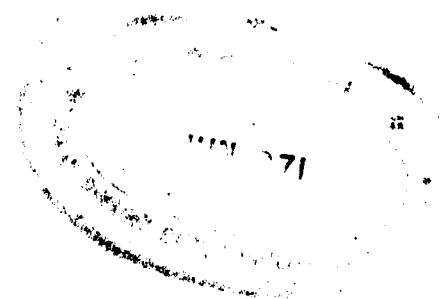


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GAZETTEER OF INDIA

RAJASTHAN

TONK

**RAJASTHAN DISTRICT
GAZETTEERS**



TONK

By
MAYA RAM

Printed at :
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P R E F A C E

This volume is the seventh in the series of the District Gazetteers being published by the Government of Rajasthan in collaboration with Central Gazetteers Unit of the Government of India. The princely State of Tonk was essentially an off-spring of the internecine warfare between the various factions—Pindaris, Marathas, Rajputs and the British—who endeavoured to gain supremacy over each other. It was a monarchy created out of anarchy which threatened to engulf the whole region of Rajputana and Central India; the monarch being Nawab Amir Khan, (1768-1834 A.D.) the hero and villain of many battles and intrigues. The State thus arose, was a conglomeration of territories brought together solely by the circumstances of the period; three out of the six parganas the State had, were situated in Rajputana and the other three in Central India, giving rise to administrative and political problems. Despite these handicaps, which were conspicuous and apparent to this nascent State at all times, the era of modernisation had dawned with the reign of Nawab Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim Ali Khan (1867-1930), the longest in the history of the State, which witnessed several changes in the fields of administration, revenue, justice and social reforms.

The last mention of the Tonk State is found in the *Imperial Gazetteer of India-Provincial Series* (1908). Since then, so much change has taken place and at such a speed especially in the post independence period, that many things mentioned therein are out of date today. The present district of Tonk has no semblance with the old Tonk State, politically and administratively. Monarchy gave way to a republic, the far-flung territories were re-grouped and re-shaped into a compact unit and in order to make the emerging unit, the district administratively viable, chunks of adjacent States of Bundi, Jaipur and Ajmer were added to it, and its own scattered pockets were amalgamated with similar units in Rajasthan. A uniform pattern of district administration was evolved and implemented.

The gazetteers are now being revised/written in accordance with the general pattern laid down by the Government of India. In case of the districts in Rajasthan the task is more of writing the gazetteers afresh than of revising them, because in most cases, no gazetteers at



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all, have been written while in a few others, those written, are very sketchy and cover very little ground, besides the fact that much of what has been written, has become obsolete. The current series of gazetteers in Rajasthan, where feudalism was the rule of the day for centuries, will give an eloquent commentary on how political, social and economic reforms were introduced after independence and to what effect. As such these gazetteers are not only geographical lexicons, or statistical tables, but will reflect change almost amounting to a metamorphosis in certain fields of the district life.

The material available in the old Gazetteers has been used freely particularly in chapters dealing with subjects like topography, rivers, geology etc. The bulk of the information, had, however, to be collected from a number of publications, Government and private and from other sources. The data included in the volume, unless specifically mentioned in the text otherwise, pertain to the period ending 1965-66. The map of the district included in this volume, has been prepared by the Survey of India.

I am greatly indebted to the various departments of the State and Central Governments, Semi-Government institutions and individuals who have helped us by extending their co-operation and making necessary material available. I must make a special mention and express my thanks to Dr P. N. Chopra, M. A., PH. D., Editor, District Gazetteers and the staff of Central Gazetteers Unit, Union Ministry of Education, New Delhi for their effective role in planning and co-ordinating the work of preparation of the District Gazetteers. The Unit scrutinized the draft of this volume with great care and made several helpful suggestions with a view to improving the standard and quality of the publication. Needless to mention that a portion of the expenditure incurred in the compilation and printing of the District Gazetteers is being met by the Government of India.

I also take the opportunity to express my deep sense of gratitude to Shri R. D. Mathur, ex-Chief Secretary and Shri Z. S. Jhala, the present Chief Secretary to the Government of Rajasthan, who amidst their numerous pre-occupations, found time to give us their valuable advice to improve the quality of the publication.

The first draft of this volume owed its outcome to Shri Maya Ram, the then Director. Besides incorporating the suggestions made by the Central Gazetteers Unit, I have taken the liberty of making many more changes in the manner of presentation and the text. In keeping

with the convention, the volume is however, being published in the name of ex-Director.

I am highly indebted to Shri Mathura Das Mathur, Finance Minister and Shri Khet Singh, Deputy Minister (Gazetteers), who evinced a keen interest in the work throughout.

Last but not the least I place on record my appreciation of the officers and the staff of the Directorate of District Gazetteers, but for whose co-operation and zeal the publication would not have seen the light of the day so early.

JAIPUR,

Dated the 2nd February, 1970

K. K. SEHGAL

Director, District Gazetteers,
RAJASTHAN, JAIPUR.

CONVERSION TABLE

Length

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

Area

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

Volume

- 1 cubic foot = 0.028 cubic metre

Capacity

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

Weight

- 1 tola = 11.66 grams
- 1 chhatank = 58.32 grams
- 1 seer = 933.10 grams
- 1 maund = 37.32 kilograms
- 1 seer (24 tolas) = 279.93 grams
- 1 ounce = 28.35 grams
- 1 pound = 453.59 grams
- 1 ton = 1016.05 kilograms

Temperature

- $t^{\circ}\text{ Fahrenheit} = 9/5 (t^{\circ}\text{ centigrade}) + 32$

Metric Weights & Measures

Length

- 10 millimetres = 1 centimetre
- 100 centimetres = 1 metre
- 1000 metres = 1 kilometre

Area

100 square millimetres=1 square centimetre
 10,000 square centimetres=1 square metre or centiare
 100 square metre=1 are
 100 ares=1 hec are
 100 hectares or 1,000,000 square metres=1 sq. k. metres

Volume

1,000,000 cubic centimetres=1 cubic metre

Capacity

1000 millilitres=1 litre
 1000 litres=1 kilolitre

Weight

1000 milligrams=1 gram
 1000 grams=1 kilogram
 100 kilograms=1 quintal
 1000 kilograms=1 tonne
 200 milligrams=1 carat

GAZETTEER OF TONK DISTRICT**PLAN OF CONTENTS**

CHAPTER	PAGE
I—General	1-16
II—History	17-35
III—People	36-59
IV—Agriculture and Irrigation	60-93
V—Industries	94-103
VI—Banking, Trade and Commerce	104-116
VII—Communications	117-133
VIII—Miscellaneous Occupations	134-140
IX—Economic Trends	141-166
X—General Administration	167-171
XI—Revenue Administration	172-197
XII—Law and Order and Justice	198-210
XIII—Other Departments	211-215
XIV—Local Self-Government	216-245
XV—Education and Culture	246-265
XVI—Medical and Public Health Services	266-280
XVII—Other Social Services	281-287
XVIII—Public Life and Voluntary Social Service Organisations	288-298 299-303
XIX—Places of Interest	i
Bibliography	iii
Glossary	v
Index	
Map	

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER I

GENERAL

	PAGES
INTRODUCTORY—Origin of the name, Location, Administrative history, Towns; TOPOGRAPHY—Configuration, Hill system; RIVER SYSTEM AND WATER RESOURCES—Lakes and tanks, Underground water resources; GEOLOGY—Aravalli system, Delhi system, Igneous intrusion, Mineral wealth, Earthquakes; FLORA—Anogeissus pendula-Acacia Catechu series, Degraded Anogeissus pendula-Acacia Catechu, Acacia Catechu-Zizyphus nummularia, Acacia senegal-Gymnosporia montana, Gymnosporia montana-Leptadenia spartium, Leptadenia pyrotechnica-Sericostemma parviflorea, Degraded Acacia Leucophloea-Zizyphus nummularia; FAUNA; CLIMATE—Rainfall, Temperature, Cloudiness, Winds, Special weather phenomenon; TABLES—1 & 2.	1-16

CHAPTER II

HISTORY

PRE-HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY; ANCIENT PERIOD; MEDIAEVAL PERIOD; MODERN PERIOD—Upheaval of 1857; APPENDICES—A to C	17-35
--	-------

CHAPTER III

PEOPLE

POPULATION—Growth of population, Sex Ratio, Age Structure, Rural and Urban population, Migration and immigration, Displaced persons; Language—Script, Bilingualism; Religion—Pilgrimage; Social Groups—Brahman, Rajput, Daroga, Jat, Gujar; Scheduled Tribes—Mina, Bhil; Scheduled Castes; SOCIAL LIFE—Property and Inheritance—Joint Family, Adoption; Marriages and morals—Polygamy, Restrictions on
--

Marriage, Age of Marriage, Marriage customs of the Hindus, Muslim Marriage, Dowry, Widow Re-marriage, Divorce; Hindu and Jain Rituals—Birth, Upnayan, Death; Muslim Rituals—Birth, Death; Position of Women; Prostitution; Drinking and Gambling; Dwelling; Furniture, Lighting, Dress and Ornaments—Ornaments; Food; Daily Life; Fairs; Festivals—Navratra, Holi, Sankranti, Basora, Deo Jhulani Ekadashi, Shiva Ratri, Rakhi, Teej, Dashahra, Diwali, Id-Miladunnabi, Id-Ul-Zuha; Tejaji; Beliefs; Social Change. ... 36-59

CHAPTER IV

AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

GENERAL CONDITIONS; Land Utilization, Co-operation in Agriculture, IRRIGATION—Irrigation by sources—Rivers, Tanks, Wells, Method of lifting water, Dependence on Rainfall; AGRICULTURE—Soils; Rabi crops—Wheat, Barley, Gram, Others; Kharif Crops—Cotton, Maize, Bajra, Jwar, Sugarcane, Other crops; Fruits and Vegetables; Agricultural Methods—Implements, Manures, Crop Rotation, Crop Diseases and Pests; Departmental Activities—Takavi; Agricultural Operations—Crop Seasons and Ploughing, Sowing, Weeding, Watching, Harvesting, Threshing, Winnowing Storing; ANIMAL HUSBANDRY—Fodder, Livestock, Cattle—Haryana, Kankrej; Sheep, Poultry, Cattle Fairs; Departmental Activities; Veterinary diseases and hospitals; Co-operation in Animal Husbandry; Forests; FAMINES; APPENDICES I to VI. ... 60-93

CHAPTER V

INDUSTRIES

POWER—Rural Electrification; MINING—Mica, Garnet, Beryl, Soap Stone and Quartz, Iron Ore, Flag Stones and Building Stones, Employment in Mining; INDUSTRIES AND MANUFACTURES—Small Scale Industry; Cottage Industries—Namda, Cotton Ginning, Pressing, Spinning and Weaving, Bidi, Palm Gur, Others; Industrial Education; State Aid to Industry; Labour and Employers Organisations, Welfare of Industrial Labour; Co-operation in Industries; APPENDIX. ... 94-103

CHAPTER VI

BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE

INDIGENOUS BANKING; Indebtedness; Banks; Land Mortgage Bank; Co-operative Movement; Credit Co-operative Societies; Insurance—State Insurance; State Assistance to Industries; Currency and Coinage; TRADE AND COMMERCE—Mandis, Weights and Measures, Trade, State Trading, Markets, Fairs, Co-operation in Wholesale and Retail Trades; APPENDICES—I and II. ... 104-116

CHAPTER VII

COMMUNICATIONS

OLD ROUTES AND HIGHWAYS; ROADS—National Highway, State Highways, Major District Roads, Other Roads, Development of Roads, Vehicles and Conveyance, Road Accidents, Bus Services—Nationalized Routes, Private Routes; Railways—Trains; Ferry Service; Bridges; Air Transport; Travel Facilities, Dharamashalas, Dak Bungalows, Hotels; Postal Services; Employees's Association; APPENDICES—I to IV. ... 117 133

CHAPTER VIII

MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS

APPENDICES—I and II. ... 134-140

CHAPTER IX

ECONOMIC TRENDS

LIVELIHOOD PATTERN; House-hold and Non-Household Industries; Prices; Wages; Standard of Living; Employment—Employment Exchange; NATIONAL PLANNING & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT—National Planning—First Five Year Plan, Second Five Year Plan, Achievement of the Plan, Third Five Year Plan; Community Development, APPENDICES I to III. 141-166

CHAPTER X

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

167-171

CHAPTER XI

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION—History of Land Revenue Assessment and Management, First Regular Settlement, Second Regular Settlement, Present System of Survey, Assessment and Collection of Land Revenue; LAND REFORMS—Rural Wages and Condition of the Agricultural Labour, Rajasthan Bhoodan Yagna Act; Revenue Cases; OTHER SOURCES OF REVENUE—Income Tax Department; Central Excise Department; Excise and Taxation; Registration; APPENDICES I and II.	172-197
---	---------

CHAPTER XII

LAW AND ORDER AND JUSTICE

INCIDENCE OF CRIME; POLICE—Historical Background, Welfare, Railway Police, Special Police Establishment; Anti-Corruption Department, Home Guards; JAIL ADMINISTRATION—Present set-up; welfare of prisoners; JUSTICE—Historical Background, Present set-up, Legal Profession.	198-210
---	---------

CHAPTER XIII

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies; District Agriculture Officer; District Animal Husbandry Officer; Project Officer, Intensive Poultry Development Block; District Supply Officer; Rajasthan Oriental Research Institute; Executive Engineer, Public Works Department (Building and Roads); Forest Department; Central Sheep and Wool Research Institute; District Organiser, National Savings Organisation, Government of India....	211-215
--	---------

CHAPTER XIV

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

HISTORY; MUNICIPAL BOARD, TONK—History, Wards, Staff, Income, Expenditure, Sanitation, Lighting, Water Supply; MUNICIPAL BOARD, MALPURA—Beginning of the Board, Building, Boundary, Wards, Composition,	
---	--

Income, Expenditure, Staff, Sanitation, Light and Water, Other Activities; MUNICIPAL BOARD, DEOLI—Composition, Income and Expenditure, Staff, Sanitation, Lighting, Water supply, Other activities; MUNICIPAL BOARD UNIARA—Wards and Composition, Income and Expenditure, Staff, Sanitation, Lighting, Water Works, Other works; MUNICIPAL BOARD, NIWAI—Establishment and Building Boundary, Constitution, Staff, Income and Expenditure, Water, Lighting and Sanitation; MUNICIPAL BOARD, TODA RAI SINGH—Wards, Staff, Income and Expenditure, Public Health and Sanitation, Lighting and Water Supply, Other Activities; PANCHAYATS—History, Panchayats in Rajasthan, Democratic Decentralization; VILLAGE LEVEL FUNCTIONARIES—Sarpanch, Secretary, Functions of Panchayats, Resources and Budgets; PANCHAYAT SAMITIS—Ex-Officio Members, Co-opted Members, Associate Members, Functions, Standing Committees, Resources, Functionaries.—Pradhan Vikas Adhikari; PANCHAYAT SAMITI—NIWAI, MALPURA, TONK, TODA RAI SINGH, ALIGARH and DEOLI; ZILA PARISHAD, TONK—Powers and Functions, Pramukh, Secretary, Collector and District Development Officer, Panchayat Samiti Competition, Seminar, Village Level Workers Competition, Women's Camp, Sansi—Kanjhar Assembly, Family Planning Camp, Eyes and Surgical Operations Camp; Nyaya Panchayats; District Board.	216-245
---	---------

CHAPTER XV

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND—Beginning of Western Education, Reorganisation after merger; LITERACY AND EDUCATIONAL STANDARDS—Literacy, Educational Standard, Primary Schools, Middle Schools Secondary and Higher Secondary Education, COLLEGE EDUCATION—Government College, Tonk, Banasthali Vidyapith; PHYSICAL EDUCATION; SCOUTING; LITERARY ASSOCIATIONS; LIBRARIES; MUSEUMS AND BOTANICAL AND ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS; PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS—All Purposes Revenue Training School, Basic S.T.C. School; EDUCATION OF BACKWARD CLASSES; FOLK CULTURE; POETS; PAINTING.	246-265
--	---------

CHAPTER XVI

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

INDIGENOUS METHODS OF MEDICINES; LONGEVITY; CAUSES OF MORTALITY; COMMON DISEASES; EPIDEMICS—Malaria, Cholera, Plague, Influenza and Pneumonia, Small pox; MEDICAL DEPARTMENT; MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS OF THE DISTRICT— Saadat Hospital Tonk, Zenana Hospital, Government Hospital Niwai, Deoli, Government Dispensaries, Uniara, Diggi, Toda Rai Singh, Lawa, City Dispensary Tonk, Police Lines Dispensary, Tonk, Arnia Aid Post, Primary Health Centres—Malpura, Peeplu, Jheelai, Aligarh, Mandolai, Duni; MISCELLANEOUS—Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, Malpura, T.B. Clinic, Tonk; B.C.G. VACCINATION; FAMILY PLANNING; AYURVEDIC AND UNANI CHIKITSALAYA—Government Unani Chikitsalaya, Tonk; PRIVATE HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES; SANITATION.	266-280.
--	----------

CHAPTER XVII

OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

LABOUR WELFARE; PROHIBITION; ADVANCEMENT OF BACKWARD CLASSES—Education, Hostels, Social Education Centre, Sanskar Kendra, Reservation of Seats, Other Developmental Work; CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS	281-287
--	---------

CHAPTER XVIII

PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE
ORGANISATIONS

VIDHAN SABHA (LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY); LOK SABHA; Bye-Election; POLITICAL PARTIES— Anjuman-e-Riyaya, Tonk, Za-Nisar Party, Muslim League, Praja Mandal, Socialist Party, Jan Sangh, Swatantra Party; NEWS PAPERS AND PERIODICALS; VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS— Rajasthan Krishak Samaj, Rajasthan Young Farmers'

Association, Rajasthan State Bharat Scouts and Guides, Rajasthan State Social Welfare Advisory Board, Indian Red Cross Society, Bharat Sewak Samaj; APPENDICES I and II.	288-298
--	---------

CHAPTER XIX

PLACES OF INTEREST

Deoli, Diggi, Malpura, Niwai, Toda Rai Singh, Tonk, Uniara. 299-303
BIBLIOGRAPHY i
GLOSSARY iii
INDEX v

CHAPTER I

GENERAL

INTRODUCTORY

Origin of the name

Local records hold¹ that during the reign of Akbar the Great, Tori and Tonkra districts were conquered by Man Singh, the ruler of Jaipur, and that twelve deserted villages in Tonkra were in 1643 A.D. granted as *Bhum* tenure, a sort of land grant, to a Brahman named Bhola who named his cluster, Tonk.

Location

The district is located between longitudes 75°07' and 76°19' and latitudes 25°41' and 26°34'. It is bounded in the north by Jaipur district, in the east by Sawai Madhopur district, in the south by Kota, Bundi and Bhilwara districts, and in the west by Ajmer district. In area, according to the Central Statistical Organisation of the Government of India (1966), Tonk is 7,163 Sq.km. occupying twentieth position in Rajasthan State in this respect. It is nineteenth according to population (1961 Census), which is 4,97,729 with a density of 180 persons per sq. mile or 69 persons per sq. kilometre.

Administrative history

Before the Former Rajasthan was formed (on March 25, 1948) by merging the nine princely States of Banswara, Bundi, Dungarpur, Jhalawar, Kishangarh, Kota, Pratapgarh, Shahpura and Tonk, Tonk comprised five nizamats or districts and one naib-nizamat.² On 15th

Census 1951—*Rajasthan and Ajmer District Census Hand Book, Tonk, Part I*, p. (ii).

2. These were :

<i>Nizamats</i>	<i>Tahsils under the Nizamat</i>
1. Tonk	1. Tonk 2. Bagri
2. Pirawa	1. Pirawa
3. Sironj	1. Sironj, 2. Lateri 3. Sialpur
4. Nimbahera	1. Nimbahera, 2. Doongla
5. Chhabra	1. Chhabra.
6. Naib-Nizamat Aligarh	

Source: *Report on the Administration of Tonk State for the year 1352 Fasli (1944-45)* p. 8. According to the *Imperial Gazetteer of India (1908)* Tonk State consisted of six districts viz. Tonk, Aligarh, Nimbahera, Chhabra, Pirawa and Sironj. Of these, Tonk, Aligarh and Nimbahera were parts of Rajputana and Chhabra, Pirawa and Sironj were parts of the then Central India. The total area of the State was 2553 Sq. miles.

August 1949 Rajasthan was divided for administrative purposes, into five Divisions; Tonk and Aligarh tahsils of the former Tonk State were made part of Jaipur Division. By a government notification on October 7, 1949, Jaipur Division was reorganised into seven districts with effect from October 15, 1949. One of these was Tonk. It comprised (1) the then existing district of Tonk covering Tonk and Aligarh tahsils, (b) the then existing tahsil of Niwai excluding eleven villages (Jhareda, Taper, Bundh Gopalpura, Maheshpura, Pipla, Sewar, Isarda, Solepur, Rajpura, Sarsop and Deoli Chawand-singh) which were transferred to Sawai Madhopur tahsil, (c) the then existing tahsil of Malpura, excluding nine villages (Banthali, Sriram-pura, Kansir, Gopalpura, Jalusi, Borara, Dantri, Deora, Kherwara) which were transferred to Sarwar tahsil of Jaipur district (d) 29 villages of the former Bundi State,¹ and (e) all villages of *thikana* Uniara situated in the then existing district of Malpura.

On the same date, the then district of Nimbahera of Tonk State was transferred to Chittor district and district Sironj to Kota district.

On November 1, 1949, the Tonk district was rearranged into sub-divisions as below:

Name of sub-division	Area covered by tahsils
1. Tonk	1. Tonk 2. Aligarh (including 29 villages ² taken earlier from Bundi State). 3. Niwai excluding 11 villages mentioned earlier. 4. Thikana Uniara (tahsils of Awan, Banetha, Nagar and Uniara).
2. Malpura	1. Malpura excluding nine villages mentioned earlier but including Lawa. 2. Toda Rai Singh.

1. These were : (1) Kanwrawas (2) Jalsina (3) Saroli with Gopalpura (4) Kanwar-pura (5) Ranipura alias Nayagaon (6) Junia (7) Bharni (8) Thali (9) Gharoli (10) Mughlana (11) Dhuan Khurd (12) Ghar with Daulatpura (13) Datunda (14) Jotipura (15) Kharoi (16) Tokrawas (17) Lachmipura alias Jainiwas (18) Akoria (19) Chandwar (20) Rangbilas (21) Satwara (22) Balgarh (23) Kedara (24) Ramnagar (25) Charnet (26) Kalyanpura (27) Siaota (28) Thikaria Chhota (29) Deori. These villages were included in Aligarh tahsil of Tonk district but were put under Tonk tahsil, w.e.f. 1.12.1949. One more village, Takholi, of Bundi district was transferred on this date to Tonk tahsil.

2. Which were later transferred to Tonk tahsil (See foot note above)

Chhabra and Sironj¹ became sub-divisions under Kota district and Pirawa a tahsil of Aklera sub-division in Jhalawar district on 1st November 1949.²

The Tonk district continues to have two sub-divisions Tonk and Malpura, each comprising three tahsils as given below³:

Sub-Division	Tahsil	Area 1960-61 Sq. Km. (Provisional)	Population	Cities & town 1961	Villages	
					Inha- bited	Uninha- bited
Tonk	Aligarh	987	64,481	1	189	22
	Niwai	1031	73,295	1	185	14
	Tonk	1490	1,32,873	1	245	19
Malpura	Duni	1240	82,759	1	157	9
	Malpura	1463	82,774	1	119	8
	Toda Rai Singh	979	61,547	-	107	10

Towns

The 1961 Census lists five towns in the district: Tonk with a population of 43,413; Malpura 10,622, Niwai 8,317, Uniara 5,760 and Deoli 5,274.

TOPOGRAPHY

Configuration

The district has the shape of a kite or a rhombus with its eastern and western sides bending somewhat inward and the south eastern portion protruding between Sawai Madhopur and Bundi districts to touch the northern tip of Kota district. The south-western portion juts out also in Bhilwara district.

The district is flat at a general elevation of about 24.32 metres above sea level with rocky but scrubby hills. It is divided by the Banas river. The soil is fertile but somewhat sandy and the sub-soil water too is limited. The general slope is from the north-west to the south and east.

1. Later on ceded to Madhya Pradesh in 1956 after re-organisation of States.
2. Vide Government of the United States of Rajasthan Notification No.243/I/ G.A.D./October 6, 1949.
3. *Statistical Abstract Rajasthan, Special Number* p. 26 published by Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan, Jaipur in 1963.

Hill system

The hills in this district belong to the Aravali system. One chain starts from Bhilwara district and running along the boundaries of Bhilwara and Bundi districts, enters this district in the south near Rajkot and continues in a north easterly direction until it leaves the district near Baneta. It continues in the same direction through Sawai Madhopur district. A second chain lies in tahsil Toda Rai Singh between the headquarters of the tahsil and Rajmahal where the Banas forces its way through this hill. One other important hill is near Malpura, and a small hillock near the border of tahsil Sarwar of Ajmer district. The general elevation of the district is between 409 and 605 metres.

RIVER SYSTEM AND WATER RESOURCES

The rivers and streams of this district belong to the Banas system. The Banas is more or less perennial and so is its principal tributary Mashi. During monsoon and for a few months thereafter new streams appear. These retain water in hollows at some places. Though not of much use for direct irrigation, the streams help irrigation by raising the sub-soil water of wells. Some have been harnessed to form tanks, the biggest being Tordisagar.

The Banas rises from the eastern flank of the Aravali about five Km. from the fort of Kumbhalgarh at Paras Ram Mahadeo in Udaipur district. After a few kilometres' run, it has been bridged at Kankroli. Thence running east, it passes through the north-western corner of Chittorgarh district and enters Bhilwara district where it is bridged again, near Hamirgarh railway station. From there it runs due east till it is joined by the Borach coming from below the Chittorgarh fort. It then turns north and leaves Bhilwara district, and after a few kilometres' course in Ajmer district, enters Tonk district at Negdia in Deoli tahsil. From this point, it takes a serpentine course dividing the district in roughly two parts—two-thirds to its west and north and one-third to its east and south until it leaves the district at Sureli near Barwara station to flow through Sawai Madhopur district before it ultimately joins the Chambal at Rameswar. Its total length is about 400 Km. It runs in and along the borders of the district for roughly 135 km. It is fordable during winter and summer but during the rains, becomes a swift and angry torrent, more than half a kilometre in breadth and sometimes 9 metres deep. Important villages situated on the bank of this river are : Negdia, Bisalpur, Rajmahal, Banthali,

Noonpura, Deopura, Arania, Mendawas, Talpura, Dodwari, Sholangpura, Kakraj and Shopri. Its bed is sandy and in some places it is cultivated. Its tributaries are Mashi and Sohadra.

The Mashi rises in Silora hills, about 6 km. south of Kishangarh town in Ajmer district and passing through Phulera tahsil in Jaipur district, runs some kilometres along the borders of Jaipur and Tonk districts between the tahsils of Malpura and Phagi until it turns south to join the Banas at Galod village, a few kilometres to the north of Tonk town. It traverses for about 113 km. in the district. Important villages situated on the bank of this river are : Nagar, Doria, Paldi, Mandawari, Kudli, Nimbera, Gokulpura, Sangrampura, Hanutia, Manoharpura, Piplu, Nathadi and Galod.

The Sohadra is an important river in the sense that it feeds the Tordi Sagar tank which is said to be one of the biggest irrigation tanks in Rajasthan. The river rises from village Arai, about 13 km. south of Ajmer district. It joins Mashi near village Dundia (district Tonk) and thereafter jointly meets Banas river near village Galod. In the district, it traverses for about 76 km. Important villages situated on its bank are : Lamba Bada, Kantoli, Hindoli, Tordi, Raipura, Kureda and Dundia.

Other small rivers are : the Khari and Dai which flow from Ajmer side and join the river Banas, the first near Negdia and the second at Bisalpur; the Badi which rises from tahsil Chaksu of district Jaipur and joins the river Mashi near Chaturpura; the Galwa which rises from district Bundi and joins the Banas near Chauth-ka-Barwara.

Lakes and tanks

There is no natural lake in the district. However, several tanks formed by harnessing the feeders of the Mashi and the Banas are available. The biggest of such tanks is Tordi Sagar in tahsil Toda Rai Singh. Its total irrigated area is about 5108.1 hectares (12,625 acres). Smaller tanks are : in Malpura tahsil, Chandsen and Bhairon Sagar with an irrigated area of 1294.7 hectares (3200 acres), Ram Sagar Ganwar 487.1 hectares (1204 acres), Ghareda Sagar with 489.5 hectares (1210 acres); Ganeta Sagar with 250.9 hectares (620 acres), Ram Sagar Lamba Hari Singh with 566.4 hectares (1400 acres); in Toda Rai Singh tahsil, Tanwala with 436.9 hectares (1080 acres), Kali Dungari with 323.7 hectares (800 acres); in Deoli tahsil, Sangaram Sagar with

226.6 hectares (560 acres); Dooni Sagar with 184.1 hectares (455 acres); and Panwar with 505.7 hectares (1250 acres) in Tonk tahsil, Chandlai with 485.5 hectares (1200 acres).

The Galwa and Mashi rivers have been tapped near Uniara and Jodhpura villages with a storage capacity of 1721 Mcft. and 1700 Mcft. The new projects taken up recently are :

S.No.	Name of the tank/bund	Location	Total cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Potential Irrigation in acres & hectares (in brackets)	Command
1.	Galwa	Near village Uniara	40.83	13,000 (5,260.9)	Tahsil Uniara
2.	Mashi	Near Jodhpura Niwai tahsil.	40.82	12,400 (5,018)	Tahsil Tonk
3.	Moti Sagar	Near village Dhunwa, Deoli tahsil.	5.16	3,507 (1,419)	Tahsil Tonk & Deoli
4.	Dakhia	Near village Kareempura, Tonk tahsil.	3.58	2,350 (951)	Tahsil Tonk
5.	Daulat Sagar	Near village Daulatpura, Tonk tahsil.	6.05	1,511 (611)	Tahsil Tonk
6.	Galwania	Near village Galwania, Uniara tahsil.	7.30	2,150 (870.07)	Tahsil Uniara
7.	Batera	Near village Batera, Toda Rai Singh tahsil	0.44	4,440 (1,797)	Tahsil Toda Rai Singh
8.	Naugaza	Near village Gandhigram.	1.6	159 (64)	Tahsil Deoli.
9.	Sarkawas	Near village Deorawas, Deoli tahsil.	0.40	80 (32)	Tahsil Deoli.
10.	Rindliya Rampura	Near village Rindliya Rampura, Toda Rai Singh tahsil.	1.00	167 (68)	Tahsil Toda Rai Singh.

Underground water resources

No survey regarding ground water resources of the district has been undertaken so far. The water table is at a depth varying from 9

metres to 18 metres in the plains. In Deoli, Malpura and Aligarh, the depth is between 12 and 15 metres and the water is sweet; in Tonk and Niwai, between 9 and 15 metres and the water is sweet (and alkaline in Tonk); while in Toda Rai Singh, the depth is between 15 and 18 metres and the water is alkaline and sweet. Unusual potentiality of ground water has not been detected, except with regard to structures having pegmatite dykes formation.

GEOLOGY

Two main geological formations in this region are the Aravalli system and the Delhi system.

(i) Aravalli system

It consists of three parallel belts running from north-east to south-west. First, the Baonli Anwa belt which, at Baonli, is made of schists lying over reddish, jointed and altered quartzites. At Sarwar it is in the form of foliated hornblend quartz rock. At Sarsop the quartzite band is very narrow with schists exposed above and below it. The system continues south west beyond the river Banas and extends upto Alwar.

The second belt, running parallel to Baonli-Anwa range a short distance to the north-west, is extensively intruded by pegmatites. At Duni the schist is highly crystalline; with large pink garnets. The associated pegmatites contain muscovite, tourmaline and often well-developed garnets. Other similar exposures of this belt are at Kakor and Isarda. At Shukra Kalera, Sewar and Bire, the exposures of this belt consist of crystalline quartz associated with normal as well as muscovite pegmatite.

The third belt is further north-west and runs through Tonk city. Here it consists of alteration of mica schists and thin rusty quartzites. Other exposures of this belt are at Niwai and Rajmahal. At Rajmahal, the formations consist of garnetiferous mica schists and pegmatites, the latter carrying beryl at few places. The weathering of the schists in this areas has given rise to rich garnet deposits.

(ii) Delhi system

Several detached hills between Tonk and Jaipur belong to this formation. At Niwai (26°22' 75°56') fairly large exposures of the typical Alwar series exist. Other localities are Renwal (26°42', 75°59') and

Chaksu. At Rajmahal, there is a large hill of compact quartzite, pinkish in colour, resembling the Alwar Series. There is another similar well marked hill at Chandsen (26°19', 75°3').

Igneous intrusion

Granites are important intrusive rocks of igneous origin in the Aravalli system of this area. Biotite granite, which occurs at about two miles west of Kakor (26°17', 75°59'), at Isarda (26°10', 76°50') and at Dhule (26°56', 76°12'), is usually porphyritic foliated and often traversed by tourmaline pegmatite veins.

Another variety, gneissic granite, coarsely porphyritic and dark in colour, consists of pink or white microcline phenocrystographically interwoven with quartz. It is to be found at Karela (26°17', 75°33'). At Ganor (26°22', 75°23') there is an exposure of a banded gneissic rock similar in composition to that found at Karela.

Mineral wealth

The minerals found in the district are : beryl, garnet, mica, soapstone and building stone.

Beryl usually occurs here as an associated mineral in mica mines (at Madhorajpura, Sankarwara, Dholi, Baroni Shrinagar, Palri area and Kakor).

The famous garnet deposits are located near Rajmahal (25°53', 75°28') where both semiprecious and abrasive varieties are available.

Mica is mined at Barla, Mankhand, Sankarwara, Barchola, Miron, Dholi, Baroni and Palri.

A soapstone vein is exploited near Niwai. Building stone quarries are available at several places in the district.

Earthquakes

According to the Earthquake Zoning map, published in the Indian Standard Institution's *Recommendations of earthquake resistant design of structures* (IS: 1893-1962), the district and its adjoining areas fall within Earthquake Zone I and are, therefore, liable to a small damage.

But the records of the Director General of Observatories, Government of India, show that no earthquake of any significance has taken place in Tonk area during the past 200/300 years. Though other

parts in Rajasthan have experienced shocks emanating from the Himalayan Boundary Fault Zone, the Hindukush and the Rann of Kutch, no reports are available of these shocks having been felt in the Tonk area. However, feeble earth tremors, caused by crystal re-adjustments below the surface of the earth, have been known in the area.

FLORA

Tonk Forest Division includes Tonk district, part of Sawai Madhopur district, and part of Ajmer district. About 1.40 per cent of the total area of the district is forest, mostly located near Tonk city, Sohela, Kakor, Banetha, Nagar, Amla, Toda Rai Singh, Raj Mahal, Niwai and Siras.

According to Champion's classification of forest types, Tonk comes under the subsidiary Edaphic type of dry tropical forest, belonging more specifically to sub-type E 6, the main species being *Anogeissus pendula*. Others are *Acacia Catechu*, *Acacia senegal*, *Acacia leucophloea*, *Prosopis spicigera*, *Dichrostachys cinerea*, *Melia indica*, *Capparis aphylla*, *Grewia tenax*, *Grewia flavescens*, *Celastrus Senegalensis*, *Commiphora mukul*. On higher ground few *Boswellia serrata*, *Wrightia tomentosa*, *Dendrocalamus strictus* (Bamboo) are found; elsewhere the common species are : *Butea monosperma*, *Zizyphus jujuba*, *Balanites roxburghii*, *Euphorbia nivulia*, *Calotropis gigantea*, *Periploca aphylla*, *Grewias* and mostly grasses like, *Apluda aristata*, *Elionurus hirsutus*, *Cenchrus ciliaris*, *Aristida*, *Cymbopogon Jwarancusa*.

(i) *Anogeissus pendula*-*Acacia Catechu* series

Anogeissus pendula is a gregarious species, with common associates like *Boswellia serrata*, *Lannea coromandelica*, *Wrightia tinctoria*, *Sterculia urens*, *Bauhinia racemosa*, *Acacia Catechu*, *Flacourtia indica* and along nullahs *Butea monosperma*. An important tree is *Crataeva Religiosa* which is not so common in *Anogeissus pendula* forests. Its general height is about 6-7.6 metres. Among shrubs the common ones are *Grewia flavescens*, *Rhus mysurensis* and *Euphorbia nivulia*.

Except for a few comparatively high hills such as at Chandsen and Toda Rai Singh, the *Anogeissus pendula* forests have been subjected to heavy destruction through bad hacking and uncontrolled grazing. Browsed bushes of *Anogeissus pendula* are a common sight.

(ii) Degraded *Anogeissus pendula* – *Acacia Catechu*

Due to merciless hacking and rampant grazing, at places hills have become completely bereft of vegetative cover or possess a few low *Zizyphus nummularia* bushes. The bushes are generally of *Anogeissus pendula*, heavily browsed and about 0.9 to 1.2 metres high. They cover about 60-70% of the ground. In favourable localities like Chandsen, the height may be about 2.4 metres. Other varieties of bushes are *Grewia flavescens*, *Zizyphus nummularia*, *Euphorbia nivulia*, *Rhus mysurensis*, *Gymnosporia montana*, *Commiphora mukul*, *Securinega obovata*.

(iii) *Acacia Catechu*-*Zizyphus nummularia*

This type found only in the shallow calcareous soil is a thorny scrub consisting mainly of *Acacia Catechu*, *Capparis decidua*, *Zizyphus nummularia*, *Securinega obovata* of which *Acacia Catechu*, generally 1.2 metres high, covers about 60% of the area. Grass growth is poor and consists primarily of *Sporobolus* species.

(iv) *Acacia senegal*-*Gymnosporia montana*

This is found on sandy deposits, generally at the base of high hills such as Chandsen hills. Its general height is about 4.5 metres and density varies from about 0.4 to 0.6. *Acacia senegal* forms about 80% of the crop. Other common associates are *Gymnosporia montana* and *Grewia*. Among herbs and grasses *Aerua tomentosa*, *Sericostemma*, *Eragrostis tremula* are common.

(v) *Gymnosporia montana*-*Leptadenia spartium*

This type also is found on sandy deposits in small patches in the foot hills of Toda Rai Singh and Niwai. It occurs more near Siras village.

The general height of the crop is about 4.5 metres and density varies from 0.4 to 0.6. *Gymnosporia montana* forms about 50% of the crop. Other associates are *Flacourtia indica* (Syn. *F. ramontchi*), *Zizyphus nummularia*, *Zizyphus mauritiana* and among ground flora *Leptadenia pyrotechnica* (Syn. *L. Spartium*), *Tridax procumbans*, *Eragrostis tremula*, *Eragrostis ciliaris*. *Melia azadirachta*, a common tree in this area, is about 4.5-6.0 metres high.

(vi) *Leptadenia pyrotechnica*-*Sericostemma parviflorea*

This is fairly widespread on sandy deposits and about 0.6 to 0.9 metres high, covering 70-80% of the ground. The common species

found are *Zizyphus nummularia*, *Leptadenia pyrotechnica* (Syn. *L. spartium*), *Crotalaria burhia* and among herbs and grasses the common ones are : *Leptidagathis trinervis*, *Indigofera cordifolia*, *Spermacocae hispide*, *Boerhavia diffusa*, *Eragrostis tremula*, *Eragrostis ciliaris*, *Gymbopogon Jwarancusa*. Grasses hardly grow upto 0.6 metres during rains.

(vii) Degraded *Acacia Leucophloea*-*Zizyphus nummularia*

A large part of this area being plain, Savannah with *Acacia Leucophloea* should have been expected here. Due to heavy grazing, however, the grasses are depleted and alongwith *Acacia leucophloea* are found thorny bushes like *Zizyphus nummularia*, *Balanites roxburghii*, *Dichrostachys cinerea*, *Capparis decidua*. The common grasses found are : *Aristida spp.*, *Microchloa spp.*, *Heteropogon contortus*, *Eremopogon faveolatus*, *Themeda triandra*. They hardly grow beyond 0.45 to 0.60 metres high.

FAUNA

In the former Tonk State, usual small game, antelope, deer, and nilgai (*Boselaphus tragocamelus*) were common in the plains, and leopards, Sambar (*Ceruns unicolor*) and wild hog were found in the hills. An occasional tiger could be met within the south-east of Aligarh, the north-east of Nimbahera and parts of Pirawa and Sironj, and a few chital (*ceruns axis*) in Nimbahera and the Central India districts.¹ In the present Tonk district, however, the fauna is considerably reduced. Only deer, hare, grey partridges and small sand grouse are commonly found. Nilgai (*Boselaphus tragocamelus*) also is to be found in some parts. During winter months the numerous tanks are usually full of wild fowls. The pools provide good fishing. Because of dwindling wild life, permission for shooting is not generally given.

CLIMATE

The climate is generally dry except in the short south-west monsoon season, which starts from about the third week of June and continues till the middle of September. From mid-September to November is the post-monsoon season; between December and February is winter. In March, summer commences and extends till June.

1. Imperial Gazetteer of India, Provincial Series - Rajputana 1908 p. 297.

Rainfall

The average annual rainfall in the whole district is 613.6 mm (24.16") but it generally decreases from the south-east to the north-west. About 93% of the annual rainfall is during June to September, July and August being the rainiest months. Records of rainfall are available for six stations for periods ranging from 31 to 82 years. The details given in tables 1 and 2 show the large variations in rainfall from year to year. In the fifty years between 1901 and 1950, the highest rainfall was in 1917 when it was 213% more than the normal. The following year recorded the lowest rainfall amounting to only 31% of the normal. In 15 years out of the fifty, the rainfall was never more than 80% of the normal. It will be seen from table 2 that in 36 years out of the 50, the rainfall was between 400 and 900 mm (15.75" and 35.43"). The highest rainfall was 279.4 mm (11.00"), recorded at Uniara on 14 September, 1943. On an average there are 33 rainy days (with rain of 2.5 mm or more) in a year.

Temperature

A meteorological observatory was started at Tonk only recently and the data collected are too meagre to be utilised for giving a description of the climate of the district. But data available from observatories in the neighbouring districts give a fair idea of the weather conditions in the district. After about the middle of November both day and night temperatures begin to drop steadily till January which is generally the coldest part of the year. The mean daily maximum temperature in that month is of the order of 22°C (71.6°F) while the mean daily minimum temperature is of the order 8°C (46.4°F). During cold waves in the wake of cold western disturbances the minimum temperature may sometimes come down to a degree or two below the freezing point of water, especially in January and February. And occasionally frosts may occur. From March the temperature rises rapidly. May is usually the hottest month when the mean daily maximum temperature is of the order of 40°C (104°F) and the mean daily minimum temperature about 26°C (78.8°F). On individual days the day temperature may be as high as 46°C (114.8°F). With the advance of the south-west monsoon after the middle of June, the temperature falls but the relief from heat is not marked because of the added discomfort from the increase in humidity, brought in by the monsoon air. After the monsoon, by mid-September, days become hotter and in October, a secondary maximum is reached. However, the nights become progressively cooler. After October there

GENERAL

is an appreciable fall in both day and night temperatures. Dry air prevails over the district except during the south-west monsoon. In summer months, particularly in the afternoons, humidity is relatively very low.

Cloudiness

During the south-west monsoon skies are moderately to heavily clouded generally and over-cast on some days; in the rest of the year they are clear or lightly clouded. But in winter, because of the passing western disturbances, skies again tend to become cloudy.

Winds

Winds are generally light to moderate with a slight strengthening in summer and in early monsoon. Westerly to south-westerly winds prevail in the monsoon season. In the post monsoon and winter months winds are light, mostly from directions between west and north with frequent calm intervals. In summer, winds blow from directions between south-west and north-west.

Special weather phenomenon

Depressions originating in the Bay of Bengal during the south-west monsoon, sometimes, move across the central parts of the country, and reach the Tonk district. Heavy rains then follow with strong winds. Thunder-storms occur throughout the year but are more frequent during summer and monsoon. Dust-storms occur in summer.

T A B

Normals and extremes

Station	No. of years of data	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Tonk	50 a	8.6	5.3	4.3	2.5	10.2	61.7	244.3	218.2	91.7
	b	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.9	3.5	10.3	10.3	4.4
Nizammat (Aligarh)	20 a	7.9	2.3	3.3	4.8	3.1	17.1	203.5	238.5	108.2
	b	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	3.9	11.0	11.5	4.7
Malpura	50 a	6.6	5.6	5.3	3.1	8.9	49.3	177.8	163.3	75.4
	b	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.8	3.0	9.7	9.3	4.4
Niwai	23 a	8.4	4.6	3.8	3.6	9.4	67.1	207.8	189.7	97.3
	b	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.5	1.1	3.5	10.5	11.2	4.8
Uniara	50 a	8.6	5.8	3.8	2.5	8.6	52.1	224.5	217.4	95.5
	b	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.7	2.9	10.1	9.9	4.2
Toda Rai Singh	50 a	7.9	4.6	1.0	3.6	5.8	44.5	215.9	217.9	98.5
	b	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.9	3.0	10.6	10.2	4.9
Tonk (District)	a	9.0	4.7	3.6	3.3	7.7	57.5	212.3	207.5	94.4
	b	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.8	3.3	10.4	10.4	4.6

(a) Normal rainfall in mm (b) Average number of rainy days (days with
 ** Years given in brackets.

L E 1

of Rainfall

October	November	December	Annual	Highest annual rainfall as % of normal & years**	Lowest annual rainfall as % of normal & years**	Heaviest rainfall in 24 hours*	
						Amount (mm)	Date
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
12.7	3.6	4.1	667.2	226	25	273.6	1885 Aug. 25
0.7	0.2	0.4	33.0	(1945)	(1905)		
2.8	0.5	6.3	651.3	183	46	228.6	1942 July 9
0.4	0.1	0.3	34.2	(1946)	(1932)		
10.7	2.3	5.3	513.6	210	33	206.3	1885 Aug. 25
0.6	0.4	0.4	30.6	(1917)	(1918)		
5.6	1.5	3.3	602.1	180	44	175.3	1942 Aug. 20
0.6	0.1	0.4	35.3	(1933)	(1939)		
10.2	2.0	4.8	635.8	227	31	279.4	1943 Sep. 14
0.7	0.2	0.4	31.1	(1917)	(1918)		
6.6	2.5	2.8	611.6	142	34	160.0	1954 July 15
0.5	0.2	0.2	32.5	(1946)	(1941)		
8.1	2.1	4.4	613.6	213	31	-	-
0.6	0.2	0.3	33.0	(1917)	(1918)		

rain of 2.5 mm or more). * Based on all available data upto 1965.

TABLE 2

Frequency of Annual Rainfall in the district
(Data 1901-50)

Range in mm	No. of years	Range in mm	No. of years
101-200	1	801-900	3
201-300	4	901-1000	4
301-400	3	1001-1100	1
401-500	9	1101-1200	0
501-600	8	1201-1300	0
601-700	11	1301-1400	1
701-800	5		

CHAPTER II

HISTORY

PRE-HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY

Recent explorations in the valleys of the Banas river and its affluents the Khari, Dai, Mashī and Bandi have uncovered several sites of palaeolithic age. Tools of Series I were found at Deoli, Banthali, Mahuwa and Tonk; microliths of chert, jasper, agate, quartz and chalcedony obtained from Baithola, Bharni, Chokri, Sundela and Deopura show fluted cores with crested ridge, parallel sided blades with triangular or trapezoidal section, backed notched blades and points. A solitary lunate was found at Bharni. At Banthali, Naner, Ramkishanpur, Deopura and Lank non-megalithic black and red wares were discovered. Excavations at Aminpura and Lank brought to light polished and painted wares of various shades—grey, black and red. The types represented in the black and red pottery are similar to those in the painted grey, with bowls and dishes with convex sides and an incurved rim or straight sides and a vertical rim¹.

ANCIENT PERIOD

The Malavas were perhaps the earliest people to inhabit the area. Before they migrated to this place, their homeland was north of the confluence of the Ravi and the Chenab in the fourth century B.C. at the time of Alexander's invasion and were probably confederated with the Kshudrakas who lived near the Montgomery district. The association of these two tribes is mentioned in the *Mahabharata*, and to the early grammarians these tribes were known as *ayudha-jivins*: 'those who live by the profession of arms'. The movement of the Malava tribe or a section of it to Rajputana began perhaps after the Indo-Greek occupation of Punjab and continued probably down to the Scythian conquest of that area.

The Malavas set up their capital at Malavanagara which has been identified as modern Nagar or Karkotnagar² in Uniara tahsil, about

1. *Indian Archaeology—A Review 1958-59*, p. 45.
2. An inscription dated V. S. 1043 (A.D. 986) which has been recently discovered at Nagar, calls the place Malava-nagara and describes its prosperity (*Bharat Kaumudi* I pp. 271-72). The name Karkotnagar, often applied to the city, probably suggests that, for a time, it passed to the Nagas. In fabric the late Malava coins are somewhat similar to the coins of the Nagas of Padmavati with whom they may have been closely connected. *The History and Culture of Indian People*, Vol. II p. 164.

40 km. to the south-south-east of Tonk and about 72 km. to the north-north-east of Bundi. As early as the beginning of the second century A.D., they are known to have fought with their neighbours, the Uttamabhadras of the Ajmer region as well as with the latter's allies, the Kshaharata-Sakas, in Western India.

They appear to have extended their power after the decline of the Kushanas. One indication of this is the use of the Krita era¹ in the third and fourth century records discovered in Bharatpur, Kotah and Udaipur. Two kinds of coins began to be issued, the first with the legend *jayo-malavanam* or *malavanam jayah* and the second with shorter legends. The significance of the distinction between the two is not known.

In the 3rd and 4th century A.D., the Malavas seem to have got involved in a long-drawn struggle with the Kardamakas (Western Satraps) but soon both had to submit to the suzerainty of the Guptas. Samudra Gupta became so powerful that five kings and nine tribal chiefs on the frontiers of his dominions sought to enter into friendly relations with him by paying taxes and doing obeisance in person to him². Among the nine tribal States which submitted to Samudra Gupta, the Malavas were one. According to Dr. R.C. Majumdar, at the time of Samudra Gupta, the Malava rule probably extended over Mewar, Tonk and the adjoining regions of south-east Rajasthan. Dr. A.S. Altekar refutes the view that the Malavas and other tribal republics mentioned in the Allahabad inscription came to an end owing to the imperialistic ambitions of the Guptas. He adds that Samudra Gupta merely wanted these republics to accept his overlordship. The republics therefore, continued with their internal autonomy. During the reigns of Chandra Gupta II and Kumara Gupta I too they appear to have retained their semi-independent status. But by the middle of the 5th century A.D., they may well have been engulfed in the Huna avalanche³. Whether the area was, subsequently, included in Harsa's empire is not certain though it is known that his dominions were

1. The Drangian era which they are said to have adopted from the Sakas of Punjab soon came to be known as Krita probably after an illustrious Malava leader of that name, who secured the independence of his tribe from foreign yoke. The change seems to be to their success against the Sakas.
2. Chattopadhyaya, Sudhakar, *Early History of North India*, p. 157.
3. *A New History of the Indian People*, Vol. VI—*The Vakataka Gupta Age* ed. R.C. Majumdar and A.S. Altekar, p. 131.

bounded by the Himalayas, the western Punjab, Rajputana, Central India and Bengal¹.

However, evidence is available of the hold over the region of the Guhilot dynasty of Mewar. The founder of the dynasty Guhadatta is believed to have ruled in the middle of the sixth century A.D., in the western part of the State of Udaipur. Among the several branches of this dynasty, one headed by Bhartripatta is believed to have been founded towards the latter part of the 6th or early 7th century. This is indicated by an inscription found at village Chatsu about 42 km. south of Jaipur city on the main road to Tonk. Bhartripatta, according to this inscription, "was like Parasurama endowed with both priestly and martial qualities." This analogy may mean that Bhartripatta like Parasurama, was a Brahmana by caste and a Kshatriya by profession. This also supports the view that the Guhilots were originally Brahmanas² and their claim of descent from the solar race is only of a later date.

The earliest record of the family is an inscription dated 684 A.D. of Dhanika, son of Guhila and third in succession after Bhartripatta. It was found 80 km. south of Chatsu near Nagara in Uniara tahsil of Tonk, once a stronghold of the Malava tribe. If this Dhanika is identified as Guhilaputra Dhanika, then he must have ruled over vast region in Jaipur and Udaipur. But Guhilaputra Dhanika is said to have ruled as a feudatory of the *Paramabhataraka Maharajadhiraja Parameshwara* Sri Dhavalappadeva, probably the Maurya Dhavala who ruled around Udaipur, whereas the Nagara inscription is silent about it. After Dhanika, came his son Auka and his grandson Krishna. Shankaragana, the son of Krishna, who reigned in the last quarter of the eighth century, defeated a general of the Gauda king. Since he presented the conquered territories to the Pratihara Naghbata II³, it is presumed that the Guhilots acknowledged at the time, the suzerainty of the Pratiharas. Baladitya, a successor of Shankaragana, is important not only because he erected a temple of Vishnu at Chatsu (42 km south of Jaipur city) but also for his marriage with Chahamana (Chauhana) princess.

1. Chattopadhyaya, Sudhakar, *Early History of North India*, p. 253.
2. *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. III, *The Classical Age*, pp. 160.
3. *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. IV, *The Age of Imperial Kanauj*, p. 109.

In the early years of the seventh century, a branch of the Chahamana dynasty had been established by one Vasudeva at Shakambhari (the modern Sambhar in Jaipur district) and it is not improbable that a part of the Tonk region was included in *Shakambhari-pradesha*. However, towards the last quarter of the eighth century the country of Shankambhari was incorporated into the kingdom of the Pratihara ruler Vatsaraja¹, whose territory extended from Avanti to Didwana (in Nagaur district).

The Chahamana and Guhilot rulers remained feudatories of the Pratiharas and helped them to build a vast empire. But, with the disintegration of the empire at the close of the tenth century, they started asserting their independence and three powerful States emerged: Chahamanas (Chauhans) in Rajputana, Chalukyas (Solanki) in Gujarat and Paramaras (Pawars) in Malwa. The Tonk region appears, during the eleventh and twelfth centuries, to have remained under one or all of these. Naravarman, the Paramara ruler of Malwa who ascended the throne around 1094 A.D. pushed the northern boundary of his kingdom to the southern fringe of Tonk. He was defeated by Chahamana Ajayadeva of Shakambhari. However, Shakambhari itself was lost around 1129 A.D. to Jaisimha, the Chalukya ruler of Gujarat, and the Chahamana ruler Arnoraja passed under Chalukya vassalage². Jaisimha gave him his daughter in marriage.

Jaisimha had no son; he preferred to adopt Bahada, the son of his minister Udayana. But on his death one Kumarapala secured the throne for himself. Bahada fled to Shakambhari and took service under Arnoraja who took up his cause. In alliance with Ballala, the king of Ujjain and other chiefs on the banks of Para river, Arnoraja attacked Gujarat. Kumarapala sent his generals to deal with Ballala while he himself marched against Arnoraja. Arnoraja, severely wounded in the battle, concluded peace which was cemented by the marriage of his daughter to Kumarapala. In 1150, Kumarapala, again attacked Arnoraja and devastated his kingdom.

It was Vighraharaja IV, also known as Visaladeva, who restored the fortunes of the Chahamana dynasty and extended the limits of the kingdom. The dynasty, however, came to an end in 1192-93 with the defeat of the Chahamana ruler Prithviraja III by the Muslims in the battle of Tarain.

1. *The History and Culture of Indian People*, Vol. IV, *The Age of Imperial Kanauj*, p. 105.
2. *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. V, *The Struggle for Empire*, p. 76.

MEDIAEVAL PERIOD

According to local records¹ Tonk and the adjacent villages came to be included in the district of Tori, which, about the middle of the twelfth century, was held by one Satoji, a Chauhan Rajput. Bordered by Ajmer in the west, Bundi in the south and Ranthambor in the east, Tori succumbed to pressures from these areas and finally, in the 13th century, the Ranthambor branch of the Chauhans established its sway over the Tonk region, which was earlier a part of *Shakambhari-pradesha*. Soon a new pressure was building up. Iltutmish, the Sultan of Delhi, captured Ajmer and posted garrisons at Lawa (in Tonk), Kasili, Sambhar, then overran Ranthambor. But as soon as he died the Rajputs resumed their resistance. His daughter Raziya found herself compelled to withdraw from Ranthambor which under Vagbhata again became the seat of the Chauhan dynasty. "It became the centre from which Chauhan power radiated over a lengthening arc enclosing northern Rajputana and the collateral houses of Kotah, Bundi and Jator. In inscriptions of even the smaller principality of Mewar, ranging in dates from A.D. 1213 to 1252, victory over the Turushkas provides special items of laudation. Against this tide of Rajput power, the military hold over Ajmer could be of little consequence, for loss of the recently established defensive outposts at Lawah (Lawa) Kasili and Sambhar practically sealed it off"².

In 1301 the Chauhan ruler of Ranthambor suffered defeat at the hands of Allauddin Khilji and some time afterwards, according to Tod, Bundi and Tonk fell before his troops³. But during the reign of Muhammad bin Tughluq, the Sultan of Delhi, the whole of Rajputana became practically independent of the Delhi Sultanate. Gradually the various Rajput principalities clustered round the house of Mewar⁴. One of its illustrious members Rana Sanga, in early sixteenth century, acquired veritable position in Rajasthan and established Mewar's supremacy over Malwa and Gujarat⁵. In the battle at Khanwa against Babur in 1527 A.D., the ruler of Lawa (in Tonk) fought on the side of Rana Sanga.

1. *Report on the Settlement of Tonk*, 1892, p. 3.
2. *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. V, *The Struggle for Empire*, p. 147-48.
3. *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. VI, *The Delhi Sultanate*, p. 33.
4. *ibid*, p. 70.
5. Sharma, Dr. G. N., *Mewar and the Mughal Emperors*, p. 17.

During the Mughal Emperor Akbar's reign Tori and Tonkra were conquered by Maharaja Man Singh of Jaipur. The fall of Ranthambor in 1569 A.D. brought the entire territory under the Mughals. Tonk was included in the *Sarkar* of Ranthambor as part of the Subah of Ajmer for administrative purposes. It had an area of 5,02,402 bighas and yielded a revenue of 75,00,000 dams¹.

In 1643 A.D., a Brahman named Bhola obtained twelve deserted villages in Tonkra as grant. These villages were: Tonk, Mohwa, Narmana, Pirana, Bhamor, Chironj, Sheopuri, Sakna, Dhakia, Chand, Sonwa and Mindawar. He called his cluster Tonk. Sawai Jai Singh of Jaipur made it over in jagir to Bhao Singh Solanki whose daughter he married. But in 1729 A.D. the jagir was resumed. In 1750 A.D., Maharaja Madho Singh of Jaipur granted both Tonk and Rampura to Malhar Rao Holkar. So when in that year Malhar Rao came to Madho Singh's installation, Karam Chand, the *Bhumia* of Tonk, offered opposition. Malhar Rao then captured Bhumgarh, the citadel of Tonk. Karam Chand was killed and the *Bhum* lands were taken over. Subsequently, however, Karam Chand's descendants obtained a grant of Kareria village from Amir-khan. From this time on, there were constant struggles for possession of both Tonk and Rampura between Jaipur, the Holkar and the Sindhia.

In 1798 A.D., Chevalier Dudrenec, an officer in the Sindhia's army, who had been defeated by the combined forces of the Holkar and Amirkhan at Moheshar, was sent by Jaswant Rao to govern Tonk and Rampura. In 1804 both the districts were seized by British troops and Tonk was soon afterwards granted to Jaipur. Jaswant Rao Holkar was not slow in recovering it. In 1806 he gave it to Amir Khan and subsequently this was confirmed by the treaty the British concluded with Amir Khan in 1817. The treaty also stipulated the disbandment of Amirkhan's army "with the exception of such a portion as may be requisite for the internal management of his possessions". Amir Khan was also asked to relinquish his connection with the Pindaris and co-operate with the British for their chastisement. Furthermore, he had to deliver all his guns and military equipments with some exceptions, to the British against compensation in cash².

¹ *Ain-i-Akbari* of Abul Fazl, Vol. II edited by H. S. Jarrett and Jadunath Sarkar (1949) p. 280.

² Aitchison C.U., *A Collection of Treaties, Engagements and Sanads*, Vol. III, (1909) p. 241.

It will be worthwhile here to describe the main events in the life of Nawab Amir Khan, the founder of the Tonk State. The chief source for this is Busawan Lal who, as *Naib-munshi* to the Nawab, compiled the *Amir Nama* in Persian. H. T. Prinsep translated it into English under the title "*The Memoirs of the Pathan Soldier of Fortune, the Nawab Ameer-ud-dowlah Mohamed Amir Khan, chief of Sironj, Tonk, Rampura, Neemahera and other places in Hindoostan*".

Amir Khan's grandfather, Taleb Khan, was the son of Kali Khan Afghan of the Salarzai tribe and came from Johur (or Chorhur) in Bonair, in the reign of Emperor Mahomed Shah Ghazi. He was one of the band of Afghans who invaded Rohilkhand under Zaman Khan and finally settled at Siwai Turina near Sambhul in Moradabad. Here his son Mohamed Hyat Khan was born and spent much of his life, as a distinguished Moulvi of great piety and learning.

Amir Khan was born in 1768 and when 20 years of age, left home to seek his fortune as a military adventurer. With a few followers, he first offered his services to De Boigne, who was recruiting for the Sindhia's army. De Boigne refused to engage Amir Khan because of his youth but enlisted some of his men. Amir Khan then visited Delhi; later joined Bijai Singh of Jodhpur for some months. Then he found his way to Baroda where he took service under the Gaekwar with three or four hundred men. On leaving Baroda he and his followers experienced great hardships for want of employment and it was probably at this period that Amir Khan entered the service of Dulip Singh, Zamindar of Ranode in Ahirwara, on the north west frontier of Malwa.

From 1794 to 1796 Amir Khan was very much sought after by rival factions then fighting for supremacy in Bhopal. Mahmud Yasin, alias Chatta Khan, the *nawab* of Bhopal, had breathed his last and court was divided into hostile groups. Amir Khan espoused the cause of Hayat Khan one of the claimants to the throne. On several occasions, he was obliged to withdraw to Sironj which appears to have been a favourite refuge for those driven from neighbouring States. In 1796, he joined Durjan Lal and Jai Singh, Thakurs of Raghogarh, who had been deposed and expelled from their country by Daulat Rao Sindhia. In their service, he was raised to the command of 500 men and became a personage of some importance. His connection with these two chiefs was brought to an end the following year owing to an affray with some of their Rajput followers in which he was so severely wounded with stones that he had to remain at Sironj for three months.

His next employment was under the Maratha chief, Balam Inglia, a military commander in the State of Bhopal, who placed him in command of the 1,500 men garrison of the fort of Fatehgarh (the citadel of Bhopal), the rate of pay fixed for his followers being five rupees per mensem for each foot soldier, and ten rupees for each horseman. The promised pay, however, was never received and Amir Khan is said to have adopted the expedient of bombarding the town whenever his supplies ran low. While encamped at Fatehgarh in 1798, he received overtures from Jaswant Rao Holkar and the terms of their agreement were arranged at a meeting which took place at Ranaganj, or (according to the *Amirnama*) at Shujalpur. Amir Khan undertook never to desert Jaswant Rao and received from him a promise that they would share equally all plunders and conquests.

From that time the history of Amir Khan was merged in that of Jaswant Rao Holkar, until the latter was completely defeated by British troops at Dig and Farrukabad in 1804. In 1806, a serious rebellion broke out in the Holkar's army and Amir Khan was again engaged to pacify the Mohamedans. He appears to have taken this opportunity to urge on the Holkar the fulfilment of their original understanding and although Jaswant Rao evaded, he granted his ally the districts of Pirawa and Tonk in addition to Sironj which had already been assigned in 1798 A.D. He also made over the collection of the tribute from Kota. Nimbahera was added in 1809 and Chhabra in 1816.

The number of Pindaris in the pay of Amir Khan had increased so much that in 1806 his army consisted of thirty-five thousand free-booters and 115 guns. Malwa was the chief centre from where small bands roamed over distant regions for plunder. Now and then Maratha chiefs borrowed the services of Pindaris. In 1812 A.D. not less than sixty thousand Pindaris were under the standard of Amir Khan.

From 1806 to 1817 Amir Khan and his followers were engaged first in the struggle between the chiefs of Jaipur and Jodhpur—Raja Man Singh and Jagat Singh respectively—over Krishna Kumari, the princess of Mewar. He joined the camp of Raja of Jaipur at the village of Gingoli. Raja Man Singh of Marwar was beaten back and Jodhpur was besieged. The resources of Jaipur ruler were, meanwhile, so depleted on account of the enormous military expenditure that Amir Khan found it necessary to change sides. He allowed his troops

to rout the army of Jaipur and perfidiously went over to Man Singh of Jodhpur.

In 1810 he turned against Nagpur but had to return instantly to Malwa for the relief of his own territories in Sironj which had been invaded by the British. Jaswant Rao Holkar, at this time, was afflicted by a malady of the brain and became insane. The administration of the State, therefore, passed into the hands of Amir Khan. And though his troops met the British, there were no engagements. A truce was concluded which, however, did not last long.

In 1817, a large British army marched towards Malwa for the suppression of the Pindari free-booters. Amir Khan, at the time besieging the fortress of Madhavarajpur in the territories of Jaipur rushed back and prepared himself to fight the British. But an alliance was concluded by which it was agreed that Amir Khan should drastically reduce the number of his armed retainers and hand over the artillery to the British. He was allowed, however, to keep the districts obtained in jagir from Holkar but was made to restore all the remaining possessions to their original holders.

In accordance with this agreement (see Appendix A), the districts of Sironj, Pirawa and Gogala Nimbahera were confirmed in the possession of Amir Khan and his descendants. The fortress of Tonk Rampura, with the territories subordinate to it, was added to his possessions as a special favour. The British also granted him a sum of Rs. 300,000 in cash and to his son the district of Palwal as a life-estate to cover the expenses of his maintenance. The possession of this district was to continue with the British who, however, undertook to pay, out of its annual revenues, a sum of Rs. 150,000 in equal monthly instalments of Rs. 12,500 each, to the prince. Amir Khan accepted the terms but delayed in affixing his signature to the document as he was awaiting the outcome of the battle of Sita Baldi between the Bhonsle of Nagpur and the British. The British emerged victorious in the battle and Amir Khan reluctantly signed the document.

Amir Khan made Tonk the seat of his government. In 1832, he attended on Lord William Bentinck, the Governor-General of India, when the latter visited Ajmer. The rest of his life passed in piety and in the company of *mullas*. He died in 1834.

1. Mehta, M.N. in *The Hind Rajasthan* (1896) p. 381 however, gives this date as December 1816.

MODERN PERIOD

Upheaval of 1857

Amir Khan was succeeded by Wazir Mohammad Khan, the eldest of his twelve sons. It was during his reign that the upheaval of 1857 took place and though he himself was very loyal to the British, his relations rebelled and his troops mutinied. Bakshi Gulam Mohiuddin Khan of Nimbahera actually sheltered the Neemach mutineers so much so that Captain Showers felt compelled to capture the place. "The head Patel was executed at a public parade of troops by being blown from a gun". Bakshi escaped to Mandsore and joined the rebels there. The mutineers, invited by the Nawab of Tonk's own troops, visited Tonk on their way to Agra. "The Nawab was beset in the fort by his own soldiery and, being reduced to sheer helplessness, he tried to temporise with them. Many of his disaffected troops had gone to Delhi after extorting from him their arrears of pay"¹.

Meanwhile the movements of Tantia Tope had caused a great stir. He had crossed the Chambal to reach Jaipur, but was anticipated² by General Roberts, according to whose report of July 21, 1858, Tantia bypassed Jaipur and then marched towards Daulatpur. On being informed that the Tonk troops were ready to join him, Tantia reached that place. "The Nawab with a few faithful adherents shut himself in the citadel but his troops joined the rebels *en masse*"³.

For his loyalty the Nawab later received from the British a *sanad* of adoption, authorising his issueless descendants to adopt heirs to the throne, in accordance with the injunctions of the Koran and without the payment of any *nazarana*. (see Appendix B).

Wazir Mohammad Khan died on 18th June, 1864 and was succeeded by his son Mohammad Ali Khan. Soon afterwards he was involved in some dispute with his feudatory, the chief of Lawa. Originally a part of Jaipur, Lawa had come under Tonk when the British conferred new territories on Amir Khan. In 1865, its chief Dhirat Singh was approached by the Nawab with some improper demand. Dhirat Singh refused. The Agent to the Governor-General interceded in the matter to bring about an amicable settlement but the Nawab, unable to restrain himself, attacked Lawa, only to be

HISTORY

beaten back. Two years later, in 1867, he invited Dhirat Singh and his uncle Rawat Singh under pretence of awarding them rich dresses of honour as a mark of his confidence. Rawat Singh was murdered along with his officers and attendants and Dhirat Singh was kept under surveillance. At the same time, a large army consisting of 1,000 cavalry and forty guns was despatched to punish Lawa. An enquiry was instituted by the British into the whole episode. As a result, the Nawab was deposed from the throne, and kept a prisoner at Banaras. The salute of the State was reduced from seventeen guns to eleven. Lawa was taken away from Tonk and its chief was placed under British protection (see Appendix C). The Nawab died at Banaras in 1895.

After Mohammad Ali Khan's deposition, his eldest son, Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim Ali Khan, succeeded to the throne on December 20, 1867. During his minority, the administration was carried on by a Council of Regency consisting of five members including his uncle and Captain J. Blair, as Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana. The Nawab was invested with governing powers on January 1, 1870.

In 1875, the Nawab attended on the Prince of Wales at Agra during the latter's visit there. He was also at the Imperial Darbar at Delhi in 1877. It was on the latter occasion that his salute was restored from 11 guns to 17 but for his life only. It was permanently restored in 1878.

His long reign which continued till 1930 witnessed several changes in the State. Administration was placed on modern lines. Revenue and Police Codes were brought into being. Courts were reorganised. Land settlements were carried out. Reforms were introduced circumscribing the limit of loans to Jagirdars, particularly to reduce the high incidence of indebtedness among them in Sironj. Under the new law no *mahajan* could lend to a Jagirdar more than a month's income. In case of non-observance, the State could not be made to intercede.

In January 1921, Tonk was in the grip of unrest due to high prices of food-stuffs and because of the growing ill-feeling against the merchants from Ratlam, with whom the Dewan of the State was believed to be secretly in league. There was dissatisfaction

1. Khadgawat, Nathu Ram, *Rajasthan's Role in the Struggle of 1857*, p. 24.
2. Sen, Surendranath, *Eighteen Fifty Seven*, p. 372.
3. *ibid.*

over the release from jail of Abdul Samad, the *Parchanavis* or confidential reporter of the government and also over the Nawab's order prohibiting the reading of *waz* or sermon in mosques. Added to these was the powerful impact of the Non-cooperation and Khilafat movements, from the surrounding British Indian territories. In the State's armed forces too unrest had spread because of high prices and low pay. There was discontent equally over the conduct of their commanding officer, who had been charged with embezzlement of funds. There was a loud demand that the merchants from Ratlam be forced to open their granaries and sell at a fixed rate, that export of foodgrains be stopped immediately. It was suspected that these merchants, because they were the financiers of the Tonk State had been granted in return the monopoly for the purchase of State grains. These, especially *jwar*, the staple food, they had been diverting to the British territories thereby causing a shortage and an abnormal rise in prices. It was also believed that the Dewan of the State, Moti Lal, was in partnership with the Ratlamwallas. At Tonk city, the staple food was sold at 5 or 5½ seers a rupee. It was alleged that Moti Lal's sons, misused the high official positions they held in the State for illegal gratifications.

The agitation gained fresh momentum when the ruler showed clemency to Abdul Samad, the *Parchanavis*. Serious charges of bribery and corruption had been levelled against this man. Although tried by the State Council and sentenced to 13 years imprisonment, the Nawab, as an act of clemency, ordered his release. On the other hand, to prevent entry into Tonk of political agitators from British India, he enforced stringent measures.

The effect was that the Nawab was frequently mobbed by crowds consisting of even disgruntled army men and police sepoys. On¹ January 14, 1921 an excited crowd collected at the Jumma Masjid where the Nawab had come for prayers and indulged in free use of abusive language against the Dewan and other members of the retinue. According to the police officials the question of high prices had become by then an excuse for preaching Non-cooperation and Khilafat. A

1. Confidential Report No. 106 dated 18-21 January, 1921 from T. G. Wareham, Inspector General of Police, Tonk State to R.A.E. Benn, Resident at Jaipur and in charge of the Political Agency, Haraoti and Tonk published in the *Proceedings of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department* for the month of July 1921 (Secret-I) Calcutta 1921, p. 160, National Archives of India, New Delhi.

mass meeting was called for January 16. The Nawab disallowed it but the State army and the police resolved to disobey his orders. On 16th January, the Inspector General of Police, with a police force of 25, reached the venue of the meeting where a crowd of 4,000 had gathered with flags bearing the crescent and star. In the ensuing confusion a sub-inspector of police and a constable were assaulted.

At a second meeting on the same day the crowd was armed. Perturbed by these developments, the Nawab, now agreed to receive a deputation of the leaders. On the same day and in the presence of Mr. Benn, the Political Agent of Haraoti and Tonk, the deputation presented to the Nawab a petition detailing the grievances. The Nawab acceded to all the demands except two, regarding the removal of the Dewan and the cancellation of the grain purchasing monopoly of the Ratlam merchants. The price of *jwar* was fixed at 8 seers a rupee and the levy of transit dues on imported grains was removed. The deputation retired seemingly contented. The orders of the ruler to the Nazim of Aligarh pargana to send all grain to Tonk were disobeyed by the latter and mass meetings were held there. It was feared that the export of food-grains would cause hardships to the public in Aligarh pargana. Moti Lal, the Dewan was granted six months' leave and left Tonk on 18th January.

But the events took a sudden turn. Soon after the first mass meeting, the Qafia Sayads of Tonk had invited the Nawab to dinner. As the ruler was leaving the house of the Sayads, a mob surrounded his vehicle and a man, Chhote Khan, threatened the Nawab in abusive language. The Sayads did nothing to restrain it. This led the Nawab to suspect them of having a hand in the agitation. The Tonk Sayads were, in fact, known to have continued regular contacts with their main branch in Rai Bareilly where also similar riots had occurred at the time. A search of the house of the Tonk Sayads uncovered many incriminating letters and seditious newspapers. Gun powder and hand bombs were said to have been recovered. The documents revealed correspondence with agitators in Delhi and Kabul. As a punishment the Sayad community was expelled from Tonk.

