviewees who furnished particulars of the most influential persons of their neighbourhood in the following manner				
	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Kumharwara	...	...	...	...	10	..	...	...	...	9
Nathuwas	...	1	1	...	8	1	1	2	...	6
Gujarpura	...	...	...	...	10	...	..	...	...	10
Mohangarh	1	...	1	1	7	7	1	...	1	7
Fauj	...	1	3	..	6	1	2	4	..	3
Total	1	2	5	1	41	3	3	7	2	35

TABLE 11.3

Distribution of the most respected persons at the neighbourhood level by score obtained by them in sampled neighbourhoods

Name of the Neighbourhood	Total	Number of persons named as most respected at the neighbourhood level by score obtained									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Kumharwara	21	10	6	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...
Nathuwas	25	15	5	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Gujarpura	20	5	8	4	..	2	...	...	1	..	...
Mohangarh	19	8	7	1	1	1	...	.	...	1	...
Fauj	24	18	2	...	2	1	1	..	...	. .	...
Total	109	56	28	8	5	6	6	1	4	1	.

TABLE 11.4

Distribution of most influential persons at the neighbourhood level by score obtained by them in sampled neighbourhoods

Name of the Neighbourhood	Total	Number of persons named as most influential at the neighbourhood level by score obtained by them									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Kumharwara	25	18	...	1	3	2	1			.	. .
Nathuwas	23	15	5	1	1	..		1	.	..	..
Gujarpura	21	9	5	?	1	1	:	1	.		.
Mohangarh	20	9	6	⁵,	1			..	.	1	...
Fauj	19	12	5	1		.	.	1		.	.
Total	108	63	21	9	6	3	2	3	...	1	...

TABLE

Distribution of the most respected persons at the neighbourhood

Name of the Neighbourhood	Frequency of persons named as most respected at neighbourhood level and							
	Hindu							
	Balai	Bhil	Brahman	Charan	Darzi	Gujar	Jat	Kumawat
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1 Kumharwara								
Frequency	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	...
Total Score	...	...	2	4	...	...	4	...
2 Nathuwas								
Frequency	1	12	8	...	...	2	...	...
Total Score	3	18	17	...	...	5	...	...
3 Gujarpura								
Frequency	...	...	14	...	...	4	...	...
Total Score	...	...	34	...	...	13	...	...
4 Mohangarh								
Frequency	...	...	6	...	1	...	...	4
Total Score	...	...	16	...	9	...	...	6
5 Fauj								
Frequency	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	13
Total Score	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	26
Total								
Frequency	1	13	30	1	1	6	3	17
Total Score	3	19	69	4	9	18	5	32

11.5

level by Religion, Caste/Tribe/Community and score obtained by them

score obtained by them and who belong to Religion, Caste/Tribe/Community								Name of the Neighbourhood
Hindu						Muslim		
Kumhar	Mahajan	Mali	Soni	Suthar	Teli	Bohra	Saiyad	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	1
								1 Kumharwara
14	...	...	...	1	..	...	1	Frequency
37	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	Total Score
								2 Nathuwas
.	...	...	...	2			..	Frequency
.	...	...		2	. .		.	Total Score
								3 Gujarpura
...	2	...	...	. .	..	...	..	Frequency
...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total Score
								4 Mohangarh
..	...	3	2	...	...	3	...	Frequency
...	...	5	2	...	...	5	...	Total Score
								5 Fauj
...	1	7	...	...	1	...	...	Frequency
...	1	11	...	..	1	...	...	Total Score
								Total
14	3	10	2	3	1	3	1	Frequency
37	4	16	2	4	1	5	1	Total Score

11.45 As many as 109 persons were named as most respected persons at the neighbourhood level. Only 6 persons were named by more than 5 interviewees, they are Sarvashri Narbhu and Roopa Ba from Kumharwara, Shri Nanalal from Nathuwas, Shri Daya Shankar Paneri from Gujarpura, Shri Ramlal Tailor from Mohangarh and Shri Vijay Ram from Fauj. The number of most respected persons by scores obtained by each of them, considering each mention as one score, neighbourhood wise is contained in Table 11.3.

11.46 Table 11.3 shows a diffused pattern and the persons obtaining more than 50 per cent score form only 5.5 per cent of the total persons named as most respected at the neighbourhood level.

11.47 The same diffused pattern, is also to be noted in case of persons who have been named as most influential at the neighbourhood level. In all 108 persons were named as most influential at the neighbourhood level. Only 6 persons in this case also were named by more than 5 interviewees in each neighbourhood. They are Sarvashri Narbhu from Kumharwara, Nanalal from Nathuwas, Daya Shankar Paneri and Panna Lal Ustad from Gujarpura, Ramlal Tailor from Mohangarh and Laluram from Fauj. It may be seen that four of these six persons viz. Sarvashri Narbhu, Nanalal, Daya Shankar Paneri, and Ram Lal Tailor are the same as were mentioned as the most respected persons. The neighbourhood wise number of most influential persons by scores obtained by each of them is contained in Table 11.4.

11.48 The fact that none of the persons named as most respected or most influential could secure 10 scores in any of the referrent neighbourhoods points out that none in any of the referrent neighbourhoods commands absolute respect or influential position.

11.49 Considering all the neighbourhoods together persons belonging to 16 communities were named as most respected persons at the neighbourhood level. Persons belonging to Brahman, Kumawat, Kumhar and Bhil communities having educational level of "Literate without and upto Matric level" belonging to age-group 35-59 and occupational categories 1 (Temple service, Teacher, Accountant, Pandit), 8 (Silversmith, Potter, Bangle-maker, Plumber, helper in R.S.E.B.), 5 (watchman, water carrier, Tea-stall, Policeman and 4 (Retail trader, salesman, Hawker) dominate the prestige structure at the neighbourhood level.

11.50 Table 11.5 gives the Religion, Caste/Tribe/Community wise frequencies of persons who have been named as most respected at the neighbourhood level and the total scores obtained by them in referrent neighbourhoods.

11.51 The largest number of the most respected persons belong to the educational level literate without and upto Matric in all the neighbourhoods except Kumharwara where the Illiterates dominate the scene. No illiterate persons was named as most respected at the neighbourhood level in Mohangarh. The largest number of most respected persons having educational level of Matric and above belong to Gujarpura and Mohangarh.

11.52 The frequencies of the persons who have been named as most respected at the neighbourhood level in referrent neighbourhoods, as also the total score obtained by them by educational levels is contained in Table 11.6.

11.53 The highest number of the most respected persons at the neighbourhood level belong to the age-group 35-59 in all the neighbourhoods and the lowest number to the age-group 20-34 in Gujarpura and Fauj and to the age-group 60+ in the rest three neighbourhoods viz. Kumharwara, Nathuwas and Mohangarh. There is no person belonging to the age-group below 20 who has been named as the most respected in any of the referrent neighbourhoods. Table 11.7 gives the frequency of persons who have been named as most respected at the neighbourhood level by age-group and the total score obtained by them.

TABLE 11.6

Distribution of most respected persons at the neighbourhood level by educational level and score obtained by them

	Name of the Neighbourhood	Frequency of persons named as most respected at the neighbourhood level and score obtained by them and who belong to the educational level		
		Illiterate	Literate without and upto matric level	Matric and above
	1	2	3	4
1	Kumharwara			
	Frequency	10	8	3
	Total Score	20	26	4
2	Nathuwas			
	Frequency	8	15	2
	Total Score	14	29	2
3	Gujarpura			
	Frequency	2	11	7
	Total Score	4	26	20
4	Mohangarh			
	Frequency	..	12	7
	Total Score	..	24	19
5	Fauj			
	Frequency	3	16	5
	Total Score	3	29	9
	Total			
	Frequency	23	62	24
	Total Score	41	134	54

11.54 The highest number of the most respected persons at the neighbourhood level belongs to occupational categories 1 (17.6 per cent), 4 (16.7 per cent) and 8(14.8 per cent) taking all the neighbourhoods together.

11.55 Table 11.8 gives the frequency of persons who have been named as most respected at the neighbourhood level by occupational categories (NCO-1 digit) and the total score obtained by them.

11.56 Persons belonging to 19 communities in all have been named as most influential persons at the neighbourhoods level, considering all the neighbourhoods together. Persons belonging to Brahman, Kumhar, Bhil, Kumawat and Mali communities, of educational level of literate without and upto Matric level belonging to age-group 35-59 and Occupational Categories 1 (Temple service, Keertaniya, Teacher, Pandit, Accountant), 4 (Retail Trader, Salesman, Hawker), 8 (Silversmith, Bangle-making, Carpenter, Potter, Meter-repair, Plumber) and 6 (Cultivation and Rearing of Livestock) seem to dominate the referrent neighbourhoods in terms of power and prestige as shown by influence.

11.57 The Religion, Caste/Tribe/Communitywise frequency of persons who have been named as most influential at the neighbourhood level and the total scores obtained by them in referrent neighbourhoods are presented in Table 11.9.

TABLE 11.7

Distribution of most respected persons at neighbourhood level by age and score obtained by them

Name of the Neighbourhood	Frequency of persons named as most respected at the neighbourhood level and score obtained by them and who belong to the age-group			
	Below 20	20-34	35-59	60+
1	2	3	4	5
1 Kumharwara				
Frequency	...	...	11	10
Total Score	...	...	19	31
2 Nathuwas				
Frequency	...	...	19	6
Total Score	...	...	35	10
3 Gujarpura				
Frequency	...	4	13	3
Total Score	...	7	36	
4 Mohangarh				
Frequency	...	...	15	4
Total Score	..	...	34	9
5 Fauj				
Frequency	...	1	18	5
Total Score	...	1	35	5
Total				
Frequency	...	5	76	28
Total Score	...	8	159	62

TABLE 11.8

Distribution of most respected persons at neighbourhood level by occupational categories and score obtained by them

Name of the Neighbourhood	Frequency of persons named as most respected at the neighbourhood level and score obtained by them and who belong to the occupation category (NCO - 1 digit)										
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	X
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1 Kumharwara											
Frequency	...	1	...	...	6	...	1	..	12	...	1
Total Score	...	2	...	...	14	...	1	...	31	...	2
2 Nathuwas											
Frequency	...	5	...	3	...		9	1	3	3	1
Total Score	...	12	...	5	..	..	16	1	5	5	1

TABLE 11.8 (contd.)

Name of the Neighbourhood	Frequency of persons named as most respected at the neighbourhood level and score obtained by them and who belong to the occupation category (NCO ... 1 digit)										
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	X
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
3 Gujarpura											
Frequency	...	5	...	7	5	...	...	...	...	2	1
Total Score	...	15	...	16	9	...	...	...	...	8	2
4 Mohangarh											
Frequency	1	4	...	4	4	...	1	4	1	...	...
Total Score	1	13	...	6	6	...	3	13	3	...	...
5 Fauj											
Frequency	...	4	6	1	3	1	1	...	...	6	2
Total Score	...	8	19	1	3	1	1	...	...	6	2
Total											
Frequency	1	19	6	15	18	1	12	5	16	11	5
Total Score	1	50	19	28	32	1	21	14	39	17	7

11.58 The highest percentage of persons named as the most influential at the neighbourhood level belongs to the educational level of literate without and upto matric level in all the referrent neighbourhoods except Kumharwara where the scene is dominated by illiterate persons. No illiterate persons has been named as most influential at Mohangarh while the highest number of illiterate persons has been named as most influential at Kumharwara. The highest percentage of the persons named as most influential at the neighbourhood level belonging to the educational level of matric and above is in Mohangarh.

11.59 In all the referrent neighbourhoods the total number of the influential persons who are literates, however, exceeds those who are illiterate as is evident from Table 11.10.

11.60 The highest number of persons who have been named as most influential at the neighbourhood level belong to the age-group 35-59 in all the referrent neighbourhoods. The highest score has also been scored by the persons belonging to this age-group. The highest average score has been obtained by the persons in the age-group 35-59 in all the referrent neighbourhoods except Kumharwara where those in the age-group 60+ predominate. The highest individual score has been scored by persons in the age-group 35-59 in all the referrent neighbourhoods as may be seen from the Table 11.11.

TABLE

Distribution of the most influential persons at the neighbourhood level

Name of the Neighbourhood	Frequency of persons named as most influential at neighbourhood level and								
	Hindu								
	Balai	Bhil	Brahman	Charan	Darzi	Gujar	Jat	Kumawat	Kumhar
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1 Kumharwara									
Frequency	...	1	2	1	...	...	2	...	14
Total Score	...	1	2	3	...	...	5	...	33
2 Nathuwas									
Frequency	2	11	7	...	...	2	...	...	...
Total Score	2	18	13	...	...	5	...	...	...
3 Gujarpura									
Frequency	...	...	13	...	...	6	...	...	...
Total Score	...	...	32	...	...	15	...	...	...
4 Mohangarh									
Frequency	...	...	6	...	1	1	...	3	...
Total Score	...	...	13	...	9	2	...	3	...
5 Fauj									
Frequency	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	9	...
Total Score	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	18	...
Total									
Frequency	2	13	28	1	1	9	3	12	14
Total Score	2	20	60	3	9	22	6	21	33

11.9

by Religion, Caste/Tribe/Community and score obtained by them

score obtained by them and who belong to Religion, Caste/Tribe/Community										Name of the Neighbourhood
Hindu								Muslim		
Mahajan	Mali	Nai	Rajput	Soni	Suthar	Teli	Yadav	Bohra	Qureshi	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	1
										1 Kumharwara
..	..	1	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	Frequency
..	..	1	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	Total Score
										2 Nathuwas
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	Frequency
..	..	..	..	.	1	..	..	..	..	Total Score
										3 Gujarpura
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Frequency
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Total Score
										4 Mohangarh
..	4	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	Frequency
..	6	..	..	4	..	..	..	6	..	Total Score
										5 Fauj
1	5	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	Frequency
1	8	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	Total Score
										Total
3	9	1	1	2	3	1	1	3	1	Frequency
4	14	1	1	4	3	1	1	6	2	Total Score

TABLE 11.10

Distribution of most influential persons at neighbourhood level by educational level and score obtained by them

Name of the Neighbourhood	Frequency of persons named as most influential at neighbourhood level and score obtained by them and who belong to the educational level		
	Illiterate	Literate without and upto matric level	Matric and above
1	2	3	4
1 Kumharwara			
Frequency	12	10	3
Total Score	22	21	6
2 Nathuwas			
Frequency	7	14	2
Total Score	13	23	3
3 Gujarpura			
Frequency	3	10	8
Total Score	4	26	20
4 Mohangarh			
Frequency	..	12	8
Total Score	..	25	18
5 Fauj			
Frequency	3	12	4
Total Score	3	23	6
Total			
Frequency	25	58	25
Total Score	42	118	53

TABLE 11.11

Distribution of most influential persons at neighbourhood level by age and score obtained by them

Name of the Neighbourhood	Frequency of persons named as most influential at neighbourhood level and score obtained by them and who belong to age-group			
	Below 20	20-34	35-59	60+
1	2	3	4	5
1 Kumharwara				
Frequency	..	..	18	7
Total Score	..	..	23	26
2 Nathuwas				
Frequency	..	..	17	6
Total Score	..	..	32	7

TABLE 11.11 (contd.)

Name of the Neighbourhood	Frequency of persons named as most influential at neighbourhood level and score obtained by them and who belong to age-group			
	Below 20	20-34	35-59	60+
1	2	3	4	5
3 Gujarpura				
Frequency	..	5	13	3
Total Score	..	8	36	6
4 Mohangarh				
Frequency	..	1	14	5
Total Score	..	1	33	9
5 Fauj				
Frequency	..	..	12	7
Total Score	.	..	23	9
Total				
Frequency	..	6	74	28
Total Score	..	9	147	57

11.61 The highest number of the most influential persons at the neighbourhood level belongs to the occupational categories 1 (Temple service, Keertaniya, Advocate, Teacher, Accountant, Pandit) (23.1 per cent); 4 (Retail traders, Purchase Officer) and 8 (Silversmith, Bangle Making, Carpenter, Potter, Motor repairer) (each 13.9 per cent) and 6 (Cultivation, rearing of Livestock) (12.9 per cent) considering all the neighbourhoods together. Persons belonging to the occupational categories 2 (Contractor, Development Officer LIC) and 5 (Hairdresser, Policeman, Tea-stall) have been named as most influential at the neighbourhood level only. Persons belonging to nine occupational categories have been named as most influential persons in Fauj while persons belonging to only 5 occupational categories have been named so in Gujarpura.

11.62 Persons belonging to category X i.e. non-worker have been named as most influential at the neighbourhood level in four out of five neighbourhoods. Persons belonging to occupational categories 1 and 4 have been named as most influential at the neighbourhood level in all the referrent neighbourhoods. Occupational category 5 seems to be the least favoured in all the referrent neighbourhoods as only one person belonging to this category has been named as most influential at the neighbourhood level considering all the neighbourhoods together as is evident from Table 11.12.

11.63 As was in the case of neighbourhood level, not all the persons could name five most respected or most influential persons at the town level and even lesser number of interviewees could name the required number of persons at the town level than at the neighbourhood level. In one case the interviewees did not advance even a single name which he might know and consider as befitting to be the most respected and or most influential at the town level. This only points towards his limited interaction. The highest number of the interviewees who named five most respected persons at the town level was in Gujarpura while it was lowest in Nathuwas where only two interviewees named five persons. Two interviewees, one each in Kumharwara and Fauj

neighbourhood. None of the persons named as the most influential at the town level has been named by all the 10 interviewees in any of the referrent neighbourhoods as may be seen from the following table:

TABLE 11.15

Distribution of most influential persons at town level by score obtained by them at the neighbourhood level

Name of the Neighbourhood	Total	Number of most influential persons at the town level by score obtained by them in various referrent neighbourhoods									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Kumharwara	25	19	4	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Nathuwas	19	14	2	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Gujarpura	16	4	5	2	2	.	2	..	1	..	..
Mohangarh	16	5	6	1	1	1	..	..	2	..	..
Fauj	19	14	..	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	..

11.69 Totals for the vertical columns have not been shown because of the fact that some persons have been named as most influential at the town level in more than one neighbourhood.

11.70 In all persons belonging to 18 communities have been named as the most respected at the town level considering all the neighbourhoods together. Of these communities, persons belonging to Brahman, Jat and Mahajan (Jain) communities have been named as most respected at the town level in all the referrent neighbourhoods. Persons belonging to Brahman and Mahajan (Jain) communities having educational level of matric and above, belonging to occupational category 1 and age-group 35-59 dominate the prestige structure at the town level considering all the referrent neighbourhoods.

11.71 Numerically, Brahmans outnumber any other communities whose members have been named as the most respected at the town level in all the referrent neighbourhoods. They have also scored the highest scores in all the neighbourhood. The persons belonging to the Kumhar and Bhil communities respectively rank next to Brahmans in Kumharwara and Nathuwas and in the remaining three neighbourhoods the Mahajans (Jains) rank next to Brahmans.

11.72 The Religion, Caste/Tribe/Community-wise frequency of the persons named as the most respected at the town level in various referrent neighbourhoods and the total scores obtained by them has been projected in Table 11.16.

TABLE No. 11.16

Distribution of most respected persons at the town level by Religion, Caste/Tribe/Community and score obtained by them in sampled neighbourhood

Name of the Neighbourhood	Frequency of persons named as most respected at the town level in refferent neighbourhoods							
	HINDU							
	Balai	Bhil	Brahman	Charan	Darzi	Gadariya	Gujar	Jat
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1 Kumharwara								
Frequency	...	...	10	1	2	3	1	1
Total Score	...	...	18	1	3	3	1	4
2 Nathuwas								
Frequency	1	4	12	...	...	...	...	1
Total Score	1	5	21	...	...	...	...	1
3 Gujarpura								
Frequency	...	...	10	...	...	...	1	1
Total Score	...	...	30	...	...	...	3	1
4 Mohangarh								
Frequency	...	...	9	...	1	...	...	1
Total Score	...	...	27	...	4	...	...	1
5 Fauj								
Frequency	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	1
Total Score	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	1

Name of the Neighbourhood	and score obtained by them and who belong to Religion, Caste/Tribe/Community									
	HINDU						JAIN	MUSLIM		
	Kumawat	Kumhar	Mahajan	Mali	Rajput	Soni	Mahajan	Bohra	Chhipa	Qureshi
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1 Kumharwara										
Frequency	...	6	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...
Total Score	...	8	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...
2 Nathuwas										
Frequency	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	1
Total Score	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	1
3 Gujarpura										
Frequency	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...
Total Score	...	...	2	...	4	...	8	...	...	...
4 Mohangarh										
Frequency	2	...	...	...	1	...	3		...	...
Total Score	2	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	...
5 Fauj										
Frequency	...	...	2	2	...	1	4	1	1	1
Total Score	...	...	2	3	...	1	7	1	1	1

11.73 The highest number of persons named as the most respected at the town level belongs to the educational level of matric and above in all the referrent neighbourhoods except Kumharwara where such persons number equally in all the three educational levels taken for analysis. The highest score has, however, been scored by persons belonging to the educational level of Matric and above in all the referrent neighbourhoods. The highest average score and the highest individual score has also been obtained by persons belonging to this educational level. The highest number of illiterates have been enumerated as the most respected persons at the town level in Kumharwara and in two neighbourhoods viz. Gujarpura and Mohangarh none of the persons named as the most respected at the town level is illiterate as is evident from the following table:

TABLE 11.17

Distribution of most respected persons at the town level by educational levels and score obtained by them in sampled neighbourhoods

Name of the Neighbourhood	Frequency of persons named as most respected at the town level in referrent neighbourhoods and score obtained by them and who belong to the educational level		
	Illiterate	Literate without and upto matric level	Matric and above
1	2	3	4
1 Kumharwara			
Frequency	9	9	9
Total Score	11	11	20
2 Nathuwas			
Frequency	2	5	13
Total Score	3	5	25
3 Gujarpura			
Frequency	...	3	13
Total Score	...	5	43
4 Mohangarh			
Frequency	...	6	11
Total Score	...	10	11
5 Fauj			
Frequency	1	8	14
Total Score	1	10	23

11.74 The highest number of the most respected persons at the town level belongs to the age-group 35-59 in all the referrent neighbourhoods. None of the persons name as the most respected at the town level belongs to the age-group below 20. In the age-group 20-34 also only a single person has been named as the most respected at the town level in only one neighbourhood viz. Gujarpura. The highest score has also been obtained by those persons who are in the age-group 35-59 in all the referrent neighbourhoods as may be seen from the following table:

TABLE 11.18

Distribution of most respected persons at the town level by age and score obtained by them in sampled neighbourhood

Name of the Neighbourhood	Frequency of persons named as most respected at the town level in referrent neighbourhoods and score obtained by them and who belong to the age-group			
	Below 20	20-34	35-59	60+
1	2	3	4	5
1 Kumharwara				
Frequency	..	...	14	13
Total Score	...	...	16	26
2 Nathuwas				
Frequency	...	...	17	3
Total Score	...	...	25	8
3 Gujarpura				
Frequency	.	1	11	4
Total Score	...	2	38	8
4 Mohangarh				
Frequency	...	..	12	5
Total Score	...	...	27	13
5 Fauj				
Frequency	...	...	16	7
Total Score	...	..	25	9

TABLE 11.19

Distribution of most respected persons at the town level by occupational categories and score obtained by them in sampled neighbourhoods

Name of the Neighbourhood	Frequency of persons named as most respected at the town level in referrent neighbourhoods and score obtained by them and who belong to the occupational category (N C O 1-digit)										
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1 Kumharwara											
Frequency	...	6	...	2	5	...	4	2	6	2	...
Total Score	...	17	...	2	5	...	4	3	8	3	...
2 Nathuwas											
Frequency	...	11	...	1	2	...	3	...	1	2	...
Total Score	...	19	...	1	3	...	3	...	1	2	...

TABLE 11.19 (contd.)

Name of the Neighbourhood	Frequency of persons named as most respected at the town level in referrent neighbourhoods and score obtained by them and who belong to the occupational category (N C O 1-digit)										
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
3 Gujarpura											
Frequency	...	9	...	1	3	...	1	...	1	1	...
Total Score	...	25	...	7	4	...	4	...	2	6	...
4 Mohangarh											
Frequency	...	7	...	2	5	1	1	...	...	1	...
Total Score	...	24	...	2	8	2	1	...	...	3	...
5 Fauj											
Frequency	1	7	1	1	6	1	...	1	1	3	...
Total Score	1	10	1	3	9	1	...	1	1	6	...

11.75 The highest number of the most respected persons at the town level belong to the occupational category 1 in all the referrent neighbourhoods. Persons belonging the occupational categories 1 (Temple service, Keertaniya, Advocate, Teacher, Accountant, Pandit), 3 (Storekeeper, Clerk, Cashier Private Secretary), 4 (Retail Trade, Purchase Officer) and 9 (Construction, Painter, Transportation) have been named as the most respected persons at the town level in all the referrent neighbourhoods as is evident from Table 11.19.

11.76 Now after getting a brief picture at the neighbourhoodss level we may examine the position obtaining at the town level in respect of the persons named as the most respected at the town level. As has already been stated 65 persons belonging to 18 communities have been enumerated to be the most respected ones at the town level consolidating the position obtaining in all the referrent neighbourhoods. Of these 24 persons belong to Brahman (36.92 per cent), 6 persons each to Kumhar and Mahajan (Jain) (9.23 per cent), 4 persons to Bhil (6.15 per cent), 3 persons each to Darzi, Gadariya and Mahajan (Hindu) (4.61 per cent), 2 person each to Gujar, Jat, Kumawat, Malai and Soni and 1 person each to the rest of the six communities viz. Balai, Charan, Rajpur, Bohara, Chhipa and Qureishi.

11.77 The highest total score has been attained by the Brahmans. The highest average score has, however, been obtained by the Rajput and the Brahmans rank next. The highest individual score of 26 has also been scored by a Brahman. The following table gives the Religion, Caste/Tribe, Community-wise frequency of the persons named as the most respected at the town level and score obtained by them:

TABLE 11.20

Distribution of most respected persons at the town level by Religion, Caste/Tribe/Community and score obtained by them

Name of the Neighbourhood	Frequency of persons named as most respected at the town level and HINDU								
	Balai	Bhil	Brahman	Charan	Darzi	Gadariya	Gujar	Jat	Kumawat
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All Neighbourhoods									
Frequency	1	4	24	1	3	3	2	2	2
Total Score	1	5	113	1	7	3	4	8	2

Name of the Neighbourhood	score obtained by them and who belong to Religion, Caste/Tribe/Community								
	HINDU					JAIN	MUSLIM		
	Kumhar	Mahajan	Mali	Rajput	Soni	Mahajan	Bohra	Chhipa	Qureshi
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
All Neighbourhoods Frequency	6	3	2	1	2	6	1	1	1
Total Score	8	4	3	5	2	26	2	1	2

11.78 Of all the 65 persons named as the most respected at the town level, 12 are illiterate, 28 belongs to the educational level of literate without and upto matric level and 25 belong to the educational level of matric and above. The illiterates have scored in all 15 scores while those belonging to the educational levels of literate without and upto Matric level and matric and above have scored 41 and 151 scores respectively emphasising that the degree of respect is directly connected with the educational level. The highest average score has also been scored by the persons belonging to the educational level of Matric and above and the same is true for the highest individual score.

11.79 In case of most respected persons, the choice of the people seem to be in favour of those in the age group 35-39 in which there are 43 persons and those in the age-group 60+ rank next (21 persons). The highest average score has been obtained by those in the age-group 35-59 and those in the age-group 60 + come next. The highest individual score has been attained by a person in the age-group 60 +.

11.80 The highest number of persons who have been named as the most respected at the town level belong to the occupational category 1 (26.15 per cent) and those belonging to the category 4 immediately follow (23.08 per cent). The highest score has also been scored by those belonging to the occupational category 1 followed by those in the occupational category 4. the highest individual score has also been attained by a person in the occupa-

tional category 1 as may be seen from the following table:

TABLE 11.21

Distribution of most respected persons at the town level by occupational categories and score obtained by them

Name of the Neighbourhood	Frequency of persons named as most respected at the town level and score obtained by them and who belong to the occupational category (N C O - 1 digit)										
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
All Neighbourhoods											
Frequency	1	17	1	4	15	1	8	4	8	5	1
Total Score	1	95	1	15	29	3	13	4	12	23	1

11.81 Of the 50 interviewees each of whom had been asked to name five persons who in their opinion were the most respected ones at the town level the maximum total score obtainable in this respect was to be 250 but the actual total score thus received came to be 197 by 65 persons in all showing that only 78.8 per cent of the total options were cast. The average score obtained by each person who has been named as the most respected at the town level thus comes to 3.03. The total number of the most respected persons who have achieved this average of 3 scores per person comes to 17 only i.e. 26.15 per cent of the total persons thus named. But as the average score is slightly above three and in those upto 3 score are eliminated only 12 persons remain forming only 18.46 per cent. The following table gives the number of the most respected persons by scores obtained by each of them:

TABLE 11.22

Distribution of most respected persons at the town level by score obtained by them

Name of the Neighbourhood	Total	Number of persons named as most respected at the town level by score obtained by them									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
All Neighbourhoods	65	34	14	5	3	1	2	1	..	...	5

11.82 Of the 12 persons who could get more than 3 scores in all the five referrent neighbourhoods considered together 8 are Brahmans (66.7 per cent) and one each is Mahajan (Jains), Jat, Rajput, and Darzi (each 8.33 per cent) and except one who is in the educational level of literate without and upto Matric all are in the educational level of Matric and above. Of these twelve persons, 75 per cent are in the age-group 35-39 and only 25 per cent are in the age-group 60 +. Of these the highest number 7, belongs to the occupational

category 1 and of the rest 5, one each belongs to the occupational categories 3, 4, 6, 7 & 9 respectively.

11.83 Interviewees of all the communities except Pathan named persons of the Brahman community as the most respected at the town level and gave them the maximum scores. Interviewees belonging to Bhil, Brahman, Darzi, Gujar, Kumawat, Kumhar and Mali communities mentioned at least one person of their own community to be one of the most respected at the town level but on the contrary interviewees belonging to Balai, Bhatia, Charan, Dhobi, Goswami, Jat, Nai, Bohra, Pathan, Sakka and Khatri communities did not mention any person of their own community as one of the most respected at the town level although persons of some of these communities viz. Balai, Charan, Jat and Bohra have been named by persons of other communities to be among those considered by them as the most respected at the town level. The Brahman interviewees have however, mostly named the persons of their own community as the most respected persons at the town level. The position obtaining in regard to the score obtained by the persons of various Religions, Castes/Tribes/Communities named as the most respected at the town level by Religion Caste/Tribe/Community of the interviewees is projected in the following table:

TABLE

Distribution of the most respected persons at the town level by Religion, Caste/Tribe/Community

Religion, Caste/ Tribe/Community of the interviewee	Total score	Religion, Caste/Tribe/Community of the persons named as most								
		HINDU								
		Balai	Bhil	Brahman	Charan	Darzi	Gadariya	Gujar	Jat	Kumawat
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I Hindu										
1 Balai	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Bhatia	4	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Bhil	18	1	5	8	...	...	...	...	..	...
4 Brahman	64	...	...	44	...	2	...	3	2	...
5 Charan	5	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	...
6 Darzi	4	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...
7 Dholi	8	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	1	...
8 Goswami	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Gujar	13	...	...	7	...	...	...	1	...	...
10 Jat	5	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Kumawat	15	...	...	5	...	1	...	...	1	2
12 Kumhar	27	...	...	10	1	3	...	...	4	...
13 Mali	7	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 Nai	5	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
II Muslim										
1 Bohra	8	...	...	4	...	...	. .	.	...	...
2 Pathan	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Sakka	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
III Sikh										
1 Khatri	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Score	197	1	5	113	1	7	3	4	8	2
Frequency of persons named as most respected at the town level	65	1	3	24	1	3	3	2	2	2

11.23

cross classified by Religion, Caste/Tribe/Community of the interviewees

respected at the town level and score obtained by them									Religion, Caste/ Tribe/Community of the interviewee	
HINDU					JAIN	MUSLIM				
Kumhar	Mahajan	Mali	Rajput	Soni	Mahajan	Bohra	Chhipa	Qureshi		
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	1	
									I	**Hindu**
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	Balai
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	Bhatia
...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	Bhil
...	1	...	3	1	8	...	...	...	4	Bahman
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	Charan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	Darzi
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	7	Dholi
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	Goswami
...	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	9	Gujar
...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	10	Jat
...	...	2	...	1	2	1	...	...	11	Kumawat
8	...	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	12	Kumhar
..	1	1	...	..	1	...	..	...	13	Mali
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	14	Nai
									II	**Muslim**
...	...	...	...	..	4	..	..	...	1	Bohra
...	...	...	...	..	1	...	1	1	2	Pathan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	Sakha
									III	**Sikh**
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Khatri
8	4	3	5	2	26	2	1	2		Total Score
6	3	2	1	2	6	1	1	1		Frequency of persons named as most respected at the town level

TABLE

Distribution of most influential persons at the town level by Religion,

Name of the Neighbourhood	Frequency of persons named as most influential at the town level in referrent neighbourhoods							
	HINDU							
	Balai	Bhil	Brahman	Darzi	Gujar	Jat	Kumawat	Kumhar
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1 Kumharwara								
Frequency	...	...	10	1	1	2	...	6
Total Score	...	...	14	1	1	8	...	8
2 Nathuwas								
Frequency	1	4	9	...	...	1	...	...
Total Score	1	5	18	..	...	1	...	...
3 Gujarpura								
Frequency	...	..	10	...	1	1	...	...
Total Score	...	...	30	.	3	1	..	..
4 Mohangarh								
Frequency	...	. .	8	1	.	1	2	...
Total Score	...	...	31	2	..	1	2	...
5 Fauj								
Frequency	...	...	10	...	...	1	...	...
Total Score	...	...	22	...	...	1	...	...

