

CENSUS OF INDIA 1971

SERIES 18

RAJASTHAN

PART VI—B

SPECIAL SURVEY REPORT ON SELECTED TOWN

3. PHALODI

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PREFACE

Situated amidst the Thar desert Phalodi is located in the centre of the area covered by the three former princely states of Jodhpur, Bikaner and Jaisalmer and occupies an important place in the desert districts of Rajasthan State namely Jodhpur, Jaisalmer, Bikaner, Barmer, and Nagaur. Culturally and linguistically it forms a part of Marwar.

The present report is based on the information collected through a socio-economic survey of Phalodi supplemented by the data furnished by the 1971 Census and updated by the data of the 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 thank the officers and the staff of the Phalodi Tehsil, Municipal Board, Phalodi and a host of other institutions who extended their valuable help in the conduct of this survey.

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

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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

Location

Phalodi is situated at a distance of 165 km in the north-west of Jodhpur, the district headquarters. Its distance from Jaipur, the State Capital is 504 km. It is situated at a distance of about 150 km. from Jaisalmer, about 160 km. from Bikaner and about 140 km. from Nagaur. For reaching Phalodi, from Jaipur, one has first to reach Jodhpur and from there to Phalodi by road or by train. Phalodi is the headquarters of sub-division and tehsil of the same name.

1.2 Phalodi is located in the centre of the area covered by the three former princely States of Jodhpur, Bikaner and Jaisalmer amidst the Thar desert. Culturally and linguistically, it forms a part of Marwar. It forms an important administrative-political-economic centre of the region and has since long played an important role in the life of the region.

Size and Total Population

1.3 Phalodi is a small town with a population of 28,539 as per 1981 Census. It was treated as a town in 1901 and is a Municipal town since 1961. The total area of the town comes to 71.10 sq. km.

Topography and Physical Environment including Flora, Fauna and Climate

1.4 Phalodi is situated on a sandy plain with no hills or forest ranges. There is no perennial rivulet or *nullah* in the vicinity of the town. It is situated amidst almost squalid surroundings and monotonous environs. Dust-storms are, however, frequent in summer. The highest temperature during past 8 years period since 1980 recorded is 47°C and the minimum is 1.0°C. The following table indicates the maximum and minimum temperature at Phalodi during 1980-87.

Table I.1—Maximum and minimum temperatures during 1980-87

Year	Maximum temperature	Minimum temperature
1	2	3
1980 . .	47·0	2·0
1981 . .	47·0	4·0
1982 . .	47·0	3·0
1983 . .	45·0	2·0
1984 . .	47·0	1·0
1985 . .	47·0	1·0
1986 . .	47·0	2·0
1987 . .	46·0	1·0

1.5 There is no demarcated forest area in the vicinity of Phalodi. The trees and shrubs that are commonly found in the area around Phalodi are; Khejra (*Prosopis spicigera*), Rohira (*Tecoma undulta*), Kair (*Capparis aphylla*), Aak or Akra (*Calotropi's procera*), Phog (*Celligonum polygonoides*), Jal or Pilu (*Salvadora persica* and *Salvadora aleoides*), Ber (*Zizyphus jujuba*), Bordi (*Zizuphus rotundifolia*), Babool (*Acacia arabica*); Banwal (*Acacia Jackquemontic*); Kumat (*Acacia rupestris senegal*), Pipal (*Ficus religiosa*); Neem (*Azadirachta indica*), Siris (*Albizzia lebek*) and Arni (*Clerodendron pholomoides*). The Creeper Tumba or Tus (*Citrullus cotocynthis*) is on important annual. The important grasses are Dhaman (*Pennisetum cenchroides*), Bharut (*Cenchrus Catharictus*), Siwan (*Panicum furmentacum*), Mothea (*Mothea tuberosa*), Lamp (*Aristida depressa*), Kuri (*Brachiaria romosa*), Dhamass (*Fagonia .cretica*), Kanti (*Tribulus-terristris*) and Lobru (*Digera arvensis*).

1.6 The fauna is of limited variety. Jackal, rabbit, sandgrouse, grey partridge, peacock, parrot, and other beautiful small birds are common. Stripped quirrel (*Sciurus palmarum*), ant-eater (*Manis pentadactyla*), rats and mice are very common. Snakes, scorpions and lizard are also common. The most notable of the insects is the locust which cause great damage to the standing crops.

1.7 The climate around Phalodi is dry and temperate. The days are warm during summer but the nights are invariably cool and pleasant.

1.8 The area around Phalodi generally suffers from famine due to failure of rains. The monsoon is favourable once in three years. The normal annual rainfall for district Jodhpur is 318.7 mm. The normal annual rainfall for Phalodi is 250.00 mm. The following table indicates the rainfall and number of rainy days during 1984-1988.

Table I.2—Annual Rainfall and Rainy days during 1984-1988

Year	Rainfall (in mm.)	Number of rainy day
1	2	3
1984 . .	145·0	15
1985 . .	196·5	8
1986 . .	168·0	15
1987 . .	234·0	18
1988 . .	166·0	12

Communication with other places

1.9 Phalodi occupies an important place in the desert districts of Rajasthan State namely Jodhpur, Jaisalmer, Bikaner, Barmer and Nagaur. The important places with which Phalodi is connected are Pokaran (57 km.), Shergarh (113 km.), Osian (92 km.), Bap (23 km.) and Kolayat (119 km.).

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Besides the above named places, Phalodi is approachable all round the year both by rail and road.

Morphology of the town

1.10 The town is spread almost evenly in the Municipal area in the shape of an irregular pentagon. The town is divided into 14 wards which are recognised by numbers allotted to them. The wards do not always cover entire localities and many a times divide them into two parts.

Functional Areas

1.11 Overwhelmingly large portion of the town area is occupied for the residential purpose alone. Most of the offices are concentrated in the south-east portion of the town. But for few shops, the commercial activities are located in the main markets. The following is brief account of the various functional areas of the town.

Administrative Area

1.12 Area around the Railway Station is the main locus of the administrative functions. Offices of Sub-divisional Officer, Tehsildar, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Assistant Engineer of Rajasthan Canal Project, Engineering Supervisor Telegraph, Inspector-Central Excise, Deputy Superintendent (Salt), Anti Locust Warning Group and Water Supply Department are all situated in the vicinity of the Railway Station. Police Station, Post Office, Telephone Exchange and office of the Panchayat Samiti are also located in this area. Offices of the Station Master Phalodi Railway Station, P.W.I. (Railways) and Government Railway Police (G.R.P.) are located at the Railway Station. Office of the Municipal Board is located in Jaswantpura and the office of the Inspector of Weights and Measures is near fort.

Commercial Area

1.13 The main venue of the commercial activities is Sadar Bazar, Area around Railway Station, Station Road, Tripoliya and Naya Bazar (Bhaiyon-ki-Nadi) are the other areas where the commercial activities are carried out.

Industrial Area

1.14 As there is no major industry in the town so there is no specific demarcation of the area as such. Whatever little industrial units are there, they are scattered.

Areas of Arterial Functions

1.15 The Railway Station is situated on the southern side of the town and just opposite to it is the Bus stand. The area around Railway Station forms the locus of the goods and the passenger transport.

Institutional Areas

1.16 Institutions dealing with public services are scattered all over the town and there is no such distinct area in the town. The office of the Municipal Board is located in Jaswantpura. The Hospital, Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, Family Planning Centre and Dharamshala are all situated near the Railway Station. The Veterinary Hospital is situated in the west of the Railway Station at about one km. The Ayurvedic Hospital is situated in the middle of the town in ward 7 near Madhoraiji-ki-Dhal. The office of the Water Supply Department is situated on old Bap road opposite Government Secondary School. There is only one Bank at Phalodi viz. the State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur, which is situated in Ward 6 near Latiyalpura in the middle of the town.

1.17 Educational institutions are scattered here and there and there is no demarcated educational area as such. There is one Library situated near the office of the Municipal Board.

1.18 There is no park or stadium at Phalodi. There is only one play-ground which belongs to Government Higher Secondary School. There are no aquatics or aquariums. There are, however, six tanks namely Ramsar, Shivsar, Gulab Sagar, Naya Talab, Chiklia and Panikari in which water remains during the rainy season only and almost all of them dry up during the summers. No swimming is done in these tanks. There are no arable areas proposed for future development, ravines, derelic areas, mounds, excavations or similar areas at Phalodi. There is no orchard at Phalodi. Areas with miscellaneous functions are scattered all over the town. A small fortress temple of Latiyal Mata in Latiyalpura and of Kalyanrai-ji in Sadar Bazar and Oswalon-ka-Nohara near Station are the places of importance at Phalodi.

Residential Areas

1.19 Members of one Caste/Community tend to live together. This is the traditional pattern and there has not been any notable change in it except in Nai Basti which is a new colony and there is more interminging of different castes/communities in residential pattern as opposed to the traditional pattern. Apart from this, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes population is concentrated in wards 2, 5, 6, 10 and 14.

The following is a brief description of the localities comprising each ward and various ethnic groups residing therein :

Ward 1

It is composed of the following localities—Subhash Colony, Kumharon-ka-Mohalla, Railway Station (Railway Colony), Dakoton-ka-Bas and Nyariyon-ka-Bas.

Brahman, Gwaliya, Kumhar, Dakot (Dishantri) and Nyariya are predominant communities in this ward. The avocations followed by residents of this ward are service, business, pottery and labour.

Ward 2

It has been carved out of the following localities—Khatriyon-ki-Gali, Gelani Vyason-ki-Gali, Patriyon-ki-Gali or Jagriyon-ka-Uparla Bas, Chhipon-ka-Bas, Mehtaron-ka-Bas (Harijan Basti), Bhilon-ka-Bas.

The communities predominantly living in this ward are Khatri, Brahman, Jagri, Nai, Chhipa, Darzi, Mehtar (Bhangi) and Bhil. The main economic activity of residents are service, business, labour, scavenging and agriculture.

Ward 3

It comprises of the following localities—Latiyalpura or Nagarchiyon-ka-Bas or Dholiyon-ka-Bas, Chandkon-ki-Gali, Narsingh-Chowk, Joshiyon-ki-Gali (Half), Patriyon-ka-Neechla-Bas or Jagriyon-ka-Neechla-Bas, Benawaton-ka-Bas, Ojhon-ka-Bas, Guchchhiyon-ki-Gali (Half in Ward 5), Acharajan-ka-Bas, Maliyon-ka-Bas, Bawariyon-ka-Bas, Kasaiyon-ka-Bas and Loharon-ka-Dhikka.

The communities predominantly residing in this ward are Brahman, Nagarchi or Dhobi, Jagri, Suthar, Nai, Sevag Mali, Mahajan, Bawri, Bhil and Kasai. The occupations followed by residents of this ward are business, service, labour, playing of brass-band, hair-cutting, construction work, agriculture, horticulture and blacksmithy.

Ward 4

This ward comprises of the following localities—Sadar Bazar, Kile-ke-Pichhe-ka-Mohalla, Naiyon-ka-Bas, Churigaron-ka-Bas, Baganiyon-ka-Bas, Gulab Gali, Loonawaton-ka-Bas, Rathiyon-ka-Bas and Sunaron-ka-Bas (Half in Ward 7).

The communities predominantly residing in this ward are Mahajan, Nai, Jain, Sunar (Soni) and Manihar (Churigar). The main economic activities are business, goldsmithy and bangle making.

Ward 5

It consists of the following localities—Kallon-ki-Chowki, Bohron-ka-Bas, Nathawaton-ka-Chowk, Rangon-ki-Gali, Gijjon-ki-Gali and Guchchhiyon-ki-Gali (Half in Ward 3).

This ward is predominantly inhabited by Pushkarna Brahmans. The residents of this ward are mainly engaged in service and business.

Ward 6

This ward consists of the following localities—Manak Chowk, Huriyon-ki-Gali, Sutharon-ka-Bas, Nahawaton-ka-Bas, Mochiyon-ka-Bas, Darziyon-ka-Bas, Bhaiyon-ki-Nadi (Saat Rasta) and Thanviyon-ka-Bas.

The communities predominantly residing in this ward are Brahman, Suthar, Mahajan, Mochi and Darzi. The main economic activities of residents are service, shoe-making and carpentry.

Ward 7

It consists of the following localities—Darziyon-ka-Bas, Chhanganiyon-ka-Bas, Sunaron-ka-Bas (Half in Ward 4), Madhoraiji-ki-Dhal and Vyason-ka-Mohalla.

This ward is predominated by Brahman, Mahajan, Sunar (Soni) and Darzi. The residents of this ward are mainly engaged in tailoring and cultivation.

Ward 8

It comprises of the following localities—Maliyon-ka-Bas, Godriyon-ki-Gali and Rara Chandraniyon-ki-Gali.

The communities predominantly inhabiting this ward are Mahajan, Brahman and Mali. The main economic activity of the residents of this ward is horticulture.

Ward 9

It comprises of the following localities—Ummedpura and Raghunathpura.

It is predominantly inhabited by Brahman, Suthar, Nai and Mahajan. The main occupations followed by the members of this ward are service, business and carpentry.

Ward 10

It has been carved out of the following localities—Ekon-ka-Bas, Nai Basti (Sutharon-ka-Bas), Dhaula Bala, Railway Area and Bardiyon-ka-Bas.

This ward is predominantly inhabited by Mahajan, Brahman and Suthar. The main economic activities of the residents are service, business and labour.

Ward 11

It is constituted of the following localities - Sardar pura, Jaswant pura, Looniya Kua, Kochryon-ka-Bas, Lalwaniyon-ka-Bas and Huriyon-ka-Bas.

The communities predominating in this ward are Mahajan and Brahman. The main economic activities are business and service.

Ward 12

It consists of the following localities—Chain pura, Dhaddon-ka-Bas, Baidon-ka-Bas, Guchchhiyon-ki-Gali and Sevgon-ki-Gali.

This ward is predominantly inhabited by Jain, Mahajan and Sevag (Sevak). The economic activities followed by the residents are business and service.

Ward 13

It consists of the following localities—Looniya Kua, Oswalon-ka-Nyati Nohra, Chakron-ka-Bas, Jhabkon-ka-Bas and Tripoliya.

It is mostly inhabited by Jains and Chakars (Darogas). The main economic activities are business, service and cultivation.

Ward 14

It comprises of the following localities—Meghwalon-ka-Bas, Mochiyon-ka-Bas, Teliyon-ka-Bas and Thanviyon-ka-Bas.

It is predominantly inhabited by Meghwal, Mochi, Teli and Brahman. The economic activities followed by residents of this ward are cultivation, weaving, shoe-making and service.

Residential Pattern with reference to ethnic groups

1.20 The Brahmans reside in Subhash Colony, Gelani-Vyason-ki-Gali, Jagriyon-ka-Neechala Bas, Latiyalpura, Narsingh Chowk, Benawaton-ka-Bas, Ojhon-ka-Bas, Guchchhion-ki-Gali, Acharyon-ka-Bas, Sadar Bazar, Kallon-ki-Chowki, Bohron-ka-Bas, Nathawaton-ka-Chowk, Gajjon-ki-Gali, Bhaiyon-ki-Nadi, Thanviyon-ka-Bas, Chhanganiyon-ka-Bas,

Madhoraiji-ki-Dhal, Vyason-ka-Mohalla, Ummedpura, Ekon-ka-Bas, Railway Station (Railway Colony), Joshion-ki-Gali, Kile-ke-pichhe-ka-Mohalla, and Rangon-ki-Gali; the Bawris reside in Bawriyon-ka-Bas; the Chhipas reside in Jagriyon-ke-Uparla Bas and Chhipon-ka-Bas; the Dakots reside in Chakron-ka-Bas and Dakoton-ka-Bas; the Darzis reside in Jagriyon-ke-Uparla-Bas, Darziyon-ka-Bas and Madhoraiji-ki-Dhal; the Gwaliyas reside in Subhash Colony; the Jagris reside in Jagriyon-ka-Neechla and Uparla Bas; the Khatris reside in Khatriyon-ki-Gali, Jagriyon-ka-Uparla Bas; the Kumars reside in Kumharon-ka-Mohalla; the Luhars reside in Subhash Colony and Kumharon-ka-Mohalla; the Mahajans reside in Chandkon-ki-Gali, Sadar Bazar, Bagriyon-ka-Bas, Gulab Gali, Rathiyon-ka-Bas; Railway Station (Railway Colony), Bardiyon-ka-Bas; the Malis reside in Guchchhiyon-ki-Gali, Maliyon-ka-Bas; Godriyon-ki-Gali, Ummedpura, and Ram Chandraniyon-ki-Gali; the Nais reside in Jagriyon-ka-Uparla Bas, Benawaton-ka-Bas, Guchchhiyon-ki-Gali, Naiyon-ka-Bas (Nai Basti) and Ummedpura; the Nagarchis reside in Nagarchiyon-ka-Bas or Dholiyon-ka-Bas; the Nyariyas reside in Nyarion-ki-Gali; the Suthars reside in Benawaton-ka-Bas, Ummedpura, Raghunathpura, Ekon-ka-Bas and Sutharon-ka-Bas; the Sunars reside in Sunaron-ka-Bas; the Bhambis reside in Railway area and Berdiyon-ka-Bas; the Mochis reside in Mochiyon-ka-Bas; the Maghwals reside in Maghwalon-ka-Bas, Mochiyon-ka-Bas and Teliyon-ka-Bas; the Mehtar reside in Mehtaron-ka-Bas; the Bhils reside in Bhilon-ka-Bas; the Oswal Jains reside in Guchchhiyon-ki-Gali, Kanoongo-ki-Gali, Loonawaton-ka-Bas, Manak Chowk, Sutharon-ka-Bas, Nahton-ka-Bas, Ekon-ka-Bas, Sardarpura, Jaswantpura, Looniya Kua, Kochariyon-ka-Bas, Lalwaniyon-ka-Bas, Huriyon-ka-Bas, Chainpura, Dhaddon-ka-Bas, Baidon-ka-Bas, Golcha-ki-Gali, Oswalon-ka-Nyati Nohara, Chakron-ka-Bas, Jhabkon-ka-Bas, Tripoliya and Dhaula Bala, Nahawaton-ka-Bas; the Kasais reside in Kasaiyon-ka-Bas and Luharon-ka-Dhikka; the Manihars reside in Churigaron-ka-Bas, the Darogas reside in Chakron-ka-Bas; the Dhobi reside in Latiyalpura and the Teli reside in Teliyon-ka-Bas.

1.21 There are no slum and blighted areas in Phalodi.

CHAPTER II

HISTORY OF GROWTH OF THE TOWN

Myth, legend or History of the Town

The township of Phalodi was founded on Ashvin Shukla 8th of Samvat 1,515 (Sep.-Oct. 1,458 A.D.) by Siddhu ji Kalla, a Pushkarna Brahman. It is said that Siddhu ji Kalla used to reside at village Aasankut near Lodrava old capital of the erstwhile Jaisalmer State. Once the son of Siddhu ji Kalla participated in a horse-race alongwith the crown prince of Jaisalmer State and won the race. The crown prince thought of acquiring the winner horse and let his father know of his desire. The Maharaja asked Siddhu ji to present the horse to the crown prince and was ready to pay any compensation demanded by the latter. The horse in question, the legend goes, is said to be born to a mare belonging to Siddhu ji out of the union of a celestial horse and was thus considered to be the most valuable and rare. Siddhu ji turned down the request of the Maharaja who then became annoyed and sent a party to take possession of the said horse forcibly if negotiations fail. Siddhu ji sensing trouble left his village alongwith some of his relatives and other villagers. It is said that Siddhu ji was accompanied by his wife "Phala", sister "Malari", seven sons, a nephew. "Seva Ram" and two nephews of Seva Ram, "Bhanaji" and "Manaji". Besides these a Dhobi, a Jagri woman and a Jain also accompanied him. Siddhu ji was chased by small force from Jaisalmer but in the battle that ensued most of the persons of the force were put to an end and the rest fled away.

2.2 Enraged at the above event, the legend goes, the Maharaja of Jaisalmer sent a full army to capture Siddhu ji and an encounter took place near villages Bisalpur and Bikanpur in which the residents of these villages sided with Siddhu ji but could not resist the forces of the Maharaja. Siddhu ji prayed goddess Latiyal whom he used to worship and whose image he was carrying in a cart to help him. All of a sudden a dust-storm started and not recognising who is who the troops of the Maharaja began fighting within themselves and because of this infighting the victory fell to the share of Siddhu ji. Some of the persons accompanying Siddhu ji settled in these villages but he himself refused to settle there, saying that the goddess has not ordered him yet to settle. Still there are many families of Pushkarna Brahmans at Ummed pura locality in Phalodi who confirm that their ancestor have migrated from villages Bisalpur and Bikanpur.

2.3 It is said that the wheel of the bullock-cart carrying the image of goddess Latiyal struck a small Khejra (Prosopis spicigera) tree in a lonely desert area and stuck there. All attempts to move the cart failed and the goddess is said to have ordered Siddhu ji to construct her shrine there and inhabit the place. This inhabitation then developed into what is now known as Phalodi. The area where the shrine was constructed and exists to this day is known as Latiyalpura and is the oldest mohalla of Phalodi.

2.4 One of the name of goddess Latiyal is "Phalvriddhika" and on her name the new inhabitation was named as "Phalvridhika" which with the lapse of time degenerated into "Phalodi". According to another version it was so named after the wife of Siddhu ji "Phala". The khejra tree which struck the wheel of the cart carrying the image of the goddess is still there in premises of the temple of the goddess.

2.5 Surrounding the temple are the localities of Dholis and Jagris which are said to have been established by the Dholi and Jagri who accompanied Siddhu ji, Sewa Ram, the nephew of Siddhu ji, founded the village Malar near Phalodi and named it so after his mother's name (Malari).

2.6 The foundation of the fort of Phalodi was laid by one Bagji Joshi in Samvat 1,535 (1,478 A.D.) who was called by Siddhu ji from Jaisalmer. It is said that the cost of construction of the fort was borne by the widowed daughter of Siddhu ji and hence the town has been named as Phala-dhi-Phala being name of the wife of Siddhu ji and 'dhi' meaning daughter in the local dialect.

2.7 Siddhu ji appointed one Hamir ji from village Khara to guard the fort. Hamir ji was a Rajput and was related to the royal family of Jodhpur but his relations with them were not cordial. Consequently, an attack was launched by Jodhpur on Phalodi and Hamir ji being unable to resist the attack fled away. For some time to come Phalodi remained a bone of contention between Jodhpur, Bikaner and Pokran Thikanas but Jodhpur emerged victor at the end.

2.8 It is said that a town named Vijaipur Patan once existed at the place where Phalodi is now situated but was ruined because of the curse of an ascetic much before Phalodi came into existence. The temple of Shri Kalyan ji now situated in Sadar Bazar is said to be a reminiscence of the old town of Vijaypur Patan.

Changes in Size and boundary

2.9 Phalodi was already a town in 1901 and a municipality has started functioning here since 1961. Prior to its being declared a municipal town the affairs of the town were looked after by the administrative authority of the town. Since the time it has been declared a town upto 1971 Census there has been no change in its municipal limits. The total area of Phalodi was 7,110 hectares as per 1971 Census. This has been reduced to only 1,000 hectares in 1981 Census. Upto 1971 Census the whole area of the erstwhile village Phalodi used to be shown as Municipal area while in 1981 Census only the municipal area has been taken into account.

The reduction in area of Phalodi town in 1981 Census to 1,000 hectares has been affected by reducing the non-municipal area of the Phalodi village and hence does not much affect the land utilisation pattern of the town and rather depicts more urbanised land use pattern.

Changes in land Utilisation Pattern

2.10 The percentage of area under residential, administrative, educational, commercial and industrial uses has thus shown a higher percentage to the total area while the area under cultivation has shown a sharp decline as is evident from the following table :

Table II.1—Land use pattern during 1970 and 1980

Sl. No.	Category of land use	Area under each category (in hectares) and its percentage to total area.			
		1970		1980	
		Area	Percentage of area under each category total area	Area	Percentage of area under each category total area
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Homesteads (Residential)	183·22	2·58	183·22	18·32
2.	Administrative . .	6·69	0 09	6·69	0·67
3.	Educational . .	6·27	0·09	6·27	0·63
4.	Commercial . .	2·09	0·03	2·09	0·21
5.	Industrial . . .	62·73	0·88	62·73	6·27
6.	Roads . . .	18·95	0·27	18·95	1·90
7.	Paths . . .	46·00	0·65	46·00	4·60
8.	Railway . . .	53·30	0·75	53·30	5·33
9.	Graveyard . .	7·13	0·10	7·13	0·71
10.	Cremation ground .	1·95	0·03	1·95	0·20
11	Pal/Nali/Talab/Tanka (water tank) . .	97·85	1·38	97·85	9·79
12.	Land under cultivation				
	(i) Irrigated . .	7·00	0·10	7·00	0·70
	(ii) Unirrigated .	5,988 00	84 22	127·00	12·70
13.	Hillocks . . .	59·62	0·84	59·62	5·96
14.	Culturable waste .	569·20	8·01	320·20	32·02
	Total . .	7,110.00	100 00	100.00	100·00

2.11 During 1968-71 the maximum area of land was in control of the various Central and State Government Departments and Local Self Government and Autonomous Bodies followed by the Khatedar tenants. The Non-khatedar tenants were holding only a meagre percentage of land as is evident from the following table :

Table II.2—Land under control of various holders and revenue thereof in years 1968-71

Sl. No.	Description of the holders	Number of plots	Area (in hectares)	Revenue (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5
1	**Government Departments**			
	(i) Revenue Department	141	4,655 85	2,555 77
	(ii) Public Works Department . . .	9	18·95	..
	(iii) Railway . . .	16	53·30	..
2.	Khatedars . . .	603	1,895 00	1,644·89
3.	Ghair Khatedars . .	30	72·90	36 65
4.	Municipal Board .	89	414·00	..
	Total . .	888	7,110·00	4,237·31

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

2.13 There is no land speculation. However, land prices have since escalated because of increasing inflation and urbanisation.

Population Growth and Characteristics

2.14 The population of Phalodi has increased by 24.81 per cent during the past eighty years. The population showed a decrease during 1901-1911 and 1911-21 because of the epidemic of plague in 1918-19. The population showed an increase during the next two decades i.e. during 1921-31 and 1931-41 but showed a decrease in it again during 1941-51. This was possibly as a result of exodus of Muslim population because of the partition of the country. In the post independence period it increased slightly during 1951-61. During the decade 1961-1971, the population increased but the increase was far less. The variation in population of Phalodi since 1901 has been presented in the following table :

Table II.3—Population and decadal variation in it since 1901

Year	Persons	Decadal variation	Percentage of decadal variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
1901 .	13 924	..	..	6,600	7,324
1911 .	13,825	—99	—0·71	6,375	7,450
1921	12,801	—1,024	—7·41	6,175	6,626
1931 .	14,982	+2,181	+17·04	7,091	7,891
1941 .	17,689	+2,707	+18·07	8,564	9,125
1951 .	15,224	—2,465	—13·94	7,227	7,997
1961 .	15,722	+498	+3·27	7,745	7,977
1971 .	17,379	+1,657	+10·54	8,893	8,486
1981 .	28,539	+11,160	+64·22	15,192	13,347

2.15 Number of females exceeds that of males from 1901 to 1961 but this variance is not uniform and shows fluctuations. It is for the first time in 1971 that the number of males exceeds that of females. The reason of the male population till 1961 being less than that of females was that adult males migrated to other States generally to Maharashtra and Gujarat for earning their livelihood. It is said that the residents of Phalodi mostly migrate to Bombay and visit Phalodi once or twice a year. The rise in population during the decade 1931-41 is attributed to the second world war when emigration was not favoured and in many cases emigration took place and when the world war was over again the migration to outside States started. This is also one of the factors besides migration of Muslim population during the partition of the country for the decrease in population during the decade 1941-1951.

2.16 The sex-ratio is on continuous decrease since 1951 in Phalodi. For example, it was slightly more than 1,100 in 1951 but reduced to 1,030 females per 1,000 males in 1961, 954 in 1971 and to 878 in 1981 Census. Migration of more male population to Phalodi because of two wars with Pakistan and opening of various offices seems to be the reason for decrease of sex-ratio in the town.

2.17 The literacy rates have shown an improvement in case of total population as well as among males and females in last three Censuses as is evident from the following table :

Table II.4—Sex-wise literacy rates in various Censuses

Census	Literacy rate among		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
1961 . . .	29·93	47·55	12·81
1971	35·21	50·35	19 35
1981 . . .	43·66	59·09	26·10

2.18 The work participation ratio has shown a decline in 1971 Census as compared to 1961 Census but has again shown an increase in 1981 Census especially among males as is evident from the table showing the percentage of workers to total population in parentheses :

Table II.5—Sex-wise distribution of total population and workers in various Censuses

Census	Total population			Total workers		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1961 .	15,722	7,745	7,977	3,493 (22·22)	3,061 (39·52)	432 (5·42)
1971 .	17,379	8,893	8,486	3,795 (21.84)	3,548 (39·90)	247 (2·91)
1981 .	28,539	15,192	13,347	7,111 (24·92)	6,701 (44·11)	410 (3 07)

History of growth of different localities and Institutions

2.19 As has already been stated, Phalodi was founded in 1458 A.D. by Siddhu ji Kalla at the place where once stood the town of Vijaypur Patan and built the shrine of goddess Latiyal at Latiyalpura and near it the localities of Dholiyon-ka-Bas and Jagriyon-ka-Bas developed. Slowly and gradually the rest of the town developed. The area around Railway Station started developing since 1911 when Phalodi Railway Station was constructed. The latest developments are the buildings of various offices and a new colony named Nai Basti near Railway Station. Most of the development took place after 1959 when the office of the Panchayat Samiti was established here. There is no important voluntary institution in the town.

History of the settlement of different categories of Population

2.20 As has already been stated first settlers at Phalodi were Brahman, Jain, Dhobi and Jagri and then Rajputs and others joined in. It is, however, since the building of the Railway Station in 1911 that various categories of population started migrating to Phalodi in good number because of services and new avenues of employment opened due to opening of new transport line and new offices. Most of the offices of the government and local self government and other institutions i.e. Courts of Sub-divisional Magistrate and Munsif Magistrate, offices of the Water Supply Department, Excise Department, Assistant Engineer, Rajasthan Canal Project, Deputy Superintendent (Salt) etc. have opened in last 30 years and since then service class people especially the government servants have migrated here in large numbers and this is responsible for the rise in population of Phalodi during 1951-1961, 1961-1971 and 1971-1981 decades despite the fact that the local population keeps on moving to the areas in other States, especially to Bombay.

Impact of the topography and other factors on the growth pattern and growth history of the town

2.21 The town is surrounded by sandy planes on all sides and is capable of expanding in all the four directions. There has, however, been no extension of the town since its very birth and as such topography has played no role in the physical growth of the town and for the same reason other factors influencing its physical growth and their impact can not be ascertained.

CHAPTER III

AMENITIES AND SERVICES—HISTORY OF GROWTH AND THE PRESENT POSITION

Phalodi is an important centre as far as administrative, political and economic etc. activities of this region are concerned. Being the headquarters of various administrative offices of the Central, State and Local Self Governments, it provides various amenities and services not only to its residents in particular but also to the general population of the region at large.

Government and Semi-Government Offices

3.2 There are ten offices of Government of India at Phalodi. These offices do not deal with general administration but are influencing the day-to-day life of the town and the region around it.

3.3 The two Sub-Post Offices provide postal and telegraph services as well as services of a Public Call Office. Post Office was first established in 1910 and employs sixteen persons. Their jurisdiction extends over Phalodi town and area around it.

3.4 The Telephone Exchange was established in 1967 and employs six persons. It attends to the local calls of Phalodi town and five trunk lines. The office of the Engineering Supervisor Telegraphs which looks after the construction and maintenance of telegraph and telephone lines, apparatus and plants is also located here. Its jurisdiction is over manual exchanges of Phalodi and automatic exchange of Jaisalmer and eight Public Call Offices at Bap, Nokh, Ramdeora, Osiyan, Mathaniya, Tinwari, Ramgarh, Sam and Sangar. It employs sixteen persons and was established in 1967. The Telephone Exchange is C.B. non-multiple type of 50 volts. There is only one Public Call Office at Phalodi.

3.5 The office of the Inspector Central Excise was established in 1970 and employs three persons. Its jurisdiction extends over Phalodi and Osiyan tehsils. The Office of the Deputy Superintendent (Salt) was established in 1955. It keeps treck of the production of common salt in Phalodi, Pokaran and Pachpadra area and collects cess on the produce. It employs nine persons. There were 64 salt producing units at Phalodi which produced 83.677 tons of common salt in 1970.

3.6 There is also a zonal office of Anti-locust Warning which was established in 1949 in view of the fact that western region of the State is often affected by locusts which destroy the crops. It employs nine persons. The sub-divisional office is located at Pokaran.

3.7 The office of the Station Master Phalodi and those of Public Works Inspector and Works Manager are also functioning at Phalodi. The Railway Station was established around 1911 and the latter offices around 1963. The office of the Station Master employs nineteen persons, of Public Works Manager 233 and that of Works Manager two persons. During the period of survey the work of the Works Manager was, however, being looked after by Jodhpur office. The office of the Government Railway Police (G.R.P.) is also functioning at Phalodi since 1962 and employs five persons. Its jurisdiction extends from Marwar Mathaniya to Jaisalmer.

3.8 There are thirteen offices of the Rajasthan State Government functioning at Phalodi. The office of the Sub-divisional Magistrate was established in 1949 and looks after judicial and revenue work of Phalodi and Osiyan Tehsils and employs ten persons. The Court of the Munsif Magistrate is also functioning here since 1949 and looks after the judicial work. Its jurisdiction extends over Phalodi Tehsil and it employs sixteen persons.

3.9 The Tehsil headquarters is functioning here since 1934 and looks after the revenue work. Its jurisdiction extends over Phalodi Tehsils and employs fortythree persons.

3.10 There are two offices of the Prosecuting Inspectors attached one each to the courts of Munsif Magistrate and sub-divisional Magistrate. These were established in 1949 and employ four persons each. The jurisdiction of one extends over four Police Stations while of the other over seven Police Stations.

3.11 The office of the Deputy Superintendent of Police was established in 1961 and employs five persons. Its jurisdiction extends over seven Police Stations. The Police Station looks after the Police functions at Phalodi and fortyfour near by villages and employs thirteen persons. The year of its establishment is not known.

3.12 The office of the Public Health Engineering Department looks after the water supply in the Municipal area of the town. It was established in 1958 and employs fifteen persons.

3.13 The office of the State Excise Department was established in 1954. It employs four pesrons and has its jurisdiction over three tehsils.

3.14 Besides there are three offices of the Assistant Engineers of Rajasthan Canal Project belonging to Nokha, Ram Garh and Phalodi Sub-division. These were established in 1968 and employ twenty, sixteen and twentyone persons respectively.

3.15 The office of the Panchayat Samiti has its jurisdiction over Phalodi Panchayat Samiti. It was established in 1959 and employs twentyone persons.

3.16 The Power House was established in 1958 and employs twentyseven persons.

3.17 The office of the Municipal Board employs twentythree persons besides scavenging staff. 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.

3.18 There are fifteen elected members and two nominated members comprising the Board. The elected members chose 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 salaried executives. The plans and policies are decided by the former while the latter execute them.

3.19 There are four sections functioning in the Municipal Board and these are responsible to the Board through an Executive Officer. These are General Section, Sanitation Section, House Tax Section and Accounts Section.

3.20 There are nine statutory committees functioning in the Board namely (1) Finance and Revenue Committee, (2) Health and Sanitation Sub-Committee, (3) Building Works and Encroachment Committee, (4) Rules and Bye-laws Sub-Committee, (5) Reading room and Library Committee, (6) House tax revising Committee, (7) Sale and Lease Sub-Committee, (8) Public conveyance Sub-Committee and (9) Light and Water Sub-Committee.

3.21 The income of the Municipal Board showed a marginal decrease in 1969-70 as compared to 1968-69 under all sources except from house/general tax (octroi tax) and realisation under special Act as is evident from the following table :—

Table III.1—Income of the Municipal Board by source

Income by source	1968-69		1969-70	
	Amount due (in Rs.)	Amount realised (in Rs.)	Amount due (in Rs.)	Amount realised (in Rs)
1	2	3	4	5
1. Municipal rates and Taxes				
(a) House/general tax (octroi tax) . ..		1,07,581	..	1,18,450
2. Realisation under special Act		6,552	..	11,976
3. Revenue derived from Municipal property & Powers apart from taxation		8,893	..	3,724
4. Grants and contribution				
(a) General purpose . ..		17,861	..	..
5. Miscellaneous receipts . ..		22,170	..	2,139
6. Extraordinary and debt (Deposits, Security) . ..		2,786	..	878
7. Total receipts excluding opening balance . ..		1,65,843	..	1,37,167
8. Total receipts including opening balance . ..		1,74,130	..	1,64,791

3.22 The expenditure of the Municipal Board has shown a rise in 1969-70 as compared to 1968-69 but a large part of it was on general administration and collection as is evident from the following table :

Table III.2—Expenditure of the Municipal Board during 1968-69

Expenditure by item	Years	
	1968-69 (Rs.)	1969-70 (Rs.)
1	2	3
1. General Administrative & Collection	35,544	1,05,237
2. Public Health and convenience		
A. Public convenience		
1. Water supply . . .	14,208	3,419
2. Conservancy . . .	52,102	778
3. Other Public Works. .	778	20,444
4. Maintenance of Roads .	..	775
B. Remunerative Enterprises		
1. Electricity . . .	17,650	20,774
3. Miscellaneous	17,937	9,370
Total .	1,38,219	1,60,797

Utilities and Services

Roads

3.23 The total road length at Phalodi in 1971 was 3.59 km while in 1981 the total road length became 11.00 km of which 8.00 was puckka and 3.00 km kutcha. The roads are being maintained by the Municipal Board except for the highway which is looked after by Public Works Department.

Water Supply

3.24 The drinking water is supplied by the Public Health Engineering Department and about fifty per cent of the population is served by it and the remaining population makes use of wells. The arrangement for storage of water by the Water Works consists of an overhead tank of 7,95,550 litre capacity. Duration of water supply is three hours a day from 7 a.m. to 9 a.m. and from 5 p.m. to 6 p.m. No water is supplied outside the town. The details of the connections and water meters are as under :

Table III.3—Type of connections and water meters

Type of connections	Number of connections		No. of water meters	
	Inside town	Outside town	Inside town	Outside town
1	2	3	4	5
1. Residential houses .	850	..	150	..
2. Public taps .	56	..	..	..
3. Offices . .	40	..	24	..
4. Industrial Plants .	15	..	5	..
Total .	961	..	179	..

3.25 Water cess is charged at the rate of 45 paise per 1000 litres and where there is no meter it is charged at a flat rate of Rs. 6.00 per connection per month.

3.26 There are six tanks, six wells and one tube-well, all public, at Phalodi and besides there are 51 *beris* (kutcha wells) which are all private and most of them are at present filled-up.

Sewerage

3.27 There is no sewerage system in the town. There is only open drainage. In Phalodi there were only six water-borne latrines and 187 service latrines in 1971, 7 of these service latrines were for public. In 1981 their number rose to 136 water-borne latrines, 550 service latrines and 36 other types of latrines at Phalodi.

3.28 The night-soil and garbages are removed from the individual houses as head-loads and in wheel-barrows. The night-soil and garbages are removed from the houses on jajmani system and not by the Municipal conservancy staff.

3.29 The conservancy and general public health work is looked after by sanitary inspector under whose charge there are forty persons for this purpose as is evident from the following table :

Table III.4—Conservancy staff of different categories

Category	Number		Remuneration (in Rs per month per head)	No allotted quarters
	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5
1. Cart driver .	4		118·00	
2. Sweepers .	12	12	118·00	..
3. Others .	3	9	118·00	..

3.30 The Municipality now stresses upon making of water-borne latrines but no concession or rebate is given to rate payers on conversion of service latrines to water borne type.

Electricity

3.31 Phalodi was electrified prior to the Independence of India and the Power House was being looked after by a private firm. In 1958 the Power House was taken over by Rajasthan State Electricity Board and the electricity required for the town is generated locally. The current is alternate and the capacity of the Power House is 658 K.W. Only 4.5 per cent of the people, 18.00 per cent of buildings and 75.00 per cent of the town area is served by electricity. There were 610 domestic, 31 Industrial, 153 commercial, 358 road points and 4 other types of electric connections in 1968-69. While there were 1,536 domestic, 82 industrial, 520 commercial and 556 road lighting points in 1979 at Phalodi. There were 59 applications for connections pending in 1968-69 of which 35 were for domestic connections and twelve each for industrial and commercial connections respectively. The number of connections, rate per unit, volume of consumption and charges during the 1968-69 have been given in the following table :

Table III.5—Number of connections, rate per unit, volume of consumption, charges due during 1968-69

Type of establishments	No of connections given	Volume of consumption (KWH)	Rate per unit (in Rs.)	Charges due during 1968-69 (In Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5
1. Domestic . . .				
(a) Lighting . .	610	65,182·50	0·50	7,124·77
(b) Power . .	..	..	..	..
2. Industrial . . .	31	1,03,016 00	0 26	612·59
3. Irrigation . . .	..	..	..	..
4. Other establishment (Railway etc.) . .	1	..	..	..
5. Commercial CLF (Light)	144	38,430 00	0.53	3,065.15
for both power C.P. shops) . . .	9	3,196·00	0·28	..
6. Road lighting . .	1	42,963 00	0·35	54,758·07
7. Others (Water works) .	4	94,321·41	0·26	51,434·40
Total . .		3,47,108 91	..	1,16,994·98

3.32 There is no problem relating to supply of electricity. The road lighting is provided by the Municipal Board, 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.

3.33 Fire fighting service is presently not available at Phalodi.

Transport and Communication Facilities

3.34 There is no city bus service at Phalodi. The town is connected to various important places by road as well as Rail. Phalodi lies on the Jodhpur-Jaisalmer metre gauge Rail route of the Northern Railway. Only two up and two down passenger trains ply on the route daily. In the year 1968-69, 1,46,656 tickets were issued at Phalodi Railway Station of which 20,702 tickets were issued for places upto 25 km, 35,408 for places between 26-49 km, 21,580 for places between 50-79 km; 66,371 for places between 80 to 249 km; and 2,864 for places 250 and above km, from Phalodi. There were 799 platform tickets issued and 1,43,138 tickets collected during this period. The crowding in the trains is very much during September and January because of Ramdeoji fair. It is connected to Jodhpur, Jaisalmer, Barmer, Pokaran, Bap, Runicha (Ramdeora), Bikaner, Osiyan, Mathaniya, and Nagaur by road for which regular buses ply. In all there were thirteen up and thirteen down bus services plying from Phalodi to these centres in 1970.

3.35 There is no air strip at Phalodi nor there is any waterway. Transport facilities within town are of traditional type. Generally Tongas are used for carrying passengers. Camel-carts and bullock-carts are

also used for transporting passengers as well as goods. The Kumhars traditionally use donkeys as beast of burden. Camels and horses are also used for carrying passengers and the former as beast of burden also. Camel plays an important role as beast of burden as Phalodi is situated in desert area. Trucks and tractor trollies are also used for carrying goods. Use of human beings is limited for lifting goods to loading and unloading the trucks, carts, trollies etc. and for carrying of small loads over short distances.

3.36 There had been three non-fatal train accidents during 1968-69 because of wagon derailment and one non-fatal accident each because of over turning of a truck in 1960 and an accident between truck and car in 1970.

3.37 As has already been mentioned there are two sub-post offices at Phalodi. The total sale proceed of the postal stationery in the year 1968-69 was Rs. 64,602.50 as is evident from the following table :

Table III.6—Sale of postal stationery by post offices at Phalodi

Postal Stationery	Number sold during 1968-69	Total sales proceeds during 1968-69 (in Rs.)
1	2	3
1. Post Cards . .	2,89,232	28,923·20
2. Envelopes . . .	43,454	8,690·80
3. Inland Cover . .	95 472	14,320·80
4. Stamps . . .	..	12,667·70
Total .	..	64 602·50

3.38 In all 7,860 money orders for Rs. 679,395.99 were received and 6,911 money orders for Rs. 27,944.29 were issued in the year 1968-69. The number and amount of money orders received is more than those sent because of the fact that the residents living outside are regularly remitting money to their dependents at Phalodi.

3.39 There were 539 radio licences issued for domestic purposes and 10 for commercial purposes in the year 1968-69.

3.40 The number of telegrams issued during 1968-69 was 9,653 and of those received 11,056. The telegraph facility is available in only one sub-post office and not in the other as the latter is a single handed office.

3.41 The number of trunk-calls during 1968-69 was about 18,000 and the revenue of the Telephone Exchange during the period was Rs. 28,199.85. The rent per instrument was Rs. 300.00 per annum.

3.42 There is only one small library and reading room at Phalodi. There is no social welfare or philanthropic or voluntary organisation at Phalodi.

Sampled Institutions

3.43 To have insight into the working of various types of institutions, factors influencing their working and in turn 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 fairly represented. The following types of institutions were selected for this purpose :

Table III.7—Type of sampled institutions by sponsoring Agency

Type of Institution	Total number	Number of Institutions by sponsoring agency	
		Sponsored by Government	Sponsored by Private bodies
1	2	3	4
1. **Educational Institutions**			
Primary level . .	4	4	..
Middle School . .	3	3	..
Secondary/Higher Secondary . . .	2	2	..
Degree College . .	..	..	..
Others . . .	2	..	2
2. **Medical Institutions**			
General Hospital . .	1	1	..
Zenana Hospital . .	1	1	..
Ayurvedic Aushdhalaya	1	1	..
3. **Others**			
Marusthal Khadi Gramodyog Samiti . .	1	1	..

3.44 The oldest institution is Government Higher Secondary School which was established in 1926 and the latest is Government Girls Secondary School which was established in 1967.

3.45 The nature of activities of all these institutions (except the last one) round the year include imparting of education, celebration of important functions, holding games and sports and other extra-curricular activities, cultural programmes and extension of medical facilities.

3.46. The place of performance of various activities is generally the campus or building housing the institution except for Marusthal Khadi Gramodyog Samiti which gets the spinning and weaving done at various weaving centres.

3.47 42 employees of these institutions belonged to Hindu (90 48 per cent), Muslim (7.14 per cent) and Jain (2.38 per cent) religions. They belonged to seventeen Castes/Communities of which fourteen profess Hindu, two profess Muslim and one professes Jain religions.

3.48 They belonged to fourteen categories of employees viz.: Clerk, Compounder, Cook, Doctor, Laboratory Boy, Lady Health visitor, Midwife, Nurse, Peon, Safeer, Secretary, Sweeper, Vaidya, Wardboy and all of them were appointed by direct recruitment. Of these 40.48 per cent were illiterate, 37.71 per cent under matric and 23.81 per cent were matric and above. The categories of the employees are the same as the occupations followed by them. Spouses of only three employees are engaged in service.

3.49 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 salary and other establishment charges.

