DRAFT

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MIGRATION PROFILE OF SALUMBAR BLOCK
UDAIPUR DISTRICT, RAJASTHAN

Aajeevika Bureau, Udaipur
1. About Udaipur District

Udaipur District is a district of Rajasthan state in western India. The historic city of Udaipur is the administrative headquarters of the district. Udaipur District bounded on the northwest by the Aravalli Range, across which lie the districts of Sirohi and Pali. It is bounded by Rajsamand on North, Chittaurgarh on East, Banswara on southeast, Dungarpur on south, and the state of Gujarat on southwest. It is part of the Mewar region of Rajasthan.

It is the biggest district of Southern Rajasthan encompasses a total area of 14621.05 sq. km and is located between 23°46' and 25°5' north latitudes and between 73°9' and 74°35' east longitudes. Administratively, Udaipur is divided into seven Sub-divisions viz Girwa, Dhariyawad, Mavli, Vallabhnagar, kotda, Jhadol and Salumber. These sub divisions are further divided up into 11 Blocks, 6 Sub-blocks and 498 gram panchayats. Total population of the Udaipur district is 2,633,312 with the decadal growth of 27.37% from 91-2001 and sex ratio of 971:1000 (census 2001).

The district is generally hilly and tribal dominant. It is world famous for its mining and marble besides being a big tourist attraction. At the other end, it counts amongst the most backward areas of Rajasthan due to its low literacy level and low levels of agricultural production.

2. Geographical and Demographical profile:

Salumbar is one of the blocks of Udaipur. It has 48 panchayats (NIC 2008) and a total of 249 revenue villages. The block is located 75 kms south of Udaipur city, and bordered by Dungarpur, Banswada and Pratapgadh district. It has a central plain area surrounded by the hilly terrain of Aravali range. The world famous Jaisamand Lake also comes within this block.

According to 2001 census, the total population of Salumbar block is 212,492 comprising of 105,195 male and 107,297 females. The gender ratio for the block is favourably at 1020:1000 compared to 921:1000 for Rajasthan.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total Population</th>
<th>Male Population</th>
<th>Female Population</th>
<th>Total SC Population</th>
<th>Total ST Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
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<td>105195</td>
<td>107297</td>
<td>10439</td>
<td>111419</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>196614</td>
<td>97075</td>
<td>99539</td>
<td>8669</td>
<td>111040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>15878</td>
<td>8120</td>
<td>7758</td>
<td>1770</td>
<td>379</td>
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</table>
Due to its tribal dominance, it comes under the Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) project. According to 2001 census, the tribal population comprises 52.4 percent of the total population. There is also presence of other communities such as Rajputs, Daangi, Brahmins and Schedule Castes.

Educationally the area is very backward. Literacy rates in the block are lower than the state average. Overall only 56.5 percent persons were literate according to the 2001 census. The literacy rate for females at 40.9 percent was 32 percentage points lowers than the literacy rate for males, which stood at 72.9 percent. For the tribal population the literacy rate is further low at 41 percent only. The male literacy rate is 57 percent while that for females is as low as 24 percent. The education level of literate tribal population is also low – mostly up to class V (source: Aajeevika survey of livelihood pattern of tribal in Salumbar).

3. Livelihoods in Salumbar

3.1 Agriculture and Livestock

Salumbar Block's major portion is covered with rocks and hills and is quite undulating. Due to this reason, the agriculture land in block is small, at around 40%.

![Land Use in Salumbar](source: DCH Udaipur district 1991)

Though agriculture is the primary occupation of most of the households in the block, meager landholding, low production and the rainfed nature (25% area under agriculture is irrigated)
of the agriculture makes it a low income generating occupation for the households. Lack of knowledge/use of modern agriculture techniques and practices, use of low yielding seeds and low use of fertilizers are some other reasons for low productivity in Agriculture.

Livestock or Animal Husbandry is another component of their livelihood profile. The undulating landscape of the block and small size of the agriculture plots requires a farmer to have at least a pair of bull which is shown in the livestock number for cattle in the block. The incidence of ownership and average holding for owner households are shown in the table below. All types of animals are reared. However sheep rearing is not very common. Highest ownership is reported for bullocks and goats.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Animals</th>
<th>Buffalo</th>
<th>Cow</th>
<th>Bullock</th>
<th>Goat</th>
<th>Poultry</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% households reporting ownership</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average holding (head)</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Fig 3: Animal holding**
*Source: Aajeevika study of livelihood pattern of tribal in Salumbar*

### 3.2 Forest and other Natural Resource

Forest constitutes 13% of the total land area and falls under Tropical Dry Deciduous Forest. The area has a rich natural resource base that generates a number of primary sector occupations. The extensive forests generate significant employment. Charcoal making is common. Villagers also sell firewood and even timber (though this is never acknowledged in public). A number of NTFPs like tendu leaves, Sitafal and mahua are also sources of household income.