11.84 Considering all the referrent neighbourhoods together persons belonging to 16 communities have been named as the most influential at the town level. Persons belonging to Brahman, Jat and Mahajan (Jain) communities have been named as the most influential persons at the town level in all the neighbourhoods. Persons belonging to Brahman and Mahajan (Jain) communities, of the educational level matric and above, in the age-group 35-59 and belonging to the occupational categories 1 and 4 dominate the prestige structure at the town level considering all the referrent neighbourhoods with influence as indicated.

11.85 Brahmans form the bulk of the persons named as the most influential at the town level in all referrent neighbourhoods. The highest score has also been attained by them in all the neighbourhoods.

11.86 Table 11.24 renders the Religion, Caste/Tribe/Community wise frequency of persons named as most influential at the town level and the total score obtained by them in various referrent neighbourhoods.

11.87 Those belonging to the educational level of Matric and above have been named as the most influential at the town level, in all the referrent neighbourhoods and those in the educational level Literate without and upto Matric level come next. Illiterate persons have

11.24

Caste/Tribe/Community and score obtained by them in sampled neighbourhoods

and score obtained by them and who belong to Religion, Caste/Tribe/Community								Name of the Neightbourhood
HINDU					JAIN	MUSLIM		
Mahajan	Mali	Rajput	Soni	Suthar	Mahajan	Bohra	Qureshi	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	1
								1 Kumharwara
1	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	Frequency
1	...	...	1	1	2	2	...	Total Score
								2 Nathuwas
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	Frequency
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	Total Score
								3 Gujarpura
1	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	Frequency
2	...	4	...	...	8	...	...	Total Score
								4 Mohangarh
1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	Frequency
2	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	Total Score
								5 Fauj
1	1	...	...	...	6	...	...	Frequency
1	1	...	...	...	16	...	...	Total Score

been named as the most influential at the town level in two neighbourhoods only. The largest total score and the highest average score has also been obtained by those belonging to the educational level of Matric and above. The highest individual score has been obtained by persons belonging to the educational level of Matric and above. Table 11.25 gives the frequency of persons named as the most influential at the town level by educational levels in the referrent neighbourhoods and the score obtained by them.

11.88 The highest number of persons named as the most influential at the town level in the referrent neighbourhoods belong to age-group 35-59. None of the persons named as the most influential at the town level belongs to the age-group below 20 as is evident from Table 11.26.

11.89 The highest number of persons who have been named as the most influential at the town level belongs to occupational category 1 in all the referrent neighbourhoods.

11.90 The highest score has been obtained by persons belonging to occupational category 1 in all the referrent neighbourhoods as may be seen from the following Table 11.27.

11.91 The description in table 11.27 presents a vivid picture obtaining at the neighbourhood level in respect of persons named as the most influential at the town level. Let us now examine the position obtaining at the town

TABLE 11.25

Distribution of most influential persons at the town level by educational level in sampled neighbourhoods

	Name of the Neighbourhood	Frequency of persons named as most influential at the town level in referrent neighbourhoods and score obtained by them and who belong to the educational level		
		Illiterate	Literate without & upto Matric level	Matric & above
	1	2	3	4
1	Kumharwara			
	Frequency	5	9	11
	Total score	7	9	23
2	Nathuwas			
	Frequency	2	7	10
	Total score	3	7	21
3	Gujarpura			
	Frequency	...	3	13
	Total score	...	5	43
4	Mohangarh			
	Frequency	..	7	9
	Total score	...	11	34
5	Fauj			
	Frequency	..	8	11
	Total score	.	11	25

level in this respect with influence as an indicator. As already said 59 persons belonging to 16 communities have been enumerated to be the most influential persons at the town level in all the referrent neighbourhoods. Of these 23 persons belong to Brahman (38.98 per cent), 7 persons to Mahajan (Jain), 6 persons to Kumhar, 4 persons each to Bhil and Mahajan, 2 persons each to Darzi, Gujar, Jat and Kumawat and 1 person each to the remaining seven communities.

11.92 The highest total score has gone in favour of the Brahmans and the Mahajans (Jain) rank the next. The highest average score has been attained by the Jats.

11.93 The highest individual score of 27 has, however, been attained by a Brahman. The table 11.28 gives Religion, Caste/Tribe/Community wise frequency of the persons named as the most influential at the town level and the score obtained by them.

TABLE 11.26

Distribution of most influential persons at the town level by age in sampled neighbourhoods

Name of the Neighbourhood	Frequency of persons named as most influential at the town level in referrent neighbourhoods and score obtained by them and who belong to the age-group			
	Below 20	20-34	35-59	60 +
1	2	3	4	5
1 Kumharwara				
Frequency	...	...	14	11
Total score	...	...	17	22
2 Nathuwas				
Frequency	...	...	15	4
Total score	...	...	23	8
3 Gujarpura				
Frequency	...	1	11	4
Total score	...	2	28	8
4 Mohangarh				
Frequency	...	...	9	7
Total score	...	...	29	16
5 Fauj				
Frequency	...	...	13	6
Total score	...	...	23	13

TABLE 11.27

Distribution of most influential persons at the town level by occupational categories in sampled neighbourhoods

Name of the Neighbourhood	Frequency of persons named as most influential at the town level in referrent neighbourhoods and score obtained by them and who belong to the occupational category (N C O - 1-digit)										
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1 Kumharwara											
Frequency	...	8	...	2	6	...	..	1	5	2	1
Total score	...	19	.	2	7	..	..	1	7	2	1
2 Nathuwas											
Frequency	..	8	...	1	3	...	3	...	2	2	...
Total score	...	14	...	1	4	..	4	...	2	6	.
3 Gujarpura											
Frequency	...	9	...	1	3	.	1		1	1	..
Total score	...	24	...	8	4	...	4	...	2	6	..
4 Mohangarh											
Frequency	...	7	...	2	4	...	...	1	1	1	...
Total score	...	22	...	4	7	...	...	2	2	8	...
5 Fauj											
Frequency	...	7	...	1	5	1	.	..	2	3	...
Total score	...	13	...	5	5	1	...	...	5	7	...

TABLE

Distribution of most influential persons at the town level by

Name of the Neighbourhood	Frequency of persons named as most influential at the town level and score							
	HINDU							
	Balai	Bhil	Brahman	Darzi	Gujar	Jat	Kumawat	Kumhar
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All Neighbourhoods								
Frequency	1	4	23	2	2	2	2	6
Total score	1	5	115	3	4	12	2	8

11.94 Of the 59 persons named as the most influential at the town level 7 are illiterate, 29 belong to the educational level of Literate without and upto Matric level and 23 belong to the educational level of Matric and above. The illiterate have scored the minimum scores viz, 10 and those in the educational level of matric and above have scored the highest aggregate of the scores i.e. 146 out of the total 199 scores. The highest average score has also been scored by those in the educational level of Matric and above and the same holds good for the highest individual score. There seems to be some correlation between influence and the educational level.

11.95 Persons in the age-group 35-59 seem to be the most favoured as the most influential persons at the town level. Of the 59 persons named as most influential at the town level 67.5 per cent belong to the age-group 35-59 30.5 per cent to the age-group 60+ and 2.0 per cent to the age-group 20-34. The highest average score of 3.7 has, however, been obtained by those in the age-group 60+ and those in the age-group 59-60 rank next with the average score of 3.3. The highest individual score has been attained by a persons in age-group 60+.

11.96 The highest number of persons who have been named as the most influential at the town level belong to the occupational category 1 (30.51 per cent) and those belonging to the occupational category 4 come next (27.12 per cent). The highest score, has also been scored by those belonging to the occupational category 1 followed by those in the occupational category 4 as may be seen from Table 11.29.

11.97 Of the 50 interviewees, each of which had been asked to name five persons who in their opinion were the most influential ones at the town level the maximum total scores which could be obtained in this respect was to be 250 but the actual total score thus received came to be 199 by 59 persons in all showing that only 79.6 per cent of the total options were cast. The average score obtained by each person who has been named as the most influential at the town level thus comes to 3.37. The total number of the persons who have been named as the most influential at the town level and who have attained this average of more than 3 scores per person comes to only 11 persons (18.64 per cent) as is evident from Table 11.30.

11.98 Of the 11 persons who could get more than 3 scores in all the five referrent neigh-

11.28

Religion, Caste/Tribe/Community and score obtained by them

obtained by them and who belong to Religion, Caste/Tribe/Community								Name of the Neighbourhood
HINDU					JAIN			
Mahajan	Mali	Rajput	Soni	Suthar	Mahajan	Bohra	Qureshi	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	1
								All Neighbourhoods
4	1	1	1	2	7	1	1	Frequency
6	1	4	1	1	33	2	1	Total score

bourhoods considered together 7 are Brahmans (63.74 per cent), 2 are Mahajans (Jain) (18.18 per cent) and 1 each is Jat and Rajput (1.09 per cent each) and except one who is in the educational level of literate without and upto matric all are in the educational level of Matric and above. Four of these are Graduate or Post-graduate degree holders. Of these eleven persons 72.7 per cent (8 persons) are in the age-group 35-59 and the rest 27.3 per cent are in the age-group 60+. Of these persons 6 belong to the occupational category 1 and of the rest five persons one each belongs to the occupational categories 9, 3, 8, 4 & 6 respectively.

11.99 Persons belonging to the Brahman community have been named as the most influential at the town level by the interviewees of all the communities except Pathan and have scored the maximum scores followed by the Jains. Interviewees belonging to Bhil, Brahman, Gujar, Kumawat, Kumhar and Mali communities mentioned at least one person of their own community to be one of the most influential at the town level while the interviewees belonging to Balai, Bhatia, Charan, Dhobi, Darzi, Goswami, Jat, Nai, Bohra, Pathan, Sakka and Khatri communities did not mention any person of their own community as one of the most influential at the town level although persons of some of these communities viz. Balai, Darzi, Jat and Bohra have been named by interviewees of other communities to be among those considered by them as the most influential at the town level. The Brahman interviewees have, however, mostly named the persons of their own community as the most influential at the town level as is evident from Table 11.31.

11.100 Respect and influence both are the indicators of the social position. In all 74 persons have been named as the most respected or influential or both at the town level. Of these 74 persons, 50 persons (67.57 per cent) have been named as the most respected and the most influential 15 persons (20.27 per cent) have been named as the most respected and the rest 9 persons (12.16 per cent) have been named as most influential at the town level. Considering all these persons together only 8 persons have scored 10 or more scores and this comes to only 10.81 per cent of the total number of persons thus named and 22 persons (29.71 per cent) have been able to score only one score each as is evident from Table 11.32.

TABLE 11.29

Distribution of most influential persons at the town level by occupational categories and score obtained by them

Name of the Neighbourhood	Frequency of persons named as most influential at the town level and score obtained by them and who belong to the occupational category (N C O 1 digit)										
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
All Neighbourhoods											
Frequency	...	18	...	4	16	1	4	2	8	5	1
Total Score	...	92	...	20	27	1	8	3	18	29	1

TABLE 11.30

Distribution of most influential persons at the town level by score obtained by them

Name of the Neighbourhood	Total	Number of persons named as most influential at the town level by score obtained by them									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
All Neigh-bourhoods	59	32	12	4	3	...	...	2	1	...	5

Table 11.31

Distribution of most influential persons at the town level by Religion, Caste/Tribe/Community and score obtained by them cross classified by Religion, Caste/Tribe/Community of the interviewees

Religion/ Caste/Tribe/ Community of the interviewees		Total	Religion, Caste/Tribe/Community of the persons named as most influential at the town level and score obtained by them							
			HINDU							
			Balai	Bhil	Brahman	Darzi	Gujar	Jat	Kumawat	Kumhar
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I	**Hindu**									
1	Balai	4	...	...	2	.	...	...	...	...
2	Bhatia	4	...	..	3	..	...	...	..	...
3	Bhil	18	1	5	7	.	.	...	...	..
4	Brahman	64	.	..	44	1	3	2	...	..
5	Charan	2	..	..	1	.	...	1	..	
6	Darzi	5	..	.	7			1		
7	Dholi	8			4	..			..	...
8	Goswami	3	..	.	2	...				...
9	Gujar	13	.	..	7		1		..	...
10	Jat	5	...	.	3	..	.		..	..
11	Kumawat	16	..		9	1	.	1	2	
12	Kumhar	27	...	..	7	1	.	7	..	8
13	Mali	9			6					
14	Nai	5	.	..	4			.	.	
II	**Muslim**									
1	Bohra	6	..		5	.	.			
2	Pathan	2	...	..						
3	Sakha	1			1					
III	**Sikh**									
1	Khatri	3		...	3	.				
	Total Score	199	1	5	115	3	4	12	2	8
	Frequency of persons named as most influential at the town level	59	1	4	23	2	2	2	2	6

Table 11.31 (contd.)

Religion/ Caste/Tribe/ Community of the interviewees	Religion, Caste/Tribe/Community of the persons named as most influential at the town level and score obtained by them							
	HINDU					JAIN	MUSLIM	
	Mahajan	Mali	Rajput	Soni	Suthar	Mahajan	Bohra	Qureshi
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
I Hindu								
1 Balai	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
2 Bhatia	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
3 Bhil	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
4 Brahman	1	...	2	1	...	10	..	...
5 Charan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
6 Darzi	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..
7 Dholi	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
8 Goswami	...	...	...	...	..	1	..	..
9 Gujar	1	...	2	..	...	2	...	...
10 Jat	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
11 Kumawat	...	...	...	...	...	3		...
12 Kumhar	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...
13 Mali	...	1	...	...	.	2	...	
14 Nai	...	...	...	...	..	1	.	...
II Muslim								
1 Bohra	2	...	...	...	...	3	..	...
2 Pathan	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
3 Sakka	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III Sikh								
1 Khatri	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Total Score	6	1	4	1	1	33	2	1
Frequency of persons named as most influential at the town level	4	1	1	1	1	7	1	1

TABLE 11.32

Distribution of most respected and/or most influential persons at the town level and score obtained by them

Name of the Neighbourhood	Total	No. of persons named as most respected and or most influential at the town level by score obtained by them									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
All Neighbourhoods	74	22	21	5	9	2	2	2	1	2	8

11.101 In all 74 persons belonging to 19 communities have been named as the most respected or most influential or both. Of these 38.78 per cent are Brahmans and 13.51 per cent are Mahajans (Jain) and the persons belonging to other communities individually form 1.35 per cent to 6.76 per cent of these. The highest total score, 57.58 per cent has been attained by the Brahmans followed by Mahajans (Jain). None of the other communities scored more than 20 scores. The highest average score of 9.1 has been scored by Brahmans. The highest individual score 53 has also been scored by a Brahman. The Religion, Caste/Tribe/Community wise frequency of the persons named as the most respected and/or influential at the town level and score obtained by them are contained in Table 11.33.

11.102 Of the 74 persons named as the most respected and/or most influential at the town level 48.65 per cent belong to the educational level of Literate without and up to Matric level, 36.49 per cent to the educational level of Matric and above and the rest 14.86 per cent are Illiterate. The highest average score has been scored by persons belonging to this educational level and the highest individual score too has been scored by a person belonging to this educational level. The highest total score has been scored by those belonging to the educational level of Matric and above as is evident from Table 11.34.

11.103 Of those named as the most respected and/or most influential at the town level 27.03 per cent belong to the occupational category 4 and those belonging to the occupational category 1 rank next being 25.68 per cent. The highest score 54.54 per cent has, however, been scored by those belonging to the occupational category 1. The highest average score 11.37 has also been scored by those belonging to the occupational category 1, and the person scoring the highest individual score also belongs to this occupational category as depicted by Table 11.35.

11.104 The highest number of those named as the most respected and or most influential persons belong to the age-group 35-59 (62.16 per cent) followed by those in the age-group 60+. No person in the age-group below 20 who has been named as the most respected and or most influential at the town level. The highest score, 64.39 per cent, as also the highest average score has been obtained by those in the age-group 35-59 as may be seen from Table 11.36

11.105 Of the 50 interviewees, each of whom had been asked to name five persons most respected and five most influential persons at the town level the maximum total score which could be obtained in this respect was to be 500 but the actual total score thus received came to be 396 by 74 persons in all showing that only 79.2 per cent of the total options were cast. The average score obtained by each person who has been named as the most respected and/or most influential at the town level comes to 5.37. The total number of

TABLE

Distribution of most respected and/or most influential persons at the

Name of the Neighbourhoods		Frequency of persons named as most respected and/or influential at the town level								
		HINDU								
		Balai	Bhil	Brahman	Charan	Darzi	Gadariya	Gujar	Jat	Kumawat
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	All Neighbourhoods									
I	Most respected and influential									
	Frequency	1	4	22		2		2	1	2
	Total score	2	10	225		9		8	18	4
II	Most respected									
	Frequency	..	..	1	1	1	3		1	..
	Total Score	...	..	1	1	1	3	..	1	
III	Most influential									
	Frequency	.	.	2					1	
	Total score	..		2		..			1	
	Grand Total									
	Frequency	1	4	25	1	3	3	2	3	2
	Total score	2	10	228	1	10	3	8	20	4

persons who have conformed to this average comes to 15 only (20.20 per cent) and all of these have been named as most respected as well as most influential at the town level. It is normal expectancy that at least two scores in each neighbourhood must have scored on an average by a person who has been named as the most respected and most influential at the town level or in other words he should have scored at least 10 scores. There are only eight such persons 5 of these are Brahmans, 2 Mahajans (Jains) and one Jat, 7 are in the educational level of Matric and above and one in the educational level of Literate without and up to Matric level, 5 are in the age-group 35-59- and 3 in the age-group 60+, 4 belong to the occupational category 1 while amongst the remaining one each belongs to the occupational categories 3, 4, 8 and 9 respectively.

11.106 Interviewees belonging to 18 communities named persons belonging to 19 communities to be the most respected and/or influential at the town level. The maximum scores were given by the Brahman interviewees and the minimum by the interviewees from Sakka community. Persons belonging to the Brahman community have been named as the most respected and/or influential at the

11.33

town level by Religion, Caste/Tribe/Community and score obtained by them

and score obtained by them and who belong to Religion, Caste/Tribe/Community										Name of the Neighbourhoods
HINDU						JAIN	MUSLIM			
Kumhar	Mahajan	Mali	Rajput	Soni	Suthar	Mahajan	Bohra	Chhipa	Qureshi	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	1
										All Neighbourhoods
										I Most respected and influential
6	2	1	1	1	.	3	1		1	Frequency
16	6	3	9	2		51	4		3	Total score
										II Most respected
...	1	1	...	1	..	4		1		Frequency
..	1	1	...	1	.	4	.	1		Total score
										III Most influential
..	2	...	...	...	1	3	..		.	Frequency
..	3	.	..	...	1	4	...		.	Total score
										Grand Total
6	5	2	1	2	1	10	1	1	1	Frequency
16	10	4	9	3	1	59	4	1	3	Total score

town level by the interviewees of all the communities except Pathan and have scored the maximum score; and Jains occupy the next position as may be seen from Table 11.37.

11.107 It is evident from the aforesaid account that the Brahmans and Mahajans (Jains) command the highest respect and wield the highest influence at the town level and persons of other communities, though command respect and influence to a certain extent form only isolated cases.

11.108 The reason behind this is quite apparent. Nathdwara being a temple town all the activities are centred around the temple of Shri Goverdhan Nathji and those associated with it command respect and influence more than others. The link with the temple may not be direct but some association with it does influence the prestigious position of the person concerned. The commercial activities form the second base for respect and influence. As is evident from above account the intellectuals and the educated are considered to be the most prestigious and due stress is laid on age also. Persons who do not reside in the town though otherwise occupying high political positions at the state and national level have not been considered in the present analysis.

TABLE 11.34

Distribution of most respected and/or most influential persons at the town level by educational level and score obtained by them

Name of the Neighbourhood	Frequency of persons named as most respected and/or most influential at the town level and score obtained by them and who belong to the educational level		
	Illiterate	Literate without and up to Matric level	Matric and above
1	2	3	4
All neighbourhoods			
I Most respected and influential			
Frequency	7	21	22
Total Score	20	68	282
II Most Respected			
Frequency	4	7	4
Total Score	4	7	4
III Most Influential			
Frequency	...	8	1
Total Score	...	10	1
Total			
Frequency	11	36	27
Total Score	24	85	287

TABLE 11.35

Distribution of the most respected and/or most influential persons at the town level by occupational categories and score obtained by them

Name of the Neighbourhood	Frequency of persons named as most respected and/or most influential at the town level and score obtained by them and who belong to the occupational category (N C O 1-digit)										
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
All neighbourhoods											
I Most respected and influential											
Frequency	...	18	...	3	11	1	4	2	7	4	...
Total Score	...	215	...	6	43	4	17	9	26	50	...
II Most Respected											
Frequency	1	...	1	...	4	...	3	2	1	2	1
Total Score	1	...	1	...	4	...	3	2	1	2	1

TABLE 11.35 (contd.)

Name of the Neighbourhood	Frequency of persons named as most respected and/or most influential at the town level and score obtained by them and who belong to the occupational category (N C O 1-digit)										
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
III Most Influential											
Frequency	...	1	...	...	5	...	...	...	2	...	1
Total Score	...	1	...	...	6	...	...	...	3	...	1
IV Total											
Frequency	1	19	1	3	20	1	7	4	10	6	2
Total Score	1	216	1	6	53	4	20	11	30	52	2

TABLE 11.36

Distribution of the most respected and/or most influential persons at the town level by age and score obtained by them

Name of the Neighbourhood	Frequency of persons named as most respected and/or most influential at the town level and score obtained by them and who belong to the age-group			
	Below 20	20-34	35-59	60+
1	2	3	4	5
All neighbourhoods				
I Most Respected and influential				
Frequency	...	1	35	14
Total Score	...	4	243	123
II Most Respected				
Frequency	...	...	7	8
Total Score	...	...	7	8
III Most Influential				
Frequency	...	...	4	5
Total Score	...	...	5	6
Total				
Frequency	...	1	46	27
Total Score	...	4	255	137

TABLE

Distribution of the most respected and/or most influential persons obtained by them cross classified by the Religion,

Religion, Caste/ Tribe/Community of the interviewees		Total Score	Religion, Caste/Tribe/Community of the persons named as the most respected								
			HINDU								
			Balai	Bhil	Brahman	Charan	Darzi	Gadariya	Gujar	Jat	Kumawat
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I	**Hindu**										
1	Balai	8	...	...	4	. .	...	...	..	...	...
2	Bhatia	8	...	...	6	.	...	...	...	...	...
3	Bhil	36	2	10	15			.	..	.	...
4	Brahman	128	.	.	88	.	3		6	4	.
5	Charan	7	..	.	3			3		1	
6	Darzi	9	...	. .	7		1	...		.	.
7	Dhobi	16	...	..	14	.	..	.	.	2	..
8	Goswami	6	...	.	5		...	..	. .	..	...
9	Gujar	26	...	.	14			.	2	.	..
10	Jat	10		..	6		.	.			..
11	Kumawat	31	.	. .	14		2			2	4
12	Kumhar	54	...		17	1	4			11	.
13	Mali	16			10						
14	Nai	10	..	.	8		.		.		.
II	**Muslim**										
1	Bohra	18	.		9					...	
2	Pathan	5	...				.				
3	Sakka	2	..		2		.			.	
III	**Sikh**										
1	Khatri	6			6					.	
	Total Score	396	2	10	228	1	10	3	8	20	4
	Frequency of persons named as most respec-pected and/or influential at the town level	74	1	4	25	1	3	3	2	3	2

11.37

at the town level by Religion, Caste/Tribe/Community and Score Caste/Tribe/Community of the Interviewees

and/or most influential at the town level and score obtained by them										Religion, Caste/ Tribe/Community of the interviewees
			HINDU			JAIN	MUSLIM			
Kumhar	Mahajan	Mali	Rajput	Soni	Suthar	Mahajan	Bohra	Chhipa	Qureshi	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	1
										I Hindu
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	..	...	2	1 Balai
...	...	...	...	...	..	2	..	...	...	2 Bhatia
...	2	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	. .	3 Bhil
..	2	..	5	2	...	18	...	.		4 Brahman
. .	..	...	...	..		...	.	.	..	5 Charan
. .	...	...	...	.	...	1		.		6 Darzi
	...	...	...	...		...	.	...	...	7 Dhobi
. .	..	...	. .	..	..	1	.	..	.	8 Goswami
. .	2	..	4	. .	...	4	...	.	.	9 Gujar
. .	...		...	..	...	2	2	...	. .	10 Jat
. .	...	2	.	1	. .	5	1	...	...	11 Kumawat
16	1	...	.		1	2	1	...	.	12 Kumhar
.	1	2	...	...	. .	3		..	...	13 Mali
...	...	.	.	.	..	2	.	...	..	14 Nai
										II Muslim
.	2	...	...		..		..		.	1 Bohra
...	...	...	...	...	..	3	...	1	1	2 Pathan
...	...	. .	...	...		...	...	.		3 Sakka
										III Sikh
...	. .	. .	.		.	. .	.		..	1 Khatri
16	10	4	9	3	1	59	4	1	3	Total Score
6	5	2	1	2	1	10	1	1	1	Frequency of persons named as most respected and/or influential at the town level

Reasons for commanding Respect or Influence

11.109 Various reasons have been advanced by the informants for commanding respect and influence at the neighbourhood and town level by the persons named as the most respected and/or the most influential at these levels. In all 47 reasons have been advanced for commanding respect and influence at the neighbourhood and town levels. Of these 31 reasons have been advanced for commanding respect at the neighbourhood level, 28 for commanding influence at the neighbourhood level, 30 for commanding respect at the town level and 31 for commanding influence at the town level.

11.110 Of the 47 reasons advanced for commanding respect and influence 16 are common to neighbourhood and town levels. These are, (i) amiable nature, (ii) Business man, (iii) Caste, elder and Panch, (iv) Efficient in their professions, (v) Elder, (vi) Ex-chairman Municipal Board, (vii) Helping nature, (viii) Honest, (ix) Intelligent, (x) Kind hearted, (xi) Local leader, (xii) Rich and well-to-do persons, (xiii) Scholar, (xiv) Social worker, (xv) Sympathy with others and, (xvi) Ward member, Municipal Board. For commanding respect and influence at the neighbourhood level and respect at the town level two reasons viz. (i) Well behaved, and (ii) Wise man, have been given. For commanding respect at the neighbourhood level and respect and influence at the town level two reasons viz. (i) Religious nature, and (ii) Social and Political leader have been given. For commanding respect and influence at the neighbourhood level seven reasons viz. (i) Brave man, (ii) Ex-Lumberdar, (iii) Faithful worker, (iv) Good player, (v) Keeps promises, (vi) Son of a rich man, and (vii) Reputed man; and for commanding respect and influence at the town level nine reasons viz. (i) Chairman Municipal Board, (ii) Ex-member Municipal Board, (iii) Head of the Temple Board, (iv) Impartial and kind, (v) Impartial and co-operative, (vi) M.L.A., (vii) Pradhan Panchayat Samiti, (viii) Religious head, and (ix) Religious and Social leader have been advanced. For commanding influence at the neighbourhood as well as town level one reason viz Money-lender has been given. For commanding respect at the neighbourhood level three reasons viz Good orater and social worker and Peace loving, for commanding influence at the neighbourhood level three reasons viz (i) Ex-sarpanch, (ii) Good character, and (iii) Good hold in the administration of the temple of Shri Goverdhan Nathji and for commanding influence at the town level four reasons viz. (i) Connection with the Government officials, (ii) Efficient and honest worker, (iii) Intimacy with the Police, and (iv) Journalist, have been advanced. Various reasons advanced for commanding respect and influence at the neighbourhood and town level and the scores received in favour of these reasons are contained in the following table:

TABLE 11.38

Reasons for commanding respect and/or influence at the Neighbourhood/Town level (s)

Sl. No.	Reason for commanding respect or influence	Number of scores for commanding respect and/or influence at the			
		Neighbourhood level		Town level	
		Respect	Influence	Respect	Influence
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Amiable Nature	14	8	7	6
2	Brave man	1	1	...	...
3	Business man	5	9	2	1

TABLE 11.38 (contd.)

Sl. No.	Reason for commanding respect or influence	Number of scores for commanding respect and/or influence at the			
		Neighbourhood level		Town level	
		Respect	Influence	Respect	Influence
1	2	3	4	5	6
4	Caste Elder and Panch	11	9	4	5
5	Chairman Municipal Board	...	...	2	4
6	Connections with Government officials	...	...	...	1
7	Efficient in their Professions	15	11	13	11
8	Elder	31	21	9	4
9	Ex. Chairman Municipal Board	1	2	2	2
10	Ex. Lumberdar	1	1	...	...
11	Ex. Member Municipal Board	...	...	2	2
12	Ex. Sarpanch	...	2	...	...
13	Faithful worker	1	1	...	..
14	Efficient and Honest worker	...	...	...	2
15	Good Character	...	1	...	...
16	Cood hold in the administration of the temple of Shri Nathji	...	1	...	...
17	Good Orater and Social worker	1	...	...	...
18	Good player	8	4	...	...
19	Head of Temple Board	...	...	1	2
20	Helping Nature	1	1	2	2
21	Honest	13	8	1	2
22	Impartial and kind	...	...	1	1
23	Impartial and co-operative	...	...	1	1
24	Intelligent	6	5	6	6
25	Intimacy with Police	...	...	...	2
26	Journalist	...	...	...	1

TABLE 11 38 (contd.)

Sl. No.	Reason for commanding respect or influence	Number of scores for commanding respect and/or influence at the			
		Neighbourhood level		Town level	
		Respect	Influence	Respect	Influence
1	2	3	4	5	6
27	Keeps promises	1	1	..	...
28	Kind Hearted	1	1	1	1
29	Local Leader	11	35	26	54
30	M.L.A	..	.	16	16
31	Money lender	1	..	1	
32	Peace Loving	1	. .	..	...
33	Pradhan Panchayat Samiti	..	.	7	11
34	Promotes Cultural activities	1	.	.	
35	Religious Head	..	.	5	3
36	Religious and Social leader	...	. .	1	1
37	Religious nature	3	..	3	1
38	Reputed person	2	4		.
39	Reputed and well-to-do person	7	9	8	7
40	Scholar	2	2	6	3
41	Social and Political leader	4	..	13	7
42	Social worker	50	51	40	26
43	Son of a Rich Man	1	1	.	.
44	Sympathy with others	7	5	8	8
45	Ward member Municipal Board	5	6	5	6
46	Well Behaved	18	9	1	. .
47	Wise Man	5	4	2	...
	Total	229	213	196	199

CHAPTER XII

LEISURE AND RECREATION, SOCIAL PARTICIPATION, SOCIAL AWARENESS, RELIGION AND CRIME

Cultural and Recreational Centres etc.

The town of Nathdwara is full of interest not only to the devotees of Shri Goverdhan Nathji but also to a casual visitor. Moti Mahal, Mandap, Bhitri Baoli, Maha Prabhu-ji-ki-Baithak, Raiji-ki-Baithak, Library, Dobha Ganeshji, Bara Magra, Lal Bagh, Vrindavan Bagh, Dashera ground, Jhar Khandi Barkhandi, Rambhola, Ganesh Tekri, Kachhwai, Ratria etc. are the places of tourist interest. The only public park is Gandhi Park. The larger tanks and step-wells are used for swimming. River Banas flows adjacent to the town and being situated on hillocks, the town presents a picturesque landscape. Institutions like Sahitya Mandal and Sahitya Kala Sangam provide vent for cultural shows and programmes. The whole activity of the town, however revolves round the temple of Shri Goverdhan Nathji. No tournaments held on circus visited the town in the year preceding the survey.

12.2 There is no Theatre, Stadium or Swimming Pool, Club etc. in the town. The playgrounds are situated in the College campus and Schools. There is one Cinema house at Nathdwara. Its name is Shri Anand Talkies. It was established in 1948 and is situated at Nai Haveli Road. The structure consists of wall and floor of stone and bricks covered with tin roof. The floor space is approximately 18.0 m x 9.6 m. The projection length is 23.71 m with a screen of 3m x 3m. There are four classes viz. Box with 10 seats, Class I with 40 seats, Class II with 60 seats and Class III with 225 seats thus making a total capacity of 335. In Class III there is separate arrangement for males and females. The rate of tickets being Rs. 2.25, Rs. 1.25, Re. 0.90 and Re. 0.50 in Box and classes I, II and III respectively. On week days two shows are held at 7 PM to 10 PM and 10 PM to 1 AM and on sundays three shows are held; the additional show is held from 1 PM. The average number of tickets sold per day during the month preceding the month of survey was about 250 and the total sale proceeds during 1969 were Rs. 103,000.00. Only Hindi and Marwari films mostly on religious themes are shown. It is owned by 14 partners. There are four exhaust and 14 ceiling fans in the hall.

12.3 Nathdwara being a temple town life here full of festivities. A larger number of festivals attract devotees and visitors from all over the country in large number but Annakoot and Janamashtmi are the main. It is said that on Annakoot day over a lac of people throng at Nathdwara. Although these festivals are celebrated in every temple but it is the temple of Shri Goverdhan Nathji which is the main point of attraction. The festivities in this temple are conducted according to strict code and procedure which remains with Mukhia in written form. These two main fairs are held at Nathdwara. On the Janamashtmi day the function of Lord Krishna's birth is celebrated while on the Annakoot day cows are worshipped and occasion of Lord Krishna lifting Giriraj Parvat (Goverdhan) is celebrated.

Newspapers, Journals etc.