1. Letter No. 7C-B, 8th February, 1921 from Lt. Col. R.A.E. Benn in charge of the Haraoti and Tonk Political Agency to the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana, *Proceedings of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department* for the month of July 1921 (Secret-I), Calcutta 1921 p. 169, National Archives of India, New Delhi.

The situation became threatening towards the end of the month. Political meetings multiplied. Mobs surrounded the Nawab whenever he appeared in public. By February 2 the news spread that he had asked the British for a relief force. On February 6, a British officer marched in from Deoli with one hundred men. This had the desired effect on the local army, whose ringleaders were soon rounded up. Disturbances ceased for the time being.

But the Congress and Khilafat Committees in Ajmer took up the cudgels for the Tonk agitators. On February 8, they sent telegrams to the ruler asking him to receive a deputation in Tonk but were told that they would not be allowed to enter and if they tried they would be doing so at their own risk.

Nawab's action was vigorously criticised by the Press. Public opinion outside Tonk was so much aroused that the Political Agent advised the Nawab to appoint a committee of enquiry. At the suggestion of the Agent to the Governor-General, 33 prisoners were subsequently released on bail. On February 23, a Proclamation was issued by the Nawab, which was read out on the 24th at a mass meeting, announcing the creation of a Consultative Committee to assess the needs and grievances of the people and to obtain the opinion and advice of representative persons with regard to legislation.

In continuation of the Proclamation, a *Rubkar* was issued permitting (i) meetings of more than five persons provided these were of non-political nature, (ii) the reading of *waz* or preaching in mosques provided it was restricted to religious subjects only, (iii) entry of outsiders into the State hitherto forbidden, provided they were not connected with seditionists, and, lastly (iv) reopening of Arabic schools.

Of the 28 accused, 18 were discharged and 10 were charged with conspiring to incite disaffection against the Nawab and his government under section 124-A and section 120-B of the I. P. C. as applied to Tonk. Of these ten, one was pardoned, two were acquitted and seven were convicted. Of the seven, one was convicted to one year's rigorous imprisonment and six to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

The disturbances which had started because of economic distress, thus, took a semi-political character. The Rajputana States' People's Conference held at Ajmer on November 23 and 24, 1928, elected one Mr. Abdul Irfan Fizai from Tonk to its Executive

Committee, and passed a resolution (No. 24,) condemning the repressive policy followed by the States of Tonk, Udaipur, Sirohi, Bundi and Jaipur¹. Agitation by exiles numbering 300 families continued even through 1929².

The Nawab died in 1930. Of his 21 sons born of six marriages, the eldest, Sahibzada Mohammad Abdul Hafiz Khan, had died in March 1927; therefore, the second, Hafiz Mohammad Sadat Ali Khan, succeeded to the gadi. He was born on February 13, 1879. In 1931, barely a year after the new Nawab had assumed powers, a representation from the Rajputana States' People's Conference³ drew the Viceroy's attention pointedly to the fact that the old policy of his father was being continued. It added that fundamental rights such as freedom of the press, speech and associations were non-existent. Deportations, internments, confiscation of property and indiscriminate attacks on persons were, it was alleged, the order of the day. In the end an enquiry was demanded.

Realizing the need of the hour the Nawab introduced sweeping changes. He announced the formation of a State Administrative Council with powers to review annual budgets. Departments of Public Works, Forests, etc. were set up; the department of Customs and Excise was reorganised. Majlis-i-Amma, Municipalities and Panchayats were constituted and efforts were made to have a competent and independent judiciary.

Majlis-i-Amma was set up on November 23, 1939 by a firman of the ruler. It was composed of 26 official and non-official members. The former were of two categories (a) nominated and (b) the members of the State Council. Among the latter, 12 were elected by Panchayats and the district council, representing urban and rural areas in equal number; five were nominated to represent the various interests such as the Sahibzadas, the backward classes etc. The structure was so arranged⁴, that one Muslim member and one non-Muslim member were elected from each urban and rural constituency by rotation.

1. File No. 3 - The Tonk State Agitation and the States' People's Conference, leaflet at pp. 11-16, Rajasthan State Archives, Bikaner.
2. *ibid.*
3. *ibid.*, pp. 53-54.
4. *Report on the Administration of Tonk State for the year 1351 Fasli (1943-44)*, Tonk 1945, p. 66.

The Majlis-i-Amma, whose President was also the Vice-President of the State Council, tendered advice on all proposed legislation regarding new taxation, health, education, commerce and industry. Its decisions were recommendatory. Non-official members could, however, move amendments to official bills on these matters.

Popular representation in the municipalities was introduced in 1939 and a Municipal Act was passed allowing for popular participation in the administration of the five parganas of the State namely Tonk, Sironj, Nimbhahera, Chhabra and Pirawa. Elections were to be on a communal basis; the rest to be nominated by the government. The Tonk Municipal Act 1939 was framed mainly on the British India lines with modifications to suit local conditions.

In December 1939 State Panchayat Rules were framed according to which a Panchayat consisting of five members was constituted for every village with a population of 2,000 or over. It was given powers to try suits involving money matters as well as criminal cases. The heads of Panchayats—the Sarpanchas of each pargana formed the electorate for the election of the pargana's own member on the Majlis-i-Amma.

During the second World War the Nawab set up a Central Committee with two branches, one for publicity and the other to collect subscriptions. A war fund was created and efforts were made to popularise investment in Defence loans and savings certificates.

Following India's independence in 1947, Tonk State was merged with Former Rajasthan on March 25, 1948, which was the second stage in the formation of the present Rajasthan. The administration was reorganised on the pattern obtaining in the rest of the districts of the State of Rajasthan. It is described in Chapter X of this volume.

APPENDIX A¹

Engagement between the Honourable English East India Company and Nawab Umeer-oo-Dowlah Mohummud Umeer Khan, concluded by Mr. Charles Theophilus Metcalfe on the part of the Honourable Company, in virtue of full powers from His Excellency the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, K. G., Governor-General, and Lalla Nurunjun Lal on the part of the Nawab, in virtue of full powers from the said Nawab,—1817.

ARTICLE 1

The British Government guarantees to Nawab Umeer Khan and his heirs in perpetuity, the possession of the places which he holds in the territories of Maharajah Holkar, under grants from the said Maharajah; and the British Government takes those possessions under its protection.

ARTICLE 2

Nawab Umeer Khan will disband his army, with the exception of such a portion as may be requisite for the internal management of his possessions.

ARTICLE 3

Nawab Umeer Khan will not commit aggressions in any country. He will relinquish his connection with the Pindarees and other plunderers, and will moreover co-operate, to the utmost of his power, with the British Government for their chastisement and suppression. He will not enter into negotiations with any person whatever without the consent of the British Government.

ARTICLE 4

Nawab Umeer Khan will deliver up to the British Government all his guns and military equipments, with the exception of such a portion as may be requisite for the internal management of his possessions and the defence of his forts, and shall receive in exchange an equitable pecuniary compensation.

ARTICLE 5

The force which Nawab Umeer Khan may retain shall attend at the requisition of the British Government.

1. Reproduced from C.U. Aitchison's *A Collection of Treaties, Engagements and Sanads*, Vol. III, Calcutta (1932), p. 244.

ARTICLE 6

This engagement of six Articles, having been concluded at Delhi, and signed and sealed by Mr. Charles Theophilus Metcalfe and Lalla Nurunjun Lal, the ratifications of the same by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General and Nawab Umeer Khan, shall be delivered at Delhi within one month from the present date, November 9th, 1817.

C. T. Metcalfe,
Seal of Lalla Nurunjun Lal

The Nawab's Seal

Hastings.

This Treaty was ratified by His Excellency the Governor-General, in camp, at Salyah, on the fifteenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen.

J. Adam,
Secretary to the Governor-General.

APPENDIX B¹

Adoption Saqad granted to Nawab Wuzeer-oo-Dowlah, Ameer-ool-Moolk, Mahomed Wuzeer Khan Bahadoor, Nusrut Jung, Nawab of Tonk,—1862.

Her Majesty being desirous that the governments of the several Princes and Chiefs, who now govern their own territories, should be perpetuated, and that the representation and dignity of their Houses should be continued; I hereby, in fulfilment of this desire, convey to you the assurance that, on failure of natural heirs, any succession to the Government of your State which may be legitimate according to Mahomedan law, will be recognised and confirmed

Be assured that nothing shall disturb the engagement thus made to you so long as your House is loyal to the Crown and faithful to the conditions of the Treaties, Grants, or Engagements which record its obligations to the British Government.

Dated 28th May 1862

Elgin and Kincardine.

1. Reproduced from C.U. Aitchison's *A Collection of Treaties, Engagements and Sanads*, Vol. III, Calcutta (1932), p. 245.

APPENDIX C¹

PROCLAMATION—1867

Be it known to the Nobles, Chiefs, and people of the Principality of Tonk that tidings of the outrage which was perpetrated on the 1st of August last on the person of the uncle and certain followers of the Chief of Lawa, have been reported to the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General, from the full evidence taken on the spot, has been forced with pain to the conviction that the tragedy could not have taken place without the knowledge, and, indeed, without the instigation of the Nawab, the present Ruler of Tonk.

The Viceroy and Governor-General in Council has resolved, both as a punishment of this crime, and because, since its commission, the Government of India could repose no confidence in his administration, that the Nawab shall be removed from his Government, and that his son shall be proclaimed successor.

During the minority of the young Nawab the British Government will administer the government through Ibadoolla Khan, the uncle of the *ex-Nawab*, or make such other similar arrangement as it may see fit. But beyond the separation of Lawa from Tonk no alteration will be made in the constitution of the State. Lawa will now become a separate Chiefship, and will so remain for ever under the protection of the British Government. The heirs of the murdered men will receive maintenance through the British Government out of the revenues of Tonk.

The Viceroy and Governor-General in Council accordingly now proclaims to the Nobles, Chiefs, and people of Tonk the change in the succession, and calls upon them to submit to the Government of the new Nawab, and during his minority to the administration which will temporarily be introduced by the Agent to the Governor-General.

The Governor-General in Council entertains the hope that the present lesson will not be lost upon the country, but that it will lead, both in Tonk and throughout the Province of Rajasthan, to the well-being and prosperity of all concerned, both of those who govern and of the people.

By Order of the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

LUCKNOW;
The 14th Nov. 1867.

W. Muir,
Foreign Secy. to the Govt. of India.

1. Reproduced from C.U. Aitchison's *A Collection of Treaties, Engagements and Sanads*, Vol. III, Calcutta (1932), p. 246.

CHAPTER III

PEOPLE

Population

According to the Census of 1961, the population of the district is 497,729 of which 260,589 are males and 237,140 females. The district has two sub-divisions, Malpura and Tonk, each with three tahsils. The tahsils of Malpura sub-division are Deoli, Malpura and Toda Rai Singh; their population is 82,759, 82,774 and 61,547 respectively. The tahsils of Tonk sub-division are Uniara, Niwai and Tonk; their population is 6,4481, 73,295 and 1,32,873 respectively.

Growth of population

The population of the district, except between 1911 and 1921 when it decreased, has been steadily increasing since 1901; so it has been in Rajasthan as a whole. The increase is bound to be on the high side if effective measures are not adopted to curb the birth rate. The fear becomes all the stronger since 41 per cent of the population recorded in 1961 is below 14 years of age.

The decennial growth of population in the district as well as in Rajasthan State is given in the following table to facilitate comparison:

Percentage variation

	1901-11	1911-21	1921-31	1931-41	1941-51	1951-61
Tonk District	+ 5.99	-7.67	+16.48	+10.94	+23.39	+22.32
Rajasthan State	+ 6.70	-6.29	+14.14	+18.01	+15.20	+26.20

The density of population in the district is 69 persons per square kilometre compared to 60 for Rajasthan.

Sex Ratio

The sex ratio (number of females per 1000 males), according to the 1961 Census, is 910. The corresponding figures for 1941 and 1951 Census are 903 and 925 respectively. It has remained more or less constant over the decades. The sex ratio of Rajasthan is also nearly the same, being 908 according to the 1961 Census.

Age structure

In the 1961 Census, 41% of the people were returned as being below 14 years, 33% between 15-34, 21% between 35-59 and 5% were returned as being above the age of 60.

Rural and urban population

According to the 1961 Census, the population of the district is predominantly rural. The number of persons living in rural and urban areas is 4,24,343 (85.26%) and 73,386 (14.74%) respectively. For Rajasthan the percentages are 83.72 and 16.28 respectively.

In the last ten years (i.e. between 1951-61) the rural population has slightly decreased and the urban one slightly increased. The percentage of rural and urban population of the district in 1951 was 82.9 and 17.1 respectively.

The number of villages in the district has risen to 1,002 from 986 villages in 1951. According to the 1961 Census, there are 5 towns in the district.

Migration and immigration

Out of 4,97,729 persons, 4,44,379 were born in the district, 48,449 in other districts of the State, 2,474 in other States of India and 1,603 persons were born in countries other than India. Of those born outside India, the majority, 1,577, came from Pakistan. The number of unclassified persons was 824.

Displaced persons

According to the 1951 Census, the number of displaced persons was 2,936 all of whom came from West Pakistan. Of these, 1886 came in 1947, 1049 in 1948 and one in 1949. Majority of the displaced persons, to be precise 1,178 or 41.1% were traders; 622 or 21.18% earned their livelihood by other occupations. Owner cultivators ranked third, being 561 or 19.1%; landless cultivators numbered 296 or 10.1%; cultivating labourers 87 or 3%; non-cultivating owners of land 10 or 0.34%. 160 or 5.44% were industrialists and 22 or 0.74% were engaged in transport.

Language

The principal languages spoken in the district are Hindi, Urdu and Rajasthani. The important dialects are Dhundhari, Harauti and Marwari. In the spoken language, impact of Gujarati and Marwari is obvious while the literature of the languages spoken in this area appears to bear the impact of Brij.

According to the Census of 1961, 3,64,982 persons speak Khari boli, 89,830 Dhundhari, 34,012 Urdu, 4,467 Jaipuri, 2,216 Sindhi, 841 Punjabi, 623 Marwari, 132 Mewari, 217 Gujarati and 409 speak other languages.

Script

The script of Hindi, Rajasthani and its dialects is Dev Nagari and that of Urdu, Arabic.

Bilingualism

In the 1961 Census, out of 497,729 persons, 8,511 persons were returned as speaking a language over and above the mother tongue. Of such languages numerically important are English, Hindi and Urdu. Break-up of the speakers¹ in mother tongue and the subsidiary languages is given below :

ges is given below :

Mother tongue	Subsidiary languages					
	Hindi	Sindhi	Urdu	English	Other	
Afgani	113	52	38	14	8	1
Bengali	15	2	—	—	8	5
Dhundhari	162	—	—	9	146	7
Gujarati	71	37	—	—	34	—
Jaipuri	608	—	—	532	76	—
Khari boli	4770	—	77	679	3638	376
Punjabi	190	88	—	13	89	—
Sindhi	413	214	—	80	100	19
Urdu	2134	1291	—	—	645	198
Marwari	11	—	—	—	11	—
Other ²	24	4	1	—	19	—

Religion

Though ruled by Muslim Nawabs, the majority of the subjects of Tonk State were Hindus. According to the 1941 Census, in the towns the Hindus formed 45.9% of the total population; and in the areas of Jaipur and Ajmer-Merwara now forming part of the district, the Hindus were in an overwhelming majority.

1. For further details see *Census of India 1961*, Vol. XIV Rajasthan, Part II-C (i), pp. 229-264.
2. Others include the languages Malvi, Marathi, Nepali, Persian, Tamil, Telgu, Arabic, Bihari, Kashmiri and Mewari in which the number of the speakers is less than 10.

In 1951 the Hindus constituted 88.3%, the Muslims 9.4% and the Jains 2.3%. According to the 1961 Census, there are now 445,093 Hindus, 42,130 Muslims, 10,036 Jains, 402 Sikhs, 67 Christians and one Buddhist. Thus the percentage for the Hindus has risen to 89.43, for the Muslims and Jains it has come down to 8.46 and 2.01. The Sikhs form 0.08 per cent and the remaining 0.01 per cent are Christians and Buddhists.

Pilgrimage

Diggi is the only eminent centre of pilgrimage in the district and attracts people from outside Rajasthan also. However, there are several holy places, spread over the district, where people go either to take dip in the waters or to worship the deity. Devotees believe that the visits help relieve pains and fulfil desires. The temple of Gokaneshwar Mahadeo at Bisalpur at the confluence of the Dai and Banas rivers in the Deoli tahsil, is visited by large number of people during the full moon in *Kartik* and *Baishakh*. At a distance of nine miles from Nagar, there is a pond where many go to take a dip on *Amavasya*, *Purnima* and *Ekadashis* of every month.

There are two temples of Mataji Goddess at Chandani and Duni. In Malpura tahsil, besides Kalyanji's temple at Diggi, which is visited by the Hindus, there is a temple at Dadawadi held sacred by the Jains. Another important temple is the one dedicated to Jal Devi Mataji at Bawari village in the Toda Rai Singh tahsil where on the 8th and 14th day of every month coinciding with the waning and waxing of the moon, mothers come with children to seek the blessings of the goddess to ward off diseases. The *Dargah* of Dalshah in the district is held in veneration by the Muslims.

Social Groups

• **BRAHMAN**—In the hierarchy of castes at the top are the Brahmans who officiate in all big ceremonies and are recompensed in the form of *Dakshina*. In the past, land owned by them used to be exempted from taxes. The more important among the Brahmans belong to the Gaur and Paliwal groups. There is at least one Brahman to serve a village or a group of villages. He has a working knowledge of Sanskrit and is consulted to give the auspicious dates for marriages, journeys and other important occasions.

RAJPUT—In the Nizamats of Malpura and Uniara, because these were previously parts of Jaipur State, the Rajputs are the dominant

group They are not agriculturists. Marriage within the same clan is prescribed as incestuous. Thus each clan depends on others for matrimony. However, a man from the higher clans—the Rathores, Kachchawas, Chauhans, can accept a wife from a clan lower than his, but not vice versa. A woman cannot be married to a person of a lower clan. This results in a surplus of high-born women and is responsible for the practice of paying exorbitant prices for bridegrooms.

DAROGA—The Darogas are people born of extra marital relations between Rajput males and their low caste maid servants. They permit widow remarriage.

JAT—The Jats are agriculturists and are, in fact, proud of being tillers of the soil. They have a fairly high social status. Bride price is prevalent, so is widow remarriage. And the rite for the latter is simple. When the match is arranged, the bridegroom with a few friends goes to the house of the bride. He remains there for the night, and the next morning returns with his new wife. She puts on bangles, which she had discontinued to wear after the death of her previous husband.

GUJAR—The Gujars are mostly breeders and dealers of cattle. Some among them are agriculturists. Socially they are very near to the Jats, with whom they eat and drink, although occupying a slightly lower position in the caste hierarchy. Widow remarriage is permissible and the procedure is the same as among the Jats.

Scheduled Tribes

The Scheduled Tribes people according to the 1961 Census, number 57,699 of whom 30,765 are males and 26,934 are females, all being Hindus. Out of 57,699 persons, only 1,043 live in urban areas and the rest in rural areas. The principal Scheduled Tribes are the Bhils and Minas; the former number 6,599 (4,094 males and 2,505 females); and the latter 48,564 (24,941 males 23,623 females). There are 2,536 unclassified persons. The Bhils are to be found invariably in rural areas while among the Minas as against 47,521 in rural areas, only 1,043 are in urban areas.

MINA—Historically the Minas are an important community, being among the earliest inhabitants of Rajasthan. Parts of the erst-while Jaipur State were once ruled by them. They are divided into

two main classes, namely, *Zamidari* and *Chaukidari*. Both are endogamous and neither permits inter-marriage with the other. Another small but endogamous group of the Minas are the Parihar Minas who trace descent from the Parihar Rajputs. The *Zamidari* Minas are good cultivators. The *Chaukidari* Minas were once marauders, plunder was their profession; now they lead a settled agricultural life. The Parihar Minas also were notorious in the past as daring robbers, but now they also are settled. The Minas Battalion, raised at Deoli in 1857, was recruited from among them.

BHIL—Another large tribal community of the district are the Bhils. Their favourite deities are *Sirlamata* and *Mahadeo*, from whom they claim descent. Their males wear long hair and keep them in uncombed masses hanging on the shoulders. The women are fond of wearing brass rings on their legs, often extending from the ankle to the knee. They are addicted to alcohol and are non-vegetarian. They are quarrelsome, the common issues of quarrel being cattle lifting and abduction of women.

Among Bhils, marriages generally take place at the age of twenty or so. The proposal of the marriage, as a rule, comes from the father of the boy, and a sum mutually fixed in keeping with one's resources is given to the father of the girl. Brahmans perform the marriage rites. The father of the bride then entertains the son-in-law, his father and relations at a feast in which meat and drinks are served.

Widows are permitted to re-marry either the younger brother of the deceased husband or anyone else after the mourning period is over. *Panchayats* are called to decide on compensation if the wife of a man has run away or if a widow remarries against the tribal custom,

Bhopa or witch-finder is an important person in Bhil villages. He is both a soothsayer and a doctor for curing suffering patients.

As a result of development work by the government, the Bhils are taking to peaceful life as agriculturists.

Scheduled Castes

People of Scheduled Castes, according to the 1961 Census, number 1,05,754 i.e. 21.25% of the total population of the district. Among them the largest group are the Chamars, being 12.78 per cent of the total population of the district. They are curriers, tanners, day labourers,

village menials and agriculturists. Other large communities are the Khatiks, Kolis or Koris, Bhangis and Balais. They are all Hindu and all permit widow remarriage. The age of marriage is low in these communities. 2,770 males and 5,086 females are known to have been married under 14 years of age, the number of widowers is 100 and that of widow 36. This again indicates that at least some were married too early.

The break-down of Scheduled Castes, according to the 1961 Census, is as follows :

Scheduled Castes	Total	Male	Female
1. Bagri	1433	799	634
2. Bairwa/Berwa	2798	1131	1667
3. Balai	6559	3570	2989
4. Bawaria		130	29
5. Bedia or Beria	75	17	58
6. Bhand	125	79	46
7. Bhangi	5618	3101	2517
8. Chamar, Bhambhi, Jatav, Jatia, Mochi, Raidass, Raigar and Ramdasia	63689	33066	30623
9. Dhankia	392	236	156
10. Dome	6	4	2
11. Gavaria	76	33	43
12. Kalbelia	97	64	33
13. Kanjar	912	338	574
14. Khatik	7550	3741	3809
15. Koli or Kori	4150	2251	1899
16. Madari or Bazigar	8	—	8
17. Megh or Meghwal	145	53	92
18. Mut	466	296	170
19. Rawal	2	2	—
20. Sansi	663	432	231
21. Thori or Nayak	2818	1457	1361
22. Unclassified	8013	3923	4090
Total	1,05,754	54,723	51,031

SOCIAL LIFE

Property and Inheritance

JOINT FAMILY—Joint family is the rule. A joint family consists of all persons lineally descended, however remote, from a common ancestor and includes the wives and unmarried daughters of male members. The members of a joint family constitute a sort of corporation in which some are entitled to a share on partition while others, on partition, are entitled only to maintenance. Joint families are not only joint in estate, but also in food and worship. The joint family system which was a normal feature of the Hindu society of the district is, as elsewhere, showing signs of disintegration. In majority of cases, the members continue to be joint in matters of ritual and worship, but are separate so far as the ownership of ancestral property and personal incomes are concerned. In a very large number of cases, partition of the ancestral property takes place during the life time of the head of the family and even if the partition does not take place the grown-up sons manage their income and expenditure independently.

Perhaps, education, urbanization and increasing means of communication are largely responsible for the disintegration of the joint family system. Dissensions leading to the final break take place in urban areas earlier than in rural areas, and frequently these arise from the different needs and values cherished by the younger and older members. To some extent social legislations enacted since independence have also encouraged the break-up into individual families. For instance prior to Rajasthan land reforms and the Jagirs Act, 1954 most landholders split their joint families in order to retain as much of their land as possible. Similarly with regard to the ceilings on land holdings. Property rights too have undergone a significant change. Before the abolition of Jagirs in the year 1954, *Jagirdars* and the *Muafidars* were governed by law of primogeniture according to which the eldest son got the major share in the ancestral property while the younger sons were merely given subsistence allowance. Since the abolition of jagirs, the old procedure has been abrogated and all the sons now get equal shares in the ancestral property.

ADOPTION—Adoption is a social ceremony which is conducted by a priest in the presence of relatives and friends. Issueless Hindus in many cases adopt the son of the next kin. Generally it is the male who adopts a son in consultation with the wife. In 1954, issueless widows

also were given the right to adopt. After adoption, the adopted son loses all rights in the property of his natural father. If a son is born to the adoptive parents after adoption, the adopted son gets the status of a younger son. Such adoptions are later registered in a court.

Issueless Muslims also can select a boy, as far as possible from the closest relation on the male side. In the presence of other members of the community, a brief ceremony is organised and a document signed by the natural father and the adoptive father which is later registered in a court.

Marriages and morals

POLYGAMY—Polygamy is rapidly becoming an institution of the past. Polygamous marriages are to be seen only among the Jats, Gujars, Minas, Darogas, Dhobis, Dhakars, Malis, Chamars, Raigars and other Scheduled Castes. Even in these castes, the practice is dwindling. The Hindu Marriage Act of 1954 has declared bigamy a criminal offence. However, very few cases have been instituted at District and Sessions Courts alleging the crime of bigamy. The Jains and Sikhs also are monogamous and are governed by the Hindu Marriage Act 1954.

The Muslims are legally allowed to have upto four wives at a time. Despite this, most Muslim marriages are monogamous, some bigamous and very rarely polygamous.

RESTRICTIONS ON MARRIAGE—Of the districts' total population of 4,97,729, the number of "Never Married" persons, according to the 1961 Census, is 202,234 of whom 181,780 persons are below 14 years of age. Thus the number of the unmarried above 14 years of age is only 20,454. Among the Hindus, marriage is a sacrament; one must marry to beget at least one son to perform water oblations without which one is unlikely to get *Moksha*. Marriages continue to be endogamous—that is they take place within the group, generally the sub-caste. Marriages are forbidden within certain degrees of relationship. This, however, is getting less rigid in the district as elsewhere in the country.

In the majority of cases, marriages are arranged by the parents or other older members of the family. However, the groom, at least in the towns, is given a chance to see the bride before finalizing the match. As there is a dearth of educated and well-to-do boys, proposals

are initiated from the bride's side. Inter-caste marriages are a rare phenomena, so are registered marriages. In the last five years only three marriages have been registered in the district. Elaborate ceremonies are held on marriage occasions, and different castes assist the family in making the function successful. The role of certain castes is traditionally defined: the *Kumbar* supplies pots, the *Suthar* provides ceremonial entrance gate for the bridegroom, the *Nai* acts as personal attendant for the bridegroom, the *Brahman* officiates at the rituals, the *Dholi* plays music, the *Darji* acts as robesman and so on. In urban areas, the role of castes is gradually diminishing. Restrictions on community dinners, in which people belonging to different castes eat together, are being relaxed. However, in villages those hailing from higher castes refrain from eating *Kachcha Khana* served in the community dinners of lower castes.

AGE OF MARRIAGE—Child marriages are on the wane. The figures of those married before 9 years of age are not available. However, there have been marriages below the age prescribed by law, which is 16 for girls and 18 for boys. According to 1961 Census, 23,066 persons: 8,373 boys and 14,693 girls have been married before attaining 15 years of age. It is to be noted that the girls in this age group far outnumber their counter-parts. Girls are married at an early age because of a belief that this should be done before reaching the age of puberty. But the above figures also indicate that with the spread of literacy, the age of marriage is gradually advancing. In the upper castes, the age is high while in the lower castes it is low. Similarly, the age of marriage in urban areas is high while in rural areas it is low.

Marriage customs of the Hindus

• Marriages are performed with great pomp and show. Among the Hindus and Jains the rites are the same. When, after taking into consideration factors like age, family and horoscope of the boy and the girl, the match is finalized, a ceremony called *Sagai*, *rokana* or betrothal is held. This is a sort of public announcement of the finalization of the negotiations. With the consultation of the family priest, the date of marriage is fixed which is written on a coloured paper and the parents of the groom are informed of it. This is called *Pilichitthi* or yellow letter. Similarly, through *lagna patrika* the detailed programme of the marriage is sent. In urban areas, well-to-do families now send printed

wedding cards -*Kum Kum patrika*. After this, the relations assemble, both at the bride's and groom's places, and ceremonies like *Ganesh puja* and *mandap* accompanied by music are held. Generally the bridegroom is taken to the place of the bride on horseback or on an elephant, with a musical band heading the procession. 'Barat' as the bridegroom's party is called, consists of near relations and friends who make the journey by chartered buses. In villages, bullock carts, *Raths* and *Bahalis* are still used. On reaching the bride's place the *Toran* ceremony is held. The marriage takes place at the hour fixed by the astrologer. At the marriage ceremony proper the bride and the groom take seven rounds of the fire. Marriage, then, becomes irrevocable. The *barat* returns the following day with the bride who, however, goes back to her parents after about three days, for a short visit.

Muslim Marriage

A Muslim is legally allowed to have four wives at a time. A Muslim spouse can seek divorce without ado. The proposal of marriage called *Beti Mangana* or to beg for a daughter, comes from the boy's side and the marriage date is fixed according to the lunar calendar. On the appointed day, the groom in wedding attire consisting of *Kurta*, *Pyjama* and a turban, and riding a horse, is led to the bride's residence in a procession. The girl is kept ready in wedding costumes. The boy and the girl accept each other as husband and wife in the presence of a *Vakil* pleader, and two witnesses drawn from those present on the occasion. This is called *Laajab Qubool Karna*. The groom now offers a sum, known as *Mehar*, which has to be given to his wife, if he chooses to divorce her any time after marriage. Formerly those who wanted to fix *Mehar* exceeding one lakh of rupees were required to seek prior permission from the Board of Shariat of the Tonk State. After the *Mehar* is fixed, the *Kazi* reads the *Kalma* and the marriage is solemnized. Gifts are given to the bride and light refreshments to those present. The following day, the groom's parents throw a party to the friends and relations of both sides. This is called *Valima*. On the fourth day, the parents of the bride give a feast which is known as *Chauthi*.

Dowry

Dowry is gradually falling into disuse. However, in castes like the Minas and Jats an assured sum agreed to before finalizing the marriage, is still given to the father of the bride by the father of the

groom. In all the castes *Dahez* is given to the bride by her father and other relations.

Widow remarriage

Except among the Brahmans, Rajputs and Mahajans, widow remarriage is permitted. Widow remarriage is a short-cut marriage in which the number of rituals is minimum. It generally takes place at night. The person marrying the widow has to pay money to the relations of the deceased husband. The contracting parties failing to fix the sum, it is fixed by the panchayat. On remarriage, the widow loses her right in the property of her deceased husband.

Divorce

Traditionally, the castes which have allowed widow remarriage have also permitted divorce. The Hindu Marriage Act, 1954 has made it legal also in the higher Hindu castes. However, the conditions for divorce are so rigid that in practice, Hindu marriage continues to be irrevocable. In the past few years, the courts have granted divorce in only three cases.

Hindu and Jain Rituals

BIRTH—Among the Jains and Hindus, in the sixth month of pregnancy *Chhatmasa* is celebrated. At this time, married women, generally five in number, fill the lap of the pregnant. A feast is arranged for relatives and friends. Among Jains the woman also has to go to a temple after the ceremony.

On the tenth day of the birth of the child, *Kuwa-Pujan* or *Jalawa* is held. Women of the neighbourhood assemble to sing songs. In the first, third or the fifth year, the hair of the child is cut for the first time and collected by the child's aunt (*Bhua*) who is given presents.

UPNAYAN—The Brahmans, in the case of boys, hold a ceremony to present them sacred threads to wear. Generally, this is done before the age of sixteen. In other castes, like the Rajputs, the ceremony is held at the time of marriage.

DEATH—Both the Hindus and Jains cremate their dead. Infants when they die are buried by the Hindus; the Jains as far as possible cremate them. The death rites are generally conducted by one of the sons or a male relation of the deceased. On the third day of the death, the

members of the community assemble at the house of the deceased. The Jains, on the third and the twelfth day, also go to a temple with the chief mourner.

After a *Shradh*, water oblation, and a community feast on the 13th day of the death, the mourning comes to a close. The mourners are taken to a temple. For a year no festivals are celebrated in the family. Widows generally do not go out of the house. All these ceremonies traditionally prescribed are, however, not observed very minutely because of the spread of education and modernization.

Muslim rituals

BIRTH—The first child is always welcome. In the seventh month of the pregnancy, *Statmasa* is celebrated when the enceinte is made to sit on a plank or *chowki* and sweets and fruits are put in her lap. This is known as *God bharana*. On the sixth day after the delivery, the mother is given a bath; this ceremony is called *Chhati*. If it is a male child, circumcision-*khatna* is performed and a male goat sacrificed. The sacrifice is called *Hakika*. When the child is about a month old, he is taken to a mosque to pray for long life. At the age of four, the child is sent to a religious school, this ceremony is called *Bismillah*.

DEATH—The Muslims bury their dead. Before the burial, the deceased is given a bath and verses from the holi *Quran* are read. The bereaved family is given food for a day by the relations. On the following day, people call upon the bereaved family and *Kalma* is read, and a feast is given to the callers and beggars. The rituals come to a close on the fourteenth day. Death anniversary is performed every year.

POSITION OF WOMEN—There has been a substantial improvement in the status of women in the years since independence. They have been given the right to vote. Seats have been reserved for them in the Panchayat Samitis, Zila Parishads and Municipalities. Only when they are not returned at the elections they are nominated. In the Tonk district, for instance, women are still shy to come forward and their seats are generally filled by nomination. Though the number of girl students has increased, they are far behind boys. During 1965-66, even in Primary Schools of the district, there were 23027 boys while the number of the girls was 5474.

Rajasthani women observe *Purdah*. This is far more of a fact in Tonk not only because it is a part of Rajasthan but also one which for long had been ruled by Muslim Nawabs. Muslims observe *Purdah* very strictly. This can be judged by the design of the girl school and Zenana hospital. Even today male visitors are not allowed to go beyond the screen at the entrance of the building. The communities in which *Purdah* is still practised are the Rajputs, Brahmans and Muslims.

Prostitution

There are no brothels in the district and prostitution, once prevalent in the area is more or less extinct. Those indulging in immoral traffic in women are prosecuted under the Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956.

Drinking and Gambling

Generally speaking, vegetarians consisting of the Brahmans and Mahajans, consume bhang while non-vegetarians consisting of the Rajputs, Jats, Minas and the Scheduled Castes take liquor. Despite restrictions put by the government since independence, consumption both of bhang and liquor, has increased. Drinking in public is prohibited. To discourage drinking, the government and voluntary organisation try to educate the masses by display of posters. The government has also declared the national festivals and other religious holidays as dry days. Consumption of opium, however, has considerably been reduced.

Formerly, on occasions like marriage, drinks used to be served in communities such as the Rajputs and Minas. This practice is gradually dwindling. Gambling is not popular in the district, except on *Diwali* when a large number of people indulge in it.

Dwelling

Dwelling-houses in rural and urban areas differ greatly. In towns and cities, houses are largely pukka and double storeyed with proper ventilation and facilities for lavatory and bath. Flush latrines are in limited number. Most of the latrines are pukka and are cleaned by sweepers everyday. These houses have three to four rooms. Because of the influx from rural areas in quest of employment landlords generally let out one or two rooms.

The villages present a long low line of dim coloured mud or stone walls and above them a mass of dark brown roofs. Streets, usually, are wide enough for a bullock cart to pass, but sometimes narrowing to alleys where only two persons can walk abreast. The space in front of the dwellings is used for manure pits.

Houses are made of mud and stones, and reinforced by straw and cow dung. Only a handful houses are pukka. The poor have thatched roofs while the affluent roof their houses with locally made tiles and corrugated iron sheets. The pukka houses have low ceilings and are roofed by iron bars and lime or cement. Generally a courtyard is kept at the back of the house.

Windows in the houses have no glass but simply barred frames with wooden shutters. Houses have no chimneys and in the morning and evening, the sight of smoke oozing through the cracks in the roof, is familiar.

The houses in the district are of three types: pukka, big *kachcha* houses and small *kachcha* houses.

The pukka houses owned by the rich people of the village are so constructed that nothing inside can be seen from the street. These houses are particularly suited for the Rajputs whose women live in *pardah*. Many of these are two storeyed and have three to four rooms. On both sides of the main gate, there are pukka platforms where guests are entertained. In the platform on the other side of the gate, agricultural tools and implements are kept.

The big *kachcha* houses are made of mud or mud and stone. These have a big gate with platforms on either side which are used for storing agricultural tools and implements. Outside the houses there are platforms where the men sit for a smoke and talk to the passers by. One can get a substantial view of the inside from the street.

The small *kachcha* houses are just rooms standing alone. They have stone or earthen walls, and are thatched with bamboo sticks and, sometimes, with earthen tiles. These houses have just one doorway and have no outer space.

Both in villages and towns, house construction must start at an auspicious time determined from almanacs. Moving into the new house too is done at an appointed time. A small ceremony is performed and friends and relatives are entertained.

The Muslims, on the other hand, invite acquaintances and relations for a *Quran Khwani* recital of verses from *Quran*, at the time the foundation stone is laid and keep salt, a jar of water and *Quran sharif* in the new house before shifting there.

Furniture

One can see sofa sets only in the houses of few highly placed officers and rich persons in urban areas. Houses, otherwise, have only scanty furniture. But carpet on the floor is a common sight. Houses are decorated with cheap calendars and portraits of political leaders and deities. Photos of family members are also sometimes displayed. People have a fancy for displaying framed examination certificates on the walls. After rains and before *Dipawali*, the richer people get their houses white washed or colour washed, while the poor merely smear the walls with cow dung and mud. The women paint white geometrical figures, called *mandanya*, in the courtyard which is smeared with red soil and cow dung. These figures are considered auspicious. On walls one can see sketches of horses, elephants and flowers.

Lighting

Nearly 25 towns and villages of the district have so far been electrified. In some, street lighting is done by electricity; elsewhere kerosene oil lamps are still used. Houses also, in non-electrified areas, depend on either hurricane lanterns or small lamps locally called Chimney.

Dress and ornaments

In villages, men's dress consists of a dhoti which covers to the knees, a jacket-*bagtari* on the body and turban on the head. The poor use coarse handloom cloth and the well-to-do go for muslin dhotis and fine cloth for jacket. In towns and cities, the men wear pyjamas, shirts and coats. Dhotis also are used; so are *kurtas*. Some people put on white caps popularly known as Gandhi-caps. The Muslims wear *Churidar* pyjamas, long shirts and *sherwanis*. The educated class wears trousers, shirts and coats but without any head gear. Students are clad in shirts, trousers and shorts.

Hindu women in villages wear printed cotton *ghaggras*, muslin *arhnis* and cotton multi colour *kachli*; in towns and cities they wear saris, blouses and petticoats. School-going girls go in frocks and blouses. Muslim women use *churidars* or *shalwars*, *kurtas* and *dupattas*. While going out they also put on *burqua*.

Ornaments

Both men and women in the district are fond of wearing ornaments of silver, gold and brass. Apart from *Murkis* in the ears and bangles on the hands men are in the habit of using silver anklets on their right feet. Women wear various kinds of ornaments from top to toe. The married ones wear a *bor* made of silver. It is kept hanging on the forehead from where they part their hair. The other ornaments, used according to the status of the family, are rings and plugs for the ears and the nose, *hansali* a thick loose ring of silver for the neck, *bhujaband* for the arms, *jorh* for the elbows, *gokharu* and *phoiri* for the wrists. *Kares* are worn as anklets and rings on fingers. Jat and Gujar women wear bangles also on the arms. The Mina and Raigar women use neither bangles nor rings.

Food

The staple food of the people are jowar, maize and barley. Wheat also is consumed in big quantities and so are pulses like *Moong*, *Masur* and *Urad*. In vegetables turnips, radish, carrots and onions are grown in large quantities. Fruits commonly eaten are melons, guava, mangoes, black berries, water-melons and lemons. The cooking is done with mustard or *til* oils. Condiments widely produced in the district are *dhaniya* and chillies.

The town people eat two meals, the first at 10.00 a.m. and the second at 7.00 p.m. Besides they take tea in the morning and evening. The educated people eat lunch between one and two p.m. and dinner between eight and nine p.m. Their breakfast consists of bread or *parathas* and non-vegetarians also take eggs.

The villagers' day start with breakfast consisting of *Kaleva* made of bread or mash prepared on the previous night. After *Kaleva*, they go to the fields. The women, generally the wives, carry mid-day meals-*dopahari* for their husbands. The younger boys, after taking *Kaleva*, go out to graze the cattle. All eat their evening meal at about 7 p.m. at home. Before going to bed, male members in some families, are given milk to drink. In villages tea is liked but is not as in towns.

The Hindus prepare *pue* (sweet-balls) fried in oil or purified butter on *Diwali* and *Gangor*, and *Churma batt* on *Nagpanchmi*. The Muslims have *sivaiyan* on *Idul-fitar* and meat preparations on *Idul-zuha*, *Halwa* on *Shabrat* and *Khichra* on *Moharram*.

Daily life

The farmer leaves home for his field in the morning and returns in the evening. During the slack season, he makes agricultural tools and implements in the morning, takes a siesta at noon and chats with his friends over a smoke. A common meeting place of the villagers is either the temple or the platform built outside the house of a *panch* or any other village leader or official. Occasionally the villagers or professional parties visiting the village from outside, stage *Ramlila* in which the life of the Lord Rama is depicted. Sometimes puppet shows are organized. Young men go to Tonk city to see films. The more religious men organize *Kirtans*, devotional songs, on auspicious days, card playing is becoming popular as a pastime. Some villages have Panchayat reading rooms with books and newspapers. Well-off villagers have radio sets. Low-priced transistors have also found their way into villages. Besides, there are community radio sets provided by the Panchayat Samitis. The older people spend their time visiting temples and reading religious books.

In towns, life is different. The men go out for work at 10 in the morning and return home in the evening. Club-going people are very small in number and include generally officers and business men. Films are a very important source of recreation. The only Cinema house of the district is in Tonk city. Sometimes *Ramalilas* are staged and puppet shows are organised.

School and college students utilize their evening playing games. The games popular in the district are volley-ball, football and hockey. The first is more popular because it can be managed in a small ground with a net, a ball and two poles. Among Indian games, *kabaddi*, *khokho* and *gulli-danda* are very popular.

The towns women, apart from a few working girls, are busy with their household chores. In villages, women have their own household duties, from preparing food, taking care of children, to carrying water, collecting fuel, washing clothes and helping the husband in the field. Religious festivals and country fairs bring together crowds of men and women from distant places in bullock carts, dancing and singing. These scenes are invariably colourful. The women wear gorgeous full skirts of printed and embroidered cotton and elaborate head clothes, besides heavy silver anklets, rings and necklaces.

Fairs

At several places fairs, held annually, are attended by a large number of people coming from different parts of the district and also from neighbouring districts. A few, of late, have come to be known for the sale and purchase of cattle. Of the 21 fairs held every year, three are held in Deoli tahsil, three in Malpura, six in Aligarh, one in Toda Rai Singh, five in Niwai and three in Tonk tahsil. Of those in Deoli tahsil, the most important is the one at Bisalpur at the temple of Gokaneshwar Mahadeo, held twice a year on *Purnimas*, once in *Kartik* and once in *Vaishakh*, and is attended by about 5000 persons. The second fair is held on the 8th day of the *Navaratri* days in the month of *Kuwar* at the temple of Mataji, attended by about 4000 persons. The third fair for cattle, is held at Nagar on *Kartik Purnima*, attended by nearly 1000 persons. Of three held in Malpura tahsil, Kalyanji's fair is held twice a year at Diggi on *Bhadwa Sudi* 11 for a day and on *Vaishakh Sudi Purnima* for three days, and is attended by approximately eight to ten thousand people. The other fair, again for cattle is held at Chandsen for a week beginning from April 1 every year in which four to five thousand people participate.

In Aligarh tahsil, six fairs are held : (i) Tejaji's fair at Uniara for a day on *Bhadwa Sudi* 10 which is attended by 2,000 people; (ii) Tejaji's fair also on the same day at Awala in which about 500 people participate; (iii) the Mataji's fair at Sureli for a day during the *Navaratra* days attended by 1000 people; (iv) Kalyanji's fair at Benetha on *Holi* for two days which is attended by 1,300 persons; (v) Shiv Ratri fair at Khera for a day on Shiva Ratri in which nearly 1,100 persons take part; (vi) Dehat Balaji's fair at Shap on *Bhadwa Sudi* for a day in which 2,000 people participate.

In the Toda Rai Singh tahsil, Mataji's fair is held at Bawari every year on *Chaitra Sudi Poonam*, attended by seven to eight thousand people,

The five fairs in Niwai tahsil are Mataji's fair at Chanani and Aam Mundia held on *Jeshtha-Krishana* 8 and *Chaitra Suktla* 9 respectively; Badrinathji's fair at Mathya on *Vaishakh Shukla* 3; Shriji's fair at Baha Durg on *Vaishakh Poonam* and Deoji's fair at Jodhpuria on *Jeshtha Krishna* 8. In all 800 persons gather on these occasions.

Festivals

Festivals are occasions when people worship, fast, eat special food and enjoy with relations and friends. Thus, festivals provide a

welcome break in the routine of the communities. Some of the important festivals are described below :

• Navratra

During *Aswin* (September-October) for nine nights, the deities are worshipped and a lamp is kept burning continuously throughout the period. On the first day of *Aswin*, wheat is sown and watered regularly. In nine days the shoots come out. For seven days they are hidden from view and are then open for *darshan* to the public on the eighth day. On the ninth day the *Khatriyas* offer sacrifice of a male goat and people move in procession to a river or a pond or a well. With a small ceremony, the *navratra* celebrations then come to an end.

Holi

Holi, the festival of colours, lasts for nearly twenty days. On the 1st day of the bright fortnight of *Falgun* (March) to mark the beginning of the festival a pole is erected. On the 15th day i. e. *Purnima* (full-moon), the girls place cow dung garlands at the pole. Thorn and wood are assembled round the pole by the men. The village priest then offers worship after which the *lambardar* of the village lits the *Holi*. Those present go round the fire. After the burning of the *Holi* a game-*Ger*-in which a drum beater stands in the centre is played. With the beat of drum every member of the party in the circle strikes the stick of the person to his right and on the second beat every person receives a blow on his stick from his neighbours stick on the left.

Colours are sprinkled exuberantly. Both wet and dry colours are used. People of lower castes visit houses in a group, singing and beating drums, for which they get presents. Vulgar remarks are made with impunity. In towns, now, the *Holi* celebration lasts just one day but in villages it continues for five more days. However, in villages also the tendency now is to confine it to one day. Liquor, bhang *gooja*-stuffed sweet-are consumed in large quantities.

Sankranti

It invariably falls on the 14th of January. On this day, alms of *khichari*-a mixture of uncooked rice and pluse, are given to the Brahmans and preparations with *til* are consumed. Boys, even some elders spend the day flying kites and feeding cows. *Chhota-Dari*, a game played at night by boys and the grown-up with a ball and a stick, is also popular in this area.

Basora

Sitala Mata, the protectress against small pox, is worshipped on the 8th day of the dark fortnight of *Chaitra*. On this day, the kitchen fire is not lit and people eat food cooked a day earlier.

Deo Jhulani Ekadashi

Fast is observed on *Deo Jhulani Ekadashi* which falls on the 11th day of the dark fortnight of *Bhadrapada*. In the evening a procession with Lord Krishna seated in a *Jhoola* or swing is taken out. Devotional songs are sung and conch shells are blown. People make offerings of fruits, grain and coins to the diety occasionally shouts of *Jai*, victory to Lord Krishna, are raised.

Shiva Ratri

Shiva Ratri is dedicated to the worship of Shiva on the 13th day of the first fortnight of *Phalgun*. Throughout the night devotees keep awake reciting devotional songs. A fast is observed and offerings are made in the temple of Shiva.

Rakhi

Also known as *Raksha Bandhan*, it is a festival in which sisters tie a *Rakhi* on the right wrist of brothers on the *Poornima* (full moon) of *Shrawan* and get presents in return. This is an occasion when married daughters visit their parental house.

In villages, the Brahmans tie *Rakhi* on their clients and get alms in return. This practice is, however, dwindling.

Teej

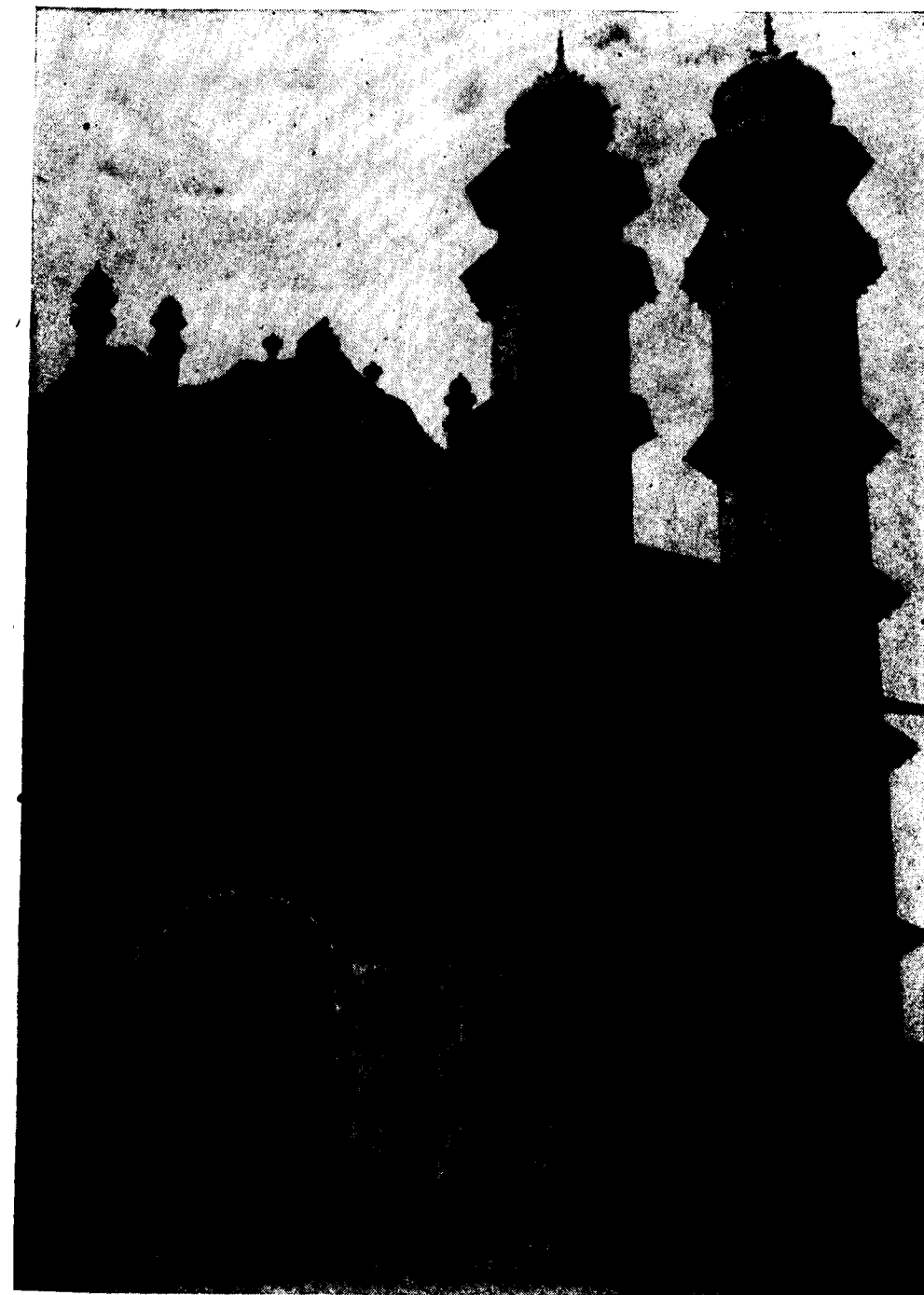
Teej is a very important festival of Rajasthan. It is celebrated with great enthusiasm. The wives enjoy themselves on the swings on this day and sing songs in groups. Dressed in bright saris they present a colourful sight.

Dashahra

The day following the *Navratra* is *Dashahra*. The *Ramalila* which is staged in many villages and towns comes to a close. It is not a very important festival of the district.

Diwall

It is known as the festival of lights, and falls on the 14th day of *Kartik*. All houses are lit and the poor are given alms. On the following day the *Laxmi Pujan*, *gowardhan* is worshipped.



Jumma Masjid, Tonk

Id-Miladunnabi

Both the birth and death anniversaries of the Prophet Mohammad are celebrated on the 12th day of the month *Barawafat*. On this day verses from the *Quran* are recited and lectures on the life of the Prophet delivered. There are gatherings of people, known as *Milad*. Formerly, the *Milad* used to be called by a committee consisting of prominent persons of the community.

Id-uz-Zuha

It is a day to remember the Prophet Ibrahim. The Muslims go to *Idgah* for *namaz* and sacrifice animals. This festival had a significance for Tonk. The Nawab, in the presence of the people in the palace, sacrificed a camel. The meat was then distributed.

Since independence, the list of festivals has increased by three. These festivals are *Gandhi Jayanti* on October 2, Independence Day on August 15 and Republic Day on January 26. Schools and Colleges organize special programmes, *Prabhat Pheris*, N.C.C. parades, games etc. Flag hoisting ceremonies are held. At the district headquarters, the Collector takes the salute. In the evening, public meetings are organised.

Tejaji

Tejaji, a widely known name in Rajasthan, was a Jat hero in whose honour fairs are held at several places in July or August. The Jat men and women keep awake the whole night. Songs are sung in his honour and cooked rice, barley, and fruits are offered. Tejaji is not only a Jat hero but the legendary god, revered in Tonk and neighbouring districts of the State as a curer of snake-bite.

The birth day of Tejaji is celebrated every year on the 10th day of the dark fortnight of *Bhadrapada* when all those, including animals, bitten by snakes during the year, collect at the place of worship for permanent cure. After the snake bite, a strip of cloth is at once tied round the neck of the victim in the name of Tejaji. The victim continues to wear the cord till the anniversary when he is taken to Tejaji's temple at Bundi, 60 Kilometers from Tonk on the Tonk-Kota Road. At 12.00 hours, it is believed, a snake appears and settles on a small tree near the temple. This is considered the opportune time to cut off the cord. Soon after this, the victim becomes unconscious and

sweats profusely. He is removed into the open and fanned briskly; the face is frequently sprinkled with water and *charnamrit* from the temple of Tejaji is given to drink. After an hour or so, the victim recovers completely.

Fairs in the name of Tejaji are held at several places.

Beliefs

Some of the important superstitions of the people of the district are described below:

Do not start on a journey or a mission if you meet a goldsmith, oil-presser, washerman, a dog fluttering its ears, a woman with empty jar, or if some one sneezes. At least, one should wait for some time if confronted with any of them. On the other hand, a woman with a jar filled with water, a calf sucking a cow or a sneeze behind the travellers' back are considered auspicious. The more superstitious persons avoid the *Dishashul*, that is, the quarter towards which a journey is considered inauspicious on certain days.

The crowing of a crow from the house top in the morning is a indication of a coming guest while a howl by an owl at night is a warning of evil events.

During the *Diwali* festival, a heavy stone, the symbol of the deity Bhairon, is taken round each village at night to propitiate him to guard the village in the new year.

Every good work starts with *Ganesh Pujan* (worship of Ganeshji). A ride in front of a temple is avoided. Newly married couples should seek God's benediction. If there is small pox in the family, nothing is fried in the kitchen till the patient recovers; when small pox breaks out in an epidemic form, the Muslims give *Azan* from house tops. This is in addition to the regular *Azan* given five times each day.

Social change

The traditional and caste ridden society of the district is coming under urban influences. The impact of the post independence plans for an egalitarian society can also be seen. The scheme of democratic decentralization introduced in 1959 has brought far-reaching changes. In place of leadership based on caste, religion and inheritance there is

now a new and democratic leadership. Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and women who had remained backward for historical reasons have the chance to come forward in public life and in local self government institutions. Untouchability has been declared an offence.

Landless agriculturists who used to be exploited by the *Zamindars* in both the earstwhile Jaipur and Tonk State have greater security. The intermediaries on the land have been eliminated.

Schools have been opened even in remote villages; transport and communications have developed extensively. All this has helped villages broaden their outlook. In matters of dress and eating habits urban influence is perceptible. For instance, tea has reached practically every village.

In brief, every walk of life, both in towns and villages, is changing. The rate of change in the economic and political spheres is high; in the social, however, it is less.

CHAPTER IV

AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

General conditions

The district is situated in the south-eastern part of Rajasthan, which generally speaking, can be called the greener portion of an otherwise arid State. Lying, as it does, east of the Aravalli mountains, the district receives in a normal year sufficient amount of rainfall, the annual average being about 64 cm.,¹ the largest part of which is brought about by the south-western monsoon between June and September. The soil, for the greater part, is loam. In river beds, notably those of the Banas and Mashi the soil is alluvial. In some areas it is sandy. A wide variety of crops can, therefore, be raised in the district. The various tanks and rivers provide a valuable source of irrigation.

At the time of the 1951 Census 73.5 per cent of the population depended directly or indirectly upon agriculture for livelihood.² In the 1961 Census out of every 100 workers of all types agriculture claimed 79.

Land utilization

According to land records of 1965-66³ the district has an area⁴ of 7,19,000 hectares of which 3,84,000 hectares or 53.40 per cent is the net area under cultivation. Of this net cultivated area 19,000 hectares or 4.94 per cent are cropped more than once, 56,000 hectares or 2.03 per cent are left as current fallow. 1,14,000 hectares are culturable waste land, representing 8.77 per cent of the district's total area and forests occupy 1.39 per cent being 10,000 hectares. More than a third of the culturable waste land is in Malpura tahsil alone, followed by Deoli, Tonk, Aligarh, Niwai and Toda Rai Singh. A table showing the classification of land in various categories is given in Appendix I.

1. Areas getting less than 50 cm. of annual rainfall cannot be regarded as very suitable for normal agriculture. On the basis of this classification the State can be divided into 'wet' and 'dry' regions. The latter region is about twice in area of the former. (*Techno-Economic Survey of Rajasthan*, NCAER, New Delhi, 1963, p 18).
2. *Tonk District Census Hand Book*, 1951 Census, p. 2.
3. *Statistical Abstract*, Rajasthan 1967, pp. 18-19.
4. The area according to Surveyor General of India is 714 thousand hectares (*Statistical Abstract*, Rajasthan, 1963 p. 17). The Central Statistical Organisation gives the figure as 7,163 sq. km.

CO-OPERATION IN AGRICULTURE¹—There are 19 farming co-operative societies as of June 30, 1965. These fall under three categories, viz., 5 collective farming societies, 4 joint farming societies and 10 tenant farming societies. Particulars are given below :

Type of Society	Number	Member-ship	Coverage (Acres) Hectares	Share Capital (Rs.)
Collective Farming	5	70	405 (1,000)	15,000
Joint Farming	4	104	354 (874)	4,450
Tenant Farming	10	172	—	7,856

Besides, there is a land mortgage bank, 369 agricultural credit societies, and 22 *telghani* and *gurkhandsari* societies. Their working figures are as follows :

Type	Number	Member-ship	Share Capital	Deposits	Working Capital	Loans Advanced
(In Rupees)						
Land Mortgage Bank	1	884	39,402	—	5,54,987	1,10,000
Agricultural Credit	369	27,034	8,11,899	1,49,911	28,13,961	32,64,849
Telghani and Gurkhandsari	22	382	16,955	—	1,11,693	21,232

Irrigation¹

Two distinct features are visible in the irrigation pattern of the district. To understand these in their proper perspective, it is well to bear in mind that the present Tonk district comprises what used to be Tonk State, some parts of the former Jaipur and Bundi States and a small portion of Ajmer area. Tonk did not have requisite resources,

1. Office of the Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Tonk.
2. Tables for irrigated area by crops and sources are given in appendices at the end of the chapter.

either financial or human, to build large dams and storage tanks. What it is has bequeathed to the district is a number of small ponds which did not have even proper sluices or canals. On the other hand, Jaipur was rich in material resources and had a full fledged irrigation department of its own. It is estimated that out of the total tank irrigation the contribution of Jaipur alone is about two-third¹.

Tonk State, however, had a large number of wells because the water table was comparatively higher (25 to 35 feet, i.e., about 8 to 11 m.) and, consequently, easier to exploit than in Jaipur area (40 to 100 ft. i.e., 12 to 30 m.).

Irrigation by sources

RIVERS—During the princely regime there used to be some lift irrigation along the banks of the rivers Banas, Khari, Dai, Mashī and Galwa. River beds were also cultivated (they are still cultivated) on dry parts of their courses during the time the *Rabi* and *Zaid* crops were sown. The main crops cultivated before independence were wheat, barley, gram, chillies, water melons, etc. But by 1960-61 land to the extent of 9,360 hectares was irrigated by canals and this rose 11,353 hectares in 1963-64.

TANKS—Tank irrigation is done by means of storage, flow and bed cultivation. In 1965-66² tanks irrigated an area of 11,381 hectares. The principal tanks in the district are as follows :³

	Galwa	Galwania	Mashi	Tordi Sagar	Moti Sagar
1. Length	14100ft.	9500ft.	6100ft.	6000ft.	3600ft.
2. Height	27ft.	20ft.	37ft.	38ft.	22ft.
3. Capacity	1669 mcft.	402.66 mcft.	1240 mcft.	1664.64 mcft.	454.50 mcft.
4. Commanded Area	22734 acres	5006 acres	17777 acres	20532 acres	4900 acres
5. Actual area irrigated by each at the end of 1965-66	5709 acres	1372 acres	1446 acres	2529 acres	1677 acres

1. Office of Executive Engineer, Irrigation, West Division, Jaipur.
2. *Statistical Abstract*, Rajasthan, 1967, p. 37.
3. Source : Office of the Assistant Engineer, Irrigation, Tonk.

WELLS—Wells continue to be the principal source of irrigation, irrigating as they did in 1965-66¹, more than 77 per cent (39,136 hectares) of the total irrigated area. In 1956-57 wells used to account for 68 per cent of the total irrigated area.² It is thus clear that the supremacy of wells for irrigation continues, though other sources are being developed, notably tanks and canals. There are no tube wells yet in the district. Figures of irrigation by sources are given in Appendix II at the end of the chapter.

The number of wells³ in the district is as follows :

Year	(Number)			
	Old	In use Constructed during the year	Out of use For one year	For more than one year
1956-57	21,066	183	1,156	6,673
1960-61	22,796	363	576	7,442
1961-62	23,075	485	1,159	7,052
1962-63	19,015	340	637	7,648
1963-64	23,694	542	954	8,775
1964-65	24,139	598	995	8,599

METHOD OF LIFTING WATER—Along the banks of rivers, especially the Banas, the most popular method of lifting water into field channels is *dhenkli*. An earthen pot is tied at the end of a wooden beam, at the other end of which is suspended a weight to counter the gravitational pull on the pot. The beam itself is suspended from a pillar (usually the trunk of a tree). The operation consists in lowering the pot into the water and then lifting it so that on coming to a proper height the pot empties itself into the channel leading to the field from where the water flows into various distributaries.

From wells, the water is usually lifted by means of *charas*, a baggy leather bucket with an elongated trunk. When the *charas* is pulled up from the well the trunk is twisted and this acts as a sort of lock on the bucket, but it straightens when the whole bag reaches the

1. *Statistical Abstract*, Rajasthan, 1967, p. 37.
2. *Techno-Economic Survey of Rajasthan*, op. cit., p. 33 (map).
3. Land Records, Collectorate, Tonk.

parapet of the well. A difference between *dhenkli* and *charas* is that while the former is worked manually, the latter usually requires an animal. The beast is driven down a ramp and the *charas* is lifted up the well as the animal goes down the ramp.

DEPENDENCE UPON RAINFALL—In spite of increased irrigation and tapping of new sources, the district continues to be heavily dependent upon rainfall for agricultural operations. In 1965-66, only about 11.60 per cent of the total cropped area received any irrigation. About 86.2 per cent of the entire irrigated area is under food crops. Other crops among the irrigated category were sugarcane, condiments and spices. Important non-food crops to receive irrigation were cotton and fodder crops. Details about irrigated crops can be seen in appendix III.

AGRICULTURE

Soils

The soil in the district varies from sandy loam to loam in Niwai Panchayat Samiti and parts of Tonk Panchayat Samiti; from clay loam to loam in the remaining area. The National Council of Applied Economic Research regards the district as having undifferentiated alluvial soils.¹ Such soils are variable in composition but are the more productive kinds. Often deficient in nitrogen², they are locally known as *Kali*, the black friable soil; *dhamni*, which is lighter than *Kali* in colour and is less fertile; *bhuri*, *pili*, etc.

The loam soils can support almost all crops. Clay loam is suitable for the cultivation of wheat, barley, maize, cotton, sugarcane, *jwar*, etc. Crops like *bajra*, *moong*, *moth*, *guar*, ground nut, *til* etc. can be raised on sandy loam soils. If properly manured such soils can also support wheat and barley crops. Wheat, sugarcane and rice are the main crops of clay soils.

Rabi crops³

(a) **WHEAT** (*Triticum sativum*)—This is the most important cereal crop in the district. It is sown as both irrigated and unirrigated (*barani*) crop; in the latter case, mostly of the *durum* type. Irrigated crop is of the *vulgare* type. The improved varieties of wheat sown in the district are R.S. 31-1, N P. 718, and C 591.

1. *Techno-Economic Survey of Rajasthan*, op. cit., p. 30 (map).

2. *Agriculture in India*, (Asia 1963) Vol. I, p. 150.

3. A tabulated statement of area and production of the various crops is given at the end of the chapter in Appendix IV.



Lift Irrigation

Ploughing for wheat is done between the fourth week of April and the first week of May. Soil preparation for sowing takes place between September 10 and mid-November, and the actual sowing takes place between the fourth week of October and mid-December. It is done on watered fields. Two to three waterings are required in the canal-irrigated areas and three to seven in the well-irrigated ones. Interculture (weeding and hoeing) is done in January. The crop is ready for harvest between second-week of April and mid-May.

(b) BARLEY (*Hordeum vulgare*)—Barley replaces wheat on irrigated lands where the soil is light, irrigation water scanty or the mineral contents of water, high. In years of scanty rainfall the area under barley increases at the cost of wheat. The improved variety of barley grown in the district, is R. S. 17. Ploughing, soil preparation and sowing are much the same as for wheat. Three waterings, viz., at the beginning of January, middle of February and the beginning of March, are required. Inter-culture is again, much as for wheat. The crop is ready for harvest before wheat, between the last week of March and mid-April.

(c) GRAM (*Cicer arietinum*)—This is among the more important *rabi* crops of the district. It is generally sown *barani*. Sometimes it is sown mixed with wheat and barley. The principal varieties sown in the district are R. S. 10, *kabuli* and local. The seed rate is 25 to 30 seers (23 to 28 kg.) per acre. Ploughing for gram is done between April 20 and May 10, sowing between October 1 and 20 and harvesting between March 20 and April 15.

(d) OTHERS—Other *rabi* crops are, mustard (*Brassica nigra*), linseed (*Linum usitatissimum*), pea (*Pisum sativum*), Zeera or cumin, *dhania* or coriander, *methi*, etc.

Kharrif crops

(a) COTTON—(*Gossypium species*)—Clay loam to clay soils are suitable for the cultivation of cotton. The variety generally sown in the district is G 1; the seed rate is 8 to 10 seers per acre. Cotton is generally sown in May or June. Five to six ploughings are done after the *rabi* harvest to prepare the land for cotton cultivation. Picking of cotton starts in October and ends in December. There are three to five pickings depending upon the variety used and the time of sowing.

(b) MAIZE (*Zea mays*)—Tillage for maize is done from the end of March to the end of April. Sowing starts with the first fall of

regular rains, between late June and third week of July. It is generally a rainfed crop and, if rains fail, some irrigation has to be done. Inter-culture is done from end of September to end of October. Early maize for cobs is sown under irrigation and the stalks are used for fodder. Harvest of maize sown for grain is done from end of September to November 10. Apart from the ordinary local variety, hybrid maize also is sown in the district. Maize is cultivated on loam and clay loam soils.

(c) **BAJRA** (Pearl millet or *Pennisetum typhoideum*)—This, grown in sandy soils, is a rainfed crop but is not very important as far as this district is concerned. Tillage and soil preparation are the same as for maize. Inter-culture is done from August 20 to September 15. Harvesting period is from the end of September to the end of October.

(d) **JWAR** (Great millet or *Sorghum vulgare*)—This is an important crop of the district and is cultivated for both grain and fodder. It is capable of providing a large quantity of palatable fodder in a short time and under fairly dry conditions. It is grown on clay soils and the seed rate is 6 seers (about 5.5 kg) per acre for grain and 15 to 20 seers (13 to 19 kg) per acre for fodder.

The various phases of its cultivation are the same as for *bajra*. But *jwar* ripens at a comparatively latter stage and the crop is available for harvest only between the second week of November and mid-December. Early *jwar* for fodder is sown in April and harvesting is done in May.

(e) **SUGARCANE** (*Saccharum officinarum*).—It is mostly grown in clay and clay loam areas where irrigational facilities are available. It can also be sown *Barani* but such areas are not many. The variety generally used is C O 312.

Tillage for sugarcane is done between the third week of December and January. The soil is prepared from early to mid-February, and the sowing is done between late February and mid-May. The crop requires eight to ten irrigations depending upon the nature of soil and weather conditions. Irrigation before rains is done at intervals of 10 to 15 days and after rains at intervals of 20 days. Inter-culture is required thrice. It is done in April and June after irrigation, and for the third time (including earthing) at the end of the monsoon towards the close of August. Harvesting is done from mid-October to the third week of March depending upon the date of sowing and the variety used.

(f) **OTHER CROPS**—Other important *Kharif* crops are groundnut (*Arachis hypogaea*), *til* or sesamum (*Sesamum indicum*) and pulses like *urad*, *moong*, *moth* etc. The area under commercial crops has increased in recent years, as shown below :¹

Crops	Area	
	1959-60	1966-67
Sesamum	15,499	29,271
Rape & Mustard	610	4,834
Linseed	7,715	3,581
Groundnut	2,117	4,502
Sugarcane	1,275	1,029
Chillies	816	840
Potatoes	60	97

Fruits and Vegetables

Guava, papaya, citrus and mango are generally, but not extensively, grown. But in the river beds vegetables are. The Banas bed, for instance, contributes a large part of the agricultural land in the district. Water melons, musk melons, cucumbers are common. In fact, many cultivators subsist largely on the earnings of melon cultivation, melon being a Tonk speciality with a large market in other districts. It is said that till the last decade of the nineteenth century, Tonk oranges used to be as good as the melons.¹ However, this is not so now.

The river beds are used also for the cultivation of potato, brinjal, onion, garlic etc. Vegetables, grown on lands near Tonk city, are carrot, spinach, onion, garlic, potato, sweet potato, bean, radish and tomato. These are exported to other districts in large quantities.

Agricultural Methods

(i) **IMPLEMENTS**—The implements of the farmer are still of the old type, the type his father and before him his grand father were familiar with. Efforts, however, are being made to popularize better and improved implements by sending out demonstration parties to try these out on farmers' lands. Farmers are given training in their working and maintenance. Here, mention must be made of the plough devised by the Rajasthan Agriculture Workshop, Jaipur and the Bund Former, Two Row Seed Drill, Cotton Hoe, Three Tine Cultivator,

1. *Statistical Abstract*, Rajasthan, Volumes for 1961 and 1967.
2. *Medico-Topographical Report on Tonk State*, (Ajmer, p. 2).

Scrappers, Chaff Cutters, etc. Various other implements and machinaries in use in the district are as follows ¹:

	(Number)			
	1960-61	1961-62	1963-64	1965-66
Plough	58,188	59,073	60,517	63,349
Carts	40,857	64,831	44,859	44,804
Oil Engines	49	47	43	136
Electric Pumps	8	—	11	215
Tractors	27	46	48	38
Sugarcane Crushers	474	437	436	317
Ghanis	482	525	539	461

Manures

The soils of the district are mostly deficient in nitrogen and phosphorus. Soil analysis by the Agriculture Department of the Rajasthan Government shows that fertility in the district is as follows²:

Nitrogen	1.55 B
Phosphorus	1.59 B
Potassium	1.90 B

It is common knowledge that regular cultivation causes loss of fertility in soil. The following table³ indicates the estimated loss of fertility per acre in terms of lbs. of the various fertilizing elements for each given crop:

Crop	Production	Loss of fertilizing elements		
		Nitrogen	Phosphorus	Potassium
Rice	2000	30	20	60
Wheat	1400	50	21	60
Jwar	1600	50	13	130
Bajara	1000	32	20	59
Maize	1800	32	18	35
Barley	1000	37	18	31
Sugarcane	32000	80	15	180
Groundnut	1700	70	20	40
Mustard	600	20	10	25
Linseed	900	17	11	29
Cotton	400	27	15	40
Tobacco	1300	84	51	81

1. *Statistical Abstract*, Rajasthan, 1962 onwards.

2. *Rajasthan Krishi Diary*, 1966, Agriculture Department, Rajasthan, Jaipur, p. 9 (A-Weak, 1.0 to 1.3; B-Ordinary, 1.3 to 2.2; C-Strong, 2.2 to 3.0).

3. *Ibid*, p. 5

To replenish the loss of fertility and also to overcome natural deficiencies of the soil, farmers are encouraged to use artificial fertilizers in correct measures and demonstrations for the purpose are held on the cultivators' plots.

During the Second Five Year Plan, the Panchayat Samitis distributed 30.85 thousand maunds of improved seeds. Artificial fertilizers, distributed in the district during the Plans are as given below :

	(Tonnes)		
Fertilizer type	I Plan	II Plan	III Plan ¹
Nitrogenous	65	347	2711
Phosphatic	13	73	545

Crop rotation

The common crop rotation practice in the district is as follows :

- (i) Groundnut-fallow-fallow-wheat,
- (ii) Groundnut-fallow-jwar-fallow,
- (iii) Fallow-wheat or gram or mustard,
- (iv) Bajra-fallow-guar-fallow-jwar or til
- (v) Green Manure-wheat.

Crop diseases and pests

The main diseases of the crops in the district are Powdery Mildew in cumin, cucumber, pea, etc., Leaf Curl in chillies and other vegetables, Blight in potato, and Downy Mildew, Smut, Citrus Cancer. The common pests are aphids, jassids, fruitfly, cutworm, borers, red pumpkin beetle, termites, sugarcane whitefly, pyrilla, etc.

The Agriculture Department helps the agriculturists by spraying or dusting various fungicides, insecticides and pesticides like Sulphur Dust, Benzene Hexa Chloride (BHC), Bordeaux Mixture, Endrin, Folidol, etc. Seed borne diseases are sought to be controlled by proper treatment of the seed before cultivation.