Educational Institutions

3.50 In all there are four Government Primary Schools, three Middle Schools (Government 2, Private 1), two Government Secondary/Higher Secondary Schools, one Government Refresher Training Course (R.T.C.) and eleven other Private educational institutions imparting general and religious education and craft training to the students. The average student teacher ratio in these institutions comes to 28.95 which is quite high. Of these, one institution is for females only and five for males only and in the remaining fifteen co-education is practiced. There are two institutions where there are female teachers only and there are three institutions which have both male and female teachers and in the remaining sixteen institutions there are male teachers only as is evident from the following table :

Table III.8— Educational Institutions, Management and Control and sex-wise frequency of teachers and students, 1969-70

Type of Educational Institution	Management and control	Number of Institutions	Number of students		Number of teachers	
			Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Primary Schools	Government School	4	713	500	29	7
Middle Schools	Government School	2	606	67	24	..
	Private School	1	344	48	8	..
Secondary/Hr. Secondary Schools	Government School	2	640	134	34	9
Others		12	661	195	20	4
Refresher Training Course (RTC)	Government	1	76	..	11	..
	Private	1	200	50	1	..
Ramdata Ji Vyas ki Poshal	Private	1	10	5	1	..
Panji ki Poshal	Private	1	30	10	1	..
Bal Mandal	Private	1	15	..	1	..
Govind Bal Niketan	Private	1	30	10	1	2
Vishwakarma (Baiji-ki-Poshal)	Private	1	20	30	..	1
Silai Prashikshan (Shri Pushkarna Mahila Kalayan Kendra)	Private	1	..	60	..	1
Oswal Silai Prashikshan	Private	1	30	..	1	..
Jain Pathshala	Private	1	150	50	1	..
Imdadiya Madarsa	Private	1	200	..	1	..
Faizal Koran Madarsa	Private	1	20	30	1	..
Madarsa	Private	1	80	..	1	..
All Institutions		21	2,964	944	115	20

3.51 Of the 3,147 students getting education in six institutions 85.70 per cent are Hindus, 8.00 per cent Jain, 6.20 per cent Muslim and 0.10 per cent Sikh. Of these 4.67 per cent belong to Scheduled Castes, 0.26 per cent to Scheduled Tribes, 3.24 per cent to Other Backward classes and the remaining 91.83 per cent are Others as is evident from the following table :

Table III.9— Distribution of students by religion, and by Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes/Other Backward Classes/Others in sampled institutions

Name of Institution	Number of students who are				Number of students who belong to			
	Hindu	Jain	Muslim	Sikh	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Other Backward Classes	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Government Primary School	1,023	160	36	..	30	5	72	1,112
Madarsa Imdadiya	..	..	93	..	..	..	..	93
Madarsa Fazal-e-Koran	..	..	49	..	..	..	..	49
Government Middle School	1,024	64	6	1	92	1	26	976
Government Secondary School	81	28	..	1	..	1	4	105
Government Higher Secondary School	569	..	11	1	25	1	..	555
Total	2,697	252	195	3	147	8	102	2,890

3.52 Of the 3,147 students 33.91 per cent are in the age-group below 10, 25.58 per cent in the age-group 10-12, 23.10 per cent in the age-group 13-15, 14.33 per cent in the age-group 16-18 and 3.08 per cent in the age-group 19-24. There is no student in the age-group 25+ as is evident from the following table :

Table III.10—Age-group wise distribution of students studying in sampled institutions

Name of Institution	Age-groups					
	Below 10	10—12	13—15	16—18	19—24	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Government Primary School	789	341	89	..	..	1,219
Madarsa Imdadiya	7	38	47	1	..	93
Madarsa Fazal-e-Koran	17	23	9	..	..	49
Government Middle School	254	394	380	63	4	1,095
Government Secondary School	..	5	80	22	3	110
Government Higher Secondary School	..	4	122	365	90	581
Total	1,067	805	727	451	97	3,147

5.53 Of the students studying in sampled institutions 58.56 per cent are studying in primary classes (I-V), 23.04 per cent in middle classes (VI-VIII) and 18.40 per cent in Secondary/Higher Secondary sections (IX-XI). None of the students is studying in Nursery classes as is evident from the following table :

Table III.11—Distribution of students by age-group and class in which studying

Class	Total Number of students	Age-group				
		Below 10.	10—12	13—15	16—18	19—24
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Nursery	..	..	..	..	..	..
I	331	319	7	5	..	..
II	393	356	33	3	1	..
III	496	287	157	52	..	..
IV	295	68	189	38	..	..
V	279	19	186	72	2	..
VI	331	1	130	185	15	..
VII	218	..	72	120	24	2
VIII	176	..	8	123	42	3
IX	259	..	..	103	141	15
X	196	..	..	17	140	39
XI	124	..	..	..	86	38
Others (I-III)	49	17	23	9	..	..
Total	3,147	1,067	805	727	451	97

3.54 Hindi is the mother-tongue of bulk of students while Urdu has been returned as mother-tongue of only 4.51 per cent students and Punjabi in case of alone student. The medium of instruction is Hindi in all the institutions except two where Urdu is the medium of instructions. The medium of instructions is English, Arabic, Persian or Sanskrit when these languages are taught as subjects. Upto class Vth subjects are common in all schools except in two schools where only religious education is imparted. The bifurcation of compulsory and optional subjects starts from class VI and become marked in class IX where it is almost decided whether the student will take arts, science or commerce group in his/her degree course.

3.55 In all 103 students are enjoying concessions and facilities. Of these 94.18 per cent are Hindus and 2.91 per cent each Jain and Muslim and they belonged to twelve caste/community/tribe. Of these 32.04 per cent enjoyed full freeship, 31.07 per cent half-freeship, 20.39 per cent merit-cum-need scholarship and 16.50 per cent aid from "Poor Boys" fund.

3.56 Games and sports, cultural activities, social service, N.C.C., scouting and drama etc. are the extra-curricular activities offered in various educational institutions. In two institutions, however, no extra-curricular activity is undertaken.

3.57 There are in all 122 teachers in the sampled educational institutions of which 87.70 per cent are males and 12.30 per cent females. Of these 41.80 per cent are in the age-group below 30, 48.36 per cent in the age-group 30-44 and 9.84 per cent in the age-group 45 and above. The bulk of them, 94.26 per cent, are Hindu, 0.82 per cent Jain and 4.92 per cent Muslim. They belong to twenty two caste/tribe/community but bulk of them 59.02 per cent are Brahman. The mother-tongue of 86.88 per cent is Rajasthani, of 9.02 per cent Hindi, of 24.46 per cent Urdu and of 0.82 per cent each Marathi and Sindhi. Of these 82.79 per cent are trained and the remaining 17.21 per cent untrained.

3.58 There are student organisations in five out of eleven sampled educational institutions. The

President/Prime Minister is the incharge of these organisations and are all students. These associations were all established in 1970 and one teacher acts as their advisor. There had been no student unrest in last five years of the survey.

Medical Facilities

3.59 There is one Government Allopathic Hospital with fourteen beds. There is one Doctor (Civil Assistant Surgeon), four Nurses and one lady Health visitor attached to this hospital. In all 221 indoor and 30,914 outdoor patients were treated in this hospital during 1968-69.

3.60 There is one Government Ayurvedic Hospital in which one Vaidya (Ayurvedic Doctor) and one Nurse look after the work. There is no provision for indoor patients. In all 14,091 outdooor patients were treated during 1968-69 in this hospital as is evident from the following table :

Table III.12—No. of patients treated during 1968-69 by category of diseases in Allopathic and Ayurvedic hospitals

Category of disease	No. of Patients treated during 1968-69 in		
	Govt. Allopathic hospital		Govt. Ayurvedic Aushdhalaya
	Indoor	Outdoor	Outdoor
1	2	3	4
1. Infective and parasitic diseases	1	15	404
2. Neoplasms	1	5	151
3. Allergic, Endocrine system, Metabolic and Nutritional diseases	9	619	..
4. Diseases of the Blood and Blood forming organs	15	4,405	208
5. Mental, Psychoneurotic and Personality Disorders	4	24	..
6. Diseases of the Nervous system and sense organs	7	5,236	3,724
7. Diseases of the Circulatory system	4	6	32
8. Diseases of the Respiratory system	31	4,217	696
9. Diseases of the Digestive system	10	1,934	2,466
10. Deliveries and complications of pregnancy, child-birth and puerperium	..	..	..
11. Diseases of the Genito-Urinary system	7	13	86
12. Diseases of the skin and cellular Tissue	46	8,582	759
13. Diseases of the Bones and organs of Movement	..	..	..
14. Congenital Malformations	..	..	..
15. Certain Diseases of Early Infancy	..	88	24
16. Symptoms, Senility and Ill-defined conditions	..	..	..
17. Accidents, Poisoning and Violence	86	5,771	5,541
Total	221	30,914	14,091

3.61 The maternity and child welfare centre looks after the deliveries and mother and child care as well as the family planning operations as is evident from the following table :

Table III.13— Sexwise distribution of persons availing of various facilities at M.C.W. centre 1969-70

Type of Service	Number of persons who availed the service during			
	1969		1970	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
1. Vasectomy operations	2	..	6	..
2. I.U.C.D. loops	..	49	..	14
3. Tubectomy operations	..	.	..	..
4. Information & Suggestions	300	500	250	400
5. Normal Deliveries	..	13	..	42
6. Other Complications	..	174	..	43

3.62 No diet is given to the indoor patients. There is only one Allopathic doctor, twelve Vaidyas (Ayurvedic Doctor) and one Unani Hakim at Phalodi. Of these two Vaidyas and one Unani Hakim are unregistered.

3.63 There is one Government Veterinary Hospital for the upkeep of the health of the animals. There is one Veterinary Assistant Surgeon to provide medical assistance to the animals. There is no provision for the indoor patients. The incidence of diseases among different animals treated during 1968-69 is as under :

Table III.14—Incidence of diseases among different animals treated during 1968-69

Animal	Diseases					
	Systemic disease	Skin disease	Parasitic disease other than parasitic disease of the skin	Wounds	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Cattle	288	8	5	78	83	462
Buffalo	4	..	..	..	..	4
Canine	2	..	..	2	..	4
Equine	10	..	..	8	..	18
Sheep & Goats	178	36	1	55	75	345
Camels	44	9	60	44	35	192
Poultry	1	..	..	..	..	1
Others	2	..	..	..	..	2
Total	529	53	66	187	193	1,028

CHAPTER IV

ECONOMIC LIFE OF THE TOWN

Working Force at Phalodi and its comparison with the Regional Pattern

The scope of economic activities primarily depends upon the nature of industries/establishments as well as type and size of the working force available for the exploitation of the economic resources. The quality of working force determine the occupation structure of the people which in turn influence and determine the socio-cultural structure of the population.

4.2 The percentage of total workers at the district and tehsil level is almost equal. The percentage of male workers is more at the tehsil level as compared to the district level and the case is just reverse in case of female workers. The percentage of workers, of both sexes is more in rural areas as compared to urban areas at district as well as tehsil levels. The following table gives information regarding number of workers and non-workers in rural and urban areas at the district and tehsil levels and the figures in parentheses denote percentage to total population of the area :

Table IV.1 —Sex-wise distribution of workers and non-workers in Total/Rural/Urban at District and Tehsil levels in 1971 Census

Area	Total Rural Urban	Workers			Non-Workers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. District	Total	349,039 (30·28)	306,765 (26·61)	42,274 (3·67)	803,673 (69·72)	300,037 (26·03)	503,636 (43·69)
Jodhpur	Rural	257,121 (32·78)	221,487 (28·23)	35,634 (4·55)	527.353 (67·22)	187,909 (23·95)	339,444 (42·77)
	Urban	91,918 (24·96)	85,278 (23·16)	6,640 (1·80)	276,320 (75·04)	112,128 (30·45)	164,192 (44·59)
II. Tehsil	Total	46,362 (30·26)	42,806 (27·94)	3,556 (2·32)	106,863 (69·74)	37,671 (24 58)	69,192 (45·16)
Phalodi	Rural	42,567 (31·33)	39,258 (28·90)	3,309 (2·43)	93,279 (68·67)	32,326 (23·80)	60,953 (44·87)
	Urban	3,795 (21·84)	3,548 (20·42)	247 (2·42)	13,584 (78·16)	5,345 (30·75)	8,239 (47 41)

4.3 The number of workers although increased in 1971 Census as compared to 1961 Census at Phalodi but their percentage distribution has diminished as may be seen from the following table :

Table IV.2 —Sex-wise distribution of workers and non-workers at Phalodi Town in 1961-1971 Census

Year	Workers			Non-workers		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1961	3,493 (22·22)	3,061 (19·47)	432 (2·75)	12,229 (77·78)	4,684 (29·79)	7,545 (47·99)
1971 . .	3,795 (21 84)	3,548 (20·42)	247 (1·42)	13,584 (78.16)	5,345 (30·75)	8,238 (47·41)

(Figures in parentheses indicate percentage to total population)

4.4 The fall in the number of workers is because of the change in concepts during the 1971 Census rather than the condition obtaining during the decade 1961-1971. Curiously enough the number of workers in primary sector has increased and in tertiary sector decreased in 1971 Census as compared to 1961 Census. The number of workers in secondary sector has remained the same. The number of male workers

has increased in primary and tertiary sectors but has decreased in secondary sector. The number of female workers had decreased in primary and tertiary sectors but has increased in secondary sector in 1971 Census as is evident from the following table :

Table IV.3 —Sex-wise distribution of workers in various sectors in 1961-1971 Census

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	506	328	178	1,054	972	82	1,933	1,761	172
1971	843	786	57	1,054	956	98	1,898	1,806	92

4.5 The number of workers per 1,000 workers in primary sector has increased while it has decreased in secondary and tertiary sectors in 1971 as compared to 1961. In case of male workers also the number of workers per 1,000 workers in primary sector has increased while it has decreased in secondary and tertiary sectors. In case of female workers the number of workers per 1,000 workers has slightly increased in secondary sector but has decreased substantially in primary and tertiary sectors in 1971 Census as compared to 1961 Census as is evident from the following table :

Table IV.4— Sex-wise distribution of workers engaged in various sectors per 1,000 workers in 1961-1971 Census

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	145	94	51	302	278	24	553	504	49
1971 . .	222	207	15	278	252	26	500	476	24

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

4.6 On the basis of their main activity workers have been classified into nine categories in 1971 Census as follows :

1. Category I (Cultivation)

There have been enumerated 680 workers (males-633; females-47) engaged in cultivation in 1971 Census. The incidence of workers engaged in cultivation per 1,000 workers comes to 179 (males-167; females-12).

2. Category II (Agricultural labourers)

There were returned 152 persons (males-143; females-9) under this category and the incidence of workers engaged as agricultural labourers per 1,000 workers comes to 40 (males-38; females-2).

3. Category III (Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities)

The workers engaged in these activities number 11 (males-10; females-1) and this comes to 3 workers (males-3; females-N) per 1,000 workers.

4. Category IV (Mining and Quarrying)

There are 14 male workers only engaged under this category and the incidence of these comes to 4 workers per 1,000 workers.

5. 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 were 965 workers (males-868; females-97) enumerated under this category, of these 421 workers (males 344; females 77) are engaged in household industry. The incidence of workers engaged in household industry comes to 111 (males-90; females-21) per 1,000 workers and of those engaged in activities other-than-household industry comes to 143 (males-138; females-5) per 1,000 workers.

6. Category VI (Construction)

In all 75 workers (males-74; females-1) have been categorised under this category and this comes

to 20 workers (males-20; female-N) per 1,000 workers.

7. Category VII (Trade and Commerce)

In all 796 workers (males-771; females-25) are engaged in this category. The incidence of these workers comes to 210 workers (males-203; females 7) per 1,000 workers.

8. Category VIII (Transport, storage and communication)

These have been returned 243 male workers only as engaged in these activities; the incidence of such workers per 1,000 workers being 64.

9. Category IX (Other services)

There were returned 859 workers (males-792; females-67) as engaged in other services. The incidence of workers engaged in other services comes to 226 workers (males-208; females-18) per 1,000 workers.

4.7 As is evident from the above description the highest participation of both male and female workers is in category IX i.e. other services and the lowest in category III, (livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities). There is no female worker engaged in category IV (mining and quarrying) and category VIII (transport, storage and communication).

4.8 The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes constitute 11.25 per cent (SC-11.72 per cent; ST-0.53 per cent) of the total population while among the total working force workers from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes constitute 17.81 per cent (SC-17.21 per cent; ST-0.60 per cent). It shows that there are comparatively more workers from Scheduled Castes and Tribes. The percentage of workers among Scheduled Castes and Tribes is more than obtaining in general for all workers and males Scheduled Castes. The highest percentage of total and male workers is among Scheduled Castes followed by Scheduled Tribes. The highest percentage of female workers is also among Scheduled Castes.

4.9 All the Scheduled Tribe workers are engaged in primary sector. In case of Scheduled Castes also the highest participation is in primary sector. In case of female workers, among the Scheduled Castes, however, the highest participation is in secondary sector as may be seen from the following table :

Table IV.5 —Sex-wise and sector-wise distribution of workers by broad ethnic categories

Category	Total 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 . . .	3,548	247	786	57	956	98	1,806	92
	(935)	(65)	(207)	(15)	(252)	(26)	(476)	(24)
Scheduled Castes . .	536	117	283	35	159	47	94	35
	(821)	(179)	(453)	(54)	(244)	(71)	(144)	(54)
Scheduled Tribes . .	22	1	22	1	..	..	..	..
	(957)	(43)	(957)	(43)	..	..	..	..

(Figures in parenthesis denote number of workers per 1,000 workers.)

4.10 The highest number of workers among Scheduled Castes and all the workers among Scheduled Tribes are engaged in category I.

Position on the basis of 80 per cent non-sampled slips

4.11 In the total population of 13,903 represented by 80 per cent non-sampled slips, 21.84 per cent are workers and the rest 78.16 per cent are non-workers. Among the workers 93.48 per cent are males and the rest females.

4.12 Among the female workers 6.57 per cent are never married; 66.16 per cent currently married; and 27.27 per cent widowed. None of the female workers is divorced or separated. The highest number of female workers is engaged in category V, followed by categories IX and I. The largest number of never married and widowed females is engaged in category IX and of currently married females in category V.

4.13 The largest number of female workers is in age-group 30-39 followed by the age group 60+. Of the total female workers 4.55 per cent belong to age-group 0—14. There is no female worker engaged in categories IV and VIII.

4.14 Considering the total population of Phalodi the highest number of total, male and female workers is in the age-group 30-39 followed by age-group 40-49 and the minimum number of workers is in the age-group 0-14. The highest number of total, male and female non-workers is in the age-group 0-14 and the minimum in the age-group 25-29. The highest number of workers aged 0-14 and 15-19 are engaged in category I, those in age-group 20-24 in category VII; those in age-group 25-29 and 30-39 in category IX and those in age-groups 40-49, 50-59 and 60+ in category V.

4.15 Among the 3,036 workers represented by 80 per cent non-sampled slips 47.27 per cent are illiterate and the rest 52.73 per cent are literate and educated. Of the total workers 24.31 per cent are literate without educational level; 8.24 per cent are educated upto primary level; 5.37 per cent upto middle; 11.46 per cent upto matriculation or higher secondary; 0.06 per cent upto to technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree; 2.17 per cent possess graduate degree other than technical degree; and, 0.89 per cent possess technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post graduate degree.

4.16 All the workers possessing technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree

and post graduate degree other than technical degrec are males and engaged in category-IX. None of the female workers or even non-workers is possessing any post graduate degree or technical degree. All the female workers possessing graduate degree other than technical degree are engaged in category IX. The largest number of illiterate workers is engaged in category I followed by category V, and the largest number of literate workers is engaged in category IX and higher the level of education comparatively larger is the number of workers engaged in category IX.

4.17 The highest number of workers is engaged in division 9 (Community, Social and Personal Services) of the national industrial classification followed by those engaged in category 6 (Wholesale and Retail trade, Restaurants and Hotels) and 2 (Manufacture and Repair); and, the minimum number of workers is engaged in category 'O' as may be seen from the following table :

Table IV.6—Distribution of workers in various divisions of Industries excluding those engaged in Census Categories I, II and V(a)

Division of Industry	Total Workers		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
0 (Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing)	9	8	1
1 (Mining and Quarrying)	12	12	..
2 (Manufacturing and Repair)	492	434	58
3 (Manufacturing and Repair)	279	260	19
4 (Electricity, Gas and Water)	19	19	..
5 (Construction)	60	59	1
6 (Wholesale and Retail Trade and Restaurants and Hotels)	538	518	20
7 (Transport, Storage and Communication)	194	194	..
8 (Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Service)	99	99	..
9 (Community, Social and Personal Services)	669	615	54
Total . .	2,371	2,218	153

4.18. Of the total 2,371 workers engaged in activities other than cultivation 32.52 per cent are engaged in divisions 2 (Manufacture and repair) and 3 (Manufacture and repair) of the national industrial classification. Of these 20.75 per cent are engaged in division 2 and 11.77 per cent in division 3.

4.19 Among the 336 workers engaged in household industry in divisions 2 (Manufacture and repair) and 3 (Manufacture and repair) 0 30 per cent are working as employees, 17.86 per cent as single workers and the rest 81.84 per cent as family workers.

4.20 Of the 13,903 persons represented by the 80 per cent non-sampled slips, 14.64 per cent are workers engaged in non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service as a main activity. Of the 2,035 workers engaged in non-household industry etc. 10.12 per cent are employers, 43.00 per cent employees, 40.98 per cent single-workers and the rest 5.90 per cent family workers. The highest number of total, male and female workers who are employer, employee or single-workers are in the age-group of 30-39. The highest number of total, and male family workers is in the age-groups 25-29 and 30-39 respectively Among the total, male and female workers the largerst number is engaged as employee and the minimum as family workers.

4.21 The highest number of employers, single-workers and family workers are engaged in division

6 and of employees in division 9 as may be seen from the following table :

Table IV 7—Sex-wise distribution of workers by division of Industries and class of workers

Division	Class of workers									
	Total		Employer		Employee		Single-worker		Family-worker	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing) 0	8	1	..	..	3	..	5	1	..	..
(Mining & Quarrying) . . . 1	12	..	1	..	..	..	11	..	..	..
(Manufacture & Repair) . . . 2	254	13	37	1	63	4	136	8	18	..
(Manufacture & Repair) . . . 3	165	3	3	..	44	..	95	3	23	..
(Electricity, Gas & Water) . . . 4	19	..	1	..	18	..	..	..	..	..
(Construction) 5	59	1	..	..	15	..	44	1	..	..
(Wholesale and Retail Trade and Restaurants and Hotels) . . . 6	518	20	145	2	99	1	205	15	69	2
(Transport, Storage & Communication) . 7	194	..	6	..	118	..	70	..	..	.
(Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Service) 8	99	..	7	..	62	..	30	..	..	..
(Community, Social & Personal Service) . 9	615	54	3	..	404	44	200	10	8	.
TOTAL . . .	1,943	92	203	3	826	49	796	38	118	2

4.22 Workers, other than those engaged in cultivation in divisions 0-1 (Professional, Technical and Related workers), 2 (Administrative, Executive and Managerial workers), 3 (Clerical and related workers) and 5 (Service workers) of National Cassification of Occupations are mainly engaged in category IX and those engaged in divisions 4 (Sales workers), 6 (Farmers, Fisherman, Hunters, Loggers and related workers) and 7, 8 & 9 (Production and related workers, Transport, Equipment operators and labourers) are mainly engaged in categories VII, III, V(b), V(a) and VIII of Census occupational categories.

4.23 Among the workers engaged in non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service, those engaged in NCO division 0 (Professional, Technical and related workers) are mainly engaged in major group 07 (Physicians and Surgeons including Dental and Veterinary Surgeon) in the capacity of single-workers; those engaged in division 1 (Professional, technical and related workers) are mainly engaged in major group 15, (teachers) as employees; those engaged in division 2 (Administrative, Executive and Managerial workers) are mainly engaged in major group 1 (Administrative and Executive Officials Govt. and Local Bodies) as employees; those engaged in division 3 (Clerical and related workers) in major group 35 (Clerical and related workers) as employees; those engaged in division 4 (Sales workers) in major group 40 (Merchants and shopkeeper wholesale and Retail Trade) as employer followed by single-workers; those engaged in division 5 (Service workers) in major group 59 (Service worker n.e.c.) as single-workers; those engaged in division 6 (Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and related workers) in major group 65 (Other Farm workers) as single-worker; those engaged in division 7 (Production and related workers, Transport Equipment operators and labourers) in major group 79 (Tailors, Dress-makers, Sewers, Upholsterers and related workers) as single-worker; those engaged in division 8 (Production and related workers, Transport, equipment, operators and labourers) in major group 88 [Jewellery and precious metal workers and Metal Engravers (Except printing)] as single-worker; and those engaged in division 9 (Production and related workers, Transport Equipment Operators and labourers) in major group 98 (Transport Equipment Operators) as single-worker.

4.24 The highest number in case of workers engaged in activities other than cultivation, those engaged in NCO divisions 0-1 (Professional, technical and related workers); 2 (Administrative Executive and Managerial workers); 3 (Clerical and related workers); 5 (Service workers), 7 (Production and related workers, Transport, Equipment operators and labourers); 8 (Production and related workers, Transport Equipment operators and labourers); and 9 (Production and related workers; Transport Equipment operators and labourers); is in the age-group 30-39; in case of those

engaged in division 4 (Sales workers); it is in the age-group 40-49; and in case of those engaged in division 6 (Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related workers) there are equal number of workers engaged in three age-groups viz.; 30-39, 40-49, 50-59 as may be seen from the following table:

Table IV.8— Age and Sex-wise distribution of workers by occupation (NCO-1 digit) in which engaged

Age-groups	Total Workers			Professional, Technical and Related Workers 0—1			Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers 2			Clerical & Related Workers 3			Sales Workers 4		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
0—14	39	32	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	5	4	1
15—19	197	188	9	3	1	2	1	1	..	16	16	..	27	25	2
20—24	347	329	18	27	24	3	..	..	..	49	49	..	71	69	2
25—29	267	252	15	36	33	3	1	1	..	29	29	..	53	51	2
30—39	622	575	47	83	76	7	5	5	..	79	77	2	93	88	5
40—49	472	443	29	41	38	3	1	1	..	50	50	..	103	99	4
50—59	276	261	15	17	16	1	1	1	..	26	25	1	61	61	..
60+	151	138	13	19	15	4	..	..	..	5	5	..	45	42	3
TOTAL	2,371	2,218	153	226	203	23	9	9	..	255	252	3	458	439	19

Age-groups	Service Workers 5			Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Relatod workers 6			Production and Related workers, Transport equipment operators and labourers 7			Production and Related workers, Transport Equipment operators and labourers 8			Production and Related workers, Transport Equipment operators and labourers 9		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
0—14	5	4	1	1	..	1	4	1	3	8	7	1	15	15	..
15—19	31	31	..	..	..	..	26	25	1	40	36	4	53	53	..
20—24	42	41	1	..	..	..	29	28	1	67	56	11	62	62	..
25—29	36	33	3	1	1	..	18	15	3	42	38	4	51	51	..
30—39	93	83	10	2	2	..	53	44	9	105	94	11	109	106	3
40—49	63	56	7	2	2	..	49	44	5	94	85	9	69	68	1
50—59	33	30	3	2	2	..	42	36	6	55	52	3	39	38	1
60+	16	14	2	1	1	..	15	14	1	41	39	2	9	8	1
TOTAL	319	292	27	9	8	1	236	207	29	452	407	45	407	401	6

4.25 The highest number of literate and educated workers are engaged in division 4 (Sales workers) and the lowest in division 6 (Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and related workers) of national classification of occupation. Except for 2 male graduates who are engaged in division 9 (Production and related workers, Transport Equipment operators and labourers); all other workers having educational level more than matric are engaged in divisions 0-1 (Professional, technical and related workers); 2 (Administrative, Executive and Managerial workers); 3 (Clerical and related workers); and 4 (Sales workers) only i.e., none of them is engaged in divisions 5 to 9. The largest number of workers having educational level of Matriculation or Higher Secondary is engaged in division 3 (Clerical and related workers); followed by those engaged in division 4 (Sales Workers); and 1 (Professional, Technical and related workers).

4.26 In all 124 persons are engaged in Secondary work of which 29.89 per cent are males and the rest 70.16 per cent are females. The secondary occupation in which these persons are engaged is household industry in 3.23 per cent cases and non-household industry, trade business or service in 96.77 per cent cases and none of these is engaged in cultivation or as agricultural labourer.

Non-workers

4.27 Persons whose primary or main activity is, "not engaged in any economically productive work", are basically non-workers.

Of the 10,867 persons classified as non-workers as per 80 per cent non-sampled slips 39.27 per cent are males and the rest are females and 54.50 per cent are in the age-group 0-14. The number of non-workers shows a decrease upto the age-group 25-29 in which there are the least number of non-workers and then abruptly increase in the age-group 30-39 and again shows a decrease. In the age-group 60+ the number of non-workers again increases. This fluctuation in the total number of non-workers is due to fluctuation in their number among women. Among males the non-workers decreases upto the age-group 30-39 where it is minimum and then gradually rises.

4.28 Among the non-workers, 21.19 per cent are full-time students, 32.45 per cent engaged in household duties, 43.21 per cent dependents and infants, 1.37 per cent retired, rentier and persons of independent means, 0.22 per cent beggars and vagrants and 1.56 per cent come under the category of others i.e. they are unemployed and available for work.

4.29 Among the female non-workers largest number is engaged in household duties followed by dependents and infants. Among the male non-workers highest number is of dependents and infants followed by that of students. There is no inmate of any penal, mental and charitable institutions at Phalodi.

4.30 There are 168 non-workers under the category 'others' who are aged 15 and above. Females constitute only 1.19 per cent of these. Among these persons who are available for work 12.50 per cent are illiterate, 16.07 per cent literarte without educational level, 41.67 per cent Primary or Middle, 27.38 per cent Matriculation or Higher Secondary and 2.38 per cent possess Graduate degree other than technical degree. Of the 2 females categorised as others one is Matriculate or Higher Secondary and the other is a Degree holder. It may thus be seen that there is greater unemployment among literates and educated as more persons from amongst them are available for work.

Working Force in the Sampled Households

4.31 Among the 1,146 persons covered under the Survey 24.61 per cent are workers (males 20.25 per cent; females 4.36 per cent) and 75.39 per cent are non-workers (males 31.94 per cent; females 43.45 per cent). The highest number of workers is in the age-group 35-49 for total, male and female workers. There is no worker in the age-group below 10 and the lowest number of workers is in the age-group 65+ as is evident from the following table :

Table IV.9—Age and sex-wise distribution of workers and non-workers

Age-group	Workers			Non-Workers		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Below 10	..	..	..	337	197	140
10—14	11	7	4	160	84	76
15—19	16	14	2	81	46	35
20—24	46	39	7	46	9	37
25—29	37	32	5	29	..	29
30—34	31	24	7	32	..	32
35—49	85	72	13	72	3	69
50—59	31	25	6	32	4	28
60—64	19	15	4	31	9	22
65+	6	4	2	44	14	30
TOTAL	282	232	50	864	366	498

4.32 The highest number of workers is residing in Meghwalon-ka-Bas, followed by Ummed pura and the minimum number of workers (2) is residing in Bawariyon-ka-Bas. Rathiyon-ka-Bas and Nathawaton-ka-Chowk. The highest percentage of workers is in Nai Harijan Basti where it comes to 50 per cent.

4.33 Workers in the age-group 0-14 belong to Brahman, Kumhar, Nai, Rajput and Meghwal castes among Hindus and Ghosi and Teli communities among Muslims. There is no worker aged 60+ among Muslims and among Hindus in Bishnoi, Daroga, Goswami, Jat, Khatri, Kayasth, Lohar, Nagarchi, Rabari, Sadh, Soni and Baori castes.

4.34 Among the non-workers 24.54 per cent are full-time students, 28.13 per cent engaged in household-duties, 26.04 per cent dependents, 18.29 per cent infants, 0.35 per cent disabled, 0.23 per cent each, retired and vagrants and 2.19 per cent others. The students are mostly in the age-group 0-14 and there is no student in the age-group 25+. There is no dependent in the age-group 20-34 and disabled in the

age-group 0-34. The retired persons are in the age-group 65+. The two vagrants are one each in age-groups 20-24 and 35-49 respectively.

4.35 Of the total workers 1.42 per cent are employers, 17.73 per cent employees, 53.90 per cent single-workers and 26.95 per cent family-workers. The female workers are mostly single-worker or family-worker. There is no female employer. There are two male employers each living in Nai Basti and Ummed pura respectively. The highest number of employees resides in Nai Basti, of single-workers in Meghwalon-ka-Bas and of family-workers in Nahton-ka-Bas and Ummed pura. The employers belong to Brahman and Nai castes (2 persons in each caste). The highest number of employees belong to Brahman and of single-workers and family-workers to Meghwal communities. The highest number of female workers belongs to Meghwal community followed by Teli and Bhangi communities.

4.36 Of the total workers 65.25 per cent have to travel less than 1 km, 22.34 per cent 1-2 km, 5.68 per cent 3-5 km, 1.77 per cent 6-10 km, 0.71 per cent 11-15 km, 2.48 per cent 16.25 km and 1.77 per cent 26+km to reach their place of work. The average distance to be covered by a worker for reaching the place of work comes to 2.62 km. The highest average distance to be covered by workers comes to 9.77 in case of workers classified as lowest professional and administrative post and it is highest in case of workers residing in Meghwalon-ka-Bas and comes to 5.25 km and it is maximum in case of workers described as lowest professionals and administrative post residing in Meghwalon-ka-Bas.

4.37 Of the total workers 93.26 per cent reach their place of work on foot, 1.07 per cent each by train, bullock-cart and cycle respectively, 2.48 per cent by bus and 0.35 per cent each by camel-cart, camel and truck. Among the workers 91.85 per cent reach their place of work in 31-60 minutes and 1.77 per cent each in 61-90 and 91+ minutes respectively. The largest number of workers engaged in all occupations take 30 minutes or less in reaching their place of work.

4.38 None of the worker in sampled households is working in a registered factory nor in an unregistered workshop owned by government or quasi-government agency, or a co-operative. None of the workers is working in a government or quasi-government trade or business establishment.

4.39 In all 34.75 per cent of the workers are engaged in manufacturing, processing or servicing (15.25 per cent in unregistered workshops and 19.50 per cent in household industries); 17.75 per cent in trade or business (4.61 per cent in wholesale and 13.12 per cent in retail trade), and 47.52 per cent in other establishments (3.55 per cent in educational institutions, 1.06 per cent in public health institutions and 42.91 per cent in others). The workers engaged as employers are engaged in unregistered workshops and private educational institutions. There is no employee in trade or business establishment.

4.40 There are 81.68 per cent households among the sampled households which provide the total 182 workers among the sampled households. Of these there are 55.76 per cent households which provide only one worker each 29.70 per cent 2 workers; 7.27 per cent 3 workers, 4.25 per cent 4 workers, 1.82 per cent 5 workers and 0.60 per cent each 6 and 7 workers respectively. The highest number of households providing workers reside in Meghwalon-ka-Bas and each household to which 6 and 7 workers belong lives in Kumharon-ka-Bas and Nahton-ka-Bas respectively.

Occupational Diversity

4.41 There are 38 (18.81 per cent) such households providing workers reside in Meghwalon-ka-Bas which two or more occupations are followed by members of the same household. Of these 86.84 per cent households present occupational diversity of two occupations, 10.53 per cent of three occupations and 12.63 per cent of four occupations.

Unemployment

4.42 There are 22 persons belonging to 17 households who are unemployed. The highest number of unemployed in a household comes to 4 in Meghwalon-ka-Bas followed by two households in Ummed pura where the number of unemployed persons is 2 per household. There are 11 persons belonging to 7 households who are under-employed. Of these 10 persons reside in Meghwalon-ka-Bas and one in Nahton-ka-Bas.

4.43 There are 22 persons seeking work. Of these 95.46 per cent are males and 4.54 per cent females; 95.46 per cent follow Hinduism and 4.54 per cent are muslim. The female employment seeker is a Hindu in the age-group 35-45 and resides in Guchchhiyon-ki-Gali. Of the employment seekers 9.09 per cent are in the age-group 0-14, 40.91 per cent in 15-19, 31.82 per cent in 20-24, 13.64 per cent in 35-45 and 4.54 per cent in 46-59. Among the employment seekers 13.64 per cent are Mahajans and Chhipa each, 36.37 per cent Brahman, 27.17 per cent Meghwal; and, 14.54 per cent Bhangi and Nyariya each. Only 4.54 per cent belong to Maharashtra and the rest to Rajasthan and 50.00 per cent have duration of stay at Phalodi 20+ years, 45.46 per cent 10-19 years and 4.54 per cent 6-9 years. Except for the lone person belonging to Maharashtra all other employment seekers are non-migrants. As far as the present activities of the employment seekers are concerned, 86.38 per cent are seeking employment and 4.54 per cent each engaged in household duties, dependent and vagrant respectively.

4.44 Among the under-employed persons 81.82 per cent are engaged in NCO category 999 (labourers, n.e.c.) and 9.09 per cent each in NCO categories 560 (Hair Dresser, Barbers, Beauticians and Related workers) and 651 (Farm workers, Animals, Birds and Insect Rearing). Of these 90.91 per cent are engaged as single-workers and 9.09 per cent as family workers. As regards NIC-3 digit classification in 81.33 per cent cases the under employeds are engaged in Category 990 (Services not elsewhere classified) and in 9.09 per cent cases each in categories 020 (Cattle and goat breeding, rearing, ranching etc. and Production of milk) and 962 (Hair-dressing such as those done by barbers, hair-dressing saloons and beauty shop) respectively. The highest number of workers are engaged in category (NCO-3 digit) 999 (Labourers, n.e.c.) followed by category 401 (Merchants and Shopkeeper, related trade) for total and male workers. Among the female workers the

highest number is engaged in category 651 (Farm workers; Animals, Birds and Insects Rearing) followed by categories 541 (Sweepers, Cleaners and Related workers) and 999 (Labourers n.e.c.). The largest number of workers is engaged in category 990 (Services not elsewhere classified) in case of total and male workers and in category 020 (Cattle and Goat, breeding, rearing, ranching etc. and production of milk) in case of female workers.

4.45 There are only 15 persons seeking employment for the first time. Of these only one is a female. Only one male is holding a Graduate degree and one person each has attained educational level of Primary and Middle respectively. Of those seeking employment for the first time 60.00 per cent are illiterate and 20.00 per cent have studied up to Matriculation or Higher Secondary. Those having any educational level are in the age-group 15-24. Of those seeking employment for the first time 26.68 per cent are interested in manual labour, 13.74 per cent each in government service and private business and 6.66 per cent each in clerical jobs, sweetmeat making, silversmithy and job of any type respectively. One Graduate and one Matriculate are seeking government job.

4.46 None of the persons seeking employment is registered with Employment Exchange. Among those seeking employment for the first time 53.33 per cent are never-married, 40.00 per cent are currently married and 6.67 per cent widowed. Among those seeking employment but having previous employment background 28.57 per cent are never-married and the rest 71.43 per cent currently married.

4.47 Among those having previous employment experience the duration of employment before discontinuation varies between three months to twelve years. The previous employment experience in case of one person each is as shop assistant, as sweeper and scavanger, and as clerk in a Transport Company and of two persons each as work in a 'Dhaba' (Small restaurant) and as casual labourer. The reasons for discontinuation of the previous employment in case of 42.86 per cent personal, in case of 28.58 per cent temporary nature of work and in case of 14.28 per cent each illness and non-availability of further work.

4.48 When the occupation sought is in the same line as the previous one it may be termed as occupation consonance. The occupation sought is in consonance with the previous employment in case of 57.14 per cent cases and is not in consonance with the previous employment in case of the rest 42.86 per cent cases.

Establishments

4.49 There were 852 establishments enumerated in 1971 Census at Phalodi. Of these 71 establishments per 1,000 establishments were in government or quasi-government, 912 in private and 17 in co-operative sectors. There was no registered factory at Phalodi. There were 191 units of unregistered workshops and 85 units of household industries in private sector. No manufacturing, processing or servicing establishments in government, quasi-government or co-operative sectors were found.

4.50 In all there are 324 manufacturing, processing or servicing establishments, (Unregistered workshops-224; household industries-100); 438 trade or business establishments (wholesale-48, retail-318, others-72) and 238 other establishments (educational institutions-22, public health institutions 10, others-206) per 1,000 establishments.

4.51 There are 489 persons engaged in 191 workshops. The following table gives the distribution of manufacturing, processing and servicing units other than household industries by size of employment and NIC division :

Table IV.10—Distribution of manufacturing, processing and servicing units other than household industries by division on NIC and size of employment

Division of NIC	Number of manufacturing, processing and servicing units other than household industries by size of employment										
	Total		1 Person	2—4 Persons		5—9 Persons		10—19 Persons		20—49 Persons	
	Units	Persons employed	Units	Units	Persons employed	Units	Persons employed	Units	Persons employed	Units	Persons employed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2 (Manufacturing and Repair)	104	354	51	35	78	5	41	10	120	3	64
3 (Manufacturing and Repair)	87	135	52	35	83	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL . .	191	489	103	70	161	5	41	10	120	3	64

4.52 The highest number of total units is in the major group 20 (Manufacture of food product) in division 3 (Manufacturing and Repair). The highest, major group 38 (Other Manufacturing Industries) in division 3 (Manufacturing and Repair). The highest number of persons is engaged in major group 20 (Manufacture of food product) and 32 (Manufacture of Non-matalic mineral products) in divisions 2 and 3 respectively. The largest number of units employing single person is in the major group 26 (Manufacture of Textile Products including weaving apparel other than Footwear); and 2-49 persons in major group 20 (Manufacture of food products) in division 2 (Manufacturing and Repair) and in case of division 3 (Manufacture and Repair) the largest number of units engaging single person is in the major

group 38 (other manufacturing industries) and 2-4 persons in major group 32 (Manufacture of non-metalic Mineral Products). In manufacturing, processing or servicing establishments other than household industries the units employing single person number 548; 2-4 persons 372; 5-9 persons 27; and, 10-19 persons 53 per 1,000 of such establishments in case of unregistered workshops and all such establishments employ 20-49 persons in case of registered work shop. The number per 1,000 of units employing single person and 2-4 persons is more in establishments under division 3 (Manufacturing and Repair) than those in division 2 (Manufacture and Repair).

4.53 Of the 191 units of manufacturing, processing or servicing establishments other than household industry more than 50 per cent are manually operated and in only about one per cent liquid fuel is used and in the other establishments coal, wood and bagasse, electricity and other power is used. The following table gives the distribution of these units by fuel used and size of employment :

Table IV.11—Distribution of manufacturing, processing, and servicing units other than household industries by size of employment and kind of fuel/power used

Kind of fuel/power used	Number of manufacturing, processing and servicing units other than household by size of employment										
	Total		1 Person	2—4 Persons		5—9 Persons		10—19 Persons		20—49 Persons	
	Units	Persons employed	Units	Units	Persons employed	Units	Persons employed	Units	Persons employed	Units	Persons employed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. All fuels/power	91	316	47	29	73	3	24	9	108	3	64
(a) Electricity	33	195	7	13	32	3	24	9	108	1	24
(b) Liquid fuel	2	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	40
(c) Coal, wood and bagasse	51	76	35	16	41	..	..	..	..	.	..
(d) Other Power	5	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Manual	100	173	56	41	88	2	17	1	12	..	..
TOTAL	191	489	103	70	161	5	41	10	120	3	64

4.54 Of the 85 household industry establishments more than 50 per cent are manually operated followed by those using coal, wood and bagasse. The following table gives the distribution of household industry establishments by fuel/power used and size of employment :

Table IV.12—Distribution of household industrial establishments by size of employment and kind of fuel/power used

Kind of fuel/power used	Number of household industries establishments by size of employment								
	Total		1 Persons	2—4 Persons		5—9 Persons		10—20 Persons	
	Units	Persons employed	Units	Units	Persons employed	Units	Persons employed	Units	Persons employed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. All fuel/power	30	59	10	19	44	1	5	..	..
(a) Electricity	2	4	1	1	3	..	..	..	..
(b) Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(c) Coal, wood and bagasse	22	45	7	14	33	1	5	..	..
(d) Other Power	6	10	2	4	8	..	..	..	..
2. Manual	55	109	24	29	75	2	10	..	..
TOTAL	85	168	34	48	119	3	15	..	..

4.55 Considering all the household industry establishments 647 are manually operated, 258 use coal, wood and bagasse, 71 use other power and 24 use electricity per 1,000 establishments.

4.56 Among the 373 trade and commercial establishments 98.39 per cent belong to division 6 (wholesale and Retail Trade and Restaurants and Hotels) and the rest 1.61 per cent to division 8 (Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services). Bulk of the establishments are single person units. Under division 6 (Wholesale and Retail Trade and Restaurants and Hotels) not more than 9 persons are working in any of the establishment, except for one esablishment in which 13 persons are working all other establishments under division 8 (Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Bnsiness Service) are single person units.

4.57 Considering all the trade and commercial establishments 611 are single person units, 354 employ 2-4 persons, 21 employ 5-9 persons, 3 employ

10-19 persons and 11 having number of persons unspecified per 1,000 establishments. Under division 6 (Wholesale and Retail Trade and Restaurants and Hotels) per 1,000 establishments 608 are single person units, 360 employ 1-4 persons, 22 employ 5-9 persons and 10 are such as have number of persons unspecified. Under division 8 (Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services) per 1,000 households 833 are single person units and the rest 167 employ 10-19 persons.

4.58 Of the 203 other type of establishments i.e. those other than manufacturing, processing or servicing or business and trade establishments 0.49 per cent are in division 0 (Agricultural, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing) 1.48 per cent in division 4 (Electricity, Gas and Water) 20.69 per cent in division 7 (Transport, Storage and Communication) and 77.34 per cent in division 9 (Community, Social and Personal Services). There are employed 1 person per establishment in units in division 0 (Agricultural, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing), 8.67 persons per establishment in units in division 4 (Electricity Gas and Water), 1.62 persons per establishment in units in division 7 (Transport, Storage and Communications) and 5.24 persons per establishment in units in division 9 (Community, Social and Personal Service) and average number of persons in each unit comes to 4.52 considering all the establishments together.

4.59 Considering all the establishments of the other type together 605 are single person units, 172 employ 2-4 persons, 99 employ 5-9 persons, 79 employ 10-19 persons, 25 employ 20-49 persons, 5 each employ 50-99 persons and 100+ persons and 10 are such in which number of persons is unspecified.

Organisational, Operational and Other Particulars in respect of the various Industrial Categories

4.60 We may now deal with various organisational, operational and other particulars in respect of the various industrial categories at Phalodi.