12.4 Nathdwara can be said to be in fairly good touch with the press news media; 9 dailies (English-2, Hindi-5, Gujarati-2); 20 weeklies (English-4,Hindi-12, English & Hindi-1;Gujarati-3); 13 fortnightlies (English-6,Hindi-6,Hindi and English-1); 48 monthlies (English-4, Hindi-41,Gujarati-3); and 7 quarterlies (English-2 Hindi-4, Hindi and English-1) are in circulation in the town. The following table

gives information regarding the papers and periodicals in circulation at Nathdwara :

TABLE 12.1

Papers and periodicals in circulation at Nathdwara by language in which published and place of publication and their number in circulation

Type	Name	Language	Place of Publication		Number in circulation
			Local	Outside	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Daily	The Hindustan Times	English	...	New Delhi	19
	The Times of India	English	...	Bombay	15
	Hindustan	Hindi	...	New Delhi	125
	Nav Bharat Times	Hindi	...	New Delhi & Bombay	115
	Rashtradoot	Hindi	...	Jaipur	20
	Rajasthan Patrika	Hindi	...	Jaipur	41
	Navjyoti	Hindi	...	Ajmer	10
	Sandesh	Gujarati	...	Ahmedabad	11
	The Bombay Samachar	Gujarati	...	Bombay	11
Weekly	Janyug	Hindi	...	...	30
	Arunodaya	Hindi	...	...	11
	Dharamyug	Hindi	...	Bombay	70
	Hindustan Saptahik	Hindi	...	New Delhi	50
	Dinman	Hindi	...	Bombay	32
	Panchjanya	Hindi	...	New Delhi	90
	Muktdhara	Hindi	...	New Delhi	8
	Times of Rajasthan	Hindi	...	Bikaner	2
	Lokmat	Hindi	...	Bikaner	5
	Navjeevan	Hindi	...	Udaipur	4
	Saptahant	Hindi	...	Bikaner	2
	Senani	Hindi	...	Bikaner	2
	Illustrated Weekly of India	English	...	Bombay	6
	Organiser	English	...	New Delhi	10
	Shankar's Weekly	English	...	New Delhi	5

TABLE 12.1 (contd.)

Type	Name	Language	Place of Publication		Number in circulation
			Local	Outside	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Weekly(contd.)	Mainstream	English	...	...	2
	Blitz	English & Hindi	...	Bombay	15,32
	Bal Sandesh	Gujarati	...	...	2
	Chitra Jyoti	Gujarati	...	...	2
	Stree	Gujarati	...	...	4
Fortnightly	Indrajal Comics	Hindi	...	Bombay	15
	Yojna	Hindi	...	New Delhi	5
	Madhuri	Hindi	...	New Delhi	50
	Sarita	Hindi	...	New Delhi	15
	Mukta	Hindi	...	New Delhi	10
	Soviet Bhumi	Hindi	...	New Delhi	45
	German News	English	...	New Delhi	5
	Femina	English	...	Bombay	4
	The States	English	...	New Delhi	2
	Caravan	English	...	New Delhi	2
	Soviet Land	English	...	New Delhi	30
	Filmfare	English	...	Bombay	5
	American Reporter	English & Hindi	...	New Delhi	3,3
Monthly	Sarika	Hindi	...	Bombay	15
	Parag	Hindi	...	Bombay	25
	Navneet	Hindi	...	Bombay	20
	Haraval	Hindi	...	Bombay	2
	Gramodaya	Hindi	...	Calcutta	5
	Kadambini	Hindi	...	New Delhi	18
	Bal Bharti	Hindi	...	New Delhi	25
	Nandan	Hindi	...	New Delhi	35
	Rashtra Dharma	Hindi	...	New Delhi	22

TABLE 12.1 (contd.)

Type	Name	Language	Place of Publication		Number in circulation
			Local	Outside	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Monthly(contd.)	Hindi Vishva	Hindi	...	...	5
	Filmi Duniya	Hindi	...	Delhi	15
	Yug Chhaya	Hindi	...	New Delhi	5
	Lot Pot	Hindi	...	New Delhi	20
	Raja Bhaiya	Hindi	...	New Delhi	10
	Champak	Hindi	...	New Delhi	40
	Filmanjali	Hindi	...	Delhi	10
	Film Nagri	Hindi	...	Delhi	5
	Rang Bhumi	Hindi	...	Delhi	10
	Film Rekha	Hindi	...	Delhi	10
	Diwana	Hindi	...	Delhi	10
	Samaj Kalyan	Hindi	...	Delhi	3
	Jahanvi Hindi	Hindi	...	New Delhi	5
	Sarva Sakha	Hindi	...	Delhi	2
	Jeevan Sahitya	Hindi	...	New Delhi	2
	Chanda Mama	Hindi	...	Madras	45
	Balak	Hindi	...	Allahabad	10
	Manohar Kahaniyan	Hindi	...	Allahabad	6
	Manorama	Hindi	...	Allahabad	10
	Maya	Hindi	...	Allahabad	5
	Kahani	Hindi	...	Allahabad	3
	Aparadh Jagat	Hindi	...	Ambala	...
	Soviet Nari	Hindi	...	U.S.S.R.	20
	Kalyan	Hindi	...	Gorakhpur	15
	Arogya	Hindi	...	Gorakhpur	5
	Jyotishi Bodh	Hindi	...	Saharanpur	1
	Shivira	Hindi	...	Bikaner	10
	Khel Jyoti	Hindi	...	Bikaner	2

TABLE 12.1 (concld.)

Type	Name	Language	Place of Publication		Number in circulation
			Local	Outside	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Monthly(concld.)	Rajasthan Guidance and News letter	Hindi	...	Bikaner	5
	Sanchaya	Hindi	...	Nagpur	2
	Vivek Vikas	Hindi	...	Jaipur	5
	Krishi Vikas	Hindi	...	Jaipur	2
	Aaram	Gujarati	...	Ahmedabad	2
	Sansar	Gujarati	...	Ahmedabad	2
	Sarvadharm Sandesh	Gujarati	...	Ahmedabad	2
	Science Today	English	...	Bombay	10
	Reader's Digest	English	...	Bombay	2
	Span	English	...	New Delhi	1
	Social Welfare	English	...	New Delhi	3
Quarterly	American Review	English	...	New Delhi	3
	Journal of Education and Psychology	English	...	Vallbhodaya Nagar (Ahmedabad)	3
	Naya Shikshak (Teachers Today)	English & Hindi	...	Bikaner	10
	Maru Bharti	Hindi	...	Pilani	3
	Tatasth	Hindi	...	Pilani	4
	Shodh Patrika	Hindi	...	Udaipur	4
	Varda	Hindi	...	Bissau (Rajasthan)	5

Leisure and Recreation

12.5 In all 53 activities have been enumerated as leisure time activities among the workers. Of the 342 workers in the sampled households only 213 (62.28 per cent) mentioned their leisure time activities and the rest 37.72 mentioned no particular activity. Of those who mentioned their leisure time activities 14.55 per cent mentioned religious activities, 12.67 per cent domestic - work and rest, 10.79 per cent domestic - work and religious activities, 7.98 per cent reading of books, 7.51 per cent gossiping, 5.63 per cent taking rest and gossiping, 5.16 per cent gossiping, and 4.22 per cent sleeping as their leisure time activity. The rest of the activities have been mentioned by five or less persons and 34 activities have been mentioned only by one person each. Thus we see that the most usual leisure time activity is the religious activities, gossiping and taking rest or reading books, and household duties. The following table gives information regarding leisure time activities in case of workers by age and sex :

TABLE

Leisure time activity among

Description of leisure time activity		Age and Sex				
		14 and below			15-19	
		P	M	F	P	M
1		2	3	4	5	6
i)	Sleeping	...	...	...	1	1
ii)	Gossiping & Sleeping	..	...	...	...	...
iii)	Accounts work on private shop	..	...	...	...	...
iv)	Household work & Duties	...	...	...	1	...
v)	Gossiping	...	...	...	2	2
vi)	Listening of Transistor/Radio	...	...	...	...	...
vii)	Loitering	...	...	...	...	...
viii)	Lac-work	...	...	...	1	1
ix)	Business work	...	..	...	...	...
x)	Attending club	..	...	...	...	...
xi)	Preparing Namkeen at home for Shop	...	..	...	...	...
xii)	Reading and Writing Articles	...	...	..	...	...
xiii)	Taking Exercise	...	...	...	...	...
xiv)	Wrestling	...	...	...	...	...
xv)	Writing Books and Articles	.	...	...	...	...
xvi)	Religious Activities	..	...	...	...	...
xvii)	Seeing Movies	1	1	...	1	1
xviii)	Playing Cards	...	...	...	...	...
xix)	Seeing Movies & Gossiping	...	...	...	...	...
xx)	Listening of Radio & Recital of Quoran	...	...	...	..	...
xxi)	Reciting Ramayana	...	...	...	...	...
xxii)	Taking Rest and Gossiping	...	...	...	1	...
xxiii)	Loitering and Gossiping	...	...	...	...	...
xxiv)	Playing Games	...	...	...	1	1
xxv)	Reading Books & News Papers	1	1	...	1	...
xxvi)	Worshipping and Reading Journals	...	.	...	...	..
xxvii)	Domestic work and Rest	1	.	...	2	1
xxviii)	Reading of Books	...	..	...	1	1

12.2

workers by age and sex

Age and Sex					Description of leisure time activity	
15-19	20-24			25-34		
F	P	M	F	P		
7	8	9	10	11		1
...	1	1	...	1	i)	Sleeping
...	...	...	...	...	ii)	Gossiping & Sleeping
...	...	...	...	..	iii)	Accounts work on private shop
1	...	...	...	4	iv)	Household work & Duties
...	1	...	1	6	v)	Gossiping
...	...	...	...	1	vi)	Listening of Transistor/Radio
...	1	1	...	1	vii)	Loitering
...	1	1	...	...	viii)	Lac-work
...	1	1	...	2	ix)	Business work
...	...	...	...	...	x)	Attending club
...	...	...	...	...	xi)	Preparing Namkeen at home for Shop
...	...	...	...	...	xii)	Reading and Writing Articles
...	1	1	...	...	xiii)	Taking Exercise
...	1	1	...	...	xiv)	Wrestling
...	...	...	...	1	xv)	Writing Books and Articles
...	3	2	1	...	xvi)	Religious Activities
...	...	...	...	1	xvii)	Seeing Movies
...	1	1	...	...	xviii)	Playing Cards
...	...	...	...	...	xix)	Seeing Movies & Gossiping
...	1	1	...	...	xx)	Listening of Radio & Recital of Quoran
...	...	...	...	...	xxi)	Reciting Ramayana
1	1	1	...	3	xxii)	Taking Rest and Gossiping
...	...	...	...	1	xxiii)	Loitering and Gossiping
...	...	...	...	2	xxiv)	Playing Games
1	2	2	...	...	xxv)	Reading Books & News Papers
...	...	...	...	1	xxvi)	Worshipping and Reading Journals
1	5	...	5	6	xxvii)	Domestic work and Rest
...	2	2	...	4	xxviii)	Reading of Books

	Description of leisure time activity	Age and Sex				
		14 and below			15-19	
		P	M	F	P	M
	1	2	3	4	5	6
xxix)	Domestic work and Religious activities	...	...	...	3	1
xxx)	Loitering & Reading of Religious Books	...	...	...	...	...
xxxi)	Cultivation	...	...	...	...	...
xxxii)	Listening of Radio, Reading, going to Movies	1	1	...	1	1
xxxiii)	Reading of Newspaper and Novels	...	...	...	...	...
xxxiv)	Playing Games, Photography and Music	...	...	...	...	...
xxxv)	Taking Exercise and Reading Religious Books	...	...	...	...	...
xxxvi)	Newspaper Reading and Loitering	...	...	...	...	...
xxxvii)	Loitering and Visiting Friends	...	...	...	...	...
xxxviii)	Household Duties and Animal Husbandry	...	...	...	...	...
xxxix)	Supervision of Agricultural work, Reading of Newspaper and Pondering Over Religious Thoughts	...	...	...	...	...
xl)	Scouting and Newspaper Reading	...	...	...	...	...
xli)	Sleeping, Gossiping and household Duties	...	...	..	...	...
xlii)	Participating in Local Politics	...	...	...	...	...
xliii)	Gossiping and Household duties	...	...	...	...	...
xliv)	Gossiping and Reading of News paper, and seeing the Movies	...	...	...	...	...
xlv)	To teach children and Read Religious Books	...	...	...	...	...
xlvi)	Further Study	...	...	...	...	...
xlvii)	Overtime Duty work	...	...	...	...	...
xlviii)	Smoking and Gossiping	...	...	...	...	...
xlix)	Looking After Children	...	...	...	...	...
l)	Reading of News papers and Religious Activities	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	4	4	...	16	10

12.2(contd.)

Age and Sex						Description of leisure time activity
15-19	20-24			25-34		
F	P	M	F	P		
7	8	9	10	11		1
2	1	...	1	3	xxix)	Domestic work and Religious activities
...	...	...	...	1	xxx)	Loitering & Reading of Religious Books
...	...	...	...	...	xxxi)	Cultivation
...	...	...	...	...	xxxii)	Listening of Radio, Reading, going to Movies
...	...	...	...	1	xxxiii)	Reading of Newspaper and Novels
...	1	1	...	...	xxxiv)	Playing Games, Photography and Music
...	...	...	...	...	xxxv)	Taking Exercise and Reading Religious Books
...	...	...	...	...	xxxvi)	Newspaper Reading and Loitering
...	...	...	...	...	xxxvii)	Loitering and Visiting Friends
...	...	...	...	...	xxxviii)	Household Duties and Animal Husbandry
...	...	...	...	..	xxxix)	Supervision of Agricultural work, Reading of Newspaper and Pondering over Peligious Thoughts
...	...	...	...	...	xl)	Scouting and Newspaper Reading
...	...	...	..	..	xli)	Sleeping, Gossiping and household Duties
...	...	...	...	...	xlii)	Participating in Local Politics
...	...	...	...	1	xliii)	Gossiping and Household duties
...	...	...	..	...	xliv)	Gossiping and Reading of News paper, and seeing the Movies
...	...	...	...	...	xlv)	To teach children and Read Religious Books
...	...	...	...	1	xlvi)	Further Study
...	...	...	...	...	xlvii)	Overtime Duty work
...	...	...	...	..	xlviii)	Smoking and Gossiping
...	...	...	...	...	xlix)	Looking After Children
...	...	...	...	1	l)	Reading of News papers and Religious Activities
6	24	16	8	42		Total

TABLE

	Description of leisure time activity	Age and Sex				
		25-34		35-44		
		M	F	P	M	F
	1	12	13	14	15	16
i)	Sleeping	1	...	3	2	1
ii)	Gossiping & Sleeping	...	...	1	1	...
iii)	Accounts work on private shop	...	...	...	...	...
iv)	Household work & Duties	1	3	2	...	2
v)	Gossiping	5	1	3	2	1
vi)	Listening of Transistor/Radio	1	...	1	1	...
vii)	Loitering	1	...	1	1	...
viii)	Lac-work	...	...	...	...	...
ix)	Business work	2	...	...	...	...
x)	Attending club	...	...	1	1	...
xi)	Preparing Namkeen at home for Shop	...	...	...	...	...
xii)	Reading and Writing Articles	...	...	1	1	...
xiii)	Taking Exercise	...	...	...	...	...
xiv)	Wrestling	...	...	...	...	...
xv)	Writing Books and Articles	1	...	...	...	..
xvi)	Religious Activities	...	...	8	6	2
xvii)	Seeing Movies	1	...	...	...	...
xviii)	Playing Cards	...	...	...	...	...
xix)	Seeing Movies & Gossiping	...	...	1	1	...
xx)	Listening of Radio & Recital of Quoran	...	...	...	...	...
xxi)	Reciting Ramayana	...	...	...	...	...
xxii)	Taking Rest and Gossiping	2	1	3	2	1
xxiii)	Loitering and Gossiping	1	...	...	...	...
xxiv)	Playing Games	2	...	...	...	...
xxv)	Reading Books & News Papers	...	...	1	1	...
xxvi)	Worshipping and Reading Journals	1	...	...	...	...
xxvii)	Domestic work and Rest	2	4	7	3	4
xxviii)	Reading of Books	3	1	4	4	...

12.2 (contd.)

Age and Sex						Description of Leisure time activity	
45-59			60 +				
P	M	F	P	M	F		
17	18	19	20	21	22		1
1	1	...	2	2	...	i)	Sleeping
1	1	...	...	...	. .	ii)	Gossiping & Sleeping
1	1	...	...	...	...	iii)	Accounts work on private shop
1	...	1	4	3	1	iv)	Household work & Duties
4	4	...	...	...	...	v)	Gossiping
...	...	...	...	...	. .	vi)	Listening of Transistor/Radio
...	...	...	...	...	..	vii)	Loitering
2	1	1	...	...	...	viii)	Lac-work
...	...	...	...	...	..	ix)	Business work
...	...	...	...	...	. .	x)	Attending club
1	1	...	...	...	...	xi)	Preparing Namkeen at home for Shop
...	...	...	...	...	...	xii)	Reading and Writing Articles
...	...	...	...	.	...	xiii)	Taking Exercise
...	...	...	...	...	...	xiv)	Wrestling
...	...	...	...	..	...	xv)	Writing Books and Articles
12	7	5	8	7	1	xvi)	Religious Activities
1	...	1	...	...	...	xvii)	Seeing Movies
...	...	...	...	...	...	xviii)	Playing Cards
...	...	...	. .	...	...	xix)	Seeing Movies & Gossiping
...	...	...	. .	..	..	xx)	Listening of Radio & Recital of Quoran
1	1	...	...		..	xxi)	Reciting Ramayana
3	3	...	1	1	...	xxii)	Taking Rest and Gossiping
...	...	...	...	..	. .	xxiii)	Loitering and Gossiping
1	1	...	...	. .	...	xxiv)	Playing Games
...	...	...	...	...	. .	xxv)	Reading Books & News Papers
...	...	...	...	...	...	xxvi)	Worshipping and Reading Journals
4	...	4	2	1	1	xxvii)	Domestic work and Rest
4	4	...	2	2	.	xxviii)	Reading of Books

TABLE

	Description of leisure time activity	Age and Sex				
		25-34		35-44		
		M	F	P	M	F
	1	12	13	14	15	16
xxix)	Domestic work and Religious activities	1	2	3	1	2
xxx)	Loitering & Reading of Religious Books	1	...	...	...	...
xxxi)	Cultivation	...	...	2	1	1
xxxii)	Listening of Radio, Reading, going to Movies	...	...	...	...	...
xxxiii)	Reading of Newspaper and Novels	1	...	1	1	..
xxxiv)	Playing Games, Photography and Music	...	...	...	...	...
xxxv)	Taking Exercise and Reading Religious Books	...	...	1	1	...
xxxvi)	Newspaper Reading and Loitering	...	...	1	1	...
xxxvii)	Loitering and Visiting Friends	...	...	1	1	...
xxxviii)	Household Duties and Animal Husbandry	..	...	1	.	1
xxxix)	Supervision of Agricultural work Reading of Newspaper and Pondering Over Religious Thoughts	...	...	...	..	...
xl)	Scouting and Newspaper Reading	...	...	1	1	...
xli)	Sleeping, Gossiping and house hold Duties	...	.	1	1	...
xlii)	Participating in Local Politics	...	...	...	...	...
xliii)	Gossiping and Household duties	...	1	...	...	...
xliv)	Gossiping and Reading of News paper, and seeing the Movies	...	...	1	1	...
xlv)	To teach children and Read Religious Books	..		1	1	...
xlvi)	Further Study	1	.	...	.	.
xlvii)	Overtime Duty work	.	..	1	1	...
xlviii)	Smoking and Gossiping	. .	.	.	..	. .
xlix)	Looking After Children	...	...	1	1	...
l)	Reading of News papers and Religious Activities	1	..	...	..	.
	Total	29	13	53	38	15

12.2 (concld.)

Age and Sex						Description of Leisure time activity	
45-59			60 +				
P	M	F	P	M	F		
17	18	19	20	21	22		1
9	6	3	4	2	2	xxix)	Domestic work and Religious activities
...	...	...	...	...	...	xxx)	Loitering & Reading of Religious Books
1	1	...	...	...	...	xxxi)	Cultivation
...	...	...	...	...	...	xxxii)	Listening of Radio, Reading, going to Movies
...	...	...	...	...	...	xxxiii)	Reading of Newspaper and Novels
...	...	...	...	...	...	xxxiv)	Playing Games, Photography and Music
...	...	...	...	...	...	xxxv)	Taking Exercise and Reading Religious Books
...	...	...	...	...	...	xxxvi)	Newspaper Reading and Loitering
...	...	...	...	...	..	xxxvii)	Loitering and Visiting Friends
...	...	...	. .	...	...	xxxviii)	Household Duties and Animal Husbandry
1	1	...	...	...	...	xxxix)	Supervision of Agricultural work, Reading of Newspaper and Pondering over Religious Thoughts
...	...	...	...	...	...	xl)	Scouting and Newspaper Reading
...	...	...	...	...	...	xli)	Sleeping, Gossiping and household Duties
1	1	...	...	...	...	xlii)	Participating in Local Politics
...	...	...	...	...	...	xliii)	Gossiping and Household duties
...	...	...	...	...	...	xliv)	Gossiping and Reading of News paper, and seeing the Movies
...	...	...	...	...	...	xlv)	To teach children and Read Religious Books
...	...	...	...	...	...	xlvi)	Further Study
...	...	...	...	...	..	xlvii)	Overtime Duty work
...	...	...	1	1	..	xlviii)	Smoking and Gossiping
1	...	1	...	...	...	xlix)	Looking After Children
...	...	...	...	...	...	l)	Reading of News papers and Religious Activities
50	34	16	24	19	5		Total

Religious Institutions and Religious Activities

12.6 The bulk of population profess Hinduism. The followers of other religions residing in Nathdwara profess Islam and Jainism and Sikhism. Followers of other religions and persuations are very small in number. In all 89 places of worship have been enumerated during the houselisting operations in 1970. Of these 85 belonged to Hindus, 2 to Muslims and 1 to Sikhs. This number does not include shrines which are situated in open e.g. on platforms etc. as during the houselisting operations only those shrines which were situated in a census house during the houselisting operations were enumerated. With a view to have some insight into the working of these institutions ten shrines have been chosen for intensive study. Of these 9 belong to Hindus and 1 to Muslims.

12.7 The following shrines have been studied.

1 Temple of Shri Navneet Priya ji
2 Temple of Shri Madan Mohan ji
3 Temple of Shri Vitthal Nath ji
4 Temple of Shri Goverdhan Nath ji
5 Hanuman ji-ka-Mandir
6 Temple of Shri Char Bhuja ji
7 Ram Deo ji-ka-Chabutra
8 Temple of Shri Kalyan Rai ji
9 Ramdwara
10 Maszid (mosque)

12.8 The oldest of these shrines is that of Hanuman ji and most of these have been constructed in the latter part of the Seventeenth Century.

12.9 In the temples belonging to Vaishnava Sampradaya viz. Shri Goverdhan Nath ji, Shri Navneet Priya ji, Shri Madan Mohan ji and Shri Vitthal Nathji arti is performed eight times a day. The time of performing arti changes according to the season. In the temples of Hanuman ji and Charbhuja ji the arti is performed twice daily and in the temple of Kalyan Rai ji it is performed five times a day. At the shrine of Ramdeo ji routine rites are performed twice a day and at the Ramdwara thrice a day. In the mosque, Namaaz is performed five times a day. The number of participants vary from 5 to 500 in the prayers etc. in these shrines. In some of these shrines the number of devotees coming for darshans run into thousands on festive occasion.

12.10 In the Hindu shrines festivals of Ram Navmi, Vallabhacharya Jayanti, Snan yatra, Rath yatra, Shravan-ke-Jhoole, Raksha bandhan, Janmashtmi, Vaman Diwadashi, Dashera, Gangaur, Ganga Dashera, Nand Mahotsav, Deepavali, Annakoot, Hariyali Amavas, Teej, Holi, Hanuman Jayanti, Guru Purnima, Sharad Purnima, Dev-Jhoolni Ekadashi, Hari Prabodhni Ekadashi, Makar Sankranti, Basant Panchmi, Rang Panchmi, Bhadwa Teej, Jhoola and Satsang are the main festivals which are celebrated. The number of participants varies from twenty to over a lac.

12.11 In the mosque only four festivals are celebrated viz. Id-ul-Fitre, Id-ul-Zuha, Moharram and Shabrat. The number of participants vary between 700 and 800 and people from nearby villages also participate in the prayers on these occasions.

12.12 Philanthropic activities as providing food to Brahmans and Sadhus and providing free lodging to Sadhus are carried out in two Hindu shrines only.

12.13 All the communities professing various religions can attend the shrines of their respective religions. Untouchables and Muslims, Christians etc. are not allowed to enter most of the Hindu shrines. In the shrines belonging to Vaishnava Sampradaya devotees are not allowed to enter after a certain limit beyond which only privileged persons or devotees of a special class are only allowed.

12.14 Various functions in the selected shrines are performed by persons engaged for the purpose. The arrangement in the temples belonging to Pushti Margiya Sect is very elaborate and various types of services are

performed by persons especially recruited and trained for the purpose. The highest number of functionaries are in the temple of Shri Goverdhan Nath ji and the minimum in Hanuman ji-ka-Mandir, Temple of Shri Charbhuja ji and Ram Deo ji-ka-Chabutra and Ramdeora.

12.15 The maximum wages in cash are received by Samadhani in the temple of Shri Kalyan Rai ji (Rs. 150.00 per month). In the Pushti Margiya Temples only Prasad is distributed to various functionaries and employees, type and weight of which vary according to the status, nature of duties performed and time devoted.

12.16 The management and control of the temples of Shri Goverdhan Nath ji, Shri Navneet Priya ji and Shri Madan Mohan ji is being looked after by Temple Board which is a statutory autonomous body. In case of the other shrines the management and control is of Mathadhish (Abbot), Pujari (Priest) or Manager.

12.17 The highest income is of the temple of Shri Goverdhan Nath ji and is mainly from offerings and donations. The highest expenditure is also of this shrine and is incurred mainly on offerings to the deity and upkeeping of the staff. The income and expenditure at the shrine of Ramdeoji-ka-Chabutara is nil.

12.18 No assessment has yet been made of the assets of the temple of Shri Goverdhan Nath ji as it is said to be impossible to asses the value of the ornaments and other objects which are otherwise invaluable and the value of which according to rough estimates runs in to millions of rupees. Assets belonging to the temple of Navneet Priya ji have been merged with those of the temple of Shri Goverdhan Nath ji in 1955. Information regarding assets and liabilities of three more shrines namely Temples of Madan Mohan ji, Vitthal Nath ji and Kalyan Rai ji also is not available. There is no liability on any of the shrines.

12.19 It will not be out of place to throw some light on the Pushti Margiya Sect - its philosophy and history. Pushti Marg was founded by Shri Vallabhacharya. He was born on Baisakh Krishna 11 Vikram Samvat 1535 at Champaranya near Rajim town in Raipur district of Madhya Pradesh. His father Shri Lakshman Bhatt was follower of Taittariya Shakha of Krishna Yajurveda. He got recognition as a scholar at a very early age and refuted Mayavad of Adi Shankaracharya and put forth his philosophy of Shuddhadwetie Pushti Marg. Shankaracharya pursued philosophy of Adwetvad with the help of his Mayavad whereas Vallabhacharya refuted Mayavad and pursued Adwetvad and his reasonings and philosophy is known as Shuddhadwet. According to Shankaracharya every thing in the cosmos is made up of Brahma and will be consumed in it and the difference created between these is because of Maya and in reality there is no difference between objects seen and felt by us and all are part and parcel of the same identity. Vallabhacharya differed from Shankaracharya in so much as the application of Maya and argued that if the identity of Brahma is true how can the identity of the objects created from it be untrue i.e. their identity is also true.

12.20 The various philosophical schools in Hinduism have come into existence because of the interpretations of the Brahma Sutras by their five masters. The five masters have given rise to five schools:

1) *Shankaracharya*: Propounder of Adwetvad and wrote Sharirik Bhashya of Brahma Sutras.
2) *Ramanujacharya*: Propounder of Vishishtadwetvad and wrote Shri Bhashya of Brahma Sutras.
3) *Madhvacharya*: Propounder of Dwetadwetvad and wrote Anand Bhashya of Brahma Sutras.
4) *Nimbarkacharya*; Propounder of Dwetvad.
5) *Vallabhacharya*: Propounder of Shuddhadwetvad and wrote Anu Bhashya of Brahma Sutras.

12.21 According to Pushti Marg the only way of emancipation for the soul is the gra-

ciousness of the Lord. There are three stages in Pushti Marg (i) Swaroop-asakti, ii) Lila-asakti, and iii) Bhav-asakti. Lord Krishna is worshipped as Lord in the form of a child and it is presumed that the image of Shri Goverdhan Nath ji and Lord Krishna are identical i.e. the image is Lord Krishna himself in person and the only desire is to appease him. Here worship is not performed by Veda-mantras but with the help of hymns from Shrimad Bhagwat and Kirtans. The worship here is considered as service to the Lord and is of two types:

i) *Nityaseva* (Daily Service): It is performed eight times a day with the expression of affection.

ii) *Varshottsav Vidhi or Naimittik Seva* (yearly cycle of festivals or services performed on some occasions): It is performed on festivals etc. The service changes according to the season. Certain services are performed specially suiting to the six seasons e.g. Dole in Basant, Phool-Mandli in Summer, Hindole in Varsha (rainy season), Dashera and Raas in Sharad, Dev-Prabodhini in Hemant and Holy in Shishir.

12.22 The festivals celebrated can be classified under three main heads

i) Lok-vyavhar or Folk festivals: Raksha Bandhan, Dashera, Deepawali and Holi are the festivals of Brahman, Kshtriya, Vaishya and Shudra respectively.

ii) Vedic Festivals: Makar Sankranti (Sun entering the sign capricorn), Jyeshathabhisheka (Bathing the deity in the month of Jyeshtha).

iii) Festivals related to various avtaras (incarnations of Vishnu): Ram Jayanti, Nrisimha Jayanti, Krishna Jayanti and Vaman Jayanti.

There are three main ways of service according to Pushti Marg:

i) Raag: Singing of hymns and kirtans

ii) Shringar: Adornment of the deity according to season and occasion with clothes, ornaments etc.

iii) Bhog: Offering of various edibles to the deity.

12.23 The initiation to the sect is known as Brahma Sambandh. It is said that in the midnight of Shravan Shukla Ekadashi in Samvat year 1550 (1493 AD) Lord Krishna himself gave Brahma Sambandh Deeksha (initiation) to Shri Vallabhacharya and himself taught him its mystries and effects. Vallabhacharya thinking this initiation as the easiest possible way to emancipation further extended it to others and it is the main initiation ceremony in Vallabh Sampradaya.

12.24 It is said that on Shravan Krishna 3 in Samvat year 1446 the left arm of Shri Goverdhan Nath ji popularly known as Shri Nath ji appeared at Goverdhan hillock in Goverdhan town in District Mathura of Uttar Pradesh State but nobody noticed it. It was Sunday. It was noticed by a local resident while searching for his missing cow on Shravan Shukla 5 (Naag Panchmi). He gave currency to his discovery and the people started worshipping it. In the mid-day of Baisakh Krishna 11 in Samvat year 1535 (1478 AD) the face of the image appeared and the occasion was celebrated. A person named Saddu Pandey used to worship the deity. The fame and popularity of the deity was increasing day-by-day and besides name Goverdhan Nath ji other names viz. Devdaman, Nagdaman, Indradaman also became popular. In Samvat year 1549 (1492 AD) Shri Goverdhan Nath ji appeared before Shri Vallabhacharya and informed him of his appearance there. On receiving this information Shri Vallabhacharya repaired to Goverdhan and installed the image in a small temple. In Samvat year 1576 (1499 AD) Shri Vallabhacharya got constructed a new temple for Shri Goverdhan Nath ji with the help of his disciples Puranmal and others and installed the deity there. He laid the procedure for service of the deity and appointed

Madhvendra Puri as Mukhia, Krishan Das as Adhikari and Kumbhan Das etc. as Kirtaniya.

12.25 In fact the present set up of temples and the elaborate procedure followed according to the Pushtimargiya philosophy is due to Vitthal Nath ji, the second son of Vallabhacharya, who reformed the procedure for service previously followed and initiated disciples from various castes and religions also and also started initiating women in the sect. Vitthal Nath ji also recognised eight Hindi poets, whose verses are recited at all the services suiting to the occasions. These are known as poets of Ashtchhap and include:

1) Surdas 2) Nand Das 3) Krishna Das 4) Parmanand Das 5) Kumbhan Das 6) Chaturbhuj Das 7) Chhitswami and 8) Govind Swami. He gave seven images of lord Krishna to his seven sons for worship. These are 1) Shri Mathura Nath ji 2) Shri Vitthal Nath ji 3) Shri Dwarikadish ji 4) Shri Gokulnath ji 5) Shri Gokul Chandrama ji 6) Shri Balkrishna ji and 7) Shri Madan Mohan ji and kept the image of Shri Navneet Priya ji with himself. The image of Shri Mathuresh ji (Shri Mathura Nath ji) was previously installed at Kota but is now at Jatipura in district Mathura, Uttar Pradesh. Image of Shri Vitthal Nath ji is at Nathdwara, of Dwarikadhish ji at Kankroli, of Gokul Nath ji at Gokul, of Gokul Chandrma ji and Madan Mohan ji at Kaman and of Balkrishna ji at Surat. These are known as seven main up-peeth. Besides these there are eighty four Baithaks (seats) of Shri Vallabhacharya.