The implements in common use are dusters and sprayers; the former are hand and power operated while the latter can be operated also

1. Partial.

by foot. Each Panchayat in the district, has got a hand duster and a sprayer and every Panchayat Samiti maintains a power duster and a power sprayer. The government subsidized these purchases to the extent of 50 per cent.

Departmental activities

The Tonk State administration appears to have paid considerable attention to the improvement of agriculture and had by the closing years of the princely regime, directed its activities into multifarious channels. The administration had a qualified Agricultural Officer, and the work of the Department was conducted mainly on the following lines :

- Research on crops, vegetables, implements, manures, fodders, fruits and methods of cultivation;
- Seed multiplication and storage;
- Publicity and Distribution of seed;
- Training of personnel.

Wheat seed (C 591) was purchased from Bundi and distributed to cultivators. A seed procurement scheme was also formulated under which seed was bought from selected farmers. Potato seed was obtained from U.P. Efforts were made to restrict the cultivation of sugarcane only to the C O 421 variety. Cotton seed of C 520 variety was distributed. Sann hemp was used for green manuring. There were also organisations of farmers known as Better Farming Societies.

Agricultural exhibitions used to be held. The one at Tonk was known for three special features, viz., Patels from distant districts¹ were brought to the exhibition at government expense, an inter-district games and sports exhibition was organised and a conference of Agricultural Officers of the various Rajputana States was held. The conference, addressed by Director of the Institute of Plant Industry, (IPI), Indore, also discussed the possibility of forming a central body for agricultural development in Rajputana.

The Administration had set up agricultural farms at Tonk, Sironj and Aligarh, and a fruit experiment station at Tonk. The farm of Tonk had representative soils of the area. Various experiments were conducted, notably for wheat and gram varieties and on gram seed rates. Demonstrations also were held.

1. Districts of the erstwhile Tonk State.

The State's Departments of Revenue and Agriculture participated in the Grow More Food (G.M.F.) campaign. The budget allocation of the Agriculture Department was doubled. To prepare cultivators psychologically for the innovations, a compensation scheme was planned. Under the G.M.F. campaign seeds of improved varieties of wheat, potato and vegetables were distributed. Construction of a government seed store, capable of storing 4,000 maunds of seed, was started at Tonk. Castor planting was encouraged so that castor cakes could be used as manure. All available cakes in the market were purchased and sold to cultivators. Other programmes included agricultural exhibitions, demonstrations, popularization of better implements like two and three row Seed Drills and training of personnel.

Under the G.M.F. campaign the Revenue Department remitted rent for the first six years for any new cultivation of food grain crops, distributed *takavi* and better seeds and gave disused government wells free to cultivators. The government also had a system of giving *takavi* for agricultural purposes.

It is thus seen that Tonk State ran agriculture almost on the lines adopted by the present administration. The main fields of operation of the District Agriculture Office now are :

- Distribution of improved seeds, fertilizers, implements;
- Provision of *takavi* loan;
- Encouraging modern methods of cultivation;
- Distribution of controlled commodities like iron and steel;
- introduction of improved crops suitable for the district;
- Research for improvement in agriculture;
- Control of pests and diseases.

Takavi

Loans for agricultural improvement are given for periods of 18 years (long term), 10 years (medium term) and 18 months (short term). There is no fixed monetary limit. The various purposes for which loans are given are as follows :

LONG TERM : Pumping sets, improved implements, persian wheels, tractors, construction, deepening and repair of wells and other sources of irrigation (channels, tubewells, etc.) and soil conservation.

MEDIUM TERM : Fruit Development.

SHORT TERM : Seeds, fertilizers, etc.

The following *takavi* loans¹ have been given in the last few years :

(Rupees)			
Year	Short term	Medium term	Long term
1960-61	—	6000	252000
1961-62	117500	9978	69022
1962-63	102700	7000	55000
1963-64	72408	—	196685
1964-65	88714	14000	618311
1965-66	405174	—	706841

Agricultural operations

CROP SEASONS AND PLOUGHING—There are two main crop seasons. The rain crops are called *Kharif* crops and the winter crops *Rabi*. The system of agriculture is simple. The *kharif* ploughing starts after the first good rainfall of the season. The land is ploughed from one to three times, depending upon the stiffness of the soil. Manure is mixed with the soil at the time of ploughing.

SOWING—This is done by two methods generally, (a) broadcasting, and (b) behind the plough. In the first method there is some inevitable wastage of seed, some grains are picked up by birds and there is no way to ensure proper spacing. The second method is more scientific. Seed is sown in a line. There is proper spacing which allows roots to spread and derive requisite nutrition. There is no wastage either. The method is said to be more popular in the district.

WEEDING—*Rabi* crops, whether irrigated or dry, require no weeding. But two or three weedings are given to *kharif* crops, commencing when the crop is about 6 inches high. Cultivators generally believe in thick sowing. The crops are thinned later. In *rabi* crops, wheat and barley, weeds can be controlled by the spray of weedicides but this practice is not very popular.

WATCHING—From the time the crop is sown, it has to be protected from the ravages of birds and animals. A boy or a woman sits on a *dagla* or *machan* (a platform 10 to 12 feet high) and gives out

1. Source: Office of the Development Commissioner, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

occasional shouts to scare the animals. Sometimes empty tins are beaten for the purpose. A string is used for hurling stones; scare-crows are also erected in the fields.

HARVESTING—The crops are cut with sickle (*dantli*) except in the case of gram and linseed which are uprooted. The cut crop is tied into sheafs (*pula*) and removed to the threshing floor, where it is laid to dry. The threshing floor or *Khala* is near the fields. It is hardened by repeated watering and trampling over by bullocks, then evened by a coat of cow-dung. The threshing floor is generally fenced, with twigs or bushes. Some cultivators fix an upright post about 6 feet high in the middle.

THRESHING—The sheafs are turtled and strewn over the threshing floor in a one foot layer. Bullocks, tied to the central post by means of a rope, are made to trample on them. The grain thus comes out of the glumes. In case of *bajra* and *jwar* only the cobs are threshed.

WINNOWER—The next process is the proverbial separation of the grain from the chaff. Three persons are required for the operation and this can be done easily on a windy day. One person stands on a stool (*tripaya*) about three feet high and another sits below with a broom in hand. The third person is required to hand over baskets filled with trampled sheafs to the man standing, who empties the basket in the air. The grain and the chaff fall on the ground at some distance from each other. The person sitting below keeps on sweeping these into separate heaps. Some particles of chaff, however, still remain with the grain. Therefore, the process is repeated and this time the basket is emptied slowly. The residue is again threshed and winnowed, if required. At times the residue may be beaten and cleared by hand. The grain of the first winnowing is always superior and better matured than the subsequent ones.

STORING—Storage methods differ according to the purpose for which grain is stored. The quantity also differs according to the purpose. The seed is preserved in cylindrical bins called *Kothas*, made of bamboo, cotton or fur sticks and plastered on all sides with a mixture of cow-dung and mud. This is the indigenous method of disinfecting the bin. Many seeds, especially pulses, may have small insects or eggs on them when they are stored. These may mature later. In order to prevent this, dry *neem* leaves mixed with castor seeds are put in the bins.

Animal Husbandry

FODDER—The principal fodders are, napier grass, junia grass, berseem, incern, fodder, barley, mangel warzel, carrots, swedes, vats, *jwar* and *gwar*. In 1965-66, an area of 68,000 hectares was classified as permanent pastures. In the previous year 18,972 hectares (46,180 acres) were used for the cultivation of fodder crops. 3,521 hectares (8,579 acres) i.e. less than 20 per cent of the total area under fodder crops, received irrigation.

LIVESTOCK—The district has a total livestock population of 1141900¹ which is more than double the human population of the district. To this should be added 20281 fowls and 288 ducks. The break-up of the livestock population in various broad categories is given in appendices V and VI.

Cattle

The district is not famous for any particular cattle breed. It is, therefore, natural that a sprinkling of various breeds should be found in the cattle population. Two types, however, are found in appreciable numbers: Haryana and Kankrej.

HARYANA—This is classed as a dual purpose breed, i.e. the cows are good milkers and the bullocks have good draught qualities. The Haryana's average carcass is very large and heavy with fat. The average weight of a fully developed animal is between 700 and 900 lbs. (318 to 408 kg.) The average milk yield of the cow is 14 to 20 lbs. (6 to 9 kg.) per diem. The prevailing colours are white, grey and silver grey. The Haryana animals hold their head high and have well built, proportionate bodies. They have narrow, elongated faces, clean and well cut foreheads and a prominence at the centre of the poll, which is a distinguishing feature of the breed. The muzzles are broad and the eyes black and big, the ears comparatively short and drooping (about a foot, i.e. about 30 cms.). The horns are small (four to five inches, i.e. ten to twelve and a half cms.) and look almost straight in the beginning but assume a concave shape on growth. Occasionally one comes across pendulous horns, but such animals do not find favour with breeders. The neck is on an average long, sleek and beautiful. This is thicker in bulls and looks smaller on account of the well developed hump. The dewlap is thin and small in cows, and large in bulls. The average dimensions of the dewlap of an ox are: length 62 inches, breadth 10 inches, and width 0.3 to 0.5 inches, i.e. about 1.6m.

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan 1967.*

25 cm. and four to six mm. respectively. The hump is larger in males but contracts considerably after the animal has been castrated. The legs are of average length. The hind part in cows is higher than the front. Hips are broad, plain and sloping and buttocks broad and soft, barrel compact, ribs round and tails reaching to hocks. The skin is soft and thin and is close fitting. The thickness of the skin varies between 0.3 and 0.6 inch. Its colour is black and the coat white or grey. Front teats are longer than hind ones. The females of this breed are a little nervous and easily irritated.

KANKREJ—This, again, is a dual purpose breed and can be bred for beef also. The home of this highly prized breed is Guajrat. The bullocks are renowned for pulling heavy weights and for ploughing heavy soils. They have a stately gait. The average animal weighs about 800 to 900 lbs. (363 to 408 kg.). The prevailing colours are black, grey and light grey. The cows are fairly good milkers, yielding 16 to 20 lbs. (7 to 9 kg.) of milk per diem. The Kankrej animals have moderately long bodies, broad chests, straight backs, somewhat sloping quarters, broad foreheads, slightly dished in the centre, long and curved horns, long and broad drooping ears, short necks, well developed humps and dewlaps short tails with black tufts reaching up to hocks. The skin is thin. The head and neck are carried high. This breed also tends to be nervous.

There is no government cattle farm in the district. The Jamna Lal Bajaj Goshala, at Banasthali, which is managed by a committee of seven, however, is being given some aid under the Goshala Development Scheme of the Rajasthan Government. Established in 1943, the *Goshala* caters to the needs of the Banasthali Vidyapeeth. It was picked up for aid in 1958-59 and was given an annual grant of Rs. 2,600 for the following five years. Since then, it has been receiving Rs. 500 per year as subsidy for keeping a trained Manager. The staff (as at the end of 1965-66) of the *Goshala* consists of a trained Manager, nine Cattle Attendants, and a Chaukidar. The stock consists of the Haryana breed with three bulls, 28 cows, 29 heifers and nine calves. The *Goshala* does not make any milk products but production of milk itself during 1965-66 was 16,168.38 litres and income Rs. 20,000. The income of the *Goshala* for previous years is shown below:

	(Rs.)
1962-63	15,663
1963-64	14,636
1964-65	11,667

The *Goshala* has no facilities for artificial insemination. All breeding is, therefore, done by natural service. The facility is open to public also and many cattle keepers get their cows covered by the *Goshala's* bulls. There is no charge for this. Surplus stock is sold. Among the buyers are the government and Panchayat Samitis. The *Goshala* also maintains eight unproductive (lame, blind, etc.) animals, because of emotional and religious considerations.¹

SHEEP—The sheep of the district are predominantly of the Malpura type. There is a sprinkling of Marwari breed in the north-east. The Malpura sheep are well built and have an extremely light brown face, which appears almost white from a distance. The ears are short and the tail, medium to long. The ewes weigh between 55 to 65 lbs (about 25 to 30 kg) while the rams tip the scales anywhere between 60 and 75 lbs. (27 to 34 kg). A Malpura sheep gives 1½ to 3 lbs. of wool in a year in two shearings. The wool is of two grades: coarse and very coarse. The Marwari sheep are black faced, stockily built animals with medium or short ears and tail. They are hardy, thrifty and disease resistant. The ewes weigh 50 to 65 lbs. and the rams 60 to 80 lbs. The wool each animal gives per year is two to four pounds and is of medium and coarse grades.

There is a Central Sheep and Wool Research Institute at Malpura, evidently the place which has given its name to the particular breed of the district. It was established in 1962 as part of an integrated programme drawn up and finalised in collaboration with the Government of India and the United Nations Special Fund. It is now run by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi, (there are sub-stations at Kulu in Punjab and at Kodaikanal in Madras). The Rajasthan Government looks after the shearing, grading and marketing aspects, while technical know-how and equipment are provided by the United Nations Special Fund.

Cross breeding experiments are undertaken at the farm. The requisite machinery is being financed by the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations and supplied by a Japanese firm. The breedwise strength of the farm, which is spread over 400 acres, is as follows²:

1. Account of the *Goshala* based on records of the Goshala Development Section, Directorate of Animal Husbandry, Rajasthan, Jaipur.
2. Director, Central Sheep and Wool Research Institute, Malpura Tonk.



Central Sheep and Wool Research Institute, Malpura

Breed	(Number)			
	Ewes	Rams	Ewe lambs	Ram lambs
Chokla	170	3	23	23
Malpura	150	1	19	190
Rambouillet	330	55	89	83
Ramney Marsh	9	3	—	—
Cross Breed	—	—	84	69

The Institute also provides facilities to research students.

OTHERS—Other animals, of which there are no distinct breeds in the district, are the horse, donkey, mule, camel, buffalo, goat, and pig.

Poultry

There is a government poultry farm at Tonk. The birds at the farm are :

	Hens	Cocks	Chicks
Rhode Island Reds	111	25	238
White Leg Horns	148	58	35

It was established as a poultry extension centre in 1957 but converted into a farm in 1962-63. The farm has incubators for hatching and provides chicks for breeding purposes. Production of eggs in 1965-66 was 63,566 and sales were worth Rs. 26,219.70.

CATTLE FAIRS—The district does not organise any cattle fair of State or National level. There are, however, eleven fairs, all of local importance and not held regularly. They are organised by the municipal boards or Panchayats. The names of the fairs and the places where held are given below:

1. Project Officer, Government Poultry Farm, Intensive Poultry Development Block, Tonk.

Name of fair	Place	Organising authority
Toda Rai Singh Cattle Fair	Kamodi	Panchayat
Pashu Mela Lamba Hari Singhji	Malpura	Panchayat
Chandsen Cattle Fair	Chandsen	Panchayat
Malpura Cattle Fair	Malpura	Municipal Board
Peeplu Cattle Fair	Peeplu	Panchayat
Pucca Bunda Cattle Fair	Pucca Bunda	Panchayat
Mandwas Cattle Fair	Mandwas	Panchayat
Jhirana Cattle Fair	Jhirana	Panchayat
Asari Mela	Uniara	Municipal Board
Diggi Cattle Fair	Diggi	Panchayat
Soda Cattle Fair	Soda	Panchayat

DEPARTMENTAL ACTIVITIES—The first veterinary hospital of Tonk State was opened in 1939, with one doctor, a compounder and a few class IV employees. This was the beginning of veterinary activities on a scientific basis. The situation remained unchanged till 1944-45. The position at present has been described later in this chapter.

The various veterinary institutions of the district treat about 80,000 animals every year, 6,000 animals are castrated and 13,000 inoculated or vaccinated against various diseases. Stockmen tour the circle for each hospital to provide veterinary facilities. Breeders are given loan for establishing farms. Thus by 1963-64, 22 private cattle farms, 48 sheep farms and 26 poultry farms, had been established. There is also a poultry farm of the Government which supplies eggs and chicks to breeders. The artificial insemination centre at Malpura maintains a Haryana breeding bull and a Murrah male buffalo for upgrading the cow and buffalo population. Natural service is also provided by these breeding animals. There is also, in operation, a fishery project under which carps are cultured. Eggs of fishes like *Rohu*, *Naren*, *Katla*, *Kalbus*, *Maheshar*, etc. are stocked in bigger tanks which retain water throughout the year. Eggs of exotic varieties like Mirror Carp and Scale Carp have been introduced in some tanks. Every year, these bring to the government a revenue of about Rs. 80,000.



Poultry Farm

A statement of the various veterinary activities in the district is given below :

Year	Cases treated	Cases supplied with medicines	Castrations performed	(Number)	
				Inoculations and Vaccinations	
				Against Rinderpest disease ¹	Against other contagious disease
1961-62	93552	7870	9251	50441	23170
1962-63	78076	10310	6820	71280	17928
1963-64	69812	18436	7495	303783	14486
1964-65	44804	24225	6603	303	9063
1965-66	47707	32016	6393	5547	7889

Veterinary diseases and hospitals

In September 1961, a separate District Animal Husbandry Officer was appointed at Tonk. Previously, the officer with headquarters at Bundi used to look after the work of the district.

There are hospitals at Malpura, Tonk, Niwai, Uniara, Toda Rai Singh and Deoli, and dispensaries at Dooni and Shivagarh. There is an Artificial Insemination Centre at Malpura.

The Department of Animal Husbandry has posted a total of six Animal Husbandry Extension Officers, 12 Stockmen and six Veterinary messengers in the Panchayat Samitis to help the Samitis execute their animal husbandry activities.

The consolidated staff of all veterinary hospitals in the district is as follows :

Veterinary Assistant Surgeons	6
Veterinary Assistant	1
Stockmen	4
Compounders	5
Dressers	3
Syce	5
Watermen	6
Sweepers	6

1. Denotes vaccinations performed against Rinderpest disease by the Rinderpest Eradication parties.

Figures in other cols. relate to the work done by the staff of Hospitals and Dispensaries, and does not include the work of A.H.E.Os.

Source—Office of the Director of Animal Husbandry, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

The incidence of cattle diseases like Haemorrhagic Septicaemia, Black Quarter, Anthrax, Goat Pox, Sheep Pox, Rinderpest, and Foot and Mouth Diseases is shown below¹ :

	(Number)					
	1963-64		1964-65		1965-66	
	Attacks/Deaths		Attacks/Deaths		Attacks/Deaths	
Haemorrhagic Septicaemia	23	18	-	-	15	13
Black Quarter	21	18	20	16	-	-
Anthrax	82	67	-	-	-	-
Foot & Mouth	936	-	758	-	-	-
Goat Pox and Sheep Pox	10	-	-	-	21	8
Rinderpest	-	-	-	-	21	5

The important diseases in cattle are Haemorrhagic Septicaemia, Black Quarter and Anthrax, sheep and goats have, additionally, pox; in camels it is *Surra* and in poultry, *Ranikhet*. The staff in the veterinary institutions of the district as of March 31, 1965 is as follows² :

	Veterinary Assistant Surgeon	Veterinary Assistant	Compounder	Dresser	Sycc	Stockmen	Watermen	Sweeper
Tonk	1	-	1	1	1	-	1	1
Toda Rai Singh	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	1
Malpura	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	1
Niwai	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	1
Uniara	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	1
Deoli	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	1

COOPERATION IN ANIMAL HUSBANDRY³—There are two sheep breeding societies, two fishers' societies, a milk supply society and a poultry farming society. Their working figures are as follows :

1. Office of the Director of Animal Husbandry, Rajasthan, Jaipur.
2. --do--
3. Office of the Assistant Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Tonk.

Type	No.	Member- ship	Rupees	
			Share Capital	Working Capital
Milk Supply	1	11	300	315
Poultry farming	1	54	3,020	3,065
Sheep breeding	2	46	2,500	11,100
Fishers' Societies	2	91	890	1,081

There are also some marketing and bone collection societies.

FORESTS—During the princely regime, forests used to be worked both departmentally and through contractors. Firewood, charcoal and timber were regarded as major forest products. Minor products were grass, bamboo, *kattha* and gum. The gross income from forests in 1945-46 was Rs. 2,99,669, a surplus of Rs. 2,37,250 over expenditure (Rs. 62,419).¹

Even now the principal forest products are small timber, firewood, charcoal and grass. Among minor forest products can be counted *kattha*, gum, honey, wax, *tendu*-leaves, etc. But the forest product which has attracted attention of late, is palm gur. Bones and skins also can be counted, though not very appropriately. Most of fire wood is exported to Jaipur and small quantities go to Sawai Madhopur; charcoal goes to Jaipur and Ajmer. *Kattha* finds its way to Delhi and Kanpur.

Exploitation of forest products is done through contractors who acquire the sale rights by public auction. Income and expenditure figures are given below :

Year	(Rupees)	
	Income	Expenditure
1960-61	96,416.64	116,703.90
1961-62	65,366.26	108,340.34
1962-63	54,931.94	178,497.59
1963-64	53,960.44	130,844.03
1964-65	60,942.86	116,267.91
1965-66	56,698.06	116,643.17

1. Tonk State Administration Report, 1945-46, p. 60.

FAMINES

Earlier gazetteers speak of the Rajputana districts of the former Tonk State, especially Tonk and Aligarh, as being somewhat exposed to famines and scarcities¹. In 1868, the *kharif* crop perished for want of rains and 70 per cent of the cattle are said to have died. In December of that year, wheat sold at 7½ seers, and other grains at 8 seers, per rupee. In spite of relief works, starvation deaths were numerous. Direct expenditure on measures to meet the situation was Rs. 2 lakh; revenue remissions amounted to the same. In 1896, again, the *kharif* crop suffered for want of rains. Consequently, on an average, 4,700 persons were maintained, daily, on works programme or in poor-houses, for eight months (February to September 1897). In the great famine of 1899–00, the Rajputana districts were severely affected. July 1899 went without rains and grass, fodder and crops failed. Relief works, started in September, were kept going for twelve months. Nearly 40,00,000 persons were looked after at a cost of about Rs. 3.7 lakh. The climax was reached in June 1900, when wheat and *jwar* were selling at less than six seers per rupee. Fifty per cent of the cattle were said to have perished, and to replace the losses large purchases of bullocks were made in Central India with money granted from the Indian Famine Fund. Including remissions of land revenue (about Rs. 4.2 lakh) and loans to agriculturists (Rs. 1.5 lakh), the famine cost the State about Rs. 9.4 lakh. The scarcity of 1901–02 was confined to the Rajputana districts and was due as much to the ravages of rats as to deficient rainfall. The distress was now where very great and no need arose for relief.²

In recent years, there was deficient rainfall in 1964–65, followed by another year of great hardship. This brought a total human population of 3,10,423 and cattle numbering 6,52,676 under scarcity conditions in 885 villages over an area of 1884 square miles (about 4879 sq. km.). Levy of land revenue to the extent of Rs. 23,41,838 was suspended. Public works (roads and buildings) and irrigation works were started. The average number of workers on the former rose from 148 in January, 1966 to 1981 in March. The number of workers, daily, on the latter was as many as 4000 in March 1966.³ Another 614 persons were

1. *Imperial Gazetteer of India*, Vol. XXIII, New Edition, 1908, Oxford, p. 413.

2. *Imperial Gazetteer of India*, loc. cit.

3. The works (and of course the scarcity) continued beyond this. But this gazetteer deals with happenings only up to March 1966.

given gratuitous relief. Other forms of relief were, improved water supply, cattle conservation and fodder arrangement, *takavi* loans and distribution of gift articles.

The number of fair price shops was 36 (7 in Tonk city and 29 in scarcity areas). Distribution of gift articles was as follows :

Quantity	Commodity	No. of labourers receiving gifts at work site
1620 kg.	Rice	19132
8474 gms.	Pea	54624
16275 kg.	Milk	231880
150 kg.	Multipurpose food	1921
200 cartons	Vegetables	2530
38000 tablets	Multivitamin	10000

Besides these, baby food packets were distributed to 128 children.

The expenditure on various relief measures was as follows¹ :

Minor Irrigation Works	(Rs.)
(i) Through Revenue Department	7959
(ii) Through Irrigation Department	546948
Road works through Public Works Department	1312734
Water Supply	94100
<i>Takavi</i> Loans	670000

1. Upto October 1966.

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1. Upto October 1966.

APPENDIX IV (i)
Area and production of cereals

(Area in hectares, production in tonnes)

Year	Bajra		Jwar		Maize		Wheat		Barley		Rice		Small Millets	
	Area	Prod.	Area	Prod.	Area	Prod.	Area	Prod.	Area	Prod.	Area	Prod.	Area	Prod.
1958-59	13208	4720	100987	30560	18627	13351	82690	59787	39105	43083	70	28	24	7
1959-60	10460	4039	85496	13991	20793	10067	87145	57629	42685	50146	37	18	23	6
1960-61	13720	4385	118478	20052	21764	13563	73841	66209	36493	38447	11	8	+	+
1961-62	20273	7795	113610	16554	26224	8582	89184	81965	43465	65084	59	26	24	4
1962-63	15668	6817	103705	41263	27692	30199	93220	72301	38364	40419	53	19	+	+
1963-64	18559	7648	85302	16922	21366	6873	96824	84211	33047	39854	9	5	-	25
1964-65	23856	8780	123124	41123	26747	23564	78643	59854	32528	29313	23	15	6	3
1965-66 ¹	24943	8457	120672	10279	26392	16891	58567	41993	29720	32395	9	7	34	11
1966-67 ²	41315	22984	139474	28609	28169	19544	62232	42069	30366	30943	14	8	35	9

+ Negligible

1. Revised.

2. Final.

APPENDIX IV (ii)
Area and production of pulses

(Area in hectares, production in Tonnes)

Year	RABI				KHARIF			
	Tur		Other Rabi Pulses		Gram		Other Kharif Pulses	
	Area	Prod.	Area	Prod.	Area	Prod.	Area	Prod.
1958-59	308	111	25	10	62187	39022	15082	2552
1959-60	146	40	25	10	76325	38498	17927	2316
1960-61	156	44	53	24	79085	26946	10477	3043
1961-62	174	48	60	8	64876	44282	15161	4077
1962-63	283	76	28	7	72996	33871	8144	2188
1963-64	232	20	27	7	86922	33903	8756	784
1964-65	124	23	19	4	72064	33844	6835	565
1965-66 ¹	79	7	12	2	69189	11623	2286	220
1966-67 ²	63	6	13	5	61554	15231	4611	593

1. Revised.

2. Final.

APPENDIX IV (iii)
Area and production of commercial crops
(Area in hectares and Production in tonnes)

Year	Sesamum		Rape & Mustard		Linseed		Ground Nut		Castor seed		Sugarcane	
	Area	Prod.	Area	Prod.	Area	Prod.	Area	Prod.	Area	Prod.	Area	Prod.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1958-59	19696	4482	563	151	6651	917	1846	498	4	1	1216	392
1959 60	15499	1756	610	163	7715	1409	2117	760	2	-	1275	22831
1960-61	9452	680	385	144	6716	1544	2218	760	5	2	2133	38167
1961-62	13847	1764	851	356	7852	2569	2333	627	2	1	1665	29857
1962-63	17230	2712	2883	1186	10873	3802	4529	1618	2	1	1662	30533
1963-64	17316	1883	5547	781	13114	3337	6315	2264	3	1	1308	23825
1964-65	22714	2443	2630	996	8104	2662	7136	2349	-	-	1708	30506
1965-66	26115	2985	3114	1042	5679	613	7766	168	-	-	2004	35557
1966-67	29271	3740	4834	1015	3581	448	4502	1621	4	2	1029	17781

APPENDIX IV (iii)
Area and production of commercial crops
(Area in hectares, production in tonnes)

(Concl.d.) Year	Chillies		Potatoes		Cotton		Tobacco		San Hemp	
	Area	Prod.	Area	Prod.	Area	Prod.	Area	Prod.	Area	Prod.
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1958-59	705	124	61	139	6015	4841	136	50	200	213
1959 60	816	141	60	324	3969	1693	92	36	248	386
1960-61	1404	257	147	474	2075	628	40	14	91	151
1961-62	607	208	72	223	3682	2739	114	61	215	292
1962-63	741	395	106	387	1541	1279	86	47	253	385
1963-64	1073	295	68	253	1037	181	73	35	96	60
1964 65	1274	299	92	351	2287	1555	77	36	248	144
1965-66	623	275	73	66	2017	1127	35	29	161	36
1966-67	840	615	97	89	2182	1663	57	46	208	53

i) Production of Cotton and San Hemp is in bales of 392 lbs./178 kgm. and 400 lbs./191 kgm. each respectively.

ii) Source—Statistical Abstract Rajasthan, 1960 onwards.

1. Revised.

2. Final.

APPENDIX V
Poultry

(Number)

Year	Fowls			Ducks			Others		
	Cock	Hens	Chikens	Ducks	Draks	Duckires	Ducks	Draks	Others
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1956-57	3745	4253	4481	12479	118	113	41	272	114
1957-58	—	—	—	5764	—	—	—	618	—
1958-59	—	—	—	6847	—	—	—	185	—
1959-60	—	—	—	6343	—	—	—	427	—
1960-61*	—	—	—	17860	—	—	—	316	—
1961-62	—	—	—	15776	—	—	—	344	—
1962-63	—	—	—	15472	—	—	—	293	—
1963-64	—	—	—	15472	—	—	—	293	—
1964-65	—	—	—	15472	—	—	—	293	—
1965-66	—	—	—	20281	—	—	—	288	—

* Provisional

Source—Statistical Abstract Rajasthan, 1958 onwards.

AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

APPENDIX VI
Livestock

Year	CATTLE									
	Males over 3 years			Females over 3 years			Young Stock			Total
	Breeding	Working	Others	In milk	Dry	Others	(3 years & under)			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
1957-58	299	1,27,808	11,303	90,978	85,581	774	1,63,291	4,80,034		
1958-59	319	1,29,301	14,405	96,718	93,113	849	1,76,631	5,11,336		
1959-60	292	1,31,524	15,275	95,374	55,061	44,005	1,66,541	5,08,072		
1960-61	266	1,48,881	2,452	44,979	1,19,337	26,409	1,59,174	5,01,493		
1961-62	289	1,44,711	9,519	89,382	38,035	61,525	1,70,219	5,13,680		
1962-63	279	1,43,017	13,914	81,445	39,646	68,651	1,77,738	5,24,690		
1965-66	196	1,41,481	2,253	35,112	1,09,177	722	1,21,777	4,10,966		

APPENDIX VI (Contd.)
Livestock

Year	BUFFALOES						Young stock (3 years and under)	Total	SHEEP			Total
	Males over 3 years			Females over 3 years					One year and above	Below one year		
	Breed- ing	Work- ing	Others	In Milk	Dry	Others						
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
1957-58	337	2,155	1,034	40,197	24,098	259	67,494	1,35,574	1,84,780	73,980	2,58,760	
1958-59	348	2,257	896	44,041	26,119	242	76,324	1,50,227	1,50,916	45,381	1,96,297	
1959-60	389	2,779	687	46,319	14,204*	13,337	81,021	1,58,735	—	2,02,803	—	
1960-61	351	4,776	403	32,874	35,889	10,470	71,111	1,55,874	1,76,076	56,451	2,32,527	
1961-62	422	4,498	615	46,535	13,249	18,053	77,897	1,61,269	1,78,143	48,977	2,27,120	
1962-63	403	4,397	565	47,960	13,602	19,990	87,387	1,74,334	+	+	2,34,624	
1965-66	168	4,230	92	29,017	46,595	177	75,002	1,55,536	2,01,708	74,235	2,75,943	

APPENDIX VI (Concl.)

Livestock

Year	GOATS		Total	Horses and Ponies	Mules	Donkeys	Camels	Pigs
	Below one year							
	One year and above	21						
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1957-58	1,56,691	77,143	2,33,834	2,680	14	2,926	505	3,607
1958-59	1,71,364	46,995	2,18,359	2,663	25	2,974	674	3,296
1959-60	2,04,435	—	—	2,692	5	3,043	673	3,224
1960-61	1,45,430	57,506	2,02,936	2,372	8	3,229	892	3,890
1961-62	1,43,675	52,412	1,96,087	2,127	10	3,114	753	4,348
1962-63	+	+	1,98,558	1,772	12	3,004	798	4,411
1965-66	1,88,901	81,096	2,69,997	1,032	11	2,600	822	4,442

+ Break ups not available.

* Negligible.

Figures for 1963-64 and 1964-65 are the same as those for 1962-63.

Source—Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan.

CHAPTER V

INDUSTRIES

The district has not been much known for handicrafts or manufactures but, still, at the beginning of the present century cotton cloth used to be woven throughout what was then the Tonk State, Tonk and Sironj being the main centres. Felt rugs and saddle-cloths were made in Tonk, plated utensils of daily use in Nimbahera¹, guitars and pen-cases carved in wood and inlaid with ivory in the Central Indian districts. A cotton press and ginning factory at Nimbahera town was owned by a banker of Jaora.² Sandstone quarries in Tonk and Nimbahera produced excellent slabs for building purposes. There were iron mines at Amlī in Aligarh, near Dungla in Nimbahera, and at Latehri in Sironj which were closed about 1850 A.D.

The industrial situation, however, improved by 1945-46 (the last year for which the administrative report of the State is available). The State weaving factory at Tonk was producing 17,581 yards of cloth (value Rs. 14,166). In that year a woollen yarn and carpet factory was established at Tonk and a rice mill at Pirawa. Permission was also granted for setting up factories for confectionaries and handloom weaving at Nimbahera.³

Each district of the State had generally two roller cane crushing mills. But the juice extracted was still not sufficient for its needs and more efficient machines had to be imported.⁴

Like other princely States of Rajasthan, Tonk had some jail-based industries, the major products being *durries*, *namdas*, carpets and coarse cloth, the less important ones being pottery, *chick* making, rope making and caning of chairs. The gross earnings from these jail manufactures during 1945-46 amounted to Rs. 5,105.⁵

Mica was the principal mineral and the single mine, which was given out on contract, brought a royalty of Rs. 22,000. Raw mica

produced in 1945-46 was about 2,196 maunds and cut mica about 854 maunds.¹

Power

The generation figures and other details for the various power houses are shown below² :

Power House	Type	Installed capacity original (KW)	Installed capacity firm (KW)	Generation (Million KWH)
Tonk	Diesel	130	40	0.008
Niwai	Diesel	80	out of order	Not available
Malpura	Diesel	375	230	0.292
Deoli	Diesel	100	35	0.005

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION—A total of 25 localities, including towns, had been electrified by the end of March, 1966. A list of these is given in the appendix.

Mining³

MICA—The principal mineral of the district is mica⁴ which has many industrial uses and is a good substitute for glass in many spheres. *Scrap-mica* (small pieces of flakes of mica) which formerly went waste is now used for making micanite (Mica boards), thus releasing sheet mica for other important uses. Scrap-mica can be used in paints, lubricants, firebricks etc. also.⁵

Mica mining improved and expanded after 1940. As already mentioned, it used to be the monopoly of a contractor. With the formation of Rajasthan all monopolies were terminated and replaced by leases for 20 years. The mines being worked at present are situated at Datona, Mandolai Pathraj, Nansia, Lasadia, Ganor, Dharli, Madhorajpura, Dantoti, Jharana, Shankarwada, Tharala, Barchhola,

1. *Tonk State Administration Report*, 1945-46, p. 70, et. seq.
2. *Statistical Abstract*, Rajasthan, 1967, pp. 69-70.
3. Source : Mines and Geology Department, Rajasthan, Udaipur.
4. *Techno-Economic Survey*, op. cit., p. 74 (map).
5. *Industrial Potential of Rajasthan* (Directorate of Industries and Civil Supplies, Government of Rajasthan, Jaipur, 1965) refers to felspar, garnet, and quartz as the important minerals of the district (p. 90).
6. D. N. Wadia, *Geology of India*, Third Edition (Revised) London, 1961, p. 502 et. sq.

1. Not in Tonk district now.
2. *Imperial Gazetteer of India* : Provincial Series, Rajputana, Calcutta, 1908, p. 302.
3. *Tonk State Administration Report*, 1945-46, pp. 70 et. seq.
4. *Ibid.*, p. 53.
5. *Ibid.*, p. 30.

Thali, Phophlia, etc. Production in 1965 was 566 tonnes valued at Rs. 4,64,580.

GARNET—Garent mining has been going on in Rajmahal, for quite some time. Used as semi-precious stones, and also as abrasives in grinding wheels and abrasive papers, garnets have found a good market. Leases have been given for twenty years at Rajmahal, Janakpura, Gaonri and Kushalpura. In 1965, the production was 52 tonnes valued at Rs. 14,289.

BERYL—The discovery of beryl in Nayagaon-Kakor area in 1952 resulted in brisk mining activity till 1956. At present, however, there is only one mining lease (at Rajmahal) which is due to expire in 1976. The other sites like Palri, Baroni are not being worked at present.

SOAP STONE AND QUARTZ—Small deposits of these have been located at Barthal near Niwai. There is only one mining lease. Production in 1965 was 1,070 tonnes valued at Rs. 14,745.

IRON ORE—There is a small deposit near Barthal. A mining lease was granted in February 1965 for 20 years. But no production has been reported yet.

FLAG STONES AND BUILDING STONES—The hills of Toda Rai Singh are famous for micaceous quartzitic flagstone which is used for roofing. The important quarrying centres are Toda Rai Singh, Thorali and Bilaspur. Mill stone is also worked out at these places.

EMPLOYMENT IN MINING—The mining and quarrying industry employs 352 persons, according to the 1961 Census.¹

Industries and Manufactures

SMALL SCALE INDUSTRY—Even in this sector the number of manufacturing units is small, being three in 1959, with a total employment of 79. These have been classified as low category in the *Techno-Economic Survey*. Agro-based industries account for 25.3 per cent of the total employment. The category-wise classification of the small scale units registered under the Factories Act, is as follows² :—

1. *Census of India*, 1961, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, Part II-B (i) General Economic Tables, p. 340.
2. Office of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

	Number
Cotton Ginning and Pressing	1
Cotton Ginning and Baling	3
Saw Mills	1

It will be observed that even at the end of 1965 the district had only 5 small scale units, employing a total of 104 persons¹, of whom 101 worked in cotton ginning and baling. If the power house is excluded, Tonk town itself has no registered factory, Deoli has three and Malpura one. The names of the registered factories are shown below :

	Employment ²
1. Naveen Bharat Industries, Ltd., Malpura	75
2. Hanuman Ginning Factory, Deoli	15
3. Shri Lakshmi Industries, Deoli	11
4. Shankar Ara Machine, Deoli	3
5. Rajasthan State Electricity Board, Tonk	128

Cottage Industries³

The principal cottage industries of the district are *namda*, *dari*, *niwar* and *bidi*. Besides, there are the old village crafts which still live. Among them can be counted pottery, blacksmithy, gold and silver smithy, leather work, carpentry, spinning and weaving. Other industries are *gota* (precious metal thread weaving), palm gur, etc.

NAMDA—This is a thick fabric of rough wool and Malpura is the famous centre for this craft. The process of manufacture is peculiar. The wool is soaked in an infusion of soap, gum, alum and water. The saturated stuff is then beaten to the desired shape and size, and laid to dry on a clean place. The soaking operation is repeated. On drying, it becomes remarkably tough and impervious.

1. Excluding employment in power house.
2. Figures in case of industries at numbers 1, 2 and 4 are estimated.
Source—Chief Inspector Factories & Boilers, Rajasthan, Jaipur.
3. Figures of employment given for these industries here represent those engaged in the profession as a household industry, and have been taken from *Census of India*, 1961, op. cit.

Ghogis made of this serve a number of purposes, ranging from a warm wrap to a dependable 'raincoat'. The wool industry gave employment to 92 persons (65 males, 27 females) at the time of the 1961 Census. Of these 75 persons were in urban areas.

COTTON GINNING, PRESSING, SPINNING AND WEAVING—Generally speaking, yarn is spun by women and weaving is done by men. The two are sometimes treated as complete industries by themselves and traditionally certain families from among the *Kolis* and *Julahas* (the weaving castes, of the Hindus and the Muslims respectively) have been working in one to the exclusion of the other.

A branch of this industry covers the manufacture of *dari* and *niwar*. The former tends to be a specialised job, especially when the *dari* is multi-coloured or with designs. Some also buy mill yarn for weaving purposes. The products of *Khadi* and handloom industry have a ready demand in rural areas. Of late, due to the efforts of organisations engaged in the revival of village crafts, their market now extends also to towns.

The cotton textile industry employs 1,865 persons, (688 males and 1,177 females), the majority working in rural areas, the number of urban workers being only 539.

BIDI—*Bidi* (the indigenous cigarette) is the smoke of the rural folk generally, though many townsmen use it with equal relish. *Bidi* manufacture is of a comparatively recent origin in the district, having been started in the late thirties by the government of the State. Tonk district, in a way, is well suited for this industry as *tendu* leaves abound in the jungles. The other raw materials required for the industry are tobacco and thread. The only implement required is a scissor. The manufacturing operations consist of cutting the leaf to size, wrapping a small quantity of tobacco in it, and tying by thread the lower (flat) part. The upper part (rounded) is closed by hemming in the edge of the leaf. The number of persons, both men and women, engaged at *bidi* making in 1961 was 51 and all in urban areas.

PALM GUR—This industry is of an even more recent origin. It was started at Tordi Sagar with the establishment of a palm *gur* making training centre in the early fifties. There are not many places in the district where date palm grows in profusion. The industry, therefore, can flourish only in a localised way.



Durry and Niwar Udyog

OTHERS—Other cottage industries are smithy (iron, gold, and silver), pottery, leather work, carpentry, *gota*, oil extraction (*telghani*), etc.

The district is among the industrially backward areas of Rajasthan. It, however, has an industrial potential. There is first, a surplus of cash crops like cotton, sugarcane and oilseeds; secondly, a large livestock population; thirdly, there are the minerals (whatever it has) which are also mostly exported to other places. All these point to favourable possibilities. On the basis of existing facilities raw materials, and demand it has been estimated that the following industries can be profitably established in the district.¹

1. Glue from tannery waste
2. Crushed bone
3. Mixed fertiliser
4. *Katai* leather
5. Lining leather
6. Bag-tanned sole leather
7. Bakery products
8. Woollens (*namda*, carpet, blankets, *pattis*, and mufflers)
9. Candle and *agarbatti*
10. Incense
11. Carpets from camel and goat hair
12. Wool spinning and twisting
13. Thread ball
14. Cotton cord and narrow tapes
15. Agricultural implements and sheet metal goods
16. Tin-smithy (small articles)

Besides, there is also scope for the following servicing-cum-processing units : grinding of condiments, woollen yarn dyeing, finishing of woollen fabrics, *bidi* making.

Industrial Education

A training centre for weaving, later converted into a factory, was started in 1937-38 by the administration of the State. Jail inmates also used to be trained in crafts.

1. *Industrial Potential of Rajasthan*, Directorate of Industries and Civil Supplies, Govt. of Rajasthan, Jaipur, 1965, pp. 89, et. seq.

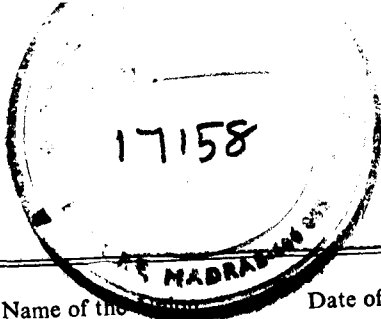
In 1950-51, with the establishment of a palm gur making Training Centre an industry, so far unknown in the district was ushered in. In 1963-64 a Rural Industrial Institute was created at Tonk. Its object is to increase the productivity of rural craftsmen by familiarizing them with better techniques in leather work, cloth, *dari* and *niwar* weaving. After completion of training most craftsmen start independent work or get absorbed in some co-operative institutions. In case loan or guidance of a technical nature is needed the Institute renders the necessary help. In 1964-65 the Institute had 45 trainees on the roll and eight instructors on the staff.

STATE AID TO INDUSTRY—Government aid to industry, mostly, takes the form of capital loans, technical assistance and help in obtaining sufficient quotas of controlled or otherwise scarce commodities. Disbursement of loans since 1956-57 has been as follows¹ :

Year	Amount (Rs.)
1956-57	30,000
1957-58	29,000
1958-59	37,000
1959-60	39,000
1960-61	29,000
1961-62	15,000
1962-63	8,000
1963-64	5,000
1964-65	2,000

LABOUR AND EMPLOYERS' ORGANISATIONS—Industrial backwardness precludes existence of a labour movement in any real sense of the word. There are, however, a few organisations of workers at the local level. Of course, in such departments as post and telegraph, railways, etc. employees are covered by branches of all-India unions at the State level. The following unions were registered in Tonk district as of 1965-66:²

1. Source : Office of the Regional Deputy Director, Industries, Weights and Measures, Rajasthan, Jaipur.
2. Source : Office of the Labour Commissioner, Rajasthan, Jaipur.



S. No.	Name of the Union	Date of Registration	Membership
1.	Tonk Bijlighar Mazdoor Union, Tonk	7.12.60	42
2.	Tonk Bidi Mazdoor Union	1. 8.61	21
3.	Tonk Palika Mazdoor Union	29.10.63	60
4.	Nagar Palika Karmachari Sangh, Tonk	27.11.63	51
5.	Rajasthan P.W.D. Mazdoor Union, Tonk	23. 4.65	100
6.	Vastra Vyapar Sangh, Tonk	6. 9.65	25
7.	Tonk Zila Halwai Samiti, Tonk	1.10.65	45
8.	Rashtriya Khadi Dari Mazdoor Sangh, Tonk	8.11.65	40
9.	Zila Tonk Halwai Hotel Sangh, Tonk	16.11.65	50
10.	Pragatisheel Krishak Sangh, Tonk	17.12.65	75
11.	Rashtriya Motor Mazdoor Union, Tonk	17.12.65	30
12.	Tonk Zila Khadi Karmachari Sangh, Tonk	21 3.66	30
13.	Khadi Karmachari aivam Shramik Sangh, Tonk	28. 3.66	150

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WELFARE OF INDUSTRIAL LABOUR—The Labour Department of the Rajasthan Government runs a 'C' grade Labour Welfare Centre at Tonk with facilities like library, reading room, outdoor and indoor games, etc.

The following Acts are in force in the district :—

1. The Minimum Wages Act, 1940
2. The Payment of Wages Act, 1936
3. The Industrial Disputes Act, 1955
4. The Working Journalists Act, 1955
5. The Employment of Children Act, 1938
6. The Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961
7. The Factories Act, 1948.

CO-OPERATION IN INDUSTRIES—At the end of June 1965, there were 48 industrial co-operative societies, 22 *gurkhandsari* and *telghani* co-operatives and 22 weavers' co-operatives in the district. Their membership & other details are given below :

Type	Number		Rupees			
	Societies	Member-ship	Share Capital	Deposits	Working Capital	Loans Advanced
<i>Telghani & Gurkhandsari</i>	22	382	16,955	—	1,11,693	21,232
Weavers	22	647	14,979	25,461	1,03,360	—
Other industries	48	681	22,687	8,261	1,21,672	24,992

APPENDIX

List of localities in Tonk District electrified by the end of March 31, 1966.¹

S. No.	Name of locality	Source of power	Year of electrification
1.	Tonk	Chambal	1936
2.	Solampura	"	1964
3.	Molaipura	"	1965
4.	Bajirpura	"	1965
5.	Jansi	"	1965
6.	Bichharas	"	1965
7.	Mendwas	"	1965
8.	Uniara	"	1965
9.	Aligarh	"	1965
10.	Niwai	"	1950
11.	Banasthali	"	1950
12.	Jaisinghpura	"	1966
13.	Palai	"	1964
14.	Khandawal	"	1966
15.	Toda Rai Singh	"	1963
16.	Bhasu	"	1963
17.	Bhateda	"	1963
18.	Sankarwada	"	1963
19.	Bhasi	"	1965
20.	Malpura	Malpura Power House	1960
21.	Diggi	"	1962
22.	Damola	"	1965
23.	Titori	"	1965
24.	Roopabeli	"	1965
25.	Sirdholia	"	1965

1. Office of the Executive Engineer, Rajasthan State Electricity Board, Sawai Madhopur.

CHAPTER VI

BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE

Indigenous Banking

The district has not been a centre of any big industry. It has also not been a centre of commerce of any great significance. Therefore, it is difficult to imagine the existence of any developed indigenous system of banking. Nevertheless, it can be presumed that whatever money market existed, must have operated through the well known instruments of *hundies* (promissory notes from one party to another to pay prescribed amounts according to agreed procedure and within a stipulated time). The administrative reports of Tonk State, in later years, speak of some business houses of Madhya Pradesh (former Central Provinces) operating in the district's money market. The firm which worked the mica deposits on a monopoly basis, with headquarters at Hazaribagh (Bihar), also must have operated in the district's money market. The money-lender is the indigenous banker though he is being progressively replaced by regular banking institutions.

Indebtedness

No survey has been made, not even by the Rural Credit Survey of the Reserve Bank of India to assess the causes and extent of indebtedness among rural and urban population. It must, however, be pointed out that indebtedness by itself should not be taken as a gloomy feature. Much depends on the purpose of borrowing. In rural areas, for instance, the Panchayat Samitis advance *takavi* loans. The co-operative societies also arrange loans. But all these are secured loans. The limits to such borrowings are closely linked to the repaying capacities of the borrower. Loans which are out of all proportion to the repaying capacity of the borrower constitute the real crux of the problem of indebtedness. Persisting social obligations to spend on marriage ceremonies and after death rites quite disproportionate to the limited income and savings, is one of the major causes of indebtedness. Loans for these purposes come, generally, from the money lender on the security of movable or immovable property. There is no means of assessing such indebtedness. But that it does exist is proved by the action taken by the State from time to time to liquidate it.¹ For loans through regular channels the rate of interest ordinarily varies between 9½ per cent to 12 per cent.

1. For example in 1910 and 1943. Now the Rajasthan Government with a view to regulating the money lending business has passed the Rajasthan Money Lenders Act (I of 1964).

Banks

The banks in the district are the Central Co-operative Bank at Tonk with branches and pay office at Deoli, Malpura, Niwai, Banasthali and Aligarh; the Bank of Rajasthan at Tonk and Niwai and the State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur at Tonk and Deoli.

The Bank of Rajasthan seems to have been the first to enter the money market of the district; it opened a branch at the district headquarters in 1949. The Co-operative Bank appeared on the scene in 1958. The next bank came in 1961. It was not until 1964 that the Bank of Rajasthan opened its second branch. The State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur followed in 1965. The expansion of banking facilities is shown in the table below :

	Year of opening
Bank of Rajasthan, Tonk	1949
Co-operative Bank, Tonk	1958
Land Mortgage Bank, Tonk	1960
State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur, Tonk	1961
Bank of Rajasthan, Niwai	1964
State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur, Deoli	1965

The Co-operative Bank registered on February 3, 1958 with a membership of 53 and a share capital of Rs. 70,825. Before this date, the district was covered by the Central Co-operative Bank Jaipur. The principal function of the bank is to advance loans to co-operative societies, but it also engages to some extent in the functions of a commercial bank, like keeping deposits, issue and collection of drafts etc. At the end of June, 1965, the bank had deposits with it totalling Rs. 8,36,328.

Loans to agricultural co-operative societies are either short term or medium term.¹ During 1964-65 (ending June 30) Rs. 31,04,000

1. Short term loans are given for seed, fertilizers, insecticides, agricultural implements, payment to agricultural labour etc. These are repayable in 12 months from the date of advance. Medium term loan entails repayment in three years in equal instalments at the time of harvest. The purposes for which these loans are given, are purchase of bullocks, milch cattle, minor lift irrigation, implements, etc.

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were given as short term and Rs. 21,000 as medium term loans. The Co-operative Bank charges interest at seven per cent from the societies but allows these to charge 9 per cent from individuals, the balance of two per cent being used to cover their administrative and other expenses,

The bank also finances co-operative marketing societies, consumers' co-operative stores and industrial co-operatives. The interest charged from such institutions is eight per cent. The Rajasthan State

Government has contributed to the share capital of the bank to the extent of Rs. 2.73 lakh.

The Board of Directors consists of nine members, one of whom acts as Chairman and another as Vice Chairman. Six directors represent the member societies and three the individual members.¹

Some working figures for the Bank are given in appendix I.

Land Mortgage Bank²

The bank was registered with an initial share capital of Rs. 1,440 and a membership of 60 in 1960. The main function of the Bank is to provide long term loans to the farmers on the security of their land holdings for such purposes as sinking of new wells, repairs to old wells, soil reclamation, installation of pumping sets, purchase of tractors, etc. The Bank also makes advances for redemption of old debts and mortgages. Loans for these used to be given during the first two years of the operation of the Bank but have been discontinued since. Loans are for 10 and 15 years, recoverable in equal yearly instalments on 10th June every year, and at 9 per cent interest. As of June, 1965, the Bank stands second in respect of advances in the whole of Rajasthan. The share capital of the bank (on 30th June, 1966) was Rs. 49,150 with 579 members of A class and 290 of C class. The bank has invested Rs. 29,100 in the shares of the Rajasthan Central Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank (Jaipur). The total loan outstanding against the members as of June 30, 1966 was Rs. 6,37,149. The working figures of the bank for some previous years are as follows :

1. The Rajasthan Co-operative Societies Act, 1965 abolished individual membership in the bank.
2. Source : Office of the Assistant Registrar, Co-operatives, Tonk.

Year	Membership		Share Capital		Advance	Outstanding
	A Class	C Class	A Class Rs.	C Class Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1960-61	265	38	9,090	38	84,127	83,027
1961-62	289	86	18,780	86	1,74,993	2,49,574
1962-63	333	147	26,230	147	1,23,235	3,57,418
1963-64	395	186	31,800	186	87,335	4,25,862
1964-65	452	232	39,170	232	1,10,000	5,08,099
1965-66	579	290	49,150	294	1,50,300	6,37,349

Co-operative Movement

Co-operative movement started in 1951, when an Inspector of Co-operative Societies was appointed in the district.¹ In 1958 the Central Co-operative Bank was established. Further impetus to the movement was given in 1959, with the appointment of an Assistant Registrar.

The number of societies of various types and their membership, as on June 1966 is shown below² :

Type of Society		Number	Membership
1.	Central Co-operative Bank	1	367
2.	Agricultural Credit	370	30,258
3.	Non-Agricultural Credit	6	182
4.	Land Mortgage Bank	1	869
5.	Central Non-Credit	7	973
6.	Societies under liquidation	11	442
7.	Agricultural Non-Credit	40	734
8.	Non-Agricultural Non-Credit	116	2,793

1. In Malpura, though there were 30 co-operative societies before this, which were formed under the Jaipur Co-operative Societies Act, 1943.
2. *Statistical Abstract*, Rajasthan, 1967, pp. 104-105.

The movement has made steady progress over the years in both, the number of societies and their members, as is revealed from the following table.¹

Year (ending 30th June)	Number of Societies	Membership
1959-60	359	16,145
1960-61	438	20,433
1961-62	476	23,319
1962-63	490	25,952
1963-64	511	29,604
1964-65	531	32,669
1965-66	552	36,618

Credit Co-operative Societies

There are 369 agricultural credit and three non-agricultural credit societies in the district as of 30th June, 1965. Below are the working figures of these societies for 1964-65.²

	Non-agricultural credit societies	Agricultural credit societies
Number	3	369
Membership	94	27,034
Share Capital (Rs.)	2,730	8,11,899
Deposits (Rs.)	—	1,49,911
Working Capital (Rs.)	7,680	28,13,961
Loan Advanced (Rs.)	—	32,64,849

The number of societies and their membership during the past years are shown below³ :

Year (ending 30th June)	Agricultural Credit Societies		Non-agricultural Credit Societies	
	Number	Membership	Number	Membership
1960-61	315	16,877	—	—
1961-62	337	19,446	3	40
1962-63	342	21,435	3	101
1963-64	356	24,492	3	98
1964-65	369	27,034	3	94
1965-66	370	30,258	6	182

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, yearly volumes, from 1961 onwards.
2. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, 1966, pp. 106, et. sq.
3. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, yearly volumes, from 1961 onwards.

It is estimated that in Niwai tahsil, 10 to 15 per cent of the credit needs of villagers are met by co-operative societies, in Deoli 50 per cent and in Uniara 25 per cent.¹

The working figures of the co-operative societies, as of June 1965, are given in Appendix II.

Co-operatives, Panchayat Samitis and banks combined still leave a large field for the *Mahajan* or the money lender whose rate of interest—18 per cent—is as high as the borrower's need is intense.

Insurance²

Before the nationalization of life insurance, there were a number of private insurance companies operating in the district and it is believed that the first policies in the district were taken out in 1943 by the New Asiatic Insurance Company Ltd. Details are not available, but it can be presumed that more business was signed up in subsequent years by the above and other insurance companies.

After the nationalization of life insurance in 1956 the Life Insurance Corporation of India posted a Field Officer in the district in 1957. A Development Centre was created in 1962 and four Development Officers were added in 1963. Now each tahsil has one; there is also an Assistant Branch Manager. The district is under the administrative jurisdiction of the Branch Office (No. 1) at Jaipur with 85 agents as of June 1, 1965.

The following table gives details about the quantum of business done :

Year	Number of Policies	Sum Assured (Rs.)
1962-63	1,155	42,18,800
1963-64	1,008	36,48,500
1964-65	721	27,81,500

1. Offices of the respective Tahsildars, Tonk District.

Source : Office of the Assistant Branch Manager, (D), Life Insurance Corporation of India, Tonk.

From April, 1964 the Corporation started doing also general insurance and the figures for 1964-65 were as follows :

Kind of Insurance	Number of Policies	Premium (Rs.)
Fire	3	737.72
Motor	4	404.75
Others	4	60.00

State Insurance

At the end of 1965-66 there were 5,070 policies in the district. Operation figures of State Insurance were as follows¹ :

Number of Policy holders	5,070
Premium	Rs. 2,67,785
Claims	
(i) By death	Rs. 9,438.46
(ii) By maturity	Rs. 38,612.10
(iii) By Surrender	Rs. 6,097.40
Loans given	Rs. 49,185.83

State Assistance to Industries

As stated in chapter V. Tonk is still one of the industrially backward districts of Rajasthan. No whole time Industries Officer has yet been posted in the area. However, the Government does give whatever little assistance is needed. Besides providing loans, it helps industries by arranging for the supply of controlled commodities like iron and steel goods at fair prices. Figures of loans are given in chapter V.

Currency and Coinage

In Tonk and Aligarh districts (of the former State) the currency was known as *Chanwarshahi* from the whisk on the obverse of the coins. Since 1873 Tonk had been minting its own coins consisting of rupees and copper pieces. The *Chanwarshahi* rupee exchanged with the British Indian rupee at discount; in the early years of this century the exchange rate varied from day to day between 13 and 14 annas.²

1. Office of the Director, State Insurance, Rajasthan, Jaipur.
2. There were 16 annas to a rupee.

In Sironj district the currency since 1862, was that known as *Muham-mad Khani*. In other parts, the British Indian rupee was the legal tender.¹

The *Chanwarshahi* was a silver coin weighing 90 *rattis*² and contained 81 *rattis* of silver.³ The *Chanwarshahi* coin was demonetised in May, 1941 and the British Indian rupee known as the *Kaldar* became the sole legal tender.⁴ To this were added the coins struck after independence. A major reform was introduced in 1957 by the switch over to the decimal system.

TRADE AND COMMERCE

Mandis

There are two important *mandis* in the district, at Malpura and Niwai.

The principal commodities at Malpura *mandi* are wheat, barley gram, *jwar*, maize, *bajra*, groundnut, sesamum, chillies, cumin, *moong*, cotton, etc. Their total sales during the years 1962-63 to 1964-65, amounted to Rs. 1,80,00,000.⁵

The *mandi* at Niwai is fed by the surrounding area for 20 to 40 miles. About 80 per cent of the produce is brought to the market directly by the producers themselves and remaining 20 per cent by village traders. The *mandi* has 43 shops of wholesalers and 20 of retailers, the principal commodities being wheat, barley, *jwar*, *bajra*, maize, gram, *arhar*, *moong*, mustard, linseed, cumin, coriander, chillies, ground nut, etc.⁶

Weights and Measures

The units in vogue before the adoption of the metric system were, as elsewhere in Rajasthan, for weight, the maund; for length, the mile and for area, the acre and the *bigha*. The switch over to the metric system has been in different phases. Beginning with the weights

1. *Imperial Gazetteer of India*, Vol. XXIII, (New Edition, Oxford 1908), pp. 414-15.
2. 96th part of a *tola*.
3. *Report on the Administration of Tonk State*, 1930-31, p. 3.
4. *Ibid.*, 1944, p. 3.
5. Office of the Secretary, Krishi Upaj Mandi, Malpura.
6. Office of the Secretary, Krishi Upaj Mandi, Niwai.

on April 1, 1962 the change in other measuring units was completed by October 1, 1962¹. (The dates represent those of compulsory use).

Trade

Besides agricultural and animal produce (*ghee*, hides, etc.) the important exports of the district are iron buckets and *neera* (a liquid extracted from palm date trees). Exports from different railway stations are as follows²:

Tordi Sagar	Neera to Jaipur
Siras	Hides to Reengus, <i>Til</i> to Delhi, Loharu, Jaipur etc. Cumin to Varanasi, Lucknow, Delhi, Loharu. Kanpur etc.
Malpura	Galvenised iron buckets to Ajmer, Nasirabad, Bhilwara, Kuchaman, Jodhpur, Udaipur, Nimach, Gandhidham, Bombay etc. <i>Ghee</i> to Bombay.

Among imports, bamboos come from Bansi Boheda, cement from Sawai Madhopur and Dwarka, stone from Jodhpur, timber from Uttar Pradesh, and Madhya Pradesh, bitumen from Bombay, ayurvedic medicines from Udaipur, allopathic medicines from Bombay and Jaipur and general merchandise from Delhi, etc. Imported grain is lifted from Kandla port.

The foregoing account of the trade is mainly based on railway records. Railways, however, are not the only means of transport and in a district like Tonk where the district headquarters and many other places are not on the rail line, the importance of road transport is obvious. It is, therefore, clear that there must be other destinations of exports and other sources of imports besides the ones listed above and that there are other commodities which enter into the trade such as diesel engines, petrol, cloth, oils (edible and non-edible), machinery, sugar, electrical goods, iron and brass goods and a host of consumer goods.

State Trading

The government handles the retail distribution of imported wheat and other commodities like *maida*, *sooji*, and sugar. These are sold at

1. *Metric System in Rajasthan*, Controller of Weight & Measures, Rajasthan, Jaipur, 1962.
2. Source : Offices of Station Masters of the respective stations. Destination is the station for which the commodity was booked and, therefore, does not cover re-export from the place of consignment.

fair price shops against ration cards. The district authorities received, in 1965-66, the following quantities of these commodities:

	(Bags)
Imported wheat	35,482
Sugar	20,930
<i>Maida</i>	419
<i>Sooji</i>	145

Prices of imported wheat during 1965-66 were as follows:

	Sale Price (Rs. per quintal)
April 1, 1965 to November 19, 1965	52.00
November 15, 1965 to end of 1965-66	54.00

The retail price of sugar ranged between Rs. 1.30 and Rs. 1.48 per kg., *maida* sold between Rs. 0.73 and Rs. 0.77 per kg., and *sooji* between Rs. 0.80 and Rs. 0.88.

Another way the State operated in the cereal market has been the purchase of grains. The following quantities were purchased during 1965-66 :

	(Quintals)
Gram	9946.50
<i>Jwar</i> (Yellow)	11334.66
Indigenous wheat	
Grade I	45.60
Grade II	901.55
Grade III	3000.10
Grade IV	8767.55

Markets

Retail markets exist at all the tahsil headquarters but the district has no wholesale market of any importance. *Hat*, the weekly village market is held at only two places, Uniara on Sundays and Tonk on Thursdays.

Fairs

The important fairs are, Kalyan Ji Ka Mela (held twice a year) at Diggi, Mata Ji Ka Mela at Bawali (Toda Rai Singh tahsil), Ghas Bhairon Ka Mela in Tonk tahsil and fairs at Chanari, Mundia, Malwara, Bahad, Jodhpura (all in Niwai tahsil). Cattle fairs are held at Chandsain, Peeplu, Mehandawas etc. All these fairs are small and generally local and of no economic importance except for the livestock deals that are struck. The attendance at these fairs hardly exceeds 5,000.

Co-operation in wholesale and retail trade

There are four marketing societies, at Tonk, Malpura, Niwai and Deoli. These were formed during the Second Five Year Plan and provide loans against pledged agricultural produce and arrange for the sale of agricultural produce at favourable rates. The societies also help in the proper distribution of seeds fertilizers and insecticides. At Malpura, Deoli and Tonk these have constructed godowns. The government has given each a loan of Rs. 18,750 and a subsidy of Rs. 6,250.

The working figures as of 30-6-65, of these societies are given below¹ :

	Tonk	Malpura	Deoli	Niwai
Date of Registration	18.12.59	20.2.60	21.11.60	31.12.60
Membership	214	137	162	71
Share Capital (Rs.)	29,690	17,610	20,550	17,820
Purchases (Rs.)	4,58,916	69,532	2,49,360	1,42,500
Sales (Rs.)	3,93,743	91,944	2,56,164	1,43,688
Commission earned (Rs.)	231	—	383	444

Besides these four co-operatives there are five consumers' co-operative stores in the district. The Tonk Nagar Sahkari Upbhokta Bhandar engages in the distribution of sugar, wheat, rice, etc. and effectively controls about one sixth of the total retail trade of Tonk town.

Some particulars about each of the stores as of June 1965 are given below² :

Name and date of registration	Member-ship	Share capital Rs.	Purchase Rs.	Sale Rs.
Tonk Nagar Upbhokta Bhandar, Tonk (8.12.62)	108	2,470	2,50,344	2,51,466
Rajkiya Buniyadi Prashiksh-nalaya Co-op. Store, Tonk (2.2.63)	109	1,081	681	790
Niwai Sahkari Bhandar (15.11.48)	90	—	—	—
Niwai Panchayat Karmacharigan Sahkari Bhandar (8.2.63)	46	—	—	—
Deoli Sahkari Bhandar (2.8.51)	14	—	—	—

1. Office of the Assistant Registrar of Co-operatives, Tonk.

2. —do—

APPENDIX I

Working figures of Co-operative Bank, Tonk

Year	Membership (No.)	Share Capital	Working Capital	Borrowings	Deposits	Loans given
1957-58		70,825	3,60,977	2,00,000	83,314	1,72,230
1958-59	53	1,77,750	14,90,006	1,00,000	2,70,525	7,43,398
1959-60	157	3,22,550	25,18,668	15,50,000	4,62,226	15,49,250
1960-61	226	4,01,800	27,12,431	15,87,150	6,34,475	15,84,415
1961-62	300	5,28,100	24,52,777	11,21,337	6,46,785	16,18,350
1962-63	342	7,33,350	44,11,416	17,55,500	6,25,526	28,26,686
1963-64	456	8,71,550	33,87,188	14,05,500	7,23,516	15,29,500
1964-65	472	9,39,650	46,94,826	25,05,500	8,36,328	31,04,000
1965-66	480	10,04,100	56,16,556	31,02,500	10,99,648	27,79,000
	367					

APPENDIX II

Working Figures of Co-operative Societies in Tonk District 1964-65

S. No.	Type of Society	No. of Societies	Membership	Share Capital Rs.	Deposits Rs.	Working Capital Rs.	Loan advance Rs.
1.	Central Co-operative Bank	1	480	9,39,650	8,36,328	34,85,186	31,30,713
2.	Agricultural Credit Societies	369	27,034	8,11,899	1,49,911	28,13,961	32,64,849
3.	Non-agricultural Credit Societies	3	94	2,730	—	7,080	—
4.	Land Mortgage Bank	1	684	39,402	—	5,54,987	1,10,000
5.	Marketing Societies	4	522	85,670	8,555	2,34,412	2,23,588
6.	Milk Supply Societies	1	11	300	—	315	—
7.	Poultry Farming Societies	1	54	3,020	—	3,065	300
8.	Sheep Breeding	2	46	2,500	—	11,100	—
9.	Collective & Joint Farming	9	174	19,900	—	64,622	9,390
10.	Telghani & Gur Khandsari	22	382	16,955	—	1,11,693	21,232
11.	School supply, Tenant, farming, Labour contract, Canteen, Bone collection & Social Services	25	438	15,142	—	20,913	—
12.	Consumers' Stores	5	397	3,550	—	3,682	—
13.	Weavers' Co-operative Societies	22	647	14,979	25,461	1,03,360	24,992
14.	Other Industrial Societies	48	681	22,687	8,261	1,21,672	—
15.	Fishers Co-operative Societies	2	91	890	—	1,031	—
16.	District Institute & Supervising Unions	3	400	—	—	—	—

CHAPTER VII

COMMUNICATIONS

Old routes and highways

The district has acquired an importance because of its location on routes to places like Bundi, Ajmer and Jaipur. More than a century ago, Tantia Tope (a hero of the 1857 war of independence) came to Tonk from Gwalior on his way to Jaipur. But his movement was anticipated by the shadowing British troops and during the course of his remarkable guerilla operations, the General must have had to pass through Tonk again and again.

Over the years Tonk district came to be connected with some of the important routes such as :-

NEEMACH TO DEOLI—Which had a total length of about 204 km. (127 miles and three furlongs) and followed north-east through Chittorgarh, Bhilwara and Shahpura.

NASIRABAD TO DEOLI—Which had a total length of 93 km. (57 miles and 4 furlongs) and followed south east through Goela and Ajgiro.

AGRA TO DEOLI—Which had a total length of about 348 km. (216 miles and one furlong) and followed north-east through Tonk, Dausa and Bharatpur.

NASIRABAD TO TONK—Which had a length of about 117 km. (72 miles and 7 furlongs) and lay through Ramsar and Uniara.

Tonk was an important stage also on the road from Neemach to Jaipur. From Tonk, one could proceed either via Sohela, Chaksu, Shivdaspora and Sanganer, or via Banmaro, Madhorajpura and Niota. The former route (351 km.) was slightly longer than the latter (349 km.)

Roads

NATIONAL HIGHWAY—No National Highway passes through the district.

1. Deoli was a part of the British territory of Ajmer in Rajputana and now forms a part of Tonk district.

STATE HIGHWAYS—Three roads passing through the district are classified as State Highways. The Jaipur-Tonk road has a total length of about 45 km (28 miles and 3 furlongs) within the district; the Tonk-Deoli road measures about 68 km (42 miles) within the district; and the Nasirabad-Bundi Deoli road of which about 29 km (18 miles and 3 furlongs) lie in this district. The first two roads are bitumenised over their entire length in the district and the third for about 28 km (17 miles and 7 furlongs), the remaining four furlongs being concrete.

The important places on the Jaipur-Tonk road are Sheopurai, Sohala, Baruni, Niwai and Moondia. Those on the Tonk-Deoli road are Maindwas, Chan, Bharni, Dooni, Banthali and Poliara; on the Nasirabad-Bundi-Deoli road are Malera and Negaria.

MAJOR DISTRICT ROADS—In all six roads having a total length of about 119 km. (74 miles) have been classified as Major District Roads. Only about 29 km (18 miles) of this length are painted. The largest part is metalled, the length being about 74 km (45 miles and 5 furlongs). The remaining part of about 15 km (10 miles 3 furlongs) can be used only in fair weather. These roads are listed in the table below :

(Miles & Furlongs)

Major District Roads	Length*					
	CC	P	M	G	FW	Total
Tonk-Sawai Madhopur	-	8	7	-	-	15
Malpura-Toda Rai Singh	-	8	12	-	-	20
Bonli-Niwai	-	-	-	-	6	6
Malpura-Dudu	-	2	18	-	-	20
Malpura-Lambaharisingh	-	-	8-5	-	4-3	13
Total	-	18	45-5	-	10-3	74

OTHER ROADS—Besides the above there are roads classified as 'Other District Roads' and 'Village Roads' or 'Approach Roads'. A

1. Source : Office of the Chief Engineer, P. W. D. (B & R), Jaipur.

* CC-Cement Concrete P-Painted; M-Metalled; G-Gravelled; FW-Fair Weather.

complete list according to the Nagpur classification¹ is given at the end of the Chapter. A condensed table is given below :

(Miles & Furlongs)						
	CC	P	M	G	FW	Total
National Highway	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Highway	0-4	88-2	-	-	-	88-6
Major District Roads	-	18-0	45 5	-	10-3	74-0
Other District Roads	-	66-1	12-3	-	2-4	81-0
Village Roads	-	27-2	68 5	13-3	24-0	133-2
Total	0-4	199-5	126-5	13-3	36-7	377-0

DEVELOPMENT OF ROADS—*The Imperial Gazetteer of India*² (1908) gives the total length of metalled roads in the early years of this century as 77 km (48 miles) and of unmetalled roads as 76 km (47 miles) in the then States total area of 6,612 sq. km (2553 sq. miles).³ For later years, the administrative reports of the former Tonk State make only laconic references. No comparison is, therefore, possible. Yearwise

1. The Nagpur Road Congress defined the various types of roads as follows :—

National Highway : Main Highways running through the length and breadth of India, connecting ports, foreign highways, capitals of States, including strategic roads required for the defence of India. Responsibility for their construction and maintenance rests with the Government of India.

State Highway : A main trunk or arterial road of a State connecting up with the National Highway or Highways of adjacent States, district headquarters, and important cities of the State, and serving as the main arteries of traffic to and from district roads.

District Roads : Divided into two classes according to traffic, viz., major district roads and other district roads. Major district roads are those traversing each district, serving areas of production and markets, connecting these with each other and with highways and railways. These approximate to State Highways in specifications while other district roads are of somewhat lower specifications.

Village Roads : Roads connecting villages and groups of villages with each other and to the nearest district road, main highway, railway or river shores.

Source : Office of the Chief Engineer, P.W.D. (B & R), Rajasthan, Jaipur.

2. Vol. XXXII, 1908 (Oxford), pp. 412 et. seq. Exact year is not mentioned.
3. Of this area, 1,114, sq. miles lay in Rajputana and 1,439 sq. miles in Central India (ibid., 400).

figures for the last nine years, as on March 31 of each year, are given below¹ :

(Kilometres)						
Year	CC	P	M	G	FW	Total
1958-59	2	218	209	43	72	544
1959-60	2	169	236	25	137	569
1960-61	2	241	185	18	108	554
1961-62	2	264	175	18	98	557
1962-63	2	301	182	18	51	554
1963-64	2	315	203	18	43	581
1964-65	2	318	204	18	45	587
1965-66	2	320	204	21	60	607

It shall be noted that in 1960-61 the district had about 20 km. (12.41 miles) of roads per hundred square miles of territory and 0.69 mile per thousand of population both being somewhat better than the Rajasthan average of 12.69 and 0.83 miles respectively. Compared to the other districts of Rajasthan it was 10th with regard to roads in ratio to the area and 9th in ratio to the population.² In 1965-66 these figures stood at 8.67 km. per hundred square km. and 1.22 km. per thousand persons³.

