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RAJASTHAN DISTRICT GAZETTEERS

सत्यमेव जयते

BHARATPUR

By
K. K. SEHGAL

DIRECTORATE, DISTRICT GAZETTEERS,
GOVERNMENT OF RAJASTHAN,
JAIPUR.

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PREFACE

This volume is the ninth in the series of District Gazetteers being published by the Government of Rajasthan in collaboration with the Central Gazetteers Unit of the Government of India. The district of Bharatpur, carved out of the territories occupied by the erstwhile princely States of Bharatpur and Dholpur, is the eastern-most gateway of Rajasthan. The close proximity of the region to Mathura in the east and Bairat (old Virata) in the farther west, lends it an antiquity of epic age, and perhaps even older, when the region formed a part of Matsya *mahajanapada*, a mention of which is found in the old Sanskrit literature. The Matsyas occur as a very prominent people associated with the great battle of Mahabharata.

The area remained in prominence even during the mediaeval and modern periods of Indian history. Bayana fort was a covetous stronghold which every monarch aspired for. Khanua was the scene of battle between Babur and Rana Sanga, which drew a long curtain over the Rajput hegemony. The region around Rupbas in the district was a favourite hunting resort of Emperor Akbar. The Mughal as well as Rajput armies scourged these tracts either in pursuit of a pretender to the throne or a disgruntled guy. In the latter part of the seventeenth century, the revolts of Jats against the Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb were frequent and resulted in their phenomenal rise. After the dismemberment of the Mughal empire when its claimants were in the doldrums and their prestige at the lowest ebb, this nascent power-Jats-gripped the sceptre from the ground and throve over the carcase of the moribund empire before becoming the supreme heads of the two States-Bharatpur and Dholpur. Later, they worked in collusion with the Marathas during the latter's northward expansion but had to desert them to perish when their sane advice was dismissed as the 'chatter of goatherds and Zamindars'. The interlude between the decline of the Maratha power and the rise of the British was utilised by them for the consolidation of their strongholds, so much so that their power had reached its culmination when General Lake of the British army was baffled during the siege of Bharatpur fort in 1805 A.D. and his failure to capture it, stained the British reputation. The episode is still remembered as a big event in the military history.

The last mention of the two States-Bharatpur and Dholpur, is found in the *Imperial Gazetteer of India-Provincial Series* (1908). In the intervening period so much change has taken place and at such a speed, specially in the post-Independence era that the earlier narration has hardly any relevance to the present day life. It is this gap which the present gazetteer aims to fill in.

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

The material available in 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 1964-65. 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 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, Central Gazetteers Unit, Union Ministry of Education, New Delhi and his staff who have scrutinised the draft of this volume with great care and given valuable suggestions designed to improve the standard and quality of the publication. It would he appropriate to mention here that the expenditure incurred in the compilation and printing of the District Gazetteers is being met by the Government of India.

I also take the opportunity to express my deep sense of gratitude to Shri K.P.U. Menon, and Shri Z.S. Jhala, the ex-Chief Secretaries and Shri S. L. Khurana 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. I am extremely grateful to Shri Maya Ram, the then Director, who prepared the first draft of this Gazetteer and sent it to Central Gazetteers Unit, New Delhi. I am highly indebted to Shri Mathura Das Mathur, the ex-Finance Minister, Shri Sobha Ram the present Finance Minister and Shri Khet Singh, ex-Deputy Minister (Gazetteers), who evinced a keen interest in the work throughout.

I also place on record my appreciation of the officers and the staff of the Directorate of District Gazetteers, who have done useful team work in the compilation of this volume.

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Director, District Gazetteers,
RAJASTHAN, JAIPUR.

GAZETTEER OF BHARATPUR DISTRICT

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CONVERSION TABLE

Length

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

Area

1 square foot=0.093 square metres
1 square yard=0.836 square metres
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° Fahrenheit=9/5 (T° centigrade) 0+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 metres=1 are
100 ares=1 hectare
100 hectares or 1,000,000 square metres=1 sq. kilometre

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

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CHAPTER I

GENERAL

INTRODUCTORY

Origin of the name

The district takes its name from the town of Bharatpur, the former capital of Bharatpur State. Local tradition claims that the place is named after Bharat, the brother of Lord Rama of Ayodhya, whose other brother Laxman was worshipped as the family deity by the rulers of this State and whose name was also engraved in the State coat of arms and seals.

Location

This is the eastern-most district of Rajasthan. It forms boundaries with Gurgaon district in the north; with Gurgaon, Mathura and Agra districts in the east; Morena district of Madhya Pradesh in the south; and Sawai Madhopur and Alwar districts of Rajasthan in the west. The river Chambal forms the southern boundary with Madhya Pradesh. In shape, the district is a flat-bottomed and irregularly incised skewed, bizarre figure. The district lies between 26°22′ and 27°50′ north latitudes and 76°53′ and 78°17′ east longitudes. According to the figures supplied by the Central Statistical Organisation (Department of Statistics), Government of India, it has an area of 8100 sq.km. (1966) and ranks 18th in the State, in respect of size. At the time of the 1961 census the population of the district was 11,49,883 and it ranked third in this respect in Rajasthan... The density[1] of population was 142 persons per sq.km., as compared to 60 for the whole of Rajasthan.

Administrative Changes

Bharatpur district was formed by combining the two covenanting States of Bharatpur and Dholpur with some minor territorial alterations. On the formation of the United States of Matsya on 17th March, 1948, which included the four former States of Alwar, Bharatpur, Dholpur and Karauli, the territory was for administrative purposes,

1. The district had the highest demographic density in Rajasthan. The rural and urban figures in this respect were 326 and 2184 persons per square mile respectively. The density in the rural area of the district was also the maximum in Rajasthan. See *Census of India 1961*, Vol XIV, Rajasthan, Part II-A Delhi (1964), pp. 15–16.

divided into two districts, namely, Alwar and Bharatpur, the former comprising the entire area of the former Alwar State and the latter comprising the territories of the former Bharatpur, Dholpur and Karauli States. Later, in November 1948, Dholpur and Karauli were also made two separate districts for revenue and police administration. On 15th May, 1949, the Matsya Union merged with the United States of Greater Rajasthan. After the formation of Rajasthan, on January 26, 1950, the administration of the whole State was reorganised and after territorial adjustment,[1] the following picture emerged: Bharatpur district was composed of four sub-divisions (Bayana, Bharatpur, Dig and Dholpur) and 12 tahsils (Bayana, Rupbas and Wer under Bayana sub-division; Bharatpur and Nadbai under Bharatpur sub-division; Dig, Kaman and Nagar under Dig sub-division; Bari, Baseri, Gird and Rajakhera under Dholpur sub-division). At the district headquarters, a Collector and District Magistrate was posted. He was charged, as in other districts, with the responsibility of collection of revenue and maintenance of law and order in the whole of the district. Each sub-division was put under a Sub-Divisional Officer

1. The following changes were made :

Names of the villages	Transferred From	To
1. Nagda Bohru	Tahsil Bharatpur	Uttar Pradesh
2. Nagri	,,	,,
3. Umri	,,	,,
4. Samarpur Kalan	,,	,,
5. Bad	,,	,,
6. Buensa	,,	,,
7. Karari	,,	,,
8. Dharampura	,,	,,
9. Kaeda Jat	,,	,,
10. Khobri	Rupbas	,,
11. Neemkhera	Kaman	Gurgaon
12. Samdika	,,	,,
13. Fatehpur	Gurgaon	Kaman
14. Ghatmika	,,	,,
15. Gajuka	,,	,,
16. Phulwara	,,	,,
17. Mai	Uttar Pradesh	Bharatpur
	,,	,,

Later, 77 villages and one town Sepau (area 303.5 sq.km.) were transferred to Dholpur tahsil and seven villages of 96.9 sq. km. area to Bari tahsil (inter-tahsil transfers). *Census of India 1961*, Vol. XIV Rajasthan, Part II-A, Delhi (1964). p. 40,

and each tahsil under a tahsildar. In addition to these, there were also four sub-tahsils, namely, Kumher, Pahari, Kolahari (Sepau) and Sir Mathura. There were twenty-two police stations and 34 out-posts. The administrative set-up has remained almost unchanged since 1950. The following table gives the number and names of sub-divisions and tahsils.

Sub-Division	Tahsil	Sub-Division	Tahsil
1. Bayana	1. Bayana	3. Dig	1. Dig
	2. Rupbas		2. Kaman
	3. Wer		3. Nagar
2. Bharatpur	3. Bharatpur	4. Dholpur	1. Bari
	2. Nadbai		2. Baseri
			3. Gird (Dholpur)
			4. Rajakhera

Towns

According to the 1961 census, there were nine towns in the district. These were: Bharatpur, Dholpur, Dig, Bari, Bayana, Kaman, Rajakhera, Wer and Nadbai.

TOPOGRAPHY

Natural Divisions

Topographically, the tahsils of Bharatpur and Nadbai are plain and level. The terrain of Bayana and Rupbas tahsils is considerably diversified by hills. The general aspect is that of alluvial plain, fairly well-wooded and cultivated, with detached hills in the north, hilly and broken territory called the *dang* in the south, and low narrow ranges in parts of the western and north-eastern frontiers. A range of sandstone hills runs from Dholpur city in a south-westerly direction attaining at one place an altitude of 356.91 metres above sea level. These hills as well as those further to the west are mostly bare of vegetation. The land in the Bharatpur, Bayana and Dig sub-divisions of the district is generally fertile and usually flat. The marked fertility of the land contributes towards increased revenue yield in comparison with other adjacent tracts of the same size. Forests of considerable size exist in these sub-divisions. There is a dense forest called *ghana* within a distance

of about 5 km. from the district headquarters, which remains green during the rainy season. The country is open and level in the north, but elsewhere consists, for the most part, of low hills or ravines. The tract along the inner Chambal, known as *dang*, is deeply intersected by ravines, some of which are 30 metres deep, and extend from 3 to 6 km. into the interior.

Dholpur sub-division, on the other hand, rises from the alluvial plain near the town of Dholpur which is about 183 metres above the sea level. This sub-division is an irregular wedge-shaped territory. Another feature of this part is the large number of ravines owing to the friable nature of the alluvial portion of the site, the depth of the river beds below the natural surface of the ground and the quick drainage caused by the heavy slope of the drainage area. These ravines have developed on the banks of the Chambal and except where prevented from cutting further in by a range of hills, extend for some kilometres in length and provide a shelter to dacoits.

Hill System

Hills and broken ground characterise almost the whole territory, which lies within a tract locally known as *dang*, a name given to the rugged region immediately above the narrow valley of the Chambal. The principal hills are on the northern border where several ranges run along, or parallel to, the boundary line, forming somewhat formidable barriers. There is little beauty in these hills, but the military advantage they present caused the selection of one of their eminences, Thangarh, 399 metres above the sea, as the seat of Jadon rule in early times. Along the valley of the Chambal an irregular and lofty wall of rocks separates the lands on the river bank from the uplands which form the southern part of the district. From the summits of the passes, the view is often picturesque, the rocks standing out in striking contrast to the comparatively rich and undulating plain below. Bhairon and Utgir, 476 and 451 metres respectively above the sea level, are among the higher peaks in the south. Further to the north, the land slopes to lower levels, the alluvial deposits become deeper, level ground becomes more frequent and hills stand out more markedly, while in the neighbourhood of Bharatpur town the low ground is cut into labyrinth of ravines.

In the Dholpur sub-division, a range of hills runs westward parallel to and from within 5 to 8 km. of the river Chambal, meeting another range of hills which passes along the western side. Between these

ranges there are many spurs and isolated groups of hills. The hills are generally arid and are practically devoid of vegetation. The range of hills enters this sub-division from the west in sub-tahsil Sir Mathura, runs towards the east and ends in tahsil Rajakhera. The width differs from place to place. The length is about 113 km. Nothing except stone is found in this range. *Dhau*, *Khair* and *Birbara* are the common trees found in these hills. The trees are not ever-green. *Kattha* is manufactured from *Khair* wood, while *Dhau* and *Birbara* are used for fuel. The formation of the rock which dates from the pre-cambrian geological era, is sedimentary red and white sandstone, in some places hard and crystalline, in others soft and laminated (these latter make an excellent stone for building and decorative purposes), overlying and interspersed with shells of the same periods. The highest point of the range within the borders of the district is 328 metres above mean sea level.

In Bharatpur sub-division, there is only one hill, named Mandholi, which lies to the east of Bharatpur city. Its highest peak is 216.10 metres above sea level. The important trees found on it are *Karil*, *Papri*, *Neem*, *Pipal* and *Chonkra*. Building stone is excavated from it and is used for building, flour mills and in the construction of roads.

There are some ranges of the Aravalli hills, extending over a length of about 274 metres, with a maximum height of 30 metres, known as *Pooth-Dhan-Wara* and *Daunga-ki-Mori*.

In Dig sub-division, the hills are mostly of igneous origin and are a continuation of the Aravalli hills. There are two parallel ranges in the western portion of Kaman tahsil. One isolated hillock is in the centre of Kaman tahsil which contains many caves. The ground between hill ranges and round about is mostly uneven.

In Bayana sub-division, there is a big hill called Damdama, which starts from the village Kachariapura and extends up the Jarkho and other villages. There are a few minor hillocks which extend from Baretha to Samari. The length of the hill is 29 km. The height is 270.32 metres above sea level. These hills are naked except for small thorny bushes which grow generally during the rains. Red building stone and mill-stone are found here. Near the railway station of Bund Baretha, between the Bayana and Rupbas railway stations, these stones are found in large quantities and several stone quarries are being worked. The elevation above the sea level of the

more important hills in the district as found by Trigonometrical Survey is shown in the following table:[1]

Name of h i	Position		Elevation above the level of the sea
	Latitude	Longitude	
Alipur	27°9′	76°59′	411.17 metres (1349 ft.)
Chhapra	27°44′	77°0′	369.41 ,, (1212 ft.)
Damdama	26°54′	77°15′	370.32 ,, (1215 ft.)
Rasiya	27°26′	77°12′	322.78 ,, (1059 ft.)
Usirra	26°57′	77°38′	245.66 ,, (806 ft.)
Mandholi	27°14′	77°26′	216.10 ,, (709 ft.)

Drainage Lines

Leaving aside the hilly tracts, there is a slight, gradual fall from the north towards the city of Bharatpur, and a fall of about 2 ft. in a mile or 0.60 metres in 1.60 km. from the south, also towards the city, so that the headquarters of the district is situated where the opposite drainage slopes meet.

The main slope of the region is, however, easterly towards the junction of the Yamuna and Chambal rivers, the fall in this direction being about 5 ft. in a mile or 1.52 metres in 1.60 km.

The environs of Bharatpur city, which may be easily flooded by the accumulation of floods chiefly from the south, are nevertheless readily drainable by cuts bending in a south-easterly direction towards the Khari Nadi, a tributary of the Chambal river, which is the destination of all the drainage escaping from the district. Owing, however, to the natural drainage courses being impeded by canals and bunds, very little drainage water now leaves the district except by the Gambhir river in times of heavy floods. The swamps in the extreme north are land-locked and undrainable except in the east towards Mathura in Uttar Pradesh.

The swamping of the valley has, however, been prevented by the restoration of the Sikri Bund, which now intercepts the Ruparel floods, so that the swamps which used to be fed by floods escaping through breaches in the bund do not now exist permanently.

The other parts of this district which formerly suffered from excessive flooding, have now been relieved by diversion of the flood

1. Information supplied by the office of the Survey of India (West rn Circle), Abu.

waters or by drainage. With such uncontrolled floods, the environs of the Bharatpur city would lie in swamp throughout the greater part of the year, but it is now possible to keep the flood waters in control, so that only a moderate inundation of the low-lying land to the south-west of the city takes place, from which source the fort moat is filled annually, as soon as the flood water has become fairly clear.

If there is any surplus water in the depression after filling the fort moat, it is drained off in a south-west direction by means of an underground masonry channel passing through the city.

RIVER SYSTEM AND WATER RESOURCES

Rivers

There are no perennial river in the district, except the Chambal. Other important rivers flowing through the district are Utangan or Banganga, the Gambhir, the Kakund, the Ruparel and the Parvati. These rivers flow only during rains and dry up entirely two or three months after the latter have ceased.

BANGANGA—This rivers enters the district on the western border of Wer tahsil and flows due east towards Agra district. It spills freely over its northern bank as it passes through the district and about midway in its course eastwards, the river has left its old channel and now flows in a northerly direction towards Uchhain, along the Bayana-Uchhain road. The diversion of the river has been induced artificially by building the Bayana-Uchhain road. This road has a raised embankment from Nekpur to Sewar, with flood regulators discharging in an easterly direction. The flood water so discharged is again impounded and distributed by other works the largest of which is the Ajan Bund, a fine embankment extending for 19 km. (12 miles) across the direction of the flow. It feeds many important works of irrigation, the most well-known of which are the Uchhain and Pathena canals, which eventually fill the Ajan Bund in the Bharatpur tahsil. The supply of drinking water in Bharatpur city depends on this river because the moat which keeps the water in the wells sweet is filled up from the water of Ajan Bund. It has more than 2589.9 sq. km. (1000 sq. miles) of drainage area in Jaipur district and flows between low banks over which it spills when in floods. The important villages situated on its banks are : Kamalpur, Bachhren, Chonker-wala-kalan, Kherii-Gujar, Dharsoni, Shekhpur and Barkhera.

GAMBHIR—This river also enters the district from the south-western corner. After receiving the waters of the Kakund,

about 13 km. higher and after traversing about 56 km. first towards the east and then in a north-easterly direction, it is joined with the Banganga near the village Kurka of tahsil Rupbas. It usually ceases to flow about two months after the rainy season. It is not so useful for irrigation as Banganga is, but all the Nehri villages in the Bayana tahsil depend for their fertility on its water. A part of it comes into Pichuna canal and then it flows into the Ajan Bund The important villages situated on its banks are : Kalsara, Meharawar, Samogar and Khanua. This river has well defined banks and does not spill very much until it enters the old Banganga river bed. The silt of this stream is highly fertile, and crops are commonly grown in the river bed after the rainy season. The river is made to spill largely into the Rupbas tahsil at the eastern extremity of the district by means of natural and artificial channels at Dhana Ghata, Bakholi and Shekhpur, all leading off from the southern banks. There is also a considerable natural spill from the northern banks. This irrigation is valuable, the crops grown in the flooded land being remarkably good.

KAKUND—It is a small river entering the south-western border of the Bayana tahsil from the Karauli side. It was formerly an affluent of the Gambhir but it has become famous with the construction of Baretha Bund, where its waters are all held up and from where they are released to irrigate land further north in Bayana and Rupbas tahsils. In fact, this is the only work of irrigation which, except in years of very scanty rain-fall can be considered a source of perennial irrigation. Its course for several kilometres is over an elevated rocky plateau, from which it descends by a series of falls near the village Gurha Dang; and at one of the falls called Dir the water is very deep and never dries up. The village situated on its banks are Chainpura and Baretha.

RUPAREL—This rises from the Thana Ghazi hills in the Alwar district and entering this district near Gopalgarh, is held up by the Sikri Bund, a fine embankment extending for about 19 km. along the western boundary which curves round in a southerly direction, from where its waters are distributed to Pahari sub-tahsil and Nagar tahsil in the proportion of 5:8. The bund is large enough to discharge 443 cubic metres (15,650 cubic feet) of water in heavy floods. It is not designed to store water, but merely to hold it up for distribution, according to the requirements of agriculture, to the two main courses to which, through these outlets, the water is led; one flows to the north-east towards Gopalgarh, Pahari and Kaman and the other, to south-east towards Dig, Kumher and Bharatpur. The effectual irrigation of land in these

areas to some extent, depends on this river, but so much water is utilised on the way that except in years of very heavy floods it never passes to the opposite border of the district to enter Mathura and Agra districts. It had more than 2590 sq. km. (1000 sq. miles) of drainage area in the erstwhile Alwar State. It flows between low banks over which it spills when in flood and thus affords great facility for irrigation.

During heavy floods only, the water which escapes towards Pahari, after crossing through the old bed of the stream, eventually finds its way into the Mathura district while that which escapes towards Nagar, Dig and Kumher, sometimes reaches the Moti Jheel near Bharatpur city. In former days it flowed through Chiksana in the Bharatpur tahsil and then to Agra district. There is a long history attached to the dispute regarding the sharing of the waters of this river between the former Alwar and Bharatpur States. Important villages situated on the bank of the river are : Beru, Jesri, Jhanjar and Sikri.

PARVATI—This is also a seasonal river. It rises in Karauli close to the western border and, after a north-easterly course of about 96.5 km. (60 miles), falls into the Banganga. It has two small tributaries, Mendka and the Mendki.

CHAMBAL—This comes from Vindhyachal hills near Kota, enters the Dholpur sub-division of the district and flows in a north-easterly direction. This river, in some places deep and slow, at others too rocky and rapid to admit of the safe passage of a boat, receives during the rains abundant contributions to its volume from Karauli; but no considerable perennial streams flow into it within the boundaries of this district. There are impregnable ravines on either side of the river which are at places even more than 30 metres (100 ft.) deep. No big city or town stands on the banks of this river. Nor is any irrigation done from it. Along the valley of the Chambal, an irregular and lofty wall of rock separates the lands on the river bank from the uplands. From the summits of the passes to the high ground, fine views present themselves; the rocks stand out in striking contrast to the comparatively rich and undulating plains below, through which flows the winding and glittering river. Chambal crosses into Madhya Pradesh after flowing through the district.

Lakes

There are four lakes[1] in the district, viz., Moti Jheel, situated

1. *Bharatpur District Census Handbook 1951*, Bikaner (1954), p. (iii).

about three kilometres west of Bharatpur city and used for irrigation purposes; Keola Deo Jheel, situated about five kilometres south-east of Bharatpur city and famous for its duck shoot; Madal Jheel, situated on the northern border and filled by the Ruparel river, and used for irrigation purposes; and lastly, Jheel-ka-Bara, situated about 14 kilometres north of Bayana town under the hill.

The water table in the district ranges from 3 to 20 metres.

GEOLOGY

Almost the whole of the northern portion of the district is covered with alluvium from which rise a few isolated hills of schist and quartzite belonging to the Aravalli and Delhi systems respectively. The quartzites are well exposed in the Bayana hills where they have been divided into five groups, namely, Wer, Damdama, Bayana, Badalgarh and Nithahar. To the south-east, sandstone of Upper Vindhyan Age is faulted down against the quartzites and form a horizontal plateau over-looking the alluvium of the Chambal river.

The formation of Bharatpur district is almost entirely of the sedimentary class. There are no granitic rock, and the amount of either metamorphic or volcanic rock is very small, the igneous rocks occurring only in small amounts and isolated and detached among the aqueous. The exposed rocks may be divided into three classes, namely, (i) Alluvial .(ii) the series called Vindhyan and (iii) the series called Alwar quartzite.

Bharatpur forms part of the alluvial basin of the Ganga and the Yamuna. Consequently, the great majority of the exposed rocks are alluvial, consisting of modern alluvial deposits with blown sand which the wind carries from the desert of Rajasthan, and occasionally forms into mounds on the leeward of some natural inequality in the surface. Portions of the Dholpur and Rajakhera tahsils are covered by the alluvium of the Chambal valley and extensive plateau formed of nearly horizontal upper Vindhyan sandstone.

Vindhyan occurs in the range which runs from Fatehpur Sikri towards Hindaun. The range belongs to the upper Vindhyan division, and two of its sub-division, the Bhander and Rewa are represented, the former extensively. The main range representing upper Bhander, consists almost entirely of sandstone of various texture and colour, varying

from a very fine rock to almost conglomerate. The prevailing colour is brick red with white spots or streaks, sometimes green and yellowish white, occurring sometimes in alternative beds of considerable thickness. The ridge which runs parallel to and to the west of the above range in tahsil Rupbas is probably formed of Rewa. This appears likely both from the character of the stone and the dip of the strata, the general characteristics of the Rewa's being coarse greyish white, while those of Bhander are fine red, speckled and streaked with white. In some places these differences are well marked, in others they merge into each other. The ridge consists of sandstone in massive strata and false bedded flags, usually hard and compact, occasionally vitrified, reddish and yellowish in colour. In some places, thick shaly beds, mostly quartz of silex but sometimes clay, are found. Some specimens of the sandstone approach to conglomerate, the pebbles being quartz of red jasper and the matrix purple. Other specimens are more like breccia.

The hills west of Bayana and divided from the Sidgir Pahar by the catchment basin of the Gambhir river, are formed of quartzite sandstone interstratified with trap and shale. All the hills in the north and west are of the same character with limestone, horn stones, transition slate, silicious beds, schists and ferruginous conglomerates. However, 21 km. west of Bayana, near the village Nilhara, are two small hills of a peculiar breccia; though differing lithographically, they probably represent the Kaimur conglomerate and are interesting as being the only probable representations of Kaimur in Bharatpur.[1]

The rocky and rugged region of Bharatpur district is occupied by Vindhyan sandstone hills in the north-eastern part while in the western part quartzite hills continue to a length of about 64 km. in north-east direction and thus form the hilly region of the Dholpur unit. They enter the district at Bhichoran, and towards the north-east Shahpura, Kemghatia, Ghughas, Shergarh, and Bund Baretha hills are prominent. These include the typical sandstone formation of the Vindhyan system. The hills in the western side of the district represent the geological formation of the Delhi system.

Thus the only geological formations exposed in this area are Delhi and Vindhyans which are separated by the tapering outcrop of alluvium near Bayana. Delhis form the oldest formation in this area. There are two separate stages of Bayana and Wer as far as the rock types (Pasceo) are concerned. The general sequence of the Delhi system is

1. *Rajputana Gazetteer*, Vol. I, Calcutta (1879), p. 133.

quartzite, shale and trap. This rock type continues from Bayana onwards to Wer tahsil and further onwards to Bharatpur.

The next formation is Vindhyan sandstone. The typical Bhander sandstone is red and at places with white streaks scattered all over it.

Mineral Wealth

The Vindhyan sandstone formations cover most of the rocky parts of Bharatpur district. The sandstone has been used as building material for many centuries. This is of two varieties–one dark-red, speckled with yellowish-white spots; the other yellowish-white, homogenous both in colour and texture and very fine-grained. This stone furnished material for the historical monuments at Agra, Fatehpur Sikri, Dig and Mathura.[1] At present a large number of quarries are being worked, which bring a large revenue to the State.

The important quarries of district are at Bund Baretha, Bari, Baseri, Rupbas, Barauli and Bansi Paharpur. The sandstone of the Bansi Paharpur area is of light red to white colour and very attractive. The annual production of sandstone from these quarries is nearly two lakh tonnes, having a sale value between Rs. 90,000 to1,000,00 at pit-mouth.

The other economic minerals occurring in the district are, barytes, copper, mica, silica sand, clays, gypsum, iron ore, lead ore, manganese and alkali salts. Alkali salts mostly in the form of potassium nitrate are collected in large quantities from the area north of Bharatpur, which is a source of good revenue to the State. Barytes occurrences have been located near village Hathori, Korwan and Ghatoli and in these places leases have been granted according to rules. The deposits are small and the production was about 367 metric tons during 1964. Common salt, sodium sulphate and salt-petre occur at Kachor and Rewassa in the district.[2] Fire clay and China clay occurrences have been reported from Johaj and a lease has been granted. Isolated occurrences of selenite, a crystalline variety of gypsum, has been reported, disseminated in clay beds near village Kathumari in Dholpur. The deposit appears to be very small and not of much significance.

Occurrences of iron ore in the form of haematite breccia have been noted near village Vallabhgarh, Nithahara, Karvan and Ghatri and all contain inferior grade iron ore.

1. *Rajputana Gazetteer*, Vol. I, Calcutta (1879), p. 135.
2. *Census of India 1951*, Vol. X, Rajasthan and Ajmer, Part Ic, Appendices, Jodhpur (1953), p. 10.

Lead occurrences have been prospected by the Mines and Geology Department of Rajasthan, near village Jotri Peruka in Pahari subtahsil and the deposits have not been found to be large enough for economic working. There are several small scattered occurrences of copper ore but none has been reported to be economically attractive. The deposits have been reported from Nithahar, Basawar, Hathori, Khankhera, Khareri in Bharatpur sub-division and Mawai-ka-poora in Dholpur. An area of silica sand has been leased out near village Jagjeewanpura and Hathori and some small production has been achieved.

FLORA

Botanical Divisions

The forests of this district fall chiefly under Central India Dry deciduous type with *Anogeissus pendula (Dhok* or *Dhao), Acacia catechu (Khair)* as the main species. According to Champion's classification of the Forest types, the *Anogeissus pendula* forests come under the subsidiary Edaphic type of dry tropical forests.

The forests are largely confined to the southern portion of the district and occur as a belt, about 16 km. wide, along the river Chambal, and the Karauli sub-division of Sawai Madhopur district. The composition and quality of the forests vary very much, depending on soil conditions and the protection of forests from man and animal. Generally speaking, the forests are open and of poor quality, except at places where the soil conditions are good and the forests areas are away from the easy reach of villagers.

The growth of the principal trees in the forests is generally slow and the height poor. The district is entirely outside the range of the chief timber species viz., teak and sal. On an average, the height of principal trees vary from 4.5 metres to 7.5 metres, in favourable localities the height reaching up to 12 metres. The diameter increment is slow and most of the principal species after attaining a diameter of 30 cm. at breast height, start to deteriorate. The different types of forests found in the district may be further classified as follows : (1) *Dhok* forests (2) *Khair* forests (3) Miscellaneous forests (4) Ravine scrub (5) Grass lands (6) Degraded forests and blanks.

DHOK FORESTS—This type of forest is economically the best and occur all over the district. The forests are generally irregular and situated on hills, usually on rocky or stony slopes or gently undulating grounds.

Dhok (Anogeissus pendula) is the principal species growing in these forests and is fairly gregarious. The common associates of *Dhok* in these forests are : *Acacia catechu (Khair)*, *Acacia leucophloea (Arunj)*, *Butea monosperma (Dhak)*, *Zizyphus mauritiana (Ber)*, *Bauhinia racemosa (Kachnar)*, *Holarrhena antidysenterica (Kurchi)*. The undergrowth in these forests generally consists of *Dichrostachys cinerea (Birbira)*, *Grewia flavescens (Chapren)*, *Grewia tenax (Gangan)*, *Flacourtia ramontchii (Kakon)*, *Balanites aegyptiaca (Hingot) and Zizyphus nummularia (Jharber)*.

KHAIR FORESTS—There are fairly extensive forest lands, specially the plateaus in this district, which are covered with almost pure crops of *Khair (Acacia catechu)* forests. The common associates of *Khair* are : *Zizyphus mauritiana (Ber)*, *Acacia leucophloea (Arunj)*, *Butea monosperma (Dhak)*, *Anogeissus Pendula (Dhok)*, *Bauhinia racemosa (Kachnar)*, *Flacourtia ramontchii (Kakon)*, *Dichrostachys cinerea (Birbira)*, *Grewia flavescens (Chapren)*, *Balanites aegyptiaca (Hingot)* and *Zizyphus nummularia (Jharber)*.

The *Khair* trees in these forests are generally stunted, poor and openly grown. The height is hardly 3.5 metres and the diameter 15 cm. at the base. The forests are largely unfit for *Kattha* manufacture.

MISCELLANEOUS FORESTS—These forests include *Babul (Acacia nilotica)* forests in the Ghana block near Bharatpur city and plantations along the river Chambal in the Dholpur range. The associates of *Babul* in Ghana forests are: *Mitragyna parviflora (Kadam)*, *Zizyphus mauritiana (Ber)*, *Acacia leucophloea (Arunj)*, *Prosopis juliflora (Kabuli kikar)*, *Salvadora persica (Chhotapilu* or *Jal)*, *Capparis sepiaria (Hins)*. *Capparis decidua (Karil or Kair)*, *Clerodendron phlomoidies and Balanites aegyptiaca (Hingot)*.

GRASS LANDS—This includes the Mandera Bir near Dig. Except for a small portion which grows trees like *Acacia leucophloea (Arunj)*, *Acacia nilotica (Babul)*, *Salvadora persica (Chhotapilu or Jal)*, and bushes like *Capparis decidua (Karil or Kair)*, *Capparis sepiaria (Hins)*, the Bir is almost a grassy blank. Among the grasses the important ones are : *Iseilema laxum*, *Eremopogon foveolatus*, *Dichanthium annulatum*, *Heteropogon contortus*, *Desmostachya bipinnata*, *Cenchrus* species, *Chloris* species, *Aristida* species and *Vetiveria zizanioides (Khas)*.

RAVINE SCRUB—A large portion of land in the district occurring as a belt along the river Chambal is full of ravines. These ravines are

either devoid of any vegetation or carry a very poor and open crop of species like *Prosopis spicigera (Khejra)*, *Acacia leucophloea (Arunj)*, *Boswellia serrata (Salar)*, *Salmalia malabarica (Semal)*, *Salvadora persica (Jal) and Dichrostachys cinerea (Birbira)*.

DEGRADED FORESTS AND BLANKS—There are fairly extensive areas in this district which, though legally called forests areas, are either devoid of vegetation or have only a bushy type of forest growth. These areas had good forests in the past, but owing to various forms of misuse and depredations, have reached the present stage.

The names of the common and rare (i. e., those plants whose vernacular local names are not available) plants found in the district are given in tables I and II at the end of the chapter.

FAUNA

The district is known for its duck shoots. Geese, ducks, teals, pintails, Siberian cranes, pelicans and other varieties of birds migrate to this area during winter. Local birds are mainly egrets, painted storks, ibises, cormorants, saras-cranes, spoonbills, and open-billed storks, darter, besides common parakeets, crows, babblers, partridges and weaver bird.

The carnivora found in the district consists mainly of tigers, panthers, hyaena, jackal, fox and jungle cat. Other animals found in the area are bear, spotted deer, black buck, chital, chinkaras, blue bull, fourhorned antelope, sambhar and hare.

Among reptiles there are common snakes, cobra and python. Crocodiles are found in the Chambal river, Ramsagar and Baretha tank.

Under the Rajasthan Wild Animals and Birds Protection Act, 1951, a close period is prescribed for each species. In the open period shooting inside the forest area is regulated by permits issued by the Divisional Forest Officer, Bharatpur. Beside the fee for permission, royalties for the shot animals are also charged.

Game Sanctuaries

There are three game sanctuaries in this district (i) Keoladeo Ghana Bird Sanctuary (ii) Van Vihar and (iii) Ramsagar Sanctuary.

KEOLADEO GHANA BIRD SANCTUARY—It is situated near Bharatpur and extends over an area of 28·32 sq km.The topography of the sanctuary

is such that it is mostly low lying and becomes a lake during the rains. This lake supports a great variety of duck-weeds and fish, thus providing abundant food for the water birds. A very large number of sarus, cormorant, snake birds, egret, heron, stork etc. arrive in the monsoon for breeding. The numerous *babul* and other trees growing in the lake, provide an excellent nesting place. The duck-weed attracts thousands of migratory birds including the Siberian crane, making the area excellent for duck shooting. When the water dries up in summer it develops into an excellent pasture and hundreds of cheetal, black buck, sambhar, nilgai etc. come for grazing. The moist soil provides an excellent feeding ground for wild boar.

VAN VIHAR SANCTUARY—The Van Vihar Sanctuary is situated about 18 km. from Dholpur and extends over 36.6 sq. km. Cheetal, sambhar, chinkara, nilgai and wild boar are very common in this sanctuary. Tiger and bear are also occasionally found here. Panther is found commonly. The common birds found are tree pie, parakeet, chat, wagtail, shrike, babbler and bulbul. Among game birds, partridge grey and black, bush quail and red spur fowls are common. A number of migratory water birds inhabit the tanks in the sanctuary.

The Ram Sagar Sanctuary (area 23.2 sq. km.), an extension of Van Vihar, is only 18 km. from it. The general topography, vegetation and wild life found here are almost the same as in Van Vihar. The Ram Sagar lake has variety of fish and crocodiles are also found here.

CLIMATE

The district has a dry climate with a hot summer, a cold winter and a short monsoon season. The cold season starts by about the middle of November and continues to about the beginning of March. The hot season follows thereafter and extends to the end of June. The south-west monsoon season is from July to mid-September. The period from mid-September to mid-November may be termed as the post monsoon.

Rainfall

Records of rainfall in the district are available for a good net work of 20 stations for periods ranging from 11 to 93 years. Tables III and IV give the details of the rainfall at these stations. The average rainfall for the district is 657.8 mm. (25.90"). It decreases from south-east to the north-west. The rainfall during the south-west monsoon season, constitutes about 81 per cent of the annual rainfall. The variation in the rainfall from year to year is large. In the fifty year period from 1901 to 1950, the highest rainfall which amounted to 202 per cent of the normal, occurred in 1917, while the lowest annual rainfall in the same period was only 38 per cent of the normal, which occurred the very next year. In 12 out of the 50 years the rainfall was less than 80 per cent of the normal and of these, two were consecutive. Considering the individual stations, even five consecutive years of such low rainfall occurred twice at Baseri (1911 to 1915 and 1937 to 1941). It will be seen from table IV, that in 37 years out of fifty, the annual rainfall in the district was between 400 mm. and 900 mm. (15.75" and 35.43").

On an average, there are 34 rainy days (i.e. days with rain of 2.5 mm-10 cents-or more) in a year. This number varies from 31 at Bansrai to 39 at Dholpur.

The heaviest rainfall recorded in 24 hours at any station in the district was 459.7 mm. (18.10") at Dig on October 1, 1910.

Temperature

The only meteorological observatory in the district is at Dholpur and records for this station are available for only a few years. The period from March to June is one of continuous increase in temperatures. May and June being the hottest part of the year. The mean daily maximum temperature in May is 42.2°C (108.0°F) and the mean daily minimum 26.4°C (79.5°F). In the summer season, the heat is intense, and the scorching dust laden winds add to the discomfort. The maximum temperatures sometimes reach 47°C (116.6°F) and above in this season. The setting in of the south-west monsoon by about the end of June, lowers the temperature appreciably, but the relief from the heat is not marked due to the increased dampness of the monsoon air. After the withdrawal of the monsoon by mid-September, days become a little hotter, but the nights become progressively cooler. From November both day and night temperatures decrease rapidly till January, the coldest month, with the mean daily maximum temperature at 22.7°C (72.9°F) and the mean daily minimum at 7.1°C (44.8°F). In association with cold waves which affect the district in the wake of western disturbances passing across north India during the cold season, minimum temperature may at times fall to near about the freezing point of water.

The highest maximum temperature recorded at Dholpur, during the short period for which data are available, was 47.1°C (116.8°F) on

June 11, 1960. The lowest minimum temperature was 0.1°C (32.2°F) on November 19, 1961.

Humidity

During the brief south-west monsoon season the relative humidities are generally over 70 per cent. In the rest of the year, the air is generally dry. In the summer season which is the driest part of the year, afternoon relative humidities go down to 30 per cent or less.

Cloudiness

During the south-west monsoon season, skies are moderately to heavily clouded generally and overcast on some days. In the rest of the year, clear or lightly clouded skies prevail. But on a few days in the winter season, skies become cloudy when the district is affected by passing western disturbances.

Winds

Winds are generally light to moderate but in summer and the early part of the south-west monsoon season, winds strengthen slightly on some days. In the summer, winds blow from directions between north-west and south-west. Westerly to south-westerly winds prevail during the south-west monsoon season. In the post monsoon and winter months, winds are mostly from directions between west and north.

Special Weather Phenomena

Depressions originating in the Bay of Bengal in the south-west monsoon season move across the central parts of the country and during their last stages, sometimes affect the district causing heavy rain. In the hot season, dust or thunderstorms occur frequently, some of them accompanied by squalls and occasionally by hail. Thunderstorms occur in the monsoon season also.

Tables V, VI and VII give the temperature and humidity, mean wind speed and frequency of special weather phenomena respectively.

TABLE I

List of common plants found in Bharatpur district

S. No.	Local Name	Latin Name	Family
1	2	3	4
		A. TREES	
1.	*Aam*	*Mangifera indica, Linn.*	*Anacardiaceae.*
2.	*Aankol*	*Alangium salvifolium, Linn. (=A. lamarkii, Thw.)*	*Coraceae.*
3.	*Adakchandan*	*Putranjiva roxburghii, Wall.*	*Euphorbiaceae.*
4.	*Amaltas/Kadiala*	*Cassia fistula, Linn.*	*Leguminosae.*
5.	*Apta*	*Bauhinia malabarica, Roxb.*	*Leguminosae.*
6.	*Aonla*	*Emblica officinalis, Gaertn. (=Phyllanthus emblica, Linn.)*	*Euphorbiaceae.*
7.	*Ardu*	*Ailanthus excelsa, Roxb.*	*Simarubiaceae.*
8.	*Arni*	*Clerodendron phlomoides, Linn.*	*Verbenaceae.*
9.	*Arunj/Reonj*	*Acacia leucophloea, Willd.*	*Leguminosae.*
10.	*Babul*	*Acacia nilotica var, tomentosa. (=A. arabica, Willd.)*	*Leguminosae.*

TABLE I (Contd.)

1	2	3	4
11.	Baincha/Tambolia/Chamror	Ehretia laevis, Roxb.	Boraginaceae.
12.	Badgad/Bad	Ficus benghalensis, Linn.	Urticaceae.
13.	Bakain	Melia azederach, Linn.	Meliaceae.
14.	Barna/Pilas varna	Crataeva adinsoni, Jacob. D.C.	Capparidanceae.
15.	Bel	Aegle marmelos, Correa.	Rutaceae.
16.	Ber/Bor	Zizyphus mauritiana. Lamk. (=Z. jujuba, Lamk. non. Mull).	Rhamnaceae.
17.	Binnas/Naupatii	Hesperethusa crenulata (Roxb.) Roem. (=Limonia acidissima, Linn).	Rutaceae.
18.	Birbira/Goyakhair	Dichrostachys cinerea, Wight.	Leguminosae.
19.	Bishtendu/Kada tendu	Diospyros cordifolia, Roxb.	Ebenaceae.
20.	Bukhan	Parkinsonia aculeata, Linn.	Leguminosae.
21.	Chheela/Chhola/Dhok/Khankra	Butea monosperma Lamk Taub. (=B. frondosa, Kenigex Roxb.)	Leguminosae.
22.	Churel/Papdi	Holoptelia integrifolia, Planch.	Urticaceae.
23.	Dhaman	Grewia tiliaefolia, Vahl.	Tiliaceae.
24.	Dhok/Kala Dhokra/Kaldhi	Anogeissus pendula, Edgew.	Combretaceae.
25.	Farash	Tamarix aphylla (Linn.) Karst (=T. articulata, Vahl).	Tamariceae.
26.	Gadhapalas	Erythrina suberosa, Roxb.	Leguminoseae.
27.	Gajrenda/Kothphadi	Ficus tomentosa, Roxb.	Urticaceae.
28.	Gamhar/Gameri	Gmelina arborea, Roxb.	Verbenaceae.

TABLE I (Contd.)

1	2	3	4
29.	Ghatber/Guter	Zizyphus xylocarpa, Willd.	Rhamnaceae
30.	Gonda/Lasoda	Cordia dichotoma, Forst, f. (=C. myxa, auct plur; non Linn).	Boraginaceae.
31.	Gondi/Gundi	Cordia rothii, R & S.	Boraginaceae.
32.	Gular	Ficus glomerata, Roxb.	Urticaceae.
33.	Gulmohar	Delonix regia (Boj) Raf. (=poinciana regia, Boj ex Hook).	Leguminosae.
34.	Gurjan	Lannea coromandelica (Houtt) Merr. (=L. grandis Dennst) Engler.	Anacardiaceae.
35.	Hingot	Balanites aegyptiaaca (Linn) Delile.	Simarubiaceae.
36.	Imli	Tamarindus indica, Linn.	Leguminosae.
37.	Jamun	Syzygium cumini (Linn) Skeels. (=Eugenia jambolana, Lamk).	Myrtaceae.
38.	Jangal Jalebi	Inga dulce, Willd.	Leguminosae.
39.	Jhinjha/Saintha	Bauhinia racemosa, Linn.	Leguminosae.
40.	Juliflora/Vilayati Khejra	Prosopis juliflora, HK. F & T.	Leguminosae.
41.	Kadu/Kulu/Kadaya/Gahaika	Sterculia urens, Roxb.	Sterculaceae
42.	Kaith/Kavit	Ferronia limonia, (Linn) Swingle. (=F. elephantum, Correa).	Rutaceae.
43.	Kakeda	Maytenus emarginata, (Willd) Ding Hou. (=Gymnosporia spinosa, Forsk, Fion). (=Celastrust seneglensis, Lamk).	Pelastraceae.

TABLE I (Contd.)

1	2	3	4
44.	*Kakon*	*Flacourtia indica, (Burm f.) Merr. (=F. ramontchii, L. Herit).*	*Bixaceae.*
45.	*Kalam/Kadam*	*Mitragyna parvifolia (Roxb) Korth.*	*Rubiaceae.*
46.	*Kalia/Sirsa*	*Albizzia odornatissima, Benth.*	*Leguminosae.*
47.	*Kaljharia*	*Bridelia retusa, Spreng.*	*Euphorbiaceae.*
48.	*Karanje/Kanji*	*Pongamia pinnata (Linn) pierre.*	*Leguminosae.*
49.	*Kareel/Kair*	*Capparis decidua (Forsk) Pax. (=C. aphylla, Roth).*	*Capparidaceae.*
50.	*Khair*	*Acacia catechu, Willd.*	*Capparidaceae.*
51.	*Khajur*	*Phoenix sylvestris, Roxb.*	*Palmaceae.*
52.	*Kharajal*	*Salvadora persica, Linn.*	*Salvadoraceae.*
53.	*Kharni*	*Manikara hexandra (Roxb). Dub. (=Mimusops hexandra, Roxb).*	*Sapotaceae.*
54.	*Khejra/Chonkda*	*Prosopis cinerea. (P. spicigera. Willd).*	*Leguminosae.*
55.	*Kumta/Safed Khair/Khairi*	*Acacia senegal, Willd.*	*Leguminosae.*
56.	*Khirna/Dudhi*	*Wrightia tinctoria, Br.*	*Apocynaceae.*
57.	*Khirni/Dudhi*	*Wrightia tomentosa, (Roem) Sch.*	*Apocynaceae.*
58.	*Lasoda/Gonda*	*Cordia dichotoma, Forst. f.*	*Boraginaceae.*
59.	*Lodhsiyali/Har singar*	*Nuctanthes arbortristis, Linn.*	*Oleaceae.*
60.	*Mahuwa*	*Madhuca indica, Gmel. (=M. latifolia, Roxb. Machride).*	*Sapotaceae.*

TABLE I (Contd.)

1	2	3	4
61.	*Mendla/Chhoti padal*	*Dolichandrone falcata. Seem.*	*Bignoniaceae.*
62.	*Molsiri*	*Mimusops elengii, Linn.*	*Sapotaceae.*
63.	*Neem*	*Azadirachta indica, A. Juss.*	*Meliaceae.*
64.	*Neem chameli/Akash neem*	*Millingtonia hortensis, Linn. f.*	*Bignoniaceae.*
65.	*Pai/Barbet/Dhoben*	*Dalbergia paniculata, Roxb.*	*Leguminosae.*
66.	*Pakar*	*Ficus lacor (Buch) Ham. (=F. infectoria, Roxb).*	*Urticaceae.*
67.	*Paras Pipal*	*Ficus cordifolia, Roxb.*	*Urticaceae.*
68.	*Phalsa*	*Grewia damine Caertn. (=G. salvifolia, Heyn ex. Roth. non. Linn f. nec. Roxb).*	*Tiliaceae.*
69.	*Pipal*	*Ficus religiosa, Linn.*	*Urticaceae.*
70.	*Pilu/Pilua/Khadiyar*	*Salvadora oleoides, Dene.*	*Salvadoraceae.*
71.	*Rohirda/Rohda*	*Tecomella undulata, (Suith) Seem.*	*Verbenaceae.*
72.	*Ronj/Arunj/Cheonkar*	*Acacia leucophloea Willd.*	*Leguminosae,*
73.	*Salar*	*Boswellia soerrata, Roxb.*	*Burseraceae,*
74.	*Sahtoot*	*Morus alba, Linn.*	*Urticaceae.*
75.	*Sainjana*	*Moringa concanensis, Nummo*	*Moringaceae.*
76.	*Sainjana/Sargora*	*Moringa oleifera, Lamk. (=M. Pterygosperma, Gaertn).*	*Moringaceae.*
77.	*Semal*	*Salmalia malabarica, D. C. School & Endl. (Bombax malabaricum D. C.).*	*Bomabacaceae.*

TABLE I (Contd.)

1	2	3	
78.	*Shisham*	*Dalbergia sissoo, Roxb.*	*Leguminosae.*
79.	*Siris (Kala)*	*Albizzia lebbeck, Benth.*	*Leguminosae.*
80.	*Siris (Safed)*	*Albizzia procera, Benth.*	*Leguminosae.*
81.	*Tendu*	*Diospyros melanoxylon, Roxb.*	*Ebenaceae.*
82.	*Thor*	*Euphorbia neriifolia, Linn.*	*Euphorbiaceae.*
83.	*Um/Umb*	*Miliusa tomentosa, (Roxb) Sinclair. (=Saccopetalum tomentosum (Roxb) H.K. f. & Th.).*	*Anonaceae.*
84.	*Vilayati Khejra/Vilayati Babul*	*Prosopis juliflora, H. K. F. & T.*	*Leguminosae.*
		B. SHRUBS & HERBS	
85.	*Adhashishi*	*Xanthium strumarium Linn.*	*Compositae.*
86.	*Aera/Paera*	*Typha aungstata. Bory & Chaub (T. elephantiana, Roxb.)*	*Typhaceae.*
87.	*Ak/Akda*	*Calotropis procera, R. Br.*	*Asclepiadiaceae.*
88.	*Andhijhara/Upmerg/Unga*	*Achyranthes aspera, Linn.*	*Acenthaceae.*
89.	*Anwal*	*Cassia auriculata, Linn.*	*Leguminosae.*
90.	*Arak pushpa*	*Cleome gynandra, Linn. (=Gynandropsis gynandra, (Linn) Brin.*	*Capparidaceae.*
91.	*Ardusta/Adusi/Bansa*	*Adhatoda vasica, Nees.*	*Acanthaceae.*
92.	*Asgandha*	*Withania somnifera, Dunal.*	*Solanaceae.*
93.	*Baghnahki*	*Martynia annua, Linn. (=M. diandra, Glox).*	*Pedaliaceae.*

TABLE I (Contd.)

1	2	3	4
94.	*Bajradanti Neeli*	*Barleria prionttis, Linn.*	*Acanthaceae.*
95.	*Bajradanti Peeli*	*Barleria cristata, Linn.*	*Acanthaceae.*
96.	*Bajradanti Safed*	*Barleria cacrulea, Linn.*	*Acanthaceae.*
97.	*Baisuri*	*Pluchea lanceolata, Clarke.*	*Compositae.*
98.	*Bankapas*	*Thespesia lampas, Delze Gibs.*	*Malvaceae.*
99.	*Banphalsa*	*Grewia villosa, Willd.*	*Tiliaceae.*
100.	*Bansi*	*Crotolaria medicanginea, Lamk.*	*Leguminosae.*
101.	*Bapechi/Bantulsi/Nagad Bapchi*	*Ocimum americanum, Linn.*	*Labiatea.*
102.	*Basuni*	*Tephrosia horkariana, W & A.*	*Leguminosae.*
103.	*Bekar*	*Indigofera cordifolia, Heyna.*	*Leguminosae.*
104.	*Bekari*	*Indigofera linifolia, Retz.*	*Leguminosae.*
105.	*Bekari*	*Indigofera hochstatteri, Baker. (=Indigofera anabaptista, Stend).*	*Leguminosae.*
106.	*Besharma*	*Iromoea fistulosa, Mart. ex-Choisy. (=I. Carnea, auct. non-Jacq.)*	*Covolvulaceae.*
107.	*Bhurangini/Pasar katiri*	*Solanum suranttense, Brum. f. (=S. anthocarpum, (Schrad Wend).*	*Solanaceae.*
108.	*Bonka/Kana Bokna*	*Commeline benghalensis, Linn.*	*Commelinaceae.*
109.	*Brahmibuti/Brahmi*	*Centella asiatica, (Linn) Urban. (=Hydrocoiyl asiatica, Linn).*	*Umbelliferae.*
110.	*Bui*	*Aerva javanica, (Burm) f. Sperng.*	*Amarantaceae.*
111.	*Chach Kamdi*	*Pavonira indica, Linn.*	*Malvaceae.*

TABLE I (Contd.)

1	2	3	4
112.	*Chapren/Kalisiyali/Firangan*	*Grewia flavescens. Juss. (G. P. losa, W & A. Non-Lamk).*	*Tiliaceae.*
113.	*Chirchita*	*Pupalia lappacea, moq. (=P. Tomentosa).*	*Amaantaceae.*
114.	*Chirion ka dhania*	*Mollugo cerviana, Linn.*	*Ficoidae.*
115.	*Chitawal Dholi*	*Dyrophyton indica (=Vogelia indica. Bibs).*	*Plumbaginaceae.*
116.	*Chitral*	*Plumbago zeylanica, Linn.*	*Plumbaginaceae.*
117.	*Damasa*	*Fagonia cretica, Linn.*	*Zygophyllaceae.*
118.	*Dhamasa*	*Tephrosia purpurea, pers.*	*Leguminosae.*
119.	*Dhatura*	*Datura metel Linn. (D. astuosa Clarke).*	*Solanaceae.*
120.	*Dudhi*	*Euphorbia hirta, Linn.*	*Euphorbiaceae.*
121.	*Dudhi*	*Euphorbia hygranulata Forsk.*	*Euphorbiaceae.*
122.	*Dudhi*	*Euphorbia granulata Forsk.*	*Euphorbiaceae.*
123.	*Dudhi*	*Euphorbia pilulifora Linn.*	*Euphorbiaceae.*
124.	*Gangren/Gangan/Chabeni*	*Grewia tenax (Forst) Feori f. (=G. Populifolia, Vahl).*	*Tiliaceae.*
125.	*Gokhru*	*Tribulus terristris, Linn.*	*Zygophyllaceae.*
126.	*Gugal*	*Commiphora wightii (Arn) Bhandari. (=Balsamodendron mukul, Hook-ex-stock)*	*Buseraceae.*
127.	*Gwarpatha*	*Aloe barbadensis, Mill. (=A. ver. Linn).*	*Liliaceae.*

TABLE I (Contd.)

1	2	3	4
128.	*Haranpadi*	*Convolvulus arvenists, Linn.*	*Convolvulaceae.*
129.	*Hins/Jal/Kanter*	*Capparis sepiaria, Linn.*	*Copparidoceae.*
130.	*Jangali Chaulai*	*Amaranthus spinosus, Linn.*	*Amarantaceae.*
131.	*Jangali Til*	*Sesamum indicum, Linn.*	*Scrophulariaceae.*
132.	*Jawasa*	*Alhagi maurorum, Baker. (=A. camelorum, Fisch.)*	*Leguminosae.*
133.	*Jharberi*	*Zizyphus fruticosa, Haines.*	*Rhamnaceae.*
134.	*Jharber*	*Zizyphus nummularia (Burm. f.) W & A. (=Z. rotundirolia, Lamk).*	*Rhamnaceae.*
135.	*Jhanihani*	*Mimosa rubicaulis, Lamk.*	*Leguminosae.*
136.	*Jhau*	*Tamarix doica, Roxb.*	*Tamaricaceae.*
137.	*Jhil*	*Indigofera oblonifolia, Forsk. (=I. paucifolia, Delz.).*	*Leguminosae.*
138.	*Jhojru*	*Tephrosia purpurea, Fers.*	*Leguminosae.*
139.	*Kamboi*	*Kirganelia reticulata (poir) Baill. (=Phyllanthus reticulatus, Poir).*	*Euphorbiaceae.*
140.	*Kanti*	*Acanthospermum hispidum.*	*Compositeae.*
141.	*Kanwal*	*Nelumbo nucifera, Gaertn. (=Nelumbium speciosum, Willd).*	*Nymphaceae.*
142.	*Kasondi*	*Cassia occidentalis, Linn.*	*Leguminosae.*
143.	*Kewra*	*Pandanus tectorius, Soland. (=P. odoratissimus, Linn. f.).*	*Pandavaceae.*

TABLE I (Contd.)