Salumbar has significant deposits of various minerals, including soapstone, marble, and river sand. Quarrying of river sand offers employment to a large number of villagers in the villages located on the bank of river Gomti.

### 4. Migration

Lack of agriculture land, low productivity of agriculture land and livestock and degradation of forests and other common lands in the recent past along with a rise in population have led people to migrate out of their village in search for better livelihood options. This search sometimes takes them to far off areas of India as far as Andhra Pradesh and even beyond to Kuwait and Bharain. It is not that the migration outside the state from this area is a recent
issue, but the migration in the past was mainly for better livelihood options or setting up a business etc. Migrating for wage labor and unskilled work is a more recent phenomenon. This is also indicated in the changing trends of occupational classification. The table below gives changes in the occupational structure of the block population between 1991 and 2001 using census data. There has been a decline in cultivator category in keeping with national trends. The survey results, although not strictly comparable, suggest that this trend may be accelerating. The ‘other’ category shows a significant increase of more than eight percentage points. This is indicative of structural transformation in the economy with people shifting out of agriculture into other activities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>1991</th>
<th>Change</th>
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<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>70.5</td>
<td>75.0</td>
<td>-4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labour</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>-3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HH Industry</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>21.2</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>8.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Somewhat surprisingly, the gender disaggregated results suggest that the percent of male cultivators declining while the female cultivators are an increasing % of their workforce. While this is partly an issue of definitions, as census enumeration in 2001 tried to set right the issue of under enumerating women’s work; it could also be reflective of the trend where male members migrate and women take charge of agricultural activities. These together have resulted in a large number of women being registered as cultivators.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>68.9</td>
<td>77.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labour</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>6.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HH Industry</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>24.4</td>
<td>14.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The significance of migration became evident with the risen share of migration, 36% as compared to 18% of agriculture, as the source of household income. The average income per household is Rs. 27,457/-. This is fairly high considering that the last BPL count postulated an annual income of Rs.20,000/- as the cut off mark for poverty line. However the above figure is more in the nature of gross receipts and the expenditures need to be deducted from this figure to get an approximation of net income. The income from migration entails
significant expenditure in travel and living expenses that should ideally be taken into consideration.

**5. The Household Survey at the source areas by Aajeevika Bureau**

There is a dearth of information and understanding on the migration trends especially at the micro levels. Recognizing this Aajeevika Bureau is conducting surveys of the household in the panchyat to understand the trend in migration and issues related with it. The survey for Salumbar was conducted between November 2007 and March 2008. It was carried out in 11 panchayats of the block and a total of 60 villages, all of which are located at a 10 km radius from the block headquarter. Generally a panchayat have 5-6 revenue villages. The Bureau identified a team of investigators and each investigator collected data for one panchayat.

The survey collects information on the numbers of migrants, their occupations and destination of work in a family besides information such as other sources of income and caste of the household. This household information collection is carried out through discussions with people in the various hamlets of the village, the Sarpanch and other leaders in the panchayat. The effort is to capture all households in a particular village and the number of households surveyed is cross checked with the census data on number of households in those villages in order to ensure full (or almost full) coverage. Once the information of the survey is analysed it is presented to the villagers and a report is also given to the panchayat to inform them of the migration occurring from their panchayat.

**Results of the Household survey in Salumbar**

The survey was conducted with 11 panchayats - Malpur, Adkaliya, Morila, Makadseema, Dharod, Isarwas, Devgaon, Gadvapaal, Banoda, Bassi Samchot and Daal - covering 8,600 households. On an average about 55% (4743 out of 8600) of the households in these panchayats are tribal households, ranging between 10% in Bassi Samchot to 99 % in Morila. Further caste composition of these panchayats consist of 23% general category, 15% Other Backward Castes and 7% of Schedule Caste.