For road works the Second Five Year Plan allotted funds @ Rs. 0.20 lakh per mile; the actual expenditure came to Rs. 0.21 lakh per mile. It should, however, be pointed out that the actual expenditure for Rajasthan as a whole stood at Rs. 0.24 lakh per mile. Another creditable feature was that the roads programme completed during the Second Five Year Plan (132 miles or 204 km.) was higher than the target (112 miles or 180 km.).⁴

1. *Statistical Abstracts, Rajasthan.*
2. *Second Five Year Plan Progress Report, Rajasthan, 1956-61.*
3. *Third Five Year Plan Progress Report, 1961-66, (Hindi), p. 290.*
4. *Second Five Year Plan Progress Report, op. cit., p. LLXXXV.*

The expenditure on roads during the Second and Third Five Year Plans and in 1966-67 is shown in the table below¹ :

(Rs. in lakhs)	
Second Plan	27.52
Third Plan	27.63
1966-67	3.65

The *Techno Economic Survey of Rajasthan*, specially mentioned Tonk as one of those up and coming towns whose roads will have to be upgraded to receive fresh accession of traffic.

Vehicles and Conveyances

The principal categories of powered vehicles are private cars and jeeps, private buses, motor cycles and rikshaws, contract and taxi carriages, stage and public carriers, and tractors. In 1958, the district had 254 vehicles of all descriptions. This number increased to 561 in 1966. The most marked increase—more than four fold—has been in the number of motor cycles (scooters also are included in this category), from 12 to 55. The year-wise position of vehicles is shown in the table below²:

Motor Vehicles on Road									
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Private cars and Jeeps	93	93	108	110	119	131	142	151	157
Private buses	5	5	8	8	8	2	4	5	5
Motor cycles and Rikshaws	12	12	15	11	28	48	46	52	55
Contract and Taxi carriages	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
Stage carriers	61	61	84	88	80	89	88	89	104
Public carriers	49	49	80	80	82	84	131	146	156
Private carriers	8	8	11	13	11	14	14	14	27
Tractors	25	25	30	31	35	41	45	40	53
Others	—	—	2	2	2	—	7	3	3
Total	254	254	341	344	366	410	478	501	561

1. *Second Five Year Plan Progress Report, loc. cit., Third Five Year Plan Progress Report, op. cit., p. 238. Statistical Abstract, 1967, p. 187.*
2. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, yearly, volumes for 1958 onwards.*

There has been an increase in the number of private cars and jeeps. But much of it must be attributed to increased registration on government account. Private car owners are not many. The taxi cab is a rarity, simply because there is no demand. The increase in the number of tractors augurs well for the state of agriculture.

In spite of this rise in the number of powered vehicles, it must be conceded that the principal means of transport of the common man continues to be the bicycle, a vehicle which he can buy and maintain without undue strain on his resources.

Among hire carriages are the tonga, the cycle rikshaw and again, the cycle. Apart from the usual canopied type tonga, Tonk city possesses a peculiar type, which is more of a cart, except for its size. The seat is flat, sometimes woven with *niwar* or jute string, and sometimes just a wooden plank. There is no overhead cover; underneath there is space for small luggage. There is space for two, besides the driver. The draught animal, needless to mention is generally bony hackney. The cycle rikshaw is generally getting more popular than tonga. Usually there is standard rate for different routes and on that basis one can also determine the fare for deviations. But the operators are quick to cash upon the stranger's ignorance. The facility of hiring a bicycle may be available only to the local inhabitant or a frequent visitor.

In rural areas the cart is the all purpose vehicle. The farmer uses it to transport his produce to the market and also to take the family for outings, usually to fairs. The animal under the yoke is generally the bullock, but one may also find the buffalo and camel. The cart can be of various constructions, depending upon the requirements of the owner. Usually the smaller ones require only one animal, the bigger ones, a couple. Camel is yoked alone. Occasionally one may come across an innovation: the wheel may be nailed around with discarded bus or truck tyres. The more enlightened villager may even be seen having worn out pneumatic tyres on his cart. This, however, is a rare sight. The majority of carts still rattle their way on wooden wheels rimmed in iron, causing whatever harm they can to urban roads on their visits to towns.

Then, there is the tractor, which though primarily an agricultural machine, is none the less handy for other purposes. The trolley may be used, equally, for the transport of produce and persons.

Among modes of transport which are now getting rare is the palanquin or the *palki* or *doli*. It is a seat (usually for one) covered all around with curtains and suspended from a long wooden beam, carried by two men on shoulders. It used to be the principal means of transport for the *zenana* (ladies) of the *jagirdars* (fief holders) or the wealthy and was very much a part of Muslim culture.

The *Rath* is also now becoming more of a ceremonial conveyance. It is a canopied cart, upholstered inside, and provides comfortable squatting space for two to four people. The vehicle is drawn by bullocks.

Road Accidents

In a district with hardly one powered vehicle per thousand inhabitants, it would be fanciful to think of road accidents, even more so to think of fatal ones. But nevertheless these do take place. One explanation for the occurrence of accidents can be that a number of State Highways pass through the district on which traffic, both passenger and goods, is heavy. In 1957, two persons were killed; the number rose to 6 in 1966. The highest number of fatality, 14, was in 1962.

A tabulated statement of details is given below¹:

Year	Number of accidents	Persons killed	Persons injured	Vehicles involved
1957	14	2	5	14
1958	22	3	32	22
1959	29	9	46	29
1960	25	12	34	25
1961	15	—	8	27
1962	31	14	32	33
1963	34	10	31	30
1964	20	4	30	20
1965	25	11	15	23
1966	19	6	18	16

services

NATIONALIZED ROUTES¹—The district is served by the Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation on the Jaipur-Kota and the Ajmer-Kota trunk routes. The Ajmer-Kota route was nationalized on 15th May, 1961 and the Jaipur-Kota route on 15th May, 1962. The former route lies in the district for about 48 km (30 miles), out of a total route

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, yearly volumes for 1958 onwards.*
2. Office of General Manager, Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation, Jaipur.

length of 203 km and the latter for about 113 km (70 miles), out of a total route length of about 250 km (156 miles).

Apart from the buses which run on the entire length of the routes, there are some which serve only particular sections. The number of buses on each nationalized route (the number of buses running each way being the same) is given below:

Route	Number of services
Jaipur-Kota via Niwai, Tonk	7
Ajmer-Kota via Deoli	8
Jaipur-Deoli via Niwai, Tonk	2
Tonk-Deoli	1
Deoli-Kota	2
Jaipur-Tonk via Banasthali	3
Jaipur-Tonk via Niwai	3

All the routes combined, the Corporation plies 52 buses daily through the district, both up and down.

PRIVATE ROUTES—Private operators ply buses on some other routes. Such routes registered in Tonk district, are given below¹:

Name of Route	Length				No. of permits
	Pucca	Kachcha	Total Miles	Km	
Tonk to					
Nainwa	5	37	42	68	4
Isarda-Bonli	5	40	45	72	6
Indargarh	-	60	60	97	3
Madhorajpura	16	34	50	80	4
Malpura	44	-	44	71	8
Toda Rai Singh	-	40	40	64	5
Sawai Madhopur	36	14	50	80	17
Amli	32	18	50	80	5
Nainwa	14	20	34	55	1
Nainwa vi Sonwa	-	34	34	55	1
Niwai to					
Diggi via Baroni,					
Bundi, Pepala	20	22	42	68	2
Diggi via Pahari	-	-	-	-	1
Bonli	-	-	40	64	7
Malpura-Sambhar	-	-	44	71	4
Maner-Malpura	-	-	30	48	1

1. Office of Regional Transport Officer, Jaipur.

Railways

Tonk is one of the district headquarters in Rajasthan not connected by rail. There are, however, lines which traverse the district. The broad gauge Bombay-Delhi line of the Western Railway cuts through the extreme south-eastern part. The only station of the district which is on this line is Amli and only one passenger train stops by it. The second line is a part of the metre gauge line from Jaipur to Sawai Madhopur. This line lies in a general north south direction in the eastern portion of the district and the stations on it are Chanani, Niwai and Siras. The third line starts from Jaipur and terminates within the district at Toda Rai Singh. Starting from Jaipur these lines take a V shape course, so that one enters the district in the east, the other does so in the west, and the third takes a slight eastward turn from Malpura. The last two are metre gauge lines and belong to the Western Railways. The Jaipur-Sawai Madhopur line runs in the district for 29 km* and the Jaipur-Toda Rai Singh line for 54 km* the latter passing through Chosla, Diggi, Chandsain, Malpura, Tordi, Kukar to Toda Rai Singh. Adding the small portion of the broad gauge line, the district can be said to possess about 100 km of rail lines.

TRAINS—On the Jaipur-Sawai Madhopur line there is one passenger and one express train each way every day. Two passenger trains run each way on the Jaipur Toda Rai Singh line. On the third line, the various trains are the Frontier Mail, Dehra Dun Express, Janta Express,¹ Air Conditioned Express, and the passenger train between Mathura and Baroda. Only the last train stops at Amli.

The density of goods traffic is the highest on the broad gauge Delhi-Bombay line and the lowest on the Jaipur-Toda Rai Singh line. It is, however, difficult to say how much of the traffic on the lines is contributed by the district. The figures of intensity of goods traffic on various lines in the Tonk district (1957-58) are given below²:

(Net ton miles per route mile per day)

Bombay-Delhi	6375
Delhi-Bombay	8218
Jaipur-Sawai Madhopur	570
Sawai Madhopur-Jaipur	808
Jaipur-Toda Rai Singh	13
Toda Rai Singh-Jaipur	8

* The distance between the first and the last station.

1. A Janta Express carries only third class coaches.

2. *Techno-Economic Survey of Rajasthan*, op. cit., p. 173 (map).

FERRY SERVICE—Facility of ferry service is provided by the government on the Banas river in Tonk near Gaholt Gate. The fare is 25 paise per passenger.¹

BRIDGES—The following are the important bridges² :

Name of Bridge	Total length	
	Metres	Feet
Fraser Bridge in mile 56 of Tonk-Jaipur Road	583	1,750
Ogal Bridge in mile 52 of Nasirabad-Deoli Road	685	2,246
Mashi Bridge in mile 8 of Tonk-Malpura Road	96	524½
Galva Bridge in mile 24 of Tonk Sawai Madhopur Road	39	127½
Chandali Bridge in mile 4 of Tonk-Sawai Madhopur Road	51	168
Bharni Arch Bridge in mile 15 of Tonk-Deoli Road	41	145½

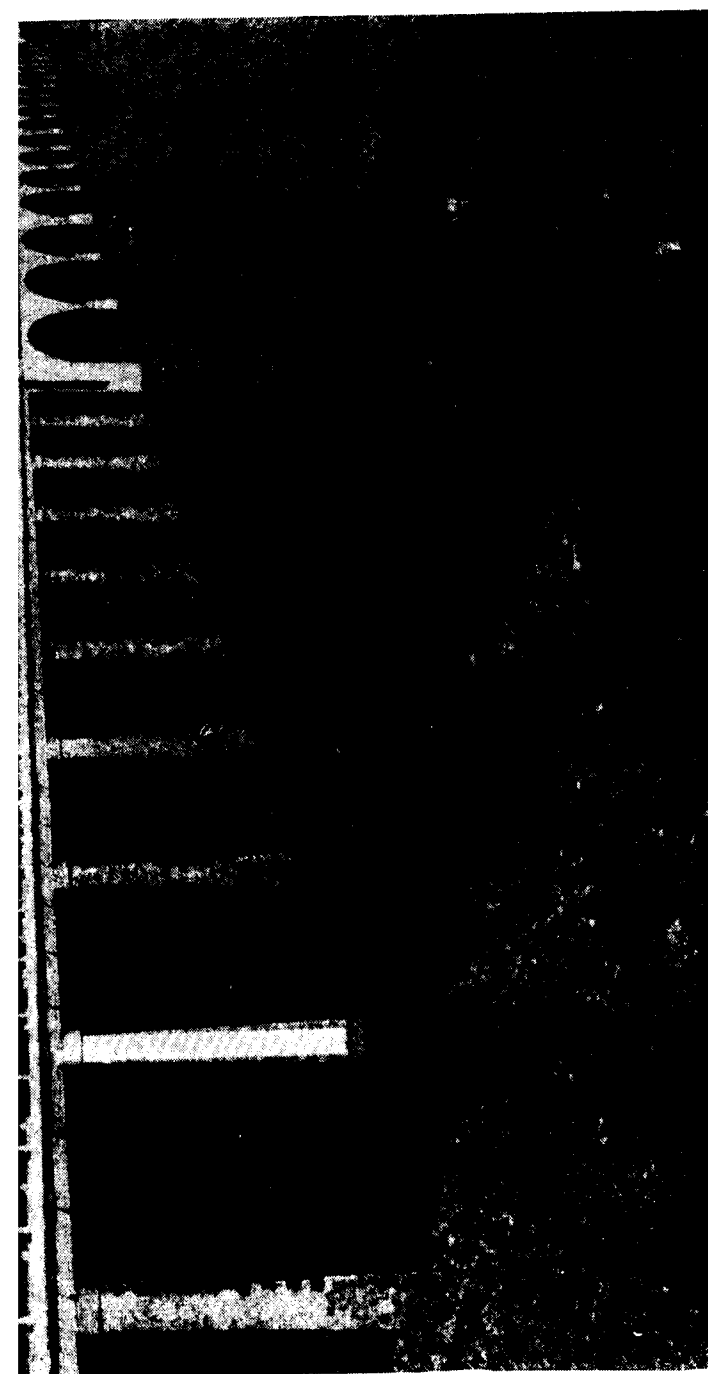
The more important of these bridges are the first two. The Fraser Bridge, completed in 1936, has 24 spans each of 68 feet and nine inches (about 21 m). Of the total width of 17 feet (5 m.), the clear road width is 16 feet (4.8 m.). Decking slab of reinforced cement concrete (RCC) is provided.

The Ogal Bridge over the Banas River, also completed in 1936, has a carriage width of 16 feet (4.8 m.). It has a total of 37 spans of which 18 have 79 feet (24 m.) arches each and the rest have been provided with R. C. C.

AIR TRANSPORT—There is no air service to or through the district. The only landing ground is at Banasthali.

The Banasthali Vidyapeeth has a Flying and Gliding Club, managed by the Vidyapeeth authorities. It owns a two seater Pushpak aeroplane and a glider.

1. Office of the Executive Engineer, P.W.D. (B & R), Tonk.
2. *ibid.*



Ogal Bridge

Travel Facilities

DHARMASHALAS—These are found in almost all big towns. The traveller has to pay little or nothing to stay in them for a short period. The important *dharmashalas* at Tonk are Tikki Walon ki Dharmashala near the bus stand, Gopal Ji Ki Dharmashala at the back of the maternity home and Swarnakar Dharmashala near Nazar Bagh Palace.

DAK BUNGALOWS etc.—The Public Works Department (P.W.D.) maintains a Dak Bungalow at Tonk and Rest Houses at Malpura, Deoli and Aligarh. The Tonk Dak Bungalow has seven rooms with water, light and sanitary fittings. The furniture is moderate. The staff consists of two farrash, one cook and one sweeper. At Malpura and Deoli the bungalows have four rooms each; at Aligarh two. Electric, water and sanitary facilities are available at Malpura and Deoli. There is no running water at Aligarh. The Irrigation Department maintains rest houses at Niwai, Toda Rai Singh, Galva, Mashi, Chandsen, Tordi, and Banasthali.

These Dak Bungalows and Rest Houses are primarily meant for Government Officers on tour but their use is allowed also to private persons and tourists if accommodation is available.

The Banasthali Vidyapeeth maintains its own guesthouse.

HOTELS—There are no good hotels in the district.

Postal Services

Before the use of fast vehicles, the mail used to be carried by runners. The State provided escort for it from Tonk to the border on the Niwai Road.¹ There were three police posts on the way. On the border the Tonk escort was relieved by Jaipur guard. Similarly, escorts were employed to carry the mail across the Banas, because ferry boats became unreliable.² In 1923-24, lorries began to be used on the Tonk-Niwai route.

At the beginning of this century there were four post offices in the former State (one at the headquarters of each district) and four telegraphic offices.³

1. At that time Niwai was in Jaipur State.

2. *Tonk State Administration Report, 1921-22*, p. 14.

3. *Imperial Gazetteer of India*, op. cit., p. 413.

In 1950-51, there were 14 post offices and two telegraph offices.¹
The position since 1956-57 is shown below² :—

Year	Post Offices	Telegraph Offices	Telephone Exchanges	Public Call Offices
1956-57	31	7	2	1
1957-58	40	7	2	1
1958-59	40	7	2	1
1959-60	52	8	2	1
1960-61	61	7	2	2
1961-62	80	7	2	3
1962-63	89	7	2	4
1963-64	89	8	3	4
1964-65	97	9	4	3
1965-66	97	9	4	4
1966-67	101	7	5	3

A complete list of post and telegraph offices and telephone exchanges is given in Appendix I.

Employees' Association

There is only one registered trade union in the field of communications : Rashtriya Motor Mazdoor Union, Tonk, which was registered in 1963, with a membership of 50 at the end of 1965-66.³

1. *Tonk District Census Handbook*, 1951 Census, p. x.
2. *Statistical Abstract*, Rajasthan, Yearly Volumes for 1958 onwards.
3. Source : Office of Labour Commissioner, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

APPENDIX I

Post Offices as on 1-4-66

Post Offices	Post Offices
1. <i>Banasthali Vidyapeeth</i> CSO (PCO) Dagarthal Kandawas Sunara	7. <i>Niwai</i> CSO (PCO) Bahad Dehold Hathona Jhilai Mundia Natwara Noheta Pahari Palai Parana Rajwas Siras Sirohi Baroni
2. <i>Brijalnagar</i> ND (Malpura)	
3. <i>Clock Tower</i> , Tonk	
4. <i>Diggi</i> EDSO	
5. <i>Jumma Masjid</i> , Tonk EDSO	
6. <i>Malpura</i> CSO Budha Deval Chandsen Dattob Dholi Doongrikalan Ganwar Kacholi Kalmanda Kantoli Kathmana Kudila Lamba Hari Singh Lawa Mandolai Moar Morla Nagar Pachewar Panwalia Ranoli Sanwaria Soda Tilanj Tordi Sagar	8. <i>Toda Rai Singh</i> CSO (PCO) Baori Bhawata Bhasu Borawas Ganeti Hamirpur Khareda Nasirda
	9. <i>Tonk</i> CSO (PCO) LSG Anwan Arniakedar Bagri Banthali Bhambhor Bharani Chhan Darda Hindi

APPENDIX I (Concl'd.)

Post Offices	Post Offices
Dhunwan	10. <i>Uniara</i> CSO
Duni	Aligarh EDCBO (PCO)
Galod	Banetha
Ghad	Kakor
Gurai	Phuleta
Jhirana	Suthra
Lawadar	11. <i>Deoli</i> CSO (PCO)
Mahandwas	Batunda
Nagar	Chandeli
Naner	Deoligaon
Piploo	Gawadi
Sakhana	Newaria
Sohela	Panwar
Sonwa	Raj Mahal
Soran	Swantagrah
Satwara	

CSO=Combined Sub-Office.

PCO=Public Call Office.

ND=Non-Deliver.

SO=Sub-Office.

LSG=Lower Selection Grade.

EDCBO=Extra Departmental Combined Sub-Office.

EDSO=Extra Departmental Sub-Office.

APPENDIX II

List of Roads

(Miles and Furlongs)

	Cement Concrete	Painted	Metalled	Gravelled	Fair weather	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
State Highways						
1. Jaipur Tonk Road 33 to 613	-	28-3	-	-	-	28-3
2. Tonk-Deoli Road	-	42-0	-	-	-	42-0
3. Nasirabad Bundi	0-4	17-7	-	-	-	18-3
Major District Roads						
1. Tonk-Sawai Madhopur	-	8-0	7	-	-	15-0
2. Malpura-Toda Rai Singh	-	8-0	12	-	-	20-0
3. Bundi Niwai Road	-	-	-	-	6	6-0
4. Malpura-Dudu	-	2-0	18	-	-	20-0
5. Malpura to Lambaharisingh	-	-	8-5	-	4-3	13-0
6. Bonli-Niwai Road	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other District Roads						
1. Tonk-Malpura Road	-	27-5	-	-	-	27-5
2. Sanganer-Malpura Road	-	18-0	-	-	-	18-0
3. Banasthali-Link Road	-	4-4	-	-	-	4-4
4. Malpura-Kekri Road	-	16-0	-	-	2-4	18-4
5. Kolhoon-Lalsot Road	-	-	12-3	-	-	12-3
Village Roads						
1. Niwai Railway Station Road	-	1-2	-	-	-	1-2
2. Tonk City Road	-	9-0	7-4	9-0	-	25-4
3. Jharkra Road	-	2-0	-	2-0	-	4-0
4. Rajmahal Road	-	-	2-0	-	7-0	9-0
5. Aligarh-Amli Road	-	-	3-0	-	13-0	16-0
6. Diggi Road	-	2-0	-	-	-	2-0

APPENDIX II (Concl'd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7. Tonk Lakher Road	-	8-0	16-0	-	-	24-0
8. A/R from Malpura to Railway Station Tonk	-	1-0	-	-	-	1-0
9. A/R from Chansin Town	-	-	2-0	-	-	2-0
10. A/R Tonk-Toda Rai Singh Railway Station Town	-	-	0-6	-	-	0-6
11. Road from Toda Rai Singh Quirts Quarries	-	-	3-0	-	-	3-0
12. Duni to Tonk-Deoli Road	-	4-0	-	-	-	4-0
13. Deoli Agency Area Road	-	-	2-3	-	-	2-3
14. Tonk Road from Toda Rai Singh to Jhirana	-	-	18-4	-	-	18-4
15. Agency Area Road	-	-	-	2-3	-	2-3
16. Road from Toda Rai Singh to Nageria via Bagera	-	-	5-0	-	-	5-0
17. Uniara to Indergarh	-	-	-	-	4-0	4-0
18. Diggi Kalamanda Road	-	-	8-4	-	-	-

APPENDIX III

Conveyances registered with the Municipal Committees
as on March 31, 1966

	Tonk	Deoli	Malpura	Uniara
Cycle Rikshaws	115	—	—	—
Cycles	1550	304	889	—
Bullock carts	26	22	6	20
Tongas	12	—	—	—
Other carts	6	—	—	—
Thelas	—	—	23	—

APPENDIX IV

Roads maintained by the Municipal Committees

	Tonk Y	Deoli F Y		Malpura Y	Uniara Y
Cement Concrete	1403	5	110	193	350
Bitumanised	—	5	100	2160	250
Metalled	299	—	—	4296	250
Fair Weather	—	—	141	—	—
Gravelled	—	—	—	—	—
Kharanja	—	—	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—	48	—

F—Furlongs, Y—Yards.

CHAPTER VIII

MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS

According to the Census of 1961, the district has a working population 2,64,282. In other words, less than half of the entire population stays at home. This is remarkable, since in Rajasthan as a whole, there are more non-workers than workers. The number of workers and non-workers of the district is as follows¹ :

		Workers	Non-workers
Male	Urban	19820	18617
	Rural	141014	81138
Female	Urban	4441	30508
	Rural	99007	103184

Below is the distribution of the population in the various categories.²

	Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Cultivators	107943	86118	3216	1134
Agricultural Labourers	5209	4371	252	292
Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Fisheries, Hunting, etc.	3481	876	549	99
Household Industry	13656	4799	1614	906
Manufacturing other than Household Industry	662	116	2657	240
Construction	447	54	1086	60
Trade & Commerce	2805	104	2920	325
Transport, Storage & Communications	256	—	736	3
Other Services	6525	2569	6790	1382

It will be observed that working women exist in all occupations, though in transport, storage and communications there are none in rural areas and only three in urban areas. On the other hand, there are more women working as agricultural labourers in urban areas than men.

1. *Statistical Abstract*, Rajasthan, Special Number (1963), pp. 9 et. seq.
2. *ibid.*, pp. 12 et. seq.

The total number of workers in the district exceeds the total population in the age groups 15-34 and 35-59. This evidently means that there are workers below the age of 14 and above 60. In fact, there are workers of both sexes, in all age groups and in all occupational categories, except in transport, storage and communications where no female worker below 34 can be found. Similarly, there is no female worker above 60 in construction in the rural sector.³

It is thus evident that, generally speaking, no age is considered too small or too much for work. It would be consciously courting disappointment if one were to look for complete absence of non-workers in any particular age group.⁴ Non-working males outnumber their female counterparts only in the age-group 0-14.³

As regards the educational level of workers in urban areas, it can be said that literates and illiterates exist side by side. Among agricultural labourers, however, literate females are conspicuously absent. There are workers with primary or basic schooling in all occupations except agriculture, though in many cases only male workers have this standard of education. Among those with higher education, one is engaged in cultivation and the other in mining. The number of workers (urban) with higher university degrees, is shown below⁴ :

Work Category	University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	
		Engineering	Medical
Cultivation	1	—	—
Mining, Quarrying, etc.	1	—	—
Construction	—	2	—
Other Services	—	—	—
Male	—	—	7
Female	—	—	2

1. C. S. Gupta, *Census of India 1961*, Vol. XIV Rajasthan, part II-B (i), General Economic Tables, pp. 14 et. seq.
2. There is, however, comparatively speaking, nothing alarming in the position regarding this district alone. The State as a whole has workers of both sexes in all age-groups.
3. C. S. Gupta, *loc. cit.*
4. C. S. Gupta, *op. cit.*, pp. 12 et. seq. One person with a medical degree, shown as a non-worker, has been excluded from the above table.

As it is, these figures are not very flattering to the district, and may, in fact, be much less so if it is remembered that the degree holders in engineering and medical services are presumably government employees not necessarily belonging to the district as such.

In rural areas, too there are literate and illiterate workers in every occupation.¹ Here also the gap between the male and female educational standards is marked. While every occupation has a few male workers with primary or basic education, there are no females similarly qualified in agriculture, manufacturing (other than household industry), construction, trade and commerce, transport, storage and communications.² Workers educated upto matriculation or above are just a handful in all these occupations, there being none in agriculture and construction. Some of them prefer to sit idle than take up work of this type, 198 men and 184 women in rural areas with education at least up to High School figure in the category of non-workers.³

In professions like law, medicine, teaching, engineering the number has undoubtedly increased of late. The evident reason is the expansion of government's activities. New schools, hospitals, dispensaries, post offices and government offices have been opened; the old ones have been expanded. In the countryside, the Panchayat Samitis have done their own bit in the creation of additional employment.

A feature of the district's employment situation is that very few of those in the higher professions like college teaching, executive or medical or engineering jobs are of local origin. This in itself is not uncomplimentary. Modern age has provided mobility to workers, and in government a person is liable to transfers. Therefore, a sprinkling of outsiders is natural. But knowledgeable people can recall only some names in high positions within or without Tonk who hail from this district.

The appendices to this chapter show employment in various non-agricultural occupations along with break-up figures for the sexes. Appendix I gives employment in broad industrial categories. Here, urban figures also have been given.⁴

1. C. S. Gupta, op. cit., pp. 130 et. seq.

2. In other words this would mean that there are such women in other fields.

3. C. S. Gupta op. cit., pp. 138. et. seq.

4. Rural figures can be obtained by subtracting Urban from Total.

APPENDIX I

Industrial classification of workers at work¹ other than cultivation

	Total	Workers	Urban	Workers
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Agriculture, Livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting	12932	3511	625	96
H I	9113	2616	113	39
N H I	3819	895	512	57
Mining & Quarrying	264	88	37	42
H I	53	8	—	—
N H I	211	80	37	42
Manufacturing	9423	3437	4158	1107
H I	6104	3081	1501	867
N H I	3319	356	2657	240
Construction	1563	114	1086	60
H I	—	—	—	—
N H I	1563	114	1086	60
Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary services	109	1	65	—
H I	—	—	—	—
N H I	109	1	65	—
Trade and Commerce	5725	429	2920	325
H I	—	—	—	—
N H I	5725	429	2920	325
Transport, Storage and Communication	992	3	736	3
H I	—	—	—	—
N H I	992	3	736	3
Activities not adequately described	230	37	115	8
H I	—	—	—	—
N H I	230	37	115	8

1. Census of India, 1961, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, Part II-B (i), General Economic Tables, pp. 340 et. seq.

H I=Household Industry.

N H I=Non-Household Industry.

APPENDIX II

A selected list of professions (other than cultivation) showing the employment in them as compiled at the time of 1961 Census

S. No.	Occupation	Persons	Males
1	2	3	4
1.	Architects, Engineers and Surveyors	427	400
2.	Biologists, Veterinarians, Agronomists and Related Scientists	6	6
3.	Physicians and Surgeons, Allopathic	37	35
4.	Physicians, Ayurvedic	53	53
5.	Nurses, Pharmacists and other Medical and Health Technicians	293	193
6.	Teachers, Secondary Schools	439	419
7.	Teachers, Middle and Primary Schools	768	743
8.	Jurists	60	60
9.	Social Scientists and Related Workers	6	5
10.	Artists, Writers and Related Workers	356	278
11.	Ordained Religious Workers	278	267
12.	Administrators and Executive Officials State Government	131	131
13.	Administrators and Executive Officials Local Bodies	35	35
14.	Village Officials	458	457
15.	Directors and Managers, Wholesale and Retail Trade	7	7
16.	Book-keepers, Book-keeping and Accounts Clerks	254	240
17.	Stenographers and typists	17	15
18.	Unskilled Office Workers	881	856
19.	Working Proprietors, Wholesale Trade	307	306
20.	Working Proprietors, Retail Trade	4862	4435
21.	Salesmen and Shop Assistants, Wholesale and Retail Trade	231	226
22.	Hawkers, Pedlars and Street Vendors	108	91

APPENDIX II (Contd.)

1	2	3	4
23.	Money-lenders and Pawn-Brokers	16	16
24.	Gardeners (Malis)	357	218
25.	Loggers and Other Forestry Workers	48	45
26.	Miners	214	186
27.	Quarrymen	66	26
28.	Motor vehicle and Motor Cycle Drivers	315	315
29.	Cycle Rikshaw Drivers and Rickshaw Pullers	72	72
30.	Animal Drawn Vehicle Drivers	179	177
31.	Postmen	29	29
32.	Messengers (including Dak Peons)	21	18
33.	Conductors, Road Transport	55	55
34.	Spinners, Piecers and Winders	874	116
35.	Drawers and Weavers	549	339
36.	Bleachers, Dyers and Finishers (excluding Printers)	367	270
37.	Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and Related workers not elsewhere classified.	314	177
38.	Tailors, Dress makers and Garment makers	874	682
39.	Shoe Makers and Shoe Repairers	1660	1374
40.	Leather cutters, Lasters and Sewers (except Gloves and Garments) and Related Workers not elsewhere classified.	127	93
41.	Black-smiths, Hammer-smiths and Forgemens	669	558
42.	Jewellers, Goldsmiths and Silversmiths	512	509
43.	Carpenters, Joiners, Pattern Makers (Wood)	824	816
44.	Bricklayers, Plasterers and Construction Workers not elsewhere classified.	1850	1769
45.	Compositors, Printers, Engravers, Book-Binders and Related Workers	44	35
46.	Potters and Related Clay Formers	1237	790
47.	Crushers and Pressers, Oil Seeds	448	330

APPENDIX II (Concl.)

1	2	3	4
48.	Cheroot, Cigar and Bidi Makers	116	44
49.	Basketry Weavers and Related Workers	807	304
50.	Fire Fighters and Related Workers	41	41
51.	Police Constables, Investigators and Related Workers	551	551
52.	Watchmen and Chowkidars	167	166
53.	Cooks, Cook-Bearers (Domestic and Institutional)	175	87
54.	House-keepers, Cooks, Maids and Related Workers not elsewhere classified.	54	54
55.	Waiters Bartenders and Related Workers (Institutional)	42	42
56.	Building Care-Takers	80	80
57.	Cleaners, Sweepers and Watermen	1749	790
58.	Barbers, Hair dressers, Beauticians and Related Workers	583	575
59.	Laundrymen, Washermen and Dhobis	377	251
60.	Butlers, Bearers, Waiters, Maids and other servants (Domestic)	181	115

Source : *District Census Handbook of Tonk District*, 1961, pp. 111 et. seq.

CHAPTER IX

ECONOMIC TRENDS

Livelihood Pattern

The principal means of livelihood for a majority of workers in the district, continues to be agriculture, as will be clear from the table below¹:

Total working population (according to the 1961 Census)

RURAL	Male	141014
	Female	99007
URBAN	Male	19820
	Female	4441
		Total: 264282

WORKERS IN AGRICULTURE

Cultivators

RURAL	Male	107943
	Female	86118
		Total: 194061
URBAN	Male	3216
	Female	1134
		Total: 4350

Agricultural labourers

RURAL	Male	5209
	Female	4371
		Total: 9580
URBAN	Male	252
	Female	292
		Total: 544

Total cultivators and Agricultural labourers 208535

1. *Statistical Abstract*, Special Number, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan, Jaipur, 1963, p. 9 et. seq.

Only a small number of workers are, thus, left for the other occupations listed below¹:

(Workers)

Occupation	Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
I	13656	4799	18455	1614	906	2520
II	662	116	778	2657	240	2897
III	477	54	531	1086	60	1146
IV	2805	104	2909	2920	325	3245
V	256	-	256	736	3	739
VI	6525	2569	9094	6790	1382	8172
VII	3481	876	4357	549	99	648

The uses to which houses² in the district are put throw an interesting side light on occupational activity. A house may, at times, be found to be used for purposes other than residence, as the following tabulated statement will indicate.³

	Rural	Urban	Total
Total Houses	116722	21610	138332
Houses used as Shop-cum-Dwellings	203	84	287
Workshop-cum-Dwellings	157	134	291
Hostels, Sarais, Dharmashalas, Tourist Houses and Inspection Houses	119	70	189
Shops excluding eating houses	3800	2030	5830
Business Houses and Offices	145	106	251
Factories, Workshops and Worksheds	290	368	658
Schools and other educational institutions including training classes, coaching and shop classes	315	122	437
Restaurants, Sweetmeat shops and eating places	20	75	95

1. *Statistical Abstract*, loc. cit. I- Household Industries, II- Manufacturing other than household industries, III-Construction, IV-Trade and Commerce, V-Transport Storage & Communications, VI-Other Services, VII-Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Fisheries and Hunting etc.
2. Refers to Census Houses.
3. C.S. Gupta, *Census of India*, 1961, Rajasthan, Part IV-B housing and Establishment Tables, p. 9. For details as to other purposes and tahsilwise distribution of figures by rural and urban classification refer *ibid.*

Household and non-household industries

According to the 1961 Census, 20,975 persons were engaged in household industry¹. Their distribution, according to rural and urban areas is as follows:

(Number)

	Male	Female	Total
Rural	13656	4799	18455
Urban	1614	906	2520
Total	15270	5705	20975

Of these, only 364 persons (324 males and 40 females) are employees. It follows that more people in rural areas work in household industry than in urban areas, and that the largest numbers of them are self-employed.

But 34,772 persons (28,944 males and 5,828 females) are engaged in non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service. Of these, 16,847 (14,738 males and 2,109 females) are in urban areas, which shows that it is not necessary that people in these occupations are mostly in the towns. In this district, at any rate, a larger share (17,925 persons) is claimed by rural areas. A further breakdown of this class of workers is given below²:

	Male	Female
Employer	2407	176
Employee	11359	1464
Single worker	8762	2433
Family worker	6416	1755

An enlightening peep into the livelihood pattern is provided by household economic tables of the 1961 Census³. Thus, out of 18,130⁴ households sampled, 11,055 are engaged only in cultivation, 859 only in household industry, 2,191 in both cultivation and household industry, and 4,025 in neither of these.

1. Persons at work other than cultivation C.S. Gupta, *Census of India*, 1961, Part II-B (i), p. 169.
2. *ibid.*, p. 232.
3. C.S. Gupta, *Census of India*, 1961, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, Part III, Household Economic Tables.
4. Twenty per cent sample, C.S. Gupta, op. cit., p. 7.

In rural areas the largest number of households are engaged in the cultivation of land varying from 15 to 29.9 acres and the smallest number on land of less than one acre. Of the 12,710 rural households surveyed (representing 20 per cent sample), the largest number (11,038) own the land or hold it from the government, 1,211 hold it partly from the government and partly from private individuals against payment in Cash, kind or share, and the smallest number (461) hold it strictly from private persons or institutions¹.

In urban areas also, holdings of less than one acre are owned by the smallest number of families but the largest number of families have holdings which are considerably smaller than in rural areas, being 2.5 to 4.9 acres. The pattern of urban interest in land, however, is the same as in rural areas².

As to the relation between cultivated land per household and the number of members of the household engaged in its cultivation, a survey of 10,570 rural households (20 per cent sample) has revealed that the largest number of households have between three to five persons engaged in cultivation and the land they cultivate is between 15 and 29.9 acres. Less than one acre is a rarity in this category. Families with more than ten persons engaged in cultivation are, by comparison, the lowest in number and their land measures between 15 and 29.9 acres. Only a few in this category hold land between 1 and 4.9 acres³.

In urban areas also the largest group of cultivating families consist of those contributing three to five members to the cultivating force. For families contributing more than 10 members, the largest group consists, as in rural areas, of those cultivating land measuring between 15 and 29.9 acres. Smaller holdings in this category are uncommon.⁴

The above figures give an idea of the pressure on cultivated land. The number of members of the household engaged in cultivation indicates the size of the family.

1. For details refer to C.S. Gupta, op. cit., p. 29.

2. -do-

3. For details refer to *ibid*, pp. 126 et. seq.

4. For details see *ibid*, pp. 128 et. seq.

In the case of families engaged in both cultivation and household industry, it is found that in rural areas¹ the largest number of such families cultivate land measuring between 15 and 29.9 acres, combining with this some household industry like livestock, hunting, manufacture of foodstuffs, wooden and leather products. The largest number are engaged in livestock and hunting. Families cultivating less than one acre form the smallest group in the category, with a side occupation in the manufacture of leather products.²

In urban areas the sampling of 20 per cent families similarly engaged in both cultivation and household industry, has revealed that the largest number cultivate land between one and 2.4 acres with side occupations similar to those followed by the rural folk.³

Then there are families whose only livelihood is household industry. A survey of 20 per cent of such families shows that the largest number are engaged in rearing of livestock for milk and animal power. Their number is greater in rural areas than in the urban.⁴

Another feature worth noting is that a majority of households remain engaged in one household industry or another for 10 months to a year irrespective of the fact whether they are engaged in it to the exclusion of agriculture or along with it.⁵

PRICES—Price trends of some important commodities during the 1914-1919 period are given below⁶:

(Seers and Chhataks per rupee)						
Commodity	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
Wheat	6	7- 4	7-12	6	4-12	4- 8
Gram	8	9	9- 8	8	7- 4	7- 4
Barley	9	11- 8	10- 2	11	7	10-12
Jwar	9- 8	12	18	14	6-12	11
Maize	9- 8	11- 8	18	12	-	10
Bajra	9- 8	11	18	12	-	10
Sugar	2-12	1-12	2	2	2- 4	1- 8
Ghee	1- 1	-14	-12	-13	-13	- 9
Rice	5	3	4	4	4	2

1. Based on 20 per cent sample.

2. For details see *ibid.*, p. 245.

3. C.S. Gupta, op. cit. p. 246

4. *ibid.*, p. 299 et. seq.

5. *ibid.*, p. 538 et. seq.

6. Prices upto 1945 are from volumes of the respective years of *Annual Report on the Administration of Tonk State*, and are those prevailing at Tonk in October of each year.

It will be observed that while the prices of barley, *jwar*, maize and *bajra* fell, those of wheat, gram, sugar, *ghee* and rice rose. Their movement during the period 1940-45 is shown below :

(Seers and Chhataks per rupee)

Commodity	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Wheat	6-7½	8- 8	8- 4	5-8	6	5
Gram	7-3½	13- 8	10	8	10	9
Barley	10-3	17	10	8	8	9
Jwar	12-0	24	13	8	10	10
Bajra	11-12	21	11	7	9	—
Maize	11-10	21	11	7	9	8
Rice	3	4	2- 8	2	1- 8	1-12
	4	—	—	—	—	—
	5	—	—	—	—	—
Sugar	2- 8	3- 4	2- 2½	2- 5	2-5	2
Ghee	0- 8	0-13½	0-10	0- 9	0-8	0- 6

The administration of the State opened a price control office in 1943-44. Among other things, compulsory procurement of one third of the produce was ordered. A Food Grain Control order was promulgated which prohibited keeping stocks of more than 20 maunds except under a license. In the *parganas*, the *Nazims* acted as price control officers. Watch was kept over the prices of cereals, cloth, sugar and *gur* and retail prices of cereals were fixed as follows¹ :

(Seer per rupee)

	1943-44	1944-45
Wheat	6	5
Gram	8	9
Barely	8	9
Jwar	10	10
Bajra	8	9
Maize	8	8
Rice	1-6	—

1. Annual Report on the Administration of Tonk State for 1943-44 and 1944-45.

In early fifties there was a tangible increase compared to the prices prevailing during the Second World War. Food grains like wheat, *bajra* and gram sold at Rs. 13 per maund and barley, maize and *jwar* at Rs. 11 per maund.¹

The retail prices of foodgrains from 1957 to 1960 were as given below²:

(Rupees per quintal)

Year	Wheat	Barley	Gram	Jwar	Bajra	Maize
1957	36.65	31.56	30.30	33.01	38.85	34.75
1958	43.59	31.91	35.85	31.08	34.72	30.41
1959	47.68	33.14	34.62	32.87	34.72	29.44
1960	47.58	34.29	36.17	37.96	37.65	32.12
1961	46.08	34.34	37.99	33.20	38.13	31.86

The farm (harvest) prices of rice and of the commodities listed above, from 1958-59 to 1965-66³ were as follows :

(Rs. per quintal)

Commodity	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
Rice	100.74	112.53	101.81	107.60	84.67	160.74	112.52	200.00
Jwar	30.25	31.32	33.17	34.32	30.01	50.90	51.49	57.57
Bajra	37.27	35.18	39.01	36.30	34.83	56.26	51.71	60.00
Maize	32.42	31.86	31.67	30.44	28.13	50.90	50.10	55.64
Wheat	43.81	43.35	43.35	40.62	40.64	58.94	60.68	76.50
Barley	30.92	32.04	32.04	31.64	28.13	45.54	51.57	61.86
Gram	31.78	33.33	35.93	36.63	36.17	66.98	66.15	59.71

1. District Census Handbook, Tonk, 1951 Census, Jodhpur, 1956, p. v.

2. Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, 1961.

3. *ibid.*, 1964 onwards "The farm harvest price is the average wholesale price at which the commodity is sold by the producer to the trader at the village site during the harvest period."

Comparing the prices prevailing in 1958-59 with those of 1965-66 a steep rise for all commodities can be seen. Barley rose, in fact by 100 per cent. Price rise for other commodities is shown below :

Commodity	Per cent rise in price
Rice	98
Jwar	90
Bajra	61
Maize	71
Wheat	74
Barley	100
Gram	88

Retail prices of some important consumer commodities, on March 31, 1966 were as follows :

	(Rs.)
Ghee	9.25 per kg.
Gur	45.50 per quintal
	50.80 „
Pulses	
Moong	130.00 „
	115.00 „
Urad	38.00 for 40 kg.
Gram	66.00 per quintal
	67.00 „
Masur	100.00 „
Oils	
Mustard	4.00 per kg.
Til	60.00 per tin of 16 kg.
Groundnut	60.00 per quintal
Kerosene	.56 per litre
Dhania	1.40 per kg.
Chillies	3.00 „
Turmeric	2.00 „
Salt	1.00 for 10 kg.

Wages

Wages in the district are comparatively lower primarily because there are no large industries and no trade union movement worth the name to strengthen the bargaining position of labour. However, in government establishments like power-houses, water-works, public works such as roads and buildings and in such establishments as the Sheep and Wool Research Station (Malpura) wages are better.

About 14 years ago an agricultural labourer could earn Rs. 45/- per month, a mason Rs. 60/-, a blacksmith Rs. 75/-, a tailor Rs. 150/-, and a carpenter Rs. 75/-. Village barbers, potters and shoe makers were generally remunerated in kind at each harvest.

There has since been some rise in wages, in as much as now a male agricultural labourer gets about two rupees a day; a woman in the same job gets about Rs. 1.50 per day. Wages are now generally paid in cash.

In the industrial sector, as mentioned before, wages tend to be low. With a view to protecting the workers, the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 has been enforced in the *bidi* and oil mill industries. Thus, at least a part of the working population is under statutory protection. A worker in the *bidi* industry gets Rs. 1.95 per thousand *bidis*; some factories pay upto Rs. 2.75. Wages are paid weekly.

Wages in other industries like flour mills, cotton ginning, etc. are Rs. 2.00 per day for an unskilled hand. A semi-skilled worker gets Rs. 80 per month and a skilled Rs. 100. In oil mills, the wage is Rs. 1 50 per day.

Standard of Living

There have been no surveys of consumption pattern or the standard of living in the district. But a walk through the main streets of the district headquarters should give a fair idea of it. Shops displaying modern furniture or electrical goods or quality utensils are few. Eating places near the bus stand at Tonk thrive more on transit passengers than on the local population. Government servants in high positions seem to be the only people able to afford better standards because of higher salaries.

Employment

Employment in the public sector (industries and services) has not

shown any hopeful tendency over the years, as revealed by the following figures¹ :

As at the end of	Employment
March, 1961	7,179
December, 1962	4,782
December, 1963	4,646
December, 1964	6,752
December, 1965	5,302
December, 1966	5,279

It can be seen that employment has fallen in the five years ending March 31, 1966. There is a fall even in the rate of employment and this, compared to the position at the beginning of the Third Five Year Plan, is said to be due to transfer of some government establishments from the district².

Employment Exchange

There was an employment exchange exclusively for the district till 1963 when it was transferred to Sawai Madhopur. The exchange though operating from there caters for both the districts. Its working figures are given below³ :

Year	Applicants registered during the year	Applicants placed during the year	Applicants on the live register at the end of the year	Vacancies notified during the year	Employers using the exchange (monthly average)
1959	1949	318	749	418	6
1960	1914	293	647	414	10
1961	2135	331	710	411	101
1962	1890	283	774	418	105
1963	206	108	—	91	8

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, 1965 onwards.*

2. सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में नियोजन का प्रतिवेदन, तिमाह, मार्च, 1966, राजस्थान सेवा नियोजन निदेशालय, जयपुर, सितम्बर, 1966.

3. *ibid*, 1960 onwards.

An idea of the occupational distribution of applicants for placement is provided by the following figures¹ :

Category	(Number)	
	1961	1962
1. Professional, technical and related workers	48	80
2. Administrative, executive and Managerial workers	2	5
3. Clerical and related workers	—	3
4. Sales workers	—	—
5. Farmers, fishermen, hunters, beggars and related workers	—	2
6. Miners, quarrymen and related workers	—	—
7. Workers in transport and Communication occupations	24	29
8. Craftsmen, production process workers and labourers not elsewhere classified	35	13
9. Service, sports and recreation workers	45	27
10. Workers not classified by occupation	556	615
Total	710	714

The figures for vacancies notified and filled by employers are as follows² :

	1961	1962	1963
1. Central Government			
Notified	4	29	69
Filled	3	8	69
2. State Government			
Notified	344	347	10
Filled	285	251	30
3. Quasi Government and local bodies			
Notified	63	40	12
Filled	43	24	9
4. Private			
Notified	—	2	—
Filled	—	—	—
5. Total			
Notified	411	418	91
Filled	331	283	108

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, 1962 & 1963.* Separate figures for Tonk district not available for later years as the exchange was merged with that of Sawai Madhopur.

2. *ibid.*, 1962 onwards.

Employment in various non-agricultural occupations is given in chapter VIII.

NATIONAL PLANNING & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

National Planning*

FIRST FIVE YEAR PLAN¹—Information about the schemes and their implementation (at the district level) is scanty and scattered. However, the available data from reports are presented below:

A total of Rs. 96,000 was spent on local development works during the three years from 1953-54 to 1965-65².

In the field of social services Rs. 1.90 lakh were spent and 329 works completed.³

For irrigation, a total of 15 schemes were undertaken, seven of these were in the plan, six were minor irrigation works and two scarcity area works.⁴ The targets of irrigation were as follows⁵:

	Target of irrigation	
	Acres	Hectares
Plan Works	2,620	1,060
Scarcity Area Works ⁶	29,400	11,898
Minor Irrigation Works	20,860	8,446
Total	52,880	21,393

* With a view to properly developing the economy of the country, and fix priorities and to give it proper direction in keeping with the social and political objectives of the State, the Central Government adopted planning in 1951. A Planning Commission was established in March, 1960 to formulate plans for the purpose. The programme of each plan extended for five years and three Five Year Plans have already been implemented.

1. 1951-52 to 1955-56
2. *First Five Year Plan*, an appraisal, Agriculture and Community Development, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Appendix III.
3. *ibid*, Social Services, Appendix V
4. *ibid*, Irrigation, Appendix III
5. *ibid*, Appendix IV
6. 'Scarcity Works' refers to works taken up as part of famine relief operations.

Yearwise the number of works undertaken during the plan was as shown below¹:

Year	Number of works
1951-52	5 (Plan Works)
1952-53	2 (do-)
	4 (Minor Irrigation Works)
1953-54	1 (do-)
	2 (Scarcity Area Works)
	1 (Minor Irrigation Works)

Other details are :

Name of the work	Estimated cost (Lakh Rs.)	Expenditure during Plan	Irrigation potential Acres/Hectares	
PLAN WORKS ⁴				
Baneria	0.40	—	200	81
Bator	0.42	—	200	81
Dakhia	2.56	—	1500	607
Dantri	0.25	—	140	57
Doria	0.40	—	210	85
Jugalpura	0.32	—	150	61
Sukhpura	0.34	—	200	81
SCARCITY AREA WORKS ³				
Galwa Project	20.82	6.19	16,600	6707
Mashi Project	22.39	5.17	12,800	5172

1. *First Five Year Plan*, an appraisal, Agriculture and Community Development, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Appendix VI.
2. *ibid*, Appendix I
3. *ibid*, Appendix II. The *Second Plan Progress Report*, op. cit. gives the estimated cost of the projects as Rs. 39.50 lakh and Rs. 32 lakh respectively (p. LLXXII). Both these started giving irrigation benefit during the Second Plan. Some data for the period 1956-61 will be found in the relevant section of this chapter dealing with achievements in the Second Plan.

Pahili Panchvarshiya Yojana, Rajasthan (Sahitya Vibhag, Sarvajanic Sampark Karyalaya, Rajasthan, Jaipur, 1950, (p. 91) gives the following figures for the plan works :

Projects	Estimated Cost (LakhRs.)	Irrigation ('000 Acres)
Dantri	0.04	0.14
Dara	0.17	0.21
Dakhia	2.43	1.50
Bator	0.42	0.20
Jugalpura	0.32	0.15
Baneria	0.12	0.22
Sukhpura	0.34	0.20
Total	3.84	2.62

The Mashi and Galwa Projects being important ones, their description is given below¹ :

MASHI—A number of storage tanks already existed from before on the upper reaches of the Mashi river but the huge volume of water brought by the lower tributaries was being wasted. The project envisaged the construction of a bund across the stream at a place six miles (10 km.) west of Banasthali. It was started in 1955. A sum of Rs. 5.17 lakh was spent on it during the Plan.

GALWA—This project utilizes the waters of the Galwa Nala. An earthen dam was contemplated about a mile (1.6 km.) upstream of the Uniara town to irrigate an estimated 16,600 acres or about 6,718 hectares which were fertile but used to have a low yield because of the lack of water.

The following road projects were taken up during the Plan.²

	Miles	km.	Estimated cost ('000 Rs.)
Bitumenising			
Road from Sethal Sawai Madhopur to Tonk, Aligarh, Uniara	12	19	300
Road from Tonk to Malpura	25	40	625
Kachcha parts of the Lakheri-Tonk road viz Indergarh, Khatauli, Uniara	23	37	460
Construction			
Toda Rai Singh to Malpura	17	27	340
Sarwar to main road	1	1.6	N.A.* (To be drawn from the consolidated sum for Approved roads).
Chandsain village to Jaipur Malpura and Khan	1½	2	N.A.*

A sum of Rs. 1.10 lakh was spent on the water supply scheme for Tonk town during the Plan³.

1. *First Five Year Plan, Rajasthan, An appraisal, Irrigation. op. cit., p. 21.*
2. *Pahili Panchvarshiya Yojana, Rajasthan, op. cit., p. 57.*
3. *Second Plan Progress Report, Rajasthan, op. cit., p. LLXLII.*

* N.A.=Not available.

The position in certain important sectors at the end of the First Plan is given below :

	1955-56
Veterinary Hospitals ¹	2
Veterinary Dispensaries ²	4
State owned Power Houses ³	2
Roads (total length) ⁴	305 miles (491 km.)
	Miles km.
Cement Concrete	1 1.6
Painted	92 148
Metalled	144 232
Gravelled	22 35
Fair Weather	46 74
Government Hospitals ⁵	5*
Government Dispensaries ⁶	6*
Beds ⁷ (excluding those in Primary Health Centres)	79*
Labour Welfare Centre	1*

Second Five Year Plan⁸

Rs. 206.67 lakh⁹ was spent during the period in the district out of a gross expenditure of Rs. 10,274.15 lakh for the whole of Rajasthan. The expenditure in the first year was, naturally, small but increased more than three-fold by the end of the plan period. The per capita¹⁰ expenditure on the plan for the district amounted to Rs. 41.50 which was not very much below the State average of Rs. 47.74 and, in any case was higher than the figures for many other districts.

1. *Second Five Year Plan Progress Report, Rajasthan, op. cit., p. LLXII.*
2. *ibid.*
3. *ibid, p. LLXXVIII*
4. *ibid, p. LLXXXIII*
5. *ibid, p. LLXII*
6. *ibid.*
7. *ibid.*
- * 1955 figure.
8. 1956-57 to 1960-61 (Financial year, ending March 31).
9. On schemes operating in the district.
10. 1961 population.

The yearly gross expenditure is shown below :

Year	Total expenditure ¹ (lakh Rs.)	Per capita expenditure (Rs.)
1956-57	21.46	
1957-58	24.08	
1958-59	42.17	
1959-60	49.30	
1960-61	69.66	
Total (1956-61)	206.67	41.50

The single largest item of expenditure was irrigation (Rs. 52.28 lakh), followed by Community Development and National Extension Service (Rs. 32.61 lakh). Education was just behind with Rs. 31.21 lakh and roads with Rs. 27.52 lakh. There was no expenditure during the plan on *mandis*, tourism, mineral development and consolidation of holdings. Small sums² were spent on animal husbandry, fisheries, *ayurved*, housing, labour and labour welfare, social welfare and welfare of backward classes, publicity and statistics. In other words, agriculture, irrigation, animal husbandry, forests and soil conservation, and fisheries accounted for nearly one-third of all plan expenditures, community development and national extension service for about one-sixth, education for about one-seventh, roads for about one-eighth, and industries, power, labour and labour welfare for a like amount. A table giving sectorwise expenditure is given later in this chapter.

Achievements of the Plan

At the end of the First Plan, the district had six veterinary institutions, two hospitals and four dispensaries. By the end of the Second Plan, the number of veterinary hospitals had doubled and that of dispensaries had increased by one³.

In the field of irrigation, work on only one project was taken up. Two scarcity area works were carried over from the First Plan⁴.

1. *Second Five Year Plan Progress Report*, Rajasthan, op. cit., p. LXXXII.
2. Less than Rs. 2 lakh, i. e. about one per cent of the total district expenditure.
3. *Second Five Year Plan Progress Report*, Rajasthan, op. cit., p. LLXII.
4. *ibid*, p. LLXXII.

An additional area of 3,330 acres was irrigated¹. Mention may be made of the Galwa and Mashhi projects started during the First Plan. Both these combined created an irrigation potential of 18,000 acres (7,274 hectares). Some salient data about the projects are given below:

	Galwa	Mashi
	(Lakh rupees)	
Estimated cost	39.50	32.00
Expenditure during 1951-56	6.19	5.17
Plan provision 1956-61	10.00	11.13
Expenditure 1956-61	21.27	21.14
	(Acres in thousand)	
Area irrigated on completion	16.00	10.50
During 1960-61	1.33	1.95
Irrigation potential created by 1960-61	10.00	8.00
Year when irrigation started	1960	1959

The yearwise expenditure on the schemes is shown below² :

	(Rupees in lakh)				
Project	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
Galwa	2.51	1.27	4.90	5.76	7.25
Mashi	2.97	4.89	5.88	3.55	3.85

A diesel power-house was completed at Malpura in 1961 with an installed capacity of 225 kw and a firm capacity (1960-61) of 125 kw.³

Road mileage increased from 305 (491 km) to 344 (554 km), an increase of 39 miles (63 km). In other words roughly eight miles of road were added each year. The increase in various categories is shown below :

1. *Panchvarshiya Yojana Men Pragati*—Tonk district, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan, p. 3. It was expected that on the completion of all the Second Plan projects a total area of 2,26,500 acres would be benefitted.
2. *Second Five Year Plan Progress Report*, Rajasthan, op. cit., p. XXVII.
3. *ibid*, p. LLXXIX.

	Miles		Km ¹	
	1955-56	1960-61	1955-56	1960-61
Painted	92	150 ²	148	241
Fair weather	46	67	74	108

It will be observed that the larger increase had been in the category of painted roads. By the end of 1960-61 the district had 12.41 miles of roads per 100 square miles of territory and 0.69 miles per thousand of population³. A total of ten road works were in progress during the plan, four of these having been carried over from the First Plan. Achievement in terms of completed works, was to the extent of 50 per cent in each of the categories viz., spill over from the First Plan and new works in the Second Plan. Expenditure on road works is given in the Chapter VII.

In the field of medical and health services, one hospital was added to the five existing in 1955. The number of dispensaries in the district rose from six to seven, and that of beds (excluding those in Primary Health Centres) from 79 to 107⁴.

Three schemes for urban water supply were in various stages of execution. Details about these are shown in the table below⁵:

(Rupees in lakh)

	Tonk	Toda Rai Singh	Deoli
1. Original sanctioned cost	14.26	7.50	3.45
2. Revised Estimated cost	14.26	7.50	3.45
3. Expenditure during I Plan	1.10	—	—
4. Expenditure during II Plan	10.75	1.97	2.19
5. Total Expenditure during I & II Plans	11.85	1.97	2.19
6. Spill over to III Plan	2.41	5.53	1.26
7. Year of completion	1959-60	1963-64	1960-61
8. Population benefitted on completion (lakh)	0.44	0.07	0.05

1. Figures obtained by conversion.
2. The net increase in road mileage had been 39 miles while the increase in this particular category alone has been shown to be 58 miles. Evidently all this could not have been new construction, but presumably represents some conversion also.
3. *Second Five Year Plan Progress Report*, Rajasthan, op. cit., p. LLXXXII, et. seq.
4. *ibid.*, LLXII.
5. *ibid.*, p. LLXLII.

The gross cultivated area increased by 26.09 per cent over the 1950-51 figures. Production of food grains rose from 1,53,151 tons in 1952-53 to 1,75,037 in 1959-60. Production of wheat and barley, the two principal foodgrains of the district, rose by 143.12 and 13.96 per cent over the same period.¹

Literacy increased from 6.8 per cent in 1951 to 11.1 in 1961, the number of educational institutions from 271 in 1956-57 to 436 in 1959-60. These included 395 Primary Schools, 26 Middle Schools, 13 High or Higher Secondary Schools and two Colleges. All these institutions combined had a total of 26,000 students and 1,130 teachers.

As to housing, nothing was done regarding middle income group or industrial workers. A sum of Rs. 1.01 lakh was, however, disbursed as loans to persons in the low-income group.² 12 houses had been completed and 22 were under construction.³

A labour welfare centre (C grade) was opened. There had been none earlier.⁴ An employment exchange also was opened.⁵

CO-OPERATION—The targets and achievements of the Co-operative Department for the last two years of the plan⁶ are as follows:

Panchayat Samiti	(Number)			
	Target		Achievement	
	Organisation	Revitalisation	Organisation	Revitalisation
Tonk	20	16	13	16
Malpura	8	23	4	17
Niwai	15	10	16	8
Toda Rai Singh	22	16	14	13
Uniara	30	5	34	5
Deoli	20	15	18	11

1. *Panchavarshiya Yojana Men Pragati*, Tonk, op. cit., p. 2.
2. Persons with income not exceeding Rs. 6,000 per annum. Two types of loans are provided (i) Three year loan to local bodies for extension and development of sites, and (ii) Thirty year loan to individuals to build houses.
3. *Second Five Year Plan Progress Report*, Rajasthan, op. cit., p. LLXLV.
4. *ibid.*, p. LLXVI.
5. *Panchavarshiya Yojana Men Pragati*, Tonk District, op. cit., p. 8.
6. An independent office of the Assistant Registrar for the district was opened only in 1959.

Third Five Year Plan¹

A total of Rs. 181.96 lakh was spent during the Third Plan in the district giving a per capita expenditure of Rs. 36.54. The yearwise details are :

	(Lakh Rs.)
1961-62	37.86
1962-63	35.05
1963-64	32.86
1964-65	37.28
1965-66	38.91
Total	181.96

To take some of the sectorwise details, the Mashri and Galwa projects have been continued and a provision of Rs. 5 lakh was made for each under the Third Plan. Expenditure has been : Mashri Rs. 9.82 lakh and Galwa Rs. 9.80 lakh³.

The position regarding roads is given in the table below :

	(km)
	March 31, 1966
Cement Concrete	2
Painted	320
Metalled	204
Gravelled	21
Fair Weather	60
Total	607
Roads per '000 persons ⁵	1.22
Roads per '00 sq. km.	8.67

1. 1961-62 to 1965-66.
2. *Third Five Year Plan Progress Report*, (Hindi), Rajasthan, p. 234.
3. *ibid*, p. 282.
4. *Statistical Abstract*, Rajasthan, 1966, p. 163.
5. *Third Five Year Plan Progress Report*, Rajasthan, *op. cit.*, p. 290.
6. *ibid*.

Schemes for urban water supply for Deoli, Malpura, Toda Rai Singh, and Tonk progressed as shown below¹ :

Town	Lakh Rupees		Year of completion	Population to be benefitted on completion ('000)
	Estimated revised cost	Expenditure during III plan		
Deoli	3.45	0.38	1961-62	5
Malpura	7.97	1.26	1965-66	11
Toda Rai Singh	7.50	3.56	1962-63	17
Tonk	14.26	N.A.	1961-62	44

In housing the only activity, as in the previous plan, has been with regard to the low-income group. A sum of Rs. 4.14 lakh has been advanced as loan, 47 houses completed, with ten under construction.²

Community Development

The first block of the National Extension Service was opened in October 1954 at Malpura. It covered an area of 561 square miles and a population of 80,000 in 128 villages. This was during the fourth year of the First Plan and no other block was added in the following year³.

During the Second Plan, three more blocks were opened. The four blocks including the one opened under the First Plan covered in all an area of 1920 square miles and a population of 223 thousand in 769 villages. Some details about the blocks are given below⁴ :

Name of the block	Month of opening	Type	Number of villages covered	Area sq. miles	Population ('000)
Malpura	Oct., 54	II stage	128	565	57
Tonk	April, 56	I stage	264	574	70
Toda Rai Singh	Oct., 57	I stage	117	383	42
Niwai	Oct., 59	I stage	200	398	54

1. *Third Five Year Plan Progress Report*, Rajasthan, *op. cit.*, p. 304.
2. *ibid*, p. 310.
3. *First Five Year Plan*. An appraisal, Agriculture and Community Development, *op. cit.*, Appendix VIII. The Community Development Work was started in Rajasthan in October, 1952 (*ibid*, p. 21).
4. *Second Five Year Plan Progress Report*, Rajasthan, *op. cit.*, p. LLXVI.

By the end of 1965-66 the number of blocks had increased to six, the two additions being Uniara and Deoli, opened in April 1961 and October 1962 respectively.¹ Details are as follows² :

Name of the block	Stage as on March, 31, 1966	Area sq. km.	Villages	Rural population ('000)	Year of opening
Deoli	I	1248	166	77	October 1962
Malpura	Post II	1404	127	72	October 1954
Niwai	I	986	199	65	October 1959
Toda Rai Singh	II	976	117	62	October 1957
Tonk	II	1436	264	89	April 1956
Uniara	I	952	210	59	April 1961

On Community Development and National Extension Service Rs. 32.67 lakh was spent during the Second Plan.³ Expenditure during the Third Plan came to Rs. 38.36 lakh,⁴ (figure for community development and panchayats combined).

1. *Third Five Year Plan Progress Report*, Rajasthan, op. cit., p. 277.

2. *ibid.*

3. *Second Five Year Plan Progress Report*, Rajasthan, op. cit., p. LXXXIII.

4. *Third Five Year Plan Progress Report*, Rajasthan, op. cit., p. 237.

APPENDIX I

Sectorwise expenditure on Plan Schemes during Second Five Year Plan¹

(Rs. in lakh)

Sector	II Plan
1. Agriculture	17.92
2. Consolidation of Holdings	—
3. Animal Husbandry	1.41
4. Co-operation	3.98
5. Forests and Soil Conservation	3.64
6. Fisheries	0.16
7. Community Development and National Extension Service	32.61
8. Irrigation	52.28
9. Power	19.98
10. Industries	4.29
11. Mineral Development	—
12. Roads	27.52
13. Education	31.21
14. Medical and Health	2.64
15. Ayurved	0.49
16. Water Supply	4.74
17. Housing	1.01
18. Labour and Labour Welfare	0.38
19. Social Welfare and Welfare of Backward classes	1.31
20. Publicity	1.02
21. Statistics	0.06
22. Mandis	—
23. Tourism	—
24. Others	—
TOTAL	206.67

1. *Second Five Year Plan Progress Report*, Rajasthan, op. cit., pp. LXXXIII, et. seq.

APPENDIX II

A tabulated statement of the principal physical achievements during the Second Five Year Plan¹

Item	Unit	Achievements (1956-61)
1	2	3
1. Agriculture and Community Development		
(i) Agriculture		
(a) Distribution of improved seeds	'000 mds.	30.85 ²
(b) Fertilizer distribution	'000 tons	2.09
(c) Manure distribution	lakh tons	3.60
(d) Distribution of improved implements	number	20
(ii) Soil improvement ²		
(a) Compost pits	number	7193
(b) Land reclaimed	acres	9558
(iii) Irrigation & Water Supply		
(a) Wells construction	number	327
(b) Deepening and repair of wells	"	47
(iv) Public contribution	lakh Rs.	20.72
(v) Co-operation ³		
(a) Total Societies	number	438
(b) Membership	'000 persons	20.43
(c) Co-operative Farming Societies	number	17
2. Irrigation		
(a) Minor irrigation works	"	3
(b) Irrigation from completed works	'000 acres	3.33
(c) Expected irrigation on completion of II Plan Works	'000 acres	226.50
3. Electricity⁴		
(a) Power Houses	number	3
(b) Power generated	lakh kwh	0.77
(c) Towns and villages electrified	number	4

1. *Panchavarshiya Yojana Men Pragati*, op. cit., pp. 6 et. seq.
2. Relates to projects of Agriculture Department.
3. 1960-61 figures.
4. *ibid.*

	1	2	3
4 Industry and Minerals			
(a) Loan for cottage and small industry		lakh Rs.	1.28
5. Roads			
(a) Construction and repairs		Miles	132
6. Social Services			
(i) Medical and Health			
(a) Ayurvedic Hospitals opened		number	35
(b) Primary Health Centres opened		"	4
(c) Family Planning Centres opened		"	2
(d) Malaria Eradication teams		"	1
(ii) Water Supply ¹			
(a) Urban Water Supply Schemes		"	2
(iii) Loans to low income group people		lakh Rs.	1.01
(iv) Labour and Employment			
(a) Labour Welfare Centres opened		number	1
(b) Employment Exchange opened		number	1

1. 1960-61 figures.

APPENDIX III

Sectorwise expenditure on Plan Schemes
during Third Five Year Plan¹

(Rs. in lakh)	
Sector	III Plan
Agricultural Programme	
1. Agricultural Production	3.50
2. Minor Irrigation	21.49
3. Soil Conservation	0.71
4. Animal Husbandry	4.16
5. Milk production and Distribution	0.01
6. Forests	2.68
7. Fisheries	0.02
8. Warehousing	3.03
Co-operation and Community Development	
9. Co-operation	3.95
10. Community Development	31.83
11. Panchayats	6.53
Irrigation and Power	
12. Irrigation	19.62
Industries and Mining	
13. Village and Small Industries	0.72
Transport and Communications	
14. Roads	27.82
Social Services	
15. General Education and Cultural Programmes	30.09
16. Modern Medicine	12.82
17. Ayurved	0.34
18. Water Supply	5.27
19. Housing	8.33
20. Welfare of Backward castes	2.03
Total	181.96
PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE	Rs. 36.54

1. *Third Five Year Plan Progress Report*, (Hindi), Rajasthan, pp. 235, et seq.

CHAPTER X

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Before the merger of Tonk State into Rajasthan in 1948, the administration was carried on by the ruler of the State assisted by a State Council which consisted of a Vice-President and three members. The administrative work of various departments¹ was distributed among these four, but the departments of army, *shikar khana* (hunting) and matters connected with *Khandan* (or royal family) were under the direct control of the ruler.

The State Council, ordinarily, met once a week to transact business. Important matters requiring the orders of the ruler were submitted by means of *arzdasht* which were read out to him by the secretary of the Council and explained by the members concerned at the weekly *peshi*. Final orders were passed by the ruler and the files were returned to the members concerned who were responsible for seeing that the orders were carried out correctly and without delay.

The State was divided into five *nizamats* or districts and one *naib-nizamat*. The *nizamats* were further sub-divided into tahsils which were nine in number. Every *nizamat* was headed by an officer designated as *nazim* and every tahsil by a tahsildar. These officers were primarily responsible for collection of revenue from the area under their jurisdiction but they were also given magisterial powers. For judicial work there were separate magistrates and judges. The State maintained a regular police and officers were posted at district headquarters to help maintain law and order.

Appointments to government posts were made after approval by the State Public Service Commission which was set up in the *Fasli* year 1347 (1939-40 A.D.). There were rules and regulations governing matters like leave, pensions and gratuity of these government servants. The administration was carried on accordingly. Each district headquarters had a treasury. Some of the tahsils had sub-treasuries. Government money could be deposited in or withdrawn from them

1. Important among these were: Land Revenue, Finance, Customs and Excise, Price Control, Jail, Medical, Judicial, Police, Education, Agriculture, Forest, Audit, Municipal Committee and Industries.

only with the sanction of competent authority. A treasurer supervised these treasuries on direct orders from the Finance Secretary and Finance Member.

After the formation of Rajasthan, a uniform pattern of administration was evolved for the entire State. By an ordinance Rajasthan was divided, in 1949 into five divisions viz Bikaner, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Kota and Udaipur; their territorial limits were demarcated.¹ These divisions were further divided into districts, sub-divisions and tahsils. The tahsils of Tonk and Aligarh of the former State, together with some adjacent territories, were made into a separate district of Tonk and included in Jaipur division.

The district was further sub-divided into sub-divisions and tahsils. The other areas of old Tonk State viz. districts of Chhabra and Sironj were transferred to Kota district, Nimbahera to Chittor district, and Pirawa to Jhalawar district. These were reduced to the status of tahsils². Later, in 1956 the Sironj area was transferred to

1. The Rajasthan Territorial Division Ordinance 1949 (No. XX of 1949) promulgated by His Highness the Rajpramukh on the 9th day of August, 1949. It came into force from 15th of August, 1949. This ordinance was repealed in 1956 by the Rajasthan Land Revenue Act 1956 (Act No. 15) but the division and other territorial limits remained unchanged. However, the headquarters of Jaipur division was subsequently shifted to Ajmer.

2. The tahsils of Malpura, Niwai and Toda Rai Singh of the newly formed district belonged to the erstwhile Jaipur State. Their administration, before the merger, was carried on in accordance with the rules and regulations of that State. At the apex of the administration was the ruler who conducted the business with the assistance of a Council or Mahakma Khas. The State was divided into two divisions, eastern and western for administrative purposes, each under a Commissioner and these three tahsils formed a part of western division. The divisions were further divided into *nizamats*, each under a *nazim* and each was sub-divided into several tahsils. Malpura, besides being a tahsil, was also the head-quarters of a *nizamat* of the same name. The *nazim* and tahsildars were invested with powers to try civil and criminal cases in their respective areas.

The other place included in the district from erstwhile Jaipur State was Thikana Uniara. This estate was under the Rao Raja of the place, a tributary to the State. The Rao Raja himself looked after the administration of the place, held courts and maintained other departments. The estate was a part of western division of the State, in Malpura *nizamat*. Deoli was another place included in the district later on. It was a cantonment and headquarters of Haroti and Tonk Political Agency.

A few villages of Bundi State, which had been included in the district, were administered by the rules and regulations prevalent in that State before merger into Rajasthan.

Madhya Pradesh on the recommendations of the States Reorganisation Commission. In subsequent years, one village Mankhand of Toda Rai Singh tahsil of Tonk district was transferred to Kekri tahsil of Ajmer district¹ and one village along with three hamlets and the town of Deoli of Kekri tahsil of Ajmer district were transferred to Deoli tahsil of Tonk district².

Following this reorganisation the Commissioner became the highest administrative authority in the division, assisted by an Additional Commissioner. In the district, the highest authority was the Collector. Below him were Sub-Divisional Officers, Assistant Collectors, Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars. These officers presided over their respective revenue courts. In November 1961, however, the office of the Commissioner was abolished and his powers were distributed between the Collector and the Revenue Appellate Authority³. The Revenue Appellate Authority was created for discharging the revenue and judicial functions of the divisional courts.

The district is now divided into two sub-divisions, Tonk and Malpura, for administrative and revenue purposes. These sub-divisions are further sub-divided into six tahsils; Tonk, Malpura, Deoli, Toda Rai Singh, Uniara and Niwai. Each tahsil is under a Tahsildar and each sub-division under a Sub-Divisional Officer. These officers are invested with magisterial powers to deal with the law and order situation. Tonk town is the headquarters of the Collector of the district.

The functions of the Collector are multifarious. As a revenue officer, he is responsible for the collection and recovery of land revenue and controls the revenue staff viz. Sub-Divisional Officers, Tahsildars, Naib-Tahsildars, Revenue Inspectors and Patwaris and sees that revenue dues are collected punctually and credited in the government treasury. He also tries revenue cases and acts as a court of appeal. As a Land Records Officer, he keeps a general supervisory control over land records, disposes of inspection notes and other reports, enforces obligatory residence of Patwaris in their respective circles, investigates and records the fluctuations in agricultural prosperity and lastly submits periodical reports to the Board of Revenue.