1	2	3	4
144.	*Khareti*	*Sida ovata, Forsk. (Sl. grewioides, Guill & Pierr).*	*Mavaceae.*
145.	*Kharsana/Khimpada/Senia*	*Crotolaria burhia, Bucham.*	*Leguminosae.*
146.	*Khaton/Dason*	*Rhus mysorensis, Heyne.*	*Anacardiaceae.*
147.	*Khimp*	*Leptadenia pyrotechnica (Forsk) Decna. (=L. spartium, Wight).*	*Asclepiadiaceae.*
148.	*Kiryat/Kalmegh*	*Andrographis paniculita, Nees.*	*Acanthaceae.*
149.	*Kolikanda/Jangli Piaj*	*Urginea indica, Kunth.*	*Liliaceae.*
150.	*Koli Kanda/Jangli Piaj*	*Scilla hyacinthia (Roth) Machr. (=S. indica, Baker).*	*Liliaceae.*
151.	*Koshta*	*Corchorus trilocularis, Linn.*	*Tiliaceae.*
152.	*Lagru/Khanrsara*	*Sericostoma Pauciflorum, stocks.*	*Boraginaceae.*
153.	*Lalkaner*	*Nerium indicum, Mill. (=N. Odorum, Soland).*	*Apocynaceae.*
154.	*Lantana*	*Lantana camara, Var aculeata, Meld. (=L. camara, auct. non. Linn).*	*Verbenaceae.*
155.	*Makey*	*Solanum nigrum, Linn.*	*Solanaceae.*
156.	*Maror Phali*	*Helictres isora, Linn.*	*Sterculaceae.*
157.	*Mehandi*	*Lawsonia inermis, Linn. (=L. alba, Lamk).*	*Lythraceae.*
158.	*Mundapatti*	*Leucas hirta, Spreng.*	*Labiatae.*
159.	*Nagphani*	*Opuntia dilenii, Haw.*	*Cactaceae.*

TABLE I (Contd.)

1	2	3	4
160.	*Neel*	*Indigofera, tinctoria Linn.*	*Leguminosae.*
161.	*Negad*	*Vitex negundo, Linn.*	*Verbenaceae.*
162.	*Panwar*	*Cassia tora, Linn.*	*Leguminosae.*
163.	*Phutium*	*Bidens pilosa, Linn.*	*Compositae.*
164.	*Pithari*	*Abutilon bidentatum, Riche.*	*Malvaceae.*
165.	*Rambans*	*Agave americana, Linn.*	*Amaiyalldanceae.*
166.	*Sahadevi*	*Vernonia chineria, (Linn). Leez.*	*Compositae.*
167.	*Salepan/Salipi/Chemeria Dho*	*Securinega leucopyrus, (Willd) Muell. Arq. (=Flueggea leucopyrus, Kown. Willd).*	*Euphorbiaceae.*
168.	*Santhi*	*Boerhaavia diffusa, Linn.*	*Nyctaginaceae.*
169.	*Satgathia/Madana ghanti*	*Borreria hispida (Linn) Schum. (=Spermadoce hispida, Linn).*	*Rubiaceae.*
170.	*Satia leti*	*Glinus lotoides, Loefl. (=Mollugo hirta, Thunb).*	*Ficodue.*
171.	*Shalparni*	*Desmodium gangeticum. D.C.*	*Leguminosae.*
172.	*Shankh pushi*	*Evolvulus alsinioides, Linn.*	*Convolvulaceae.*
173.	*Satyanashi/Pili Kateri*	*Argemona mexicana, Linn.*	*Papaveraceae.*
174.	*Sialbethana*	*Lepidagathis trinervis, Nees.*	*Acanthaccae.*
175.	*Singhada*	*Trapa bispinosa, Roxb.*	*Onagraceae.*
176.	*Sitabani*	*Artemesia scoparia, Waldst.*	*Compositae.*
177.	*Thuhar Danda*	*Euphorbia, nivulia, (Buch) Ham.*	*Euphorbiaceae.*
178.	*Tripatti/Khatti Buti*	*Oxalis corniculata, Linn.*	*Geraniaceae.*

TABLE I (Contd.)

1	2	3	4
179.	*Tulsi*	*Ocimum sanctum, Linn.*	*Labiatae.*
180.	*Untkatalo*	*Echinops echinatus, Roxb.*	*Compositae.*
181.	*Untkateri*	*Lepidagathis cuspidata Nees.*	*Acanthaceae.*
182.	*Van Rasbhari*	*Physalis minima Linn.*	*Solanaceae.*
		C. CLIMBERS	
183.	*Baloan creeper*	*Cardiospermum helicacabum, Linn*	*Cucurbitaceae.*
184.	*Belpani/Waterhyacinth*	*Eichhornia crassipes, Solma.*	*Pontedaraseae.*
185.	*Bonwar bel/Dudhi*	*Iechnocarpus frutessens, Br.*	*Apacyanaceae.*
186.	*Chirmi/Ratti/Gungchi*	*Abrus precatorius, Linn.*	*Leguminosae.*
187.	*Gaj*	*Milletia auriculata, Baker*	*Leguminosae.*
188.	*Gudmar*	*Gymnema sylvestre, Br.*	*Asclepiadiaceae.*
189.	*Kakoda*	*Momordica dioica, Roxb.*	*Cucurbitac ae.*
190.	*Kali Bel*	*Ventilago calyculata, Tulsne.*	*Rhamnaceae.*
191.	*Kanwach/Konch*	*Mucuna prurita, Hock (=M. prupiens, Baker. non. Dc.)*	*Leguminosa .*
192.	*Katmba*	*Cayratia carnosa, Gagnep (=Vitis trifolia, non. Linn).*	*Ampelidiaceae.*
193.	*Kharula*	*Aristolochia indica, Linn.*	*Aristolochaceae.*
194.	*Kundru*	*Trichosanthes bracteata (Lamk) Voigt.*	*Cucurbitaceae*
195.	*Malkangani*	*Celastrus paniculata, Willd.*	*Celastraceae.*
196.	*Makoh*	*Zizyphus enoplia, Mill.*	*Rhamnaceae.*

TABLE I (Contd)

1	2	3	4
197.	*Moreda*	*Capparis zeylanica (Linn) non. Hook.f.& Th. (=C. horrida, Linn).*	*Capparidaceae.*
198.	*Neem Giloy*	*Tinospera cordifolia, Miers.*	*Menispermaceae.*
199.	*Pahad bel/Pahad mul*	*Cissampelos pereira, Linn.*	*Menispermaceae.*
200.	*Phang*	*Rivea hypocrateriformis, Chois*	*Convolvulaceae.*
201.	*Pilwani*	*Cocolus hirsutus (Linn) Diel*	*Menispermaceae.*
202.	*Turai Kadwi*	*Luffa acutangula, Var. amara, Clark.*	*Cucurbitaceae.*
203.	*Utran/Dudhi*	*Pergularia daemia (Forsk) Blattef. (=Daemia extensa, R.Br.)*	*Asceepiadiaceae.*
204.	*Wasen Bel*	*Cocculus pendulus (Forst) Diels.*	*Menispermaceae.*
		D. PARASITIC PLANTS	
205.	*Akash bel/Amar bel*	*Cuscuta relexa, Roxb.*	*Convolvulaceae.*
206.	*Banda*	*Dendrophthoe falcata (Linn) Etting (=Loranthus longiflorus, Desr).*	*Loranthaceae,*
		E. BAMBOOS	
207.	*Bans*	*Dendrocalamus strictus, Nees.*	*Gramineae.*
		F. GRASSES	
208.	*Badi Jurga/Badi Karad*	*Dichanthium caricosum (Linn) A. Camus.*	*Gramineae.*

TABLE I (Contd.)

1	2	3	4
209.	Bamna/Sendar	Chloris dolichostachy, Lag. (=C. incompleta, Roth).	Gramineae.
210.	Baru/Barwadi	Sorghum halepense (Linn) pers	Gramineae.
211.	Bhanjura/Polarda	Apluda mutica (Linn) Var. Aristata Pilger. (A. aristata, Linn).	Gramineae.
212.	Bharut/Kala Dhaman	Cenchrus setigerus, Vahl. (=C. biflorus, Roxb).	Gramineae.
213.	Bharut	Cenchrus barbatus, Schum, (=C. catharticus Del.).	Gramineae.
214.	Bindar	Setaria glauca, Beauv	Gramineae.
215.	Buhari	Eremopogor foveolatus (Del.) Stapf.	Gramineae.
216.	Chinkali/Kewai	Chloris roxburghiana, Schult	Gramineae.
217.	Chinkarda	Digitatia adscendens (HBK) Henr.	Gramineae.
218.	Dak/Kush	Desmostachya bipinnata (Linn) Stapf.	Gramineae.
219.	Dub/Hariyali	Cynodon dactylon, Pers.	Gramineae.
220.	Dhaman/Anjan	Cenchrus ciliaris, Linn.	Gramineae.
221.	Gandhel	Isleima Laxum, Hack.	Gramineae.
222.	Ganthia	Dactyloctenium scindicum, Boiss.	Gramineae.
223.	Garalu	Coix gigiantea Kown. ex. Roxb, (=C. lachrymajobi, Stapf, ex. Hook.f.).	Gramineae.
224.	Goonder	Cymbopogon jwaranousa, (Jones) Schult.	Gramineae.
225.	Goria/Sedua/Seran	Chrysopogon fulvus (Spr. Chiov.). (=C. montanus, Irin).	Gramineae.

TABLE I (Contd.)

1	2	3	4
226.	Gunera/Blue panic	Panicum antidotale, Retz.	Gramineae.
227.	Jharnia	Eleusine indica, Gaertn.	Gramineae.
228.	Jondali	Eragrostiella bofaria (Vahl) Bor. (Eragrostis coromandaliana, Train).	Gramineae.
229.	Kali charkaili	Chloris inflata, Link. (=C barbata (Linn) Sw.).	Gramineae.
230.	Kans	Saccharum spontaneum Linn.	Gramineae.
231.	Karad/Jarga	Cichanthium annulatum (Forst) Stapf.	Gramineae.
232.	Karad/Chhoti Jarga	Bothriochloa pertusa (Linn) A. Camus.	Gramineae.
233.	Khus	Vetiveria zizanioides (Linn) Nesh.	Gramineae
234	Kodra	Paspalum scrobiculatum, (Linn).	Gramineae.
235.	Kodo	Paspalidium flavidium, (Retz) A. Camus.	Gramineae.
236.	Kuri	Brachiaria ramosa, (Linn). f.	Gramineae.
237.	Lapla safed	Aristida hystrix (Linn). f.	Gramineae.
238.	Lapla Dhola	Aristida depressa, Retz.	Gramineae.
239.	Makda	Dactyloctenium aegypticum (Linn) Beauv.	Gramineae.
240.	Masuri	Andropogon pumilus, Roxb.	Gramineae.
241.	Munj/Sarpanni	Erianthus munia (Roxb) Jawit. (=Saccharum munja, Roxb).	Gramineae.
242.	Narkul	Arundo donax, Linn.	Gramineae.
243.	Phulnaghas	Eragrostis tremula (Hockst).	Gramineae.
244.	Raichha/Rosha	Cymbopogon martinii, (Roxb) Wal.	Gramineae.

TABLE I (Concld.)

1	2	3	4
245.	*Ratedi*	*Themeda cuadrivalvis, O. Ktze.*	*Gramineae.*
246.	*Sawan*	*Echinochloa Omlanum (Linn) Link.*	*Gramineae.*
247.	*Siran/Sheeo*	*Sehima nervisum (Rohl) Stapf.*	*Gramineae.*
248.	*Siru*	*Imperata cylindrica (Linn) Beauv.*	*Gramineae.*
249.	*Sitaghas*	*Tragus biflirus (Roxb.) Schult. (=T. racemosus, Hook. f. (Non-all).*	*Gramineae.*
250.	*Siyapoonchi*	*Perotis indica (Linn) Ktze.*	*Gramineae.*
251.	*Surwala Kali lamp*	*Heteropogon contortus (Linn) P. Beauv.*	*Gramineae.*
252.	*Susa Chunti*	*Oropetium thomaeum, Linn. f.*	*Gramineae.*
253.	*Under puncha chati*	*Eragrantis ciliaris (Linn) R. Br.*	*Gramineae.*
254.	*Undri*	*Arthraxon quartinianus (A. Rich) Nash.*	*Gramineae.*
255.	*Usari*	*Sporobolus marginatus. Hachst ex. R. rich. (S. arabicus, Boiss).*	*Gramineae.*
		G. OTHER NON-FLOWERING PLANTS	
256.	*Equisetum*	*Equisetum debile.*	
257.	*Fern*	*Actiniopteris dichotoma.*	
258.	*Phunaria*	*Funaria spp.*	
259.	*Hansraj/Maiden hair firn*	*Adiantom caudatum.*	
260.	*Marcillia*	*Marsilea minuta.*	
261.	*Ricksia*	*Riccia spp.*	

TABLE II

List of rare plants found in the Bharatpur district

S.No.	Latin Name	Family
1	2	3
	SHRUBS AND HERBS	
1.	*Alternanthera sussilis, R. Br.*	*Amaranthaceae.*
2.	*Atylosis scarabaeoides, Benth.*	*Leguminosae.*
3.	*Digera alternifolia (Linn) Aschs. (=D. arbensis, Forsk).*	*Amaranthaceae.*
4.	*Elytaria acaulis, (Linn). f. Linn. (=E. crenata. Vhl.).*	*Acanthaceae.*
5.	*Enicostemmia littorale, Bl.*	*Gentianaceae.*
6	*Galactia tenuifolia, W. & A.*	*Leguminosae.*
7.	*Glossocardia boswallea (Linn. f.) Dc. (=G. linearifoliam Cass).*	*Compositae.*
8.	*Gomphrena celosioides, Mart.*	*Amaranthaceae.*
9.	*Holiat roplum merifolium, Refz.*	*Boraginaceae.*
10.	*Hibiscus micranthus, Linn. f.*	*Malvaceae.*
11.	*Kickia ramosissima (Wall), Janchen (=Linaria ramoissima, Wall).*	*Scrophulariaceae.*
12.	*Justicia diffusa Willd.*	*Acanthaceae.*
13.	*Limnophilla indica (Linn) Druce. (=L. grantiologie 2 w. R.Br.).*	*Scrophulariaceae.*
14.	*Lindenbergia indica (Linn) O. Ktze.*	*Scrophulariaceae.*

TABLE II (Contd.)

1	2	3
15.	*Melhania hamiltoniana, Wall.*	*Malvaceae.*
16.	*Phyllanthus simplex, Tetz.*	*Euphorbiaceae.*
17.	*Polanisis viscoa (Linn) Dc. (Cleome viscosa, Linn).*	*Cappardidaceae.*
18.	*Rhyncosia minima, Dc.*	*Leguminosae.*
19.	*Sesbenia aegyptiaca, Poir.*	*Leguminosae.*
20.	*Solanum indicum, Linn.*	*Solanaceae.*
21.	*Tridax procum Bens Linn.*	*Compositae.*
	CLIMBERS	
22.	*Bryonopsis laciniosa, (Linn) Naud.*	*Cucurbitaceae.*
23.	*Impomoea pestigridis, Linn.*	*Convolvulaceae.*
24.	*Sarcostemma acidum (Roxb) Voigt. (=S. brevistigma, W & A).*	*Asclepiadiaceae.*
	GRASSES	
25.	*Alloteropsis cimicina (Linn) Stapf.*	*Gramineae.*
26.	*Arachne racemosa*	*Gramineae.*
27.	*Digitaria becornis (Limk Roem ex. Schult. (= D. Barbata Willd).*	*Gramineae.*
28.	*Digitaria cruciata (Nees) A. Camus.*	*Gramineae.*
29.	*Eragrostis tenella (Linn) Beau, Ex. roem, Schult.*	*Gramineae.*
30.	*Hackelochloa granularis, (Linn) Oktze. (=Mainsurus granularis, Linn f.).*	*Gramineae.*
31.	*Malanocenchris plumosa, Jaub & Spach (=Gracilae royleak, Var plumosa).*	*Gramineae.*

TABLE II (Concld.)

1	2	3
32.	*Oplismenus undulatifolius, P. Beauv. (Jaub & Spach Hook f.).*	*Gramineae.*
33.	*Panicum coloratum.*	*Gramineae.*
34.	*Pennisetum cenchroides, Riche.*	*Gramineae.*
35.	*Rottboellia exaltala, Linn.*	*Gramineae.*
36.	*Setaria pallide, Fusca.*	*Gramineae.*

TABLE III

Normals and extremes of Rainfall

Station	No. of years of data		January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual	Highest annual rainfall as % of normal and year†	Lowest annual rainfall as % of normal & year†	Heaviest rainfall in 24 hours* Amount (mm)	Heaviest rainfall in 24 hours* Date
Bharatpur	50	a	11.4	15.0	9.4	5.8	9.4	52.6	205.5	209.5	129.3	17.0	2.0	6.6	673.5	205 (1926)	31 (1941)	245.1	1891 Sep 9
		b	1.1	1.2	0.9	0.6	1.1	3.6	9.9	10.2	5.7	0.7	0.2	0.6	35.8				
Kaman	50	a	17.3	13.7	8.6	7.4	10.7	43.4	186.4	200.7	130.6	18.5	2.3	6.9	646.5	242 (1917)	34 (1918)	299.0	1910 Oct 1
		b	1.4	1.3	0.9	0.7	1.2	3.2	9.1	10.0	5.1	0.7	0.2	0.8	34.6				
Nadbai	48	a	13.2	9.9	7.6	3.6	9.7	59.2	187.7	189.7	113.5	15.5	1.8	7.1	618.5	185 (1924)	38 (1918)	276.9	1910 Sep 30
		b	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	1.2	3.5	10.1	9.7	5.2	0.7	0.2	0.5	34.2				
Bayana	50	a	11.4	8.4	5.8	4.6	6.9	44.7	220.5	200.4	116.3	16.8	2.5	6.1	644.4	211 (1917)	30 (1941)	246.4	1891 Sep 9
		b	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.4	1.1	3.1	10.5	10.3	5.2	0.7	0.3	0.6	34.7				
Dholpur	50	a	14.5	7.4	6.3	4.6	8.4	55.9	229.6	235.5	130.8	19.6	4.6	5.6	722.8	180 (1908)	40 (1918)	215.7	1908 July 16
		b	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.6	1.0	3.3	11.5	11.5	6.3	0.9	0.2	0.6	38.8				
Bari	47	a	14.7	8.1	7.1	4.8	10.9	56.6	243.8	228.6	120.3	20.1	2.5	5.3	721.9	209 (1917)	31 (1905)	163.8	1944 July 22
		b	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.9	3.3	11.2	10.8	5.5	0.9	0.1	0.6	36.7				
Rajakhera	50	a	11.2	8.6	5.1	4.1	6.1	57.9	212.3	225.5	134.1	16.8	3.3	6.6	691.6	199 (1942)	43 (1941)	241.3	1945 Sep 11
		b	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6	3.2	10.3	10.5	5.6	0.7	0.2	0.5	34.1				
Baseri	47	a	9.9	5.6	5.3	4.3	7.1	44.2	192.3	212.3	119.1	22.9	2.5	5.8	631.3	304 (1917)	23 (1941)	230.1	1910 Oct 22
		b	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.8	2.9	9.7	9.7	5.3	0.7	0.1	0.5	32.2				
Sepau	46	a	11.2	6.9	6.6	4.6	6.6	46.2	236.5	219.5	133.3	23.1	2.8	5.6	702 9	171 (1942)	38 (1918)	193.0	1935 July 27
		b	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.8	2.9	10.7	10.9	5.7	0.8	0.1	0.5	35.2				
Sir Mathura	46	a	11.9	6.1	5.3	4.1	6.6	49.5	209.8	237.0	105.9	17.0	2.5	6.1	661.8	177 (1924)	24 (1918)	260.0	1964 Aug 16
		b	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.6	3.5	10.5	11.0	5.6	0.6	0 2	0.5	35.0				
Pahari	24	a	15.0	12.9	10.2	4.6	16 0	46 2	184.4	186.7	123.7	8.9	1.8	6.9	617 3	241 (1917)	41 (1918)	177.8	1917 Sep 21
		b	1 6	1.4	1 3	0.6	1.7	3.7	8.6	9 4	4.6	0.7	0.3	0.7	34.6				

TABLE III

Station	No. of years of data		January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual	Highest rainfall as % of normal and year†	Lowest annual rainfall as % of normal & year†	Heaviest rainfall in 24 hrs.* Amount (mm)	Heaviest rainfall in 24 hrs.* Date
Dig	24	a	14.2	12.7	9.4	3.8	18.5	47.5	178.6	184.4	106.4	29.5	2.3	6.1	613.4	177 (1910)	36 (1918)	459.7	1910 Oct. 1
		b	1.2	1.3	1.0	0.4	1.6	3.4	9.4	9.1	4.7	0.8	0.3	0.6	33.8				
Nagar	25	a	11.7	11.2	9.4	5.6	12.2	42.7	191.5	199.1	121.4	12.2	1.0	5.6	623.6	218 (1917)	27 (1905)	192.0	1910 Sep. 30
		b	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.6	1.2	2.9	9.0	8.9	5.4	0.7	0.2	0.6	32.7				
Kumher	24	a	12.9	14.2	11.2	4.6	13.2	48.3	181.4	178.1	116.8	14.7	2.5	5.3	603.2	191 (1908)	26 (1905)	250.9	1910 Sep. 30
		b	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.5	1.4	3.2	9.1	9.1	5.0	0.7	0.2	0.5	32.4				
Uchain	21	a	9.7	9.4	8.6	5.1	12.5	50.5	224.5	209.3	131.6	13.2	3.1	4.3	681.8	263 (1917)	30 (1918)	241.3	1912 Sep. 6
		b	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.5	1.1	3.0	10.2	9.9	4.7	0.5	0.1	0.3	32.7				
Bhajawar	21	a	12.2	11.9	8.4	6.1	11.7	59.4	197.9	219.2	115.6	14.2	3.3	6.1	666.0	292 (1917)	29 (1905)	261.6	1891 Sep. 9
		b	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.6	1.5	3.2	9.7	10.3	5.1	0.9	0.3	0.6	35.1				
Wer	24	a	14.2	11.9	7.4	6.1	13.7	54.4	213.9	211.8	111.3	13.2	3.1	5.3	666.3	238 (1917)	26 (1905)	245.4	1891 Sep. 9
		b	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.6	1.6	3.8	10.1	9.7	5.7	0.6	0.3	0.6	35.8				
Rupbas	21	a	14.0	9.4	8.6	5.8	10.2	48.8	221.7	215.4	122.4	24.1	2.8	4.8	688.0	209 (1917)	30 (1918)	234.9	1911 Sep. 26
		b	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.4	1.0	3.3	10.3	9.8	5.3	0.7	0.2	0.7	35.0				
Bansrai	21	a	11.2	7.1	4.6	7.9	6.9	54.6	165.9	206.5	88.7	16.5	4.8	5.6	580.3	165 (1908)	25 (1905)	168.9	1904 Aug. 13
		b	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.7	2.6	9.3	10.3	4.7	0.5	0.1	0.5	31.5				
Sone-ka-Gurja	11	a	10.9	8.9	2.3	10.9	1.8	59.4	211.3	201.4	149.3	28.2	9.1	5.6	699.1	173 (1908)	45 (1905)	147.6	1908 Aug. 1
		b	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.9	0.4	3.8	9.3	9.7	7.3	0.7	0.3	0.6	34.5				
Bharatpur (District)		a	12.6	10.0	7.4	5.4	10.0	51.1	204.8	208.5	121.0	18.1	3.0	5.9	657.8	202 (1917)	38 (1918)		
		b	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.5	1.1	3.3	9.9	10.0	5.4	0.7	0.2	0.6					

(a) Normal rainfall in mm.
(b) Average number of rainy days (days with rain of 2.5 mm. or more).
* Based on all available data up to 1965.
† Years given in brackets.

TABLE IV

Frequency of Annual Rainfall in the district

(Data 1901–1950)

Range in mm	No. of years	Range in mm	No. of years
201–300	3	80 —900	3
301–400	2	901–1000	5
401–500	6	1001–1100	2
501–600	9	1101–1200	0
601–700	13	1201–1300	0
701–800	6	1301–1400	1

TABLE V

Normals of Temperature and Relative Humidity

(DHOLPUR)

Month	Mean Daily Maximum Temperature °C	Mean Daily Minimum Temperature °C	Highest Maximum ever recorded °C	Date	Lowest Minimum ever recorded °C	Date	Relative Humidity 0830 %	Relative Humidity 1730† %
January	22.7	7.1	30.2	1958 Jan. 23	0.2	1964 Jan. 17	74	44
February	26.7	9.8	34.7	1960 Feb. 29	0.4	1961 Feb. 1	64	38
March	32.7	15.4	39.5	1964 Mar. 17	8.2	1965 Mar. 1	55	33
April	38.6	21.5	45.8	1958 Apr. 28	11.7	1965 Apr. 3	41	27
May	42.2	26.4	46.8	1962 May 29	19.8	1962 May 8	36	24
June	41.9	30.1	47.1	1960 June 11	19.8	1963 June 7	47	33
July	35.0	27.1	43.5	1965 July 2	23.2	1965 July 30	77	65
August	33.1	25.8	40.3	1965 Aug. 18	22.1	1961 Aug. 21	83	74
September	33.3	24.1	37.4	1960 Sept. 22	17.0	1962 Sept. 30	81	67
October	33.3	18.5	38.6	1965 Oct. 6	10.7	1964 Oct. 31	69	54
November	29.5	17.6	36.3	1963 Nov. 3	0.1	1961 Nov. 19	61	45
December	24.4	7.4	31.3	1957 Dec. 16	0.4	1964 Dec. 16	71	48
Annual	32.8	18.7	–	–	–	–	63	46

† Hours I.S.T.

TABLE VI

Mean Wind Speed in km/hr.

(DHOLPUR)

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
3.5	4.0	5.6	6.3	7.4	10.1	7.9	5.7	4.9	3.2	2.6	2.9	5.3

TABLE VII

Special Weather Phenomena

(DHOLPUR)

Mean No. of days with	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
Thunder	1.4	0.8	2.1	1.7	3.3	5.4	6.7	7.5	4.4	0.8	0.3	0.2	34.6
Hail	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Dust-storm	0.0	0.1	1.1	1.8	2.3	2.3	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	8.4
Squall	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fog	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0 2	1.5

CHAPTER II

HISTORY

PRE-HISTORY AND ARCHÆOLOGY

Recent excavations[1] at Noh (latitude 27°15′ E, longitude 77°30′-N) about 6.43 km. from the city of Bharatpur on the Agra road, have revealed the existence of five cultural periods of ceramic industry viz. Period I : ochre coloured ware, Period II : black and red ware, Period III : painted grey ware, Period IV : north black polished ware, and Period V : Sunga-Kushana Phase. Though no shapes in ochre-coloured pottery were distinctly visible, remnants of a handle-piece in one shred and an incised design in other, were found. The second period formed a distinct phase between ochre coloured pottery and painted grey ware levels. The black and red is in dish and bowl variety and is unpainted. This is, however, different from the black and red pottery of Ahar in Western Rajasthan. The associated pottery of this period is coarse red ware and black slipped ware. No evidence of the use of copper and stone during this period was available from this level. The third period is characterised by typical bowl and dishes, both plain and painted, besides bowls and dishes in very fragmentary form in black and red and also in black wares. The other antiquities of this period include *ghata* shaped beads, terracotta discs with scalloped or angular designs at the edges on either side, stylus or points of bone with a socket cover, iron objects consisting of spear-heads, an arrow-head with a leaf-shaped point and a socketed tang, an axe with a broad straughter cutting edge and slags of iron, besides antimony and rods of copper. The Noh excavations reveal a sequence comparable with that of Atranjikhera where iron objects occur with painted grey ware indicating a long apprenticeship in the production of iron.[2] Charred rice was also found at this level.

The existence of northern black polished ware (N. B. P.) is proved by the discovery of pottery in the shapes of bowls and jars of unslipped red ware and antiquities associated with N. B. P. ware. True N B. P. shreds are also available here but they are from the pit, sealed

1. *The Researcher* (A Bulletin of the Department of Archaeology & Museums. Government of Rajasthan), Vol. V & VI, 1964-65, p. 109.
2. Banerjee, N. R., *The Iron Age in India*, Delhi (1955), p. 217.

by humus. Important antiquities of the period are : uninscribed cast iron, a terracotta figurine, stone and terracotta beads, bangles and rings of copper.

The Sunga and Kushana Phase (Period V) is characterised by typical terracotta female figurines with elaborate coiffeurs and jewellery and typical Kushana pottery. A typical Kushana bowl, inscribed in *Brahmi* characters was also discovered from this level. A spotted red-sandstone Buddhist sculpture of early Kushana date, depicting four Maitreyas was also found at Noh.[1] Shreds with *Triratna* and fish symbols, resembling the specimens of Hastinapur IV are also among the important finds of this period.

Explorations at Rupbas, Sewar, Bagadari, Aghapur, Aou and Kaman in the district showed that the last three places were painted grey ware sites. In the course of exposing the plinth of the monument called Chaurasi Khamba[2] at Kaman, a few sculptures and ornate architectural fragments including a stone inscription of *circa* ninth century A.D. were also discovered.[3] Other finds include late Gupta sculptures from Pangore (near Dig) and a number of early mediaeval stone reliefs and sculptures of the Abaneri group from Nithar near Ballabhgarh. In the Dholpur region, near Abdulpur, explorations have brought to light an extensive ancient site, strewn with brickbats, Jain and Saivite sculptures and potsherds including those of painted grey ware and black and red ware. Locally known as Dhonder Khera, the site is situated on the confluence of two rivulets-Medki and Maghi, both tributaries of the river Parvati.

The lowest level at the Noh excavations has been tentatively assigned to about 1200 B.C. and the matter is still under further investigation.

ANCIENT PERIOD

The close proximity of the district to Mathura in the east and to Bairath (old Virata) in the father west, lends to the area an antiquity

1. *Indian Archaeology—A Review* (1959-60). Department of Archaeology, Government of India, New Delhi, p. 74
2. This monument is mentioned as a curious old temple in the *Medico-topographical Gazetteer of the Eastern Rajputana States* (p. 15) written by Drake Brockman. The *Imperial Gazetteer of India* (Vol XIV, 1908, p 326), however, reports it as a mosque.
3. *Indian Archaeology—A Review* (1957-58), Department of Archaeology, Government of India, New Delhi, p. 69

of epic age when Matsya inhabited this region. This tribe is mentioned in the *Rigveda* alongwith other Aryan tribes.[1] It flourished as a Mahajanpad in the time of Buddhistic *Anguttara Nikaya*.[2] The Matsyas are also referred to in the ancient Jaina Prajnapana and, the *Mahabharata* extols the purity of their social and religious systems.[3] They also "appear in connection with Vasas in the *Kaushitaki Upanishad* and with Salvas in the *Gopatha Brahmana* (1.2.9). Their king Dhvasan Dvaitavana, who performed the sacrifice at the lake Dvaitavana is included in the list of Asvamedhins in the *Satapatha Brahmana* (XIII 5.4.9). According to the *Manusmriti* (II; 19 VII, 193) the Matsyas were included in the Brahmarshidesa"[4] and they appear as one of the select few of the Aryan races noted for their devotion to Brahmanical ideals.[5] Manu also recommends that the warriors for the vanguard should be selected from Matsyas, Panchalas and those born in Surasena. Matsyas in the epic age lived to the west of the Surasenas of Mathura which was probably also their home in the Rigvedic age. Satrughna, the brother of Rama, is said to have fought Satvata-Yadavas on the west of the Yamuna and established his capital at Madhupuri or Madhura renaming it as Mathura where his son Subahu reigned.[6] But he was soon expelled from Mathura by the Yadava king, Bhima Satvata. It is not improbable that a part of this district might have been included in the kingdom of the Surasenas of Mathura and its western part in the Matsya kingdom. Regarding the extent of the Matsya settlement, Raychaudhuri points out that it lay to the south of Kurus of Delhi and to the west of the Surasenas of Mathura; southward it approached the Chambal, while westward it reached the forests skirting the river Sravasti.[7] To be more exact, it thus comprised the modern Alwar-Jaipur-Bharatpur territory with Viratnagar (modern Bairath) as its capital.[8] The epic associates Salvas with the Kuru-Panchalas and they probably occupied what is now the

1. Bhargava, M. L., *A Geography of Rigvedic India*, Lucknow (1964), p 50.
2. Law, B.C., *Historical Geography of Ancient India*, Paris (1964), p. 42.
3. Chaudhuri, S. B., *Ethnic Settlements in Ancient India*, Calcutta (1955), pp 29-32.
4. *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. I—*The Vedic Age*, London (1957). p. 254.
5. Chaudhari, S. B., *Ethnic Settlements in Ancient India*, Calcutta (1955), 29-32.
6. *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol I—*The Vedic Age*, London (1957), p. 254.
7. Raychaudhury, H. C. *Political History of Ancient Indin*, Calcutta (1938), p. 137.
8. Sircar, D. C., *Studies in the Geography of Ancient and Mediaeval India*. Delhi (1960), p. 105,

district of Alwar. Matsyas were allies of the Pandavas in the Mahabharata War.

The discovery of the Minor Rock Edict of Ashoka at Bairath goes to prove that this region was included in the Mauryan empire. The disintegration of the Mauryan empire was followed by the invasion of foreigners and evolution of small principalities. The punch-marked coins belonging to the period of Heliokles, the Greek king of Bacteria and that of Apollodotos, Menander, Antialbidas and Hermaios, found at Bairath, further lead to the surmise that Bairath and the country around it formed part of the Greek dominions.

After the fall of Pushyamitra and the end of the Greek invasion in the closing years of the first century B.C., the rule of the tribal republics, Yaudheyas and Arjunayans, appears to have emerged in the lands within the triangle, Delhi-Jaipur-Agra. This is further corroborated by the discovery of an inscription of about third century A.D., of the Yaudheyas at Vijayagarh or Bijaygarh near Bayana.[1] That the early Kushana power extended to this region is testified by the discovery of a large number of Kanishka's records[2] at Mathura as well as by the sculptures found at Noh and Aghapura in the Bharatpur district. At Noh, the excavations included a spotted red-sandstone sculpture of early Kushana date, depicting four Maitreyas. At Aghapur, a few painted grey ware sherds along with two fragmentary Kushana sculptures were discovered.[3] But this power declined after the reign of Vasudeva (A.D. 145-176). The Saka satraps started establishing independent monarchies, thus impairing the Kushana authority. The subordinate ruling houses which were once under the suzerainty of Kushana, became independent or semi-independent. At Mathura, rulers of a Naga family came to power and the Naga houses of Padmavati and Mathura between them, ruled over Dholpur and the adjoining territory.[4] The Yaudheyas, during the middle of the second century A.D., challenged the authority of the mighty Saka Satrap, Rudradaman and became more powerful in the third century, only to be subdued soon by the Guptas. The Yaudheyas were a powerful and warlike people. The Junagarh inscription of

1. *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. II, *The Age of Imperial Unity*, Bombay (1960), p. 166.
2. *ibid.*
3. *Indian Archaeology–A Review* (1961–62 & 1962–63). Department of Archaeology, Government of India, New Delhi, p. 38 and p. 18 respectively.
4. *The Vakataka–Gupta Age*, edited by R. C. Majumdar and A. S. Altekar, Delhi (1960), p. 39.

C. 150 A.D. describes them as untamable and a large Yaudheya seal from Ludhiana of about fourth century A.D. bears the representation of a bull and the legend *Yaudheyanam Jaya-mantradharanam* i.e. the seal of the Yaudheyas who were in possessions of the victory-charm.[1] As regards their rule, it was a confederation of the three republics viz. the Yaudheyas, the Arjunayanas and the Kunindas who enjoyed complete autonomy. Foreign and military affairs, however, were controlled by a council of Presidents styled as *Maharaja Mahasenapati*. A fragmentary inscription of such a President, elected by the Yaudheyas, has been found in Bharatpur district.[2]

Three types of coins struck by Yaudheyas are available. The first of these, bearing the legend *Bahudhanake Yodheyanam* showing that these were struck by the Yaudheyas at Bahudhanyaka (or Bahudhanaka, probably in Rohtak region) are assigned to a period about the end of the first century B.C. The second type of coins, both in silver and copper, was issued in the name of Brahmanyadeva-Kumara (i.e. Skanda-Karttikeya), the tutelary deity of this people, and is assigned to the second or third century A.D.[3] The third type of coins in copper showing Kushana influences may be assigned to the third and fourth centuries A.D. They bear the legend : *Yaudheya-ganasya Jayah*, (victory to the republic of the Yaudheyas) but in some cases *dvi* or *tri*, perhaps contraction of *dvitiya* and *tritiya* (second and third) are also attached, perhaps denoting the different sections of the Yaudheya tribe. The Allahabad inscription of the middle of the fourth century A.D. mentions Yaudheyas as a subordinate ally of the Guptas. An inscription, dated A.D. 372, on a sandstone pillar in Bayana fort refers to the Varika king Vishnuvardhan, who was a tributary of Samudragupta.[4] Vijayagarh or Bijaygarh near Bayana, was an important centre of administration in the Gupta period.[5] Near Naglachhela, a village 11.2 km. (seven miles) south-east of Bayana, the largest hoard of the Gupta coins numbering 1821 was discovered in February 1946. The Gupta sculptures have been found at Bayana, Kaman, Nihar and Pagore.

1. *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. II—*The Age of Imperial Unity*, Bombay (1960), p. 167.
2. *The Vakataka-Gupta Age*, edited by R.C. Majumdar and A.S. Altekar, Delhi (1960), p. 32.
3. *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. II—*The Age of Imperial Unity*, Bombay (1960), p. 167.
4. *Imperial Gazetteer of India*, Vol. VII, Oxford (1908), p. 137.
5. Altekar A.S., *Catalogue of the Gupta Gold Coins in the Bayana Hoard*, Bombay (1954), p. 1.

The Gurjaras came into prominence about the second half of the sixth century and from the writings of Hieun Tsang, it may be concluded that portions of this district fell within the ancient Gurjaratra of Gurjara Country.[1] Its capital was located at Bazana now called Bayana.[2] Inscriptions suggest that the Gurjara Pratihara kings, Bhoja I and Mahipala II held their sway over the area extending up to this district.[3] The Gurjara-Pratihara was a mighty kingdom with several ramifications of its families settling and establishing themselves in various parts of the country. This was facilitated by the moribund state of the Gupta empire which was on the point of disintegration. In the later period of the Pratihara supremacy, the kingdom of Vatsaraja, the Pratihara king, (in the later half of eighth century A.D.) included Malwa and east Rajputana.[4] Nagabhat-a II of this dynasty had definitely a hold on Matsya which is proved by the Gwalior inscription.[5]

In the ninth century, a branch of the Chauhan family ruled in Dholpur,[6] apparently as a feudatory of the Imperial Pratiharas of Kanauj. "Three chiefs of this family are known. They were Isuka, his son Mahisharama and the latter's son Chandamahasena. Chandamahasena was ruling in Dhavalapuri, modern Dholpur in A. D. 842. He claims to have been served by Mlechchha lords, who settled on the banks of Charmavati; i. e. the Chambal river. These Mlechchha lords cannot be identified. Chandamahasena built a temple at Dhavalpuri. Nothing is known of his successors."[7] Chandamahasena was probably a feudatory of Bhoja I and may have reached Dholpur in the time of Nagabhatta II who conquered many forts in this region. He was liberal towards Brahmanas and rewarded them in many ways.

As has been stated earlier a Yadu dynasty ruled over this region and around Bayana (old Sripatha) in the early period of history. Ajayaraja II, the Chauhan ruler at Ajmer (C. 1110–35 A.D.) had extended his

1. Sircar, D C, *Studies in the Geography of Ancient and Mediaeval India*, Delhi (1960), pp. 162-63.
2. *Kitabul Hind of Alberuni* Tr. by E.C. Sachau, Vol I, London (1914), p. 202.
3. Puri, B.N., *The History of the Gurajara-Pratiharas*, Bombay (1957), pp. 76, 96-97.
4. *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. IV–*The Age of Imperial Kanauj*, Bombay (1955), p. 22.
5. *ibid.*, p 24.
6. *ibid*, p. 107.
7. *ibid.*, p. 108. The Mlechchha lords referred to above were probably the Bhil Chiefs still inhabiting the Chambal Valley and who were included among Mlechchha tribes by Hemachandra. cf. Dr. Dasharatha Sharma's *Early Chauhan Dynasties*, Delhi (1959), pp. 18-19.

sway upto Bayana and the names of Chachchiga, Simdhala and Yasoraja who were put to death by him are associated with his conquests of Srimarga (identified by Fleet with modern Bayana) and Durdda. His silver and copper coins discovered in Mathura and other places further testify his suzerainty over this area.[1] At the time of Mahmud Ghazani's invasion of India in 1018 A. D., Mahaban near Mathura and its environs were ruled by Kulachand, possibly a member of the Yadu dynasty. From Baran (modern Bulandshahr in U.P.), Mahmud marched towards Mahaban and attacked Kulachand who owned a large number of forts and enjoyed suzerainty over the neighbouring rulers. On hearing of his arrival, Kulachand retreated to a fort in the dense forest and later encountered the enemy there. A hand-to-hand fight with swords ensued and the Hindus, having failed to defend their position jumped into the Yamuna. Kulachand, finding no alternative first killed his wife and then himself. Nearly 5,000 Hindus lost their lives and the Sultan secured a large booty and marched on to Mathura.

The king Jaitapala of the traditional list of this Yadu dynasty, may be placed in the first half of the eleventh century.[2] His successor was Vijayapala who may be identified with the king Vijaya of the Bayana inscription, dated A.D. 1044. Vijayapala's successor was Tahanpala who, according to tradition, built the fort of Tahangarh, 22.4 km (14 miles) south of Bayana. Tahanapala was followed in succession by Dharampala, Kunwarpala and Ajayapala. Cunningham suggests that there is a chronological error in placing Kunwarpala before Ajayapala. It is known from Mahaban *prasasti*, found near Mathura, that *Maharajadhiraja* Ajayapala was ruling in A.D. 1150. The tradition mentions Haripala as the son and successor to Ajyapala. An inscription of Haripala, dated A.D. 1170, has been found at Mahaban. Haripala was succeeded by Sahanapala. An image inscription of the reign of Sahanapaladeva, dated A.D. 1192, has been discovered at Aghapur, in the old Bharatpur State. The traditional list describes Anangapala as the successor to Sahapala or Sahanapala. But Sahapala's successor seems to have been Kunwarpala who, according to tradition, was the predecessor of Ajayapala.[3] Bayana played a very important and strategic role during the mediaeval period of the history of north India.

1. Singh, R. B., *History of the Chahamanas*, Varanasi (1964), pp. 130-131.
2. *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. V- *The Struggle for Empire*, Bombay (1957), p. 55.
3 *ibid.*, pp. 55-56.

MEDIÆVAL PERIOD

The Ghuride invasion had destroyed the Chauhan power in north India. Prithviraj was defeated at Tarain and, Qutb-ud din Aibak was left in India as a lieutenant of Muhammad Ghori. In 1195 A.D., Muizzuddin again came to India. He attacked Bayana, whereupon Kunwarpala, the chief of Bayana, evacuated his capital and entrenched himself in the fort of Tahangarh (Thangarh) which he had to surrender after a short siege. "The several strongholds and strategic outposts of the locality were then occupied and garrisoned, and the command of this frontier between Rajputana and Doab was entrusted to Bahauddin Tughril. The latter founded another military station, which he named Sultankot, to serve as a base of operations both in the east and the west. After this the Ghuri chief laid siege to the mighty fortress of Gwalior.[1]" This fort was also subdued and annexed to the Delhi Sultanate.

After the death of Qutb-ud-din Aibak the hold of the Turks over Bayana weakened, owing to the efforts of the dethroned rulers who were endeavouring to revive their power. They were again subdued by Iltutmish who recaptured Bayana and Tahangarh, though the success proved to be temporary. Iltutmish's successors were weak and the continued depredations of the turbulent people of the northern Alwar region known as 'Koh payah of Mewat' hampered their success considerably. Actually, Mewat or the country of Meos which included the districts of Mathura, Gurgaon and parts of Alwar and Bharatpur States, became an abode of notorious rebels and a source of constant trouble to the rulers of Delhi. It was ruled by Khanjadas, a line founded by Bahadur Nahir. The Yaduvanshi Rajputs of Bayana and Tahangarh, having been deprived of their strongholds and territories, had migrated to this region of Mewat. The descendants of Prithviraj of Ajmer were already living in the area now known as Ratha in Alwar district. The Jadon Bhattis had established themselves at Kaman, Tijara and Sarhatta (northern Alwar). These disgruntled nobles known as Mewatis combined together and formed a more or less solid block against the Delhi authority. Sporadic affrays were made by them and they carried the districts of Siwalik, Hariana and Bayana by guerilla warfare. But Balban was able to restore prestige as well as some territories to the Delhi Sultanate. He deputed seasoned Afghans to encounter the Mewatis.

1. *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol V-*The Struggle for Empire*, Bombay (1957), p. 120.

It appears that parts of this area remained under the Sultanate of Alauddin Khilji as well. He once consulted Quazi Mughis-ud-din of Bayana as to the legality of his new regulations and measures against Hindus.

During the reign of the later Tughluqs the turbulent Mewatis became still more turbulent. Sarang Khan, the governor of Dipalpur was also becoming hot-headed and had dislodged Shaikha Khokhar from Lahore. He attacked Khizr Khan at Multan which was occupied by him (1396 A.D.). Consequently Khizr Khan had to flee and sought refuge with Shams Khan Auhadi at Bayana. Shams Khan was *amir* of Bayana from about 1397 to 1416 A. D. In 1399 A. D., Mallu Iqbal Khan who had occupied Delhi and its environs after the departure of Timur from Delhi, marched to Bayana against Shams Khan Auhadi and defeated him between Nuh and Tappal but without occupying Bayana, pushed on to Katehar. After Khizr Khan's accession, the Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Sindh were reunited to the Sultanate of Delhi but these areas, especially western U. P. were not quite submissive. Hence Khizr Khan sent the Vazir, Tajul Mulk Tuhfa, on various conquering expeditions in U. P. (1414-15). But these proved only temporary as the nobles again became refractory soon after. Hence in A. D. 1416-17, he was again sent with a large army to Bayana and thence to Gwalior. Malik, Harim-ul-Mulk, the brother of Shams Khan Auhadi waited upon him at Bayana and so the town was spared, but Gwalior was sacked.

After Khizr Khan's demise, his son Mubarak Khan succeeded to the throne on 22nd May, 1421. He placed Lahore and Dipalpur under the charge of Imadul Mulk and the district of Bayana was bestowed upon Shamsul Mulk Sikandar Tuhfa. Throughout Mubarak's reign, Mewat remained almost rebellious. The insurrection in 1425 A.D. was crushed with 'fire and sword' but only a year later Mewatis again rose under Jalal Khan and Abdul Qadr (contemptuously known as Jallu and Qaddu), the grandsons of Nahir. The relations of Mubarak Shah with Ibrahim, the Sharqi ruler of Jaunpur, remained strained on account of their clashing interests over Bayana, Kalpi and Mewat.

In 1423 A.D. Amir Khan Auhadi, the ruler of Bayana resisted Mubarak Shah. He was forced to surrender but was allowed to retain his fief. His successor, Muhammad Khan revolted again but was defeated and brought to Delhi from where he escaped and reoccupied the

fort. "On Mubarak's advance he ran away and joined Ibrahim Sharqi, who was marching forth to seize Kalpi."[1] Ibrahim changed his plans and the two armies encountered each other near Bayana along the river Kanbhir (Gambhiri?) where a prolonged and indecisive battle, fought on March 24, 1428 led to Ibrahim's sudden retreat. In the following May, Mubarak captured Bayana and appointed Mahmud Hasan to settle its affairs. Qaddu was already put to death for his being in alliance with Ibrahim Sharqi and, Jallu, who carried on the resistance for some time ultimately surrendered to Mubarak's minister and agreed to pay tribute. However, in 1432 A.D., when Sultan Mubarak visited Mewat, he again turned hostile, but in view of the mighty royal forces, submitted once again on the usual conditions of paying tribute. While going for his Friday prayers, Mubarak Shah was murdered at Mubarakbad.

After Mubarak Shah's death, the power of the Sayyed dynasty began to decline rapidly and the Sharqi rulers of Jaunpur tried to make the best of the situation. Being related to the late dynasty, they aspired to succeed to the Sultanate at Delhi but their plans were foiled by Bahlol Lodi. But the long reign of Bahlol Lodi was marked by constant disturbances from Sharqi rulers who never gave up hopes of supremacy.

After pacifying the Doab region, Bahlol embarked upon a series of campaigns against Mewat, Sambhal, Kol, Sakit, Etawah, Rapri, Bhongaon and Gwalior. The rulers and chiefs of all these places surrendered to him. The *rai* or *raja* of Dholpur came out to meet Sultan Bahlol Lodi, and presented him with some maunds of gold, and was treated as a well-wisher. However, the alliance was shortlived. In 1466, Husain Shah Sharqi of Jaunpur waged war against the Raja of Gwalior and succeeded in alienating the loyalty of the governors of Etawah, Kol and Bayana (Ahmad Khan Jalwani) from Bahlol. He wielded so much influence that he caused the Governor of Bayana to read the *Khutba* in his name. Thereafter he collected a large army and marched to capture Delhi but a truce was concluded between him and Bahlol.

The policy of expansion followed by Sikandar Lodi who succeeded Bahlol at Delhi, soon brought him into conflict with the Muslim governor of Bayana. He wanted to subdue Gwalior and Dholpur and for this, the hold over Bayana was necessary, it being a strategic base for operations against these two States. At this time Sultan Sharf, son of Ahmad Khan Jalwani, was the governor of Bayana who had removed

1. *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. VI-*The Delhi Sultanate*, Bombay (1960), pp. 131-132.

Bahlol's name from the *Khutba*. Sikandar, after subduingGwalior in 1492, marched against Bayana. The governor of Bayana was overawed by Sikandar's power and desired to accept his suzerainty. He was asked to surrender the fort and province of Bayana and in its place was given Chandwar and Sakit. Sharf accepted the terms but soon changed his mind and refused to hand over the keys to Umar Khan Sarwani who was sent to relieve him. When Sikandar was apprised of the new development, he laid a siege and Bayana was stormed. Haibat Khan Jalwani who held Agra and was a vassal of Sharf, came to the latter's succour but to no avail. Perhaps Sharf had also expected help from the Raja of Gwalior. Bayana was assigned to Khan-i-Khanan Farmuli in 897H. and Sharf was banished; whereupon he sought refuge with the Raja of Gwalior.

After Khan-i-Khanan Farmuli's death, his two sons, Imad and Sulaiman were appointed to succeed him, but they being helpless to control the province, the governorship was bestowed by the Sultan upon Khawas Khan.[1]

After a lapse of about a decade, Sikandar again endeavoured to reduce Gwalior in a planned way. He despatched Alamkhan Mewati, Khan-i-Khanan Nuhani and Khawas Khan to occupy Dholpur, a dependency of Gwalior which was ruled by Raja Vinayakdeva. He put up a stout resistance and caused severe losses to the Sultan. When Sikandar got this report, he himself left Sambhal for Dholpur on 22 February, 1504. On receiving the news of the Sultan's advance, the Raja retired to Gwalior and the garrison posted at Dholpur could not withstand the Sultan's onslaught for long. The Sultan's soldiers occupied it and the troops indulged in plunder, rapine and devastation. It is stated that a garden which extended over an area of seven *kos* was uprooted, temples were destroyed and mosques were built on their sites.[2] The Sultan stayed here for a month and then marched against Raja Ram, the ruler of Gwalior. He placed the government of Dholpur under Adam Lodi. On hearing the news of his march, the ruler sent his son with presents and apologies for his past conduct. As a further proof of his loyalty, he expelled Saeed Khan, Babu Khan, Rai Ganesh and others whom he had given shelter when Sikandar had banished them. The Sultan returned to Agra via Dholpur which had been restored to Raja Vinayakdeva. He stayed at Bayana during the rains. Accordiog to Dr. Pandey,[3] the

1. Elliot & Dowson, *History of India as told by its own Historians*, Vol V. p. 97.
2. Pandey. A B., *The First Afghan Empire in India*, Calcutta (1956), p. 133
3. *ibid.*

restoration of Vinayakdeva at Dholpur despite his defiance of the arms of the Delhi monarch for over two years, highlights the sustained valour displayed by this prince. This also explains why the Raja of Gwalior was so readily forgiven.

The Sultan now realised that in order to have a permanent hold over Gwalior, Dholpur should be in the hands of a trusted man rather than in the hands Vinayakdeva, a devotee of Raja Man. Hence in 1504, after reduction of Mandrail, he fixed his headquarters at Dholpur and replaced Vinayakdeva by Qamaruddin and returned to the capital. He again came to Dholpur in 1506 and advanced up to Chambal to reduce Gwalior but on second thoughts, taking note of the intelligence and strategy of the Gwalior ruler, returned to his capital.

Ibrahim Lodi succeeded to the Sultanate in 1517 A.D. He was for sometime occupied in crushing the rebellions led by his younger brother. Rana Sanga of Mewar took advantage of the turmoil and extended his power. Hence, as soon as Ibrahim's hands were free, he undertook an expedition against the Rana, who, however, defeated the former in a battle near Dholpur. This failure, however, prompted the Sultan to undertake another expedition on a larger scale.[1] This also proved to be a failure and the army was pushed back as far as Bayana.

It was probably after his success against Sultan Ibrahim that Sanga proposed to Babur a simultaneous expediton against Ibrahim Lodi. Babur was to move against Agra from Kabul and Sanga from his own kingdom.[2] After the battle of Panipat in 1526, Babur marched on to Agra and held a council of war[3] there to advise him as to which of the two rivals viz., Rajputs or Afghans should be dealt with first. He was advised to avoid the Rajputs for the time being, but in view of the rising power of Sanga, Babur decided otherwise, and started preparations against Sanga. After the fall of Ibrahim Lodi at Panipat, Rana Sanga had occupied various important places. He also provided shelter to Hasan Khan Mewati. In order to check the further expansion of the Rana's power, Babur arranged to bring Bayana[4] under his control and deputed

1. *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. VI, *The Delhi Sultanate*, Bombay (1960), p. 343.
2. *ibid.*, p. 344.
3. Sharma, Dr. G. N., *Mewar and the Mughal Emperors*, p. 17.
4. Writing in 1526 A. D., Babur described Bayana as one of the most famous forts in India and his son Humayun seized it from the Lodis in 1535 A D. *Imperial Gazetteer of India*, Vol. VII. Oxford (1908), p. 137.

Mahdi Khwaja to take charge of it from Nizam Khan. At the same time Rana Sanga proceeded to Ranthambor and thence laid siege to the fort of Bayana which fell after some time (on or about the 16th of February, 1527).[1]

Babur made Fatehpur Sikri his base camp for operations against Rana Sanga. Rana Sanga, instead of moving straight against the enemy from Bayana and thus surprising him, adopted a devious route through Bhusawar and halted at Khanua village, now in Rupbas tahsil of Bharatpur district, and was about 6 km. (four miles) from Babur, who too had moved towards the hill.