12.26 The image of Shri Goverdhan Nathji is carved in black stone, and is about 80 cm in height. The deity has been depicted in standing posture with his right hand placed on waist and left hand raised high as if holding the upper portion of the gate. There is carved a rectangular frame around the image on which are carved two ascetics on the left side and below these are the images of Nrisimha and two peacocks, on the right side are carved an ascetic, a ram, a snake and a cow. On the upper side of this frame is carved a parrot with a fruit in his beak. These signs have been related to various assumptions in the Hindu mythology. The three ascetics represent the three main Rishis of the Vedas propounder of three ways to emancipation viz. Karma Marg, Gyan Marg and Bhakti Marg. The creator of the universe Shri Goverdhan Nathji is standing in the middle. The cow and the ram represent the twelve signs of zodiac beginning with taurus in clockwise direction and with aries in anti-clockwise direction. These also represent Karma Marg and Gyan Marg. The Nrisimha Swaroop represents Bhakti Marg. The snake represents death and is indicative of vairagya and the peacock represents love and affection. The parrot represents Gayatri. These also represent various animate and inanimate objects. According to Shrimad Bhagwat, the two ascetics represent Nar and Narayan Rishis and differently Ram and Lakshman. The third ascetic represents Kapil Muni and differently represents the Vaman avtar. Parrot represents Shukdev Muni and the cow represents earth and Dharma (Religion). The snake represents death and the Nrisimha represents incarnation of the same name. The second snake represents Sheshavtar and mountain represents Goverdhan Hillock. Parrot represents love and affection and rain represents various animals. In this way these symbols are imagined to denote various figures of mythology and various philosophical thoughts as well.

12.27 After various services the darshans of the deity are open to public. On special occasion e.g. Janmashtmi, Nand Mahotsav, Annkoot, Dol etc. the number of darshans may be increased. In winter and summer the darshans at shayan (going for sleep) are not open to anyone and in other seasons only Vaishnavas can have darshans at shayan from inside.

12.28 The various darshans are with the imagination of various bhavas (moods) of the deity and the kirtans and hymns sung are also fixed.

12.29 There are Charan-Chowkis (an alter showing footmark) of Shri Goverdhan Nath ji at

various places in India some of which are 1) Jatipura 2) Agra 3) Kota 4) Kishangarh 5) Chaupasni 6) Mathura and 7) Sihar.

12.30 The following deities and objects are also worshipped alongwith Shri Goverdhan Nath ji and they remain with the image of the main deity. 1) Shri Bal Krishna ji 2) Shri Shaligram ji 3) Shri Giriraj Shila 4) Shri Madan Mohan ji and 5) Charan Paduka (Wooden sandles) of Shri Vallabhacharya.

12.31 There are prevalent four types of initiations in pushtimarg sect:

1) Nam Smaran
2) Brahma Sambandh
3) Marjad (Maryada)
4) Gopal Mantra

12.32 Initiation can be performed on any day but it is considered better if it is performed on Dwadashi (twelfth day of lunar month) after fasting on Ekadashi (eleventh day of lunar month).

12.33 If some initiate wants to have an image of the deity for his personal puja (worship) the Acharva touches the feet of the idol or picture of the deity whence the idol or picture is considered to have been animated.

12.34 There has developed a sub-sect in Pushtimarg namely Sampradaya of Shri Gokul Nath ji. There is nc change in the philosophy and darshans but a change has been introduced in procedure of service. It was introduced by the fourth son of Shri Vitthal Nath ji namely Shri Gopal Nath ji. Its main visible difference from Vallabh Sampradaya is in tilak mark - whereas the tilak-mark in Vallabh Sampradaya is "U" shaped in Gokul Nath ji Sampradaya it consists of two parallel lines. The tilak-mark in both these sects is known as Urdhv Pundra.

12.35 The Seva (service) in the temple of Shri Goverdhan Nath ji is performed by only four subcastes of the Pancha Dravida Brahmans. These are 1) Sanchihar (Sanchora) 2) Girnara 3) Audichaya 4) Nagar. The Bhatt Brahmans were previously allowed but have been removed because of a fault committed by a Bhatt Brahman. The Tilkayat, however, himself also is a Bhatt Brahman.

12.36 The persons belonging to the family of Vallabhacharya are known as Goswami. Any Goswami can perform puja in any temple belonging to the Vallabh Sampradaya except in the temple belonging to the temples of the Sampradaya of Shri Gokul Nath ji. While those Goswamis who are initiated in the sect of Shri Gokul Nath ji can perform worship in any of the temples belonging to Vallabhacharya sect. In the temples belonging to the sect of Shri Gokul Nath ji only Bharochiya Brahmans are allowed to assist in Seva and not Pancha-Dravida Brahmans.

12.37 In Seva of Shri Goverdhan Nath ji Raag, Bhog and Shringar changes according to the season and occasion. The procedure followed is very elaborate and everything is almost written and even the patterns to be drawn on the plates for artis are fixed for the occasion.

12.38 Pushtimargis also known as Rudra Sampradaya and Vallabh Sampradaya. It is said that Lord Shiva is actually the founder of the sect and Vallabhacharya let it known to the public, Tilak mark of Gold is worn beneath the Urdhva-Pundra by Shri Goverdhan Nath ji as a testimony to it. Being attached to Shri Vallabhacharya it is known as Vallabh Sampradaya. It is also known as Vaishnav Sampradaya as its followers worship Lord Vishnu in the form of Shri Goverdhan Nath ji. This sect is also known as Shuddhadwet in the philosophical domain and as Pushtimarg in the field of Bhakti.

12.39 The image of Shri Goverdhan Nath ji is not considered as an idol but the deity himself in person in the form of a five year boy by the followers of the sect and they try to appease him in all possible ways and manners traditionally accepted to appease a boy of that age. The

shrine is not known as temple but as Nandalaya being the house of the deity and the image is called Swaroop i.e. the person of the deity and all those serving here are his sevak (servants) and are not called as priest.

12.40 The administration of the temples of Shri Goverdhan Nath ji and other deities of the Vaishnavite Sect as also of property belonging to these was used to be looked after by the Tilkayat (Head-priest) but mismanagement creeped in due course of time and advisory committee was formed twice to help Tilkayat in the matter of administration but lack of confidence adversely affected the administration of the temple and its properties. The Rajasthan State Government was ultimately compelled to bring the Nathdwara Temple Ordinance, 1959 to provide for the better administration and governance of the temple of Shri Goverdhan Nath ji at Nathdwara and Nathdwara Temple Board was formed in early 1959, and an officer of the Indian Administrative Service was appointed as Chief Executive Officer of the Nathdwara Temple. The Nathdwara Temple Act received the assent of the President in March 1959 and repealed the Nathdwara Temple Ordinance, 1959. Acting under section 5 of the Act the State Government appointed the Board in November 1959 comprising of a President and nine members. Commisssioner Udaipur Division and presently the Collector Udaipur District is ex-officio member of the Board. The Chief Executive Officer is the Secretary of the Board.

12.41 In December 1957 a room within the Gehena Ghar (ornament room) in the premises of the temple of Shri Nath ji where the valuables were locked and sealed was broke open and the valuables removed under suspicious circumstances to the private apartments of the Tilkayat of Nathdwara without the knowledge of the Committee of Management and even without preparing any inventory thereof. The manner and method adopted in dealing with the fund of valuables and the disposition thereof had very much agitated the minds of the general public including the devotees of the shrine on the assumption that all the valuables which were found had not been brought to light and that a good deal had been concealed or spirited away. The Rajasthan State Government was, therefore, of the opinion that there should be full enquiry into these matters which were of definite public importance. A Commission of Enquiry was accordingly constituted consisting of Shri Sarjoo Prasad, the Chief Justice of Rajasthan under Government Notification No. F. 1(C) (145) Dev/udper/57 dated March 2, 1959.

12.42 The commission held its sittings at various places, Nathdwara, Udaipur, Mount Abu, Jaipur and Jodhpur at which it examined 45 witnesses and admitted 236 documents. The commission laboured for about six months and gave the report on 11th October, 1959.

12.43 The main findings of the commission were that the Temple of Shri Nath ji is a public temple and the deity is the owner of those properties while Tilkayat is merely custodian or manager thereof and the treasures were removed by the then Tilkayat and that some of the properties worth Rupees eight lac was seized by the Police from the possession of the Tilkayat Govind Lal at Amber near Jaipur, on 16th November, 1958, which was taken possession of under section 550 of the Cr.P.C. and proceedings under section 523 of the Cr.P.C. were instituted.

12.44 After a complicated legal battle it was decided by a mutual agreement between the Tilkayat and the President of the Nathdwara Temple Board that the property be kept under joint control of both of them and that it be finally disposed of under the orders of the Arbitrator mutually agreed upon to settle the differences. Shri M. C. Mahajan, retired Chief Justice of India was made the sole arbitrator. The award was given on 12th September 1961 and was immediately acted upon. About twenty per cent of the seized property was awarded to the Temple Board and Tilkayat did not raise any objection to that decision.

12.45 Tilkayat Govind Lal, one Trimbaklal and nine others on behalf of the Vaishnavas

filed writ-petitions in 1959 and Maharaj Ghanshyam Lal on behalf of Vallabah-kul filed a petition in 1960 in the High Court of Judicature at Jodhpur challenging the validity of the Nathdwara Temple Ordinance, 1959.

12.46 The High Court dismissed the writ petition of Goswami Ghanshyam Lal v/s The State of Rajasthan and 12 others and partly allowed the rest two petitions. The respondents were directed to restore to the Tilkayat the possession of the Temples of Shri Navneet Priya ji and Shri Madan Mohan Lal ji together with all endowments relating to these two idols.

12.47 Government of Rajasthan appealed against the decision of the High Court in the Supreme Court and also obtained stayal of the judgement of the High Court. The Temple Board also filed the appeal.

12.48 Presently the administration of the temples of Shri Nath ji, Navneet Priya ji and Madan Mohan ji is being looked after by the Temple Board and the Seva part is being looked after by the Tilkayat.

12.49 The jagirs of the temple of Shri Nath ji were resumed w.e.f. Ist January, 1959 under the Rajasthan Land Reforms and Resumption of Jagirs Act, 1952 by the Government of Rajasthan. The 266 villages gifted to the temple were thus resumed.

12.50 Much of the routine work is disposed of by the President and the Chief Executive Officer under the provisions of the Act and the powers delegated to them by the Temple Board from time to time.

12.51 The Chief Executive Officer of the Temple is a whole time officer of the Temple whose appointment rests with the State Government. He is responsible for the custody of all the records and properties of the temple and also tc arrange for the proper collection of the offerings made in the temple.

12.52 There are about two dozen Departments and Offices including the temples of Shri Goverdhan Nath ji , Shri Navneet Priya ji, and Shri Madan Mohan ji, at Nathdwara for which separate estimates of income and expenditure are annually prepared and passed by the Board. Besides there are eighteen Bhandars (Godowns) situated outside Nathdwara having a separate budget but under the overall control of the Temple Administration.

12.53 Total strength of the establishment at Nathdwara and outside exceeds eleven hundred which may be categorised as under:

i) Those paid in cash - 589 (this includes the staff getting allowance only)

ii) Those paid in kind (Sidha) - 321

a) Jau-ka-Sidha (202)
b) Gehun-ka-Sidha (100)
c) Khasa-Sidha (19)

iii) Those paid in Neg (Sewa-walas) - 208

a) Temple of Shri Nath ji (115)
b) Temple of Navneet Priya ji (40)
c) Temple of Madan Mohan ji (9)
d) Outside Nathdwara (44)

12.54 There was no system of taking security from persons handling cash and stocks. This practice was found mainly responsible for frauds committed in the past the administration being conscious of the situation decided to take security from such employees and pay them monthly allowance according to the scale obtainable in State Department.

12.55 Financial year begins from Diwali and Gujarati year is adopted for maintaining the accounts of the temple. Main sources of income are:

a) Bhent (donations and offerings)
b) Agricultural lands (including Jagir compensation and rehabilitation grant instalments)
c) Rent of Buildings
d) Interest on investments

To this may be added the inter-departmental income from:

a) Gaushala
b) Gardens
c) Forest (Beer)
d) Stables (Paigan)
e) Power House (which has now ceased)

The main items of expenditure are:

a) Bhog-Rag
b) Establishment
c) Gaushala
d) Parchana
e) Shri Nath Guards
f) Motor Garage
g) Stables (Paigan)
h) Reception and Dharamshalas
i) Forests (Beer)
j) Dharma Vibhag
k) Vidya Vibhag
l) Allowance to Tilkayat and his sisters

12.56 Vidya Vibhag plays an important role in the propagation and preservation of the Pushtimargiya tenets. It arranges publication of literature on the Sampradaya. It also prepares students for the Bal, Prathama, Madhyama, Shastri and Acharya courses of Vallabh Sampradaya and conducts examinations. Certificates are awarded to successful candidates. It is not affiliated to any University or Board of Education. To popularise these examinations no fee is charged from the students. Grant of scholarships is one of the incentives to the study of moral and philosophical values of the teachings of Shri Vallabhacharya.

12.57 The milk and milk products used in the temple of Shri Goverdhan Nath ji are supplied by Gaushala situated at Nathuwas. It is a very old and important institution of the temple which is held in great reverence by the Hindus in general and the Vaishnavas in particular. The devotees visiting Nathdwara almost invariably visit Gaushala also. This institution is manned primarily by persons belonging to the Gujar community. The post of the Head Gwal has always been a bone of contention and for that reason the rival groups among the Gujars have always played an important part in the affairs of the institution.

12.58 Baithaks of Shri Vallabhacharya and immovable properties dedicated to Shri Nath ji by the devotees are scattered through out the length and breadth of the country. Their management perhaps necessitated the establishment of Bhandars at important places like Bombay, Surat, Porbunder, Calcutta, Varanasi, Mathura, Kota, Ahmedabad etc.

12.59 The festivals and other festive occasions like birthday anniversary of the Tilkayats are celebrated according to lunar calendar and on the day on which the respective tithy (Lunar day) appears at the sun rise. The responsibility of preparing the almanac is of the family astrologer who is known as Pandya. But in practice the almanac is prepared by some learned astrologer and the Pandya copies it out and submits to the Tilkayat. The almanacs used to be prepared by Grha-lagan system upto Samvat year 1971 and from Samvat year 1972 to Samvat year 2,010 Makrand system was in use. The eclipses were, however, calculated by Chitra Pakshiya Drishya Ganit System from Samvat year 1972 to 2,010. Since Samvat year 2,011 the almanac is prepared according to the Chitra Pakshiya system and since Samvat year 2,013 Shri Tripathi Narayan Sharma prepares it and gets Rs. 300.00 for his labour.

Crime Statistics and Institutions dealing with Criminal and Deviant Behaviour

12.60 The pattern and incidence of crimes is almost steady at Nathdwara. The highest incidence being that of burglary and theft, cheating and dishonesty inducing delivery of property and criminal breach of trust. There was no case of breach of law and order on communal, political, industrial relations and other grounds during 1968 to 1970 nor there was any deviant behaviour e.g. suicide, alcoholism etc. during this period in Nathdwara town. The following table gives the incidence of various crimes in Nathdwara town for the years 1968 to 1970.

TABLE

Criminal cases and deviant

	Type of Criminal Case	Number of criminal cases by type during					
		1968		1969		1970	
		Registered	Challaned	Registered	Challaned	Registered	Challaned
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Burglary by night and theft	1	...	2	...	2	...
2	Burglary by day and theft	6	...	1	...	4	...
3	Simple theft	5	...	8	...	5	...
4	House theft	4	..	1	...	3	...
5	Outraging modesty	1	...	2	...	...	...
6	Mischief	1	...	...	..	...	...
7	Assault on Government Servants	4	...	...	..	1	...
8	Cheating and dishonesty inducing delivery property	4	...	..	..	3	...
9	Simple injury by sharp weapon	1		1		...	...
10	Simple injury by blunt weapon	1	...	3	...	1	...
11	House tresspass with simple injury	2	...	...	...	1	...
12	Attempt to commit burglary	1	..	...	...	...	...
13	Dishonesty breaking open receipt containing property with theft	1	...	1	...	...	...
14	Riots	2	..	.	...	3	...
15	Criminal abuse tresspass	1	...	2	...	1	...
16	Wrongful confinement	1	..	1	..	1	...
17	Obstruction in the discharge of Government duty	1	...	...	...	...	...
18	Murder	1	..	...		..	...
19	Kidnapping and abduction	1	...	2	.	...	...
20	Accident	1	.	1		2	.

12.3

behaviour during 1968-70

Particulars of cases of breach of law and order on communal, political, industrial relations and other grounds	Other particulars of deviant behaviour (e.g. Suicide, Alcoholism etc.) during Type of criminal cases	1968	1969	1970	Remarks		Type of Criminal Case
8	9	10	11	12	13		1
...	...	...	...	.		1	Burglary by night and theft
...	...	...	...	...	..	2	Burglary by day and theft
...	...	...	...	..		3	Simple theft
...	...	...	...	...	. .	4	House theft
...	...	...	...	...	..	5	Outraging modesty
...	...	...	...	...	.	6	Mischief
. .	...	..	...	.	.	7	Assault on Goverment servants
...	...	...	.	...	..	8	Cheating and dishonesty inducing delivery property
...	...	. .	.	...	...	9	Simple injury by sharp weapon
...	...	...	..	..	...	10	Simple injury by blunt weapon
...	...	...	...	. .	..	11	House tresspass with simple injury
..	. .	.	..			12	Attempt to commit burglary
		..	.	...	.	13	Dishonesty breaking open receipt containing property with theft
			...	...	...	14	Riots
.	.		.	...	...	15	Criminal abuse tresspass
	..		.	...	.	16	Wrongful confinement
				.	.	17	Obstruction in the discharge of Government duty
		.	..	...		18	Murder
.	.			.	. .	19	Kidnapping and abduction
..				.		20	Accident

TABLE

Type of Criminal Case		Number of criminal cases by type during					
		1968		1969		1970	
		Registered	Challaned	Registered	Challaned	Registered	Challaned
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
21	Essential Commodities Act	1	...	1	...	1	...
22	Criminal breach of trust	...	...	9	...	3	...
23	Criminal restraint	...	...	1	...	...	...
24	Mischief by injury to work of irrigation	...	...	1	...	...	...
25	Mischief by fire	...	...	1	...	...	...
26	Receiving stolen property	...	...	1	...	2	...
27	Causing death by negligence	...	...	1	...	2	...
28	Opium Act	...	...	4	...	1	...
29	Excise Act	...	...	...	...	2	...
30	Criminal tresspass	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Total	41	...	40	...	39	...

12.61 As has already been mentioned there are two courts at Nathdwara viz. Courts of Munsif Magistrate and Tehsildar. In both these courts 281 cases were instituted, 353 carried over and 202 disposed in the year 1969, and 223 cases instituted 385 carried over and 195 disposed in the year 1970. Thus lesser number of cases was instituted and larger number cases were carried over and lesser number was disposed in 1970 as compared to 1969. Table 12.4 gives information regarding position obtaining in both these courts separately for the years 1969 and 1970.

12.62 In the court of Munsif Magistrate criminal cases coming under the perview of Indian Penal Code only are tried. These are classified as Sessions, Warrant and Summon according to the severity of the crime and the punishment carried for it. Table 12.5 gives the

12.3 (contd.)

Particulars of cases of breach of law and order on communal, political, industrial relations and other grounds	Other particulars of deviant behaviour (e.g. Suicide, Alcoholism etc.) during			Remarks		Type of Criminal Case
	Type of criminal cases	1968	1969	1970		
8	9	10	11	12	13	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	21 Essential Commodities Act
...	...	...	...	...	...	22 Criminal Breach of trust
...	...	...	...	. .	...	23 Criminal restraint
...	...	...	...	...	...	24 Mischief by injury to work of irrigation
...	...	...	...	.	...	25 Mischief by fire
...	...	...	..	...	..	26 Receiving stolen property
...	...	...	. .	...	...	27 Causing death by negligence
...	...	...	...	...	. .	28 Opium Act
...	...	...	...	...	...	29 Excise Act
...	...	...	...	...	...	30 Criminal tresspass
...	...	...	...	...	. .	Total

particulars of criminal cases filed in the court of Munsif Magistrate classified by sessions, warrant and summon separately for the years 1969 and 1970.

12.63 The proceedings under Rajasthan Motor Vehicles act, ii) Rajasthan Fisheries Act and, iii) Rajasthan Town and Municipal Board Act have been carried out in the court of the Tehsildar. Table 12.6 gives the particulars of the criminal cases filed in the court of the Tehsildar Nathdwara for the year 1969 and 1970.

12.64 There is no Borstal School/After care Home etc. nor there is any home for rehabilitation of rescued women or vagrancy/beggar home or Jail at Nathdwara.

12.65 Particulars about the itineral tribes or groups visiting the town are not available nor are these maintained by the Police.

TABLE

Institution, pendency and disposal of cases filed in

Name of the Court	Number instituted in the year	Number carried over for			Disposal of		
		More than 2 years	1-2 years	Less than one year	Number ending in conviction	Number ending in acquittal or discharge	Committed to Sessions
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							YEAR
Court of Munsif Magistrate Nathdwara	260	44	101	201	18	137	3
Court of Tehsildar Nathdwara	21	..		7	2	12	
Total	281	44	101	208	20	149	3
							YEAR
Court of Munsif Magistrate Nathdwara	203	94	146	144	26	120	7
Court of Tehsildar Nathdwara	20	.	...	1	16	11	
Total	223	94	146	145	42	131	7

12.4

various courts of Nathdwara town during 1969 and 1970

the cases						Remarks	
Proceedings dropped because of death, transfer or escape	Probation	Transferred to other courts	Surity bond etc.	Compromise	Others		Name of the Court
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	1
1969							
1	7	...	...	.	...	.	Court of Munsif Magistrate Nathdwara
. .	...	22	...	...	...	.	Court of Tehsildar Nathdwara
	7	22				..	Total
1970							
5	7	...	...	...	...	...	Court of Munsif Magistrate Nathdwara
...	...	...	...	3	...	...	Court of Tehsildar Nathdwara
5	7	...	...	3	...	...	Total

TABLE

Particulars of criminal cases filed in the court of

Type of Criminal Cases	Number instituted in the year	Number carried over for			Disposal of		
		More than 2 years	1-2 years	Less than one year	Number ending in conviction	Number ending in acquittal or discharge	Committed to Sessions
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							YEAR
Sessions	10	1	4	8	...	3	3
Warrant	197	41	86	151	12	108	...
Summon	53	2	11	42	6	26	...
Total	260	44	101	201	18	137	3
							YEAR
Sessions	6	4	6	2	...	...	7
Warrant	160	78	108	119	25	106	..
Summon	37	12	32	23	1	14	...
Total	203	94	146	144	26	120	7

12.5

Munsif Magistrate Nathdwara during 1969-70 by type

the cases						Remarks	Type of Criminal cases
Proceedings dropped because of death, transfer or escape	Probation	Transferred to other courts	Surity bond	Compromise	Others		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	1
1969							
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sessions
1	7	...	...	...	...	...	Warrant
...	...	...	. .	.	. .	...	Summon
1	7	...	..	. .	...	...	Total
1970							
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	Sessions
5	7	...	...	...	...	...	Warrant
...	...	...	. .	.	...	...	Summon
5	7	...	...	. .	..	...	Total

TABLE

Particulars of criminal cases filed under various Acts

Type of Criminal Cases	Number instituted in the year	Number carried over for			Disposal of
		More than 2 years	1-2 years	Less than one year	Number ending in acquittal or discharge
1	2	3	4	5	6
					YEAR
Rajasthan Motor Vehicle Act	11	...	...	...	...
Rajasthan Fisheries Act	...	...	...	...	...
Rajasthan Town and Municipal Board Act	10	...	...	7	2
Total	21	...	..	7	2
					YEAR
Rajasthan Motor Vehicle Act	1	...	...	...	...
Rajasthan Town and Municipal Board Act	19	...	...	1	16
Total	20	...	...	1	16

12.6

In the court of Tehsildar Nathdwara during 1969-1970

the cases					Remarks	Type of Criminal Cases
Number ending in conviction	Compromise	Transferred to other courts	Surity bond etc.	Probation		
7	8	9	10	11	12	1
1969						
6	...	8	...	...	...	Rajasthan Motor Vehicle Act
...	...	1	...	...	...	Rajasthan Fisheries Act
6	...	13	...	...	...	Rajasthan Town and Municipal Board Act
12	...	22	...	...	...	Total
1970						
1	...	...	...	...	...	Rajasthan Motor Vehicle Act
10	3	...	...	...	...	Rajasthan Town and Municipal Board Act
11	3	...	...	...	...	Total

CHAPTER XIII

LINKAGES AND CONTINUA

Region

Nathdwara is administratively situated in Tehsil Nathdwara of Udaipur District, which is surrounded by Kumbhalgarh, Rajsamand, Railmagra, Mavli, Girwa and Gogunda Tehsils of District Udaipur. There are 17 Tehsils in District Udaipur and the number of towns in the district comes to six including Udaipur. The other towns are Deogarh, Rajsamand, Bhindar, Salumber and Nathdwara. Population wise Udaipur is class I town, Nathdwara and Rajasmand are class IV towns (population between 10,000-19,999) and Deogarh, Bhindar and Salumber are class V towns (population between 5,000-9,999). These towns are situated in six Tehsils – one town in each tehsil. And there is no urban area in the rest eleven Tehsils.

13.2 In Nathdwara Tehsil and the Tehsils surrounding it, the highest number of total villages as well as inhabited villages is in Girwa Tehsil. The number of towns per 100 villages and per 100 inhabited villages is equal in all the tehsils having town and at district level, as also the number of uninhabited villages is quite less. The density of population is highest in Girwa Tehsil followed by Rajsamand, Mavli and Nathdwara Tehsils. The density of population in urban areas is highest in Girwa Tehsil and the lowest density is also shown in this Tehsil, as far as rural areas are concerned. The average population per town is highest in Girwa Tehsil and lowest in Rajsamand Tehsil among the Tehsils surrounding Nathdwara Tehsil. Among these Tehsils the highest average population per village and highest average population per inhabited village is shown by Mavli tehsil. Table 13.1 gives the number of towns, inhabited and uninhabited villages, number of towns per 100 villages, number of towns per 100 inhabited villages and density of population in total rural and urban areas as per 1971 Census for various administrative units around Nathdwara.

13.3 The nearest Railway Station is of Nathdwara itself. It is easily approachable from Kankroli and Mavli Railway Stations also. The nearest junction is Mavli and it is also well connected with Udaipur, the largest Railway Station nearest to Nathdwara. Nathdwara is well connected with nearby rural areas and urban areas. Regular bus services are available between various points to meet the demand of transport and communication but the transport and communication facilities cannot be said to be satisfactory except for national highway no. 8 which is kept in very good condition, the condition of other roads links is not encouraging. Although the region has undergone vast changes in the recent decades because of the introduction of new legislations planning and various other schemes etc. and cultivators have been benefitted by the abolition of Jamindari, yet the backwardness of the area is quite apparent. There has been a vast increase in the number of various types of educational institutions and female education is also receiving attention but education has not spread in the rural areas as it is thought to have been. In the economic field also process of change has set in because of the introduction of regulated markets and better transport facilities. In the industrial field not much overall change has set in over, but industrial complexes have come up at Udaipur and Chittaurgarh viz. Hindustan Zinc Ltd. at Udaipur and Cement factory at Chittaurgarh. Panchayat Samities and Development Blocks have also functioned well to gear up general consciousness in the fields of politics, cultivation and development. The sleepy atmosphere of the villages has been revolutionised to some extent

by the introduction of Panchayat Raj. Inaccessibility of the interior portions and aversity of the villagers to change has been a great barrier in the development programmes.

13.4 Culturally Nathdwara is situated in the illustrious region of Mewar. Linguistically also Nathdwara has much affinity with Mewar and Mewari is spoken predominantly in region around Nathdwara. Culturally Nathdwara has much affinity with Braj area and many a residents of Nathdwara speak Braj Bhasha. It is because of the fact that the image of Shri Goverdhan Nathji was brought here from a village near Goverdhan town of Uttar Pradesh state. Braj area is constituted mainly of district Mathura of Uttar Pradesh and Deeg and Kaman Tehsils of District Bharatpur of Rajasthan State.

Relations with other towns of the Region

13.5 Rajsamand popularly known as Kankroli, is the nearest town with population of less than one lakh. It is at a distance of 17 km from Nathdwara. It is also a temple town like Nathdwara and is the third 'Peeth' (Seat) of Vallabh Sampradaya whose chief deity is Dwarikadhishji. Almost every pilgrim coming to Nathdwara visits Kankroli. Both the towns are well connected by road and 40, up and the same number of down bus services are daily available between them. Nathdwara serves as a centre for higher education for Rajsamand and students from the latter commute to Nathdwara for college education. The link between the two towns is mainly religious. There is no administrative or trade link between these two towns. There is an artificial lake by the name of Rajsamand which used to serve for air craft landings during World War-II. The catchment area of the lake is quite large and its water is also used for irrigation. There is a dak bungalow of Irrigation Department on the bank of the lake. On one bank there is a ghat known as Nau Chowki which is considered to be a good example of architecture and is the greatest tourist attraction after the temple of Dwarikadhish.

13.6 The nearest city with population of more than one lakh is Udaipur. It is situated at a distance of 48 km from Nathdwara. It was the capital of the erstwhile Mewar State and is now District headquarters of Nathdwara town. The headquarters of the Nathdwara sub-division is also located at Udaipur. It is a historical town and is called the city of lakes and is a big tourist attraction for local and foreign tourists alike. It also serves as a seat for the higher education for Nathdwara. Most of the requirements of the residents of Nathdwara come from Udaipur. General information regarding the population of these towns is contained in the Primary Census Abstract of these towns.

Travel Index of the Population

13.7 Travel index indicates the maximum distances travelled by a person. The purpose is to know the mobility of the person in spatial terms. To arrive at the average travel index of a group, maximum distance (in km) travelled by all its members aged 5 and above has been added and the total distance thus arrived at is divided by the number of members aged 5 and above. The travel index comes to 371.12 for all the persons, 420.12 for males and 312.76 for females among the sampled households. The highest travel index for all persons and females is in Parikrama and comes to 1,381.33 and 2,053.33 respectively, and for male it is highest in Sethon-ka-paysa and comes to 934.00. The travel index is lower among females as compared to males in all the sampled localities except Parikrama and Holi Magra where it is vice-versa. The mobility of females is comparatively less than that of males in all the sampled localities except Holi Magra and Parikrama where it is vice-versa.

13.8 The travel index is highest for all persons and females among Aroras and for males among Ezhavas. The travel index in the former case comes to 2,796.00 for all persons as well as females and comes to 2,620.00 for males in the latter case. The travel index is minimum for all persons among Dakot, Faqir and Saiyad, minimum for males among Dakot, Suthar,

TABLE

Number of towns, uninhabited and habited villages, density of population and dispersal of rural/urban population

Region	Number of towns	Number of Villages			Number of Towns per 100 villages	
		Total	Inhabited	Uninhabited	Total	Inhabited villages
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I District Udaipur	6	3,161	3,116	45	0.19	0.19
II Tehsils						
i) Nathdwara	1	197	195	2	0.51	0.51
ii) Kumbhalgarh	...	161	161	...	...	...
iii) Rajsamand	1	139	137	2	0.72	0.72
iv) Railmagra	...	94	90	4	...	...
v) Mavli	...	141	141	...	...	...
vi) Girwa	1	221	220	1	0.45	0.45
vii) Gogunda	...	149	148	1	...	...

Faqir and Saiyad and in all these cases it come to 50.00. The travel index is more among females compared to males among Mahajan, Mali, Soni, Suthar, Salvi, Bohra and Khatri showing that mobility in spatial terms is more among females in these communities. The higher female mobility is mostly because of pilgrimages.

13.9 The travel index is highest for all persons and males among pensioners and comes to 1,514.00 in each case. It is the highest for females in case of medium business and comes to 3,898.00. The minimum travel index for all persons and males comes to 50.00 among beggars and prostitutes and to 169.00 for females among those whose heads of households are engaged in highly skilled and supervisory manual jobs.

Rural linkage

13.10 In order to know the linkage with the adjoining and distant rural areas information was collected regarding the visits made by members of the referrent households to the rural areas and visits paid to the referrent households by persons from the rural areas purpose of visits and the distance of the referrent rural areas during 1970, the referrent period for this study. For the purpose of this study a visit means at least one night halt at the referrent station by at least one member of the referrent household or the person visiting the

13.1

in various administrative units around Nathdwara town as per 1971 Census

Density of Population per sq km			Dispersal of rural and urban population			Region	
Total	Urban areas	Rural areas	Average population per village	Average population per inhabited village	Average population per town/city		
8	9	10	11	12	13		1
104	1,612	92	500	508	36,983	I	District Udaipur
						II	Tehsils
139	1,077	121	568	574	18,893	i)	Nathdwara
107	...	107	515	515	...	ii)	Kumbhalgarh
150	1,413	129	544	552	14,242	iii)	Rajsamand
122	...	122	725	757	...	iv)	Railmagra
141	...	141	844	844	...	v)	Mavli
185	2,724	93	681	684	161,278	vi)	Girwa
95	...	95	558	562	...	vii)	Gogunda

referrent household. In all 519 visits have been made to the rural areas by members of 99 households making 5.24 visits per household for households whose members visited the rural areas and 2.44 visits per household for all the sampled households in the referrent period. The maximum number of households visiting the rural areas are from Sihar followed by those residing at Fauj. Members from none of the households visited any rural area during the referrent period in Bari Bhakar, Parikrama, Bohrawari and Chitrakaron-ki-Gali. The highest percentage of the households visiting the rural areas is from Sihar, followed by Yadav Basti, Chhota Gopalpura and Holi Magra. In case of localities from where the members of the referrent households visited the rural areas the minimum percentage of such households is from Kumharwara. Table 13.2 shows the localitywise distribution of households, members of which visited the rural areas in the referrent period.