(i) Cultivation

The total agricultural or horticultural land owned by 18.81 per cent of the sampled households comes to 365.193 hectares. The average land holding for the households owning land comes to 9.611 hectares per household and for all households it comes to 1.806 hectares per household. Of the sampled households owning land only 2.63 per cent are having land within a distance of 2-3 km and the rest are having it at 4+ km. The minimum average land holding is 0.324 hectares per household at Nathawaton-ka-Chowk and the maximum is 24.300 hectares per household at Bawariyon-ka-Bas for households possessing land. The highest number of households owning land is in Meghwalon-ka-Bas and the minimum in Bawariyon-ka-Bas, Patriyon-ki-Gali, Nathawaton-ka-Chowk, Guchchhiyon-ki-Gali and Kumharon-ka-Bas. None of the households, residing in Chakron-ka-Bas, Rathiyon-ka-Bas, Nai Harijan Basti, Mochiyon-ka-Bas and Huriyon-ki-Gali is owning agricultural or horticultural land. Among the 38 households owning land agricultural operations are carried out by family-workers alone in 15.79 per cent cases, by family-workers and hired workers also in 78.95 per cent cases and by hired workers alone in 5.26 per cent cases. Largest number of households own land between 4.051 to 10.125 hectares followed by those owning land more than 10.125 hectares as is evident from the following table:

Table IV.13— Distribution of households engaged in Cultivation by type of workers and size of land holding

Size of land holding (in hectares)	Number of households owning land	Number of households where agricultural operations are carried out by		
		Family Workers	Family workers and hired workers	Hired workers
1	2	3	4	5
Less than 0·405	1	1	..	..
0·405—1·013	2	2	..	..
1·014—2·025	5	1	3	1
2·026—4·050	5	..	5	..
4·051—10·125	16	1	15	..
10.126+	9	1	7	1
TOTAL	38	6	30	2

The crops grown are bajra, gwar, moth, moong, sesamum and jowar. There had been a condition of draught between 1969-1972 and hence not much details regarding production and consumption of the produce was available. The main crop is Kharif which is sown in July-August and reaped in October-November. The major crops sown are bajra, moth, moong, gwar, and sesamum. No ritual is performed or rites observed during ploughing, sowing and reaping operations etc. The land revenue varies between Rs. 0.50 to Rs. 9.26 per hectare depending on the type of land.

(ii) Agricultural labour

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 mostly Balais or Meghwals are engaged in this occupation.

(iii) Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantations, orchards and other allied activities

Forestry, fishing and hunting are not practised at Phalodi because there are not forests, jungles or river and other water reservoirs where these activities may

be carried out. The only operation under this category which is generally taken as on small scale is livestock rearing. The livestock reared include goat, sheeps, cow, bullocks, donkey, camel, and buffalo. The highest number is of cows (157) reared by highest number of households (64). The minimum number reared is of sheep. There are only two buffaloes reared by one Rajput household.

(iv) Mining and Quarrying

Except for extraction of salt no other mining or quarrying activity is carried out at Phalodi and its neighbouring areas.

(v) Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and repairs

There is no large scale manufacturing concern at Phalodi. The only establishments which can be classified under this head manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs are salt processing, weaving, shoe-making, oil-expelling, grinding of grains etc. The amount of investment varies between 7 to 19 thousand rupees in fixed and circulatory capital. Some information regarding salt processing, flour mill, oil pressing, shoe-making and earthen ware manufacturing units is contained in the following table:

Table IV.14—Distribution of industries by size, type, location, power, number of workers engaged and approximate output

Size (Large/Medium/Small)	Type with reference to main product	Location	Approximate Number		Approximate number of workers	Approximate output during 69-70 (in Rs.)
			With power	Without power		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Small	Salt processing	Station Area	31	Nil	312	1,222,000·00
Small	Four-Mills	(i) Station Area (ii) Naya Bazar (iii) Station Road (iv) Near Fort	12	Nil	40	150,000·00
Small	Oil-prosing machines.	Teliyon-Ka-Bas	Nil	23	30	50,000·00
Household Industry . . .	Shoe-making	Mochiyon-Ka-Bas	Nil	90	300	95,000·00
Household Industry . . .	Earthen-wares	Kumharon-Ka-Bas	Nil	60	250	30,000·00

In all 28 households are engaged in household and small scale industries from amongst the surveyed households. These industries relate to the manufacture of winnowing fans, shoe-making, oil-pressing, earthern-wares, garlands, ornaments, wooden articles, nickle polish, cotton-cloth and garments, combs and iron products. The highest number of households engaged in small or household industries reside in Meghwalon-ka-Bas followed by Kumharon-ka-Bas and Ummedpura. Such households reside in 8 out of 17 selected localities. Of the 28 households engaged in industry 85.72 per cent have their workshop in the same house or adjoining it, 10.71 per cent within 1 km and 30.57 per cent 1-2 km from their house. Among the households engaged in industry 85.72 per cent are Hindu and the rest are Muslim. The Muslim belong to Teli community. Of the total households 17.86 per cent each are Soni and Meghwal, 14.29 per cent Kumhar, 10.71 per cent each Mochi and Suthar, 7.15 per cent Bhangi and 3.57 per cent each Brahman and Lohar. Except for cotton cloths and garments every other industry is associated with a caste or community which exercise a monopoly right which has been traditionally bestowed upon it.

The source of obtaining raw materials in most cases is local area around Phalodi and local market. Sometimes customers also provide the raw material and in only few cases raw material is purchased from outside Phalodi or its neighbouring area from Jodhpur or Gujarat State. The largest number of tools are used by carpenter and goldsmith. All these units of household and small scale industries are run by family workers only.

(vi) Construction

There are very few persons engaged in this activity.

(vii) Trade and Commerce

The main centre of the commercial activities is Sadar Bazar and Station Road area. The main communities associated with trade and commerce are Mahajan, Jain, Pushkarna Brahman, Teli, Khatri and Darzi. Information regarding volume of trade was not available. Information about 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 given in Annexure-I.

To get an idea of the activities of the trade and commerce establishments a few particulars about some of them were collected. These particulars about some of the trade and commerce establishments have been given in Annexure II. There are no weekly markets, fairs etc. held here.

(viii) Transport, Storage and Communication

All those connected with bus, truck and tractors, tonga-drivers and hand-cart, camel-cart, bullock cart pullers come under this category.

(ix) Other Services

This includes all persons engaged in government and private services and in sundry occupations and professions.

Commercial and Industrial establishments

4.61 In all, particulars of 44 commercial and industrial establishments were collected in 15 localities. The functional categories of 7 each of these localities was commercial and residential and of the remaining one transport. Among the sampled establishments 40.91 per cent are located in commercial area, 25.00 per cent in residential area and 34.9 per cent in transport area and 70.45 per cent of these are commercial, 22.73 per cent industrial and 6.82 per cent servicing establishments. The highest number of sampled establishments is sweetmeat shops followed by those dealing in textile and pharmaceuticals and tea-stalls. Among the 44 surveyed establishments 19 deal in sale and purchase of goods, 4 offer services, 11 are restaurants etc. and the rest 10 are industrial units.

4.62 Owners of 84.08 per cent establishments are Hindus, of 11.37 per cent Jains and of the rest 4.55 per cent Muslims. The Jains are all Oswals and Muslims are all Telis. Among the Hindus 25.00 per cent are Brahman, 20.45 per cent Mahajans (mostly Maheshwari); 9.09 per cent Suthar, 4.55 per cent each Khatri, Chhipa, Sewak, Nai, Kumhar, Darzi and Dhobi respectively. In case 97.73 per cent cases the mother-tongue of the owner was enumerated as Rajasthani and in the remaining 2.27 per cent cases as Marwari. Among the owners 86.36 per cent belong to Phalodi, 6.82 per cent to villages in Tehsil Phalodi, 4.55 per cent to Jodhpur and only 2.27 per cent to Jalor. Only two establishments have other concern/establishment and both these are dealing in textile and ready-made garments. The other concern/establishment under these also deal in the same line. None of the owners is having other occupation.

4.63 The most predominant material of wall and roof is stone and of floor is cement in case of houses, housing the sampled establishments. The following table gives information regarding predominant material of wall and roof cross-classified by predominant material of floor of the structure housing the establishments :—

Table IV.15—Distribution of structures housing the establishments by predominant material of wall and roof cross classified by predominant material of floor

Predominant material of floor	Predominant material of wall	Predominant material of roof				
		Stone	Stone and tin	Tin	Mud	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Stone	Stone	2	..	..	..	2
Mud	Stone & Unburnt bricks	4	..	..	..	4
		..	..	..	1	1
Cement	Stone	31	3	2	..	36
Wood	Wood	..	..	1	..	1
Total		37	3	3	1	44

4.64 In 79.54 per cent cases the structures housing the establishments form part of a building and in the rest 20.46 per cent cases are separate units. In 79.54 per cent cases the structure was used for commercial or industrial purposes only and in the remaining 20.25 per cent cases it was used for residential purposes also (shop-cum-residence-11.37 per cent, industry-cum-residence 9.09 per cent). In all 81.81 per cent of the establishments had electric light and the remaining 18.19 per cent did not have electric light and only 45.45 per cent had electric fans. In all 36 units had 46 electric lighting points i.e. an average of 1.27 points per establishment. The general condition of 45.45 per cent establishments was good, of 22.73 per cent of 15.91 per cent satisfactory, of 6.82 per cent bad and of 9.09 per cent unsatisfactory.

4.65 Among the surveyed commercial establishments 27.27 per cent were established less than 3 years ago, 34.10 per cent 3-9 years ago, 15.91 per cent 10-19 years ago and 11.36 per cent each 20-49 and 50+ years ago respectively. Of these 25 per cent establishments are being run in owned houses and the rest in rented houses. The average rent per establishment comes to Rs. 46.81 per month per establishment and the minimum and maximum rent being Rs. 15.00 and Rs. 250.00 per month respectively. Disparity between rental value and current rate (rental value as per cent of current rate) is 25-49 per cent in 4.55 per cent cases, 50-74 per cent in 36.36 per cent cases, 75-100 per cent in 11.36 per cent cases, and 100+ per cent in 22.73 per cent

cases. The average cost of the census houses housing the surveyed establishments owning them comes to Rs. 7,381.81.

4.66 Among the surveyed commercial establishments 54.55 per cent observe 7 days a week and the rest 45.45 per cent 6 days a week. The working hours vary from 9 to 24 hours. Working hours are 9, 17 and 24 in 2.27 per cent cases each, 10.5, 11.5, 13 and 16 in 4.55 per cent cases each, 15 in 9.09 per cent cases, 10 in 15.91 per cent cases, 12 in 18.18 per cent cases and 11 in 20.45 per cent cases. The average working hours per day come to 11.27. The establishment which remains open round the clock is a petrol pump. The usual working hours are 10 to 13 hours a day.

4.67 Shops and commercial establishments act 1959 is applicable on 37 establishments leaving such establishments as manufacture of earthenwares. For establishments at which commodities and articles on which sales tax has been levied sales tax act of State and Central or both as the case may be are also applicable. For establishments dealing in 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 perview. Gold control act is applicable on goldsmtihs.

4.68 There are 150 persons working in the surveyed establishments. Of these 12.67 per cent are employers, 50.00 per cent employees, 8.00 per cent single-workers and 29.33 per cent family-workers. Among the workers 6 per cent are working in administrative capacity, 10.00 per cent clerical, 6.67 per cent supervisor, 15.33 per cent skilled labour, 20.00 per cent unskilled labour and 42.00 in the capacity of others. The following table gives information regarding number of establishments and employment status of workers by work category :

Table IV.16—Distribution of workers by work category and employment status

Work category	Total number of		Employment Status							
	Establishments	Workers	Employer		Employee		Single-worker		Family worker	
			Number of establishments	Number of workers	Number of establishments	Number of workers	Number of establishments	Number of workers	Number of establishments	Number of workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Administrative . .	7	9	5	6	3	3	..	..	..	..
Clerical . . .	9	15	1	1	8	14	..	..	..	..
Supervisory . .	7	10	4	5	3	5	..	..	..	..
Skilled . . .	10	23	..	..	10	23	..	..	..	..
Unskilled . . .	12	30	..	..	12	30	..	..	..	..
Others . . .	34	63	7	7	..	..	12	12	15	44
Total . .	44	150	14	19	19	75	12	12	15	44

4.69 Among the workers of the surveyed households 85.33 per cent belong to the same religion 70.00 per cent to the same caste or community, 98.67 per cent speak same mother-tongue and 83.33 per cent have same area of origin as that of the owner of the establishment. The following table gives information regarding distribution of workers by work-category, religion, caste/tribe, mother-tongue and area of origin with respect to the owner managing concern of the establishment :

Table IV.17—Distribution of workers by work category and Religion, Caste/Tribe/Community, Mother tongue and Area of Origin

Work Category	Total number of		Distribution of workers by															
			Religion				Caste/Tribe Community				Mother-Tongue				Area of Origin			
	Establish-ments	Workers	Same as that of owner managing concern		Different from that of owner managing concern		Same as that of owner managing concern		Different from that of owner managing concern		Same as that of owner managing concern		Different from that of owner managing concern		Same as that of owner managing concern		Different from that of owner managing concern	
			No. of esta-blish ments	No. of work-ers.	No. of esta-blish-ments	No. of wor-kers	No. of esta-blish-ments	No. of work-ers	No; of esta-blish ments	No. of work-ers	No. of esta-blish-ments	No. of work-ers	No. of esta-blish-ments	No. of work-ors	No. of esta-blish ments	No. of work-ers	No. of esta-blish-ments	No. of work-ers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Administrative .	7	9	7	9	..	..	7	8	1	1	7	9	..	..	7	8	1	1
Clerical . . .	9	18	9	13	2	2	8	12	3	3	9	14	1	1	9	15	..	..
Supervisory . .	7	10	6	9	1	1	6	9	1	1	7	10	..	..	6	9	1	1
Skilled . .	10	23	7	16	3	7	3	3	8	20	10	23	..	..	7	14	6	9
Unskilled . . .	12	30	8	18	5	12	4	10	9	20	11	29	1	1	8	16	4	14
Others . . .	34	63	34	63	..	..	34	63	..	..	34	63	..	..	34	63	..	..

4.70 In case of 86.36 per cent establishments employees belonging to same religion as that of owner constitute 100 per cent of the total workers. In case of 72.73 per cent establishments employees belonging to same caste as that of owner constitute 100 per cent of the total workers. The following table gives information regarding religion, caste, tribe of the owners and workers :

Table IV.18—Distribution of establishments by Religion, Caste/Tribe/Community of owners and workers

Religion, Caste/Tribe of owner	Total	Number of establishments whose employees belonging to same religion, caste/tribe as that of owner constitute to total workers				
		100%	75—99%	50—74%	25—49%	Less than 25%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. Hindu	35	32	..	2	1	..
1 Mahajan	8	3	..	2	2	1
2 Brahman	12	8	..	2	1	1
3 Khatri	1	1	..	..	..	..
4 Suthar	4	4	..	..	..	..
5 Sewak	1	1	..	..	..	.
6 Nai	1	1	..	..	..	..
7 Bishnoi	2	2	..	..	..	..
8 Sunar	2	2	..	..	..	.
9 Mochi	2	2	..	..	..	..
10 Kumhar	1	1	..	..	..	..
11 Darzi	1	1	..	..	..	..
II. Jain	5	2	1	1	1	..
1 Jain (Oswal)	5	2	1	1	..	1
III. Muslim	4	4	..	..	..	..
1 Chhipa	1	1	..	..	..	..
2 Teli	2	2	..	..	..	..
3 Dhobi	1	1	..	..	..	..
All religions	44	38	1	3	2	..
All Castes	44	32	1	5	3	3

4.71 In case of 95.46 per cent establishments employee speaking same mother-tongue as that of owner constitute 100 per cent of the total workers. The following table gives information regarding mother-tongue of the owner and workers :

Table IV.19—Distribution of establishments by mother-tongue of owners and workers

Mother-tongue of owner	Total	Number of establishments whose employees speak same mother tongue as that of owner constitute to total workers				
		100%	75—99%	50—74%	25—49%	Less than 25%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rajasthani	43	41	1	1	..	..
Hindi	1	1	..	..	..	..
Total	44	42	1	1	..	..

4.72 In case of 84.09 per cent establishments employees belonging to the same area of origin as that of owner constitute 100 per cent, of the total workers. The following table gives information regarding area of origin of the owners and workers :

Table IV.20—Distribution of establishments by area of origin of owners and workers

Area of origin of owner	Total	Number of establishments whose employees' area of origin is the same as that of owner constituting				
		100%	75—99%	50—74%	25—49%	Less than 25%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Referrent town	38	32	1	3	2	..
Jodhpur (City)	2	1	..	..	..	1
Rural areas of Tehsil Phalodi	4	4	..	..	..	..
Total	44	37	1	3	2	1

4.73 Of the 150 workers engaged in surveyed commercial establishments 84.00 per cent reside at Phalodi and the rest 16 per cent commute from adjoining rural areas. The following table gives information regarding present residence of workers by work category :

Table IV.21— Distribution of workers by work category and present residence

Work Category	Total	Present residence	
		Inside Town	Out side Town
1	2	3	4
Administrative . . .	9	9	..
Clerical . .	15	15	..
Supervisory	10	9	1
Skilled	23	16	7
Unskilled . .	30	17	13
Others	63	60	3
Total	150	126	24

4.74 Capital was supplied in all surveyed establishments from savings of the owners. Besides saving in 11.36 per cent cases finances were also obtained by selling assets (in 4.54 per cent cases in rural areas and in 6.82 per cent cases in urban areas).

Of the 44 establishments thirteen have taken loans from relations, four have taken loans from friends. three have taken loans from both relations and friends and 8 have taken loan from money-lenders. In all 23 establishments (52.27 per cent) have incurred loans from various sources. The average amount of loans for establishments which have incurred loans comes to Rs. 10,586.95 per establishment and comes to Rs. 5,534.09 per establishment considering all the establishments. Interest on loans was required to be paid by 7 establishments only i.e. by 30.43 per cent establishments among those which incurred loans.

4.75 Most of the goods sold by these establishments are purchased from Jodhpur, followed by local market and markets situated in Uttar Pradesh and Punjab The other important places from which the goods are purchased are Ajmer, Amritsar, Barmer, Bikaner, Bombay, Calcutta, Chittaurgarh, Delhi, Ghaziabad, Jaipur, Sawai Madhopur, Sojat and Udaipur. There was no change is demand during 1957-62 and change was reported by two establishments during 1963-68. One establishment dealing in textile and readymade garments told about shift from cotton to Tereline clothes and one bookseller told about increase of sale in text books because of increase in the number of students. Only two establishments reported change in source of obtaining commodities during last ten years. In all 50 per cent of the sampled establishments were dealing in wholesale business. Most of those in retail trade and all dealing as commission agents reported increase in proportion of sales by 75 per cent. Almost all the establishments showed increase in volume of business during 1968-71.

4.76 In all the sampled hotels/restaurant/tea-stall/ sweetment shop etc. only vegetarian items are served and in none of them alcoholic drinks are served. Foodstuffs are displayed in glass cup-boards in only 2 restaurents etc. and these are openly displayed in the rest 9 establishments. All the establishments have light, 54.55 per cent have fans and 9.09 per cent have radio.

4.77 Among the surveyed industrial units 50 per cent are unregistered workshops and 50 per cent are household industry units. The average loan taken from all sources considering all the industrial units comes to Rs. 2,750.00. In all four units have taken loan from money-lenders, relations and friends. The maximum loan comes to rupees 12,000.00 and minimum to Rs. 500.00. The average fixed assets comes to Rs. 5,970.00. The maximum being Rs. 20,000.00 and minimum Rs. 400.00. The average current asset comes to Rs. 1,910.00, the maximum being Rs. 9,000.00 and the minimum Rs. 300.00. Fuel/ Power used is electricity in 30.00 per cent cases, manual in 50 per cent cases, animal in 10.00 per cent cases and coal, wood and baggase etc. in 10.00 per cent cases. The average output per establishment in terms of rupee value comes to Rs. 11,950.00 and no problem was faced by any of the establishments. Of the surveyed units 50 per cent have shown 50%+ profit of the average working capital 20 per cent have shown 25%-49% and 10 per cent each have shown, 6%-10%, 11%-15% and 16%-24% profit.

Banking Institutions

4.78 Information regarding Bank deposits and business etc. can not be given as there were less than three banks operating at Phalodi during the time of survey. There is no chit-fund society or scheme at Phalodi.

Establishments connected with Trade and Commerce

4.79 There is regulated market at Phalodi. There are two salt manufacturing and one general merchants associations. Detailed particulars of these were not available.

Hotels and Restaurants etc.

4.80 There is only one small hotel with a capacity of seven beds. The charges are Rs. 1.25 per bed per night and the average charges for meals are about 1.50 for one time. There is one Rest House of the Public Works Department of the State Government. There is only one Dharmshala with about forty rooms. Any one can stay in it free of charge for three days. The condition of cleanness and sanitation is quite satisfactory.

There are seven eating houses (without lodging facilities), 36 tea stalls and 14 sweetmeat shops at Phalodi. These are governed by Prevention of Food Adulteration Act and Shop Act, Rajasthan. The general sanitary conditions of most of these is not encouraging. The approximate sale proceeds of these vary between Rs. 50.00 to Rs. 300.00.

The sale of liquor, *Cannabis sativa,* hemp and other narcotic drugs is governed by the Rajasthan Excise Act and are sold by persons authorised to sell these at authorised shops. There is one shop each for selling liquor and *Cannabis sativa* etc. There is no bar at Phalodi.

CHAPTER V

ETHNIC AND SELECTED SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

Distribution of Population by Religion

The bulk of population at Phalodi are Hindus being 83.22 per cent of the total population of the town as per 1971 Census. Muslims come next being 8.68 per cent and Jains form 8.03 per cent of the total population. There are only twelve Sikhs and one Christian at Phalodi. The sex-ratio is lowest among Sikhs and highest among Jains. The following table presents the sex-wise break-up of the total population of Phalodi by religion :

Table V.1—Sex-wise distribution of population by religion

Religion	Persons	Males	Females	Sex ratio
1	2	3	4	5
Hindu . . .	14,462	7,439	7,023	944
Jain . . .	1,396	635	761	1,198
Sikh . . .	12	8	4	500
Muslim . .	1,508	810	698	862
Christian . .	1	1	..	..
Total . . .	17,379	8,893	8,486	954

5.2 Among the sampled households 85.60 per cent is constituted by Hindus, 12.74 per cent by Muslims and 1.66 per cent by Jains. The following table gives the sex-wise distribution of surveyed population by religion :

Table V.2— Sex-wise distribution of surveyed population by religion

Religion	Persons	Males	Females	Sex-ratio
Hindu . . .	981	511	470	920
Jain . . .	19	7	12	1,714
Muslim . .	146	80	66	825
Total . . .	1,146	598	548	916

5.3 The 1981 Census data does not show much variation there being 85.12 per cent of the total population of Phalodi profess Hindu religion, 5.52 per cent are Jains, 9.32 per cent Muslims, 0.03 per cent Sikhs and 0.01 per cent Christian. For comparison the 1981 Census data is presented in the following table :

Table V.3 —Sex-wise distribution of population by religion-1981 Census

Religion	Total number of households	Total population			
		Persons	Males	Females	Sex-ratio
1	2	3	4	5	6
Christian	2	3	3	..	..
Hindu .	4,063	24,293	12,917	11,376	881
Jain .	256	1,576	786	788	1,000
Muslim .	384	2,660	1,478	1,182	800
Sikh .	5	7	6	1	166
Total .	4,710	28,539	15,192	13,347	879

Distribution of Population by Mother-Tongue

5.4 On the basis of the 80 per cent non sampled slips ten languages have been returned as mother-tongue in Phalodi during 1971 Census. Marwari, Hindi and Rajasthani form the mother-tongues of the bulk of population being spoken by 60.29, 25.27 and 13.40 per cent of the population respectively. Urdu and Sindhi are spoken by 0.99 and 0.28 per cent population ; Punjabi by 0.07 per cent population only ; and, Malyalam, Marathi, Multani and Kannada by one person each.

5.5 The bulk of population (99.00 per cent) speak Hindi as their mother-tongue according to 1971 Census. The other languages spoken are Urdu, Punjabi, Kannada. Malyalam, Marathi, Tamil and Gorkhali as is evident from the following table :

Table V.4—Sex-wise distribution of population by Mother-tongue 1971 Census

Mother-tongue	Speakers		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Hindi . .	17,205	8,799	8,406
Kannada	1	1	..
Malyalam	1	1	..
Marathi	1	..	1
Punjabi	13	9	4
Tamil	2	2	..
Urdu	155	80	75
Gorkhali	1	1	..
Total	17,379	8,893	8,486

5.6 According to 1981 Census 99.38 per cent of the total population speak Hindi, 0.06 per cent Punjabi and negligible percentage speak Arabic and Gorkhali as their mother-tongue and 0.56 per cent Urdu as is evident from the following table :

Table V.5— Sex-wise distribution of population by mother tongue 1981 Census

Mother-tongue	Speakers		
	No. of households	Persons	Males	Females
Hindi . . .	4,668	28,162	14,907	13,255
Punjabi . .	8	17	13	4
Urdu . . .	26	158	88	70
Arabic . .	1	1	1	..
Gorkhali . .	1	4	2	2
Total . .	4,704	28,342	15,011	13,331

5.7 In the above table six institutional households (Males 181, Females 163) have not been included. Here Hindi includes Awadhi, Bagri-Rajasthani, Banjari, Bhojpuri, Brij-Bhasha/Bundelkhandi, Chhattisgarhi, Dhundhari, Garhwali, Gajri, Harauti, Haryanvi, Kangri, Khariboli, Kumauni, Labani, Megadhi/ Magahi, Maithili, Malvi, Marwari, Mewari, Nimadi, Pahari, Rajasthani, Sadan/Sadri and Sondwari.

Among the sampled households bulk of the population speaks Rajasthani as their mother-tongue. The number of subsidiary languages spoken comes to fifteen of which Hindi is spoken by the highest number.

5.8 In all eleven languages are spoken as subsidiary languages at Phalodi. The largest number of speakers of subsidiary languages is among those having Hindi as mother-tongue followed by those having Marwari as mother-tongue. Among the speakers of subsidiary languages the number of males is more than double of that of females. Hindi is the largest spoken, subsidiary language followed by Rajasthani and Marwari. In all 29.57 per cent persons speak subsidiary languages of which 69.35 per cent are males and 30.65 per cent females. The following table gives information regarding sex-wise distribution of speakers of subsidiary languages :

Table V.6—Sex-wise distribution of population by subsidiary languages spoken'

Subsidiary language	Speakers of the subsidiary language		
	Total	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Arabic	4	4	..
English	733	661	72
Gujarati	7	2	5
Hindi	1,911	1,311	600
Marathi	2	1	1
Marwari	585	329	256
Punjabi	2	1	1
Rajasthani	834	519	315
Sanskrit	11	7	4
Sindhi	3	1	2
Urdu	19	15	4
Total . . .	4,111	2,851	1,260

5.9 An idea about the ethic composition of the population residing at Phalodi can be had from the following table which gives information regarding various ethnic groups inhabiting seventeen sampled localities. The figures in parenthesis denote the number of households among which the household schedule was canvassed :

Table V.7—Locality-wise distribution of sampled households by Caste/Tribe/Community of head of household

	Names of Localities	Names of various communities residing in sampled localities
	1	2
1	Bawariyon-ka-Bas . .	Bawri (2)
2	Patriyon-ki-Gali . .	Jagri (2), Khatri (1)
3	Bhilon-ka-Bas . .	Bhil (3)
4	Chakron-ka-Bas . .	Daroga (1), Kayasth (1), Jain (Oswal) (1).
5	Rathiyon-ka-Bas . .	Mahajan (3), Soni (1)
6	Nai Harijan Basti .	Bhangi (6)
7	Mochiyon-ka-Bas . .	Darzi (1), Mochi (5)
8	Nathawaton-ka-Chowk .	Brahman (5), Jain (Oswal) (1)
9	Guchchhiyon-ki-Gali .	Brahman (7)
10	Nahton-ka-Bas . .	Brahman (2), Soni (1), Suthar (3), Ghosi (1), Teli (1), Jain (Oswal) (1).
11	Kumharon-ka-Bas . .	Daroga (2), Jat (1), Kumhar (4) Sadh (1) Koyri (1), Nyariya (2)
12	Madhoraiji-ki-Dhal. .	Brahman (11)
13	Huriyon-ki-Gali . .	Mahajan (2), Brahman (5), Kumhar (1), Soni (4), Jain (Oswal) (5),
14	Latiyal Pura . . .	Mahajan (2), Brahman (5), Goswami (1) Nagarchi (3), Rajput (1), Sadh (1).
15	Nai Basti . . .	Bishnoi (1), Brahman (6), Kayasth (1), Kumhar (1), Nai (4), Rebari (1), Rajput (4), Suthar (2), Bhangi (1), Ghosi (1), Sindhi (1), Jain (Oswal) (2).
16	Meghwalon-ka-Bas .	Brahman (1), Meghwal (30), Sindhi (1), Teli (6).
17	Ummed pura . .	Bishnoi (1), Brahman (29), Darzi (1), Chhipa (3), Lohar (1), Rajput (1), Soni (1), Suthar (2), Sindhi (1), Teli (1).

5.10 In all 31 communities were covered among the sampled households. Brahmans form the single largest group of the sampled population viz. 34.04 per cent. The following table gives the sex-wise distribution of sampled population community-wise alongwith the number of households covered :

Table V.8— Sex-wise distribution of sampled population by Religion/Caste/Tribe/Community of head of household

Religion/Caste/Tribe/Community	Number of households	Persons	Males	Females	Percentage to the total sampled population
1	2	3	4	5	6
I Hindus	174	981	511	470	85·60
(A) Other Castes	127	718	373	345	62·65
1 Mahajan	6	23	23	12	2·18
2 Bishnoi	2	9	4	5	0·79
3 Brahman	67	390	193	197	34·03
4 Daroga	3	20	10	10	1·75
5 Darzi	2	2	..	2	0·17
6 Chhipa	3	19	11	8	1·66
7 Goswami	1	8	6	2	0·70
8 Jagri	2	9	5	4	0·79
9 Jat	1	4	2	2	0·35
10 Khatri	1	6	2	4	0·52
11 Kayasth	2	11	6	5	0·96
12 Kumhar	6	40	22	18	3·49
13 Lohar	1	7	4	3	0·61
14 Nagarchi	3	14	8	6	1·22
15 Nai	4	28	15	13	2·44
16 Rebari	1	1	1	..	0·09
17 Rajput	6	28	17	11	2·44
18 Sadh	2	10	6	4	0·87
19 Soni	7	45	22	23	3·93
20 Suthar	7	42	26	16	3·66
(B) Scheduled Castes	44	245	131	114	21·38
21 Bawri	2	8	4	4	0·70
22 Bhangi	7	38	19	19	3·32
23 Meghwal	30	168	92	76	14·66
24 Mochi	5	31	16	15	2·70
(C) Scheduled Tribes	3	18	7	11	1·57
25 Bhil	3	18	7	11	1·57
II Jain	2	19	7	12	1·66
26 Oswal	2	19	7	12	1·66
III Muslim	26	146	80	66	12·74
27 Ghosi	1	10	4	6	0·87
28 Koyri	3	13	6	7	1·13
29 Sindhi	10	60	37	23	5·24
30 Teli	10	56	28	28	4·89
31 Nyariya	2	7	5	2	0·61
Total	202	1,146	598	548	100·00

5.11 The Scheduled Castes form 11.72 per cent and Scheduled Tribes 0.54 per cent of the total population. Amongst the Scheduled Castes Megh or Meghwal form the largest group (53.78) per cent followed by Chamar, Bhangi, Jatav, Jatia, Mochi, Raidass, Raigar or Ram Dasia group (27.26 per cent) and Bhangi (10.71 per cent). Bawaria, Gwaria and Garo, Garura or Gurda are the other Scheduled Castes which together form 6.24 per cent and the remaining is unspecified population. The only Scheduled Tribe enumerated at Phalodi is Bhil.

5.12 Amongst the sampled households the Scheduled Castes form 21.38 per cent and the Scheduled Tribes 1.57 per cent. From amongst the six Scheduled Castes enumerated at Phalodi four major ones have been covered in the sampled households.

Distribution of population by Age and Sex

5.13 Total population of Phalodi is 17,379 as per Census 1971. The sex-ratio comes to 954 females per 1,000 males. Total population covered on the basis of 80 per cent non-sampled slips comes to 13,903 of which 51.17 per cent are males and 48.83 per cent females. The population in the age-group 0-14 forms 43.11 per cent; in the age-group 15-34, 29.38 per cent; in the age-group 35-59, 20.52 per cent; and, in the age-group 60+ it comes to 6.99 per cent of the total population. The sex-ratio shows an increase upto the age-group 30-34 and then declines upto the age-group 45-59 and then again shows increase in the other age-groups. The number of females is higher than that of males in 50+ age-group as is evident from the following table :

Table V.9— Age and sex-wise distribution of population and sex-ratio

Age-group	Persons	Males	Females	Sex-ratio (females per 1,000 males)
1	2	3	4	5
0—4	1,954	1,046	908	868
5—9	2,142	1,125	1,017	904
10—14	1,898	1,038	860	829
15—19	1,386	762	624	819
20—24	1,032	531	501	944
25—29	792	367	425	1,158
30—34	874	405	469	1,158
35—39	716	347	369	1,063
40—44	764	366	398	1,087
45—49	487	260	227	873
50—54	592	290	302	1,041
55—59	294	140	154	1,100
60—64	474	216	258	1,194
65—69	160	73	87	1,192
70+	338	148	190	1,284
Total	13,903	7,114	6,789	954

5.14 Amongst the sampled households the males form 52.18 per cent and the rest 47.82 per cent are females. The percentage of population in the age-group 0-14 comes to 44.33; 27.25 in the age-group 15-34; 19.20 in the age-group 35-59 and 8.72 in the age-group 60+ as is evident from the following table :

Table V.10— Age and sex-wise distribution of sampled population and sex-ratio

Age-group	Persons	Males	Females	Sex-ratio (Females per 1,000 males)
1	2	3	4	5
0—14	508	288	220	764
15—34	318	163	155	951
35—59	220	105	115	1,095
60+	100	42	58	1,381
Total	1,146	598	548	916

Age, Sex and Marital Status

5.15 The highest percentage of males is in never-married category while the highest percentage amongst females is in currently married. The percentage of widowed females is about three times that of widowed males. The higher percentage of married females as compared to males is because of the fact that their spouses reside outside Phalodi because of their occupations. The following table gives the frequency and percentage of males and females according to marital status :

Table V.11— Sex-wise distribution of population by marital status

Marital Status	Males	Females
1	2	3
Never married	4,051 (56·95)	2,884 (41·89)
Currently married	2,885 (40·55)	3,192 (47·02)
Widowed	177 (2·49)	751 (11·06)
Divorced/Separated	1 (0·01)	2 (0·03)
Total	7,114 (100·00)	6,789 (100·00)

5.16 There are 0.15 per cent females in the age-group 25+ who are never married while there are 1.35 per cent males in this category and age-group. The number of currently married females is more than that of males in all age-groups up to 39 years of age and then decline in all the 40+ age-groups. There

are six males and 23 females in the age-group 0-9 who are currently married. The position relating to the marital status on the basis of 80 per cent non-sampled slips has been presented in the following table :

Table V.12—Age and sex-wise distribution of population by marital status

Age-group	Marital status							
	Never married		Currently married		Widowed		Divorced/Separated	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All Ages	4,051	2,850	2,885	3,192	177	751	1	2
0—9	2,165	1,902	6	23	..	..	..	..
10—14	1,001	741	37	118	..	1	..	..
15—19	615	196	147	431	..	3	..	..
20—24	174	1	354	494	3	6	..	..
25—29	39	3	325	417	3	5	..	..
30—34	8	1	392	449	5	19	..	..
35—39	4	..	336	344	7	25	..	..
40—44	14	2	342	334	10	62	..	..
45—49	7	..	241	177	12	49	..	1
50—54	10	..	262	182	18	120	..	..
55—59	2	1	124	81	13	71	1	1
60—64	6	1	174	96	36	161	..	..
65—69	2	..	57	30	14	57	..	..
70+	4	2	88	16	56	172	..	..

5.17 Amongst the sampled households 49.74 per cent persons are never married, 42.67 per cent currently married, 7.24 per cent widowed and 0.35 per cent divorced or separated. Among the males 38.90 per cent are currently married and 2.17 per cent widowed while amongst the females 46.90 per cent are currently married and 12.77 per cent are widowed. There is no case of divorced or separated amongst males while amongst females 0.73 per cent are divorced or separated. There are two females in the age-group 0-9 who are currently married while there is no male in this category. No inter-religion or inter caste marriage took place amongst the sampled households.

Age at Marriage

5.18 On the basis of data available in 80 per cent non-sampled slips the age at marriage amongst 61.07 per cent currently married women comes to between 13-17 years. The age at marriage is less than 13 in case of 27.63 per cent and 23 and above in case of 0.44 per cent currently married women. The following table gives the distribution of currently married women by present age :

Table V.13—Distribution of currently married women by age at marriage and present age

Age at Marriage	Present Age									
	All ages	Less than 13	13—17	18—22	23—27	28—32	33—37	38—42	43—47	48+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All ages	3,167	41	322	571	428	486	332	370	179	438
Less than 13	875	35	140	143	108	113	73	113	38	112
13—17	1,934	..	171	390	281	292	214	202	116	268
18—22	215	..	1	24	29	57	27	34	13	30
23—27	8	..	..	..	..	2	..	5	1	..
28+	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2
Age not stated	129	6	10	14	10	22	18	14	9	26

5.19 The age at marriage is 13-17 in maximum number of cases relating to all durations of marriages followed by the age at marriage being less than 13. The distribution of currently married females by duration of marriage on the basis of the 80 per cent non-sampled slips has been presented in the following table :

Table V.14— Distribution of currently married women by age at marriage and duration of marriage

Age at Marriage	Duration of marriage									
	All durations	Less than 1	1—4	5—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30+	duration not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All ages . . .	3,167	14	400	483	496	399	358	287	601	129
Less than 13 . .	875	2	94	122	154	98	110	84	211	..
13—17 . . .	1,934	9	278	332	283	270	211	188	363	..
18—22 . . .	215	3	28	26	56	26	34	15	27	..
23—27 . . .	8	..	..	2	1	4	1	..	..	..
28+ . . .	6	..	..	1	2	1	2	..	..	..
Age not stated . .	129	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	129

5.20 The average age at marriage for males is lowest among Jains and highest among Other Hindus while in case of females it is lowest among Muslims and highest among Other Hindus. All the three females who were married while in age-group 25-29 belong to Meghwals.

5.21 The minimum average age at marriage in case of males comes to 16.31 and maximum to 20.71 in case of educational levels Primary and Graduate Degree other than Technical Degree respectively while among females it is minimum, 13.79, in case of illiterates and maximum, 18.0 in case of educational level Middle. Educational levels do not show any correlation with the age at marriage.

5.22 The average age at marriage comes to 16.00 for all the married individuals and 18.91 for married males and 13.95 for married females. The highest number of males were married between 15-19 years of age and the highest number of females were married at age below 14. Among males 88.26 per cent were married up to the age 24 while among females 94.23 per cent were married up to the age 19. All the married females were married up to the 29 years age.

5.23 The average age at marriage has shown gradual increase in case of both males and females during last thirty years but the increase is more in case of females than males but it has not shown any correlation with the educational levels.

Fertility

5.24 In all 3,167 currently married females gave 376 births in the preceding one year as per 80 per cent non-sampled slips i.e. 11.87 per cent currently married women gave births in the preceding year. The highest percentage of births have taken place in the age-group 18-22 and the highest percentage of currently married women is also in this age-group. Number of births per 100 currently married women is, however, highest in the age-group 23-27. The number of births per 100 currently married women shows a gradual decline in all the higher age-groups as may be seen from the following table :

Table V.15— Distribution of currently married women by age and number of births

Age-group	Total number of currently married women	Percentage of currently married women in the referrent age-group to total no. 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 groups to the total number of births	Number of births per 100 currently married women in each age-group
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All ages	3,167	100·00	376	11·87	100 00	11·87
Less than 13 . . .	41	1·30	..	..	..	..
13—17 . . .	322	10·17	23	0·73	6·12	7·14
18—22 . . .	571	18·03	109	3·44	28·99	19·09
23—27 . . .	428	13·51	104	3·28	27·66	24·30
28—32 . . .	486	15·35	70	2·21	18·62	14·40
33—37 . . .	332	10·48	39	1·23	10·37	11·75
38—42 . . .	370	11·68	27	0·85	7·18	7·30
43—47 . . .	179	5·65	4	0·13	1·06	2·23
48+	438	13·83	..	..	..	..

5.25 The highest number of births has been recorded in case of females who were in the age-group 13-17 when they got married followed by those age at marriage is less than 13. The fertility shows

decrease with increase in age at marriage in the age-groups above 17. No birth has taken place to any currently married women whose age at marriage is 28+ as may be seen from the following table :

Table V.16— Distribution of currently married women by age at marriage and number of birth

Age at marriage	Total number of currently married women	Percentage of currently married women in the referrent age at marriage 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 at marriage to the total number of births	Number of births per 100 currently married women in each age at marriage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All ages . . .	3,167	100·00	376	11·87	100·00	11·87
Less than 13 . . .	875	27·63	108	3·41	28·72	12·34
13—17 . . .	1,934	61·07	247	7·80	65·69	12·77
18—22 . . .	215	6·79	16	0·51	4·26	7·44
23—27 . . .	8	0·25	3	0·09	0·80	37·50
28+ .	6	0·19	..	..	..	..
Age not stated .	129	4·07	2	0·06	0·53	1·55

5.26 The fertility is highest among Jains followed by Muslims and lowest among Hindus as may be seen from the following table :

Table V.17— Distribution of currently married women by religion and number of births

Religion	Total Number of currently married women	Percentage of currently married women professing referrent religions to total no. 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 religions to the total number of births	Number of births per 100 currently married women in each religion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All religions . . .	3,167	100·00	376	11·87	100·00	11·87
Hindu	2,614	82·54	294	9·28	78·19	11·24
Muslim	287	9·06	36	1·14	9·57	12·54
Jain	265	8·37	46	1·45	12·24	17·36
Sikh . .	1	0·03	..	..	..	..

5.27 The highest number of births has been shown among the illiterate women and the highest fertility rate among those who are literate and up to matriculation. No birth has been recorded among graduate and above women as may be seen from the following table :

Table V.18— Distribution of currently married women by educational level and number of births

Educational level	Total Number of Currently married women	Percentage of currently married women in the referrent educational level to total no. 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 leve]to the total number of births	Number of births per 100 currently married women in each educational level
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All levels	3,167	100·00	376	11·87	100·00	11·87
Illiterate	2,448	77·30	261	8·24	69·41	10·66
Literate and up to matriculation . . .	681	21·50	112	3·54	29·79	16·45
Matriculation . . .	33	1·04	3	0·09	0·80	9·09
University Graduate and above	5	0·16	..	..	..	..

5.28 The highest number of births has taken place in case of currently married women with 10-14 years of duration of marriage and the highest fertility rate has also been shown by the women in this group.

The fertility rate shows a gradual increase up to 10-14 years of duration of marriage and then it gradually declines as is evident from the following table:

Table V.19— Distribution of currently married women by duration of marriage and number of births

Duration of marriage (in completed years)	Total number of currently married women	Percentage of currently married women in the referrent duration of marriage age-group to total no. 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 duration of marriage to the total number of births	Number of births per 100 currentlym arried wome nin each duration of marriage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All durations .	3,167	100·00	376	11·87	100·00	11·87
Less than 1 . . .	14	0·44	..	..		..
1— 4 . . .	400	12·63	34	1 07	9 04	8·50
5— 9 . . .	483	15·25	93	2·94	24·73	19·25
10—14 . . .	496	15·66	119	3·76	31·65	23·99
15—19 . . .	399	12·60	55	1·74	14·63	13 78
20—24 . . .	358	11·31	46	1·45	12 24	12·85
25—29 . . .	287	0·06	20	0·63	5·32	6 97
30+ . . .	601	18·98	7	0·22	1·86	1 16
Duration not stated . .	129	4·07	2	0·06	0 53	1 55

Distribution of population by Age, Sex & Education

5.29 The literacy rate at Phalodi as indicated by 80 per cent non-sampled slips comes to 35.88 per cent for total population and 49.63 per cent for males and 21.47 per cent for females. The literacy amongst females is thus less than half of that among males. This ratio gradually decreases with at higher levels of education. The persons possessing University degree form less than one per cent of the total population.

5.30 The highest number of persons who have attained the educational level Matriculation or Higher Secondary is in the age-group 20-24 while the highest number of persons who have attained higher education is in the age-group 25-34.

5.31 Amongst the Scheduled Castes there is no literate person amongst Garo, Garuda or Gurda and Gawaria and among those of unspecified status. The literacy rate comes to 8.69 per cent for total population and 16.43 per cent and 0.31 per cent for males and females respectively amongst the scheduled castes. The highest literacy rate is among Chamar group being 15.14 per cent followed by Bhangi (10.55 per cent) Megh or Meghwal (6.03 per cent) and Bawaria (5.41 per cent).

5.32 The percentage of literacy among the sampled households comes to 33.59 per cent for total sampled population, 48.49 per cent for males and 17.34 per cent for females. There is no female having educational level more than Matriculation or Higher Secondary. The persons possessing university degree form less than one per cent of the sampled population.

5.33 Among the sampled households there are only eight males who have obtained a University degree or above. The highest number of literates is in the age-group 10-14 followed by those in the age-group 15-19 and gradually decrease in the higher age-group showing that the interest in education is on increase especially in the female education.

5.34 Among the Scheduled Tribes there is only one male who is literate without educational level and is in the age-group 15-59 and belongs to Bhil tribe.

Among the Scheduled Castes none of the persons has obtained a University degree and only one person has studied up to Matriculation or Higher Secondary level. The literacy rate comes to 5.56 per cent among Scheduled Tribes and 10.61 per cent among Scheduled Castes.

5.35 The highest number of literates and educated are among Brahmans. The one person holding a degree in medicine belongs to Brahman community and among the remaining nine persons holding a university degree seven are Brahmans.

5.36 There is no literate person among Darzi, Lohar and Koyri communities among the sampled households. The higher educated persons are to be found among the households whose heads are engaged as higher professionals and salaried posts, intermediate professionals and salaried posts, small business or are unemployed and dependents.

5.37 There are 158 students in the sampled population of which 73.42 per cent are males and 26.58 per cent females. There are 19.39 per cent students among males and 7.66 per cent students among females. There are three students in the age-group 20-24 of which two are males and one female; and, two persons are Hindus and one is Muslim.

5.38 Among children of school going i.e. those in the age-group 5-14 only 34.75 per cent are attending school. The highest percentage of school going children in this age-group is among Jains being 73.68 followed by Hindus 33.90 and among the Muslims it is the minimum being 22.50 per cent. The minimum number and minimum percentage of females

attending school is also among Muslims. None among the Chhipa, Darzi, Daroga, Ghosi, Goswami, Jagri, Jat, Khati, Lohar, Rebari, Bawri, Bhil, Koyri, Sindhi and Ghosi communities attends school.