At the sight of the vast hordes of Rajputs assembled near Khanua, Babur's soldiers became nervous and began to quake in anticipation of the struggle with their unknown foe. To stiffen their sinews and rouse their blood, Babur made a dramatic gesture by breaking his wine cups and taking a vow that he would never take liquor. He made an appeal to his lieutenants and soldiers, "Every man that comes into the world must pass away; if we fall, we die as martyrs, if we conquer, a triumph in His Holy cause". The battle began about half past nine in the morning on 16th March, 1527 A.D. with a desperate charge made by the Rajputs. Babur was assisted by Mustafa Rumi, an able artillery officer, whose guns, and matchlocks rained death on the Rajputs. Mere muscles could not triumph over the machines and the victory which Babur gained at Khanua was final and complete. Sanga left the field severely wounded.

The battle of Khanua supplemented Babur's work at Panipat and it was certainly more decisive in its results. It was a trial of strength between a foreign invader and Rajput confederacy. Rushbrook Williams rightly remarks that before the battle of Khanua, 'the occupation of Hindustan might have been looked upon as a mere episode in Babur's career of adventure; but from henceforth it becomes the keynote of his activities for the remainder of his life. His days of wandering in search of a fortune are now passed away, the fortune is his and he has but to show himself worthy of it, and is significant of the new stage in his career which this battle marks that never afterwards does he have to stake his throne and life upon the issue of a stricken field'.[2]

1. Sharma, Dr. G. N., *Mewar and the Mughal Emperors*, p. 26
2. Rushbrook Williams, *Empire-builder of the 16th Century*, pp. 156–57.

After the battle of Khanua, Babur victoriously marched on to Bayana and took possession of it. He reduced Mewat and on 7th April, 1527, entered its capital, Alwar, in triumph.[1]

During the exile of Humayun, Shershah had acquired great power. One of the important events of Shershah's reign was the rise of Shaikh Alai, son of Shaikh Hasan, a highly respected religious teacher in Bengal. Shaikh Alai, who believed and preached the doctrine of Mahdi, established himself at Bayana. He soon fell under the influence of Shaikh Abdulla Niyazi, an Afghan who was a follower of Sayyid Muhammad of Jaunpur. The two leaders and their followers preached rigid puritanism. They moved about promulgating the practice of carrying arms, and enforcing it. This act brought them into conflict with the magistrate and Alai was banished to Mecca but he again returned to Bayana from midway to Mecca. During the reign of Islam Shah, he was summoned to the court at Agra where he behaved arrogantly and was consequently condemned by Maulana Abdulla of Sultanpur, the chief Jurist at the court. However, his disciples continued to swell and he was banished to the Deccan by Islam Shah but there too, he continued to attract a large following and was recalled. Shaikh Abdulla was severely beaten by Islam Shah at Bhusawar near Bharatpur on his way to the Punjab. Thereafter, Shaikh Abdulla retired to Sirhind, renounced the creed and began to preach against it. Shaikh Alai was sent to Shaikh Budh, a learned and orthodox physician in Bihar who was commanded to examine him and issue a *fatwa* regarding his doctrines. Shaikh Budh hesitated to condemn him but his sons wrote a letter in his name, upholding the views of Maulana Abdulla of Sultanpur, the Chief Jurist, and sent the letter with Alai to the royal camp in the Punjab. He was then asked to recant his doctrine and when he refused, was sentenced to flogging. He succumbed[2] to the third stripe (1548 A.D.).

After Shershah's death, his son Jalal Khan ascended the throne in 1545 A.D. under the title of Islam Shah. Soon after, Islam Shah wrote to his elder brother, Adil Khan, who was at Ranthambor to accept the crown and come to Agra, but the latter was suspicious of the former's evil designs and wanted a guarantee and personal escort by nobles. This was done and Adil Khan went to Agra but the behaviour of his brother alarmed him and he declared that he wanted only a subordinate

1. *The Cambridge History of India*, Vol. IV, Delhi (1957), p. 17.
2. *ibid.*, pp. 62–63.

charge and permission to depart in peace. He selected Bayana as his charge and was allowed to proceed there. Two months later when Islam Shah tried to arrest him, he fled from Bayana towards Patna. Islam Shah later put Miyan Bahwa Lohani as the Governor of Bayana.

The stronghold of Bayana continued to be an important military outpost. Under Akbar, portions of this district comprising the *mahals* of Bayana, Bari, Toda Bhim, Khanua and Dholpur fell within the *Sarkar* and Suba of Agra while the tahsils of Gopalgarh, Nagar, Pahari and Kaman were with the Jaipur State.[1] The region around Rupbas was a favourite hunting ground of the emperor. Raised slabs of stones or *chabutaras* are still to be found in the Channah close by, from where Akbar used to shoot.[2]

During the reign of Jahangir, it is interesting to note that there appeared dissensions over the grant of Dholpur as an assignment. It was assigned to Shahriyar at the request of Nur Jahan, but Shahjahan had also sent a request to the court that this jagir should be given to him. He was confident that the request would be granted. He sent his officers to occupy it, who on reaching there, found it in the occupation of Shahriyar's officers. They soon came to blows with Shahriyar's men and ejected them forcibly from their possession.[3] When the report reached Jahangir, he was much displeased with Shahjahan and the latter lost his favour. Dholpur remained the seat of imperial subahdars of whom Fathullah Khan and Mahabat Khan built, during the reign of Shahjahan, new suburbs called after them 'Fathahbad', and 'Mahabat-nagar' respectively [4]

In 1658, the War of Succession was fought at Ranka Chabutara, 5 km. (three miles)to the east of Dholpur, where Aurangzeb defeated Dara and the gallant Rao Ram Singh of Bundi was slain.[5] After the battle of Dharmat (April 15, 1658), Dara came to Dholpur with a vast army and seized all forts over the Chambal. He planted guns to check the advance of his adversary but the latter secured the help of a local zamindar and crossed the river at Bhadaoli, 64 km(40 miles)east of Dholpur where there was an obscure ford, with only knee-deep water, which Dara omitted to

1. *Ain-i-Akbari*, Tr. By H. S. Jarret and revised by J. N. Sarkar, Vol. II, Calcutta (1949), pp. 193-94.
2. *Bharatpur District Census Handbook*, 1951, Bikaner (1954), p. viii.
3. Saksena, B. P., *History of Shahjahan of Delhi*, Allahabad (1958), pp. 38-39.
4. *Rajputana Gazetteer*, Vol. I, Calcutta (1879), p. 247.
5. *ibid.*

guard.[1] Dara fell back towards Agra and encamped near Samugarh where he was routed.

The religious intolerance and persecution of Hindus by Aurangzeb enraged the Jat peasantry of Mathura district where in 1669, they rose under the leadership of Gokla of Tilpat. Gokla was attacked at Bashara by Abdun Nabi the local commandant but the latter was shot dead during the encounter, about 10th of May, 1669. Gokla thereafter looted Sadabad and disorder spread to Mathura and Agra. He ultimately fell into the hands of Sheikh Razi-ud-din and was sent to Agra where he was executed while his daughter was married to Shahquli, a favourite slave and his son was converted to Islam.[2] This rebellion was followed by the famous Satnami rising in Narnaul region. In 1686 A.D., the Jats again rose under two new leaders, Rajaram and Ramchehra, the petty chiefs of Sinsani[3] and Soghor.[4] The road from Delhi to Deccan which passed through Agra, Dholpur and Malwa became unsafe. Rajaram and Ramchehra trained their clansmen in group organisation and open warfare.[5] They built several small forts in the almost trackless jungles, strengthened these with mud walls that could defy artillery (Even today, the fort and the city of Bharatpur are surrounded by moats and mud walls). These hide-outs could be used in times of emergency. Rajaram gained some striking success in his depredations. He killed the renowned Turani warrior Aghar Khan near Dholpur when he was on his way from Kabul to Deccan (1687). Next year he plundered Mir Ibrahim, a former Qutb Shahi general, who was marching to join his viceroyalty in the Punjab.

This clearly indicates that Aurangzeb's expeditions to the Deccan had repercussions on his hold in the north where he could place only second-rate officers with insufficient troops. At one time, Rajaram damaged and looted the tomb of Akbar at Sikandra (and according to one account dug out and burnt the bones of that great Emperor). Alarmed at such sudden developments, Aurangzeb deputed his grandson Bidar

1. Sarkar, J. N., *Military History of India*, Calcutta (1960), p. 112, also *Short History of Aurangazeb*, Calcutta (1962), p. 60.
2. Sarkar, J. N., *History of Aurangzeb*, Vol. III, p. 294 and also Drake Brockman, *Muttra : A Gazetteer* (1911), p. 196.
3. A place 26 km. (16 miles) north-west of Bharatpur and 13 km. (eight miles) south of Dig.
4. A place 6 km. (four miles) due north of Bharatpur and 22 km. (14 miles) east of Sinsani vide *History of Aurangzeb*, Vol. V, by J. N. Sarkar, p. 239.
5. *The Cambridge History of India*, Vol. IV, Delhi (1957), p. 305.

Bakht as the supreme commander in the Jat war in December 1687 A.D., and Bishan Singh Kachhawaha of Amber (Jaipur) as commandant (*fauzdar*) of Mathura with a special charge to end the Jat power and take Sinsani as his own jagir. Rajaram was shot dead (4 July, 1688) while he was fighting on one side of the two rival Rajput clans. Bidar Bakhtbesieged Sinsani but owing to the scarcity of provisions and water, his troops faced great hardship. The men were prostrated by hunger and the animals perished in large numbers through weakness. But the besieged held on tenaciously. One mine was sought to be fired under the gate but was discovered by the Jats and sent back, which injured Bidar Bakht's troops. A second mine was then laid in a month's time and fired (end of January 1690), the wall was breached and the Mughals captured[1] the fort after three hours of obstinate fighting, the Mughals losing 900 men and the Jats 1500. On 21 May, 1691, Bishan Singh surprised the fort of Soghor whose gates were, by chance, kept open for admitting grain, and the invaders entered it at a gallop, slaying all who raised their hands and taking 500 of the rebels as prisoners.[2]

These punitive measures had their effect. For some years the region enjoyed peace. But it did not last long and they rose under Churaman, a nephew of Rajaram. "He not only increased the number of his soldiers, but also strengthened them by the addition of fusiliers (musketeers) and a troop of cavalry ..... and having robbed many of the ministers of the (Mughul) court on the road, he attacked the royal wardrobe and the revenue sent from the province" (Xavier Wendel).[3] But this development of Churaman's power took place after Aurangzeb's death. About 1704, he was able to recover Sinsani from the Mughals but lost it to Mukhtar Khan, the Governor of Agra, on 9th October, 1705.

Here it is pertinent to note that the erstwhile rulers of Bharatpur (before the formation of Rajasthan) belonged to the Jats of the Sinsinwar clan and claimed descent from Madan Pal, a Jadon Rajput and the third son of Tajan Pal, who ruled in the eleventh century A. D. at Bayana and subsequently acquired possessions, which later on formed Karauli State. It is said that one of Madan Pal's descendants, Bal Chand, kept a Jat woman as his concubine and by her had two sons, Bijay and Sijay, who were not admitted into Rajput brotherhood but

1. Sarkar, J. N., *History of Aurangzeb*, Vol. V, Calcutta (1952), pp. 243–44.
2. *Ibid.*
3. *The Cambridge History of India*, Vol. IV, Delhi (1957), pp. 305–306.

were regarded as Jats. Having no *got* or clan of their own, they took the name of Sinsinwar from their paternal village, Sinsani (13 km. south of Dig). The chief of Bharatpur traces his descent to them.

After Aurangzeb's death, the Mughal empire decayed rapidly owing to weak successors and internecine factions. In this period of turmoil, various principalities became independent. In the contest between Jahandar Shah (Muizzuddin) and Muhammad Farrukh-siyar, Churaman Jat, mentioned above, robbed Jahandar Shah's rear guard of elephants and much baggage. Bahadur Shah had won him (Churaman) over by the grant of an office and employed him in his campaigns. His robberies on the highway and extortions in other territories made it necessary for the Delhi government to subdue him. Raja Jai Singh Sawai begged for the command and invested Churaman in his new fort of Thun (November 1716). The stronghold was well armed and provisioned and surrounded by thick thorny jungle. But Jai Singh built guardhouses all around it and was heavily reinforced by the Emperor. The Jats outside and their village allies continued their depredations, making the roads unsafe. They even captured a rich caravan worth two million rupees. The siege dragged on for twenty months. Churaman then opened negotiations with the minister over the head of Jai Singh, agreeing to pay a tribute of five million rupees. Under orders from the court, Jai Singh had to raise the siege, and Churaman visited Delhi in[1] April 1718.

Two years later, Churaman supported the Sayyads against Muhammad Shah. Jai Singh who was now appointed to the province of Agra was sent to crush the Jats. A family quarrel gave him the help of Badan Singh, Churaman's nephew, in the siege of Thun, in the course of which Churaman quarrelled with his son Muhakam Singh and poisoned himself by swallowing a diamond. Muhakam Singh fled from Thun which was occupied by Jai Singh's troops on 19th November, 1722. Badan Singh was proclaimed Raja of Dig on condition of paying regular tribute to Delhi. This year (1722) marks the recognition of Bharatpur as a separate State.

Badan Singh's success in carving out a kingdom is attributed to his matchless cunning, tireless patience and wise versatility in the choice of means. "His manners were so humble and submissive and his conduct so obliging, in contrast with the usual rude character of the

1. *The Cambridge History of India*, Vol. IV, Delhi (1957), p. 136.

Jats, that Jai Singh was quite won over and began to take a special delight in favouring this man whom he had raised from the dust and whose greatness, he felt, would shed reflected lustre on his patron. Jai Singh bestowed on Badan the *tika*, the *nishan*, the kettledrum, the five-coloured flag and the title of *Braja-raj* (or lord of the holy land of Mathura) so as to give him authority among the Jats at home and to entitle him to greater respect abroad".[1] In spite of the conferment of these insignia, the recipient modestly styled himself as *Thakur* or baron instead of assuming higher titles and professed publicly his vassalage to the ruler of Jaipur.

The political turmoil that ensued after Sayyad brothers usurped the authority at Delhi presented to Badan Singh and his Jat followers an opportunity to plunder the neighbouring areas. He employed one portion of his cavalry in robbing the plains, the royal road to Delhi and the environs of Agra. His lavish expenditure on forts, palaces, cities and parks speaks well of his success as a free-booter. It is also surmised by some that he had discovered a big hoard of his ancestors' buried treasure.

He built four new forts, viz., those at Dig, Kumher, Bharatpur and Wer and, started military preparations. He bribed wazir Qamr-ud-din to silence all complaints made at the court of the Emperor concerning his military preparations. During Sawai Jai Singh's governorship of the Agra province, the Jat Chief was entrusted with the patrolling of the King's highway to Agra, Delhi, Jaipur, etc. and the collection of transit duties on them. With the connivance of Jai Singh's deputy, the actual administrator of Agra province, and a close ally of Badan Singh, the latter was able to lay his hands systematically upon his prey. As Jadunath Sarkar puts[2] it, "Jai Singh's deputy and actual administrator of the Agra province was a villain and a close ally of Badan Singh; he was the man most suitable for the enterprises of the Jats, who roamed freely over the province, demolishing houses, gardens and mosques, disfiguring them for the sake of a knob of copper, a piece of marble or a bit of iron. Every gate, stone slab, and beam was carried off from these old edifices to the palaces which the Jats were then building." Chaotic conditions were created resulting in anarchy, where might was right, and bands of these tribesmen, numbering hundreds, swarmed the houses of the rich. The invasion of Nadir Shah provided

1. Sarkar, J. N., *Fall of the Mughal Empire*, Vol. II, Calcutta (1950), p. 314.
2. *ibid.*, pp. 315–16.

another opportunity to Badan Singh for expansion. He strengthened his defences and a contemporary writer mentions that the walls of Kumher were lined with guns with no interval between them.

His political strength was also enhanced by his social contacts. He entered into matrimonial alliances with the heads of other groups of families equal in status to his forefathers. It is said that he had a harem of 150 and a multitudinous progeny. "Of his sons, thirty were known to have become heads of villages in his territory, and there were at least as many more of whose future career nothing was known. The swarm was so large that he had difficulty in recognising his own offspring; each of them had to announce his mother's name and his own age and place of residence, when he came to do his father reverence".[1]

In old age, his movements outside the capital were curtailed by his rapidly failing eyesight though he continued to attend for quite a long time the Dashahara durbar of his only master, the ruler of Jaipur. Sawai Jai Singh assigned to him a village outside Jaipur and named it Badanpura after him.

He adopted Suraj Mal as his son and successor, who also guided the policy of the State in the later period of Badan Singh's reign. "Suraj Mal was no son of Badan Singh, nor did he share his blood in any way. He was the lawful son of a married woman who during a visit to her sister (a member of Badan Singh's harem) with the infant Suraj Mal in her arms, caught Badan Singh's fancy and was enrolled among his concubines and soon became his first favourite. But apart from his mother's influence, Suraj Mal's outstanding genius made it clear to all that he was the fittest man to lead the rising Jat nation".[2]

In 1733, Suraj Mal had shown signs of promise when he captured the fort of Bharatpur from Khemkaran, the rival chief, whom he killed, and thus laid foundations of Bharatpur city. He proved equal to the occasion when he accompanied the Emperor Muhammad Shah against Ali Muhammad Ruhela (May 1745). His services were availed of by Fath Ali Khan (son of Sabit Khan, a famous Governor of Aligarh) against Asad Khan Khanahzad. In 1748, at the battle of Bagru, he led the Jaipur vanguard against the Marathas and fought gallantly, though the campaign ultimately failed. His next achievement was the defeat he inflicted on 1st January, 1750, near Sarai Sobhachand, on

1. Sarkar, J. N., *Fall of the Mughal Empire*, Vol. II, Calcutta (1950), p. 317.
2. *ibid.*

Salabat Khan Mir Bakhshi, the commander-in-chief of the Mughal empire. He was then enlisted by Safdar Jang, the imperial wazir and assisted the latter at the battle of Ram Chatani (September 1750) and in the victorious invasion of Rohilkhand (1751-52). Through the efforts of the grateful wazir, the Emperor created Badan Singh a raja with the title of Mahendra, and bestowed the title of Rajendra on Suraj Mal. A few days later, Suraj Mal was appointed the *faujdar* of Mathura.

He next ousted Bahadur Singh Bar-Gujar, the *faujdor* of Chakla Koil (Aligarh) and captured his stronghold of Ghasira, 64 km. (40 miles) south of Delhi (23 April, 1753), overcoming desperate resistance in which the loss on both the sides was very heavy.

He joined Safdar Jang when the latter rebelled against the Emperor, and made overtures to the Emperor through the new wazir Intizam-ud-daulah when the rebellion failed. However, the imperial Bakhshi Imad-ul-mulk who had not been a party to the treaty, wrested Ballabhgarh, Ghasira, Aligarh and Jalesar from the Jats and coalesced with the Marathas in the siege of Kumher, which continued for four months (Jan-May 1754) without success. The enemy lifted the siege on the promise of receiving an indemnity of thirty lakhs of rupees. A week later, following the raid on the Emperor's camp at Sikandrabad by Holkar and the change of Emperors by Imad-ul-mulk which created chaos in the administration, the Jats relapsed into the old habit of plunder. Mutual understanding with the Marathas who had occupied the region around Delhi, afforded Suraj Mal an opportunity to expand his territories. He was able to seize Palwal (58 km. south of Delhi), recovered Ballabhgarh and Ghasira and conquered the fort of Alwar (1756). But he was compelled to negotiate[1] terms with Najib Khan (June 1755) who was sent by Imad to recover the lands in Doab seized by Suraj Mal.

On June 7, 1756 Badan Singh died and soon after, his grandson Jawahir Singh rose in revolt at Dig against his father Suraj Mal. But he was subjugated after a brief siege and a battle.

Political conditions were changing fast. Ahmed Shah Abdali was hovering over north India and the Marathas were advancing their power

1. For details, see *Fall of the Mughal Empire*, Vol. II, Calcutta (1950), by J. N. Sarkar, p. 321.

beyond their usual frontiers. In January 1760, Dattaji Sindhia was defeated and slain near Delhi by Ahmed Shah and his nephew Jankoji fled with his remaining force to Rajputana. The news of Dattaji's defeat and death reached the Peshwa who despatched Sada Shiv Rao to command the forces against Ahmed Shah. He was joined by Malhar Rao Holkar, Jankoji Sindhia, Damaji Gaekwar, Yashwant Rao Powar, with other Marathas and Pindari chiefs. At Chambal, Suraj Mal joined them with his forces. There a council of war was convoked. Suraj Mal advised Bhao Sahib to park his baggage and artillery at Bharatpur, and then start guerilla operations in the traditional Maratha fashion against the Abdali's flank and rear; by this means, and by avoiding a pitched battle, he said, they would compel him very quickly to retreat. Holkar and Sindhia heartily concurred, but Bhao Sahib contemptuously rejected the sane advice of these experienced warriors, as "the chatter of goatherds and zamindars."[1] Such remarks proved disastrous to the unity and discipline of the forces, and factions soon arose. When Delhi was captured, his arrogance aggravated the situation and Suraj Mal and his Jat followers quietly deserted his forces. This was a serious loss to Bhao Sahib, which the latter took very lightly. The consequences of the Third Battle of Panipat (1761) are well known. The Maratha forces perished almost completely. Some of the fugitives who fled after the disaster, were hospitably entertained by Suraj Mal at Dig. Shamsher Bahadur and Antaji Mankeshwar died of wounds at Dig.

Raja Suraj Mal after the battle of Panipat seized upon Agra which was held by a *Qiladar* directly under the Emperor. A regular blockade of the fort was laid and the habitations immediately under the fort walls were plundered. Within a month the *Qiladar* opened the gate (June 12, 1761) on being promised one lakh of rupees in cash and five villages. The promise was, however, not kept up. "It is calculated that Suraj Mal carried away 50 lakhs in this pillage. Enormous stores of artillery, munitions, and articles of the royal wardrobe had accumulated in Agra for a long time past. Most of the artillery and all the effects were removed to Bharatpur and Dig. In 1765 Jawahir Singh razed most of the houses in the environs of the fort for the unobstructed fire of the guns on the walls. A garrison of some thousand Jat musketeers was put in".[2]

The reduction of the Agra fort was his first step towards expansion. He captured many Maratha Jagirs in the Doab, recovered Aligarh

1. *The Cambridge History of India*, Vol. IV, Delhi (1957), p. 418.
2. Sarkar, J. N., *Fall of the Mughal Empire*, Vol II, Calcutta (1950), p. 325.

and Bulandshahar districts, reduced the Bhadauria Rajputs of Agra district, the Porach Rajput taluqdar of Mendu (in Aligarh) and the Jat Zamindar of Mursan. Jhajhar and other small places also fell to him. His occupation of the Mewat region brought him into conflict with Najib with whom an earlier reconciliation had failed. Suraj Mal had intended this area of his kingdom for Jawahir Singh while Nahar Singh was to succeed to the main Jat kingdom. Mewatis were free-booters and were notorious for their highway robberies and thus created administrative difficulties. Sanulba, a Meo of this region who had a mounted band, used to plunder the caravans as far as Dig, Hodal and Barsana. He resided in the fort of Tauru, the seat of Asadullah Khan Baluch who was a sharer of the plundered booty and gave him protection. Suraj Mal asked the Baluch to drive Sanulba out, but when he refused, Jawahir led an expedition. All the Baluchis rallied under Musavi Khan of Farrukhnagar and opposed Jawahir. The expedition was withdrawn for the time being. But shortly after, another expedition was made. Thereupon, Najib Khan wrote to Suraj Mal asking him not to touch the Baluchis who were his proteges. This was ignored and Jawahir Singh marched on to Farrukhnagar. Suraj Mal also came up and the fort was taken in less than two months (c. 12 December, 1763). Musavi Khan was arrested and confined in Bharatpur fort. Meanwhile Najib Khan, who was very ill, marched on the request of Baluchis, from Najibabad and reached Delhi on 14th December, after the fall of Farrukhnagar. He tried to appease Suraj Mal and requested that Musavi Khan with his family be released. But Suraj Mal was adamant and made rapid movements of his troops. On December 25, the Jat army and the troops of Najib Khan faced each other on the banks of Hindan. Suraj Mal, leaving the bulk of his army there, crossed the Hindan six kilometres upstream and tried to reach into Najib's rear. A furious fight took place. Suraj Mal was shot down near a nullah where Ruhela musketeers lay concealed. He was recognised by one of the Ruhelas, named Sayyid Khan and "thirsting for vengeance, dismounted, and plunged his dagger twice or thrice into the Rajah's stomach. Two or three of his light horsemen also struck at the body with their swords. He then ordered the head to be cut off. Five or six men plied their swords at the head and it was hacked to pieces, and one sword too was broken. Then Sayyid came away from the place."[1] The Jat army continued to fight tenaciously. But when the news of Suraj Mal's death reached it, it dispersed in the darkness of the night.

1. Sarkar, J. N., *Fall of the Mughal Empire*, Vol. II, Calcutta (1950), p. 331.

Suraj Mal left a large kingdom to his successor. His expenditure ranged between 60 to 65 lakhs of rupees a year and his annual revenue was Rs. 175 lakhs. He thus added about six crores of rupees to the reserve hoard of his predecessors in the seven years of his reign. He left a cavalry of 15,000, an infantry of 25,000 (apart from the fort garrisons), 300 pieces of cannons of all kinds, 5000 spare horses, 60 elephants and munition in proportion.

His death created a family dissension concerning the succession. He had left five sons—Nahar Singh, his intended heir (born of a Jat wife), Jawahir and Ratan Singh (the offspring of a woman of the Gori caste), Nawal Singh and Ranjit Singh. His chief queen Hansia was childless but adopted Jawahir as her son. The courtiers disliked Jawahir for his fiery temper, rashness and want of self-control. But his reproach for not avenging the death of Suraj Mal, soon paved the ground for his succession and he was proclaimed ruler. Nahar Singh, too young and timid, fled to Kumher and from there to Jaipur for refuge.

Jawahir Singh made elaborate preparations for the war against Najib Khan. He hired from Malhar Holkar a Maratha army of 20,000 horses for 22 lakhs of rupees. He captured the fort of Ballabhgarh which was to serve as a base for operations.

The campaign opened in November 1764 and continued till February. The army was deployed sometimes on the east and sometimes on the west of the Yamuna. In the first assault made on November 15, the success was obliterated by the lukewarm attitude of Holkar, who played a double role. Next day Jawahir Singh sent a contingent to ford the Yamuna and surprise the enemy in the rear, but this was detected and many lives were lost. The situation was saved by a reinforcement. On the third day, Jawahir Singh bombarded Delhi, and this continued for a fortnight without success. Early in January, he received a Sikh force 12,000 strong after protracted negotiations. But this also could not achieve anything and the battle fought on January 25, 1765 remained indecisive. His own old captains were in collusion with Holkar and Imad-ul-Mulk who were secretly helping Najib. In utter desperation, negotiations were made on 4th February and peace was concluded. He left the city on 16th February before the walls of which he had spent 160 lakhs of rupees and incurred a further liability of Rs. 12 lakhs (due to the Marathas) without achieving anything at all.

The infuriated and disappointed Jawahir returned to his capital. He refused to pay the balance of twelve lakhs of rupees to Malhar, drove out Imad-ul-Mulk from Dig and revengefully extorted the hoarded treasure from his old officials. He enrolled new contingents of foreign soldiers in his army (Samru in June 1765 and Rene Medec in July 1767). He reduced the fort of Wer. But his action against his own clansmen antagonised his interests, and Nahar Singh, the favourite son of Suraj Mal, who looked to Jawahir as a usurper, rose in revolt. At this time he held Dholpur and entered into an understanding with Malhar Holkar. Malhar at this time was busy in a war against the ruler of Gohad who had a promise of help from Jawahir. Malhar sent a force under his generals who took the Jat villages from Dholpur to the walls of Dig and Agra. But Jawahir was equal to the occasion and defeated the Maratha force and captured Dholpur. Now the ruler of Gohad and Jawahir started the plunder of the Maratha territories in north Malwa. Malhar sent against them, Mahadji Sindhia and Gangadhar Diwan. But soon after, Malhar died. Nahar Singh lost his estate and took refuge in Jaipur and then at Shahpura where he committed suicide by swallowing poison (C. 6 December, 1766). Jawahir found that his Gosain generals were treacherous, and so he made a sudden swoop on the Gosain camp and some six hundred of their men were slain. He returned to Bharatpur and escheated Gosain's property which ran into Rs. 30 lakhs. In 1767, he marched on the Maratha territories and established his domain over the Kalpi district.

These victories turned Jawahir Singh's head and he demanded from Madho Singh, the ruler of Jaipur, the return of Nahar Singh's widow and children with their hoarded treasure. The widow was a beautiful woman on whom Jawahir had set his eyes, though he charged Madho Singh of the evil design of taking her into his harem. This infuriated Madho Singh and his army attacked Jawahir Singh near Maonda, 37 km. south-west of Narnaul when the latter was returning from Pushkar. It was a well contested fight and though Jawahir escaped narrowly, he had to pay heavily, as Sarkar puts it, "Jawahir had saved himself and the men of his army and claimed the victory; but it was a most Pyrrhic victory."[1]

Madho Singh invaded the Jat territory in 1768 and a battle was fought on 29th February outside Kaman. The Jats were defeated but on the arrival of a fresh contingent called by them, the Rajputs retreated to

1. Sarkar, J. N., *Fall of the Mughal Empire*, Vol. II, Calcutta (1950), p. 350.

their country. In 1768 August, Jawahir Singh's career came to a sudden end when he was slain by a favourite soldier, whom he had once raised inordinately high and then disgraced.[1]

After the death of Jawahir Singh, the power of Jats began to decay and their dominions began to shrink. The process was hastened by family feuds, the increasing influence of Marathas and the rise of a powerful rival chief in the nascent Rajput State of Alwar, to whom the Alwar fort was surrendered by the Bharatpur forces in 1775 and who by the end of the century succeeded in expelling Jats from Alwar region. Jawahir Singh's immediate successor, Ratan Singh, ruled only for nine months and was followed by his son, Kesri Singh, a minor. Nawal Singh was appointed regent, but his brother, Ranjit Singh, intrigued against him and a period of confusion ensued. Taking advantage of the discord, the Marathas besieged Bharatpur in 1771, but after five day's fighting they were bought off by the payment of a large sum and retired towards Mathura. They were attacked on the way, at Goverdhan, by a body of Jats under Dan Shah. This was attributed to the treachery of Nawal Singh, who fled to Dig and after six hours' defence, ceded to them all his territory lying to the east of the Yamuna on payment of Rs. 70 lakhs.[2] Najaf Khan, who espoused the cause of Ranjit, recovered Agra in 1774 and by defeating Nawal Singh at Barsana and capturing[3] Dig in 1774, broke the power of the Jats and reannexed all their territory except the Bharatpur pargana, which was left to Kesri Singh. The Dholpur territory was also taken by Najaf Khan.

The fortunes of the Jats, now at their lowest ebb were partially restored through the intercession of Rani Kishori, widow of Suraj Mal who by a personal appeal to Najaf Khan obtained the restoration of ten districts of Bharatpur State. These were, however, resumed by Mirza Shafi, successor of Najaf Khan. Mirza Shafi was murdered at Dig in the following year and Ranjit Singh recovered their possession. In 1784, Sindhia, acting nominally on behalf of Shah Alam II again confiscated the Bharatpur and Dholpur territory but once more, on the petition of the aged Rani, these along with Dig, were restored in 1785. Thenceforth Ranjit Singh attached himself faithfully to the cause of Sindhia and was rewarded in 1795 with the grant of three more districts.

1. Sarkar, J. N., *Fall of the Mughal Empire*, Vol. II, Calcutta (1950), p. 351.
2. Drake Brockman, D. L., *Muttra : A Gazetteer*, Allahabad (1911), pp. 201-202
3. *ibid.*

These fourteen parganas of the State of Bharatpur were rearranged subsequently into ten tahsils for administrative convenience.

MODERN PERIOD

The early years of the nineteenth century were marked by rivalry between the British and the Marathas to attain supremacy. On the outbreak of the Maratha war in 1803, Dholpur slipped from the hands of Sindhia into those of the British. In September, the officers of Ranjit Singh met Lord Lake at Ballabgarh and an offensive and defensive alliance was concluded on the 29th of that month. It provided that (i) there would be perpetual friendship between the Maharaja and the Company, (ii) friends and enemies of either State would be friends and enemies of both, (iii) the British Government would never interfere in the affairs of the Maharaja's country, nor exact any tribute from him and, (iv) if any enemy should invade the territories of the Company, the Maharaja shall furnish the aid of his troops in the expulsion of such enemy and in like manner the Company agreed to assist the Maharaja with its forces in defending his dominions against external attacks[1]. Bharatpur forces assisted in the capture of Agra and also took part in the battle of Laswari. For these services, Ranjit Singh was rewarded by the grant of five[2] additional districts. Unfortunately Ranjit Singh, in defiance of the terms of the alliance with the British, allied himself with Jaswant Rao Holkar against the British in 1804 when war broke out between the two. In November 1804, the routed troops of Holkar were hotly pursued to the fort of Dig by the British when a murderous fire of cannon and musketry was opened on them by the garrison which consisted entirely of the troops of Bharatpur. The place was accordingly besieged and taken by storm on December, 25, 1804, and the Marathas and Jats fell back on Bharatpur.

Then followed the memorable siege of Bharatpur (January 3 to February 22, 1805). Lord Lake's forces consisted of 800 European and 1,600 native cavalry; 1,000 effective European infantry and 4,400 sepoys; 65 pieces of field artillery, and a siege-train of six 18-pounders and 8 mortars. Besides, there were three engineers and three companies of Pioneers. The strength of Ranjit Singh's forces was estimated to be 8,000 men and as many able-bodied inhabitants of the surrounding country, while the dissipated battalion of Holkar's infantry entrenched

1. *A Collection of Treaties, Engagements and Sanads*, Vol. III, compiled by C. U. Aitchison.
2. These were: Kishangarh, Kathumbar, Rewari, Gokul and Sahar vide *Bharatpur District Census Handbook* 1951, Bikaner (1954), p. vi.

themselves under the walls. The British army took up positions south-west of the town of Bharatpur and batteries were opened on January 7. Four assaults were delivered, the first on January 9, the second on January 21, the third on February 20, and the fourth on February 21, and all failed. The British lost 3,203 men in action. The besieging guns had, from incessant firing become for the most part unserviceable; the whole of the artillery stores were expended; supplies were exhausted, the sick and wounded were numerous and it became necessary to raise the siege temporarily. By April, Lord Lake was prepared for a renewal of operations when a treaty was concluded on April 17, 1805. As the late S.M. Edwardes put it, "The most severe reverse suffered by the English was Lake's failure to capture Bharatpur early in 1805. He was eventually obliged to make peace with the raja in April of that year leaving him in possession of the fortress which had repulsed four violent assaults by the Company's troops"[1].

By this treaty,[2] Maharaja Ranjit Singh agreed that one of his sons should constantly remain as a security with the officer commanding the British forces in the suba of Delhi or Agra until such time as the British Government might restore the fort of Dig to Raja Ranjit Singh on satisfactory proof being afforded of his fidelity and attachment to the British Government. Secondly, the Raja was to pay to the East India Company in consideration of the peace now granted to him, a sum of twenty lakhs[3] of rupees of the Furrackabad Sicca in instalments. Thirdly, any dispute between the State of Bharatpur and any other State, was to be referred to the Company who would try to settle it amicably, before the ruler of Bharatpur demanded aid from the Company against the other party. Fourthly, the Raja would not take into his service any European without the sanction of the Company's Government and similarly the Company would not take into service any of the Maharaja's relations or servants without the Maharaja's consent. The five districts granted to the Maharaja in 1803 were resumed.

As has been stated earlier, after the Maratha war, Dholpur territory had passed from Sindhia to the East India Company in 1803. The treaty between the East India Company and Raja Ambaji Rao

1. *The Cambridge History of India*, Vol. V, Delhi (1963), p. 375.
2. *A Collection of Treaties, Engagements and Sanads*, Vol. III, compiled by C. U. Aitchison.
3. Seven lakhs of which were subsequently remitted.

Inglia provided that the parganas of Bari, Dholpur, the fortress of Gwalior, and Rajakhera, alongwith other areas mentioned in the list and held by the latter so far, should henceforth be in the possession of the former and these could be disposed of by the Company in any manner it liked. In 1804, by a treaty between the Rana of Gohad and the East India Company, certain areas were transferred to the former (Rana of Gohad) and in 1806, by another treaty[1], the parganas of Dholpur, Bari and Rajakhera were transferred to the Rana and were reunited with the Taluka of Sir Mathura. This calls for some account of the position of the Rana of Gohad and his relation with Dholpur territory.

The ruling family of Dholpur State were Jats of the Bamraolia clan, the latter name being derived from Bamraoli near Agra, where an ancestor of the family is said to have held lands in about 1195 A.D. They joined the Rajputs against the Musalmans and received a grant of the territory of Gohad about 1505 A.D. when they assumed the title of Rana. In 1761, when the Marathas had been defeated at Panipat, Rana Bhim Singh seized the fort of Gwalior but it was retaken by Sindhia in 1777. In order to form a barrier against the Marathas, Warren Hastings in 1779, made a treaty[2] with Lakindar Singh, the Rana of Gohad, and the joint forces of the British and the Rana recaptured Gwalior. In 1781, a treaty with Sindhia stipulated the integrity of the Gohad territories; but after the Treaty of Salbai (1782) the Rana was abandoned on the ground that he had been guilty of treachery, and the Sindhia soon recaptured Gohad and Gwalior. The Rana remained in exile until Lord Wellesley's policy against the Maratha again brought him forward, and under the treaty of 1804, he recovered Gohad and certain other districts as stated above. But in 1805 they were retransferred to the Sindhia, and in exchange the Rana obtained other territories. The first Rana (or more correctly Maharaja Rana) of Dholpur was Kirat Singh who was succeeded by his son Bhagwant Singh in 1836.

Ranjit Singh, the ruler of Bharatpur State, died in 1805 and he was succeeded by his sons Randhir Singh (1805-23) and Baldeo Singh (1823-25). The latter left a minor son, Balwant Singh, whose succession was recognised by the British Government, but who was opposed and cast into prison by his cousin, Durjan Sal. The Resident at Delhi

1. *A Collection of Treaties, Engagements and Sanads*, Vol. III, compiled by C U. Aitchison, pp. 352-53.
2. *Ibid*, p. 351.

moved out a force for the support of the rightful heir, but the operations were stopped by the Government, who did not consider that their recognition of the heir apparent during the life time of his father imposed any obligation to support him in opposition to the wishes of the chiefs and the people. While Durjan Sal professed to be willing to leave the decision of his claims to the British Government, he made preparations to maintain them by force and was secretly supported by the neighbouring Rajput and Maratha States. The excitement threatened o end in a protracted war and ultimately it was decided by the English to oppose the usurper and put Balwant Singh back in power. Lord Combermere, the Commander-in-Chief, invested the capital in December 1825 with an army of 20,000 men well provided with artillery. Recourse was had to mining and the place was stormed and taken on January 18, 1826, overcoming a desperate resistance. Durjan Sal was made a prisoner and deported to Allahabad. The ordnance captured amounted to 133 serviceable and two broken and dismounted pieces, the prize money (£ 4,81,000) was distributed among the victorious army and the charges of war were made payable by the Bharatpur State. Balwant Singh was installed as Maharaja under the regency of his mother and the superintendence of a Political Agent; but in September 1826, the Rani, who had shown a disposition to intrigue, was removed and a council of Regency was formed.

Balwant Singh was put in charge of the administration in 1835. He died in 1853 leaving an infant son, Jaswant Singh. The Agency, abolished in 1835, was re-established and a Council was formed.

The upheavel of 1857 had its repercussions over this region too. "Bharatpur, lying so near Agra remained in a ferment of unrest throughout the mutiny period. Great excitement prevailed in Bharatpur on the occasion of the mutiny at Mathura and the Bharatpur troops actually revolted. Major Morrison could carry on his duties, under circumstances of great difficulty and danger, till July 8th, when under orders from Mr. Colvin to leave Bharatpur at the wish of the chiefs who feared lest the presence of a British officer should cause the Neemuch mutineers, who were hovering about, to attack Bharatpur, he quitted it. Throughout the crisis of 1857, Bharatpur had been in a position of great difficulty. Her territory was overrun by the mutinous soldiery; the infection spread to her own troops; and her Goojar and Mewattee populations were not slow to follow the example of their brethren in the British rebellious provinces. The citizens, inhabiting the

native State of Bharatpur, had every reason to believe that the British Empire was no more in India".[1] The Gujar leader of Dholpur Deohans by name, mustered an army of nearly 3,000 men from his clansmen and sacked the tahsils and treasuries of Iradatnagar on 9th July and carried away spoils of two lakhs of rupees. His compatriot, Bhawani Shankar indulged in similar excesses.[2]

Captain Nixon at Bharatpur volunteered to lead the troops of the State to intercept the rebel fugitives and maintain order, for which Alwar also sent 2,500 men to co-operate with Nixon. But two of his companies of Bharatpur troops mutinied at Mathura, and the Alwar troops were either bribed or over-awed by them, so that they could take no action against the mutineers.[3]

The State of Dholpur was also subjected to great strain during the mutiny. "Early in October the combined insurgent force (from 4000 to 5000) of Gwalior and Indore entered the State and army of the Rana of Dholpur deserted him as did also some of his chief officers, and joined the revolutionaries. 'The authority of the ruling prince was set at nought, his property was plundered, and the district was put under exactions'. The Rana of Dholpur, being surrounded and hard pressed by the rebels, who threatened his life, was constrained to agree to their demands. It was with the help of Dholpur guns that the rebels attacked Agra. The authority of the Rana remained in abeyance until December 1857 and order could be restored only with the assistance of a force of 2,000 Sikhs and four guns sent to Dholpur by the ruler of Patiala".[4]

On March 11, 1862, 'Adoption Sanads' were granted to the rulers of Dholpur and Bharatpur by the British Government. It provided that 'on failure of natural heirs, the adoption by yourself and future rulers of your state of a successor according to Hindu Law and to the customs of your race, will be recognised and confirmed'[5] so long as the rulers were loyal to the Crown. Bhagwant Singh, the ruler of Dholpur, concluded the Extradition Treaty with the British Government on 14th January, 1868. He died in 1873 and was succeeded by

1. Khadgawat, Nathuram, *Rajasthan's Role in the Struggle of 1857*, Jaipur (1957), p. 72.
2. Chaudhuri, S. B., *Civil Rebellion in Indian Mutiny*, 1857, Calcutta (1957), p. 83.
3. Khadgawat, Nathuram, *Rajasthan's Role in the Struggle of 1857*, Jaipur (1957), p. 173.
4. *Ibid.*, p. 73.
5. Aitchison, C.U., *A Collection of Treaties, Engagements and Sanads*, Vol. III, p. 35.

his grandson Nihal Singh. He was an honorary Major in the Central India Horse and received medals for services in the Tirah campaign. It was during his time that on 14th January, 1874, the Dholpur Salt Agreement was concluded with the British Government, which amongst other things, provided that the Maharana of Dholpur would suppress and absolutely prohibit and prevent the manufacture of salt within any part of the Dholpur State. The Extradition Treaty of 1868 was supplemented by an Agreement in 1887. Nihal Singh died in 1901 and was succeeded by his eldest son, Ram Singh.

The ruler of Bharatpur, Maharaja Jaswant Singh, as stated earlier, was a minor when he ascended the throne in 1853. In 1855 A.D., Sir Henry Lawrence, the Resident in Rajputana, visited Bharatpur and appointed Major Morrison as Political Agent with full administrative powers. During his time, various departments such as judicial and revenue, were started and tahsils and thanas were established and a system of maintaining records was introduced. In 1858, a State Council was created. The ruler was granted full administrative powers in March 1871. The principal events of his time were the opening of a railway in 1873-74, the famine of 1877, the agreement of 1879 for the suppression of the manufacture of salt, the abolition in 1884 of all transit duties save those on liquor, opium and other intoxicating drugs; and the raising in 1889-90 of an infantry and a cavalry regiment. On the death of Maharaja Jaswant Singh in 1893, his son Ram Singh succeeded to the gadi. Full powers, however, were not given to him at once and a Council, composed of four members was formed. This was abolished temporarily in 1895 for political reasons, and a Dewan was appointed to carry on the administration under the guidance of the Political Agent. In 1898, on the departure of the Dewan, a Council was again constituted, composed of four members (later increased to five) under the presidency of the Political Agent.

In 1897, the headquarters of the Political Agency of the Eastern States of Rajputana comprising the States of Bharatpur, Dholpur and Karauli were transferred from Dholpur to Bharatpur, under orders of the British Government.

Maharaja Ram Singh was by no means popular ruler nor were the British Government happy with him. There were many unsavoury reports about his conduct. The English got an opportunity to act against him when it was alleged that he had killed one of his private servants at Abu. He was deposed in 1900 A.D., and Maharaja

Brijendra Sawai Kishan Singh, born on 4th October, 1899, was placed on the gadi. During the minority of the new ruler, the administration was carried on by the State Council.

On the outbreak of the First World War, he offered his services to the Government which were not accepted, owing to his tender age. However, the Imperial Service Troops (the Infantry as well as the Transport Corps) were sent on active duty to France, Egypt, the Dardenelles, Salonika, Mesopotamia and east Africa. Every possible assistance was rendered by the Bharatpur State in the recruitment to the defence forces during this period.

The finances of the State had meanwhile become very precarious. The ruler's differences with the Britishers had become so acute that he openly began to criticise and interfere in the affairs of his State. Consequently, in 1928, the ruler was not allowed to return to the State, and Mr. D. G. Mackenzee I. C. S. was appointed administrator. He was greeted with black flags when he came to assume charge.

After the death of the ruler on 27th March, 1929, Brijendra Singh (born on 1st December, 1918) was installed on the gadi on 14th April, 1929. Soon after on August 29, 1929 the ex-ruler Ram Singh also breathed his last. The administration was carried on for some time by the Administrator, Mr. Mackenzee, assisted by various secretaries. The young ruler was sent to England for higher studies as well as for reasons of health. On 1st November, 1930, a Council of State consisting of a president, five members and three secretaries was constituted to administer the State.

An organised political movement started in Bharatpur only in 1938, when a political body known as the Prajamandal was organised and its workers pressed the state government for its recognition. But it was declared an unlawful Association and consequently its members resorted to *Satyagraha* campaign in April which continued till the end of the year.[1] The Prajamandal demanded responsible government under the aegies of His Highness the Maharaja and intensified its activities.

Then arrests were made and prosecutions were launched. The Prajamandal, therefore, opened its offices on the borders of the State in British India and continued its activities. Altogether 473 persons

1. *Report on the Administration of Bharatpur State* (1938-39 A.D.), Bharatpur State Press (1940), pp. 4–5.

including some women were detained by the police upto the end of the year 1939. Of these 202 were prosecuted and convicted, mostly under the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act and 49 were released, conditionally or on tendering apologies.

The *Satyagraha* was withdrawn on December 23, 1939 after settlement was reached between Bharatpur ruler and the Prajamandal, according to which the name of the Prajamandal was changed to the Bharatpur Rajya Praja Parishand, and its constitution, together with its aims and objects, was revis d. Then the organisation was recognised and registered by the State.[1] Its aims and objects were (i) to represent popular grievances to the Durbar with a view to having them redressed; (ii) to advocate administrative reforms; (iii) to educate popular opinion for an intelligent interest in the affairs of the State as a means of preparing the people to undertake such constitutional responsibilities as the ruler may decide to give them; (iv) to work for the improvement of the lot of the people in every way; and (v) to work for communal harmony and unity.[2]

The sentences of those convicted under the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 1937, for offences connected with the Prajamandal movement were remitted, and the remaining political prisoners were released[3] on the occasion of the "Teej Durbar" in August 1940.

A parallel organisation called the Praja Sahayak and Anjuman Riaya Sabha was formed, which consisted of the loyalists who tried to counteract the influence of the Praja Parishad.

Towards the end of 1940, the Praja Parishad held its conference at Bharatpur. This was followed by similar, though smaller conference at tahsil headquarters. According to the official version, while the Praja Parishad, as a whole adhered to their declared policy of working constructively in co-operation with the government certain speakers were bent upon agitation and mendacious propaganda. Action was taken against one of them[4] and he was convicted and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.[5] The opposition to the ruler mounted

1. *Report on the Administration of Bharatpur State* (1939–40), p. 3.
2. *ibid.*, p. 3.
3. *ibid.*, p. 3.
4. *Report on the Administration of Bharatpur State* (1940–41), p. 7.
5. *ibid.*, p 3.

gradually and the Praja Parishad began to protest against the unresponsiveness of the government. The government and the Praja Parishad, therefore, drifted apart.

Then came the eventful year of 1942 when the Praja Parishad in Bharatpur also lined up with the rest of India and took to ways that led the State Government to pronounce their agitation "unconstitutional".[1] The government charged the Praja Parishad workers with exploiting public grievances and difficulties.[2] The Praja Parishad presented the government with an ultimatum to the effect that if some of their important demands were not immediately granted, they would resort to *Satyagraha*.[3] The President and five other members of the Praja Parishad Working Committee were arrested and detained under the Defence of India Rules and were charged with uprooting forest boundary pillars, cutting telephone and telegraph wires, making anti-government speeches and insulting officials responsible for price control. More arrests were made and the total number of persons detained in jail came to 56. In September the State suffered floods of unprecedented magnitude. The Praja Parishad suspended the *Satyagraha* movement at first for a fortnight, thereafter indefinitely and finally abandoned it. The government released all the political prisoners except two, who had to be detained longer for special reasons.[4]

In October 1942, the government decided to set up a Representative Assembly in Bharatpur. It was known as Brij Jaya Pratinidhi Samiti.[5] The elections were held during the year 1942-43 and the Samiti was inaugurated on 4th October, 1943. It consisted of 30 members elected from the rural and seven from the urban areas; seven nominated non-officials and six nominated officials and a nominated (by the ruler) President. The Deputy President was elected from among the elected members. The Samiti was formed for the purpose of associating representative of the public in the administration. With a view to securing further public co-operation, the ruler of Bharatpur announced the appointment of a popular Minister on the Council of

1. *Report on the Administration of Bharatpur State* (1941–42), pp. 3-4.
2. *ibid.*, pp. 3–4.
3. *ibid.*, pp. 3–4.
4. *ibid* , p. 4.
5. Brij Jaya coupled the names of His Highness (Brijendra) and Her Highness (Sri Jaya).

State, on February 6, 1946, to be elected on the basis of adult franchise. In May 1946, it was decided to have three out of the five ministers elected, and the elections were accordingly held in September 1946. However, the public wanted more than what had been granted. Therefore, in October 1946, the ruler announced the constitution of a committee, consisting of 11 members (three officials and eight non-officials, the latter drawn from recognised political parties) for recommending constitutional reforms.[1] The Praja Parishad, however, did not co-operate with the government. Its representatives resigned from the committee, and started criticising the shortage and distribution of controlled articles and the soaring prices.[2]

To revert to the history of Dholpur State, Nihal Singh, the grandson of Bhagwant Singh who ascended the gadi in 1873, died in 1901 and was succeeded by his eldest son, Ram Singh (born in 1883), who was invested with full governing powers in 1905, before which the administration had been carried on by a superintendent. Ram Singh died in March 1911. According to the long established custom, the remains of the ruler could not be removed until after succession to the gadi was declared. Hence his younger brother Udaibhan Singh was installed as the ruler pending the arrival of Government orders which were subsequently received. The new ruler (born on 12th February, 1893) was invested with full ruling powers in October 1913. Sporadic manifestations of public unrest during his regime took place. In 1945 at Tasimo village in Dholpur Sub-Division, a meeting was held to voice the demand for civic liberties and responsible government. When the situation went beyond control, the Deputy Superintendent opened fire as a result of which Thakur Chattar Singh and Pancham Singh were killed.[3]

At Bharatpur, yet another movement was launched against the *begar* (forced labour) in 1947. Bharatpur is known for its Bird Sanctuary where the birds migrate in winter from as far as Siberia. On occasions when big dignitaries were invited to the sanctuary to enjoy the shooting, the Jatavas and Kolis from the neighbouring villages were employed to assist in shooting. For all the hazards to which these people were open they were paid only a meagre wage.

1. *Report on the Administration of Bharatpur State* (1945-46), p. 2.
2. *ibid.*
3. *Swami Keshavanand Abhinandan Grantha*, Gramotthan Vidyapeetha, Sangaria (1958), p. 336.

Lord Wavell and Maharaja Shardul Singh of Bikaner were due to arrive at Bharatpur for shooting on 5th January, 1947. The leaders of the people decided to dissuade the members of the Jatava and Koli community from going to the sanctuary. A demonstration was staged by the members of the Praja Parishad at the railway station when the ruler of Bikaner State arrived on the 4th evening. To oppose it, the members of the Zamindar Kisan Sabha collected there and antagonised the members of Praja Parishad. This created a confused situation which resulted in rioting and general lawlessness, which lasted for several days during which *Hartal* was observed by the shopkeepers, and it was decided to launch a movement against the government. The Praja Parishad then launched the *Satyagraha* and started picketing government offices. On 15th January, detachment of State forces led by the youngest brother of the ruler, marched over the picketeers without declaring the assembly unlawful. In the general confusion and melee that followed several persons including women, received serious injuries and many arrests were made.

Efforts were made to bring about a reconciliation between the State Government and Praja Parishad but of no avail. The agitation continued which had its repercussions in Bhusawar also. According to official version, Shri Ramesh Swami with his associates organised a *Hartal* at Bhusawar on 5th February, 1947, to celebrate the anti-forced-labour day. One of his associates came from Wer and wanted to lead the agitation to Wer in order to organise strike. They asked a bus driver to take them to Wer but the driver showed his inability, the bus being full to its utmost capacity. Hot words were exchanged and the passengers inside the lorry urged the driver to start the vehicle, which he did and some persons ran to stop it. Shri Ramesh Swami fell down and the lorry passed over him. One of his associates was also injured. They were sent to the Bhusawar hospital but Shri Ramesh Swami expired on the way. At this, the mob became furious, raised slogans and pursued the sub-inspector of the police who, thereupon, declared the meeting unlawful and ordered his men to load their guns. Even then the mob did not disperse. Meanwhile, the dead body of Ramesh Swami was sent to Bharatpur. According to the popular version Shri Ramesh Swami picketed the lorry and stood in front of it. The driver started the lorry, which caused Shri Ramesh Swami's death. On 15 August, 1947, India was to get political freedom and all the prisoners in the jail were released on August 8.

As a result of the efforts of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the Matsya Union consisting of Alwar, Bharatpur, Dholpur and Karauli States was inaugurated on 17th March, 1948. Among the princely States of Rajputana, this was the first union to be formed. This was the beginning of the merger of all the Rajputana States to form a single State in the Indian Union. The Matsya Union was merged with the United State of Greater Rajasthan on May 15, 1949 and with Rajasthan on 26 January, 1950.