1. Vide Government Notification No. F. 3 (10) REV/D/ dated 7.4.1959.

2. *ibid.*

3. The Rajasthan Divisional Commissioner (Office Abolition) Act, 1962 (Act No. 8 of 1962) Proviso 6 thereto.

He functions as district treasurer and controls treasury and sub-treasuries in the district.

As a District Magistrate, the Collector is responsible for maintaining the law and order in his district with the assistance of the police which is subordinate to him. The Sub-Divisional Officers and Tahsildars who are invested with magisterial powers are likewise responsible for the law and order in their own areas and must report to the District Magistrate any event of importance. The District Magistrate, in turn, keeps the government abreast of the situation in the district. In his executive capacity, the District Magistrate administers the various Acts such as Arms Act, Motor Vehicles Act, Explosives Act, etc.

As a District Development Officer, the Collector, who is assisted by a Deputy District Development Officer in his day to day work with regard to Panchayats, participates in the meetings of Panchayat Samitis. He is an ex-officio member of the Zila Parishad.

He is responsible for regulating movement of food grains according to government directions and for distributing controlled commodities. As such he supervises the work of the District Supply Officer.

As the District Electoral Officer, the Collector is responsible for the preparation, revision and publication of the electoral rolls of the district. Being directly accountable to the Chief Electoral Officer of the State in this respect, he organises the whole machinery in the district at the time of general elections. He also appoints Returning Officers during Municipal elections in the district. He conducts Panchayat elections in the district and petitions arising from these elections are filed with him.

One of the most important functions of the Collector is to co-ordinate the activities of the various officers in his district, so as to assure prompt implementation of the departmental schemes under the Five Year Plans. He calls periodical meetings of these officers with a view to guiding them in case of difficulties and removing administrative bottle-necks.

Looking to the multifarious duties which the Collector performs, separate sections have been formed in the Collectorate to facilitate the work. These are: Judicial Section, Revenue Section, Development and Panchayat, Accounts, Establishment, Nazarat (including District Pool), Election, Supply, Rehabilitation, District Revenue Accounts,

Famine, General, Transport, Jagir, Land Records, Records and Copying Section. The functions allotted to these sections are as prescribed in the *District Manual*.

The judicial officers posted in the district are: the Additional Sessions Judge at Tonk, Munsif at Tonk and Munsif Magistrate at Malpura. These officers are under the control of the Rajasthan High Court at Jodhpur.

The other important officers located in the district are: the Superintendent of Police, Executive Engineer Public Works Department, District Animal Husbandry Officer, Divisional Forest Officer, District Agriculture Officer, Treasury Officer, Chief Medical Officer, Assistant Engineer Water Works, Assistant Commercial Taxation Officer, Assistant Engineer Irrigation, Assistant Excise Officer, Assistant Fisheries Development Officer and Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies. These officers who are posted in the district to run their respective departments, look to the Collector for guidance and co-ordination, though they are under the administrative control of their respective departments,

There are a few officers of the Government of India posted in the district such as Inspector of Post Offices, Inspector of Central Excise, Station Masters at various railway stations etc. These are administratively run and controlled by the higher authorities of the respective departments and the Collector may, at times, work as co-ordinating agency between the offices of the Rajasthan State Government and that of the Government of India.

CHAPTER XI

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

Tonk State, founded by Amir Khan, was a conglomeration of territories brought together solely by the circumstances in which he rose to power. It comprised six parganas or districts: Tonk, Aligarh, Nimbahera, Pirawa, Chhabra and Sironj, of which, the first three were situated in Rajputana and the rest in Central India. Since these had formed parts of other principalities before coming under Tonk, there was no uniform system of revenue administration.¹ Instead, it varied according to the terrain and the cultivation habit. The total revenue from the six parganas in or about 1850 was Rs. 8,20,000.

History of Land Revenue Assessment and Management

Five modes of assessment were common in Tonk : (1) *Bighori* or *Zabti* i. e. assessment in cash per bigha; (2) *Batai*, assessment in kind according to either the value of the standing crop (*Kankoot*) or the division of grain on the threshing ground (*lata*); (3) *Udra* or *Bilmukta*; assessment of the holding in a lump sum; (4) *Samadlar* or *Haloot*, assessment in cash per plough and (5) *Jinswar* or crop rates. While in Nimbahera pargana, the first four modes were prevalent, in Pirawa, Chhabra and Sironj parganas *Bighori* was the usual mode. In Tonk and Aligarh parganas *Bighori* and *Lata* were common whereas in Tonk proper, *Bilmukta* was the usual form. Some districts had mixed modes of assessment, in cash rates for most of *rabi* crops and by the division of grain in the case of *kharif* crops. In Tonk, *Jawar*, *til*, wheat, gram and barley were assessed by *Lata* while *makki* (maize), cotton, *utaoli*, *kusoom*, *gur*, sugarcane, *bajra*, *moth*, opium and *zira* (cumin) were assessed in cash.

Wherever land had to be assessed difficulty arose because of the absence of any standard unit of measurement. Although *jarib* unit was used in all the six parganas, its length varied according to local

usage. Thus, in Tonk pargana, a *jarib* was 60 *gaz* or yards and each yard was equal to 25½ English inches; in Aligarh, a *jarib* was 60 *gaz* of 25 inches each; in Nimbahera, it was 60 *gaz* of 32 inches each. The measurement was done with a rope instead of a chain, thereby adding inaccuracies to existing complications.

The commonest system of collection of land revenue was to lease out villages or groups of villages to *Ijaradars* for a number of years. *Ijaradars*, generally of the *baniya* (trading) class, kept a close watch over the produce through their agents and paid a fixed sum to the State, whether the year was good or bad. In principal, it was a good bargain for the State but in actual practice, it was found that *Ijaradars* were often unable to pay off arrears.

In Pirawa, the revenue was collected through *Manotidars* who acted as middle men between the State and the cultivators. They advanced seed and grain to cultivators and were responsible for revenue collection on the understanding that the State would assist when necessary.

In many cases *Bohra sad* or the *bania* undertook the job of revenue collection. Where none of the above agency of collection existed, the holding was treated as *Amani* i. e. under the direct management of the State and the revenue was recovered directly through the *Patwari* or the *Thanadar*.

Hundreds of cesses were collected along with land revenue. These were generally grouped under (i) *Ain-ul-mal*, (ii) *Muttaliq-mal*, (iii) *Siwai Mahmooli*, (iv) *Siwai Ghair-Mahmooli* and (v) *Zaid-az-jama-bandi*. The list of items in each group was long, including wages of watchmen, expenses on stationery for keeping village accounts, sum realized from sale of grass on State reserves, hire charges for collecting grass from State forests, *huq* *patwari* or the *patwari's* due, revenue from State wells, produce from State gardens, *nazrana* or gift on account of *muafi* and *inami* land, custom dues on opium export, *wazan kashi*, contract for the monopoly of trade in tobacco etc.

The land directly belonging to the State was known as *Khalsa* while *Istimrari* or *jagir* land was generally one held by the ruler's relatives and *muafi* land was one granted to a person for some service rendered to the State or *Istimrardar* or *Jagirdar*. It was generally regarded that the ruler was the proprietor of all land and could grant the

¹ During Akbar's reign Tonk was included in the *Sarkar* of Ranthambor in Ajmer Suba and yielded a revenue of 75,00,000 dams and had an area of 5,02,402 bighas. *Ain-i-Akbari* by Abul Fazl, Vol. II, translated by H.S. Jarrett and edited by Jadunath Sarkar, 1949, p. 280.

right of cultivation to any one. In practice, however, an occupant was never ejected so long as he paid the revenue and was also often permitted to retain occupancy even without paying the full revenue demand. There was no great demand for land and the population was too migratory to allow the State to exercise the right of eviction. Every year a certain number of cultivators abandoned their holdings and crossed the border into other States. In 1866, when an attempt was made to realize the revenue in *Kaldar* rupees in *Nimbahera* pargana, nearly the entire population of the assessed circles migrated into Mewar or Gwalior territory. They were induced, with great difficulty, to return. This shows that the State had to be very careful in its dealings with cultivators.

The right of occupants to sell or mortgage land was not recognised by the State but, in practice the sale and mortgage of both land (chiefly irrigated) and wells was very common. When any cultivator turned bankrupt or abandoned his holding, it was usually taken over by his relations. If he had none or they refused, the State transferred the land to another cultivator. If the former occupant returned, he was allowed to resume occupancy.

First Regular Settlement.

The first regular settlement of all the six parganas was carried out between 1887 and 1891. No uniform system was adhered to and each pargana was treated as a separate unit. The survey work was commenced and completed in each pargana on the following dates:

Pargana	Commenced	Finished
1. Nimbahera	1. 2.1887	20.10.1887
2. Pirawa	20.10.1887	9. 3.1888
3. Chhabra	9. 3.1888	7.10.1888
4. Sironj	7.10.1888	18. 2.1890
5. Aligarh	30. 6.1889	9.12.1891
6. Tonk	28.11.1889	12.12.1891

The boundary of each village was carefully surveyed and mapped on a scale of 16 inches to a mile. The unit of measurement adopted for the whole of the State, was the square of a chain, 165 feet in length. Side by side with this uniform unit, area in terms of the

unit prevalent in each locality was also entered in the record. There was no field to field survey of jagir, *istimrar* and *muafi* villages. The number of *Khalsa* villages was 951½ and of jagir, *istimrar* and *muafi* was 374½. The details are given below:

Pargana	Area in acres according to revenue survey	Number of villages					Total
		Khalsa		Istimrar	Jagir	Muafi	
		Amani	Ijara				
1. Nimbahera	2,39,873 (971 sq.km. or 375 sq. miles)	81	76	46	16	-	219
2. Pirawa	1,62,343 (658 sq.km. or 254 sq. miles)	111	-	-	18	2*	131
3. Chhabra	2,02,190 (818 sq.km. or 316 sq. miles)	38	119½	4	31½	1	194
4. Sironj	5,80,685 (2349 sq.km. or 907 sq. miles)	346	32	-	62	3	443
5. Tonk	3,78,673 (1533 sq.km. or 592 sq. miles)	65	41	14	123	8	251
6. Aligarh	1,00,824 (409 sq.km. or 158 sq. miles)	39	8	2	37	2	88

Forest reserves, in every pargana, were demarcated; wherever such area was large, it was also mapped. Records pertaining to proprietary rights, village maps, list of wells and tanks, the number of fields irrigated together with their area and class of soil, particulars about the cost of construction and performance of each irrigation work, list of gardens, census of inhabitants and cattle and a short history (*Halat-dehi*) of each village, were also collected.

* *Khairati* or donated villages.

For the classification of soil, the influential Patels and Patwaris were consulted and broadly two categories were fixed and lower assessment was made for the inferior soil. A distinction was also drawn between home plots locally known as *gorma* or *Khera* and lands at a distance from the village. The former were more easily cultivated and manured and required less protection than the latter and hence in the assessment rates of the two, a difference was made. Three types of lands were recognised for assessment: *Chahi*, *Barani* and *Gorma*. Five types of soil were marked: *Kali* (black), *dhamni* (dark in colour but lighter than *Kali*), *bhuri* (light reddish in colour), *ratri* and *pili* (yellow or red with admixture of gravel) and *Kinkri* (in which gravel predominated).

The system of assessment followed in the settlement was similar to that adopted in the then Central Provinces in fixing rents for tenant holdings. The *muafi* and *riyati* holdings (i.e. the area unassessed or assessed at reduced rates) were excluded from the calculations, the object being to find out the fair rates for ordinary cultivators for each class of soil. Hence statements were prepared for every village showing the total area of land held by ordinary cultivators, the various classes of soil, whether irrigated or *eksakha* (land near the well which was only irrigated occasionally or not at all) or unirrigated or *gorma*. Grass lands and uncultivable lands also were mentioned separately.

The real incidence of assessment depended on the class of soil in the two villages and the relative productiveness of each kind of soil. Take, for example, two villages A & B, each with a *Kirsani* or cultivated area of 1,000 bighas and each paying a total revenue of Rs. 1000. If the productiveness of *Kali* (black soil) compared with that of *bhuri* (red soil) be 20:12 and the village A contained 300 bighas of black soil and 700 bighas of red, while B contained 600 bighas of black soil and 400 red, the real incidence of the existing assessment was, as calculated below :

Village A- <i>Kali</i>	$300 \times 20 = 6000$
<i>Bhuri</i>	$700 \times 12 = 8400$
	14400 soil units.

Incidence per soil unit = Rs. $\frac{1000}{14400} = 1.11$ anna.

Village B- <i>Kali</i>	$600 \times 20 = 12,000$
<i>Bhuri</i>	$400 \times 12 = 4,800$

	16,800 soil units
Incidence per soil units	$\frac{1,000}{16,800} = 0.95$ anna
	16,800

To find the rate per bigha at which each class of soil was to be assessed, the incidence per unit had to be multiplied by soil productivity. Thus, in the example given above the rates would be :

	Rs. Anna
Village A- <i>Kali</i>	$20 \times 1.11 = 1-6.20$
<i>Bhuri</i>	$12 \times 1.11 = 0-13.32$
Village B- <i>Kali</i>	$20 \times 0.95 = 1-3$
<i>Bhuri</i>	$12 \times 0.95 = 0-11.40$

In this example, it has been assumed that there was no irrigated area in either village but otherwise the assessment method could be applied to all descriptions of cultivated land.

As has been noted above, land revenue was very often increased by miscellaneous cesses such as the patwari's pay, cost of stationery etc. The cess was calculated at the rate of two annas a rupee and included in the land revenue. Concession in assessment was granted for three types of land viz. *jadid* (land which had been fallow for not more than three years), *Kadim* (land which had been fallow for more than three years and had not hitherto assessed), and *birs*, *chari*, and *ranjka* (forest, and pastures; grazing land and a small portion of area irrigated from each well for growing lucerne grass).

It is to be noted that though survey was done of all the villages, assessment was done only of *Khalisa* villages. The settlement was for twenty years¹. Its date of introduction and expiry in each pargana, is given below :

Pargana	Date of Introduction	Expiry
1. Nimbahera	1890-91	1909-10
2. Pirawa	1891-92	1910-11
3. Chhabra	1891-92	1910-11
4. Sironj	1891-92	1910-11
5. Aligarh	1892-93	1911-12
6. Tonk	1892-93	1911-12

1. This was changed to 15 years by Mr. Tucker in 1896. The date of introduction, however, remained unchanged.

This settlement, carried out by Capt. T. C. Pears, fixed the land revenue demand of the State at Rs. 10,37,708 in cash. The collection was entrusted to the *Patels* who were allowed three per cent of the collection in addition to their other privileges.

After the departure of Capt. Pears, several objections against this settlement were raised. It was alleged that the rates were too high and that the resulting assessments could not, therefore, be paid. Consequently, John Hooper, a Settlement Officer of the United Provinces was appointed in 1895 to examine the new assessment rates. Hooper reported that (i) Captain Pear's assessment was extremely uneven, (ii) the total demand for a pargana could have been borne without complaint if it had been more fairly apportioned among villages and individual holdings, (iii) the soil demarcation was inaccurate, and (iv) a revised settlement was necessary.

However, in view of the straitened finances of the State, a completely new settlement could not be undertaken and in 1896, Tucker, the then Political Agent of Haroti and Tonk Agency, was requested to recommend a less drastic change. Tucker confined his revision scheme only to fixing the demand for each village and did not interfere with the classification of soil. He did not work out soil rates or revenue rates and fixed the assessment for each field without detailed inspection of the spot. He revised the total demand to Rs. 8,57,946 which was 19% less than the original demand. But this did not pacify the objectors and the actual realization of the revenue decreased considerably. The decrease was, of course, partly ascribed to the scarcity condition and bad administration.

Second Regular Settlement

In January 1911 the services of M. Keane, were secured on loan from the United Provinces and he was appointed Settlement Officer, entrusted with the work of a fresh revision of the settlement.

No new survey was undertaken of the villages. However, the maps were carefully corrected wherever needed. This time the ruler of the State desired that jagir villages should be covered. The need for this was felt because villages, once held as jagirs, in many cases came to be resumed by the ruler as *Khalsa*, thereby posing assessment difficulties to the revenue authorities. Thus, in a way, Keane was required to make an original settlement for jagir and the resumed villages but a revised settlement for the *Khalsa* villages.

When the work was over and the *Khasra* (field book) prepared, the entries were verified on the spot by an officer designated as the attesting Munsarim. He prepared the *Parcha Khatauni* or the paper containing the details of the area etc. Another attesting officer, appointed for the purpose, checked these *Parcha Khatauni*, explaining the entries to each tenant. He also decided on all disputes about possession, rights and rentals, also on relinquishment applications and enquired into the mutation, *riyati* and *muafi* cases. The classification of soil in each pargana was determined. The following classifications of the soil were made after careful on-the-spot examination :

Tonk Pargana—*Kali, Dhamni, Bhuri, Bhur* and *Kankreti*.

Aligarh Pargana—*Kali, Dhamni, Pili, Barra Mota* and *Barra Patla*.

Pirawa Pargana—*Kali, Dhamni, Bhuri, Barra Mota, Barra Patla* and *Kankreti*.

Chhabra Pargana—*Mal, Dol, Kherai, Pathar* and *Barra*.

Sironj Pargana—*Mar, Parwa, Chikta, Rankar, Maidani* and *Jungli*.

Nimbahera Pargana—*Kali, Dhamni, Bhuri, Ratri* and *Kankreti*.

Sub-division into superior and inferior class was very sparingly used. And for irrigated land the basis for classification was not soil as was the case in the last settlement but the mode of irrigation and the quality of water.

In the earlier settlement each village had been treated as a unit and the result was a great inequality of assessment among individuals. Hence this time, within each area, circles and groups were formed. The proposed scale of circle and group rates per bigha in these parganas is given in Appendix I.

The Settlement was completed by 1914 and was brought into effect from 1922-23 (1330 Fasli) for a period of 12 years.

In subsequent years, land revenue rules, regulations and laws were elaborated, duties laid down for each revenue official, and the mode of keeping records and their periodical verification, collection of revenue, revenue court manuals, record of rights were regularised.

In 1939-40, a new settlement work was started in the State. The work was completed in the areas of Tonk and Aligarh, and, the State merged with Rajasthan. In the new structure, when the

present district was carved out, only two old parganas viz. Tonk and Aligarh were retained in toto. The other areas incorporated into the district had once belonged to the old Jaipur State (Toda Rai Singh, Malpura, Niwai and Uniara) and to the old Bundi State (some villages). Later, Deoli town along with a few villages of Ajmer district were also merged into this district. These amalgamated areas not only had their own system of assessment and collection of land revenue; some of these had also never been settled.

In the areas which formed part of Jaipur, *Ijara* or the system of leasing out villages—*Khalsa* as well as non-*Khalsa*—had been the common practice. Survey and soil classification in Niwai tahsil had been done about 1930 but assessment was delayed due to bad years. Last Settlement in Niwai tahsil had been done in 1940-41 for a period of ten years. In Toda Rai Singh tahsil, work of map correction, re-survey, attestation and soil classification had been done in 1940-41 in 107 *Khalsa* villages and cadastral survey completed in 31 non-*Khalsa* villages. In the same year, work on soil-wise area and *chakbandi* operations in 92 villages of Malpura tahsil had been completed. In Uniara, last settlement had been done in 1947-48.

As regards the few villages of Bundi State, now included in the district, the first regular settlement was made in 1881 and revised in 1932. During the revision, records of survey map, survey *Khasra*, *Fard Takrar* (records of disputed cases and the Record Officer's decision thereon), *Khatauni*, *Vasulia* (records showing land revenue due on the total land cultivated by a person irrespective of his rights), and mutation registers had been prepared. Soils had been classified under two main categories viz. *Pivat* and *mal* and all the cesses abolished except one viz. *lag patwari* which was levied at one pie in the rupee.

The above description shows the varied nature of land revenue administration prevalent in these constituent areas of the district. A uniform patten of survey, assessment and collection of land revenue, therefore, became necessary.

Present system of survey, assessment and collection of land revenue

The present system of land settlement operations and collection of revenue is based on the rules and regulations of the Rajasthan Land Revenue Act, 1956 (Act No. 15 of 1956). The Settlement Commissioner for Rajasthan is in charge of all matters relating to settlement and the

Director of Land Records of all matters relating to survey, preparation, revision and maintenance of land records. The Collector is the Land Records Officer in the district.

When the land survey of an area is conducted, it is notified in the official gazette by the government. The old unit of measurement is retained if the previous measurement was according to old units and if the Director of Land Records desires so, side by side with new units based on chains measuring 132 ft. and 165 ft. All map corrections are carried out on the last survey sheets. Records are prepared of (a) all permanent routes and paths, (b) topographical features, (c) *Khasra* (field book), (d) estate-holders in the area specifying the nature and extent of the interest of each and his co-sharers, (e) persons cultivating or holding or occupying land in the area, specifying the nature and class of the tenure and other relevant particulars, (f) persons holding land free of rent or revenue, (g) boundaries, pillars, (h) rights in wells and tanks, (i) rights in irrigation, if any, from other sources, and (j) census of dead-stock, live stock and population. All these records can be seen by the interested party, free of cost, on an application in writing.

The Settlement Officer, who conducts the operations, tours the area and prepares exhaustive notes of general, physical and economic character of the area, of rainfall, changes in population, communications, agricultural labour and wages etc., changes in cultivating tenures, the movement of rents of various classes of tenants etc. He studies thoroughly the existing rent-rate or assessment reports of the area. He then submits proposals to the Settlement Commissioner with regard to (a) changes in assessment circles, (b) changes in soil classification, (c) period of years which would form the basis of produce estimates, and (d) commutation prices.

For soil classification, the government has decided on the following broad divisions: IRRIGATED (Chahi, Nehri or talabi and deegar); DRY CULTIVATED (dehri, sewaj or khareenda of salabi, talabi peta, kachhar, or khatli, barani or barsati or mal); DRY UNCULTIVATED (Parat or banjar, bir) and DRY UNCULTURABLE (ghair-mumkin). Further sub-divisions of these soils may be done according to depth, consistency and productivity. However, the most

common class of soil as far as possible is taken as Class I' and other classes are defined in terms of this class.

The Settlement Officer then evolves suitable rent rate for each class of soil in each assessment group or circle in which the area is divided. In arriving at fair and equitable rent-rates the following items are kept in view : (a) collection from rents and cesses during the twenty years preceding the settlement excluding abnormal years, (b) the average of the prices of agricultural produce prevailing during the same period, (c) the nature of crops grown and average quantity of produce, (d) the value of such produce at the average price referred to in (b) above, (e) the expenses of cultivation and the cost to the cultivator of maintaining himself and his family, (f) the area of land kept fallow each year out of each holding, rotation followed and the period of rest, (g) the frequency of remission, suspensions and short collections, (h) the rent rates of the last settlement, if any, and the share of produce and commutation prices at which such rates were evolved, and (i) the rent-rates, if any, sanctioned for similar classes of soil in the adjoining areas.

Every settlement made under the Rajasthan Land Revenue Act, 1956, is for twenty years. The government, however, may in exceptional circumstances, increase or reduce the term.

Three tahsils, viz. Niwai, Malpura and Toda Rai Singh have been settled so far in accordance with this Act. Work in Tonk tahsil was started in 1965, while that in Deoli and Aligarh tahsils has not yet been taken up.

For the purpose of collection of land revenue, the district is divided into *girdawar* (Inspector) circles and each *girdawar* circle into *Patwar halkas* (or the jurisdictional area of a Patwari). At the district headquarters there is a Sadar Qanungo or the Chief Land Records Inspector to supervise and inspect the work of *girdawar*, Qanungos or Land Records Inspectors and Patwaris. The collections of land revenue is done by Patwaris. The list of *girdawar* circles and *patwar halkas* in the district is given in Appendix II.

The assessment and collection of land revenue, in recent years, from the district is given in the following statement :

(Rs. in lakhs)				
Year	Demand (arrear & current)	Collection during the year	Remission suspension during the year	Balance
1957-58	38.18	25.17	—	13.00
1958-59	40.83	27.43	—	13.40
1959-60	40.49	28.59	9.29	2.61
1960-61	39.25	19.02	—	20.23
1961-62	47.59	33.27	10.24	4.08
1962-63*	45.43	30.16	3.41	11.86
1964-65	45.44	30.17	—	15.27
1965-66	9.06	7.61	—	1.45

* Provisional.

LAND REFORMS

The rules and regulations pertaining to land revenue in Tonk State covered tenants' rights of both occupancy and proprietorship. Though the State was considered the owner of the soil, no cultivator could be dispossessed of his holdings save for, (i) non-payment of yearly revenue, (ii) the land being needed for State purposes, (iii) civil debts (subject to the Revenue Member's sanction), (iv) disloyalty to the ruler and lastly, (v) intentional damage by the cultivator to his holding.

All the *Kirsani* tenants were known as *Khatedars*. A *Khatedar* had the right to hold the fields entered in his name provided he paid the yearly assessment in time. And the right was inheritable. He could transfer it to any other person. But he could not, by any act such as digging for stone or erecting packa building (including *chabutras* or platforms) render the fields less valuable for cultivation.

The *Riayatidars* and *Muafidars* (those who held land on favoured rates and land free of assessment) also had rights similar to *Khatedars* in most matters. The *Riayat* land was usually hereditary. The *Riayatidars* could be called by the State to render service in accordance with the rules. However, no *Riayatidar* or *Muafidar* could, in any way, sell, mortgage or give in gift his *Riayat* or *Muafi* or a part thereof without obtaining the ruler's sanction. A quit-rent called *salana* was charged on *Muafi* land and all his rights depended on the payment of this *salana* in time.

A *Khatedar* had the right to sublet his field and the person taking it was known as *Kashikar*. Disputes between them were ordinarily referred to the *Patel* or Panchayat of the village for settlement. A cultivator who was able to prove that he was a *Maurusi Kashikar* i.e. that he, and the relatives from whom he had inherited, had cultivated the field for 12 consecutive years, could not be deprived of it so long as he gave to the *Khatedar* the money agreed upon or the share of produce given by long standing custom.

Rules regarding *haligiri* were also drawn. A *hali* was a person who by a written agreement with a *khatedar* bound himself to work for a fixed period as his cultivator for wages either in cash or kind or both. He retained his *haligiri* during the period of the agreement unless he became unfit because of illness. He was entitled to compensation from the employer in case of illegal eviction. But if the *hali* himself illegally left the service of his employer, he was too liable to give compensation.

Since the formation of Rajasthan, several laws have been enacted to ameliorate the conditions of cultivators. Progressive measures were introduced in the form of ordinances as early as 1949, but were later repealed when the relevant acts were enacted by the State legislation. In order to guard tenants against arbitrary ejection, the Rajasthan Protection of Tenants Ordinance was promulgated in June 1949. The Rajasthan Removal of Trees (Regulation) Ordinance, 1949 also was introduced in the same year. Both were repealed by the Rajasthan Tenancy Act (No. 3 of 1955) 1955. This Act itself has had 18 amendments.¹ The other important enactments are : Rajasthan Land Reforms and Resumption of Jagirs Act 1952, Rajasthan Agricultural Land Utilisation Act 1954, Rajasthan Agricultural Loan Act 1956, Rajasthan Land Revenue Act 1956, Discontinuance of Cesses Act 1959. The Rajasthan Land Revenue Act 1956 defines the powers and duties of revenue courts and revenue officers, lays down the procedure for survey, preparation as well as maintenance of revenue records, for settlements of land and collection of land revenue. The Land Utilisation Act 1954 which came into force in 1958 provides for the utilisation of uncultivated agricultural lands and for regulating the cultivation of specified crops. The Agricultural Loan Act which came into force in 1957 consolidates and amends laws relating to loan of

1. Bansi Lal Lohadia, Index to Rajasthan Statutes (Acts, Ordinances, 1949 to 1966), Jaipur 1966, pp. 167.

money by the State Government for agricultural purposes. This also lists the various items for which loans may be granted and also terms and conditions thereof. By the Rajasthan Discontinuance of Cesses Act 1959, various cesses which were collected in addition to rents on agricultural holdings were discontinued, but with certain exceptions. The Rajasthan Land Reforms and Resumption of Jagirs Act, 1952 provides for the resumption of jagir lands, their revenue assessment, protection of *Khatedari* rights to tenants in jagir land and payment of compensation for the resumed jagir lands. The following statement gives the number of jagirdars to whom interim compensation has been paid and the amount so paid.

Year	No. of Jagirdars to whom compensation was paid	Amount paid (Rs. in '000)
1956-57	140	897
1957-58	249	1147
1958-59	185	391
1959-60	76	210
1960-61	200	353
1961-62	400	199
1962-63	600	137

Rural Wages and Condition of the Agricultural Labour

According to the 1961 Census, there are in the district, 9,580 rural and 544 urban agricultural labourers. The agricultural wages on a daily basis (1965) vary for men, between Rs. 1.25 and Rs. 2.50; for women, between Rs. 1.00 and Rs. 1.50; for children Rs. 0.75 is the fixed rate.

Rajasthan Bhoodan Yagna Act, 1954

The movement initiated by Acharya Vinoba Bhave to acquire land through voluntary gifts for distribution to landless persons or needy communities led to the Rajasthan Bhoodan Yagna Act, 1954. This Act created the Rajasthan Bhoodan Yagna Board to whom the land could be donated. In Tonk district, till June, 1966, a total of 14,460 acres of land was donated by 891 donors. Of this, 7,721 acres of land was distributed to 1,268 persons.

Revenue Cases

The revenue cases dealt with in recent years by various revenue courts in the district are tabulated below :

Year	Previous balance	Instituted during the year	Total	Disposed of during the year	Balance
1958-59	2,470	24,018	26,488	23,498	2,990
1960-61	3,636	18,824	22,460	19,499	2,961
1962-63	5,973	23,493	29,466	17,278	12,188
1964-65	12,675	24,050	36,725	19,972	16,753
1965-66	17,357	40,518	57,875	32,832	25,043

OTHER SOURCES OF REVENUE

The Finance Department of the Tonk State used to be headed by the Finance Member of the State Council (who was also the Vice-President). He was assisted by two officers, the Secretary to Finance Department and *Bakshi* or Budget Officer. The Department covered among others, customs, excise, forests and agriculture.¹

The official year was the *Fasli* year (1st November to 31st October) and the budget was prepared for this period.

The principal sources of revenue, other than land revenue, were customs, excise, salt compensation, stamps, forests, registration fee, judicial receipts and public works. The total ordinary receipts during 1943-44 were Rs. 33,16,480 as against the budget estimate of Rs. 25,34,934. Adding to this the extra-ordinary receipts through loans and deposits, the total revenue for the year came to Rs. 74,25,352. The itemwise details are as follows :

	(Rs.)
Land Revenue Demand	12,88,335
Customs	11,03,349
Excise	3,07,546
Salt Compensation	20,000
Stamps	57,469
Forests	231,412
State Offices	4,118

1. *Report on the Administration of Tonk State, 1943-44*, pp. 12.

	(Rs.)
Judicial Receipts	22,162
Registration Fee	6,404
Police	5,482
Jail Receipts	4,792
Art and Industry	63,996
Education	181
Hospitals	97
Public Works Department	14,825
Gardens	7,428
Miscellaneous	64,942
State Garage	7,691
Army	29
Loans	13,283
Advance Loan	17,89,889
Deposits	23,05,700
Opening Balance	8,75,600
Recovery of arrears	1,06,182

Since the merger of the State in Rajasthan, the three important heads under which the district administration receives revenue are : (i) Central taxes (both direct and indirect), (ii) Rajasthan State taxes like land revenue, excise, sales tax, stamps, and registration, tax on vehicles, and (iii) non-tax revenue i.e. receipts from public undertakings such as forests, irrigation, electricity, civil works as also from civil administration and grants-in-aid. Some of these have been described below:

Income Tax Department

This is a department of Central Government under a Commissioner of Income-tax with headquarters at Jaipur. The district of Tonk is divided into two wards under the jurisdiction of Income-tax Officers stationed at Jaipur. One of these deals with cases assessed above Rs. 7,500 and the other with those liable to wealth tax. A Special Assessment Circle deals with income-tax cases assessed below Rs. 7,500 and there is a special survey circle for new cases. Each ward and circle is supervised by an Income-tax Officer who is assisted in his work by three to four clerks. Appeals against cases decided by these officers are heard by Assistant Appellate Commissioner of Income-tax of Jaipur Range. The following statement shows the figures of collection of Income-tax by the "G" ward.

(Rs. in '000)

Year	Under Rs. 5,000		Over Rs. 5,000		Total	
	No. of assesses	Tax	No. of assesses	Tax	No. of assesses	Tax
1961-62	290	45	4	25	294	70
1962-63	369	46	6	37	375	83
1963-64	480	82	9	59	489	141
1964-65	507	74	15	82	522	156
1965-66	566	70	23	124	589	194

Central Excise Department

The district is under the jurisdiction of the Assistant Collector of Central Excise, Integrated Division, stationed at Ajmer. An Inspector is deputed in Tonk for the purpose. Duty levied on tobacco, from 1960-61 to 1964-65, amounted to Rs. 16.22 lakhs.

STATE GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

Excise and Taxation

In the days of the princely State, the head of the Customs and Excise Department was designated Nazim. The whole of Tonk State was divided into six districts, each under the charge of Munsarim Sair, with an extra Munsarim at the head office. There was one Naib-Munsarim each at Lateri and Doongla (in Sironj and Nimbahera districts respectively) and a third at Sironj. The unit below the district was called circle, looked after by a Girdawar. The number of circles in the districts of Tonk, Nimbahera and Pirawa was two each, in Sironj three, and Chhabra one. There was staff to guard against smuggling. Out-posts in 1943-44, numbered 185. The State had reciprocal customs arrangements with Kota, Mewar, Bhopal Bundi, Gwalior, and Jaipur States. The earliest such agreement was signed on April 1, 1940.

The organisation for excise was separate. There were two Inspectors at Sironj and Nimbahera, with Sub-Inspectors, two each at Tonk and Sironj, one each at Chhabra and Pirawa and three at Nimbahera.

The main commodities on which export duty was levied were cotton, grain, cattle, oilseeds, *zeera*, while import duty was on cloth,

Bisatkhana, *Kirana*, sugar and *gur*. The following table gives an idea of the revenue from export/import duty during the year 1943-44.

(Rs.)			
Commodity	Export duty	Commodity	Import duty
Cotton	1,825	Cloth	95,487
Grain	49,236	Bisatkhana	8,943
Cattle	45,461	Kirana	16,985
Oilseeds	1,10,146	Sugar	21,009
Zeera	83,144	Gur	10,013
TOTAL	2,89,812	TOTAL	1,52,437

Excise income was derived chiefly from opium and hemp drugs and country spirit.¹

Since the merger of the State a District Excise Officer has been posted at Tonk. In 1964 the department was bifurcated into Excise and Commercial Taxes. The latter department has been entrusted with the collection of sales tax, passenger and goods tax, electricity duty, etc. An Assistant Commercial Taxes Officer is posted at Tonk under the Commercial Taxes Officer based at Gangapur in Sawai Madhopur district. There is also an Assistant District Excise Officer posted at Tonk. The revenue collected by the undivided Excise and Taxation Department till 1964-65 and separately thereafter is given below :

(Rs. in thousands)

Year	Excise	Entertainment tax	Sales Tax	Rajasthan Passengers and Goods tax
1956-57	652	—	235	—
1957-58	838	—	604 (a)	—
1958-59	762	—	910 (a)	—
1959-60	1103	—	998	—
1960-61	1155	—	795	—
1961-62	1978	—	1172 (b)	—
1962-63	1249	—	1317	—
1963-64	1527	45	2887	168
1964-65	1473	39	910	166
1965-66	—	49	1044	162
1966-67	1655	48	990	238

1. *Report on the Administration of Tonk State for the year 1943-44*, pp. 17-18.
(a) Sales tax/customs (b) includes data for Bundi also.

Registration

On the basis of information received from the District Registrar (Collector) in the Registration Department, the number of documents registered in recent years and the registration fee charged are tabulated below :

(Rs. in '000)			
Year	No. of documents registered	Amount charged	Registration fee and other fees
1962	1197	38.16	15.26
1963	1832	62.46	27.37
1964	1739	54.54	24.74
1965	1281	60.70	25.92
1966	1576	60.51	25.86

The revenue realised from the sale of judicial and non-judicial stamps and papers in recent years in the district was :

(Rs. in '000)		
Year	Judicial stamps/papers	Non-judicial stamps/papers
1960-61	69.36	59.35
1961-62	61.51	66.86
1962-63	82.69	82.02
1963-64	89.51	99.99
1964-65	87.05	97.26
1965-66	88.29	103.27
1966-67	72.04	99.80

The judicial and non-judicial stamps/papers are issued by the Treasury Officer to the vendors for sale. There are in all nine vendors in the district; three at Tonk, two at Niwai, and one each at Malpura, Toda Rai Singh, Utiara and Deoli.

APPENDIX I**Rent rates proposed as per assessment of 1914 Settlement****(a) Sironj Pargana**

(Rs. & Annas per bigha)

Tahsil	Siyalpur			Sadar			Lateri		
	Maidani I	Maidani II	Jungli I	Maidani I	Maidani II	Jungli I	Maidani I	Maidani II	Jungli I
Mar I	1-4	1-1	0-15	1-3	1-1	0-14	1-3	1-1	0-14
Mar II	1-2	0-15	0-13	1-1	0-15	0-12	1-1	0-15	0-12
Parwa I	0-14	0-13	0-11	0-14	0-13	0-10	0-14	0-13	0-10
Parwa II	0-12	0-10	0-9	0-11	0-10	0-8	0-11	0-10	0-8
Chikta	0-9	0-8	0-7	0-9	0-8	0-6	0-9	0-8	0-6
Rankar	0-6	0-5	0-5	0-6	0-5	0-4	0-6	0-5	0-4
Wet									
Chahi I	6-0	5-4	4-12	6-0	5-4	4-12	5-8	5-0	4-8
Chahi II	5-0	4-8	4-0	5-0	4-8	4-0	4-8	4-4	3-12
Chahi III	3-8	3-0	2-12	3-8	3-0	2-12	3-0	3-0	2-12

(b) Chhabra Pargana

(Rs. & Annas per bigha)

Class	Group I	Group II	Group III
Irrigation			
Class I	6-4	5-4	4-12
II	5-4	4-8	4-0
III	3-4	3-0	2-12
Add for Gorwan	0-12	0-10	0-8

(Rs. & Annas per bigha)

Soil	Group I	Group II	Group III
Dry land			
Mal I	1-7	1-4	1-0
Mal II	1-4	1-2	0-14
Dol I	1-2	1-0	0-13
Dol II	1-0	0-14	0-12
Kherai	0-13	0-12	0-10
Pathar	0-9	0-8	0-7
Barra	0-6	0-6	0-5

(c) Nimbahera Pargana

Dry Lands

(Rs. & Annas per bigha).

Tahsil	Group	Kali I	Kali II	Dhamni I	Dhamni II	Bhuri	Ratri	Kankreti
Nimbahera	I	1-10	1-6	1-4	1-1	0-14	0-10	0-7
"	II	1-6	1-3	1-2	1-0	0-13	0-10	0-7
Dungla	I	1-8	1-5	1-4	1-1	0-14	0-10	0-7
"	II	1-5	1-3	1-2	0-15	0-13	0-10	0-7
Satkhandra	I	1-8	1-5	1-4	1-1	0-14	0-10	0-7
"	II	1-6	1-3	1-2	0-15	0-13	0-10	0-7

Wet Lands

(Rs. & Annas per bigha)

Tahsil	Group	Chahi I	Chahi II	Chahi III
Nimbahera	I	7-0	5-8	4-0
"	II	6-4	5-0	3-8
Dungla	I	6-4	5-0	3-8
"	II	5-8	4-8	3-4
Satkhandra	I	6-8	5-4	3-12
"	II	5-12	4-8	3-4

(d) Tonk Pargana

(Rs. & Annas per bigha)

Groups	Kali I	Kali II	Dhamni I	Dhamni II	Bhuri I	Bhuri II	Bhuri I	Bhuri II	Kankreti	Talakh	Chahi I	Chahi II	Chahi III
TAHSIL CHANDLAI													
I	1-8	1-4	1-1	0-14	0-12	0-10	0-7	—	0-5	Double	6-12	5-4	3-4
II	1-4	1-1	1-0	0-14	0-12	0-10	0-6	—	0-5	the soil	6-0	5-0	3-2
rates													
TAHSIL BAGRI													
I	1-7	1-4	1-1	0-14	0-12	0-9	0-7	0-6	0-5	2-12	6-0	5-0	3-0
II	1-4	1-1	1-0	0-14	0-12	0-9	0-7	0-6	0-5	2-4	5-8	4-8	3-0

The rates were subject to the application of the following factors where they occurred namely, for Gorwan Irrigated add one rupee to class I, twelve annas to class II and eight annas to class III; for Gorwan dry, add 33½%; for any soil marked A, add 25%; for any soil marked Halki, Usar, Ujar, Kansla, deduct 25%.

The circle rates proposed for Aligarh were as below :

Dry Lands

(Rs. & Annas)

Group	Kali I	Kali II	Dhamni I	Dhamni II	Pili	Barra Mota	Barra Patla
I	1-6	1-2	0-15	0-12	0-10	0-7	0-4
II	1-10	0-15	0-13	0-10	0-9	0-6	0-4

Wet Lands

Group	Class I	Class II	Class III
I	5-12	4-12	3-4
II	5-0	4-0	3-0

(e) Pirawa Pargana

Dry

GROUP I

(Rs & Annas)

	Kali I	Kali II	Dhamni I	Dhamni II	Bhuri	Barra Mota	Barra Patla	Kankreti
Cultivated	1-10	1-8	1-4	1-2	1-0	1-0	0-10	0-7
Culturable Kadim A	1-1	1-0	0-13	0-12	0-11	0-11	0-7	0-5
Culturable Bir	0-13	0-12	0-10	0-9	0-8	0-8	0-5	0-4
Culturable Kadim B	0-7	0-6	0-5	0-5	0-4	0-4	0-3	0-2

GROUP II

	Kali I	Kali II	Dhamni I	Dhamni II	Bhuri	Barra Mota	Barra Patla	Kankreti
Cultivated	1- 8	1- 5	1- 2	1- 0	0-15	0-15	0- 9	0-6
Culturable Kadim A	1- 0	0-14	0-12	0-11	0-10	0-10	0- 6	0-4
Culturable Bir	0-12	0-11	0- 9	0- 8	0- 8	0- 8	0- 5	0-3
Culturable Kadim B	0- 6	0- 5	0- 5	0- 4	0- 4	0- 4	0- 2	0-2

Wet.

(Rs. & Annas)

Group	Class		
	I	II	III
Group I	8 8	7-0	5 0
Group II	7 8	6-0	4-8

APPENDIX II

Name and number of the girdawar (Inspector) and patwar circles

Name of tahsil	Name of girdawar (Inspector) circle	Name of patwar circle
1	2	3
1. Tonk	Circle No. 1 Jharana	1. Soda Bawadi 2. Kathmana 3. Ranoli 4. Bagdawa 5. Lohar- wada 6. Sandera 7. Haripura 8. Chongai 9. Sondhiphal 10. Borkhandi Kalan 11. Jharana.
	Circle No. 2 Piplu	12. Nimera 13. Naner 14. Dodwari 15. Pasrotia 16. Kashipura 17. Nathari 18. Piplu 19. Galod 20. Dardaturki 21. Fayavadi 22. Bagri.
	Circle No. 3 Sohela	23. Dhunsari 24. Jaunla 25. Hath- ona 26. Parana 27. Sohela 28. Hadikalan 29. Deoli 30. Man- dawat 31. Arnia Kedar 32. Sunela Hajipura
	Circle No. 4 Tonk (Town)	33. Harchandera 34. Ghans 35. Bamor 36. Chandlai 37. Soran 38. Mehgaon 39. Tonk town (Sharqi) 40. Tonk town (Garvi) 41. Wazir- pura 42. Palda 43. Darda Hindi.
2. Uniara	Circle No. 5 Mendwas	44. Mendwas 45. Sonawa 46. Lawa- dar 47. Lamba 48. Dakhia 49. Chhan 50. Bharni 51. Sankhana 52. Takholi 53. Kabra.
	Circle No. 1 Kakor	1. Rupwas 2. Kakor 3. Banetha 4. Sureli 5. Kunder 6. Ruppura 7. Sunthara 8. Gothara 9. Phuleta 10. Nayagaon.
	Circle No. 2 Aligarh	11. Bosria 12. Kachrawata 13. Palai 14. Mohamadgarh 15. Bajolia 16. Kholia 17. Bali Thal 18. Aligarh 19. Bilota 20. Uniara.

1	2	3
	Circle No. 3. Sop	21. Khatoli 22. Mandwara 23. Choru 24. Hedrapura 25. Pachala 26. Sop 27. Deoli 28. Jhundawa 29. Payaga 30. Mohamadpura.
3. Niwai	Circle No. 1 Niwai (town)	1. Raholi 2. Sunari 3. Chatarbhuj- pura 4. Sunari 5. Bidoli 6. Banas- thali 7. Dangarthali 8. Manoharpura 9. Khandewat 10. Sidra 11. Rajwas 12. Pahari 13. Niwai (town) 14. Dhani Jugulpura 15. Baha- kawa.
	Circle No. 2	16. Mundia 17. Gunsia 18. Kacharia 19. Channani 20. Luhara 21. Ram- bhawata 22. Kareda Bujurg 23. Mahapura Urf Turkya 24. Datwas 25. Sipura 26. Sriram- pura 27. Dahlod.
	Circle No. 3	28. Lalwadi 29. Bhanwata 30. Chainpura 31. Jhilai 32. Sirohi 33. Bharthala 34. Nohta 35. Jam- doli 36. Khidgi 37. Khandwa 38. Siras 39. Natwada 40. Bahad.
4. Deoli	Circle No. 1 Deoli	1. Hisyampur 2. Nasirda 3. Bisalpur 4. Sandla 5. Thanwala 6. Maleda 7. Bijwad 8. Kasir 9. Rajmahal 10. Ganwadi 11. Panwad 12. Deoli.
	Circle No. 2 Duni	13. Santhali 14. Sanwatgarh 15. Chandali 16. Rajkot 17. Toka- rawas 18. Sitapura 19. Anwa 20. Duni 21. Niwaria 22. Banthali 23. Junian 24. Devarabas.
	Circle No. 3 Ghad	25. Ghad 26. Chandwar 27. Gerola 28. Mugelana 29. Dhunwakalan 30. Kanwada 31. Batunda 32. Charnet 33. Kotda 34. Gurai.

1	2	3
5. Malpura	Circle No. 1 Pachewar	1. Padli 2. Pachewar 3. Awada 4. Doria 5. Nagar 6. Kurad 7. Sans 8. Berol 9. Ganwar.
	Circle No. 2 Lamba Hari Singh	10. Sindholia 11. Bagri 12. Morla 13. Antoli 14. Kuhara 15. Lamba Hari Singh 16. Deval 17. Jharli 18. Kantoli.
	Circle No. 3 Malpura (town)	19. Hindola 20. Dorai 21. Rindtya 22. Tordi 23. Malpura 24. Chand- sen 25. Hathgi 26. Rajpura.
	Circle No. 4 Diggi	27. Deshma 28. Milakpur 29. Piplya 30. Kirawal 31. Chain- pura 32. Diggi 33. Soda 34. Sita- rampura 35. Ajmeri.
	Circle No. 5 Lawa	36. Lawa 37. Dhamoli 38. Bhipur 39. Kadila 40. Chabrana 41. Dungri Kalan 42. Tilanju 43. Kerwalia 44. Kalmana.
6. Toda Rai Singh	Circle No. 1 Datob	1. Datob 2. Sanwaria 3. Uniara Khurd 4. Kuhada Bujurg 5. Mehru 6. Mandolai 7. Panwalia 8. Mundia Kalan 9. Bhanwata 10. Dabad Dhunba.
	Circle No. 2 Toda Rai Singh (town)	11. Mor 12. Rindtya Rampura 13. Baseda 14. Toda Rai Singh 15. Bhasu 16. Thadoli 17. Bassi 18. Kukad 19. Botunda.
	Circle No. 3 Barwas	20. Bawadi 21. Ganeti 22. Khareda 23. Mor Bhatyan 24. Barwas 25. Indokia 26. Lamba Kalan 27. Hamirpur 28. Aliari.

CHAPTER XII

LAW AND ORDER AND JUSTICE

INCIDENCE OF CRIME

The following table shows the incidence of important types of crime in the district during recent years :

(Number)									
Year	Dacoity	Robbery	Murder	Riot	Burglary	Cattle theft	Other theft	Misc. I.P.C.	Total
1957	1	8	2	18	116	49	99	137	430
1958	-	11	10	21	108	70	87	162	469
1959	1	5	7	36	125	60	81	151	466
1960	-	8	7	10	125	41	96	185	472
1961	-	5	9	18	114	29	101	155	431
1962	-	11	3	38	133	38	120	216	559
1963	-	4	1	21	123	33	109	216	507
1964	3	11	11	33	141	35	153	241	628
1965	-	7	14	25	193	26	159	230	654
1966	2	11	8	45	172	32	188	259	717

Crime is on the increase partly because population itself is increasing and partly due to poverty. The most common offences are theft and house-breaking. In murder cases, the reason is either plain quarrel or gain. Sharp edged weapons are generally used.

An analysis of I.P.C. cases (Class I to VI) and other special cases reported to the police is given below :

(Number)											
	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	
1. Class I offences against State Public Tranquility, Safety and Justice	26	23	34	13	19	43	24	35	29	46	
2. Class II serious offences against persons.	72	102	94	117	93	137	127	141	134	142	
3. Class III serious offences against persons and property or against property only	142	132	144	144	127	156	137	171	221	200	
4. Class IV minor offences against the persons	5	4	9	5	7	2	4	14	13	14	
5. Class V minor offences against property	172	192	175	178	171	201	186	250	249	309	
6. Class VI Public nuisance, other miscellaneous offences including offences under local and special laws	13	16	19	15	14	20	29	17	8	6	

There has been a considerable improvement in detection work as is reflected in the following figures regarding recovered property:

(Rs.)			
Year	Property stolen	Property recovered	Percentage
1957	77,525	18,042	23.2
1958	92,089	38,948	42.2
1959	90,451	20,675	22.8
1960	1,10,017	65,489	65.3
1961	86,886	49,056	56.46
1962	80,925	42,902	53.0
1963	82,981	41,344	49.80
1964	90,892	35,539	39.1
1965	1,27,511	48,722	38.2
1966	2,36,342	1,43,674	60.8

POLICE

Historical Background

During the early years of the present century, the police department used to be in the charge of the Home Member of the State Council who, at times, also exercised the functions of Inspector General of Police. The police force consisted of a Superintendent, Inspectors, Thanedars, Jamadars, Hawaldars, Sepoys and Chowkidars. The police at Nimbahera and Sironj was armed with muzzle loaders and swords while at Tonk and in the remaining parganas it was provided with capped guns, matchlocks, swords and batons. However, most of these weapons were out-dated¹.

There was no regular village police. Only some parganas had chowkidars who were either paid cash salaries or recompensed with land concessions. Their duties also varied. In the villages of Tonk and Aligarh parganas they were entrusted with the work of tracking offenders and if they failed they were required to compensate the loss; in Chhabra pargana they were supposed only to report occurrences to the police and assist it in tracing the offenders.

In 1916, S. T. Hollins, Superintendent of Police, Ajmer, who was appointed Inspector General of Police, Tonk, reorganised the department. In that year, Tonk State Police Act was formulated on the model of the law in British India. Provisions were made for regular parades and for instruction in law. Deductions for uniforms ceased to be made from Constables and Head Constables. Cases under sections 323, 497 and 498 of the I. P. C. ceased to be treated as cognizable and the British Indian procedure was adopted in regard to such cases. The pay of all ranks was raised. The department was put under two Superintendents², one in charge of Chhabra, Sironj and Pirawa parganas with headquarters at Chhabra, the other for Tonk, Aligarh and Nimbahera, with headquarters at Tonk. Many new police stations

1. "A large number of the police possess swords as well, but the weapons are worn more for show than for use, as by constant use they have been rendered quite unserviceable". *Annual Report on the Administration of the Tonk State for the year 1906-7*, p. 11.

2. Later on, the number was raised to three and each was made incharge of a police district. The State was divided into three police districts, viz.
(1) comprising parganas of Tonk and Aligarh,
(2) parganas of Sironj and Chhabra, and
(3) parganas of Nimbahera and Pirawa.

were set up. Provision was made at each pargana headquarters for housing the police. A Police Lines was established at Tonk in 1916-17. The system of recruitment and training was improved. Every new recruit was given training at the headquarters before being posted at the *thanas*. A reserve of one sub-Inspector, five Head Constables and 50 Constables was formed especially for suppression of dacoities. A finger print section was later on added to the department. The whole scheme of reorganisation was spread over a number of years to mitigate the burden on the State exchequer.

The condition of the mounted police also was improved. The Silidar system under which the riders were supposed to replace their animals (camels or horses) when they died was scrapped. The department took over the responsibility of maintaining the animals and the pay of the *Silidars* was regularized.

The State maintained a military force, called State Army, consisting of cavalry, artillery, infantry and sappers. It was chiefly employed on watch and ward duties. In 1940-41 one company was disbanded and, instead, a company of military police was raised. It was put under the control of Inspector General of Police.

After the integration of the State with Rajasthan and the formation of the present district of Tonk, a Superintendent of Police was posted with headquarters at Tonk. The district was divided into three police circles comprising 14 police stations and 14 out-posts. Two deputy Superintendents of Police and two Inspectors were later added. The position at the end of 1950 was as below :

Name of police circles and Headquarters of circle officers	Name of Police Stations	Name of out-post
1	2	3
1. Malpura	1. Lamba 2. Malpura 3. Panwar 4. Toda Rai Singh	— 1. Lawa 2. Pachewar 1. Poliara 1. Dhibra C. T. Settlement 2. Morkuka 3. Nasrida
2. Tonk 'A'	5. Awan 6. Kotwali Tonk	— 1. Kasba Tonk 2. Kotwali Tonk 3. Old Tonk

1	2	3
3. Tonk 'B'	7. Nagar	—
	8. Niwai	1. Banasthali
	9. Uniara	1. Banetha
	10. Aligarh	1. Chhan
	11. Baroni	—
	12. Jhalara	—
	13. Mendwas	—
	14. Piplu	1. Barwar
		2. Jhawa

The two out-posts attached to Piplu police station were later abolished and, instead, two new ones were created for Nagar and Mendawas police stations. However, in 1953 two out-posts were restored to Piplu raising the number of out-posts in the district from 14 to 16. One of these, attached to Nagar, was abolished in 1954. In 1959 one police station Deoli, whose jurisdiction extended over Deoli municipal area and four adjoining villages was included in the districts, thereby raising the number of police stations from fourteen to fifteen. One temporary out-post was set up during this year at Diggi. However in 1963 the number of police stations was reduced to 13 but that of out-posts increased to 18. This set up continues (1965).

Name of the Police Station	Name of the out-post	
1. Malpura	1. Lawa,	2. Diggi
2. Lamba	—	
3. Toda Rai Singh	3. Mor	4. Dhibru
4. Deoli	5. Panwar	6. Nasrida
5. Nagar	7. Ghad	
6. Uniara	8. Banetha	
7. Aligarh	9. Chhan	
8. Mendawas	—	
9. Tonk Kotwali	10. Purani Tonk	
	11. Civil Lines Tonk	
	12. Shabil Shah	
10. Baroni	13. Siras	
11. Niwai	14. Dangarthai	
	15. Datwas	
12. Piplu	16. Banwara	
	17. Jhirana	
13. Anwa	18. Poliara	

Since 1954 the strength of the police force has fluctuated between 608 and 693. The strength in 1965, was 680 divided into, Civil, Prosecution and Armed Police as under :

	Superintendent	Deputy Supdt.	Inspector	Sub-Inspector	Assistant Inspector	Head Constable	Constable	Total
Civil Police	1	2	1	21	4	45	354	428
Prosecution Branch	—	—	1	8	—	10	20	39
Armed Police	—	—	—	1	—	37	175	213
Total	1	2	2	30	4	92	549	680

The office of the Superintendent of Police of the district, headquartered at Tonk, falls under the jurisdiction of Deputy Inspector General of Police, Ajmer Range. His office establishment consists of 14 clerks and 13 class IV staff. The total budget rose from Rs.494,713/- in 1954-55 to Rs. 7,10,847/- in 1961-62 and Rs. 10,14,666/- in 1965-66. There is no police training institute in the district; officers and men are, therefore, sent to Kishangarh and Jaipur for various courses. Most police stations have inadequate accommodation and, in fact, some are housed in private buildings. Residential quarters also are short of the requirements.

Welfare

The Police Lines canteen at Tonk provides articles of daily use at cheaper rates. A nursery, adjoining the parade ground, supplies vegetable to the mess. Indoor and outdoor games are regularly played in the Lines and a recreation room is also provided. A dispensary exists in the hospital where a wholetime compounder attends patients from the police department.

A Benevolent Fund is maintained by the department to help dependents of deceased employees. There are rules regarding subscription by the various ranks.

The literacy percentage has gone up from 11.25 in 1953 to 20.00 in 1965. This rise may be attributed partly to the fact that new entrants are generally literate and partly because the old generation is gradually being retired.

Railway Police

There is an out-post at Niwai railway station, the sanctioned staff for which is a Head Constable and three Constables. This is controlled by the Superintendent of Police (Railways), Rajasthan, Ajmer.

Between 1954-1965, only 39 crimes were registered, Niwai station accounting for the largest number. The details are given below :

Name of Railway Station	(No.)				
	Theft in running train	Theft at station	Theft in goods yard	Misc. crime	Total
Toda Rai Singh	—	1	1	2	4
Niwai	7	—	4	1	12
Siras	3	—	2	—	5
Diggi	—	1	1	2	4
Malpura	—	1	1	6	8
Tordisagar	—	1	1	2	4
Kukar	—	1	—	1	2

SPECIAL POLICE ESTABLISHMENT—There is an office of the Special Police Establishment, with headquarters at Jaipur and headed by a Superintendent, which deals, mainly, with cases of bribery and corruption against the central government employees. It also investigates cases pertaining to Import and Export Control Act, 1947; Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947; Essential Commodities, Act 1955 and Defence of India Act, 1962. The office has no separate agency in the district.

Anti-Corruption Department

There is an out-post of the Anti-Corruption Department at Ajmer headed by a Deputy Superintendent to look after the districts of Tonk, Bhilwara, Ajmer and Pali. He is assisted by a Sub-Inspector, a Head Constable and three Constables. The department is controlled by the Additional Inspector General of Police, with headquarters at Jaipur.¹

1. Since reorganised. Now a D. I. G. is in charge of the work under the over all supervision of the I. G. P. Rajasthan.

Between 1957 and 1966 (August 31, 1966) a total of 185 complaints were registered from Tonk district. Of these, enquiries into 182 complaints were completed. Twenty-one departmental enquiries were started against government servants.

Home Guards

Under the Rajasthan Home Guards Act, 1963, (Rajasthan Act 9 of 1963), a volunteer body called Home Guards was constituted in the district. The Superintendent of Police of the district is ex-officio Commandant. The guards are imparted training in drill and arms. Between 1962-63 and 1966, a total of 293 volunteers were enrolled and 155 were given training in refreshers' course.

JAIL ADMINISTRATION

The State had a central jail at Tonk and district jails at each district headquarters¹. The central jail was opened on March 1, 1887 just after the Jail Regulations of 1886. In 194-41 it had six well ventilated barracks with a capacity to accommodate 144 prisoners. Convicts, under-trials, juveniles and female prisoners were housed separately.

In the beginning, persons convicted for more than six months were sent to the central jail while those sentenced to shorter terms were confined to district jails. This was later revised and persons serving upto two years sentence were confined to district jails. The *nazim* of the pargana was also the Superintendent of jail of his area. The central jail, however, had a separate Superintendent and a Jailor. The department, in the beginning, was under the Home Member of the State Council but, later, was transferred to the Judicial Member.

The central jail was originally guarded by a company of the State Infantry but in 1926, a separate staff was recruited from among ex-servicemen of the 1st World War.

Present set up

After the merger of the State with Rajasthan in March 1948 and the formation of the present district, a district jail (D Class) at Tonk and two lock-ups, one each at Malpura and Uniara, were set up. The district jail functioned till the end of 1962 when it was replaced by

1. These were at Sironj, Nimbahera, Chhabra and Pirawa. Later on Aligarh also got one.

sub-jail (First class). Consequently, now only under-trials are confined in it. The maximum capacity of the sub-jail is 50.

The Sub-Divisional Magistrate at Tonk is the officer-in-charge of the jail. Under him are an Assistant Jailor, two Head Warders, eight Warders and class IV staff. A medical officer and a compounder from the Government Hospital, Tonk, attend on the patients inside the jail. The Inspector General of Prisons, Rajasthan, with headquarters at Jaipur, is the controlling authority.

Welfare

During the princely rule medical assistance was rendered to the prisoners whenever needed. Almost in each district jail, industries for making *durries*, *namdas*, carpets, *garha* cloth, pottery and for caning of chairs were run. Prisoners were employed also for cultivation and gardening. In 1940-41, a plot of land measuring about eight *bighas* was given to the Jail Department for growing fodder for the jail cattle. However, now the district has only a sub-jail and hence no industry or crafts is operated.

A Juvenile Reformatory was set up at Tonk. It was provided with facilities for education and training and a qualified officer was deputed. The Reformatory was shifted to Udaipur in 1962.

JUSTICE

Historical Background

Absence of authentic records precludes historical investigation into the development of judicial set-up in the State. *Diwani*, *Fauzdari* and revenue courts existed even before 1885, yet there is no evidence that rules of court procedure or for registration of documents were well defined. Proposals for a Code on the lines of the Indian Civil Procedure were drafted during 1885-86 but the ruler did not give effect to these, being of the opinion that "however beneficial and estimable provisions of any law based on the most enlightened, liberal and equitable principles may be, yet its introduction into an administration or enforcement on a people unacquainted with other fixed law save that of equity and good conscience, must necessarily rouse their susceptibilities and probably raise disaffection".¹

¹ Report on the Political Administration of the Rajputana States for 1885-86, p. 183.

A scheme was drawn up also for setting up Munsif's courts in the outlying parganas to replace the *Amils* who used to hear the civil suits till then. This scheme was accepted in the following year and munsifs were appointed on salaries varying from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 a month. In 1887-88, each civil court's powers were defined. Hitherto the *Shara Sharif* Courts or the court for administering the Shariat Law in both civil and criminal suits, had been exempt from all supervision. It was during 1887-88 that this court was placed under the supervision of the head of the Judicial Department and its civil powers restricted.

In the years that followed, several Acts such as Limitation Act, Registration Act, *Qanoon Ikhtiarat Adalat* (Powers of Courts), Leave Regulations, Customs Act, Stamp Act, Court Fees Act, Civil Code, Nazul Act, Municipal Regulations etc. were introduced. Help was also taken from the Acts in force in British India. The administrative report for 1910-11 mentions that the State, then, had six criminal courts (one each at Tonk, Aligarh, Nimbahera, Chhabra, Pirawa and Sironj) and six civil courts (Sadar civil court at Tonk; munsif's courts at Nimbahera, Pirawa, Chhabra, Sironj and Aligarh). Appeals against decisions by these courts could be made to the Appellate Court, State Council and, lastly, to His Highness' Vernacular Office. Besides these, there were four Mohammedan Law Courts, one each at Tonk, Sironj, Chhabra and Pirawa where cases of dower, marriage, inheritance, gift, divorce, endowments etc. could be instituted and disposed of according to Mohammedan Law. The Sadar Court at Tonk was composed of a Jury of five *muftis* who tried cases in the light of Mohammedan Law. In the other three pargana courts, there was only one Mohammedan Law Officer (*mufti*) to dispose of cases brought before him. During 1910-11, legal opinion of the *muftis*, it should be noted, was sought in 217 cases by people living outside Tonk.

Later the State Council began to act as a High Court and also Sessions Court. Appeals to it lay from the orders and decrees passed by the Judicial Member who was the first Appellate Court in the State. However, in 1931-32, several important changes were introduced in the judicial system. So far, there had been no post of District and Sessions Judge and no regularly constituted Chief Court. The sessions' cases used to be disposed of by the State Council on the basis of evidence recorded by committing magistrates. In both civil and criminal cases, the first appeals and revisions were heard by the Judicial Member and the second appeals by the State Council and further

appeals lay to the ruler. But from 1931-32 the State Council was divested of all judicial powers. A separate court of District and Sessions Judge was created with jurisdiction over the entire State. The judicial powers credited to it were the same as those of a similar court in British India. Because of poor communications the sessions' cases relating to each pargana, were disposed of by the District and Sessions Judge at the headquarters of the pargana itself.

The Chief Court was inaugurated on August 1, 1932 and its powers were exercised by the Judicial Member in the capacity of Chief Judge. However, in cases involving heinous crimes, another Member of the State Council was nominated by the ruler to sit with the Chief Judge to form a Bench. Separate nominations were made for each case. The power of confirming death sentences and appeals for mercy vested with the ruler. As regards civil cases, he reserved to himself the powers of the Privy Council subject to the limitations prescribed in the Civil Procedure Code. Thus in regard to the disposal of both civil and criminal cases the procedure was in all respects, brought into conformity with the Civil and Criminal Procedure Codes of British India.

For Tonk pargana, civil cases were disposed of by an officer known as *Nazim Diwani*. Criminal cases were dealt with by two officers, one exercising first class and the other second class powers. In the other parganas, the powers of first class magistrate were exercised by *Nazim* and second class powers by a special officer who was also responsible for civil suits not exceeding Rs. 5,000/- in value. Suits of higher values were very rare and were sent to the *Nazim Diwani* for disposal. The Forest Officer of the State exercised the powers of third class magistrate in regard to forest cases.

In 1944-45, the Chief Court was raised to the status of a High Court and a permanent Puisne Judge was appointed to work with the Chief Justice. With the enforcement of the Tonk State Court Act 1945, the High Court was declared to be the highest Court of appeal in the State, though the ruler retained the prerogative of mercy. By this Act, the powers of High Court and other courts were defined. The post of Judicial Member of the State Council, held so far by the Chief Judge, was abolished and the duties of drafting legislation as well as of the Legal Remembrancer, were given to the Puisne Judge. The separation of the judiciary from the executive was effected to a great extent by the appointment of purely judicial officers, though some *Nazims* and *naib-Nazims* continued to enjoy magisterial powers. The land suits were, of course, dealt with in the revenue courts.

After the State's merger with Rajasthan, Tonk was reduced to the status of district. In accordance with the Rajasthan High Court Ordinance 1949 (No. XV of 1949) which provided for the establishment of a High Court of Judicature for Rajasthan, every Tribunal functioning as the High Court of a covenanting State (as in the case of the State of Tonk) or any authority exercising the powers of a High Court in such State, ceased to exist and all cases pending before the said High Court or authority at that date, were transferred to and heard by the High Court constituted by this Ordinance. The High Court came into existence on August 29, 1949 with headquarters at Jodhpur. In October 1949, Collectors and Assistant Collectors of the district, by virtue of their office, were appointed¹ District Magistrate and Sub-divisional Magistrates respectively with the powers of a revenue court² within their jurisdictions.

By the end of October 1949, a City Magistrate was posted at Tonk and one Assistant Collector each in charge of the sub-division of Tonk and of Malpura. In January 1950, an ordinance known as the Rajasthan Code of Civil Procedure (Adaptation) Ordinance 1950 (No. V of 1950) was promulgated in order to consolidate and amend the law relating to the procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature in Rajasthan. By another ordinance, the courts of District Judge, Additional Judge, Civil Judge and Munsif were established. The court of District Judge was made the principal civil court in the area. In July 1950, a District and Sessions Judge, with headquarters at Jaipur, was appointed with jurisdiction over Jaipur and Tonk districts. A court of Sessions was also established at Jaipur for Jaipur and Tonk districts. At the same time, a civil court with a Civil Judge was established for Tonk sub-division, in the respect of suits and original proceedings involving less than rupees twenty thousand. He was also invested with the powers under the Rajasthan Small Causes Courts Ordinance 1950 for suits cognizable by such courts upto rupees two hundred in value, to be exercised within the local limits of Tonk town. He could also try all sessions' court cases arising within the local limits. At the same time, Munsifs were appointed at Tonk and Malpura for the two sub-divisions of the same name.

1. Judicial Department Notification No. XVI/I/26/49 dated October 11, 1949, Government of United State of Rajasthan.
2. Revenue Department Notification No. 243/I/Rev. dated October 11, 1949, Government of United State of Rajasthan.

Present set-up

At present, the district of Tonk falls under the jurisdiction of the court of District and Sessions Judge, Jaipur City. There is a court of Civil and Additional Sessions Judge with headquarters at Tonk town, which also acts as Small Causes Court. There are two courts of Munsif Magistrates, one each at Malpura and Tonk. The Tahsildars, Sub-divisional Officers and the Collector in the district act as courts of revenue and are also invested with magisterial powers. Recently, Nyaya Panchayats have also been given judicial powers, described in chapter XIV.

The following table gives the number of criminal cases in various courts of the district in the past few years.

(Number)

Year	Previous balance	Instituted during the year	Total	Disposed of during the year	Balance
1958-59	379	2,100	2,479	1,874	605
1960-61	600	2,073	2,673	1,954	719
1962-63	846	2,557	3,403	2,430	973
1965-66	787	2,489	3,276	1,845	1,431

Legal Profession

The district has two Bar Associations, at Tonk and Malpura.

CHAPTER XIII**OTHER DEPARTMENTS****Office of the Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Tonk**

Before the appointment of the Assistant Registrar in July, 1959, the work of the co-operative movement in the district was looked after by an Inspector. As greater importance came to be attached to it during the Second Five Year Plan the organisation in the district was strengthened. Efforts were made to link the credit and non-credit societies, to provide credits for seeds, manures, agricultural implements and essential consumer goods as also to market the produce. Co-operative Banks have, therefore, been opened. In recent years, attention has been given also to the revitalisation of small societies. Details of these are available in chapter VI.

The Assistant Registrar is assisted in his duties by Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors, and comes under the controlling authority of Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Ajmer Zone, with headquarters at Jaipur.

Office of the District Agriculture Officer, Tonk

The District Agriculture Officer, based at Tonk, is entrusted with the task of making available improved seeds, fertilizers, pesticides and agricultural implements. The officer supervises measures to check agricultural pests and diseases, directs schemes about the use of green manure and compost, cultivation of fruits, vegetables and sugarcane, and educates cultivators with soil conservation practices. He also disburses funds for minor irrigation works in the district.

There are two subordinate units of this office at Aligarh and Malpura—each supervised by a Plant Protection Supervisor. The former was set up in December 1962 with jurisdiction over Aligarh and Deoli Panchayat Samitis and the latter in July 1965 with jurisdiction over Toda Rai Singh and Malpura Panchayat Samitis.

The headquarters has a technical and general staff including one farm manager, fieldman, ploughman, some supervisors, assistants and clerks. The units at Aligarh and Malpura have their own technical and general staff. The entire district office is controlled by the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Ajmer Zone with headquarters at

Bharatpur. Income and expenditure in the district during 1965-66 was as follows :

Name of the Scheme	(Rupees)	
	Income	Expenditure
1. Agriculture	4,824.06	24,554.72
2. Cotton	-	8,704.06
3. Plant Protection	-	22,326.41
4. Sugarcane	-	6,727.50
5. Marketing	-	2,860.90
6. Farm at Tonk	5,397.00	30,410.25
7. Farm at Diggi	13,001.00	15,781.79

Office of the District Animal Husbandry Officer, Tonk

Prior to the establishment of this office in 1961, the work used to be looked after by the District Animal Husbandry Officer, Bundi. The present officer, with headquarters at Tonk, controls two districts—Tonk and Sawai Madhopur. He is responsible for the development and improvement of cattle breed. He runs various schemes for the development of poultry, piggery, sheep rearing, provides facilities for artificial insemination and castration, and enforces measures to check diseases. Though in recent years poultry extension centres, sheep and wool extension centres, bull premium, veterinary dispensaries and wool grading and marketing centres have been transferred to Panchayat Samitis, the Animal Husbandry Officer continues to supervise the technical work relating to these. He organises cattle fairs in the district.

There are six veterinary hospitals at Tonk, Malpura, Niwai, Uniara, Toda Rai Singh, Deoli and two dispensaries at Dooni and Shivagarh, with qualified veterinary surgeons and veterinary assistants. The entire district office comes under Director of Animal Husbandry for Rajasthan, stationed at Jaipur.

Office of the Project Officer, Intensive Poultry Development Block, Tonk

This office, functioning at Tonk since July 1964, is exclusively meant for the development of poultry, supply of birds and egg production. The Director of Animal Husbandry for Rajasthan, Jaipur controls it.

Office of the District Supply Officer, Tonk

The office was set up in March 1964 in order to enforce various laws pertaining to controlled commodities and food grains and to keep the government abreast of the market situation so that timely action may be taken if circumstances demand so. The officer keeps a watch on the movement of cereals from one district to another and ensures proper distribution of essential commodities and foodgrains, particularly during famine to consumers at reasonable prices. He also supervises the supply of controlled articles such as sugar, rice, vegetable oils, kerosine etc. which are sold through government-run shops, co-operative stores and private-run fair price shops or through the licensed dealers. Identity cards have been issued to consumers on the production of which at the above shops and stores, controlled commodities can be purchased at fixed price.

The Officer works under the direct supervision of the District Collector. He is assisted by Enforcement Officers and Inspectors who are posted at the district headquarters as well as in some of the important tahsils.

Office of the Rajasthan Oriental Research Institute, Tonk

The office was set up in November 1961 to survey manuscripts of literary and historical interest in oriental languages including those in Rajasthani and Hindi and to publish rare works. Till 1966, 3,064 manuscripts had been classified and catalogued and critical notes as well as editing of some of the manuscripts completed. The Institute possesses some of the rare specimen of calligraphy and books on religion and history.

The institute assists scholars. It is headed by a Surveyor under the control of Director, Rajasthan Oriental Research Institute who has headquarters at Jodhpur.

Office of the Executive Engineer, Public Works Department (Buildings and Roads), Tonk Division, Tonk

It was set up in 1958 with branches at Tonk, Malpura and Sawai Madhopur sub-divisions. The Division is controlled by an Executive Engineer and each sub-division by an Assistant Engineer. The department is responsible for the construction of roads and government buildings and their maintenance, valuation of rented buildings, recovery of rent of Government buildings, preparation of

designs and plans of road bridges, culverts, causeway canals, drains etc. It also provides technical assistance to Panchayat Samitis.