5.39 Among the students 86.07 per cent are non-migrants i.e. were born at Phalodi. Among the male students 86.21 per cent and among female students 85.71 per cent are non-migrants. Among the migrant students 90.91 per cent belong to district Jodhpur. One male student is from urban areas of Tamil Nadu State.

5.40 In all there are 97 households out of 202 sampled households which have children of school going age and which are either not sending them to school or sending only some of them to school; of which 20.62 per cent each respectively have male or female children only and 58.76 per cent have both male and female children of the school going age.

5.41 Amongst the households having only male children of school going age, 85.0 per cent are sending none of the male children to school while 15.0 per cent are sending only some of them to the school. Among those having only female children of school going age, 95.0 per cent are such as are not sending any one to school and only 5.0 per cent are such as are sending some of them to the school. Among the households having both male and female children of school going age, 43.82 per cent are such as sending none of them to the school, 1.75 per cent are not sending male children, 5.26 per cent are not sending some of the male children, 24.56 are not sending female children, 10.53 per cent are not sending some of the female children, and 14.04 per cent are not sending some of both male as well as female children to school. Among the 31 communities constituting the sampled households, households belonging to 25 communities defaulted in sending their children to school.

5.42 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 was shown by 25 households, heads of which were illiterate in 76.0 per cent cases and literate without educational level in 24.0 per cent cases.

5.43 If all the male children of school going age are enrolled in school but not the female children it may be termed as default inconsistency by sex. It was shown by 14 households, the heads of which were illiterate in 57.15 per cent cases, literate without educational level in 28.57 per cent cases and had attained the educational level of Primary and Graduate degree other than technical degree in 7.14 per cent cases each. The head of household with educational level of graduate belonged to Soni community.

5.44 If some male and female children are enrolled in the school and not the others, may be even of one sex, it may be treated as default inconsistency (unstructured). It was shown by 17 households in whose case heads of household were illiterate in 52.94 per cent cases, literate without educational level in 23.53 per cent cases, having educational level of primary in 17.65 per cent cases and of Matriculation or Higher Secondary in 5.88 per cent cases.

5.45 Of the 25 households showing default consistency by sex in enrolling children in school heads of 40.0 per cent households are unskilled manual workers, of 24.0 per cent skilled manual workers, of 16.0 per cent small businessmen, of 4.0 per cent each highly skilled and supervisory manual and cultivator of land and of 12.0 per cent were non-workers. The highest number of those households belonged to Scheduled Castes followed by Other Hindus, Muslims and Scheduled Tribes.

5.46 Of the 14 households showing default inconsistency by sex in enrolling children in school heads of 28.58 per cent households each were skilled manual workers and non-workers respectively and of 7.14 per cent each were unskilled manual, lowest professional, engaged in small business, highly skilled and supervisory manual, intermediate professional and salaried posts, and unemployed. Heads of 64.28 per cent households were Other Hindus, of 14.29 per cent each Scheduled Castes and Jains respectively and of 7.14 per cent Muslims.

5.47 From among the 17 households showing default inconsistency (unstructured) in enrolling children in school heads of 17.66 per cent households each were engaged as unskilled manual and dependent non-workers; of 11.76 per cent households each skilled manual, small business and highly skilled and supervisory manual and non-workers engaged in household duties; and of 5.88 per cent households each in medium business and owners of factories, large shops etc. and cultivators of land. The highest number of heads of households was from Other Hindus.

5.48 Poverty, non-interest in studies, traditional aversity to female education, child being too young to attend the school, helping in the household duties, upkeeping of younger children, untouchability, spoiled child, physical disabilities e.g. dumbness, death of father, mother, feeling lonely; being married and having obtained sufficient education are the various causes of school going age children not being sent to school.

5.49 Up to nine years of age none of the children not being sent to school discontinued his/her studies. Discontinuance has been observed at 10+ age. Among the 183 children not attending school only 3.82 per cent discontinued their studies and the rest never attended the school. Poverty, non-interest in studies, death of father and having obtained sufficient education are the reasons for discontinuation of studies.

5.50 From among seven children who discontinued their studies two males and one female are in the age-group 5-9 and one male three females in the age-group 10-12. One male discontinued from Class I and 2 males and 3 females from III-IV and one female from Class V-VI. The heads of households were engaged in occupational categories (N.C.O.-3 digit) 401 (Merchants and Shop keepers, Retail Trade), 541 (Sweepers, cleaners and Related workers), 801 (Shoemakers & Shoe Repairs), 951 (Brick layer, stone mason and tik setter) and 986 (Tram Car & Motor Vehicle Drivers) and two were non-workers.

5.51 In all, there are 208 full-time students among sampled households of which 56.73 per cent have educational level of below Primary, 25.48 per cent

of Primary, 13.94 per cent Middle and 3.85 per cent of Matriculation and Higher Secondary i.e. none of them is studying in post-graduate classes as none has attained the educational level of graduation. Heads of 34.62 per cent households from which these students hail are non-workers, 1.44 per cent belonging to the category 0 and 3 ; 13.46 per cent to category 1, 19.71 per cent to category 4, 2.40 per cent to category 5 ; 4.33 per cent to category 6, 2.89 per category 5 ; 4.33 per cent to category 6, 2.89 per cent to categories 8 and 9 respectively of N.C.O.

5.52 For getting insight in to the literacy and educational conditions of the sampled population an attempt has been made to project the data in respect of literacy and education with the help of educational scores. The following scores have been given for various levels of education :

S. No.	Educational Level	Score
1	2	3
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

5.53 The cumulative score of all individuals, males and females were divided by total number of individuals, males and females respectively to obtain the average per head score for total individuals, males and females respectively.

5.54 In all 640 scores were obtained by literate and educated persons in the sampled population of which 514 were obtained by males and 126 by females. The average per head educational score for all persons in the sampled population comes to 0.56, for males it comes to 0.86, for females it comes to 0.23 and for households it comes to 3.16.

5.55 The highest average per head educational score for all persons is in Rathiyon-Ka-Bas ; for males in Guchchhiyon-Ki-Gali ; and for females in Chakron-Ka-Bas. The minimum average per head educational score for all persons and males is in Bhilon-Ka-Bas and none of the females is literate in Bhilon-Ka-Bas and Bawariyon-Ka-Bas. The highest average per household educational score is in Chakron-Ka-Bas and minimum in Bhilon-Ka-Bas.

5.56 There is only one household where the average per head educational score is 3+ for all persons while there are nine households where it is 3+ in case of males and there is not even a single household where the average per head educational score is 2 or more and except for one household it comes to 1.5 or less in case of all the households as may be seen from the following table :

Table V.20—Distribution of sampled households by sex and educational score group

Educational Score group	Number of households with average educational score group as mentioned in Col. 1 separately for		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Nil	62	55	133
0·1 to 0·3	32	18	17
0 4 to 0·5	20	17	17
0·6 to 0·9	36	13	11
1·0 to 1·5	35	51	14
1 6 to 1 9	9	6	1
2 0 to 2·5	7	20	..
2·6 to 2·9	1	1	..
3·0 +	1	9	..

5.57 The highest average per head educational score for households, persons, males and females is among Jain and lowest among the Muslim. Amongst Hindus it is lowest among the Scheduled Tribts.

5.58 The highest per head average educational score for all persons, males and females is among supplemented collateral joint, single-person, and again supplemented lineal joint families respectively. The highest per household average educational score is also to be noticed among the supplemented collateral joint families. The highest number of households having 'nil' per head average educational score for all persons, males and females is among nuclear families.

5.59 The highest per head average educational score for all persons, males and females is among the households whose head had place of last residence in the urban area of district Jhunjhunun, rural areas of Orissa; and, rural areas of district Pali; rural areas of Orissa and urban areas of Tamil Nadu. The highest number of households having 'nil' average per head educational score for all persons, males and females is among those who are non-migrants.

5.60 The largest number of males having educational scores 3.0+ are non-migrants and the other, had last resided within district Jodhpur outside Phalodi. The single household having the highest average educational score is also a migrant household which had its last residence in district Jodhpur outside the referrent town.

5.61 The highest per head average educational score for all persons, males and females is among households whose heads are engaged in occupational categories (N.C.O.2-digit) 14, 07 and again 19 respectively.

5.62 The highest average educational score for all persons, males and females is among those born at places 201-500 km away from Phalodi town and the minimum is among those whose birth places are situated at 51-100 km.

5.63 The highest average educational score for all persons and males is among those speaking both Hindi and Sanskrit as subsidiary languages and it is highest for females those speaking Hindi as a subsidiary language. The mother-tongue in all the above cases is Rajasthani.

CHAPTER VI

MIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT OF FAMILIES

For studying migration two referrent points have been taken into consideration in Census : (1) Birth place and (ii) Place of last residence. In the study of sampled households the migration has been studied in the context of (i) Place of origin (ii) All places where the households stayed at least for one year after 1955. Attempt has been made to gather information in respect of periods less than 1 year also wherever possible to get a more vivid picture of the process. The concept of "Origin" needs some clarification. The family history may show origin from a place centuries ago but may not have any social or emotional significance for the person concerned. The concept of origin has been limited to three generations for the purpose of the present study except when the family continues to have close socio-cultural ties with the ancestral place.

Position obtaining in respect of 80 per cent non-sampled slips

6.2 Of the 17,379 individual slips canvassed for all the persons residing at Phalodi at the time of Census 1971, 13,903 slips, which form the 80 per cent non-sampled slips in respect of Phalodi Town have been replayed to obtain insight into the population statistics. The following pattern emerges on the basis of the 80 per cent non-sampled slips in respect of Phalodi Town.

Migrants Classified by Place of Birth

6.3 Among the total 80 per cent population represented by non-sampled slips. 78.56 per cent were born in town, 13.41 per cent elsewhere in district Jodhpur, 6.20 per cent in other States in India beyond Rajasthan, 0.11 per cent in countries in Asia beyond India (including USSR) and the rest 0.09 per cent were unspecified with respect to place of birth. In all there are 2,980 persons who are migrants with respect to place of birth including those in whose case place of birth was unspecified. Among the migrants 37.75 per cent were born in urban areas, 62.08 per cent in rural areas and in 0.17 per cent cases place of birth was unclassifiable. The following table gives information regarding persons born at various places with urban, rural break up :

Table VI. 1—Sex-wise distribution of population by place of birth

Birth place	Characteristic of the place	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
A-Born in India	Rural	1,844	706	1,138
	Urban	12,032	6,393	5,639
I Within the state of enumeration (Rajasthan)	Rural	1,775	675	1,100
	Urban	11,874	6,324	5,550
(a) Born at Phalodi	Rural	..	..	..
	Urban	10,923	5,990	4,933
(b) Born elsewhere in the district of enumeration (Jodhpur)	Rural	1,477	558	919
	Urban	387	166	221
(c) Born in other districts of the state of enumeration	Rural	298	117	181
	Urban	564	168	396
II States in India beyond the State of enumeration	Rural	69	31	38
	Urban	158	69	89
B-Born in countries in Asia beyond India (including USSR) (i) Pakistan	Rural	3	3	..
	Urban	10	5	5
	Unclassifiable	2	2	..
Unspecified	Rural	3	1	2
	Urban	6	1	5
	Unclassifiable	3	3	..
TOTAL		13,903	7,114	6,789

6.4 The other States where the inhabitants of Phalodi were born are Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, West-Bengal, Bihar, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Gujarat, Karnatak, Assam and Union Territory of Delhi. Among other countries being Pakistan. The other districts number 20 out of the total 25 remaining districts excluding the referrent district Jodhpur out of the total 26 districts in Rajasthan State.

Migrants classified by Place of Last Residence and Duration of stay at place of Enumeration

6.5 In all 3,313 persons out of 13,903 i.e. 23.83 per cent have stated their place of last residence outside Phalodi. This vis-a-vis the number of persons born outside Phalodi (2,980), points out the fact that there are 333 persons (2.40 per cent) who were born at Phalodi and had their last residence outside it at one time or the other since their birth. Of the total 3,313 persons having their last residence outside Phalodi 99.40 per cent had their last residence elsewhere in India (88.14 per cent elsewhere in the State of enumeration and 11.26 per cent in other States of India beyond the State of enumeration), 0.24 per cent in Other Countries and in case of 0.36 per cent cases the last residence was unclassifiable. The duration of stay at Phalodi in case of migrants with respect to place of last residence was less than one year in 19.17 per cent cases, 1-4 years in 26.29 per cent cases, 5-9 years, in 14.13 per cent cases, 10.29 years in 16.84 per cent cases and 20+ years in case of 23.57 per cent. Thus the maximum number of migrants and their duration of stay at Phalodi for the period of 1-4 years as is evident from the following table :

Table VI.2— Sex-wise distribution of Population by Place of Last Residence and duration of stay at present residence

Last residence	Rural/ Urban/ Unclassifiable	Duration of Stay at Phalodi												
		Total migrants			Less than 1 year		1—4 years		5—9 years		10—19 years		20+ years	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
TOTAL . . .		3,313	1,323	1,990	376	259	455	416	181	287	161	397	150	631
A. Last residence elsewhere in India .	Rural	1,918	715	1,203	170	109	260	218	86	166	97	255	102	455
	Urban	1,375	599	776	204	149	195	195	95	120	61	142	44	170
I. Within the State of enumeration but out side the place of enumeration .	Rural	1,855	692	1,163	162	101	253	212	82	158	94	246	101	446
	Urban	1,065	424	641	124	98	156	168	65	99	41	129	38	147
II. States in India beyond the State of enumeration	Rural	63	23	40	8	8	7	6	4	8	3	9	1	9
	Urban	310	175	135	30	51	39	27	30	21	20	13	6	23
B. Countries in Asia beyond India (including U.S.S R.).		8	4	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	3	3
C. Unclassifiable		12	5	7	2	1	..	2	..	1	2	..	1	3

6.6 The highest number of migrants had last resided in Maharashtra in case of persons having last residence in other States of India beyond the State of enumeration followed by Tamil Nadu. In all migrants are from 14 States and one Union Territory and the other country being Pakistan.

6.7 The highest number of migrants is in the age-group 13.22 years.

6.8 Among 3,313 migrants with respect to place of last residence 23.82 per cent are workers. Bulk of them are engaged in other services followed by trade and commerce. The highest number of workers, both males and females, are from within the same district but outside the place of enumeration and a large number of them are from rural areas. Among the migrant workers from other districts of the same State and States in India beyond the State of enumeration the workers from the urban areas are larger in number and workers from other countries are all from urban areas.

6.9 Among the migrant population with respect to place of last residence those living for 10 or more years and 1-9 years are almost equal in number but the former is predominated by females to a larger extent, than the latter. The longer the duration of

stay at Phalodi larger the number of females with respect to males. Among the migrants 19.05 per cent are those whose duration of stay at Phalodi is less than 1 year, 40.14 per cent are those having duration of stay 1-9 years and in case of 40.81 per cent migrants it is 10+ years. Among the migrants 26.35 per cent belong to age-group 0-14, 11.05 per cent to age-group 15-19, 10.41 per cent to age-group 20-24, 38.94 per cent to age-group 25-49 and 13.25 per cent to age-group 50+. Of the total migrants 32.60 per cent are never married, 61.27 per cent currently married, 0.07 per cent widowed or divorced and 0.06 per cent of unspecified status. The married female migrants are almost double than the married male migrants indicating that their migration was because of marriage alliance.

6.10 Of the 1,146 persons covered under 202 surveyed households 78.80 per cent were born at Phalodi and 21.20 per cent outside Phalodi—15.18 per cent in rural areas and 6.02 per cent in urban areas. The following table presents information regarding distance of place of birth and number of migrants by its rural/urban characteristics :

Table VI.3— Distribution of migrants by distance of Place of birth from the referrent town

Distance of place of birth (in km)	Number of migrants	
	Rural area	Urban area
1	2	3
0—50	127	.
51—100	27	21
101—200 . .	10	36
201—500 . . .	7	6
501+	3	6
Total	174	69

6.11 The number of migrants by place of birth is largely influenced by the distance of place of birth and diminishes as the distance increases. Bulk of the migration in this respect is from a radius of 50 km. The highest number of migrants with respect to place of birth is in Nai Basti followed by Meghwalon-ka-Bas. The former has largest number of migrants from urban areas and the latter from rural areas.

6.12 In case of 95.20 per cent persons among the sampled households 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 Phalodi and the place of last residence was different than the birth place in case of 4.80 per cent persons. Among population under the sampled households 75.70 per cent were born at Phalodi and never went out to reside anywhere. In 2.09 per cent cases the place of birth is Phalodi but place of last residence was different. The following table gives the information regarding place of last residence as related to the place of birth :

Table VI.4— Sex-wise distribution of migrant place of birth areas classified by 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 .	517	362	11	13
Other areas of the district of enumeration . .	46	108	11	13
Other districts of the State of enumeration	8	41	1	5
States in India beyond the State of enumeration . . .	4	5	..	1
Other countries in Asia beyond India (including U.S.S.R)	..	..	..	..
Total . .	575	516	23	32

6.13 The birth places in other districts of Rajasthan are in the districts of Ajmer, Bikaner, Ganganagar, Jaisalmer Jhunjhunun, Nagaur, Pali, Udaipur, Sirohi and Barmer and in other States in Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu.

6.14 Of the 202 sampled households heads of 79.21 per cent were born at Phalodi; of 14.86 per cent in the rural areas of district Jodhpur; of 0.99 per cent in urban areas of district Jodhpur other than Phalodi; of 1.48 and 1.98 per cent respectively in the rural and urban areas of other districts of Rajasthan State; and of 1.48 per cent in other States. The other districts of Rajasthan in which the heads of the sampled households were born are Pali, Bikaner, Jaisalmer and Jhunjhunun and other States being Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh.

6.15 The heads of 76.25 per cent sampled households never moved out of Phalodi i.e. they were born and also had their last residence at Phalodi and the rest 23.75 per cent had their last residence outside Phalodi. Of the total sampled households head of 2.96 per cent households are such whose heads were born at Phalodi and had their last residence outside it i.e. they first immigrated after being born at Phalodi and then again immigrated to Phalodi. The heads of 13.37 and 1.98 per cent households last resided respectively in the rural areas and urban areas of district Jodhpur outside Phalodi; of 2.47 and 3.46 per cent households in the rural and urban areas of the other districts of Rajasthan State; and of 2.47 per cent households in other States. The other districts of the State where the heads of the sampled households last resided are Pali, Bikaner, Jaipur, Jhunjhunun and Jaisalmer and the other States being Orissa Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Madhya Pradesh.

6.16 In all heads of 16.33 per cent households last resided in rural areas and of 7.42 per cent in urban areas prior to coming to Phalodi. Of the sampled households heads 76.25 per cent households are residing at Phalodi since birth, 11.39

per cent for 21+ years; of 3.96 per cent for 11-20 years, of 2.96 per cent for 6-10 years, of 1.98 per cent for 1-5 years; and 0-49 per cent for less than one year. In case of migrant households the duration of stay at Phalodi is higher in case of households having 2-5 members.

6.17 Among the non-migrant as well as the migrant households (with respect to the place of birth of the head of the household) the highest number is of such households as are composed of adult male and female and minor male/female.

6.18 The highest number of households among the sampled households is such as is composed of self, spouse, unmarried sons and daughters among the migrant as well as non-migrant households with respect to the place of birth of the head of the household; these households form 31.68 per cent of the total sampled households. Next come those households which are composed of self, spouse, married son and son's wife, with or without unmarried sons and daughters (14.85 per cent) followed by the households composed of self, spouse, with or without unmarried son/daughter, widowed mother (9.41 per cent). The households comprising of self only i e. single member households are 5.94 per cent; those comprising of self and spouse 2.48 per cent; those composed of self (male) unmarried son/daughter and self (female) unmarried son/daughter 0.99 and 5.45 per cent respectively; those composed of self, spouse with or without unmarried son/daughter, widowed father 0.99 per cent; and, those comprising of self, spouse, married brother, brother's wife, with or without unmarried son/unmarried daughter and self (male) unmarried brother, sister 0.49 per cent each of the sampled households. The rest 27.23 per cent households belong to other categories.

6.19 Of the 4 employers, 2 are non-migrants with respect to place of last residence and 2 came from rural areas of district Jodhpur. The largest number of employers, single-workers and family-workers is non-migrants with respect to place of last residence for total and male workers. In case of female workers working as employee or single-worker the highest number is of migrants. The highest percentage of workers among migrants is of those who last resided in district Jodhpur outside Phalodi and mainly come from rural areas. Among the migrant workers from other districts of Rajasthan State workers last resided in districts Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Jhunjhunun, Nagaur and Pali; and in case of those coming from other States, last residence was in Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.

6.20 Of the total 282 workers among the sampled households 24.27 per cent are migrants with respect to the place of last residence and the rest 75.53 per cent are non-migrants i.e. these were from the town and have never moved out of the town with a purpose of migration. The sex-ratio among the total workers comes to 215 females per 1,000 males. Among non-migrant workers it comes to 98 and among migrant workers it comes to 816. The major cause of high sex-ratio among the migrant workers is because of marriages of males taking place outside Phalodi.

6.21 Among the 69 migrant workers 66.87 per cent had their last residence outside Phalodi but within district Jodhpur, 26.09 per cent in other districts of Rajasthan State and 7.24 per cent in other States of India. The other districts in which the migrants had their last residence are Ajmer, Barmer, Bikaner, Ganganagar, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Nagaur, Pali, Sirohi, Udaipur and Jhunjhunun and the other States are Gujarat, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu. None of the migrants had his last residence outside India.

6.22 Among the migrant workers with respect to place of last residence 39.13 per cent have been residing at Phalodi for 20 years or more, 20.29 per cent for 10-19 years, 21.74 per cent for 5-9 years, 17.39 per cent for 1-4 years and only 1.45 per cent for less than 1 year. Among the migrant workers who last resided in the district Jodhpur outside Phalodi the more the duration of stay the more is their number. The highest number of migrant workers has stayed at Phalodi for 20-+ years.

6.23 Among the workers 54.96 per cent are illiterate, 20.91 per cent literate without educational level, 14.17 per cent Primary or Middle, 6.73 per cent Matriculate or Higher Secondary, 2.12 per cent Graduate, 0.74 per cent Post-Graduate and 0 37 per cent having degree in medicine and except for a lone female who is literate without educational level all other female workers are illiterate.

Settlement of Households Inside the Town, Time of Migration and Distance of the Place of Origin

6.24 Of the 202 sampled households 16.34 per cent are such as have migrated to Phalodi. Among the migrant households 54.55 per cent have migrated during 1955 or earlier and 45.45 per cent during 1956 or later. Among the 15 households migrating during 1956 or later 60.00 per cent have migrated directly from place of origin, 13.33 per cent in two stages, 6.67 per cent in three stages and 20.00 per cent in four or more stages. The following table gives information regarding the period of migration and number of stages in which the referrent households migrated to Phalodi :

Table VI.5—Distribution of the migrant households by period and stages of migration

Period of migration	Total number of households migrated	Number of stages			
		Directly from place of origin	In two stages	In three stages	In four or more stages
1	2	3	4	5	6
Up to 1955 or earlier .	18	.	.		..
During 1956-60	4	1	1	1	1
During 1961-65	5	3			2
During 1966 and later . .	6	5	1	.. . .	.
Total . .	33	9	2	1	3

6.25 The migrant households are mainly from the same district i.e. Jodhpur and that too from rural areas. Among the migrant households three households are such as belong to Phalodi but migrated out and again settled here and all of these households have settled here up to 1955 or earlier. The following table gives information regarding the place from where the household hails and period of migration :

Table VI.6—Distribution of migrant households by period and place of belonging

Broad category of the place from where the household hails	Number of households migrating				Total
	Upto 1955 or earlier	During 1956-60	During 1961-65	During 1966 and later	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Referrent town .	3	..	..	..	3
Other towns of the district of enumeration .	2	1	..	..	3
Rural areas of the district of enumeration . .	10	2	3	6	21
Other districts of the State of enumeration .	2	1	2	..	5
States in India beyond the State of enumeration	1	.	..	..	1
Total	18	4	5	6	33

6.26 The maximum number of households has migrated from within 10 km from Phalodi and the bulk of migrant households is from within 100 km although the radius from which the persons have migrated exceeds 50 km as is evident from the following table :

Table VI.7—Distribution of migrant households by period and distance of place of migration

Distance of the place from where migrated (in km)	Number of households migration during				Total
	Up to 1955 or earlier	1956-60	1961-65	1966 and later	
1	2	3	4	5	6
0— 10 . .	6	..	1	1	8
11— 20 .	2	..	..	2	4
21— 50 . .	3	2		2	7
51—100 . .	5	.	1	1	7
101—200 . .	1	1	.	.	2
201—500 . .	.	1	2	..	3
501 + . .	1	.	1	..	2
Total . .	18	4	5	6	33

Characteristics of the Places of Origin of Migration

6.27 In case of 75.76 per cent households the places from where they migrated were rural, in 9.09 per cent cases medium towns and in 15.15 per cent cases city at the time of origin of migration of the households.

Stages of Migration

6.28 In all, three households have migrated to Phalodi in two stages and their details are as follows :

Table VI.8— Distribution of the households migrating in two stages by characteristics of the places from where migrated

Characteristics of the places	Number of migrating households
1	2
1 Village-village-referrent town . . .	1
2 Village-city-referrent town . . .	1
3 Referrent town-village-referrent town . .	1
Total	3

6.29 Of the above households two settled here during 1955 or earlier and one during 1966 or later. Of these households two had migrated because of education and one for livelihood. In the first stage of migration two households have lived for 10 and above years and one for 5-9 years at the place of migration and the same pattern has been repeated in the second stage also.

6.30 In all 6 households have migrated to Phalodi in three stages. Of these one each has migrated during 1955 or earlier and during 1961-65 and, two each during 1955-60 and 1966 or later. The successive stages of migration are as follows :

Table VI.9— Distribution of households migrating in three stages by characteristics of the places from where migrated

Characteristics of the places	Number of migrating households
1	2
1 Referrent town-village-village-referrent town .	1
2 Village-village-village-referrent town . .	2
3 Village-referrent town-Small town-Referrent town	1
4 Referrent town-Medium town-Medium town-Referrent town	1
5 City-City-City-Referrent town . . .	1
Total	6

6.31 The reasons for migration are lack of earning sources, transfer, economic reasons, because of migration of parents, and for service in the first stage; family tensions, transfer, economic reasons, because of migration of parents and for service in the second stage; and, financial reasons, transfer, study of children, economic reasons, imposition of

Gold Control Act and unemployment thereby, and for service in the third stage.

6.32 In all six households have migrated to Phalodi in four or more stages. Of these 50.00 per cent have settled here in 1955 or earlier, 16.66 per cent during 1955-60 and 33.34 per cent during 1961-65. The successive stages of migration are as follows :

Table VI.10— Distribution of households migrating in four or more stages by characteristics of places from where migrated

Characteristics of places	Number of migrating households
1	2
1 Village-city-medium town-village-village-small town-village-small town-village-referrent town-city-referrent town	1
2 Referrent town-village-small town-medium town referrent town	1
3 Village-city-small town-city-referrent town	1
4 City-referrent town-village-small town-referrent town	1
5 Town-city-city-village-small town-referrent town	1
6 Village-medium town-village-referrent town-small town-village-referrent town	1
Total	6

Property at the Place from where Migrated

6.33 Among the 33 migrant households, 42.42 per cent possess property at the places from which they migrated and the rest 57.58 per cent do not have any property at these places. The following table gives information about the migrant households possessing property at the place from which migrated and its distance from Phalodi :

Table VI.11—Distribution of the migrant households possessing property at the place from where migrated by its distance from Phalodi and duration of stay in the present residence

Distance of Place from where migrated (in km)	Number of households not having property at place from where migrated who are residing in the present place for					Number of households having property at place from where migrated who are residing in the present place for				
	Less than 1 year	1—4 years	5—9 years	10—19 years	20+ years	Less than 1 year	1—4 years	5—9 years	10—19 years	20+ years
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
0—10	..	..	..	..	5	..	1	1	..	1
11—20	..	.	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	1
21—50	..	..	..	2	2	..	1	1	..	1
51—100	.	..	..	.	3	..	1	1	..	1
101—200		..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
201—500	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
501+	..	..	2	4	13	.	5	4	..	5

6.34 The maximum number of households possessing property at the place from where migrated are from other areas of the same district and the distance of the place being 50 or less km as may be seen from the following table :

Table VI.12—Distribution of the migrant households possessing property at the place from where migrated by the description of the place and duration of stay in the present residence

Description of the place from where migrated	Number of households not having property at place from where migrated who are residing in the present place for					Number of households having property at place from where migrated who are residing in the present place for				
	Less than 1 year	1—4 years	5—9 years	10—19 years	20+ years	Less than 1 year	1—4 years	5—9 years	10—19 years	20+ years
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Referrent Town	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Other areas of the same district	..	.	1	3	7	..	5	3	..	5
Other districts of the same State		..	1	1	2	..	..	1	..	..
Other States	..		..	.	1	..		..	..	..
Total	..	..	2	4	13	..	5	4		5

6.35 In case of 21.43 per cent migrant households having property at the place from where migrated, mother is looking after the property, in 14.29 per cent cases each by brother, self and parents and in 7.14 per cent cases each by brother and parents, son, step-mother, and mother and brother respectively and in 7.14 per cent cases there is no arrangement for looking after the property. Except for the lone household in whose case there is no arrangement for looking after the property at the place from where migrated all other households are deriving benefit from the property at the place of migration.

6.35 From among the migrant households 21.21 per cent have sold their property at the place of migration at the time of or after migration. Among those who sold their property 71.42 per cent migrated from rural areas of the same district and 14.29 per cent each from rural areas of other districts of the same State and referent town respectively.

Close relations at the Place from where Migrated

6.37 Of the 33 migrant households, relations of 19 households live at the place of migration which are mother, son, parents, unmarried brother, husband, husband's elder brother, married brother, father, sister, uncle, cousin and other paternal relations. The highest frequency is of married brothers followed by mother, father and uncle. The highest number of near relations residing at the place from which migrated is in case of households migrating from rural areas of the referrent district and duration of stay in the present residence being 10+ years.

6.38 Of the 19 migrant households whose relatives live at the place of migration, 15.71 per cent have visited them not even once in last three years, 31.58 per cent visited 1-3 times, 5.26 per cent 4-6 times and 47.37 per cent more than 6 times. The following table gives information about the frequency of visiting the close relations as related to the duration of stay of the migrant household at Phalodi :

Table VI. 13—Frequency of visiting the close relations as related to the duration of stay of the migrant households in the present residence

Duration of stay of the household having close relations of the head of household at the place of migration	Total number of households	Number of households having close relations of the head of the household at the 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—5 times	More than 6 times
1		3	4	5	6
Upto 4 years	5	..	1	..	4
5—9 years	5	2	1	1	1
10—19 years	..	.	..	.	..
20+ years	9	1	4	..	4
Total	19	3	6	1	9

6.39 Father and mother are amongst the most frequently visited relations and brothers come next.

6.40 Of the sixteen households members of which visited their relations at the place of origin of migration 18.75 per cent are Meghwal, 12.50 per cent each, Brahman, Bishnoi and Oswal (Jain) and 6.25 per cent each Bhil, Jat, Rajput, Nai, Rebari, Teli and Sindhi. Except for Oswal who is Jain and Sindhi who is Muslim others are Hindus.

6.41 Of the 19 migrant households having close relations at the place from where migrated 26.31 per cent are not being visited by any relative, 42.10 per cent being visited 1-3 times, 10.53 per cent being visited 4-6 times and 21.16 per cent being visited more than 6 times. The following table shows the frequency of the households being visited by close relations as related to the duration of stay of the migrant household at Phalodi :

Table VI.14—Frequency of households being visited by close relations by duration of stay of the migrant household in the present residence

Duration of stay of the household having close relations of the head of the household at the place of migration	Total number of households	Number of households having close relations of the head of the household at the place of migration and being visited by them at least once 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 years	5		4	1	..
5—9 years	5	2	..	1	2
10—19 years		..	.	.	..
20+ years	9	3	4	..	2
Total	19	5	8	2	4

6.42 The relatives who most frequently visited the referrent households are brother, mother and father. Amongst the households being visited by relatives 14.29 per cent each are Muslim and Jain and the rest are Hindus; and 7.14 per cent each are of Bhil, Jat, Nai, Meghwal, Sindhi and Teli communities and 14.29 per cent each of Bishnoi, Brahman, Rajput and Oswal communities.

Unit of Migration

6.43 Besides purpose, mode is also equally important in the process of migration. By mode we mean various stages in which shifting of the establishment has been conducted during the process of migration. Whether (i) male working members only, (ii) all the members of the household, (iii) male working members first and others following, and (iv) other variations has a direct bearing on the overall process of migration and may serve as an indicator of the complexity of town life. The more complex and cumbersome it is more time one needs to adjust and there may be tendency of only male workers migrating at least as an advance party if not during the whole period of migration. The other aspect is the supervision and control of the establishment at the place from where the household has migrated. It may also necessitate the smaller size of the initial migrating unit. Social norms may also disallow the total migration of the whole household in one stage. 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 i.e. if within six months of the migrating of the first members to the referrent town he is joined by other migrating members it has been taken to be a case of all the household members migrating at one time.

6.44 Of the 33 migrant households unit of migration consisted of male working members only in 30.30 per cent cases, all the members of the household migrated at a time in 66.67 per cent cases and male working members first and others following in case of 3.03 per cent cases. The largest number of households has migrated from the rural areas of the Jodhpur district and the unit of migration being all the members of the household at a time as is evident from the following table :

Table VI.15— Unit of migration of migrant households by broad category of the place from where the household hails

Broad category of the place from where the household hails	Unit of migration		
	Male working members only	All at a time	Male working members first others following
1	2	3	4
Referrent town . . .	..	3	..
Other towns of the referrent district	..	3	..
Other districts of the State of enumeration . . .	1	4	..
States in India beyond the State of enumeration .	1	..	..
Other Countries . .	..	..	..
Total . . .	10	22	1

6.45 The only migrant household in which working members came first and others followed belonged to Bishnoi community. The unit of migration was male working members only in case of eight communities and all the members of the household at a time in case of ten communities. This may be seen from the following table :

Table VI.16— Unit of migration of the migrant households by Religion, Caste/Tribe/Community of the head of household

Religion, Caste/Tribe/ Community	Unit of migration		
	Male working members only	All at a time	Male working members first others following
1	2	3	4
I. Hindu . . .	8	18	1
1 Bishnoi . . .	1	..	1
2 Brahman . . .	1	5	..
3 Jat . . .	1	..	..
4 Kumhar . . .	..	1	..
5 Kayasth . . .	..	2	..
6 Nagarchi . . .	..	1	..
7 Nai . . .	2	2	..
8 Rajput . . .	2	2	..
9 Rebari . . .	1	..	..
10 Bhangi . . .	..	1	..
11 Meghwal . . .	..	4	..
II. Jain . . .	..	3	..
1 Oswal . . .	..	3	..
III. Muslim . . .	2	1	..
1 Sindhi . . .	1	..	..
2 Teli . . .	1	1	..
Total . . .	20	44	

Help Received During Settlement

6.46 Of the 33 migrant households 20 i.e. 60.60 per cent had received help from various agencies. Of those who received help during their settlement, 40.00 per cent received help from other relations, 30.00 per cent from others, 25.00 per cent from employing agency and 5.00 per cent from caste associations. Of the households receiving help 75.00 per cent belong to the rural areas of the same district, 10.00 per cent to other districts of the same State and 5.00 per cent to other States.

6.47 Among those receiving help from other relations 77.50 hail from rural areas of the same district and 12.50 per cent from other States. The nature of the help received was financial, accommodation and general help and was not required to be repaid in any case. Only one household received help from caste association in the form of constructing the house and was not required to be repaid. In case of persons receiving financial help from employing agency 20.00 per cent were not required to repay and 80.00 per cent paid rent for the accommodation provided to them. In case of households receiving help from other sources financial help received was repaid in cash by the 50.00 per cent households receiving it and in the other cases accommodation was provided as perk and nothing was required to be repaid.

6.48 Among the 33 migrant households, 8 faced difficulties in settling and in case of 5 households these are still continuing.

CHAPTER VII

NEIGHBOURHOOD PATTERN

The concept of neighbourhood differs from that of locality. The term 'locality' denotes only the spatial position with which the neighbourhood may or may not correspond. Keeping in view the complexities in the identification of neighbourhoods, five neighbourhoods were identified through general consensus among knowledgeable persons of the town consisting of senior officials of the municipality, local leaders, *tehsil staff etc. From each neighbourhood ten per*sons were interviewed making the total number of interviewees fifty, of which 88 per cent were males and the rest 12 per cent females.

7.2 All the five neighbourhoods selected for the present study are identical with the localities of the same name. Their boundaries are defined as follows :

(1) **Latiyalpura**
- (i) *East* : Maliyon-ka-Mohalla
- (ii) *West* : Bari Nadi
- (iii) *North* : Cremation-Ground
- (iv) *South* : Old Sadar Bazar

(2) **Lookron-Ka-Bas**
- (i) *East* : Sardar Pura
- (ii) *West* : Kanoongo-ki-Gali
- (iii) *North* : Manak Chowk
- (iv) *South* : Paras Pura

(3) **Meghwalon-ka-Bas**
- (i) *East* : Common passage
- (ii) *West* : Muslim Basti
- (iii) *North* : House of Shri Lala Ram Meghwal
- (iv) *South* : Common passage

(4) **Nai Basti**
- (i) *East* : Upto Rajasthan Canal Project Colony (R.C.P. Colony).
- (ii) *West* : Courts
- (iii) *North* : Meghwalon-ka-Bas
- (iv) *South* : Railway Station

(5) **Ummedpura**
- (i) *East* : Meghwalon-ka-Bas
- (ii) *West* : Raghunath pura
- (iii) *North* : Maliyon-ka-Bas
- (iv) *South* : Gaushala-ka-Naka

7.3 Of the 50 persons interviewed in connection with the canvassing of Neighbourhood and Community Life Schedules 30.0 per cent were in the age-group 20-34, 48.7 per cent in the age-group 35-59 and 22.0 per cent in the age-group 60+. There was no interviewee in the age-group below 20. The highest number of interviewees in the age-group 20-34 were from Ummed pura, in the age-group 35-39 from Lookron-ka-Bas and in the age-group 60+ from Meghwalon-ka-Bas. Of the six female interviewees three belong to Ummed pura, two to Latiyalpura and one to Lookron-ka-Bas.

7.4 The bulk of the interviewees professed Hinduism (88.0 per cent) and the rest (12.0 per cent) professed Jainism. The Hindus inhabit all the selected neighbourhoods while Jains inhabit only two viz, Lookron-ka-Bas and Nai Basti. They belonged to eleven Castes and Communities. Majority of these were Brahmans (42.0 per cent) followed by Meghwals (20.0 per cent) and Jains (Oswal) (12.0 per cent). The Nais formed 6.0 per cent, Mahajan (Bania), Sunar and Suthar formed 4.0 per cent each, and Bairagi Sadhu, Bhangi, Kayasth and Darzi 1.0 per cent each. The maximum number of castes (6) were from Nai Basti and the minimum (1) from Meghwalon-ka-Bas.

7.5 Of the total interviewees, 94.0 per cent were workers and 6.0 per cent were non-workers. The main activity of all the non-workers was household duties. The worker interviewees were engaged in 14 occupations, maximum being engaged in business (30.0 per cent) followed by teaching (18.0 per cent) and weaving (14.0 per cent). In the rest of the occupation 6.0 per cent or less interviewees were engaged. The maximum number of occupations were being followed in Nai Basti and Ummed pura (7 occupations each) and the minimum in Meghwalon-ka-Bas (3 occupations).

7.6 The maximum number of interviewees belonged to NCO category (1 digit) 4 (Business) (16 persons) followed by those in category 1 (Teaching, Lawyer, Social Service) (11 persons) and category 7 (Weaver and Tailor) (8 persons). Those engaged in category 4 (Business) formed 32.0 per cent, in category 1 (Teacher, Lawyer, Social Service) 22.0 per cent, in category 7 (Weaver and Tailor) 16.0 per cent and those engaged in other categories formed 8.0 per cent and less of the total interviewees. Of the 6 female interviewees 50.0 per cent were non-workers.

7.7 The female workers reside in Latiyal pura and Ummed pura and the non-workers who are all females belong to Lookron-ka-Bas and Ummed pura.

7.8 Of the total interviewees 28.0 per cent were illiterate, 48.0 per cent literate without and upto Matric level and 24.0 per cent Matric and above. The highest number of illiterate interviewees was from Meghawalon-ka-Bas (6 persons) followed by Nai Basti and Ummedpura.

7.9 The highest number of literates without and upto Matric was from Lookron-ka-Bas and the minimum from Ummed pura. The maximum number of interviewees having attained the educational level of Matric and above being in Latiyal pura and the minimum in Lookron-ka-Bas. There was no illiterate interviewees in Latiyal pura while there was no interviewee with educational level of Matric and above in Meghwalon-ka-Bas. Of the six female interviewees three were illiterate, two literate without and upto Matric and one had attained the educational level of Matric and above.

7.10 The duration of stay in the neighbourhood was 10+ years in case of 84.0 per cent, 4-9 years in case of 12.0 per cent and 1-3 years in case of 4.0 per cent interviewees. There was no interviewee whose stay was less than 1 year in the respective neighbourhood. The duration of stay 10+ year was in case of all the interviewees in Lookron-ka-Bas, Meghwalon-ka-Bas and Ummedpura. There were only 2 interviewees with duration of stay 1-3 years residing in Nai Basti and those with duration of stay 4-9 years resided in Latiyal pura (1 person) and Nai Basti (5 persons). The duration of stay in case of all the female interviewees was 10+ years.

7.11 All the 10 interviewees from Latiyal pura named the neighbourhood as Latiyal pura and gave only one history of association of the same. According to them it is so named after the temple of Latiyal Mata which is situated in this locality. It is the first locality to be established when Phalodi came into being. It is believed that the chariot carrying the image of Latiyal Mata got stranded here and as per her desire a temple was constructed here and thus Phalodi town came into existence.

7.12 The neighbourhood Lookron-ka-Bas had been given three names and one history of association to each name by the interviewees. All the 10 interviewees gave the name Lookron-ka-Bas, 5 interviewees gave the name Sunaron-ke-Mandir-ki-Gali and yet 4 interviewees also gave the name Chhoti Nadi. This neighbourhood is known as Lookron-ka-Bas being predominantly inhabited by Lookras, a business community; as Sunaron-ke-Mandir-ki-Gali because of the location of temple belonging to Sunars (goldsmith) and, Chhoti Nadi after the name of the seasonal stream passing through the neighbourhood.

7.13 All the 10 intervewees in Meghwalon-ka-Bas named it as Meghwalon-ka-Bas and gave only one history of association of the same. It is so named being predominantly inhabited by Meghwals.

7.14 In Nai Basti, 40 per cent of the interviewees gave this name while 90 per cent gave the name Sutharon-ka-Bas. The reason being that it is a newly developed colony but the old residents still prefer to call it by its older name viz. Sutharon-ka-Bas. *Nai* means new and *Basti* refers to inhabitation or colony and thus Nai Basti means New Colony. It used to be predominantly inhabited by Suthars hence it is known as Sutharon-ka-Bas. Only one history of association of each name was given by the interviewees.

7.15 The neighbourhood Ummed pura was given only one name and one history of association by all the 10 interviewees. The neighbourhood is so named after one Shri Ummedraj Bohra, who used to be an influential person of the neighbourhood.

7.16 The boundaries of their respective neighbourhoods have been differently described by different interviewees. The highest number of descriptions was in case of Latiyal pura being 8 and the minimum in case of Lookron-ka-Bas being 1. The rest three neighbourhoods have been described in four manners each. The manners in which the boundaries of the neighbourhoods have been described by the interviewees more or less conform to the description of the standard neighbourhood already described. Mostly the fixed points have been named by one or the other objects i.e. building, road etc. which are situated there e.g. in Nai Basti, Golcha building is the last point included in the neighbourhood and the Railway station is situated on the other side of the road.

7.17 Characteristics of the various neighbourhoods in terms of :

(1) Predominance of particular ethnic group
(2) Predominance of particular occupation or activity
(3) Predominance of any particular category of population
(4) Predominance of any particular aspect of land scape, and
(5) Others

have been somewhat differently described by the interviewees in many cases but all of them have basically put-forth the same characteristics facts of the neighbourhood which may be described as follows :

1. Latiyalpura

The neighbourhood was described as being predominantly inhabitated by Brahman and Mahajan and varying number of interviewees also named Dholi, Jagri and Sadhu among the predominant inhabitants of this neighbourhood. Cultivation, business, speculation, manual labour, money-lending and domestic services had been said to be the main occupations and activities followed by the inhabitants of this neighbourhood. All the interviewees were of the view that the neighbourhood is inhabited by middle and lower-middle classes while two of them included lower class also. As regards predominance of any aspect of land scape, 80.00 per cent of the interviewees described that the view of Bari Nadi is very picturesque during rainy season and the rest of the interviewees did not gave any description in this regard. Among other characteristics, 90.00 per cent of the interviewees described the presence of the temple of Latiyal Mata in the neighbourhood and 10.00 per cent also, pointed out the presence of fort and Killon-ki-Chowki while 10.00 per cent interviewees did not mention any such thing.

2. Lookron-ka-Bas

All the 10 interviewees described Jains to be the predominating ethnic group while 3 and 2 interviewees respectively also mentioned the names of Sunar and Brahman as among the predominating

ethnic groups. All the interviewees described business to be the predominant occupation and one interviewee also mentioned manual labour as well. The neighbourhood has been mentioned to be inhabited by upper, upper-middle classes by majority of the interviewees. Some of them also mentioned middle class and none has mentioned lower-middle or lower class to be residing in the neighbourhood. None of the interviewees has mentioned predominance of any particular aspect of the landscape. All the interviewees have mentioned Sunaron-ka-Mandir and one has also mentioned Tripolia Bazar among other characteristics of the neighbourhood.

3. Meghwalon-ka-Bas

All the interviewees had mentioned Meghwal the predominant ethnic group residing in the neighbourhood while 50.00 per cent had mentioned Muslim and 20.00 per cent Teli also as among the predominant ethnic groups residing in the neighbourhood. All the interviewees mentioned cultivation and manual labour as the predominant occupation or activity of the residents and also described the neighbourhood as to be predominantly inhabited by lower class; 40.0 per cent interviewees, however, described it to be inhabited by the lower-middle class also. None of the interviewees had described predominance of any particular aspect of landscape or any other characteristic of the neighbourhood.

4. Nai Basti

The neighbourhood had been described to be predominantly inhabited by Suthar, Brahman, Rajput, Mahajan, Daroga, Muslim and Jain communities. Business, manual labour and service had been described as the predominant occupation or activity of its inhabitants. The neighbourhood had been described by 90.00 per cent of the interviewees as to be predominated by lower class population while 10.00 per cent mentioned middle class to be the predominant inhabitants. None of the interviewees mentioned predominance of any particular aspect of landscape and only 20.00 per cent had mentioned that all facilities (or daily life) are available in this neighbourhood as among the other characteristics of the neighbourhood.