CHAPTER III

PEOPLE

POPULATION

Total Population

According to the Census of 1961, the population of the district is 1,149,883 persons : 624,090 males and 525,793 females. Population[1] by tahsils is given in the following table :

S.No.	Tahsil	Population			Towns	Villages	
		Total	Male	Female		Inhabited	Uninhabited
1.	Bayana	87,409	47,855	39,554	1	155	19
2.	Rupbas	79,395	42,819	36,576	-	140	17
3.	Wer	92,428	49,557	42,871	1	144	7
4.	Bharatpur	187,466	101,568	85,898	1	259	27
5.	Nadbai	68,948	37,114	31,834	1	109	5
6.	Dig	80,331	43,184	47,147	1	107	12
7.	Kuman	115,842	61,515	54,327	1	236	22
8.	Nagar	74,337	39,198	35,139	-	160	12
9.	Bari	73,083	40,696	32,387	1	117	6
10.	Baseri	74,637	41,649	2,988	-	118	5
11.	Gird (Dholpur)	160,151	88,099	2,052	1	216	5
12.	Rajakhera	55,856	30,836	25,020	1	77	2

Growth of population

The decennial growth of population of the district during the present century is indicated as follows :

1. *Census of India*, 1961, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, Part II-A, *General Population Tables*, pp. 23-24.

Percentage variation[1]					
1901–11	1911–21	1921–31	1931–41	1941–51	1951–61
–8 45	–11.64	+2.13	+16.27	+5.35	+26.72

Since 1931, the population of the district has been continuously increasing and the rate of population growth has also been steadily rising.

Between 1951 and 1961, the population of the district increased by 26.72 per cent as against 26.20 per cent for Rajasthan and 21.50 per cent for the entire country.[2]

According to the 1961 Census, the density of population in the district is 369 persons per square mile; it is the highest density in Rajasthan. The density in rural and urban areas is 326 and 2184 persons per sq. mile respectively. In the rural areas also the density in this district is highest in the State.[3]

Sex-Ratio[4]

According to the Census of 1961, the sex-ratio (the number of females per 1000 males) was 842 for the district; and 845 and 826 in rural and urban areas respectively, as against a sex-ratio of 908 for the State as a whole (913 in rural and 882 in urban areas). This shows that, as compared with the State, on an average, there is a smaller number of females for every 1000 males in the district.

The age-structure of the district is given below:

	Persons	Males	Females
All ages	1,149,883	624,090	525,793
0-14	482,656	256,174	226,482
15-34	365,938	196,039	169,899
35-54	212,316	119,855	92,461
55+	88,973	52,022	36,951

1. *Census of India, 1961*, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, Part II-A, p. 95.
2. *Census of India*, paper No. 1, 1961 Census, p. 9.
3. *Census of India*, 1961, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, Part II-A, p. 19 and 23.
4. *ibid.*, p. 15.

Nearly 42 per cent of the population is below 14 years of age. That is, the dependency burden being high, the population of the district is likely to grow in future if measures to arrest it are not adopted.

Rural-Urban population

The distribution of population in rural and urban areas, according to 1951 and 1961 Census, is given below:

Year	Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1951[1]	4,13,215	3,43,962	7,57,177	81,215	69,007	1,50,222
1961[2]	5,38;149	4,54,766	9,92,915	85,941	71,027	1,56,968

The above figures say little about the drift of population from rural to urban areas or vice versa, since the population has increased both in the rural and urban areas.

Emigration and Immigration

According to the 1961 Census,[3] of the inhabitants of the district, 992,513 persons were born in the district and 41,217 persons in other districts of Rajasthan. Thus the total number born in Rajasthan is 10,33,730. Of the 1961 population of the district, the number of persons born in Indian States, other than Rajasthan, is 94,916.

The number of people born outside India is 18,656. Of these, 18,600 persons were born in Pakistan and came here following the partition of the country in 1947; of the rest, 47 were born in Nepal, six in Burma, one in China and two in African countries. 2,581 persons were not classified.

The break up of those born in the Indian States, other than Rajasthan, is given as follows :

1. *District Census Hand Book*, Bharatpur, Census 1951, p. 11.
2. *Census of India*, 1961, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, Part II-A, p. 23.
3. *Census of India*, 1961, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, Part II-C(ii), Migration Tables.

States		Persons	Males	Females
II.	States in India other than the State of enumeration.	94,916	17,366	77,550
(a)	Andhra Pradesh	45	14	31
(b)	Assam	2	2	–
(c)	Bihar	29	13	16
(d)	Gujarat	368	96	272
(e)	Jammu & Kashmir	31	19	12
(f)	Kerala	11	6	5
(g)	Madhya Paradesh	9,130	1,199	7,931
(h)	Madras	31	10	21
(i)	Maharashtra	115	40	75
(j)	Mysore	29	4	25
(k)	Orissa	15	8	7
(l)	Punjab	13,689	3,666	10,023
(m)	Uttar Pradesh	70,895	12,103	58,792
(n)	West Bengal	116	55	61
(o)	Nicobar Islands	1	–	1
(p)	Delhi	406	130	276
(q)	Himachal Pradesh	3	1	2

Displaced Persons

The number of the displaced persons[1] in the district, according to the 1951 Census, was 28,177 : 336 immigrated from East Pakistan and 27,841 from West Pakistan. Of these, 14,383 (51 per cent) were cultivators of owned land; 5,639 (20 per cent) cultivators of unowned land; 152 (0.5 per cent) non-cultivating owners of land; 3,471 (12.3 per cent) traders; 2,201 (8.0 per cent) employed in other services; 1,752 (6.2 per cent) industrialists; and 502 (2.0 per cent) were employed in transport.

1. *District Census Hand Book*, Bharatpur, Census 1951, p. 3.

Civil Status

According to the Census of 1961, the civil status[1] of the people in the district was as given below :

Civil Status	Male	Female	Total
Total	6,24,090	5,25,793	11,49,883
Never married	3,31,702	2,24,427	5,56,129
Married	2,54,479	2,53,755	5,08,234
Widowed	36,993	47,054	84,047
Divorced/Separated	634	90	724
Unspecified	282	467	749

Civil status of those between 10–14 years of age was thus :

Civil Status	Male	Female	Total
Never married	70,041	48,112	118,153
Married	3,644	10,420	14,064
Widowed	64	44	108
Divorced/Separated	42	13	55
Unspecified Status	95	88	183

LANGUAGE

Mother tongue

The principal language spoken in the district is Hindi. The Dholpur sub-division of the district is entirely Hindi-speaking. A large number of people in the Bharatpur sub-division and in some parts of Dig sub-division speak Hindi and Brij Bhasha. In some parts of the

1. *Census of India, 1961*, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, Part II-C (i), Social and Cultural tables.

Dig sub-division, Mewati is spoken. In the area adjoining Jaipur district, the language of the people seems to be influenced by Dhoondhadi.

In fact, the language of Bharatpur and Dig Sub-divisions is Northern-Eastern Rajasthani which is formed by elements of Brij Bhasha, Bangru and Rajasthani. However, the predominant element in the language is Brij Bhasha. In this language, *hai* (है) is used for the present tense, and *ho* (हो) for the past tense.[1] Brij Bhasha differs from western-Hindi in that the majority of words in common use are derived directly from Sanskrit sources, making little use of Persian words. In its purest form, it flourishes mainly in centres of religious pilgrimage.[2] The language is very pleasing to the ear and its poetry is rich in devotional verse.

In the Northern-Western part of the Bharatpur sub-division, Mewati is spoken. Mewati is a border dialect and represents Rajasthani fading off into the Brij Bhasha dialect of Hindi. There are four sub-dialects of Mewati : Standard Mewati, Rathi Mewati, Nehera Mewati and Kather Mewati. Kather Mewati is spoken in the Nagar and Kaman tahsils of the district.

Urdu is largely the language of the Muslims, though a sizeable number of elderly persons among Hindus also know it. During the princely rule, it was a popular language. However, its popularity is now fading. All the same, many Urdu words are commonly used in conversation.

As regards English, it is confined to those who have received English education. Work in the Government offices is carried on both in Hindi and in English. However, the general directive is that, as far as possible, official work should be done in the former.

According to the 1961 Census, 917,074 persons spoke Khariboli, 123,880 Hindi, 45,888 Brij Bhasha, 22,473 Punjabi, 17,772 Urdu, 6,650 Rajasthani, 5,253 Mewati, 3,682 Ahirwati, 3,080 Sindhi, 3,250 Dhundhari and 881 other languages. Thus Khari boli and Hindi-speaking people form the largest group closely followed by those speaking Brij Bhasha. The Punjabi and Sindhi-speaking people are mostly displaced persons who came here following the partition of the country in 1947. Many of the displaced persons have picked up the local language, particularly Hindi.

1. Heera Lal Maheshwari, *Rajasthani Bhasha aur Sahitya*, Calcutta, 1960, p. 35.
2. D.L. Drake-Brockman, *Muttra : A Gazetteer*, Allahabad, 1911, p. 114.

The district is a fine example of cultural unity. It derives its inspiration from the proud history of Rajasthan, while in respect of language and moral values it depends heavily on Uttar Pradesh, particularly the Brij.

Bilingualism

There are 24,281 persons (17,712 males and 6,569 females) who speak a language subsidiary to the mother tongue according to the Census of 1961. The principal subsidiary languages are Hindi, English, Punjabi, Sindhi and Urdu. Other details of language and bilingualism are given in the Appendix I to this chapter.

SCRIPTS—The script for Hindi and its dialects is Devanagari; for Punjabi, Gurumukhi; and for Urdu and English, Persian and Roman respectively.

RELIGIOUS AND SOCIAL GROUPS

Religious groups

According to the 1961 Census, the principal religious groups are Hindu, Muslim, Jain and Sikh. The break up of population, according to religious groups is 1,036,624 Hindus: 563,621 males and 473,003 females; 93,720 Muslims : 50,261 males and 43,459 females; 4,310 Jains : 2,356 males and 1,954 females; 14,764 Sikhs : 7,793 males and 6,971 females; 351 Christians : 56 males and 295 females; 108 Budhas : 1 male and 107 females; and 6 others: 2 males and 4 females.

Religious Movements

The Arya Samaj was a conspicuous socio-religious movement during the thirties of the present century. The Arya Samajists seek to revive Vedic practices. They are opposed to early marriages. In the district they have made efforts to popularise widow remarriage, and eradicate untouchability. They have also opened a few schools.

In some parts of the district, Meos are numerous. Many of their social customs resemble those of Hindus. It is believed that they were formerly Hindus and were later converted to Islam. The Arya Samajists of the district have made some efforts to bring them back to the fold of the Hindu religion.

The Tabligh movement, under the religious command of Nizamuddin Aulia of Delhi, aims at perfect Islamisation of the converts to Islam. The workers of this movement preach *namaz*, *roza* and *haj*, and insist on giving up non-Muslim festivals and ceremonial rejoicing accompanied by dance and music.

Pilgrimage

The district shares many things in common with the adjoining district of Mathura which occupies an important place in the religious history of modern Hinduism.[1] The western side of the Mathura district is known as Brij Mandal or the country of Krishna. A part of the Bharatpur district, namely, Kaman, is also part of Brijmandal. Almost every mound and tank is associated with some episode of the life of Krishna who is reverenced as the eighteenth incarnation of Vishnu. Mathura is well connected by Bharatpur, Dig and Kaman.

It is believed that, for some time Krishna lived in Kaman also. Formerly, Kaman was known as Brahampore, but Raja Kam Sen, the maternal grandfather of Krishna, changed it after his own name Kaman.[2] According to another view, the former name of this town was *Kadamba Vana* (contracted to *Kamavana* and now corrupted to *Kamban*) as the *Kadamb* trees (*Anthocepalus cadamb,*) are found in abundance here.[3] Kaman is one of the twelve holy places of the Brij Mandal, and is visited by pilgrims from far and near in the country, specially during the rainy season every year. Kaman is also included in *Brij Chaurasi*. Thousands of devout pilgrims throng into Mathura from the *Janam-Astami* onwards for peregrinations of the sacred country, nearly every spot in which is associated with some event of Krishna's life. The number of sacred places, woods, groves, ponds, wells, hills and temples, all to be visited in a fixed order, is considerable.

Among these are generally reckoned five hills, eleven rocks, four lakes, eighty-four ponds and twelve wells; but the twelve *bans* or woods, and the twenty-four *upbans* or groves, are the special features of the pilgrimage, which is, therefore, called the *Banjatra*. Kamban is one of these twelve *bans*. In the Kamban, pilgrims visit the Lukluk Kund, where boys played blind man's bluff, and Aghasur's cave, where the demon of that name was destroyed.[4] Formerly, the State and the people gave aid, both in cash and in kind, to the pilgrims who stayed in Kaman overnight. Even now some aid is given to the pilgrims by the people.

1. *The Imperial Gazetteer of India*, Vol. XVIII, 1908, p. 64.
2. *Eastern Rajputana States, Medico-Topographical Gazetteer, Bharatpur, Dholpur, Karoli*, pp. 14-15.
3. *Imperial Gazetteer, Rajputana*, Eastern Rajputana States Agencies, 1906, p. 22.
4. *Muttra . A Gazetteer*, Drake-Brockman, D. L., Allahabad, 1911.

Bimal Kund, a tank at Kaman, is considered to be sacred and many take a dip in it on occasions like the lunar and solar eclipses, *Ekadashi*–eleventh day of the dark and bright fortnights of the months and other religious occasions.

Every year a fair is held at Kaman for three days beginning with *Bhadwa Sudi Duj* at Mandar Ghat. Formerly, it was known as *Mela Parikrama*. Now it is known as *Pashu Mela*-cattle fair. About a thousand people visit this holy place at the time of the fair. There are many Hindu temples at Kaman, the most important of which are Gokul Chandraman and Madan Mohan.

While Kaman is known as *Kamavana*, Dig is known as *Latha-vana*, *Latha* means a stick. It has been given this name, because while Kaman has a place in Brij Chaurasi, Dig was included in it at the instance of the ruler of Bharatpur. Those in Kaman, therefore, jokingly say that Dig's name has been included in the *Parikrama* by force.

On *Bhadra Pad Amavasya*, a fair is held at Dig in which about 50 thousand people participate. The most important feature of this fair is the water emanating in different colours simultaneously from a number of fountains at the famous palaces of Dig.

Muchkund cave and Muchkund tank are places of religious importance, at a distance of about five km. from Dholpur. According to epic anecdote, Muchkund was a righteous king. He was a Surya Vanshi and reigned for a long time before the incarnation of Rama. A mighty demon was burnt to ashes in the cave as he had tried to wake up the king who was sleeping there. The king, for killing mighty demons, was given a *vardan* by the gods, that any one disturbing him while asleep, would be instantly burnt.

The Muchkund tank is a little farther from the cave. The king performed a *Yajna*, sacrificial fire, where the *kund* is now situated. The water of the tank was believed to have curative effect for certain diseases. Therefore, it is held in high esteem by the people. On *Bhado Sudi* 5th and 6th, a fair is held here, which is attended by a large number of people. The crowns used by the brides and grooms at the time of marriage are immersed in the holy waters of the tank. Throughout the country, Lord Rama, Sita and Laxaman are worshipped together, but there is a temple at Dholpur in which only

Lord Rama is worshipped. Similarly there are temples at Bharatpur and Dig in which Laxaman is worshipped. In the neighbouring district, Karauli, formerly a State, Sita is worshipped in a temple.

Laxaman is especially venerated at Bharatpur and Dig, being the family deity of Bharatpur house. On the State emblem of Bharatpur is written :'लक्ष्मणेन्दु जयति' Laxman, being the symbol of might, was the chosen god of the Jats who are known warriors. Kaman is known for the places associated with Krishna's life.

Besides these, important temples in Dig tahsil are: one at Alipore village dedicated to 'Aadi Badri Narayanaji' and the other at Poonchhari village dedicated to Lord Krishna's friend Sudama. Another important place, from the religious point of view, is Baba Manohardasji in Wer. At times cenotaphs also become the places of worship. Historically important cenotaphs in the district are those of Khande Rao at Gangarsoli and Asif Khan at Nadbai.

Mosques and *durgahs* are the sacred places for Muslims. All the important towns such as Bharatpur, Dholpur, Bari and Bayana have mosques. There are also a few *durgahs* in the district. At Dholpur, the *durgah* of Sarfardar is quite famous.

Ganga Mandir and Jama Masjid at Bharatpur are beautiful buildings. They were built at the instance of Maharaja Balwant Singh out of contribution raised by the government servants, irrespective of their faith, who were then serving the State.

FAIRS—The names of the fairs held in the district, giving details of time and place where held, are given in Appendix II to this chapter.

Social Groups

The time-honoured social classification of Hindu society based on Varnashram is only faintly visible in the present conditions in the district. As elsewhere, Hindu society is divided into numerous castes and sub-castes. Information about castes and sub-castes has not been given in the Census of 1961. However, a short account of the castes and sub-castes and their distribution is available in 1931 Census. Since then many changes have taken place in the social and political life of the district. It is, therefore, difficult to give a clear picture of the castes as obtaining in the district now. However, a short account of the principal castes is given below :

BRAHMINS—Numerous in Dholpur sub-division, the Brahmins are spread all over the district, because, in the Hindu social system, they

perform many religious rites. Traditionally, Brahmins are priests in the Hindu temples. There are no less than 200 big temples in the district and each of them has a *Pujari*-worshipper. Formerly *Pujaris* got assistance from the state governments in the form of cash or rent-free agricultural land. Even now they receive cash grants ranging from Rs. 50/- to Rs. 1,810/- annually. Brahmins officiate at different religious ceremonies, and are consulted for the dates and time for marriage and other ceremonies. Besides the role traditionally assigned to them, the Brahmins are now engaged in agriculture business and government service.

In Dholpur and Rajakhera, Brahmins engaged in business and money-lending are known as Bohara. According to 1931 Census, Brahmin was one of the numerically dominant castes in the area now covered by Dholpur sub-division. The Principal sub-divisions of the Brahmins in the district are Gaur, Sanadhya, Saraswat, Gautam and Chaturvedi. Chaturvedi is a sub-caste. At Bharatpur and in the area nearby, there are quite a few households of Chaturvedi Brahmins. They are known as Mathur Chaturvedi, since they are said to have originated from Mathura. Chaturvedis are further divided into *Karve* (bitter) and *Meethe* (sweet). Both are endogamous groups.

In other Hindu castes, *sapt pad*-seven rounds—are completed at one time at marriage, but among the Karve Chaturvedis, they are completed in two spells, four in the first round and the remaining three in the second.

It is believed that in the past, a marriage party was attacked by some soldiers to kidnap a Chaturvedi bride Perhaps the marriage was interrupted after four rounds, and therefore, even today the marriage is completed in two spells. On the comp'etion of the fourth round, the bride and the groom take their bath and change their clothes. The barbar attending on them is given the clothes taken off by the bride and groom. It is possible that those who became friendly with the aggressors came to be known as *Meethe* while those who did not, as *Karve*.[1] On the day of the marriage, the relations such as the brothers and uncles of the

1. Sharma, Kshotriya Chhotelal, *Brahmin Mirnay*, 1916, p. 245-246.

groom drink *Sarbat*-cold-drinks-from the same glass to show their love for each other[1]. Among urbanised people, however, this practice is dwindling.

JAT—While the Brahmins hold pride of place in the social structure by reasons of the functions traditionally assigned to them, the Jats, as rulers, held an important position in the district life, and are owners of the soil. Both at Bharatpur and Dholpur, the ruling families are Jats. The Jats are numerous in the Bharatpur sub-division.

There are different views about the origin of the Jats. According to one story, the Jats take their names from *Jata*-matted hair of the lord Mahadeo.[2] To Mesfield. the word Jat is nothing more than the modern Hindu pronunciation of Yadu or Jadu, to which Krishna belonged and which is now represented by the Jadon Rajputs.[3] According to yet another view, the family of Jadons, a section of Thakurs from which the ruling chief of Bharatpur claims descent, sprang from Jad, one of the five sons of a Raja in Bengal hundreds of years ago.[4]

The Jats are descendants of early Aryan invaders and they are predominantly found in parts of Bikaner, Jaipur and Marwar. Their presence in Bharatpur is due to more recent invasions.[5]

Regarding their physical and other characteristics, Dr. Brereton writes : "In physique the Jats are generally of fair height. The women are of very strong physique, exceeding men in this respect proportionately speaking. They are not remarkable for personal beauty, but some have very fine figure They are most industrious and contended, work in the field etc., but are said to rule their husbands. The prevailing complexion is fair and colour of eyes dark, the hair is dark fine, and straight, beard and mustaches scanty and the former is not usually

1. Sharma, Kshotriya Chhotelal, *op. cit*, p. 228-246.
2. Crooke, W., *Tribes and Castes*, 1896, p. 246.
3. *ibid.*, p. 26.
4. *Medico-Topographical Gazetteer*, Eastern Rajputana States, p. 31.
5. *Census af India*, 1931, p. 123.

worn Their intellects are not brilliant, partaking more of shrewdness and cunning than ability. They are said to possess courage and fidelity, are industrious and persevering in their habits, and are of an agile and muscular frame."[1]

The exogamous *gotras* of the Jats in the district are Sinsinwar, Sogarwal or Sogariya, Khunteta, Bhagore, Chahor, Chaudhari, Nautiwal, etc.

Jats are good cultivators. Formerly, either they worked on their lands or served in the army. Today also most of the Jats are engaged in agriculture. Some of the Jats are in civil service and others are active in public life. Jats are considered to be thrifty to the extent of miserliness, industrious beyond comparison, and quarrelsome by nature. The following proverbs about them are famous : '*Kabit Sohe Bhat Ko, Kheti Sohe Jat Ko*-songs suit a Bhat and husbandry a Jat."

"*Jat mara tab janiye jab terahwin gujar jae*-never be sure that a Jat is dead till the days of mourning for him are over". *Jangal Jat na chheriye, ho jae ji ka jhar*-meddle not with the Jat in the wilds, you risk your life.

In social hierarchy, Jats do not consider themselves below the Rajputs in Bharatpur sub-division where they are in a large number and the Bharatpur chief is a Jat. In this connection it is important to mention that Jats, Minas and Gujars may all smoke together, and eat together out of the same *degchi* but not out of the same *thali*.[2]

GUJAR—The third important caste in the district is Gujar. Gujars are agriculturists and are found in all parts of the district in large numbers. The Gujars are considered Kshatriyas below the Jats in the social hierarchy. The Gujar is a man of flocks and herds, while the Jat is an industrious and skilled agriculturist.

1. Quoted in *Tribes and Castes*, p. 29.
2. *Medico—Topographical Gazetteer, Eastern Rajputana States*, p. 32.

Gujars drink spirits and eat mutton. In Bharatpur, there are two types of Gujars : Khare Gujar and Laur Gujar. The former are principally engaged in making butter and ghee.[1]

CHAMAR (JATAV)—The other important community in the district is Chamar or Jatav (cobbler). According to the *Imperial Gazetteer*, numerically, Chamar was a principal caste in both the erstwhile States of Bharatpur and Dholpur. According to the Census of 1961, there were 245,672 persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes in the district; of these 174,909 persons (93,042 males and 81,867 females) were Chamars; that is, the Chamars form 12 per cent of the total population of the district. The sub-castes of the Chamars are : Chamari, Bhambi, Jatav, Jatia, Mochi, Raidass and Raigar or Ramdasia.

The Chamars are traditionally curriers, tanners and day labourers. The present name of the caste, namely, Chamar, is a corruption of *Charma-Kara*, a "worker in leather". Originally a single community, it was dismembered over the years into the different sub-castes referred to above. The sub-castes are endogamous groups which follow the rules of exogamy different from one another. Amongst themselves, the Chamars consider those inferior who dispose off dead animals and eat beef. Many of the Chamars now call themselves as Yadav because they argue that Jatav is a corruption of Yadav.

The caste Panchayats in this community are very important for they discuss issues relating to connubiality, illicit sexual relations, and *jajamani*.[2] It is, however, true that the sanction of the caste Panchayat is not so effective now as it was formerly.

1. *Tribes, and Caste*, p. 440.
2. *Jajamani*—The Chamars are assigned to certain families of higher castes who are known as *Jajaman* (customers) for which the Chamars do a number of things i.e. removing and disposing off the carcasses of dead cattle and doing traditionally fixed duties at the time of marriage. In return for these services, they receive money, cooked food, grain etc. The Chamars also give a fixed number of shoes and repair the leather articles. The system is undergoing a change now; the payments can be made in cash depending upon the convenience of the *Jajamans* and clients can be changed freely.

The social and economic position of this caste as that of other Scheduled Castes, has considerably improved after the country became independent. Some of the members of this community are members of Panchayats, Municipalities and the Vidhan Sabha. Indifferent to education in the past, they are now making good progress in this field. In government service also, they are being recruited in good numbers.

MAHAJANS—Most of the Mahajans in the district are Jains and their principal divisions are, Saravgi, Agrawal, Khandelwal, Vijayawargi, Maheshwari, Porwal and Paliwal. The number of Agrawals is very large. The Saravagis are : Jains. The word Saravagi is a corruption of Shrawak, a Jain worshipper. They are very strict in their observances and carry the reverence of animal life to an extreme. They neither permit marital or commensal relations with Oswals, nor do they engage Brahmins to officiate at their weddings. They have *Pandits* from their own community. Generally they eat the evening meal before sunset and burn no fuel without washing it. However, these restrictions are now being observed rather loosely.

Khandelwal Mahajans originally came from Khandela village in Sikar district. The people of this caste are Digamber Jains. Vijayawargis also came from Khandela village and are mostly Jain businessmen.

The Maheshwaris are Hindus; they trace their descent from Rajputs, chiefly from Chauhan, Parihar and Solanki clans. The name of the caste is derived from Mahadeo or Mahesh, who is an important deity of this caste. The Maheshwaris consist of 72 exogamous groups, abstain from the use of liquor and meat and many of them do not touch even onion and garlic; by occupation, they are traders and money-lenders.

The Porwals are said to be originally Rajputs of Patan in Gujarat where they embraced Jainism some seven hundred years ago. The Oswals and Porwals inter-dine but do not inter-marry. The Porwals are also mostly traders and money-lenders; they are indigeneous bankers.

KOLIS—There is a large number of Kolis also in the district. Their traditional occuption is weaving. Most of them are also good masons.

OTHERS—There are other occupational castes too in sizable numbers in the district; they are : *Khatis* or carpenters, *lohars* or blacksmiths, *Sonars* or goldsmiths and *Nais* or barbers. *Nai* is an important caste, for, besides being barbars, they are traditional match-makers. The presence of *Nai* is essential on almost all the ceremonial occasions, particularly at the time of marriage when they cut the hair of *baratis* (members of the marriage party), bathe the bridegroom, supply *pattal* and *dona* (leaves plates and bowls) and also work as groomsman. For the services rendered, they are paid both in cash and kind.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

According to the 1961 Census, Scheduled Castes in the district consisted of : 21 Aheri; 38 Badi; 114 Bagri; 19 Bairwa or Berwa, 1,607 Balai; 132 Bargi, Vargi or Birgi; 1,006 Bawaria; 478 Bedia or Beria; 77 Bhand; 14,106 Bhangi; 35 Bidakia; 1,74,909 Chamar, Bhambhi, Jatav, Jatia, Mochi, Raidass, Raigar or Ramdasia; 15 Chandal; 1 Dabgar; 209 Dhankia; 221 Dome; 21 Garo, Garura or Gurda; 15 Godhi; 330 Kalbelia; 39 Kamad or Kamadia; 316 Kanjar; 5,848 Khatik; 26,400 Koli or Kori; 115 Koria; 2 Majhabi; 1 Megh or Meghwal; 794 Nut; 4 Pasi; 6 Rawal; 1 Sansi; 9 Singhiwala; 136 Thori or Nayak; and 18,647 unclassified.

The Scheduled Tribes included 182 Bhil; 2 Garasia; 31,359 Mina; 3 Seharia and 1,081 unspecified.

The proportionate strength (Percentage) of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the district to the total population in the State is 21.36 and 2.84 respectively. The tahsilwise break up is given below:[1]

Percentage

Tahsil	Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe
Kaman	12.67	0.10
Nagar	18.35	1.78
Dig	21.19	0.45
Nadbai	24.01	2.77
Bharatpur	22.45	1.45
Wer	25.85	8.51
Bayana	25.84	2.21
Rupbas	23.93	1.04
Baseri	22.43	13.65
Bari	24.99	6.78
Dholpur	18.70	0.22
Rajakhera	20.15	0.14

1. *Census of India 1961, Volume XIV Rajasthan, Part V-A, Special Tables for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes*, p. XII.

Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes are socially and economically backward people. Since 1947, several measures have been taken for the development of these communities in the fields of economy, health and education. Several members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are now members of Panchayats, municipalities and Vidhan Sabha. A number of them have given up the occupation traditionally assigned to them, and are engaged in better jobs. While the caste restrictions are getting laxed in the upper strata, they are getting rigid within themselves in an attempt to raise their status in the social hierarchy. For example, the Chamars have split into various sub-castes. Those engaged in menial jobs are looked down upon by others. Many Chamars are now reluctant to dispose off dead animals, which was traditionally their duty; some of them have even given it up altogether. Formerly, disposing off dead animals was done under the *jajmani* system, but now the Panchayats give this assignment on contract. Many contractors are ones who originally belong to Punjab. In many schools, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes persons are working as teachers and the children of all the communities get education at their hands.

Meos

Meos form a large community in Kaman and Bayana tahsil of the district and in the contiguous district, namely, Alwar. They are Muslims. Believed to be formerly Hindus, estimates vary with regard to the time when their conversion to Islam took place. According to Cunningham, the conversion did not take place till the reign of Feroze Shah Tughlaq. Hunter is of the view that the process of conversion started at the time of Mahmud of Ghazni in the eleventh century.

Certain features of the Meo social structure are interesting. The Meo community is composed of fifty-two clans, of which the larger twelve are called *Pal* and the smaller ones, *gotra*. Further sub-divisions within a *pal* are known as *thana*-a group of those members of *pal* who distinguish themselves as being the progeny of a particular son of the Dada (forefather of the *pal*). The minimal social unit is *ghar* (family) which fairly approximates to the joint family.

Known for predatory acts in days gone by, Meos are now primarily agriculturists, many of them big farmers. They suffered a severe set-back during the communal riots of partition days in 1947. The Meos can be divided into four classes : big land owner, small land owner, tenant and labourer.

Every *Pal* is headed by a Chaudhari who wields great influence on the members of his unit. He is economically well off and socially respected. *Jati-Panchayat* plays an important role in enforcing rules of exogamy, in defining conditions of divorce, in punishing cases of breach of promise for marriage and checking cases of the sale of girls. Meos once revered Hindu Gods like Ram and Krishna. They avoid marriages within the *got*, *pal* and *thana*.

Though the Meos are now changing over to kinship terminology used by Muslims, the kin nomenclature also resembles the Hindu pattern. Father is addressed as *Bap* or *Abba*, father's brother as *Kaka* or *Chacha*, mother as *Ma* or *Amma* and mother's sister as *Mausi* or *Khala*.

The rite of circumcision is universal. Despite rituals, marriage among Meos is a contract. They bury the dead and *Fataha* prayers are said for the dead. Property is shared by the sons equally.

RITUALS

Rituals among Hindus and Jains

BIRTH—The prospect of child birth is watched with anxiety and eagerness by all in the family and the enceinte is treated with great care both by her parents and her in-laws. Her longings are fondly noticed and promptly satisfied by the elders. Generally the delivery takes place at home, but in towns enceinte is also taken to hospital for confinement.

In the sixth month of pregnancy, *chhatmasa* is celebrated when five married women fill the lap of the pregnant one, and a feast given to friends and relations. Jain women, after the ceremony is over, also go to the temple.

On the birth of the child, the placenta, put in an earthen pot with a piece, is buried in the courtyard of the house either by the midwife herself or by some relation. The birth of a male child is an event to rejoice over; guns are fired and sweets are distributed. After the birth of the child, a *pundit* is contacted to draw the child's horoscope. On the sixth day after the birth, *chhati* is worshipped. On this day, it is believed, Brahma writes down the incidents of the

child's future life. Earlier in the day, the mother and the child are given a purificatory bath, after which they can be touched by all. On the tenth day the sun is worshipped, and the child and the mother are given a second purificatory bath after which she is allowed to attend the kitchen. On an auspicious day in the first, third or fifth year, for the first time, the hair of the child is cut with some fanfare The hair so cut is collected by the child's aunt (*bhuwa*) who at the end of the ceremony gets presents.

UPNAYAN—Only the Brahmin and other twice born castes' boys are, before the age of sixteen, given a sacred thread to wear. The ceremony is held with great pomp and show.

MARRIAGE—When a girl attains marriageable age, her parents choose a boy whom they think would make a suitable husband for her. Before the marriage is finally fixed, the horoscopes of the boy and the girl are compared by a Brahmin to see if the married life of the spouse would be happy. At a ceremony known as *Sagai* or *Rokana*, the proposal of marriage is symbolised by a coconut and a rupee. Acceptance of the proposal of marriage is followed by a more binding betrothal locally known as *Milni*, when the father of the bride gives clothes, money, ornaments and sweets to the bridegroom's father.

PILI CHITTHI—The date for marriage fixed by the father of the bride in consultation with the priest, is written on a coloured piece of paper and communicated to the father of the groom. This letter is called the yellow letter or *pili chitthi*.

KUMKUM PATRIKA—A couple of days before the marriage, the parents of the boy and the girl send invitations to their respective relations to attend the marriage. The poorer people send ordinary letters or visit the relations personally while those with a better economic status send *kumkum patrika*, an invitation letter printed on coloured paper, which also contains a picture of lord Ganesh and a few couplets invoking his blessings on the couple.

GANESH PUJAN—Worshipping lord Ganesh marks the beginning of the marriage ceremonies Women in gala attire proceed in body, singing songs, to the house of the potter where the wheel of the potter is worshipped after which ceremonial pots are brought to

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the wedding house. The same day or a day or two later, another ceremony known as *tel* is performed when the body of the bride and groom is massaged with oil.

On the date given by the priest a temporary structure called *mandap*, is erected in front of or in the courtyard of the house. In the *mandap*, the planets, lord Ganesh and other deities are worshipped.

The *barat* reaches the town or the village of the bride on the appointed day. Ornaments, clothes, sweets and other things are sent to the bride by the groom's parents. In the evening, before the marriage, the groom is dressed in the new turban and shoulder cloth presented by his would-be father-in-law. The groom's sister ties a *Mod* on the right side of the turban; a dagger is tied to the left side of the wrist; his cheeks are smeared with powder and touched with lamp-black. After this, he is seated on a horse, and a procession, consisting of relations and friends, proceeds towards the residence of the bride for performing the marriage ceremony.

MUKLAWA OR GONA—If the bride is very young, she lives with her parents till she attains puberty, after which she is sent to her father-in-law's house for the second time. This is called *muklawa* or *gona*. The bridegroom, accompanied by his relatives, goes to the house of the bride's father and returns with the bride who is presented with ornaments and clothes. After this, the effective married life starts.

DEATH—Both Hindus and Jains cremate the dead. However, Hindus bury dead children, whereas the Jains, as far as possible cremate them. A little before his last breath, a few drops of water of the Ganges are put into the mouth of the dying person, and alms given to brahmins. Both Jains and Hindus read verses from sacred texts. The funeral rites are generally conducted by one of the sons or some other male relation of the deceased. On the third day after the death, the members of the community assemble at the house of the deceased. The Jains visit a temple accompanied by the chief mourner, on third and the thirteenth day after the death. On the 13th day, the Jains observe *uathawan* when kinsmen and friends are invited for a dinner; beggars are also fed and alms distributed.

The mourning comes to a close on the 13th day after *Shradh*–water-oblation-and a community feast. The mourner is taken to a temple. For a period of one year, however, no festival is celebrated in the family and the widows do not go out of the house. Water oblations are performed at the time of the death anniversary.

Rituals among Sikhs

MARRIAGE—Unlike Hindus, Sikhs are not particular about performing marriages on an auspicious day or time The wedding day is fixed to suit the convenience of the parties involved. However, as far as possible, the marriages are fixed on the birth anniversary of one of the ten Gurus or on the day of the full-moon. A large number of marriages are performed on Sankrant also.

The main marriage ceremony is called *Anand karg* when a religious gathering is held in the presence of the holy *Granth* from which the priest reads four hymns meant for the occasion, while the bride and the groom go round the *Granth* four times. Remarriage of widows is permitted among the Sikhs and is called *Chadar Pana.*

DEATH—The Sikhs observe mourning for eight to eleven days, beginning from the day of the death of a person. During this period, *Bhog* ceremony is held when *Akhand Path*, non-stop reading, of the holy *Granth* is arranged. The mourning comes to an end with the *Dastar Bandi* or tying of turban by the chief mourner in the presence of the members of the community.

Rituals among Muslims

BIRTH—In the seventh month of gestation, *Satmasa* is celebrated when the pregnant woman is made to sit on a wooden plank, and sweets and fruits are put in her lap. This is called *Godbharana.* On the sixth day aftar child-birth, the mother and the child are given a bath. This ceremony is called *Chhati.* The ceremony is accompanied by feasting and music.

KHATNA—If it is a boy, *Khatna*, circumcision, is performed on the sixth day or on any other auspicious day before the age of nine. A

few days before the date of *Khatna,* the boy wears fine clothes, and is decorated with flowers like a bridegroom before the marriage. The *Zurrah* or the barber, cuts the skin for which he is given a present both in cash and in kind, depending upon the financial position of the father. A feast is given when the wound is healed.

MARRIAGE—*Muslims, including* Meos, sometimes perform *mangani*, betrothal, before the actual marriage. The bridegroom's father presents clothes and ornaments to the girl. After this her father ties *safa*, turban, on the head of the bridegroom. This is done at the residence of the bride and the bridegroom separately.

On the day of the marriage, the bridegroom puts on the apparel presented by the bride's father, and wears a *Sehra* and rides in a procession to a mosque; after the *namaz*, he rides to the bride's house where he sits in a *majalis.* On the consent of the father of the bride about the marriage, two persons, a *vakil* and a witness, go to the bride for the ceremony of *ijab*, offer, and *kabul*, acceptance. Through these two persons, the amount of *mehar* is communicated to the *Kazi* who asks the bride and the groom to utter the words of *Kalma.* Before the return of the *barat*, the couple is given presents consisting of ornaments, utensils, clothes, bedding, etc. by the father of the bride and other relations. Her father also gives a dinner to the *barat.*

DEATH—At the time of the death of a person, the *Quran* is read by his relations. After the death, the dead body is anointed with scent and camphor, and placed in a coffin After this, the body is taken to the burial ground where the *Kazi* reads the prayer. The body is lowered in the grave when the *Namaz* is over. The grave is covered with earth and a sheet of cloth is spread over it. The *Fatiha*-prayer is recited by those present, after which they return home. A funeral feast is given to the relatives and fakirs on the third, tenth, twentieth and fortieth days. On the third day, fried gram (*chana*) is distributed among the children. Alms are also distributed during Moharrum in the name of the deceased.

The widow observes mourning for four months and ten days. During this period she remains in seclusion. Any time after this period, she can, if she wishes, contract another marriage.

The population of the other religious communities, whose rituals have not been described above, is small and they generally observe the rituals which are observed by the communities in question in adjoining parts of Uttar Pradesh.

Other beliefs

A large number of people believe in astrology and palmistry. Before embarking upon any business, the astrologer is asked to prescribe the auspicious date and time. Similarly foundation stones of the houses are laid, and entry into new house made, on the date and time given by a priest. Some people believe in the effect of evil eyes, and apply lamp-black on the forehead and cheeks of the children. Women generally do not allow their children to eat or drink milk in the presence of outsiders as they fear that they (children) will be affected by their will power and would give up taking food or drinking milk. Similarly, women do not allow their children to go out just after eating sweets and drinking milk, as they think that the children would be affected by some evil spirit.

It is believed that certain articles, events, etc., seen in a dream forebode good fortune and others bad as for instance seeing an elephant or a king is ominous and seeing the death of a person is an index of his longer life; a dream, in the early hours of the morning, of getting money is a warning of losing it. While setting out on a journey, seeing a woman carrying a pitcher full of water, or seeing a cow, brings success in the mission, and meeting a cat or a widow, the contrary; quivering of certain parts of the body, generally right of the man and left of the woman, is believed to bring good fortune and the left parts of the man and the right parts of the woman bring bad luck. If a lizard falls on the head, it brings profit, while if it falls on the right hand, it forebodes loss.

SOCIAL LIFE

Property and Inheritance

JOINT FAMILY—The Hindus living in the district are mostly governed by the Mitakshra School of Hindu Law. The joint family, prevalent among Hindus and Jains, is showing signs of disintegration, though it continues to be joint on matters of worship and rituals. Irrespective of the division of the ancestral property, generally speaking, the grown up sons manage their income and expenditure independently.

The educated in the town get separated earlier than their illiterate counterparts in the villages.

Education, urbanisation and increasing means of communication are largely responsible for encouraging the idea of individual families. The requirements and values cherished by the young are different from those of the elders. In many cases now, the division of property takes place during the life time of the patriarch. Very often, dissensions, especially among females, take place, and the grown up sons live separately, so far as domestic matters are concerned. In several instances, however, division of the joint property during the life time of the father is not pressed for.

Since the coming of Independence, property rights have significantly changed. Formerly the *Jagirdars* and *Maufidars* were governed by the law of primogeniture, according to which the eldest son received the major share of the property, while the younger sons were entitled to only subsistence allowances. This custom was aimed at protecting the Jagirs against disintegration and fragmentation. However, after the abolition of Jagirs in 1952, this inheritance procedure has been abrogated; now all the sons get an equal share in the ancestral property.

During the Census of 1961, 20 per cent of the households in the district were selected for the study of the size of the families. The total number of the households selected for study was 42,217. For the convenience of our analysis we shall call a household with 2-3 persons small; 4-6 average; 7-9 large, and 10 and above very large.

Single member households were 3,119; small households, 8,053; average households, 18,328; large households, 9,214; and very large households, 3,503.

Since the promulgation of the Hindu Marriage Act of 1955, the daughters, who were earlier not legal heirs of property, are now granted a share in the property of their father, under the conditions defined in the Act. Similarly the widow of a deceased person was not formerly entitled to own the property of her husband. At the most she was entitled to maintenance. But now a widow is allowed to own property during her life time, though has no right to alienate the property.

Property is seldom transferred by will.

Marriage and morals

POLYGAMY—Polygamy was allowed among castes like Jat, Gujar, Meena, and others now called Scheduled Castes, but polygamous marriages were not many. Ordinarily one thought of plural marriages when the first wife was barren, too ill to attend to domestic chores, immoral or when there were frequent quarrels between the couple. Bigamy is now prohibited by law.

Restrictions on marriage

The endogamous character of caste–the obligation to marry within the group–still holds good for all the castes in the district. The castes are sub-divided into different exogamous clans (enabling one to marry outside one's group). Inter-caste marriage is a rare phenomena in the district. Between 1961–65, there have been no civil marriages. It seems that most of the marriages are performed in the traditional way and people resort to civil marriages in the event inter-caste marriages which are not readily acceptable to the parents of the bride and the bridegroom.

DOWRY—Dowry system is prevalent in all the communities of the district. The amount of dowry is largely determined by the economic status of the family of the bride and the groom, and their relative merits. The amount of dowry is not fixed and it varies from caste to caste and individual to individual. In many instances, the amount is fixed before hand.

MARITAL AGE—Marriage often takes place at an early age. A girl is normally married between 12 and 16 years of age and a boy between 14 and 18 years of age, with exceptions here and there on either side. In the higher castes, the age of marriage is high and in the lower castes low. Law prohibits child marriage, and as such child marriages are becoming fewer.

WIDOW REMARRIAGE—According to the 1961 Census, the rate of widowhood is 14 per every hundred persons. Out of a total of 84,047 widows, 108 were widowed before the age of 15.

Widow remarriage, called *Nata* or *Dhareja*, is generally performed at night in darkness in a secluded place outside the village and is attended by a few relatives of the widow and her suitor. Sometimes a priest is invited to officiate. The bridal pair sits on a blanket spread on the ground facing the east. Before sitting on the blanket, the

bridegroom applies a little cow-dung on the forehead of the bride. The priest worships Ganpati and Varuna represented by two pots full of water and a few mango leaves covering their mouth, placed on small heaps of wheat, and recites *mangala-stakas* (eight lucky verses). The widow dons the robe and garments presented by her suitor who later fills her lap with rice, a bodice piece and a coconut. The priest unshrines Ganpati and Varuna, and the marriage is over.

Widow remarriage is prohibited among the higher Hindu castes but permitted among the Jats, Gujars, Ahirs, Meenas and other scheduled tribes and castes. On her second marriage, the widow forfeits her right to the property of her deceased husband.

The custody of the children by the first marriage remains with the deceased husband's family. However, when a widow for some reasons or the other chooses to keep the children from the previous marriage with her, the maintenance of such children becomes a moral responsibility of her husband but without any right to his property. After the marriage, the widow regains the status of a married woman. Despite the best efforts of the Arya Samaj, widow-remarriages have not become popular among the higher Hindu castes.

The deceased husband's family cannot interfere in the remarriage of the widows, though they are entitled to the bride-price locally known as *Jhagada-dena*. Sometimes *Jhagada* is received by the widow's parents. In castes like Gujar, Chamar, Regar, Mali, etc. a widow can marry her late husband's brother.

DIVORCE—Hindu marriage, being a sacrament, is irrevocable. However, in certain castes like Gujar, Jat, Meena, Koli, Lodha, Kachhi, Bhangi, Chamar, etc., divorce is permitted by custom. The Hindu Marriage Act of 1955 has brought a new change in the marital life of the people of the district; now divorce is permissible amongst all castes. Between 1961–65, the District Court has granted only one divorce and three judicial separations.

According to the 1961 Census, the number of divorced or separated persons is 724 : 634 males and 90 females. These persons are mostly from the castes which permit divorce.

The position of women has improved in recent years. A large number of girls are getting education in schools and colleges and the number of women in government service has increased over the years.

The final decision regarding the spouse continues to rest with the parents, but the views of the girls often are ascertained. In this regard, the mothers now play a more active role than before. How the family income will be spent is decided to some extent by the women. The rural women accompany their husbands to fairs and the market for shopping. The veil is falling into disuse. However, as a mark of respect to the elders, *ghoonghat* is still practiced. Various Hindu Acts passed in 1955 regarding marriage, adoption and inheritance have raised at least lega status of women considerably, and its effect is gradually becoming visible. The rate of change in the urban areas is faster than in the rural areas. As stated earlier, a few women took active part in the struggle for freedom. Now seats are reserved for women in the Panchayats, Panchayat Samitis and municipalities. This provides an opportunity to women to come out of their homes and take part in public life. Today there are not many women who are active in public life, but the provision of seats for women on public bodies, it is believed, will make more women active in public life.

Prostitution

Prostitution and immoral traffic in women are penal offences. The vice of prostitution, if not eradicated, has been considerably controlled. There was a class of prostitutes in the district known as Beranis. Some of them were rich and even had businesses in Delhi. As compared to other towns in the district, there were several cases of immoral traffic at Dholpur, where a shelter home has been opened, details of which are given in the chapter on 'Other Social Services'. As a result of legislation, this vice has also been sufficiently controlled.

Drinking and Gambling

There is no ban on drinking, but drinking in public is prohibited. Drinking is popular among the lower castes. Lately it has been growing in the higher circles also. Among intoxicating drugs, bhang is by far the most popular. More details regrading drinking and the consumption of drugs are given in the chapter entitled 'Other Social Services.'

Some people do indulge in gambling. The gamblers revere the *sadhus* who give them tips about gambling. During 1963, 47 were challaned and 3 convicted; in 1964, 37 were challaned and 4 convicted; and in 1965, 54 were challaned and 5 convicted.

Games and amusements

The games and country frolics are simple. Besides games, the

principal amusements include dancing parties and musical concerts. Singers are invited to sing at marriage parties and on other occasions of rejoicing. Admirers of classical music are very few, but that of light music are many. People in villages sing folk songs on *Chang*, in the month of *Phalgun*. On auspicious and religious days *Bhajans* and *Kirtans* are arranged at private houses or temples. *Ramlilas* and *Raslilas* are, generally, played by touring parties in large villages, and attended by the residents of the smaller villages in the vicinity.

Chopar is a favourite indoor game among villagers. Lately, playing cards have also become popular. Old men, finding it difficult to move about, amuse themselves by telling stories to children. The children listen to the stories attentively, which not only amuse them but also teach several useful lessons. Gossiping is a favourite pastime with all.

Amongst youth, football and volley-ball are now popular in urban areas. *Kabaddi* and *Patebaji* are the most favourite games of the rural population. *Hurk Danda* is a peculiar game of this region. It is played in a jungle with plenty of bushes and trees. It is purely a rustic game, played by children between 13 and 18 years of age, all of whom climb up trees while one of them sits at a distance from where he cannot see where the other players have concealed themselves among the trees; sometimes, his eyes are blindfolded. A small piece of wood is kept in a *Kunda* (circle) made on the ground with a stick. The player on the ground has to go in search of the other members who are hiding in the trees. Meanwhile, the players hiding in the trees try to come down and take the wooden piece before being spotted. If anyone, in doing so, is caught or touched by the player on the ground, he loses, and his turn comes to be blindfolded.

At the time of marriages, the ladies dance to the tune of drums, taking a full round, with graceful movements of hands, once opening the full palm and fingers and the next movement accomplished by pressing the fingers on the palm. The month of *Phalgun* is a special occasion of rejoicing for the cultivators, as his spring crops are ripe and the exhilarating influence of the temperate climate during the transitional period between the severe cold left behind and the extreme heat to come, fills his heart with youthful spirits.

Different songs are sung by different classes of people, but *Rasia* is most popular. *Rasia* folk songs, besides dealing with erotic themes,

also represent *bhakti*, particularly devotion to Lord Krishna. It is sung both by men and women. *Jikrirag* in couplets of poetry drawn from the *Mahabharata* and the *Ramayana* are of recent origin and have come into vogue within the last 15 years. *Raslas* are sung with *Dholak*, *Khanjari* and *Majira* or *Kartal*, and for *Jikrirag* harmonium and *dholak* are used.

The subject matter of the songs is mostly the longing of a newly wedded bride to be with her husband, who has gone to some far off land looking for employment.

Other sources of amusement to the rural as well as the urban populace, are the occasional visits of *Kathputliwalas*. The only equipment required is a pair of cots and a curtain. The art of the puppet dance lies in the dexterity of the movements of the puppet dancer's fingers. Two cots are placed in a vertical position, nearly six feet apart, on which an artistically embroidered curtain is tied horizontally. Behind this curtain, another plain curtain is fixed as a background for the show. The *Kathputliwala* stands behind that curtain and holds a bunch of threads tied over his fingers with which he controls the movement of the puppets. The show takes place at night, and lasts for nearly two hours. The *Kathputliwala* and his wife are the only two performers of this play. The woman plays on the *dholak* and sings the story of the puppet dance, all through the play. An interesting discussion goes on throughout the play, as a sort of running commentary on the show. The story of Amar Singh Rathore is the most common theme which is presented through the puppet dances.

In towns like Bharatpur, Dholpur, Dig and Bayana there are clubs. Generally the members of these clubs are officers or other well-to-do persons in the city. The cinema attracts a large number of people. Villagers also come to see it. There are five picture houses in the district : two at Bharatpur, two at Dholpur and one at Bayana.

In the villages, the Panchayat Samiti and the Panchayat offices have emerged as important centres of recreation. All the Panchayats have radio sets for the entertainment and instruction of the public. Many of the villagers like to spend their evenings smoking *bidi*, *chilam* or *hukkah*, and gossiping with friends about members of the different castes, political workers etc. Most of the time, the villagers are busy with their work, and leisure is not a problem to them. Frequently, the elders keep themselves busy with the recitation of *Ramayan* and other sacred lore.

HOME LIFE

Dwellings

The dwellings of the people in the district differ depending on the physical features of the locality and the availability of materials. In the tahsils of Bari, Baseri, Dholpur, Rajakhera, Bayana and Rupbas, half the area is covered by ranges of hills. The area of the other tahsils is plain. In the hilly area, building stone is easily available and, therefore, stone houses are common. In the plains, houses generally consist of plain walls and a roof. Only the wealthy build their houses with fire-baked bricks or stone brought from distant places. In the Dang area i.e. the tahsil of Baseri, Bari and Dholpur, houses contain stone walls and thatched roofs or roofs made of *chiria* or big stones. The roofs of mud houses are made of thatch or of mud supported on beams.

High class houses, known as *havelis*, *mahals* or *garhs* (mansions and forts) are now rarely built and are becoming fewer and obsolete. These mansions are seldom found except in towns and large villages, and are generally *dumanjla* (two storeyed). They are built round *chowks* (quadrangles or central plot or yard) with stone or fire-baked brick walls, tile roofs and verandahs. Entry into them is through a gateway or passage in one of the outer walls of the building. From the inner court a few steps lead to the *chaupar* or verandah. In the verandah, strangers are received, children play or the women of the house sit and talk. The ground floor generally has four to seven rooms; a central hall, a back verandah and the second storey has four rooms or two halls. In some places, such types of houses have two open squares surrounded by rooms and verandah, the first where the men live, and the back one set apart for women. A privy is attached to a distant corner either in the front or at the back of the building according to convenience. There may be a rear yard with flowers and trees and a *tulsi* (holy basil) in a masonry pillar pot. Buildings like these are owned by zamindars and wealthy merchants.

From the architectural point of view, these mansions, with a few exceptions, have little beauty or ornamentation; even the finest are plain, massive and monotonous. The ceilings are made of small, closely fitted *Thiris*. The pillars, generally rise from a carved stone. The roofs are either terraced or covered with flat tiles. The staircases are in the walls, sometimes narrow and dark. These *havelis* are being replaced by modern houses, called *Kothis* or big bungalows.

Houses of the second class are generally two-storeyed, with walls constructed of dressed or unworked stone and burnt or sundried bricks

and tiled or flat roofs. They occur both in towns and villages. There is usually a platform or *chabutra* between the main street and the house. At the back of this *chabutra* runs the wall of the lower part of the house with an entrance in the middle with a strong wooden door.

Entering from the street the first room is called *Pol* or *Poli*. It is generally without furniture and in some cases used as a drawing room, in which case there is a small carpet spread on a platform inside the *pol*, or as a workshop if the owner of the house is an artisan. When not used as a drawing room, the women, in the case of non-purdah-observing communities, sometimes sit in the *pol*. The *pol* leads into a small courtyard or *chauk*. The floor of this courtyard is generally paved with stones and in some cases plastered with mud. It is open to the sky. Behind the court and opposite the entrance and sometimes on both the sides also, there are rooms which are usually dark and ill-ventilated and used as stores for grain and firewood and sometimes as bed-rooms for the elderly women of the house. To get to the upper floor, there is generally a staircase in one corner of the courtyard. The front room in the upper storey above the *pol* is the room for guests. In addition to a carpet and a row of cushions propped against the walls, some lamps hang from the ceilings and some pictures against the walls. However, in the house of a man who follows the old customs, this room would be almost bare of furniture. In some cases a bed will be found for the head of the family or sometimes a guest sleeps there at night. Among those who adopt new ways, this room is furnished with tables etc. in the western fashion, like a drawing room. The back rooms are also used as sleeping rooms. As regards furniture, and other articles, a trader's house generally contains cots or *Palangs*, cupboards, carpets, quilts and mattresses, except among people of modern taste, some of whom have begun to furnish their rooms in the western fashion. The furniture and other equipments of an artisan in middling circumstances consists of one or two quilts, a cot or two, two or three beds, and cooking and drinking pots of brass. A poor labourer possesses only a few earthen jars and one or two quilts.

Houses occupied by husbandmen, are roomy and they have large cattle sheds attached. They are one-storeyed and the walls are built of unburnt bricks or mud and stone. They have two rooms and tiled and/or thatched roofs.