13.11 The total number of households shown against the various frequencies exceed the actual number of the households whose members visited the rural areas because of the fact that if the members of the same household visited two or more different rural areas such visits have been treated independently and the same household has been shown against the referrent frequencies depending on the number of rural areas visited.

TABLE

Distribution of households visiting the rural areas by

Name of locality	Total number of households	Number of households not visiting the rural areas	Number of households visiting the	Percentage of households visiting the rural areas to total number of households in the locality	Frequency of visits			
					1	2	3	4
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bari Bhakar	2	2	...	0.00	...	...	...	...
Sethon-ka-Paysa	4	2	2	50.00	2	...	...	...
Parikrama	5	5	...	0.00	...	...	...	...
Mochi Bazar	5	2	3	60.00	1	2	1	...
Bohrawari	5	5	...	0.00	...	...	...	...
Chhota Gopalpura	6	1	5	83.33	1	3	1	1
Brajpura	6	4	2	33.33	5	...	...	...
Holi Magra	6	1	5	83.33	5	...	1	1
Yadav Basti	8	1	7	87.50	8	4	...	...
Govindpura	8	2	6	75.00	2	4	1	1
Chitrakaron-ki-Gali	10	10	...	0.00	...	...	...	...
Kumharwara	13	11	2	15.38	...	...	1	1
Sihar	21	2	19	90.48	14	12	1	4
Mohangarh	22	9	13	59.00	10	10	1	2
Gujarpura	25	20	5	20.00	...	5	2	...
Nathuwas	29	13	16	55.17	13	5	2	2
Fauj	38	20	18	47.37	16	6	3	1
Total	213	114	99	46.48	77	51	14	13

13.2

localities and frequency of visits to rural areas

to the rural areas								Name of locality
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bari Bhakar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sethon-ka-Paysa
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Parikrama
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mochi Bazar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bohrawari
1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	Chhota Gopalpura
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	Brajpura
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Holi Magra
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Yadav Basti
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	Govindpura
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chitrakaron ki-Gali
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kumharwara
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Sihar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mohangarh
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	Gujarpura
...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	Nathuwas
...	1	1	2	...	3	...	5	Fauj
1	2	2	5	...	5	...	9	Total

TABLE

Frequency of visits to rural areas by

Distance of the rural area being visited from Nathdwara (in km)	Total No. of household	Frequency					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Upto 10	64	26	12	3	10	...	...
11-20	49	23	13	4	3	1	1
21-50	49	21	18	5	...	...	1
51-100	12	5	7	...	...	...	...
101-200	3	...	1	2	...	...	...
201 +	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
Total	179	77	51	14	13	1	2

13.12 The highest number of households visited the rural areas upto 10 km. from Nathdwara. The highest number of visits were made to rural areas located upto 10 km from Nathdwara. The number of households visiting the rural areas as well as the number of visits decrease with the increase in distance and abruptly falls in case of distances above 50 km. Of the 519 visits to the rural areas 490 (94.41 per cent) were made within 50 km radius. The maximum distance travelled to visit a rural area was 399 km. The mean distance travelled comes to 17.57 km per visit. If the two visits which are at 201+ km. are ignored the mean distance travelled reduces to 16.47 km in case of visits upto 50 km the mean distance comes to 12.02 km per visit. The Table 13.3 gives the frequency of visits to the rural areas by distance of the rural area being visited.

13.13 The number of visits in case of the households visiting the rural areas 12 times or more comes to 12 times in 6 cases and 14, 15 and 24 times in one case each.

13.14 The rural areas were visited by the sampled households because of 17 purposes. The highest number of households made courtesy visits followed by those visiting the rural areas in connection with marriages. The Table 13.4 gives the distribution of households, members of which visited the rural areas for various purposes by locality.

13.15 The number of courtesy visits increase with distance upto 50 km and then abruptly decrease while in case of other purposes the number decreases with the distance. The distribution of households, members of which visited the rural areas for various purposes by distance of these places from Nathdwara is shown in the Table 13.5.

13.16 All except seven visits have been made within the rural areas of District Udaipur. Of the remaining seven visits five were made in the rural areas of Bhilwara District and two in the rural areas of the Madhya Pradesh State. The maximum visits to the rural areas were

13.3

distance of the rural area being visited

of visits						Total number of visits	Distance of the rural area being visited from Nathdwara (in km)
7	8	9	10	11	12+		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	1
...	2	...	4	...	7	256	Upto 10
...	2	...	...	...	2	124	11-20
2	1	...	1	...	...	110	21-50
...	...	...	...	...	...	19	51-100
...	...	...	...	...	...	8	101-200
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	201+
2	5	...	5	...	9	519	Total

made by non-migrant households and among the migrant households by those whose heads migrated to Nathdwara from rural areas. Among the migrant households those migrating from within the district Udaipur number the largest among those visiting the rural areas and among those migrating to Nathdwara from other Districts within Rajasthan. Those migrated from Bhilwara, Chittaurgarh, Dungarpur and Sikar have visited the rural areas. The households migrating from Other States within India have migrated from Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra and have shown the rural ties. The frequency of visits also decrease with the increase in the distance of the rural area being visited from Nathdwara. Visits to the rural areas outside the district Udaipur were made by the persons belonging to the migrated households.

13.17 In all 44.13 per cent of the sampled households were visited by persons from the rural areas as compared to 46.48 per cent of the sampled households whose members visited the rural areas. None of the sampled households in Bari Bhakar, Parikrama, Bohrawari and Chitrakaron-ki-Gali was visited by any person from the rural areas. There seems to be no correlation between the number of households members of which visited the rural areas and the number of households which were being visited by persons from rural areas at the locality level although in some of the sampled localities their percentages seem to be equal. Table 13.6 shows the locality wise distribution of households which were visited by persons from the rural areas in the referrent period.

TABLE

Locality-wise frequency of visits

Name of Locality	Purpose of Visit								
	Courtesy visit	Festival Prepara-tions	To escort relatives	Cultivation	Death	Marriage	To look after property	Social and political work	Business
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bari Bhakar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sethon-ka-Paysa	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Parikrama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mochi-Bazar	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bohrawari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chhota Gopalpura	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brajpura	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holi Magra	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yadav Basti	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Govindpura	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	4
Chitrakaron-ki-Gali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kumharwara	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sihar	2	3	...	1	1	22	1	...	...
Mohangarh	5	...	...	...	2	11	...	...	...
Gujarpura	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nathuwas	14	1	...	...	...	7	...	3	...
Fauj	16	...	...	2	...	4	...	...	10
Total	80	8	4	4	3	44	1	3	14

13.4

to rural areas by purpose of visits

to rural areas								Total	Name of Locality
To visit the fair	For re-covery of money	Social and religious ceremonies	Excursion	Domestic work	Official work	Occupation-al work	Service		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bari Bhakar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	Sethon-ka-Paysa
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Parikrama
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	Mochi-Bazar
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	Bohrawari
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	Chhota Gopalpura
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	Brajpura
...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	7	Holi Magra
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	Yadav Basti
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	Govindpura
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chitrakaron-ki-Gali
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	Kumharwara
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	32	Sihar
...	3	1	...	...	...	2	...	24	Mohangarh
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	Gujarpura
...	...	...	...	...	. .	...	..	25	Nathuwas
2	...	...	...	...	..	2	2	38	Fauj
2	4	2	2	1	1	4	2	179	Total

TABLE

Distribution of households of which visited the rural areas

Distance of the rural areas being visited from Nathdwara (in km)	Purpose of visit								
	Courtesy visit	Festival preparation	To escort relatives	Cultivation	Death	Marriage	To look after property	Social and political work	Business
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Upto 10	19	5	...	2	2	19	...	2	8
11-20	22	2	...	1	...	15	...	1	3
21-50	31	1	3	...	1	6	1	...	3
51-100	6	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
101-200	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
201 +	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	80	8	4	4	3	44	1	3	14

13.5

by distance of the rural areas being visited from Nathdwara and purpose of visit

to rural areas								Total	Distance of the rural areas being visited from Nathdwara (in km)
To visit the fair	For recovery of money	Social and religious ceremonies	Excursion	Domestic work	Official work	Occupational work	Service		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1
...	2	...	1	1	...	3	...	64	Upto 10
...	2	...	1	...	1	1	...	49	11-20
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	49	21-50
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	51-100
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	101-200
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	201+
2	4	2	2	1	1	4	2	179	Total

TABLE 13.6

Locality wise distribution of households which were visited by persons from the rural areas

Name of the locality	Total number of households	Number of households which were not visited by persons from rural areas	Number of households which were visited by persons from rural areas	Percentage of households which were visited by persons from rural areas to total number of households	Percentage of households visiting rural areas to total number of households
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bari Bhakar	2	2	...	0.00	0.00
Sethon-ka-Paysa	4	1	3	75.00	50.00
Parikrama	5	5	..	0.00	0.00
Mochi-Bazar	5	4	1	20.00	60.00
Bohrawari	5	5	..	0.00	0.00
Chhota Gopalpura	6	2	4	66.67	83.33
Brajpura	6	...	6	100.00	33.33
Holi Magra	6	3	3	50.00	83.33
Yadav Basti	8	1	7	87.50	87.50
Govindpura	8	4	4	50.00	75.00
Chitrakaron-ki-Gali	10	10	...	0.00	0.00
Kumharwara	13	9	4	30.77	15.38
Sihar	21	3	18	85.71	90.48
Mohangarh	22	12	10	45.45	59.00
Gujarpura	25	21	4	16.00	20.00
Nathuwas	29	14	15	51.72	55.17
Fauj	38	23	15	39.47	47.37
Total	213	119	94	44.13	56.48

13.18 The bulk of the persons visited the sampled households in the capacity of relatives and friends. The average number of visitors per household in case of households being visited comes to 2.26 persons per household for the category of relations and friends and 4.89 persons for the category of others who were not relations or friends and the average distance from where the visitors visit, comes to 85.55 km and 28.33 km respectively for these two categories. The highest average number of visitors per household comes to 5.00 persons in Mochi Bazar in the category of friends and relations. The maximum average distance of the areas from where the friends and relatives visit comes to 219.00 km in Govindpura and the minimum 31.00 km in Sethon-ka-Paysa. The maximum average distance of the rural areas from where the persons other than friends and relatives visited comes to 88.00 km in Holi Magra and the minimum 18.25 km in Nathuwas.

13.19 In all 27 types of relatives apart from friends and other kins visited the sampled households from the rural areas, Sister's Husband, Sister, Daughter, Wife's Brother, Mother's Brother, Wife's Father, Brother, Son-in-law and Father are among the relatives which most frequently visited the sampled households from the rural areas. The highest average distance in case of relatives comes to 260.00 km in case of brother's daughter and the minimum distance comes to 13.00 km in case of wife. There is only one case where the wife was living outside and visited the husband living at Nathdwara. There is not such case where the husband visited the wife living at Nathdwara.

Commutation

13.20 Inhabitants of all the selected villages commute to Nathdwara. The largest number of persons is commuting from Delwara and the minimum from Saroopura. Residents of Nathdwara commute to six villages. In case of village Kothariya the number of commuters from Nathdwara to Kothariya is more than the number of commuters from Kothariya to Nathdwara. The distance is not playing any important role in the process of commutation. The largest number of commuters are from Delwara which is situated at the farthest distance from Nathdwara. The residents of the selected villages commute to Nathdwara mostly for casual labour and use bus as their mode of transport while residents of Nathdwara commute to these villages mainly because of their service including service as teacher and use bicycle as their mode of transport. In all 597 persons from the selected villages commute to Nathdwara and 75 persons from Nathdwara commute to these villages. Table 13.7 gives information regarding frequency of commuters to and from the sampled villages upto 21 km distance from Nathdwara by purpose of commutation.

Urban Continuam

13.21 For studying the spatial coverage of the urban continua in various directions 13 villages were selected within a radius of 21 km on all the six routes emerging from Nathdwara. These villages have been selected at 5, 10 15 and 20 km distance from Nathdwara. The most important route is that connecting Nathdwara to Udaipur and four villages have been selected on the route. Another route to Udaipur (Via Haldi Ghati) has also been taken into account and two villages have been selected on this route. The first two villages are common on both the routes and thus the implication is that on each route taken independently four villages have been selected for probing in respect of urban continuam. On the Kankroli route one village has been selected as Kankroli (Rajsamand town) is situated only at 17 km from Nathdwara. The Udaipur-Kankroli route on which Nathdwara is situated is the national highway no. 8 and is the most important route passing through Nathdwara. Another important route is Mavli route and three villages have been selected on this route. One of the villages on Mavli route is on Rail route also as it serves as Railway Station for Nathdwara. Of the remaining three villages selected for urban continuam study two are on Bijnol route and one on Machind route.

TABLE

Frequency of commuters to and from the

Name of Village	Distance from Nathdwara	Population (As per 1971 Census)	Predominant economy	Important means of Transport to and from the town	Approximate number of persons			
					Minakari (Enamelling Work)	Service	Chowkidari (Watchman)	Business
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Uplioden	3	1,155	Cultivation	On foot	...	25	...	...
Rabchha	8	896	Cultivation	Bicycle	...	...	...	...
Negdiya	15	1,043	Cultivation	Bus	...	15	...	...
Delwara	21	2,869	Cultivation	Bus	...	...	...	...
Tatol	12	1,004	Cultivation	Bicycle	20	...	...	...
Khamnor	16	2,540	Cultivation	Truck and Bus	...	...	...	...
Saroopura	10	60	Cultivation	Bicycle	...	...	1	...
Mandiyana	11	1,133	Cultivation	Bus	...	...	...	20
Mogana	17	794	Cultivation	Bus	...	...	...	...
Peeparda	9	2,069	Cultivation	Truck and Bicycle	...	...	...	...
Kothariya	5	2,510	Cultivation	Bicycle	...	4	...	...
Bijnol	15	956	Cultivation	Bus	...	...	...	...
Molela	11	2,381	Cultivation	Bus, Bicycle	...	...	...	...
				Total	20	44	1	20

13.22 On the Udaipur route (N.H. 8) the villages selected are Uplioden (3 km), Rabchha (8 km), Negdia (15 km) and Delwara (21 km). All these villages are in Nathdwara tehsil. The villages selected on the another route to Udaipur via Haldi Ghati are Tatol (12 km) and Khamnor (16 km) and both these are located in Nathdwara Tehsil.

13.23 On the Mavli route the villages selected are Saroopura (10 km), Mandiyana (11 km) and Mogana (17 km) and all these villages are located in Nathdwara Tehsil.

13.24 The lone village selected on the Kankroli route is Peeparda (9 km) and is located in Rajsamand Tehsil. On the Bijnol route the villages selected are Kothariya (5 km) and Bijnol (15 km) and both are in Nathdwara Tehsil. The lone village selected on Machind route is Molela (11 km) which is also located in Nathdwara Tehsil. Thus out of thirteen villages

13.7

sampled villages by purpose of commutation

commuting Nathdwara for					Approximate number of persons commuting from Nathdwara for				Name of Village
Casual labour	Teaching	Commercial jobs and manual labour	Carpentry	Selling of vegetables	Service	Mining	Teaching	Barber shop/ Soapstone factory	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	1
50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Uplioden
12	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	Rabchha
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Negdiya
...	...	250	...	...	16	...	...	.	Delwara
...	...	...	20	...	...	...	2	...	Tatol
...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	Khamnor
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sarooppura
10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	Mandiyana
...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mogana
25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Peeparda
15	2	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	Kothariya
100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	Bijnol
15	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	Molela
227	5	250	20	10	16	5	39	15	Total

selected for urban continuam study twelve are in Nathdwara Tehsil and only one is in Rajsamand Tehsil.

13.25 Of the villages selected for studying urban continua, the minimum population (60 persons) is of Sarooppura and the maximum of Delwara (2,869 persons). The density of population is highest (425.56) in Delwara and lowest (33.71) in Sarooppura. It is hypothesised that villages with high urban influence will:

i) Tend to have larger population and greater density compared to the other villages of the region

13.26 The average population per village varies between 515 to 844 persons in Nathdwara, Kumbhalgarh, Rajsamand, Railmagra, Mavli, Girwa and Gogunda tehsils surrounding Nathdwara and for Udaipur District it

comes to 500 persons per village as has already been stated in the beginning of this chapter.

13.27 The population of eleven villages selected for the present study exceeds the average population per village obtainable in densely populated Tehsil Mavli i.e. more than 844 persons per village and in the remaining two the population is less than this figure. The population is more than twice of this average in villages Delwara, Khamnor, Peeparda, Kothariya and Molela. The population is more than twice of the District average in villages Uplioden, Negdiya, Tatol, Mandiyana and in the rest of the villages viz. Rabchha, Saroop-pura, Mogana and Bijnol it is at the most about the highest average population per village obtainable in Mavli Tehsil.

13.28 The highest density of population in rural areas is in Mavli Tehsil (141) and lowest in Girwa Tehsil (93). The density of population for total area is highest in Girwa Tehsil (185) and lowest in Gogunda Tehsil (95). The density of population in rural areas comes to 92 and for total area 104 in case of District Udaipur.

13.29 The density of population higher than that obtained in the region (185 persons per sq km) is in villages Delwara, Khamnor and Kothariya. The density of population exceeds 93, the lowest figure obtainable in case of Tehsils, in villages Rabchha, Negdiya, Tatol, Mandiyana, Peeparda, Bijnol and Molela but is less than the highest figure obtainable for the region. In the rest of the villages viz., Uplioden, Sarooppura and Mogana the density of population is less than the lowest obtainable for rural areas in the region.

13.30 It is evident from the above account that villages Delwara, Khamnor, Kothariya, Molela and Peeparda show the highest urban influence, villages Uplioden, Negdiya, Tatol and Mandiyana show the medium urban influence and villages Mogana, Sarooppura, Rabchha and Bijnol show almost no urban influence as per total population and density of population considerations.

ii) Tend to have comparatively higher ratio of households to census houses

13.31 The ratio of Census households to Census houses in the region varies between 1.01 to 1.04 as may be seen from the following table:

TABLE 13.8

Ratio of Census households to Census houses in various administrative units

	Region	Ratio of Census Households to Census Houses in		
		All Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas
I	Dist Udaipur	1.02	1.02	1.03
II	Tehsils			
	i) Nathdwara	1.01	1.01	1.02
	ii) Kumbhalgarh	1.04	1.04	...
	iii) Rajsamand	1.02	1.02	1.01
	iv) Railmagra	1.01	1.01	...
	v) Mavli	1.01	1.01	...
	vi) Girwa	1.02	1.02	1.03
	vii) Gogunda	1.02	1.02	...

13.32 The ratio of Census households to census houses is highest in case of Kumbhalgarh Tehsil and there is no urban area in it. In case of Rajsamand Tehsil this ratio is lesser in case of urban areas as compared to the rural areas. Thus it is apparent from the above table that this urban characteristic is not holding true in this region but if we compare this ratio in other tehsils and the district as a whole the hypothesis works out to be true.

13.33 The number of households per census house is highest in village Peeparda and in village Kothariya it is equivalent to the ratio obtained at district level i.e. 1.03. Thus both these villages show high urban characteristic. Village Tatol, however, shows slight urban influence as the ratio of Census households to Census houses is here equal to that obtainable

in the urban areas of the tehsil concerned. In the rest of the villages this ratio is lesser than even obtained in the least thickly populated rural areas in various Tehsils as this ratio comes to 1.00 in these villages.

iii) Comparatively larger ratio of workers in secondary and tertiary sectors

13.34 The percentage of workers in the secondary sector to the total workers varies between 3.18 to 10.62 and of those engaged in tertiary sector between 5.26 to 12.98 in various rural areas of the region. This percentage varies between 23.65 to 26.83 and 53.10 to 71.03 respectively for secondary and tertiary sectors in various urban areas of the region. The following table presents the percentages of workers engaged in secondary and tertiary sectors to total workers in various areas of the region:

TABLE 13.9

Percentage of workers engaged in secondary and tertiary sectors to total workers in various administrative units

Region	Percentage to the total workers of those engaged					
	Secondary Sector			Tertiary Sector		
	All areas	Rural areas	Urban areas	All areas	Rural areas	Urban areas
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I District Udaipur	7.55	5.64	24.00	14.16	8.10	66.35
II Tehsils						
i) Nathdwara	8.63	6.18	26.83	13.76	7.32	61.59
ii) Kumbhalgarh	3.46	3.46	...	5.26	5.26	...
iii) Rajsamand	9.97	7.39	26.75	16.46	10.49	53.10
iv) Railmagra	7.87	7.87	...	6.02	6.02	...
v) Mavli	7.71	7.71	...	12.98	12.98	...
vi) Girwa	16.73	10.62	23.65	40.21	13.05	71.03
vii) Gogunda	3.18	3.18	...	6.06	6.06	...

13.35 In villages Uplioden and Delwara, the percentage of workers, engaged in secondary sector is to the tune of that obtained in urban areas being 30.16 and 28.82 respectively. In villages Tatol and Kothariya this percentage is higher than the highest obtainable in the rural areas, and slightly less than that obtainable in the urban areas. In the rest of the villages except Sarooppura this percentage is either in the range obtainable in the rural areas or even less than that. In Sarooppura none is engaged in the secondary sector.

13.36 In villages Delwara and Kothariya the percentage of workers engaged in tertiary sector is far more than the highest obtainable in rural areas and is almost triple and double of that respectively in Delwara and Kothariya. In villages Uplioden, Rabchha and Khamnor also this percentage is higher than that obtained in

rural areas. In the rest of the villages this percentage is less than or equal to such percentage obtainable in the rural areas of the region.

iv) Have comparatively higher level of literacy

13.37 The literacy rates vary between 11.47 to 17.44 in the rural areas of the region while in the urban areas this ranges between 43.59 to 53.75 as may be seen from the following table:

TABLE 13.10

Literacy rates in rural and urban areas of various administrative units

	Region	Percentage of Literacy in		
		All Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas
	1	2	3	4
I	District Udaipur	17.41	12.69	51.03
II	Tehsils			
i)	Nathdwara	20.02	15.26	48.22
ii)	Kumbhalgarh	11.51	11.51	...
iii)	Rajsamand	19.55	15.02	43.59
iv)	Railmagra	14.63	14.63	...
v)	Mavli	17.44	17.44	...
vi)	Girwa	34.13	13.12	53.75
vii)	Gogunda	11.47	11.47	...

13.38 In villages Rabchha, Delwara, Kothariya and Khamnor the percentage of literacy is quite comparable with the urban areas and in villages Uplioden, Saroopura, Mandiyana and Molela it is more than the highest obtained in the rural areas of the region and in villages Negdiya, Tatol, Peeparda and Bijnol it is within the range of average percentage obtained in the rural areas and in the remaining village Mogana it is far too low as compared with the percentage obtained in any rural area of the region.

v) Have comparatively greater heterogeneity of population by ethnic groups

13.39 The highest number of ethnic groups (33) is residing at village Kothariya, in villages Delwara, Khamnor, Peeparda and Molela 20 or more ethnic groups are residing, in villages Tatol and Bijnol more than 15 ethnic groups are residing; and, in the rest of the villages viz., Uplioden, Rabchha, Negdiya, Saroopura, Mandiyana and Mogana 15 or less ethnic groups are residing. Village Saroopura is inhabited by only one ethnic group. The villages having 20 or more ethnic groups may be considered as having fairly good ethnic diversity as 42 ethnic groups were returned while canvassing household schedules among the sampled households at Nathdwara town.

vi) Have presence of market with permanent shops selling grocery and other essential requirements

13.40 In villages Delwara, Molela and Khamnor, there are more than 20 shops the highest number being 56 in Delwara. In villages Kothariya, Mandiyana and Mogana more than 10 shops are there and thus all of these villages can be said to have markets with permanent shops selling grocery and other requirements. In villages Uplioden, Peeparda, Bijnol, Tatol, Rabchha and Negdiya the number of shops varies between 1 to 4 and there is no shop of any kind in village Saroopura.

vii) Have comparatively easy availability of amenities and services

13.41 Postal services are available in villages Uplioden, Negdiya, Delwara, Tatol, Khamnor, Peeparda, Kothariya, Bijnol, Mandiyana and Molela and in case of the rest of the villages viz., Rabchha, Saroopura and Mogana these are available within 8 km. Telegraph facilities are available in villages Delwara only while Telephone facility is available in villages Delwara and Khamnor only and for the rest of the villages these are available between 3 to 16 km.

13.42 No weekly market is held in any of the selected villages. There is regular bus service to all these villages and Railway Station of Nathdwara town is situated in village Mandiyana.

13.43 There are cultural institutions in village Kothariya only. Facility of Primary School exists in all the selected villages except Saroopura. In villages Negdiya, Delwara, Khamnor, Kothariya and Molela the facility of Middle School is available. There is one High/Higher Secondary School in each of the villages Delwara, Khamnor and Kothariya. There is a Hospital at Delwara only while dispensaries exist in Delwara, Khamnor and Kothariya.

13.44 Thus the urban influence is most in villages Delwara, Khamnor and Kothariya followed by Uplioden, Negdiya, Tatol, Bijnol and Molela and is least in villages Rabchha, Sarooppura, Mandiyana, Mogana and Peeparda.

viii) Comparatively less proportion of land under forest grazing, uncultivable fallow, cultivable fallow and unirrigated cultivation and on the other hand, comparatively more availability of land under homestead, irrigated cultivation and other uses including industrial use

13.45 In villages Tatol, Mandiyana and Kothariya the percentage of land under homestead, irrigated cultivation and other uses including industrial use is more than 50 per cent of the total area while, in villages Rabchha, Khamnor, Sarooppura, Uplioden and Negdiya it is between 25 to 50 per cent of the total area of the respective villages as may be seen from Table 13.11 given alongside.

TABLE 13.11

Percentage distribution of land under various uses in sampled villages

Name of Village	Distance from Nathdwara (in km)	Percentage of land under forest, grazing, uncultivable fallow, cultivable fallow and unirrigated cultivation	Percentage of land under home-stead, irrigated cultivation and other uses including industrial use
1	2	3	4
Uplioden	3	72.42	27.58
Rabchha	8	58.70	41.30
Negdiya	15	72.25	27.75
Delwara	23	79.17	20.83
Tatol	12	47.79	52.21
Khamnor	16	69.19	30.81
Sarooppura	10	61.83	38.17
Mandiyana	11	47.55	52.45
Mogana	17	90.60	9.40
Peeparda	10	81.67	18.33
Kothariya	5	32.46	67.54
Bijnol	15	84.43	15.57
Molela	11	81.34	18.66

ix) Comparatively less average distance of residential clusters or hamlets from main village

13.46 There are no hamlets in villages Delwara and Sarooppura. In villages Uplioden, Negdiya, Tatol, Mandiyana, Mogana, Bijnol and Molela the average distance of hamlets from main village is 1 km or less and in villages Rabchha, Khamnor, Peeparda and Kothariya the average distance of hamlets from the main village is more than 1 km.

x) Have comparatively more heterogeneity of population in the hamlet

13.47 As has been mentioned above there is no hamlet in villages Delwara and Saroopura. In the hamlets of the remaining eleven selected villages people residing they profess only one religion i.e. Hinduism. The highest number of ethnic groups, 13, reside in hamlets of village Molela followed by village Peeparda, where 10 ethnic groups reside in the hamlets. In the hamlets of villages Uplioden, Khamnor, and Mandiyana 5 to 9 ethnic groups reside and in the hamlets of villages Rabchha, Negdiya, Tatol, Mogana, Kothariya and Bijnol less than 5 ethnic groups reside.

xi) Have comparatively more equitable distribution of amenities and services

13.48 All types of services and amenities available in all the villages are situated in the

main abadi area of the village and not in any of the hamlets. Since there is no hamlet in village Delwara all the services and amenities available can be said to be equitably distributed and in Sarooppura almost no service or amenities worth the name is available as has been mentioned above although there is no hamlet in this village also.

xii) Have comparatively larger number of houses tending to be similar to those found in the town concerned

13.49 In villages Delwara, Sarooppura and Kothariya the approximate percentage of houses similar to those found in town exceeds 70 per cent, in villages Rabchha, Tatol, Khamnor and Mandiyana percentage of such houses exceeds 50 per cent and in villages Negdiya, Uplioden Mogana, Peeparda, Bijnol and Molela it comes to 50 per cent or less.

xiii) Have comparatively larger number of electric connections to non-residential and non-agricultural purpose

13.50 In villages Khamnor, Peeparda and Kothariya the percentage of electric connections to non-residential and non-agricultural purposes exceeds 20 per cent, in villages Uplioden, Rabchha, Delwara, Tatol and Molela this percentage varies between 3 to 20 and in villages Negdiya, Sarooppura, Mandiyana, Mogana and Bijnol there is no electric connection of any type.

xiv) Have comparatively larger number of power driven transport

13.51 In villages Uplioden and Rabchha the percentage of auto vehicles used for transport exceeds 10 per cent while in villages Negdiya, Delwara, Khamnor, Mandiyana, Peeparda and Kothariya this percentage comes to less than 2.5 and in villages Tatol, Sarooppura, Mogana, Bijnol and Molela there are no such vehicle.

13.52 Except for villages Sarooppura where there is not even an animal driven vehicle the percentage of such vehicles varies between 2 and 75 per cent.

xv) Have comparatively larger number of urban type of objects of conspicuous consumption

13.53 In villages Delwara, Sarooppura and Kothariya the percentage of households having urban type of objects of conspicuous consumption e.g. radio, transistor, gramophone etc. comes to more than 10 per cent, in villages Negdiya, Khamnor, Uplioden and Mandiyana percentage of such households comes to 4 or more and in villages Rabchha, Tatol, Mogana, Peeparda, Bijnol and Molela percentage of such households come to less than 4.

xvi) Have comparatively greater change in food habit

13.54 In villages Negdiya, Tatol and Mandiyana around 15 to 82 per cent of the residents have shown change in their food habits. In village Negdiya only 0.45 per cent of the vegetarians have changed to non-vegetarianism and the rest have changed from non-vegetarianism to vegetarianism In villages Rabchha, Mogana, Kothariya and Bijnol 0.56 per cent to 6.6 per cent have changed from non-vegetarianism to vegetarianism and in village Peeparda 0.23 per cent of the vegetarians have changed to non-vegetarianism. Thus in village Negdiya, Tatol and Mandiyana the change is quite perceptible and in villages, Rabchha, Mogana, Kothariya, Bijnol and Peeparda it is not so much and in the rest of the villages there is no change as regards food habits.

xvii) Have comparatively more number of households using non-indigenous fuel

13.55 In villages Delwara, Kothariya and Peeparda non-indigenous fuel is used by around 10.0 per cent households and in villages Rabchha and Negdiya about 2.0 per cent

households use such fuel and in villages Uplioden, Tatol, Khamnor, Sarooppura, Mandiyana, Mogana, and Bijnol only indigenous fuel is used.

xviii) Comparatively larger number of households having source of light similar to that of urban area concerned

13.56 Electricity is used for light by more than 10.0 per cent households in villages Khamnor, Kothariya and Uplioden and in around 5 per cent or less households in villages Delwara, Tatol, Peeparda and Molela. In villages Rabchha, Negdiya, Sarooppura, Mandiyana, Mogana and Bijnol none of the households uses electricity for lighting purposes.

xix) Have comparatively more diversified sources of livelihood

13.57 In villages Delwara and Kothariya the number of sources of livelihood is more than 10, in Mandiyana village it comes to 8 and in the rest of the villages viz., Uplioden, Rabchha, Negdiya, Tatol, Khamnor, Sarooppura, Mogana, Peeparda, Bijnol and Molela it comes to 5 and less.

xx) Have comparatively larger area under cash crop, higher revenue and price of yield per acre

13.58 In villages Uplioden, Tatol, Sarooppura, Mandiyana, Kothariya and Bijnol more than 50 per cent of the cultivated area is irrigated; in villages Delwara, Khamnor, Peeparda and Mogana between 25 to 50 per cent area is irrigated and in villages Rabchha, Negdiya and Molela less than 25 per cent area is irrigated. Larger the irrigated area, better are the prospects of yield and hence higher revenue is charged on it. Cash Crops are also dependent on the irrigated area and the villages are graded in the same order as above under this head also.

xxi) Higher adoption of innovation in agriculture

13.59 In villages Uplioden, Kothariya, Delwara and Khamnor improved tools and artificial fertilisers both have been used to great extent while in Rabchha, Molela, Negdiya, Mogana and Peeparda there is appreciable trend towards the use of improved tools and equipments and fertilisers and in the rest of the villages viz. Bijnol, Tatol, Sarooppura and Mandiyana the progress is average.

xxii) Intensification of the practice of animal husbandry for supply of milk and meat

13.60 No attempt has been made in any of the selected villages to intensify the breeding of cattle, poultry and other animals. Milk is sold in urban areas from villages Uplioden, Rabchha, Tatol, Khamnor, Mandiyana, Mogana, Kothariya, Peeparda, Bijnol and Molela. In villages Negadiya, Delwara and Sarooppura all the milk is consumed domestically in the village. Milk is sold in the same village in Uplioden, Rabchha, Tatol, Khamnor, Mandiyana, Peeparda and Kothariya and in other nearby villages from Mogana and Bijnol. No stress is given on the supply of meat or poultry products because of religious beliefs. If the number of cattle and other animals are also considered villages Rabchha, Delwara, Negdiya and Khamnor rank the highest followed by Tatol, Uplioden, Mandiyana, Mogana, Peeparda, Kothariya, and Bijnol and villages Sarooppura and Molela find the lowest place as for as animal husbandry is concerned.

xxiii) Fishing and forestry more integrated

13.61 Forestry and fishing are not practised in any of the selected villages.

xxiv) Presence of industries using power

13.62 In villages Delwara, Peeparda, Kothariya electricity is used as source of power for running flour mills and saw machines. In village Mandiyana diesel engine is used for

crushing soapstone. No village industry exists in village Tatol and Sarooppura while in the rest of the village animal/manual power is used for running village industries.

xxv) Comparatively more prevalence of daily labour in non-agricultural sector

13.63 Casual labourers work in villages Kothariya, Uplioden and Negdiya In the rest of the villages there are no casual labourers.

xxvi) Comparatively larger number commuting to urban areas for work

13.64 From villages Bijnol, Delwara and Uplioden 50 or more persons commute daily to urban areas; from villages Tatol, Rabchha, Negdiya, Peeparda, Mandiyana, Kothariya and Molela 15-49 persons commute, and from villages Sarooppura, Khamnor and Mogana less than 15 persons commute to urban areas. All these persons, except 25 from Peeparda who commute to Kankroli, commute to Nathdwara. Persons from all the selected villages commute to urban areas daily.

xxvii) Comparatively larger number of workers inducted from outside to the village for non-agricultural work

13.65 In villages Rabchha, Delwara, Mandiyana and Kothariya more than 10 persons come from outside for non-agricultural work, 5 to 10 persons commute to villages Negdiya, Tatol, Mogana, Bijnol and Molela. In villages Peeparda, Uplioden, Khamnor and Sarooppura, no person commutes from outside.

xxviii) Sale and purchase of commodities to/from urban areas would show distinctive traits which will vary according to functional character of the town and other factors but which will tend to follow a particular pattern in respect of villages in different degrees of influence of the town

13.66 Foodgrains are brought to nearby urban centre for sale from all the selected villages. From villages Uplioden, Kothariya and Rabchha, soapstone and limestone is also brought while from Delwara, Tatol, Mandiyana, Mogana, Peeparda and Kothariya vegetables, spices and sugarcane is also brought. From Khamnor rose-water, scent, gulkand (preparation of rose petals and sugar), leather and cloth is brought to Nathdwara.