5. Ummedpura

All the interviewees had mentioned Brahman as the predominant ethnic group inhabiting this neighbourhood. Suthar, Meghwal, Darzi, Teli and Muslim had also been mentioned among the predominant ethnic groups residing here by interviewees in varying number. Business, money-lending, cultivation, oil-pressing, manual labour, speculation and service had been mentioned as the predominant occupation or activity of the inhabitants of this neighbourhood. The neighbourhood is inhabited by upper-middle, middle, lower-middle and lower classes. None of the interviewees mentioned predominance of any particular aspect of landscape. All the interviewees mentioned Latiyal Cinema as also 20.00 per cent mentioned Vidhva Ashram and 10.00 per cent mentioned Mahadeoji-ka-Mandir among other characteristic features of the neighbourhood.

7.18 None of the sampled household faced any problem with reference to locality and/or floor on which the house is located.

Cultural, Religious and Social, Economic and Other Activities Inside the Neighbourhood

7.19 In all four cultural, social and eight religious activities were noted in all the five neighbourhoods selected for study during 1970-71. Of these, three activities were such as were reported from two neighbourhoods each—these were Gangaur, Holi Mahotsav and Bhajan-kirtan. In all 52.00 per cent interviewees reported one activity each, 10.00 per cent reported 2 activities each, 12.00 per cent reported 3 activities each, 20.00 per cent reported 4 activities each and 24.00 per cent reported nil activity that took place in the respective neighbourhoods. The following table gives information regarding mentioning of the activities by interviewees in various neighbourhoods :

Table VII.1—Locality-wise distribution of interviewees mentioning Religious, Cultural and Social activities within their neighbourhood

Name of the neighbourhood	Number of interviewees mentioning number of religious, cultural and social activities within the neighbourhood				
	Nil	1	2	3	4
1	2	3	4	5	6
Latiyalpura .	..	2	2	5	1
Lookron-ka-Bas .	4	6	..	..	..
Meghwalon-ka-Bas	1	9	..	..	..
Nai Basti . .	..	6	3	1	..
Ummedpura .	7	3	..	..	..
Total . .	12	26	5	6	1

7.20 The maximum number of activities were reported from Latiyal pura and minimum from Ummedpura and Nai Basti. Neighbourhood-wise-description of the various activities reported to have taken place within various neighbourhoods is as under :

1. Latiyalpura

In all five religious activities were reported to have taken place in this neighbourhood.

(a) Deshera

It is celebrated in the temple of Latiyal Mata from Chaitra Shukla 1 to 12. In all 6 interviewees reported to have participated as spectators and one as organiser. Only one interviewee of Nai community made financial contribution.

(b) Gangaur

It is celebrated on Chaitra Shukla 3. Worship of Gangaur and Issar is done at Bari Nadi. Only six interviewees reported to have participated, three participated as worshippers and three as spectators. None of the interviewees or their family members made any financial contribution.

(c) Holi Mahotsav

It is celebrated on Phalgun Shukla 15 in the neighbourhood and in the temple of Latiyal Mata. Only four interviewees reported to have participated

in it, as spectators and only one contributed financially.

(d) Navratra Utsav

It is celebrated twice a year from Chaitra Shukla 1-9 and Ashvin Shukla 1-9 in the temple of Latiyal Mata. Of the five interviewees who participated as spectators, three contributed financially also.

(e) Durga Ashtmi

It is celebrated on Ashvin Shukla 8 and in fact is the main day of the Navratra Utsav during the month of Ashvin. In all four interviewees reported to have participated as spectators in its celebrations in the temple of Latiyal Mata and two of them contributed financially also.

2. Lookron-ka-Bas

In all four religious activities were reported to have taken place in this neighbourhood. Of these two viz. Holi and Gangaur are celebrated by Hindus and two by Jains viz. Mahavir Jayanti and Pajusan.

(a) Holi

The day of its celebrations is the same as in case of the neighbourhood Latiyal pura. Only two interviewees reported to have participated as spectator and one of them contributed financially also.

(b) Gangaur

It is also celebrated on the same day as given in case of the neighbourhood Latiyal pura. The worship of Gangaur and Issar is first done in the neighbourhood and then all the currently married women and the girls of marriageable age gather at Bari Nadi to offer worship to Gangaur and Issar and here it turns it to a town affair as girls and women from all over the town gather here for this purpose. Only one interviewee reported it and no financial contribution was made by him towards it. The interviewee participated as spectator.

(c) Mahavir Jayanti

It is a Jain festival and is celebrated to commemorate Mahavir Bhagawan the twentyfourth Tirthankara of the Jains. He was the last Tirthankara. It is celebrated on Chaitra Shukla 13 in the neighbourhood. Only one interviewee reported this activity in which he participated as spectator and did not make any financial contribution towards it.

(d) Pajusan

It is celebrated from Bhadrapada Shukla 1-15 by Jains in Chaurasigaj Dharamshala. Fast is observed and religious discourses are attended during this period. Fast is observed for three days continuously in the temple and on the fourth day they participate in a Chariot procession on Anant Chaturdashi day (Bhadrapada Shukla 14) and then leave for their homes. Only two interviewees, both Jains, reported this activity and both participated as spectators and did not make any financial contribution.

3. Meghwalon-ka-Bas

Only one religious activity was reported to take place in this neighbourhood—one on a fixed day i.e. Bhadrapada Shukla 11, and besides on any other day of the year whenever one likes to do it. In the former case it is conducted at the temple of Ramdeoji and in the latter case in the temple of Jog Maya. The activity is of singing Bhajans (hymns), kirtan and dancing. In the case of Bhajans at the temple of Ramdeoji three interviewees reported and only one made financial contribution while in the other case six interviewees reported and two made financial contributions.

4. Nai Basti

The interviewees from this neighbourhood reported one religious and four cultural activities. All the cultural activities took place in the High School and were in fact cultural activities of the school in which students participated and in one the local inhabitants also participated.

(a) Independence day

It is celebrated on 15th August. In all eight interviewees reported this activity of which one did not participate, seven participated as spectators and none made any financial contribution.

(b) Science Exhibition

It was held during August 1970 and was reported by only one interviewee.

(c) Republic day

It is celebrated on 26th January. In all five interviewees reported to have participated in four cases as spectators and in one case as an athelete and none made any financial contribution.

(d) Dramas and Sports

There is no fixed date for celebration. Only one interviewee reported and was non-participant and did not financially contributed in this respect.

(e) Kirtan

It is held on festivals in the houses of those who so desire. It was reported by one interviewee only who participated as a devotee and did not make any financial contribution.

5. Ummedpura

Only one social activity Tal Saptah was reported by three interviewees who participated as spectators and two of them made financial contribution also. Details are not available in respect of this activity.

Cultural, Religious and Social, Economic and Other Activities outside the Neighbourhood

7.21 In all two cultural and nine religious activities were reported by interviewees which took place outside their respective neighbourhoods and in which they or the members of their families participated. Of the activities reported Ravan-ka-Mela was reported from four neighbourhoods; Gangaur fair was reported from three neighbourhoods; Holi, Navratra Utsav, Krishna Lila, Ramdeoji-ka-Mela, Jagran (Night-vigil) and Hari-kirtan, Independence day, and Republic day celebrations were each reported from two neighbourhoods; and Mahavir Jayanti and Moharram were reported from one neighbourhood each. The Dashera celebrations on which day Ravan is killed by Lord Rama is popularly known here as Ravan-Ka-Mela. In all 42.00 per cent interviewees reported one activity, 26.00

per cent reported two activities, 4.00 per cent reported three activities and 28.00 per cent reported nil activity taking place outside their neighbourhood. The maximum number of activities were reported from Lookron-Ka-Bas and minimum from Latiyal pura as is evident from the following table :

Table VII.2— Locality-wise frequency of interviewees mentioning religious, cultural and social activities outside their neighbourhood

Name of the neighbourhood	Number of interviewees mentioning number of religious, cultural and social activities outside the neighbourhood			
	Nil	1	2	3
1	2	3	4	5
Latiyalpura . . .	5	5	..	..
Lookron-ka-Bas . . .	1	3	5	1
Meghwalon-ka-Bas . .	3	4	3	..
Nai Basti	2	8	..	..
Ummedpura . .	3	1	5	1
Total . . .	14	21	13	2

7.22 The details of the various activities reported are as follows :—

1. Ravan-ka-Mela

It is celebrated on Ashvin Shukla 10 near Ranisar Talab and is managed by Municipal Board and people from all over the town and nearby villages gather. It was reported by three interviewees each from Latiyal pura and Lookron-Ka-Bas, four interviewees from Nai Basti and five interviewees from Ummedpura and only one interviewee from Ummed pura made financial contribution. All these persons participated as spectators except two—one interviewee from Ummedpura participated as a devotee and made financial contribution also and one from Nai Basti who did not participate at all.

2. Holi

It is celebrated on Phalgun Shukla 15 at Gandhi Chowk. It was reported by three interviewees from Latiyalpura and one from Ummedpura. Of these two interviewees from the former neighbourhood participated as worshippers and the rest 2 devotees participated as spectators and did not contributed financially.

3. Navratra Utsav

It is celebrated in the Temple of Latiyal Mata from Chaitra Shukla 1-9 and from Ashvin Shukla 1-9. In all five interviewees participated in it as spectators. Of these four were from Lookron-Ka-Bas and one from Ummedpura and none contributed financially.

4. Krishna Lila

It is celebrated on Bhadrapada Krishna 8 in the temples of Kalyan Ji and Satya Narayan. It was reported by one interviewee each from Lookron-Ka-Bas and Nai Basti who participated as spectators and made no financial contribution.

5. Ramdeoji-ka-Mela

It is also known as Khalyari-Ka-Mela and takes place at the temple of Baba Ramdeo. It was reported by two interviewees from Lookron-Ka-Bas and one interviewee from Meghwalon-Ka-Bas and the latter made financial contribution also. All these persons participated as spectators.

6. Mahavir Jayanti

It is celebrated on Chaitra Shukla 13 at Gandhi-Chowk. Only one interviewee from Lookron-Ka-Bas participated in it as spectator and made financial contribution also.

7. Gangaur Fair

It is held at Bari Nadi on Chaitra Shukla 3. Married women and girls of marriageable age worship Gangaur and Issar for the safety and welfare of their husbands and for getting a good husband respectively. It was reported by ten interviewees who participated as spectators. Of these seven were from Meghwalon-Ka-Bas, two from Lookron-Ka-Bas and one from Ummedpura who also made financial contribution towards it.

8. Jagran and Hari-Kirtan

Night vigil is kept and hymns are sung on the festival days especially at the occasion of Krishna Janmashtmi in the temple of Kalyanji. In all four interviewees reported it of whom none made any financial contribution. Of these one was from Lookron-Ka-Bas and three were from Nai Basti and all of these participated as devotees.

9. Moharram

It is celebrated by the Muslims on Moharram 10 at the town Mosque. In all two interviewees from Meghwalon-Ka-Bas reported it who participated as spectators and did not make any financial contribution.

10. Independence day

It is celebrated on 15th August at the Secondary School. In all three interviewees from Ummedpura and one from Lookron-Ka-Bas participated in it as spectators and made no financial contribution.

11. Republic day

It is celebrated on 26th January at the Secondary School. It was reported by one interviewee from Lookron-Ka-Bas and two interviewees from Ummedpura who participated as spectators and did not contribute financially.

7.23 From the above account of various religious, cultural and social activities within and without the selected neighbourhoods it can be seen that the temple of Latiyal Mata in Latiyal Pura is the main centre of religious activities and cultural activities are mainly confined to the Secondary School.

Purchase of commodities in and outside neighbourhood

7.24 Of the 50 interviewees from the five sampled neighbourhoods 8 per cent purchase grocery from within neighbourhood, 42 per cent from outside the neighbourhood but within the town and 50 per cent from partly inside the neighbourhood and partly

outside either within or outside the town. All the interviewees from Latiyalpura purchase grocery partly from neighbourhood and partly from outside while all the interviewees from Meghwalon-Ka-Bas purchase grocery from outside the neighbourhood but within the town. None of the interviewees purchase grocery from outside the town as their needs are satisfied from the markets within the town.

7.25 The purchase of vegetables is made from within the neighbourhood by 8 per cent, partly from neighbourhood and partly from outside by 58 per cent and from entirely outside the neighbourhood but within the town by 34 per cent interviewees. None of the interviewees purchases vegetables from outside the town. Except Meghwalon-Ka-Bas where vegetables are purchased by maximum number of interviewees from within the town, outside the neighbourhood maximum number of interviewees from all the neighbourhoods purchase vegetables partly from the neighbourhood and partly from within the town outside the neighbourhood.

7.26 Only18 per cent of the interviewees purchase fish and meat and all of them do so from outside neighbourhood within the town. None of the interviewees from Latiyalpura, Ummedpura and Lookron-Ka-Bas at all purchase fish and meat. The maximum number of those purchasing fish and meat reside in Nai Basti followed by Meghwalon-Ka-Bas.

7.27 Cloth is purchased by 90 per cent interviewees from within the town but outside neighbourhood, by 8 per cent interviewees from within the town and from outside it as well and by only 2 per cent from partly inside the neighbourhood and partly outside either within or outside the town. All the interviewees from Latiyal pura, Lookron-Ka-Bas, Meghawalon-Ka-Bas and Nai Basti, 50 per cent of them from Ummed Pura, purchase cloth from within the town outside the neighbourhood.

7.28 Stationery is purchased by 90 per cent interviewees only. Of these only one purchased stationery partly inside the neighbourhood and partly outside it either within or outside the town. Two interviewees each from Nai Basti and Ummed Pura and one from Lookron-Ka-Bas do not purchase any stationery.

7.29 The toilet goods are purchased by 6 per cent interviewees entirely from the neighbourhood, by 72 per cent outside the neighbourhood from within the town and by 20 per cent partly inside the neighbourhood and partly outside it, by 2 per cent from the inside the town as well as outside it but entirely outside the neighbourhood. Those purchasing total goods from entirely within the neighbourhood reside in Nai Basti and those purchasing entirely in the town as well as outside it but entirely outside the neighbourhood reside in Ummed Pura.

7.30 Only 44 per cent of the interviewees purchased medicines and bulk of them purchased entirely outside the neighbourhood from within the town.

7.31 None of the interviewees except those belonging to occupational categories 4 (Business), 5 (Service) and 8 (Carpenter and Goldsmith) purchase grocery from entirely within the neighbourhood. The same is true in case of purchase of vegetables except for interviewees belonging to occupational categories 1 (Teacher, Lawyer, and Social Service), 4 (Business) and 8 (Carpenter and Goldsmith). The bulk of the interviewees except those belonging to category 7 (Weaver and Tailor) purchase grocery partly inside and partly outside the neighbourhood. Those belonging to category 7 (Weaver and Tailor) purchase grocery from entirely outside the neighbourhood within the town. The bulk of interviewees, except those belonging to occupational category 7 (Weaver and Tailor), who purchase vegetables entirely outside the neighbourhood within the town, purchases vegetables partly inside the neighbourhood and partly outside it.

7.32 Fish and meat is purchased from entirely outside the neighbourhood within the town by interviewees belonging to occupational categories 3 (Clerk), 4 (Business), 5 (Hairdresser and Watchman), and 7 (Weaver and Tailor) and those belonging to other occupational categories do not consume these.

7.33 Except for a lone interviewee who is a non-worker and purchases cloth from partly inside the neighbourhood and partly outside it, interviewees belonging to all other occupational categories purchase cloth from entirely outside the neighbourhood and bulk of them from within the town as well as from outside it.

7.34 Except for a lone interviewee belonging to occupational category 2 (Municipal Service) all other interviewees who purchase stationery do so entirely outside the neighbourhood from within the town.

7.35 Toilet goods are purchased from entirely within the neighbourhood by 2 interviewees belonging to occupational category 4 (Business) and interviewee belonging to category 8. The bulk of the interviewees belonging to occupational categories 2, 3, 5 and 9 (Manual Labour) purchase toilet goods partly from inside the neighbourhood and partly from outside it and bulk of interviewees belonging to occupational categories 1 (Teacher, Lawyer and Social Service), 4 (Business), 6 (Cultivator) 7 (Weaver and Tailor), 8 (Carpenter and Goldsmithy) and X (non-workers) from entirely outside the neighbourhood within the town and by lone non-worker from entirely outside the neighbourhood in the town as well as out of it.

7.36 The two interviewees, one each belonging to occupational categories 3 (Clerk) and 4 (Businessman) purchase medicine entirely from within the neighbourhood by all the interviewees belonging to occupational categories 1 (Teacher, Lawyer and Social Service), 5 (Hairdresser and Watchman), 6 (Cultivator), 7 (Weaver and Tailor) and 9 (Manual Labour) and rest of the interviewees belonging to occupational category 4 do so entirely outside the neighbourhood within the town.

Various facilities and their availability in and outside neighbourhood.

Educational Facilities

7.37 Facility for Primary education was reported to exist in the neighbourhood by 76 per cent

interviewees and within the town by the rest 24 per cent interviewees. Of the total 50 interviewees 62 per cent were in requirement of this facility and bulk of them were enjoying it within the neighbourhood.

7.38 All the interviewees of one neighbourhood only reported facility of Secondary Education to exist within their neighbourhood and all the households requiring it enjoyed it within the neighbourhood. All the interviewees of the rest four selected neighbourhoods reported facility of Secondary Education to exist outside their neighbourhoods but within the town and all the households requiring it enjoyed it there. In all households of 48 per cent of the interviewees were in need of this facility.

7.39 All the interviewees reported facilities of Post Secondary up to Degree education to exist outside the town at other centres and the lone case requiring it availed it there. The facilities of Post-graduate level education and other educational institutions was reported to be available at other centres but none of the households of the interviewees was in need of these.

Medical Facilities

7.40 All the interviewees of four neighbourhoods reported the facility of Homoeopathic treatment available in the town and none from the remaining one neighbourhood reported any such facilities to exist in the town. Only 16 per cent the interviewees required and availed this facility in the town. Only 25 interviewees belonging to four neighbourhood reported the facility of Unani treatment to exist in the town but none availed the facility. All the interviewees from one neighbourhood and one interviewee of another neighbourhood reported the facility of Ayurvedic treatment to exist in the neighbourhood and the rest interviewees reported this facility to be available in the town outside their neighbourhoods. In all 48 per cent of the interviewees required this facility and availed it at the place of their reporting.

7.41 All the interviewees of one neighbourhood reported the facility of Allopathic treatment to exist in their neighbourhood and all the interviewees of the remaining four neighbourhoods mentioned its availability outside their neighbourhood in the town. In all 90 per cent of the interviewees required and availed it at the place of their reporting.

7.42 Only 2 per cent of the interviewees reported other types of medical facilities to be available in the town but none required and availed these.

Recreational Facilities

7.43 The facility of park was reported to be available in the town by 76 per cent interviewees. None of the interviewees from one neighbourhood reported this facility to exist in the town. None of the interviewees reporting facility of park except one availed it. The fact behind not availing the facility is that firstly the open lands are in abundance and secondly the park is not so developed as to attract visitors. Facility of playground was reported to exist in the neighbourhood by 24 per cent interviewees and in the town by 54 per cent interviewees. Only 32 per cent of the interviewees reported that they required this facility and availed it at the place of their reporting. Facility of library was reported by 16 per cent interviewees in the neighbourhood and by 84 per cent interviewees in the town. Only 28 per cent of the interviewees were in need of this facility and 6 per cent enjoyed it in the neighbourhood and 22 per cent in the town. In one neighbourhood 6 interviewees out of 10 reported that the facility of library exists in the neighbourhood as well as town while in other neighbourhoods such facility is not available in the neighbourhood itself. It is actually the library of the Secondary School which exists in one of the neighbourhoods. Facilities of Swimming Pool, Club and Theatre have been reported to be available in the town by all the interviewees and none of them availed these facilities at the other centres also.

CHAPTER VIII

FAMILY LIFE OF THE TOWN

Family plays an important role in functioning of the social life. Its size, interaction of the members, their social as well as psychological relations etc. all contribute towards the welfare of the family and in turn welfare of the society as a whole.

Size of family

8.2 Amongst the sampled households the highest number is of those households which have 5 members and the lowest numbers those households of having 13+ members. The average number of persons per household comes to 5.67. Of the two households which have 13 and above members, one is residing in Huriyon-Ki-Gali has 13 members and the other residing in Ummed Pura has 18 members. The following table gives the distribution of households by locality and number of members :

Table VIII.1—Locality-wise distribution of households by number of members

Name of locality	Total number of households	Number of members in the households												
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Bawriyon-ka-Bas	2	1	..	.	..	.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	.
Patriyon-ki-Gali	3	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	.	..	.	..
Bhilon-ka-Bas	3	.	..	.	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Chakron-ka-Bas	3		.	1	..	1	.	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Rathiyon-ka-Bas	4	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	.	..	..	..
Nai Harijan Basti	6	.	1	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Mochiyon-ka-Bas	6	1	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..
Nathawaton-ka-Chowk	6	.	2	1	.	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Guchchhiyon-ki-Gali	7	.	1	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nahton-Ka-Bas	9	1	..	2	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	1	..	..
Kumharon-ka-Bas	11		..	1	3	1	1	..	2	1	2	..	..	..
Madhorai ji-ki-Dhal	11	1	1	..	1	1	1	2	2	..	..	1	1	..
Huriyon-ki-Gali	12	1	1	..	1	1	2	1	..	2	2	..	..	1
Latiyalpura	13	1	2	.	.	..	6	1	1	..	2	..	..	..
Nai Basti	25	4	.	4	2	5	3	1	4	1	..	..	1	..
Meghwalon-ka-Bas	38	..	4	4	4	9	4	5	2	2	2	2	..	..
Ummedpura	43	1	4	4	6	9	2	7	4	4	.	..	1	1
Total	202	12	16	19	25	31	24	25	19	12	10	4	3	2

8.3 The highest number of households, among the sampled households, is of those which have 4-5 members and whose heads are in the age-group 31-40 and the minimum number of households is of those which have 13 and above members and whose heads are in the age-group up to 20. The households having 4-5 member form 27.72 per cent, those having 6-7 members 24.26 per cent, those having 2-3 members 17.33 per cent and those having 8-9 members 15.35 per cent of the sampled households. The households whose heads are in the age-group 31-40 form 31.19 per cent and those whose heads are in the age-groups 41-50, 21.82 per cent and those whose heads are in the age-gorups 21-30 and 51-60 form

16.34 per cent each of the sampled households. The following table presents the distribution of households by number of members and age of the head of the household :

Table VIII.2—Distribution of households by number of members and age of head of Household

Age of the head of the household	Number of members in the household							Total
	1	2–3	4–5	6–7	8–9	10–12	13 and above	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Upto 20	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	3
21—30	2	9	9	9	4	..	..	33
31—40	..	8	24	15	12	3	1	63
41—50	1	8	10	13	9	3	..	44
51—60	3	6	5	7	6	6	..	33
61 and above . . .	4	3	8	5	..	5	1	26
TOTAL . . .	12	35	56	49	31	17	2	202

8.4 Of the 202 sampled households 73.76 per cent are composed of adult male and female and minor male/female ; 10.89 per cent of adult male and female; 1.98 per cent of adult male and minor male and/or female; and 7.43 per cent of adult female and minor male and/or female. The larger percentage of households consisting of adult female and minor male, and/or female point towards the fact that males move out to other areas leaving behind their families in search of livelihood.

Type of Family

8.5 The nuclear family is present among 21 communities and its highest number is among Brahmans (15 families) followed by Meghwals (13 families). The supplemented nuclear family is present among 18 communities and its highest number is among Brahman. The sub-nuclear family is present among six communities and its highest number is present among Brahmans. The single person households are present among nine communities; supplemented sub-nuclear family among four; supplemented collateral joint among two; lineal joint among eleven; supplemented lineal joint among three; lineal collateral joint family among one; and other type of family among ten communities. The numbers of various types of joint families is highest among Brahmans followed by Meghwals.

8.6 The highest number is of nuclear families among households whose heads are illiterate, literate without educational level, Primary and Matric. In case of households whose heads are having educational level of Degree and above the highest number is of supplemented nuclear family. The highest number of all types of families is in case of households whose heads are illiterate except in case of supplemented collateral joint family and supplemented lineal joint family in whose case the highest number is of those whose heads are literate without educational level. The highest percentage of nuclear families is among those households whose heads have the educational level of Matric. The joint families decrease with the higher educational level of the head of the household.

8.7 The heads of the highest number of nuclear, supplemented nuclear and sub-nuclear families are in the occupational category of unskilled manual. The highest number of households whose heads are non-workers form sub-nuclear families. The heads of these households are engaged in household duties showing that their bread-earners are serving somewhere outside Phalodi. Among those households whose heads are seeking employment the highest number is of supplemented nuclear families.

8.8 There is no household having multi-religious or multi-caste composition.

Members staying outside, reason and nature of link with the household

8.9 Of the total 202 households studied 116 close family members of 70 households are residing outside. Head of households of 97.14 per cent belong to Rajasthan-17.74 per cent to rural and 75.71 per cent to urban areas of district Jodhpur. 2.86 per cent to rural areas of district Pali and 1.43 per cent to urban areas of district Bikaner; and 1.43 per cent each to urban areas of Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh States. Heads of 90.00 per cent households are Hindus, of 4.29 per cent Muslims and 5.71 per cent Jains. The largest number of households, comprising of 50.00 per cent of total households, belong to Brahman community; 4.28 per cent to Meghwal community, 2.85 per cent each to Mahajan, Bhil, Kayasth and Nagarachi communities; and 1.43 per cent each to Bawri, Bishnoi, Daroga, Darzi, Jat, Jagri, Kumhar, Rabari, Sadh, Teli, Koyri and Sindhi communities. Place of last residence of the heads of households whose close family members stay outside is Phalodi in 71.44 per cent cases i.e. they are non-migrants. The place of last residence of the heads of households is at a distance of 50 or less km 101-200 km in 10.00 per cent cases each; 51-100 km in 1.43 per cent cases; 201-500 km in 4.28 per cent cases and 501+ km in 2.85 per cent cases.

8.10 Heads of 48.57 per cent households whose close family members are staying outside are non-workers; of 2.86 per cent each engaged in

occupation categories (National classification of occupations 1 digit) 0, 3 and 7; of 1.43 per cent in occupational category 6; of 4.28 per cent occupational category 8; of 7.14 per cent in occupational catepory 1; and 10.00 per cent and 20.00 per cent respectively in occupational categories 4 and 9. The largest number of households are such whose heads are non-workers and belong to Brahman community.

8.11 The close relatives which stay outside are related to the head of the households as son in largest number of cases and such household form 65.71 per cent of the total households whose close family relations are staying outside. The next come those whose husband (24.29 per cent), mother (21.43 per cent), father (14.29 per cent), brother (8.57 per cent), and son's wife and son's son (each 3.72 per cent) are staying outside. The other relations staying outside are wife and son's daughter (each 4.28 per cent); brother's wife and daughter (each 2.86 per cent); and sister, father-in-law, mother-in-law and husband's brother (each 1.43 per cent).

8.12 Among the 116 members staying outside 39.66 per cent are related as son, 14.65 per cent as husband, 12.93 per cent as mother, 8.62 per cent as father and 5.17 per cent as brother. The other relations form less than four per cent of the total members staying outside and are related as son's wife and son's son (each 3.43 per cent); wife and son's daughter (each 2.58 per cent); daughter and brother's wife (each 1.72 per cent); and father-in-law, mother-in-law and husband's brother (each 0.86 per cent). Among the close family members staying outside 5.17 per cent each belong to age-groups 0-9 and 10-14, 20.69 per cent to age-group 15-24, 19.82 per cent to age-group 25-34, 35.35 per cent to age-group 35-59 and 13.79 per cent to age-group 60+.

8.13 In all 9 members of seven households are staying outside and studying. The students upto middle classes form 55.56 per cent of the total students and the rest 44.44 per cent are studying in graduate and B.Ed. One of the students is otherwise a teacher.

8.14 Among the persons staying outside 38.80 per cent are illiterate, 21.55 per cent literate without educational level, 13.79 per cent have studied upto Primary, 8.62 per cent upto Middle, 12.07 per cent upto Matriculation or Higher Secondary and 5.17 per cent upto Degree or Post-graduate degree level. Family members related as sons and husbands are the most educated.

8.15 Among the close family members staying outside 31.90 per cent are non-workers. Among the non-worker members 32.43 per cent are engaged in household duties, 21.62 per cent are full-time students, 10.81 per cent infants, 27.03 per cent dependents, 5.41 per cent seeking employment and 2.70 per cent others.

8.16 Among the close family members 68.10 per cent are workers. Among the workers the highest number (23 members) is engaged in occupational Category 4 (National classification of occupations -1 digit) followed by categories 6 and 9 (13 members engaged in each). Considering the 3 digit classification the highest number (13 members) is engaged in category 630 followed by category 999 (11 members).

8.17 Among the close family members staying outside only two are seeking employment, one of these is related to the head of the household as husband and the other as son. The husband is staying in the urban areas of Jaipur district and the son in the rural areas of Madhya Pradesh State. The husband is illiterate and the son is literate without educational level.

8.18 Among the members of the surveyed households which are staying outside 68.10 per cent are staying outside because of occupation, 11.21 per cent are staying with relations, 8.62 per cent are persuing studies, 5.17 per cent living separately because of family disputes and 6.90 per cent because of other reasons as may be seen from the table No. VIII.3.

8.19 The highest number of member is staying out for 1-4 years (27.59 per cent) and the minimum for 20+ years (11.20 per cent). The family members staying outside from 24.24 per cent, 21.55 per cent and 15.52 per cent in case of those staying out for 5-9 years, 10-19 years and less than 1 year respectively. The table No. VIII.4 gives information regarding duration of time for which the members of the referrent household are staying outside and their relation with the head of the household.

8.20 Of the 116 members staying outside 62.93 per cent have visited the referrent household at least once in last three years and the remaining 37.07 per cent have not visited at all. Among those who visited the referrent household, 12.33 per cent visited once, 9.59 per cent twice, 26.03 per cent thrice and 52.05 per cent more than thrice in the last three years. The table No. VIII.5 presents the frequency of visits by the members staying outside by relation to the head of the household.

Table VIII.3—Distribution of the members of referrent households staying outside by category of relations and length of time for which members are staying outside the referrent household (in completed years) by reasons for staying outside

Duration for which the members are staying outside the referrent household (in years)	Total number of members	Staying with relatives							Because of occupation							Because of study	Family dispute			Other reasons			
		Father	Mother	Brother	Husband	Parents	Son	Other relatives	Employment	Economic reason	Service	Livelihood	Business	To look after cultivation	To look after property	Studies	Further education	Separation of family	Family disputes	Because of permanent address	Became monk	Because of pregnancy	To manage the household affairs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Less than 1	18	.	2	1	..	.	..	1	5	4	1	1	.	1	..	1	..	.	..	..	..	1	..
1—4	32	..	..	..	1	1	.	..		4	6	9	..	5	1	2	..	1	1	1	..	..	..
5—9	28	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	3	3	2	1	..	1	..	1	..	5	3	..	..	.
10—19	25	.	..		.	..	1	.	7	.	1	8	..	..	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	2
20+	13	..		.	1	..	.	.	4	.	.	8	.	..	..	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	116	4	2	1	3	1	1	1	20	11	11	28	1	6	2	3	3	5	6	4	..	1	2

Table VIII.4—Distribution of family members staying outside the referrent household by category & relations and duration for which the members are staying outside (in completed years)

Duration time for which the members are staying outside the referrent household (in years)	Total number of members	Number of family members staying outside who are related to the head of the household as																
		Father	Mother	Son	Daughter	Wife	Brother	Brother's wife	Son's wife	Son's son	Son's daughter	Sister	Husband	Father-in-law	Mother-in-law	Husband's brother
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Less than 1	18	1	2	6	2	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	..
1–4	32	4	5	16	..	1	..		1	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
5—9	28	1	3	10		..	4	2	1	1	2	1	3	..	..	..
10—19	25	2	3	10	.	..	2	..		2	1	..	4	..	..	1
20+	13	2	2	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
TOTAL	116	10	15	46	2	3	6	2	4	4	3	1	17	1	1	1

Table VIII.5—Distribution of family members staying outside the referrent household by category of relations and frequency of their visits to referrent household during last three years.

Number of visits during last three years by the members staying outside	Total number of members visiting	Number of family members staying outside who are related to the head of the household as															
		Father	Mother	Son	Daughter	Wife	Brother	Brother's wife	Son's wife	Son's son	Son's daughter	Sister	Husband	Father-in-law	Mother-in-law	Husband's brother
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Not even once	43	6	9	11	1	3	1	..	3	3	1	1	10	..	1	1
Once	9	..	1	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..
Twice	7	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	3	..	..	..
Thrice	19	1	2	8	..	..	2	..	1	1	2	..	2	..	..	..
More than thrice	38	2	3	20	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	116	10	15	46	2	3	6	2	4	4	3	1	17	1	1	1

8.21 Among the members who visited the referrent household 34.25 per cent came from areas of the referrent district other than the referrent town, 13.70 per cent from other districts of the same State and 52.05 per cent from the other States. The other districts in Rajasthan from where they visited are Bikaner, Ganganagar, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Pali and Udaipur and the other States are Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal and the Union territory of Delhi.

8.22 Many of the households are receiving remittances sent by the members staying out. In all 62.86 per cent of the households, whose family members are staying out are receiving these remittances and 45.69 per cent absentee members are sending these remittances. The following table shows the total number of households whose members are staying out and number of households receiving remittances by place to which the head of the household belongs :

Table VIII.6—Remittance received by the household from members staying outside by broad category of the place of belonging of the head of the household

Broad category of the place of belonging of the head of the household	Total number of households	Total number of absentee members	Total number of households receiving remittances	Number of absentee members sending remittances to their households	Total amount of the remittances	Average amount received per household (including those not receiving)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Same district	65	111	40	49	68,888·00	1,059·81
Other districts of the States of enumeration	3	3	3	3	4,900 00	1,633·33
States in India beyond the State of enumeration	2	2	1	1	1,800·00	900·00
TOTAL	70	116	44	53	75,588·00	1,079 82

8.23 The average amount received per household in case of those receiving remittances comes to Rs. 1,717.91 per household per annum and for all households it comes to Rs. 1,079.82. The average amount remitted by each remitting absentee member comes to Rs. 1,426.19 per annum. The highest total amount is being received by households whose heads belong to district Jodhpur and the minimum by those belonging to other States. The highest average amount is being received by those belonging to other districts and the minimum by those belonging to other States.

8.24 In all four households are remitting Rs. 3,320.00 to their absentee members are related to the head of the household as father, mother and son. The average amount remitted comes to Rs. 830.00 per household per annum for households actually remitting the amount and Rs. 47.43 considering all the households whose members are staying out. The highest average amount is being remitted to persons staying out related as father and lowest to those related as son. All the recipients are staying in district Jodhpur outside Phalodi. In case of sons all are full-time students. The heads of all the households remitting money to their absentee members belong to district Jodhpur

CHAPTER IX
HOUSING AND MATERIAL CULTURE

Housing

Houses at Phalodi present a contrast. On one hand, are the large buildings and on the other small hutments. Basically there are two designs. (i) Rectangular base and flat, gabled or pent-house type roof, and (ii) Circular or semi-circular base and conical roof. In the former design, the house may be pucka or kutcha but in the latter design it is almost invariably kutcha. The residential houses can be divided into two major categories with reference to the material used in their construction.

(i) Pucka houses

In this type of house walls are generally made of stone with mortar or cement as binding materials. The roofs are made of stone slabs. The floor may be of stone slabs, mortar, in some cases of cement or mosaic and may even be kutcha.

(ii) Kutcha houses

In this type of house, walls are made of mud and the roof is generally thatched and sometimes of tin. The floor is invariably kutcha. In some cases the walls are also made of thatching materials. In some cases stone beams are erected side by side making the walls and tin roof or a thatched roof is put over them; the floor is invariably kutcha in this case. The roof may be gabled or pent-house type if the plan is rectangular, and conical if the plan is circular or semi-circular.

9.2 The pucka houses mainly belong to higher castes and the lower castes generally live in kutcha houses.

Predominant Material of Wall and Roof

9.3 The predominant material of wall was stone in bulk of the sampled census houses and grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo; and mud in small proportion of the sampled houses and wood and G.I. sheets or other metal sheets in almost negligible number of houses. Unburnt bricks, burnt bricks, cement and concrete, and other materials were not used in any of the sampled houses as predominant wall material. Predominant material of wall per 1,000 census houses comes to stone in 956 cases; grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo in 26 cases, mud in 16 cases; and, wood and G.I. sheet or other material sheets in 1 case each among the sampled census houses.

9.4 The predominant material of roof was stone in bulk of the sampled census houses; grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood, mud, unburnt bricks or bamboo in small proportion of houses; corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets, concrete, RBC/RCC and other materials in very small proportion of houses; and bricks and lime in negligible number of houses. Tiles, slate, shingle and asbestos cement sheets were not used in any of the sampled houses as predominant material of roof. Predominant material of roof per 1,000 census houses among the sampled census houses comes to stone in 908 cases; grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood, mud, unburnt bricks or bamboo in 75 cases; corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets in 6 cases; concrete, RBC/RCC, and other materials in 5 cases each; and, bricks and lime in 1 case only.

9.5 Of the 1,093 sampled census houses 767 were used for residential purposes. This includes the number of census houses used exclusively for residence, shop-cum-residence, workshop-cum-residence and census houses used for other purposes which are used for residence also which account for the higher incidence of residential census houses. The census houses can in the first instance be vacant or occupied. It is treated as vacant if, it is not being put to any use and is treated as occupied, if it is used for residence, commercial, industrial, administrative, entertainment, godown or such other purposes.

9.6 Of the 767 residential census houses, only 5.61 per cent have grass, leaves, reed or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks and wood as the predominant material of wall and the bulk 94.39 per cent have burnt bricks, G.I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone, and cement as the predominant wall material. Of the 767 residential houses 9.52 per cent have grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo, thatch, mud, unburnt bricks or wood, 89.93 per cent have tiles, slate, shingle, corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets, asbestos cement sheets, brick and lime, stone and RBC/RCC; and 0.65 per cent have other materials as predominant material of roof.

9 7 Of the 202 houses 45.53 per cent have mud; 41.58 per cent concrete and cement and 11.89 per cent have stone as predominant material of floor. Most of the houses (88.12 per cent) have stone as predominant material of wall and in the rest of the cases 6.94 per cent houses have mud; 1.98 per cent wood and 1.48 per cent each concrete and cement, and grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo as predominant material of wall. Unburnt and burnt bricks, G.I. sheets or other metal sheets and all other materials have not been used as predominant material of wall. Unburnt and burnt bricks, G.I. Sheets or other metal sheets and all other materials have not been used as predominant material of wall. In the bulk majority of cases (81.19 per cent) stone has been used as predominant material of roof, in 10.89 per cent cases grass, leaves, reed, thatch, wood, mud, unburnt bricks and bamboo, in 7.43 per cent cases concrete, RBC/RCC and in 0.49 per cent cases corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets have been used as predominant materials of roof. Tiles, slate and shingle, asbestos cement sheets, brick and lime and all other materials have not been used as predominant material of roof.

9.8 Ceilings have not been used in any of the sampled houses. The predominant material of doors and windows is wood in 94.06 per cent cases, wood and stone in 1.40 per cent cases and wood and iron in 1.98 per cent cases and in the rest 2.48 per cent cases the sampled census houses had only open doors and windows.

Numbers of Rooms

9.9 There are 3,150 living rooms in 767 residential houses. The average number of room per census houses comes to 4.11. There are 780 census households having 2,242 male and 2,174 female members living in these census houses. The average number of living rooms per census household comes to 4.03; average number of households per occupied room comes to 0.25; average number of persons per census household comes to 6.08; and average number of persons per room comes to 1.40 (males 0.71; females 0.69).

9.10 The highest number of households 265 (33.98 per cent) are having five rooms or more and the lowest number of households 96 (12.31 per cent) are having four rooms each. The highest number of persons 1,773 (40.15 per cent) are members of such households which are occupying five and more rooms each and the minimum number of persons 545 (12.34 per cent) are members of such households as are occupying one room each.

9.11 The households occupying one room each number 140; two rooms each 171; three rooms each 183; four rooms each 123; and, five and more rooms each 340 per 1,000 census houses. There is no household having unspecified number of rooms. There are, however, 43 households per 1,000 households with details unspecified.

9.12 The number of persons per household is more in households occupying more number of rooms. The number of persons per household comes to 5.00, 5.15, 6.01, 5.77 and 6.69 in households occupying 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 and more rooms respectively.

9.13 The number of persons per room decreases with the increase in number of rooms in occupation of the household. The number of persons per room in occupation of the household occupying one, two, three, four and five and more rooms respectively comes to 5.00, 2.57, 2.00, 1.48 and 0.90. Thus in case of households having more number of rooms the number of members per household as well as number of members per room decrease with the increase in the number of rooms.

Tenural Status

9.14 Of the 780 sampled households 64.61 per cent reside in owned and 35.39 per cent in rented houses. The households living in owned houses outnumber those living in rented houses except in case of households where the number of persons is unspecified. The largest difference in the number of household living in owned or rented houses is among those who have six or more members.

Housing conditions among Surveyed Households

9.15 Of the sampled 202 households 69.80 per cent are living in separate houses with compound; 29.70 per cent in separate houses without compound; and, only 0.50 per cent in houses which are floors in multi-floor housing units. In all 6.93 per cent of the sampled households reported to have problems because of vicination. The problems mainly relate to dirty vicination, bad smell accumulation of water and lack of water facilities. Of the 17 selected localities residents of 10 localities reported to have problems because of vicination. The households which reside in houses which are separate house with compound inhabit 16 localities; residing in separate houses without compound inhabit 13 localities; and, those residing in houses which are floors in multi-floor housing unit reside in one locality only.

9.16 Most of the households are occupying ground floor. Some of these are however, occupying more than one floor. None of the sample household was residing in a building having more than three floors. None of the sampled households faced any problem because of the position with reference to floor.

Cost of Construction

9.17 The average cost of construction of a house 40 or more years ago varied between Rs. 400.00 in Bhilon-Ka-Bas to Rs. 12,075.00 in Rathiyon-Ka-Bas. The present valuation of these houses has increased in varied proportions in various localities. In certain cases it has rather decreased. This has happened in case of houses located in Rathiyon-Ka-Bas where carving work on stones used in the construction of the house has been done. The cost was more as it included the cost of carving but the present market valuation takes into consideration the cost of material excluding the cost of carvings etc. Apart from such freak cases the value has increased upto four-fold.

The average cost of construction of a house 20-39 years ago varied between Rs. 440.00 in Meghwalon-Ka-Bas to Rs. 8,000.00 in Chakron-Ka-Bas. The present valuation of these houses has increased upto five-fold. The average cost of construction of a house 10-19 years ago ranged between Rs. 820.00 in Nai Harijan Basti to Rs. 8,000.00 in Kumharon-Ka-Bas and the present value of these has been trebled in certain cases. The average cost of construction of a house 5-9 years ago varied between Rs. 500.00 to Rs. 15,000.00 and their present value has registered increase upto four times of the original value. The average cost of construction of a house upto 4 years ago ranged between Rs. 1,400.00 to Rs. 23,000.00 and their present value has increased upto 71.5 per cent of the original cost.

Number of Rooms

9.18 There are 557 rooms occupied by 202 households consisting of 1,146 persons. The average number of rooms per household comes to 2.76 and the average number of rooms per person comes to 0.49. Average number of members per household comes to 5.67 and average number of members per living room comes to 2.06 (males-1.08; females-0 98). Of the sampled households 29.70 per cent occupy one room, 31.19 per cent two rooms, 16.34 per cent three rooms 9.90 per cent four rooms and 12.87 per cent five rooms and above. In case of households having one room the average number of persons per room comes to 4.68 and in case of those having 2, 3, 4 and, 5 and above rooms the

number of persons per room comes to 2.97, 1.95, 1.83 and 0.75 respectively. The privacy is thus most affected in case of households occupying one room only followed by those having two rooms. The number of persons per room decreases with the increase in number of rooms in possession of the household. There seems to be no correlation between the number of rooms and number of persons in a household.

Floor Space

9.19 Among the sampled households 31.19 per cent occupy 2-3 sq m; 20.79 per cent 4-5 sq m; 19.80 per cent 1 or less than sq m; 11.39 per cent 10-15 sq m; 9.40 per cent 6-9 sq m; and, 7.43 per cent 16 and more sq m; of floor space per capita. The highest number of households as well as persons occupy 2-3 sq m, of floor space per capita and minimum number of households as well as persons occupy 16 and more sq m, of floor space per capita.

9.20 Among the sampled households 77.72 per cent are having atleast one married couple (69.80 per cent with other members aged 5 and above; 7.92 per cent without other members aged 5 and above); and the rest 22.28 per cent are such which have no married couple. There are 55.94 per cent such households which have 1 married couple, 17.33 per cent have 2 married couples, 4.45 per cent have 3 married couples and rest (22.28 per cent) have no married couple. The highest number, 38, is of those households which have one married couple and occupy 2 rooms and the minimum number, 1, is of those who have 3 married couples and occupy 1 and 3 rooms respectively and those having no married couple and occupy 4 rooms.

9.21 The highest number of rooms occupied by a household is twenty and it consists of only eight members. It is followed by a household consisting of only two females and occupying fifteen rooms and two households each occupy twelve and ten rooms respectively, nine households occupy between six to nine rooms each and eleven households occupy five rooms each.

Amenities

9.22 Among the sampled households 17.82 per cent have no kitchen, 78.22 per cent no bathroom, 80.69 per cent no lavatory and 76.24 per cent no electric connection. In Bhilon-Ka-Bas there is no sampled household which has kitchen. In four sampled localities viz., Bawriyon-Ka-Bas, Bhilon-Ka-Bas, Chakron-Ka-Bas and Rathiyon-Ki-Gali none of the sampled households has facilities of the bathroom. In eight sampled localities viz. Bawriyon-Ka-Bas, Bhilon-Ka-Bas, Chakron-Ka-Bas, Nai Harijan Basti, Mochiyon-Ka-Bas, Kumharon-Ka-Bas, Huriyon-Ki Gali and Meghwalon-Ka-Bas none of the sampled households has facilities of lavatory in their houses and meet out their natural calls in the open spaces around their localities. In five sampled localities viz. Bawriyon-Ka-Bas, Bhilon-Ka-Bas, Chakron-Ka-Bas, Nai Harijan Basti and Meghwalon-Ka-Bas none of the sampled household has electric connection. The following table presents the information regarding availability of basic facilities in the census houses occupied by sampled households :

Table IX.1— Distribution of households availing/not availing various amenities

Availability	Number of households availing amenities of					
	Kitchen	Bathroom	Lavatory	Drinking water	Water for washing	Electricity
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Not having	36	158	163	..	..	154
Having separately	166	43	36	70	67	46
Sharing with other households	..	1	3	132	135	2

9.23 Among the sampled households 77.23 per cent are living in owned houses, 19.80 per cent in rented houses and 2.97 per cent in allotted houses. One household each in Guchchhiyon-Ki-Gali and Kumharon-Ka-Bas is living rent free in the house of the relatives and have been included among the allottees. One of the households in Huriyon-Ki-Gali is residing in the house owned by the father-in-law of the head of household and has been included among the households residing in their owned houses. In case of all these three households, their duration of stay in the present residence is more than 10 years. Information regarding tenural status by duration by stay in the present residence is contained in the table given alongside :—

Table IX.2— Distribution of households by tenural status and duration of stay in the present residence

Duration of stay in the present residence (in years)	Total number of households	Number of households living in which houses are		
		Owned	Rented	Allotted
1	2	3	4	5
Less than 1	1	..	1	..
1—4	9	..	8	1
5—9	6	1	5	..
10+	186	155	26	5
Total	202	156	40	6

9.24 There was one institutional household consisting of 65 persons (males-64; female-1) and 3 households consisting of 3 persons (males-3) have been reported as being houseless population as per 1971 Census. In 1961 Census, however, there was no institutional or houseless population.