![Figure 1: Caste Composition of Households](image-url)
Looking at the popular means of livelihood of specifically the 11 panchayats, we found that a household doesn’t entirely depend on one means. The strategy with most households is to diversify into multiple means of agriculture, local labour, salaried employment and migration. Traditionally employed in agriculture, 75.9% (6528 of 8600) households have small or marginal landholdings which they continue to cultivate. The activity is largely rain-fed and seasonal. The data also clearly shows that the income through agriculture is not sufficient; thereby the household resort to other options. The most popular option is local labour from where about 83% of the households derive their income. This may include getting employed as agriculture labourers, under NREGA or other construction work. The next popular source of income is through migration, with 45% of families having at least one member migrating for work outside the panchayat. Even as the percentage of families indulging in migration is much less as compared to agriculture and local labour, its share to household income is substantial.

Another source of income is through regular salaried employment. The number of households benefitting from it is meager 3.3%. This breakup also varies with panchayats (refer figure 2). Where the panchayats of Malpur, Morila, Makadseema, Bassi Samchot and Isarwas show most households involved in agriculture; Gavdapaal, Daal and Dharod show marginally more involvement in local labour. Further, the households in Adkaliya, Banoda and Devgaon are substantially more dependent on local labour, showing greater number of households involved in local labour rather than agriculture. In Banoda, specifically, it is seen that the percentage of households reporting migration is much higher than in agriculture.

![Figure 2: Means of Livelihood for Rural Households](image-url)
attuned to stay further away from their families, for long duration. On the other hand, a significantly high percentage of OBC households reported migration. Their traditional semi-skilled occupation of driver, blacksmith, barber etc found much employability outside the panchayat.

Incidents of Migration

Looking at the caste distribution in occupations other than agriculture (refer figure 3), it is seen that there is a significant dominance of general category in regular salaried jobs, more so when the block has a majority of tribal population. The involvement of tribal community is much higher in local labour, where the work doesn’t have much skill or education requirement. It is also observed that the tribal community is culturally not attuned to stay further away from their families, for long duration. On the other hand, a significantly high percentage of OBC households reported migration. Their traditional semi-skilled occupation of driver, blacksmith, barber etc found much employability outside the panchayat.

3885 households out of the 8600 surveyed, a little over 45% had at least one family member that migrated out for work. As shown in figure 2, the panchayats exhibit varied levels of household level migration from 28% (221 out of 783 households) in Gavdapaal to 80% (602
out of 745 households) in Banoda panchayat. Most panchayats, 7 out of the 11 surveyed have migration figures anywhere between 40-50%\(^1\).

A little less than 5000 villagers are found to migrate out for work from the 11 panchayats. This number is much more than the number of households reporting migration, clearly indicating that more than one individual migrates from a household. The average number of migrant workers is about 450 per panchayat, with the range of 300 to 700 approximately.

As seen in figure 5, as a percentage of total number of households in the community, the general category exhibit highest percentage of migrating households, at about 60%. Closely following this is OBC where about 56% of the households have members migrating to work. The scheduled castes have 47% of their households reporting migration of one or more members. The prevalence of migration as a livelihood option is found to be least among the tribal community with about 35% of households reporting migration for work. The reasons are both cultural\(^2\) as economical\(^3\). While tribal migrants often get employed in the unskilled low paying jobs, the OBC and general category workers posses skill, education and social networks\(^4\) that open more lucrative opportunities, making migration an effective employment option.

While percentages reflect a certain trend of prevalence of migration being lower in socially and economically backward groups, the absolute numbers have a different tale to tell. Out of the total households reporting migration, the largest section, about 1700

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\(^1\) 40-50% of the households from these panchayats reported atleast one member to be migrating out for work.

\(^2\) The tribal cultural and familial ties do not encourage them to go further away from their homeland for longer durations. The familial norms are such that the marital ties would dissolve if the men are away for longer durations.

\(^3\) They often lack skills that find employability in the market and have constrained work opportunities, in only the unskilled sector. These jobs are underpaid and do not justify the extra expenses incurred during migration.

\(^4\) These social groups have a longer history of migration for education or trade, and have developed connections and understanding of the urban life.
households are from the tribal community. This forms about 43% of the total migrating households. This is followed by 1200 households from general, 700 households from OBC and 270 households from SC category. The block has a majority of tribal population, and even as the prevalence of migration among the community is relatively low, they outnumber the migrant households from other categories.

The caste character predominantly defines the trade and the level that an individual is likely to take. While the general and OBC category migrants tend to be in more skilled jobs, the semi-skilled and unskilled heavy work is often undertaken by the Schedule Tribes and Caste category.