In rural areas generally, on both sides of the doorway are big *chabutras*, plastered with mud, and they serve the purposes of a

drawing room. The doorway has strong wooden shutters which open into a place called *pol* which has big *chabutris* on both sides, on the extremities of which are, in some cases, two rooms. The *pol* and the rooms in it are mostly used as guest-rooms or for keeping the *charas*, water buckets, yokes, ploughs and other agricultural implements. The walls are mostly of mud and in some cases of stone. The rooms are mostly of mud and very rarely thatched. There are no windows or apertures in the room. Beyond the *pol* extends a big courtyard on one extremity of which there is a shed, supported by wooden poles and roofed with wooden rafters, interwoven with grass called *Rebar* or leaves and sticks or cotton under which cattle are kept. On the other extremity is a room or rooms with a verandah in front. The rooms are kept as kitchen, storeroom, and for keeping young calves. They are used as bedrooms in the cold weather; in other seasons the verandah or the courtyard serve the purpose. In one corner of the courtyard is a tower of cow dung cakes, in the other, a heap of fuel and in the third, a stack of hay protected by thorns. Outside the house at a distance of 10 to 20 paces are the manure pits.

The houses of Baniyas, Gujars, Jats and Brahmins are well kept, they are cleaner and more spacious than those of other people.

In the urban areas we find better houses, with bigger rooms and better ventilation. But here too, they are situated very close to each other in narrow lines, most of which have no satisfactory drainage. Latrines, gutters and the open spaces for the public to answer the calls of nature all combine to make the houses unhealthy. The sanitary arrangements do not exist in these houses either, or are of a primitive description. Windows are few and, where they exist, are, generally shuttered and barred, therefore, dark and badly ventilated. The new townships and localities are, however, well planned, and houses with modern amenities have begun to come up.

The easy availability of building material like reinforced concrete has led to new ideas in architectural design. People now prefer simplicity of form and structure to massive structures. The houses which are now built allow more light, ventilation and accessibility. Self contained cottages, or at least blocks, consistent with economy of space, are the modern vogue. The kitchen, bath and toilet rooms are attached to the main structure and made accessible from every other room.

Dress

The dress of an adult Hindu male consists of at least three pieces of clothing, namely, a *dhoti*, or loin-cloth about twelve feet by three feet; an *angarkhi* with full or half sleeves, according to choice, and headgear known as *pagri*, *sapha* or *phenta*. The size of the *dhoti* of rural people is seldom more than four yards long and a yard and a half wide. It is worn knee-high, leaving the legs uncovered, whereas the people in the urban areas wear it as low as the ankles.

Angarkha or *angarkhi* is a body-wear, a close-fitting buttonless waist coat. It is made of coarse or medium white cloth and has pockets on either side. It is now rarely worn, having been replaced by the *kurta* or *kamiz*.

Safa, *pagri* or turban is the usual head-dress. *Safa* is a piece of mulmul, five to twenty feet long. The people in the rural areas wear *pagris* or *safas* of white colour. Gandhi caps are now gaining popularity, and a few educated use hats, but most of them go bare-headed.

The dress of a Hindu female consists of a *ghagara* or skirt, a *choli* or *angiya*, (bodice made to cover only the breast and not the back, and kept in position by being tied up behind), or *kabja*, jacket and an *orhni*, a sheet or veil about 2½ by 1¼ yards, taken over the head and round the body. Unmarried girls do not put on a *choli* or *angiya* or *kanchali*. There are two ways of wearing the *orhni*. The lower classes, who have to earn their bread by manual labour, generally attach the two upper corners to the skirt-band, the right corner being sometimes taken round the waist, so as to serve as a sort of *kamarband*, in order that the arms may be free for work, and the portion over the head (called the *ghungat*) may be easily lowered over the face, as a veil, in the presence of outsiders, superiors or elders, and even in the presence of the husband if he is not alone. The higher classes, on the other hand, attach only the left corner of the *orhni* to the skirt-band, leaving the right corner free either to be doubled up on the shoulder when the arm is engaged or thrown loosely down the shoulder, so that the *palla*, or portion in front, may be quickly used as a veil, when all but the right eye of the lady would be concealed from view. Some women use a mulmul or woollen cloth as an outermost garment, called *chadder*.

Rural female dress consists of *ghagara*, which is a sort of cotton petti coat, and *kurti* or *saluka*, an article of female dress worn mostly

by urban females and to some extent by females of some classes of the rural areas, which has a long close fitting sleeves and covers the whole body above the waist, both front and back, and is fastened by means of buttons centrally under the breast, and an *orhni* about 60 inches wide to permit a *ghunghat* or veil to be drawn to cover the face.

The festival dress is more or less the same in design; the difference lies in the colour and texture. The material is finer and is of more gaudy colour, crimson or saffron or yellow, and is more or less bordered with gold and silver laces called *kor*, *gota* or *kinari*. The widows generally wear simple dress without much colour. The children of the agricultural classes walk about almost naked, with only a *kurta* on the body. On attaining the age of 5, a *langoti* which is a long narrow strip of cloth or *janghia* (underwear) is worn to cover their private parts only. The children of the richer people, on the other hand, wear the pyjamas, *kurta* and a *topi* (cap). On funeral occasions usually a big white towel replaces the turban.

Lower garments like *chaddi* were unknown in the district 50 years ago. But during the last few years *chaddis* have become popular specially among the urban people who use them under the pyjamas or *dhotis*. It is a kind of tight drawer covering the hips and tied round the waist with a chord called *nada*. *Bagalbandi* or double-breasted waistcoat, provided with six pairs of strings of taps to fasten it, is sometimes worn by the well-to-do cultivators and labouring classes. *Sherwani* and *achkan* which are long coats fairly fitting above the waist and having more or less distinctly marked skirts, reaching just above the knees, and fastened in front with buttons and with a stiff collar, are worn on official functions or on ceremonial occasions by the intelligentia, officers and courtiers with a pair of close fitting trousers (known as *churidar paijamas*).

Muslim males wear *Churidar Pyjamas*, that is, a pair of tight fitting trousers, *kurta*, Turkish cap or *safa* and a coat or a *sherwani*. In rural areas very little difference is noticed between the dress of a Hindu and a Muslim who also wears *dhoti* and *angarkhi*.

The Muslim females wear pyjamas, locally known as *khusani*, a long *kurti*, usually half sleeved, an *orhni* and when going out of doors use a flowing gown being gathered up at the waist in innumerable tucks, but is put on like a coat as it is open in front and

has close-fitting sleeves. *Burka* or veil is worn by them when appearing in public.

Among the educated, especially among students, the western dress, i.e., coats, trousers, bush shirts and manila shirts are common.

With the influx of displaced persons from West Pakistan, the local young girls have shown a remarkable preference to their female dress and have more or less adopted a *salwar, kurta* and *dupatta* as their usual daily wear in urban areas. Almost all girls in urban areas going to schools and colleges are seen in *salwar* and *kurta* in which they look smart, but in rural areas they wear *dhoti, polka* or *saluka.*

Ornaments

In olden days there being no facilities for investment of savings and no incentive for savings, preparation of ornaments was considered a wise way of effecting savings and keeping money in reserve; they could be worn in times of prosperity, and sold and spent in times of economic distress like famine, loss in business, etc. Thus the vogue of ornaments continues even today. Ordinarily male adults of urban areas wear no ornaments on the legs or on the toe. All that they wear are rings on one or two fingers, studded with a pearl or other precious stone or with some monogram carved or enamelled on it, a thin gold chain with a central locket, known as the Bombay fashion, round the neck and *long* in the lobes of the ears. Buttons like studs, collar pins, tie pins, wrist watches with chains of precious metal and sometimes set with precious stones are also worn by the rich.

On occasions of marriage and other days of festivals, people of the middle classes also put on *kanthi* round the neck and *chandrama* and *sarpech* and *Kalangi* on the turban. At the time of marriage it is almost customary for the bridegroom to wear all the ornaments meant for the use of males. Those who cannot afford them, borrow them from their rich neighbours or friends who lend them willingly.

The upper middle class women of the urban areas wear gold bangles and *gokhru* in the hands. In fact, some of the ornaments are deemed absolutely necessary and can never be parted with. The metal of the ornaments may vary according to the financial circumstances of the individual but the kind and number of ornaments used by every class of people is nearly the same. On the head just above the forehead, is worn an ornament called *Borla* or *Rakhdi*, which may

be of gold or silver studded with stones, real or artificial. On the forehead, hanging from the hair, is *tika*. Two to four holes are made in each ear. The upper ones are used for wearing *pipal patta* and the lower ones for *karanphul* or *phool-jhumakas*; ear rings, tops and *balis* are sometimes alternatively used in place of *karanphul*. The left nostril is decorated by a *nath* which is a ring containing two pearls and a ruby or an emerald; *long* is also worn. The ornaments worn round the neck are *bajatti, tussi, timaniaya kanthi* and necklaces. *Hars* are worn by old-fashioned women. Rustic women wear *hansli* round the neck. These resemble each other with a little difference in form. A pendent containing 5 to 7 chains and a pendent of the shape of a betel is also worn round the neck, and reaches down to the naval. The arms just above the elbow are adorned with *bajuband*. *Tadda* is also worn as an alternative, in the upper part of the arm. The fore-arms also have *Chudis* 5 to 11 in number in each hand, made of *lac* or glass. In addition to them a few thin gold or silver bangles called *chudis* are also worn. In the middle of these *chudis, paunchhi, kada, gokhru* or *kangan* made of gold are worn on each hand. The back of the palm is decorated with *hathphool* which is fastened round the wrist by a chain and at the other end with the fingers of both the hands. Round the waist is worn a chain sometimes singly, sometimes in two or three rows called *kodhni*. The usual ornaments for legs are *kada, jod, payal, lachha, chhangal, anwala, newari, ramjol, chhada* and *santh*. The toes contain rings round them and their backs are covered with *pholris*. The jewellery of Muslim women is more or less the same, with the only difference that they do not wear *borla* on the head, and their *churis* are mostly of glass or metal. Among the women of educated families, the practice of wearing ornaments is being discouraged, so that the number of ornaments worn is fast decreasing and heavy ornaments are discarded in favour of lighter ones. Rich educated women put on light *lachhas* round the ankles, a couple of bangles made of gold and sometimes set with pearls on the wrists and a necklace made of gold, or precious stones or pearls, round the neck.

Among the well-to-do classes, most of the children wear some ornaments of gold or silver according to their means. A *hansli* round the neck, a pair of *karas* round the legs and a *kodhani* round the waist, are common. It is customary amongst almost all classes for the nearest

relatives to make gifts of such ornaments, with articles of dress, to the new born baby ten days after its birth.

Food

The dietary of this district, like other districts of Rajasthan, varies in respect of courses, quality and number of dishes, according to the standard of living of the people. Except for this variation, the basic articles of food consumed by the people of the whole district are more or less the same, irrespective of the fact whether they are rich or poor.

There are two broad divisions into which the food can be categorised, namely, vegetarian and non-vegetarian, Traditionally Brahmans, Mahajans or Vaishyas, Malees, Tailors, Sunars, Khumars and Tamolis are vegetarians. However, the educated young among these communities are taking to non-vegetarian diet, though their number is small. Muslims, Rajputs, Kayasthas, Khatris, Raigars, Chamars, Balais, Nais and Dhobis are traditionally meat-eating communities, though individual exceptions are found among them also. Some people, under the influence of social reformists, have taken vows not to eat meat. Because of pecuniary reasons all people, except for a few rich non-vegetarian, who can afford non-vegetarian dishes very often, ordinarily eat vegetarian *khana*. The poor in the non-vegetarian class take non-vegetarian diet only occasionally.

The vegetarian food consists of bread, rice, pulses, green vegetables, ghee, oil, milk, curd, butter, *papad* (wafers), *chatni* and condiments. With reference to the daily menu, three food classifications can be made corresponding to the economic divisions of society, namely, rich, middle class and the rest.

The pastoral artisan and agricultural classes in the district take three meals a day. Their everyday diet consists of *roti* or unleavened bread, *rabdi*, *dal* (pulses), butter and milk. Early in the morning they take their *kalewa*, i.e., breakfast, which consists mainly of *rabdi*, a preparation of jowar, maize, *bajra* or barley flour, boiled thin in water or diluted buttermilk, generally cooked the previous evening and kept for use the next morning, to be taken with *chhachh* or butter-milk, and also *roti* prepared the previous night for the purpose. About noon, their wives take to the place of work, their food, known as *Dopahari*, i.e., lunch, which consists of *roti* prepared with flour of jowar maize, *bajra* or *bejad*, i.e., mixed cereals. *Roti* is eaten with boiled vegetables,

called *bhaji*, or uncooked onions or *chatni* prepared by grinding chillies and salt together with a little water. At about eight in the evening, after the day's hard work, they enjoy their *biyalu*, i. e., dinner. Freshly baked *roti*, lukewarm *dalia* or *maheri*, vegetables and a little milk in families having milch cows, make up their dinner. On festival days, rice is invariably cooked in every home, however, low the economic status may be, and taken with sugar, *gur* or vegetables, according to one's means.

The dietary of the middle class in towns is an elaborate affair. Besides the usual wheat or barley bread, pulses and vegetables, in vegetarian diet is included milk, curd, butter, butter-milk, ghee, *chatni* and condiments very liberally. The morning tea with breakfast is followed by two meals, one between nine and eleven in the morning and the other between five and six in the evening among Jains, and between seven and nine among the rest. Generally, men and women eat separately, the women after the men have finished. The head of the family and other men sit on *asans*, i. e., pieces of cloth and in their front are placed, in a row, wooden planks, called *patta*. Metal plates are placed on each *patta* and on the right hand side a *lota* (water pot), sometimes with a glass, to drink water. On the top of the plate, to the right, are *piyalas* or *katoris* (cups) for *dal* (pulses), curry and other liquid eatables. The whole menu is served at one and the same time, as it is regarded as indecorous to serve food in instalments. For the simultaneous service of all items of the menu, a religious idea is also responsible. Food, as served, is offered to God and after a moment's meditation, the offerer feels that his humble offer is being enjoyed by Him, and whatever is left for him to eat is His *prashad*, rendered sacred by his touch. Some put a little ghee and pieces of the different articles of food in the fire to make the offering. Regular replenishment of all items of the menu continues till all have finished eating and would not take anything more.

With rich people, the dietary is much more elaborate. It consists of *roti*, known as *phulka* small and thin, of wheat flour, *dal*, a few vegetables, boiled and prepared in plenty of ghee with various spices added to it, rice or *khichri*, *halwa*, *khir*, or one or more other sweet dishes according to taste and the weather, *chatni*, *papad*, condiments and curd.

In community dinners, on occasions like marriages, deaths, etc., invitees are seated in a line on a long strip of cloth, and food

is served on leaf-plates and cups called *pattal* and *donas*, or earthen cups called *Sakora*. Service is done voluntarily by selected members of the community at large, and especially the relatives of the host. Experienced men serve the sweets and the others the remaining items on the menu. All seated together, have to commence eating at the same time, and not before. Among most of the communities, the actual eating starts when the principal host, or someone on his behalf, requests the guests, with folded hands, to begin. Similarly, every one has to wait for others to finish, before getting up from his seat, even if he has finished eating earlier. The western mode of sitting at dinner on chairs and eating with knives and forks, from plates placed on a table, is not in vogue except among a few. .

The non-vegetarians like meat dishes and *pulav*, a preparation of meat and rice. The town-dwellers usually prepare non-vegetarian dishes like *korma, kofta, kabab, shami* and *seekh, do piyaza, birayani* and *murga mussallam.*

On occasions of festivals, a sweet dish, known as *jarda*, is prepared.

The staple food of the people in Bharatpur sub-division is *Bajra* and that of Dholpur sub-division, Jowar. Wheat is eaten throughout the district. The popular pulses of Bharatpur sub-division are *Urad* and *Moong*, while that of Dholpur is *Arhar*.

Music

The people of this area have a great taste both for classical music and folk-songs. However, the number of those keenly interested in classical music is fast decreasing. In classical music, *Bhairvi* (sung early in the morning), *Chhaya* (sung at noon), *yaman* (sung in the evening), *Holi* and *Rasia* (sung during the month of *Phalgun*) and *Malhar* (sung in *Sawan*) are very popular. Folk songs of several types are sung, special ones for each special occasion. It is said that Baiju Bawara and Tan Sen, the famous musicians, belonged to this area.

Among the musical instruments, the traditional ones are flute (*Bansuri*), *Kartal, Majira, Dholak, Sitar, Pakhawaj, Dhup* and *Bam* (a big kettle drum). Nowadays, the harmonium, *Tabla, Nagada, Sarangi, Majira* and *Kartal* are more popular.

Dances

Gher Nritya (dancing in circle form), *Gaduwa* dance (with jars on the head) and *Ghoomar* (turning round) are popular dances of the

district. During the Holi festival, the women wear coloured clothes, a petticoat (*Lehunga* or *Ghagra*) made of 25 to 50 yards of cloth and a *Chadar* which veils their faces and the body above the waist. They put two or three earthen jars on their head, above the other, and above these all, is a *Dipak* or a lamp burning. Then they dance and sing in groups.

Ras Lila—Young boys in their teens are dressed as Krishna and milk-maids, and they dance together for hours. No curtains are used in *Raslila*,

Ramlila is the presentation of *Ramayana* in the form of a drama. Curtains are used in *Ramlila*. It is staged during the days preceeding the Dashara. *Khyals* are sung by village singers.

Mayur Nritya—This dance is common in the *Raslila* of Krishna and Gopis. The lower garment (*Ghagra*) is raised on either side of the body with both the hands and this takes the form of peacock's feathers spread out.

Deepak Nritya : Three earthen jars are placed on the heads of women, one above the other. Above these is placed an earthen lamp filled with mustard oil and cotton seed. The lamp is lighted and the women dance. This dance is common in the spring season in the month of *Phalgun*.

Festivals

The principal Hindu festivals observed in the district are described below :

MONDAYS OF *Sawan*—Mondays of the month of *Sawan*, are for women, days of rejoicing, when they play on the swings in groves.

JANMASHTMI—This is a fast as well as a festival day. It is believed to be the day on which Lord Krishna, the divine incarnation of Vishnu, was born in human form centuries ago. The Hindu devotees observe fast and keep awake till the midnight hour when the Lord was born.

MAKAR SANKRANTI—It is a sacred day when people, besides taking a holy dip in the waters of the *kundas* of the district and the Jamuna in U. P., distribute alms to the poor and feed the cows.

BASANT PANCHAMI—This inaugurates the spring season and marks the termination of the cold weather, which is very severe in this

area. It marks the beginning of singing and dancing to the accompaniment of *Chang* and frolic with the use of colour, the climax of which reaches on Holi.

HOLI—Holi is one of the cheif festivals of the Hindus and Jains, and celebrated on a mass scale. It is celebrated at the close of the month of *Phalgun* which generally falls in March. It is a festival of colours and merry-making. Songs in praise of Cupid, the god of love, and also regarding the divine love of Lord Krishna, are sung. The bumpkins celebrate the festival by indulging in drinks, throwing mud and ashes, and using abusive language and making obscene demonstrations. During the regime of the princes, Holi Durbars were held and the festival was celebrated in a grand manner. The Holi of Barsana tahsil of Uttar Pradesh is famous in this area in which *Gwalas* of Nandgaon and *Gwal* maidens of Barsana take part. The Holi celebrations of Nandgaon and Barsana are copied at Dig also.

DIWALI—Diwali is a festival observed by all alike, for obtaining the favour of Lakshmi; everybody cleans the house and sets the furniture in order to welcome the goddess. Sweets and special dishes are prepared and fire-works let off by children. The occasion is also used for meeting friends and relations.

RAKHI—Rakhi or Raksha Bandhan is a festival for Brahmins and the sisters. The Brahmins tie sacred thread round the wrists of their *Jajmans*, while the sisters tie similar thread round the wrists of their brothers. The Jats of this area call for special mention in connection with this festival. The married ladies go to their parents for Rakhi. On the Rakhi day, the men go to their in-laws to bring their wives back. In the wife's house, there is *Bura-Khana*, or the eating of powdered sugar. The *semai* is prepared by the in-laws, but the sugar is added by the visiting son-in-law.

SHEETLA ASHTAMI (BASODA)—Sheetla Ashtami, locally known as *Basoda*, is observed with reverence by Hindus. Women observe this festival strictly. They do not take hot meals on this day. Males avoid hot meals is the morning, but take them in the evening.

GANGORE—Gangore is celebrated for a fortnight ending on the third day of the bright fortnight of the month of *Chait* every year. All unmarried girls worship Gauri. Early in the morning, girls dressed in fine and multicoloured clothes, go to a tank, river or well, with metal pots called *Kalash* on their heads, singing songs. On their return they worship the idol of Gauri with the sacred water they bring.

Married women put *Kajal* in the eyes of the idol of Gauri, and also fill her *Mang* with *Sindoor*–a red coloured powder. *Mehandi* is also applied to the palms and feet. The women then take the *Sindoor* from Gauri's and apply it in their *Mang* with the belief that their *Suhag* will remain for ever like that of Gauri. Maidens on the threshold of youth aspire for handsome, courageous and dauntless husbands and worship Gauri for obtaining the favour.

Idols of Gauri and Ishar are taken in a stately procession through the main streets of the cities and towns, which present a colourful scene to thousands of people who assemble to have a look at it.

TEEJ—Teej is celebrated to commemorate the day on which Parbati, after a long period of austerities and penance, was reunited to Shiva, her husband. The festival comes at a time when the sky is overcast, nature is in bloom and every thing on earth is green. Women dally on swings under the boughs of trees in groves and gardens and sing melodious songs.

Among other days in the year which have some significance for the Hindus is the dark fortnight of *Asoj* called *Shradha Paksha*, which is regarded as a fortnight of oblations to the deceased. Feeding of Brahmins, cows, crows and dogs is performed to ensure contentment to the deceased ancestors.

The month of *Kartik* is also sacred to some religious minded people who, during this month, bathe before sunrise, eat only once a day and spend the evenings in prayers and *bhajans* in the temples. The birth anniversaries of Kabir and Rai Das are celebrated with devotion and enthusiasm by some of the scheduled castes.

The birth anniversaries of Guru Nanak and Guru Govind Singh are days of rejoicing and worship for the Sikhs. Makar Sankranti is celebrated by Punjabi Hindus and some Sikhs, who migrated from Punjab, and is known as *lori* when in the evening bonfires are lit.

Mahavir Jayanti in *Baishakh* (April) is a sacred day for Jains. They also observe his *nirwan-diwas*, the death anniversary. The Jains offer *laddus*, sweet balls, in the temples on this occasion. On Deepawali the houses are lit and Laxami is worshipped.

The *Paryushan Parva* of the Digambar Jains begins on 5th of the dark fortinght at *Bhadrapad* and ends on the 14th day. During this period, the Jains observe fast and join religious congregations. The concluding day of the *Parva* is called *Samavatsari* and is celebrated as the day of 'Universal forgiveness'.

As elsewhere, the Christians observe Christmas and Good-Friday. The Muslim festivals are Moharram, Id-ul-Fitar and Id-ul-Zuha. During the month of Ramzan, which is considered a very sacred month, the Muslims eat nothing from dawn to dusk. However, they eat before sun-rise and after sun-set.

Social change

Remarkable changes have occurred in all the spheres of life after the country attained Independence. These changes have affected all strata of society from the commoner to the prince. Many of these important social changes have been mainly due to recent legislation. The most radical socio-political change that occurred after 1947 was the disappearance of the princely order. The Bharatpur and Dholpur princes renounced their ruling rights in favour of the Indian Union. Now, in the eyes of law, there is no difference between the Maharajas and the ordinary citizens except that the former have been granted certain privileges.

A revolution has been brought about by the introduction of land reforms; *Jagirdari* and *Zamindari* have been abolished as a result of which most of the land belongs to the tillers. Ceiling on the ownership of agricultural land has been fixed and the surplus land is given to landless agriculturists.

The social disabilities of the *harijans*, as Gandhiji called the untouchables, have been largely removed, and untouchability has been declared an offence. The untouchables have free access to all public places and enjoy equal social and political rights. A number of persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes are in Government Service, and as teachers, they teach the students from all the communities including the higher castes.

Local self-government institutions are playing a role of far reaching importance in the lives of the people. Many of the civil and criminal cases decided by the caste Panchayats and judicial courts until recently, are now considered by the Nyaya Panchayats. Thus, to some degree, local self-government institutions have, in the changing scene, proved to be a substitute for the institution of the caste panchayat.

Till now, marriage and kinship ties united the people, in a particular area, of different villages at the inter-village level. But now the panchayat institutions have provided a new meeting ground for the people living in different villages. New relationships, without regard to caste or occupation, are emerging in the district.

The traditional leaders of the villages, namely, jaghirdars and priests, have been replaced by a new type of political leaders. Besides the members of the Legislative Assembly and members of Parliament, the influential leaders in the district include Panchas and Sarpanchas, members of Nyaya Panchayats, Pradhans and Zila Pramukh.

The caste system is also losing its rigidity. In the community dinners, persons belonging to different castes, can now be seen eating together particularly in the towns. It is very rare that one is excommunicated on the charge of dining with the members of a caste inferior to one's own. However, the castes continue to be effective endogamous groups; inter-caste marriages have yet to become popular and acceptable.

Divorce was unkown to the higher castes. The Hindu Marriage Act of 1955 has introduced it for all castes. Though only one divorce has been decreed by a court and judicial separation allowed in three other cases, this does reflect the change in the thought waves of the people.

Regarding the joint family, it has been stated earlier that it is disintegrating. Very often divisions take place because of domestic squabbles. Though the division of property takes place, the members continue to be joint in matters of worship and rituals.

Unprecedented development work has been done in the district during the last decade and a half. The number of schools and scholars has considerably increased and more buses and cycles are plying on the roads as compared to the pre-Independence period. The number of medical institutions is also fast increasing. As a result of the increased transport facilities, people have begun to travel more. A number of new houses are being constructed and many of them are pucka. Radio sets, which were a luxury item even in the towns some twenty years ago, are now ubiquitous in the towns. The villagers are also not far behind in this respect. There is a perceptible change from the tradition to the modern, as may be seen in the use of nylon and terrelyne clothes, perfumed oil, snow and other cosmetics, which have found their way even to the villages. The aspirations of the people are high. The community development programme has created among the people, an urge for better living.

APPENDIX I

Billiagualism

S.No.	Mother tongue	Total speakers		Total number of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the mother tongue.		Subsidiary language
		Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	All Languages	624,090	525,793	17,712	6,569	
1.	Afghani/Kabuli/ Pakhto/Pashto/ Pathani	149	136	50	110	Hindi (M 43, F 110), Urdu (M 7)
2.	Ahirwari	2,084	1,593	505	66	English (M 505, F 66)
3.	Bengali	70	42	42	16	Hindi (M 28, F 10), English (M 14, F 6)
4.	Braj Bhasha/ Braj Bhakha	24,446	21,442	623	138	English (M 601, F 89), Urdu (M 15, F 46), Sanskrit (M 4, F 2), Marathi (M 1, F 1), Arabic/Arbi (M 1), Gujarati (M 1)
5.	Dhundhari	1,708	1,542	362	46	English (M 362, F 46)
6.	English	3	10	2	–	Hindi (M 2)
7.	Garhwali	21	14	6	–	English (M 6)
8.	Gujarati	93	77	56	48	Hindi (M 49, F 48), English (M 6), Urdu (M 1)

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9.	Hindi	67,972	55,908	3,871	644	English (M 3341, F 470), Urdu (M 303, F 69), Punjabi (M 111, F 78), Sanskrit (M 101, F 3), Gujarati (M 6, F 13), Bengali (M 5, F 8), Sindhi (M 3, F 1), Arabic/Arabi (F 1), Marathi (M 1), Telugu (F 1)
10.	Kannada	–	4	–	–	—
11.	Kashmiri	–	4	–	1	Urdu (F 1)
12.	Khariboli	498,213	418,861	6,679	1,165	English (M 5071, F 244), Urdu (M 904, F 484), Punjabi (M 289, F 267), Sanskrit (M 156, F 34), Sindhi (M 86, F 76), Gujarati (M 60, F 27), Marathi (M 77, F 5), Persian (M 11, F 13), Afghani / Kabuli / Pakhto / Pashto / Pathani (M 9, F 12), Bengali (M 8, F 2), Arabic/Arbi (M 6, F 1), Telugu (M 1)
13.	Malayalam	1	7	1	6	English (M 1, F 2), Hindi (F 3), Sindhi (F 1)
14.	Marathi	38	33	27	17	English (M 19, F 5), Hindi (M 7, F 12), Sanskrit (M 1)
15.	Mewari	47	40	–	–	—
16.	Mewati	2,737	2,516	12	1	Urdu (M 11, F 1), English (M 1)
17.	Nepali	25	4	10	1	Hindi (M 10, F 1)

(Concld.)

1	2	3	4	4	5	6	7
18.	Oriya	4	4	1	-		Hindi (M 1)
19.	Punjabi	11,636	10,837	3,678	2,972		Hindi (M 3040, F 2882), Urdu (M 318, F 30), English (M 288, F 57), Gujarati (M 19), Sindhi (M 10, F 2), Marathi (M 2), Persian (M 1), Sanskrit (F 1)
20.	Rajasthani	3,971	2,679	732	113		English (M 732, F 104), Sanskrit (F 7), Urdu (F 2)
21.	Sindhi	1,643	1,437	135	62		Hindi (M 68, F 45), English (M 51, F 10), Punjabi (M 6, F 5), Urdu (M 9, F 2), Gujarati (M 1)
22.	Tamil	10	23	6	12		English (M 5, F 10), Hindi (M 1, F 2)
23.	Telugu	9	12	7	1		English (M 4, F 1), Hindi (M 3)
24.	Urdu	9,209	8,563	907	1,150		Hindi (M 788, F 967), English (M 79, F 133), Arabic/Arbi (M 24, F 49), Persian (M 10, F 1), Gujarati (M 4), Punjabi (M 2)
25.	Wagdi	1	-	-	-		—

M=Male : F=Female

APPENDIX II

Important fairs in the district

Sl. No.	Name of the fair	Places where held	Date & Duration	Attendance and importance
1	2	3	4	5
	Tahsil Dholpur			
1.	Deva-Chhat	Machkund (Dholpur)	*Bhadra Pad Shukla* 5, 6 two days.	20,000 *Mphar* and *Mohari* immersed in the *kund.*
2.	Shiva Chaturdashi	Sepau	*Falgun Wadi* 13 to *Falgun Sudi* 2, 5 days.	30,000.
	Tahsil Rupbas			
3.	Mela Maweshi Basant	Rupbas	For five days from *Magh Sudi* 2.	50,000. Sale and purchase of animals and exhibition games etc.
4.	Maweshi Mela	Khanwa	For five days from *Falgun Shukla* 2.	20,000. Sale and purchase of animals, games, amusements etc.
5.	Maweshi Mela	Ucchain	*Ashad Krishna* 5, five days.	5,000.
6.	Garud Mela	Bansi Paharpur	*Falgun Shukla* 5, three days.	2,000. Recitation of classical songs at the temple.
7.	Deviji ka Mela	Milsiyan	*Chaitra Shukla* 1, for eight days.	500. Temple visiting.
8.	Garud and Maweshi Mela	Pichuna	*Vaishak Shukla* 5, Three days.	2,000. Sale and purchase of animals, games and amusements.
9.	Nakti Deviji-ki-Jat	Ucchain	*Chaitra Wadi* 8, three days.	1,000. *Devi,s darshan* wrestling.

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Maweshi and Hanumanji's fair	Sadawal	*Chaitra Shukla* 15, for five days.	500. Hanuman's *darshan* and dealings of animals.
11.	Baldauji ka Mela	Chaikra	*Bhado Shukla* 6, one day and *Agahan Shukla* 15, one day.	1,000. Visit to Dau'ji's temple.
		Tahsil Dig		
12.	Banyatra	Dig	*Bhadra Pad Krishna* 30	50,000. Fountains throwing coloured water.
13.	Gangaur	Januthar	*Chaitra Shukla* 3	3,000 Procession of Gangaur.
14.	Sidha ka Mela	Sinsini	*Chaitra Shukla* 5	5,000. Wrestling.
15.	Devika Mela	Ekalhara	*Chaitra Shukla* 6	5,000. Visit to *Devi's* temple.
		Tahsil Wer		
16.	Rath Yatra	Wer	*Ashad Shukla* 2	6,000. Sale of animals and wrestling.
17.	Bavdika Mela	Wer	*Vaishakh Wadi* 5	1,500. Wrestling.
18.	Ratha ka Mela	Halena	*Vaishakh Wadi* 15	4,000. Procession of chariot and wrestling.
19.	Mahavirji ka Mela	Siras	*Vaishakh Wadi* 5	2,000. Chariot procession of Jains; and wrestling.
20.	Jal Jhoolani ka Mela	Bhusawar	*Bhadon Sudi* 11	5,000. Sale of animals and wrestling.
21.	Deva ka Mela	Jahaj	*Vaishak Krishna*	5,000. Visit to temple.

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
		Tahsil Rajakhera		
22.	Maweshi Mela	Rajakhera	25th November to December 10 15 days.	5,000. Sale of animals.
		Tahsil Kaman		
23.	Mela Parikrama	Kaman	*Bhadva Shukla* 2 three days.	1,000. Kaman is a pilgrim centre of the Dist.
		Tahsil Nagar		
24.	Mela Rathyatra	Nagar	*Chaitra Shukla* 9 three days.	60,000. Thakurji's procession, folk dances *Kavi Sammelan* and *Mushaiyara*, sale of animals.
25.	Moharram fair	Khesti	Moharram	3,000. Procession of *Tajiyas* and wrestling.
26.	Chhat ka Mela	Woodali	Two days	6,000. Devi's temple.
		Tehsil Nadbai		
27.	Maweshi Mela	Nadbai	*Agahan Sudi* 12, 13 Dates	Sale of animal
28.	–do–	Kaatodi	fixed by	—
29.	–do–	Pahabar	Panchayat	—
30.	–do–	Akhegarh	Samiti.	—
		Tahsil Baseri		
31.	Maha Kaleshwar	Sir Mathura	*Bhadra Pad* 8 five days	5,000.
32.	Bhuteshwar	Muhari	*Sawan Wadi* 14 two days and *Falguna Wadi* 14, two days.	10,000.
33.	Ramadha	Barman	*Vaishakh*	5,000.

(Concld.)

1	2	3	4	5
		Tahsil Bharatpur		
34.	Jaswant Pradarshani	Bharatpur	10 days	15,000. Sale of animals.
35.	Kans ka Mela	Kumher	Two days	10,000. Sale of animals.
36.	Teejon ka Mela	Kumher	Four days	10,000. Sale of animals.
37.	Aashahara Mela	Padho	Two days	4,000. Sale of animals.

CHAPTER IV

AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

The land is generally fertile and the general slope is towards north-east. The district normally receives an average of about 67 cms. of rainfall in a year. The monsoon generally lasts from mid-June to mid-October. The soil in the district is among the richest in Rajasthan. The various soil types are: alluvial, sandy and loam. The loams range from sandy to heavy. An overwhelming part of the total working population of the district is engaged in agriculture, either as cultivators or agricultural labourers as shown below[1]:

	Rural	Urban
Total working population		
Male	3,18,655	43,381
Female	1,15,915	5,641
Cultivators		
Male	2,75,263	8,354
Female	1,02,330	2,047
Agricultural labourers		
Male	11,669	317
Female	6,982	188

It will thus be seen that out of the total working population of 4,83,592, as many as 4,07,150 people are engaged in agriculture, 3,87,994 as cultivators and the rest as agricultural labourers. This agricultural force accounts for more than one-third of the total population of the district.

Land Utilisation

The net sown area (515 thousand hectares) accounts for about 64 per cent of the total area (810 thousand hectares) of the district. About 22 per cent of the net cropped area is cultivated more than once a year, the actual figure being 113 thousand hectares. The area of cultivable waste is about six per cent of the net cultivated area and that of the area classified as not available for cultivation about 35 per

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

cent. Other uncultivated land excluding current fallow and culturable waste is about eight per cent of the net cultivated area. The classification of area according to different land utilisation categories is shown below:[1]

('000 hectares)

Classification	Area
Total Area	
(i) According to Surveyor General of India	810
(ii) According to village papers	808
Forests	25
Land put to non-agricultural uses	44
Barren and unculturable land	138
Permanent pastures and other grazing lands	29
Land under miscellaneous tree crops and groves	1
Culturable waste	29
Other fallow l and	10
Current fallow	17
Net area sown	515
Area sown more than once	113
Total cropped area	628

Culturable waste land lies mostly in the tahsils of Bayana, Kaman, Dholpur, Bari and Baseri. Efforts have been made to bring new land under plough and the following areas were newly cultivated during 1964-65[2]:

Tahsils	Hectares
Bharatpur	162
Nadbai	2
Bayana	235
Wer	14
Dig	229
Nagar	162
Kaman	169
Dholpur	293
Bari	428
Rajakhera	391
Baseri	207
Rupbas	68

1 *Statistical Abstract*, Rajasthan, 1966, pp. 18–19.
2. Source : Office of District Agriculture Officer, Bharatpur.

Forest Produce

The most important produce of economic siginificance is *khus*. It is found in Sewar, Bari, Rupbas, Dholpur, Kumher and Bharatpur tahsils. There is an average number of 50 stills working annually, employing about 200 persons in forest operations. The industry has an investment of about a lakh of rupees. There are three contractors on the job. The produce goes to Kannauj in Uttar Pradesh, a place famous for scents.

A few coupes of timber and charcoal and a few for *katha*, are also auctioned, which bring in a revenue of about Rs. 1,50,000 every year. About 20,000 maunds of grass is also raised every year which is consumed in the district and also despatched to famine stricken districts of Rajasthan.

IRRIGATION

About 25 per cent of he total cropped area receives irrigation (1964-65 figure). This shows the great extent to which crops must depend upon timely and sufficient rain-fall for maturity and even survival. In 1964-65, 1,59,659 hectares received irrigation out of a total cropped area of 628 thousand hectares.

The various sources of irrigation, as anywhere else in the State, are rivers, tanks, wells and tube-wells.

The important rivers of he district are Banganga, Gambhir, Ruparel, Parvati and Chambal.

There are more than 200 tank embankments of various sizes and descriptions. In 1964-65, tanks irrigated an area of 66,162 hectares, i.e., about 40 per cent of the total irrigated area of the district. Irrigation by tanks is usually done by the inundation method, except in the case of Parbati and Bareta bunds. Water is retained in the bunds for about three weeks and then released to flow to lower bunds. The flood irrigation by various rivers and local catchments is described below :

Ruparel River

The Ruparel flood, as it enters the district is diverted by the Sikri Bund, a fine embankment which extends for about 19 km. along

the western boundary, so that it does not follow the old river valley but is distributed through sluices at intervals, mainly in an easterly direction, the distribution of the water being effected by a system of distributary channels from the sluices and shallow subsidiary reservoirs fed by these channels. This district has a formal right (by a treaty signed by the former Bharatpur State) to the use of unimpeded flow of the Ruparel floods during the monson season. The irrigation derived from these floods is a valuable source of prosperity, the area irrigated in good years amounting to 12,000 hectares or more.

The system of flood irrigation from the Ruparel river, as also throughout the district, is to inundate the land during the rainy season. The land is thoroughly saturated and a slight deposit of highly fertilising silt is left on the surface.

After the rainy season, the water is drained off, and the fields are ploughed and sown for the winter crop. By this time the flood moisture will have permeated deep enough to nourish the plants till the winter rains. The winter rains assist in producing a heavy crop, and if they fail, well irrigation is resorted to. In the absence of both, the crop will be lean.

Banganga River

The Banganga River spills freely over its northern bank as it passes through the district. About midway in its course eastwards the river leaves its old channel and flows in a northerly direction towards Uchhain along the Bayana–Uchhain road. The diversion of the river has been encouraged artificially by the use of the Bayana–Uchhain road as a training bank. The flood water discharged from the regulator is again impounded and distributed by other works, the largest of which is the Ajan Bund, extending for 19 km. across the direction of flow. The Ajan Bund, which commands the whole vicinity of Bharatpur city, contains a number of sluices and weirs through which the flood water can be released to irrigate the land in the rear, during flood time. The sluices are also employed to empty the basin of the bund, which has a contour area of 36 sq. km.

The system of irrigation is the same as that for the Ruparel. The Ajan Bund and other reservoirs are emptied at the end of October and the flooded land on both sides is then ploughed and sown. The Banganga floods are specially valuable in freshening the water in the wells and in saturating the soil for agricultural purposes.

Improvements of the Irrigation System

Until about the end of the last century, the Banganga inundations were uncontrolled, and were thus a cause of much loss to the former Bharatpur State, instead of being, as now, a valuable source of prosperity. The old works had been abandoned in a breached condition. Immoderate flooding took place in natural depressions, which became thereby uncultivable while the higher lands remained parched. The main principle of the irrigation system introduced since 1895 has been to spread the water out over high land, and to protect the depressions from swamping by embankments and drains.

Kevaldeo Jhil

The Kevaldeo Jhil, about 5 km. south of Bharatpur city, is a notable depression flooded annually from the Banganga River, via the Ajan Bund. The Jhil (lake) is now drained, so that water can be stored in it to any desired depth, and it is partitioned by small embankments into pockets which can be flooded separately. The Jhil is flooded partly for the sake of sport and partly to induce a growth of grass for the cattle and game confined in the forest enclosure.

Cuts or channels from the Banganga River

In addition to the Uchhain Canal there are other cuts or inundation canals recently taken out from the Banganga River, one near Pathena on the north bank, one at Halena 50 feet wide, also on the north bank, and another 50 feet wide on the south bank nearly opposite the latter, which feeds the large reservoir known as the Lalpur Bund. The flood water taken out of the river by cuts is either held up in shallow reservoirs or pockets, or is spread out over the land. By means of these cuts and reservoirs nearly the whole flow of the river is utilised and absorbed within the district.

Gambhir River

The Gambhir river has well-defined banks, and does not spill generally until it enters the old Banganga River bed. The silt of this stream is believed to be highly fertile, and crops are commonly grown in the river bed after the rainy season. The Gambhir River is made to spill largely into the Rupbas tahsil at the eastern extremity by means of natural and artificial channels at Dhana Ghata, Bakholi and Shekhpur, all leading out from the southern banks. There is also a considerable natural spill from the northern bank. This irrigation is valuable, the crops grown in the flooded land being remarkably good.

Local Catchments

This system of irrigation is very complete in this district, nearly all the available catchments being impounded, so that only a small proportion of the local rainfall escapes beyond the district territory, and that too only in the sparsely inhabited ravine tracts in the southern extremity. The catchments impounded vary in size from 1 sq. km. to 26 sq. km., but the typical size may be said to be about 4 sq. km. intercepted by a low earthen bank more than a mile in length. The main characteristics of the Bharatpur bunds are their length and sinuosity; they wind sometimes for three km. or more across a shallow depression, the depth of which does not usually exceed 2 metres at the maximum.

The bunds are generally thickly planted with trees, which protect and consolidate the banks. During recent years the old bunds, nearly all of which had been breached and abandoned, have been restored and improved, the necessary escape weirs or bye-wahses having been provided to prevent their destruction in flood time.

The local catchment bunds are numerous in the Wer, Bayana and Rupbas tahsils. There are some in Dig and Kaman, and very few in the remaining parts of the district.

The value of small bunds lies in their utility as local irrigation works, and in the prosperity they confer on the villages and keep up he well level.

Bareta Bund

There is only one large storage reservoir in the district. This is the Bareta Bund across Kakand river, work on which was started in 1866 and abandoned in 1869 after Rs. 70,000 had been spent and the dam carried half way across. Work was resumed in 1895 and the dam was completed in 1897. This reservoir, which is situated 10 km. west of Bayana, has a catchment area of 181 sq. km., a storage basin of 1,500 million cubic feet (100 cft.=2831.61 litres) capacity, a waterspread, when full, of 10 sq. km. and a maximum depth of 12 metres below escape level. There are three ducts or distributary channels leading from the sluices to arable ground in the rear. The influence of this large reservoir on the surrounding country has been remarkable, considerable tracts of waste land having come into occupation. The presence of a large sheet of water throughout the year has also attracted

large game to the ravines bordering the lake. Irrigation from this bund takes place throughout the year.

The principal bunds in the district are the following.

Name of the Bund	Tahsil	Irrigation potential (Mcft)
Parbati	Baseri	30,000
Baretha	Bayana	6,500
Ram Sagar	Bari	4,500
Halena	Wer	3,000
Lalpur	Wer	1,000
Urmila Sagar	Dholpur	4,500
Atal	Bharatpur	1,000
Sikri	Nagar	40,000

The following irrigation works have been completed or started during the Five Year Plans :

Bharatpur Feeder

This canal takes off from Agra Canal and serves the Kaman tahsil of the district. Work on the project was started in 1959-60 and completed in 1963-64. The total cost came to Rs. 17.38 lakh against the original estimate of Rs. 15.21 lakh.

The benefits from the project started accruing some years before the completion. The year-wise irrigation benefits are shown below:

	Irrigated area (Hectares)
1960-61	793
1961-62	2765
1962-63	2814
1963-64	4642
1964-65	3777

The total length of the canal is 28 km. of which 16 km. are in Uttar Pradesh. The discharge capacity of the canal is 300 cusecs.

Parbati Project

This is an irrigation project on Parbati river near Angai Railway Station in the Dholpur sub-division of the district. Work on the

project was started in 1953-54 and completed in 1964-65 at a cost of Rs. 110.61 lakh as against the envisaged cost of Rs. 87.10 lakh.

The catchment area of the reservoir is 795 sq. km. With an average rainfall of 28 inches, the area yields an average of 3,500 Mcft of water. The storage capacity of the reservoir has been kept at 4,000 Mcft. The length of the bund is 7 km., and that of the main canal 56 km. Benefits, in a partial manner, started accruing from the project much before its completion. The year-wise irrigation benefits are shown below :

	(Hectares)
1959-60	1352
1960-61	3546
1961-62	5795
1962-63	6880
1963-64	9421
1964-65	8885

Gurgaon Canal

This is a joint irrigation project of Punjab and Rajasthan. Its purpose is to utilise the monsoon discharge of the Yamuna River. The capacity of the canal will be 2,100 cusecs of which Punjab will have 1600 cusecs and Rajasthan 500 cusecs. The cost of common works is to be shared on the cusec mile basis. It is expected that works in Rajasthan will cost Rs. 90 lakh and the share to be borne by Rajasthan on the common works in Punjab will amount to Rs. 2.10 crores. Work on the project will start in 1966 and is expected to be completed by 1969.

The project will enter Rajasthan near the village of Jurera in Kaman tahsil. The total length of the canal in Rajasthan will be 58 km.

Important canals used for irrigation purposes in the district are (i) Uchhain, (ii) Pathena, (iii) Pichuna and (iv) minor canals from Sikri Bund.[1] During 1964-65 the irrigation from these canals was as follows[2]:

1. *Bharatpur District Census Handbook*, 1951 Census, Bikaner, 1954, p. XIII.
2. Source : Office of the Executive Engineer, Irrigation Division, Bharatpur.

Canal	Area irrigated (Hectares)			Revenue (Rupees)		
	Kharif	*Rabi*	Total	*Kharif*	*Rabi*	Total
Uchhain	99	1069	1168	275	3189	3464
Pichuna	135	2885	3020	404	8613	9017
Pathena	45	1647	1692	126	4630	4756

Wells are another important source of irrigation. In 1964-65 the district had a total of 17,299 working wells of which 850 were constructed during the year. Another 11,573 wells were lying out of use. The following table gives the number of wells in the district during 1964-65[1].

Tahsil	Tube-wells	Old wells	New wells	Out of use
1. Bharatpur	43	2086	129	1666
2. Nadbai	15	1307	30	924
3. Bayana	17	1815	73	1391
4. Wer	9	1945	81	1098
5. Dig	2	970	81	664
6. Nagar	2	715	17	802
7. Kaman	18	503	110	1229
8. Dholpur	–	582	105	674
9. Bari	–	2456	59	164
10. Rajakhera	–	1226	93	194
11. Baseri	–	2040	24	859
12. Rupbas	–	804	48	1908
Total	106	16449	850	11573

The water table varies from 6 metres to 24 metres. A well now costs between Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 5,000 to build as against a maximum of Rs. 1,200 at the beginning of this century. The depth of water surface in the wells is, on an average, 11 metres below ground level in the dry season. Water in many of the wells, especially those in the central tahsils of the district, is bitter. Though the bitter water of

1. Source : Land Records, Bharatpur.

these wells can be used partially for irrigating growing crops under certain conditions, the sweet water wells, which are largely used in the *chahi* land, are the most valuable. The wells are used mainly for the winter crops, both at the time of sowing and for subsequent waterings. *Kharif* crops are also irrigated from the wells in times of deficient rains.

The water is lifted by means of persian wheels and the ancient leather bucket (*Charas*) for depths upto 12 metres and pumping sets for greater depths. The *charas* is a leather bag drawn up over a pulley by bullocks driven down a slope. A pair of bullocks can water about 2.4 hectares of land in a day. The wells are sometimes wide enough for two or three *charas* to be worked simultaneously. For shallow levels, the bucket and rope are used. Another contrivance, called *dhenkli*, consisting of a wooden pole with an earthen pot at one end and a weight on the other, is popular for use in shallow wells.

There are not many tube wells in the district but the fact that there are some is a good pointer. The tahsils of Dholpur, Bari, Rajakhera, Baseri and Rupbas have no tube wells. Dig and Nagar have two each, while Wer has nine, Nadbai 15, Bayana 17, Kaman 18 and Bharatpur 43.

Only a small portion of most crops is irrigated. The lion's share of irrigation is claimed by wheat. Other major irrigated crops are gram, rape and mustard, barley, sugarcane, rice, jowar, fruits and vegetables, and fodder crops. Crop-wise irrigated area for the year 1964-65 is given below1:

Crops	Area under irrigation (hectares)
1. Food crops other than sugarcane	1,38,437
2. Sugarcane	5,848
3. Cotton	46
4. Others	15,326
Total (gross) irrigated area	1,59,657

Since a very large part of the cultivation is dependent upon rainfall, dry farming has great importance in the district. The local

1. *Statistical Abstract*, Rajasthan, 1966, p. 39.

practice is to conserve soil moisture by ploughing, green manuring and *med bundi*.

Soil Erosion

Most erosion, which is estimated to be between 10 to 15 per cent, is caused by water. The areas of Kaman, Bayana, Baseri and Dholpur Panchayat Samitis, which are subject to heavy downpours, experience soil erosion by water. Soil conservation schemes have been taken up during the last three years and contour bunding has been completed on 607 hectares in the Panchayat Samitis of Wer, Bayana, Rupbas, Dholpur, Rajakhera and Dig.[1]

Silting

The Banganga and Gambhir rivers cause great inundations in Bharatpur, Rupbas, Bayana, Wer and Nadbai. The flood channels and drains and in some cases the river beds, as described above, have silted up.

Water Resources

The district is traversed by four or five rivers, some of which give it a surfeit of water by jumping banks. The problem, therefore, would seem to be not so much of tapping new sources of water as of taming the rivers. This will give a three-fold benefit. First, it will create irrigation potential, secondly, new areas which now lie water-logged after the rains, will be opened up for cultivation and thirdly, the problem of erosion will be greatly reduced.

AGRICULTURE

Soil

As observed earlier, the soils in the district are sandy, sandy-loam, clay, clay-loam and loam. Roughly speaking, about half of the total soil is sandy-loam, found mostly in the south-west, and about one-third is clay-loam lying in north-east and one-sixth loam, in the central region. The soil retains moisture for a long period and is capable of producing a variety of crops. The soil classification with regard to quality is known locally as follows:

Chiknot, a stiffish clay or clay-loam, black in colour, the richest natural soil, rarely manured; *matiyar*, the ordinary loam, which

Source : Office of District Agriculture Officer, Bharatpur.

has a mixture of sand and is lighter in colour and more easily worked than *chiknot*, it is the common soil of the plains and is much improved by manure; and *bhur*, the inferior sandy soil found at the foot of hills, on high uplands and along the banks of streams which is most common in Wer and Bayana and is suited only for the lighter crops. In the north and north-west of what formerly used to be Dholpur State (which now forms the southern part of the district) is found a mixture of sand-clay known as *domat*, which is a productive as the best land in the adjoining parts of Uttar Pradesh. In the ravines of Chambal and other rivers, there is alluvial mud (*Kachhar*) on which crops are raised.

The settlement classification of soil follows mainly the means of irrigation. But other factors like depth of soil and the situation of a field are also taken into consideration. There are subdivisions in each class according to quality. The main classification is *Chahi* (irrigated) and *barani* (unirrigated).

(i) CHAHI : The *chahi* land is irrigated by wells, tanks or canals. This land is further subdivided as follows :

(a) CHAHI GORWAN : This type of land produces exceptionally good crops in both the harvests in a year and is situated in the neighbourhood of habitation and has the benefit of village manures.

(b) CHAHI A : The fertile and richly manured areas with sweet water wells often adjacent to the principal or subsidiary villages, with regular irrigation. Over about 50 per cent of its area, crops are grown twice annually.

(c) CHAHI I : Lands with good standard wells and regular irrigation, and with occasional or restricted double cropping.

(d) CHAHI II : It consists of areas having wells with inferior quality or quantity of water. These areas are mostly single-cropped, with irrigation varying from 50 to 60 per cent.

(e) CHAHI III : It consists of poor *chahi* with *bhur* (sandy) lands, with irregular irrigation.

(ii) BARANI : The *barani* or unirrigated land is classified as follows :

(a) BARANI A : It consists of *parat chahi* areas and the superior type of fields lying either in the neighbourhood of villages or intermixed with the *chahi* or lands lying in a depression.

(b) BARANI I : Good level fields of sandy soil with no special advantages, and regularly cultivated and bearing a good natural produce of *pala* and grass.

(c) BARANI II : Uneven or slopy fields either of sandy soil or occupying certain other disadvantageous positions.

(d) BARANI III : Uneven fields with excessive admixture of sand, areas under fluctuating cultivation or newly ploughed lands.

Crops

At the beginning of the century, the principal crops in the (then) Bharatpur State were, *bajra* (occupying about 24 per cent of the net cropped area), *jowar* (19 per cent), gram (15 per cent), barley (eight per cent), wheat (six per cent), and cotton (five per cent[1]). The crops in the Dholpur area were *bajra*, *moth*, *jowar*, cotton, wheat, gram and barley.[2]

Since the data relating to acreages under individual crops for earlier years are not available, it is difficult to analyse the changes in the crop pattern in the State forming the present district. However, speaking of more recent times, on the basis of the report of a survey conducted by the National Council of Applied Economic Research as part of the overall techno-economic survey of Rajasthan, it can be said that (on the basis of 1956-57 figures) gram occupied the largest (22.8 per cent) of the total cropped area, followed by *bajra* (21.8), rape and mustard (16.1), wheat (11.3), *jowar* (7.9), pulses (5.5), barley (4.9) and sesamum (2.8), maize, rice, sugarcane and ground-nut accounting for less than one per cent each[3]. Since then the only noticeable change has been an increase in the area under sugarcane and ground-nut, owing among other reasons, to the high market price for the produce.

In 1964-65, the principal crops were as follows :

KHARIF—Rice, maize, *jowar*, *bajra*, *urad*, *moong*, *chaula*, *arhar*, linseed, ground-nut, castor, sugarcane, chillies, betel leaves, sweet potato, sunn, henna, coriander, opium and potato.

RABI—Wheat, mustard, coriander, cumin, chillies, tobacco, onion and potato.

ZAID RABI—Water-melons, vegetables, tobacco, fodder crops etc.

1. *Imperial Gazetteer of India*, Provincial Series, Rajputana, Calcutta, 1908, p. 329.
2. *Ibid*, p. 345.
3. *Agriculture and Livestock in Rajasthan*, National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi, pp. 100–101.