13.67 Cloth, grocery, sugar, utensils, cotton, khandsari and articles of general merchandise are imported to all the selected villages from various urban centres namely Nathdwara, Udaipur, Fatehnagar and Kankroli (Rajsamand). These are also the centres which serve as points for export of various commodities. Besides these Bhopal Sugar also serves as a centre for export for village Tatol.

13.68 Villages Uplioden, Rabchha, Sarooppura and Molela are completely under the influence of Nathdwara while Peeparda is completely dependent on Rajsamand. Other villages have connections with other urban centres also. Village Mogana is wholly dependent on Fatehnagar for exports. Thus the economic life of all the selected villages except Peeparda is influenced by Nathdwara town and there is only partial influence of Nathdwara in case of Mogana and Khamnor. Thus Nathdwara shows weak influence on Kankroli route and on Mavli route at 15 km.

xxix) Diversified enrolment in school

13.69 In villages Delwara, Khamnor and Molela there are three or more schools and the number of students also exceed 300. In Delwara, Khamnor and Kothariya there are Secondary Schools. Thus these four villages show most diversification in enrolment of children in school. In Negdiya there are two schools and the number of students is 170 In Sarooppura there is no school of any type and in the rest of the villages there is only one school in each village. In villages Uplioden and Peeparda more than one hundred students are enrolled while in Rabchha, Tatol, Mandiyana, Mogana and Bijnol less than one hundred students are enrolled in each school.

xxx) Comparatively larger number of persons in higher education particularly on technical line

13.70 In villages Delwara, Khamnor and Kothariya the number of persons having educational level matriculate and above is 80 and there are at least 10 graduate or post-graduate persons. The villages Rabchha, Negdiya, Mandiyana, Peeparda, Molela, Bijnol and Uplioden rank next where there is at least one graduate or post graduate and/or persons with technical diploma or degree and in villages, Tatol, Sarooppura and Mogana there is no graduate or even a diploma holder.

xxxi) Comparatively greater frequency of existence and utilisation of library, club, voluntary organisations etc.

13.71 In Kothariya village three voluntary organisations are working whose combined number of participants comes to 150. In villages Uplioden, Rabchha, Negdiya, Delwara, Tatol, Khamnor and Peeparda institutions like library, welfare centre, and other voluntary organisations are working and in villages Sarooppura, Mandiyana, Mogana, Bijnol and Molela no such organisation is in existence.

xxxii) Comparatively more vigorous functioning of political organisation/parties, social reform movement

13.72 No social reform movement has taken place in any of the selected villages. Villages Delwara, Khamnor and Kothariya are the Headquarters of Village as well as Nyaya Panchayats while villages Negdiya, Uplioden, Tatol, Mandiyana, Mogana, Peeparda, Bijnol and Molela are the headquarters of the village Panchayats only and in villages Rabchha and Sarooppura no such institution has its headquarters.

13.73 Three political parties viz. Congress (N), Samyukta Socialist Party and Bhartiya Jana Sangh are working at Uplioden and Rabchha and two political parties viz Congress (N) and Bhartiya Jana Sangh are working at Peeparda and Delwara. Political parties are not having any intensive role at village level in any of the other selected villages.

13.74 To measure the extent of urbanisation as per each of the above stated hypotheses one score has been given for rural tendencies, two scores for semi-urban tendencies and three scores for urban tendencies. Of the 32 above mentioned hypotheses only 31 are applicable in this region as forestry and fishing do not play much role in the village life. According to this if a village gets 31 scores it shows only rural tendencies and if 93 scores it shows urban tendencies only. By dividing the total scores by number of hypotheses applicable the average score clearly shows the resultant urban tendencies. To find out the net resultant urban component, the net rural component has been deducted from the average score of each village and then the remainder is expressed in terms of the percentage of the net urban component i.e. by deducting 1 from the average score and then expressing the remainder as percentage of 2 as out of 3 average scores, which represent total urban component as per the above mentioned hypotheses one score is for the rural component and the remaining two scores are for the urban component. The following table presents the rural, semi-urban and urban tendency of the selected villages individually as per each of the above mentioned hypotheses, the total score and average score of each selected village as also the resultant net urban tendency expressed in terms of percentage of the urban components

TABLE

Urban tendencies in selected villages as

Sl. No.	Hypotheses	Villages					
		Uplioden	Rabchha	Negdiya	Delwara	Tatol	Khamnor
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Tend to have larger population and greater density compared to other villages of the region	2	1	2	3	2	3
2	Comparatively higher ratio of households to census houses	1	1	1	1	2	1
3	Comparatively larger ratio of workers in secondary and tertiary sectors	3	2	1	3	2	2
4	Comparatively higher level of literacy	2	3	1	3	1	3
5	Comparatively greater heterogeneity of population by ethnic groups	1	1	1	3	2	3
6	Presence of market with permanent shops selling grocery and other essential requirements	1	1	1	3	1	3
7	Comparatively easy availability of amenities and services	2	1	2	3	2	3
8	Comparatively less proportion of land under forest, grazing, uncultivable fallow, cultivable fallow and un-irrigated cultivation and on the other hand, comparatively more availability of land under homestead, irrigated cultivation and other uses, including industrial use.	2	2	2	1	3	2
9	Comparatively less average distance of residential clusters or hamlets from main village	2	1	2	3	2	1
10	Comparatively more heterogeneity of population in the hamlet	2	1	1	3	1	2
11	Comparatively more equitable distribution of amenities and services	1	1	1	3	1	1
12	Comparatively larger number of houses tending to be similar to those found in the town concerned	1	2	1	3	2	2
13	Comparatively larger number of electric connections to non-residential and non-agricultural purpose	2	2	1	2	2	3
14	Comparatively larger number of power driven transport	3	3	2	2	1	2
15	Comparatively larger number of urban type of objects of conspicuous consumption	2	1	2	3	1	2
16	Comparatively greater change in food habit	1	2	3	1	3	1

13.12

expressed in terms of various hypotheses

Villages							Sl.No.	Hypotheses
Saroop-pura	Man-diyana	Mogana	Pee-parda	Kotha-riya	Bijnol	Molela		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	1	2
1	2	1	3	3	1	3	1	Tend to have larger population and greater density compared to other villages of the region
1	1	1	3	3	1	1	2	Comparatively higher ratio of households to census houses
1	1	1	1	3	1	1	3	Comparatively larger ratio of workers in secondary and tertiary sectors
2	2	1	1	3	1	2	4	Comparatively higher level of literacy
1	1	1	3	3	2	3	5	Comparatively greater heterogeneity of population by ethnic groups
1	2	2	1	2	1	3	6	Presence of market with permanent shops selling grocery and other essential requirements
1	1	1	1	3	2	2	7	Comparatively easy availability of amenities and services
2	3	1	1	3	1	1	8	Comparatively less proportion of land under forest, grazing, uncultivable fallow, cultivable fallow and unirrigated cultivation and on the otherhand, comparatively more availability of land under homestead, irrigated cultivation and other uses, including industrial use.
3	2	2	1	1	2	2	9	Comparatively less average distance of residential clusters or hamlets from main village
3	2	1	3	1	1	3	10	Comparatively more heterogeneity of population in the hamlet
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	Comparatively more equitable distribution of amenities and services
3	2	1	1	3	1	1	12	Comparatively larger number of houses tending to be similar to those found in the town concerned
1	1	1	3	3	1	2	13	Comparatively larger number of electric connections to non-residential and non-agricultural purpose
1	2	1	2	2	1	1	14	Comparatively larger number of power driven transport
1	2	1	1	3	1	1	15	Comparatively larger number of urban type of objects of conspicuous consumption
1	3	2	2	2	2	1	16	Comparatively greater change in food habit

TABLE

Sl. No.	Hypotheses	Villages					
		Uplioden	Rabchha	Negdiya	Delwara	Tatol	Khamn
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17	Comparatively more number of households using non-indigenous fuel	1	2	2	3	1	1
18	Comparatively larger number of households having source of light similar to that of urban area concerned	3	1	1	2	2	3
19	Comparatively more diversified sources of livelihood	1	1	1	3	1	1
20	Comparatively larger area under cash crop, higher revenue and price of yield per acre	3	1	1	2	3	2
21	Higher adoption of innovation in agriculture	3	2	2	3	1	3
22	Intensification of the practice of animal husbandry for supply of milk and meat	2	3	3	3	2	3
23	Fishing and forestry more integrated in cash nexus	.	..	..	..	..	..
24	Presence of industries using power	2	2	2	3	1	2
25	Comparatively more prevalence of daily labour in non-agricultural sector	2	2	2	3	1	2
26	Comparatively larger number commuting to urban areas for work	3	2	2	3	1	2
27	Comparatively larger number of workers inducted from outside to the village for non-agricultural work	1	3	2	3	2	1
28	Sale and purchase of commodities to/from urban areas would show distinctive traits which will vary according to functional character of the town and other factors but which will tend to follow a particular pattern in respect of villages in different degree of influence of the town	1	1	3	3	2	2
29	Diversified enrolment in school	2	1	2	3	1	3
30	Comparatively larger number of persons in higher education particularly on technical line	2	2	2	3	1	3
31	Comparatively greater frequency of existence and utilisation of library, club, voluntary organisations	2	2	2	2	2	2
32	Comparatively more vigorous functioning of political organisation/parties, social reform movement	2	2	1	3	1	2
	TOTAL SCORE	58	48	52	82	51	65
	AVERAGE SCORE	1.87	1 55	1.68	2 64	1.65	2.10
	NET RESULT AND URBAN COMPONENT	43.50	27.50	34.00	82.00	32.50	55.00

13.12 (contd.)

Villages							Sl.No.	Hypotheses
Saroop-pura	Man-diyana	Mogana	Pee-parda	Kotha-riya	Bijnol	Molela		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	1	2
1	1	1	3	3	1	1	17	Comparatively more number of households using non-indigenous fuel
1	1	1	2	3	1	2	18	Comparatively larger number of households having source of light similar to that of urban area concerned
1	2	1	1	3	1	1	19	Comparatively more diversified sources of livelihood
3	3	2	2	3	3	1	20	Comparatively larger area under cash crop, higher revenue and price of yield per acre
1	1	2	2	3	1	2	21	Higher adoption of innovation in agriculture
1	2	2	2	2	2	1	22	Intensification of the practice of animal husbandry for supply of milk and meat
..	..	..	..	..	.	..	23	Fishing and forestry more integrated in cash nexus
1	3	2	3	3	2	2	24	Presence of industries using power
1	3	2	3	3	2	2	25	Comparatively more prevalence of daily labour in non-agricultural sector
1	2	1	2	2	2	2	26	Comparatively larger number commuting to urban areas for work
1	3	2	1	3	2	2	27	Comparatively larger number of workers inducted from outside to the village for non-agricultural work
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	28	Sale and purchase of commodities to/from urban areas would show distinctive traits which will vary according to functional character of the town and other factors but which will tend to follow a particular pattern in respect of villages in different degree of influence of the town
1	1	1	2	3	1	3	29	Diversified enrolment in school
1	2	1	2	3	2	2	30	Comparatively larger number of persons in higher education particularly on technical line
1	1	1	2	3	1	1	31	Comparatively greater frequency of existence and utilisation of library, club, voluntary organisations
1	1	1	1	2	1	1	32	Comparatively more vigorous functioning of political organisation/parties, social reform movement
41	56	42	57	80	46	52		TOTAL SCORE
1.32	1.81	1.35	1.84	2.58	1.48	1.67		AVERAGE SCORE
16.00	40.50	17.50	42.00	79.00	24.00	33.50		NET RESULT AND URBAN COMPONENT

CHAPTER XIV

CONCLUSION

Nathdwara is situated amidst undulating hills in the Aravalli mountain range and presents a picturesque view. It is a famous town of religious importance being the main seat of Vallabha Sampradaya founded by the great Saint Vallabhacharya who interpreted the Brahma Sutras in a novice way which gave rise to 'Shuddhadwet' School of Hindu philosophy.

14.2 Nathdwara was declared urban area for the first time in 1901 but the municipal administration has started functioning here since 1959. Its municipal limits were enhanced in 1969 annexing area from the adjoining villages alongwith the National Highway No. 8 which connects Delhi to Ahmedabad whereby its area increased to roughly 17.55 sq km., as per Census 1971 as the actual area at the time of annexation was not known. The area of the town, however, comes to 12.00 sq km as per Census 1981.

14.3 The population of Nathdwara has risen by 119.91 per cent between 1901-1971 and by 189.39 per cent during 1901-1981.

14.4 The density of population decreased in 1971 (1076 persons per sq km) as compared to 1961 (1625 persons per sq km) because of increase in area in 1969 which has even offset the increase in population as far as density of population is concerned. In the 1981 Census, however, the density of population has increased (2,071 persons per sq km) because of reduction in area and increase in population.

14.5 The density of population does not seem to have played any vital role in indicating some characteristics of urbanisation like increasing complexity, division of labour participation in voluntary groups, spatial segregation, functional inter-dependence, personal anonymity in inter-personal context and toleration of social differences as there is much scope for expansion of the town and there has been no influx of immigrants and as such the hypothesis that the more densely populated and the more heterogeneous a community, the more accentuated the characteristics associated with urbanisation will remain unproved.

14.6 Culturally and linguistically it is a part of Mewar but presents two distinct cultural patterns, so obvious, even to a new visitor - one of Mewar and the other of Braj. The cultural pattern of Braj came alongwith the image of Shri Goverdhan Nathji, popularly known as Shri Nathji and has been maintained as such by the descendents of persons who accompanied the image of Shri Nathji. The town also derives its name from the name of the deity meaning abode of Shri Nathji.

14.7 Although the structure of economic and political regionalisation has undergone drastic change, emotionally the people still feel nostalgically attached to the old values. And it is this subjective attitude which provides the basis for emotional regionalism in terms of spatial linkages and most of the inhabitants feel proud in identifying themselves with Braj, an area hundreds of kilometres away and from where their forefathers came centuries ago.

14.8 The devotees of Shri Nathji are mainly Gujaratis while the people of Mewar still pay regard to Charbhujaji. For the devotees of Shri Nathji the town acts as a place of pilgrimage.

14.9 Most of the inhabitants are employed locally and a large number of people from the neighbouring villages daily commute to Nathdwara for various services and occasions.

The number of persons commuting to adjoining rural areas and neighbouring towns like Rajsamand(Kankroli) is far less than the number of persons commuting to Nathdwara. There seems to be no correlation between the number of commuters and the distance of the place of commutation. People commute to distant places in more number as compared to nearer places depending upon availability of services and scope for getting employment etc. There is no medium or large scale industry in the town and near it.

14.10 Nathdwara has been a prosperous town and there always remain great hustle and bustle in its bazars as a large number of pilgrims, tourists and visitors daily arrive here. On festive occasions especially on Annakoot and Janamashtmi lacs of people throng here from far and wide exposing the town to cosmopolitan influence all the year round and yet the life in the town seems to remain unchanged and uninfluenced.

14.11 The land around Nathdwara is quite fertile and irrigational facilities are available in about forty per cent of the cultivated land in Nathdwara tehsil.

14.12 The largest number of workers are engaged in other services followed by those engaged in trade and commerce, manufacturing, processing, servicing and repair. Trading facilities have increased and the number of items in retail trade have gone quite high in recent decades. The regulated market has, however, not made any appreciable impact on the economic activities of the farmers as well as traders.

14.13 The functional category of Nathdwara was service-cum-industrial both in 1961 as well as 1971 while the area around it mainly dependent on agriculture. There has been no appreciable transformation in the industrial life of town. Nathdwara has not affected or influenced the adjoining area in any new way.

14.14 Nathdwara has not experienced any population crisis nor the access to place of work has ever been a problem and it has, therefore, not given birth to such economic enterprises as would throw up various industrial centres or work-sites to serve as working places.

14.15 Influence of the growing size of the town has not been much felt and the typical complexities of the urban life have not yet made any appreciable impact on Nathdwara.

14.16 Nathdwara is well connected with the neighbouring areas and distant places as well by both road as well as rail.

14.17 Communication facilities have increased in last decades but there is still a large scope of improvement in this respect. Transport facilities have increased a lot and the frequency of road transport is quite high. The bus stand had to be shifted to its new location near Tehsil office looking to the ever increasing number of passengers and increase in the number of bus services to and from Nathdwara.

14.18 The literacy rate has increased both among males and as well as females. The educational institutions are quite good in number and there is one Degree College and Sanskrit College as well.

14.19 The total receipts and disbursements of the municipality have shown an increase during 1967-68 to 1969-70. The main sources of receipt were octroi, passenger tax and sale of land while the main heads of expenditure were conservancy, drainage and sewerage, public safety and electricity indicating heavy rush of pilgrims, visitors and tourists.

14.20 Different castes/tribes/communities tend to live near to their groups although there are quite a good number of mixed residential areas. Although there is no caste/tribe/community-wise association/union, there are some interest groups for protecting some common interests and furthering their cause of trade and commerce,

religion etc. The dominance of some castes, especially Brahmans and Mahajans (Jains) can be easily felt in various spheres of the town life.

14.21 The institution of joint family is on fast decline but the bonds between the separating units do persist and influence of caste still plays the most important role in all the affairs of the town. The functioning of the neighbourhood ties also remain almost unchanged, and thus the social structure of the town is no way different than that prevalent in the region.

14.22 Although the neighbouring rural areas have been annexed by increasing the municipal limits, there has not been noticed any appreciable change in the basic structure of the town life on this count in the old urban area as well as in the area newly annexed along the radial routes, and as such the zonal development hypothesis of Burgesa or Hoyets hypothesis of great radial routes into and out of the centre remain not proved. Similarly the theory of Chauncy Harris that cities grow like a series of calls also meets the same fate.

14.23 The pattern and incidence of crime is almost steady and there was not case of breach of law and order on communal, political, industrial relations and other grounds during 1968 to 1970.

14.24 No new social forces have emerged in the region so as to set the process of transformation in the region. There has not been any noted upsurge or uprising nor there is any political or other movements special with Nathdwara.

14.25 Since the growth of Nathdwara does not display truly urban and complete characteristics of a town, the hypothesis that a rise in urban population means more than a simple growth in numbers has also not much relevance in case of Nathdwara. No such phenomenon as an increase of lower classes at a greater rate than the upper classes, encroachment upon the establishment of old families by newly richer sections among the upper-income-groups, speedy growth of the city by influx from outside, moving of upper classes from more centrally located areas to the out-skirts, the rise of small high class sub-urbs being further away from other sub-urbs of down town, geographical distances being considered a class distinction, the old middle class residences converted into multiple dwellings and the resultant deterioration in the standard of houses cannot be studied with any element of general derivation and no definite conclusions are perceptible.

14.26 The influence of Nathdwara on the adjoining rural area is not evenly felt in all directions and the larger or well-to-do villages tend to acquire urban characteristics at a higher rate than the smaller or economically weaker villages. The influence of Nathdwara in the adjoining rural area is most perceptible in administrative and economic fields as also to a large degree in political field but not so much in the fields of education, medical facilities, social life etc. where it still remains wanting. There has been no economic or industrial advancement and consequently the region around Nathdwara remains uninfluenced in terms of socio-economic inter-relations and the problems of an industrial society are not to be met with at Nathdwara.

14.27 There is much scope of development in the town along the national highway. Although there are many places where the visitors to this holy town can accommodate themselves, the need of good hotels is much felt. Since Nathdwara is situated in a picturesque valley it can be well developed into a tourist centre.

ANNEXURE

Annexure - 1

General particulars about Trade and Commerce Activities at Nathdwara

Type of establishment in broad categories with reference to commodities dealt with	Level (distribution agencies, wholesale/ retail)	Area where mainly concentrated	Approximate number	Approximate volume of trade as estimated from sales tax/Income tax records & in consultation with merchants association and other knowledgeable sources for 1968-69 (in Rs.)	Religious, linguistic caste/group mainly associated with the trade or commerce	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. FOOD AND GROCERY ARTICLES						
(i) Foodgrains	W	Dhanmandi (Lal Bazar)	12	...	Jain & Mahajan	
	R	Dhanmandi (Lal Bazar)	18	...	Jain & Mahajan	
(ii) Vegetable & Fruits	W	...	...	...	...	Muslim ladies sale vegetable
	R	Subzi Market/ Gandhi Road	8	...	Mali, Sindhi, Muslims	in baskets
(iii) Fish, Meat & Eggs	W	...	...	..	...	Prohibited due
	R	...	...	...	...	to temple
(iv) Grocery	W	Lal Bazar, Dhanmandi	14	...	Jain, Mahajan	
	R	Lal Bazar, Dhanmandi	92	..	Jain, Mahajan	
(v) Milk	W	..	...	..	...	
	R	Lal Bazar	15	...	...	
(vi) Bakery	W	..	...	..	...	
	R	..	2	..	...	
(vii) Sweatmeat/Namkin	W	...	...	...	...	
shops	R	Delhi Bazar, Ahilyakund, Mandir Marg	28	...	...	
2. CLOTH						
(i) Miscellaneous	W	Lal Bazar	25	.	Jain	
Textiles	R	Lal Bazar, Mandir Marg	47	.	..	
(ii) Readymade Garments	W	.		.	...	
	R	Lal Bazar, Mandir Marg, Parikrama	9	.	Jain	
(iii) Tailoring,	W	...	...	...	...	
embroidery and darning	R	Common	61	...	Darzi	
(iv) Cotton	W	..	...	..	...	
	R	.	6	...	...	
3. CONSTRUCTION						
(i) Building	W	...	...	...	...	
materials	R	Kumharwara	9	...	Kumhar	

Annexure-1-contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(ii) Water Supply and sanitary goods	W	...	...	..	...	
	R	...	...	...	..	
(iii) Paints	W	..	...	.	.	
	R	...	1	..	.	
(iv) Others	W	...	...	...	..	
	R	...	...	..	...	
4. HOUSEHOLD GOODS						
(i) Metallic and other wares	W	...	.	...	Kansara	
	R	Common	5	..	.	
(ii) Earthenwares	W	...	..	..	..	
	R	...	64	...	Kumhar	
(iii) Crockery and Glasswares	W	...	..		.	
	R	...		..	...	
(iv) Furniture and carpentry	W	...	...	..		
	R	Kumharwara	31	..	Khati	
(v) Sheet metal articles	W	.	.	..	...	
	R	..	3	...	...	
(vi) Plastic and Rubber goods	W	...	...	.	...	
	R	...	...	..	.	
(vii) Ornaments jewellery goldsmith	W	...	...	...	...	
	R	...	126	...	Jain, Mahajan	
(viii) Leaf-plates and cups	W	...	...	...	...	
	R	Near Moti Mahal	7	..	.	
(ix) Fuel, Coal	W	Fauzi	2	..	.	
	R	Fauzi	7		...	
(x) Bamboo Basket	W	...	...	..	..	
	R	Mochiwar (Teli Pul)	1	...	.	
(xi) Kerosene	W	..	..	...	...	
	R	Lal Bazar	3	...	...	
5. OTHER CONSUMER GOODS						
(i) Item of general merchandise e.g. stationery, umbrella, buttons, cosmetics, etc.	W	...	5	...	...	
	R	Mandir Marg	26	...	Sindhi, Lakhera Darzi	
(ii) Shoes	W	..	..	..	...	
	R	Mochi Bazar	9	..	...	
(iii) Manihari	W	...	...	...	..	
	R	At house Mandir Marg	31	...	Lakhera	
(iv) Wooden Toys	W	..	.	...	...	
	R	Mandir Marg	8	...	Rathi	
Others	W	...	...	...	...	
	R	...	...	..	...	
6. MEDICAL						
(i) Chemist and Pharmacist	W	Common	4	...	Jain	
	R	-do-	7	..	Jain	
(ii) Optician	W	...	...	...	...	
	R	...	1	...	...	

Annexure-1-contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7. EDUCATIONAL						
(i) Books and publications	W	...	...	...	...	
	R	...	4	...	Hindu/Mahajan	
(ii) Book Binding	W	...	...	...	.	
	R	...	1	..	..	
(iii) Printing Press	W	. .	...	. .	Jain/Porwal	
	R	...	4	.	..	
(iv) Others	W	...	.	. .	..	
	R	..	..	...	..	
8. RECREATION AND HOBBY						
(i) Light refreshment Pan, Biri cigarettes etc.	W	Chaupati	2	..	Mali/Hindu	
	R	...	...	..	..	
(ii) Sports-goods shop	W	. .	...	...	. .	
	R	.		..	.	
(iii) Photographers and Photo materials	W	...	...	. .	.	
	R	Chaupati, Delhi Bazar	5	.	Jain/Porwal	
(iv) Paintings	W	Mandir Marg	55	...	Hindu/Brahman	
	R	..	.	...	..	
(v) Tea-stall	W	..	..	..	..	
	R	...	36	:.	. .	
(vi) Others	W	...	..	...	.	
	R	...	...	...	...	
9. TRANSPORT						
(i) Cycles and repairs	W	...	...	...	...	
	R	Common	20	.	Hindu/Dakot	
(ii) Automobiles, Parts and repairs	W	Bus-stand	1		Muslim	
	R	Holi Magra	16	...	Hindu	
(iii) Petrol pumps and other oils	W	...	..	.		
	R	Bus-stand, Naya Bazar	4	.	Jain	
(iv) Others	W	..	..			
	R	...	.			
10. TOOLS, EQUIPMENT ELECTRIC GOODS AND MACHINERY						
(i) Agricultural tools and implements	W		...		..	
	R	Bohrawari, Lal Bazar	7	.		
(ii) Items of particular trade, e.g. air conditioning and refrigeration	W	.	..			
	R		...		.	
(iii) Watches and repairs	W	.	...	...	.	
	R	...	...	...	..	
(iv) Others: Electrical goods and repairing of radio sets	W	..	..	.	..	
	R	Delhi Bazar	16	..		

Annexure-1-contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11. OTHERS (SPECIFY BY BROAD HEADINGS)						
(i) Hair-dressing saloons	W	. .	...	...	...	
	R	Common	17	...	Nai	
(ii) Washing, dying and dry cleaning	W	...	..	...	...	
	R	Naya Mohálla, Randi Darwaza	31	..	...	
(iii) Others: Flour Mill	W	...	.	. .	...	
	R	Common	21	.	..	

Annexure

Particulars of Three Trade and Commerce Establishments

Location	category	Level (Wholesale Retail)	When Established	Main commodities
1	2	3	4	5
1. FOOD AND CROCERY ARTICLES				
(I) Foodgrains				
Lal Bazar/Dhan Mandi	Foodgrains	Wholesale	1940	Foodgrain, oil and cotton seeds
Lal Bazar/Dhan Mandi	Foodgrains	Wholesale	1940	Foodgrain, oil and cotton seeds
Lal Bazar/Dhan Mandi	Foodgrains	Wholesale	1945	Foodgrains
Lal Bazar/Dhan Mandi	Foodgrains	Wholesale	1944	Foodgrains
Lal Bazar/Dhan Mandi	Foodgrains	Wholesale	1950	Foodgrains
Lal Bazar/Dhan Mandi	Foodgrains	Retail	1954	Foodgrains
(II) Vegetable & Fruits				
New Subzi Market	Vegetables & Fruits	Retail	1960	Vegetables
Subzi Market	Vegetables & Fruits	Retail	1970	Vegetables
Subzi Market	Vegetables & Fruits	Retail	1970	Vegetables
(Iii) Grocery				
Sarrafa Bazar	Grocery	Retail	1967	Grocery
Sarrafa Bazar	Grocery	Retail	1950	Grocery

-2

Level and Each Broad Category

Particulars of Proprietor							
Caste or community and religion	Place of origin	If father was not in business or trade what was his occupation	In case the proprietor has been in other occupation in past particulars of the same	Approximate value of commodities (in Rs.)	Source of finance	Approximate annual volume of business (in Rs.)	General Note on the problems of business
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Jain/Oswal	Vallabhnagar	Business (grocery etc.)	Nil	30,000.00	Self	30,000 00	Nil
Jain/Mahajan	Nathdwara	Business (grocery etc.)	Nil	35,000.00	Self	350,000 00	Nil
Jain/Daglia	Nathdwara	Business (grocery etc.)	Nil	25,000.00	Self	400,000.00	Nil
Jain/Daglia	Nathdwara	Business (grocery etc.)	Nil	20,000.00	Self	300,000.00	Nil
Jain	Nathdwara	Business (grocery etc.)	Nil	30,000.00	Self	250,000.00	Nil
Jain	Kunthwa	Business (grocery etc)	Nil	30,000.00	Self	350,000.00	Nil
Sindhi	Sindh (Pakistan)	Manual Labour	. .	500.00	Self	10,000 00	..
Hindu/Mali	Nathdwara	Mistry (House builder)	...	200.00	Self	8,000.00	...
Muslim/Bohra	Nathdwara	Vegetable Selling	Vegetable Selling	400 00	Self	12,000 00	
Hindu/Mahajan	Sayo-ka-kheda	Same	Nil	800.00	Self	30,000.00	Nil
Hindu/Mahajan	Nathdwara	Same	Nil	1,000.00	Self	7,000.00	Nil

1	2	3	4	5
Lal Bazar	Grocery	Retail	1962	Grocery
(iv) Sweatmeat				
Mandir Marg	Prasad	Retail	1923	Prasad
Mandir Marg	Sweatmeat (Prasad)	Retail	1915	Prasad
Mandir Marg	Sweatmeat (Prasad)	Retail	1865	Prasad
2. CLOTH				
(I) Miscellaneous Textiles				
Mandir Marg	Readymade garments	Retail	1955	Cotton Jacket, Ghagri, Polka, Sari etc.
Mandir Marg	Readymade garments	Retail	1967	Tie and Dei Sari Art silk Product
Gandhi Road	Textiles	Retail	1966	Khadi cloths, woollen and cotton yarn etc.
Lal Bazar	Textiles	Retail	1964	Textiles (All type) cotton
Lal Bazar	Textiles	Retail	1925	Textile
Lal Bazar	Textiles	Retail	1910	Cotton Textile
II) Tailoring Embroidery and Darning				
Kumharwara	Tailoring	Retail	1967	Tailoring
Near Ghora Bhandar	Tailoring	Retail	1950	Tailoring
Delhi Bazar	Tailoring	Retail	1958	Tailoring
3. CONSTRUCTION				
(I) Building Materials				
Kumharwara	Building Materials	Retail	1969	Stone Slab
Kumharwara	-do-	Retail	Traditional	Bricks
Holi Magra	-do-	Retail	1968	Stone Slab

6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Jain	Nathdwara	...	Nil	2,500.00	Self	10,000.00	Nil
Hindu/Bhatia	Nathdwara	Same	Nil	Nil	Self	30,000.00	
Bhatia	Nathdwara	Same	Nil	Nil	Self	28,000.00	
Hindu/Bhatia	Nathdwara	Same	Nil	Nil	Self	40,000.00	
Sindhi	Sindh (Pakis-tan)	Cloth merchant	Nil	14,000 00	Self	50.000 00	Same time wholesale also
Hindu/Bania	Nathdwara	Same	Nil	15,000.00	Self	60,000.00	-do-
Hindu/Brah-man	Uttar Pradesh	Agriculture	Nil	11,000.00	Khadi corpora-tion	25,000.00	...
Hindu/Bania	Nathdwara	Same	Nil	..	Self	50,000 00	.
Jain/Poswal	Nathdwara	Same	Nil	40,000.00	Self	50,000 00	Wholesale also
Jain/Surana	Nathdwara	Same	Nil	18,000 00	Self	106,000.00	-do-
Hindu/Brah-man	Nathdwara	Service in temple	Nil	Nil	Self	2000.00	.
Hindu/Darji	-do-	same	Nil	Nil	Self	4 000 00	.
Hindu/Darji	-do-	same	Nil	Nil	Self	3,000 00	
Hindu/Kumhar	Nathdwara	Potter	Nil	400.00	Self	2,000.00	.
Hindu/Kumhar	-do-	-do-	Nil	100.00	Self	2,000.00	.
Hindu/Brah-man	-do-	Painting	Painting	5,000.00	Self	12,000.00	

1	2	3	4	5
4. HOUSEHOLD GOODS				
(i) Matellic Utensils and Other Wares				
Sarrafa Bazar	Matellic Utensils and otherwares	Retail	1945	Matellic Utensils
Delhi Bazar	Matellic Utensils and otherwares	Retail	1968	Matellic Utensils
Bohra Bazar	Matellic Utensils and otherwares	Retail	1950	Matellic Utensils
Kumharwara	Earthan Wares	Retail	Traditional	Earthan Pots, bricks
Kumharwara	-do-	Retail	Traditional	-do-
(ii) Crockery and Glasswares				
(iii) Furniture and Carpentry				
Kumharwara	Furniture	Retail	1968	Wooden furniture's doors etc.
Kumharwara	Sawing and furniture making	Retail	1950	Sawing and furniture manufacturer
(iv) Ornaments Jewellery and Gold Smithy				
Sarrafa Bazar	Ornaments and jewellery and goldsmith	Retail	1961	Silver Ornaments
Mandir Marg	-do-	Retail	1944	-do-
-do-	-do-	Retail	1968	-do-
(v) Others	...	...	..	...
5. OTHER CONSUMER GOODS				
(i) Items of General Marchandise				
Gandhi Road	Item of general merchandise	Retail	1970	Manihari cosmatic

6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Hindu/Kansara	Village Manasha	Sale of Utensils	Nil	25,000.00	Self	100,000.00	...
Hindu/Kansara	Udaipur	Utensil manufacture	Nil	1200.00	Self	6000 00	..
Jain	Nathdwara	Same	Nil	3000.00	Self	10,000.00	...
Hindu/Kumhar	Nathdwara	Same	Nil	200 00	Self	2000.00	..
-do-	Nathdwara	Same	Nil	250.00	Self	2000 00	...
Hindu/Khati	Nathdwara	House building	Nil	Nil	Self	(15000) on order	...
Hindu/Khati	Nathdwara	Carpentry	Nil	Nil	Self	60,000.00	...
Jain	Kunthva	Agriculture in village	Nil	15,000 00	Self	20 000 00	...
Hindu/Bania	Nathdwara	Foodgrains shop	Nil	60.000.00	Self	300.000.00	.
Jain	Nathdwara	Silver and gold business	Printing press	15,000 00	Both partner	10 000.00	...
...	. .		...	...	. .		.
Sindhi	Sindh	Service in temple	Nil	1,500.00	Self	2500 00	..