8. Employment and Occupational Groups

Figure 7 shows the popularity of various occupations among the migrant workers, by representing the percentage of migrants employed under each. The most popular occupations are hotel and construction work, providing livelihood to almost 25% migrants each. Among the remaining 50%, scrap work and cooking are dominant, closely followed by driving, shop keeping and salaried service. Certain occupations which may not employ many but are peculiar of this region are dairy, small-petty trades and stone fitting and polishing.

**Hotel work:**

This work comprises of establishments of all sizes from guest houses to small and medium hotels, creating employments of various kinds. The migrants get employed at various levels of house-keeping, cleaning and managing depending on their caste, skill and education level.
The most popular trade among the migrants of the 11 anchayats of Salumbar block, it has 1259 migrants involved in it. The dominance in numbers is of the tribal community, followed by general and OBC categories. The nature of tasks, however, differs with the caste character. The general category migrants often either own the guest house and the small hotel establishment or work at the management levels. They employ the tribal from their own panchayat for the unskilled or semi-skilled work in these establishments. The workers dominantly come from Daal, Morila, Bassi Samchot, Banoda and Devgaon panchayats, contributing approximately 14%, 12%, 11%, 11% and 10% of migrants in Hotel work respectively.

**Construction work:**

One of the most popular migrant occupation, this seems to attract the workers of Salumbar at various levels – contractors, supervisors, skilled artisans, semi-skilled helpers and unskilled labourers. The occupation provides employment to about 1200 migrants from the 11 panchayats of Salumbar. The occupation sees a dominance of tribal workers. For the sake of analysis in this profile we divide them into 3 categories based on the nature of work and skill requirement – contractors and supervisors; skilled and semi-skilled workers; and unskilled labourers.

The contractors and supervisors total upto 42 workers, most of who come from a single panchayat of Malpur (29 of the 42) and within it majority (19) come from the village Bhado ka Guda. Following Malpur, are Makadseema and Banoda with 10 and 3 workers respectively are involved in construction work as contractors. About 61% (26 of 42) of workers in this category are tribal workers.

The second category, of semi-skilled and skilled workers also sees a dominance of tribal workers with 88% of total 198 workers in this category. Majority of these workers (119 of 198) come from the Malpur panchayat.

The third category of the unskilled labour has about 1000 migrants deriving their livelihood through it. A large section of this, approximately 34 % comes solely from the Banoda panchayat. Other panchayats from where the migrants popularly get into unskilled labour are Morila, Devgaon and Isarwas with 17%, 15% and 13% of the share respectively. This category also indicates the dominance of tribal workers with 56%, followed by 25% of OBC, 10% of SC and remaining general category workers.

**Scrap work**

This relatively enterprising work comprises of collection and sorting of scrap and then selling it to recycling factories. There is a clear dominance of general and OBC category in this trade
(refer fig 8). Panchayatwise Daal contributes most workers to this trade, about 37% (161 of 430). Looking at villagewise data, it is seen that Banoda, Daal and Bassi Samchot villages of the respective panchayats each have almost 16% of migrants in the trade solely from the village.

Figure 8: Caste Composition of Migrant Occupations

*Marble work* (fitting and polishing):
This work consists of marble and other stone fitting and polishing. At the entry level the task is of polishing, a relatively unskilled and less paying work. The average salary at this level is about Rs. 100 per day. Subsequently, the worker graduates to the skilled of cutting and fitting of the stone (mostly marble). At this level the daily wage lies between Rs 300 – 350. The migrants involved in this work are mostly nomadic, moving from one place to another in the search of work.

The occupation has a dominance of tribal workers, with 54% (76 out of 139) of the workers in the trade coming from tribal community. About 57% (79 out of 139) of the workers come from Makadseema panchayat.

*Driving:*
The work includes the bus drivers, truck drivers, private vehicle drivers and their helpers. It is dominated by the workers of the general category. 47% of the workers come from the general category, followed by 35% of tribal workers. The tribal workers often get employed as khalasi, the helper of the driver.

*Traders:*
These small and petty traders mostly (about 75%) come from the migrants of general category. The tribal community, on the other hand, has a slim participation of 5%.

*Shop work:*

The shops within this stream of work are varied – Kirana, cloth, hardware, Petrol pump, pan shop etc. The nature of work is entrepreneurial, with most migrants getting employed as shop keepers or owners. Some get employed as helpers, who come mostly from the tribal community. 96 out of total 163 workers in this category, about 59% come from the general category.