It may be pointed out that crops do not ripen in all the area devoted to the cultivation of a particular crop. The seed may fail to sprout, or the seedlings may die on account of defective manuring and irrigation. Pests and diseases claim their own toll. Thus in 1964-65 an area of 5,863 hectares in the *rabi* season failed to mature. The extent of such area for *kharif* was 28,689 hectares.

Some important crops are discussed below individually :

BAJRA (Pennisetum typhoideum)—*Bajra* is the most important food crop in the district occupying an area of about 20 per cent of the total cropped area. It is grown in sandy soils in almost all the tahsils. It thrives well if there is timely monsoon. If the monsoon fails, the area under *bajra* goes down considerably, while good rains at the time of sowing result in bumper crops. It is sown in June-July and ripens in October. Seed rate per acre for this crop is one and a half kg.

Bajra compares favourably with *jowar* as a food crop, but the stalks are saltish and are, therefore, sparingly used as fodder, but they are suitable for thatching. The crop is mostly grown alone but is sometimes mixed with *moth* or *moong*. It is seldom watered or manured. When the crop is four or five inches high, the weeds and grass are cleared.

MAIZE (*Zea mays*)— Maize is grown on a smaller scale. It is sown early in June and is harvested by the last week of October. As a rule, it is not irrigated but in case of extreme drought, one or two waterings are given whenever irrigation facilities exist. Early maize for green cobs is sown under irrigation in April and May and the stalks are used for fodder. Maize is the commonest crop grown in double-cropped areas. The second crop is generally wheat. But where irrigation facilities are scarce, barley or gram is sown. The seed rate of this crop is 5 to 6 kg. per acre. It is a quick growing crop and cultivators start under cultural operations with *Khurpi* within a fortnight of its sowing. If the plants are too close they are thinned. From the time the grain is in the milch state, the cobs (*bhutta*) find their way to the market. Roasted cobs are popular in towns and villages alike. It is also turned into flour or middlings. The former is used to prepare bread and the latter *dallya*.

RICE (*Oryza sativa*)—Rice is not grown on any appreciable scale. The sowing period for rice is June-July. The crop requires between

four to six waterings depending upon the nature of the soil and irrigation facilities avâilble. Inter-culture is needed twice or thrice and the crop is harvested in October or November. Seed is applied at the rate of 10 to 12 kg. per acre by nursery plantation and 20 to 25 kg. by broadcasting.

In 1964-65, of the total area under rice, the larger share was in the tahsils of Bharatpur and Nadbai. Among smaller contributors were Kaman, Wer, Rupbas and Nagar. The area devoted to rice cultivation in the remaining tahsils (Dig, Bayana, Dholpur, Bari, Baseri and Rajakhera) was negligible.

WHEAT AND BARLEY (*Triticum sativum & Hordeum Vulgare*)–These crops are distributed throughout the district. Wheat (*Triticum sativum* occupies about 15 per cent and barley (*Hordeum Vulgare*) about 8 per cent of the cultivated area. Wheat-barley mixture is quite extensively grown. Wheat is generally sown during October to December, where irrigation facilities are available. Wheat crop grown after maize is rarely manured. Soon after maize is harvested, the fields are ploughed. If the land is hard, preliminary irrigation is given. Two or three good ploughings, lengthwise and then cross-wise, follow. Finally a heavy beam is rolled, to crush the clods and to preserve moisture. Then the seed is sown with the help of *Naila* tugged to the plough. Generally 5 waterings are given during December to March to the crop of wheat, and 3 waterings to barley during January to March. The crops are harvested between late March and mid-May; barley is generally cut earlier. It is then tied into sheaves and carted to the threshing floor where it is trodden by bullocks. The wages for harvesting are usually given in kind.

In *mal* lands where dry wheat is sown, manure is applied before the rains and several ploughings are given in the rainy season. If there are rains in October-November, wheat is sown, otherwise the land so prepared is put under some other grain or left fallow.

Among the chief varieties of wheat sown are *katha (Durum)* and *vajia (Vulgarea)*. Among varieties newly introduced by the Department of Agriculture C 591 (for irrigated areas) is the most promising. It is rust resistant, high yielding and possesses good milling qualities. Other varieties like NP 718, RS 31-1 and C 281 have now been introduced for *barani*, tank bed and flooded areas.

Wheat and barley are the staple food grains of the district and are often taken unmixed, but sometimes mixed, either with each other or with gram. The roasted green ears are also eaten with relish while the straw is used as fodder.

GRAM (*Cicer arietinum*)—Gram is a winter crop, grown usually alone but sometimes mixed with barley; it is grown mostly in a light loamy soil, but is less irrigated and weeded than wheat. The land is ploughed four times before the seed is sown in October, and is then harrowed once; if rain falls in December and January, a fine crop is almost certain, but frost and lightning are injurious if the pulse be in blossom. When the seedlings begin to branch and before flowers are produced, the leading shoots are sometimes nipped off to make the plants bushier and more productive, and the cuttings are used as a vegetable (*pansi*). Gram ripens between February and April, is reaped with a blunt sickle and is generally uprooted. The outturn averages about 200 kg. per acre. Gram chaff is excellent fodder.

MOTH (*Phaseolus aconitifolius*)—*Moth* is usually sown in July-August, and is reaped in September-October. The pulse is split and consumed in different ways. It is grown on light soil, sometimes alone, but usually with *bajra* or *jowar*.

MUNG (*Phaseolus aureus*)—It is also grown on light soil, sometimes alone, but usually with *bajra* or *jowar*. It is sown in July-August and harvested in October. It does not require any manuring or irrigation.

URAD (*Phaseolus mungo*)—It is sown from early July to mid August, frequently as a mixed crop with *bajra* and is harvested from end of September to mid-October. Besides being a pulse, *urad* flour is also used to make some delicacies of the Indian cuisine.

SARSON (*Brassica compectus*)—*Sarson* or mustard is a *rabi* crop, grown on land either attached to wells or irrigated from canals. In the former case, it is sown with wheat, and is harvested before it. It is used as an oil-seed, the oil being useful for preserving pickles. The green leaves are also used as a vegetable.

SUGARCANE (*Saccharum officinarum*)—Sugarcane, as mentioned above, has caught up with the imagination of the cultivators and the area under it has increased considerably. The sowing period for sugarcane is from late February to mid-April. Soil preparation and tillage

start in December. The crop requires as many as eight waterings depending upon the nature of the soil and weather conditions. Interculture is needed thrice between April and August. Seed is applied at the rate of 1866 to 2239 kg. per acre. The crop is harvested between mid-October and the third week of March, depending upon the time of sowing and the variety used.

In 1879, sugarcane was mostly cultivated only in Bari, Baseri and Rupbas tahsils.[1] Now it is cultivated in all tahsils, though on a smaller scale in tahsils like Nadbai, Dig, Wer and Rajakhera. The total area, under sugarcane in 1964-65 was 6,129 hectares.

VEGETABLES—Among vegetables the principal ones are cabbage, carrot, cauliflower, egg-plant, potato, radish, sweet-potato, turnip and several of the gourd and cucumber family. Leafy vegetables are common. During 1964-65 an area of about 2,995 hectares was devoted to vegetable cultivation.

CONDIMENTS AND SPICES—The chief condiments grown are *dhania* (coriander seed), *zira* (cumin seed), *lahsan* (garlic), *sonf* (anise) and *methi*. The area under condiments and spices was about 2,428 hectares.

The common fruits are *Aam* (mango), *Anar* (pomegranate), *Musambi* (sweet orange), *Santra* (orange), *Nimbu* (lime), *Papita* (papaya), *Amrood* (guava) and plums The larger areas under mango are in Wer, Bayana, Bari and Dholpur tahsils. Grafted mango is grown only at Bhusawar and Dholpur. The Department owns a nursery at Bhusawar, Dholpur and a garden at Rambag Bari.

Agricultural production

A table showing the production of principal crops in the district during 1964-65 is given in the appendix at the end of the chapter.

Other crops

Cotton (Gossypium Spp.) was formerly grown in Bayana, Rajakhera and Bari areas. The 1964-65 figures reveal that small patches were under cotton in every tahsil but even the cumulative total of all tahsils (83 hectares) is insignificant.

There was no poppy (*Popayer sommiferum*) cultivation in the district during 1964-65. The former Gazetteer, however, speaks of opium cultivation in Bayana and Bhusawar.[2]

1. *Rajputana Gazetteer* Vol. I, Calcutta, 1879, pp. 150–51.
2. *Ibid.*

Tobacco *(Nicotiam tobacum)* which was earlier grown in Bari principally, was extended generally to every tahsil during 1964-65, the total area being 422 hectares.

New strains

HYBRID BAJRA—It has a uniform growth. Though it does not attain any great height, the cobs are loaded with grain, and the plant sprouts at great many places. The stalks make sweet fodder. The crop is able to digest strong doses of fertilisers.

HYBRID JOWAR—Like the hybrid *bajra*, this also has an even growth with the result that the whole crop matures at the same time. The cobs are milky in colour, and, needless to say, are studded with grain. The leaves stay green even after the crop has matured. The stalks are short, thick and sweet.

HYBRID MAIZE—The stalks of this crop are also short and thick. It grows a long cob with golden grain.

For rice, T N I, and for wheat, Sonara 64, varieties are used. These are disease resistant and can take strong manurial doses.

All the varieties listed above are high yielding ones and give greater outturn than ordinary ones.

Modern implements

MOULD-BOARD PLOUGH—It consists of the following parts : (1) The body to which other parts are attached, (2) Beam, (3) Mould Board, (4) Ghari, and (5) Handle.

This can plough to a greater depth than the *desi* plough and is particularly useful in ploughing the land under green manure as it removes crop residuals. It easily eradicates the weeds and keeps the land clear.

DRILLS—These are made of wood and consist of a body to which a beam is fixed for attaching it to the bullocks and a handle for holding. To the body are attached furrow openers and to these openers, seed tubes are attached. On the top of these tubes a cup is tied through which seeds dribble into the furrows. The utility of the implement can be summarised as under:

1. It helps in the proper distribution of seeds.
2. The seed is placed at an even depth in the soil.

3. The germination is uniform.
4. The plants have equal opportunity of obtaining food and light.
5. It facilitates hoeing and inter-culture.
6. Bullock power can be used for inter-culture which is very economical.

CHAFF CUTTERS—The use of *gandasa* for chaff cutting (*kutti*) is being replaced by this machine. It saves time and labour, and gives a good output.

IRON LEVELLERS—This implement consists of a metal scoop with a drill for attaching bullocks and a pair of handles. The pointed edge of the lower portion of the scoop is kept sharp and made of good iron. It is more efficient and economical than the *desi* levellers (*patta*).

The Agriculture Department has distributed the following implements during the last few years.[1]

(Number)

Year	Iron ploughs	Chaff cutters	Seed drill
1962-63	2248	1456	26
1963-64	2648	828	163
1964-65	2431	1548	125

The following table shows the number of the various agricultural implements in the district[2] : (1963-64)

Implements	Number
Ploughs	1,44,305
Carts	40,947
Sugarcane crushers	358
Oil engines	97
Electric pupms	39
Tractors	276
Ghanis	416

1. Source : Office of the District Agriculture Officer, Bharatpur.
2. *Statistical Abstract*, Rajasthan, 1966, p. 32.

Seeds

The Agriculture Department has distributed the following quantities of seed during the period 1961-62 to 1964-65[1] :

(in maunds)

Name of the seed	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Paddy N.P. 130	431	1946	272	539
Bajra	147	97	269	161
Jowar	123	88	362	182
Maize (Bassi-selected and hybrid)	10	2	29	19
Wheat C. 591 M.P. 718 & R S. 31-1	22897	21714	28065	49839
Barley R.S. 17	1887	1518	857	6334
Gram R.S. 10	3697	3199	1798	22283

Seed stores

There are thirteen seed stores, one with each Panchayat Samiti. Besides, there are about sixty stores with either the Co-operative Department or Co-operative Societies. These stores can generally hold between 1500 to 2000 bags each[2].

Manures

The soils in the district are poor in nitrogen and phosphorus. The soil in the tahsils of Bharatpur and Nadbai is alkaline, and small alkaline patches are found in most tahsils. The nutrient deficiency is being met by the application of farmyard manure and artificial (nitrogeneous and phosphatic) fertilisers. There are about 20,000 compost pits in the district, owned by the cultivators themselves. The chemical fertilisers are distributed through the panchayat samitis and the following quantities were distributed during the last four years[3].

(Tons)

Year	Nitrogenous	Phosphatic
1961 62	293.5	25.5
1962-63	592.5	60.0
1963-64	1050.0	185.0
1964-65	2698.5	510.0

1. Source : Office of the District Agriculture Officer, Bharatpur.
2. Source : *ibid.*
3. Source : *ibid.*

Green manuring is done on irrigated land. Only *guar* has been recommended so far, and it has brought good results. The area under green manures during some previous years is shown below[1] :

Year	Area (acres)
1961-62	6,200
1962-63	7,162
1963-64	5,540
1964-65	6,959

Crop rotation

The usual rotational practices in the district are as follows :

1. BAJRA—Wheat-fallow-gram, *bajra*, gram-fallow
2. FALLOW—Wheat-fallow
3. PADDY—Gram-fallow-wheat
4. WHEAT—Gram-wheat or barley
5. MUSTARD—Fallow-mustard
6. GROUND-NUT—Fallow-*bajra*-gram-fallow
7. SUGARCANE—Fallow-wheat

Mixed cropping

Mixed sowings are common and are resorted to in order to guard against complete failure, as also to meet household requirements.

Except under special circumstances, leguminous crops are not sown alone. These are mostly sown with the main crops, e.g. *moong*, *moth*, *urad* and *til* are sown with *bajra* and in some cases with *jowar*. Wheat is mixed with barley or mustard or coriander. The combination of gram and barley is also common.

Agricultural operations

The agricultural operations followed are mostly old and very simple. Many cultivators broadcast their seeds while a few sow behind the plough. Weeding and mulching are done by means of *kudali* and *khurpi* and generally no other implement or tool is used.

On *Akha Tij* agricultural operations are started by almost every cultivator. All begin with ploughing. But they

1. Source : Office of the District Agriculture Officer, Bharatpur.

are never serious till the land gets a little softer by pre-monsoon showers. In some places *kuli* (blade harrow) is used as a subsidiary implement for preparing the land. Its utility is recognised but religious prejudices prevent wide use. Some say it can be used only if a miniature golden *kuli* with silver oxen is dedicated to village gods and some brahmins are fed.

Crop pests and diseases

The principal crop pests and diseases are the following :

JOWAR—Grain smut, hairy caterpillar, stem borer.

BAJRA—Smut

PADDY—Foot Rot, Leaf Smut, Rice bug.

SESAMUM—Blight, Leaf and pod caterpillar.

GROUND-NUT—Blight, Tikka disease.

SUGARCANE—White ant, Borer and White fly, Red rot, Smut.

WHEAT—Field cricket, Foot Rot, Smut, Ear-cockle, Termites.

BARLEY—Termites, Aphid, Covered Smut.

GRAM—Cut worm, Weevils, Field cricket, Pod Borer, Wilt.

RAPE & MUSTARD--Sawfly, Aphids.

POTATO—Blight, Leaf Curl, Cut Worm, Rat.

CHILLIES—Fruit Rot, Leaf curl.

CITRUS—Citrus Canker, Fruit fall, Lemon butterfly, Citrus Psylla, White Fly.

PAPAYA—Stem Rot.

MANGO—Mal formation, Mango hopper, Bark-eating caterpillar, Mango stem borer.

GUAVA—Zine Deficiency disease

BER—Fruit Borer.

Rats are a danger in *Bhur Barani* (sandy areas) and along the foot of the hills. The last locust menace occurred in 1950 when about 25 per cent of wheat and barley crops in Bayana and Wer tahsils were damaged.[1]

1. *Bharatpur District Census Handbook*, 1951, Bikaner (1954), p. XIII.

Departmental activities

The district authorities strive constantly for the promotion of better agricultural practices by propagating the use of improved implements, fertilisers, seeds etc. There is an Agriculture Extension Officer attached to each Panchayat Samiti and demonstration plots are laid out in each Panchayat Samiti on the cultivators' land; fertiliser for the purpose is given free. In 1964-65 there were 1,031 demonstration plots spread throughout the district.

The Department participates in the annual Jaswant Cattle Fair and Exhibition. The principal crops of the district are exhibited and a competition is organised where cultivators put up the best strains produced by them. Useful information relating to better farm practices, application and utility of fertilisers, methods of combating crop pests and diseases etc., is disseminated through films, posters, play-cards and leaflets, besides personal talks.

Loans are given for wells, pumping sets, persian wheels and tractors, etc. Other sources of agricultural finance are the co-operative institutions and the money lender. Details are given in the chapter of Banking, Trade and Commerce. There are no agricultural research stations in the district at present.

Agriculture is taught in some Multipurpose Higher Secondary Schools of the district.

Seed multiplication farms

There are two Government seed multiplication farms in the district, at Malikpur and Sewar. The Sewar farm was established in 1957-58 and that at Malikpur in 1964. The area of each farm is 100 acres (40.46 hectares). The farms have their own oil engines and tractors. The production at each farm during 1964-65 is shown below:

	Malikpur (Quintals)	Sewar (Quintals)
Bajra	2.12	—
Gram	73.8	18.88
Wheat	10.67	90.24
Barley	8.09	4.51
Sarson	49.72	6.23

Agricultural marketing

The activities regarding marketing can be divided into four main fields, viz., marketing survey, intelligence, grading and standardisation, and publicity and demonstration. There are two Marketing Inspectors in the district, both headquartered at Bharatpur, who collect information on the various *mandis*, their catchment areas, commodities attracted, arrivals, sales, transport, etc. Surveys on individual commodities or groups of allied commodities are also conducted. Details are given in the chapter on Banking, Trade and Commerce. Both the Inspectors are headquartered at Bharatpur. They have also collected regionwise data regarding surplus in major foodgrains, purchase and distribution of seed, goat hair marketing, prevailing prices of straw of wheat, barley and maize, production of *guar*, marketable surplus of agricultural produce, problems in the marketing of oil seeds, etc. A directory of fairs, markets and produce exchanges has also been prepared.

Efforts to popularise agmark products are also made. Steps taken to disseminate market intelligence include display of prices on the notice board in the markets and issue of periodical news bulletins in the local language to institutions like Panchayats and Panchayat Samitis, for further dissemination to farmers. There are two centres for market intelligence in the district, one each at Bharatpur and Dholpur. The organisation also participates in the various fairs and exhibitions in the district. A number of surveys on miscellaneous topics have also been undertaken.

Co-operatives in agriculture

There are 1,228 agricultural credit co-operative societies in the district with a total membership of 84,524. The total share capital of the societies is Rs. 37,79,594; reserve and other funds Rs. 2,06,084; deposits Rs. 6,03,819; borrowings Rs. 93,98,698; working capital Rs. 1,39,88,195; other liabilities Rs. 5,82,830 and total liabilities Rs. 1,45,71,025. Only 841 of the societies made any profit 111 their aggregate profit being Rs. 3,20,157. Two hundred and fifty one societies sustained an aggregate loss of Rs. 72,903 while 136 societies made no profit and suffered no loss.[1]

There are also 74 agricultural non-credit societies with a total membership of 1083. The detailed description of these societies is given in the chapter on Banking, Trade and Commerce.

1. 1963–64 figures.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Fodder

The principal fodder crops in the district are *guar*, *jowar*, maize, *bajra*, *moong* and *urad*. According to land records figures, about 36 thousand hectares of land (1964–65 figures) were devoted to fodder crops. Besides these crops, grasses like berseem, hybrid napier grass, M.P. Chari, etc. are also grown. The fodder grown at the government cattle breeding farm at Kumher is supplied to Panchayat Samitis. According to the animal husbandry authorities, the district is, in normal years, self-sufficient in fodder requirements.

The extent of permanent pasture and the land devoted to the cultivation of fodder, as shown in the land records, is given below :

('000 hectares)

Year	Permanent pastures and other grazing lands.[1]	Land under fodder crops.
1960–61	12	38
1961–62	13	34
1962–63	24	35
1963–64	28	32
1964–65	29	37

Livestock

The livestock population of the district in 1963–64 is shown below.[3]

Cattle	4,90,773
Buffaloes	3,90,029
Poultry	29,842
Sheep	55,430
Goats	1,46,701
Horses and Ponnies	4,889
Mules	181
Donkeys	12,344
Camels	3,294
Pigs	14,026

1. *Statistical Abstract*, Rajasthan, 1962 onwards.
2. Source : Collectorate, Bharatpur.
3. *Statistical Abstract* Rajasthan, 1966, p. 41 *et. sq.*

CATTLE—The cattle in the district are generally of a mixed stock, but Haryana and Mewati cattle are found in large numbers, the Mewati breed being predominant.

The Mewati cattle is a dual purpose animal, with good milk and draught qualities. The bullocks are in good demand in the neighbouring states. The bullocks possess some qualities of the Haryana breed, though they are comparatively slow in agricultural work as compared to the Haryanabreed, but can nevertheless be used for heavy plough work and carting. The Mewati breed has a narrow face, a wide forehead, short pendulous ears, long neck[1], a long frame with drooping quarters, light limbs, a large hump, and well developed dewlap. The cows yield 5 to 7 kg. of milk[2]. The bullocks do much better in rather heavy rainfall areas than the Haryana. The prevailing colours are white-grey and silver-grey[3].

The Haryana, like the Mewati, is also a dual purpose breed, possessing both draught and milk qualities. The average carcas is heavy, fatty and large. The bullocks are particularly useful on heavy pulling jobs like lifting water from deep wells, and ploughing in heavy, loamy and clayey soils. The averege weight of a fully grown animal is 318–408 kg. The average milk yield of the cow per diem is 6-9 kg. The prevailing colours are white, grey and silver-grey[4]. Some Haryana cows are exceptionally good milkers. The Haryana animals have clean and well-cut heads, broad foreheads, with a well-marked prominence at the centre of the poll, rather narrow and elongated faces, medium ears, long and straight legs, long and broad backs, high rumps, round ribs, compact barrels, and tails reaching to the hocks. The females of this breed are generally a little nervous and easily irritated[5].

BUFFALOES—The buffaloes are mainly of the Murrah type which is best milk-yielding variety in India. The breed gets its name from the word *Murrah*, meaning curled, referring to its curled horns. These buffaloes are mostly black with scanty black hair, but brown and fawn shades are also met with. These animals are massive and stockily built

1. *Agriculture in India*, Vol. III, Animals (Asia Publishing House), p. 7.
2. *Livestock Breeds of Rajasthan*, Animal Husbandry Department, Govt. of Rajasthan, p. 4.
3. *Idid.*
4. *ibid.*
5. *Agriculture in India, op. cit.*, p. 6.

with deep wide frames and short massive limbs. White markings on the forehead, legs and tails are much prized. The skin is thick, the neck short and heavy, foreheads broad and muzzles narrow. Their hips are broad, quarters drooping and tails reaching halfway below the hocks. The udders are well developed with evenly placed long teats. The Murrah milk is very rich in fat content (about 7 per cent) and the animal is placid, docile and domesticated. But some are stupid and obstinate, showing nervousness amounting to fright. The males are slow workers and cannot withstand the heat of the plains, but they are powerful for heavy cart work[1].

The *Murrah* is seen at its best, in this district too, among other places. The average milk yield is about 9–11 kg. per diem but many animals yield as much as 11–14 kg[2].

SHEEP—As elsewhere, people in the district also hold that sheep as a class are silly, stupid and timid. Sensing danger they tend to flock together and blindly follow the leader as a matter of habit. The lambs are gentle, lovable and innocent. The rams may become violent at times but the ewes are docile[3].

The principal breeds of sheep found in the district are Malpura and Marwari.

The Malpura breed is well built; its face is extremely light brown which appears white from a distance. The ears are short and the tail is medium to long. The ewes weigh between 25 to 29 kg. and the rams 27 to 34 kg. The wool is of coarse and very coarse varieties; a sheep gives between 0.7 to 1.3 kg. of wool in a year and takes two shearings.[4]

Marwari sheep is black-faced and stockily built. Ears are medium to short, and so is the tail. This is a thrifty, hardy and disease-resistant animal. The ewes, like Malpura, weigh between 23 to 29 kg. but the rams are heavier, being from 27 to 36 kg. The production of wool is 0.9 to 2 kg. per year in two shearings. The quality is medium and coarse.[5]

1. *Agriculture in India, op.cit.*, p. 9.
2. *Livestock Breeds of Rajasthan, op.cit*, p. 5.
3. *Agriculture in India, op.cit.*, p. 30.
4. *Rajasthan Sheep Statistics and Sheep Breeds*, N. L. Narain, Table 4 at end.
5. *ibid.*

The Sheep and Wool Department has opened an Extension-cum-Shearing Centre at Bharatpur and a supervisor has been posted to look after the work of the Centre. The Centre registers sheep farms within a radius of 32 km. and flocks are booked in advance for shearing, by paying Rupee one for each registered sheep to the flock owner. The shorn wool is sent to the Grading Centre at Jaipur which has the services of the experts provided by the Food and Agriculture Organisation (F. A. O.) of the United Nations. The wool is graded, packed and auctioned there.

OTHERS—Other livestock breeds include goat, very aptly called the poor man's cow, which though allied to sheep, is more active and much hardier The goat's milk is highly nourishing and the maintenance cost on the animal is negligible. Among other animals are: the horse, the donkey, the mule and the camel.

Fishes

There are thirteen principal economic species of fishes in the district as given below:[1]

Sl. No.	Scientific Name	Local Name
1.	*Tor-tor*	*Mahaseer*
2.	*Notopterus-notopterus*	*Patola*
3.	*Notopterus-Chital*	*Chital*
4.	*Masta Cembelus-arimatus*	*Balm*
5.	*Catla-catla*	*Katla*
6.	*Labeo-rohita*	*Rohu*
7.	*Cirrhina-mrigala*	*Narain*
8.	*Labeo-calbose*	*Kalloxe*
9.	*Macrones-seenghala*	*Seenghala*
10.	*Chana-punctatus*	*Girai*
11.	*Chana-marulius*	*Sol*
12.	*Wallago-attu*	*Lanchi*
13.	*Labeo-Bata*	*Bata*

1. Source : Office of the Deputy Director of Fisheries, Rajasthan, Jaipur,

Fishes are being stocked in the following waters[1] :

S. No.	Name of the water stocked	Date of stocking	No. of seed	Species
1.	Veterinary Hospital	16-9-64 to 18-9-64	36,026	Catla
2.	Bund Baretha	15-9-64 to 16-9-64	2,700	Katla, Rohu, Narain
3.	,, Nibbi	15-9-64 to 22-10-64	231,100	-do-
4.	,, Ramsagar	21-9-64	12,000	-do-
5.	,, Syedwalla	22-9-64	12,000	-do-
6.	,, Navgarh	2-10-64 to 3-10-64	12,000	-do-
7.	,, Talab Shati	24-10-64	14,000	Rohu-Narian
8.	,, Panchayat Samiti Kumher	28-10-64	10,000	-do-

The economic importance of fish can be gauged from the fact that during 1964-65, eleven waters were auctioned which brought in an income of Rs. 70,270/- as given below[2] :

S.No.	Names of the waters	Amount of lease (Rs.)
1.	Baseri ka Talab	160
2.	River Gambhir	1938
3.	Dhor Bansiwalla	1750
4.	Bund Bhanwargarh	200
5.	River Chambal (Bamora to Gaddi Jafar)	8865
6.	River Chambal (Parle to Bamora Soot)	9500
7.	River Bamni	1800
8.	River Parbati with Angai dam	42500
9	River Parbati (common boundary)	1500
10.	River Parbati (Pali to Makloda Kalan)	2065
11.	Khadds of the district	1882

1. Source : Office of the Deputy Director of Fisheries, Rajasthan, Jaipur.
2. *ibid.*

Stock Improvement

There is no key village centre in the district. But the department of Animal Husbandry tries to improve livestock by advancing loans and subsidies to start cattle and poultry breeding farms. Breeding bulls are suppplied to Panchayats by the Government through its Cattle Breeding Farm at Kumher. Scrub bulls are castrated so that cows and buffaloes are covered only by quality breeding bulls. From 1961-62 to 1964-65 more than 43,500 castrations were performed.

There is only one Artifical Insemination Centre in the district at Bharatpur, which was opened in October, 1960. The centre, which is staffed by two bull attendants and two stockmen has performed the following functions since then[1] :

Year	Cases followed up	Collections	Insemi-nations	Calves born	Cows concieved	Sterlity treatment	Pregnancy diagnosis
1960-61	—	69	190	—	125	—	—
1961-62	—	98	466	87	178	72	—
1962-63	195	125	506	73	195	40	156
1963-64	292	150	424	55	156	92	114
1964-65	353	160	418	119	159	130	122

Breeding bulls are also stationed, one each, at the veterinary hospitals of Bayana, Nadbai, Dholpur, Kaman, Nagar, Dig and Rupbas. All except the one at Nadbai (which is of Mewati breed) are of the Haryana breed. The ages of the bulls range between 3½ years and 4½ years. A fee of 25 paise is charged for each service; the record is given below[2] :

Name of the hosptia	Age (years)	Date of posting	Total survicesdone
Bayana	4	19-5-62	96
Nadbai	4	19-1-64	40
Dholpur	4½	12-5-62	156
Kaman	4	18-5-62	26
Nagar	3½	18-1-64	35
Dig	4	18-6-62	53
Rupbas	3½	22-1-64	48

1. Source : Office of the District Animal Husbandry Officer, Bharatpur.
2. *Ibid.*

Hospitals etc.

There are veterinary hospitals in the district at Bharatpur, Dig, Dholpur, Kaman, Rupbas, Nadbai, Nagar and Pahari. Besides, there are upgraded dispensaries at Kumher and Bari and ordinary dispensaries at Rajakhera and Ucchain. The work done by these institutions during some previous years is shown below :[1]

Kind of work	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Cases treated	66597	73080	71228	59379
Medicine supplied	18077	17252	35247	30150
Vaccinations	36356	36630	52336	25253
Castrations	5784	5369	5299	5080
Contagious cases treated	2006	5342	5469	3271

There is also a mobile veterinary dispensary in the district, established in October 1955. The main function of the mobile dispensary is to tour villages in the interior which are far from regular hospitals and dispensaries and render such service as it can. The Mobile Dispensary has one Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, assisted by a Compounder. The van is manned by a driver and a cleaner. The following statement shows the work done by the mobile dispensary since 1960 :

Year	Cases treated	Inoculations	Castrations	Out-break attended
1959-60	4500	1500	150	—
1960-61	6121	855	482	—
1961-62	11321	2249	166	40
1962-63	9532	2095	102	7
1963-64	10172	2729	200	14
1964-65	2131	1882	128	22

Diseases

The main diseases of livestock are Rinderpest, Heamorrhagic Septicaemia, Black Quarter, Anthrax, Liver Fluke, Surra, African

1. Source : Office of the District Animal Husbandry Officer, Bharatpur.

Horse Sickness, Rabies, Ranikhet, and disease of the foot and mouth. No disease in epidemic form has, however, broken out in the district in recent years.

A few important diseases are described below :

ANTHRAX—Locally known variously as *Kalia-Bhav* (कालिया भाव), *Goli* (गोली), Satt (सट्ट), etc., it is an acute infectious disease affecting the blood, causing its destruction and loss of function. It is characterised by a rapidly fatal course with acute swelling of the spleen and serohaemorrhagic infiltration of the subcutaneous and subservous tissues. The disease is caused by spore-forming micro-organisms known as *Bacillus Anthracis*, and attacks mainly cattle and buffaloes.

BLACK QUARTER—Black Quarter, locally known as *Zahrbav* is an acute, infectious and highly fatal disease of cattle, buffaloes, camels and sheep, characterised by fever, swellings and lameness. Goats and camels are said to contract the disease very rarely.

HAEMORRHAGIC SEPTICAEMIA—The disease locally known as *Galghotu* is an acute, infectious disease characterised by sudden onset, a rapid and fatal course with marked rise in temperature, extensive gelatinoid sangvineous extraveisation in the inter-maxillary space, tongue, skin, subcutaneous and intramuscular connective tissues, lungs, pleura etc. Equines, cattle and buffaloes are susceptible to this disease.

RINDERPEST—Rinderpest locally known as *Sheel* (शील) *Mata* (माता) *Mahamari* (महामारी) is an acute, febrile and highly contagious disease affecting chiefly cattle and buffaloes. It is characterised by inflamation, haemorrhages, erosions and necrosis of the mucous membrane of the eyes, nose and digestive tract, with severe diarrhoea followed by excessive weakness, and death in eight to ten days. Mortality in susceptible animals is as high as 80 per cent, but the silver lining is that the animals recovered from the disease acquire a life-long immunity. Other domesticated ruminants and wild ones as well are also susceptible to this disease.

LIVERFLUKE—In the early stages there is a slight rise in temperature and the animal may look off-colour followed by progressive anaemia. At first the animal shows a tendency to fatten, which may be due to increased flow of bile which helps in better assimilation of fats. But soon the appetite diminishes, the mucous membrane becomes pale and oedema develops under the jaw which is known as "bottle jaw". The skin becomes dry and doughty to touch and the wool becomes dry and brittle and may fall in patches. Debility, emaciation and general depression increase and there may occasionally be diarrhoea or constipation. At this stage or even earlier death may occur. The flukes may remain alive in the body for about 9 months after which they die and are passed out.

SURRA—The word means rotten. This disease is an intermittent fever caused by the presence of *Trypanosoma evansi* in the blood. Flies act as agents of infection to other animals; no wonder then that the principal season for this disease is July-October. Apart from emaciation, the disease may also cause abortions, thereby causing economic loss. The main symptoms are high temperature, anaemic condition, lacrimation, dullness, red spots on the mucous membrane of the eye, and sometimes swelling on the feet and abdomen. Main victims of the disease are camels.

AFRICAN HORSE SICKNESS—Yellowish discharge from the mouth and nose, dozing condition, stomatitis, swelling in the eyes, swelling on the forehead, temperature and depression are the main symptoms of the disease.

RANIKHET—Also known as New Castle disease, it may carry off entire flocks. Mortality is lesser in breeding birds than in little ones. Birds of all ages can be affected (ducks and geese are resistant). The virus can be detected in the sufferer's saliva after a couple of days of its catching the infection. The various agents for spreading infection are food, water, droppings, air and even the limbs and clothes of people who come in contact with the diseased bird. The main symptoms are gasping for breath and nervous disorders which may include even paralysis. The eyes are closed, the bird becomes weak and inactive and may shun food and give out a strange squeak.

Details of attacks and deaths in livestock due to various diseases during the year 1964-65 are given below :

Disease	Attacks	Deaths
Haemorrhagic Septicæmia	553	133
Black Quarter	17	10
Foot and mouth diseases	2613	2
Rinderpest	-	-
Surra	1	-
Sheep pox	377	254

Cattle Fair

The most important cattle fair in the district is held at Bharatpur in September-October and is called the Jaswant Cattle Fair. In 1964, 27,864 animals were assembled at the fair and 15,408 were sold. The gross income to the Government from the fair amounted to about Rs. 80,000 and the expenditure Rs. 47,000. More details about the fair, as also a list of other cattle fairs in the district, are given in the appendix.

NATURAL CALAMITIES

The district enjoys a good rainfall and is, as such, not very much prone to famines. But scarcity does happen occasionally.

In 1877 the *kharif* crop failed in some parts of the then Bharatpur State and averaged only about one-fifth of the usual out-turn in other parts, because there was little rain in June and September, the two crucial months for *kharif* crops. About 1,00,000 people emigrated and many died. Advances to agriculturists were made in the form of cash (Rs. 80,000) and grain (90 tons). But these were inadequate to meet the situation.

In 1895–96 and 1896–97, there was severe drought and scarcity, almost amounting to famine, in the southern tahsils. Both crops failed largely, and many cattle died. Relief works were started in November, 1896, which gave employment to 3,400 units daily till August, 1897, the expenditure being about Rs. 1,40,000. Very little was done in the way of suspensions of land revenue, and pressure led to wholesale desertions. In 1899-1900, Bharatpur State enjoyed comparatively immunity, but there was a certain amout of distress as the rainfall (19 inches) was badly distributed. Relief work and poorhouses were started, advances were given to agriculturists, and suspensions and remissions of land revenue sanctioned. The cattle suffered for want of fodder, which, in spite of the prohibition of its export, was exhausted by May, 1900, and nearly 2,03,000 heads of cattle are said to have died. More than 20,00,000 units were employed on works, and over 83,000 gratuitously, and the direct expenditure was Rs. 2.8 lakhs.

Of famines in the Dholpur area, the one of 1868-69 may be mentioned as among the early ones. There is no record of this famine but the State appears to have suffered less than others in Eastern

Rajputana. Though this famine caused much emigrartion and mortality, little was done by way of relief. In 1877, rain did not come till the beginning of September, prices of wheat rose from 24 seers per rupee in July to 10 in September, and fodder for cattle was not procurable. Many persons emigrated, and the State is said to have lost 25,000 people and more than 10,000 heads of cattle. The Durbar did what it could by abolishing customs duties on food-grains, throwing open its grass preserves, remitting land revenue, and starting relief works and kitchens. The actual expenditure has not been recorded, but the loss in land revenue alone was Rs. 2.7 lakhs. In 1896 the rainfall was deficient (only about 13 inches), and the prices of ordinary food-grains rose to 10-11 seers per rupee. Relief works were started in October, 1896, and not closed till September, 1897. More than 10,00,000 units[1] were relieved on works, and 1,65,000 gratuitously. The actual expenditure exceeded Rs. 1.3 lakhs, and land revenue to the extent of nearly Rs. 3.5 lakhs was suspended.

In the first half of the present century, the district suffered from scarcities in 1911, 1922, 1931–32 and 1941–42.

Floods

The topography of the district is generally flat with large saucer-shaped natural depressions. The slope towards the Yamuna is inadequate to allow the surplus flow into Banganga and Gambhir rivers to join the Yamuna river, eventually emptying itself into the sea. The water thus stagnates in huge pools causing great destruction to crops. In years of exceptionally heavy rain-fall, the inundated areas do not dry up in time for *rabi* sowing. The problem, therefore, resolves itself into one of disciplining the turbulent rivers and providing drainage to the spilled water.

There were abnormal floods in 1917, 1924 and 1942. The 1917 flood had disastrous effects on agriculture in the northern part. It was caused largely by the bursting of the newly constructed Jey Samand bund over the Ruparel river in Alwar in September 1917. The Bharatpur administration was caught unawares for within two days of the news reaching them the flood waters also reached the Sikri bund on the border.

The bund was washed away at several places and the water came down in gushing torrents and advanced towards Dig, carrying

1. Unit is one adult male. Females and children are taken as ratio to the unit.

devastation with it along the entire route. Homes were flooded, and in most cases they crumbled. Cattle were drowned and crops submerged. Roads were blocked and all access to the affected area was made difficult.

The flood waters entered Dig town through the big ditch around the fort. It took some time to fill the ditch before it could flow out into the town, and the inhabitants utilised the time for making their escape. Within a short time of the water crossing the ditch, half the town was under waist-deep water. Many houses came down. The city walls were pierced at many places and other efforts were also made to divert the water to the plains outside the town.

Kaman town was also threatened but the inhabitants successfully combated the danger by plugging all inlets. The water ultimately escaped towards Mathura.

About 1,29,223 bighas of the area under crop was totally submerged under water. Large stocks of grain and fodder were washed away. The total damage was estimated at Rs. 17,04,439. Relief measures on the part of the State consisted of provision of shelter and cash advances. Land revenue was suspended to the extent of Rs. 2,89,774.

The floods in September, 1924 again were caused by dam bursts outside Bharatpur, this time in Jaipur in addition to Alwar. The situation of Bharatpur makes it the passage for water from Alwar and Jaipur when it flows towards the Yamuna in Agra. Although there was no extraordinary rainfall in the week preceeding the flood, some bunds gave way and the water entered Bharatpur with great thrust and fury, from both the Jaipur and Alwar sides. It made straight for Bharatpur town, entering it on September 10. Kumher town, however, received timely notice by the Maharani who, while motoring down from Kaman, noticed the flood and warned the inhabitants of the rushing danger, and the town was saved.

Nadbai, however, failed to stop the water with the result that parts of the town were flooded.

Water from both the sides joined at Bharatpur and assumed formidable proportions. The State army was called in to help the Public Works Department staff. For two days and nights, they raised bunds in

a vain bid to save the town. The ruler tried to save the town even at the cost of inviting damage to one of his own palaces and gardens by ordering a breach to be made in the circular road. The water in the palace rose as high as the billiard-table. The ruler's gesture gave the town a short relief. But the mounting pressure on the mud wall ultimately brought it down, and half the town from west to east was submerged. In the village the people took to vantage points, leaving behind cattle and other belongings to the mercy of the invading waters. A relief committe was formed and help organised. Rescue parties went around on rafters and saved 668 persons and 437 cattle. The ruler himself saved 73 lives. The total loss caused by the floods was estimated to be Rs. 2 crores, exclusive of the recurring loss of land revenue due to silting.

Heavy rains in September caused extensive damage to *Bajra*, but *jowar* flourished. Floods were caused by the heavy rains, in all tahsils with the result that there was extensive sowing of *rabi* crop and a bumper harvest. No extraordinary calamity, however, took place in the shape of floods.

During recent years, floods have occurred in 1958, 1964 and 1965. In 1958, the floods affected an area of 61,600 acres. Damage to crops was estimated to Rs. 25.93 lakhs and the other property (houses, etc.) Rs. 0.4 lakh[1]. A sum of Rs. 31,000 was given as relief and another sum of Rs. 50,000 as loan[2]. Again, in 1964, floods occurred submerging an area of 72,140 acres causing damage to crops worth Rs. 31.201 lakhs and Rs. 80,000 to houses and other property[3]. The crop was destroyed completely in 185 villages, seven-eighths of it in four, three-fourths in four, and half in five villages. The cost of relief was Rs. 33,000 as grants and Rs. 1,85,000 as loans[4].

The hardships of this flood had hardly been mitigated, when the very next year, in 1965, the rains came heavily and with fury. The result was an unprecedented flood submerging an area of 1,34,000 acres[5] in 203[6] towns and villages, causing damage to crops worth

1. Source : Office of Chief Engineer, Irrigation, Jaipur.
2. Source : Collectorate, Bharatpur.
3. Source : Chief Engineer, Irrigation, Bharatpur.
4. Source : Collectorate, Bharatpur.
5. 1,21,829 according to revenue authorities.
6. 288 according to revenue authorities.

Rs. 35 lakhs[1] and Rs. 33.01 lakhs to property[2]. Rupees 13,000 were distributed as relief and Rs. 16,000 as loan.

At the time of 1958 floods, about Rs. 44 lakhs were sanctioned for protective works and 15 small works were completed. These broadly fell into the following categories :

(1) New protective and marginal bunds.
(2) Raising and widening of old banks.
(3) Desilting and widening existing drains.
(4) Providing new and improving old regulators.
(5) Providing steel gates for flood regulation.

About Rs. 10.05 lakhs were spent during the Second Five Year Plan on these works. A provision of Rs. 133.97 lakhs was made in the Third Five Year Plan for flood control works in the district. The improvement schemes are described below :

Kaman Pahari Scheme

The southern part of Gurgaon district of the Punjab, the northern part of the Bharatpur district of Rajasthan and the western part of Mathura district of Uttar Pradesh do not have any out-fall into any drainage basin and the monsoon floods vast areas in the three States, dislocates traffic on two national highways and two important railway lines, and causes damage to crops and property. In order to provide drainage to this water, a joint scheme has been framed by three States. According to the plan the drain takes off in the Punjab from Ujjaina depression with a discharge capacity of about 600 cusecs at the head, and is known as Ujjaina Drain over the Punjab territory. It enters Rajasthan at the village of Khillula. The Rajasthan part of the drain, known as Kaman Pahari Drain, takes off from the Alampur Bund near Pahari and joins the main drain at the village of Kherwara. The Kaman Pahari drain joins the Goverdhan drain (by which name the Uttar Pradesh part of the scheme in known) at Radha Nagri (in Kaman tahsil within Rajasthan). The drain ultimately empties itself into the Yamuna river near Farat village in Uttar Pradesh.

The total length of the drain is planned to be 100 miles, of which 40 miles will be in Bharatpur (30 miles in the Rajasthan-Punjab sector and 10 miles in the Rajasthan-Uttar Pradesh sector). The

1. Rs. 49 lakhs according to revenue authorities.
2. According to revenue authorities.

Punjab drain will be 20 miles long and the remaining 40 miles will be in Uttar Pradesh.

Originally the Rajasthan-Punjab part of the scheme was expected to cost Rs. 31.79 lakhs. However, during the planning stage, the technical features were altered to provide for considerably greater discharge and the scheme is now tentatively estimated to cost Rs. 50 lakhs. Similarly the cost of the Rajasthan-Uttar Pradesh sector is expected to go up from Rs. 95 lakhs to Rs. 110 lakhs.

Bharatpur City Drain

Bharatpur city is situated in a natural depression without any outlet. During the rainy season, monsoon run-off from the adjoining areas accumulates in the low lying depression, thereby causing serious water logging and drainage congestion. In order to solve this problem a scheme for the construction of a channel, taking off from the existing moat around the town with its out-fall into the Chiksana Bund and then to the natural course in the Khari river, has been approved by the government. The scheme is expected to cost Rs. 14.40 lakhs. The work has already begun. The length of the channel will be 11 miles with a discharge of 1400 cusecs at its tail. The project is expected to be completed by the end of 1966-67.

Singhawali Flood Control Scheme

The course of the river Gambhir has been silted up below the Singhawali railway bridge. As a result the river has changed its course over about 8 miles and large areas are inundated in Rupbas tahsil. A scheme, expected to cost Rs. 12.40 lakhs and due for completion by 1966-67 has been prepared. When the river is channelised, not only will the areas now flooded be saved from the havoc but large tracts of land now lying waste will be exposed for cultivation.

APPENDIX I

Area and Production of Crops

(a) CEREALS

(Area in hectares, production in tonnes)

Year	*Bajra*		Jowar		Maize		Wheat		Barley		Rice		Small Millets	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1956–57	123099	69399	48520	18870	498	197	68933	79654	29902	56505	1265	610	93	36
1957–58	106645	49843	40243	18538	161	106	62845	46841	21056	23765	1010	475	33	13
1958–59	107419	30941	45248	8068	119	91	77740	93033	27491	32815	1348	638	87	34
1959–60	103795	52353	47291	13940	113	75	66202	68415	26053	24090	1770	852	42	16
1960-61*	120271	36801	52025	11604	406	337	75674	71923	25630	20769	1512	736	65	23
1961–62*	100065	29608	34425	6945	327	201	92893	109319	25791	35584	2446	1261	63	23
1962–63	113858	65720	46107	14728	486	458	73055	95800	19496	22026	5486	3081	21	9
1963–64	114191	64889	49768	24432	341	168	74353	76167	16294	17806	2361	1195	132	64
1964–65	134319	87014	48554	17088	641	435	88478	114345	18917	24618	5713	3245	138	56

* Revised figures.

APPENDIX I (Contd.)

(b) PULSES

(Area in hectares, production in tonnes)

Year	*Kharif*				*Rabi*			
	Gram		Others		Tur		Others	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1956–57	140233	129511	25625	5743	6644	1489	1259	524
1957–58	121463	101693	17963	4027	6353	1424	3095	1256
1958–59	146026	164320	19939	4467	6043	1354	5976	2438
1959–60	152078	141991	27657	6206	9232	2070	3495	1356
1960–61	144195	112645	18599	4196	8160	1829	3172	2175
1961–62	162791	168590	16824	4071	6309	1415	5275	1830
1962–63	134874	114130	18785	4209	7661	119	2556	1016
1963–64	140178	83426	15048	3284	6647	300	2157	643
1964–65	156098	135595	14164	2629	5772	1386	2300	950

APPENDIX I (Contd.)

(c) COMMERCIAL CROPS

(Area in hectares, production in tonnes)

Year	Sesamum		Rape and Mustard		Linseed		Groundnut		Castor Seed		Sugarcane	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1956–57	17649	6298	98786	44817	162	55	4248	1525	74	36	2521	55860
1957–58	8853	1280	108437	45211	204	41	3794	1283	66	30	2846	62697
1958–59	4021	298	86867	22393	313	63	2346	810	28	13	2246	50068
1959–60	5962	674	76310	22495	306	64	2519	850	113	53	3989	84921
1960–61	5889	383	78239	23423	272	75	6033	1098	65	36	5343	113743
1961–62	4194	498	84192	33593	482	101	7971	2708	65	30	4362	95331
1962–63	7258	1122	94869	36577	509	127	9401	3381	103	47	5090	99375
1963–64	4346	855	100880	17073	600	158	11456	3863	87	42	3946	14214
1964-65	6538	865	75296	31900	1087	248	12858	4335	40	19	6129	24248

APPENDIX I (Contd.)

(c) COMMERCIAL CROPS

(Area in hectares, production in tonnes)

Year	Chillies		Potatoes		Cotton*		Tobacco		Sunnhemp	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production*
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1956–57	1245	412	334	1431	47	48	358	200	1261	1092
1957–58	793	262	280	1248	49	44	319	186	897	778
1958–59	779	232	296	1312	69	42	420	230	893	772
1959–60	1164	388	319	1102	361	236	338	189	904	785
1960–61	1349	445	374	1388	34	25	502	280	648	564
1961–62	883	281	499	2225	43	30	491	291	511	442
1962–63	952	312	583	2593	263	216	398	212	780	664
1963–64	1488	495	358	2399	106	85	422	246	453	448
1964–65	1164	387	335	1496	83	57[1]	637	375	717	710

* Production of Cotton and Sunnhemp is in bales of 392 lbs./178 kg. and 400 lbs./191 kg. each respectively.

1. Fourth forecaste. Source : *Statistical Abstracts*, Rajasthan.

APPENDIX II

Irrigation by Sources

(Hectares)

Year	Area Irrigated By				Total (net) irrigated area
	Canals	Tanks	Wells & Tube-wells	Other sources	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1956–57	–	31566	40643	31987	104196
1957–58	–	63997	34342	3681	102021
1958–59	–	84645	30353	9307	124306
1959–60	–	41849	35100	4080	81029
1960–61	44208	10302	36776	28499	119785
1961–62	44299	10799	34913	33294	123305*
1962–63	29588	13026	40810	20462	103886*
1963–64	34389	22514	48002	15527	120432*
1964–65	1724	66162	54445	37328	159659*

Source : *Statistical Abstracts*, Rajasthan.
*Gross irrigated area

APPENDIX III

Irrigation by Crops

(Hectares)

Year	Irrigated area under				Total (gross) irrigated area
	Food crops (including pulses)	Sugarcane	Cotton	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1956–57	106925	2404	24	12694	122047
1957–58	13252	2649	34	8872	109022
1958–59	126074	2195	62	11839	140170
1959–60	74176	3180	13	3660	81029
1960–61	107832	3335	5	7613	119785
1961–62	111694	3816	48	7747	123305
1962–63	92671	3760	38	7417	103886
1963–64	105058	3310	76	11989	120433
1964–65	138437	5848	46	15326	159657

Source : *Statistical Abstracts*, Rajasthan.

APPENDIX IV

Livestock (Number)

Year	Males over 3 years			Females over 3 years			Young stock (3 years and under)	Total
	Breeding	Working	Others	In milk	Dry	Others		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				CATTLE				
1956–57	293	179008	549	62438	81317	16159	132663	472427
1957–58	351	199456	3085	105061	51950	1172	134962	496037
1958–59	299	204391	741	94505	52498	1213	120671	474318
1959–60	253	203006	876	89576	13865	39060	106453	453089
1960–61	299	197370	573	65041	68326	17734	120918	470261
1961–62	358	208809	837	98203	10668	40638	123807	483320
1962–63	347	203808	917	99270	9685	37656	122808	474491
1963–64	319	212071	942	98279	5708	44454	129000	490773
1964–65	319	212071	942	98279	5708	44454	129000	490773
				BUFFALOES				
1956–57	232	31160	251	80357	59977	13686	121825	307488
1957–58	221	32336	800	121924	34473	265	145266	335285
1958–59	215	27745	632	116315	37670	289	132509	315375
1959–60	246	26246	613	117947	10339	26083	125510	306984
1960–61	235	28848	374	48582	60473	18609	133781	340902
1961–62	253	32679	989	136543	7661	30763	159983	368871
1962–63	247	31381	790	134503	6982	28693	156107	358703
1963–64	261	36305	563	140647	4403	33645	174205	390029
1964–65	261	36305	563	140647	4403	33645	174205	390029

APPENDIX VI (Concld.)

(Number)

Year	Sheep		Total	Goats		Total	Horses & Ponies	Mules	Donkeys	Camels	Pigs
	One year and above	Below one year		One year and above	Below one year						
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1956–57	48701	13013	61714	152971	70641	223612	10474	160	11035	4120	13601
1957–58	50488	9286	59774	152078	31144	183222	9648	273	10950	3956	11419
1958–59	44647	8057	52704	130459	35338	165797	9073	219	11365	4021	12690
1959–60	–	–	50193	–	–	140331	8176	258	10678	3669	12998
1960–61	52811	15086	67897	107561	50345	157906	6802	202	12255	3196	15179
1961–62	59487	4468	63955	124614	13333	137947	6410	233	11886	3031	15242
1962–63	47626	4565	52191	116480	17433	133913	5326	282	11180	2830	15220
1963–64	48692	6748	55430	137002	9699	146701	4889	181	12344	3294	14026
1964–65	48892	6748	55430	137002	9699	146701	4889	181	12344	3294	14026

Source : *Statistical Abstracts*, Rajasthan.

APPENDIX V

Poultry

(Number)

Year	Fowls	Ducks	Others	Total
1956–57	17804	419	609	18832
1957–58	10516	408	–	10924
1958–59	11738	1040	–	12778
1959–60	14207	797	–	15004
1960–61	37344	1406	–	38750
1961–62	26660	1131	–	27791
1962–63	29746	961	–	30707
1963–64	28832	1010	–	29842
1964–65	–	–	–	–

Source : *Statistical Abstracts*, Rajasthan.

APPENDIX VI

Animal Husbandry work done by Panchayat Samitis

	1961–62	1962–63	1963–64	1964–65
Livestock supplied				
(i) Cow bulls	53	42	60	85
(ii) Buffaloe bulls	6	6	20	27
(iii) Rams	7	27	5	31
(iv) Poultry	408	478	1982	7187
(v) Pigs	—	—	7	—
Cases treated	40062	50673	54203	62623
Medicine supplied	5348	10328	14715	20040
Castrations done	4259	5024	4632	6130
Vaccinations done	48946	52643	120717	190790
Private cattle breeding farms	—	5	7	4
Private poultry breeding farms	5	5	11	67
Private sheep breeding farms	1	—	2	1
Foot bath constructed	—	4	9	18

Source :—Office of the District Animal Husbandry Officer, Bharatpur.

APPENDIX VII

Jaswant Cattle Fair and Exhibition, Bharatpur 1964-65

	Bullocks	Cows	Bulls	Camels	She-Camels	Horses	Mares	She-Buffaloes	He-Buffaloes	Sheep	She-Goats	He-Goats	Donkeys	Total
Total animals assembled	14385	776	3	3019	456	409	325	2769	5604	—	46	45	27	27864
Total animals sold	8102	265	-	689	428	154	56	1092	2607	—	11	4	—	15408
Highest price (Rs.)	1000	300	-	800	500	500	600	800	400	—	80	80	—	
Lowest price (Rs.)	200	100	-	300	200	200	300	200	N.A.	—	40	40	—	
Mela fee	FREE ENTRY													
Rawanna fee (Rs.)	5	5	5	8	8	6	6	2.50	2.50	—	0.50	0.50	2	
Expenditure on prizes	Rs. 7,990													
Expenditure on construction	Rs. 10,000													
Expenditure on fair	Rs. 37,000													

Source : Office of District Animal Husbandry Officer, Bharatpur.