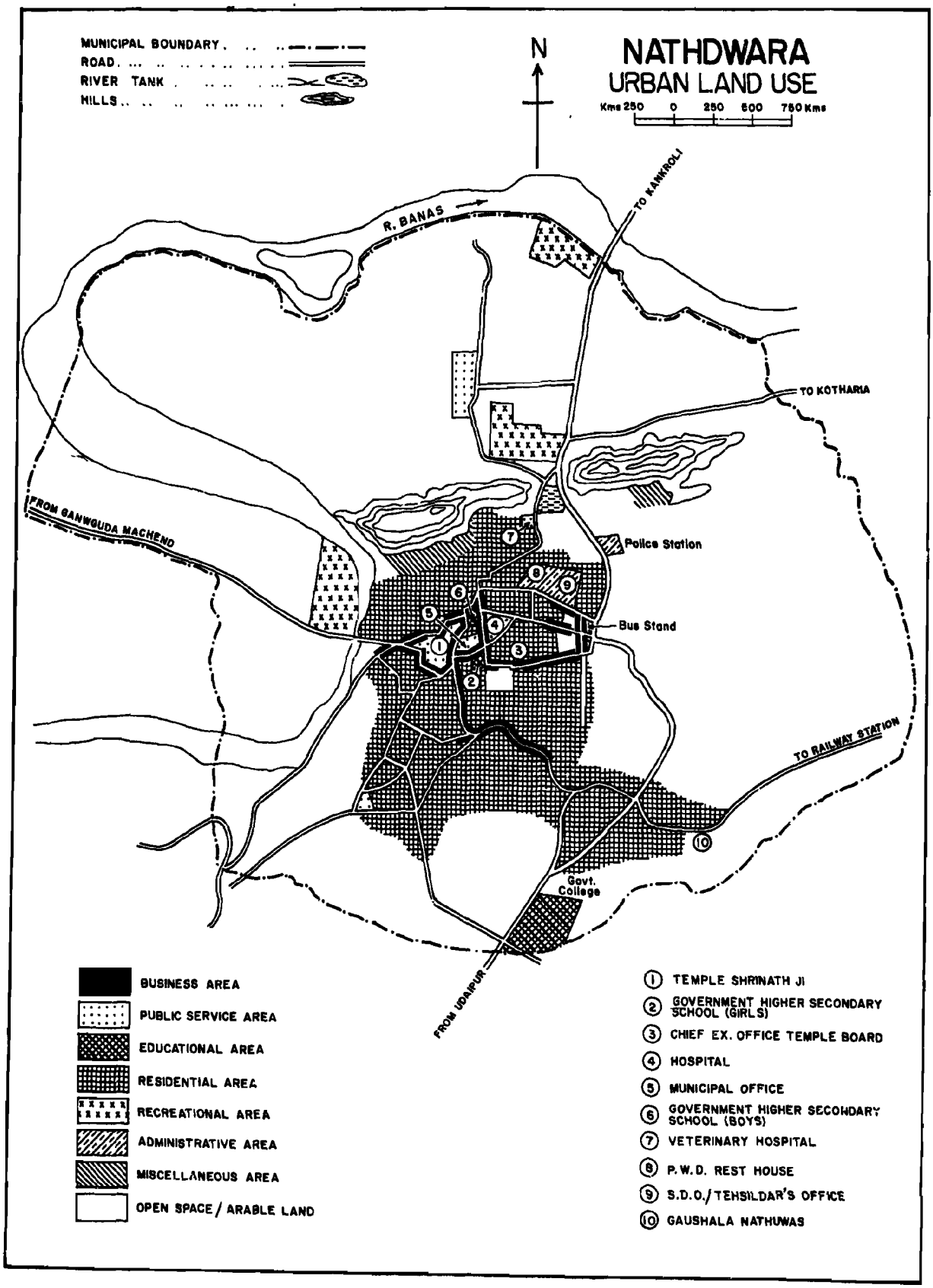
1	2	3	4	5
Bohra Bazar	-do-	Retail	1967	Bangels and fancy goods
Subzi Market	-do-	Retail	1970	Bangels and fancy goods
In front Municipal Office	-do-	Retail	1957	Wooden toys etc
Gandhi Road	Items of general merchandise	Retail	1967	Wooden toys etc
(ii) Shoes				
6. MEDICAL				
(i) Chemist and Pharmacist				
Mathura Gate	Chemist and Pharmacist	Retail	1964	Allopathic Medicine
Gandhi Road	-do-	Retail	1970	Ayurvedic medicine
Chaupati	-do-	Retail	1940	Medicine
7. EDUCATIONAL				
(i) Books and Publications				
Delhi Bazar	Books and Publications	Retail	1943	Books and Stationery news paper agent
Delhi Bazar	Books and Publications	Retail	1964	Books and stationery
(ii) Others--Printing Press				
In Front Bara Bagh	Printing Press	N.A	1890	Printing
-do-	Printing Press	N.A	1958	Printing
-do-	Printing Press	N A	1971	Printing
8. RECREATION AND HOBBY				
Bus stand	Light refreshment like Pan, Biri, Cigarettes	Retail	1967	Pan-Biri-Cigarettes
Delhi Bazar	-do-	Retail	1962	-do-
Gandhi Road	Photographer	Retail	1950	Photography and Photo goods

6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Muslim/Lakhera	Nathdwara	Bus driver	Nil	2 000 00	Self	2,000 00	
Hindu/Darzi	Nathdwara	Same	Nil	3,000 00	Self (Rolling)	10,000.00	
Sindhi	Nathdwara	Same	Nil	5,000 00	Rolling	10,000 00	
Hindu/Rathi	Nathdwara	Same	Nil	7,000 00	Self	13,000 00	
Jain	Nathdwara	Service in temple	Transport	16,000 00	Co.op Society	30,000 00	426 members
Hindu/Purohit	-do-	Same	Nil	1.200 00	Self	3,000 00	..
Hindu/Talesra	-do-	Business	Nil	70,000 00	Self	3 Lakh	...
Hindu/Bania	Nathdwara	Custom Officer	Nil	13,000 00	Self	50,000	
Hindu/Brahman	Nathdwara	Service in Temple	Teacher	7,000 00	Self	13,000 00	
	Temple Board	For Temple Use only					
Hindu/Paliwal	Khamnor	Agriculture	Nil	...	Co-op Society	4,000 00	Manager
Jain	Nathdwara	Textile Business	Nil		Self	Newly started	
Mali/Hindu	Nathdwara	House Building	Nil	200 00	Self	5,000 00	..
Brajvasi/Hindu	Nathdwara	Service in temple	Nil	500 00	Self	7,000 00	...
Hindu/Paliwal	Nathdwara	Vaidhya	Nil	3,000.00	Self	6,000.00	

1	2	3	4	5
Chaupati	Photographer	Retail	1968	Photography and Photo goods
Delhi Bazar	Photographer	Retail	1960	Photography and Photo goods
Mandir Marg	Painting	Retail	1958	Painting
9. TRANSPORT				
(i) Cycles and Repairs				
Gandhi Road	Cycles and repair	Retail	1960	Cycle on rent and repairs
Fauz	Cycles and repair	Retail	1950	Cycle on rent and repairs
Delhi Bazar	Cycles and repair	Retail	1964	Sale of parts etc. Cycle on rent and repairs
(ii) Automobiles, Parts and Repairs				
Gandhi Road	Automobiles Parts and repairs	Retail	1920	Motor Parts, Tyre Cement Petroleum etc.
Bus-Stand	Automobiles Parts and repairs	Retail	1963	Motor Parts
(iii) Petrol Pumps and Other Oils				
Bus-Stand	Petrol Pumps and Other Oils	Retail	1966	Petrol and Petroleum products
10. TOOL, EQUIPMENTS, ELECTRIC GOODS AND MACHINERY				
(i) Agricultural tools and implements	..	..	.	...
(ii) Watches and repairs	...	.		...
(iii) Electrical goods	...	...	...	...
11. OTHERS				
(i) Hair Dressing Saloons	..	.		
(ii) Washing Dying and Dry cleaning	...	..		..

6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Hindu/Paliwal	Village Kasuli	Photography	Nil	2,000.00	Self	46,000.00	...
Hindu/Brah-man	Nathdwara	Painting	Painting	..	Self	10,000.00	Temple work
Hindu/Brah-man	Nathdwara	Painting	Painting	...	Self	4,000.00	Wholesale
Hindu/Dakot	Nathdwara	Agriculture	...	...	Self	5,000.00	...
Hindu/Megh-wal	Village Nodwa	Agriculture	Agriculture	..	Self	2,000.00	...
Jain	Village Jawar	Business	Teacher	10,000.00	Self	32,000.00	..
Muslim	Nathdwara	Same	Nil	2 Lakh	Self	10,000.00	Control of Tyres
Hindu/Kachora	Udaipur	Utensils Busi-ness	Repairs Uten-sils	10,000 00	Self	150,000.00	..
Jain/Surana	Nathdwara	Textile Busi-ness	Nil	10,000 00	Self (2 partner)	400,000.00	.
	...	...		...		..	. .
	..	...				..	..
	.	.					.
	.	.					..

MAPS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ROAD
RIVER TANK
HILLS
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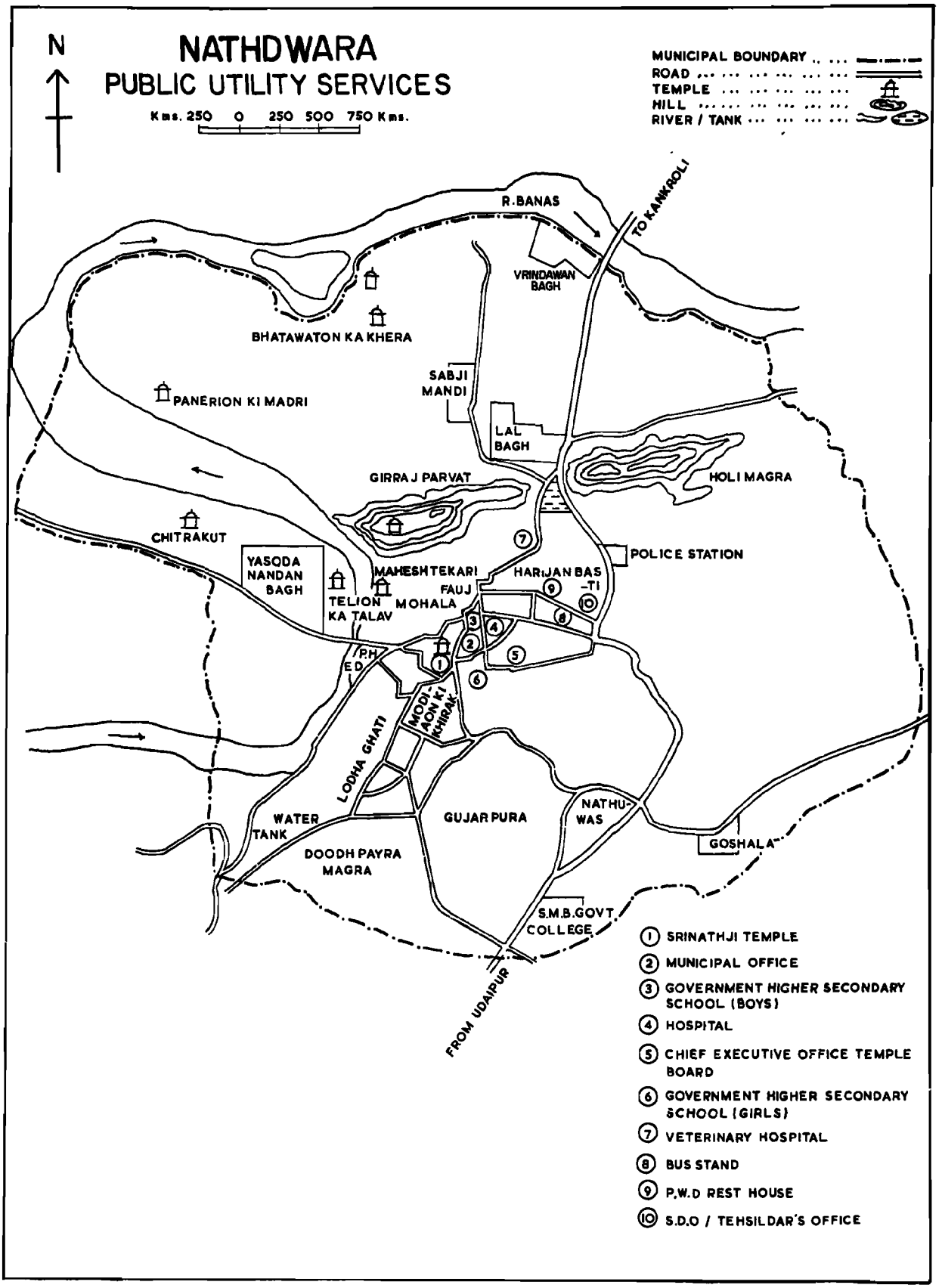
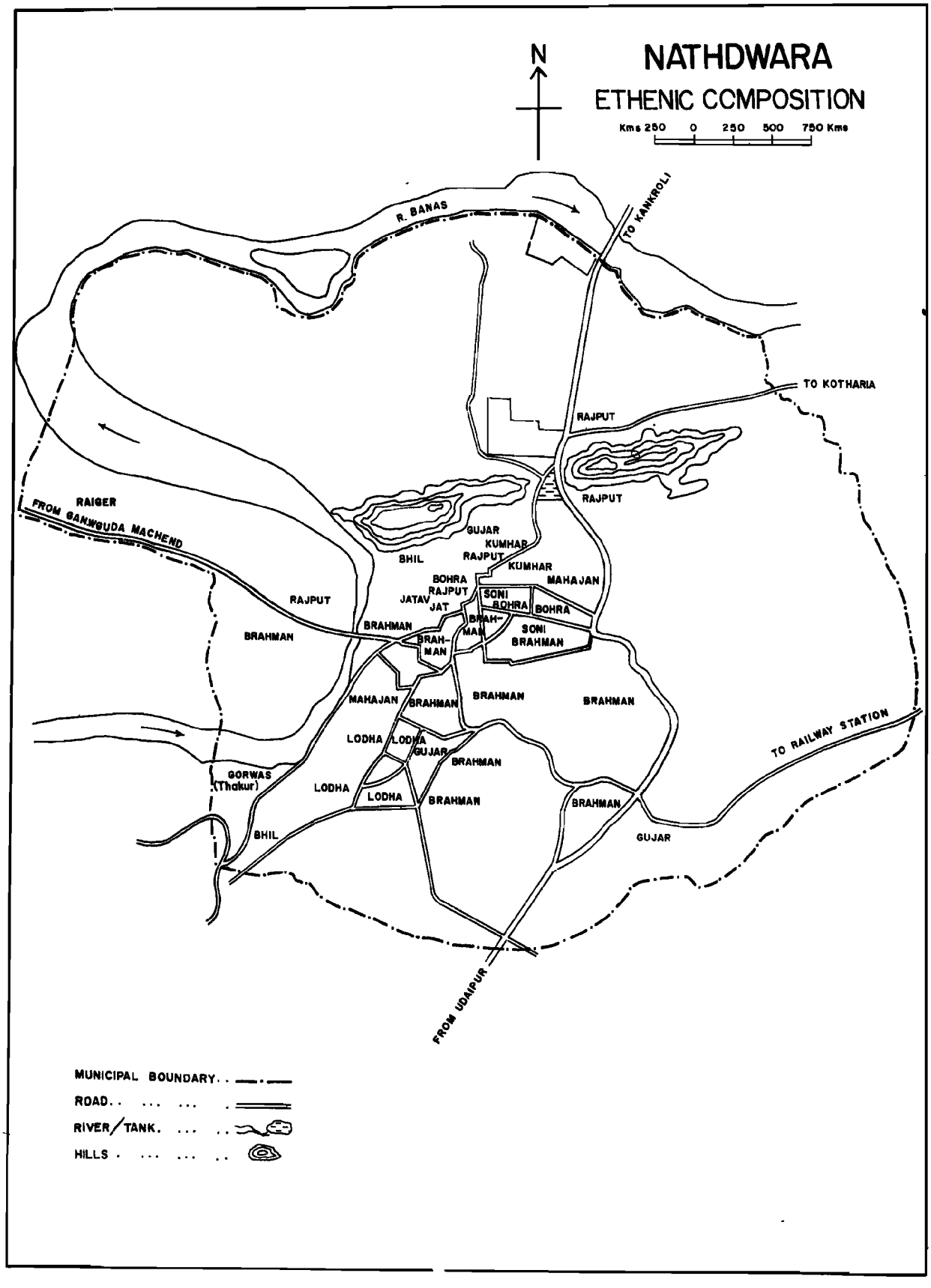
NATHDWARA
URBAN LAND USE
Kms 250 0 250 500 750 Kms
R. BANAS
TO KANKROLI
TO KOTHARIA
FROM GANWGUDA MACHEND
Police Station
Bus Stand
TO RAILWAY STATION
Govt. College
FROM UDAIPUR
BUSINESS AREA
PUBLIC SERVICE AREA
EDUCATIONAL AREA
RESIDENTIAL AREA
RECREATIONAL AREA
ADMINISTRATIVE AREA
MISCELLANEOUS AREA
OPEN SPACE / ARABLE LAND
1 TEMPLE SHRINATH JI
2 GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL (GIRLS)
3 CHIEF EX. OFFICE TEMPLE BOARD
4 HOSPITAL
5 MUNICIPAL OFFICE
6 GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL (BOYS)
7 VETERINARY HOSPITAL
8 P.W.D. REST HOUSE
9 S.D.O./TEHSILDAR'S OFFICE
10 GAUSHALA NATHUWAS


N
NATHDWARA
PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICES
Kms. 250 0 250 500 750 Kms.
MUNICIPAL BOUNDARY
ROAD
TEMPLE
HILL
RIVER / TANK
R.BANAS
TO KANKROLI
VRINDAWAN BAGH
BHATAWATON KA KHERA
SABJI MANDI
PANERION KI MADRI
LAL BAGH
GIRRAJ PARVAT
HOLI MAGRA
CHITRAKUT
POLICE STATION
YASODA NANDAN BAGH
MAHESHTEKARI
HARIJAN BASTI
FAUJI MOHALA
TELION KA TALAV
P.H.E.D.
MODI-AON KI KHIRAK
LODHA GHATI
WATER TANK
GUJAR PURA
NATHU-WAS
GOSHALA
DOODH PAYRA MAGRA
S.M.B.GOVT. COLLEGE
FROM UDAIPUR
1 SRINATHJI TEMPLE
2 MUNICIPAL OFFICE
3 GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL (BOYS)
4 HOSPITAL
5 CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICE TEMPLE BOARD
6 GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL (GIRLS)
7 VETERINARY HOSPITAL
8 BUS STAND
9 P.W.D REST HOUSE
10 S.D.O / TEHSILDAR'S OFFICE


N
NATHDWARA
ETHENIC COMPOSITION
Kms 250 0 250 500 750 Kms
R. BANAS
TO KANKROLI
TO KOTHARIA
RAJPUT
RAJPUT
RAIGER
FROM GANWGUDA MACHEND
GUJAR
KUMHAR
BHIL
RAJPUT
KUMHAR
BOHRA
RAJPUT
MAHAJAN
SONI
BOHRA
JATAV
JAT
BOHRA
RAJPUT
BRAHMAN
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MAN
BRAHMAN
MAHAJAN
BRAHMAN
BRAHMAN
BRAHMAN
LODHA
LODHA
GUJAR
BRAHMAN
TO RAILWAY STATION
GORWAS
(Thakur)
LODHA
LODHA
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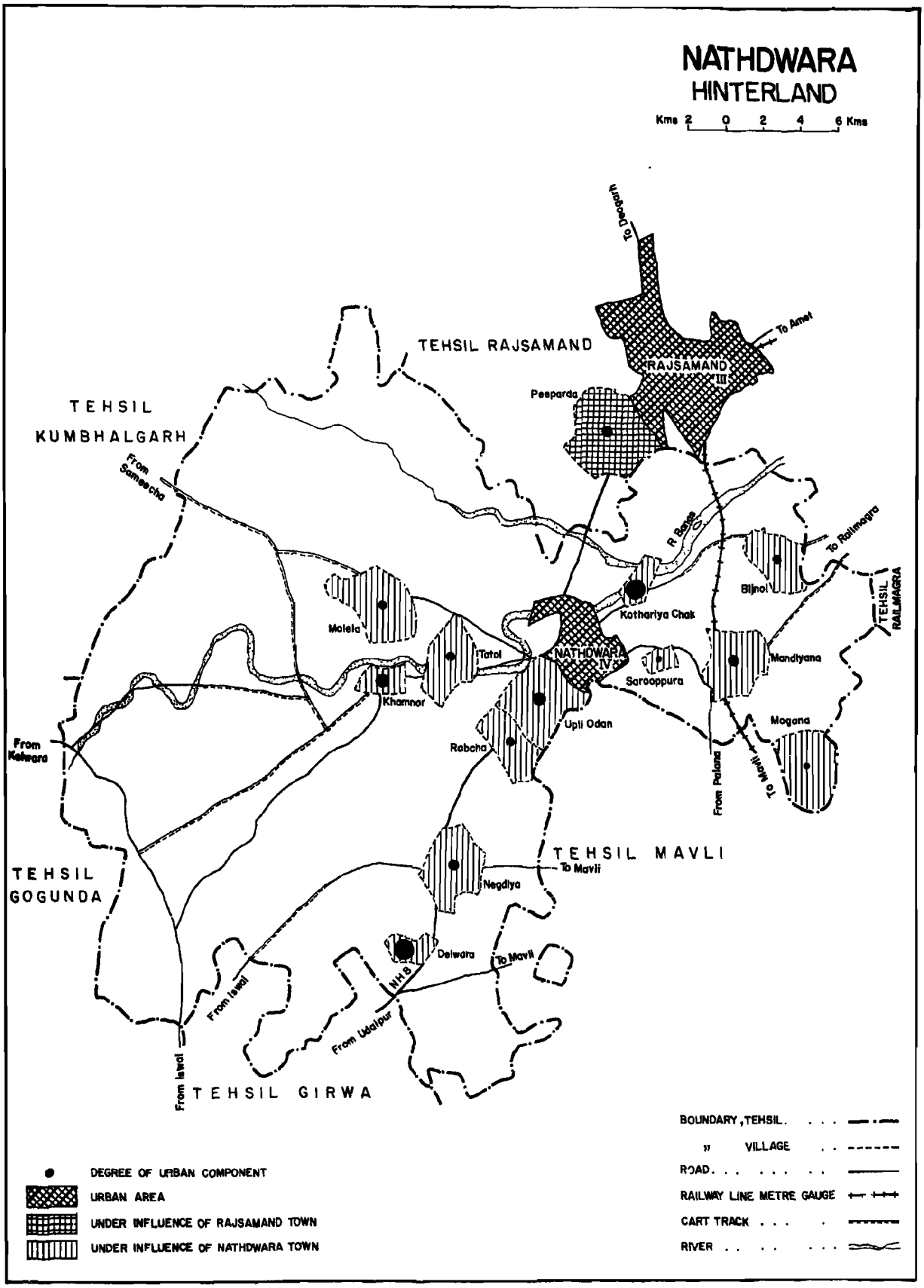
BHIL
GUJAR
FROM UDAIPUR
MUNICIPAL BOUNDARY
ROAD
RIVER/TANK
HILLS


NATHDWARA
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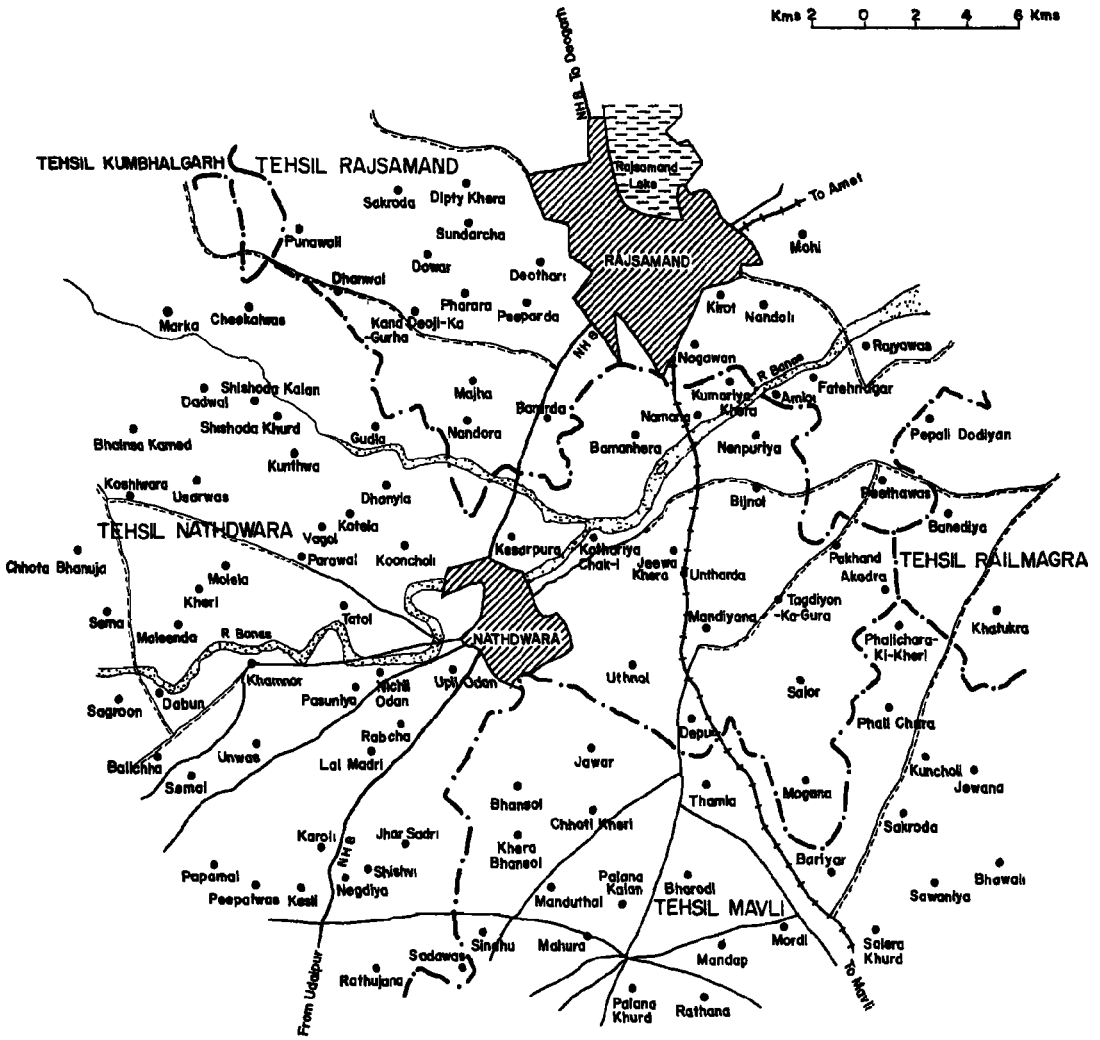
TEHSIL RAJSAMAND
TEHSIL KUMBHALGARH
TEHSIL GOGUNDA
TEHSIL GIRWA
TEHSIL MAVLI
RAJSAMAND III
Pesparda
To Deogarh
To Amet
From Sameecha
R Banas
To Railmagra
TEHSIL RAILMAGRA
Bijnol
Kothariya Chak
Molela
Tatol
NATHDWARA IV
Saroopura
Mandiyana
Khamnor
Upli Odan
Mogana
From Kelwara
Rabcha
From Palana
To Mavli
To Mavli
Negdiya
Delwara
To Mavli
NH 8
From Iswal
From Udaipur
From Iswal
DEGREE OF URBAN COMPONENT
URBAN AREA
UNDER INFLUENCE OF RAJSAMAND TOWN
UNDER INFLUENCE OF NATHDWARA TOWN
BOUNDARY, TEHSIL.
" VILLAGE
ROAD.
RAILWAY LINE METRE GAUGE
CART TRACK
RIVER

NATHDWARA
LINKAGES AND CONTINUA



URBAN AREA AS PER 1981 CENSUS.

VILLAGE LOCATION AND NAME . . . • Kheri

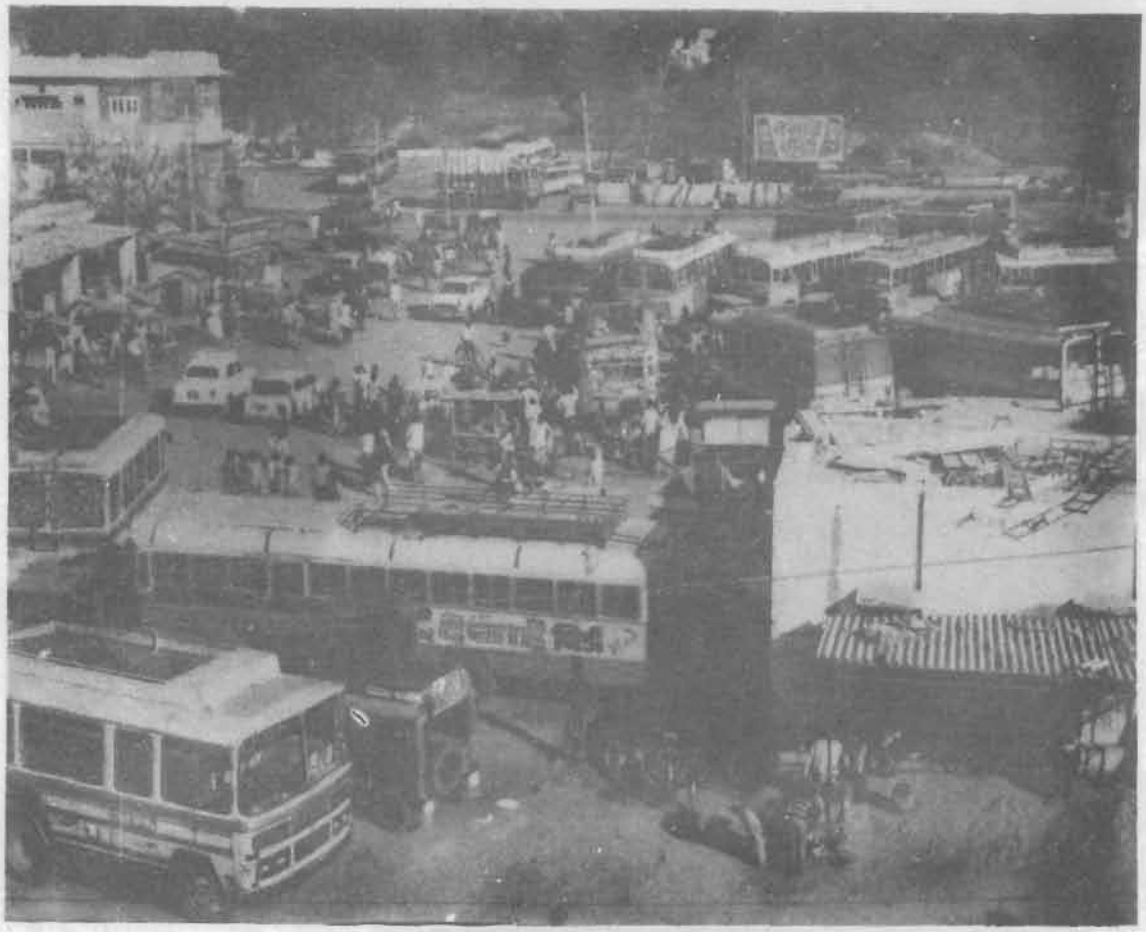
RAILWAY (M G) . . . . . .