*Cook:*

The cooks in the occupational group are both entrepreneurs as well as employed workers. Some have set up their own tea or food stalls, while others work in restaurants as cooks or their helpers. About 73% of total 89 tea or food stall workers come from the general or OBC community.

The restaurant workers are 70% tribal workers, mostly coming from Gavdapaal panchayat.

*Cleaning:*

The workers involved in cleaning are mostly sweepers. This work is dominated by tribal workers. About 62% (40 of the total 64 workers) come from Scheduled tribes, mostly coming from Dharod panchayat.

The age of entry into these trades is mostly similar but some provide scope of growth while other stagnancy and thereby early retirement. The youth often drop out from the formal education system after 8th to 10th standard and take to migration as a source of earning livelihood. While the general category – Brahmans and Rajputs migrate to bigger cities of Ahmedabad and Mumbai to work in shops, restaurants and hotels; the ST and OBC take to heavy work as construction labours, factory workers and loaders. Field experience tells us that people of the General category (such as Brahmins) tend to take tribal people to work as helpers in their business establishments. This data tends to indicate the probability of the same, showing that ST and general category populations are entering similar sectors (such as the hotel and restaurant work) yet at very different levels of work and earnings. The owners and managers draw better remuneration of 5000-8000 INR per month as compared to 1000-1500 INR per month of helpers, making it one of the least rewarding trades. Comparable to this, is the wage rate of migrants working as domestic help and dairy workers in big cities.
It is also observed that the concentration of unskilled labour is relatively low as compared to other blocks of the district and therefore the wage rate in the Factories and construction sector is somewhat better at 120-150 INR per day for a helper and more than 150 INR per day for a skilled worker. A large group of migrants get into the marble industry earning between the range 100- 300 INR per day, depending on the level of work and the skill required. The earnings of a migrant should be understood in the light of the expenditures that the migrant individual undergoes to sustain himself at the destination centre which in the case of Salumbar is often big cities with high cost of living.

The migration is often seasonal with migrants returning to their villages during monsoons, to work on agriculture. At the destination, especially for interstate migrants, the work load is more during the festivals and wedding season. This fits well with their requirements of labour at the source villages.

7. Major Destinations of Salumbar Migrants

The data of the destination of the migrants shows that the destinations are varied – from within the district to international. Figure 9 represents the break-up of migrant destination with respect to political boundaries. Out of total migrant population, 78% migrate outside of Rajasthan while 22% migrate within the state. Amongst workers migrating within the state, almost 80% of workers migrate within the district of Udaipur itself with the main attraction being the city of Udaipur besides the block head quarter of Salumbar. The popular trade at these destinations is construction work both at the skilled and unskilled levels. A large number of these migrants daily commute between their villages and these destinations.

The high interstate migration can be attributed to both the proximity to urban centre of other states as well as limited opportunities in the state. Amongst workers migrating outside the state, almost 53% migrate to Gujarat (almost wholly to Ahmedabad), 41% to Maharashtra
Ahmedabad, owing to the proximity and high economic activity, is the most popular destination with about 37% of the total migrants reporting to go there for work. Following this is the financial capital, Mumbai with 21% and Udaipur with 14% (as shown in figure 12).
Reference:

1. NIC, 2008: "National Panchayat Directory, Panchayat Informatics Division".
2. http://udaipur.nic.in/
3. Census 2001
4. Aajeevika Bureau, 2007: "Study on Livelihood Profile of Tribal in Salumbar Block"
## Annexure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of Panchayat</th>
<th>Total Number of Households</th>
<th>Households reporting migration nos.</th>
<th>percentage</th>
<th>Households with no Migrant members nos.</th>
<th>percentage</th>
<th>number of Migrants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Gavdapal</td>
<td>783</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>28.22</td>
<td>562</td>
<td>71.77</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Daal</td>
<td>1028</td>
<td>496</td>
<td>48.25</td>
<td>532</td>
<td>51.75</td>
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<td>Malpur</td>
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<td>52.61</td>
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<td>452</td>
<td>38.57</td>
<td>721</td>
<td>61.52</td>
<td>537</td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>8600</strong></td>
<td><strong>3885</strong></td>
<td><strong>45.17</strong></td>
<td><strong>4665</strong></td>
<td><strong>54.24</strong></td>
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