Material Culture

9.25 An attempt may here be made to get a general picture of the living standards as adjudged in terms of general material possessions, items of conspicuous use and presence of luxury and costly goods etc. to gain an insight into the general living conditions prevailing at Phalodi.

Furniture

9.26 Most of the households (98.02 per cent) have cots in the name of furniture. In all four households, two in Mochiyon-Ka-Bas and one each in Meghwalon-Ka-Bas and Ummed Pura do not possess any kind of furniture, not even cots. Chairs are found in 18.32 per cent, and tables in 12.88 per cent cases. Newer cots are used by 19.31 per cent, diwan in 1.48 per cent, stool in 0.99 per cent and Sofa in only 0.49 per cent cases. The possession of furniture shows some link with the duration of stay and the household which has longer duration of stay tends to have more furniture especially the costlier and larger items. Sofa and diwan are to be found in households with duration of stay 5+ years. No furniture except cot is found in the household having duration of stay less than one year. The households possessing no furniture at all, however, have duration of stay in the present residence 5+ years. The information regarding the frequency of the households using various types of furniture by duration of stay of the head of the household in the present residence is given in the following table :

Table IX.3— Existence of furniture by locality and duration of stay in the present residence

Duration of stay in the present residence (in years)	Total number of households	Number of households having						
		Chair	Table	Diwan	Cot	Newar Cot	Stool	Sofa
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Less than 1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
1—4	9	2	2	..	9	2	..	..
5+	192	35	24	3	188	37	2	1
TOTAL	202	37	26	3	198	39	2	1

9.27 There is one diwan in one household each at Latiyal Pura, Nai Basti and Ummed Pura and one sofa in one household in Ummed Pura. Bhilon-ka-Bas and Bawariyon-ka-Bas are the only localities where no other furniture except cot is found in any of the households.

Material of Utensils

9.28 Utensils for cooking are mostly made of brass, earth, iron, aluminium and stainless steel. In all, 84.15 per cent households are using cooking utensils made of brass, 50.99 per cent of earth, 33.17 per cent of iron, 26.73 per cent of aluminium, 21.29 per cent stainless steel, 8.41 per cent of copper, 7.92 per cent of wood, 5.94 per cent of bronze, and 0.49 per cent of stone enamelled ware and hindalium. The following table gives information regarding frequency of households using cooking utensils made of various materials by place of belonging of the head of household :

Table IX.4— Distribution of households by materials of which cooking utensils are made and place to which the household belongs

Place to which belong	Total number of households	Number of households where cooking utensils are made of										
		Brass	Aluminium	Iron	Earth	Stainless-steel	Copper	Bronze	Stone	Wood	Enamelled ware	Hindalium
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Referrent District	195	164	52	64	101	40	16	11	1	16	1	1
Other Districts of the State of enumeration	4	4	2	2	1	2	..	..	.	..	.	..
Other States in India beyond the State of enumeration	3	2	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	.	..	..
Other Countries	.	.	.	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	202	170	54	67	103	43	17	12	1	16	1	1

9.29 Utensils for serving food are mostly made of brass, bronze, china-clay, stainless steel, aluminium and earth. In all 88.61 per cent households use utensils for serving food made of brass. 62.87 per cent of bronze, 39.60 per cent of China-clay, 26.73 per cent of stainless steel, 17.33 per cent of aluminium, 13.36 per cent of earth, 12.87 per cent of copper, 5.94 per cent of glass, 2.97 per cent enamelled wares, 1.48 per cent of wood and 0.49 per cent each of stone, silver, hindalium and plastic. Information regarding frequency of households using utensils for serving food made of various materials by place of belonging to the head of household has been presented in the following table :

Table IX.5— Distribution of households by material of which utensils for serving are made by place to which household belong

Place to which belong	Total number of households	Number of households where utensils for serving food are made of														
		Brass	Aluminium	Earth	Bronze	China-clay	Iron	Stainless steel	Copper	Stone	Glass-ware	Enamelled wares	Wood	Silver	Hindalium	Plastic
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Referrent District	195	173	35	27	122	76	15	53	26	1	10	6	3	1	1	1
Other Districts of the State of enumeration	4	4	..	..	3	4	..	1	..	..	1	..	.	..	..	..
Other States in India beyond the State of enumeration	3	2	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Other Countries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	202	179	35	27	127	80	17	54	26	1	12	6	3	1	1	1

9.30 Cooking utensils made of brass are used by all the communities. Utensils made of earth are largely used by households belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Cooking utensils made of stainless steel are used by members of various communities.

9.31 The utensils made of brass, for serving food are used by all communities except Goswami, Lohar and Koyri. Serving utensils made of stainless steel are used by members of various communities. Among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes two households of Meghwals are using serving utensils of stainless steel. Serving utensils made of stone, silver, hindalium and plastic are used by one household each belonging to Bhangi, Mahajan, Meghwal and Chhipa communities respectively.

Light and Fuel

9.32 In all 76.23 per cent of the households are using kerosene oil, 22.27 per cent electricity and the remaining edible oils for lighting purposes. The highest number of households (18) using electricity for lighting purpose is residing in Ummed Pura. None of the sampled households in six out of seventeen sampled localities viz. Bawriyon-ka-Bas, Bhilon-ka-Bas, Chakron-ka-Bas, Nai Harijan Basti, Kumharon-ka-Bas and Meghwalon-ka-Bas is using electricity for lighting purposes. All these localities are inhabited by lower castes and belong to lower economic status. Edible oils are used for lighting purposes by two households in Kumharon-ka-Bas and five households in Meghwalon ka-Bas and five households in Meghwalon-ka-Bas. None of the sampled households is using candles for lighting purposes.

9.33 The most common fuel used is firewood followed by dung-cakes. The former is used by 86.63 per cent and the latter by 80.69 per cent sampled households. Kerosene oil is used by 20.78 per cent, charcoal by 5.45 per cent, twigs by 5.94 per cent and saw-dust by 0.49 per cent sampled households as fuel. Saw dust is used by only one household as fuel and none of the sampled households is using electricity, hard or soft coke and gas as fuel in any of the sampled localities.

9.34 Among the sampled households 35.15 per cent possess wrist-watches, 18.31 per cent time-pieces, 0.49 per cent clocks, 9.90 per cent radios, 8.41 per cent transistors, 5.44 per cent bicycles, 1.49 per cent each ceiling and table fans, 7.42 per cent sewing machines and 0.49 per cent each gramophone, sofa, dholak and harmonium and 0.40 per cent enjoy facilities of telephone at their houses.

9.35 Wrist-watches are to be found in all the localities except Bawariyon-ka-Bas and Bhilon-ka-Bas, time-pieces are to be found in 11 out of 17 sampled localities, radios in 9 and transistors in 6 localities. Gramophone, dholak and harmonium owned by households residing at Meghwalon-ka-Bas. Ceiling fan, telephone, clock are owned by households residing at Nai Basti. Sewing machines are to be found in households residing in 9 localities.

9.36 Dholak, harmonium and gramophone are owned by Meghwal household. Telephone facilities is enjoyed by one household each of Brahman and Jain communities.

9.37 Gramophone, clock and harmonium are possessed by households whose heads are illiterate.

All the households whose heads have educational level above Matric possess wrist watches. The largest number of radios are possessed by households whose heads are illiterate and largest number of transistors are possessed by households whose heads have educational level of Primary. Bicycles are possessed by households whose heads do not possess educational level above Matric.

9.38 The largest number of luxury and costly goods is found to be possessed by households whose heads are non-workers. It is because their earning members are serving outside, mostly at Bombay, and whenever they come back they bring such goods from there so that the status of their family may rise in the esteem of caste members and neighbours and acquaintances.

Dress

9.39. Among adult males, dhoti (loincloth), shirt, turban, vest, underwear, pyjama, pant, bush-shirt, coat, cap, lungi (loincloth), tehmed (loincloth), kurta, (loose shirt), bandi (jacket), trouser and jhabba are the usual items of dress. Among minor males, half-pant, shirt, bush-shirt, underwear, pyjama, frock, west, jhabla, shorts, kurta, shalwar and pant are used as the usual items of dress. Adult females use ghaghra (skirt), odhana, kabja (blouse) lehangha (skirt), sari or dhoti, kanchli, kurti, petticoat, blouse, polka (blouse), firan or tilka (apron), shalwar, kamiz (shirt) and dupatta and minor females use frock, kabja, pyjama, ghaghri, kamiz, polka, blouse, pyjama, kurti, izar, shorts, churidar pyjama, shalwar, shirts, kanchli, kurta (loose-shirt), chaddhi, jhabba, firan or tilka, half-pant, petticoat, sari and odhni. There is no special dress for ceremonial or special occasions.

CHAPTER X

ORGANISATION OF POWER AND PRESTIGE

Elite Structure of the Town

Brahmans dominate the town life at Phalodi. The elites of the town mostly belong to Brahman Community followed by Mahajans and Jains (Oswals). The following is a brief account of some of the important personalities of Phalodi at the time of the present survey.

10.2 The most revered person at Phalodi is Shri Bal Kishan Thanvi a Brahman aged 45 years having educational level upto Middle standard. He was Ex-chairman of the Municipal Board. He is connected with journalism and has also been editor of a local magazine in Hindi named Janpath. Shri Bhomraj Bohra a businessman belonging to Brahman community aged about fifty year having educational level of Primary and was an Ex-Chairman of the Municipal Board. Shri Mohan Lal Chhangani is another businessman belonging to Brahman community aged 48 years. He is a Law graduate and Member of the Legislative Assembly. Shri Deep Chand Chhangani is Ex-M.L.A. and belongs to Brahman Community. He is aged 38 years having educational level of Matric and is engaged in business

10.3 There is another person having name Shri Bal Krishan Thanvi who engaged in money-landing and business and who also belongs to Brahman community. He is aged 65 years and with educational level Middle and is Chairman, Municipal Board. Shri Anoop Chand Hooria is an Oswal Jain engaged in money lending and business. He is aged 40 and is literate without educational level and is an Ex-Member, Municipal Board. Shri Devi Prasad Rathi is an Advocate and belongs to Mahajan (Maheshwari) community. He is a Law graduate aged 42 and is an Ex-chairman, Municipal Board.

10.4 Shri Labh Chand Vaidya is Oswal Jain businessman aged 60 years having educational level Middle. He did not held any office. Shri Sampat Lal Oswal Jain is also a businessman aged 68 years and having educational level Primary and is an Ex-chairman of the Congress Party. Shri Labh Chand Thanvi aged 55 belongs to Brahman Community and is engaged in money-lending business. His educational level is Primary and is Ex-Member, Municipal Board. Shri Lala Ram aged 60 years belongs to Meghwal Community and has studied upto Primary. He is engaged in weaving and is an Ex-M.L.A.

10.5 Shri Chainsukh Joshi is a businessman aged 50 years belonging to Brahman community and is literate without educational level. He is President of the Association of Salt Dealers and Producers. Shri Ranchhor Das Gattani is a Mahajan (Maheshwari) aged 53 years and is a Law graduate serving as judge of the Rajasthan High Court. Shri Doongar Das Chhangani is a Law graduate engaged in Legal practice. He is aged 57 and belongs to Brahman community and is an Ex-Chairman, Municipal Board. Shri Manak Lal Acharya is engaged in Salt trading. He is a Brahman aged 65 years and is president of Arya Samaj. Shri Bhim Singh Rathore aged 43 belongs to Rajput community is a Law graduate and is a practicing lawyer. He is President of the Bhartiya Jana Sangh Party.

Political parties

10.6 There are six all India political parties functioning at Phalodi. There is no local political organisation functioning here. The basis of membership is same in case of all these political parties. Any Indian national of the age of 18 or over who wants to join the concerned political party and accepts its aims and objectives can get himself enrolled as a member of that party. None of these political parties functioning at Phalodi is associated with any caste or community although there may be predominance of a particular group or groups in the party. None of these parties has a regular office at Phalodi.

10.7 The most important political party which claims the highest membership is congress(N). Since 1939 a party named Marwar Lok Parishad was functioning which worked independently upto 1948 when it got merged with the Indian National Congress. The latter split into Congress(N) and Congress (O) in 1970. The members mostly preferred to remain in Congress (N) which now claim to have 144 members belonging to various groups.

10.8 The Indian National Congress(N) latter come to be known as Indian National Congress(I) and then finally as the Indian National Congress and, the Congress(O) become Indian National congress(S).

10.9 This party claimed one seat each in Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabha and sixteen in Municipal Board.

10.10 The aims and objectives of the Congress (O) are the same as that of Congress (N). It claims to have only seven members and has no seat in any of the local constituencies.

10.11 Bhartiya Jana Sangh ranks next to Congress(N) and claims a membership of 39 members. It started functioning at Phalodi in 1966. Its 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. Its members are all Hindus and it does not hold any seat in local constituencies.

10.12 Communist Party of India is functioning here since 1948 and claims a membership of 14 members. The members belong to working class, mostly labourers. The party defines itself as the revolutionary vanguard of the working class of India, its aim being the achievement of socialism and communism through the establishment of the state of dictatorship of the proletariat. The party professes proletarian internationalism. This party also is not holding any seat in Vidhan Sabha, Lok Sabha, Municipality etc.

10.13 The Samyukta Socialist Party is functioning at Phalodi since 1970 and has only nine members. Its aims and objectives are 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 constructive steps regarding the organisation, direction, and leadership (to) peaceful revolutionary class-struggle, public agitations and civil disobedience (movements) by acquiring political power through parliamentary system and will put an end to all types of injustice and feudal and capitalistic exploitation.

10.14 Swatantra Party is functioning at Phalodi since 1962 and claims to have 20 members. The party lays stress on freedom of the individual.

Voting Behaviour of the Population in the Town

10.15 Phalodi falls in the Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabha constituencies of Jodhpur and Phalodi respectively, both being unreserved constituencies. In 1952 two candidates contested the Lok Sabha elections. One was Hindu who contested as an independent and the other was a Muslim who was a Congress candidate. The independent candidate won the election. In 1957 it was a three cornered contest in which Congress won. All the contesting candidates were Hindus; two of the candidates contested as independents and the security of one was forfeited. In 1962 parliamentary elections seven candidates contested, one on congress ticket and others as independents. One independent candidate won the election and Congress candidate was defeated. Securities of the rest five independent candidates were forfeited. In the Lok Sabha elections of 1967 there were 5,45,070 registered voters. Of the total votes polled (3,30,871) 11,204 were declared invalid The dominant ethnic category among the voters is that of Other Hindus and the dominant socio-economic class is formed by lower and middle classes. Of the eight candidates who contested the Lok Shabha seat in 1967 elections five were independents and one each was from Congress, Swatantra Party and Ram Raiva Parishad respectively. Of these one was Muslim and the rest were Hindus. The polling was 60.70 per cent. The candidate belonging to Congress was elected getting 45 95 per cent of the total votes cast. The Swatantra Party candidate got 39.79 per cent, that of Ram Rajya Parishad 1.77 per cent and others 9.10 per cent of the total votes polled and the remaining 3.39 per cent votes were declared invalid.

10.16 In 1971 also, an Independent candidate was elected from the Jodhpur Parliamentary Constituency. In all five candidates contested the elections. The Congress (O) candidate was defeated and the securities of the rest there Independent candidates were forfeited. In the 1952 Vidhan Sabha elections eight candidates contested of which one was on Congress ticket and the rest were independents. An independent candidate was declared elected and the securities of the rest were forfeited.

10.17 In the 1957 Vidhan Sabha elections Phalodi Vidhan Sabha constituency was declared as double seated constituency and it remained so only in this election. In all eight candidates (RRP-2, Congress-2, Independents-4) contested the elections and the Ram Rajya Parishad candidates were declared elected. The number of votes polled in this election were three times the votes polled in 1952 elections. The securities of the rest of the candidates including Congress candidate were forfeited. In 1962 Vidhan Sabha election only two candidates, one from Congress and other from Ram Rajya Parishad contested the election and the Congress candidate was declared elected.

10.18 In the Vidhan Sabha elections of 1967 four candidates contested the elections, one each from Congress and Swatantra Parties and the rest two independents. There were 69,862 registered voters in Phalodi Vidhan Sabha constituency. The number of total votes polled was 33,740 of which 1 806 votes were declared invalid. The dominant ethnic category among the voters was that of Other Hindus and the dominant socio-economic class was lower and middle class. The polling was to the tune of 48.29 per cent. An independent candidate was elected getting 33.48 per cent of the total votes cast. The Swatantra Party candidate got 25.37 per cent, that of Congress 17.61 per cent and the remaining independent candidate 18.19 per cent of the total votes polled. The remaining 5.35 per cent votes were declared invalid. In the elections held in February 1972, the position changed a lot and the Congress (N) nominee won the election. In 1972 elections seven candidates [Congress (N)-1, Swatantra Party-1, Independents-5] contested and the Congress (N) candidate was declared elected. The swatantra party candidate was defeated and the securities of the rest of the candidates were forfeited.

10.19 During the 1985 Vidhan Sabha elections the number of total voters was 1,28,207 of which 69,130 were males and 59,077 females. In all 88 894 (69.34 per cent) votes were polled of which 47,165 were of males and 41,729 of females. Of the total votes polled 1,444 were rejected and thus 87,450 were valid votes. In all thirteen male candidates filed their nominations of which only five finally contested. Of the five contestants one was of Indian National Congress and the remaining four were independents. The five contestants were Shri Mohan Lal (Chhangani) (Independent),

Shri Punam Chand Vishnoi (Indian National Congress) and Sarva Shri Madan Singh, Puran Prakash Purohit and Ranchhod Ram Sankhla (all independents) Shri Mohan Lal Chhangani won the election by 1,554 valid votes defeating the nearest rival Shri Punam Chand Vishnoi of Indian National Congress, the former secured 43,188 and the latter 41,654 votes and the rest three got the remaining votes and the security of the remaining three independent contestants was forfeited.

Particulars of the Trade Unions

10.20 There were six trade unions/associations operating at Phalodi. Of these one each was related to the employees of Bank, Municipal Board, Railways and, Post and Telegraph Department and two to Rajasthan Electricity Board. The first of these started functioning in 1958 and the last in 1966. One of these is affiliated to All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC) dominated by Communist Party of India (Marxist) and one to Indian National Trade Union Congress (INTUC). The associations of the Railways and Post and Telegraph Department are not working in the capacity of a regional unit. The union connected with the banks is affiliated to All India Bank Employees Association and the union of the Municipal employees is a sub-branch of the Rajasthan Nagarpalika Karamchari Sangh. The highest number of members is in the union of the employees belonging to the Municipal Board. The issue and problems being currently dealt with relate to medical aid allowance. house rent allowance, dearness allowance. welfare of the employees, fixation in grade, liveries, regular payment of salaries and increase in wages. Strikes and hunger-strike were observed by various unions/associations on the instance of their All India or All Rajasthan bodies to press their damands, there was no dispute pending before the units of various unions/associations operating at Phalodi and their demands were general demands raised by their higher bodies, federations etc. operating at state or national levels.

Power Structure at Institutional level

10.21 Eleven out of fifteen institutions studied at Phalodi are under the control of various departments of the Government of Rajasthan. These include eight educational and three medical institutions. In the remaining four institutions the management is being looked after by individuals or some elected or nominated bodies. One of these is under Khadi Gramodyog Commission and the three others are being looked after by private bodies. Thus only three institutions. two imparting religious education and one general education are being managed by individuals or some elected or nominated bodies. In all twelve persons are managing these three institutions; Of these 33.33 per cent are Hindus and the rest 66.67 Muslims: Of those managing these institutions 50.00 per cent are Teli, 25.00 per cent Mahajan, 8.33 per cent Brahman and the rest 16.67 per cent Sunnies (Muslim).

10.22 The persons connected with the management and control of one institution belong to three different occupations. Information about the persons connected with the management and control of the remaining two institutions is not available. Of these twelve persons (50.00 per cent) are literate without educational levels 16.67 per cent have attained the educational level of primary, 8.33 per cent each of Middle and Matric and 16.67 per cent are degree holders.

10.23 The functionaries of these institutions belong to six categories viz., (i) President (ii) Vice-President (iii) Secretary (iv) Treasurer (v) Sadar (vi) Nayab Sadar. In each of the three institutions managed and controlled by elected or nominated bodies etc. there are four categories of functionaries. Sadar means head i.e. President and Nayab Sadar means next to head or Vice-President. In this way every one of these institutions has a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary and a Treasurer. All these positions are filled by election.

10.24 Of those associated with the management and control of various institutions 83.33 per cent belong to the age-group 35-59 and the rest 16.67 per cent to the age-group 60+.

10.25 There is no social welfare or philanthropic organisation or society at Phalodi nor there is any voluntary organisation.

Respected and Influential persons at Locality and Town level

10.26 In order to know the pattern of the socio-political power and prestige an attempt was made to assess the position at two distinct levels viz., (i) at the level of neighbourhood and (ii) at the town level. For this purpose 10 interviews each from five neighbourhoods were asked to indicate the names of (i) five most respected persons, and (ii) five most influential persons both at the levels of neighbourhood and town respectively. Many of these interviewees could not name even five persons at either or both levels.

10.27 The maximum number of communities to which the most respected persons belong were reported from Nai Basti and minimum from Latiyalpura and Ummedpura. In Latiyalpura persons belonging to only two communities were reported to be most respected of which eleven are Brahman. In Lookron-ka-Bas persons belonging to five communities were reported to be most respected. Numerically Jains dominate the scene as they number 7 out of the total 16 persons thus reported. In Meghwalon-ka-Bas persons belonging to three communities have been named as the most respected at the neighbourhood level and the scene is dominated by Meghwals. In Nai Basti persons belonging to seven communities have been named as the most respected at the neighbourhood level. Brahmans dominate as far as numerical strength is concerned. As in case of Latiyalpura, in Ummedpura also Brahmans dominate in all respect but here the leadership is more compact as compared to Latiyalpura as lesser number of the most respected persons were reported from this neighbourhood as compared to Latiyalpura as is evident from the following table :

Table X.1— Locality-wise distribution of persons named as most respected at the neighbourhood level and score obtained by them by religion/caste/tribe/community

Name of the Neighbourhood	Number of persons named as most respected at the neighbourhood level and score obtained by them and who belong to Religion/Caste/Tribe/Community												
	Hindu											Jain	Muslim
	Brahman	Bairagi	Soni	Vaishnav	Maha-jan	Megh-wal	Khati	Rajput	Kayasth	Suthar	Sevak	Owsal	Sunni
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Latiyalpura—													
Frequency	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total score	41	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lookron-Ka-Bas—													
Frequency	4	..	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..
Total score	4	..	12	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..
Meghwalon-ka-Bas—													
Frequency	2	..	..	..	..	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total score	13	..	..	..	..	30	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nai Basti—													
Frequency	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	2	1	2	2	..
Total score	12	..	..	..	..	4	..	11	4	2	4	8	..
Ummedpura—													
Frequency	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Total score	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8

10.28 In all the referrent neighbourhoods except Latiyalpura highest score has been obtained by the persons belonging to the educational level of literate without and upto matric. In Latiyalpura the highest score has been obtained by the persons belonging to the educational level matric and above. In Latiyalpura, Meghwalon-Ka-Bas and Ummedpura the highest average score has been obtained by persons belonging to the educational level matric and above while in Lookron-Ka-Bas and Nai Basti it has been obtained by persons belonging to the educational level literate without and upto matric.

10.29 The maximum number of the most respected persons belong to age-group 35-59 in all the referrent neighbourhoods except Meghwalon-Ka-Bas where all such persons are equally divided in the age-groups 35-59 and 60+. Persons belonging to the age-group 20-34 have been enumerated as most respected at the neighbourhood level in Latiyalpura and Nai Basti only and none of the most respected person belongs to the age-group below 20 in any of the referrent neighbourhoods.

The highest number of most respected persons belong to occupational category (N.C.O.-1 digit) 4 (Sales workers) in all the referrent neighbourhoods except Meghwalon-Ka-Bas where they belong to category 7 (Production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labours). Persons belonging to occupational categories 1 (Professional, Technical and related workers), 4 (sales workers), and 7 (Production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labours) show dominance in the prestige structure.

10.30 In all persons belonging to 14 communities were reported to be most influential at the neighbourhood level considering all the referrent neighbourhoods together. Persons belonging to three communities viz. Brahman, Meghwal and Jain seem to dominate here also, as in case of most respected persons. Of the 59 persons named as most influential at the neighbourhood level, 26 are Brahmans and 8 each Meghwal and Jain and others belong to different communities. Persons belonging to the age-group 35-39, and occupational categories 4 (Sales workers), 1 (Professional Technical and related workers) and 7 (Productions and related workers, transport equipment operators and labours) having educational level literate without and up to Matric dominate the referrent neighbourhood in terms of power.

10.31 The maximum number of communities to which the most influential persons at neighbourhood level belonged were reported from Nai Basti and minimum from Latiyalpura and Ummed pura as is evident from the following table :

Table X. 2— Locality-wise distribution of persons named as most influential at the neighbourhood level and score obtained by them by Religion/Caste/Tribe/Community

Name of the Neighbourhood	Number of persons named as most influential at the neighbourhood level and score obtained by them and who belong to Religion/Caste/Tribe/Community													
	Hindu												Jain	Muslim
	Brahman	Bairagi	Vaish-nav	Soni	Maha-jan	Megh-wal	Khati	Mochi	Raj-put	Kaya-sth	Su-thar	Se-vak	Oswal	Teli
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Latiyalpura—														
Frequency	11	1	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total score	36	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lookron-Ka-Bas—														
Frequency	3	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
Total score	5	..	6	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	..
Meghwalon-Ka-Bas—														
Frequency	2	..	..	..	..	7	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total score	15	..	..	..	..	20	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nai Basti—														
Frequency	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	2	1	2	2	..
Total score	13	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	10	6	2	3	8	..
Ummedpura—														
Frequency	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Total score	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8

10.32 In three out of five selected neighbourhoods the highest percentage of persons named as the most influential at the neighbourhood level belongs to the educational level literate without and upto Matric and of the remaining two in one each is dominated by persons of educational level Matric and above and by illiterate persons. No illiterate person has been named as most influential in any of the selected neighbourhoods except Meghwalon-ka-Bas.

10.33 In all the referrent neighbourhoods except Meghwalon-ka-Bas where the highest number of the persons named as most influential persons at neighbourhood level belongs to the age-group 60+ the largest number of such persons is in the age-group 35-59. No person belonging to the age-group below 20 has been named as most influential in any of the referrent neighbourhoods. Those in the age-group 20-34 have been named only in two neighbourhoods viz. Latiyalpura and Nai Basti and no person belonging to the age-group 50+ has been named in Nai Basti.

10.34 Persons engaged in occupational category (N.C.O. 1 digit) 4 (Sales worker) numerically dominate the power structure in Lookron-ka-Bas, Nai Basti and Ummedpura and those engaged in occupational categories 1(Professional, Technical and related workers, 7 (production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labours) in Latiyalpura and Meghwalon-ka-Bas respectively. Non-workers have been named as most influential only in two neighbourhoods. Occupational category 6 (Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and related workers) seem to be the least favoured in all the referrent neighbourhoods.

10.35 Generally the persons who were treated as most respected were also treated as most influential by the interviewees in all the five referrent neighbourhoods. In all 64 persons were named to be the most respected and/or influential at the neighbourhood level. Of these 89.07 per cent were enumerated as most respected as well as most influential and 7.81 and 3.21 per cent respectively only as most respected and most influential at the neighbourhood level. The following table depicts the Religion/Caste/Tribe/Community-wise frequencies of persons named as the most respected and/or influential at the neighbourhood level in referrent neighbourhoods and the total score obtained by them :

Table X.3— Locality-wise distribution of persons named as most respected and/or influential at the neighbourhood level and score obtained by them by Religion/Caste/Tribe/Community

Name of the neighbourhood	Number of persons named as most respected and/or influential at the neighbourhood level and score obtained by them and who belong to Religion/Caste/Tribe/Community													
	Hindu												Jain	Muslim
	Brahman	Bairagi	Soni	Vaishnav	Maha-jan	Megh-wal	Khati	Rajput	Kaya-sth	Su-thar	Mo-chi	Sevak	Oswal	Teli
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Latiyalpura														
Frequency	12	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total score	77	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lookron-Ka-Bas														
Frequency	4	.	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..
Total score	9	..	19	12	3	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	40	..
Meghwalon-Ka-Bas														
Frequency	2	..	..	..	..	8	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Total score	28	..	..	..	..	50	14	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Nai Basti														
Frequency	4	..	.	..	..	1	..	2	2	1	..	2	2	..
Total score	25	..	..	..	..	9	.	21	10	4	..	7	16	..
Ummedpura														
Frequency	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total score	84	..	..	.	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16

10.36 The highest number of the most respected and/or influential persons at the neighbourhood level belong to occupational categories 1(Professional, Technical and related workers) and 7(Production and related workers, transport equipment operators and Labourers) in Latiyalpura and Meghwalon-ka-Bas respectively and to category 4(Sales workers) in the rest three referrent neighbourhoods. Numerically persons in the age-group 35-59 show dominance in all the neighbourhoods. None in the age-group below 20 has been named as the most respected and/or influential in any of the selected neighbourhoods. Only four persons have been named as most respected and/or influential from only two neighbourhoods in age-group 20-34.

10.37 In all, 40 persons have been named as most respected at the town level. Many of these have been named so in more than one neighbourhoods. Of these three persons were named by all the 10 interviewees of the referrent neighbourhoods.

10.38 In all persons belonging to eight communities only have been made as the most respected at the town level. Of these one community each profess Muslim and Jain religions and the rest are Hindus. All the referrent neighbourhoods seem to be dominated by Brahmans followed by Jains and Mahajans. Persons having educational level literature without and upto Matric, belonging to the age-group 35-59 and occupational categories (N.C.O.-1 digit) 4(sales workers) and 1(Professionals, Technical and related workers) dominate the prestige structure at the town level. The following table gives the Religion, Caste/Tribe/Community-wise frequencies of persons named as the most respected at the town level in referrent neighbourhoods and the total score obtained by them :

Table X.4— Locality-wise distribution of persons named as most respected at the town level and score obtained by them by Religion, Caste/Tribe/Community

Name of the neighbourhood		Number of persons named as most respected at the town level and score obtained by them and who belonging to Religion, Caste/Tribe/Community							
		Hindu						Jain	Muslim
		Brahman	Mahajan	Rajput	Soni	Meghwal	Suthar	Oswal	Teli
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Latiyalpura	Frequency	13	1	1	..	..	..	2	..
	Total score	33	2	1	..	..	..	3	..
Lookron-Ka-Bas	Frequency	10	2	..	2	..	..	6	1
	Total score	26	3	..	3	.	..	13	2
Meghwalon-Ka-Bas	Frequency	7	1	..	..	1	1	..	..
	Total score	41	2	..	..	5	1	..	..
Nai Basti	Frequency	14	.	..	..	..	..	4	1
	Total score	41	..	..	..	..	..	8	1
Ummedpura	Frequency	9	2	..		..	..	4	1
	Total score	31	2	..		..	..	16	1

10.39 Among the persons named as the most respected at the town level dominance is of those having educational level literate without and upto Matric in all the referrent neighbourhoods. No illiterate person has been named as most respected at the town level in any of the referrent neighbourhoods. The highest number of the most respected persons belong to age-group 35-59 in all the referrent neighbourhoods. Persons belonging to the occupational category 4(Sales workers) dominate the prestige structure in all the referrent neighbourhoods. Only one person each belonging to occupational categories 2(Administration, Executive and managerial workers) and 6(Farmers, fisherman, Hunters, Loggers and related workers) and only one non-worker were named as most respected at the town level. Of the 40 persons enumerated as most respected at the town level 62.50 per cent are Brahmans, 15.00 per cent Jains and 7.50 per cent Mahajan and the rest 15.00 per cent belong to Soni, Rajput, Khati, Meghwal and Muslim communities.

10.40 None of the persons named as most respected the town level was illiterate. Persons belonging to the educational level literate without and upto Matric dominate over those belonging to educational level Matric and above and the former form 72.5 per cent of the total number of persons named as the respected at the town level considering all the referrent neighbourhoods together. Interviewees belonging to 12 communities named persons belonging to 6 communities as the most respected at the town level.

10.41 Interviewees of all communities named persons belonging to Brahman Community as the most respected at the town level. Persons belonging to Oswal Jain community were named as the most respected at the town level by interviewees belonging to all communities except Meghwal and Bairagi as is evident from the following table :

Table X.5— Score obtained by persons of various Religions, Castes/Tribes/Communities named as the most respected at the town level 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 respected at the town level and score obtained by them							
		Hindu						Jain	Muslim
		Mahajan	Brahman	Suthar	Meghwal	Rajput	Soni	Oswal	Teli
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I Hindu—									
1 Mahajan . . .	7	..	5	..	..	..	..	2	..
2 Bhangi . . .	5	..	4	..	..	..	..	1	..
3 Brahman . . .	98	4	75	..	..	1	..	17	1
4 Darzi	5	..	3	..	..	..	..	2	..
5 Kayasth . . .	5	..	4	..	..	..	..	1	..
6 Meghwal	49	2	41	1	5	..	..	..	..
7 Nai	12	..	9	..	..	.	..	2	1
8 Soni	10	..	5	..	..	..	2	2	1
9 Suthar	10	1	5	..	..	..	..	3	1
10 Bairagi . . .	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
II Jain—									
1 Oswal	29	2	16	..	..	..	1	10	..
Total Score . . .	235	9	172	1	5	1	3	40	4
Number of the persons named as most respected at the town level	40	3	25	1	1	1	2	6	1

10.42 In all 34 persons belonging to 7 communities have been named as most influential at the town level. Persons belonging to Brahman community, engaged in occupational category 4(Sales Workers), belonging to the educational level literate without and upto Matric level and age-group 35-59 dominate the power structure at the town level. The following table presents the Religion, Caste/Tribe/Community-wise frequencies of persons named as most influential at the town level in referrent neighbourhoods and the total score obtained by them :

Table X.6—Locality-wise distribution of persons named as most influential at the town level and score obtained by them by Religion, Caste/Tribe/Community

Name of the neighbourhood		Religion/Castewise number of persons named as most influential at the town level in referrent neighbourhood and score obtained by them						
		Hindu					Jain	Muslim
		Brahman	Mahajan	Meghwal	Rajput	Suthar	Oswal	Teli
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Latiyalpura	Frequency	11	4	.	1	..	1	..
	Total score	34	4	..	1	..	2	..
Lookron-Ka-Bas	Frequency	8	2	1	..	..	6	..
	Total score	26	4	3	..	.	10	..
Meghwalon-Ka-Bas	Frequency	7	1	1	..	1	..	..
	Total score	40	3	5	.	1	..	..
Nai Basti	Frequency	10	2	1	..	..	4	..
	Total score	37	2	1	..	..	10	..
Ummedpura	Frequency	9	2	..	..	..	4	1
	Total score	31	2	..	..	.	16	1

10.43 Persons with the educational level literate without and upto matric level dominate in all the referrent neighbourhoods. Persons belonging to the occupational categories 1(Professional, Technical and related workers) and 4(Sales workers) have been named as most influential at the town level in all the five referrent neighbourhoods and those belonging to the occupational categories 2(Administrative, Executive and Managerial workers) and 7(Production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers) in two and one neighbourhoods respectively. No person in the age-group below 20 and 20-34 has been named as most influential at the town level in any of the referrent neighbourhoods.

10.44 Of the 34 persons belonging to 7 communities who have been named as the most influential at the town level 55.88 per cent are Brahmans, 17.65 per cent Jains, 11.77 per cent Mahajan, 5.88 per cent Meghwal and 2.94 per cent each Rajput, Suthar and Muslim. The Brahmans show an edge over other communities in the power structure of the town.

10.45 None of the persons named as most influential at the town level is illiterate. Persons belonging to the educational level literate without and upto Matric show dominance. Persons belonging to the age-group 35-59 show a dominant position. Due weightage is thus given to age and experience of the persons concerned. Persons belonging to occupational categories 4(Sales workers), 1(Professional, technical and related workers), 7(Production and related workers, Transport equipment operators and labourers) and 2 only have been named as most influential at the town level considering all the neighbourhoods together.

10.46 Of the top 10 persons in all the five referrent neighbourhoods considered together 6 are Brahmans (60.0 per cent), 3 Jain (30.0 per cent) and 1 Mahajan (10.0 per cent), 70.0 per cent are literate without and upto Matric and 30.0 per cent Matric and above; 70.0 per cent in the age-group 35-59 and the rest 30.0 per cent in the age-group 60+; and, 80.0 per cent belong to the occupational category 4(Sales workers) and 20.0 per cent to occupational category, 1 (Professional, technical and related workers).

10.47 Interviewees belonging to two religions and eleven communities named persons belonging to three religions and seven communities as most influential at the town level as is evident from the following table :

Table X.7—Score obtained by persons of various Religions, Castes/Tribes/Communities named as the most influential at the town level by Religion, Caste/Tribe/Community of the interviewee

Religion, Caste/Tribe/Community of the Interviewee	Total	Religion, Caste/Tribe/Community of the persons named as most influential at the town level and score obtained by them						
		Hindu					Jain	Muslim
		Mahajan	Brahman	Suthar	Meghwal	Rajput	Oswal	Teli
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I Hindu								
1 Mahajan	9	..	8	..	..	..	1	..
2 Brahman	98	5	73		1	1	18	..
3 Bhangi	5	..	4	.	.	..	1	..
4 Darzi	5	.	3	..	..	..	2	..
5 Meghwal	49	3	40	1	5	..	..	..
6 Kayasth	5	..	3	.	1	..	1	..
7 Nai	12	..	10	..	.	..	2	..
8 Soni	8	2	4		.	.	2	..
9 Suthar	10	2	5	..	.	..	2	1
10 Bairagi	5	.	5				.	
II Jain								
1 Oswal	27	3	13	..	2	..	9	..
Total Score	233	15	168	1	9	1	38	1
Number of persons named as most influential at the town level.	34	4	19	1	2	1	6	1

10.48 Of the 45 persons named as most respected and/or influential at the town level 71.11 per cent are literate and upto matric level and the remaining 28.89 per cent are in the educational level Matric and above and none of them is illiterate. Persons belonging to the educational level literate without and upto Matric dominate the prestige and power structure. Except one who is in the age-group 20-34, none of the persons named as most respected and/or influential is aged below 35 years. Persons belonging to the age-group 35-59 show dominance in power and prestige structure of the town. Persons engaged in occupational categories 4(Sales workers), 1(Professional, technical and related workers), 7(Production and related worker, transport equipment operators and Labourers), 2(Administrative Executive and managerial workers) and 2 only have been named as most respected and/or influential at the town level. None of the persons so named is a non-worker persons engaged in category 4 dominate the prestige and power structure.

10.49 In case of the 50 interviewees, each of which was asked to name five most respected and five most influential persons at the town level the maximum total score which could be obtained comes to 500 but in fact 45 persons were named as most respected and/or influential scoring 468 scores. Thus average score comes to 10.4. The total number of persons who scored more than 10 scores comes to 11 only. Of the 13 top persons who scored more than 10 scores 6 are Brahmans, 4 Jains and 1 Mahajan; 8 belong to educational level literate without and upto Matric and the rest 3 to Matric and above; 7 are in the age-group 35-59 and 4 in the age-group 60+; 9 belong to the occupational category 4(Sales workers) and 2 to category 1 (Professional, technical and related workers).

10.50 Interviewees belonging to eleven communities named persons belonging to eight communities as the most respected and/or influential at the town level. Brahmans have been named as the most respected and/or influential at the town level by the interviewees of all the communities as is evident from the following table :

Table X.9—Score obtained by persons of various Religion/Caste/Tribe/Community named as the most respected and/or influential at the town level by Religion

Religion/Caste/Tribe/Community of the interviewees	Total	Religion, Caste/Tribe/Community of the persons named as most respected and/or influential at the town level and score obtained by them							
		Hindu						Jain	Muslim
		Mahajan	Brahman	Suthar	Meghwal	Rajput	Soni	Oswal	Teli
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I Hindu									
1 Mahajan	16	..	13	..	.	..	..	3	..
2 Bhangi	10		8	..	.		.	2	..
3 Brahman	196	9	148	..	1	2	..	35	1
4 Darzi	10	.	6	..	..	..	..	4	..
5 Kayasth	10	..	7	..	1	..	..	2	..
6 Meghwal	98	5	81	2	10	..	..	..	..
7 Nai	24	.	19		..	.	..	4	1
8 Soni	18	2	9	.	.		2	4	1
9 Suthar	20	3	10	..	..	..	..	5	2
10 Bairagi	10	.	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
II Jain									
1 Oswal	56	5	29	..	2	..	1	19	..
Total score	468	24	340	2	14	2	3	78	5
Number of persons named as most respected and/or influential at the town level.	45	5	27	1	2	1	2	6	1

10.51 The Brahmans and Jains command highest respect and wield maximum influence at the town level. Due stress is also laid on age and education and no illiterate person has been named as most respected and influential at the town level. Occupational category is the most predominant as far as occupation followed by persons named as most respected and/or influential are concerned.

Reasons for Commanding Respect or Influence

10.52 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 or the most influential. In all 74 reasons have been advanced for commanding respect and influence at the neighbourhood and town levels. Of these 45 reasons have been advanced for commanding respect at the neighbourhood level; 44 for commanding influence at the neighbourhood level; 47 for commanding respect at town level, and 37 for commanding influence at the town level. Of the 74 reasons advanced for commanding respect and influence 18 are common to both neighbourhood and town level to command respect as well as influence. 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 X.10— Reasons for Commanding respect/influence at neighbourhood and town levels

S. No	Reason for command ng respect/influence	Number of scores for Command ng respect/influence at the			
		Neighbourhood level		Town level	
		Respect	Influence	Respect	Influ_ence
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Social Worker	50	40	71	54
2	Honest and Social worker	17	11	4	3
3	Freedom fighter and intimacy with Congress leader	..	1	..	..
4	Rich and political leader	..	4	1	7

TABLE—X. 10—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
5	Good writer and social worker	..	..	7	4
6	Political and social worker	2	2	5	7
7	Rich, honest and Chairman Municipal Board	..	..	8	10
8	Political leader	4	4	12	14
9	Political and social leader and Brahman	..	..	..	2
10	Political and social leader and Brahman	..	1	6	5
11	Good teacher	1	2	—	—
12	Good Vaidya and social worker	2	2	..	..
13	Good lawyer and social worker	2	2	2	1
14	Freedom Fighter and social worker	4	3	1	1
15	Intelligent and well behaved	2	2	..	..
16	Richman and good lawyer	1	1	..	2
17	Priest and good teacher	1	1	1	..
18	Good behaviour and Secretary Municipal Board	1	1	..	..
19	Rich and Social worker	7	13	15	21
20	Educated and social worker	1	1	2	..
21	Honest and co-operative nature	5	4	3	..
22	Priest, simple and religious	1	..	..	..
23	Freedom fighter	1	4	1	2
24	Good, educated and co-operative nature	2	1	..	..
25	Rich and Adhyaksha Pradesh Congress Committee	.	..	1	1
26	Writer and poet	..	..	1	..
27	Good lawyer	12	15	2	3
28	Co-operative and good social worker	1	..	..	—
29	Political Leader and M.L.A.	..	..	2	2
30	Honest and faithful	3	2	1	..
31	Social worker and judicial	..	..	1	—
32	Good writer	..	..	1	..
33	Co-operative and good behaviour	3	1	..	—
34	Good teacher and co-operative nature	.	1	..	..
35	Influential writer and editor	..	.	1	..
36	Rich person and justice of High Court	..	..	..	1
37	Rich and educated	2	2	1	..
38	Simple and honest	2	2	2	1
39	Good and social	1	1	4	3
40	No special reason	13	6	4	..
41	Good and honest	10	8	13	3
42	Being good School Manager	4	5	..	..
43	Because of official position	10	16	6	17

TABLE—X.10—*Concld.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
44	Editor	..	..	4	5
45	Astrologer and learned man	..	..	2	..
46	Being rich man	8	14	11	26
47	Being elder in society	9	9	..	..
48	Ex-Member Municipal Board	..	..	7	10
49	Good Vaidya	..	..	1	..
50	Children are settled in foreign countries	..	..	1	1
51	Simple and fine nature	..	..	6	1
52	Being Ex-M.L.A.	4	4	3	6
53	Being old and caste leader	1	1	..	..
54	Being Ex-M.L.A. and caste leader	1	1	..	..
55	Caste leader	2	2	..	..
56	Rich and good nature	..	..	1	1
57	Good, honest, bold and social worker	..	..	1	1
58	Good and old	4	..	..	..
59	Rich and being Ex-Chairman Municipal Board	..	..	1	1
60	Honest good social and political worker	4	3	..	..
61	Rich, Social and political worker and editor	..	..	1	1
62	Honest and gentle	2	2	..	..
63	Efficient worker and social worker	1	1	..	..
64	Good draftsman and social worker	1	1	..	..
65	Good social worker and ex-M.L.A.	..	..	1	1
66	Polite, honest and co-operative nature	1	..	.	..
67	Soft spoken	4	1	1	..
68	Honest	6	6	7	7
69	Kind	..	..	..	1
70	Co-operative	8	7	..	..
71	Helping nature	..	.	2	2
72	Philanthropist	..	.	2	1
73	Peace looking	5	5	4	4
74	Rich and honest	4	4	.	..

10.53 At the neighbourhood level, the highest importance has been given to social workers both for commanding respect as well as influence, followed by age, behaviour, nature and honesty for respect and leadership, efficiency in profession, behaviour, official position and position in community for influence. At the town level importance has been given to social work, leadership, efficiency in profession, honesty and age for commanding respect and to social work and leadership, official position and economic condition for commanding influence. As is evident from the above table much importance has been given to the persons elected to various offices of the local self government or government and to those who held these offices even in the past.

CHAPTER XI

LEISURE AND RECREATION, SOCIAL PARTICIPATION, SOCIAL AWARENESS, RELIGION AND CRIME

Leisure and Recreation

There is no place of archaeological, historical or cultural interest at Phalodi. There is no park, acquarium, large tank or picnic spot There is also no theatre or stadium etc. The only playground belongs to the Higher Secondary School and is situated within the school premises. There is, however, a Cinema Hall in which only Hindi films are projected and religious and stunt films are preferred. No fair is held at Phalodi.