APPENDIX VIII

List of important Livestock Fairs

Name of Fair	Place	Month	Managing Authority
Jaswant Exhibition and Cattle Fair	Bharatpur	October	Animal Husbandry Department
Shri Kela Devi	Jhilkabada	April	Panchayat Samiti, Bayana
Cattle Fair	Kaman	September	Panchayat Samiti, Kaman
Teej Cattle Fair	Kumher	July	Panchayat Samiti, Kumher
Jawahar Numaish	Dig	September	Municipal Board, Dig
Sarad Mela	Dholpur	October/ November	Municipal Board, Dholpur
Chari Mela	Dholpur	March/ April	Municipal Board, Dholpur
Nadbai Cattle Fair	Nadbai	November/ December	Municipal Board, Nadbai
Cattle Fair	Nagar	March/ April	Panchayat Samiti, Nagar
Rupbas Cattle Fair	Rupbas	February/ March	Panchayat Samiti, Rupbas
Wer Cattle Fair	Wer	June/July	Municipal Board, Wer
Ucchain Cattle Fair	Ucchain	June	Panchayat Samiti, Ucchain
Halena Cattle Fair	Halena	April	Panchayat Samiti, Halena
Bayana Cattle Fair	Bayana	May	Panchayat Samiti, Bayana
Bari Cattle Fair	Bari	March/ April	Municipal Board, Bari
Pahari Cattle Fair	Pahari	July	Panchayat Samiti, Pahari
Rameshwar Cattle Fair	Bhusawar	Fubruary	Panchayat Samiti, Bhusawar

The principal breed assembled at these fairs is Mewati.
Source : Office of District Animal Husbandry Officer, Bharatpur.

APPENDIX IX

Land Utilisation

('000 hectares)

Years	Total geographical area		Forests	Not available for cultivation		Other uncultivated land excluding fallow land		Fallow land			Net area sown	Area sown more than once	Total cropped area
	According to Surveyor General of India	According to Village Papers		Land put to non-agricultural use	Barren & non-cultivated land	Permanent pasture & other grazing land	Land under miscellaneous tree crops & groves	Culturable waste	Fallow other than current fallow	Current fallow			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1956–57	810	808	40	193	–	56	–	–	31	–	488	125	613
1957–58	810	808	9	36	178	17	0.04	45	19	20	484	57	541
1958–59	810	808	8	37	183	11	1	45	19	25	480	95	575
1959–60	810	808	9	34	188	9	1	45	18	17	490	81	571
1960–61	810	808	13	41	168	12	1	41	16	15	500	99	509
1961–62	810	808	15	41	164	13	1	41	14	20	500	98	598
1962–63	810	808	14	39	157	24	1	37	13	15	508	80	588
1963–64	810	808	18	37	153	28	1	32	11	17	511	79	590
1964–65	810	808	25	44	138	29	1	29	10	17	515	113	628

Source : *Statistical Abstracts*, Rajasthan

CHAPTER V

INDUSTRIES

OLD TIME INDUSTRIES

During the last century, Bharatpur was industrially backward. It mainly depended on agriculture and only a few cottage industries were in existence. No authentic record is available to give precise information with regard to these industries, but it would seem that talent did exist which became extinct with the passage of time for want of patronage on the part of the Government of the time and also owing to waning interest and changing tastes of the local population in the context of the better finished goods available in the more advanced industrial towns in the neighbourhood.

Enquiries reveal that Nagar, a tahsil town, was known for its earthen works and clay-pipes called *goorguras*. Earthen toys and kitchenware were the joy of children and housewives and some families are still engaged in this cottage industry. Pieces of the local earthenware exhibit unique craftsmanship and artistic talent. Wooden articles, ranging from ladies' toilet box to other household articles in bright artistic colours and elegant finish, were a household industry of Pahari, a town situated in the north-west of the district. A particular class of people known as *kharadis*, mostly drawn from among the Muslims, worked on them. Their migration to Pakistan hit this enterprise hard. Agricultural tools and implements and other domestic articles such as *Phawaras*, *Khurpa*, *Daranti* (sickle), *Karahi*, *Tawa*, *Tasla*, *Angithi* etc. were also manufactured at Bharatpur, Dig and Bari.

Salt was manufactured in large quantities out of the brine drawn from saline wells in almost all the towns and important villages of erstwhile Bharatpur State, more particularly in Kumher and Bharatpur tahsils. This industry, however, received a set-back owing to import of salt from Sambhar. Bayana and Rupbas were known for stone-utensils for domestic use. Decoration pieces, prepared at Bansi-Paharpur, Bund Baretha and other places, out of white as well as red sandstone, were equally popular both in rich and poor households, because of their durability.

Bayana was one of the main centres for indigo production in northern India. The following excerpts are of interest in this connection :

"A little later we find Finch buying indigo near Biana, a town lying south-east of Agra and in these days a well known market for the commodity.....

"The production of indigo was to a large extent concentrated in two localities, Biana near Agra.....

"The methods of making indigo practised at Biana, the main centre of production in northern India, are described by William Finch, and are substantially the same as those which were followed when the modern industry was at its height, though there have been various changes in organisation and in detail..... "[1]

The manufacture of a coarse fabric, called *garha* and beautiful cotton cloths for shirts and *chandnies* for spreading in rooms was a famous industry located in Bhusawar. The persons engaged in this industry were known as *Julahas* who took away the art with them on their migration to Pakistan in 1947. Bhusawar is also famous for its rich crop of mango which gave rise to other auxiliary industries such as pickles and *Murabba* besides other dainties. Abul Fazl made the following observations in his time : "Fine mangoes grow here, some of them more than two pounds in weight. Sugar of extreme whiteness is also manufactured. Excellent *Henna* (*Lawsonia inermis*) is also to be found. Mines of copper and turquoise are said to exist but the expense of working them exceeds their income".[2]

Some persons were engaged in the weaving and dyeing of cotton cloth, the manufacture of iron utensils for household purposes, glass and lac bangles, clay-pipes, carpentry, pottery, leather tanning, toy-making and basket making. The most interesting manufacture of the earlier times in Bharatpur was the *Chanwar* (fly-whisk) and fans made of sandal-wood and ivory. The methods and techniques of production were rather primitive, and the articles produced were of coarse quality. In the absence of good timber here, it was imported particularly from Gwalior. The manufacture of *Ban* (rope) and *Moodhas* was very popular in Rupbas, Bayana, Bharatpur, Nagar and Dig.

Quarrying of building stone was the only activity which provided employment to a comparatively large number of persons.

1. *India at the Death of Akbar*, W.H. More Land, Delhi, 1962, pp. 41, 98, 148.
2. *Ain-i-Akbari*, H.S. Jarret and J.N. Sarkar, Calcutta, 1949, p. 192.

Bansi-Paharpur and Bund Baretha in Rupbas tahsil and Bari, Baseri, Sir Mathura in Dholpur sub-division, were important places where building and millstone was quarried. These quarries have been famous for quality stone, and have been worked for the last several centuries.

The reasons for the decline and backwardness of these industries in the district are not far to seek. None of these industries was in fact properly organised. They were mostly village industries subsisting on the patronage of village communities. People, however, started consuming imported machine-made goods from the neighbouring commercial and industrial centres such as Agra, Mathura, Delhi and Gwalior. The better and cheaper mill-made cloth ruined the hand-loom, spinning, dyeing and weaving industry. Bangles made of transparent glass lured the women folk to give up their crude glass and lac bangles. Further, the monpoly of arts and crafts by individuals meant that the skills died with them in the absence of regular organised inheritance of such skills.

POWER

HYDRO-ELECTRICITY—Though the district falls within the Chambal service area for the purpose of power supply, there is yet no supply of hydro-electricity.

THERMAL ELECTRICITY—At present there are two thermal power stations in the district, which are located at Bharatpur and Dholpur. The new steam power station at Bharatpur was commissioned in 1961 with an installed capacity of 4000 KW. Before the establishment of the steam powee station, there was D.C. supply at Bharatpur. The total units consumed during the year 1964–65 were about 11 million KWH. 253 small and big industrial units were supplied power by this power house during 1964–65.

The Dholpur diesel electric-power-house was commissioned in 1928 by the then ruler. It is now owned and run by the Rajasthan State Electricity Board. It has a generating capacity of 2800 KW.

The number of connections given and the consumption during 1964-65 were as follows[1] :

1. Source : Office of the Executive Engineer, Rajasthan State Electricity Board, Bharatpur Division, Bharatpur.

Connections	Bharatpur		Bayana		Dholpur	
	No.	Consumption (KWH)	No.	Consumption (KWH)	No.	Consumption (KWH)
Domestic	2,537	60,074	149	7,500	1,236	13,563
Industrial	184	4,58,380	69	31,250	80	17,038
Public Utility	3	42,240	9	6,666	3	7,931

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION—Rural electrification in the district was started in 1961–62. The names of villages electrified upto March, 1965 alongwith the year of their electrification, are given below:

Year	Names of villages
1961	Sewar and Dig.
1962	Kumher, Bari.
1963	Chonkarwara, Salemabad, Baseri.
1964	Mohari, Sikandra, Jaghina, Gothra, Nayabas, Kanawar, Dumduma, Nagar and Kaman.
1965	Halena, Semraya, Aoo, Panhori, Brijwari, Brahmbad and Salempur Khurd.

MINING

The mineral resources of the district as known at persent do not justify large scale mining and quarrying operations. The Vindhyan ranges, consisting almost entirely of sand-stone of various texture and colour, cut the tahsils of Rupbas and Bayana from North-east to South-west. The prevailing colour is brick-red with white spots or streaks, green or yellowish white. The hills of this district are formed of quartzites, sandstone inter-stratified with trap and shale or with limestone, slate and schists. Building stones and mill stones are quarried mainly from quarries located in Bayana and Rupbas tahsils of the district. The stone obtained from these quarries is considered to be of good quality and has been used as building material for centuries. This stone has also been used for the construtlon of famous buildings such as the Red Fort of Delhi and

other forts and palaces of Agra and Fatehpur Sikri. Grinding stone, used for power-mills and hand-mills is obtained from Ghadoli in Bharatpur tahsil. There is a local demand for grinding wheels made of Vindhyan sandstone. All the quarrying operations are manually conducted with chisels, hammers, iron and bars, and the over-burden is blasted with gun powder. This is time-consuming and the quarry men have to spend months in cleaning the over-burden. The sandstone areas are leased out to private parties under the Rajasthan Minor Mineral Concession Rules, 1959.

Besides sandstone, the main major minerals found in this district are barytes, copper, mica and silica sand. Barytes, used in manufacturing paints and barium compounds, is found at Hathori. Copper was extracted in olden times from Nithanar, Basawar and Khankhera. Mica is available near Bhenesara. Silica sand is found near Jagjeewanpura and Hathori in Wer tahsil and the area has been given under a mining lease to a private party. Glass sand is produced from unconsolidated weathered sand stone and is sold mainly to glass manufacturers of Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Bombay and Punjab. There is a total revenue from this source of about Rs. 9 lakhs annually from this district.

LARGE INDUSTRIES

There are four large scale industries in production in this district, viz., The Central India Machinery Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Bharatpur; The Perfect Potteries Co. Ltd., Bharatpur; The High Tech. Precision Glass, Dholpur and the Dholpur Glass Works, Dholpur.

The Central India Machinery Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Bharatpur

The Wagon Division of the Central India Machinery Manufacturing Co. Ltd. (CIMMCO), Birlanagar, Gwalior, was established at Bharatpur in 1956-57. The factory is spread over an area of about 66 hectares situated between the broad-gauge and the metre-gauge railway sidings near Bharatpur railway station. Staff and labour colonies have been developed with roads and other amenities at a cost of about Rs. 16 lacs. Under a subsidised scheme the factory has constructed 56 additional labour quarters.

The total investment as on 31.3.65 was calculated at Rs. 174 lacs out of which the fixed assets were of Rs. 109 lacs.

The licenced capacity of the structural division of the factory is 13,000 tons per year and the installed capacity at present is 30,000 tons a year. It is proposed to increase the existing capacity to the licenced capacity for the manufacture of bridge girders, electric overhead and other types of cranes, hydraulic gates, industrial equipment and steel structures.

The factory started production of wagons in July 1959. The capacity of the factory was developed in the first 3 years to turn out 150 wagons per month. In 1962 the management was advised to switch over to the manufacture of metre-gauge bogie wagons. Accordingly, a metre-gauge siding was installed and the metre-gauge bogie wagon-building shop was established. The factory started manufacturing metre-gauge bogie wagons from August 1962 and developed its capacity to produce 150 metre-gauge wagons per month by the end of the year 1963. In 1964 the factory was advised by the Railway Board to take up manufacture of both metre and broad-gauge wagons simultaneously. By 1965 the factory developed the capacity to build 125 metre-gauge as well as 60 broad-gauge bogie wagons per month (equivalent to 4800 units in terms of four wheelers per year).

Till July 1965 the factory manufactured broad and metre guage wagons and other structures as under :

Wagons	Number
Broad gauge	4,185
Metre gauge	4,016
Structural Equipments	
Mine Cars	52
Sand Wagons	36
Lime Stone Wagons	50
Structurals	3,128 tons.

Hitherto the factory has been fabricating structures and building wagons of rivetted type construction, but proposes to go in for welded type construction.

The management has further expanded the manufacturing operations and is now establishing full-fledged shops for the following new types of equipment :

1. Manufacture of electric overhead travelling cranes and mobile cranes.

2. Pressure vessels for chemical plant and Aluminium plant etc.
3. *Mining Equipments.*

Besides, the managment has planned to develop the factoty into a good medium size steel structural workshop to meet the requirements of Rajasthan and other neighbouring areas.

The factory provided employment to 300 workers in 1957 which increased to nearly 3000 in 1965. Besides there is a fluctuating force of contract labour employed for building construction, loading and unloading etc. The wage bill of the factory exceeds Rs. 36 lakhs per year.

High-Tech. Precision Glass Ltd., Dholpur

The High Tech. Precision Glass factory, a public limited concern, went into production in April 1964, with an authorised and issued capital of Rs. 50 lacs and Rs. 10 lacs respectively. It is a public limited company and is now under the direct control of the Commissioner for State Enterprises, Rajasthan.

During 1964-65 the total production of the factoty was valued at Rs. 8,91,136 but the sales could not keep pace with the production. The gross value of stock as on 31-3-65 was Rs. 5,78,920.

The Perfect Pottery Company Ltd., Bharatpur

The Perfect Pottery Company Ltd., Bharatpur is the branch of the Perfect Pottery Company Ltd., Jabalpur in Madhya Pradesh, which was established in 1905. The Bharatpur branch, a public limited concern was started in 1963 and went into production on 1st March, 1964. The share capital of the company was Rs. 6,56,000 on 22-2-66 and the capital investment Rs. 20,28,000.

The raw materials viz. fire clay and coal consumed in the factory are obtained from Kolayatji in Bikaner district and Bihar.

The main products of the concern are stone-ware pipes and fittiings of all varieties, which are exported to Delhi, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir. In Rajasthan, they find a market in Jaipur and Alwar. Pipes and fittings have also been supplied to railways.

The total annual production in 1964 and 1965 was as under:

Year	Tons	Rupees
1964	2,478	6,17,000
1965	4,405	11,19,000

Dholpur Glass Works Ltd., Dholpur

The Dholpur Glass Works Ltd. was established under a special agreement with the erstwhile Dholpur State as a proprietory concern in 1943, but at the instance of the then ruler of Dholpur it was converted into a Public limited company in 1945 and started enjoying State patronage, which became infructuous when the State was merged with Rajasthan.

In the year 1956, the factory started manufacturing laboratory and hospital glassware as well as penicillin vials giving employment to nearly 900 workers.

The factory is manufacturing laboratory and scientific glassware such as Beakers, Jars, Flasks, Breast Pumps, Eye Cups, Funnels, Mortar & Pestles, Kipps-apparatus, Dessicators, Measure Glasses, Rain-gauges and Blood Transfusion bottles etc. The total capacity is 2,400 tons, and in 1959 1,86,594 grosses of vials were prepared. They are of high standard and are being used by Dumex (India) Ltd., and the Penicillin Commitee.[1]

The raw materials used are sand soda ash, borax, dolomite, felspar, selenium metal black powder etc. which are imported from Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and some places in Rajasthan. Dolomite and felspar are available in abundance at Dausa and Alwar in Rajasthan. Earlier soda ash and borax were imported but now they are available within the country. Now only selenium metal powder is being imported from outside but its requirement is only minor.

The list of registered factories is at appendix I.

Small Industries

In the small scale sector, the main industrial units are : brick kilns, cement products, washing soap, brass and copper utensils, bicycles, accessories, stone crushing, salt petre, foundry, furniture,

1. *Industrial Rajasthan*, Directorate of Industries, Rajasthan, Jaipur, 1956, pp. 7–8.

motor repairing and light engineering works etc. Besides, there are a number of composite units which combine saw-mills, flour mills, chaff-cutters, *dal* grinding etc. *Khas* distillation, though seasonal, is the most important small scale industry which is located in Ghana Birds Sanctuary and provides employment to hundreds of workers during the season.

CEMENT FABRICATION—There were 7 units during 1964-65 engaged in manufacturing cement pipes, fabrications and other articles for house construction. Of these three units were in Dig and four in Bharatpur city. Six of the units were run in partnership and one was sole proprietorship. Only three units employ power machines of 12 to 20 horse-power. The total investment in this industry was to the tune of Rs. 20 lacs and provided employment to nearly 250 persons.

FIRE-WORKS—There were two medium size fire-works factories in the district during 1964–65 both located at Bharatpur. None of these uses power; their initial investment in machinery and equipment was Rs. 11,000 which has now increased to Rs. 30,000. The present working capital amounts to Rs. 90,000. The raw material of the industry mainly consists of aluminium powder, barium nitrate and packing and wrapping paper. The products are, of course, all sorts of fire-works, and the annual production is valued at nearly Rs. 4 lakhs. The industry gives regular employment to nearly 35 persons and about 15 casual labour.

GUR KHANDSARI—There is a *Khandsari Udyog* at Dholpur run in partnership. The unit uses power upto the extent of 5 H.P. The total capital investment amounts to nearly Rs. 2,25,000 out of which nearly Rs. 1,50,000 is its working capital. The unit employs nine workers. The raw materials of the factory are *gur* and hydro-sulphur powder. *Khandsari* crystal sugar worth Rs. 3,00,000 is produced every year and is exported to various parts of the State.

FURNITURE MAKING—There are three furniture works in the district, two at Bari and one at Bharatpur. One of them is a co-operative venture, namely, Bari Furniture Makers Co-operative Society Ltd., Bari. The other two works are run under sole proprietorship. All the three works use power. The capital investment at present is Rs. 1,07,472.

The industry employs nearly 45 persons. The raw materials are, mainly, timber of different varieties and nails etc. Yearly production is worth more than Rs. 90,000. Tables, chairs, beds, sofa-sets, furniture for educational institutions are manufactured and supplied in local markets. The Education Department is an important buyer.

PLASTIC WORKS—There were two plastic factories in the district during 1964–65. Of these one was located in the Bharatpur Industrial Estate and run by a 15 H.P. machine. The total capital investment was about Rs. 40,000. The industry employed about 10 labourers and produced plastic toys, radio parts and plastic advertising articles. The monthly production has been estimated at nearly Rs. 3,000. The products are sent to places like Bombay, Delhi and Calcutta. The raw material used is Plastic Powder.

TIN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY—A factory for manufacturing tin containers was established at Bharatpur in the year 1963–64. The firm is run in partnership. The capital investment amounts to nearly Rs. 2,50,000, having 17 labourers. This firm produced about 1,21,961 tin containers of various sizes valued at Rs. 2,35,429 during 1964.

IRON WORKS—During 1964–65, there were 33 units in this industry spread in the important towns of the district. Of these, 27 units are run under single proprietorship, 5 under partnership and only one on co-operative basis. A few works at Bharatpur were started in 1947–48, while some units have come into being only in 1965. The capital investment was estimated Rs. 3,79,000 during 1964 65. About 200 workers were employed in the various iron works. The raw material for most of the units are iron sheets of various gauges for which quotas are granted to them by the Director of Industries, Rajasthan.

The main products of the industry are agricultural implements, water tanks, drums, persianwheel buckets and a number of articles for domestic use. The value of the total annual produce comes to nearly three and a quarter lakhs of rupees. The products of the industry find markets in Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and the State itself.

METAL-WORKS—There were eight important metal-works in the district during 1964–65. Seven of these are located in Bharatpur and one at Dholpur. Five of the units are run under sole proprietorship and the rest under partnership. The oldest metal-works, B. M. Metal Industries, Bharatpur was established in the year 1861. Their capital

investment was Rs. 3,65,500 during 1964-65. This industry gives employment to nearly 80 persons. The products of the industry vary from boxes and agricultural implements to brass utensils and stainless steel hospital equipment etc. Brass metric weights are also manufactured by the industry. The value of annual production comes to nearly a lakh of rupees. Of all the units only two are run by manual power and the rest are run by electric power.

SOAP MANUFACTURERS—There were five soap manufacturers in the district during 1964–65. All the units were under individual proprietorship. None of them uses power. The raw materials are oil, caustic soda, silicate and soap-stone etc. Caustic soda, being a controlled article, is obtained under licence and quota system. Total investment during 1964–65 was Rs. 77,500. The units employed about 25 persons. The main product is washing soap for which the market is available in the district itself. The value of annual production comes to nearly Rs. 1,20,000.

BRASS ARTICLES—Three units manufacturing brass articles were located at Bharatpur during 1964–65, one of them having been established as early as 1893. Two units produce brass utensils, and the third one only brass holders. One of the brass utensils manufacturing unit is run in partnership and the other one is a sole proprietorship. The capital investment of these two units is a moderate sum of Rs. 24,500 giving employment to only six workers. Their production amounts to Rs. 49,000 annually. The third concern established in 1963, produces brass holders, capital investment of which amounts to nearly Rs. 2,50,000. It employs more than 30 persons. At present the firm produces only brass holders but may also take up the production of lamp-shades and curtain railings. The production of brass holders runs into nearly 1,200 gross every year valued at Rs. 1,20,000. The products are sold all over India.

OIL AND FLOUR-MILLS—There are 15 oil and flour-mills in the district. Of these seven are run on partnership basis and the rest under sole proprietorship. All the units are run with electric power of 10 to 250 H.P. The capital investment in the industry is Rs. 20,50,966. The industry provides employment to about 235 workers. The value of annual production of these oils has been estimated at a little over a crore of rupees. These oils are exported to West Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh as well as to other districts within the State.

TYRE RETREADING—Two tyre retreading units in the district were functioning at Bharatpur during 1964–65. The total investment of both the units amounts to roughly Rs. 18,000 and gives employment to eight workers.

ELECTRIC MOTOR COMPONENTS—There was only one unit working at Bharatpur which specialises in the manufacture of electric motor components like commutators for dynamos, field copper coils, bushes of all sizes and oil cups. The raw material is obtained from Delhi.

AUTOMOBILE AND ENGINEERING UNITS—There were 43 automobile and general engineering units in the district during 1964–65. The industry is providing employment to over 70 workers. Some of these units are well equipped with accessories like lathes, grinding machines and drilling machines. Besides undertaking servicing and job works, the units also manufacture small parts.

FOUNDRIES—There were two foundries in the district, located at Bharatpur and Bayana. These units were established in the year 1959. The capital investment amounts to Rs. 1,25,000. Both the units are run by diesel engines. The Bharatpur unit is presently engaged in the production of cane crushers, rollers and *jallies*, and the unit at Bayana is making rollers for stone crushing, pulleys, axes etc. The yearly production of both these units comes on an average to Rs. 97,000. These two units employ 30 workers. Both these units are facing keen competition from their counter-parts in Agra. The Bayana unit is sending a part of its production to Agra.

SALTPETRE REFINERY—During 1964–65 there were two saltpetre refining units in the district. The one located at Bharatpur, was started in 1950. The other unit which is located at Rajakhera (Dholpur), is manufacturing saltpetre on a very small scale. The raw material for saltpetre is *Reh* which is mostly found in Bharatpur, Dig, Kaman, Nagar, Nadbai, Rupbas and Rajakhera. The Bharatpur manufacturer has about 50 *agars* scattered over different areas where crude saltpetre is extracted and brought for further refining toBharatpur. Several parties were given engines and pumps on loan, for drawing water and in many cases the cost of constructing cement beds was borne by the Government.[1] The saltpetre units work for 8 to 9 months

1. *Industrial Rajasthan*, 1950, pp. 47–48.

in a year as production is suspended during the rainy season. Saltpetre is generally used for fertilisers and fire-works.

PIGMENT AND CHEMICALS—There are three pigment and chemical units manufacturing zinc oxide and paints in the district during 1964–65 providing employment to 20 persons. In 1964-65 they produced 65,275 kg. zinc oxide and the sale proceeds amounted to Rs. 1,04,030. The products of the firms find a ready market at Delhi.

Industrial Estate

The Industrial Estate, Bharatpur, situated in the north of the city near the railway station, covers an area of about 80 bighas. The scheme of establishment of the Industrial Estate was started on 20th December, 1959 with a view to constructing 12 'A' class sheds and 32 'B' class sheds but owing to economy cuts 12 'A' class and 14 'B' class sheds have been constructed with an approximate cost of Rs. 6.50 lacs. Out of these sheds, 5 have been allotted to the Indust.rial Training Institute, Bharatpur and 14 sheds to various industries and remaining 7 sheds are lying vacant for allotment. The provisional monthly standard rent of 'A' and 'B' class sheds is Rs. 186 and Rs. 102 respectively. All new industries are set up in these sheds, some of which have gone into production. Some of the manufactured products are : (1) Brass holders; (2) Steel furniture and Almirahs; (3) Tin containers; (4) Glass items; (5) Plastic item and toys; (6) G. I. pipes; (7) Steel measuring tapes; (8) Mortar pans; (9) Electric chokes and transformers; and (10) Asbestos cement pipes. The products of these units are mostly sold in the neighbouring States of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Delhi and in Rajasthan itself.

Industrial Potential

The area is deficient in natural resources as there are no important minerals except a wide scattering of saltpetre deposits and sandstone. There is scope for utilising raw hides, skins and bones for industrial purposes.

Although there is plenty of unskilled cheap labour, there is a dearth of skilled persons who could handle machines and be employed in factories. Many of the owners of existing factories have come from outside the district as the local initiative for starting new ventures has been slow.

Some 70 years ago Bharatpur used to be considered the biggest salt *mandi* in the country. Moreover, the salt produced in the State was used for medicinal purposes. The question of salt manufacturing has again been taken up by the Chamber of Commerce and Industry. It is believed that the possibility of the presence of other chemicals, besides salt, cannot be ruled out. There is also some scope for the following new industries in the district; (1) Agricultural implements, (2) Automobile workshops, (3) Builders hardware, (4) Auto leaf springs, (5) Ice factory, (6) Forging shop, (7) Pre-stressed concrete poles, (8) Flaying and tanning of hides and skins, (9) Hand made paper, (10) Electrical porcelain wares, (11) Salt, (12) Steel structures, (13) Industrial fasteners, and (14) Crockery & sanitary ware.

According to the Survey Report[1] an estimate of investment and employment of these prospective industries was follows :

S. No.	Name of the Industry	No. of units suggested	Approx. investment involved (Rs.)	Employment (Nos.)
1.	Agricultural implements	3	45,000	30
2.	Automobile workshop	3	2,55,000	60
3.	Builders' hardware	1	40,000	20
4.	Industrial fasteners		1,15,000	25
5.	Auto leaf springs	1	2,50,000	30
6.	Ice factory	1	—	—
7.	Forging shop	1	60,000	15
8.	Pre-stressed concrete poles	1	3,00,000	40
9.	Electric porcelain ware	1	1,00,000	25

State Assistance

A number of industries have received financial assistance from the State government. Apart from the allotment of sheds in the Industrial Estate and the Industrial Areas, loans have also been sanctioned to some of these industries. The Rajasthan Financial

1. *Report on Industrial Development Potentialities in Bharatpur District*—Central Small Industries Organisation—Appendix II.

Corporation has also been rendering assistance to the industries. So far both M/s Dholpur Glass Works, Dholpur and the Oil Industry, Bharatpur have been given Rs. 8,45,000 as loan.

Cottage Industries

Many persons are engaged in weaving, pottery, leather tanning, blacksmithy, carpentry, rope making and such other cottage industries, but their economic condition is far from satisfactory. A brief description for each is given in the following paragraphs.

HANDLOOM INDUSTRY—In this district, the handloom industry takes precedence, next only to agriculture as nearly 10,000 weavers are engaged in this trade. The important centres are Rajakhera, Rupbas, Wer, Bayana, Kumher, Dholpur and Bharatpur. It is a very old industry although for several decades it remained neglected. Attempts are now being made to revive this industry. The dyeing of yarn is also done at different places in the district. This is a subsidiary industry, giving employment to about 250 persons.

The weavers work on looms, operated by hand shuttles. They produce coarse cloth (*Rezi*) by mixing new yarn with the yarn of old cotton which is used by the villagers for their beds and clothings. On an average a weaver earns between Re. 1.00 and Rs. 1.50 on a working day in which he is also assisted by his family members.

LEATHER INDUSTRY—This industry provides employment to about 4,000 persons who are engaged in various processes like flaying, crude tanning and shoemaking. The important centres of this industry are Bharatpur, Bhusawar, Bayana, Kaman, Pathena, Kumher and Dholpur. Raw hides are made by flaying dead animals and those slaughtered in slaughter houses. Leather tanning is done by crude methods of the old type by about 352 tanners in the villages; 100 of them are to be found in Kaman and another 86 in Bayana. There is no unit in the district which produces tanned leather on modern lines.

About three thousand persons are engaged in shoemaking. They make shoes both of western and of indigenous designs. The important centres are Kaman, Dig, Bhusawar, Pathena, Bayana and Nagar. Tanned leather is mostly imported from Agra and Kanpur.

POTTERY INDUSTRY—Potters are to be found practically in all the

villages. They prepare *gharas*, *shakoras*, *diyas* and other pottery goods to meet the local requirements. There are about 1378 potters spread all over the district with heavy concentrations at Bhusawar, Pathena, Chhonkarwada, Dorda, Khannd Nagar and Batikhera. Pottery makers of Nagar have earned a good reputation by their craftsmanship. These pottery workers use a *chak* (potters' wheel) and a stick as their tools, and give shape to the clay with their traditionally trained hands. The process has undergone no change and they still employ the same old techniques. Besides pottery making, they also work in fields during agricultural operations.

BLACK SMITHY—There are about 600 blacksmiths in this district and each is assisted by the whole family. In Dig alone, there are more than 200 blacksmiths. The other important centres are Bharatpur, Bari, Sewar and Nithar. The craftsmen at Dig and Bari have earned a name in their trade by their superior performance. These blacksmiths cater to local requirements and occasionally carry their products to local fairs for sale. The methods of production are indigenous. In some units, buckets, boxes and persianwheels are also manufactured, besides knives, spears, scissors, *tawas* and *Karahees*.

CARPENTRY—This industry has given employment to 1,181 carpenters. They are also assisted by the members of their families. Timber is imported from outside. At Bhusawar and Chhonkarwada there are 433 carpenters. Besides this, the other places where this trade is carried out are Khanua, Ushari, Rajakhera, Bayana and Kaman. These carpenters make doors, windows, *chowkhats* (frames) and domestic goods like tables, chairs, cots etc. and articles like bullock carts and wheels of different sizes and designs. Mostly the units work by manual labour and only about half a dozen units are equipped with certain type of machinery.

VILLAGE GHANIS—As the district is rich in oil-seed production, village *ghanis* were to be found in abundance in the rural areas. But due to the establishment of power operated oil-mills, these hand-operated units are finding it difficult to survive in the face of growing competition. At present, there are 485 families engaged in the trade. The more important centres of village *ghanis* being Bayana, Pathena, Chhonkarwada, Sundrawah, Kaman and Bassi. This industry is on its decline and the *ghani* owners and workers are leaving the industry because of the high cost of production and low yields.

ROPE, *Ban* AND *Moodha* INDUSTRY—This industry provides employment to about 3000 persons. In Bhusawar and Halena alone there are about 2340 family units engaged in the industry. Bhusawar is famous for the manufacture of *Moodhas* (reed chairs), *Sirkis* and other furniture articles like tables, racks etc. Different kinds of baskets, hand fans, chicks, rope and *ban* are also produced in the district. Other important centres are Pana, Kundar, Debri, Milakpur, Naroli and Noorpur.

CANE CRUSHERS—Formerly stone cane-crushers were in use. They could extract only 45 to 50 per cent of the juice. With the introduction of iron cane-crushers, the percentage of juice extraction has gone up to 60 to 65 per cent. These crushers can be operated by bullocks as well as by power.

KHAS DISTILLATION—The *Khas* distillation industry has been carried on in Bharatpur for at least three quarters of century and the pioneers in the field were people from Kannauj (Uttar Pradesh). In the beginning, as there was no proper system of leasing *Khas* producing land, the extraction was confined to a few areas. In 1942, the Bharatpur Khas Act was enacted. Now, *Khas*, whether in the forest area or outside, can be leased only by the Forest Department. Consequently, extraction from *Khas* has increased considerably. It was a good source of revenue to the Forest Department so much so that in 1955-56, it earned a revenue of Rs. 28,000 from this source. In 1957, the Bharatpur Khas Act of 1942 was declared ultra vires and the rights of granting lease reverted to the Zamindars. After the Zamindari abolition in 1959, all the *Banjar* lands came under the possession of the district revenue department. At present, the Forest Department has a right only on *Khas* growing in its reserved forests. During 1959-60, the revenue earned by the department was about Rs. 9,000. *Khas* is a wild growth and is found in large quantities in Bharatpur and Nadbai tahsils. A small area also produces *Khas* in Dholpur tahsil.

There were about 250 stills in the area during 1964-65 which work from November to February. Each still has a capacity of one maund and 25 seers of *Khas*, which produces 5 to 7 tolas of *Khas* essence oil in 24 hours. On this basis, production of *Khas* oil has been estimated at 1134 litres during 1959-60 which was worth about Rs. 3 lakhs. During the season the industry provides employment to about 2,500 workers, of whom about 300 are skilled. Majority of the skilled workers come from Uttar Pradesh.

The main consumers of *Khas* oil are soap makers, cosmetic manufacturers etc. and the main markets for this commodity are Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Bengalore, Varanasi etc. During 1959, a small quantity was also exported to Pakistan. Demand for *Khas* oil is considerable in the country. It was reported by the local manufacturers that Bharatpur *Khas* has a great potential and its quality is also superior. The industry has a great scope for expansion.

Bharatpur District Khadi Gramodyog Samiti

The Bharatpur District Khadi Gramodyog Samiti was established in the year 1961 as a branch of the All India Khadi Gramodyog Commission. At the time of its inception it had a band of 65 workers which has steadily increased to 110 in April 1965. Besides undertaking the production of *Khadi*, it has also started production of soap, spinning wheels (*Charkhas*), hand-mills (*Chakkees*) and woollen *Khadi*.

Since 1961 it has provided employment as under :

(Number)

Year	Spinners	Weavers
1961	2,996	500
1962	3,073	500
1963	3,600	608
1964	3,717	706
1965	4,391	676

In 1961 it paid a sum of Rs. 1,57,792 to the weavers and Rs. 1,23,316 to the spinners. The corresponding amount for 1965 was Rs. 1,40,641 and Rs. 1,60,000 respectively.

In 1961 it had a capital investment of Rs. 11 lakhs which increased to Rs. 13 lakhs in 1963 and to Rs. 14 lakhs in 1965.

The production of cotton *Khadi* since 1961 is as under :

(Rupees)

Year	Production	Retail sales
1961–62	6,92,386	3,55,280
1962–63	7,18,380	5,17,000
1963–64	7,65,691	3,87,727
1964–65	8,44,107	3,72,935
April 1965 to December 1965	7,09,996	2,43,801

It has 15 *khadi* production centres, 21 sales centres, 1 soap production centre, 1 hand-mill manufacturing centre, 1 woollen *khadi* production centre and 1 Saranjam centre.

The management committee of the Samiti consists of one President, one Vice-President, one Secretary, one Joint-Secretary and eleven members.

LABOUR MOVEMENT

There are about 5000 labourers working in the various industrial concerns. The wages of these labourers vary from industry to industry. Presently the wage rates are governed by the notifications issued from time to time by the Government of Rajasthan.

Trade Unions

The following trade unions in the district have been recognised by the Government.

1. Rashtriya Vidyut Karmachari Sangh, Dholpur.
2. A. D. Employees Union, Shakha Committee, Bharatpur.
3. Ajmer Division P. W. D. Employees Union, Bharatpur.
4. CIMMCO Shramik Sangh, Bharatpur.
5. CIMMCO Wagon Factory Mazdoor Sangh Pratinidhi Union, Bharatpur.
6. Rashtriya Oil-Mill Karmachari Sangh, Bharatpur.
7. Bharatpur Division P. W. D. (B & R) Employees Union, Bharatpur.
8. Tel Mill Mazdoor Sangh, Bharatpur.
9. Dholpur Glass Works Mazdoor Union, Dholpur.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES—The number of industrial disputes in various industries upto 1965 was 57. Of these 3 disputes relating to oil-mill workers, 2 relating to CIMMCO Wagon Factory and one relating to Dholpur Glass Works were settled by 1965; 51 disputes are still pending at various levels. One hunger strike and one strike were registered upto 1965.

Industrial Housing

192 quarters have been allotted to labourers in the CIMMCO Wagon Factory. 50 per cent of the construction cost of these quarters is provided through loans from different sources and 25 per cent is

provided by the management and the balance of 25 per cent is given as subsidy by the Labour Department.

Welfare Centres

There are two recreation centres one each at Bharatpur and Dholpur. These centres provide facilities for sports, games (indoor and out-door) and other recreations like dramas, one act plays, etc. Arrangements for the education of the children of the workers as well as for adult literacy also exist at these centres.

Central India Machinery Manufacturing Co. Ltd. provides the following amenities to its workers and their families :

(a) Labour Welfare Centre
(b) School in the Campus
(c) Childrens' Park
(d) Club & Library
(e) Indoor & Out-door games
(f) Documentary and Instructional Film Clubs
(g) Labour Canteen
(h) Guest-House
(i) Dispensary
(j) Consumers' Co-operative Society.

There is a library-cum-reading room at Bharatpur run by the Labour Department. It has about 2000 books. The Labour Department is also running free female classes for imparting training in sewing at Bharatpur.

APPENDIX I

List of Registered Factories in the district during 1965

S. No.	Names and addresses of Factories	No. of workers	Private or Government
1.	Hari Dal and Flour Mills, New Mandi, Bharatpur	19	Private
2.	Shri Charan Lal Hazari Lal Oil Mills, P. O. Bari, Bharatpur	18	-do-
3.	Shri Hari Industries, New Mandi, Bharatpur	95	-do-
4.	M/S B. R. Oil Mills, New Mandi, Bharatpur	71	-do-
5.	K. O. Industries & Mills, Station Road, Bharatpur	40	-do-
6.	Shri Bihari Industries, Malgodown Road, Bharatpur	35	-do-
7.	The Tara Oil & Ginning Factory, Malgodown Road, Bharatpur	70	-do-
8.	Bharat Singh Murari Lal Saw Mills, Maya Mandi, Bharatpur	3*	-do-
9.	Navyug Press, Bharatpur	5	-do-
10.	Dholpur Printing Press, Dholpur	8	-do-
11.	Mohan Printing Press, Bharatpur	4	-do-
12.	Mitra Mandal Press, Bharatpur	6*	-do-
13.	Agrawal Printing Press, Bharatpur	4	-do-
14.	National Printing Press, Gurki Mandi, Bharatpur	6*	-do-
15.	Dholpur Glass works Ltd., Dholpur	616	-do-
16.	Perfect Pottery Co. Ltd., Bharatpur	114	-do-
17.	M/S Rajasthan Cement Pipe Mfg. Works, Bharatpur	12	-do-
18.	Rajasthan Iron & Steel Corp., Dholpur	37*	-do-
19.	The Guru Nanak Steel Rolling Mills, Bharatpur	44	-do-

S.No.	Names and addresses of Factories	No. of workers	Private or Government
20.	Ramesh Iron Foundry, Bharatpur	14*	-do-
21.	Prakash Iron Foundry, Malgodwon, Bharatpur	11*	-do-
22.	Anil Tin Factory (Shri Hari Industry), Malgodown Road, Bharatpur	12	-do-
23.	Rajasthan State Electricity Board (Steam Station), Bharatpur	175*	local fund
24.	Rajasthan State Electricity Board, Dholpur	30	-do-
25.	Central India Machinary Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Bharatpur	2,293	Private

*Approximate figures.

Source : *List of registered factories* for the year 1965 issued by office of the Chief Inspector of Factories & Boilers, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

CHAPTER VI

BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE

BANKING AND FINANCE

Indigenous Banking

The indigenous banker is a well known financial institution of rural India. It is only recently that the indigenous banker has suffered a setback through legislation and several other steps taken by the government, including the formation of Co-operative Credit Societies. Indigenous bankers, however, still control the rural credit in this district to a great extent. They advance loans to cultivators and agricultural labourers, and grant financial accommodation to small traders and merchants and engage themselves in inland exchange business among the merchant class by issuing and discounting *hundies*. They also deal in the purchase and sale of gold and silver bullion.

Monied persons who generally carried on this indigenous banking, were mostly Agrawals, Maheshwaris, Jains and Thakurs. Muslims generally abstain from money-lending on religious grounds. There were no extensive bankers in the (former) States. Loans were chiefly conducted by *Banias*. The rates of interest were, in large transactions, 12 per cent, and in small 24 per cent. Money was considered to be worth at least 12 per cent. It was generally hoarded or invested in jewellery, and sometimes lent on interest or placed in further investments.[1] Pure money-lending was not done. This was mixed with some other business by *Banias* or Vaisyas, who also got official employment as treasurers, patwaris and accountants. The principal divisions amongst them were Oswal, Maheshwari, Saraogi, Agrawal, Khandelwal, Mahor, Dilwaria and Dhusar.

The loans were generally advanced for productive purposes, viz., purchase of seeds, artificial manures, implements, digging and repair of wells, construction or repair of houses, purchase of cattle, marketing of crops etc. and also for unproductive purposes, viz., social and religious functions, payment of debts and litigation etc.

Small loans were given after obtaining the borrowers' signatures or thumb impressions on the *Bahi Khata* or account book. In case of bigger loans, the borrower executed a promissory note guaranteed by a

1. *Rajputana Gazetteer*, Vol. I, Calcutta, 1879, p. 170.

surety. Loans were also advanced on the mortgage of land and ornaments but this was rare.

The rate of interest varied between 16 per cent and 25 per cent, though in some cases, it is reported it went as high as 50 to 100 per cent. When loans were in arrears or borrowings exceeded the normal credit limit, the borrower was required to mortgage his immovable property by way of collateral security.

General Credit Facilities

The general credit facilities available in the district at present are indigenous bankers and money-lenders, co-operative credit societies, government agencies and joint-stock banks. The indigenous bankers and money-lenders generally advance short-term loans on personal credit, in cash as well as in kind. Credit worthiness of the borrower, the terms of loan and the security offered are generally the factors taken into account for determination of the rate of interest. Their rates of interest are higher than those of other agencies, but still they are popular because of their easy accessibility and quick service.

Bharatpur State was a poineer in the Co-operative Movement in the country. Co-operative credit societies were started in the State about half a century ago. In the beginning, they were of the rural type with unlimited liability.

During the year 1930–31, the Mortgage Redemption Act was introduced which provided for a summary procedure for the redemption of mortgages. This Act was amended during the year 1935–36 for the benefit of the cultivators. The cultivators gradually realised its usefulness and started taking greater advantage of this facility. Two Debt Conciliation Boards, one at Dig and the other at Bayana, were established during the year 1942–43. These Boards did useful work and settled thousands of cases and saved the cultivators from the agony of perpetual indebtedness. These Boards continued to function till after Bharatpur State's merger in Matsya. The Government also rendered assistance to the cultivators in the form of *taccavi* loans, in cash as well as in kind. No interest was charged thereon in the erstwhile State of Bharatpur for repairs of wells, bunds, purchase of seed, bullocks, manure and agricultural implements. The concerned tahsildars were required to attend cattle fairs where they used to give *taccavi* loans to the needy and deserving cultivators for the purchase of cattle, bullocks, ploughs etc. Detailed information regarding Co-operatives and Joint Stock Banks is given later in this chapter.

Indebtedness

In the absence of a proper survey, it is not possible to give the extent of indebtedness in the rural and urban areas of this district. However, it can be safely stated that considerable indebtedness prevails in the district in general and in its rural areas in particular as an agriculturist is a man of small means dependent on market prices determined by forces he cannot control. Owing to frequent failure of crops for a variety of reasons, he is not able to attend to farm-lands with the required care and resources, and he has to depend on credit. He has to secure loans at high rates of interest not only for agricultural but also for social purposes, such as marriages, deaths etc. It is not so much the borrowing that leads to debts but failure to repay. The social customs and scruples which are deep rooted among the cultivators of the district as indeed in other parts of the State, drain his resources which are even otherwise quite inadequate. These loans are unproductive and are carried forward from year to year and handed over from father to son. His economic condition and his indebtedness are closely related. The indebtedness in the urban areas of the district is not very different from that of rural areas. A slight difference is to be found only in the larger towns.

Joint-Stock Banks

Joint-stock banks are becoming popular in the urban areas, as more and more individuals, traders, producers and business houses are utilising their services. Details of banks functioning in the district are given below :

HINDUSTAN COMMERCIAL BANK LTD.—The first branch of a Joint-Stock Bank in the district, was started at Dholpur by the Hindustan Commercial Bank Ltd., on 22nd May, 1944. It serves mainly the commercial class of the town and advances loans to traders, businessmen and other commercial institutions.

STATE BANK OF BIKANER AND JAIPUR—The first branch of the State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur was opened in Bharatpur on September 1, 1948, the second one at Dholpur on 10th November, 1962 and the third one at Dig on July 31, 1963. Besides providing normal banking facilities to individuals and business houses, the bank also handles government treasury bussiness. Advances to co-operative institutions are granted against government and other securities at suitable rates of interest.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK—The Punjab National Bank has three branches in the district. The first branch was opened on the 28th August, 1948 at Dholpur and the second one at Bharatpur on 28th August, 1948. Recently a third branch has been opened at Nadbai, a tahsil heaquarters, on the 26th December, 1964.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA—This Bank has only one branch located at Bharatpur, which was established on March 5, 1951.

THE BANK OF RAJASTHAN LTD.—It has only one branch in the district, located at New Mandi, Bharatpur, which was established on March 21, 1963, and has been serving individual account holders as well as the business and trading community of the city.

STATE BANK OF INDIA—A branch of the State Bank of India was opened in Bharatpur in 1951, which is functioning only as pay office under the administrative control of Mathura branch.

Joint-stock banks have been playing a significant role in providing credit facilities to the business community. The volume of credit actually available, however, cannot be accurately assessed and, therefore, the extent to which the banks have succeeded in meeting the credit demand for financing of trade and commerce, as compared to private sources, cannot be indicated. Loans are generally advanced for the purposes of industry, commerce, agriculture, personal and professional requirements, against valuable securities.

As per details supplied by individual banking institutions, the total amount of business transacted during 1964-65 amounts to about Rs. 40 crores. There were 3,951 accounts being operated in their branches. Of these, fixed deposits accounted for 610, current accounts for 509, savings deposits for 2,606 and accounts classified as other deposits for 226.

Advances made by the banks in 217 cases, amounted to Rs. 79,11,433 in 1964-65. Of these only 190 were secured.

Co-operative Banks

Inspite of the best efforts to organise a Central Co-operative Bank in Bharatpur on the lines suggested by the Maclagan Committee set up by the Government of India in 1915, success could not be achieved owing to the opposition of the business class. However, the Bharatpur

State started a bank on its own initiative, bore the cost of its establishment and provided funds at 6 per cent. By 1921 this State Co-operative Bank paid off the entire State investment and began to carry on its business with its own resources.

In 1921, a State Bank named after the late His Highness Maharaja Shri Krishan Singh of Bharatpur State, was started and the aforesaid Co-operative Bank was merged with it. A sum of Rs. 10 lakhs was set apart in the State Treasury for the above purpose. In 1925 the Co-operative Bank was to be revived again but the scheme did not get through, owing to lack of interest among the Directors. However, provision was made for easy credit to co-operative societies. The movement thus continued to be financed by the Shri Krishna Bank till the merger of Matsya State into Rajasthan. Consequently a Central Co-operative Bank was organised on 7th August, 1951, and the assets and liabilities of the co-operative societies with the Shri Kishan Bank, were transferred to the new bank.

The Bank with its headquarters at Bharatpur and branches at Bari, Bayana, Dig and Dholpur has now been financing the co-operative societies of the district, and charges 7 per cent interest from the societies which in their turn provide finance to their members at 9 per cent, as against 18 to 36 per cent interest charged by money-lenders. This Bank is affiliated to the Rajasthan State Co-operative Bank Ltd., Jaipur, which provides necessary finance to its affiliated Bank.

The Bank advances laons both for short and medium terms. Short term loans are granted for seasonal agricultural operations for a period of one year while medium term loans are for periods from three to 25 years. Their position is as follows:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Type of loan	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Short term	91.61	41.93	73.63	39.40	25.05
Medium term	5.65	4.28	—	1.68	2.56
Total :	97.26	46.21	73.63	41.08	27.61

According to the balance-sheet issued on 31st December, 1965, the Bank has a total share capital of Rs. 27,76,360. The Bank distributed a total of Rs. 8,95,043.58 between 1961-62 to 1965-66 as profits to the share-holders and invested Rs. 74,575 in the Rajasthan Development Loan for the years 1969, 1972, 1974, 1976 and 1977. The working

capital and total assets of the Bank as on June, 1965 were Rs. 1,23,14,000 and Rs. 1,50,61,052 respectively.

The Bharatpur Prathamik Sahakari Bhumi Bandhak Bank Ltd., Bharatpur was established on 20th January, 1960 under Rajasthan Co-operative Societies Act, 1953. The membership of the Bank in 1960 was 50, which increased to 800 in February 1966. The share capital of the Bank in February 1966 was Rs. 20,586 and the working capital amounted to Rs. 1,56,318. The Bank advances loans for 15 year term for the construction and repairs of wells, tube-wells, oil pump sets and the purchase of tractors, cattle, etc.

The Bank advanced loans amounting to Rs. 7,800, Rs. 52,698 and Rs. 50,000 in the years, 1961, 1962–64 and 1965 respectively for repairs of wells and tube-wells, purchase of tractors and construction purpose.

According to present rule, the maximum amount of loan which can be advanced on the security of unirrigated land is Rs. 3,000 or thirty times the land revenue paid by the cultivator, whichever is less. In case of irrigated land this limit is Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 8,000 respectively for well-irrigated land and canal-irrigated land or forty times the land revenue whichever is less. The rate of interest charged by the bank is 9 per cent.

Co-operative Movement and Credit Societies

The co-operative movement in the district was first introduced in the erstwhile Bharatpur State in 1915 when the Co-operative Societies Act of 1915 was adopted. The first society under this Act was organised on 13th December, 1915. The first Co-operative Society in the erstwhile State of Dholpur was registered on 26th July, 1949 in Ferozpur village. The Bharatpur society was a credit society meant to provide easy credit to agriculturists. The progress made by the co-operative movement from 1925 to 1945 is revealed from the following table :

S.No.	At the end of	No. of societies	Members	Share capital (Rs in lacs)	Owned funds (Rs. in lacs)	Working capital (Rs. in lacs)
1.	1925	285	6414	–	–	1.68
2.	1930	288	6444	0.08	0.09	2.61
3.	1935	411	10667	0.32	0.41	4.85
4.	1940	632	15267	1.19	2.00	7.57
5.	1945	710	16464	2.17	2.79	10.60

The position of Co-operative Societies at the time of the formation of Rajasthan is shown in the statement below[1] :

S.No.	Type of Societies	No. of Societies	Member-ship	Working Capital (Rs. in lacs)
1.	Agricultural Credit & Multipurpose	573	12,905	7.20
2.	Agricultural Implement Union	1	328	0.17
3.	Industrial	23	395	0.29
4.	Commission Shops	5	405	1.30
5.	Co-operative Stores	73	1,540	2.92
6.	Farming	1	12	0.00
7.	Others	59	834	0.22

The progress of the movement in Bharatpur district after the formation of Rajasthan, till 30th June, 1954 will be apparent from the table below :[2]

(Rs. in lacs)

Year	No. of societies		Members	Share capital	Reserve fund	Working capital
	credit	Others				
1949	583	126	16,093	4.29	7.19	11.44
1950	555	134	16,114	4.05	6.93	11.70
1951	562	148	16,544	4.06	2.87	11.90
1952	568	172	17,501	3.10	2.99	13.03
1953	611	140	18,724	3.73	3.57	17.77
1954	606	175	19,234	3.43	3.58	17.15

PLAN PROGRESS OF CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT—During the first Five Year Plan, 488 Co-operative Societies were registered in Bharatpur district. The movement continued to make progress during the second Plan period. To give impetus to the development

1. Source : Office of the Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Bharatpur.
2. *ibid.*

of co-operative marketing, four marketing societies were also organised during the Plan, in addition to the five Co-operative Commission shops already working in the district. These marketing societies were organised at the main marketing centres. They have played a useful role in the eradication of various malpractices prevailing in marketing.

The advances made during 1956–60 by the Central Co-operative Bank, Bharatpur and the Co-operative Societies are detailed below :

(Rs.)

Year	Loans advanced by the Bank	Loans advanced by the Societies to members	Recoveries made
1956–57	19,87,607	24,59,524	26,12,135
1957–58	35,50,692	37,01,776	28,51,199
1958–59	37,49,503	51,27,616	43,91,384
1959–60	56,48,368	65,22,141	18,47,664

To provide better storage facilities, the co-operative societies undertook the construction of godowns at various places and by the year 1960 there were 20 godowns in the district.

The State Government granted liberal subsidies for various purposes for the promotion of the co-operative movement in the district, which amounted to Rs. 1,39,090 during the years 1951-52 to 1959-60.

In 1960 there were 18 farming societies in the district with a total membership of 22 and a share capital of Rs. 10,200.

The Bharatpur Co-operative Training Institute has been doing good work in imparting education to the office bearers and members of the Co-operative Societies about the movement and working of the societies. Till 1960, it held six camps of the office bearers of co-operative societies and organised two district level seminars.

In the beginning, co-operative societies falling under the four Panchayat Samitis viz., Dholpur, Bari, Baseri and Rajakhera were under the Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Dholpur. Later, in the month of September, 1963, Bayana sub-division was also

merged with this unit. At present, the Dholpur office has its jurisdiction over seven Panchayat Samitis viz., Dholpur, Bari, Baseri, Rajakhera, Bayana, Rupbas and Wer, falling under Dholpur and Bayana sub-divisions.

The position[1] of the co-operative movement as on 30th June, 1965 was as under :

Particulars	Societies (No.)	Membership (No.)
Central Co-operative Bank	1	1340
Primary Land Mortgage Bank	1	834
Central Non-credit Societies	20	3277
Agricultural Credit Societies	1240	87764
Agricultural Non-credit Societies	74	1083
Non-agricultural Credit Societies	25	709
Non-agricultural Non-credit Societies	211	4559
Societies under Liquidation	133	1992

During 1964-65 there were 1,705 co-operative societies, having a membership of 1,01,558, share capital of Rs. 72.83 lacs and working capital of Rs. 264.09 lacs. Loans worth Rs. 106.24 lacs were advanced, of which Rs. 182.64 lacs were recovered. The movement covered 91 per cent of the villages and 42 per cent of the population of the district.