During 1965-66, the division had a strength of four gazetted officers, 32 members of ministerial staff, 19 members of technical staff and 20 class IV employees.

Forest Department

In 1943, Tonk State Forest Act was introduced in the State to consolidate the law relating to forests and the transit of forest produce. It defined the powers of various forest officers and matters such as forest offences, reserved forests, cattle trespass etc. A State Forest Officer was put in charge of the Forest Department; under him were six forest ranges, each under a Range Officer. Other staff included Deputy Rangers, Foresters, Guards, Beldars, Chaukidars and Chodharis.

After the formation of Rajasthan some forest areas from the former Jaipur State and later from Ajmer and Bundi State were transferred to Tonk Forest Division. Jaipur had introduced its Forest Act in 1939 while the forest management in Ajmer dates back to 1874 A. D. when the Ajmer Forest Regulation was enacted. In 1954 (following the resumption of jagirs) all jagir forest areas came under the direct management of the government.

The Tonk Forest Division with headquarters at Tonk, is headed by a Divisional Forest Officer. According to the Tonk Working Plan, four nurseries were initially formed to raise planting stock. At present two nurseries are in operation; plantations have been raised in Tonk, Sawai Madhopur, Khandar and Uniara Ranges; paddocks for rotational grazing and pastures improvement have been introduced. Cultural operations have been carried out in the bamboo bearing areas of Toda Rai Singh block in Tonk Range.

Central Sheep and Wool Research Institute, Malpura

The institute was set up on January 4, 1962 by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research in order to conduct research on projects connected with sheep and wool production and to provide facilities to research students. It controls the two research sub-stations, one at Garsa (Kulu) in Punjab and the other at Mannavanur (Kodaikanal) in Madras. It is headed by a Director.

District Organiser, National Savings Organisation, Government of India

There is no separate District Organiser exclusively for Tonk district. Tonk district is controlled and supervised by a District Organiser with his headquarters at Bundi since 29.4.1965, who often visits Tonk. Formerly it was controlled by the District Organiser, Jaipur.

The District Organiser has to do multifarious duties for publicising the scheme. He has to prospect suitable persons for appointment as agents, form Pay Roll Savings Groups, in offices & establishments, organise and address meetings and shivirs, contacts officials and non-officials agencies for promotion of the Scheme and render assistance to the investors in any difficulty in respect of Small Savings Scheme. He also receives money for investment in Small Savings Securities against proper receipts.

Achievements of Tonk District year-wise are given below:

Year	(Rupees)	
	Gross Collection	Net Collection
1956-57	Not available	1,50,000
1957-58	„ „	2,00,000
1958-59	„ „	2,50,000
1959-60	6,07,000	1,40,200
1960-61	5,67,000	(—) 51,100
1961-62	5,44,600	(—) 46,100
1962-63	4,90,000	(—) 29,000
1963-64	5,66,000	1,51,000
1964-65	4,13,000	82,000
1965-66	5,31,000	30,000

All these offices are located in the district. There are, however, others which have headquarters in the adjacent district of Sawai Madhopur but whose jurisdiction extends to this district also, such as; District Industries Officer, Inspector of Schools, Public Relations Officer and Employment Exchange Officer.

CHAPTER XIV

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

History

The Municipal Board, Tonk, is the oldest municipality of the district. Established in 1886 to supervise the lighting and conservancy arrangements in the town, it then consisted of a superintendent and a *Mohatmim*. For the first time in 1904-05, four members were nominated by the Government to the Municipality.

A municipality for Aligarh was constituted in 1908-1909. In those early years its financial resources were so meagre that the Nawab placed at its disposal the income derived from *Abkari*.

In 1910-11, the income derived from excise, both in Tonk and Aligarh towns, was allocated to their respective municipalities. This stimulated a spurt of improvement activities.

With the passage of time, the duties of the municipalities multiplied and expenditure, accordingly increased. By 1930, they ceased to be self-sufficient and had begun to depend heavily on government subsidy. Among their own sources of income the only important one was the road tax charged from carts exporting grain.

The municipalities became elected bodies in 1940 when the Tonk State Municipal Act, 1939 was promulgated.¹ The Act, framed on the pattern obtaining in British India, allowed for six ward members (three Hindus and three Muslims) to be elected as against four who were to be nominated and two ex-officio members. The Revenue Members of the State Council used to be the Chairman.

The municipal committees were responsible mainly for repairs to municipal roads, conservancy, lighting of public streets, and the management of *Nazool*² lands situated within municipal limits. Besides, city walls, gates, markets, public streams and springs, works for the supply, storage and distribution of water for public purposes, public

sewers and drains, culverts and water courses, all were brought under the control of the municipal committees.

With a view to increasing popular representation in the municipalities, an order, passed on October 21, 1943, provided for an elected Chairman to the Tonk Municipal Committee³.

Deoli is another important municipality of the district. It came into existence on May 1, 1923 when Deoli cantonment was abolished. The cantonment, established in 1855 when the Kotah Regiment was stationed there, was straightway replaced by the municipality constituted by five nominated members, including the Commandant of the Mina Corps Deoli an *ex-officio* President⁴.

At Uniara and Malpura, municipalities were established in 1944 under the Jaipur State Town Municipalities Act 1943. In accordance with this Act, the Municipal Boards were composed of elected and nominated members. The number of elected members was not less than three-fourth of the total members; similarly the number of nominated members and the salaried government servants did not exceed one half of the total members. The Chairman of the Board could either be appointed by the government or elected by the members from among themselves (if the government so directed) or it could be an *ex-officio* appointment. The Vice-Chairman, however, was elected by the members in every case⁵. In the beginning all Chairmen of the Boards were government officials. Only gradually they were replaced by elected Chairmen⁶.

The Municipal Boards in Jaipur State were empowered to impose taxes and frame rules with the sanction of the government. But for quite sometime, the Boards relied on government subsidy for their expenses. Important functions of the Boards included sanitation and lighting⁷.

Thus, the covenanting States of Rajasthan in this case Tonk, Jaipur and Ajmer had different Acts and Rules governing the municipalities in their respective areas. In 1951, the Rajasthan Town

1. *Report on the Administration of Tonk State, 1940-41*, p. 54.

2. All unoccupied sites whether situated in village *abadies* or in towns.

1. *Report on the Administration of the Tonk State, 1943*, p. 63.

2. *Administration Report of Ajmer-Merwara, 1923-24*, p. 33.

3. *Administration Report of Jaipur State, 1946*, p. 45.

4. *ibid.*, p. 45.

5. *ibid.*, p. 45.

Municipalities Act was passed to bring uniformity in these. In 1959, the Rajasthan Municipalities Act was passed whereby all types of municipalities, both in towns and cities, were brought within one ambit. At present Tonk, Niwai, Deoli, Uniara, Toda Rai Singh and Malpura are the municipal towns in the district.

A Municipal Board is now constituted for a town having a population above 8,000 and a Municipal Council for a population above 50,000. Elections to municipalities are held every third year on the basis of adult franchise and by secret ballot. The municipal area is delimited into wards and from each one member is elected. There is provision for reserved seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes if they happen to be in sizable number. Women too have been given special representation. Two women members are co-opted by the elected members if no women has already been returned. The elected and co-opted members choose a Chairman and a Vice-Chairman from among themselves. In its day-to-day working a municipality functions through sub-committees.

Every Municipal Board appoints its Executive Officer and other officials. The former is drawn from the Rajasthan Municipal Service, but is paid from municipal fund.

The municipalities can levy the following taxes :

OBLIGATORY—House tax, octroi duty and tax on professions and callings.

OPTIONAL—Tax on vehicles, a toll on vehicles and conveyances, tax on boats and tax on conservancy service.

In order to supplement the resources of the municipalities, the government grants them loans and subsidies from time to time.

MUNICIPAL BOARD, TONK

History

A municipal committee at Tonk was established in 1886 in a government building which is now the office of the District and Sessions Judge. In 1949, it was shifted to the present building opposite the Sessions Judge's office in the main bazar. Total municipal area is about 4.5 sq. km.

Evolution of this municipality has been traced in the beginning of this chapter. As early as 1910, the Nawab granted financial assistance

to it for a public garden and a public library¹. In 1914-15, roads were laid in the town². In 1930, when the municipality was in the grip of financial difficulty, the Government decided to transfer the city's roads to the P.W.D. *The Administration Report* for 1930-31, states the actual position : "... The municipal committees are not self-contained institutions as regards revenue, and subsist largely on a large grant-in-aid given by the State... their income chiefly depends on vehicle tax (hunda bara) charged on the carts exporting grain, whereas very little grain was exported owing to agricultural depression... The roads in the municipal limits were transferred to the charge of P.W.D."

The Tonk Municipal Act 1939, enforced from February 1940, provided for the election of three Hindus and three Muslims, the nomination of three representatives of the backward classes and one to represent other interests, and one of the *sahibzada* class, besides two *ex-officio* members³. This process was pushed further when in 1943, the municipality was allowed to elect its own Chairman from among the members⁴.

The principal taxes imposed by the municipality were : (i) light tax, (ii) slaughter tax, (iii) *Tahbazari* tax⁵, (iv) Hundabara, (v) License fee on hackney vehicles and bullock carts, (vi) Road toll near the Banas river. There were certain other taxes like petrol shop tax, *Nazarana* for a new door or window, *Battichuna* tax⁶ etc.

From its very inception the Municipal Committee has taken a keen interest in sanitary arrangements and public health measures. In 1940-41, a *Unani Dawakhana* (Medico) was established in Bazar Ali Ganj at its expense for free distribution of medicines⁷. During the same year, seven urinals were constructed and the old seven were repaired.

Wards

During the last elections held on May 29, 1966, for the 19 general seats and 4 Scheduled Castes seats, the town was divided into

1. *Annual Report on the Administration of the Tonk State*, 1909-10, p. 17.
2. *Annual Report on the Administration of the Tonk State*, 1914-15, p. 14.
3. *Report on the Administration of the Tonk State*, 1943-44, pp. 62-63.
4. *ibid*, p. 63
5. Rent charged for Municipal land used by hawkers, vendors and pedlars.
6. Tax levied on hackney vehicles.
7. *Report on the Administration of the Tonk State*, 1940-41, p. 55.

19 wards of which four were double member wards. 142 filed nomination forms but finally 78 of them contested without any party label.

STAFF—The staff of the Municipal Board consists of one Executive Officer, one Revenue Officer, one Tax Inspector, one Assessor, two Sanitary Inspectors, one Overseer, one Mechanic, 17 clerks, one light supervisor, 32 *nakedars*, one tractor driver, four *Jamadars*, 38 peons and *chowkidars*, three gardeners, 9 watermen, 83 sweepers (50 males and 33 females) and 11 others. Administration, tax collection and public health are the important sections of the Board.

Income

Total income of the Board for the year 1965-66 was Rs. 584424 of which Rs. 245017 were received as taxes, Rs. 57202 from municipal property, Rs. 21947 as income under bye laws, Rs. 7251 from other acts, Rs. 9795 from sale of municipal land, Rs. 855 as penalties and fines, Rs. 22130 as grants, Rs. 12790 as old arrears, Rs. 36864 from miscellaneous and Rs. 170,573 was the opening balance.

Expenditure

Total expenditure of the Board for the year 1965-66 was Rs. 557229 of which Rs. 48148 were spent on general administration, Rs. 65953 on tax collection, Rs. 89545 on public health, Rs. 25308 on street lighting, Rs. 1247 on water, Rs. 3628 on kine house, Rs. 4800 on library and reading room, Rs. 7024 on parks, Rs. 90710 on construction and development, Rs. 181429 was closing balance and Rs. 39437 on other items including recurring expenditure.

Sanitation

The Board owns a truck to carry rubbish outside the town. There are nearly 100 flush latrines in the town. The Board is gradually converting *kaccha* drains into pukka ones.

Lighting

A power house was commissioned in the town in the late twenties. The present power house, constructed in 1937, is being maintained by the Rajasthan Electricity Board. The Municipal Board has provided 830 street light points.

Water-supply

A water works was commissioned at Tonk in 1960 by the P.W.D. (Health) at a cost of Rs. 352,450. The capacity of the plant is 10 lakh

gallons per day as against the daily consumption of 4 lakh gallons. The Board has provided 35 public hydrants and three cattle troughs. The number of water connections given is 962: 612 metered and 350 on flat rate. Water rate is Rs. 2.02 per 1000 gallons.

MUNICIPAL BOARD, MALPURA

Beginning of the Board

A Municipal Board came into being at Malpura in December 1944. The Nazim of Malpura was nominated as its Chairman and he continued in that post till October 9, 1946.

Building

The Board started functioning in the office of the *nizamat* and was shifted to a rented building in Shrimali-ki-gali in 1947. It was again shifted to the *Purani dharmashala* from where finally, in November 1959, it was shifted to a building of its own, constructed at a cost of Rs. 18,914.

Boundary

The limits of the municipality were first announced on August 15, 1944 in the *Gazette* of Jaipur State.¹ They were demarcated in 1952-53.² Since then there has not been any change. The present boundary of the Board on the eastern side goes up to the *Nasia* of the Jains, in the northern eastern side up to Fandadi Balaji, in the north up to the aerodrome, in the west up to the Idgah mosque and, in south, up to the Raibels tomb.

Wards

The town was divided in eight wards in June, 1953.³ In 1963 it was again divided into ten wards of which number one and seven are double member wards.

Composition

In the beginning, the Board consisted of 11 nominated members, of whom three were officials and the remaining eight non-officials. At present, the total membership is twelve: eight elected, two women co-opted and two others nominated by the government.

1. Jaipur State *Gazette* No. 5415 of the 15th August, 1944.
2. The proposals of the delimitation of the Board were accepted by the Rajasthan Government vide order No. F1 (A) (8) LSG (A) 52, dated 19th June, 1953.
3. Vide order No. 1 (B) LSG/54 dated 23.6.1955.

The first elections of the Board were held on January 22, 1951, in which all the members were returned uncontested. Then came the elections of August 31, 1955. In 1959, 59 nomination forms were filed from the ten wards and finally 34 of them contested without any party label.

Income

Important sources of income of the Board are octroi, toll tax, tax on cycles, carts and vehicles. The income and expenditure figures for the last five years are given below :

Year	(Rs.)	
	Income	Expenditure
1961-62	81,952	81,952
1962-63	69,410	69,400
1963-64	87,611	87,611
1964-65	90,408	90,408
1965-66	66,848	69,149

Total income of the Board for the year 1965-66 was Rs. 66,848 of which Rs. 22,727 were received as taxes, Rs. 5,580 as income from municipal property, Rs. 3,890 as income under bye-laws, Rs. 2,810 from cattle pound Rs. 4,102 as penalties and fines, Rs. 11,962 from sale of land, Rs. 13,161 as grants and 2,616 from other sources.

Expenditure

Total expenditure of the Board for the year 1965-66 was Rs. 69,149 of which Rs. 11,410 were spent on general administration, Rs. 8,261 on tax collection, Rs. 20,918 on public health, Rs. 9,209 on street lighting, Rs. 671 on cattle pound, Rs. 656 on library and reading room, Rs. 2,273 on parks, Rs. 10,583 on construction and development, Rs. 1,457 purchase of new property, and Rs. 3,711 on other items.

Staff

The staff of the Board consists of a Secretary, four clerks, seven *nakedars*, one *jamadar*, 22 *harijans*, one tractor driver, one librarian, one life man, one gardener, one *chaukidar*, two persons for the water tank and one waterman. Administration, tax collection and sanitation are the important sections of the Board.

Sanitation

There are six flush latrines but no under ground drains in the town. The number of public latrines is seven and that of urinals nine. The staff deputed for sanitation work consists of one *Jamadar*, one driver and 22 sweepers.

Light and Water

There is no waterworks in the town and the water requirements are met by wells. Electric light was introduced in the town in 1960 when a power-house was installed by the Rajasthan Electricity Board.

Other Activities

The municipality is running a public library. The number of books in Hindi is 735 and in English seven. The Board is also maintaining a childrens' park.

MUNICIPAL BOARD, DEOLI

Deoli, strategically located on the borders of Jaipur, Bundi, Mewar, Ajmer-Merwara and Tonk, had been endowed with a cantonment in 1855. On May 1, 1923, it ceased to be a cantonment and was declared a municipal area.¹ The municipality was first housed in the *kachehri* and finally in 1955 shifted to a building of its own in Naya Bazar.

Composition

To start with, it had four members nominated by the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer and Merwara with the Commandant of Meena Corps as the Chairman. The number was raised to six in 1929. On January 1, 1937, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara appointed the Sub-Divisional Officer of Kekari as Chairman of the Municipality in place of the Commandant, Meena Corps. The first elected committee came into being on December 1, 1951 when eight members were elected from two wards in which the town was divided. Three members were elected from ward one and five from ward two.

The last election was held on May 29, 1966. Ten members were returned from 8 wards in which the town has been divided. Of the eight wards, two are double member wards.

1. *Administration Report of Ajmer-Merwara, 1923-24*, p. 41.

An administrator was appointed on February 1, 1958 as the term of the elected Board expired, and the elections could not be held. The administrator worked till July 21, 1961 when the new elected members took charge.

Income and Expenditure

Important sources of income of the Board are property tax, trade and profession tax, conservancy tax, vehicle tax, fee from slaughter house, sale of manure and bones, rent of shops, income from lease and sale of land.

Main items of expenditure are general administration, public health and medical facilities, lighting, cattle pound, library, parks, public and development work, purchase of new articles etc. Income and expenditure figures for the last five years are given below :

(Rs.)		
Year	Income	Expenditure
1961-62	39,551	68,627
1962-63	68,720	64,544
1963-64	71,239	80,245
1964-65	85,802	90,929
1965-66	48,549	67,073

Staff

The staff of the Board consists of a Secretary, two clerks, one Bazar choudhari, one jamadar-cum-lamp-lighter, two peons, 13 harijans, a part-time librarian and a radio operator. Administration, tax-collection and sanitation are the important sections of the Board.

Sanitation

There are 20 flush latrines in the town. Deoli is a well planned town with clean and wide streets. There is, however, no underground drainage system in the town though well-maintained pukka sewers have been provided in the past 10 years.

Lighting

A power-house was installed at Deoli about 1936 when it was temporarily converted into Bengal Detention Jail. Hydel power from

the Chambal is available since 1962 and the power-house, owned by the Rajasthan State Electricity Board, feeds the street lights

Water-supply

A water-works was installed in 1937 by the Central Government for the benefit of the internus. With a loan from the Government of Rajasthan, a water-works was completed in 1961.

Other Activities

The Municipal Board is running the Janata Saraswati Pathshala, and also pays the rent of a building in which the Girls' Junior Higher Secondary School has been housed.

The Board maintains a tarred road in the main bazar and cement concrete roads in the mohallas. In 1955, the Board constructed its own office building, a bus stand for the convenience of passengers and five children's parks.

MUNICIPAL BOARD, UNIARA

A Municipal Board was constituted at Uniara in 1944. The Rao Raja of the Thikana nominated the Chairman and three members. The remaining eight were elected. The Board's office, in the beginning, was housed in the Gopalji-ka-Mandir from where it was moved to a rented building in 1946. The Board will soon have its own building, construction of which was started in 1965. After Independence, the municipality was reconstituted in accordance with the Rajasthan Town Municipalities Act, 1951 and the Rajasthan Town Municipalities Act, 1959. Currently, the Board is governed by the provisions of the latter Act.

Wards and Composition

The municipal area of the Board was defined in 1944¹ by the Judicial department. In the east it extended upto the Thakur's bagh (garden), in the south touched Miyanji's Kothi, in the west Sangram vilas and in the north jain nasiya.

In 1961, the municipal area was divided into seven wards. In 1966 it was redivided into eight wards of which two are double member wards. In the double member wards, one seat is reserved for

1. Jaipur State Gazette Judicial Department Notification No. 429/M-R/ dated 29-7-1944.

candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes. Total strength of the Board is 12 of which 10 are elected from eight wards and two are nominated.

The last elections of the Board were held on June 29, 1966 with 23 candidates contesting ten seats.

Income and Expenditure

The Board derives its incomes from octroi, house tax, cattle pound and cattle-fair. Its main items of expenditure are staff salary as the table for 1965-66 given below will indicate :

<i>Income</i>		Rs.
1. Opening balance		9,224
2. Taxes		12,672
3. Income under Bye-laws		4,867
4. Income under Acts		2,780
5. Kine-house		1,471
6. Sale of lands		897
7. Govt. aid		2,880
8. Others		4,180
TOTAL		<u>38,971</u>
<i>Expenditure</i>		Rs.
1. General Administration		3,720
2. Tax collection		2,074
3. Public Health		4,882
4. Lighting		4,413
5. Kine-house		973
6. Public Works		9,855
7. Others		6,942
8. Closing balance		6,133
TOTAL		<u>38,992</u>

Staff

The staff of the Board consists of one Executive Officer, two clerks, four *nakamharirs*, four peons and jamadars, and seven *harijans* divided in three sections, namely, administration, tax-collection and sanitation.

Sanitation

There are no flush latrines in the town except in the palace of Rao Raja.

Lighting

Since 1965, electricity from the Chambal project has been made available to the town. The Board has provided nearly 200 street lights to replace the kerosene lamps.

Water-works

There is no water-works in the town and the civic requirements are met by wells which are periodically disinfected. However, a plan for water works has been approved by the Government.

Other works

The Board cemented the main bazar roads at a cost of Rs. 25,029 in 1962-63, one more road was tarred during 1963-64 at a cost of Rs. 10,000. In 1965 it constructed pukka drains in the *harijan basti*.

It is running a library which is going to be accommodated in the proposed new building.

MUNICIPAL BOARD, NIWAI

Establishment and Building

Under the Jaipur State Municipal Act, 1948, a Municipal Board was established at Niwai in 1944 in Chaturbhujji's temple situated in the main bazar. Later, the office of the Board was shifted to Madholal Kansaliwal's *chobara* from where in 1965 it shifted in the building of Shri Durgalal Todwal.

Boundary

At the time of its establishment, the boundary extended in the north upto Master Ram Jiwan's orchard, in the east to Jodha Das's orchard including Laxmi Narainji's temple and Bapuiwalon's inn, in the south and west to the foot of the hill. In 1961, the boundary was redefined to touch the brook in the north, the Kosi Ganga and Duniwala orchard in the east and the foot of the Raktachal hillock in the south and west.

Constitution

At its inception the Board was nominated by the State and the Tahsildar of the town was its Ex-officio Chairman. In 1951, for the first time, the Board was fully elected and a Chairman was chosen by the members from among themselves under the Rajasthan Town Municipalities Act, 1951.

The last elections of the Board were held on December 30, 1963. The town was divided into eight wards of which two were double member wards. These ten seats were contested by 23 candidates. Two more seats were filled by nominated women.

On January 24, 1967, the term of the Board expired. Since election could not be held on the due date, the S.D.O., Tonk took over as the officially appointed Administrator.

Staff

The staff of the Administration section consists, besides the secretary, of six clerks and two class IV servants; in the Tax collection section, besides the Tax inspector, there are eight *Nakedars* and four class IV servants; in the Public Health section, besides a Sanitary Inspector and a driver, there are 21 sweepers and four other persons.

Income and Expenditure

The income and expenditure figures for the last five years, given below, show that the Board's revenues have often failed to cover its expenditure.

(Rupees)

Year	Income	Expenditure
1961-62	74879	74611
1962-63	75577	73275
1963-64	71803	72409
1964-65	91412	87817
1965-66	96545	101261

The Board derives its revenues from Octroi, license fee, cycle tax, sale of manure and bones, and land. The items of expenditure are: staff salary, street lighting, and developmental works. The detailed figures of income and expenditure from the principal sources for 1965-66 are given below:

Income

Item	Recurring amount (Rs.)
1. Octroi	38283
2. Income under various bye-laws	1530
3. Income from municipal property	4803
4. Other	2693
5. Sale of land	28647
6. Miscellaneous	19647

Expenditure

	Rs.
1. General Administration	16475
2. Tax collection	11179
3. Public Health	20227
4. Lighting	4789
5. Development	25044
6. Parks, library	2228
7. Cattle pond and water huts	2632
8. Other	18684

Water, Lighting and Sanitation

Electricity is supplied by the power-house run by the Rajasthan Electricity Board. The Board has provided 35 mercury tubes, two mercury lamps and 88 ordinary points for lighting the roads.

Drinking water remains a big problem. Requirements of the town are met with wells. Efforts, however, are being made to install a water works for which Rs. 45,000 have been sanctioned.

Sanitation

There are no flush latrines in the town.

MUNICIPAL BOARD, TODA RAI SINGH

A Municipal Board was constituted at Toda Rai Singh in October 1944. Eight members were elected on the basis of adult franchise and two others, together with the Chairman, were nominated by the State. Since 1951, the chairman is elected by members from among themselves.

Wards

The town is divided into eight wards, two being double member wards; two members are co-opted.

Staff

The staff consists of 36 persons, of whom nine are for tax-collection, two in the dispensary, seven in general administration, sixteen in the public health department and one each for miscellaneous duties.

Income and Expenditure

Figures from 1960-61 are given below :

(Rupees)		
Year	Income	Expenditure
1960-61	39866	38760
1961-62	56114	44586
1962-63	58181	66943
1963-64	72207	60140
1964-65	76123	76141
1965-66	86624	89807

Details for 1965-66 are given below:

		(Rs.)
Income		
1. Taxes		17466
2. Income under bye-laws		1945
3. Income from municipal property		6941
4. Cattle pound		2284
5. Penalties and fines		413
6. Sale of land		21390
7. Grants		4504
8. Miscellaneous		11189
Expenditure		
1. General Administration		10981
2. Tax collection		7013
3. Public Health		12148
4. Dispensary and Hospitals		2416
5. Street lighting		4403
6. Water charges		4408
7. Cattle pound		1099
8. Library		448
9. Parks		425
10. Entertainment		73
11. Festivals and functions		63
12. Public repairs		84
13. Misc. expenditure		342
14. Construction & development		37361
15. Purchase of new property		1561
16. Ordinary loans		1927
17. Other misc. non-recurring expenditure		6304
18. Minimum closing balance		17623

Public Health and Sanitation

The pukka sewage is working satisfactorily. While the sanitary arrangements are supervised by a Jamadar appointed by the Board, a food inspector of the Government of Rajasthan examines the hygienic standard of edibles. The Board is running an Ayurvedic dispensary.

Lighting and Water-supply

Electricity is supplied by the power-house run by the Rajasthan Electricity Board on a flat payment of Rs. 4000/- per mensem. Similarly water is supplied by the water works constructed (at a cost of Rs. 332450) and run by the Rajasthan Government. It was commissioned in March 1963. The capacity of the plant is 1 lakh gallon per day and the daily consumption is 70000 gallons. There are 137 connections of which only eight are metered. The number of public hydrants is 35 and that of cattle through four.

Other activities

The Board is running a public library and a reading room and also a children's park.

PANCHAYATS**History**

The caste Panchayats, which once played a decisive role in the life of their respective communities, particularly in settling mutual disputes, are disintegrating. But in a different garb Panchayats now function as statutory bodies. In Tonk State they emerged as such, for the first time in 1940-41, when the Panchayat Rules were promulgated. Every village or a group of villages with a population of 2000 and over, was allowed to have an elected Panchayat consisting of five members. Their total number in Tonk pargana was 26 and in Aligarh seven. A Sarpanch, who could read and write Urdu, was chosen by the members as head of the Panchayat.

The duties of the Panchayat were :

- (i) to try money suits up to the value of Rs. 10/-
- (ii) to try criminal cases of theft in which property involved did not exceed Rs. 5/- and also ordinary cases of assault under I.P.C. and offences under the Cattle Trespass Act,
- (iii) to deal with all matters relating to rural uplift, village sanitation, tracks, water supply, dams and improvement of breed cattle.

The Sarpanchas of the State collectively elected a certain number of members of in *Majwa-i-Amma* which was constituted under an order of the Nawab on November 23, 1919. The *Majwa* was composed of both nominated and elected. Hindu and Muslims, members—33 in all. The *Majwa* had advisory powers with regard to all proposed legislation about taxation, health, education, rural education, commerce and industry¹.

For such areas of the district which before the merger of State formed part of the erstwhile Jaipur State, Panchayats were governed by the Panchayat Act passed in 1938. But the Act did not work satisfactorily. Therefore, in 1944, an enlarged Panchayat Act was passed under which in all villages with a population of 1000 or over and all non-khalsa² villages with a population 2000 or over Panchayats were established. These Panchayats were not allowed to levy tax; their main source of income was cattle pound. A subsidy of Rs. 100/- a year was given by the State to each Panchayat³.

In such areas of the district which were formerly part of Bundi State, the duties and powers of Panchayats had been defined in a legislation dating back to the early years of the present century. However, little was done till the formation of Rajasthan in 1948 when a Panchayat Raj ordinance was promulgated. Similarly also in Deoli tahsil, which was formerly part of Ajmer officially recognised Panchayats were established for the first time in 1954 when Ajmer State Panchayat Act was passed.

Panchayats in Rajasthan

To consolidate and unify the Panchayat legislation obtaining in the various covenanting states of Rajasthan, the Rajasthan Panchayat Act, 1953 was enacted and enforced in all the districts by 1955. Accordingly, Panchayats were established at the village level and the tahsil level. Every village or a group of villages having a population between 1000 to 5000 was formed into a Panchayat. The Panchas were elected on the basis of adult franchise for a term of three years. Provision was made for the representation of the Scheduled Castes but its observance was not obligatory. A Panch belonging to a Scheduled Caste could be nominated if no candidates from the Schedule Castes was returned. The Sarpanch (Chairman) also was elected by

1. *Report on the Administration of the Tonk State, 1940-41*, pp. 57-58.

2. Khalsa villages are the villages which pay revenue to the State direct.

3. *Administration Report of Jaipur State, 1946-47*, p. 46.

the village voters. But the Upsarpanch (Vice-Chairman) was elected by the Panchas from among themselves. Ability to read and write Hindi was an essential qualification for both the posts.

At the tahsil level, tahsil Panchayats were established, consisting of a Sarpanch and six to eight Panchas who were elected by the Sarpanchas and Panchas of all the Panchayats of the tahsils. The tahsil Panchayat exercised general supervision over the affairs of the village Panchayats in the tahsil and heard appeals on decrees, sentences decisions and orders of the Panchayats.

Before the community development programme came into operation Panchayats confined their activities to the exercise of judicial powers over petty civil and criminal cases and to the discharging of a few municipal functions. However, since the introduction of the community development programme, Panchayats are being utilised for implementing development schemes at the village level. In 1951, Development Blocks were opened in rural areas. Block advisory bodies were formed to facilitate co-operation between the official agencies and Panchayats and assist them in planning and implementing other development schemes.

Democratic Decentralization

To study the working of the community development projects, the Planning Commission appointed a study team headed by Balwant Rai Mehta. Its recommendations were published in 1957 and most of these were accepted. These envisaged a three-tier system of local-government : Panchayat at the village level, Panchayat Samiti at the Block level and the Zila Parishad at the district level. The recommendations emphasized the need for seeking full popular participation in the development activities in rural areas. Accordingly, under an Act passed in 1959, Rajasthan abolished tahsil Panchayats and District Boards and set up, instead, Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads. Both the Balwant Rai Mehta Study Team and the Law Commission were of the view that executive and judicial functions should not be entrusted to the same body. Therefore, separate Nayaya Panchayats were formed.

At present, every village or group of villages having a population between 1,500 to 2,000 has a Panchayat. According to the figures for 1965-66, there are 192 Panchayats in Tonk district. The number of Panchas in each Panchayat varies from eight to fifteen, depending on

the population. Elections are held every third year on the basis of adult franchise by secret ballot. The area of the Panchayat is divided into as many wards as the number of Panchas and the voter can vote only in the ward where his name is listed.

VILLAGE LEVEL FUNCTIONARIES

Sarpanch

The Sarpanch is the elected Chairman and executive authority of the Panchayat. He convenes the meetings of the Panchayat, presides over them and is responsible for the safe custody of the cash. He is in charge of the disbursement of funds as authorised by the Panchayat and prepares the budget.

Secretary

Every Panchayat appoints a Secretary to attend to the office work and performs duties assigned by the Sarpanch. The other important functionaries are :

- (i) Gram Sevak (village level worker) for extension work in agriculture and animal husbandry.
- (ii) Village Teacher, in charge of education in the village.
- (iii) Gram Sevika (Woman village level worker) to instruct the village women in better living.
- (iv) Patwari, an official of the Revenue Department at the village level whose services and help are often required for carrying on development activities. He helps Panchayats in crop inspection and submits mutations for attestations.
- (v) Forest Guard to help the Panchayat in sowing and planting of forest species in village forests.

Functions of Panchayats

The major functions of Panchayats are municipal, administrative and developmental. They prepare plans for agricultural production, organise the community for the promotion of its wealth, safety, education, comfort, social and cultural well-being. Agriculture, which was a secondary function of Panchayats till 1953, has assumed prime significance with the introduction of Panchayat Raj.

The meeting of the Gram Sabha (village council), which consists of the entire electorate of the Panchayat area, is held at least twice a year to acquaint the people with plans and their progress.

Resources and Budgets

Panchayats are empowered to levy taxes on vehicles, buildings and commercial crops. Other sources of income are : octroi, fees and fines imposed on impounded cattle, fines for disregarding administrative orders, grazing charges, irrigation fees for water given from the Panchayat tanks, proceeds from the sale of *abadi* lands etc. Panchayats also get grants from the Government. Panchayats are free to plan their expenditure within their resources.

Panchayat Samitis

Tonk district has six Panchayat Samitis, namely, Malpura, Tonk, Toda Rai Singh, Niwai, Uniara (headquarters at Aligarh) and Deoli each co-terminus with a tahsil. The Panchayat Samiti consists of three kinds of members :

(a) EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS

- (1) All Sarpanchas in the Block.
- (2) Krishi Nipuns selected for the Block by its Zila Parishad, through crop competitions.

(b) CO-OPTED MEMBERS

- (1) Two women, if none is already sitting, or one if there is a sitting member.
- (2) Two persons belonging to Scheduled Caste under conditions as in B (1) above.
- (3) Two persons belonging to Scheduled Tribes under conditions as in B (1) above, provided the population of such tribes in the Block exceeds 5% of its total population.
- (4) Two persons with experience of administration, public life or rural development.
- (5) One representative of the co-operative societies in the Block.
- (6) One representative of the Gramdan villages having a population not less than 1,000.

(c) ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

Members of the State Legislature whose constituency falls in the particular Panchayat Samiti. But they do not have a right to vote or to be elected to any office of the Panchayat Samiti.

The term of office of a Panchayat Samiti is three years. It elects its own Pradhan or Chairman.

Functions

The Panchayat Samiti is responsible for development work in its area, relating to agriculture, primary education, local communication, sanitation, health and medical relief, animal husbandry, co-operation, minor irrigation works, village industries and local amenities. It is expected to perform these functions according to its financial resources and keeping in view the priorities assigned by the government.

Standing Committees

Panchayat Samitis work collectively. At least three standing committees have, therefore, been made statutorily obligatory: for production programme, for social service and social amenities programmes, and for finance, taxes and administration. If necessary, Panchayat Samitis can have more than three Committees but the number of members in each has been limited to seven.

Resources

The funds of Panchayat Samitis consist of: (1) Income accruing from taxes such as cess or rent for the use or occupation of agricultural land; tax on trades, professions and industries; primary education cess; tax on fairs; income arising from leases granted for the collection of bones; entertainment tax. (2) Grants for liabilities and schemes transferred by various departments. (3) Annual *ad hoc* grants. (4) A levy of 25 paise per head of the population in lieu of a share in land revenue and (5) Loans advanced by the State. Also, the Samitis themselves can raise loans. Every Panchayat Samiti frames its own budget, formulates its annual development plans and sends these to the District Development Officer who submits these to the Zila Parishad. The Zila Parishad may pass or send back with modifications. The Panchayat Samitis, however, are not bound to accept them.

The major expenses of Panchayat Samitis, besides the development activities, are repayment of loans contracted by them, the salaries and allowances of their employees, allowances to members and other necessary expenditure.

Functionaries

PRADHAN—The Pradhan, elected by members from among themselves, is the head of the Panchayat Samiti and exercises administrative control in relation to the implementation of decisions and resolutions

of the Samiti and its Standing Committees. He is expected to promote initiative and enthusiasm in the Panchayat, provide guidance in the formulation of its plans and production programmes. He convenes and presides over its meetings.

Vikas Adhikari

The chief executive officer is known as Vikash Adhikari who is also the head of the Panchayat Samiti. The Vikash Adhikari co-ordinates the activities of the various extension workers viz. Extension Officers, Gram Sevaks, Teachers etc. and also plays the role of a team leader.

Other important functionaries, assisting in the work of the Panchayat Samiti are those dealing with agriculture, animal husbandry, co-operatives, industries and education, the Extension Programmes, forests etc.

A brief account of each Panchayat Samiti of the district is given below:

Panchayat Samiti, Niwai

Situated in the north of the district on the Jaipur-Tonk Road, the Niwai Panchayat Samiti consists of 199 villages of Niwai tahsil.

The area of the Panchayat Samiti is 2,54,460 acres and the population 73,295. The area is divided into 31 Panchayats with 349 members. The number of Nyaya Panchayats is six. The Panchayat Samiti itself is composed of 41 members.

The area has one Family Planning Centre, two Rural dispensaries and eight Aushadhalayas. Primary schools number 79, Junior Basic schools eight, Middle schools seven, Higher Secondary school one and College one. There are eight libraries.

The staff of the Panchayat Samiti consists of one Vikash Adhikari, five Extension Officers, one Progress Assistant, one Overseer, one Mid-wife, one Family Planning-Social Worker, ten Gram Sevaks, one vaccinator, one Field-man (Fisheries), two Stockmen, 127 Teachers, 11 Clerks and others seven.

Principal crops of this area are wheat, barely, gram, maize, jowar, cotton, and sugarcane. During 1962, 65,315 wells are constructed and 585 old ones repaired. Similarly, five ponds were repaired

and 54 pumping sets installed. As a result, 1733 more acres of land have been brought under irrigation. Till 1964, 19,600 maunds of improved seeds, 9,600 tons of manure and 860 improved agricultural implements were distributed to the people by the Samiti.

Panchayat Samiti, Malpura

Spread over 129 villages in an area of 1,44,562 acres, the Malpura Panchayat Samiti has a population of 84,206.

The Panchayat Samiti has 38 members : elected 31, co-opted 5 and ex-officio 3. There are 30 Panchayats and 5 Nyaya Panchayats with 376 and 25 members respectively.

The staff of the Panchayat Samiti consists of one Vikas Adhikari, nine Extension Officers, 10 Clerks, 10 Gram Sevaks, 13 others and 10 class IV servants. The number of teachers employed by the Panchayat Samiti is 113 working in 72 Primary schools. There are six middle schools, six Secondary and Higher Secondary schools; and the number of reading rooms is six.

The income of the Panchayat Samiti for 1963-64 was Rs. 51,475 of which Rs. 22,197 were received as cess tax, Rs. 15,101 from the sale of contracts of bones, and Rs. 14,177 from other sources.

The population of the Samiti is over-whelmingly agriculturist. Special attention has, therefore, been given to agricultural extension work. Till 1964, 183 wells were dug and 234 wells and 72 ponds were repaired for irrigation. Chemical manure was distributed among the people and 1245 manure pits were dug. Improved seeds and agricultural implements were also distributed.

Till 1964, the Samiti constructed seven drinking water wells and six public latrines and repaired 1318 old wells. The Samiti has set up two ideal villages, namely, Brij Lal Nagar and Gopal Nagar.

Panchayat Samiti, Tonk

The area of the Panchayat Samiti is 3,67,435 acres and the population 89,460 in 264 villages. Panchayats number 42 with 493 members and Nyaya Panchayats 7. The Panchayat Samiti has 49 members.

Principal crops of the area are wheat, barely, gram, *jowar*, *bajra*, maize and sugarcane. To increase the yield, in 1959-64, 436 wells were dug and 483 repaired. In 1965-66, 183 wells were constructed and 415

repaired. Similarly, 116 pumping sets and 4 persian wheels were installed. Thus, 2,711 additional acres were brought under irrigation.

Till 1964, the Panchayat Samiti built five public latrines, dug 75 soak pits and 167 drinking water wells, and repaired 737 old wells.

Total income of the Panchayat Samiti for 1964, was Rs. 8,02,639 of which Rs. 96,908 were received from land revenue, sale of bone contract, and cattle fair.

In the Samiti area, there are four Rural Dispensaries, two Aushadhalayas and one Family Planning Centre. The number of Primary schools is 101. There are 16 libraries and reading rooms with a membership of 400 persons.

The staff of the Samiti consists of one Vikas Adhikari, eight extension officers, 42 village level workers, nine clerks, 155 teachers, 11 others and six class IV servants.

Panchayat Samiti, Toda Rai Singh

The Samiti is situated on the western side of the district. With a total area of 2,41,260 acres, of which 1,64,227 acres are under irrigation, and a population of 61,547 spread over 117 villages. Toda Rai Singh has 27 village Panchayats and 5 Nyaya Panchayats with 303 and 28 members respectively. The Panchayat Samiti itself has 37 members.

The area is served by one Dispensary, one Primary Health Centre, seven Aushadhalayas and one Family Planning Centre, 57 Primary schools, one High school, six Middle schools. Libraries and reading rooms number 19 and Adult Education Centres 64.

The main crops of this area are *jwar*, *bajra*, maize, wheat, barley, gram, cotton, groundnut, *til* and sugarcane. During 1963-64, the Panchayat Samiti supplied 4,938 maunds of improved seeds and 1,237 tons of chemical manure to the farmers. Between 1959 and 1964, 153 irrigation wells were dug and 144 wells and 93 ponds repaired.

The Samiti constructed six public latrines and dug 24 soak pits. The number of drinking water wells dug or repaired is 74.

The Samiti advanced a loan of Rs. 72,050 to 41 and 14 families in Damodar Nagar and Tharauli respectively. In the last seven years, seven bridges were constructed.

During 1963-64, the Samiti earned Rs. 3,750 from the sale of contract of bones, Rs. 19,757 from land revenue, Rs. 406 from appeals and Rs. 7,207 from other sources. During the same period Rs. 89,930 were spent on administration, Rs. 9,897 on animal husbandry, Rs. 42,505 on agriculture extension, Rs. 4,624 on irrigation, Rs. 24,535 on public health, Rs. 1,55,626 on education, Rs. 24,238 on social education, Rs. 5,719 on communications, Rs. 1,097 on handicrafts, Rs. 16,430 on co-operation, Rs. 16,700 on social welfare, Rs. 2,885 on construction of building, Rs. 1,50,527 was spent to repay debts. The public contributed Rs. 43,092 in cash and kind.

Panchayat Samiti, Aligarh

The population of the Panchayat Samiti is 64,484 and area 2,35,259 acres. The number of villages is 211. The number of Panchayats is 29, and of Nyaya Panchayats 5.

The Samiti has 37 members and a staff of 143 persons including teachers. The number of Primary schools is 59.

Between 1959 and 1964, the Samit distributed 13,640 maunds of improved seeds, 4,700 maunds of chemical manure, 542 improved agricultural implements with a view to raising agricultural yield. To bring more agricultural land under irrigation, 139 wells were dug, 18 ponds repaired and 9,500 meter long pukka trench built. Two pumping sets and three *rahats* also were installed.

10 public latrines were built, 53 drinking water wells dug and 105 old wells repaired.

Income and expenditure of the Samiti for 1964-65 were as given below :

Heads	(Rs.)	
	Income	Expenditure
Education	81,904	113,530
Health	2,568	2,612
Agriculture	3,772	900
Animal Husbandry	8,076	7,072
Co-operation	74,000	9,382
Community Development Projects	104,900	63,937
Local Development	2,000	2,650
Works	1,556	1,018
Others	85,314	4,1264

Panchayat Samiti, Deoli

Consisting of 166 villages with a population of 77,000 the area of Deoli Panchayat Samiti is spread over 1,217 sq. km. The Panchayat Samiti consists of 33 *ex-officio*, six co-opted and five associated members. It has 33 Panchayats and six Nyaya Panchayats. The number of members in the Panchayats is 35. The staff of the Panchayat Samiti consists of a Vikas Adhikari, seven Extension Officers, ten village level workers, 120 teachers, nine clerks and a driver.

In the Samiti area, there are one hospital, one Primary Health Centre, three sub-centres and eight Aushadhalayas. The number of the Primary, Middle and Higher Secondary schools are 72, 7 and 4 respectively

Additional 3,552 acres of land have been brought under irrigation with the construction of 339 wells, the repair of 1,096 old ones and the installation of 24 pumping sets.

In 1964-65, the Samiti distributed 1501 maunds of chemical manure and 8,608 maunds of improved seeds to the farmers. The number of agricultural implements distributed was 122.

Between 1959 and 1964, 59 drinking water wells were dug and 51 repaired. 26 school buildings and two teachers' quarters also were built.

During 1963-64, the Samiti earned Rs. 47,332 from its own sources and spent Rs. 79,121.

Zila Parishad, Tonk

Administratively the district as a unit occupies an important position, being a link between the people and their representative institutions. With the introduction of Panchayati Raj, the entire concept of district administration has undergone a significant change. The Zila Parishad has been constituted to co-ordinate and supervise the lower statutory bodies i.e. Panchayat Samitis and Panchayats. The Zila Parishad of Tonk is composed of:

(A) EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS

- (i) All Pradhans of the Panchayat Samitis.
- (ii) Members of Parliament from the district.
- (iii) Members of the Legislative Assembly from the district.
- (iv) President of the Central Co-operative Bank in the district.
- (v) Collector and the District Development Officer (non-voting member).

(B) CO-OPTED MEMBERS

- (i) Two women if there is none already.
- (ii) One member of the Scheduled Castes if there is none.
- (iii) One member from the Scheduled Tribes if there is none, provided that the population of the tribal people exceeds 5% of the total population.
- (iv) Two persons with experience of administration, public life or rural development.

In the Tonk Zila Parishad, there are 19 members: six Pradhans of Panchayat Samitis, two persons with administrative experience, two members of Lok Sabha, five M.L.A's, one Collector, one co-opted from Scheduled Castes and two co-opted from among women.

Members of the Zila Parishad elect, from among themselves, the Pramukh, who acts as Chairman. The tenure of the Zila Parishad is three years.

Powers and Functions of the Zila Parishad

The Zila Parishad is a co-ordinating body. It scrutinizes budgets and Plans prepared by Panchayat Samitis, but only in an advisory capacity. It also distributes to Panchayat Samitis the *ad hoc* grants received from the State Government. It classifies fairs, festivals and roads. It supervises the activities of Panchayat Samitis and organises camps, conferences and seminars of all Sarpanchas, Pradhans and other Panchas. It also advises the State government on all matters relating to the implementation, within the district, of the various schemes under the Five Year Plans. It watches over agricultural production, constructive programmes, sees that targets are fulfilled and reviews, at least twice a year, the progress of the implementation of such programmes and targets.

The following are the important functionaries of the Zila Parishad:

PRAMUKH—Pramukh is the Chairman of the Zila Parishad whose principal role is to provide leadership. He helps Panchayat Samitis to draw up plans and is authorised to scrutinize their progress. He also sees that the funds are distributed quickly and equitably.

Secretary, Zila Parishad

He is in charge of the Zila Parishad office and is responsible for carrying out its decisions.

Collector and District Development Officer

The Collector is the representative of the Government at the district level. Besides being responsible for the maintenance of law and order and collection of revenue, he is also the district Development Officer. In that capacity he is the chief 'co-ordinator' to ensure smooth and effective working of not only the various government departments at the district level but also the institutions of the Panchayati Raj. He helps the Panchayat Samitis in formulation of their programmes and periodically informs the Zila Parishad of their progress.

Deputy District Development Officer

His main job is to assist the District Development Officer and Collector in discharge of his functions. He works as officer-in-charge of the Panchayat and Development Section of the Collectorate. He inspects Panchayats and reports to the Collector.

According to the directives of the State Government, the draft 3rd and 4th Five Year Plans for the district were formulated at the Panchayat level, consolidated at the Panchayat Samiti level and finalized by the Zila Parishad.

Panchayat Samiti Competition

Every year on evaluation of the work of Panchayat Samitis, the best Panchayat Samiti is given a grant-in-aid of Rs. 5,000 and also a loan of Rs. 20,000. In 1959-60, 1960-61 and 1961-62, the winners were respectively, Malpura, Tonk and Deoli.

Seminar

In 1959-60, a seminar on agriculture, education, co-operation, social welfare and animal husbandry was organised at Tonk. Pradhans, Vikas Adhikaris, Village level workers, Members of the Legislative Assembly from the district and the district level officers participated.

Village Level Workers Competition

The Zila Parishad gives awards to the best village and the best village level worker every year.

Women's Camp

A three days camp was organized by the Zila Parishad at Tonk in 1961-62 to make women aware of development work. Women

members of the Panchayat Samitis, teachers, village level workers and Lady Extension Officers participated.

Sansi-Kanjar Assembly

On June 6 and 7, 1963, an assembly of Sansi-Kanjars was called at Deoli. It was attended by 300 Sansi-Kanjars. Problems of this community were discussed in detail. The Sansi-Kanjar participants took a vow to give up drinking and theft.

Family Planning Camp

Three days camp was organised at Tod'a Rai Singh and Pcepalu in March 1964 to popularize family planning.

Eyes and Surgical operations Camp

The Mobile Surgical Unit of the Medical and Health Department of Rajasthan held 64 camps under the auspices of the Zila Parishad. In these camps, 76 eye and 93 other surgical operations were performed. Besides, several other patients were treated.

Nyaya Panchayats

The 35 Nyaya Panchayats in the district are exclusively devoted to the administration of civil and criminal justice. Every Nyaya Panchayat has jurisdiction over five to seven Panchayats. Its members are elected by the constituent Panchayats, each electing one Nyaya Panch. The chairman of the Nyaya Panchayat is elected by members from among themselves.

In its criminal jurisdiction, a Nyaya Panchayat can impose a fine not exceeding Rs. 50/-, while in civil matters it can take cognizance of suits of a valuation not exceeding Rs. 250/-.

There is no provision for appeals against the orders of a Nyaya Panchayat, but revision can be filed with the Munsif with regard to civil suits and with the First Class Magistrate for criminal cases.

The Nyaya Panchayats function through Benches formed of three members. The chairman forms the Benches and assigns areas to each. He can change their jurisdiction and their membership whenever necessary. He appoints clerks and other employees of Nyaya Panchayats with the approval of the Collector of the district.

District Board

Under the Jaipur District Board's Act 1947, a District Board was constituted at Malpura. After the formation of the present district, the activities of the District Board, which was formerly meant for the area within Jaipur State, were extended to it. The S.D.O., Malpura replaced the Deputy Commissioner of Malpura of former Jaipur State.

In 1954, the Rajasthan District Boards Act was promulgated to bring about uniformity in the administration and functions of the district Boards. Under it each Board was constituted for a period of three years. Members were elected; so was the Chairman. There were provisions for co-opting women, Schedule Castes and Tribes representatives. The Board was expected to construct and maintain roads, open hospitals, veterinary hospitals etc. arrange for vaccinations, dig wells, construct ponds; and maintain public parks and gardens.

The District Board was abolished in the year 1959 when the Panchayat Samiti and Zila Parishad Act was passed.

CHAPTER XV

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

Historical background

In the early years of the State, education was imparted in privately managed *Maktabas*, *Pathshalas* and Primary schools. The oldest of these was the school run by Maulana Khaliqua Rehman near Motibag during the reign of Nawab Amir Khan (1817-34). During the brief rule of his successor, Nawab Mohammad Ali Khan, between 1804 and 1867, twelve such traditional schools were opened in different parts of Tonk city. Two privately managed schools were opened in Qafala Masjeed and Masjeed Ajam Shah for advanced education in Persian and Arabic. As an encouragement, Jagirs were awarded to teachers of *Maktabas* in recognition of their work. *Maktabas*, as the name denotes, were generally meant for Muslim boys and run in the mosques. Similarly, for Hindu boys, there were *Pathshalas* which were housed in the temples. The important subjects taught in these schools were Arabic, Persian, Urdu, Hindi and Sanskrit. Besides these schools, learned Hindu Pandits and Muslim Maulavis ran schools at their houses privately. Though these teachers did not get regular salaries from the State, they were given financial aid in some way or the other.

For girls, there were no separate or mixed schools. Most of them, therefore, remained illiterate. *Pardah* was a great retarding factor in the education of Muslim girls.

Beginning of Western Education

It was during the reign of Nawab Ibrahim Ali Khan (1867-1930) that education on western lines was introduced. The first State owned Primary school was opened in 1870. Besides oriental languages, namely, Arabic and Persian, English also was taught. Though originally intended for Muslims, this school attracted only five Muslim students. There being a preponderance of Hindu students, Hindi too had to be introduced. Munshi Jwala Sahai in his book *Vakaya Rajputana* has observed that the number of Muslim students in the new type of school was negligible as every *Masjeed* had a small school attached to it for traditional instructions. The number of Muslim students in the former, to begin with, was five; and though later, in 1885-86, it increased to 238, the Hindus still exceeded by 100. In the period 1887-92, the then Political Agent procured the services of a Headmaster for this

Primary school through the Director of Public Instructions of North-Western Provinces, on a salary of Rs. 100/- per month. Despite the assistance and co-operation extended by the State, the Headmaster could not show spectacular results in making English popular, and ultimately the administration decided to change over to the teaching of only Persian, Arabic, Urdu and Hindi.

The children of the ruling family, however, were sent to Mayo College, Ajmer where a Tonk Boarding House was built in 1878 A.D.

On January 1, 1884, two schools—Central High School and Nobles' School—were founded at Tonk, the latter for the sons of the rich. A month later in February, two smaller schools known as Tonk School and Amirganj Branch Schools were opened at Tonk. In 1885, four girls' schools were established in different parts of Tonk, namely, Qafila, old Tonk, Gher Mian Masud and Shagird Pesha in which a total of 100 students were enrolled. Seven years later in 1892, two more girls' schools were started in Tonk, one in Mohalla Batwala and the other, in Khirki Darwaza. The number of students in 1892 in Tonk city was 898; 762 boys and 136 girls. In the following year i.e. 1893 the number rose to 1,025; 936 boys and 89 girls.

At the beginning of the present century, besides the indigenous schools (*Maktabas* and *Pathshalas*) which were not under State management¹, there were 15 other institutions: 10 for boys and 5 for girls, in which 800 pupils were studying, half of whom were Muhammadans.² Ten of these, including all the five for the girls, were at Tonk in which English was taught.³ At the same time, there was a middle school with 120 boys at Malpura and a Primary school with 36 boys at Uniara. As early as 1904, the Central High School at Tonk prepared students for the Entrance Examination of the Allahabad University to which it was affiliated.⁴ This school also prepared students for the *Maulavi* and *Munshi* examinations of the Punjab University. This was stopped in 1906-07, following changes in the University rules by which students other than those of the Oriental College, Lahore were barred from being admitted to these examinations.⁵ Primary education was free in all these State-managed schools and effort was made to induce

1. *Imperial Gazetteer of India*. Provincial series Rajputana, 1908, p. 305.

2. *ibid.*, p. 305.

3. *ibid.*, p. 305.

4. *Annual Report on the Administration of the Tonk State*, 1904-05, p. 9.

5. *ibid.*, 1906-07, p. 18.

more parents to send their wards.¹ Besides, there were two private schools in which Muslim theology, medicine and Arabic philosophy were taught. One was called "Khalilyay". Owing to dearth of such schools in other parts of India, it attracted students from far and near.

A Patwari section was also added to the Central High School in 1904-05 but was shifted elsewhere in the following year on the ground that the Patwar students were unlikely to benefit because of their low educational standard. In 1906-07 another experiment was tried out by which two schools were set apart specifically for the study of Quran for Muslim children while in two other instruction was only in Hindi for the benefit of Hindus.²

But little overall improvement was effected by these. The Revenue Member, who held charge of the Education Department, inspected some of the schools in 1906-07. Dissatisfied with their working he observed that "the money spent on public instruction was being altogether wasted, and that education was given on no system, that the Headmaster who had held the charge of the Darbar High School at Tonk (formerly Central High School) for the last 17 years was only a Middle pass, while the school claims to teach students up to matriculation (Entrance) standard, and that the other teachers were untrained and unfit to teach the boys"³ In fact, during these 17 years, the State had spent nearly Rs. 6,000 a year on the maintenance of this particular school; yet only 17 students had passed the Entrance Examination, showing an average of one successful student per year for Rs. 6,000/-.⁴ As a result of the observation of the Revenue Member, 4 new teachers (two graduates and two under-graduates) of whom two were trained teachers of the Government College, Lahore were appointed.⁵

A keen interest was taken by Sahibzada Abdur Rahim Khan, brother of the ruler, in sending children of the ruling family to schools (as a result of which there were as many as 23 of them in 1906-07, on inducing the rich to enrol their children in Mayo College, Ajmer⁶, his role was of great importance. A circular was issued urging that "care

1. *Annual Report on the Administration of the Tonk State*, 1904-05, p. 9.
2. *ibid.*, 1906-07, p. 18.
3. *ibid.*, p. 19.
4. *ibid.*, 1906-07, p. 19.
5. *ibid.*, p. 19.
6. *ibid.*, p. 20.

should be taken that the State Service is given to those who have been educated in the State schools. People are sure to take to education if the State is prepared to give preference to its own children."⁷

Till 1906-07, the schools in the State were directly controlled by the Revenue Member who being busy otherwise had little time to inspect them. In 1907-08, the control was entrusted to the Headmaster, Darbar High School, Tonk, who thereafter made periodical inspection of all schools of the State.⁸ The High Schools were affiliated to the U. P. Board, Allahabad for matriculation examination while the Middle Schools prepared for the Rajputana Middle Schools Examination, Ajmer. Moral and religious instructions were introduced in the Darbar High School, Tonk in 1911-12.

In 1914-15, the following tuition fees were charged from the Middle and High School students: class VI-25 paise, VII-50 paise, VIII-75 paise, IX-Re. 1.00 and class X-Rs. 1.50 while poor students were maintained on monthly scholarships.³

In 1916-17, the State opened a new school, Madarsa-i-Amiriya, at Tonk to impart religious education.⁴ The Judicial Member, who happened to be the Director of Education in 1917-18, drew up a scheme for village education with Rs. 6,689 granted by the Nawab out of the Malba money.⁵

In 1930-31, a four year course was prescribed for Primary Schools and a six year course for Middle Schools, and in High Schools Geography, Persian, Arabic, Sanskrit, Urdu and Hindi could be taken as optional subjects.⁶ Still the Administrative Report for 1930-31 observed: "Education is at a low ebb in the State. There is no inspecting staff and the existing staff is inefficient and ill paid."⁷ Lack of funds was apparently the reason as the same report added: "When money is available, a definite as properly thought out policy with the help of expert advice will be undertaken."⁸

1. *Annual Report on the Administration of the Tonk State*, 1905-07, p. 20.
2. *ibid.*, 1907-08, p. 17.
3. *ibid.*, 1914-15, pp. 22-23.
4. *ibid.*, 1916-17, p. 32.
5. Malba fund—It was obtained from a cess levied on *Khatdars* at the rate of 6 pies per rupee of land.
6. *Report on the Administration of the Tonk State*, 1930-31, p. 24.
7. *ibid.*, p. 24.
8. *ibid.*, p. 24.

It was only in 1940-41 that a post of Inspector of Schools could be created and Adult Education Centres opened,¹ and a Physical Instructor was appointed. To encourage oriental languages, scholarships were awarded.²

At the time of Tonk's merger with Rajasthan, the Home Member happened to be the Director of Education, under him were an Inspector and a Deputy Inspector of Schools.³ Time scale salaries of qualified teachers were:

Post	Scale
a. Inspector of Schools	160-5-200
b. Head Master, Darbar High School at Headquarters	150-5-200
c. Headmasters, Pargana High Schools	100-5-150
d. Trained Graduates	70-2½-90-EB-120
e. Graduates	45-2½-60-EB-2½-80
f. Under-graduates	30-1-35-EB-2½-45
g. Matriculates	18-1-30
h. Non-matriculates I	11-½-16
i. Non-matriculates II	9-½-12

There were different pay scales for women teachers as under:

a. B. A., B. T.	70-2½-90-EB-3-120
b. B. A.	50-3-80
c. Intermediate as Highest qualification in oriental languages	40-2-60
d. Matriculation and qualified in Oriental languages	25-1½-40
e. Others with any academic qualification	15-1-125
f. Senior Mullani	10-½-15
g. Junior Mullani	5-½-10

Apart from normal schools at different levels of instruction, there were religious schools, 23 for boys and 8 for girls besides 4 State aided private schools.⁴ The Ameeria school imparted advanced religious education. Madarsa Nasariya, Madarsa Firquania, Madarsa Khadewal, Muslmeen and Hindi Pathshala, Khade-mul Muslmeen

1. *Report on the Administration of the Tonk State*, 1940-41, p. 35.
2. *ibid.*, pp. 35-37.
3. *ibid.*, 1945-46, p. 40.
4. *ibid.*, 1944-45, p. 4.

also imparted religious education. The Nasariya and Firquania schools also prepared candidates for the Arabic and Persian examinations of the Education Department of U. P.¹

In the area of Jaipur State, now forming part of the district, education was supervised by the Director of Education, Jaipur. Under him were an Assistant Director, Inspector, and Deputy Inspector of Schools. There were supervisors also for the Sanskrit *Pathshalas*, *Chatshalas* and *Maktabas*.

In Deoli tahsil, which was formerly part of Ajmer Merwara, schools were controlled by the Director of Education, Ajmer, assisted by an Assistant Director of Education, an Inspector of Schools and a Deputy Inspector of Schools.

Reorganisation after Merger

Following the merger of Tonk with Rajasthan, the new district was put under the charge of the Inspector of Schools, Kota with a resident Sub-Deputy Inspector of Schools at Tonk. After the formation of Greater Rajasthan in 1949, the district was put under the direct control of a Deputy Inspector of Schools. In 1959, a separate Inspectorate was established at Tonk which, however, was wound up in 1963. Presently the boys' schools in the district are being controlled by the Inspector of Schools with headquarters at Karauli. All the Primary, Middle and Secondary Schools of the district are controlled by him. He is assisted by a Deputy Inspector of Schools for Tonk district. There is one Sub-Deputy Inspector of Schools for Primary Schools in urban areas, while for Primary schools in rural areas there are eight Sub-Deputy Inspectors on deputation from the Education Department of Rajasthan. The girls' schools are controlled by Inspectress of Schools, Ajmer.

Following the implementation of the Panchayati Raj Scheme in 1959,² 328 Primary schools (286 controlled by the Government and 42 by District Board) were transferred to Panchayat Samitis together with the services of 409 teachers who were working in these schools. Only 20 Primary schools located in urban areas remained under the direct supervision of the Inspector of Schools, Tonk.

1. *Report on the Administration of the Tonk State*, 1944-45, pp. 45-49.
2. Details of the scheme of Panchayati Raj are available in chapter No. XIV, Local Self-Government.

There were 98 Primary schools, 3 Middle schools and two High schools in the district at the time of the merger of the State. By 1966, there were 478 Primary schools, 39 Middle schools, three Higher Secondary Schools, two Multi-Purpose Higher Secondary Schools and nine Secondary schools. For higher education, there are also a degree college at the district headquarters and the Banasthali Vidyapeeth, a premier institution for girls.

The process of converting the traditional schools into Basic schools has been slow for want of equipment and trained personnel. By 1965 only 47 of these, with students numbering 6762 (4868 boys and 1894 girls), had been converted.

LITERACY AND EDUCATIONAL STANDARDS

Literacy

According to the Census of 1961, 56,622 persons (11.38%), out of a total population of 4,97,729, are literate; the percentage of literate males in the male population is 18.21; and that of literate females, similarly is 3.87. The corresponding figures for 1951 Census were 6.82%, 11.28% and 2.00% respectively. Thus between 1951 and 1961, the percentage of literate persons, males and females, has increased by 4.56, 6.93 and 1.87 respectively.

However, the percentage of literacy is lower than in Rajasthan as a whole or in India. The figures for the latter two, according to the Census of 1961, are 15 and 23 per cent respectively.

The percentage of literacy in rural and urban areas, according to the 1961 Census, was 8.67 and 26.99. The corresponding figures for the 1951 Census were 4.58 and 17.63. Thus in the period between 1951 and 1961, the percentage of literate persons in rural and urban areas has increased by 4.09 and 9.26 respectively.

Educational Standard

The educational level of the urban population is available in greater details. According to 1961 Census, of the 78,886 city dwellers, 53,579 are illiterate, 1,080 are Primary passed, 1,580 Matriculates, 3 hold technical diplomas, 51 hold non-technical diplomas, 313 hold University degrees other than technical degrees, 12 hold technical degrees or diplomas equal to post-graduate degrees, two hold degrees in engineering and 10 in medicine.

Primary Schools

Impressive progress has been made in the field of Primary education. There were 141 Primary schools in 1951. Total number of girls' Primary schools was 6 : one each at Tonk, Niwai, Malpura, Toda Rai Singh, Aligarh and Uniara. In 1957-58, the number of the boys' and girls' Primary schools rose to 246. During 1960-61, there were 394 schools in which 13,503 boys and 2529 girls were receiving education. According to the figures for 1965-66, there are 408 Primary schools controlled by the Panchayat Samitis, of which 90 are in Tonk, 56 in Aligarh, 65 in Malpura, 70 in Deoli, 73 in Niwai and 54 in Toda Rai Singh. Besides, there are 42 Primary schools in urban areas controlled by the Inspector of Schools. The number of girls' Primary schools is 28 of which 20 are run by Panchayat Samitis and six by Government. These schools have 28,501 students: 23,027 boys and 5,474 girls.

The number of teachers in the Primary schools in 1965-66 is 907 (822 males and 85 females) besides 12 teachers for special education. In the boys' Primary schools, the number of teachers is 848 of whom 177 are in Government schools and 671 in schools owned by the Panchayat Samitis. All the 177 teachers in Government schools are trained. Educational qualification of 26 of them is below High School, of 143 below Intermediate; the remaining eight are trained teachers. Of 671 teachers in the Panchayat Samiti schools, 94 have not completed High schools (24 trained and 70 untrained), 555 are below Intermediate level (544 trained and 11 untrained), 22 (10 trained and 12 untrained) others.

Middle schools

At the beginning of the First Five Year Plan, there were 8 Middle schools. Under the Second Five Year Plan, their number rose to 18 and, at the beginning of the Third Five Year Plan in 1961, to 31. Figures for 1965-66 show that there are 39 Middle schools of which 37 are for boys and two for girls; the number of students is 6,966 boys and 902 girls. 37 boys' schools also include a Senior Basic School.

The boys' Middle schools are controlled by the Inspector of Schools while the girls' Middle schools are under the Inspectress of

Schools. The number of trained and untrained teachers in girls' schools is 6 and 21 respectively. Similarly in the boys' Middle schools, there are 356 teachers (289 trained and 67 untrained). Three boys' Middle schools are in the municipal area, and 33 in the Panchayat Samitis. Of the latter, three schools are in Uniara, six in Deoli, five each in Tonk and Toda Rai Singh, and seven each in Malpura and Niwai. One school is a Senior Basic School.

Secondary Education

As stated earlier, at the time of the formation of Rajasthan there were only two High schools in what was then the State of Tonk. By 1965-66 this number rose to 14. Of these, nine are High schools and five Higher Secondary schools; these include two Girls' High and one Higher Secondary school also.

Till 1955, there were only High schools in the district. During the Second Five Year Plan, following the recommendation of the Mudaliar Commission on Secondary Education, Higher Secondary schools were opened and the existing schools were converted into Higher Secondary schools. However, the new scheme did not give encouraging results. The number of students passing the Higher Secondary examination remained very low. The scheme also proved costly at the same time difficulty was experienced in getting suitable science and craft teachers. The Rajasthan Government, therefore, appointed a Committee headed by G. C. Chatterjee for examining the system of Higher Secondary Education. On the recommendation of this committee, the Higher Secondary Examination was staggered into two stages: one at the end of the class X which was to be in the core subjects excepting languages, and the other, at the end of Class XI, in three optional subjects and languages. Further, the scheme of an integrated course in High and Higher Secondary schools was accepted. Students were to have common courses both in High and Higher Secondary Schools and were to be examined at a public examination at the end of class X, and those continuing their studies were to be further examined at class XI. This system would do away with the pre-University course and students for higher education would join 1st year of Three Year Degree Course after passing Higher Secondary Examination.

During the Third Five Year Plan, the government, therefore, decided to open Junior Higher Secondary schools with class X as the highest class, instead of Higher Secondary Schools upto XI class.

The number of High schools at the beginning of the First and Second Five Year Plans was two and four respectively. In 1960-61, there were five boys' and one girls' Higher Secondary school and four boys' and one girls' High schools in the district.

During 1965-66, in the High and Higher Secondary schools, there were 4,982 students (4,085 boys and 897 girls) and the staff consisted of 222 male and 33 female teachers. In the boys' High school there were 30 trained and 5 untrained teachers with qualifications below Intermediate, 43 trained and 37 untrained graduates and seven physical instructors. In the four Higher Secondary schools, there were 1,636 students and the staff consisted of two trained teachers below High school level, nine trained under-graduates, 44 trained and seven untrained graduates, and four trained physical instructors. Some boys' schools also admit girl students.

In the girls' two High and one Higher Secondary schools, there were 32 trained and 33 untrained teachers and the number of students 831.

A brief description of the High and Higher Secondary schools is being given below :

Government Junior Higher Secondary School, Lawa

It was started as a Primary school by the Chief of Thikana Lawa, raised to the Middle standard in 1954-55 and to the Higher Secondary level in 1958. It was, however, down-graded to a Junior Secondary School in 1964. The seven roomed school is in a building constructed by the State in 1958 for which the public contributed Rs. 25,000/-.

There were 152 students in 1960-61 and 176 (171 boys and 5 girls) in 1965-66. Two of the teachers are matric or below but trained, one is trained undergraduate, four are trained graduates, one untrained graduate and one trained post-graduate. Besides, there is also one trained physical training Instructor.

Government Higher Secondary School, Lamba Hari Singh

It was started as a Primary school in 1901 at Lamba Hari Singh by the Government of the erstwhile Jaipur State of which it was a part. It was raised to the level of Middle school in 1946 and Higher Secondary school in 1956. In 1950, it was shifted to the old fort built by Thakur Hari Singh in the 16th century.

There were 115 students during 1950-51, 151 in 1955-56, 261 in 1960-61 and 144 in 1965-66. The staff consists of four trained teachers with qualifications ranging to matric and below, one trained under-graduate, one trained graduate, five trained post graduates, one craft teacher (spinning) and one in physical education.

Government Secondary School, Malpura

This school was opened in 1893 at Malpura by Jaipur State. It was raised to level of Middle school in 1943 and to High School in 1946. The present building of the school was constructed by the government in 1935. In 1953 a few more rooms were added. Presently, the building has 25 rooms which can accommodate 500 students.

In 1950-51, there were 350 students (349 boys and one girl); in 1955-56, 400 (396 boys and 4 girls); in 1960-61, 450 (447 boys and 3 girls); and in 1965-66, 500 students (492 boys and eight girls).

On the staff of the school, there are three trained and one untrained teacher with qualification upto matric, eight trained and three untrained graduates, two trained and two untrained post-graduates, two craft teachers and a physical training Instructor.

Government Multi-Purpose Higher Secondary School, Deoli

The Government of India opened this as a Primary school about a hundred years ago. In 1928 it was raised to the Middle standard, in 1952 to the level of High school and 1958 to that of Higher Secondary school. The school building has 41 rooms and also a play ground.

There were 278 students (275 boys and 3 girls) in 1955-56, 515 students (510 boys and 5 girls) in 1960-61, and 599 students (590 boys and 9 girls) in 1965-66. On the staff there are now 31 teachers, one trained matriculate, three trained under-graduates, 10 trained graduates and 17 trained post-graduates.

Government Secondary School, Diggi

This was started as a Primary school in 1928 by the *Thikana* of Diggi. In 1951, it was raised to the level of Middle school and in 1961, to High school. It was run in a government building until 1964 when it was shifted to a rented house.

There were 155 students in 1950-51, 145 in 1955-56, 232 in 1960-61 and 170 in 1965-66. For the first time, nine girls got admission in 1965-66.

The staff consists of 13 teachers, four trained matriculates, one trained under-graduate, four trained graduates, one untrained graduate, two trained post-graduates and one physical training Instructor.

Government High School, Niwai

Initially started by Jaipur State as a Primary school in 1947, it was made a Middle school in 1949 and a High school in 1950. In 1950 a new building was constructed by the Government to accommodate more students.

There is a progressive increase in the number of students from 111 in 1950-51, to 170 in 1955-56, and 488 (which also included 18 girls) in 1960-61, to 712 (including 13 girls) in 1965-66.

The staff of the school consists of three trained matriculate teachers, three trained under-graduates, four graduates, three trained post-graduate teachers and one physical training Instructor.

Government Multi-Purpose Higher Secondary School, Tonk

Opened as a Primary school by the Nawab of Tonk in the late nineties of the last century, it was made a High school in 1905 and a Higher Secondary school in 1961. Between 1950 and 1956 it functioned as an Intermediate College. It was an exclusively boys' school. During 1960-61, there were 338 scholars on the rolls of the school and 613 during 1965-66. There are 33 teachers, one trained matriculate, four trained graduates, three untrained graduates, fifteen trained post-graduates, six untrained post-graduates, one physical training Instructor and three others.

Government Sadar Higher Secondary School, Uniara

It was started as a Primary school in 1925 by the *Thikana*. The present building, constructed jointly by the Government of Rajasthan and the people of Uniara, is located on the Tonk-Sawai Madhopur Road.

There were 209 boys on the rolls in 1950-51, 272 in 1955-56, 392 in 1960-61, and 379 (368 boys and 11 girls) in 1965-66. The staff consists of one untrained Higher Secondary passed teacher, 10 trained graduates, one untrained graduate and one physical training Instructor.

Government Higher Secondary School, Duni

This was opened by Jaipur State as a Primary school in 1934. The Government of Rajasthan raised it to the level of Middle school in

1950 and a Higher Secondary school in 1959. In 1950, the villagers got the building constructed and donated it to the Government contributing nearly Rs. 20,000/-.

There were 174 students (172 boys and 2 girls) in 1950-51, 218 (212 boys and 6 girls) in 1955-56, 314 (303 boys and 11 girls) in 1960-61 and 340 (328 boys and 12 girls) in 1965-66. The staff consists of two trained and one untrained Matriculate teachers, one trained under-graduate, three trained graduates, one untrained graduate, five trained post-graduates and one physical training Instructor.