11.2 Among the 282 workers in the households studied, 29 activities or their combinations have been enumerated as leisure time activities. The highest percentage of workers, 20.21 per cent, have mentioned simple gossipping as leisure time activity followed by domestic work, mentioned by 19.86 per cent workers. Another 11.70 per cent workers have mentioned gossipping accompanied by other activities as their leisure time activity. Religious activities rank next to gossipping followed by reading books etc. Only 5.69 per cent have mentioned that there is particular activity followed by them in leisure time. The following table gives information regarding leisure time activities in case of workers by age :

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Table XI.1—Leisure time activity of workers by Age and Sex

Description of Leisure time activity	Age and Sex																					
	14 and below			15–19			20–24			25–34			35–44			45–59			60+		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1. Domestic work	2	1	1	4	3	1	11	5	6	16	10	6	11	4	7	11	6	5	1	1	..
2. Religious services/activities	..	..	..	..	.	..	2	2	..	4	3	1	6	6	..	6	5	1	5	3	2
3. Religious services/activities and smoking	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	3	2	1	3	3	..
4. Religious activities and Gossipping	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	.	..	..
5. Reading books, novels, news papers etc.	..	..	.	2	2	..	4	4	..	6	6		2	2		2	2	..	..	..	..
6. Reading Books, news papers and club activities	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
7 Gossipping	1	1	..	3	3	..	9	9	..	17	16	1	16	15	1	9	9	..	2	2	..
8. Gossipping and rest	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	6	5	1	4	4	..	1	1	..	3	1	2
9. Gossipping and prayer	3	..	3	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
10. Gossipping, smoking and rest	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
11. Gossipping and cooking	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
12. Gossipping and smoking	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Gossipping, smoking and religious activities	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Gossipping, sleeping and rest	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
15. Gossipping and Radio listening	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Reading	.	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	1	1	.	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
17. Study and research of Salt Contents	.	.	..	.	..	..	..	.	..		.	..	1	1	..	.	.	..	..	..	..
18. Rest	2	2	..	1	1	..	8	8	.	12	11	1	12	12	..	13	11	2	8	8	..
19. Looking after the Children	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..		1		1	.	..	..	1	..	1
20. Out door games	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	.	.	..		.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21. Playing Cards	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22. Business work	..	..	..	.	..	..	1	1	..	.	.	..	.	..	..	.	..	..		..	..
23. Household duties	..	..	.	..	.	.	..	.	..	1	..	1	..			..	..	..	..	..	..
24. Visiting friends and chating	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25. Rest or searching for work	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26. Chanting of Bhajans	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
27. Looking after the Cows	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
28. No particular activity	2	2		2	2	..	4	4	..	4	3	1	3	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
29. Gossipping and making brooms	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	11	7	4	16	14	2	46	39	7	68	56	12	64	54	10	52	43	9	25	19	6

Recreational Centres

11.3 Besides one Cinema Hall at Phalodi, there is no other recreational centre. Neither any drama was performed nor any Circus visited the town in the years 1968 to 1970.

11.4 Only six daily papers (Hindi-4, English-2), three weekly (Hindi-3), two fortnightly (Hindi-I, English-1) and three monthly (Hindi-3) are in circulation at Phalodi during 1969-70 as is evident from the following table :

Table XI. 2—Newspapers, journals & periodicals by type in circulation

Type	Name	Language	Place of Publication		Number of circulations
			Local	Outside	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Daily	The Times of India	English	.	New Delhi	8
	Nav Bharat Times .	Hindi	..	New Delhi	60
	Hindustan	Hindi	..	New Delhi	70
	The Times (Hindustan) .	English	..	New Delhi	15
	Nav Jyoti .	Hindi	..	Ajmer	10
	Janpath .	Hindi	Local	Phalodi	
Weekly	Hindustan .	Hindi	..	New Delhi	25
	Dharmayug .	Hindi	..	Bombay	20
	Dinman .	Hindi	..	New Delhi	15
Fort-	Filmfare .	English	..	Bombay	3
nightly	Madhuri .	Hindi	..	Bombay	10
Monthly	Parag . .	Hindi	..	Bombay	2
	Bal Bharati .	Hindi	..	New Delhi	3
	Nandan	Hindi	..	New Delhi	3

Religious Institutions and Religious Activities

11.5 In all 58 places have been enumerated as places of worship during the houselisting operations in 1970. Of these 47 belong to Hindus, nine to Jains and two to Muslims. There is no Church or Gurudwara at Phalodi. This number does not include shrines which are situated in open spaces. With a view to have some idea regarding working of these institutions eleven important shrines were selected for intensive study. Of these seven belong to Hindus, three to Jains and one to Muslims.

11.6 The following places of worship have been studied :

Latiyalji-Ka-Mandir
Balaji (Lakshmanji)-Ka-Mandir
Satya Narayanji-Ka-Mandir
Barleshwar Mahadeo-Ka-Mandir
Kalyan Nathji (or Kalyan Raiji)-Ka-Mandir
Jain Shvetamber Godi Parshavanathji-Ka-Mandir
Ramdeoji-Ka-Mandir
Shital Nath Jain Mandir
Shanti Nath Shvetamber Jain Mandir
Rattigarji-Ka-Mandir
Jama Masjid

11.7 The earliest shrine of the town is said to be Kalyan Raiji-ka-Mandir which was first built in 1179 A.D. It was formerly the temple dedicated to Varah Mata and was later converted to the temple of Kalyan Nathji in 16th or 17th century. Next comes the temple of Latiyalji which was built in 1458 A.D. and was established by Siddhuji Kalla, the founder of Phalodi. The latest shrine is Satya Narayanji-ka-Mandir built in 1962 A.D.

11.8 There is no other deity except the main deity in Ramdeoji-ka-Mandir and Shanti Nath Shvetamber Jain Mandir. The highest number of other deities other than the main deity comes to seven in Kalyan Nathji-ka-Mandir and minimum two in Latiyalji-ka-Mandir, Shital Nath Jain Mandir and Rattigarji-ka-Math. As per tenets of Islam idol worship is tabooed and hence there is no image etc. of any deity in Jama Masjid.

11.9 In Balaji (Lakshmanji)-ka-Mandir and Kalyan Nathji-ka-Mandir arti is performed four times a day, early in the morning, at about noon, in the evening and at night and in the remaining Hindu and Jain shrines arti is performed twice a day in the morning and evening. The daily routine begins from about 3.30 to 6 O'clock in the morning to about 9.30 O'clock at night in all the selected shrines. At Jama Masjid prayers are held on every Friday. The number of participants in daily routine vary between 3 to 125 in the sampled shrines.

11.10 Festivals of Chhota and Bara Navratri, Annakoot, Janmashtmi, Vijaya Dashmi, Vaaman Avtar, Ram Navmi Mahapoojan, Shiv Ratri, Dewali, Ekadashi and Sharad Purnima are held in Hindu shrines; Patotsav, Parshva Nath Janankalyan Diwas, Pajusan Parva, Navapatji Parva, Dewali and Holi are celebrated in Jain shrines and Id-ul-fitre and Id-ul-zuha are celebrated in Muslim shrines. The number of participants vary between 20 to 10,000.

11.11 The only socio-cultural activity held among the selected shrines is Kathawaachan (reciting of holy books) at Kalyan Nathji-ka-Mandir and the category of persons engaged in it are Pujari (Priest) and members of Vyas community who recite the holy scriptures.

11.12 All the communities professing various religions can enter the shrines of their respective religions. Except for Ramdeoji-ka-Mandir, in which there is no restriction for the entry in the shrine and Barleshwar Mahadeo-ka-Mandir is open to all, untouchables and Muslims are not allowed in any other Hindu or Jain shrine.

11.13 In the shrines Balaji (Lakshmanji)-ka-Mandir, Kalyan Nathji-ka-Mandir, Shital Nath Jain Mandir and Shanti Nath Shvetamber Jain Mandir there are two functionaries and in the rest of the selected shrines there is only one functionary. There was, however, no functionary in Ramdeoji-ka-Mandir at the time of survey. The remunerations paid to the employees vary between Rs. 30.00 to Rs. 150.00 per month.

11.14 The affairs of the places of worship are managed by the communities to which the place of worship belong and in case of personal shrines management is looked after the person(s) who built these. In some cases the person looking after the management and control is nominated by the community concerned as is the case with Jama Masjid while in other case the office is hereditary as is the case with Rattigarji-ka-Math and in some the office bearers are elected and render honorary services. Of the 17 office bearers looking after the management and control of 11 selected religious institutions 29.41 per cent are in the age-group 20.39, 23.53 per cent in the age-group 40.59 and 47.06 per cent in the age-group 60+. Of these persons 58.82 per cent are literate without educational level, 23.53 per cent Primary and remaining 17.65 per cent are Matric or above and 58.82 per cent are engaged in business. In case of persons engaged in management and control of selected shrine all but one are working honorary and only Pesh Imam of Jama Masjid is geting a salary of Rs. 60.00 per month.

11.15 The highest income is of Shanti Nath Shvetamber Jain temple from rent of shops and buildings followed by Latiyalji-ka-Mandir where income is mostly from offerings and donations. The minimum income is of Ramdeoji-ka-Mandir from contributions. The highest expenditure is of Latiyalji-ka-Mandir and minimum is that of Ramdeoji-ka-Mandir.

11.16 The highest assets are of Shanti Nath Shvetamber Jain Mandir in the form of shops and the minimum is of Barleshwar Mahadeo-ka-Mandir. There is no asset in the temple of Latiyalji, Ram deoji and Rattigarji-ka-Math. There is no liability on any of the selected shrines.

Crime statistics and Institutions dealing with Crime and Deviant Behaviour

11.17 The most common crime relate to burglary and theft. Other crimes are of miscellaneous nature. The incidence of crime shows a decrease from 1968 to 1970 as may be seen from the following table :

Table XI. 3—Number of Criminal cases registered and challaned during 1968-1970

Type of case	Number of Criminal Cases during					
	1968		1969		1970	
	Number registered	Number challaned	Number registered	Number challaned	Number registered	Number challaned
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 Burglary	19	8	8	1	2	1
2 Theft	12	2	10	2	6	3
3 Murder	2	..	2	1	2	..
4 Dacoity	1	..	..	..	..	..
5 Loot	..	..	1	..	2	1
6 Robbery	5	..	..	..	..	..
7 Cattle theft	3	..	..	..	..	..
8 Cheating	4	..	..	..	..	..
9 Embezzlement	2	..	..	..	..	..
10 Riot	10	2	..	..	..	..
11 Assault on Govt. servant	4	3	..	..	..	..
12 Hurt	10	4	..	..	..	..
13 Miscellaneous	15	6	20	14	21	14
TOTAL	87	25	41	18	33	19

11.18 There was no case of breach of law and order on communal, political, industrial relations etc. in any of the aforesaid years for which statistics was collected nor there was any case of deviant behaviour like suicide, alcoholism etc.

11.19 In all 402 cases were instituted in the courts of Munsif Magistrate and Sub-Divisional Magistrate; 306 cases were carried over for less than one year, 93 for 1-2 years and 60 for more than two years. In 169 cases there was acquittal or discharge and in 166 cases there was conviction. In the court of Munsif Magistrate criminal cases coming under the purview of Indian Penal Code only, are tried. These are grouped as sessions, warrant and summon according to the severity of the crime and the punishment granted for it. The following table gives the particulars of criminal cases filed in the court of Munsif Magistrate for the year 1970 :

Table XI. 4—Distribution of criminal cases, cases instituted, carried over and disposed in the court of Munsif Magistrate during 1970 by type

Type of Criminal Case	Number instituted in 1970	Number carried over for				Disposal of the Cases				
		More than 2 years	1—2 Years	Less than one year	Acquitted or Discharged	Conviction	Transferred	Committed to session	Compromise	Probation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Session . .	8	1	1	8	2	1	..	..	.	.
Warrant . . .	58	20	31	49	46	16	..	..	..	..
Summon . .	18	3	5	29	12	4	..	..	..	..
Total . .	84	24	37	86	60	21	..	..	..	..

11.20 Cases related to security for keeping peace and for good behaviour and other special and local laws and Acts viz. : (i) Indian Motor Vehicles Act, (ii) Rajasthan Excise Act, (iii) Opium Act, (iv) Indian Arms Act, (v) Indian Foreigners Act, (vi) Rajasthan Panchayat Act, (vii) Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, (viii) S and C Estt. Act, (ix) Sea Customs Act, (x) Mines and Minerals Concession Rules, (xi) Indian Passport Act, (xii) Minimum Wages Act, (xiii) 34 Police Act, (xiv) Rajasthan Town and Municipal Board Act, (xv) Rajasthan Gifts Goods Act (Trade and unlawful possession Act), (xvi) Cattle Trespass Act, (xvii) Trade and Merchandise Market Act, (xviii) Wild Animals, Birds Protection Act, (xix) Bonus Act, (xx) Passengers and Goods R.G.P.T. Act are tried in the court of Sub-divisional Magistrate. The following table gives the particulars of criminal cases filed in the court of Sub-divisional Magistrate for the year 1970 :

Table XI. 5—Distribution of criminal cases instituted, carried over and disposed in the court of Sub-divisional Magistrate during 1970 by type

Type of Criminal Cases	Number instituted in 1970	Number Carried over for			Disposal of the Cases	
		More than 2 years	1-2 years	Less than 1 year	Acquittal or Discharge	Conviction
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 Indian Motor Vehicles Act	161	13	32	160	6	114
2 Rajasthan Excise Act	12	5	..	4	3	2
3 Opium Act	30	3	2	4	..	1
4 Indian Arms Act	1	5	..	1	..	1
5 Indian Foreigners Act	..	1	..	..	..	..
6 Rajasthan Panchayat Act	..	1	—	..	..	..
7 Food Adulteration Act	..	..	6	7	6	5
8 Prevention of S. & C. Estt. Act . . .	2	..	2	3	7	..
9 Sea Customs Act	..	1	—	..	..	..
10 Mines and Minerals Concession Rules . . .	3	..	..	—	1	1
11 Indian Passport Act	..	..	2	..	..	..
12 Minimum Wages Act	1	—	..	1	..	1
13 34 Police Act	2	..	..	1	..	2
14 Rajasthan Town and Municipal Act . . .	..	2	..	..	..	1
15 Rajasthan Gift (Trade and unlawful possession Act)	..	..	1	..	—	—
16 Cattle Trespass Act	..	..	1	..	1	..
17 Trade and Merchandise Market Act . . .	1	..	..	..	..	..
18 Wild Animal Birds Protection Act . . .	2	..	..	..	..	—
19 Bonus Act	1	..	..	..	—	1
20 R. G. P. T. Act	2		..	..	—	—
21 107 Cr. P. C.	85	1	6	33	81	1
22 55/109 Cr. P. C.	12	2	1	3	1	13
23 110 Cr. P. C.	3	2	3	3	3	3
Total	318	36	56	220	109	146

11.21 There is no Borstal School/After Care Home etc. nor there is any home for rehabilitation of rescued women or vagrancy/beggar home at Phalodi.

11.22 There is a Sub-jail at Phalodi situated near the Munsif Magistrate court. The area of building comes to about 60m×60m. There is accommodation for 15'C' Class prisoners. In all 37 prisoners were accommodated during 1968-69. Of these 22 were convicted for theft, 1 for rape, 7 under Excise Act and 7 for other offences. Of the 37 prisoners 20 were undergoing terms for less than 6 months, 11 for 6 months to 1 year, 5 for 2-3 years and 1 for 6-10 years. Besides these convicts there were kept 128 undertrials also in this Sub-jail. The undertrials were being tried for Theft (60), Hurt (8), Robbery (2), Kidnapping (2), Cheating (2), Arms Act (3), Excise Act (3), Opium Act (1), Murder (1), Dacoity (3), Vagrancy (1) and other (42). There is no arrangement for useful vocational training or scope of earning during imprisonment nor any other facility is provided for. There had been no problem of discipline.

11.23 Particulars of the nomadic tribes or groups visiting the town are not available nor are these maintained by the Police.

CHAPTER XII
LINKAGES AND CONTINUA

Spatial and Economic Characteristics of the Region

Phalodi is surrounded by tehsils Shergarh and Osian of district Jodhpur; tehsil Pokaran of district Jaisalmer; tehsils Kolayat and Nokha of district Bikaner; and tehsil Nagaur of district Nagaur. Among the above mentioned four districts, the highest number of town, 8, is in district Nagaur and the lowest number of town, 2, is in district Jaisalmer at the 1971 Census while at the 1981 Census, the highest number of town, 10, is again in district Nagaur and minimum 2, in district Jaisalmer. Among the districts average population per village is highest in district Jodhpur and so is the average population per inhabited village. Both these are lowest in district Jaisalmer. Among the tehsils surrouding Phalodi, the highest population per village and highest population per inhabited village is in tehsil Shergarh of district Jodhpur. There is no urban centre in tehsils Shergarh and Osian of Jodhpur district and tehsil Kolyat of Bikaner district. The highest number of towns per 100 villages is in district Bikaner followed by Nagaur while, it is lowest in district Jaisalmer. The density of population is higest in Nagaur district followed by Jodhpur district and minimum in Jodhpur district in 1971 census as well as 1981 census as well is rural and urban areas. The area around Phalodi is sparcely populated and although there are few pockets of concentration of population in urban areas the overall density of population is lesser than the State averages both in urban as well as rural areas.

12.2 The region around Phalodi is not well connected by roads. Regular buses ply only to few important centres and the routes are mostly kutcha Phalodi is itself a Railway Station. The region has undergone vast changes in the recent decades because of the introduction of new legislations, Planning and various other schemes. Abolition of Jamindari has benefitted the cultivators. Introduction of new techniques of agriculture has not made any appreciable impact in the area. There has been vast increase in the number of educational institutions and female education is also receiving attention. Transport facilities have increased a lot but bullock-cart and camel still remain important means of transport especially in the rural area. Not much progress has been made in industrial field and no industrial complex has been set up in an around Phalodi. Panchayat Samities and Development Blocks have been functioning well to gear up general consciousness in the fields of politics, education, cultivation and development. Culturally and linguistically, Phalodi is situated in Marwar region.

Spatial Economic, Social and Cultural Relations with other Towns of the Region

12.3 There is no town with population less than 50,000 within a distance of 15 kms. The nearest town with population less than 50,000 is Pokaran which is situated at a distance of 57 kms from Phalodi. The nearest town with population more than 50,000 is Jodhpur, which influences Phalodi administratively being district headquarters and location of various government offices. This being economically, historically and culturally also the nearest city. A number of educational institutions are also located there.

12.4 Besides, the region around Phalodi is much influenced by Bombay as many persons from Phalodi have migrated there for economic reasons and their link with Phalodi continues. Hence, various objects of conspicuous consumption, and other things have also entered in the life of the residents of Phalodi. Even language of the persons who had lived or mostly live at Bombay has also been modified to certain extent.

Travel Index of the Population

12.5 The purpose of travel Index is to know the mobility of the person in spatial terms. To calculate the average travel index of a group, maximum distance (in km) travelled by all its members aged five and above is added and the total distance so arrived is divided by the number of members aged 5 and above. The travel index comes to 300.29 for all the persons, 353.02 for males and 247.13 for females among the studied households. In Chakron-ka-Bas, Rathiyon-ka-Bas and Latiyal Pura the travel index of females is more than that of males and in the rest of the localities travel index of males is more than that of females. Travel index is highest for total, males and females in Chakron-ka-Bas and is lowest for all persons and females in Nabton-ka-Bas, and for males in Meghwalon-ka-Bas. The highest travel index is in case of females in Chakron-ka-Bas (2,351.33) and lowest in Nathon-ka-Bas (50.79).

12.6 Travel index is highest among Jains for all persons, males and females, its value being 1,194.70; 1,619.87 and 802.23. Travel index is zero among Koyries. It is highest for all persons and females in the occupational category (N.C.O.-3 digit) 841 (watch repair) (3,215.00) and for males in the occupational category 071 (Vaidya) (3,242.00). Its value is minimum for all persons in the occupational category 358 (Peon) (0.83) for males and females in the same occupational category (0.00 and 2.50 respectively for males and females). It is highest for all persons and males in case of persons belonging to households whose heads are engaged in higher professional and salaried posts (1,282.33 and 2,017.00 respectively for total persons and males) and in case of females whose heads of households are pensioners (797.42).

Rural Linkage

Frequency of Visits to Rural Areas by Members of the Households

12.7 In all, 216 visits have been made to rural areas by members of 78 households in the referrent period making 2.77 visits per household. 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. The maximum number of households visiting rural areas are from Meghwalon-ka-Bas and the minimum from Bawariyon-ka-Bas, Patriyon-ki-Gali, Chakron-ka-Bas, Nathawaton-ka-Chowk and Guchchhiyon-ki-Gali. The highest percentage of households visiting rural areas is from Bhilon-ka-Bas and Nai Harijan Basti, and the minimum is from Guchchhiyon-ki-Gali, as may be seen from the following table :

Table XII.1—Distribution of households visiting rural areas by locality

Locality	Total number of households	Number of house holds visiting rural areas	Number of households not visiting rural areas	Percentage of households visiting rural areas to total number of household in the locality
1	2	3	4	5
Bawariyon-Ka-Bas .	2	1	1	50·00
Patriyon-Ki-Gali .	3	1	2	33·33
Bhilon-Ka-Bas . .	3	2	1	66·67
Chakron-Ka-Bas .	3	1	2	33·33
Rathiyon-Ka-Bas .	4	2	2	50·00
Nai Harijan Basti .	6	4	2	66·67
Mochiyon-Ka-Bas .	6	2	4	33·33
Nathawaton-Ka-Chowk	6	1	5	16·67
Guchchhiyon-Ki-Gali .	7	1	6	14·29
Nathon-Ka-Bas .	9	3	6	33·33
Kumharon-Ka-Bas .	11	4	7	36·36
Madhoraiji-Ki-Dhal .	11	2	9	18 18
Huriyon-Ki-Gali	12	2	10	16 67
Latiyal pura . .	13	5	8	38·46
Nai Basti .	25	13	12	52·00
Meghwalon-Ka-Bas .	38	22	16	57 89
Ummed pura . .	43	12	31	27·91
Total . .	202	78	124	38·61

12.8 The highest number of visits by persons of one household comes to 24 and were made to places at distance between 21 to 50 km from Phalodi. This household resides at Chakron-Ka-Bas, one household each from Kumharon-ka-Bas, Nai Basti and Ummed Pura visited the rural areas 12 times each and one household from Nai Basti visited the rural areas 8 times during the referrent period. Besides, there are three households which visited the rural areas six times and one household visited the rural areas five times. The number of households visiting the rural areas and the frequency of visits to rural areas decrease with the increase in distance of the rural area being visited from Phalodi as may be seen from the following table :

Table XII.2—Frequency of visits to rural areas by sampled households by distance of place visited

Distance of the rural area visited from Phalodi (in Km)	Frequency of visits				
	1	2	3	4	5+
1	2	3	4	5	6
Upto 10 .	5	4	4	2	1
11—20 . .	5	4	—	1	2
21—50 . .	11	7	3	2	5
51—100 . .	8	2	3	—	1
101—200 . .	3	2	—	—	—
201+ . .	1	2	—	—	..
Total .	33	21	10	5	9

12.9 The highest number of households (50.00 per cent) made courtesy visits followed by those attending marriage ceremonies (21.80 per cent), visiting fairs and festivals (7.70 per cent) and attending death ceremonies (5.14 per cent). Of the households whose members visited rural areas 3.84 per cent each visited because of economic reasons and official visits, 2.56 per cent to lookafter property and 1.28 per cent each because of transfer, medical treatment, to escort wife and religious ceremonies as may be seen from the following table ;

Table XII. 3 —Locality-wise distribution of households visiting rural areas by purpose of visit

Name of locality	Economic reason	To attend Marriage ceremony	Transfer	Official visit	For treatment	To attend Fairs and festivals	Courtesy visit	To attend Death ceremony	To escort wife	To look after property	Religious ceremony
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Bawariyon-ka-Bas	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Patriyon-ki-Gali	..	1	.	..	.	.	..	..	.	..	..
Bhilon-ka-Bas	..	1	.	..	.	..	..	..	..	1	..
Chakron-ka-Bas	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rathiyon-ka-Bas	.	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nai Harijan Basti	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	.	..	..
Mochiyon-ka-Bas	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	.	..	..	..
Nathawaton-ka-Chowk	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Guchchhiyon-ki-Gali	..	..	..	..	.	1	..	..	..	..	..
Nathon-ka-Bas	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Kumnaron-ka-Bas	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..
Madnoraji-ki-Dhal	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Huriyon-ki-Gali	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Latiyal Pura	..	1	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..
Nai Basti	..	3	..	2	..	1	6	1	..	..	..
Meghwalon-ka-Bas	..	5		..	..	1	13	1	..	1	1
Ummedpura	1	1	..	..	..	1	9	..	..	..	..
Total	3	17	1	3	1	6	39	4	1	2	1

12.10 The maximum number of visits to rural areas have been courtesy calls for all distances, followed by visits because of marriage ceremonies as is evident from the following table :

Table XII. 4—Distribution of households visiting rural areas by purpose of visit and distance of the places visited

Distance of the rural area being visited from Phalodi (in km)	Purpose of Visit											
	Economic reason	Marriage ceremony	Transfer	Official visit	For Medical treatment	Fairs and Festivals	Courtesy visit	Death ceremony	To escort wife	To look after property	Religious ceremony	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Upto 10	..	3	..	..	..	..	10	3	..	..	..	16
11 20	1	2	..	..	..	1	5	..	1	2	..	12
21—50	1	6	..	2	..	4	13	1	..	..	1	28
51—100	1	4	1	1	1	1	5	.	..	..	..	14
101—200	..	2	..	..	..	..	3	.	..	..	..	5
201 +	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3
Total	3	17	1	3	1	6	39	4	1	2	1	78

12.11 The maximum number of households visiting rural areas (92.32 per cent) made their visits within rural areas of district Jodhpur followed by households visiting rural areas of other districts of Rajasthan State (6.40 per cent) and the remaining households (1.28 per cent) visited rural areas of the other States. Of the households visiting rural areas 67.95 per cent are non-migrants with respect to place of last residence of the head of the household; 24.37 per cent had their last residence within district Jodhpur but outside Phalodi; 6.4 per cent in other districts of the State of enumeration; and, 1.28 per cent in other States. Rural areas of the other States (Punjab) was visited by a household whose head last resided in urban area of Maharashtra State. The members of households whose heads are non-migrants with respect to last residence and those whose heads last resided in district Jodhpur only; while in case of households whose heads last resided in other district of Rajasthan State their members visited rural areas of other districts of the State excluding rural areas of district Jodhpur and in case where the head last resided in other State the rural area visited also lie in other State.

12.12 In all 73 households (36.14 per cent) were visited by relations, friends etc. The average number of visitors comes to 9.95 and the average distance from where the visitors came comes to 22.40 km per household. Only one household in Meghwalon-ka-Bas was visited by a friend. In all 12 households were visited by persons who were not personal friends or relatives and of these one household was visited by 128 persons and another by 400 persons during 1970; the former was the house of a patwari and the latter of a practising lawyer. In Rathiyon-ka-Bas no households was visited by any person from rural areas. The highest number of households visited by persons from rural areas is in Meghwalon-ka-Bas followed by Ummedpura and the minimum is from Bawriyon-ka-Bas. Patriyon-ki-Gali, Bhilon-ka-Bas, Chakron-ka-Bas, Nathawaton-ka-Chowk and Madhoraiji-ki-Dhal. The relations and friends who visited various referrent household are linked with them as friends (1), Father (3), brother (8), grand-mother (1), uncle (3), mother's brother (6), son and his family (3), daughter (10), cousin (3), son's father-in-law (4), mother's father(4), Mother's sister (1), father-in-law (6), brother's wife's father (4), wife's brother and children (17), sister (5), sister's husband's sister (1), mother-in-law (3), brother-in-law (10), daughter's husband (11), father's mother's brother (1), father's mother's sister (1), and mother's niece (1). The figures in parenthesis denote the number of referrent households which were visited by the above referred categories of relations and friends.

Commutation

12.13 Inhabitants of nine out of thirteen villages studied commute to Phalodi for construction work (2) and for casual and other work (67). Of the two villages whose inhabitants are not commuting to Phalodi, one is situated at 16 Km and the other at 26 km. Of the persons commuting to Phalodi 2 commute by cycle, 44 by rail and 23 by bus.

12.14 Only five persons from Phalodi commute to two villages and all are in service. Of these one commutes by rail and four by bus. The following table gives information regarding frequency of commuters to and from the sampled villages upto 29 km from Phalodi by purpose :

Table XII. 5 —Population, predominant economy, means of transport and approximate number of person commuting to and from the selected village

Name of Village	Population (as per 1971 Census)	Predominant economy	Important means of transport to and from the town	Approximate number of persons commuting to Phalodi for		Approximate number of persons commuting from Phalodi for
				Construction work	Labour	service
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kheechan	2,795	Cultivation	..	..	..	..
Lordiya	1,772	Cultivation	..	..	..	..
Mokheri	1,409	Cultivation	Cycle	2	..	..
Amla	1,510	Cultivation	..	..	..	..
Bitari	315	Cultivation	(i) Bus (ii) Rail	.. ..	5 15	. ..
Begti Khurd	919	Cultivation	Rail	..	12	..
Chheela	816	Cultivation	Rail	..	10	..
Hopardi	1,062	Cultivation	Bus	..	7	.
Baori (Kalan)	1,151	Cultivation	..	..	.	..
Banasar Shaitansinghnagar	1,035	Cultivation	Bus	..	10	4
Paleona	2,185	Cultivation	(i) Rail (ii) Bus	.. ..	4 1	1 ..
Khara	1,359	Cultivation	..	..	..	..
Lohawat (Jatwas)	3,829	Trade	Rail	..	3	..
Total				2	67	5

12.15 Tongas ply within the town. For visiting adjoining villages one has to take service but if there is any or hire a camel.

Urban Continuam

12.16 For studying the spread of urban continuam in various directions 13 villages were selected. It was proposed to study four villages on three main routes each within a radius of 20 km at 5 km interval as the crow flies. Of the 13 selected villages four have been selected on Nagaur route, three on Osian route, four on Pokaran route and one each on Bikaner route and Jodhpur route (via Dechoo). Villages on Nagaur route are Kheechan, Amla, Banasar alias Shaitan Singh Nagar and Paleena; on Osian route (Jodhpur via Osian) are Lordiya, Chhela, and Lohawat Jatwas; on Pokaran route are Bitari, Begti Khurd, Hopardi and Khara, and on Bikaner and Jodhpur (via Kolu) routes are Baori and Mokheri respectively. The position of Hopardi is such as can be counted on both the Pokaran or Jodhpur (via Dechoo) routes and lies (between the two roads.

12.17 Of the selected villages Kheechan is situated at 5 km; Lordiya, Mokheri, Amla and Bitari are situated at 10 km; Begti Khurd, Chheela, Hopardi, Baori and Banasar alias Shaitan Singh Nagar are situated at 15 km; and, Baleena, Khara and Lohawat are situated at 20 km radii from Phalodi.

12.18 The predominant economy of 12 out of 13 villages is cultivation and of one is trade. The minimum population of these villages is 315 and the maximum 3.829. The density of population (No. of persons per sq km) is highest (62.85) in Kheechan and lowest (12.05) in Bitari.

12.19 The urban tendencies depend upon certain characteristics of the urban areas. These characteristics are either totally absent or present in the rudimentary form in the rural areas. Of the innumerable urban characteristics thirty two characteristics have been tested by certain hypothesis so as to indicate the urban character as opposed to rural character in definitive manner.

12.20 For the rural tendencies 1 score, for semi-urban tendencies 2 scores and for urban tendencies 3 scores have been assigned to measure the extent of urbanisation as per each of these hypotheses. Of the 32 so chosen hypotheses only 31 are applicable in this region as forestry and fishing have no scope here. Accordingly if a village gets 31 scores it shows only rural tendencies and if 93 scores it shows completely urban tendencies. By dividing the total scores obtained by a village by number of hypotheses applicable, we get the average score which is a measure of the resultant urban tendencies. To arrive at the net resultant urban component the net rural component has been deducted from the average score of each village and then the remainder has been expressed in terms of the percentage of the net urban component i.e. by deductions 1 from the average score and then expressing the remainder as percentage of 2, as out of 3 average scores which represent total urbanised area as per the above mentioned hypotheses 1 score is for the rural component and the remaining 2 scores are for the urban component. The Table No. XII.6 presents the rural, semi-urban and urban tendency of the selected villages individually as per each of the adopted hypotheses, the total score and average score of each village as well as the resultant net urban tendency expressed in terms of percentage of the net urban component.

12.21 It is generally believed that the influence of the town will be maximum at the nearest centres and will gradually diminish and will be minimum at the farthest centre and it will be evenly felt within the same radial distance, but it has not been found so in case of Phalodi Town. It is evident from the table No. XII.6 that two villages namely Kheechan and Lohawat Jetwas show the maximum urban tendencies above 50 per cent; followed by Lordiya and Bansar alias Shaitan Singh Nagar —30 to 50 per cent; and all other villages show the urban influence less than 30 per cent. The maximum urban influence is shown in village Kheechan 63.0 per cent and minimum in village Baori Kalan 11.5 per cent. The villages on Nagaur and Osian routes seem to have derived the maximum urban influence but one unique difference is seen on these two routes. On the Nagaur route the urban influence decrease with distance but on a Osian route it increases. From the above analysis the following points emerge :

(i) The extent of urbanisation is not uniform in all directions.

(ii) The extent of unbanisation is not evenly spread along any route.

(iii) Presence of need based markets play only small role in developing the urban characteristics in villages at various distances from the referrent town. Nothing can be said regarding the effect of presence of other towns as none exists within the range of villages selected for study.

12.22 Influence of Phalodi is to be felt in all the villages selected for study within a radius of 20 km. The main reasons for a larger radius of influence is absence of another town within a radius of 50 km as also the absence of need based markets and large villages approaching urban areas in characteristics within a radius of about 30 km.

Table XII. 6—Urban Components in selected Villages

Hypotheses	Name of the selected villages												
	Khee-chan	Lordi-ya	Mokhe-ri	Amla	Bitari	Begti Khurd	Chhee-la	Hopar-di	Baori Kalan	Banasar alias Shaitan Singh Nagar	Paleena	Khara	Loha-wat Jata-was
	(4)	(8)	(10)	(11)	(11)	(14)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(16)	(21)	(26)	(26)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1 Tend to have larger population and greater density com pared to the other village of the region	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	3
2 Tend to have comparatively higher ratio of households to census houses	2	1	1	1	2	3	2	1	1	3	1	1	1
3 Comparatively larger ratio of workers in secondary and tertiary sectors	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2
4 Comparatively higher level of literacy	3	2	2	1	3	1	3	2	3	2	1	1	2
5 Comparatively greater heterogeneity of population by ethnic groups	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	3
6 Presence of market with permanent shops selling grocery and other essential requirements	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	3
7 Comparatively easy availability of amenities and services	3	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	3
8 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	2	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	2	2	1	1
9 Comparatively less average distance of residential clustres of hamlets from main village	2	1	3	1	3	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	1
10 Comparatively more hetrogeneity of population in the hamlets	1	1	3	3	3	2	1	3	1	1	3	3	2
11 Comparatively more equitable distribution of amenities and services	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
12 Comparatively larger number of houses tending to be similar to those found in the town concerned	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2
13 Comparatively larger number of electric connections to non-residential and non-agricultural purpose	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
14 Comparatively larger number of power driven transport	3	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	1	2
15 Comparatively larger number of urban type of objects of conspicuous consumption	3	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	3
16 Comparatively greater change in food habit	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1
17 Comparatively more number of households using non-indigenous fuel	3	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
18 Comparatively larger number of households having source of light similar to that of urban area concerned	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
19 Comparatively more diversified sources of livelihood	2	3	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	3
20 Comparatively larger area under cash crop, higher revenue and price of yield per acre	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
21 Higher adoption of Innovation in agriculture	3	2	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	3

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
22	Intensification of the practice of animal husbandry for supply of milk and meat	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	2	3
23	Fishing and forestry more integrated in cash nexus . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	Presence of industries using power	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
25	Comparatively more prevalance of daily labour in non-agricultural sector	2	3	1	1	2	3	1		2	1	3	2	1
26	Comparatively larger number commuting to urban areas for work	1	1	2	1	3	3	3	2	1	3	2	1	2
27	Comparatively larger number of workers inducted from outside the village for non-agricultural work . . .	3	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	3	1	2	3
28	Sale and purchase of commodities to/from urban areas would slow 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 . . .	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
29	Diversified enrolment in school	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3
30	Comparatively larger number of persons in higher education particularly, technical education	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	3
31	Availability and utilisation of comparatively more libraries, Clubs, Voluntary organisations	3	3	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	2
32	Comparatively more vigorous functioning of political organisation/parties, social reform movement . . .	3	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	3
	Total	70	50	42	45	48	42	44	39	38	54	46	43	67
	Average Score . . .	2·26	1·61	1·35	1·45	1·55	1·35	1·42	1·26	1·23	1·74	1·48	1·39	2·15
	Net resultant urban compound in percentage . . .	63·0	30.5	17·5	22·5	27·5	17·5	21·0	13·0	11·5	37·0	24·0	19·5	58·0

Note : Figures in parentheses under the village names indicate the distance of village from Phalodi Town.

CHAPTER XIII
CONCLUSION

Phalodi is situated amidst the Thar desert and culturally and linguistically forms a part of Marwar the land of warriors who played a vital role in the history of the country in mediaeval times. Phalodi is like other towns of the region presents a rural look in many of its localities.

13.2 Population-wise, Phalodi is the second largest town among the four towns of district Jodhpur as per Census of 1981. Phalodi was a decaying town and during the period 1901-1971, its population increased by 24.81 per cent only. The population, however, grew at a faster rate during the decade 1971-81 when it grew by 64.22 per cent. The reason for the decaying population of Phalodi till recent past is attributable to migration of population from the town. The residents of Phalodi especially males migrated to other States generally to Maharashtra and Gujarat for earning their livelihood. A majority of these people migrate to Bombay and visit Phalodi once or twice a year. The rise of population is attributed to second world war during the decade 1931-41 and to war with Pakistan during the decade 1971-81.

13.3 Since its being declared a Municipal Town in 1961, there has been no change in its Municipal limits. The total area of Phalodi comes to 71.10 sq. km. as per 1971 Census, but has been reduced to only 10.00 sq. km in 1981 Census. Up to 1971 Census the whole area of the erstwhile village Phalodi used to be shown as Municipal area while in 1981 Census only the Municipal area has been taken into account. The area of the town has not been surveyed as yet therefore, it is not possible to analyse Wardwise land-use data. There is a vast area available within as well as outside the municipal limits. Phalodi has not experienced any population-space crisis. Many of the good buildings are lying vacant as their owners are residing in other States. Phalodi lacks in basic unity of layout and function and hence the streets, lanes, by-lanes etc. show irregular pattern. The Municipal wards cut along the localities. Access to place of work is no problem as the town is a small one. The typical urban complexities have not yet influenced Phalodi and the primary social groups still play most important role in the life of its residents. Various communities tend to cluster together and caste plays an important role. The crimes are of common nature and the rate of crimes remains to be on moderate side. The Municipal institutions have had no new avenues of income because of slow growth of the town, the municipal efficiency is badly affected. The educational institutions are upto the level of Higher Secondary only and the need for a Degree college and technical institutions is felt badly.

13.4 Although Phalodi is connected to towns like Jodhpur, Jaisalmer, Balotra and Barmer etc. as well as to important rural centres by rail as well as road the frequency of service is not quite satisfactory. Some changes are becoming apparently perceptible with regard to institution of family as a result of the spread of education and mobility due to economic reasons, but they still preserve their traditional character. The functional category of Phalodi in 1961 was Industry-cum-service-cum-Trade and commerce and in 1971, it was Industrial-cum-Service-cum-Primary Activity indicating that the stress on cultivation has been more during the decade 1961-71 as compared to 1951-61 giving a rural bias to the occupational pattern of the town. There has been no appreciable transformation in the industrial pattern of the town. No new social forces, political and other movements have come up in the region so as to bring out any perceptible change and as a result there has not been any noted upsurge or uprising in the region. The social structure of the region is reflected in the social structure of the town also where Caste/Community plays a dominant role. The most dominant Caste/Community being the Brahmans followed by Oswal Jains. Although there are no Caste/Community-wise Associations or Unions. There are some interest groups for protecting their interests or furthering their causes related to trade, commerce, religion etc.

13.5 The size of the town has not introduced any notable change in the social structure so as to influence the economic development both in terms of geographic as well as demographic contexts. The only demographic change that had been, as already stated also, the migration of population which does not seem to affected the economic structure in any appreciable manner. The migration has not always followed the pattern from rural to larger towns but the main governing factor had been the socio-economic attributes.

13.6 No attempt has ever been made to beautify the town using its environs. There are no beautiful spots, parks etc. There is no house with a laws attached to it. There is also no fondness for keeping the environs neat, clean and tidy. The density of population has although changed from 214 in 1961 to 244 in 1971 does not seem to have played any vital role in imparting some characteristics of urbanisation like increasing complexities, division of labour, participation in voluntary groups, spatial segregation, functional inter-dependence, personal anonymity in interpersonal context and tolerance of social differences as the municipal limits have not changed and the actual area used by urban population throughout remained constant.

13.7 Various hypotheses relating to the process of urbanisation do not seem to hold good in case of Phalodi as it does not display any urban and complex characteristics of a town. The hypothesis that a rise in urban population means more than a simple growth in numbers does not seem to have much relevance here.

13.8 The influence of Phalodi on the adjoining rural areas is not evenly felt in all directions and mostly large or well to do villages tend to acquire urban characteristics at a higher rate than the smaller or economically weaker villages. The influence of Phalodi in the adjoining rural areas is most perceptible in administrative and economic fields as also in political field but not so in the fields of education, medical facilities, social life etc. where it still remains wanting. There has been no economic or industrial advancement at Phalodi and hence it has not grown into a pivot of economic activities and consequently the region around it remains uninfluenced in terms of socio-economic interrelation. The problems of an industrial society are also, therefore, absent at Phalodi because of the same reason.

ANNEXURE—I

Distribution of trade and commercial establishments by broad category, level, area of concentration, approximate volume of trade and religious linguistic/caste group etc. of the persons associated with them

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
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. *Food and Grocery articles*					
(i) Foodgrains . . .	Retail	(1) Sadar Bazar	11		Pushkarna Brahman
		(2) Tripolia	2		Jain
		(3) Bhaiyon-ki-Nadi (Naya Bazar)	10		Sadh
		(4) Station Road	5		Teli
		(5) Others	8		Mahajan (Maheshwari)
	Wholesale	(1) Sadar Bazar	5	..	Mahajan (Maheshwari)
		(2) Naya Bazar	2	..	Jain
(ii) Vegetables & fruits . .	Wholesale	(1) Sadar Bazar	2	..	Sindhi
	Retail	(2) Station Road	11	..	Mali
		(3) Naya Bazar	10		
		(4) Sadar Bazar	20		
		(5) Tripolia	2		
(iii) Fish, Meat & Eggs .	Wholesale	..	..	..	..
	Retail	..	..	..	..
(iv) Grocery . . .	Wholesale	(1) Sadar Bazar	3	..	Mahajan (Maheshwari)
	Retail	(2) Station Road	15		Mahajan (Maheshwari)
		(3) Naya Bazar	28		Oswal (Jain)
		(4) Sadar Bazar	18		
		(5) Tripolia	3		
		(6) Ummedpura	2		
(v) Others	Wholesale	..	..	..	..
(i) Desi Ghee . .	Retail	Tripolia	1		Jain
		Station Road	1		Pushkarna Brahman
		Naya Bazar	1		Suthar
		Sadar Bazar	1		Jain
(ii) Salt . . .	Wholesale	Station Road	60		Pushkarna Brahman, Jain Maheshwari, Muslim
	Retail	..	..	..	..
(iii) Edible and Other Oil	Wholesale	Ummedpura	5		Teli (Muslim)
		Naya Bazar	2		..
		Sadar Bazar	2		
		Tripolia Bazar	1		
	Retail	..	..	..	..
(iv) Kerosene Oil . .	Wholesale	Sadar Bazar	1		Sewak
	Retail	..	..	..	..