ROAD . . . . . .

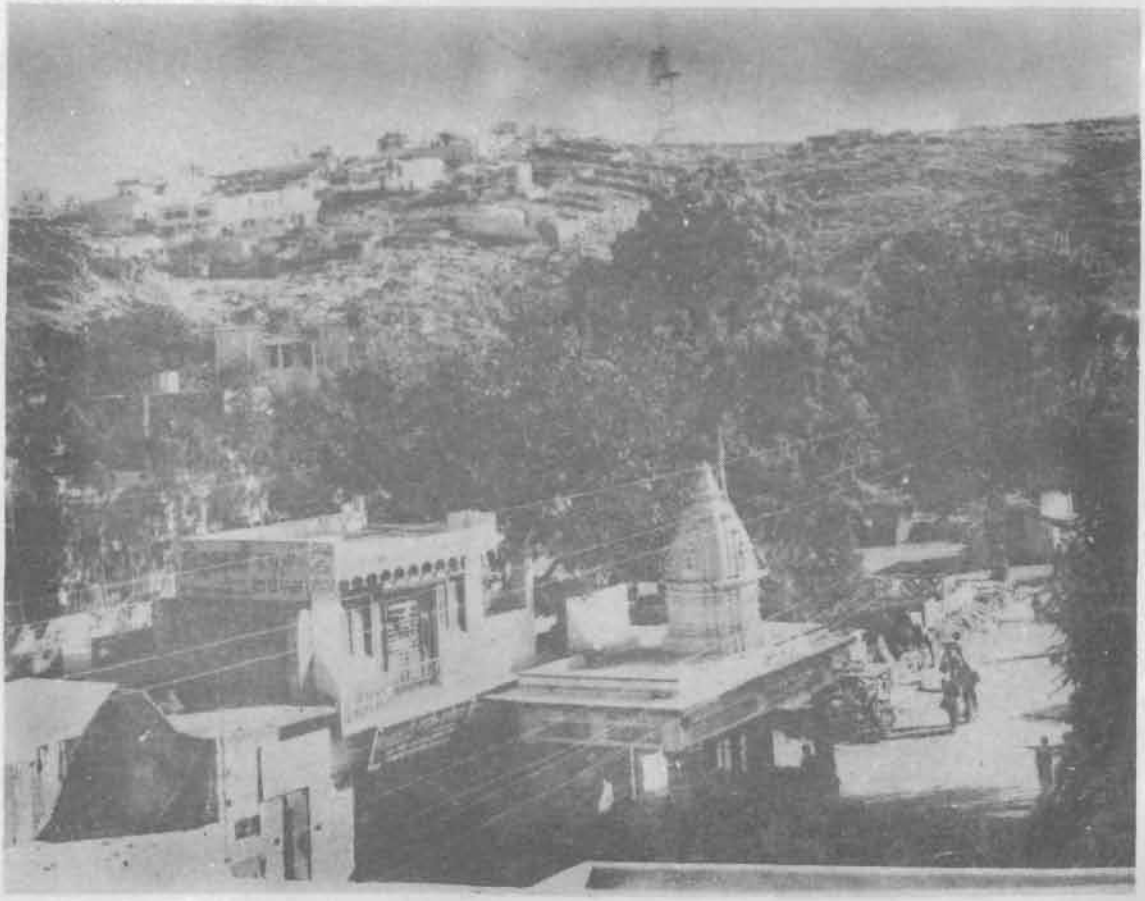
CART TRACK . . . . . .

RIVER/LAKE . . . . . .

PHOTOGRAPHS



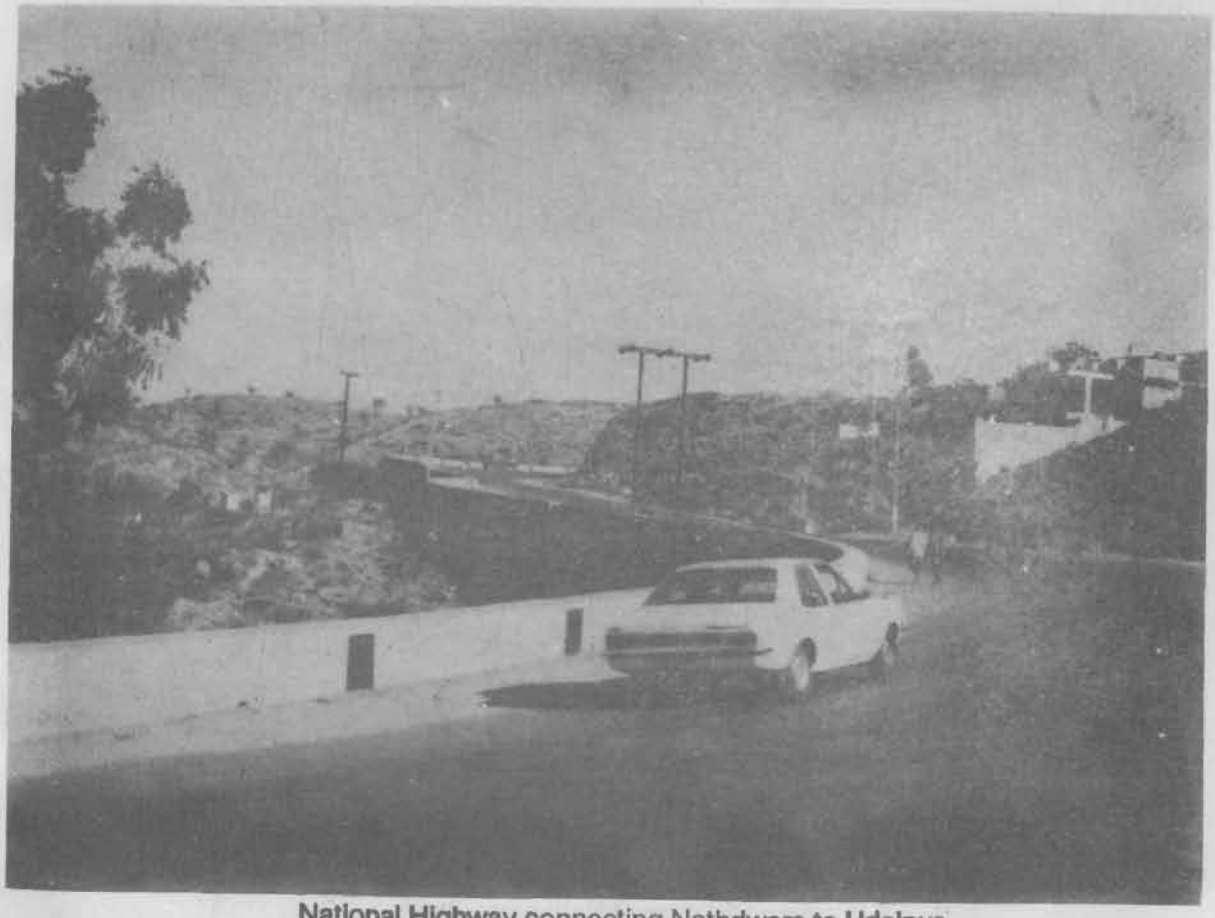
A view of Bus Stand from a roof top



An approach road to town



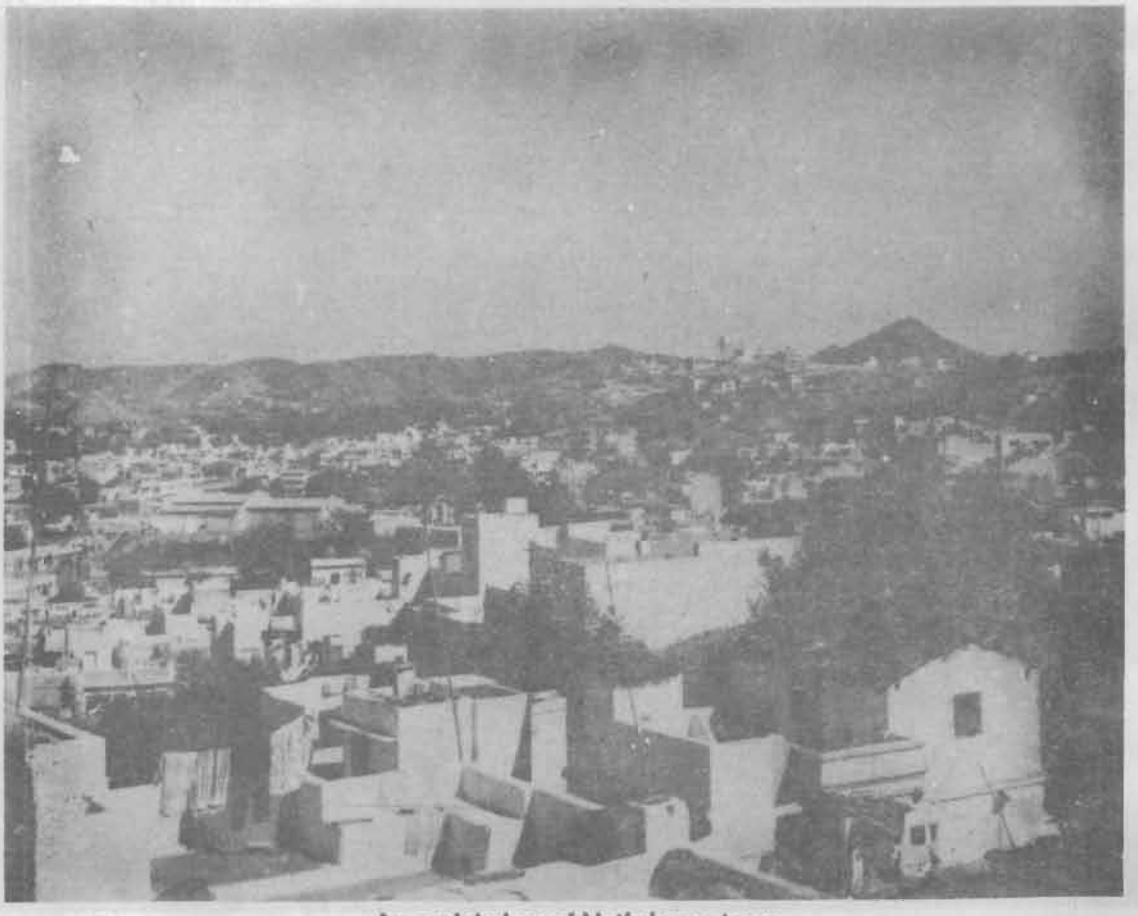
A petrol pump in peripheri of the town



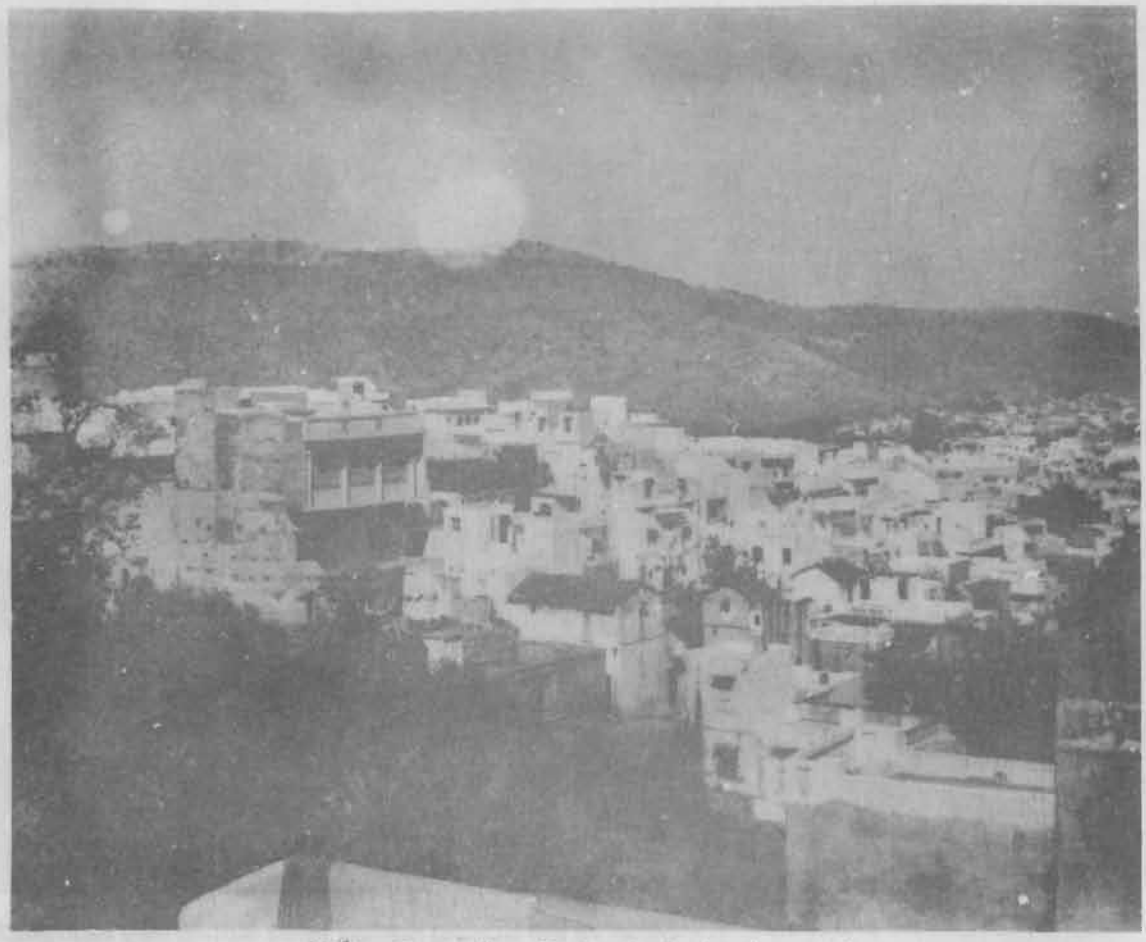
National Highway connecting Nathdwara to Udaipur



A view of the Sukhadia Nagar on the hill top



An aerial view of Nathdwara town



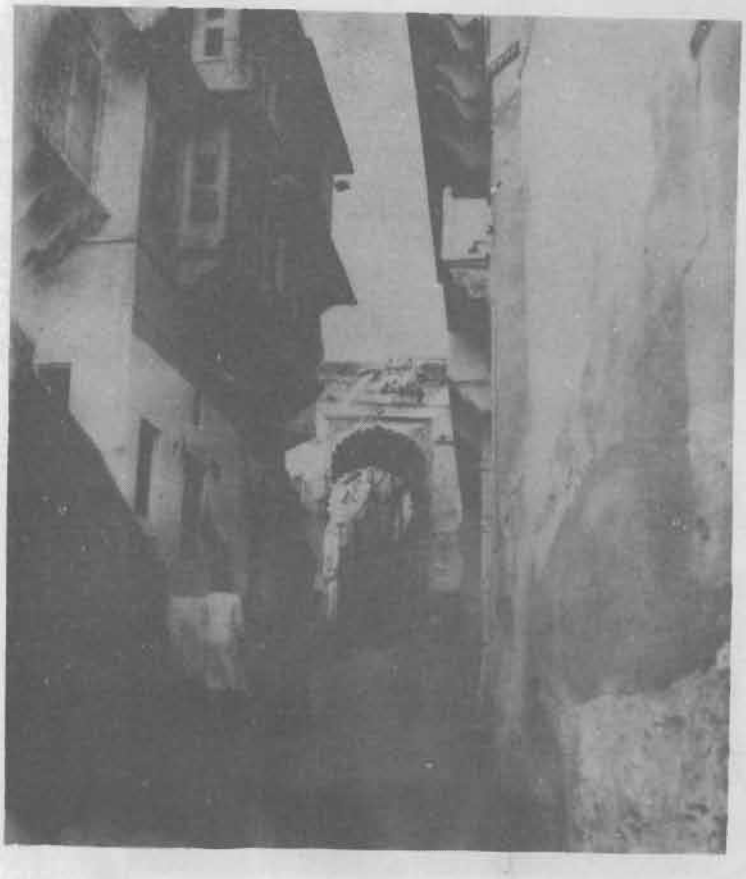
Notice Goverdhan Parbat in the background



Chaupati—the centre of business activity



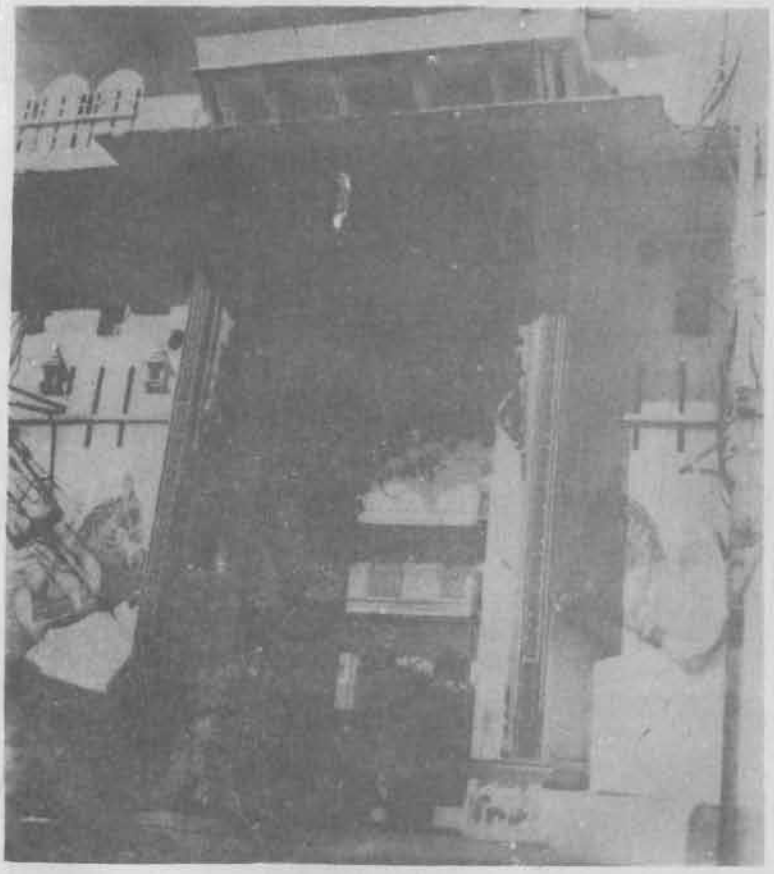
Observe the sloping narrow lanes suiting hilly topography



All roads lead to-the Temple



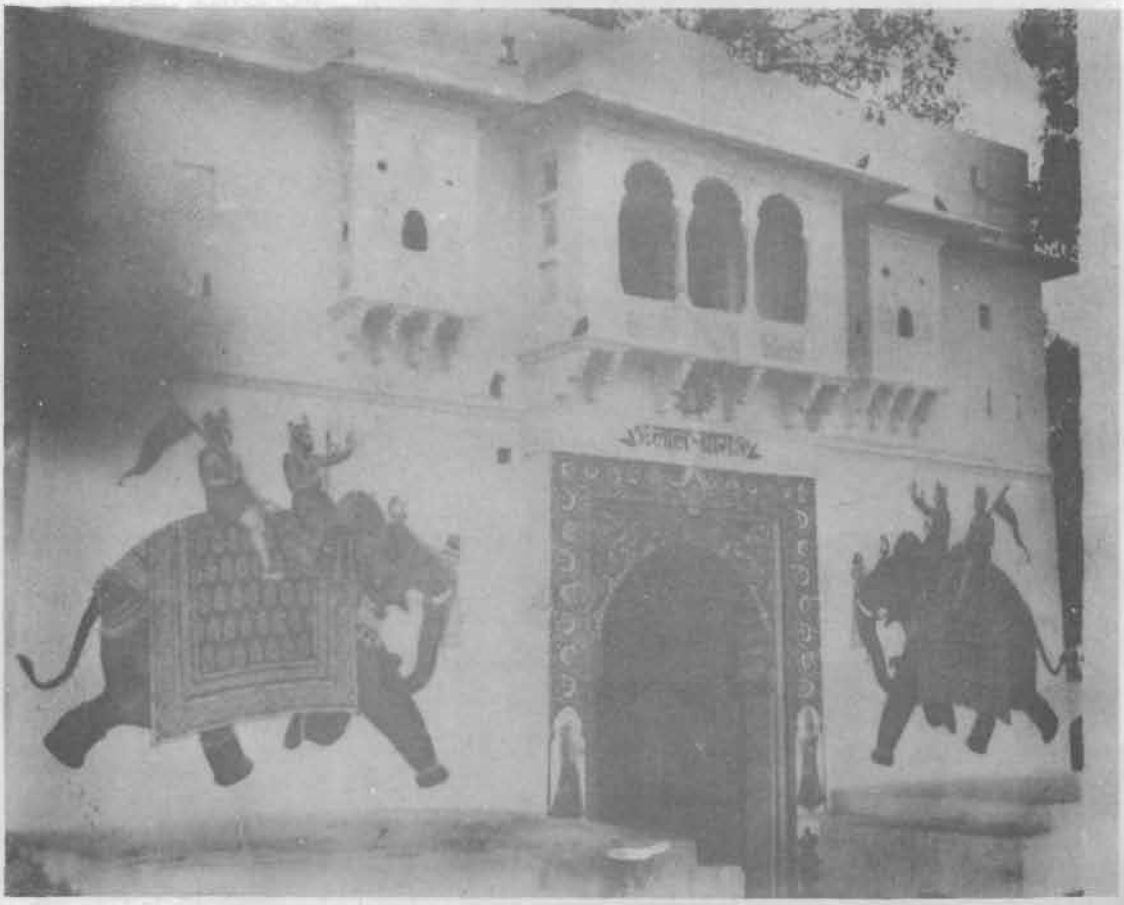
Main entrance to the Shri Nathji Temple



Moti Mahal—imposing gate to the residence of the Tilkayat



Chak Pujan—a part of Wedding Ceremony



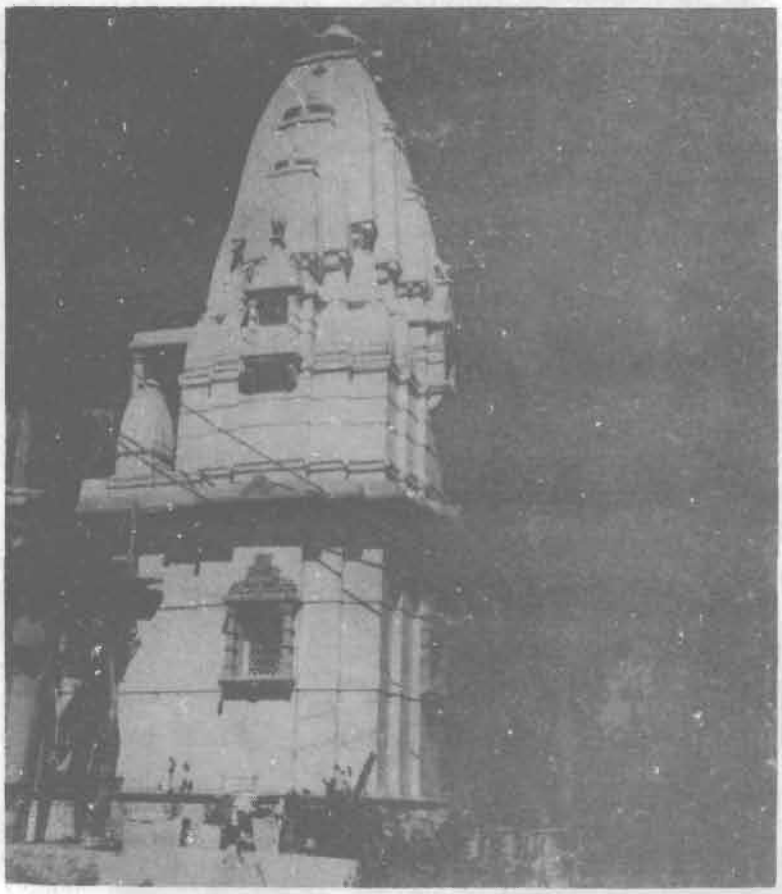
Painted elephants guarding the entrance to Lal Bag..



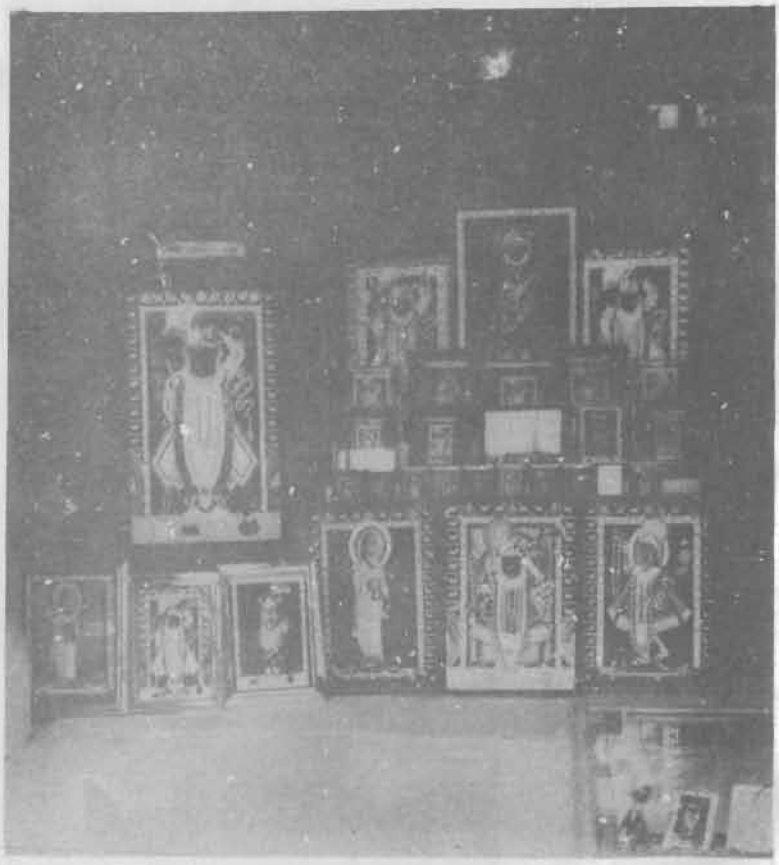
A close up of a wall painting of an elephant



A cenotaph—reigning the scene in Lal Bagh



The temple of Lord Ganesh under construction at Ganesh Tekri



Paintings of Nathdwara School for sale



A **Painter** engrossed in his work



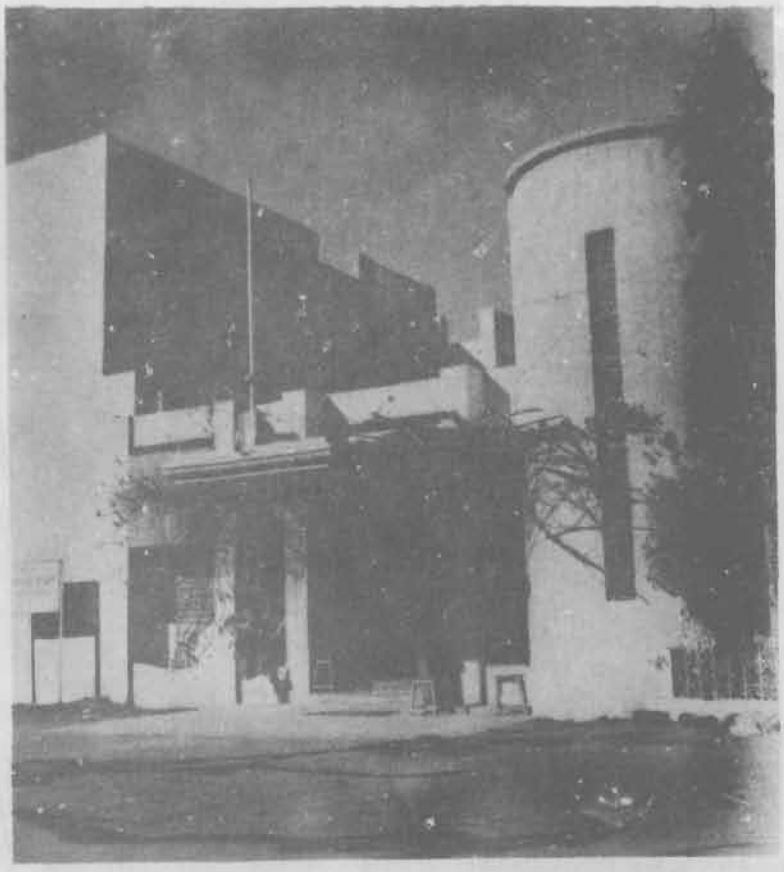
A Potter at work



A Gujarati Dharmshala



Front elevation of Ayurvedic Aushdhalaya



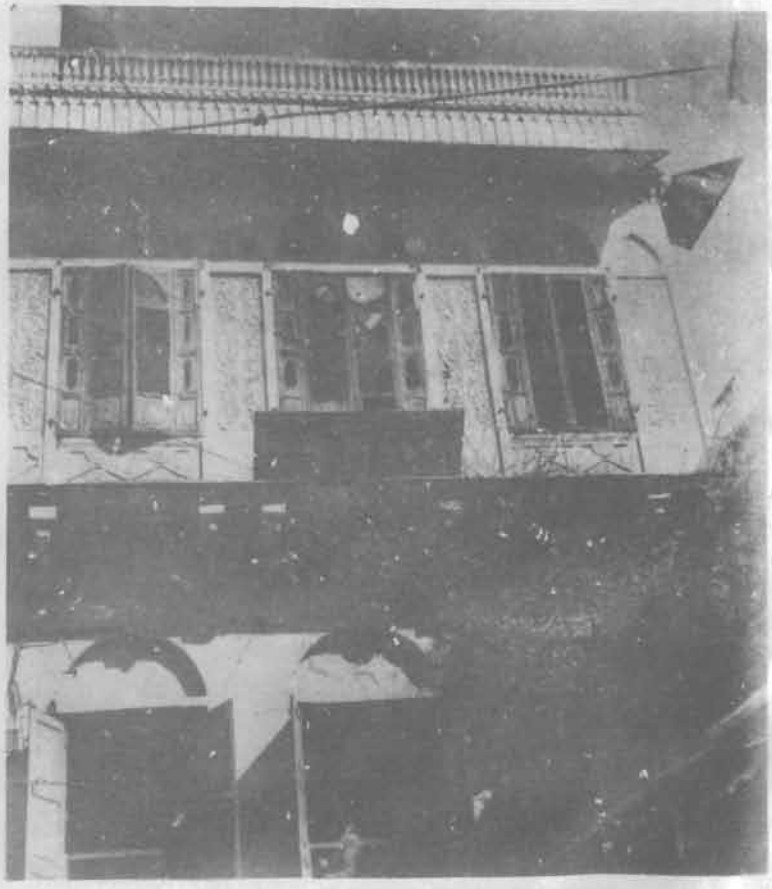
A modern building—Office of the Chief Executive Temple Board



A middle School for boys



A view of Higher Secondary School



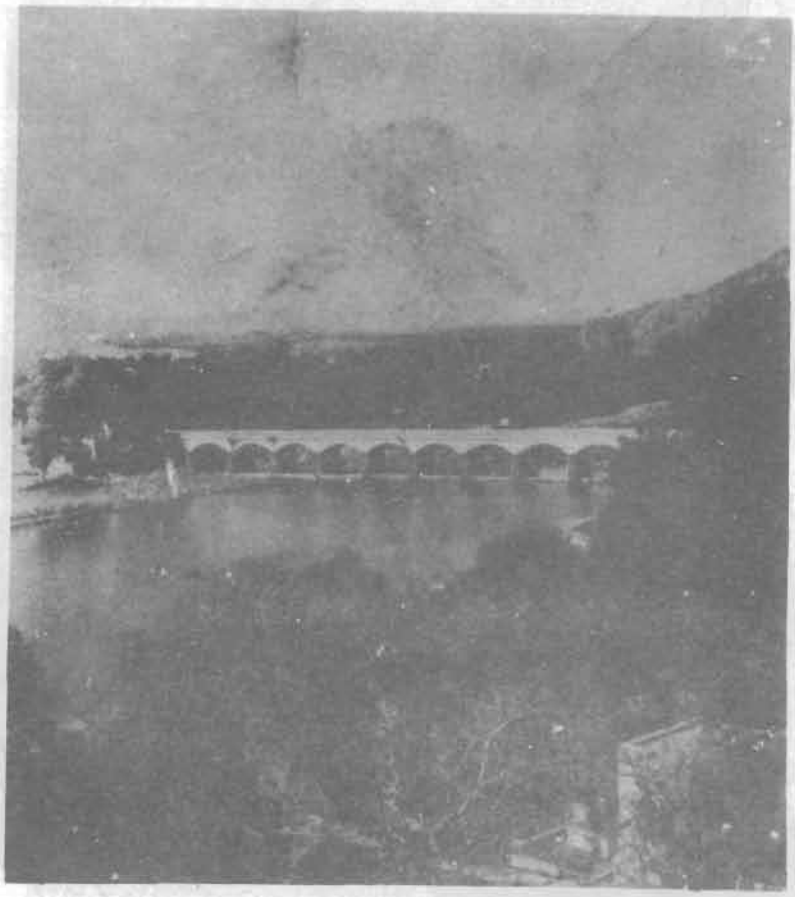
A place of learning—District Library



Female wing of General Hospital



Water supply system for the town



A picturesque view of bridge over river Banas

भारत के महारजिस्ट्रार का कार्यालय
तिथि.....
29084
पुस्तकालय
सेवा भवन



Irrigation Canals to quench thirst of the fields