Government Girls' High School, Deoli

It was opened as a Primary school in the thirties by the Central Government. It was raised to the Middle standard in 1941 and to the High School standard in 1964 by the Government of Rajasthan. The school is presently run in a building rented by the Municipal Board. During 1965-66, the number of students was 104. The staff consists of 10 teachers: one trained matriculate, one trained under-graduate, two trained and two untrained graduates and three trained post-graduates.

Government Girls' Secondary School, Malpura

Opened as a Primary school by Jaipur State in 1934, it was raised to the level of Middle school in 1955 and to High school in 1961. In 1961, the school was shifted to a building of the Government of Rajasthan. The students numbered 121 in 1965-66. The staff consists of eight teachers: two untrained graduates, two trained and four untrained matriculates.

Government Secondary School, Aligarh

Established in 1935 as Primary school by the State, it was raised to Middle and Secondary standards in 1940 and 1961 respectively. In the building of the school, seven rooms were added in 1940, five in 1961 and two in 1966 by the government. For the construction of six rooms, funds were raised by the people. The building of the school is just outside the village.

In 1950-51, the number of the students was 109; in 1955-56, 130; in 1960-61, 157 (including five girls); in 1965-66, 231. The percentage of the students passing in 1965-66 was 80 while that of the successful students at the Board's examination was 50.

Government Secondary School, Toda Rai Singh

This is also one of the oldest schools in the district. It was opened as a Primary school in 1905 in a Government building by the erstwhile Jaipur State. In 1928, it was raised to a Middle school and in 1951 to a High school. The additions in the school building, built in 1905, were made by the Government in 1930 and 1960.

The number of students in 1950-51 was 304; in 1955-56, 212; in 1960-61, 326; in 1965-66, 409. There were 19 teachers on the staff of the school in 1965-66. Of these, two were trained and two untrained post-graduates, five trained and three untrained graduates, and five trained and two untrained Intermediate or Higher Secondary.

Government Girls' Secondary School, Tonk

It is one of the oldest girls' schools opened for the girls in the district. In 1885, it was opened as a Primary school, and was raised to Middle and High school standards in 1937 and 1955 respectively. Presently the school is located in Sagar Pasha, Gulzar Bagh area of the town in a government building given by Nawab Saadat Ali Khan.

There were 163 students in 1950-51, 156 in 1955-56, 148 in 1960-61, 256 in 1965-66.

College Education

Facilities for college education exists at Tonk and Banasthali.

Government College, Tonk came into being in 1952 when the local Central High School was raised to the Intermediate level. To start with, it was affiliated to the Board of Secondary and Intermediate Examinations, Ajmer. In 1959 it was raised to the degree standard in Arts and Commerce faculties and in July 1961, it was shifted to its own building, constructed at a cost of Rs. 3,50,000/-.

Students in Arts and Commerce faculties during 1965-66 numbered 116 (110 males 6 females) and 53 respectively. The College with a staff of 17 lecturers is now affiliated to the University of Rajasthan, Jaipur. For graduation in Science students go to Kotah or Jaipur, these being the nearest places.

The Banasthali Vidyapith is a premier all-India residential institution for girls. It is situated 45 miles (72.42 kms.) away from Jaipur, off the Jaipur-Tonk road, and 5 miles (8.04 kms.) away from the Niwai-Banasthali railway station. Run by a society registered

under the Registration of Societies Act, the Vidyapith has eminent men and women, including a few foreign educationists, on its various advisory committees. As a self-contained colony, it has its own supply-stores, dairy, transport services etc; it now receives financial assistance from the Government of Rajasthan, India and other State Governments.

The Vidyapith had an accidental beginning in October, 1935 as a sequel to the sudden and untimely death of a beloved daughter of a known social worker whose family had been engaged in rural reconstruction in and around Banasthali since 1929. The Vidyapith works for a synthesis of the spiritual heritage of the East and the scientific achievements of the West, and imparts *Panch-Mukhi Shiksha* (five-faced education, namely; Physical, Practical, Aesthetic, Moral and Intellectual), which aims at the balanced development of the students' personality. The institution stands for a sublimation, rather than multiplication, of wants. It inculcates a sense of dignity of labour, and self reliance. Wearing of Khadi is compulsory for both students and teachers. Gandhiji once wrote "Banasthali is enshrined in my heart".

The Vidyapith organises its educational programme through (i) a primary school, including the Nursery section; (ii) a Multi-Purpose Higher Secondary school, including the Middle section; (iii) a Post-graduate College, including special training courses in Music, Art, Physical Education and the International House Scheme; and (iv) a College of Education.

The basic subjects taught at the Higher Secondary school are Hindi, English, Sanskrit (or Malayalam as the third language), Social Studies, General Science, Mathematics and any one subject from among Domestic Science, Tailoring, Clay modelling and Papier Mache, Music (Vocal or Sitar) and Painting. There are three optional groups, namely, Humanities, Science (Mathematics as well as Biology) and Home Science.

In the Faculty of Arts, besides the compulsory subjects, the following optional subjects are taught: English Literature, Hindi, Sanskrit, Economics, Political Science, History, Sociology, Philosophy, Mathematics, Vocal Music or Sitar, Drawing and Painting, Statistics, Home Science and Public Administration.



Banasthali Vidyapith—Horse Riding

In the Faculty of Science, the optional subjects taught are: Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Botany, Zoology, Mathematics and Economics.

At the Post-graduate level, courses offered are Hindi, Sanskrit, English Literature, Economics, History, Political Science, Sociology, Drawing, Painting and Indian Music - Vocal and Instrumental.

Research facilities are available in History, English, Sanskrit and Music. In the College of Education, courses leading to B Ed. and M.Ed degrees are provided.

For the Higher Secondary Examination, the Vidyapith is affiliated to the Rajasthan Board of Secondary Education, Ajmer and for the degree Examinations, to the University of Rajasthan, Jaipur.

Under a special International House Scheme five one-year courses are offered at the college level : (i) Gandhian Thought and Dynamics, (ii) Indian Languages and Contemporary Literature, (iii) Indian History and Culture with special reference to Rajasthan, (iv) Indian Painting including Mural Painting and (v) Indian Music.

The Vidyapith prepares students for the certificate and Diploma courses of the University of Rajasthan, Jaipur in French, German and Russian.

The Vidyapith has courses also in (i) Vocal Music and Sitar, (ii) Painting, (iii) Fresco Painting, (iv) Drawing teaching, (v) Physical Education, and (vi) the three principal classical dances, namely, Bharat Natyam, Manipuri and Kathak.

Except in the Faculty of Science and International House Scheme, the medium of instruction is Hindi. Special classes for Hindi are organised for students coming from non-Hindi speaking areas.

The Vidyapith's programme of education includes a wide range of extra curricular activities like debating societies, students' parliament, excursions and educational tours, annual fairs, activities in Arts and Crafts.

The Courses and the extra curricular activities mentioned above cover three aspects, the Intellectual, Aesthetic and Practical of the Vidyapith's *Punch-Mukhi Shiksha*. The remaining two aspects-the Moral and physical education-are imparted through daily prayers (a

fifteen minutes mass evening prayer, joined by the Vidyapith's entire community, is a special feature); reading and reciting of the *Veda*, the *Gita*, the *Ramayan* and the scriptures of other religions, and through physical drills, exercises, *Yogic asans*, modern games and sports.

No tuition fee is charged at any stage. But the hostel fee, including charges for board and lodging, comes to Rs. 730/- per annum.

Physical Education

Common modern games in the district are volley-ball, football, hockey and cricket. Among Indian games, Kabaddi and Kho-Kho are very popular. Tournaments are regularly organised by the educational institutions.

Scouting

There are three branches of the Bharat Scouts and Guides in the district, at Tonk, Niwai and Malpura. They organise training and social service camps.

Literary Associations

Hindi Sahitya Mandal, an association to spread literacy in Hindi, was formed in 1950 at Malpura. The main sources of its income are subscription from its 200 members and public donations. Regular coaching classes have been started to prepare students for *Prathama*, *Madhyama* and *Uttama* examinations of the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Allahabad. For some time, the Mandal ran an Adult Education Centre which is now defunct. It has branches at Diggi, Pachewar, Lamba Hari Singh and Tordi.

Bhartendu Samiti, another of the district's cultural and literary organisations, was opened in 1950 at Toda Rai Singh. It is, in fact, a branch of Bhartendu Samiti, Kotah which, like Hindi Sahitya Mandal runs coaching classes in Hindi for the examination of Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Allahabad.

A Government aided Sanskrit Pathshala was opened at Niwai in 1955 to prepare students for various Sanskrit examinations. The management of the school vests in a committee and the expenses are met by public donations and government assistance.

Libraries, Museums and Botanical and Zoological Gardens

All schools and Panchayat Samitis of the district maintain libraries. Besides, the government is running a district library at Tonk and

a tahsil library at Bara. A branch of Rajasthan Oriental Research Institute at Tonk also maintains a library of manuscripts. The Tonk Municipal Board has a library and four reading rooms at Tonk.

The present district library at Tonk, grew out of the personal collection of Nawab Mohammad Ali Khan. On August 1, 1946, it came to be known as 'Saidiya Library' after Nawab Saadat Ali Khan, and was opened to the public. In 1956, it became the district library. The number of books in March 1966, was 11,949; Hindi 3,848; English 807; Urdu 2,839; Arabic 2,983; Persian 1,464 and the rest in other languages. The library is subscribing to nine dailies, nine weeklies, seven fortnightly, 30 monthlies, and one quarterly.

There are no museums or botanical and zoological gardens in the district.

PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS

All-Purposes Revenue Training School, Tonk.

The All-Purposes Revenue Training School was started on April 14, 1958 at Tonk to train up recruits to the Rajasthan Tahsildar service and the Revenue Inspectorate. Besides, refresher courses are organised for Tahsildars, Naib-Tahsildars, Land Record Inspectors and Sadar Kanungos. The school offers three types of courses: of two, six and nine months' duration for the Tahsildars; three types of courses: of two, six and twenty four months' duration for the Naib-Tahsildars; and four types of courses: two, three, six and nine months' duration for Land Record Inspectors. Recently, a Patwar School has also been opened and attached to the All-Purposes Revenue Training School. The Rajasthan Government's Departmental Examination for Patwaris is conducted by this school.

The Revenue School is situated between the Dak-Bungalow and Tahsil office. The trainees are required to live in the hostel. Lodging is free but the expenses towards boarding are met by the trainees themselves. The school is under the direct control of the Chairman, Board of Revenue, Ajmer. The staff of the school consists of Principal (Senior R.A.S.), three Lecturers; one R.A.S. and two R.T.S.; two part time Lecturers; one executive officer and 10 others.

Basic S. T. C. School

Two Basic S. T. C. schools are run by the Rajasthan Government in the district, at Tonk and Diggi. The former was opened in

1956 and the later in 1960. These schools train teachers and prepare trainees for the S. T. C. Examination of the Board of Secondary Education, Ajmer. The training, as enunciated by Mahatma Gandhi, is craft oriented. Important crafts taught are agriculture, spinning, weaving and card-board work.

Trainees at Tonk during 1965-66 numbered 101 and at Diggi, 228. From 1966 the Tonk school also started admitting women trainees. Instructors, in both, number nine excluding the Head Masters. The Diggi school is in a rented building in the fort while the Tonk school is in a government building near the power-house in Talkatora Mohalla. The Tonk school is also the venue of an Education Extension Service Centre run by the Government of India.

Education of Backward Classes

Stipends and study loans are granted to the children of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. All government and government-aided educational institutions have seats reserved for them. Also special hostels are run. A Primary school specifically for them was opened at Tonk in 1953 but was closed later, in 1961.

Folk Culture

Several ballades are popular in the district. Such as those relating to Tejaji, Hiranman, *Bagadawaton ki Hid* Dhola Maru, Pabaji and Prithvi Raj's fight, Ramlila and Gopichand also come in this category.

These are performed at night on a very simple stage consisting of a *takhta*—a wooden-plank and a few curtains, to the accompaniment of harmonium, *Dholak* and *Majira*. For lighting, gas lamps are used. Spectators squat on the ground.

The time for Ramlila is Nava Ratra and Dashehara; for *Bagadawaton ki Hid* the period between *Ashwin* and sowing of wheat; for Tejaji the rainy season. Prithvi Raj's fight is depicted through songs during Nav Ratra. Around the singer, the companions dance with sticks in hand. *Dhol* or *Nagara* is used for music. Then there are songs relating to marriage, pregnancy and other occasions. For children, *Dantra* or *Lori* are sung. During marriage, women dance in circles as the drummer beats on his drum.

Poets

Kavi Sammelans and Mushairas—that is assemblies of Hindi and Urdu poets respectively—are a distinctive feature of the district. Among

Hindi poets Gopi Krishna Master and *Shayars* Mushtar and Asad Lakhanawi have been famous. Mushtar was originally a resident of Kheirabad in U. P. but had come to live in Tonk, Jaam Saheb, another famous *Shayar* during the reign of Nawab Saadat Ali Khan, later settled down in Jahalwar. Among more recent *Shayars* are Khushtar Maqabool Ahmad, Makhmoor Saeedi, Hamid Saeed Khan Sahil, Jainud Sajiddin Bazami, Mubarak Ali Beg Dil. Khushtar Maqbool Ahmad is editor of an Urdu periodical published from Delhi. Sahil is a radio artist, Bando Khan *Qawwal* is also from Tonk. Bando Khan, a renowned Sitar player, is presently on the staff of All India Radio.

Muslims sing *charbet*—form of *sher* in Urdu of six *missals* or lines. *Charbet* is about chivalry and is sung after the Pathan fashion accompanied by *Daff*.

Painting

In many houses one can see the walls painted with hunting processions, elephant fights, royal processions and glimpses of Lord Krishna's life. The male figures are depicted with a round turban on head, a loose cloak on body tied with a *dupatta* at the waist, a loose trouser and pointed shoes tilted upward. The female figures are depicted with *ghagra*, blouse, sari and ornaments in nose, ears, hands and feet. In the paintings of males, nose is shown as round; eyes, long; lips, thick; and locks of hair falling on ears on the neck; females are shown with large eyes, thick and red lips.

CHPATER XVI

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

Indigenous Methods of Medicines

The bulk of the population of the district being illiterate and superstitious, even today many, in both rural and urban areas, propitiate the deities and the spirits for protection against diseases. This has given rise to certain strange methods of treatment such as *Jhand*, *Phunk*, *Mantra*, *Jantra* etc. There are *Tantriks* or *Syanas*, who are specialists in these methods. Treatment by crude herbs is quite popular. *Suhaga* (borax), *Jayfal* (nutmeg), *betal-leaves*, *betal-nut*, long pepper, root of long pepper, grasses and leaves of trees are some of the things which are frequently used on various occasions.

Many people go to seek blessings of deities. *Dalshah ki Bawari* is famous for the cure of skin diseases, temples of *Tejaji* and *Chandlai* are well known for the cure of snake bite, *Mataji-ka-mandir* at *Dairy-hindi* is said to cure fever, and the well at *Palri*, typhoid. Those suffering from ailments of eye and leprosy go to *Shivaji's temple* at *Diggi*; the issueless flock to *Mazar of Nangaza*. Almost every village has at least one expert in *mantra* and *tantra*.

Tonk being ruled by Nawabs, *hakims* or Muslim physicians received State patronage. They were awarded revenue free land (*Muafi*) in return for which they were expected to give 475 tablets of medicine free to the patients.¹ From the very day of the establishment of the General Hospital in 1835 a few *hakims* were attached to it.² Later, in 1940-41, *hakims* and *vaidyas* were associated also in the relief work in rural areas following the outbreak of cholera.³ Since independence, efforts have been made to open Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries in the district.

Longevity

According to the Census of 1961, the distribution of population by age groups is as follows *:

1. *Kitab Gazetteer Pargana Aligarh*, 1886, p. 84.
2. *Kitab Gazetteer Pargana Tonk*, 1886, p. 102.
3. *Report on the Administration of the Tonk State*, 1940-41, p. 9.
4. 415 persons who did not state their ages have not been taken into consideration.

Age group	Persons	Percentage
0-14	205,158	41
15-34	162,519	33
35-59	105,256	21
60 +	24,381	5
All ages	497,314	100

The figures reveal that the maximum number of persons are between 0-14 years. This indicates that the average expectancy of life in the district is low. The reasons may be many : malnutrition, inadequate medical facilities, lack of awareness and eagerness to avail themselves of the medical facilities, illiteracy and widespread superstition.

In a sample survey conducted by the Census Department in 1951, the distribution in age group had been as given below¹ :

Age group	Persons	Percentage
0-14	15,487	39
15-34	11,848	33
35-54	8,510	22
55 +	3,570	9
All ages	34,415	100

Comparison between 1951 and 1961 reveals that there has not been any substantial change in the expectancy of life in the last one decade.

Causes of Mortality

During 1964, of the 269 registered deaths in the district, 75 were reported from fevers, 5 from dysentery and diarrhoea, 18 of respiratory diseases, 2 injuries and suicides, and 169 for other causes. During 1965, of the 198 deaths, 1 was from small pox, 62 fever, 11 dysentery and diarrhoea, 3 injuries and suicides, 30 respiratory diseases, and 91 from other diseases. Similarly in 1966, 75 deaths were reported from fever and malaria, 9 dysentery and diarrhoea, 36 respiratory disease, 5 injuries and suicides and 110 from other diseases. It is significant that no one died of small pox.

1. 56 persons who did not state their ages have not been taken into account.

Common diseases

The common diseases in the district are ailments of skin and stomach, bronchitis, inflammation of the eyes, and dysentery; but the commonest is tuberculosis. Of the 81,422 patients treated at the Saadat Hospital at Tonk in 1964-65, 22,292 were for tuberculosis. Most plausible reason for such a large incident is poverty. Tuberculosis is a contagious disease, and since 12.5 per cent of the population of the district is Muslim, who traditionally eat from the same plate and drink water from the same jar and mug, it is not surprising that there should be a large number of T. B. patients in the district. Another reason may be the purdah prevalent among them.

Epidemics

Cholera, plague, malaria and small-pox broke out in an epidemic form several times during the rule of the Nawabs. Medical facilities were then not adequate. A detailed account of the epidemics is given below:

Malaria

Heavy rains and devastating floods during 1916-17 led to the outbreak of malarial fever. As a result, 592 persons in the Tonk city and 549 persons in the outlying areas, died. Again, during 1941-42, malaria visited the State in an epidemic form when 7,150 cases were treated at the Saadat Hospital. In the following year i.e. 1942-43 it was so widespread that 9121 persons had to be treated at the Saadat Hospital alone.

On all these occasions the State distributed allopathic as well as indigenous medicines both as a preventive and a curative. Sometimes doctors were detailed to rural areas. A mobile dispensary was started in May 1941, when pneumonia was reported in some outlying villages. The State appreciating the advantage of the mobile dispensary, made it a permanent feature.

Under the National Malaria Eradication Programme, an independent unit started work in the district in April 1959 with jurisdiction also over Bundi district and two tahsils of Ajmer district. Before this, Tonk district used to be looked after by the Ajmer unit. Spraying operations, started on June 16, 1959, were completed by 1962 and withdrawn on the advice of the Independent Appraisal Team. However, local spraying is still carried out.

Active surveillance operations were started in September 1960. For this purpose, the district was divided into sectors under the charge of a Surveillance Inspector. Villages were visited fortnightly, and fever cases detected. Presumptive treatment of anti-malarial drugs was given; blood smears were prepared and sent to the headquarters for microscopic examination. The malaria control units collected and examined 34927 blood smears in 1961, 28598 in 1962, 40869 in 1963, 72409 in 1964 and 55704 in 1965. The required treatment then followed. During 1959 child spleen rate was found to be 6.71 to 23.72 per cent, child parasite rate 0.035 per cent and infant parasite rate 0 per cent. During 1960, all the three were 0 per cent.

Cholera

Between 1900-1946, cholera of varied intensity broke out several times in the district. Mass inoculation was resorted to and drinking water wells were disinfected. Patent medicines and handbills giving details about symptoms of cholera and its prevention were distributed among the people. In 1920-21 and 1940-41, the outbreak was of serious nature. The infected areas had to be evacuated in 1920. A probable source of the epidemic are the melons and cucumbers for which Tonk is so famous. They are grown in the Banas river bed on a large scale. Since 1940 cholera has broken out many times, and recently again in 1965 when of the 91 seizures, 13 died. To control the spread of the disease the Assistant Director, Medical and Health Services, Jaipur and the Chief Medical Officer, Tonk kept a careful check on the meat-market and restaurants. The Medical and Health Department distributed medicines and also tried to instruct the people in preventive measures. It inoculated 52,917 persons. In 1966, 120 cases of cholera and gastro-enterities were registered but no death was reported. As a preventive measure, 14,123 persons were inoculated.

Plague

In 1905, a few cases of plague were reported from a village near Tonk from where it spread to Tonk proper also. Immediately the usual measures for isolation, hospital camps, evacuation, disinfection of houses and travellers quarantine were adopted. Plague antitoxin was obtained from the Plague Research Laboratory, Bombay. The disease, however, disappeared all of a sudden and inoculation stopped. Again in 1906, a severe outbreak of plague occurred in the city. Immediately an anti-plague committee was appointed which took steps for cleaning the city and destroying the rats.

Ample funds were sanctioned to purchase medicines to fight the disease when it broke out again in 1916-17. In the following year i. e. 1917-18, plague and influenza together claimed many lives.

Influenza and Pneumonia

Despite the best efforts of the government, thousands of persons succumbed to influenza and pneumonia in 1917-18. During 1940-41, pneumonia was reported from certain parts of the State but it was not widespread. Medical relief work in rural areas was started in July 1941. A doctor was detailed at Deoli road. Later a mobile dispensary was despatched to the outlying areas.

Small-pox

Many deaths were caused, particularly among children, by small-pox. This was because vaccination was introduced only towards the end of the 19th century and was accepted very haltingly by illiterate and superstitious villagers. Only 25 per cent of the population of the State could be vaccinated in 1906.¹ Whenever there was a case, *Sirtla Mata* was worshipped by the Hindus and special *Azan* was given by the Muslims.

After independence, however, new efforts began to be made to save the people from the disease. A planned programme was started in 1962. In August 1964, the first round of the final phase of attack was opened and completed in May, 1965. The second round was started in June 1965 and the work is in progress. About 98 per cent of the population has been vaccinated. Re-enumeration of the left out cases and vaccination of the new born and of those vaccinated for the last three years are now in progress. In 1964, the number of primary vaccinations was 3,630 and that of revaccination 29,859.

Medical Department

The first allopathic hospital, namely, General Hospital at Tonk was opened according to one version by Nawab Wazir Khan in 1835², according to another, by Nawab Mohammad Ali in January 1886.³ In 1906-07, the post of an Assistant Surgeon was created in the hospital. As in the past, *hakims* and *vaidyas* too were attached.⁴

1. *Medico Topographical Report of Tonk State*, pp. 23-24.
2. *Medico Topographical Survey of Tonk*, p. 15.
3. *Kitab Gazetteer, Tonk*, p. 109.
4. *Annual Report on the Administration of the Tonk State, 1906-07*, p. 18.

The administrative set-up of the medical department was changed in 1911-12. A qualifying L. R. C. P. doctor from London, was designated the State Surgeon. All medical institutions of the State were put under his control. In view of the increased work load, more office staff was also sanctioned for the hospital.¹

In March 1941, the post of Resident Medical Officer was created for the General Hospital, and Mobile Dispensaries introduced for the benefit of villagers.² In 1943-44, *hakims* were again associated for distribution of medicines in rural areas.

During 1941-42, the post of Chief Medical Officer was created. Till the formation of Rajasthan, the Chief Medical Officer continued to be the Administrative Officer of the medical institutions of the State.

The dispensaries in the towns and villages of Jaipur State now forming part of Tonk district were controlled by the Public Health Department of Jaipur. Similarly, the dispensary at Deoli was controlled by the Public Health Department of Ajmer-Merwara.

To bring uniformity in the administrative set-up of the covenanting States of Rajasthan, the Principal Medical and Health Officers were made heads of the Medical and Health Department at the District level. In the smaller districts, however, this work is done by Chief Medical Officers. In Tonk district, the administrative head of the Medical and Health Department has the rank of Chief Medical Officer. A separate post of District Health Officer has also been created, under the Chief Medical Officer, for rural areas.

Taking the figures for 1966, there are 10 General Hospitals, two dispensaries and six Primary Health Centres besides a T. B. Hospital.³ Total number of beds available is : General 180, Maternity 30, T. B. 20, and Isolation 4. During 1965, 20765 persons were treated as indoor

1. *Annual Report on the Administration of the Tonk State, 1911-12*, pp. 22-23.
2. *Report on the Administration of the Tonk State, 1940-41*, pp. 19-22.
3. Hospitals and dispensary—The distinction between the two is made on the basis of the provision of the patient beds. A hospital has beds while dispensary has none. Therefore, dispensaries with beds facility have been counted as hospitals. Primary Health Centre—It is a composite institution providing facilities of indoor and out-door treatment for maternity and preventive health work particularly in the rural areas. They were introduced after the community Development Programme was launched.

patients. Of these, 1584 were cured, 466 relieved, 259 discharged otherwise and 76 died. The percentage of deaths to the total number of in-door patients was 0.4. The number of out-door patients treated was 2,74,703. During 1966, of the 24,455 in-door patients treated in the hospitals and dispensaries, 2,335 were cured, 673 relieved, 279 discharged otherwise and 70 died. The percentage of deaths to in-door patients was 0.3; the number of out-door patients was 2,75,317.

Medical Institutions of the District

Details about hospitals and dispensaries of the district are given below:

Saadat Hospital, Tonk

Its early history has been given above. In 1906-07, the Medical Officer incharge of the hospital was designated Assistant Surgeon and the government requested the Agency Surgeon to obtain necessary instruments, a new operating table and some antisepting appliances from England on payment.

On May 1, 1939, an anti-rabic centre was opened at General Hospital. Under a general agreement, cases from other States were treated but a fee was charged from respective State. Similarly Tonk paid to anti-rabic centres in other States when its own subjects were treated there.¹

Extensive damage was caused to the Hospital on February 24, 1941 by a wild fire in its drug godown. The reconstruction of the hospital was completed at a cost of Rs. 4,500/- of which Rs. 11,480/- were contributed by the public. In 1941, some parts of the hospital were electrified and electric fans also were provided.

In March 1941, a post of Resident Medical Officer was created. In 1942, a post of Chief Medical Officer was created and four more doctors were added to the staff.

An isolation ward (T. B.) was opened in the hospital in 1939; and X-Ray Plant, a laboratory and an Eye Ward were provided in 1943-44. A dental clinic to treat out-door patients was opened in 1961. In the isolation ward, 10 male and 10 female beds are provided.

At present (1965-66), there is one medical and one surgical ward in the hospital besides two private rooms for in-door patients. The

¹ *Report on the Administration of Tonk State, 1940-41, pp. 19-22.*

medical and surgical wards have 47 beds. of these, 19 (13 males and 6 females) are in the medical ward and 28 (16 males and 12 females) in the surgical ward. There is a good operation theatre and a post-mortem room.

The hospital is equipped with an X-Ray Plant for screening and a laboratory for conducting pathological tests. It has recently been sanctioned a Public Health Laboratory. The number of patients treated during 1964-65 was 81,422. Of these, 5,949 were treated for dysentery, 180 for whooping cough, 2,141 for fevers, 432 for diabetes mellitus, 1,982 for anilaminosis and deficiency states (others), 1,353 for anaemias, 702 for asthma, 780 for allergic disorders, metabolic and blood diseases, 936 for trachoma, 2,726 for inflammatory diseases of eye, 3,106 for otitis media and mastoiditis, 1,832 for other eye diseases, 253 for rheumatic fever, 110 for hypertension heart disease, 2,023 for upper respiratory infections (Acute), 901 for labour pneumonia, 895 for bronchopneumonia, 3,613 for acute bronchitis, 9,787 for bronchitis chronic and others, 586 for hypertrophy of the tonsils and Adenoides, 1,023 for other respiratory, 134 for appendicitis, 153 for hernia, 3,248 for other digestive diseases, 392 for acute nephritis, 461 for urinary calculi, 6,863 for diseases of skin musculoskeletal system, 6,435 for undefined conditions (general) 864 for operations and 22,292 for tuberculosis.

The staff of the hospital consists of four medical officers, two grade II compounders, six grade III compounders, two staff nurses and two midwives.

Zenana Hospital

Foundation stone of the Walter Female Hospital, popularly known as Zenana Hospital, situated in the main bazar, was laid on January 22, 1890 by Colonel Walter. However, the hospital could not be opened till June 1894, when a lady doctor who had arrived in Tonk in March, 1894, to attend to out-door patients in General Hospital,¹ was brought over as Hospital Assistant. She was assisted by two *daits* and other subordinate staff. There were 13 beds in the hospital, but provisions had to be made for 15-20 patients at a time. The well-to-do patients brought their own beds and food, while others were provided by the hospital.

1. *Medico Topographical Report of Tonk, p. 25.*

At first Muslim and higher Hindu caste females observing purdah were reluctant to come to the hospital but gradually the prejudices were overcome. Strict purdha rules were observed in the hospital.

The number of patients treated rose from 5,793 in the early years to 16,512 in 1964-65. There are 20 beds in the hospital; General 10, Maternity 5, and Gynecology 5. No separate X-Ray plant or laboratories are provided here. The staff of the hospital consists of one Medical Officer, one grade III compounder, four staff nurses and two midwives.

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL, NIWAI—It was opened in 1945 by the former Jaipur Government. It has provision for eight beds and the staff consists of one Civil Assistant Surgeon, one grade II compounder and one midwife. 15,153 patients were treated during 1964-65, and 15,254 in 1965-66. The hospital was started in a rented building of Jain Dharmashala in the main bazar. In 1955, the government constructed a separate building for it on the Tonk Road. The hospital has special maternity facilities.

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL, DEOLI—Situated at a distance of 62 kilometers from Tonk towards Bundi, it has 20 beds. The staff consists of one Civil Assistant Surgeon, one grade II compounder, one grade III compounder and a midwife. The number of patients treated during 1964-65 was 17,626.

GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY, UNIARA—Located at a distance of 39 kilometers from Tonk, it has six beds, with a staff of one Civil Assistant Surgeon one grade II compounder and one nurse/Dai. It treated 15,614 patients in 1964-65. Common diseases are diarrhoea, dysentery and enteric fever.

GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY, DIGGI—It is situated 65 kilometers from the district headquarters. Started in February 1950 in the building constructed in the last century by the then Jagirdar of Diggi the dispensary, now has six beds and the staff consists of one Civil Assistant Surgeon, one grade II compounder and one Nurse/Dai. 21,659 patients were treated here in 1964-65.

GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY, TODA RAI SINGH—Situated 71 kilometers from the district headquarters, this dispensary is catering to the needs of the people of the town and neighbouring villages. It has 20 beds for in-door patients. Its staff comprises one Civil Assistant Surgeon, one grade II compounder, and one midwife. 8,753 (8,718 out-door and 35 in-door) patients were treated here in 1964-65.

CITY DISPENSARY, TONK—It is located one mile away from the Saadat Hospital at Tonk and has 2 beds. Its staff comprises one Civil Assistant Surgeon, one grade II compounder, one grade III compounder, one ward boy and a dai. The number of patients treated at the dispensary during 1964-65 was 30,564.

POLICE LINE DISPENSARY, TONK—This dispensary is located nearly three kilometers away from the Saadat Hospital at Tonk and is meant only for the police with a part-time Civil Assistant Surgeon and a full time grade III compounder. The dispensary treated 2,587 patients in 1964-65. There is also a District Jail dispensary at Tonk with facilities for in-door patients.

GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY, LAWA—It is located nearly 41 kilometers from the district headquarters in a rural area. There are no wards or private rooms. Only one grade II compounder has been posted here. The number of patients treated during 1964-65 was 8,546.

The Lawa dispensary was opened by the government in 1929. The present building was constructed with government funds and with land gifted by the people on the Tonk-Malpura Road; the dispensary shifted there on September 12, 1965.

ARNIA AID POST—Only one grade II compounder has been posted at this aid post located 10 kilometers away from Tonk in a rural area. It treated 5,240 patients during 1964-65 and 9,208 during 1965-66.

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES—There are six Primary Health Centres in the district, the details of which are given below:

MALPURA—Opened by the Government in 1888 as a dispensary, it was converted into a Primary Health Centre in 1960 with 20 beds. During 1964-65, 36,005 patients were treated here. It also has an Anti-Rabic centre for which, however, no separate staff is provided.

PEEPLU—In 1964, a Primary Health Centre was opened here with facilities for 14 indoor patients. It treated 10,167 patients during 1964-65 and 29,961 between April 1965 and August 1966. It was housed originally in a kachcha building given by the villagers but has been shifted to the present site built by the government with donations amounting to Rs. 10,000. The staff consists of one Civil Assistant Surgeon, one compounder, one Health Inspector, one lady health

visitor, 4 midwives, one Family Planning Educator, three Family Planning and Public Health workers, one Basic Health worker, one vaccinator and 7 class IV employees.

JHEELAI—This Primary Health Centre was opened in February 1964. 9,064 patients were treated in 1964-65 and 15,752 between April 1966 and August, 1966. It has 6 beds for in-door patients. The staff consists of one Civil Assistant Surgeon, 7 Basic Health workers, 3 Family Planning and Public Health workers, one grade I compounder, one sanitary Inspector, 1, Midwife 4 *dais*, one Social Worker, 3 ward boys and one sweeper.

ALIGARH—This Primary Health centre treated 16,626 patients during 1964-65. Total number of patients treated in 1965-66 was 27,749. Started in 1945-46 by the Nawab of Tonk it has, presently, facilities for six in-door patients. The staff consists of one Civil Assistant Surgeon, 2 compounders, one midwife, and 4 class IV employees. Common disease of the area is dysentery.

MANDOLAI—4,428 patients were treated during 1964-65 in this Primary Health Centre which was opened in 1960 and has facilities for six beds.

DUNI—A Primary Health Centre was established in December 1964 at Duni in a Panchayat Samiti building for which the public contributed a sum of Rs. 10,000. The staff of the Centre consists of one grade I compounder, one Health Inspector, four Auxiliary Health workers, two nurses, two *dais*, three Family Planning Assistants, nine Basic Health workers, and three vaccinators. Between April 1965 and March 1966, 9,328 patients were treated.

Miscellaneous

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRE, MALPURA—Started at Malpura, 48 miles from Tonk in 1953 it has two maternity and two gynaecological beds. There are no other wards or private rooms; only a midwife is working here.

T. B. CLINIC, TONK—It was formerly located at Ajmer but was shifted here in 1964. Total attendance of out-door patients during 1964-65 was 15,905. Its staff consists of one Civil Assistant Surgeon, one grade II compounder, two Health Visitors, and two Technicians.

BC. G. Vaccination

Though introduced in Rajasthan in 1952-53, the house-to-house operation was started in 1961. In 1962, Rajasthan was divided into four zones; Tonk district was covered by Ajmer Zone. The BCG team started its work in the district on January 9, 1966 with one team leader, six technicians and one driver. Of the districts total population of 4,97,729, 8,959 have been detected as active cases and 1,991 Bactriologically active.

Family Planning

Family Planning, which has been given an important place in the National Planning, is gradually taking roots in the district. According to the Census of 1961, the population of the district is growing rapidly; 41 per cent of the population of the district is below 15 years of age, which means the dependency burden is high and in the years to come, will increase further.

Persons with large families are taking to birth control either at the instance of the family planning workers or at their own. Between 1965-66, 129 sterilization operations were performed in the district of which 115 were vasectomy operations and 14 fallopan tube operations. Government servants accounted for 65 vasectomy cases and 3 fallopan tubes operations. The number of vasectomy operations has now reached 231.

Since December 1965, the insertion of loops (Intra Uterine Contraceptive Device) has been started at the Zenana Hospital, Tonk and till 1966-67, 397 cases have been completed.

Besides the urban Family Planning Centre at Tonk, rural Family Planning Centres are functioning at Malpura, Peeplu, Mandloai, Niwai, Jhilai, Aligarh, Deoli and Duni. To make the sterilization facilities available to those living away from the Family Planning Centres, a Mobile Family Planning Unit has also been opened at Tonk. To popularise Family Planning, a District Level Family Planning Bureau has been opened at Tonk. In the Family Planning Centres, however, the posts created have not been filled.

Ayurvedic and Unani Chikitsalaya

As stated earlier, both *hakims* and *vaidyas* were given patronage even when Tonk was a State. In Jaipur also similar encouragement used to be given. It had a separate department for the Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries. Tonk, however, had no such separate department. The

Chief Medical Officer of General Hospital was the head of the Medical department including the Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries. But it was only in 1945 that a Unani dispensary at Tonk and an Ayurvedic dispensary at Rajmahal in Deoli tahsil were opened by the Nawab of Tonk. Since independence more Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries have been opened. These numbered 43 by 1966, besides a hospital at Tonk, and were put in 1958, under the administrative control of Director, Ayurvedic and Unani Chikitsalaya, Ajmer. Under him, there is now a Divisional Inspector at Bundi who periodically inspects the dispensaries of Tonk district.

Government Unani Chikitsalaya, Tonk

A Unani Chikitsalaya was started on February 15, 1945 by the Nawab of Tonk. During 1965-66, 54,147 patients suffering from various diseases received treatment here. Facilities for in-door patients will be shortly made available. A senior physician looks after the administration of the Chikitsalaya on a part-time basis.¹

List of Ayurvedic Aushadhalayas run by the Government in the district is given below :

S. No.	Location of Aushadhalaya	Year of opening	Staff	Patients treated in 1965-66
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Anwa	1954	One Vaidya	11983
2.	Malay	1966	One Vaidya	4837
3.	Tordi	1959	one Up-Vaidya	
4.	Natwada	1951	One Vaidya	14074
5.	Banetha	1951	"	9984
6.	Mawaliya	1954	"	11938
7.	Pooni	1952	"	8497
8.	Hamirpur	1954	"	8516
9.	Dhuwan	1958	"	8946
10.	Soothda	1956	"	1593
11.	Rajwas	1949	"	4677
12.	Dattow	1951	"	11618
13.	Pachewar	1951	"	16302
			"	14161

1. The staff consists of two hakims, two compounders and one attendant.

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Mendwas	1958	One Vaidya, One Up-Vaidya	11889
15.	Dangarthal	1943	"	9001
16.	Marli	1954	"	6827
17.	Jamdoli	1955	"	7466
18.	Dattwas	1953	"	4595
19.	City Malpura	1954	"	4346
20.	Malpura	1955	2 Vaidyas	18248
21.	Kakod	1959	One Vaidya	11537
22.	Lamba Hari Singh	1947	One Vaidya, One Up-Vaidya	11405
23.	Luhara	1957	One Vaidya	10056
24.	Jhilai	1954	"	12906
25.	Kantoli	1963	One Vaidya, One Up-Vaidya	4315
26.	Deval	1954	One Vaidya	8344
27.	Kalmanda	1955	"	6445
28.	Baragana	1954	"	5888
29.	Chandsen	1959	"	7981
30.	Rajmahal	1945	"	18868
31.	Chawandia	1955	"	8946
32.	Panwad	1951	"	10810
33.	Shop	1960	One Vaidya, One Up-Vaidya	7971
34.	Raholi	1955	One Vaidya	5888
35.	Nagar Fort	1949	"	12814
36.	Bawdi	1965	One Vaidya, One Up-Vaidya	9056
37.	Ranoli	1956	"	9596
38.	Nasirda	1951	One Vaidya	12895
39.	Mor	1957	"	1816
40.	Uniara Khurd	1956	"	5616
41.	Bhawata	1954	"	5540
42.	Dhad	1948	"	1582

Private Hospitals and Dispensaries

There are 24 private dispensaries and Aushadhalayas in the district of which two are run by registered allopaths, one by an unregistered allopath, 11 by registered Vaidyas, four by unqualified

Vaidyas and the rest are run by unqualified persons including compounders.

Sanitation

Municipalities in urban areas and Panchayat Samitis in rural areas keep towns and villages clean. In each Panchayat Samiti, a post of Sanitary Inspector has been created to watch over sanitary conditions. Villagers are being encouraged to dig soak-pits where manure could be prepared. For better health, the Panchayat Samiti officials are making smokeless *chulhas* popular.

The municipalities have sufficient scavenging staff. Important roads and streets are cleaned every day where as the less important ones are cleaned only once a week. Similarly the gutters also are cleaned and treated with disinfectants. All municipalities of the district maintain public latrines and public urinals. Private houses have kachcha latrins. Flush latrins are about 125 in number and are mostly in the government bungalows and offices.

There is a water-works at Tonk and another at Toda Rai Singh. At both places, the source of water-supply being wells, a separate plant for filtration is not necessary. There is no arrangement for supply of gravity water in the gardens. In other places of the district, water requirements of the people are met mainly by wells. Drinking water wells are periodically treated with disinfectants. Step-wells are being converted into wells.

The Government of Rajasthan is engaged in the preparation of a Master Plan for water-supply in rural areas. There is obviously a severe problem of drinking water in the district. The sub-soil water is available upto depths ranging 25 ft. Wells are the usual source but at a few places, people use water from the river Banas or local ponds hazarding their health.

According to the Master Plan, Rs. 68,77,750/- will be required to solve the water supply problem in rural areas of the district. Priority will be given to the construction of wells in areas where drinking water is not easily available. In the six Panchayat Samitis, 253 wells have been proposed. The problem of brakish water exists in two Panchayat Samitis. To supply water to these areas, it is planned to sink new wells and instal pumping sets in nearby sweet water belt.

CHAPTER XVII

OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

Labour Welfare

According to Rajputana Gazetteer, good cotton cloth, felt rugs and saddle cloths used to be woven in the State of Tonk; felt, blankets, *gugis* (caps with hoods worn in rainy season), Hindu prayer-rugs, saddle cloths, gun covers and floor cloths were traditionally made also in Malpura Nizamat. In 1945-46, a woollen yarn and carpet factory was established at Tonk. Still the State had no large scale industry. The administration, therefore, was hardly confronted with labour problems. And though in the Techno-Economic survey subsequent to the merger of the state, 375 persons are mentioned as being employed in agro-based "Large Scale Industries," it is a fact that workers in Tonk have been essentially agricultural and not industrial. However, a few small scale industries have developed with a sizeable number of workers. Some organizations of the workers, at the local level, have appeared. By 1965-66, 13 labour unions have been registered. Of these, only two have a membership of between 100 and 150; the rest have less than 75.

Formerly, there were no statutory provisions for labour welfare activities. Now, however, both government and employers are bound by law to undertake welfare work. The Government has framed rules and regulations and introduced legislation to ensure the minimum standard of health and safety and to guarantee minimum wages. The rules also relate to essential working conditions like hours of work, weekly holidays etc.¹

A. Central Acts

1. Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.
2. Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946.
3. Indian Trade Union Act, 1926.
4. Minimum Wages Act, 1948.
5. Indian Factories Act, 1948.
6. Indian Boilers Act, 1923.
7. Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923.
8. Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948.
9. Payment of Wages Act, 1936.
- Working Journalists (Conditions of Service & Misc. Provisions) Act, 1955.
11. Employment of Children Act, 1936.
12. Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952.
13. Employees' Liability Act, 1935.
14. Children (Pledging of Labour) Act, 1933.
15. Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961.

(Contd.)

In 1950, the government established labour welfare centres all over Rajasthan. One centre was opened at Tonk in 1956. It is supervised by the Labour Inspector, Tonk, and Labour Officer, Kota, who apart from being responsible for the settlement of industrial disputes, are required to make inspections under the payment of Wages Act, Minimum Wages Act and other related legislation. The main beneficiaries of the centre are the workers of the *Bidi* factories, municipalities and transport companies.

The labour welfare centre provides facilities for indoor and outdoor games, runs a reading room; subscribes to four dailies, two weeklies and two monthlies; organises cultural programmes like *Qawali* and *kirtan* (devotional songs). Besides a radio set, a gramophone, musical instruments like *tabla* and harmonium have been provided. Adult education classes were also started, but have now been discontinued because of poor attendance. The number of visitors to the centre since 1959 is as follows :

B. Rajasthan State Acts

1. Industrial Disputes (Rajasthan Amendment) Act, 1958.
2. Rajasthan Shops and Commercial Establishment Act, 1968.
3. Rajasthan Maternity Benefit Act, 1953.

C. Rajasthan State Rules

1. Factories Rules, 1951.
2. Rajasthan Workmen's Compensation (unclaimed deposits) Rules, 1959.
3. Rajasthan Minimum Wages Rules, 1959.
4. Rajasthan Boilers, Rules, 1951.
5. Rajasthan Industrial Disputes Rules, 1958.
6. Rajasthan Payment of Wages Rules, 1951.
7. Rajasthan Shops and Commercial Establishment Rules, 1958.
8. Rajasthan Trade Union Regulations, 1959.
9. Rajasthan Employees' Insurance Court Rules, 1955.
10. Rajasthan Maternity Benefit Rules, 1955.
11. Rajasthan Economiser Rules, 1954.
12. Rajasthan Silicosis Rules.
13. Rajasthan Motor Transport Workers Rules, 1962.
14. The Welfare Officer (recruitment and conditions of service) Rules, 1952.
15. Rajasthan Boilers, Attendance Rules, 1951.
16. Rajasthan Workmen's Compensation (Cost and Fee) Rules, 1955.

Year	Males	Females	Children
1959-60	81	4	61
1960-61	66	2	55
1961-62	62	3	55
1962-63	60	3	62
1963-64	74	-	26
1964-65	69	-	17

Prohibition

Alcohol was not only not prohibited among the Rajputs; it was lavishly served on special occasions like marriages. In Niwai, Malpura and Toda Rai Singh, which formerly formed part of Jaipur State, no restrictions, therefore, existed. However, in the territory of Tonk State, there were restrictions on religious grounds. As one of the Administration Reports stated, "The use of wine and other intoxicants, opium excepted, is forbidden as there are religious objections to an income derived from duties on them. Consequently, the vice is reduced to the minimum." Opium was allowed to be produced in a large quantity in Nimbahera² and was exported to Jaipur. Despite the general discouragement by the government, there were, as the records for 1930-31 show, as many as 55 shops selling country spirit in Tonk State the number of selling opium and Ganja was 25 and 7 respectively. In 1944-45, the number of liquor shops in Tonk rose to 160 and of those selling drugs to 62. Opium and Ganja were imported from Madhya Pradesh and Bhang from Punjab; liquor was produced in a distillery at Nimbahera.

Since the merger drinking in public has been prohibited and certain days are observed as dry days. However, revenue collected from the sale of liquor and other intoxicants is sizable. Only licence holders are allowed to sell and those doing so without licence are liable to prosecution. Similarly, illicit distillation is an offence and there is no registered distillery in the district. Yet, every year a large number of cases of illicit distillation and smuggling are instituted.

Despite the government's efforts, the consumption of liquor has increased: 113624 litres in 1960, 13848 in 1961, 146511 in 1962,

1. Report on the Administration of the Tonk State, for the year 1905-06, p. 13.
2. Formerly a part of the State of Tonk Nimbahera now is a town in Madhya Pradesh.

243578 in 1963, 214722 in 1964, 171268 in 1965, and 169094 in 1966.¹ As the traditional restrictions are getting lax, drinking is growing popular even among the educated upper classes.

The consumption of Bhang also has increased in the past few years: 1,896 kg. was consumed in 1962, 4,008 in 1963, 3,055 in 1964 and 2,535 in 1965. With regard to opium, on the other hand, spectacular results seem to have been achieved. The number of registered addicts, to whom opium was released in limited quantities, dropped from 54 in 1960, to 14 in 1961, 11 in 1962, 16 in 1963 and 1964 and 17 in 1965.

Advancement of Backward classes

Very little seems to have been done under the Nawabs to ameliorate the condition of the backward people, now known as Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Denotified Tribes. In 1930, in accordance with the Criminal Tribes Act 1924, the Sansi, Baori, Kanjar and Moghia communities were settled at specified places under the supervision of the police.² The settlements in Tonk State were at Mandawara, Mandawar, Dibru, Polid Hira and Ahamadpur.³ But nothing beyond this was done to remove their various social and economic disabilities. The first attempt to bring them on par with the rest of the country was made by the Constitution of the Indian Republic. It provided special protection for their speedy upliftment. Special assistance was extended to overcome their social, educational, and economic backwardness through schemes sponsored by the government and the Social Welfare Board. Reservations in matters of representation and employment have been guaranteed.

According to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Lists (Modifications) Orders, 1956, 37 communities residing in the district have been treated as Scheduled Castes and six communities as Scheduled Tribes. Their names are given in chapter III.

Systematic work for their upliftment started in 1954 with the appointment of a Welfare Worker under the Backward Classes Welfare Officer, Bharatpur. In 1957, the Welfare Department was renamed Social Welfare Department and a post of Welfare Inspector under the Assistant Director, Social Welfare, Ajmer was created. In 1960, the post of District Social Welfare Officer for Bundi and Tonk districts,

1. *Statistical Abstracts, Rajasthan, Yearly Volumes 1960 to 1967.*

2. *Report on the Administration of Tonk State, 1930-31*, p. 20

3. *Samajik Suraksha, Rajasthan-ki Vimukt Jatiyan* Vol. 11, April, 1966.

with headquarters at Bundi, was created and the Welfare Inspector was placed under him. In October 1962, the post of Welfare Inspector was abolished. The Social welfare officer is now also responsible for probation work.

The Social Welfare Department, ever since its inception in 1954, has been doing useful work for the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes. It has given financial assistance for constructing houses, sinking wells for irrigation and drinking purposes; it has secured land for landless agriculturists, jobs for the unemployed through employment exchanges, and stipends for the education of needy children. While the welfare of the tribal people involves their rehabilitation, both morally to change the outlook and economically to provide gainful employment, the welfare of the Scheduled Castes involves removal of social disabilities caused by centuries of prejudice about them among the higher castes. To eradicate these, the Untouchability Offence Act, 1955 was promulgated. Similarly the Criminal Tribes, as they had come to be known after the promulgation of the Criminal Tribes Act, 1924, were denotified on August 31, 1952. Now they entail no disabilities and are on par with other citizens of the country.

Education

Students belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Denotified Tribes are exempt from paying tuition fee, and cannot be refused admission in the educational institutions run or financed by the government. Similarly, there is no age limit for their admission in educational institutions. Stipends¹ are also awarded; these amounted to Rs. 8,511 in 1961-62, Rs. 17,435 in 1962-63, Rs. 14,052 in 1963-64 and Rs. 12,393 in 1964-65.

Hostels

For students belonging to Scheduled Castes, a government hostel was opened by the Social Welfare Department at Tonk city in 1961. The sanctioned strength of boarders is 40. The hostel at Malpura, for Scheduled Tribes, can accommodate 40 students.

1. The students of the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes are awarded stipends at the following rates: the students in the first, second, third and fourth standards are given annually a sum of Rs. two, four, six and eight respectively; students from 5th to 16th standards are given the amount monthly—those in the fifth standard get Rs. three, in sixth to eight standards Rs. eight, in ninth and tenth standards Rs. 10, in 11th and 12th standards Rs. 20/-, in 13th and 14th standards Rs. 30/- and in 15th to 16th standards Rs. 40/-.

The Social Welfare department gives financial assistance to the Adarsha Chhatravas which can accommodate upto 25 boarders of Scheduled Castes. In 1959, a hostel for students belonging to Denotified tribes was opened at Deoli by the Rajasthan Vimukta Jati Sangh. The Social Welfare Department continued to grant financial assistance to this hostel till 1963 when it was converted into an Ashram school.

In these hostels board and lodging are free. Clothes, stationery, hair oil, bathing and washing soaps, and medical facilities are provided without cost. These hostels serve to effect the desired changes in the young ones drawn from backward communities.

Total expenditure in the Government Hostel, Tonk, Government Hostel, Malpura and Adarsha Chhatravas, Nawai during 1964-65 was 23,950, Rs. 21,710 and Rs. 5,960 respectively.

Social Education Centre

The Social Welfare Department opened two Social Education Centres, one each at Poliyada and Rajmahal, in 1955 for people belonging to Denotified Tribes. In these centres, reading, writing and recreational facilities are provided.

The Social Education Centre, Rajmahal is run by the Panchayat Samiti, Deoli which gets an annual grant of Rs. 900/- from the Social Welfare Department. The other centre at Polyada used to be run departmentally but in 1962-63 it was closed as a measure of economy.

Sanskar Kendra

A Sanskar Kendra, to raise the social status of the Scheduled Castes people, is being run by the Social Welfare Department at Tonk. In the Kendra, training is imparted to women to make them better housewives and mothers. Training in tailoring and embroidery is also given. Occasionally, cultural programmes are organised.

Reservation of seats

Seats for Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes have been reserved in Parliament, Legislative Assembly, Municipalities and Panchayats. Similarly, in government service, 12½ per cent of the posts have been earmarked for them. The Employment Exchange of the district helped in 1965-66, 11 candidates of Scheduled Castes and one of Scheduled Tribe to secure employment. Between 1959 and 1965,

114 candidates (97 of Scheduled Castes and 17 of Scheduled Tribes) were provided with employment through the Employment Exchange.

Other Developmental work

For years these communities had been subjected to exploitation by jagirdars and other privileged people. A large number of them worked as agricultural workers on land owned by others. And those who had land found that they were actually owning uneconomic fragments of land. The government, therefore, decided to give to these agriculturists financial aid for purchasing better equipment, and allot to the landless farmers agricultural land. Between January 1964 and June 1965, 22,786 bighas of land were allotted to 4,967 such persons in the district. During 1964-65, Rs. 3.30 were granted to Scheduled Tribes for three drinking water wells and Rs. 4,100/- to Scheduled Castes for seven wells, Rs. 10,100/- were granted to 20 members of Scheduled Tribes, Rs. 2,150/- to four members of Scheduled Castes, Rs. 11,775/- to 18 members of the Denotified Tribes and Rs. 500 to one members of Scheduled Tribes all for Construction of houses,; and Rs. 1,000/- were given to 10 families of Scheduled Castes for investment in cottage industries.

Since 1960, the Social welfare Department has started welfare activities for prisoners also. A welfare officer has been posted at the District Jail, Tonk.

Charitable Endowments

There are 220 temples, 249 mosques and 10 *madarsas*, which get a fixed sum ranging from Re one to Rs. 744 yearly. There is no institution in the district for the welfare of the handicapped persons. Details of the welfare programme for prisoners are given in chapter XII.

CHAPTER XVIII

PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY
SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

Vidhan Sabha (Legislative Assembly)

For the first general election of 1952, the district was divided into three Assembly constituencies viz. Tonk, Thikana Uniara and Malpura¹. Tonk was a double member (D. M.) constituency, one of the seats being reserved for Scheduled Castes. Thus these three constituencies returned four members in all. Fourteen candidates contested, of whom four belonged to Congress², four to Socialist Party, one to Ram Rajya Parishad, one to Krishikar Lok Party, one to Jan Sangh and three were Independents. Three seats—two general and one reserved were captured by Congress and the fourth by Ram Rajya Parishad.

The total number of electors was 2,17,407 and the number of valid votes polled was 90,280 i. e. 41.5%.

The break up of the total number of voters and the votes polled, constituency-wise, is given below :

Name of constituency	Electorate	Number of valid votes polled	% of voting	No. of contesting candidates
Tonk (D. M.) ³	1,11,205	47,279	21.21	4 (G) 3 (R)
Thikana Uniara	58,728	19,709	33.55	4
Malpura	47,474	23,292	49.07	3

1. The area comprised by each constituency was as follows—Tonk Constituency—Tonk and Niwai tahsils except ten villages of Tonk tahsil; Thikana Uniara constituency—Thikana Uniara and Aligarh tahsil plus ten villages of Tonk tahsil which were excluded from Tonk Constituency, and 93 villages of Toda Rai Singh tahsil; Malpura Constituency—Malpura tahsil; and Toda Rai Singh tahsil excluding 93 villages which were included in Thikana Uniara Constituency.
2. Indian National Congress.
3. In case of double member (D. M.) constituency, the number of votes polled is double the number of voters and the percentages have been worked out accordingly. *A Statistical Study of the General Elections in Rajasthan, 1952*, published by the Bureau of Statistics, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

During the second general election in 1957, the number of constituencies remained the same.¹

This time ten candidates contested for the four seats. Of these, four belonged to Congress, three to Praja Socialist Party, one to Ram Rajya Parishad and two were Independents. This time, again, three seats were captured by Congress and the Uniara seat by Ram Rajya Parishad. The Malpura constituency returned uncontested.

The total number of electors was 2,17,564 and the number of valid votes polled was 86,229 or 39.6%. The break-up of the total number of voters and the votes polled, constituency-wise, is as below :

Name of constituency	Electorate	Number of valid votes polled	% of polling	No. of contesting candidates
Malpura	52,012	elected uncontested		
Tonk	1,03,613	62,326	36.9	5
Uniara	61,939	23,903	38.6	4

In the third general election of 1962, the district was divided into four constituencies viz. Niwai, Tonk, Uniara and Malpura, all single member.²

The Niwai constituency was reserved for Scheduled Castes in accordance with the rule that a full constituency should be earmarked for Scheduled Castes only.

Sixteen candidates contested, of whom four belonged to Congress, three to Jan Sangh, four to Swatantra, one to Praja Socialist

1. The area comprised by each of these constituencies was as follows—Malpura Constituency—Malpura tahsil and Toda Rai Singh tahsil excluding 62 villages of Toda Rai Singh tahsil; Tonk Constituency—Tonk and Niwai tahsils and 62 villages of Toda Rai Singh tahsil; Uniara Constituency—Uniara and Duni tahsils.
2. Each of these constituencies comprised the area as follows—Niwai Constituency—Niwai tahsil and 122 villages of Tonk tahsil; Tonk Constituency—Tonk tahsil (excluding the 122 villages mentioned above) and 62 villages of Toda Rai Singh tahsil; Uniara Constituency—Uniara tahsil and Deoli tahsil (excluding five villages of Deoli tahsil which were included in the Kekri Constituency); and Malpura Constituency—Malpura tahsil and Toda Rai Singh tahsil (excluding the villages of Toda Rai Singh tahsil mentioned above) plus Man Khand villages of Kekri tahsil of Ajmer district.

and four were Independents. All the four seats were captured by Swatantra Party.

The total number of electors was 2,55,040 and the number of valid votes polled was 1,58,841 or 64.9%. Details of the number of voters and the votes polled, constituency-wise, are as below :

Name of constituency	Electorate	Number ¹ of votes polled	% of votes polled to electorate	No. of contesting candidates
Niwai (SC)	62,262	42,800	68.83	3
Tonk	59,756	37,222	62.29	7
Uniara	70,055	37,237	53.51	3
Malpura	62,967	48,260	76.64	3

The following statement shows the electoral strength of the various parties in the district in the last three general elections for Vidhan Sabha.

Party/Independents	Number of valid votes polled		
	1952	1957	1962
Congress	39,588	41,759	48,594
Socialist	20,492	—	—
Swatantra	—	—	97,327
Jan Sangh	8,985	—	5,919
Praja Socialist	—	16,684	4,390
Ram Rajya Parishad	11,179	12,623	—
Krishikar Lok Party	2,811	—	—
Independents	7,225	15,163	2,611

No by-elections to the Assembly have been held in the district.

Results of fourth general elections held in 1967 are given in Appendix I.

1. This includes invalid votes also.

Lok Sabha

In the 1952 general election, the Tonk Lok Sabha Constituency comprised seven Legislative Assembly constituencies viz. Tonk, Thikana Uniara, Malpura (all in Tonk district), Rupnagar, Kishangarh (both then in Jaipur district and now in Ajmer district), Jahazpur (Bhilwara district) and Parbatsar (Nagaur district). The constituency returned one member. Three candidates, one belonging to Congress, another to Krishikar Lok Party and the third, an Independent contested. It was captured by the Congress candidate with 60,980 votes. Votes secured by the Independent and Krishikar Lok Party candidates were 26,367 and 42,423 respectively. The total number of electors was 3,87,328 and the number of valid votes polled was 1,29,770 or 33.3%.

During the second general election, the Tonk district was represented through the Sawai Madhopur constituency which consisted of the Assembly Constituencies of Mahwa, Karauli, Sawai Madhopur, and Gangapur; Malpura, Tonk and Uniara of Tonk district; Kaman and Dig of Bharatpur district; and Lachhmangarh of Alwar district.

The constituency returned two members including one for Scheduled Castes. The seats were contested by three candidates of whom two belonged to Congress and one to Jan Sangh. Both were captured by the Congress candidates getting 2,52,005 and 2,24,477 votes respectively. The Jan Sangh candidate secured 1,71,117 votes. The number of electors was 8,50,263 and the total number of valid votes polled was 6,47,599 or 38.1%.

During the third general election the district was again represented through Sawai Madhopur constituency. The Parliamentary constituency was composed of eight Legislative Assembly constituencies viz. Gangapur, Malarna Chour, Khandar, Sawai Madhopur of the Sawai Madhopur district and Niwai, Tonk, Uniara and Malpura of the Tonk district. The constituency returned one member. This had to be from Scheduled Castes.

The election was contested by four candidates, one of whom was Independent, the others belonged each to Swatantra, Congress and Jan Sangh. The seat was captured by the Swatantra candidate. The total electorate was 5,07,959 and the number of valid votes polled was 2,62,177 or 51.6%.

The following table indicates the distribution of votes among the various candidates :

Party/Independents	Number of valid votes polled		
	1952	1957	1962
Congress	60,980	4,76,482	82,771
Jan Sangh	—	1,71,117	24,438
Krishikar Lok Party	42,423	—	—
Swatantra	—	—	1,49,543
Independents	26,367	—	5,425

Results of the fourth general election are given in Appendix II.

By-Election

A by-election for the Lok Sabha seat was held on November 29, 1953 due to the sudden demise of the sitting member from the 1952 general elections. Three candidates contested, of whom one belonged to Congress and the rest were Independents. The seat was won by the Congress candidate securing 41,492 votes; the others secured 7,073 and 5,311 votes respectively. The total electorate was 3,91,851 and the percentage of polling was 13.7.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Anjuman-e-Riyaya, Tonk

This was the first political organisation to have been formed in Tonk State. Started at places which are now not comprised in Tonk district except, of course, Tonk city which was its headquarters, the organisation had both Hindu and Muslim members. Membership was of two types. The fee for ordinary members was 25 paise (4 annas) and for active members, a rupee. In 1948 when the organisation disappeared with the establishment of Praja Mandal it is said to have had 2500 supporters on its roll. The object of the Anjuman-e-Riyaya was to secure responsible government for the State. It took out processions, arranged meetings and generally exposed the weaknesses of the administration. Shortly before his death Nawab Sadat Ali, in part acceptance of its demands, had agreed to appoint three ministers from the public, to work without portfolio for six months before being allotted specific departments. Because of his sudden death this could not be implemented. In 1944 Anjuman-e-Riyaya contested election to the Municipal Board, Tonk, capturing all the 12 seats including that of the Chairman.

Za-Nisar Party

This party had been formed as the rulers' party to counteract the activities of the Anjuman-e-Riyaya. Its members were mostly the Sahibzadas and employees in the Nawabs' Household. The party, however, did not make much headway and was not heard of after a time.

Muslim League

A branch of the Muslim League was opened in the district about 1944-45 to fight for the rights of the Muslims and to agitate for the creation of Pakistan. The party did not attract many followers and did not even live to see independence.

Praja Mandal

Praja Mandal was established in Tonk on January 26, 1948. Its activities remained confined to Tonk city and the neighbouring areas. In Uniara, Niwai, Malpura and Toda Rai Singh the Praja Mandal of Jaipur State was functioning.

After formation of Rajasthan, the Praja Mandal was converted into a Congress Committee representing the Indian National Congress. With the creation of Greater Rajasthan, a district Congress committee for the area was constituted.

The headquarters of the district Congress committee is in Tonk. There are six tahsil committees, one *Nagar* committee and a number of *Mandal* committees. A *mandal* committee has been opened for every two thousand of the population. Membership at the end of 1965 was 12,000. Although Congress did not contest municipal elections on a party basis, the candidate sponsored by it became the Chairman of the Municipal Board and remained so except for a small spell of four months in 1954 when an Independent took over. The Pradhans of all Panchayat Samitis in 1965 were Congress-men; a Congress nominee was elected also as Zila Pramukh. After 1961 Panchayat elections, however, Niwai and Deoli Panchayat Samitis had non-Congress Pramukhs.

Socialist Party

A branch of the Socialist Party was formed in the district in 1950.

Jan Sangh

A branch of the Jan Sangh was established in Tonk in December 1951. It contested for the Assembly during the first

general election without any success but won one seat in the election in 1953-54 for the Tonk Municipal Board. The party nearly disappeared therefore, until in 1961 when a few enthusiastic workers revived it. The Jan Sangh again contested for the Municipal Board in May 1966 for which it set up 16 candidates out of which three were returned. But in the 1962 general election it was once more unsuccessful. At present it has organised two *Mandal Samitis* in the city and a *Mandal Samiti* for each assembly constituency in the district. At the end of 1965 the party claimed a membership of 3,500. It organised a token hunger strike against shortage of food grains and rising prices and launched agitation in 1962-63 against the levy of House tax. It has also organised public meetings against betterment levy and surcharge on land revenue.

Swatantra Party

This party made its appearance in the district for the first time in January 1962 and won all the Assembly seats, during the General Elections in 1962.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

The State of Tonk started a government Gazette sometimes in the twenties, containing orders and notifications of various departments. During the second World War, weekly and fortnightly War Bulletins were also published.

The *Press in India* 1965 Part II (Report of the Registrar of Newspapers for India) records only one publication from the district—*Prashikshan Doot*, a college magazine published by the Government Basic S.T.C. Training School, Deoli. It is an annual publication in Hindi and English.

The various State and All-India newspapers and periodicals in circulation in the district during 1965 were:

(1) State Level : *Rashtra Doot*, *Lokvani*, *Navjyoti*, *Rajasthan Patrika*, *Amar Jyoti*;

(2) All India Level : *Times of India*, *Hindustan Times*, *Indian Express & Sunday Standard*, *Statesman*, *Illustrated Weekly*, *Blitz*, *Hindustan*, *Nav Bharat Times*, *Tej*, *Dharmayug*, *Hindustan*, *Aljamlat*.

There are only two small printing presses in the district, both located at Tonk. The staff consists of the owner and his assistant. No block-making is done in either of these.

VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

The following voluntary organisations are functioning in the district.

RAJASTHAN KRISHAK SAMAJ—This organisation with headquarters at Jaipur, is a ramification of Bharat Krishak Samaj (Farmers' Forum, India), Delhi. It is a non-political organisation and endeavours to help farmers solve their problems. It organises meetings, *sammelans*, exhibitions and exchange-programmes with foreign countries. The organisation has a branch in the district.

RAJASTHAN YOUNG FARMERS' ASSOCIATION—Parallel to the above is the Rajasthan Young Farmers' Association, with headquarters also at Jaipur. It aims at bringing young farmers together to study their problems and organises cultural and social activities and excursions within and without the country on a mutual exchange basis.

RAJASTHAN STATE BHARAT SCOUTS AND GUIDES—Its divisional headquarters is at Jaipur. It has four local associations in the district; one each at Malpura, Niwai, Tonk and Deoli. The first three were opened on November 11, 1954 and the last, on January 31, 1964. The executive body of each association consists of an Assistant Deputy Commissioner, a Secretary and a District Scout Master. In 1965 a total of 3,470 Scouts and 255 Guides were organised into 96 Cub-Packs, 46 Scout Troops, two Rover Crews, six Bulbul Flocks and two Guide Companies.

During 1965, camps were held at Sanwara, Rajmahal, Bardara, Dharola and Ganesh Ghat which were attended by 173 Scouts and Guides from various educational institutions. A night camp was organised by Deoli and Niwai branches for Cubs and Bulbuls. Two Patrol leaders' training camps were organised at Niwai and Duni in August 1965. Social work also was organised by Niwai and Deoli branches.

RAJASTHAN STATE SOCIAL WELFARE ADVISORY BOARD—This organisation, with headquarters at Jaipur, gives an annual aid of Rs. 1,500 to

Tagore Bal Niketan at Tonk for running a Balbari for the children. The Board opened a handicraft unit in 1963-64 at Tonk for embroidery and brocade work with a grant of Rs. 19,500 from the Central Social Welfare Board.

INDIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY—Its Rajasthan State Branch, Jaipur has started a school at Tonk for the training of about 30-32 Auxiliary Nurse-Midwives. It also undertook drought relief measures and distributed milk powder, peas and multivitamin tablets.

BHARAT SEVAK SAMAJ—The State Branch of the Bharat Sevak Samaj is headquartered at Jaipur. In the district, the most important task undertaken by the Samaj during 1962-65 was the construction of barracks at Deoli for Chinese internees with a grant of Rs. 7,60,157 from the State Government.

APPENDIX I

Fourth General Elections, 1967
(Legislative Assembly)

Name of the Constituency	No. of seats	Electorate	Valid votes polled	Percentage of votes polled to the electorate	No. of Contestants	Party affiliation	Votes secured	Remarks
Niwai	1*	58,990	37,465	64.88	3	Swatantra	20,644	Won
						Congress	16,402	
						Independent	419	
Tonk	1	54,363	33,600	63.53	5	Congress	17,662	Won
						Swatantra	13,968	
						Independent	1,454	
						Independent	292	
Uniara	1	60,331	32,217	55.13	6	Independent	224	Won
						Swatantra	14,530	
						Congress	13,221	
						Independent	3,097	
						Independent	791	
Toda Rai Singh	1	60,531	41,204	69.99	3	Independent	430	Won
						Congress	23,022	
						Swatantra	17,572	
Malpura	1	60,105	4,22	75.64	3	Independent	610	Won
						Congress	26,408	
						Swatantra	17,388	
						Independent	433	

* Reserved for Scheduled Castes candidate.

APPENDIX II

Fourth General Elections, 1967

House of People (Lok Sabha)

Name of the Constituency	No. of seat	Electorate	Valid votes polled	Percentage of votes polled to the total votes	No. of Contestants	Party affiliation	Votes secured	Remarks
Tonk (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)	1	4,84,116	2,95,695	62.79	6	Swatantra Congress Independent Independent Independent Independent	1,45,032 1,30,225 10,373 5,080 2,859 2,126	Won

CHAPTER XIX

PLACES OF INTEREST

Deoli

Deoli is a tahsil headquarters of Tonk district situated at 25° 46'N and 75° 23'E, 1,222 feet above sea level. It is on the Jaipur-Kota highway, 68 km. from Tonk and is connected by a metalled road from Kota, Ajmer and Jaipur.

Around 1855, this town was laid out by Major Thom, commanding the late Kota regiment at the tri-junction of Ajmer-Merwara and the States of Jaipur and Mewar. It was built, initially, as base for a military regiment which had been raised to curb the activities of the Meenas, then considered a criminal tribe active in Ajmer-Merwara and in States of Jaipur and Mewar.

Deoli remained the headquarters of Haroti and Tonk political agency. After 1857, the military regiment stationed there was named "Infantry of Deoli Irregular". In 1903 it was named "Forty Second Regiment", which was dissolved after the First World War. In 1922, it was revived as the "Meena Corps". In 1923, the cantonment was abolished and a municipality was established.

During the British period, Deoli was well known because many of the Indian political internees were lodged there. During 1942-45, it had a camp for prisoners of war from Italy, Germany and Japan. After independence, there was a sizable influx of refugees from what is now West Pakistan. At the time of the hostilities with China in 1962 and with Pakistan in 1965, it was again at Deoli that the Chinese and Pakistani suspects were kept.

The population of Deoli declined from 5,803 in 1901 to 5,274 in 1961.

It is the headquarters of a revenue tahsil, a Panchayat Samiti and a municipality. There are a separate High School for girls and a Higher Secondary School for boys, a dispensary and a veterinary hospital. The town is electrified and has its own water-works, a government dak bungalow and a few *Dharmashalas*. Postal, telegraphic and telephonic facilities also are available.

About 12 miles from Deoli, on the banks of the river Banas is situated an old historical village Rajmahal which was once included in Duni Thikana of the former Jaipur State. It has an old fort built by the Solanki Rajputs.

Rajmahal is a good picnic spot because of being on the banks of a river and draws visitors specially on holidays.

Diggi

Diggi town is situated about 80 km. south of Jaipur city. It was once part of Jaipur State and is now famous mainly because of a temple of Kalyanji. Thousands of pilgrims from all parts of the country flock to this place, particularly during its two annual fairs.

Diggi is electrified and has also a railway station on the Jaipur-Toda Rai Singh track. There are a few *Dharmashalas*. Postal and telegraphic facilities are available. There are a Boys' High School, a Girls' Middle School as well as a Teachers' Training School. There is also a Government dispensary.

Malpura

Malpura town is a sub-divisional headquarters of Tonk district. It is connected by road with Tonk city and is situated 56 km. from it (26°17'N and 75°22'E), and by rail with Jaipur city which is 88 km. to the north-east. Before the formation of Tonk district, Malpura was a part of the former Jaipur State.

Population of this town has increased from 6,502 in 1901 to 10,622 in 1961. As a sub-divisional headquarters, it has offices of the Sub-divisional Magistrate, Munsif Magistrate, Deputy Superintendent of Police and Assistant Engineer. Electricity, telephone and other postal facilities are available. A hospital, family planning centre and a maternity home, a High school for boys and girls, a few Primary schools and a government dak bungalow are also located here. The town has a municipality and a Panchayat Samiti. A scheme to install water-works is being implemented.

At a distance of about 5 km. from Malpura towards Jaipur, a Central Sheep and Wool Research Station has been started by the Government of Rajasthan in collaboration with F.A.O. Malpura area is known for its sheep breed.

A few miles to the south is the famous Tordi Sagar, an irrigation dam built in 1887 at a cost of Rs. 5 lakhs.



Raj Mahal

Niwai

About 29 km. from Tonk (26°58'N and 75°56'E), on the Jaipur-Kota national highway is situated Niwai, a tahsil headquarters of the district. It was previously a part of Jaipur State.

According to the 1961 Census it has a population of 8,317. The town has a municipality and a Panchayat Samiti, with facilities of electricity, telephone and posts. It has a railway station.

There is a fort on the nearby hill which has now been declared a protected monument by the archaeological department of the Rajasthan Government.

About 13 km. from Niwai is situated the famous Banasthali village, now an important educational centre for girls in India. Detailed description of this institution is given in chapter XV.

Niwai is also known for building-stones, which abound in the surrounding hillocks.

Toda Rai Singh

Toda Rai Singh is a tahsil headquarters of Tonk district connected with Tonk city by a 72 km. metalled road and with Jaipur city by both road and rail (119 km. by road and 117 km. by train). This also was, formerly, a part of Jaipur State.