ANNEXURE—I—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
2. *Cloth*					
(i) Miscellaneous Textile .	Wholesale	Sadar Bazar	6		Jain
		Naya Bazar	15		Khatri
		Sadar Bazar	25	.	Jain, Mahajan (Maheshwari) Pushkarna Brahman
(ii) Readymade Garments	Wholesale	..	..	..	..
		Naya Bazar	5		Darzi
		Sadar Bazar	3		Pushkarna Brahman
(iii) Tailoring . . .		Station Road	4	..	Darzi
		Naya Bazar	15	..	Suthar
		Sadar Bazar	15	..	Chhipa
		Tripolia	3	..	Maghwal
(v) Darning . .		Naya Bazar	2	..	Khatri
		Sadar Bazar	2	..	Rangrej (Muslim)
(v) Embroidary . . .		Station Road	2		Darzi
		Tripolia	1		
		Sadar Bazar	1		
3. *Construction* . . .	Wholesale	Station Road	2	..	Pushkarna Brahman
(i) Building Material . .	Retail	Naya Bazar	1		Jain
(Iron, wood cement and hardware)		Sadar Bazar	3	..	Suthar
(ii) Water supply and sanitary goods	Wholesale	Naya Bazar	3	..	Sunar
	Retail				Pushkarna Brahman
4. *Household goods*					
(i) Metal utensils and other wares	Wholesale	..	..	..	..
	Retail	Sadar Bazar	3	..	Jain
(ii) Earthen wares . .	Wholesale	..	..	..	..
	Retail	Station Area	3	..	..
		Kumharon-ka-Bas	150	..	..
(iii) Jewellery . . .		Station Area	1	..	Sunar
		Tripolia	2	..	Jain
(iv) Ornaments, Goldsmithy .		Station Road	11	..	Sunar
		Sadar Bazar	12	..	..
(v) Others :					
(i) Fire-wood . .		Station Road	15	..	Suthar
		Subhash Chowk	18	..	Pushkarna Brahman
		Tripolia	2	..	Sewak
5. *Other Consumers Goods*					
(i) Stationery . . .	Wholesale	..	..	..	..
	Retail	Station Road	5	..	Jain
		Naya Bazar	8	..	Pushkarna Brahman
		Sadar Bazar	10	..	Mahajan (Maheshwari)
		Tripolia	5	..	..
(ii) Shoes	Wholesale	..	..	..	..
	Retail	Station Road	5	..	
		Naya Bazar	4	..	Meghwal
		Sadar Bazar	2	..	Mochi
6. *Medical*					
(i) Chemist . . .	Retail	Station Road	2	..	Mahajan (Maheshwari)
		Tripolia	4	..	Sunar
		Naya Bazar	1	..	Jain
		Ummedpura	1	..	Rajput
7. *Educational*					
(i) Books and Publications .	Retail	Naya Bazar	2	..	Pushkarna Brahman Jain

ANNEXURE—I—*Concld.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
8. *Recreation and hobby*		Dispersed in the town			
(i) Light refreshments like Pan	Retail		15	..	..
(ii) Sports goods . .	..	..	..	..	..
(iii) Photographers and photo materials	Retail ..	..	2	..	..
9. *Transports*		Dispersed in the town			
(i) Cycles and repairs . .			6		
(ii) Automobile parts and repairs			8		
(iii) Petrol Pumps and other Oils	..	..	3	..	..
10. *Tools, equipments electric goods*		Dispersed in the town			
(i) Agricultural tools and implements, Retail electric goods			5		
(ii) Items of a particular Trade of air conditioning and referigeration . .		..	..	..	..
(iii) Watches repairs . .	..	..	1		..
(iv) *Others*— Radio repairs and electric goods .	Retail	..	4	..	..
11. *Others*					
(i) Hair dressing Saloons		..	20	..	Nai
(ii) Washing, Dyeing and dry cleaning . .	Retail	..	8	..	Dhobi

ANNEXURE II

Location, Category, Level, Year of establishment, main commodities dealt with, Religion/Caste/Community and area of origin volume of transaction and problems of the sampled trade and commercial establishments

Location	Category	Level (Wholesale/ retail)	When esta-blished	Main Commodities	Religion, Caste or Community	Place of Origin	Particulars of proprietor					
							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	Approxi-mate value of commo-dities (in Rs)	Source of finance	Approxi-mate annual volume of business (in Rs.)	General note on problems of business
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1 *Food and Grocery articles*												
1) *Foodgrains*												
Tripolia Bazar	Foodgrains	Retail	1959	Foodgrain	Jain /Oswal	Phalodi	Business	..	70,000	Money lenders and own money	200,000	nil
Sadar Bazar .	Foodgrains	Wholesale	1937	Foodgrain	Hindu/Maha-jan	Phalodi	Business	..	30,000	Personal	14,00,000	nil
Sadar Bazar	Foodgrains	Wholesale	1965	Foodgrain	Hindu/Maha-jan	Phalodi	Business	..	75,000	Personal	13,00,000	nil
(ii) *Grocery*												
Sadar Bazar	Grocery	Wholesale	1945	Grocery	Hindu/Maha-jan	Phalodi	Business	..	50,000	Personal	1,200,000	nil
Station Road	Grocery	Retail	1965	Grocery	Hindu/Maha-jan	Phalodi	Business	..	3,000	Personal	20,000	nil
2 *Cloth*												
(i) *Miscellaneous Textile*												
Sadar Bazar	Textile	Wholesale	200 years old	Textile	Jain/Oswal	Phalodi	Business	..	80,000	Personal	15,000	nil
(ii) Naya Bazar .	Textile	Retail	1953	Textile	Hindu/Khatri	Phalodi	Business	..	15,000	Personal	70,000	nil
3. *Medical*												
(i) Station Road .	Medicines	Retail	1968	Medicine	Hindu/Maha-jan	Phalodi	Business	..	1,000	Personal	10,000	..
(ii) Tripolia Bazar	Chemist	Retail	1965	Medicine	Jain/Oswal	Phalodi	Business	..	2,000	Personal	15,000	nil
(iii) New Market	Medicines	Retail	1953	Medicine	Hindu/ Brahman	Phalodi	Business	..	2,500	Personal	20,000	..
4 *Construction*												
(i) *Building Materials*												
Naya Bazar .	Building materials	Retail	1965	Building materials	Hindu/Suthar	Village Pedwa, Tehsil Phalodi	Carpentary	..	12,000	Personal	2,000	nil
	Building materials	Wholesale	1950	Building materials	Hindu/Brahman	Phalodi	..	..	25,000	Personal	1,50,000	nil

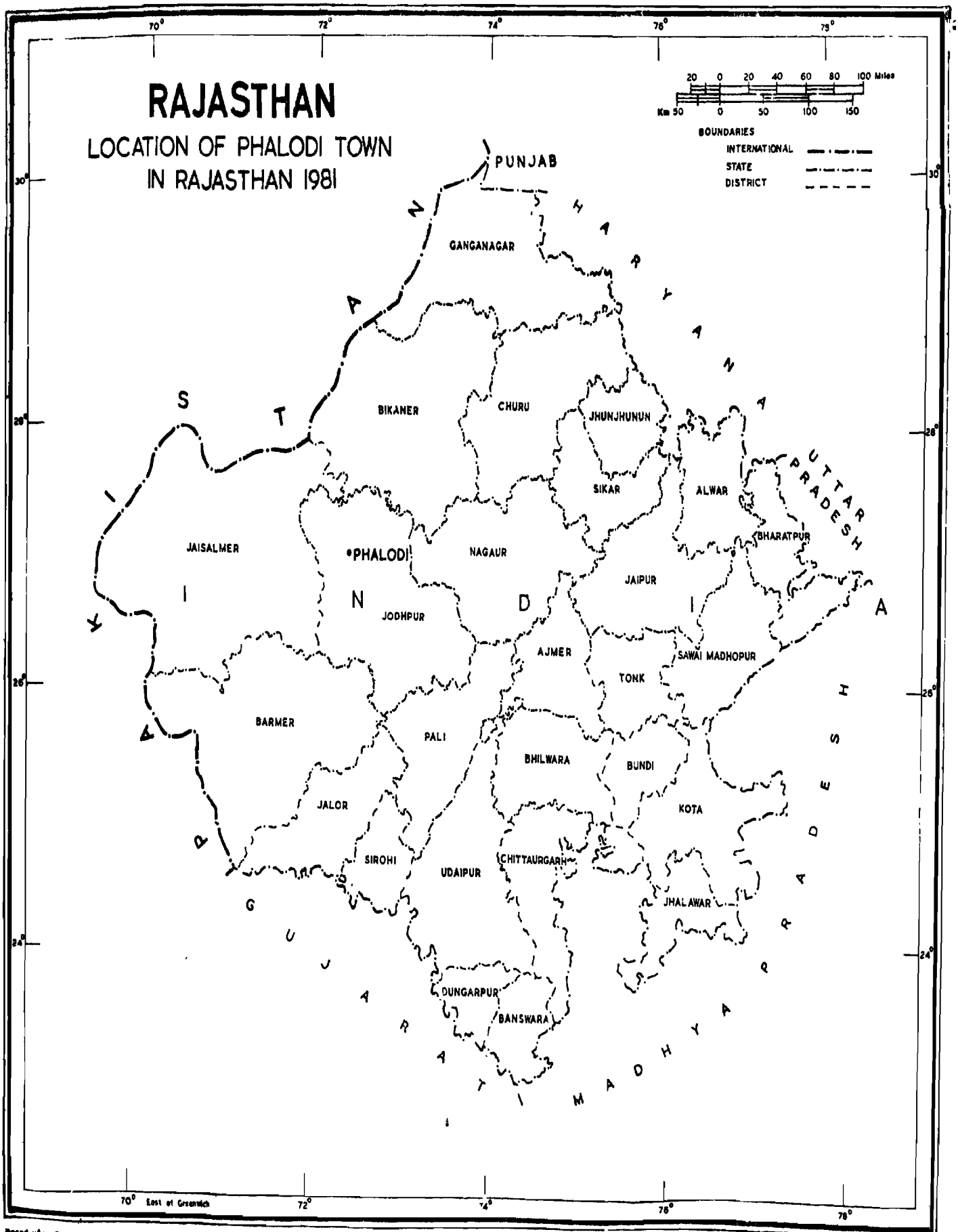
ANNEXURE III

Particulars of persons returned as Most Respected and Influential in the Town

Name of person	Age	Sex	Religion	Caste	Education	Occupation	Office
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Bal Kishan Thanwi .	45	Male	Hindu	Brahman	Middle	Editor Janpath	Ex-Member of Municipal Board.
2. Bhom Raj Bohra . .	50	Male	Hindu	Brahman	Primary	Business	Ex-Chairman, Municipal Board.
3. Mohan Lal Chhangani .	48	Male	Hindu	Brahman	B.A. LL.B.	Business	M.L.A.
4. Deep Chand Chhangani .	38	Male	Hindu	Brahman	Matric	Business	Ex.-M.L.A.
5. Bal Kishan Thanvi . .	65	Male	Hindu	Brahman	Middle	Money lending & Business	Chairman Municipal Board.
6 Anoop Chand Hooria . .	40	Male	Jain	Oswal	Literate	Business	Ex-member Municipal Board.
7. Devi Prashad Rathi . .	42	Male	Hindu	Mahajan	B.A. LL.B.	Legal Practice	Ex-chairman Municipal Board.
8. Labh Chand Vaidya . .	60	Male	Jain	Oswal	Middle	Business	..
9. Sampat Lal . . .	68	Male	Jain	Oswal	Primary	Business	Ex-Chairman Congress Party.
10. Lala Ram . . .	60	Male	Hindu	Meghwal	Primary	Weaving	Ex-M.L.A.
11. Chainsingh Joshi . .	50	Male	Hindu	Brahman	Literate	Business	President Salt Manufacturer's Association.
12. Ranchhor Das Gattani .	53	Male	Hindu	Maheshwari	B.A. LL.B.	Govt. Service	Judge High Court.
13. Manak Lal Acharya . .	65	Male	Hindu	Brahman	Primary	Business (Salt Industry)	President Arya Samaj.
14. Bhim Singh Rathore	43	Male	Hindu	Rajput	B.A. LL.B.	Legal Practice	President Jan Sangh Party.

MAPS

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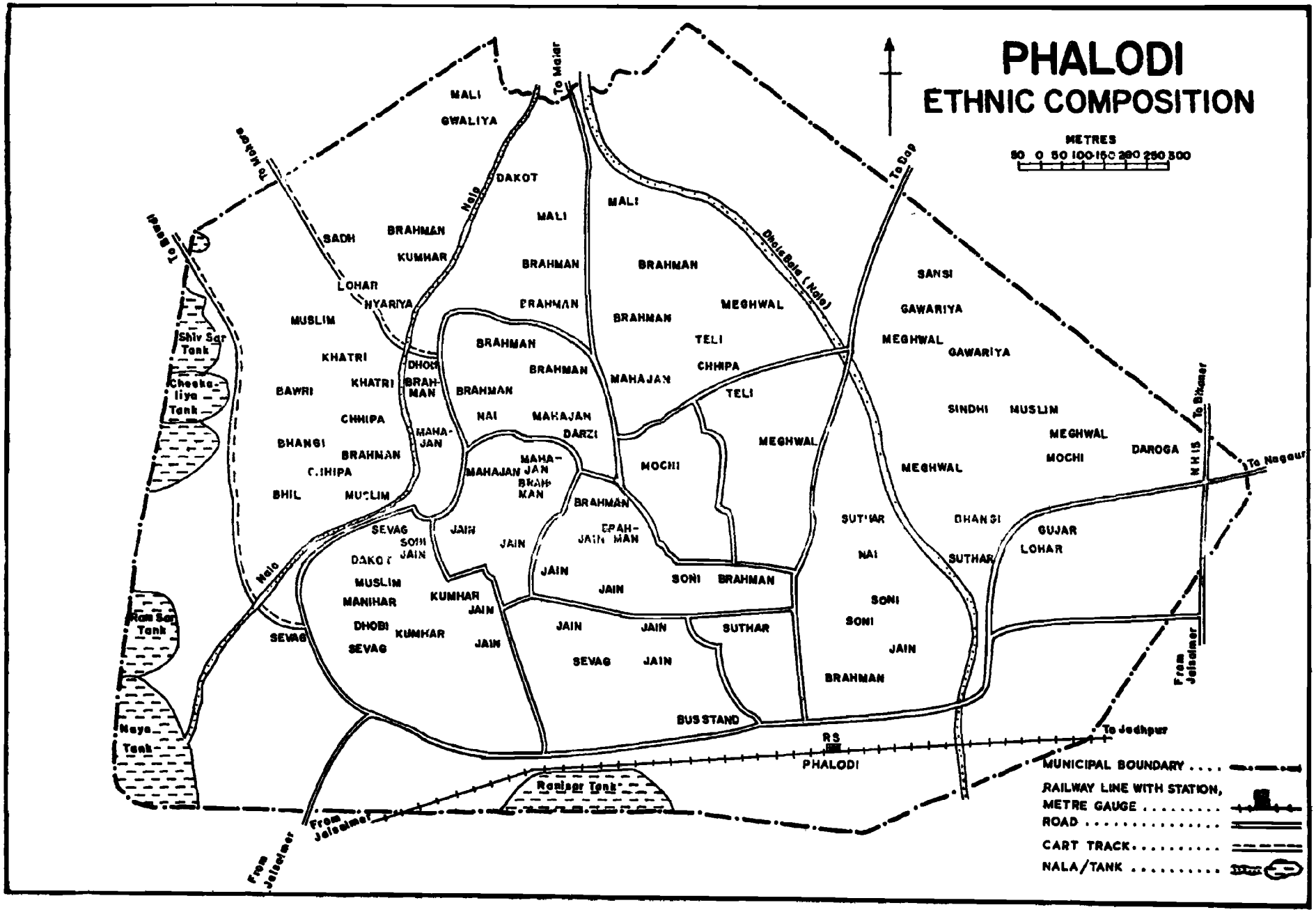


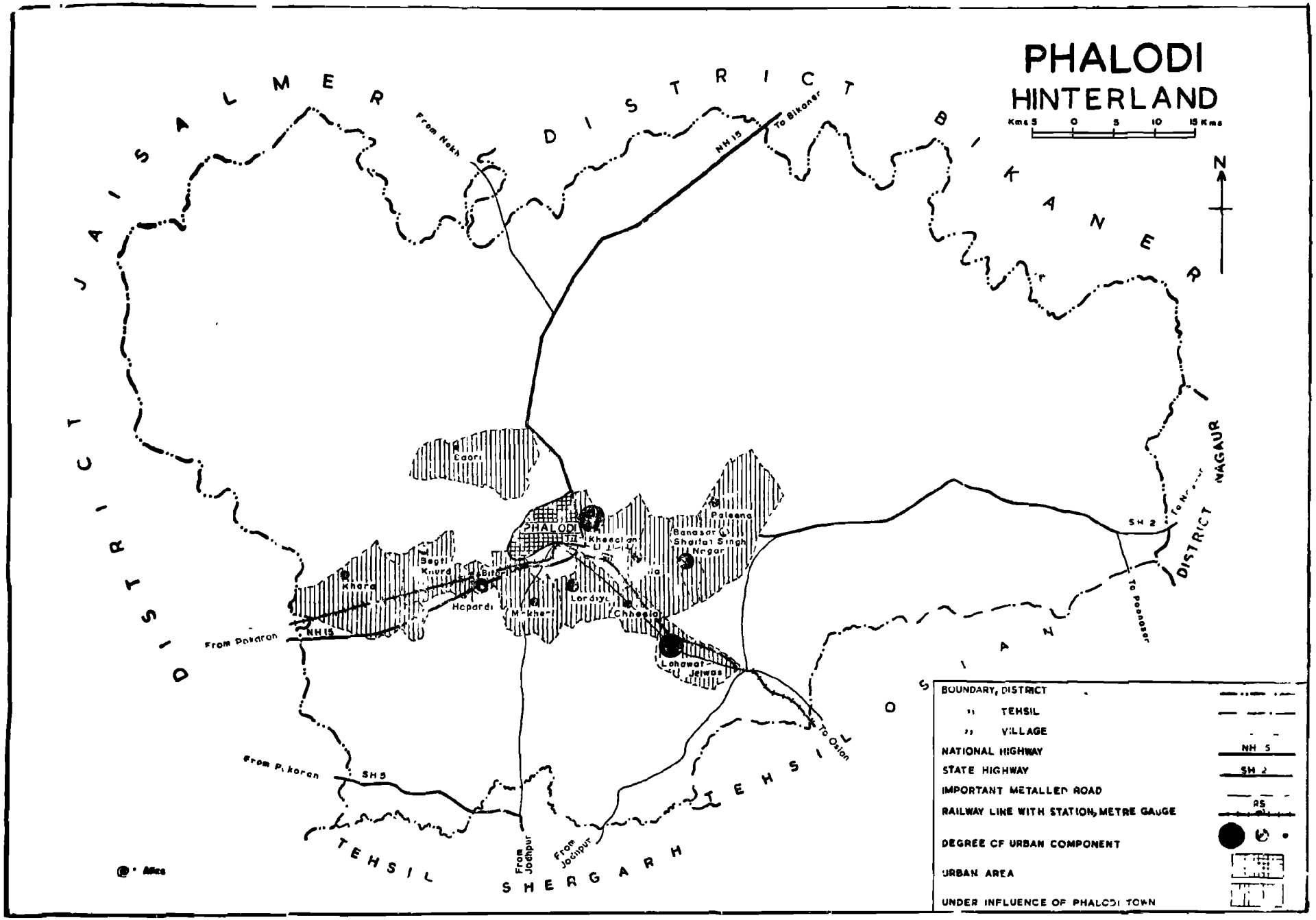
Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India

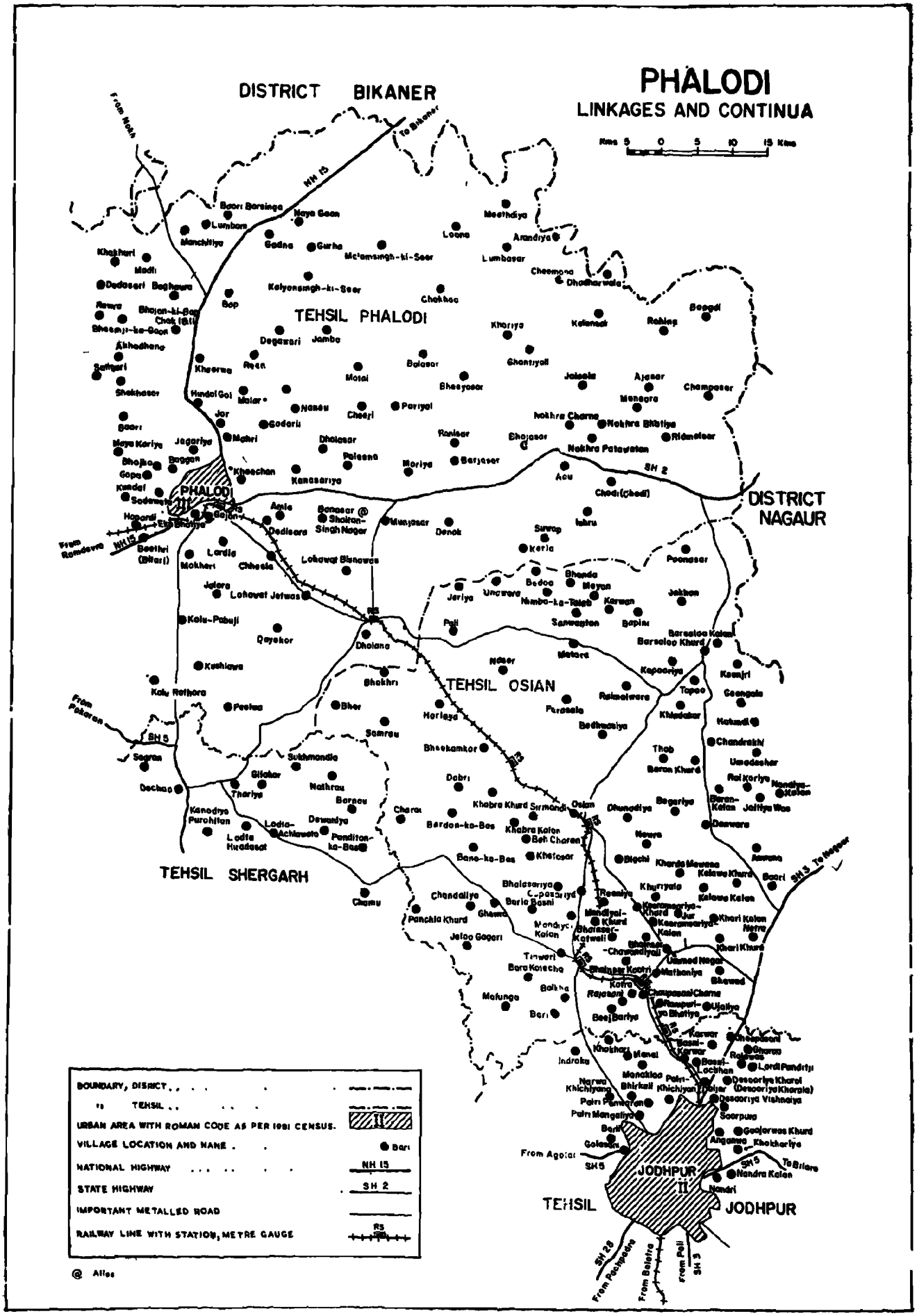
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PHALODI
URBAN LAND USE
(1989)
N
MUNICIPAL BOUNDARY
ROAD
CART TRACK
RAILWAY LINE WITH STATION
METRE GAUGE
RAILA/TANK
PUBLIC SERVICE AREA
EDUCATIONAL AREA
RESIDENTIAL AREA
RECREATIONAL AREA
ADMINISTRATIVE AREA
MISCELLANEOUS USES
INDUSTRIAL AREA
OPEN SPACE/
ARABLE LAND
FORT

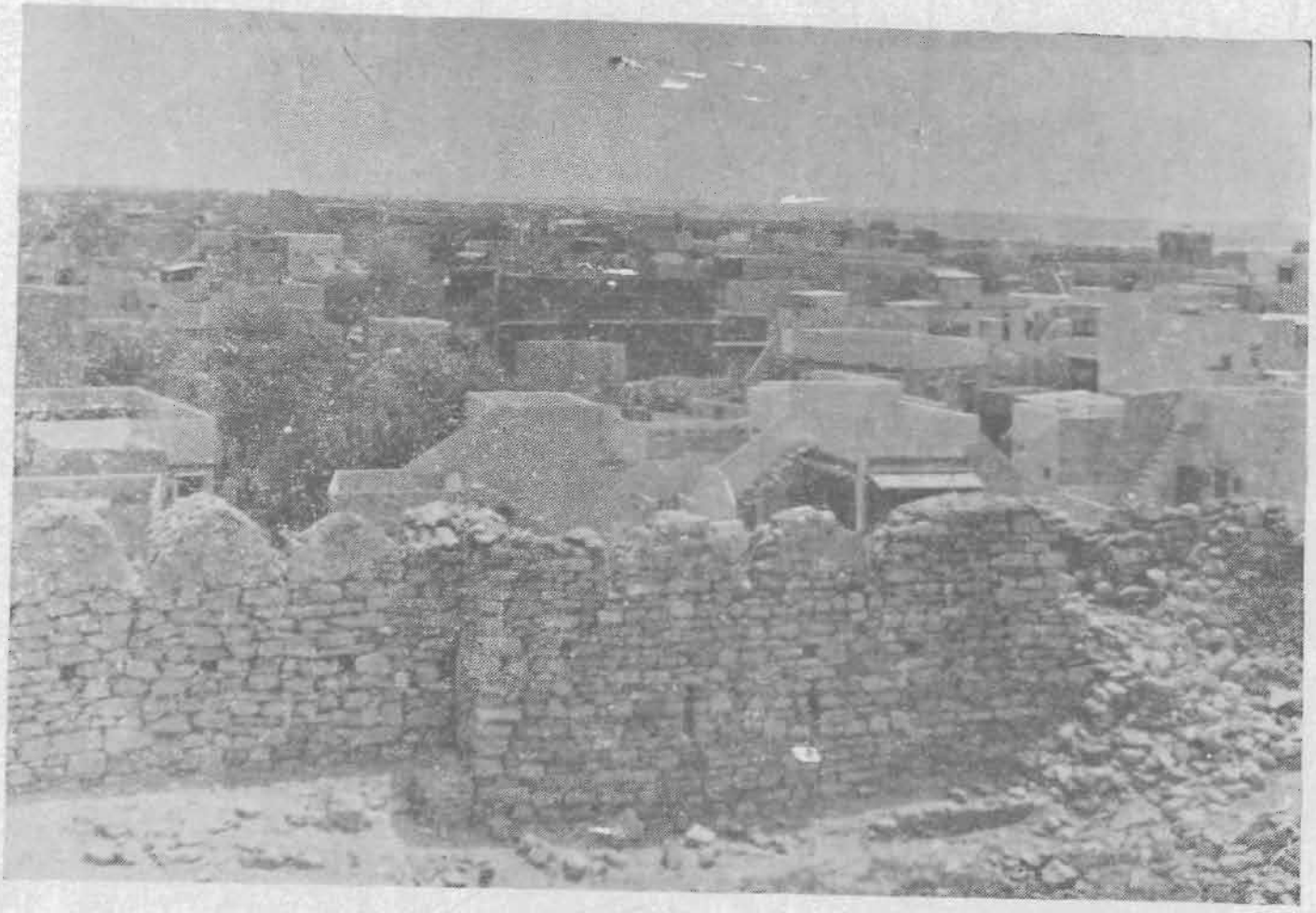
PHALODI
PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICES
METRES
100 0 100 200 300
MUNICIPAL BOUNDARY
ROAD
CART TRACK
RAILWAY LINE WITH STATION, METRE GAUGE
NALA/TANK
N
FORT
Graveyard
Post Office
Police Station
Railway Colony
Jail
Hospital
Bus Stand
Temple
Dharamshala
Gandhi Statue
Cremation Ground
Agarsain Dharamshala
Veterinary Hospital
Railway Station
S.D.O. - Sub-Divisional officer
U.C.B. - Urban Co-operative Bank


PHALODI
ETHNIC COMPOSITION
METRES
50 0 50 100 150 200 250 300
To Nagaur
To Bikaner
To Jodhpur
From Jaisalmer
From Jaisalmer
To Nagaur
To Mairer
To Dag
To Bawri
Nala
Dhola Bala (Nala)
Shiv Sar Tank
Cheeka-liya Tank
Ram Sar Tank
Naya Tank
Ramsar Tank
MALI
GWALIYA
DAKOT
SADH
BRAHMAN
KUMHAR
LOHAR
NYARIYA
MUSLIM
KHATRI
BAWRI
CHHIPA
BHANGI
BRAHMAN
BHIL
MUSLIM
DHOBI
BRAH-MAN
MAHA-JAN
NAI
DARZI
MOCHI
SEVAG
SONI JAIN
JAIN
MUSLIM
MANIHAR
KUMHAR
DHOBI
SEVAG
SONI
SUTHAR
TELI
MEGHWAL
SANSI
GAWARIYA
SINDHI
MUSLIM
DAROGA
GUJAR
LOHAR
BUS STAND
RS
PHALODI
MUNICIPAL BOUNDARY
RAILWAY LINE WITH STATION, METRE GAUGE
ROAD
CART TRACK
NALA/TANK


PHALODI
HINTERLAND
Kms 5 0 5 10 15 Kms
N
JAISALMER DISTRICT
BIKANER
DISTRICT NAGAUR
From Nokh
To Bikaner
NH 15
Caori
PHALODI
Khesalon
Paleana
Banasar
Shaitan Singh Nagar
Seoti
Khurd
Bitra
Khara
Hepardi
Mokher
Lordiya
Chheela
Lohawat
Jeiwas
From Pokaran
NH 15
SH 2
To Pooniser
To Osian
From Pikaran
SH 3
From Jodhpur
From Jodhpur
TEHSIL SHERGARH
TEHSIL OSIAN
BOUNDARY, DISTRICT
,, TEHSIL
,, VILLAGE
NATIONAL HIGHWAY
STATE HIGHWAY
IMPORTANT METALLED ROAD
RAILWAY LINE WITH STATION, METRE GAUGE
DEGREE OF URBAN COMPONENT
URBAN AREA
UNDER INFLUENCE OF PHALODI TOWN


PHALODI
LINKAGES AND CONTINUA
DISTRICT BIKANER
DISTRICT NAGAUR
TEHSIL PHALODI
TEHSIL OSIAN
TEHSIL SHERGARH
TEHSIL JODHPUR
PHALODI
JODHPUR
NH 15
SH 2
SH 5
SH 3
BOUNDARY, DISTRICT
TEHSIL
URBAN AREA WITH ROMAN CODE AS PER 1981 CENSUS.
VILLAGE LOCATION AND NAME
NATIONAL HIGHWAY
STATE HIGHWAY
IMPORTANT METALLED ROAD
RAILWAY LINE WITH STATION, METRE GAUGE
@ Alias

PHOTOGRAPHS



Aerial view of Phalodi Town



Office of Municipal Board situated in Fort

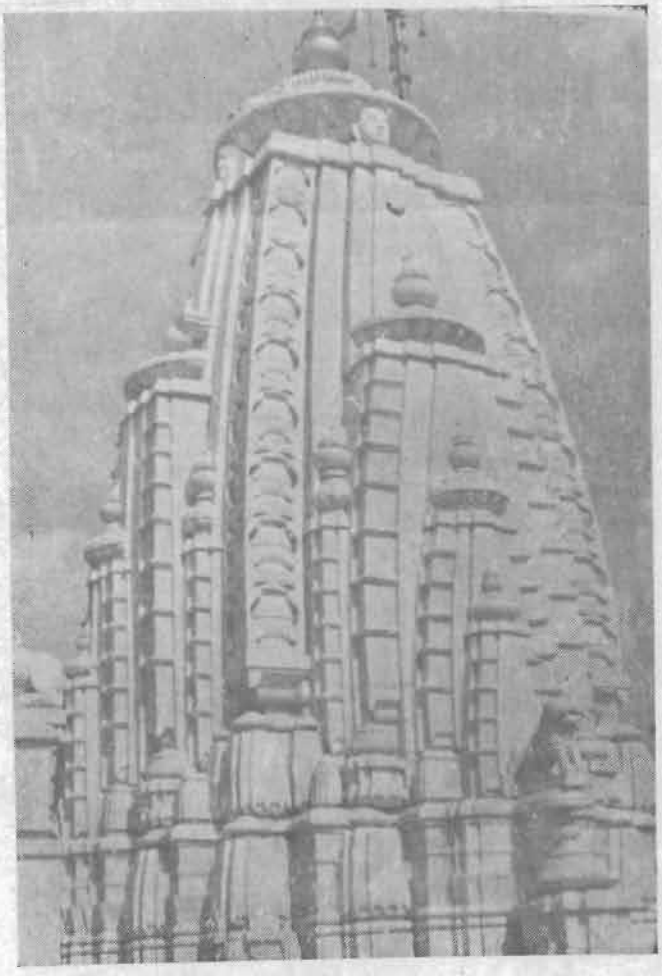


A new building under construction of Municipal Board and Town Hall

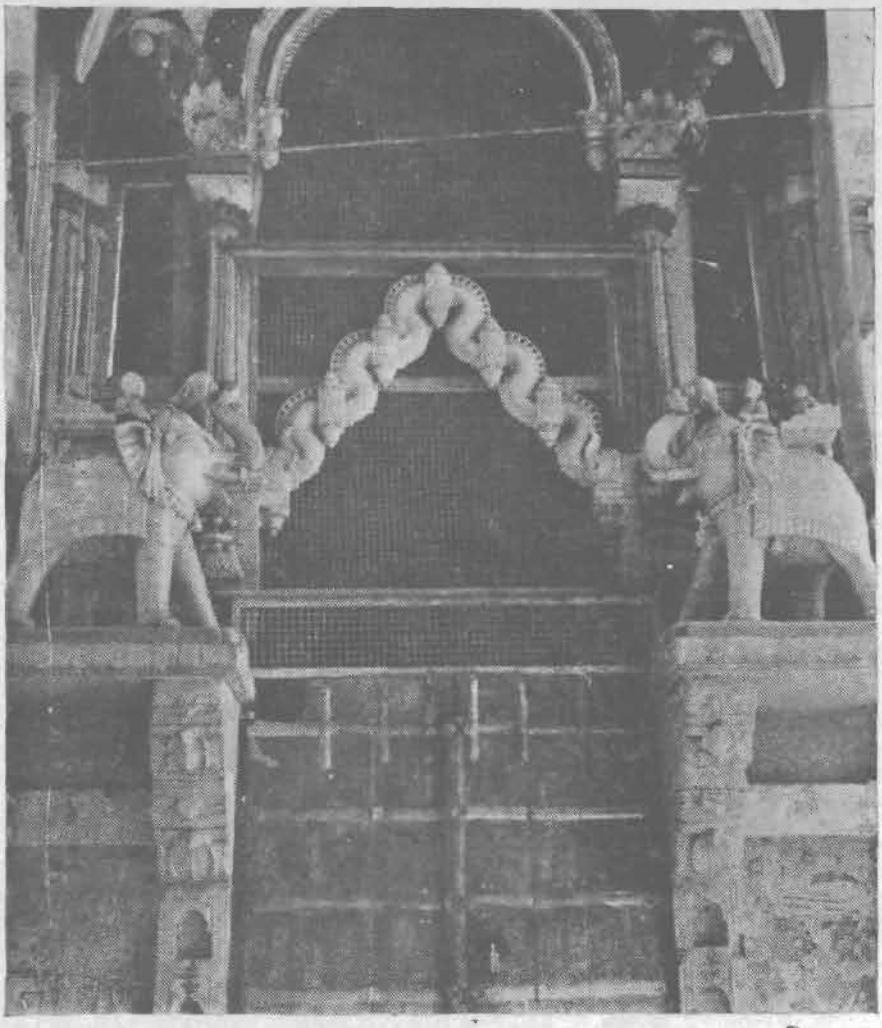
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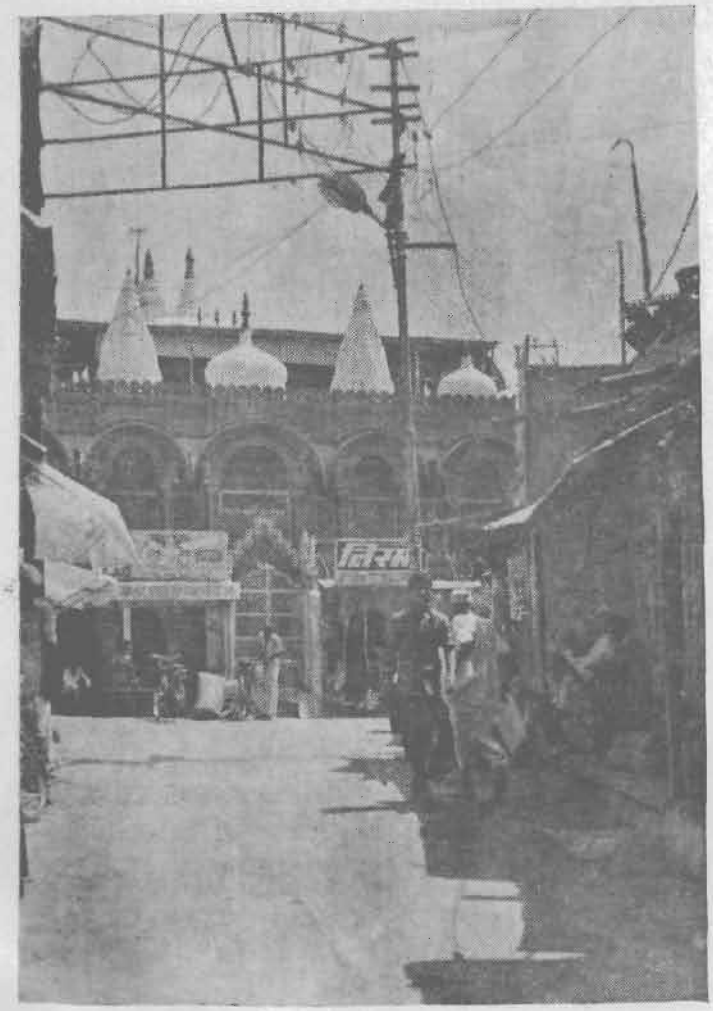
Temple of Latiyalji



Jain Temple



Entrance to Jain temple at Tripolia



A view of other jain temple in Sadar Bazar



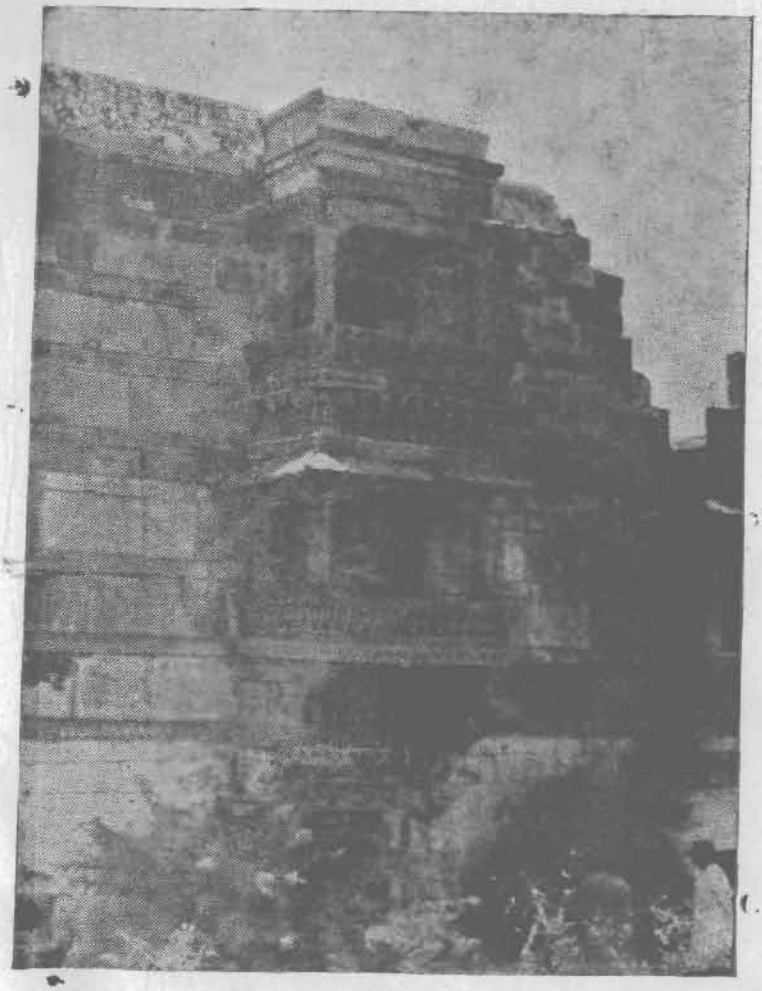
Govt. Senior Higher Secondary School



Govt. Teacher's Training School



A home for widows—Vidhwa Ashram



Remains of Fort



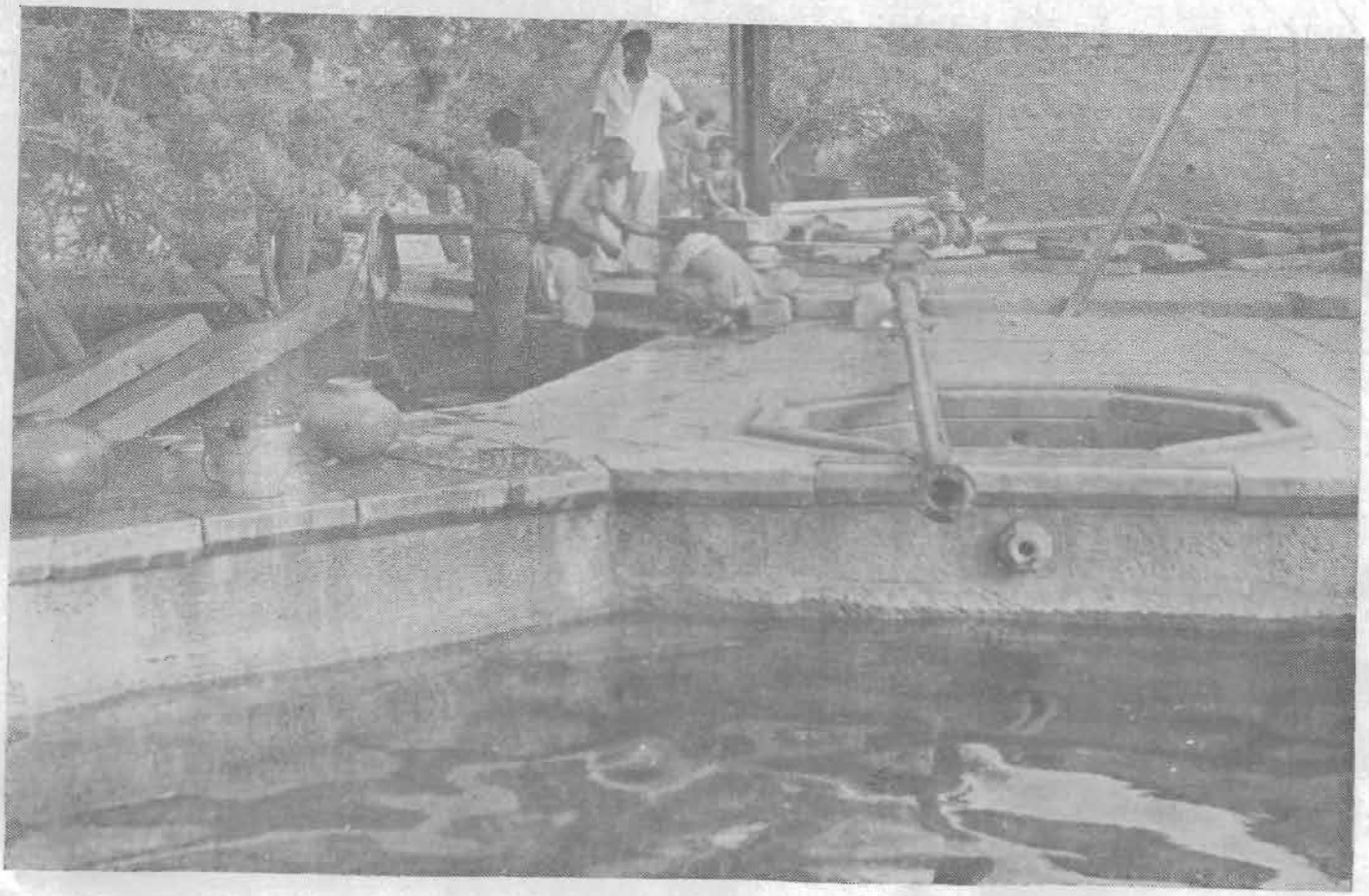
Architectural Marvel—An old Haveli



A view of Dharamshala



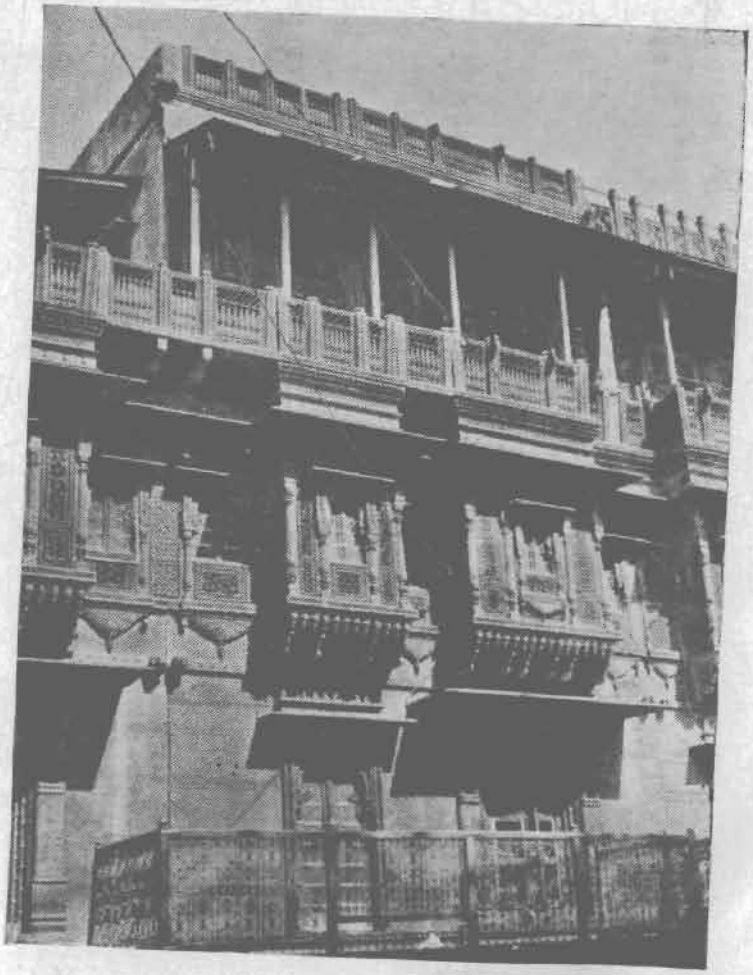
Manufacturing of iodised salt in progress



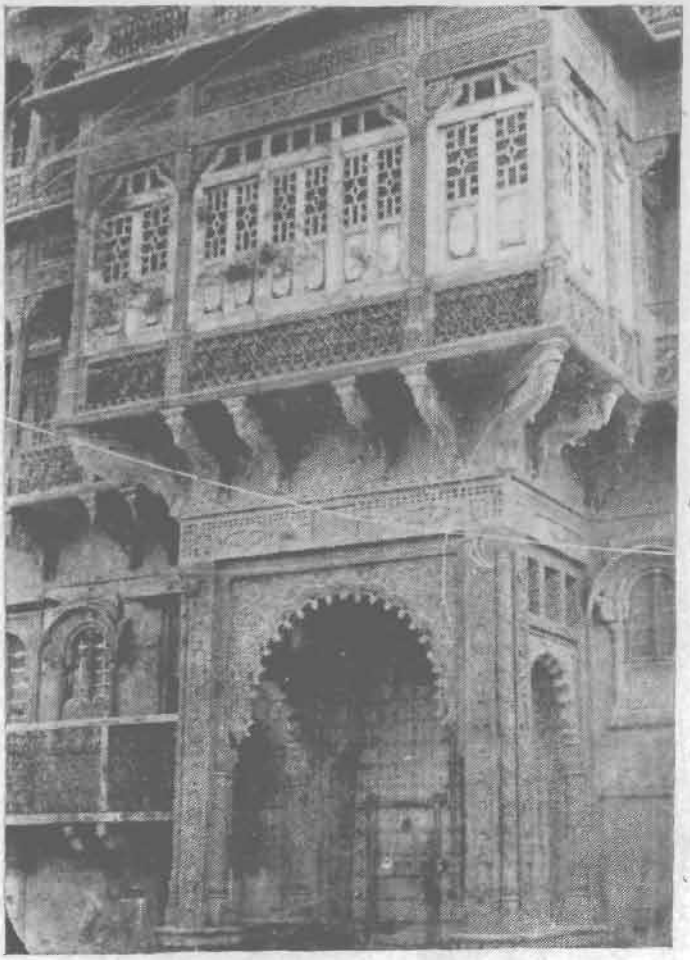
Water reservoir—A source of water supply



A Cenotaph



Architectural marvel—An old Haveli



Architectural marvel—An old Haveli



A Disc Antenna at the roof top of the house

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