Toda Rai Singh is an old town. It was included in the jagir of Chamund Rai, one of the generals of Prithvi Raj Chauhan of Ajmer. Later in the 15th Century, having been captured by Govind Ray Chalukya (Solanki) it passed under the Rana of Mewar. It was Rao Rupal of Toda Rai Singh who helped Rana Hamir of Mewar to wrest Bundi from the Meenas. Toda Rai Singh, subsequently, was conquered by the Lodi rulers of Delhi, till Prithvi Singh, the younger son of Rana Rajmal of Mewar regained it. The Solanki Rajputs ruled it until, during the reign of Akbar, Toda was occupied by the Chiefs of Amber. It came to be known as Toda Rai Singh after Raja Rai Singh Sisodia, a great grandson of Rana Amar Singh of Mewar. Raja Rai Singh was accredited to the Mughal Court and took part in many battles in north and south India during the reigns of Shahjahan and Aurangzeb. In 1673 A. D. he died, leaving three sons, Anoop Singh, Maha Singh and Mansi Singh. Anoop Singh became the ruler and received 'Khilat' from Aurangzeb. Records indicate that at the time of Raja Raj Singh, Toda was annexed by Raja Jai Singh, of Jaipur.

Toda is a town picturesque for its surrounding rocky hills and its tanks, including the Budhsagar tank named after Budh Singh Hada of Bundi. There is a cave called *Pipaji ki Gufa* on the slope of the hill where Rao Pipa of Gagron spent his last days. Satolav Tank is named after Rao Satal, the Solanki ruler. Among other places of interest, are Lalla Pathan's fort on the hills, the Hadirani Kund and the two famous Baoris (step wells) built in 1659 and 1661 respectively.

The town has a population of about ten thousand. It has been electrified and is provided with a water-works, telephone, telegraphic and other postal facilities. There are a dak bungalow and a few *Dharmashalas*, a dispensary and a veterinary hospital besides offices of the Panchayat Samiti and the Tahsil administration, one High School for boys and a Middle school for girls.

Tonk

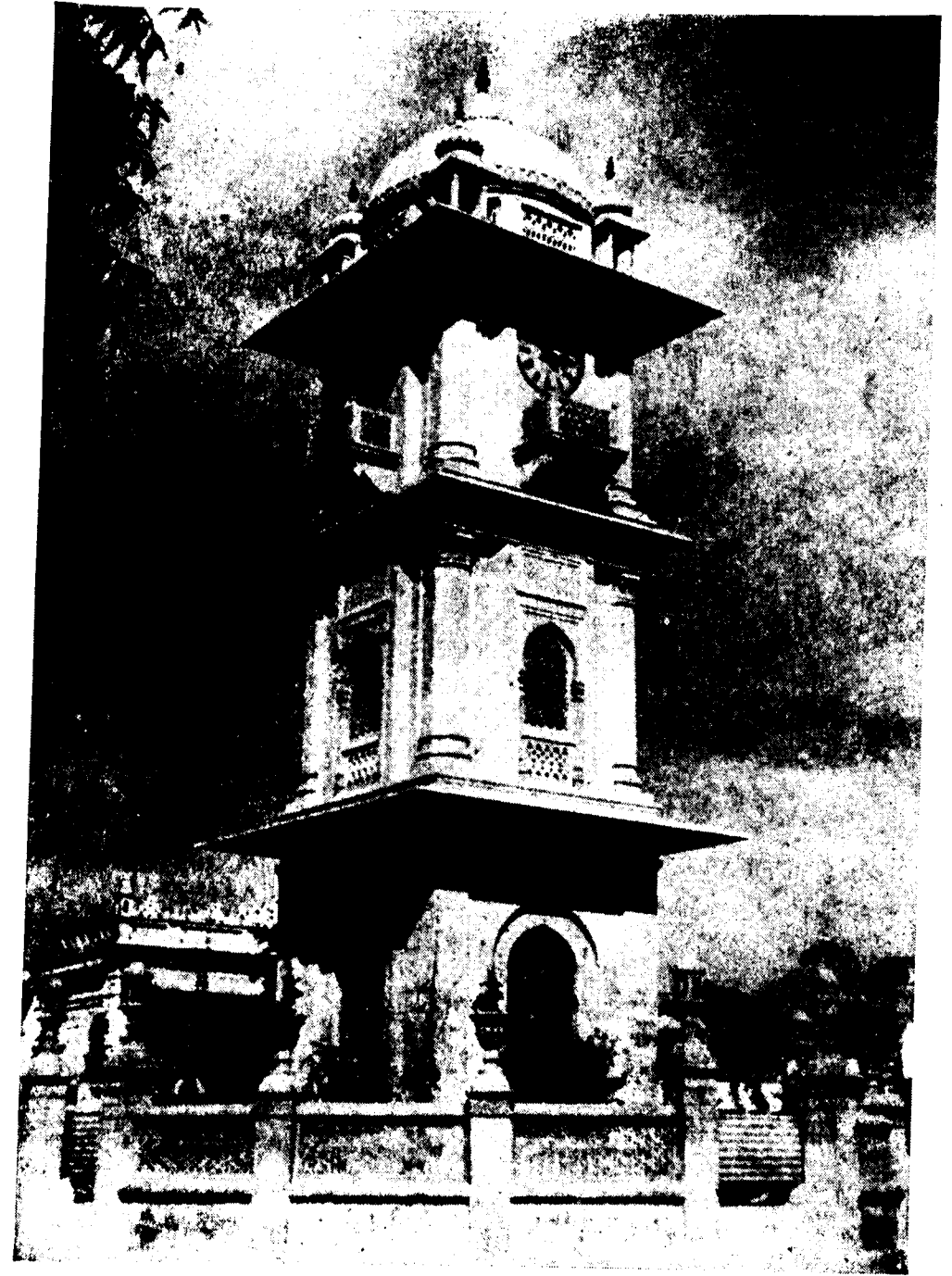
Tonk city was the capital of the State and is at present the headquarters of the district. It is situated on 26°11' N and 75°47' E, about 3 km. to the south of the Banas river, 96 km. from Jaipur city and 63 km. north-east of Deoli on the Jaipur-Kota Highway.

As the legend goes, the town was built in the 12th century by a Brahman Tunkau, from whom it came to be known as Tunk and later Tonk. According to another version, the town was built by a Brahman called Bhola in 1643 (*Imperial Gazetteer of India, Rajputana*, page 312).

The population of the town has risen from 38,759 in 1901 to 43,413 in 1961.

The town is electrified and has its own water-works. Postal, telegraphic and telephonic facilities are available. There are a few *Dharmashalas* and a government dak bungalow, a co-educational Degree College, separate High schools for boys and girls and a number of other Middle and Primary schools, and a well equipped hospital. There are also a Zenana Hospital, a separate T. B. clinic and Unani hospital besides an Ayurvedic Aushdhalaya, Family Planning centre and a Maternity Home.

As a district headquarters, Tonk has a number of Government offices, important among them being those of the Collector, Superintendent of Police and Executive Engineer P. W. D. (Public Works Department). Banking facilities are available.



Clock Tower, Tonk

Tonk is not on the rail route but being on a highway (Jaipur-Kota), it is an important bus junction. Tonk is known for its *Biri* industry and water melons. It has a cinema house. Sanitation and civic arrangements are looked after by an elected municipal board.

There are a few picnic spots in nearby areas. One of them is the pukka bund about three km towards Jaipur. During the rainy season, water overflows the bund and people, mostly Muslims, come here for picnic and pleasure. Fairs and Qawwali are also organised. Redi Bas ka Talab with its temple and Idqal ki Kothi are other places which are visited by many again during the rains. Parched on the high hill at the back of the town is the Rasiyon-ki-Chhatri and opposite it, on another low hillock, is Annapurna Chhatri, two other picnic spots.

Uniara

It is a small town situated between 25°55' N and 76°01' E at a distance of 134 km. south of Jaipur city, between Tonk and Sawai Madhopur, with a population of 5,760, according to the 1961 Census.

Uniara was the principal town of the former Thikana Uniara, ruled by Rajas who traced their descent from Maharaja Udai Karan of Jaipur-Amber.

Although the headquarters of Uniara tahsil have been shifted to a village called Aligarh, about 5 miles from Uniara, the tahsil is still known by the old name. Two annual cattle fairs take place here. The temples and the life size statue of an elephant are other attractions. There are a veterinary hospital, a dispensary, a Higher Secondary school and some Primary schools both for boys and girls.

Few miles from Uniara is the old village of Nagar where some archaeological excavations have recently been made.



Interior of the Nazar Bagh Palace, Tonk

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GLOSSARY OF LOCAL WORDS

<i>Arzdasht</i>	Petition, an application
<i>Azan</i>	The call of a Mohammedan in a mosque for prayers
<i>Bahali(s)</i>	A carriage drawn by oxen
<i>ḍari</i>	Roasted flour balls
<i>Bor</i>	An ornament for the head, worn by women
<i>Burqua</i>	A cloak, a mantle, worn by Muslim women
<i>Charnamrit</i>	Holy liquid distributed to the congregation after worship
<i>Churidar Pyjamas</i>	Long tight trousers which crumple into plaits on wearing
<i>Churma</i>	Chapati or any flour preparation mashed in ghee and sweetening agent
<i>Dahej</i>	Dowry
<i>Dakshina</i>	Present given to a Brahman for officiating at a ceremony
<i>Dantra</i>	A song for children
<i>Darji</i>	Tailor
<i>Darshan</i>	Sight, view, attendance at the temple
<i>Dhol</i>	A drum
<i>Dholak</i>	A small drum
<i>Dholi</i>	Drummer, esp. in the villages
<i>Dupatta</i>	A scarf
<i>Ghagara(s)</i>	A petticoat
<i>Gokharu</i>	An ornament for the wrist
<i>Gowardhan</i>	An epithet of Lord Krishna
<i>Halwa</i>	Porridge
<i>Jalawa</i>	A ceremony after child birth
<i>Jorh</i>	An ornament for the elbows
<i>Kachli</i>	Bodice
<i>Kalma</i>	A statement, confession of Mohammedans
<i>Kazi</i>	A Mohammedan judge or law-officer

<i>Khichra</i>	A preparation of pulse and rice
<i>Kumbhar</i>	A potter
<i>Kurta</i>	A loose shirt
<i>Kuwa-Pujan</i>	A ceremony in which the well is worshipped
<i>Lagna Patrika</i>	A note from the bride's party intimating to the other side the date of marriage
<i>Lambardar</i>	A revenue official at the village level
<i>Laxmi Pujan</i>	Worship of Laxmi, the Hindu Goddess of wealth
<i>Lory</i>	Lullaby
<i>Majira</i>	Cymbal
<i>Moksha</i>	Deliverance
<i>Muafidar</i>	One holding a rent-free grants of land
<i>Nagara</i>	Kettledrum
<i>Nai</i>	Barber
<i>Orhni(s)</i>	A wrap for shoulder and head for women
<i>Parathas</i>	Fried chapatis
<i>Peshi</i>	Attendance, usually before a superior or a court
<i>Pholri</i>	An ornament for the wrist
<i>Prabhat Pheri</i>	A morning round
<i>Rath</i>	A bullock drawn sedan
<i>Rubkar</i>	An ordinance in former Tonk State
<i>Satmasa</i>	A ceremony in the seventh month of conception, also a child born in the seventh month
<i>Shalwars</i>	Trousers
<i>Sherwanis</i>	Long buttoned-up coats
<i>Shradh</i>	A propitiatory performance for the dead
<i>Sivaiyan</i>	A sweet dish
<i>Suthar</i>	Carpenter
<i>Upnayan</i>	Sacred thread ceremony
<i>Zamindars</i>	Land holders

INDEX

A

- Abdul Irfan Fizai 30
 Abdul Samad, a *Parchanavis* 28
 Abdur Rahim Khan Sahibzada 248
Abkari 216
 Accidents, roads 123
 Act(s)
 Central Acts for the welfare of labour 281; Court fees Act 207; Customs Act 207; Defence of India Act (1962) 204; Discontinuance of cesses (1959) Act 184; Essential commodities Act (1955) 2 4; Foreign Exchange Regulation Act (1947) 204; Hindu Marriage Act 44, 47; Import and Export Control Act (1947) 204; Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act 49; Jaipur District Board Act (1947) 245; Jaipur State Town Municipalities Act (1943) 217; Minimum Wages Act (1948) 149; 282; Nazul Act 207; Panchayat Samiti & Zila Parishad Act 245; Rajasthan Agricultural Land Utilisation Act (1954) 184; Rajasthan Agricultural Loan Act (1956) 184; Rajasthan Bhoodan Yagna Act 185; Rajasthan District Boards Act 245; Rajasthan Land Reforms and Resumption of Jagirs Act (1952) 184; Rajasthan Land Reforms Act 43; Rajasthan Land Revenue Act 180, 182, 184; Rajasthan State Acts for the welfare of labour 282; Rajasthan Tenancy Act (1955) 184; Rajasthan Town Municipalities Act (1951) 225, 227; The Employment of Children's Act (1938) 102; The Factories Act (1948) 102; The Industrial Disputes Act (1955) 102; The Minimum Wages Act (1936) 102; The Motor Transport Workers Act (1961) 102; The Payment of Wages Act (1936) 102; The Working Journalists Act (1955) 102; Tonk State Municipal Act (1939) 32, 216, 219; Tonk State Court Act 208; Tonk State Forest Act 214; Untouchability Offence Act (1955) 285
 Adarsha Chhatravas 286
 Additional Sessions Judge 171
 Administration,
 general 167; land revenue 172, 180; jail 205; uniform pattern of 168
 Administrative history of the district of Tonk 1-3
 Adoption 43
 Adoption Sanad 26, 34
 Adult Education Centres 239, 250, 262
 Aeroplane 126
 Agricultural, co-operative societies,
 Loans to 105; credit societies 61, 108; exhibitions 70, 71; farms 70, 211, 212; implements 238, 240, 241; improvements, loans

- for 71; labourers 134, 141, 149, 185; methods 67; operations 72; wages 185
- Agriculture 64, 164, 212, 237, 240, 243; and community development 164; and irrigation 60; co-operation in 61; department of 69, 71, 186; departmental activities 70; deputy Director of 211; office 71; officer 17, 211
- Agriculturists, loans to 82
- Agro-based industries 96
- Aid Post at Arnia 275
- Air Transport 126
- Ajayadeva of Shakambhari, Chahamana 20
- Ajmer Forest Regulation 214
- Ajmer Subah 22
- Akbar 1, 22, 301
- Alcohol 283
- Alexander's invasion 17
- Aligarh 1 fn., 29, 82, 94, 110, 172, 173, 174, 175, 177, 179, 188, 193, 200, 211, 253, 303; banks at 105; Family Planning Centre at 277; municipality at 216; Panchayat Samiti at 240; police station at 202; primary health centre at 276; rest house at 127; school at 258; tahsil of 2, 3, 54, 60, 168
- Allahabad inscription 18
- Allauddin Khilji 21
- All Purpose Revenue Training School 263
- Amani 173
- Amar Singh, Rana of Mewar 301
- Amils 207
- Amir Khan, Nawab, the founder of the Tonk State 22, 23, 24, 26, 172, 246
- Amir Nama 23
- Animal Husbandry 74, 156, 237, 240, 243; co-operation in 80; departmental activities 78; office of the District officer 171, 212
- Anjuman-e-Riyaya, Tonk 292, 293
- Annapurna Chhatri 3 3
- Anoop Singh 301
- Anti-Corruption Department 204
- Anti-rabic Centre 272
- Aravali System 4, 7, 8
- Archaeological excavations 17, 303
- Area
and production of commercial and production of cereals 86; crops 88, 89; and production of pulses 87; cultivated 84, 85; irrigated 85; of Panchayat Samitis-Aligarh 240; Deoli 241; Malpura 238; Niwai 23; Toda Rai Singh 239; Tonk 238; of the district 1, 60
- Arhar 111
- Army 167, 201
- Arnoraja, Chahamana ruler 20
- Artificial insemination 76, 78, 212
- Asad Lakhanawi 265
- Ashram School 286
- Assembly Constituencies 288, 289
- Assessment of land revenue 176, 177, 178, 180, 182
- Assistant Collector 169, 209
- Auka 19
- Aurangzeb 301
- Avanti 20
- Ayudha-jivins 17
- Aushadhalayas 237, 239, 241; ayurvedic 302; list of ayurvedic 278-79

- Ayurvedic Aushadhalayas list of 278-279
- Ayurvedic dispensaries 231, 266, 277, 278, 302; medicine 112
- B**
- Babur 21
- Backward classes
advancement of 284, education of 264, welfare of 156, Welfare Officer 284
- Badi river 5
- Badrinathji's Fair 54
- Bajadawatn ki Hid 264
- Bahada, son of Udayana 20
- Bajara 64, 66, 68, 111, 172, 238, 239
- Bakai 172
- Baladitya 19
- Balaram Ingolia 24
- Balbari 296
- Baling and ginning 97
- Ballala, the king of Ujjain 20
- Bamboo 81, 112
- Banas river 4, 7, 39, 60, 62, 126, 219, 269, 280, 30, 302; bed of 67; exploration in the valleys of 17
- Banasthali
Vidyapeeth 252, 259-62; village 126, 127, 301
- Bandi river 17
- Bando Khan Qawwal 265
- Bania 173
- Bank(s) 105, 106, 107, 109, 115
- Banking 104, 105
- Baori 284,
- Bar Association 210
- Barani 176
- Barbers 149
- Barley 64, 65, 68, 111, 159, 172, 237, 238, 239
- Basic Schools 252; S. T. C. 263; also see under schools
- Basora 56
- Battichuna tax 219
- Bean 67
- Beliefs 58
- Benevolent Fund 203
- Bengal Detention Jail 224
- Benn R. A. E.
the political agent of Haroti and Tonk 29
- Bentick, Lord William, the Governor General of India 25
- Beryl 7, 8, 96
- Bhairon Sagar tank 5
- Bhang 49, 55; Consumption of 284
- Bhao Singh Solanki 22
- Bharat Krishak Samaj 295
- Bharat Sevak Samaj 296
- Bhartendu Samiti 262
- Bhartiya Jan Sangh see under Jan Sangh
- Bhartri patta 19
- Bhave, Acharya Vinoba 185
- Bhil 41
- Bhola a Brahman
who held Tonkra district in *Bhum* tenure 1, 22, 302
- Bhopa* or witch firder 41
- Bhumgarh, the citadel of Tonk-22
- Bicycle-see under cycle
- Bidi* 97; factories 282; industry 149, 303, manufacture of 98
- Bighori 172
- Bijai Singh of Jodhpur 23

- Bilingualism 38
 Bilmukta 172
 Birds, supply of 212
Biri see under *Bidi*
 Birs 177
 Birth Control 277
 Birth rituals 47
 Bitumen 112
 Blacksmithy 97
 Blair J. Captain 27
 Blankets 281
 Board of Revenue 169
 Boarding House 247
 Boats, tax on 218
Bohra Sad 173
 Bone Collection Societies 81
 Borach river 4
 Botanical and Zoological gardens 262
 Brahman 39
 Breeding bull 78
 Bridges 126, 239
 Brij Lal Nagar, an ideal village 238
 Brinjal 67
 Broad guage 125
 Bronchitis 268
 Buckets, iron 112
 Budh Sagar tank 302
 Budh Singh Hada 302
 Buffalo 77, 122
 Building stone 8, 96, 301
 Bull premium Scheme 212
 Bullock 122; carts 133
 Bund 303
 Busawan Lal
 Naib-munshi to the Nawab 23
 Bus(es) 121, 124; services 123; stand 225
 Bye Elections 290, 292
 Camel 77, 122
 C
 Canals, irrigation by 62
 Cane Crushing Mills 94
 Caning of chairs 94, 206
 Cantonment 217, 223, 299
 Car(s) 121, 122
 Carpentry 97, 99
 Carpets 94, 206; factory 94
 Carriages 122
 Carrot 67
 Cart(s) 68, 122; bullock 133; number of 133
 Cash crops 99
 Castor cakes as manure 71
 Cattle 74; breed 212; Haryana 74; Kankrej 74 75; diseases 80; fairs 54, 77, 113; 239, 303 farms 75, 78; pound 230, 232
 Cement 112
 Central Excise Department 188
 Central High School 247, 248
 Central Sheep and Wool Research Institute at Malpura 76, 214, 300
 Central Social Welfare Board 196
 Central Taxes 187
 Cereal crop 64; area and production of 86
 Cesses 173, 177
 Chahamana 19, 20, 21
Chahi 176
 Chairs, caning of 94, 206
 Chalukyas 20
 Chambal river 4, 26; hydel power from 225; project 227
 Chamund Rai 301
 Chandlai tank 6
 Chandra Gupta II 18
 Chandsen tank 5
Chanwarshahi 110, 111

- Charas* 63, 64
 Charbet 265
 Charcoal 81
Chari 177
 Charitable Endowments 287
Chatshalas 251
 Chatsu, inscription at 19
 Chaturbhuj ji's Temple 227
 Chenab river 17
 Chevalier Dudrenec 22
 Chhabra 1 fn., 3, 24, 32, 168, 172, 174, 175, 177, 179, 189, 191, 200
Chick making 94
 Chief Commissioner of Ajmer and Merwara 223
 Chief Court 207, 208
 Chief Medical Officer 171, 269, 271, 272, 278
 Children's park 223, 225, 231
 Chillies 67, 111
 Chinese and Pakistanis suspects 299
 Cholera 268, 269; melons as a probable cause of epidemic 269
Chulhas, smokeless 280
 Cinema house 53, 303
 Citrus fruits 67
 Civil and Criminal Procedure Codes 208
 Civil Code 207
 Classification of soil 176, 179, 180, 181
 Climate 11, 13
 Cloth 112; coarse 94; cotton 94, 281; floor 281; *garha* 206; saddle 94, 281; weaving 100
 Cloudiness 13
 Club-going 53
 Coinage and currency 110
 Coins 18
 Collection of Land revenue 182
 Collector 169, 170, 171, 210, 213, 24, 244; as District Development Officer 243; as Land Records Officer 181; functions of 169
 Collectorate 170
 College 53, 237, 248, 252, 259, 302
 Commerce 104; and trade 111; workers employed in 134
 Commercial Crops 67, 235; area and production of 88-89
 Commercial Taxation Officer, Assistant 171
 Commercial Taxes 189
 Commissioner 169
 Communication 117, 240; workers employed in 134
 Community Development 161, 233; and National Extension Service 156, 162
 Condiments 52
 Confectionaries, factories for 94
 Configuration 3
 Congress 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 297; and Khilafat Committees 30
 Conservancy tax 218, 224
 Consolidation of holdings 156
 Controlled articles 213
 Conveyance 121, 133, toll on 218
 Co-operation 164, 159, 243; in agriculture 61; in animal husbandry 80; in industries 102; in wholesale and retail trade 114
 Co-operative Movement 107, 211
 Co-operatives 237, *Gurkhandari* 102; *telghani* 102, weavers' 102

Co-operative Bank 105, 106, 107, 115

Co-operative Department 159, 211

Co-operative societies 61, 104, 105, 109, 116; Assistant Registrar of 171, 211; Credit 108, Deputy Registrar of 211; industrial 102; loan to agriculture 105

Co-operative Stores 213; Consumers 114

Co-riander 65, 111

Cottage Industries 97, 99

Cotton 64, 65, 68, 99, 111, 172, 212, 237, 239; cloth 94, 281; ginning 98, 149; and baling 97; and pressing 94, 97, 98; textile industry 98

Council of Regency 27

Country spirit 189, 283

Court(s)

appellate 207; civil and additional sessions 209, 210; Civil 207, 209, Criminal 207; District Judge 209; District and sessions Judge 208, 210; *Diwani* 206; *Faujdari* 206; Fees Act 207; High 207, 208, 209; Munsif's 207, 209; Revenue 206, 208, 210, Sadar 207; Session 207, 209, 210; Shara Sharif 207; Small Causes 210

Crafts 264

Craftsmen 100

Credit Co-operative Societies 108

Crimes 204; incidence of 108

Criminal Cases 208, 210, 233, 244

Criminal Tribes 285, 299; Act 284

Crop(s)

area and production of commercial 88, 89; Cereal 64;

commercial 67, 235; diseases and pests 69; fodder 64; irrigation by 85; kharif 65, 67, 71, 172; rabi 62, 64, 65, 172; rotation 69; seasons for 72; zaid 62

Cucumbers 67, 269

Cultivated area 159

Cultivation 145

Cultivator(s) 134, 141 174,

Cultural programmes 286

Cumin 65, 111, 112

Currency 111

Customs department of 186, 188, 189; and Excise 31

Customs Act 207

Cycle 122, 133; rickshaw 122, 133; tax on 222, 228

D

Dai river 5, 17, 39, 62

Daily life 53

Dak Bunglow 127, 199, 300, 302

Dalshah Ki Bawari 266

Dance 264

Darbar High School 248

Dargah of Dalshah 39

Daroga 40

Dashahra 56, 264

Daulat Rao Sindhia 23

Death rituals 47

De Boigne 23

Defence of India Act (1962) 204

Dehat Balaji's fair 54

Democratic Decentralization 58, 233

Denotified Tribes 284, 285, 286

Dental clinic 272

Deoji's fair 54

Deoli 3, 30, 97, 117, 162, 169, 180, 190, 206, 293, 295, 296, 299, 300, 302; Banks at 105; Cantonment at 217; dispensary at 271; Family Planning Centre at 277; hospital at 274; marketing societies at 114; municipality at 217, 218, 221; Panchayat Samiti 241, Police Station at 202; population of the town 3, 299; post office at 130; rest house at 127; schools at 256, 258, 294; tahsil 36, 54, 60, 169; veterinary hospital at 79, 212; water supply scheme 161

Deputy District Development Officer 170, 243

Development works 152

Dhankia, son of Guhila 19

Dharamshalas 127, 299, 300, 302; Jain 274

Dhenkli 63, 64

Dhirat Singh, Chief of Lawa 26, 27

Dhola Maru 264

Didwana 20

Diesel engines 112

Diggi 39, 125, 201, 300; Cattle fair at 78; dispensary at 274; fair at 113; post office at 129; schools at 256 263

Diseases common 268, 276; cure of skin 266; treatment of 266

Director of Land Records 181

Director of Public Instructions of North-Western Provinces 247

Discontinuance of Cesses Act (1959) 134

Dispensaries 156, 158, 237, 239, 271, 272, 300, 302, 303; and hospitals, details about 272; distinction between 271; private 279; at Deoli 271; Lawa 275; Toda Rai Singh 274; Tonk city, Ayurvedic and Unani 266, 278; Jail 275; mobile 271; police lines 275

Displaced persons 37

Distillation, illicit 283

Distillery 283

District Agricultural Officer 171

District and Session Judge 207, 208, 218

District Board(s) 233 245,

District Development Officer 170, 236, 243

District Electoral Officer 170

District Excise Officer 189

District Health Officer 271

District Jail 205, 206

District library 262, 263

District Magistrate 170

District supply Officer 170; office of the 213

Divorce 47

Dwali 51, 52, 56, 58

Documents, registration of 187

Doli 123

Donkey 77

Dooni Sagar tank 6

Dowry 46

Dress and ornament 51

Dulip Singh, Zamindar of Ranode 23

Duni 39; Family Planning Centre at 277; Primary Health Centre at 276, School at 257; tahsil of 3

- Durries* 94, 97, 206; manufacture of 98; weaving 100
- Dust storms 13
- Duty on export 189; import 188, 189
- Dwelling 49, 50; houses 49
- Dysentery 208, 274
- E**
- Earthquakes 8, 9
- Eating places 149
- Economic Trends 141
- Education 156, 237, 240, 243, 285
adult 250, 262; beginning of western 246; college 259; department of 248; Director of 249, 250, 251; higher secondary 254; in Arabic and Persian 246, 251; industrial class 264; religious 250, 251; reorganisation after merger 251; secondary 254
- Educational facilities to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes 285; Educational institutions 159 Educational Standards 252
- Ekadashi Deo Jhulani 56,
- Elections, Bye 290, 292; General 289, 290, 291, 294, 297, 298; Municipal 170, 218, 219, 223, 228; Panchayat 234, 294
- Electricity 187
- Electrical goods 149
- Electrification 164
- Electrification of localities, list of 103; rural 95
- Electric Pumps 68
- Embroidery and tailoring training in 286
- Employees' Association 128
- Employment 149, 150, 152; and labour 165; in mining 96
- Employment Exchange 150, 285, 286, 287; Officer 215
- Entertainment tax 189
- Epidemics 268
- Essential Commodities Act (1950) 204
- Excavation, archaeological 17, 303
- Excise 187; and Customs department 31; and taxation 188; central 171, 188; department 186, 188; income from 189; officer 171, 189
- Exhibitions, agricultural 70, 71
- Exports 112; duty 189
- Extension Officers 237, 241, 244
- Extension Programmes 237
- Eyes and Surgical Operations Camp 244
- F**
- Factories
Bidi 282; carpet and woollen yarn 94, 281; ginning 94; for confectioneries 94; registered 97; weaving 94
- Fair Price Shops 83, 113, 213
- Fairs 53, 54, 58, 113, 300, 303
Badrinathji's 54; cattle 54, 77, 113, 226, 303; Dehat Balaji's 54; Deoji's 54; Kalyanji's 54; Mataji's 54; Shivaratri 54; Shriji's 54; Tejaji's 54
- Family Planning 277; centre(s) 237, 239, 300, 302; rural 277; urban 277; competition 244; mobile unit 277
- Famines 82; distribution of gift articles 83; relief measures 87

- Farm**
agricultural 170, 211, 212; cattle 75, 78; manager 211; poultry 77, 78; sheep 78
- Farming societies 61
- Fauna 11
- Felt rugs 94, 281
- Ferry Service 126
- Festivals 53, 54
- Fever, cure for 266
- Films 53
- Firewood 81
- First Five Year Plan
see under Plans
- Fisheries 78, 156; Assistant Development Officer 171; Project 78; Societies 80; Workers employment in 135
- Five year Plans
see under Plans
- Flag Stones 96
- Flora 9-11
- Flour Mills 149
- Fodder 74, 83, 206; Crops 64
- Folk culture 264
- Food 52; grow more campaign 71; manufacture of stuff 145
- Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations 76
- Food grains 159, 170, 213, 294
- Foreign Exchange Regulation Act (1947) 204
- Forest 9, 81, 156, 237; department of 31, 186, 214; guard 234; Jagir 214; Land 177; Officer 208; Officer Divisional 171; Products 81; Reserves 175; State 173; Source of Revenue 178
- Fortress of Tonk Rampura 25
- Forty second Regiment 299
- Fruits 52; and vegetable 67; experiment station 70
- Funds of Panchayats Samities 236
- Furniture 51; modern 149
- G**
- Galwa Project 154, 157, 160
- Galwa River 5, 6, 62
- Games 203, 262, 282
- Gandhi, Mahatma 260, 264; Jayanti 57
- Ganeta Sagar tank 5
- Gangor 52
- Ganja 283
- Gardens 280; Botanical and Zoological 262; Public 219
- Garha cloth 206
- Garlic 67
- Garnet(s) 7, 8, 96
- Garsa 214
- Gastro-enteritis 269
- General Administration 167
- General Hospital 266, 270, 271
- Geological Formations 7
- Geology 7, 8
- Ghanis 68
- Ghareda Sagar tank 5
- Ghee 112
- Ghogis 98
- Ginning, Cotton 149; and boiling 97; factory 94
- Girdawar circles 182, 188, 195, 197;
- Girls' Schools see under schools
- Glider 126
- Goat 77
- Godowns 114
- Gogala Nimbhahera 25
- Goldsmithy 97
- Goods
electrical 112, 149; iron and brass 112; traffic 125

Gopal Nagar
 an ideal village 238
 Gopalji-ka-Mandir 225
 Gopi Krishna Master, a poet 265
Gorma 176
Goshala 75, 76; development
 scheme 75; Jamnalal Bajaj 75
Gota Industry 97, 98
 Government College Lahore 248
 Government Offices at Tonk 171, 302
 Government Unani Chikitsalaya,
 Tonk 278
 Grains, Storing of 73
 Gram 65, 111, 113, 172, 237, 238,
 239
 Gramophone 282
 Gram Sabha 234
 Gram Sevak 234, 237
 Gram Sevika 234
 Granites 7
 Grass(es) 81, 177, 266
 Grazing
 land 177; rotational 214
 Ground nut 64, 67, 68, 111, 239
 Grow More Food (G. M. F.)
 Campaign 71
Guar 64
 Guava 67
 Guest house 127
Gugis 281
 Guhadatta, the founder of Guhilot
 dynasty 19
 Guhilot(s) 19, 20
 Guitars 94
 Gujar 40
 Gulam Mohiuddin Khan Bakshi of
 Nimbahera 6
Gulli-danda 53
 Gum 81
 Gun Covers 281
 Gur 172
Gurkhandsari
 Co-operatives 120; Societies 61

H

Hadirani Kund 302
 Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim
 Ali Khan, Nawab of Tonk 27;
 Reforms during his reign 27
 Hafiz Mohammad Sadat Ali Khan,
 Nawab of Tonk 31; Administra-
 tive changes introduced by 31
 Hakims 266, 270, 271, 277
 Haligiri. Rules regarding 184
 Haloot 172
 Hamir Rana, of Mewar 301
 Handicrafts 94, 240
 Handloom Industry 98
 Handloom Weaving 94
 Harijan Basti 227
 Harsa's Empire 18
 Harvesting 73
 Haryana, Breed of Cattle 74
Hat 113
 Hayat Khan 23
 Health Officer 271
 Hemp Drugs Income from 189
 Hide 112
 High Court, 171, 207, 208, 209
 High Schools see under schools
 Higher Secondary School see under
 schools
 Highway 117, 302, 303; National
 117, 119, 301; State 118, 119,
 123, 131
 Hill System 4
 Hindi Sahitya Mandal 262
 Hindu Marriage Act (of 1954) 44, 47
 Hiranman 264
 His Highness Vernacular Office 407
 History of the District 17
 Holdings, Consolidation of 156
 Holi 54, 55
 Hollins, S. T. Superintendent of
 Police 200

Holkar Jaswant Rao 22, 24
 Holkar, Malhar Rao 22
 Home Guards 205
 Home Member 250
 Honey 81
 Horse 77
 Hospital(s) 156, 158, 241, 272, 274
 300, 302; Allopathic 270; and
 Dispensaries 271, 272, 279;
 General 266, 270, 271; Saadat
 268, 272; T.B. 271; Unani 302;
 Zenana 273
 Hostels for Scheduled Castes and
 tribes 285, 286
 Hostilities with China 299
 House(s), Dwelling 49; uses of 142;
 Tax 218, 294
 House-hold Industry 134, 145
 Households 144, 145
 Housing 156, 159, 161
 Huna 18
 Hunda bara 219
 Hundies 104
 Hunting 135, 145
 Hydel Power 224

I

Ibrahim Ali Khan 246
 Id-Miladunnabi 57
 Idqal ki Kothi 303
 Idul-Fitr 52
 Idul-Zuha 52, 57
Ijara 180
Ijaradars 173
 Illicit distillation 283
 Iltutmish, the Sultan of Delhi 21
 Immigration and Migration 37
 Immoral Traffic Act 49
 Imperial Darbar at Delhi 27
 Implements 67; Agricultural 241;
 Improved 238, 240
 Imports 112; Duty 188, 189

Import and Export Control Act
 (1947) 204
 Incidence of Assessment of Land
 Revenue 198
 Incidence of Crime 198
 Incometax Department 187
 Indebtedness 104
 Indian Council of Agricultural
 Research 76
 Indian National Congress 293,
 also see under Congress
 Indian Red Cross Society 296
 Indigenous Banking 104
 Indigenous Method of Medicines
 266
 Industrial
 Co-operative Societies 102;
 Education 99; Institute 100;
 Labour Welfare 102; Potential
 99; Workers 159
 Industrial Classification of Workers
 137
 Industry (ies) 94, 99, 104, 149, 165,
 237; Agro-based 96; and
 Manufactures 96; Bidi 149, 303;
 Co-operation in 102; Cottage
 97, 99; Cotton Textile 98;
 District Officer 215; Handloom
 98; House-hold 134, 143, 145
 and non-house-hold 143; *Gota*
 97, 99; Jail 94, 206; Khadi 98;
 Mining 96; Palm gur 98; Small-
 scale 96; State aid to 100, 110;
 Wool 98
 Infantry of Deoli Irregular 299
 Inflammation of Eyes 268
 Influenza 270
 Inheritance and Property 43
 Insemination, Artificial 76, 78, 212
 Inspector General of Prisons 206
 Insurance 109, 110

- Inter-Caste Marriage 45
 Intoxicants 283
 Iron Buckets 112
 Iron Mines 94
 Iron Ore 96
 Irrigation 61, 152, 156, 164, 187, 238, 239, 240, 241; and Agriculture 60; Assistant Engineer of 171; by: Canals 62, Crops 85, Sources 63, 85; Minor Works 152, 153; Plan Works 152, 153; Projects 6
 Isolation Ward 272
Istimrari Land 173; Villages 175
- J**
- Jaam Saheb, a Shayar 265
Jadid, a type of land 177
 Jagat Singh of Jodhpur 24
 Jagir(s) 246; Abolition of 43; Forest 214; Land 173, 185; Resumption of 185; Villages 175, 178
 Jagirdar, Compensation to 185
 Jail(s) 205-06; Administration 205; Central 205; Department 205, 206; Dispensary 275; District 205, 287; Industries 94, 206; Regulations of (1886) 205
 Jailor 205, 206
 Jaipur District Boards' Act (1947) 245
 Jaipur State Town Municipalities Act (1943) 217
 Jaisimha, the Chalukya Ruler of Gujarat 20
 Jaisingh Sawai, of Jaipur 22, 301
 Jan Sangh 288, 289, 290, 291, 293
Jantra 266
Jarib 172, 173
 Jat 40
- Jaswant Rao Holkar 22, 24
Jayfal 266
 Jeeps 121, 122
Jhand 266
 John Hooper, Settlement Officer 178
 Johur 23
 Joint Family 43
 Judicial
 Department 207; Member 207, 208, 249; Officers 171; Power of the Panchayats 233; Set-up 206; Work 167
Julahas 98
 Jumma Masjid 28
 Justice 206
 Juvenile Reformatory 206
 Jwala Sahai, Munshi 246
 Jwar 28, 29, 64, 66, 68, 111, 113, 172, 237, 238, 239
- K**
- Kabaddi* 53
Kachcha Khana 45
 Kadim, a type of land 177
Kaldar 111, 174
 Kali Dungari tank 5
 Kali Khan Afghan of the Salarzai Tribe 23
 Kalyanji's Fair 54
 Kanjar 284
Kankoot 172
 Kankrej, Breed of Cattle 74, 75
 Karam Chand, the Bhumia of Tonk 22
 Kardamakas 18
 Kashtkar 184
 Katha 81
 Kavi Sammelans 204
 Keane, M. Settlement Officer 178
 Kerosine 213
 Khadi 98; Industry 98

- Khalsa Land 173, 175; Villages 177, 178, 180
Khandan 167
 Khanwa, Battle of 21
 Khari river 5, 17, 62
 Kharif Crops 65, 67, 72, 172
Khasra 179, 180, 181
Khatedari Rights 185
Khatedars 183, 184
Khatauni 180
Khera 176
Kho-Kho 53
 Khushtar Maqabool Ahmad 265
 Khilafat and Congress Committees 30
 Khilafat and non-co-operation Movements 28
Kirsani tenants 183
Kirtan (s) 53, 282
 Kodai Kanal 76
Kolis 98
 Kota Regiment 299
 Krishikar Lok Party 288, 290, 291, 292
 Krishna 19
 Krishna Kumari, the Princess of Mewar 24
 Krita Era 18
 Kshaharata-Sakas 18
 Kshudrakas 17
 Kulu 76
 Kumara Gupta 1-18
 Kumarapala 20
 Kushanas 18
Kusoom 172
- L**
- Labour 149; and employers' organisations 100; and employment 165; inspector 282; officer 282; unions 281; welfare 156, 281, central Acts 281, Rajasthan State Acts 282, Rajasthan State Rules 282; Welfare Centre 159, 282
 Lakes and Tanks 5-6
 Lalla Pathan's fort 302
 Land
 Classification of 60; free of assessment 183; grazing 177; survey of 180, 181; types of 176, 177
 Land Mortgage Bank 61, 105, 106
 Land Records 181
 Land reforms 183
 Land revenue 173, 187; administration 172, 180; assessment of 177, 178, 180, 182; collection of 173, 180, 182; demand of 183; history of assessment & management 172; remissions of 82, 183; settlement of 27, 178, 179, 180
 Land utilization 60, 84
 Landing ground 126
 Language 37; oriental 246, 250
Lata 172
 Lateri Ifn., 94, 188
 Law, order and justice 198
 Lawa 21, 26, 27; dispensaries at 275; school at 255
 Leather products, manufacture of 145
 Leather work 97, 99
 Legal profession 210
 Legal Remembrancer 208
 Legislative Assembly Constituencies 288, 289, 291
 Leprosy 266
 Library 102, 227, 239, 262, 263; public 219, 223, 231; Saidiya 263; tahsil 263
 Life insurance 109

- Lighting 51, 220, 223, 224, 227, 229, 231
 Limitation Act 207
 Linseed 65, 67, 68, 111
 Liquor 49, 55; consumption of 283; shops 283
 Literacy 159, 203, 252
 Literary Association 262
 Live-stock 74, 91, 92, 93, 99, 113, 134, 145
 Livelihood 141
 Living, standard of 149
 Loan(s) 104, 110, 114, 165; for agricultural improvements 71; takavi 72, 83; to agricultural co-operative societies 105; to agriculturists 82
 Local-self government 216
 Location of district 1
 Lock-ups 205
 Lodi rulers of Delhi 301
 Lok Sabha 241, 291
 Longevity 266
- M**
- Madarsa-i-Amirya 249
 Madho Singh, Maharaja of Jaipur 22
 Magistrate
 city 209; district 170, 209;
 munsif 210; sub-divisional 206, 209
 Mahabharata 17
 Mahadeo, deity of Bhil 41
 Mahajan 109
 Maha Singh 301
 Mahmud Yasin, alias Chatta Khan, the Nawab of Bhopal 23
 Mahomed Shah Ghazi, Emperor 23
 Maida 112, 113
 Maize 64, 65, 66, 68, 111, 237, 238, 239
 Majlis-i-Amma 31, 32
 Majwa-i-Amma
 advisory powers of 232
 Makki 172
 Maktabas 246, 247, 251
 Malaria 268
 Malava (s) 17, 18, 19
 Malavanagar or Nagar or Karkot-nagar 17
 Malba 249
 Malba fund 249;
 Malhar Rao Holkar 22
 Malpura 2, 3, 39, 97, 125, 161, 162, 190, 204, 205, 210, 211, 253, 283, 285, 286, 288, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 300; artificial insemination centre 78, 79; bank at 105; Cattle fair 78; Central sheep and wool institute 76, 214; District Board at 245; export from 112; Family Planning Centre at 277; Mandi at 111; marketing societies at 114; Maternity and Child Welfare Centre 276; municipal board at 217, 221; Panchayat Samiti 202; post office at 129; rest house at 127; schools at 256, 258; sub-division of 2, 3, 36, 169, 209; tahsil of 2, 3, 36, 54, 60, 169, 182; Veterinary hospital at 79, 212; water supply scheme 161.
 Mandal Committees 293
 Mandal Samiti 294
 Mandanya 51
 Mandis 111, 156
 Mango 67

- Mannavanur 214
 Manotidars 173
 Man Singh of Jodhpur 25
 Man Singh, the ruler of Jaipur 1, 22, 24
 Mansi Singh 301
 Mantra 266
 Manufactures 94
 Manufactures and industries 96
 Manures 68, 71, 72, 238, 239, 240, 241; Castor Cakes 71; sale of 224, 228
 Market (s) 113, money 104
 Marketing 212; societies 81, 114
 Maternity Facilities 274
 Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, Malpura 276
 Maternity Home 300, 302
 Marriage (s) 39, 40, 41, 44, 283; age at 45; among Muslims 46; and morals 44; arranged by parents 44; child 45; customs of the Hindus & Jains 45; inter-caste 45; restrictions on 44; widow 40, 41, 47
 Masjeed 246
 Masjeed Ajan Shah 246
 Masjeed, Qafala 246
 Mashri Project 154, 157, 160
 Mashri river 5, 6, 17, 60, 62, 154
 Mataji's fair 54
 Mataji-ka-Mandir 266
 Master Plan for water-supply 280
 Maurusi Kashikar 184
 Mayo College 247, 248
 Mazar of Nangaza 266
 Means of livelihood 141
 Medical Department 270; administrative set-up of 271
 Medical and Health Department 269, 271
 Medical and Health Officer, Principal 271
 Medical and Health Services 158, 266
 Medical Officer 206; Chief 171, 269, 271, 278; Resident 272
 Medical Institutions 272
 Medicine, allopathic 112, ayurvedic 112
 Medicine, indigenous methods of 266
 Medicine, schools for teaching 248
 Meena (s) 40, 299, 301
 Meena Corps 217, 299
 Mehta Balwant Rai 233
 Melons
 probable source of cholera epidemics 269
 Members of the Legislative Assembly 243
 Merchandise 112
 Meteorological observatory 12
 Methi 65
 Mica 8, 94, 95
 Mica schists 7
 Middle schools-see under schools
 Migration and immigration 37
 Milk supply society 80
 Mineral 94, 95, 99, 165
 Mineral Development 156
 Mineral Wealth 8
 Minimum Wages Act 149, 282
 Mining 95, 96; employment in 96; industry 96; workers employed in 134, 135
 Mining and quarrying industry 96
 Minor Irrigation Works 152, 153
 Mobile Family Planning Unit 277
 Mobile Dispensaries 271

- Mobile Surgical Unit of the Medical and Health Department 244
 Modes of transport 123
 Moghia 284
 Mohammad Ali Khan, Nawab of Tonk 26, 246, 270
Mohatmim 216
Moharram 52
 Moheshar 22
 Money-lender 104, 109
 Money market 104
Moong 64, 111
 Moral and physical education 261
 Moral and religious instructions 249
 Morals and marriages 44
 Mortality, Causes of 267
Moth 64, 172
 Moti Lal, Dewan of the State 28, 29
 Motor Cycles 121
Muafi land 183
Muafi villages 175
Muafidars 183
 Mubarak Ali Beg Dil 265
Muftis 207
 Muhammad-Bin-tughluq, the Sultan of Delhi 21
 Muhammad Khan 111
 Mule 77
 Multipurpose schools see under schools
 Municipal
 Act, Tonk 32; Boards 216, 217, 218, 225 at : Deoli 223 303; Malpura 221; Niwai 227; Toda Rai Singh 229; Tonk 218, 220, 263, 292, 294; Uniara 225; Committees 216, 218, 219; elections 170; regulations 207; roads 219, 225, 227; towns 218
 Municipality (ies) 31, 32, 216, 217 219, 223, 280, 299, 301; elections to 218, 219; popular representation in 32, 217; taxes imposed by 218, 219
 Munsif 171, 244; magistrate 171, 210, 300
 Museums 262
 Mushairas 264
 Music 264
 Musical Instruments 282
 Musk melons 67
 Muslim League 293
 Muslim marriage 46
 Mustard 65, 68, 111; and rape 67
 Mutineers 26
- N
- Neemuch 26, 116
Neera 112
 New Asiatic Insurance Company Ltd. 109
 Newspapers 53; and periodicals 294
 Nimbahera 1fn, 2, 24, 25, 26, 32, 94, 168, 172, 173, 174, 175, 177, 179, 188, 192, 200, 283
 Niwai 2, 3, 125, 161, 180, 190, 204 253, 283, 286, 289, 293, 297; 301; bank at 105; family planning centre at 277; hospital at 274; mandi at 111; marketing societies at 114; municipality at 218, 227; Panchayat Samiti 237; police station 212; population of town 3; post office at 129; rest house at 127; schools at 257; tahsil of 2, 3, 36, 54, 60, 169, 182; veterinary hospital at 79, 212
Niwar 97, 98, 100, 122

- Nizamats* 167
 Non-agricultural Credit Societies 108
 Non-agricultural occupations 136 152
 Non-Cooperation and Khilafat Movements 28
 Nyaya Panchayats 210, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241; functions of 244
 Nursery 203, 214
Nagpanchmi 52
 Nagar 303
 Nagar Committee 293
 Nagara inscription 19
 Naib Tahsildars 169
Namdas 94, 97, 206
 Naravarman the Paramara ruler of Malwa 20
 National Extension Service 161
 National Highway 117, 119, 301
 National Malaria Eradication Programme 268
 National Planning & Community Development 152
 National Savings Organisation, District Organiser 215
Navaratra 54, 55, 264
Nazarana 26; for a new door or window 219
Nazim 205, 208
 Nazim Diwani 208
Nazool 216; Act 207
- O
- Occupancy rights 174
 Occupation (s) 136, 142; miscellaneous 134; non-agricultural 136, 152
 Octroi 218, 222, 228, 235
 Oil (s) 112, engines 68; extraction of 99; mills 149, vegetable 213
 Oil seeds 99
 Onion 67
 Opium 49, 172, 283, 284; addicts of 284; income from 189
 Oranges 67
 Ordinance
 Rajasthan High Court (1949) 209, Rajasthan Protection of Tenants 184, Rajasthan removal of trees (regulation) (1949) 184
 Oriental Languages 246, 250
 Oriental College, Lahore 247
 Ornaments 52, and dresses 51
 Out-posts 201, 202, 204
- P
- Paddocks 214
 Painting 265
 Palaeolithic age 17
 Palanquin 123
Palki 123
 Palm gur 81, 97, 100; industry 98
 Palwal 25
 Panchas 232, 233, 234, 242
 Panchayat (s) 31, 41, 47, 162, 170, 231, 232, 234, 235, 237, 238, 243, 244; caste 231; duties of 231, 232; elections 293; functionaries of 234; history of 231; in Rajasthan 232; resources of 235; Rules 32, 231; secretary of 234; tahsil 233
 Panchayat (s) Nyaya 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 244
 Panchayat Samiti (s) 79, 104, 109, 159, 170, 233, 235, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 254, 280, 299, 301, 302; and Zila Parishad Act 245; at: Aligarh 240, Deoli 241, Malpura 238, Niwai 237, Toda Rai Singh

- 239, Tonk 238; Competition among 243; composition of 235; functionaries of 236; functions of 236; school transferred to 251, 253; Standing Committee of 236
- Panchayats Act (1938) 232
- Panwar tank 6
- Papaya 67
- Para river 20
- Paramaras 20
- Parcha khatauni* 179
- Pardah* 49, 50, 246, 268
- Park 223, 225, 231
- Parties, political 292
- Pastures 177, 214
- Patels 176, 178
- Pathshalas* 225, 246, 247
- Patients 273, 274; in hospitals and dispensaries 271, 272
- Patwar Circles 195-97
- Patwar *halkas* 182
- Patwari (s) 169, 173, 176, 182, 234
- Patwari School 248
- Pea 65
- Pears, Capt. T.C. 178
- Pegmatites 7
- Pen-cases 94
- People 36-59
- Periodicals and newspapers 294
- Persian wheels 239
- Petrol 112
- Petrol Shop tax 219
- Phunk* 266
- Physical education 262
- Picnic spots 303 also see under places of interest
- Pig 77
- Piggery 212
- Pilgrimage 38
- Pindaris 22, 24
- Pipoji-ki-Gufa 302
- Pirawa 1fn, 3, 24, 25, 32, 94, 168, 172, 174, 175, 177, 179, 188, 193, 200
- Places of interest 299
- Plague 263, 269, 270
- Plan (s)
- Achievements of 156, 164; First Five Year 152, 155, 161, 253, 255 Five Year 242, 243; Fourth Five Year 243; Second Five Year 69, 114, 120, 121, 155, 161, 162, 163, 164, 211, 253, 254, 255 Third Five Year 150, 160, 162, 166, 243, 253, 254
- Planning Commission 233
- Plant protection 212
- Plantations 214
- Ploughing 72
- Pneumonia 270
- Poets 264, 265
- Police 167, 284; armed 203; benevolent fund maintained by 203; civil 203; deputy Superintendent of 300; deputy Inspector General of 203; history of the department of 200; Inspector General of 200, 201; Lines 201, 203, 275; literacy among 203; mounted 201; out posts 127, 201, 202, 204; prosecution branch 203; railway 204; Special Establishment 204; stations 201, 202, 203; Superintendent of 200, 201, 203, 204; village 200; welfare of 203
- Political parties 292
- Polygamy
- Ponds 237, 238, 239, 240
- Population
- by age groups 266; density of 36, distribution of 134; growth of 36; of Panchayat Samitis—Aligarh 240, Deoli

- 241, Malpura 238, Niwai 237, Toda Rai Singh 239, Tonk 238; of district 1. 36; of towns—Deoli 3, 299; Malpura 3, 300; Niwai 3, 301; Toda Rai Singh 302; Tonk 3, 302; Uniara 3, 303; rural and urban 37
- Position of women 48
- Post offices 127, 128, 129, 130; inspector of 171
- Postal facilities 127, 289, 300, 301, 302
- Potatoes 67
- Potters 149
- Pottery 94, 97, 99, 206; black and red 17
- Poultry 77, 90, 212; farm 77, 78; farming societies 80
- Poultry Development Block, office of the Project Officer 212
- Poultry Extension Centres 212
- Power 95
- Power House 97, 149, 157, 164, 220, 225, 229, 231, 264
- Pradhans 236, 242, 243
- Praja Mandal 292, 293
- Praja Socialist Party 289, 290
- Pramukh (s) 242, 293, role of 242
- Prashikshan Doot* 294
- Pratihara (s) 19, 20
- Pratihara Nagbhata II 19
- Pre-history and archaeology 17
- Price (s) 146, 148; of cereals 145; of food grains 147; of important commodities 145; of rice 147
- Price Control office 146
- Primary Health Centres 158, 239, 241, 271, 275; at : Aligarh 276, Duni 276, Jheelai 276, Malpura 275, Mandoli 276, Peeplu 275
- Primary Schools—see under schools
- Prince of Wales 27
- Principal Medical and Health Officer 271
- Printing presses 295
- Prisoners 206; welfare of 206
- Prisons, Inspector General of 206
- Prithviraja III 20
- Prithviraja Chauhan 301
- Prithvi Singh 301
- Privy Council 208
- Proclamation (of 1867) 35
- Professions 136, 224; list of 138-40
- Prohibition 283
- Project
- fisheries 78; Galwa 157, 160; irrigation 6; Mashhi 154, 157, 160 roads 154
- Property and inheritance 43
- Property rights 43
- Property tax 224
- Prostitution 49
- Public carriers 121
- Public garden 219
- Public Health 231, 240; department 271; laboratory 273
- Public library 219, 223
- Public life and voluntary social service organisations 288
- Public Relations Officer 215
- Public Works Department 31, 127, 171, 213
- Puisne judge 208
- Pulses 67; area and production of 87
- Pumping sets 238, 239, 240, 241, 280
- Puppet shows 53
- Purdah* see under *Pardah*

Q

Qafla Sayads of Tonk 29
Qanoon Ikhtarat Adalat 207
 Qanungos 182
Qawwali 282, 303
 Quarries, sandstone 94
 Quarrying, workers employed in
 134, 135; industry 96
 Quartz 96; rock 7
 Quran 248
Quran Khwani 51

R

Rabi 62, 72; Crops 64, 65, 172
 Radio Set(s) 53, 282
 Radish 67
 Raghogarh 23
Rahats, also see Persian wheel 240
 Rai Bareilly 29
 Railway 100, 125; police 204;
 stations 112, 204, 300, 301;
 western 125
 Rainfall 12, 15, 16, 60, 82; defen-
 dence upon 64
 Rai Singh Sisodia 301
 Rajasthan 1, 2, 32, 57, 60, 94, 110,
 111, 125, 134, 171, 187, 209, 217,
 232, 233, 250, 251, 254, 277, 282
 Rajasthan Agricultural Land Utili-
 zation Act (1954) 184
 Rajasthan Agricultural Loan Act
 (1956) 184
 Rajasthan Bhoodan Yagna Act
 (1954) 185
 Rajasthan Bhoodan Yagna Board
 185
 Rajasthan Code of Civil Procedure
 (Adaption) Ordinance (1950) 209
 Rajasthan Discontinuance of Cesses
 Act (1959) 185
 Rajasthan District Board Act 245

Rajasthan State Electricity Board
 223, 225, 229, 231
 Rajasthan High Court 171; Ordi-
 nance (1949) 209
 Rajasthan Krishak Samaj 295
 Rajasthan Land Reforms Act 43
 Rajasthan Land Reforms and
 Resumption of Jagirs Act,
 (1952) 184, 185
 Rajasthan Land Revenue Act, (1956)
 180, 182, 184
 Rajasthan Oriental Research Insti-
 tute 213, 263
 Rajasthan Panchayat Act, (1953)
 232
 Rajasthan Passengers and Goods
 tax 189
 Rajasthan Protection of Tenants
 Ordinance 184
 Rajasthan Removal of Trees
 (Regulation) Ordinance, (1949)-
 184
 Rajasthan State Bharat Scouts and
 Guides 295
 Rajasthan State Road Transport
 Corporation 123
 Rajasthan State Rules for the
 Welfare of Labourers 282
 Rajasthan State Social Welfare
 Advisory Board 295
 Rajasthan Tenancy Act (1955) 184
 Rajasthan Town Municipalities Act
 218, 225, 227
 Rajasthan Vimukta Jati Sangh 286
 Rajasthan Young Farmers' Associa-
 tion 295
 Rajmahal 4, 7, 8, 96, 286
 Rajmal Rana, of Mewar 301
 Rajput 39
 Rajputana Middle Schools Exami-
 nation 249

Rajputana States' People's Confe-
 rence 30, 31
 Rakhi 56
Ramlila 53, 56, 264
 Ram Rajya Parishad 288, 289, 290
 Ram Sagar Ganwar tank 5
 Rampura 22
 Rana Sanga 21
Ranjka 177
 Ranthambor, Sarkar of 22
 Rao Pipa of Gagrion 302
 Rao Satal 302
 Rape and Mustard 67
 Rasiyon-Ki-Chhatri 303
Rath 123
 Ration Cards 113
 Ratlam Merchants, 27, 28, 29
 Ravi river 17
 Rawat Singh 27
 Raziya 21
 Reading room(s) 53, 102, 231, 239
 Redi Bas Ka Talab 303
 Refugees 299
 Registration,
 Act 207; department 190; docu-
 ments 187, 206; income from 190
 Religion 38
 Religious and moral instruction 249
 Religious education 250, 251
 Remissions of land revenue 82
 Rent rates 191-194
 Resident Medical Officer 272
 Rest houses 127
 Resumption of Jagir lands 185
 Revenue
 administration 172; Appellate
 Authority 169; Cases 186; Courts
 see under Courts; from excise
 and taxation 189, sources of 186

Revenue, Land 172, 173; administ-
 ration of 172, 180 Board of 169;
 demand of 113; land free from
 266; settlement of 182; system of
 assessment and collection of 180,
 182
 Revenue Member 249
Riayat land 183
Riayatidars 183
 Rice 68, 213; Mill 94
 Rikshaws 121, 133
 Rituals,
 among Hindu & Jain 47; at
 birth 48, at death 48
 River,
 Badi 5, Banas 4, 7, 17, 39,
 60, 126, 127, 219, 269, 280, 300,
 302; Bandi 17; Borach 4; Cham-
 bal 4, 26; Chenab 17; Dai 5, 17,
 39, 62; Galwa 5, 6, 62; Khari 5,
 17, 62; Mashhi 5, 6, 17, 60, 62,
 154; Para, 20; Ravi 17; Sohadra
 5
 River beds 67
 River system and water resources
 4-7
 Road (s) 117, 118, 119, 120, 121,
 133, 158, 160, 165; accidents 123;
 development of 119; list of 131;
 Major District 118, 119, 131;
 Metalled 301; Municipal 219,
 225, 227 Projects 154; tax on
 216; toll on 219; Types according
 to Nagpur Road Congress 119;
 Village 119, 131
 Roberts, General 26
 Rock, Gneissic 8
 Rope making 94
 Rotational grazing 214
 Routes
 old 117; nationalized 123, 124;
 private 124

Rupal, Rao of Toda Rai Singh 301
Rural Credit Survey of the Reserve
Bank of India 104
Rural Electrification 95
Rural Industrial Institute 100
Rural wages and condition of the
agricultural labour 185

S

Saadat Ali Khan, Nawab 263, 292
Saadat Hospital 268, 272
Sacred thread 47
Sadar Qanungo 182
Saddle-cloths 94
Saidiya Library 263
Salana, a quit-rent 183
Sales tax 187, 189
Samadlar 172
Sambhar 20
Samudra Gupta 18
Sand stone quarries 94
Sangaram Sagar tank 5
Sanitation 220, 223, 224, 226, 229,
231, 286, 303
Sankranti 55
Sansi 284
Sansi-Kanjar Assembly 244
Sanskrit Kendra 286
Sanskrit *Pathshala* (s) 251, 262
Sarpanch 231, 232, 233, 242; func-
tions of 234
Satoji, a Chauhan Rajput 21
Satolav tank 302
Saw Mills 97
Scarcities 82
Scarcity works 152, 153, 156
Scare-Crows 73
Scheduled Castes 41, 42, 59, 284,
286, 287, 288, 289, 291; educa-
tional facilities for 285; hostels
for 285, 286, reservation of seats
for 286

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled
Tribes Lists (Modifications)
orders, (1956) 284

Scheduled Tribes 40, 41, 59, 284,
287; educational facilities for
285; hostels for 285, 286; reser-
vation of seats for 286

Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled
Castes 285

School (s) 241, 246, 247, 248, 249,
250, 251; all purpose revenue
263; basic 237, 252, 253, 254,
294; deputy Inspector of 250,
251; description of high and
higher secondary 255, 259; for
Arabic philosophy 248; for
medicine 248; for patwari 248;
for teachers 253, 263, 294, 300;
for theology 248; high 239, 249,
252, 254, 299, 300, 302 at : Deoli
258; Niwai 257; Tonk 249;
higher secondary 237, 254, 255,
303 at : Duni 257, Lamba Hari
Singh 255, Uniara 257; Inspector
of 215, 250, 251, 253; Inspectress
of 253; junior higher secondary
225, 254, at Lawa 255; middle
237, 239, 247, 249, 251, 252, 253,
302; multipurpose 252, 256 at :
Deoli 256, Tonk 257; Primary
239, 240, 246, 247, 248, 249, 251,
252, 253, 300, 302, 303; Secon-
dary 252 at : Aligarh 258, Diggi
250, Malpura 256, Toda Rai
Singh 259, Tonk 259

Scholarships 249, 250

Scooters 121

Scouting 262

Scrap-mica 95

Script 38

Second Five Year Plan-see under
Plans

Seed (s)
distribution of 144; improved
238, 239, 240, 241

Seed store 71

Sesamum 67, 111

Sessions Court-see under Court

Settlement

Commissioner 180, 181; First
174; Officer, functions of 181,
182; second regular 178; Rent
Rates Proposed 191-94

Settlement of Land 27, 179, 180;

Seminar 243

Sex Ratio 36

Shabbrat 52

Shahjahan 301

Shakambhari 20

Shakambhari Pradesha 20, 21

Shankaragana 19

Shariat Law 207

Shayar, Hamid Saeed Khan Sahil
265

Shayar Jainud Sajiddin Bazami 265

Shayar Khushtar Maqabool Ahmed
265

Shayar Makhmoor Saeedi 265

Sheep 76; and Wool Research Sta-
tion (Malpura) 149; breed 300;
breeding societies 80; extension
centres 212; farms 78; Malpura
76; Marwari 76; rearing 212

Shikar Khana 167

Shivaji's temple 266

Shiva Ratri 56; fair 54

Shoe makers 149

Shops 283; fair price 113, 213;
government run 213; liquor 283;
rent of 224

Showers, Captain 26

Shriji's fair 54

Silidar system 201

Silver smithy 97

Sindhia, Daulat Rao 23

Sironj 1 fn. 2, 3, 24, 25, 32, 94, 110,
168, 172, 174, 175, 177, 179, 188,
191, 200

Sita Baldi, battle of 25

Sitala Mata 56, 270; deity of Bhil 41

Slaughter house, fee from 224

Slaughter tax 219

Small pox 56, 58, 268, 270

Small Savings Scheme 215

Small Scale Industry 96

Smithy 99

Smokeless *Chulhas* 280

Snake bite, cure of 266

Soap stone 8, 96

Socialist 290; party 288, 293

Social change 58

Social education 240; Centre 286

Social Groups 39

Social Life 43

Social Service Organisations 288;
voluntary 95

Social Services 152, 165, 281

Social Welfare 156, 240, 243; Board
284; department 284, 285, 286,
287

Sohadra river 5

Soil (s) 60, 64; classification of 176,
179, 180, 181; conservation of
155; improvement 164; types of
176

Solanki Rajputs 300, 301

Sooji 112, 113

Sources of Revenue 186
 Sowing 72
 Special Police Establishment 204
 Spinach 67
 Spinning and Weaving 97, 98
 Spirit, country 283
 Stamp Act 207
 Stamps 187; judicial and non-judicial sale of 190
 Standard of living 149
 State Council 31, 32, 167, 186, 200, 205, 207, 208, 216
 State Highways 118, 119, 123, 131
 State Insurance 110
 State Public Service Commission 167
 State taxes 187
 State Trading 112
 Station masters 171
 Sub-Divisional Magistrate 300
 Sub-Divisional Officers 169, 170, 210, 223
 Sub-Divisions 2, 3, 36, 168, 169
 Sub-Jail 206
 Sub-treasuries 170
 Sugar 99, 112, 113, 213, 237, 238, 239
 Sugarcane 64, 66, 67, 68, 172, 212; crushers 68
Suhaga 266
 Superintendent of Police-see under police
 Superstitions 58
 Survey of land 180, 181
 Swatantra party 289, 290, 291, 292, 294, 297
 Sweet Potato 67
 Swords 200 fn.
Syanas 266

T

Tagore Bal Niketan 296
Tahbazari tax 219

Tailoring and embroidery, Training in 286
 Tahsil library 263
 Tank (s) 5, 6, 62, 78, 302; Bhairon Sagar 302; Chandlai 6; Chandsen 5; Dooni Sagar 6; Ganeta Sagar 5; Ghareda Sagar 5; Kali Dungari 5; Panwar 6; Ram Sagar 5; Sangram Sagar 5; Satolav 302; Tanwala 5; Tordi Sagar 4, 5, 98, 112, 204
 Tanks and lakes 5, 6
 Tantia Tope 26, 117
Tantriks 266
 Tanwala tank 5
 Takavi 71; loans 72, 83, 104
 Taleb Khan, Amir Khan's grand father 23
 Tarain, Battle of 20
 Tax (es)
Battichuna 219; Central 187; Commercial 189; entertainment 189, house 218, 226; property 224; Rajasthan Passenger and goods 189; slaughter 219; State 187; *Tahbazari* 219; levied by municipalities 218, 219; on : boats 218; Conservancy 218, 224; Cycles 222, 228; Light 218; new door or window 219; profession 218, 224; Sales 189; vehicles 187, 218, 219, 224, 235
 Taxation and excise 188
 Taxi 121, 122
 T. B. Clinic 276, 302; hospital 271
 Tea 52, 59
 Teej 56
 Tejaji 57, 264; fair 54; temple 57
 Telegraph offices 128

Telegraphic and other postal facilities 289, 300, 302
 Telephone 128, 300, 301, 302; exchange 128
Telghani 99; Co-operatives 102; Societies 61
 Temperature 12, 13
 Temples
 at Dadawadi 49 Gokaneshwar Mahadeo 39, 54, Jal Devi 39, Kalyanji 300, Mataji 39, 54, 266, Tejaji 58, 166 Vishnu 18, Shivaji 266
 Tenants' rights 183
Tendu-leaves 81, 98
 Thana 201
Thanedar 173
 Thelas, number of 133
 Theology, schools for teaching 248
 Thikana Uniara, see under Uniara
 Third Five Year Plan, see under Plans
 Thom, Major 299
 Threshing 73
Til 64, 67, 112, 172, 239
 Timber 81, 112
 Tobacco 68, 98
 Tod 21
 Toda 301
 Toda Rai Singh 2, 3, 125, 161, 162, 169, 180, 190, 204, 253, 283, 293, 297, 301; dispensary at 274; municipality 218, 229; Panchayat Samiti 239; police station 202; rest house at 127; tahsil of 2, 3, 36, 39, 54, 60, 169, 182; veterinary hospital at 79, 96, 212; water supply scheme 161; water works at 280
 Toll 218, tax 222; on vehicles 218
 Tomato 67
 Tonga 122, 133
 Tonk 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 117, 126, 127, 161, 162, 169, 172, 173, 174, 175, 177, 179, 188, 189, 190, 192, 200, 201, 203, 205, 206, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 243, 247, 248, 249, 253, 264, 268, 269, 281, 282, 285, 286, 288, 289, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 302; Banks at at 105; dak bungalows and dharamshalas at 127; dispensary at 275; district of 141, 169, 185, 187, 201, 210, 215, 271 administrative history 1 area 1, 3 creation of 2 configuration of 3 Location of 1 population of 1, 36; family planning centre 277; hospitals at 272; judicial and important offices at 171; library at 262; market weekly at 113; marketing societies at 114; municipal board at 216, 218, 292, 294; Panchayat Samiti at 238; police station at 201, 202; post office at 129; schools at 257, 259, 263; State of 1, 2, 18, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 61, 62, 70, 71, 82, 95, 104, 110; 127, 167, 168, 172, 186, 206, 230, 246, 250, 251, 266, 292, 294; sub-division of 2, 3, 36, 69, 168, 169, 209; T. B. Clinic at 276; tahsil of 2, 3, 36, 54, 60, 113, 168, 169; town of 3; Unani Chikitsalaya at 278; Unions registered at 101, 128; veterinary hospital at 79, water works 280; water supply scheme 16; Zila Parishad at 241
 Tonk Municipal Act (1932) 32, 219, 226
 Tonk State Court Act (1945) 208

- Tonk State Forest Act 214
 Tonk State Police Act 200
 Tonkra 1, 22
 Topography 3-4
 Tordi Sagar tank 4, 5, 62, 98, 112, 129, 300
 Tori, district of 1, 21, 22
 Tourism 156
 Tourmaline 7, 8
 Towns 3, 180, 218, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303; municipal 218
 Tractors 68, 121, 122
 Trade 112; and commerce 111; profession 224; wholesale and retail 114; workers employed in 134
 Trade Union 149
 Trading, State 112
 Traffic, goods 125
 Trains 125
 Transistors 53
 Transport
 air 126; means of 122, 123; modes of 123; workers employed in 134
 Travel facilities 127
 Treasury (ies) 168, 169, 170, 171; officer 171, 190; sub 167
 Tube wells 63
 Tuberculosis 268
 Tucker, the Political Agent 178
 Tuda 302
 Tunkau, Brahman 302
 Turushkas 21
 Typhoid, cure of 266
- U
- Udai Karan, Maharaja of Jaipur-Amber 303
 Udra 172
- Unani
 Chikitsalaya 277; dispensaries 266, 278; hospitals 302
 Underground water resources 6, 7
 Uniara (thikana) 2, 17, 36, 39, 162; 168 fn., 190, 205, 253, 288, 289, 291, 293, 297, 303; hospital at 274, 303; municipality at 217, 218, 225; police station at 202; population of the town 3; post office at 130; schools at 257; veterinary hospital at 79, 212; weekly market at 113
 Unions 100, 101; labour 281
 United Nations Special Fund 76
 Unrest and disturbances in Tonk State 27, 31
 Untouchability 59
 Untouchability Offence Act, (1955) 285
 Upheaval of (1857) 26
 Up Sarpanch 233
 Utaoli 172
 Utensils 149
 Uttamabhadras 18
- V
- Vagbhata 21
 Vaidya (s) 266, 270, 277, 279, 280
Vakaya Rajputana 246
 Vasudeva 20
Vasulia 180
 Vatsaraja, Pratihara ruler 20
 Vegetable(s) 52, 67; and fruits 67
 Vegetable oil 213
 Vehicle(s) 121; and bullock-carts licence fee 212; tax on 187, 218, 219, 222, 224, 235; toll on 218

- Veterinary activities 79; diseases 79; dispensaries 212; hospitals 78, 79, 212, 302, 303; institutions 78, 156
 Vidhan Sabha 288-290
 Vighararaja IV or Visala Deva 20
 Vikas Adhikari 237, 239, 241, 243
 Village (s) 1, 2, 3, 21, 22, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 59, 168, 173, 178, 179, 180, 269; group of 233; ideal 238; in district 3; in Panchayat Samitis—Aligarh 240, Deoli 241, Malpura 238, Niwai 237, Toda Rai Singh 239, Tonk 238; in tahsils 3; *istimrar* 175; Jagir 175, 178; *khalsa* 177, 178, 180; *muafi* 175; level functionaries 234; level workers 239, 243, 244; on the banks of the rivers 4, 5, 6; police 200
 Vinoba Bhawe 185
- W
- Wages 149, 173, 185
 Walter, Col. 273
 Walter Female Hospital 273
 War Bulletins 294
 War Fund 32
 Wares, black and red 17
 Water lifting 63
 Water melon 67, 303
 Water resources and river system 4-7
 Water Supply 164, 165, 220, 225, 229, 231; Master Plan for 280; Scheme for urban areas 158, 161
 Water table 6
 Water, underground resources 6, 7
 Water works 149, 227, 280, 300, 302; Assistant Engineer 171
 Wax 81
- Wazir Khan, Nawab 270
 Wazir Mohammad Khan, Nawab of Tonk 26
 Weather, special phenomenon 13
 Weavers' Co-operatives 102
 Weaving 100; and spinning 97, 98; centre for 99; cloth 100; durri 100; hand-loom 94; *niwar* 100; factory 94
 Weeding 72
 Weekly village market 113
 Weights and measures 111
 Welfare department 284
 Welfare
 of backward classes 156; of industrial labour 102; of prisoners 206; of scheduled castes and tribes—see under scheduled castes and tribes
 Well (s) 63, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 280
 Western railway 125
 Wheat 64, 68, 111, 113, 159, 172, 237, 238, 239; imported 113; indigenous 113
 Widow remarriage 40, 41, 47
 Winds 13
 Wine 283
 Winnowing 73
 Witch finder 41
 Women's camp 243
 Women, position of 48
 Wood Extension Centre 212
 Wooden products, manufacture of 145
 Wool 76, 97; industry 98; grading and marketing centres 212
 Woollen yarn factory 94; and carpet factory 281
 World War
 first 299, second 32, 147

xxxii

1775

X

X-Ray Plant 272, 273, 274

Z

Za Nisar Party 293

Zaid crops 62

Zenana Hospital or Walter Female
Hospital 273, 302

Zila Parishad 170, 233, 236, 242,
243, 244; composition of 241,
242; functions of 242; powers of
242; secretary 242

Zila Pramukh 293

Zira 65, 172

Zoological and botanical gardens
262

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N70

17158

MOORE, M.A.