INSURANCE

Life Insurance

Life Insurance business in the country was nationalised on September 1, 1956, resulting in the formation of the Life Insurance Corporation of India. It did not set-up its regular office in the district till 1961, though Development Officers and Agents had been appointed to look after the business.

An office was opened at Bharatpur in October, 1961. In the present set-up, there is a branch office at Bharatpur and a Development centre at Dholpur. The former was opened in May, 1961 and the

1. *Statistical Abstract*, Rajasthan, 1966, pp. 105–107,

latter in October, 1962. The staff at Bharatpur Branch office consists of a Branch Manager, eight Development Officers and 12 other staff members. At the Dholpur centre, the staff consists of one Assistant Branch Manager and six Development Officers. The general trend in the district is for endowment policies which mature at different ages.

The earlier activities of the Development Officers and agents were confined to the urban areas, but with the increase in their number, rural areas are also being covered.

State Insurance Scheme

Every Government employee is insured under the compulsory State Insurance Scheme. This was introduced in the district on January 1, 1954. In June 1965, there were as many as 10,000 policy holders. A sum of Rs. 5,69,138.10 was received by the State Insurance Department as premium during 1964-65. Details of the business of the State Insurance Department are given in the Appendix I.

General Insurance

Five general insurance companies, viz., (1) General Assurance Society Ltd., (2) New India Assurance Co., (3) Fire-Life Insurance Corporation, (4) Oriental Fire and General Insurance Co., and (5) Jupiter General Insurance Company Ltd., are doing business in the district.

They undertake general insurance of various types of vehicles and have their agents or branches at Bharatpur and Dholpur.

National Small Savings

Before Independence, the Bharatpur State had a Small Savings Officer to look after the collection of Small Savings.

On the formation of Rajasthan, the district came under the National Savings Organiser, Jaipur. But in July 1952, the charge was transferred to the National Savings Organiser, Alwar. In 1956, a separate National Savings Organiser for the district was posted at Bharatpur.

Year-wise gross and net targets and achievements under National Savings from 1961-62 to 1964-65 are given as follows :

(Rs.)

Year	Target	
	Gross	Net
1961–62	25,00,000 (Target) 18,11,000 (Achievement)	10,00,000 (Target) 1,26,000 (Achievement)
1962–63	25,00,000 (Target) 21,05,000 (Achievement)	10,00,000 (Target) 2,07,000 (Achievement)
1963–64	20,00,000 (Target) 20,70,000 (Achievement)	10,00,000 (Target) 4,49,000 (Achievement)
1964–65	30,00,000 (Target) 28,87,000 (Achievement)	10,00,000 (Target) 7,24,000 (Achievement)

This district was awarded a shield for the best all round performance in Small Savings work in 1964-65.

The Small Savings schemes are now becoming popular and the approximate sale of securities for the year 1964-65 was as under:

(Rs.)

S.No.	Type of Security	Gross	Net
1.	National Defence Certificate	3,21,000	34,000
2.	Post Office Savings Bank	24,81,000	6,27,000
3.	Cumulative Time Deposit	85,000	73,000
	Total :	28,87,000	7,34,000

CURRENCY AND COINAGE

After the decline of Mughal rule in India, almost every State of Rajputana minted its own currency.

Maharaja Suraj Mal opened two mints, one at Dig and the other at Bharatpur in 1763 A.D. These were closed in the year 1878 and 1883 respectively. Symbols on the coins in Bharatpur State were chosen at the discretion of the then ruling chief and served as a distinguishing mark of their various regimes. More common were the dagger (*Katar*), the stick (*lath*) and the flower (*phool*). William Wilfrid Webb has given details about currencies and coinage of the area in his book[1] on the subject.

1. *The Currencies of the Hindu States of Rajputana*, 1893.

Bharatpur and Dig mints struck silver rupees in 1763 A. D. in the name of Akbar II and Shah Alam respectively, with similar inscriptions but different symbols.

Copper coins were also struck during the reign of Maharaja Suraj Mal in 1763 A. D. from different dyes, but copper coins were not issued from 1887 to 1891.

A mint was established at Dholpur in 1804 A. D. The coins of the State were known by the name of *Tamancha*, signifying pistol which was then the emblem of the State. Coins during the regime of Maharaja Kirat Singh were struck in the name of Akbar II on his ascending the throne at Delhi in 1806 A. D.

W. W. Webb is of the opinion that no coins were issued in Dholpur State between 1857 and 1893.

After assuming power in India, the then British Government promulgated The Native Coinage Act (IX of 1876), which empowered the Governor General of India in Council to declare such coins of Indian States as had the fineness and weight similar to British coins, as legal tender in British India subject to certain conditions. It also authorised the States to send their metal to the mints of the Government of India for minting coins. But Bharatpur and Dholpur States did not enter into any agreement with the British Government for this purpose.

In 1893, the British Govrnment decided against the free coinage of metal and hence closed its mint to unrestricted coinage of silver. Accordingly, the States were deprived of the facility of free coinage of their metal, resulting in depreciation in the exchange value of their rupees.

Thereafter "it was held that provisions of the Native Coinage Act were no longer applicable to the new conditions but the Government of India agreed to purchase the existing rupees of Native States at their average market value and to supply British rupees in their place".[1]

Bharatpur and Dholpur States were among those States which took advantage of the offer and adopted British coins after 1893.

According to the account given in the *Imperial Gazetteer*, 1906,

1. *Imperial Gazetteer of India; Provincial Series – Rajputana*, p. 73.

the Imperial currency was the legal tender in Bharatpur State. The old local rupee called *hali*, was almost of the same value as the British rupee, but by 1906 fetched only ten Imperial annas. In Dholpur State, too, Imperial currency became the sole legal tender about 1900.

With the adoption of the decimal system of coinage by the Government of India in 1957, a phased programme was chalked out to replace the existing coins with the new decimal coins. In the initial stages, some difficulty was experienced by the people in calculating the new coins, but soon it was overcome through the media of mass education and publicity programmes undertaken by the Central and State Governments. The old coins of various denominations have now been completely replaced by the new decimal coins.

TRADE AND COMMERCE

Bharatpur town, being the headquarters of the district and a railway station both for metre and broad gauge lines, is naturally the main centre of trade in the district. The tahsil headquarters, viz., of Kumher, Dig, Nagar, Kaman, Wer and Rajakhera, though not connected by rail, are easily accessible by road on which buses and public carriers ply regularly.

Imports and Exports

Bharatpur district, as a whole, is a surplus area in food-grains, *zira*, *ghee* and oil-seeds, particularly *sarson* and *til*. Tahsil Bayana has surplus *gur* and all these commodities are exported from the district. The imports mostly consist of *gur*, sugar, cotton-seeds and cloth, which are generally imported from the neighbouring big *mandis*.

Articles imported into this district and their sources are shown below :

S.No.	Names of articles	Places from where imported
1.	*Bidi* and Cigarettes	Delhi, Madhya Pradesh, Agra and Ajmer
2.	Brass-ware	Moradabad, Rewari and Agra
3.	Cloth	Bombay, Ahmedabad, Delhi, Agra and Beawar
4.	Cotton-seed	Madhya Pradesh, Agra and Bihar
5.	Cutlery	Delhi, Agra, Hathras and Aligarh

S. No.	Names of articles	Places from where imported
6.	Dry fruits	Delhi and Agra
7.	Gold	Agra, Delhi and Bombay
8.	*Gur* and sugar	Bareilly and Agra
9.	Kerosene, Diesel oil, Mobile oil and Petrol	Agra, Delhi and Bombay
10.	Machinery and implements	Delhi, Agra and Bombay
11.	Paper	Delhi, Agra and Titagarh
12.	Shoes	Kanpur and Agra
13.	Silver	Agra and Bombay
14.	Spices	Delhi and Kannauj
15.	Vegetable *Ghee*	Agra and Bombay
16.	Woollen cloth	Delhi, Agra, Bombay, Amritsar and Kashmir

Articles exported from this district and their places of destination are shown below :

S.No.	Names of articles	Destinations
1.	Bones	Calcutta, Bombay and Ahmedabad
2.	*Khadi* (Handloom)	Jaipur and Agra
3.	Leather	Agra
4.	*Sarson* (Mustard)	Calcutta, Jodhpur, Bikaner and Agra
5.	*Zeera* (Cumin)	Agra and Calcutta
6.	Food-grains	Calcutta, Jodhpur, Bikaner and Agra
7.	*Gur*	Agra

Market Places

Next in importance to the trading centres of collection and distribution of goods, are the places where weekly markets are held on particular days. Gathering on such places is of 100 to 500 sellers and 250 to 1200 buyers. At small market places, the number of sellers ranges from 20 to 25 and that of buyers 200 to 300. Articles brought for sale consist of grains of all sorts, clothes, vegetables, fruits, grocery, spices and other articles of daily use. Shoes, ropes, brooms, sugar,

baskets and soap are also offered for sale in some of the important weekly markets. Very few of these markets are attended by the wholesale dealers. Usually the buyers come from villages in a radius of 6 to 10 km. and the transactions are done on a cash basis. Generally villagers bring head loads of their seasonal produce, and sell it to the petty shopkeepers. They then buy their daily requirements out of the receipts.

Retail Trade

In towns there are retail-shops for each type of article, like grocery, fruits, vegetables, milk and milk products, sweets, eatables, betal-leaf, *bidi*, cigarettes and tobacco, leather goods and footwear, cloth and hosiery, medicines, stationery, bangles and fancy goods etc.

Village Shopkeepers

Village shopkeepers occupy an important place in the organisation of trade in rural areas. Almost every village has one or more shopkeepers who provide its inhabitants with their day to day necessities like grocery, *gur*, sugar, salt, kerosene, spices, coconut, washing soap, tea, tobacco, *bidi*, cigarettes etc. These shopkeepers in their turn, purchase their stock of merchandise from big trade centres or weekly markets or neighbouring towns with which they have business relations and where they get credit facilities. Shopkeepers in small villages do not keep stocks of cloth. This is available only in the bigger villages or at tahsil head-quarters, besides the weekly markets.

Of late sporadic shops have come up in important villages, displaying cosmetics etc. in glass showcases. Such shops are generally located near the bus-stops and are a pleasant contrast to the old shops and vendor establishments.

Trade Centres

The important trade centres or agricultural markets in the district are Bharatpur, Bayana, Nadbai, Dholpur, Bari, Kaman and Dig. The first three markets have been regulated under the Rajasthan Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1961 and Market Secretaries have been appointed there.

BHARATPUR—The market or *Nai Mandi* as it is called, is owned by the Municipal Board. It is situated close to the railway station and lies on the main road connecting the railway station to the city. It is the biggest *mandi* of the district and is well connected with the neighbouring *mandis* of Agra and Mathura.

The approximate annual arrivals in this *Mandi* are 2,19,600 quintals, valued at Rs. 1,41,23,000, including 60,000 quintals of food-grains, 1,08,000 quintals of oil-seeds, 50,000 quintals of pulses, 600 quintals of condiments and 1,000 quintals of *gur*. About 75 per cent of these arrivals are assembled by the producers themselves. There are 54 *Arhatiyas*, 16 wholesalers, 24 retailers, 16 brokers and 125 *Hamals* and weighmen in this *mandi*.

DHOLPUR—The Dholpur *mandi* which is surrounded in the east by Uttar Pradesh, in south-west by Madhya Pradesh and in the north by other areas of Rajasthan, is located at a distance of about 1 km. from the railway station where both broad and narrow gauge lines meet. The catchment area of this *mandi* extends to about 20 villages of Madhya Pradesh lying within a distance of 16 km. and about 90 villages of Dholpur tahsil. All the shops are owned by the private individuals. There is no centralised space allocated for this *mandi*. Those who carry on business have to pay the rent of the shop in case they do not possess their own.

DIG—Dig market, which is mainly a primary assembling market, is situated in the heart of the city and attracts products from the Panchayat Samitis of Dig, Kaman and Nagar, generally, but mainly from the villages falling in the Panchayat Samiti of Dig.

There are about 40 shops of commission agents and traders on the two sides of the central road. 75 per cent of the produce is assembled by the producers and 25 per cent by the village merchants. The principal means of transport is bullock cart. The table in appendix II shows average annual arrivals of important commodities alongwith their valuation in 1964–65.

Mustard, *urad*, gram, *moong* and *arhar* are exported to Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal as also to other centres of Rajasthan. 37 Traders and Commission Agents, 17 Retailers, 13 Brokers and 100 *Hamals* are engaged in the *mandi*.

One Co-operative Marketing Society known as Dig Sahkari Kraya Vikraya Sangh also functions in the *Mandi*. The total membership of the society is 403. The society worked as Commission Agent for some time. But later on, no commission business was transacted because of lack of finances. It now deals only in controlled commodities such as sugar, cement etc.

NADBAI—Nadbai, a tahsil headquarters of the district, is an important private *mandi*, which is located very close to the railway station of the same name on the Western Railway. In the east, it is surrounded by the tahsils of Bhatatpur and Rupbas; in the north by Dig; in the south by tahsil Wer; and in the west by Alwar district. It is connected with Bharatpur both by road and rail. Telephone facilities are available to the traders. The feeding area of Nadbai *mandi*, from where the food-grains, oil-seeds and other agricultural commodities flow into the market, is tahsil Nadbai consisting of 114 villages. The main commodities in the market are wheat, *jowar*, gram, *bajra*, *moong*, *arhar*, *chaula*, *til*, *taramira*, *sarson*, groundnut and *gur*.

There are 26 *Arhatyas*, 10 Wholesalers, 10 Retailers and 5 Brokers in Nadbai *mandi*. One Co-operative Marketing Society is also functioning in the market. This Society has three godowns with a total capacity of 4700 bags.

KAMAN—Kaman is also an important primary assembling centre which is well-connected by roads. Its catchment area is the whole of the Panchayat Samiti of Kaman. The existing market is scattered over three places in the town. The main commodities dealt with in the market are oil-seeds, food-grains, pulses and *gur*.

The estimated annual arrivals of agricultural produce in the market each year are 1,43,000 quintals valued at Rs 90,00,000 including 45,000 quintal of oil-seeds, 35,000 quintals of food-grains, 51,000 quintal of pulses and 12,000 quintals of *gur*. 60 per cent of the produce is brought by the producers themselves.

The market functionaries consist of 30 Traders and Commission Agents, 25 Retailers, 20 Brokers and 100 Weighmen and *Hamals* and one Co-operative Marketing Society.

BAYANA—Bayana is also an important primary market in the district, situated at a distance of about 45 km. from the district headquarters, on the broad gauge Delhi-Bombay line of the Western Railway It is also connected by road with Jaipur, Nadbai, Agra and Karauli. Its hinterland mainly covers the area of the Panchayat Samiti of Bayana. However, a certain percentage of the marketable surplus of the adjoining Rupbas tahsil also flows into this market.

There is no particular place which may be called the market yard. Transactions take place at the shops of grain merchants which are situated on both sides of the main road.

The approximate annual arrivals of this market are 1,15,330 quintals valued at Rs. 64,00,000 including 33,266 quintals of cereals, 17,732 quintals of legumes, 54,999 of oil-seeds and 9,333 quintals of condiments and spices. 80 per cent of the total produce arrivals are assembled by the producers themselves in this market.

The number of market functionaries operating in this market is 102 including 27 wholesalers, 10 retailers, 5 *Dalals* and 60 *Hamals* and weighmen.

Trade Associations

The important associations of traders and merchants in the district are: Vyavsay Mandal, Bharatpur; Textile Association, Bharatpur; Nai Mandi Committee, Bharatpur; Bharatpur Chamber of Commerce and Industry; Shri Vyapar Mandal, Nadbai; and Mandi Committee, Dholpur.

The principal function of these Trade and Merchants' Associations is to safeguard the interests of its members and to represent their interests at various levels including Government offices and Railway authorities, and to ensure the smooth running of trade and business generally. These organisations negotiate with the municipal authorities regarding the levy of octroi duties and regulation of markets, shops and other business establishments. They also collect and disseminate market statistics regarding trade and commerce, and look after the charitable institutions run with the funds collected from the sellers and buyers in the *Mandis*.

Fairs

The most important fair of district is Jaswant Cattle Fair and Exhibition, Bharatpur, which was started in 1921 and commences on Vijaya Dashmi day (falling in September-October) every year. It remains open for a fortnight or so and thousands of people flock to this fair from neighbouring places in other States also. Heavy transactions, especially in cattle, are conducted at this fair. It was declared a State Fair by the Rajasthan Government in 1958-59. In the year 1964-65, 27,864 animals (bullocks, cows, camels, buffaloes, sheep, goats and donkeys) were assembled, of which 15,408 were sold. Other details are as follows :

S.No.	Particulars	Highest Price (Rs.)	Lowest Price (Rs.)	Average Price (Rs.)	Fee (Rs.)
1.	Bullocks	1000	200	600	5
2.	Cows	300	100	200	5
3.	Bulls	900	300	600	5
4.	He-camels	800	300	550	8
5.	She-camels	500	200	350	8
6.	Horses	500	200	350	6
7.	Mares	600	200	400	6
8.	She-buffaloes	800	300	550	2.50
9.	He-buffaloe	400	200	300	2.50
10.	Sheep	–	–	–	–
11.	He-goats	80	40	60	0.50
12.	She-goats	80	40	60	0.50
13.	Donkeys	–	–	–	2.00

CO-OPERATION IN TRADE—In June 1964, there were 11 Primary Marketing Societies, having a membership of 1,881 and a share capital of Rs. 2,98,373. The working capital of these societies amounted to Rs. 11,63,262. Six of these societies were running profitably and had earned a net profit of Rs. 37,171, while two societies were showing neither profit nor loss. The remaining three societies were running at a loss amounting in all to Rs. 6,246.

In addition to these societies, there were 15 Primary Consumers' Stores with a membership of 465 persons, and a share capital of Rs. 18,319. Nine of the stores did not show any profit and three were running at a loss of Rs. 843, while the remaining three could show a marginal profit of Rs. 734 only.

State Trading

During the Second World War scarcity and rising trend in prices were experienced in the erstwhile Bharatpur State, and the State Government enforced control over prices and export during the year 1942-43. In order to control prices and supplies more effectively, the civil supplies section was separated on 15-4-1944 from food-grains

department and placed under a Controller of Civil Supplies. The Food Control Order of 1943 was revised on 25-4-1944. Purchases were made from various tahsils for exporting food-grains to the deficit areas according to allotments intimated by the Director of Food Supplies for Rajputana during the year 1943-44. Special Police was deputed for frontier patrol to prevent smuggling and posts of Marketing Inspector and Supervisor were created. Supply and sale of cloth was regulated and it was sold at controlled rates fixed by the Civil Supplies Department. The Bharatpur State also started distribution of sugar and *gur* through recognised shops. The controls have now been removed but as and when necessity arose, the State Government has imposed restrictions and taken measures to keep the prices low and to ensure supply of scarce commodities. Fair price shops were opened and their number was increased or reduced from time to time according to requirements of the situation. There were 37 Fair Price Shops in Bharatpur district in December, 1965. Articles of daily necessity such as wheat and sugar are distributed through these fair price shops.

Weights & Measures

The old weights prevalent in the erstwhile Bharatpur and Dholpur States were maund, seer and *chhatank*. Length used to be measured in yard, feet, inches and *grahas* (equivalent to 2.25 inches). Similarly, gallons, seer and *pao* (¼ of a seer) represented capacity measures while distances were denoted by *kos*, mile and furlong. Precious metals like gold and silver were generally quoted in terms of *tola*, *masha* and *ratti*. Vegetables, edible oils and milk etc. were sold in terms of maund, seer and *chhatank*. In such a system 80 *tolas* made a seer and 40 seers added up to a maund.

These standard weights and measures, however, had a very limited area of operation, which was mostly in the cities and towns. In rural areas and remote villages, the economy was to a great extent non-monetised, and the barter system was commonly in vogue. Besides, the weights and measures in use with the small shopkeepers, vegetable vendors and such other petty dealers used to be of less than standard specifications. In local terminology, a distinction was drawn between *kachcha* (unauthentic) and pucka (standard) weights. These unauthentic weights were themselves devoid of any uniformity as they varied from village to village and from dealer to dealer.

Besides, the village traders used to have *Dhaons* (equivalent to 20 seers) and *Panseris* (equivalent to five seers) for weighment and *paolis*

(measure container for one *chhatank* and two *chhatanks*) for measuring edible oils and other liquids.

With the enactment of the Rajasthan Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act 1958, a radical change was brought about in the sphere of weights and measures throughout the State. New metric weights and measures were introduced in the district in a phased manner. In Bharatpur and Dholpur sub-division it was adopted during 1961-62, and in the sub-division of Dig and Bayana during 1963-64 and 1964-65 respectively. An office of the Inspector, Weights and Measures was established in Bharatpur in 1961.

Out of 16 laboratories meant for making and testing new weights and measures in the State, one is located at Bharatpur and the Inspector has been put in charge of it.

The use of metric weights was made compulsory from 1st April, 1962 and that of metric capacity and length measures from 1st October of the same year. The Inspector looks after the observance of the provisions of the Act and also arranges publicity for educating the masses regarding the new weights and measures. According to the Controller of Weights and Measures, Rajasthan, old weights and measures have been fully replaced by the new metric weights and measures in the district.

Till 1964-65 the number of obsolete or incorrect weights and measures seized by the Inspector and his staff was 2,178.

The following is the progress of the implementation of the weights and measures scheme in the district :

S.No.	Particulars	1961–62	1962–63	1963–64	1964–65
1.	Weights stamped	71,811	2,50,642	1,95,996	1,21,869
2.	Measures stamped	363	3,685	4,373	4,771
3.	Balances stamped	5,165	3,155	6,525	2,760
4.	Manufacturers of Weights and Measures	5	7	7	4
5.	Dealers of Weights and Measures	18	21	20	21

Source : *Progress Report, Weights and Measures*, 1965, Bharatpur.

APPENDIX I

Progress of State Insurance Business

(Rs.)

Year	Gross receipts (Recoveries)	Premium recovered	Suspense amount	Policy loan paid	Policy loan recovered	Policy loan interest received	Miscellaneous receipts	Unpaid premium recovered
1960–61	3,95,384.87	3,87,678.00	4,240.72	6,783.90	3,186.50	110.40	28.25	141.00
1961–62	4,23,061.34	4,13,984.48	2,232.00	14,914.70	5,674.00	207.38	69.48	894.00
1962–63	4,82,020.52	4,67,458.84	—	37,755.16	10,570.00	663.05	58.63	3,251.00
1963–64	5,35,050.89	5,02,466.00	37.00	66,638.93	24,230.50	2,476.29	49.10	5,792.00
1964–65	6,17,562.47	5,69,138.10	—	81,726.05	39,700.00	4,234.54	104.15	3,964.00

Source—Office of the Director, State Insurance, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

APPENDIX II

Average annual arrivals of important commodities along with their valuation in 1964–65 at Dig Mandi

Commodities	Arrivals (Quintals)	Rate per quintal (Rs.)	Valuation (Rs.)
OIL-SEEDS			
Mustard	80,000	90	72,00,000
Taramira	10,000	75	7,50,000
Til	1,500	100	1,50,000
Total	91,500		81,00,000
FOOD-GRAINS			
Wheat	20,000	50	10,00,000
Barley	5,000	40	2,00,000
Jowar	6,000	40	2,40,000
Bajra	5,000	40	2,00,000
Total	36,000		16,40,000
PULSES			
Gram	50,000	50	25,00,000
Urad	10,000	60	6,00,000
Moong	10,000	65	6,50,000
Arahar	4,000	75	3,00,000
Total	74,000		40,50,000
MISCELLANEOUS			
Gur	8,000	50	4,00,000
Grand Total	2,09,500		1,41,90,000

CHAPTER VII

COMMUNICATIONS

OLD ROUTES

The situation of the district imparted to it in former times, a strategic importance. It has been aptly called the eastern gateway to Rajasthan.

In Akbar's time an important route from Surat to Agra (alternative to that via Burhanpur) passed through the district[1]. It also lay on the route of the First Jesuit Mission (1580) from Daman to Fatehpur Sikri which, incidentally, covered the marching distance of about 1046 km. (650 miles) in 43 days.[2]

ROAD TRANSPORT

The district has in all 1408 km. of roads as shown in the table below which also gives the position of roads for some previous years:

(Km.[3])

Year	Cement concrete	Painted	Metalled	Gravelled	Fair weather & dressed up tracks	Total
1958–59	2	542	579	56	332	1511
1959–60	2	618	563	13	318	1514
1960–61	2	502	501	16	338	1358
1961–62	2	621	512	24	229	1388
1962–63	8	634	560	27	142	1371
1963–64	8	650	592	24	101	1375
1964–65	8	806	480	37	77	1408

The road mileage according to surface, and Nagpur classification, along with names of important roads is given in appendix I at the end of the chapter.

1. D. Pant : *Commercial Policy of the Moghuls* (Bombay, 1930), p. 52.
2. Vincent A. Smith : *Akbar the Great Moghul* (Delhi, 1962), p. 124.
3. *Statistical Abstracts*, Rajasthan (Yearly Volumes), 1960 onwards.

It will not be out of place to note that the district has 1.22 km. of roads per thousand of population and 17.43 km. per 100 sq. km. of territory (1964-65 figures)[1]. As regards the length of roads per thousand of population, the district falls below the State average of 1.47. With regard to road length per hundred square km. of territory, however, the district figure is almost twice the State average of 8.65 km.

Eleven road works were carried over from the First Plan and eight new works were taken up in the Second Plan, making a total of 19 road works for the Second Plan. But only nine of the 11 works carried over from the First Plan and two of the eight new Second Plan works were completed by 1960-61, giving the physical achievement of 11 road works as against 19 in hand.[2]

This feature is also discernible in Second Plan targets and achievements, both physical and financial. Thus out of the total financial target of Rs. 43.58 lakh for the period 1956–61, Rs. 42.81 lakh were spent on building and 162 miles (261 km.) of road were constructed against the target of 180 miles (290 km.). The cost (per mile) of roads consequently rose from the budgeted Rs. 0.24 lakh to Rs. 0.26 lakh.

The plan expenditure on road works in the district, during some years past is given below:

Year	Expenditure (Lakh Rs.)
1961–62	7.72
1962–63	9.03
1963–64	6.49
1964–65	6.61

Some important roads in the district are described below :

National Highways

Two National Highways pass through the district. The National Highway No. 11 goes through in the district for 44 miles and one furlong (about 71 km.), and No. 2 for 18 miles (about 29 km.). Both are bitumenised throughout their lengths within the district.

1. *Tritiya Panchvarshiya Yojna Pragati Pratiwedan*, 1964-65; pp. 299–300.
2. *Second Five Year Plan Progress Report*, Rajasthan, 1956-61; Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Rajasthan, Jaipur; p. LIXXXIV.

The National Highway No. 11 connects Agra, Jaipur and Bikaner and has a total length of 364 miles (about 586 km.). It enters Bharatpur district in the sixth furlong of the 76th mile from Jaipur. From Bharatpur city to the common border of Agra and Bharatpur districts it is another 10 miles and 4 furlongs. Its total length within the district thus comes to 44 miles and one furlong (about 71 km.). Important places falling on the highway within the district are Chankarwala, Halena, Luharu, Paharsar, Sewar, Bharatpur and Chiksana. Lying in a general west-east direction the road divides the district into two roughly equal parts.

The other National Highway (No. 2) connects Agra with Bombay via Gwalior, Shivpuri, Indore, Dhulia, Nasik and Thana, and has a total length of 725 miles[1] (about 1,167 kms.). The total length of this Highway within Bharatpur district is 18 miles or about 29 km. (miles 714 to 731). There are only two important places on this road within the district, viz., Mania and Dholpur. Running almost parallel to railway line (north-east main line of the Central Railway) it slices the extreme south-eastern part of the district, and passess over the Chambal river which forms the natural boundry between Bharatpur district and Madhya Pradesh.

State Highways

Two roads, viz. Dholpur-Uttangan road and Dholpur-Bharatpur road (via Rupbas) have been classified as State Highways. The Dholpur-Uttangan raod measures 28 miles (about 45 km.) within the district, of which 23 miles (about 37 km.) are bitumenized and the rest metalled. The Dholpur-Bharatpur road is bitumenised over only two and a half miles (about 4 km.) and is metalled for the rest of its course of 48 miles and four furlongs (about 78 km.) within the district.

Major District Roads

These are Bharatpur-Dig road (21 miles or about 34 km.), Dig-Nagar road (14 miles or about 23 km.), Nagar-Semli road (12 miles or about 19 km.) and Bharatpur-Mathura road (11 miles or about 18 km.). All the 58 miles (about 93 km.) classified as District Roads, are bitumenised.

VEHICLES AND CONVEYANCES

The principal vehicles according to registration categories of the

1. *India* 1964, p. 315.

government are private cars and jeeps; private buses; motor-cycles and tricycles, contract and taxi carriages; stage carriers; public carriers; private carriers; tractors and others. The number of motor vehicles on road for certain years are shown below :

Description	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Private cars and jeeps	316	324	368	392	423	441
Private buses	2	4	–	–	–	–
Motor-cycle and tricycles	70	82	97	125	174	198
Contract and taxi carriages	13	–	–	–	–	–
Stage carriers	200	226	257	275	281	301
Public carriers	250	281	311	341	371	454
Private carriers	32	39	64	68	79	79
Tractors	220	255	301	359	396	439
Total	1103	1211	1398	1560	1724	1912

The above figures show that vehicles of all categories have increased in numbers over the years. An unhappy feature of the increase in vehicular traffic, as shown in the following table, (though it cannot be attributed entirely to increase in the number of vehicles within the district) has been a large increase in the number of casualties due to accidents on road. The figures of accidents, persons injured and vehicles involved are given below :[1]

Year	Accidents	Persons killed	Persons injured	Vehicles involved
1957	14	7	12	16
1958	17	12	12	21
1959	16	5	22	18
1960	12	5	11	14
1961	33	17	21	32
1962	45	18	33	47
1963	61	21	51	55
1964	59	57	52	57
1965	42	22	74	51

In spite of the increase in the number of powered vehicles, the common man's vehicle still is the bicycle which he uses for local transport and nearby jaunts. Tongas and cycle-rikshaws are available as hired carriages in most towns.

1. *Statistical Abstract*, Rajasthan, Yearly Volumes, 1958 onwards.

But the *rath*, *baheli*, etc. are still prevalent for marriage and other journeys over short distances. Among the beasts, horses, ponies, donkeys, camels and mules are used for transport of people and produce. The utility of the camel is severely restricted during monsoon on account of the sticky nature of the soil.

In the countryside the bullock-cart serves both as a personal carriage and transport for produce. Another vehicle, used solely for the latter purpose is called *ladha*. It is capable of carrying greater loads than the bullock-cart and can be pulled by as many as three bullocks as the occasion demands. In 1963-64, there were 40,947 carts in the district.

A different version of the bullock-cart which is solely used for personal transport is *baheli*, a canopied cart. The canopy is supported on four poles erected from the four corners of the plank which serves as the sitting floor. There is usually space for four. A mattress is spread over the sitting space and there may be bolsters to recline on. The interior of the *baheli* is decorated according to individual tastes and does, to some extent, mitigate the rigours of the journey. There is a built in luggage boot underneath which can carry light packages. *Bahelis* are owned by only the well-to-do in the rural areas. Yet another form of transport is the *rath*, the chariot, which is now rarely used, except on ceremonial occasions.

There are in the district the offices of a number of goods transport companies which run parcel service to and from most of the important towns of Rajasthan, and the neighbouring states. These goods transport companies also connect the district with cities like Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Ahmedabad, Indore, Gwalior, Agra, Kanpur, etc. Use of mechanised transport to market agricultural produce is still very limited.

Bus Services

NATIONALISED ROUTES[1]—The Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation operates in the district on the Bharatpur-Delhi, Bharatpur-Jaipur, Jaipur-Agra, Gwalior-Delhi and Ajmer-Agra routes. The various important stations on these routes are as follows:

1. Source : Office of the General Manager, Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation, Jaipur.

Bharatpur–Delhi	Kumher, Dig, Kaman, Nandgaon, Kosi, Palwal, Ballabhgarh, Faridabad.
Bharatpur–Jaipur	Mahua, Dausa.
Jaipur–Agra	Dausa, Mahua, Bharatpur, Achhnera.
Ajmer–Agra	Kishangarh, Dudu, Jaipur, Dausa, Mahua, Bharatpur, Achhnera.
Delhi–Gwalior	Palwal, Kosi, Mathura, Agra, Dholpur, Morena.

More particulars about the routes are given in the table below:

Particulars	Name of the Route				
	Bharatpur–Delhi	Bharatpur–Jaipur	Jaipur–Agra	Ajmer–Agra	Delhi–Gwalior
Date of nationalisation	8.1.64	26.1.61	18.9.61	28.10.63	7.1.64
Total length (miles)	116	110	145	288	207
Length within district (miles)	44	35	44	44	18
Number of buses each way daily by the Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation	1	2	4	1	1

On the inter-state routes there are reciprocal arrangements with the transport bodies of other States according to which they operate a fixed number of their buses on these routes as shown below:

(Number)

Route	Buses run by other States on nationalised routes			
	Haryana	Uttar Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh	Delhi
Delhi–Bharatpur	1	–	–	–
Jaipur–Agra	–	1	–	–
Bharatpur–Agra	–	4	–	–
Delhi–Gwalior	2	4	2	1
Ajmer–Agra	–	–	–	–

PASSENGER AMENITIES—The Corporation has provided facilities like drinking water, free porter service, waiting-room, bathroom and t-aid at the Bharatpur depot office.

There are 19 bus routes registered with the transport authorities in the district. A large number of these start from Bharatpur town itself but a few originate in other places like Dig, Bayana, Dholpur etc. These services are described in Appendix II at the end of the chapter.

RAILWAYS

There are three railway lines in the district with a total length of about 250.32 km. (sum of the distance between first and last stations on each line). The lines include all the three gauges maintained by the Indian Railways, and fall under the administrative jurisdictions of the Western and Central Zones. The various sections were opened on the dates shown against each below:[1]

Railway Zone	Section	Gauge	Length (km.)	Date of opening
Western	Dumaria to Rani Kund Rarah	Broad	63.29	15.6.1909
Western	Bayana to Rupbas	Broad	34.00	1.12.1913
Western	Nadbai to Bharatpur	Metre	17.64	20.4.1874
Western	Bharatpur to Chiksana	Metre	28.59	11.8.1873
Central	Mania–Jajan	Broad	12.06	January 1873
Central	Dholpur–Tantpur	Narrow	90.32	1909

Till 1873 there was no railway line in the whole of Rajasthan (known as Rajputana at that time). The two terminals were Agra and Ahmedabad. From Agra the line was brought upto Bharatpur and was opened on 11.8.1873. From Bharatpur it was extended upto Ajmer in 1875. It can thus be seen that Bharatpur was among the very first places in Rajasthan to be served by the railways. The system was at that time known as the Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

In Dholpur State a broad-gauge railway line was laid in January, 1878 as a part of the system known as the Great Indian Peninsular Railway.

The section now known as Dholpur-Sir Mathura-Mohari-Tantpur was originally a State-owned railway. The survey and project report of the line was submitted in 1903-04. Work was started in the same year on a steam tramway from Dholpur to Bari for the development of

1. Source : Office of the Western Railway Headquarters, Bombay.

the quarries at Bari and beyond. The next year another plan was submitted to adapt the quarry tramway to a general traffic line.

The Dholpur-Bari railway was opened for through traffic of goods and passengers in March 1908. It had a line gauge of 2 feet 6 inches and a total length of 19.2 miles. The total cost came to Rs. 6,50,000 as against an original estimate of Rs. 5,79,770 owing to change in alignment and rise in prices. The entire cost was borne by the State and the project was completed in 3½ years. From the date of its formal opening till the end of 1907-08 (30th September) the line showed a deficit of Rs. 4,105. The line, however, started giving a profit, after paying off accumulated losses, in 1909-10, in which year the net profit amounted to Rs. 12,082 or 1.65 per cent of the capital cost plus suspense account. Extension of the railway line up to Tantpur was sanctioned by the Railway Board in 1910-11. The Rajakhera extension was sanctioned in 1909-10 but execution was held up due to the Tantpur extension. The Bari-Baseri section (9.05 miles) of the Tantpur extension was opened in 1912-13. Another 7.95 miles, i. e. up to Tantpur, were opened in 1914-15 bringing the total length of the line to 36.38 miles.[1]

With the nationalisation of railways in the country in 1949 the ownership of these lines passed into the hands of the Central Government. When, subsequently, the railways were regrouped into zones, the Great Indian Peninsular Railway and the Dholpur Railway came into the Central Zone and the Bombay-Baroda and Central India Railway and the Rajputana-Malwa Railway in the Western.[2]

STATIONS AND JUNCTIONS—On the broad gauge Western Railway line which is a part of Bombay-Amritsar line, the various stations are Dumariya, Bayana, Keladevi, Pingora, Sewar, Bharatpur, Dhormni, Jaghina and Rani Kund Rarah.

On the Central Railway broad-gauge line the stations are Mania, Dholpur and Jajan.

A metre-gauge line of the Western Railway enters the district at Nadbai and passes through Paprera, Helak, Bharatpur, Ikran and Chiksana.

1. Source : *Administration Report, Dholpur State* (1903–04 to 1912–13).
2. *India*, 1964, *op. cit.*, p. 308.

There is also a narrow-gauge line which branches off from Dholpur. The stations on this line are Bari, Baseri, Baranti, Sir Mathura, Garhi Sanra Narpura, Mohari, Tajpur, Angai, Begthar and Tantpur.

From Bayana a broad-gauge line goes up to Agra Fort. The stations on this line are Brahmabad, Bund Baretha, Bansi Paharpur and Rupbas.

There are three junctions in the district, viz., Bharatpur, Bayana and Dholpur. The railway routes meeting at each of these are as follows:

Bharatpur	Broad gauge Bombay-Delhi and metre-gauge Ahmedabad-Agra & Bayana-Mathura.
Bayana	Broad-gauge Bombay-Delhi and broad-gauge Bayana-Agra and Bayana-Mathura.
Dholpur	Agra Cantt.-Jhansi section of the broad-gauge Central Railway (north-east main line) and Dholpur-Tantpur.

An interesting feature of the railways in the early years of operation (on the Agra-Ajmer section which lies in the district) is that fare was not charged per mile but per station. First class fare from one station to another was eight annas (50 paise); second class fare four annas (25 paise) and third class fare one and a half anna (9 paise). There were in the beginning 27 stations between Agra and Ajmer and the first class fare was Rs. 13 and eight annas[1].

Regarding goods haulage, the density on various lines is shown below[2].

Line	Net ton miles per route mile per day	
	Up	Down
Delhi–Bombay	3003	4164
Ahmedabad–Agra Fort	2178	2207
Agra Cantt–Jhansi section North-east main line of Central Railway	3200	3470

1. Jwala Sahai, *Waqual Rajasthan*, 1878, p. 127, cited by Harbilas Sarda, *Ajmer Historical and Descriptive*, 1941, p. 379.
2. National Council of Applied Economic Research, *Techno-Economic Survey of Rajasthan*, 1963, p. 173 (map).

WATERWAYS

Navigation is possible at the following places : Pinhat Ghat, near Rajakhera; Parwati River, Tasimery village; Panthiry ka Ghat, Chambal. Ram Sagar, near Bari; Urmila Sagar, near Kishangarh; Bund Baretha near Bayana, and Koni Bund near Bharatpur.

According to the former *Gazetteer*[1] ferries were maintained at 16 points connecting the Dholpur (former State) and Gwalior banks of the river Chambal, the principal crossing being at Rajghat, (5 km.) south of Dholpur town. A bridge of boats was kept there in the dry season and a large ferry-boat in the rains. The net profits were divided between the two States equally.

There is no navigation on the river in the district at present

Bridges

A list of important bridges in the district along with such details as situation, number and length of spans, and width carriage, etc. is given in Appendix III at the end of the chapter.

AIR TRANSPORT

There is no air service in the district. There are, however, landing grounds at Bharatpur and Dholpur. These are maintained by the Public Works Department of the State Government.

TRAVEL FACILITIES

Dak Bungalows

The Public Works Department of the Rajasthan Government maintains dak bungalows at six places. Though these dak bungalows are primarily for government officers on tour, tourists are also allowed to use them. The rates of charge for the two categories are, however, different. These bungalows are at Bharatpur, Dholpur, Dig, Nagar, Kaman and Wer. The largest of these, at Dholpur has 10 rooms. The Bharatpur dak bungalow (popularly known as the *Swagat Bhawan*) has seven rooms and the rest two. All except the one at Kaman have electric fittings. Some details about each dak bungalow are given in the relevant appendix at the end of the chapter.

The forest department has rest-house at Bandehar and Bharatpur (Shanti Kutir).

1. *Imperial Gazetteer of India*, Vol. XI, Oxford, 1908, p. 327.

The Shanti Kutir rest-house is situated in the heart of the Ghana Bird Sanctuary[1]. It has two single bedrooms and two double bedrooms. The charges, inclusive of food, are Rs. 15 per person. Western and Indian food are provided. Electricity is provided at the rate of Rs. two per night. Government servants on tour can also stay at Shanti Kutir and pay the same lodging charges as at *Swagat Bhawan*.

Hotels

No hotels in the district are recommended by the Tourist Department. In fact, no hotels of any good standard exist.

The Government of India maintains a motel which is situated near the entrance to the Ghana Bird Sanctuary. The motel has four rooms, two single bed and two double bed. Running water is available and there are electric lights and fans. The suites are well furnished. Like Shanti Kutir, here also Indian and Western style food is served. The charges exclusive of board are Rs. 10 for a single bedroom and Rs. 15 for double bedroom.

Dharmashalas

Building *dharmashalas* has been a part of the Indian philanthropic tradition since olden days and the orthodox traveller still prefers to stay in a *dharmashala* rather than in a hotel. For the traveller of meagre means, of course, the *dharmashala* is the only place where he can stay inexpensively. There are *dharmashalas* in all important towns. Those at Bharatpur are mentioned below :

Kam Sen Dharmashala near Kotwali, Agarwal Bhawan Dharmashala and Khandelwal ki Dharmashala near Khinni Ghat, Jain Dharmashala near Basan Ghat, and Sunaron ki Dharmashala near Khinni Ghat.

POSTAL SERVICES

The erstwhile Bharatpur State adopted Imperial Postal Unity in 1896. In 1906 when the previous *Gazetteer* was written, there were 20 post offices, four of which were combined post and telegraph offices[2].

1. Detailed account of the Sanctuary is given in the last chapter.
2. *Imperial Gazetteer* (Draft), Rajputana, Eastern Rajputana Agency, Allahabad 1906, p. 14.

The *Gazetteer* does not mention when Dholpur State, which now forms a part of Bharatpur district, adopted the Unity but merely states that there were six Government post offices, one at each tahsil headquarters and one at Sir Mathura. There were *harkaras* (runners) employed by the State for the carriage of official correspondence between the capital and the headquarters of the various districts[1].

The following table illustrates the expansion of postal, telegraphic and telephonic facilities in the district since the beginning of the Second Five Year Plan[2] :

Year	Post Offices	Telegraph Office	Telephone Exchanges	Public Call Offices
1956-57	168	24	4	10
1957-58	182	25	6	12
1958-59	198	29	6	13
1959-60	216	30	6	18
1960-61	241	32	6	14
1961-62	295	27	6	10
1962-63	331	21	6	14
1963-64	331	28	7	17
1964-65	375	38	7	14

Efforts are made to convey dak as speedily as possible. Thus while the usual means of dak conveyance is the railway system, bus services are also used where such services are advantageous with regard to speed. Over routes where rail or bus services are not available, cycle or even foot-carriers are employed.

A complete list of post offices, telegraph offices, telephone exchanges and public call offices in the district as on 31st March, 1965 is given in Appendices V, VI and VII.

RADIO STATIONS

There is no radio broadcasting station in the district. The number of radio receiving sets as on March 31, 1965 was 5,884 of which 354 were community sets. Wireless sets are also used by the police.

1. *Imperial Gazetteer* (Draft), Rajputana, Eastern Rajputana Agency, Allahabad, 1906, p. 31.
2. *Statistical Abstract*, Rajasthan, 1957 onwards.

APPENDIX I

Roads in Bharatpur district according to surface and Nagpur classification

(Miles & Furlongs)

S No.	Name of the road	Mileage as on 31.3 1964					
		Cement concrete	B. T. painted	Metalled	Gravelled	Fair weather	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
National Highways							
1-A.	Bharatpur-Jaipur Road (N.H. 11) mile No. 75/6 to 110/3	–	34/5	–	–	–	34/5
B.	Bharatpur-Agra Border Road (N.H. 11)	–	9/4	–	–	–	9/4
2.	Agra-Bharatpur Border to Morena Border	–	18/–	–	–	–	18/–
	Total	–	62/1	–	–	–	62/1
State Highways							
1.	Dholpur-Rajakhera-Uttangan Road 1 to 28	–	23/–	5/–	–	–	28/–
2.	Dholpur-Bharatpur Road via Rupbas (Dholpur-Kainthari/Bharatpur to Rupbas Border) 1 to 18 / 1 to 28	–	2/4	46/–	–	–	48/4
	Total	–	25/4	51/–	–	–	76/4
Major District Roads							
1.	Bharatpur-Dig Road Or Alwar-Bharatpur-Dholpur Road	–	21	–	–	–	21
2.	Dig-Nagar Road Or Alwar-Bharatpur-Dholpur Road	–	14	–	–	–	14
3.	Nagar-Semli Road Or Alwar-Bharatpur-Dholpur Road	–	12	–	–	–	12
4.	Bharatpur-Mathura Road	–	11	–	–	–	11
	Total	–	58	–	–	–	58

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Other District Roads							
1.	Bayana-Wer Road	–	9/2	–	–	–	9/2
2.	Bayana City Road	–	4/4	–	–	–	4/4
3.	Wer-Bhusawar Road to Chhokarwala	–	12/4	–	–	–	12/4
4.	Akhad-Saligram Road	–	1/2	–	–	–	1/2
5.	City-Circular Road	–	2/6	–	–	–	2/6
6.	Main Bazar Road	–	1/1	0/2	–	–	1/3
7.	Road inside city	–	3/5	5/6	–	–	9/3
8.	Nadbai to Jaipur-Bharatpur Road	–	6/4	–	–	–	6/4
9.	Sewar-Uchchain Road	–	4	9/7	–	–	13/7
10.	Bayana-Uchchain Road	–	14	–	–	–	14
11.	Dig-Kaman Road	–	19/4	–	–	–	19/4
12.	Kaman-Pahari Road	–	13/5	–	–	–	13/5
13.	Dig-Goverdhan Road	–	4/4	–	–	–	4/4
14.	Dig-City Road	–	4	–	–	–	4
15.	Kaman-Nandgaon Road	–	5/3	–	–	–	5/3
16.	Kaman Bazar Road	0/2	–	–	–	–	0/2
17.	Civil Line Road	4/4	–	8/2	–	–	12/6
18.	Baretha-Bayana Road	–	–	6	–	–	6
19.	Nagar-Nadbai Road	–	15/4	–	–	–	15/4
20.	Nagar by pass Road	–	1	–	–	–	1
21.	New Mandi Road	–	1	–	–	–	1
22.	Bayana-Bassei Road	–	1	21/6	–	–	22/6
23.	Bayana-Hindaun Road upto Distt. Border	–	7	3	–	–	10
24.	Kevladeo-Ghana Road	–	–	4/6	–	–	4/6
25.	Pahari to Jaipur-Agra Road via Sikri, Nagar, Khalima, Kherli, Pattana joint to Jaipur Road	–	–	31/5	–	–	31/5
26.	Dholpur-Bari Road	–	21	–	–	–	21
27.	Muchkund Road	–	2	1	–	–	3
28.	Chowani Road	–	1	–	–	–	1
29.	Ondela Road	–	3	–	–	–	3
30.	Bari-Baseri Road	–	10	–	–	–	10
31.	Dholpur-Gurja Road	–	5	16	–	–	21
32.	Talsahi to Ramsagar Road	–	–	6/4	–	–	6/4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
33.	Majipura to Ramsagar Road	-	-	2	-	-	2
34.	Gurja-Sir Mathura Road	-	-	4	-	10	14
35.	Mohari to Burman Baseri Road	-	-	14	-	-	14
36.	Muchkund-Gudrai Road	-	-	-	3	-	3
37.	Dholpur City Road	-	5/2	6/5	-	-	11/7
38.	Ondela to Sarpon via Danthri Road	-	-	-	-	16	16
39.	Bari-Sir Mathura Road	-	20/4	-	-	-	20/4
40.	Sir Mathura to Karauli Border	-	10	-	-	-	10
41.	Sepau-Baseri Road	-	-	-	-	12	12
42.	Uchchain-Shoela Road	-	7/3	-	-	-	7/3
43.	Agra-Bayana Road	-	-	9	-	-	9
44.	Kathon-Lalsot Road	-	-	12/3	-	-	12/3
45.	Bhadrej to Lalsot via Ranoli	-	-	4	-	-	4
46.	Fatehpur Road	-	-	-	-	-	-
47.	Baretha-Rupbas Road	-	-	26/4	-	-	26/4
48.	Bari-Saipon Road	-	-	12	-	4	16
49.	Bari by pass Road	-	-	1	-	-	1
50.	Bari-Umreh Road	-	-	2/6	-	-	2/6
51.	Nadbai-Kherli Road	-	-	-	-	-	-
52.	Kaman by pass Road	-	-	1/2	-	-	1/2
53.	Baseri-Jagner Road	-	-	6/5	-	0/3	7
54.	Gujra Road to Dang-Basai	-	-	5/2	-	0/6	6
55.	Dholpur to Shergarh via Mapabari	-	-	-	-	3	3
56.	Kesarbag-Bilgaon Road	-	0/2	3	-	-	3/2
57.	Kaman to Jurera Road upto Border	-	6/6	6/6	-	-	13/4
58.	Hindaun to Gangapur upto Distt. Border	-	-	-	4/5	-	4/5
59.	Kherli-Nadbai Road	-	-	7/3	-	2/5	10
Village Roads							
1.	Jhilkawara Road	-	1/2	-	-	-	1/2
2.	Chhakarwala Road	-	-	4/4	-	-	4/4
3.	Kaman Jurera Road	-	10/2	-	-	-	10/2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Jurera-Punena Road upto Rajasthan Border	-	-	2/2	-	-	2/2
5.	Bhusawar-Ballabhgarh Road with a link with Nikhar	-	-	14	-	-	14
6.	Barkheri Road	-	-	3	-	-	3
7.	Kokpura Road	-	-	1	-	-	1
8.	Gajpura-Talsai Road	-	-	4	-	-	4
9.	Bari-Ramsagar Road	-	-	6/4	-	-	6/4
10.	Kesarbagh-Gorabpura Road	-	-	-	4	-	4
11.	A/R from Ganmat Mohalla to Baritown	-	-	0/2	-	-	0/2
12.	A/R from Railway Station to Bazar Baseri	-	0/3	-	-	-	0/3
13.	Kesarbagh-Maroti Road	-	-	-	3	-	3
14.	A/R Sweeper Mohalla to Dholpur	-	-	0/2	-	-	0/2
15.	A/R from Railway Station to Bazar Sir Mathura	-	-	-	0/4	-	0/4
16.	Baseri Bazar Road	-	0/2	-	-	-	0/2
17.	A/R from Barman Baseri Road to Gupteshwar temple	-	0/4	-	-	-	0/4
18.	Chiksana Railway Station to Chiksana Village	-	-	1/2	-	-	1/2
19.	Bhahari A/R	-	-	3	-	-	3
20.	A/R to Bhandrej	-	-	2	-	-	2
21.	A/R to Manpur	-	1	-	-	-	1
22.	A/R to Sikarai	-	3/2	-	-	-	3/2
23.	Uchchain-Pingora Road	-	-	2/4	-	-	2/4
24.	Baswa Town Road	-	-	1/4	-	-	1/4
25.	Road from Menai to Morena	-	5/4	8/6	-	7/7	22/1
26.	Kevla Deo-Ghana Road	-	4/6	0/6	-	-	5/4
27.	Pasawala Pipal to Ballabhgarh Road	-	-	1	-	-	1
28.	Nithar-Mazajpur Road	-	-	1/3	-	-	1/3
29.	Kumher-Sainak Road	-	-	5	-	2/4	7/4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
30.	Bari-Baseri Road to Bhimri	–	–	3/4	–	–	3/4
31.	A/R from Nawab ki Basai to U. P. Border	–	–	1/4	–	–	1/4
32.	Nawab ki Basai to Main Road	–	–	6/2	–	0/6	7
33.	Sainthal A/R	–	1/2	–	–	–	1/2
34.	Bhonkeri A/R	–	2	–	–	–	2
35.	Mehandipur ka Balaji Road	–	2	–	–	–	2
36.	Bharatpur-Jaghina Road	–	–	2/3	–	–	2/3
37.	Mehandipur ka Balaji to Toda Bhim	–	–	1	–	2	3
38.	Uchchain by pass Road	–	0/7	–	–	–	0/7
39.	Link Road to Mathura Road	–	0/2	–	–	–	0/2
40.	Link Road to Bharatpur-Kumher Road	–	1/1	–	–	–	1/1
41.	Malgodown Wagon Factory Road	–	0/3	–	–	–	0/3

A/R=Approval Road.

Source : Office of the Executive Engineer, P.W.D. (B & R), Bharatpur.

APPENDIX II

Private bus routes registered in Bharatpur[1]

Name of route	Length (miles)	No. of permits	No. of buses each way daily
Bharatpur-Pahari	49	19	8
Dig-Sikri via Kaman		2	1
Dig-Sikri via Nagar	1	2	1
Dig-Nadbai	29	3	1
Bharatpur-Nagar	35	16	10
Bharatpur-Karauli	76	13	5
Mathura-Kaman-Kosi	55	6	3
Bayana-Bhusawar	20	10	–
Bharatpur-Ballabhgarh	40	5	3
Bharatpur-Baseri	52	6	–
Bharatpur-Dholpur	68	2	1
Bharatpur-Kadumai	40	2	–
Bharatpur-Agra	36	4	1
Bharatpur-Bhusawar	33	1	1
Bayana-Mandawar	45	1	1
Bharatpur-Wer	28	1	1
Bharatpur-Mathura	23	5	–
Bharatpur-Bayana	27	3	–
Dig-Juhurehra	43	–	–

1. Source : Office of Taxation Officer, Motor Vehicles Department, Bharatpur.

APPENDIX III

Bridges in Bharatpur District[1]

Name of the Bridge	Number and length of spans	Width of carriage (feet)	Total length of bridge (feet)
Submersible Bridge, Bharatpur-Rupbas Road, mile 19/6	7 spans of 12′ each	20	96
Soopa Bridge, Bayana-Agra Road, mile 4/5	6 spans of 20′ each	26	135
Submersible Bridge on Chambal river, Agra-Bombay Road, mile 713/2	4 spans of 143′ each	24	2350
Parvati Bridge, Agra-Bombay Road, mile 732	4 of 110′ each 12 of 46′ to 54′ each 5 spans of 60′ each	23½	320
Minor Bridge, Dholpur-Bari Road, mile 21	3 spans of 20½′ each	28	68
Panchnera Bridge, Mandwar-Karauli Road, mile 49	2 spans of 55′ each 1 span of 60′	15	180
Rampur Bridge, Karuai-Gangapur Road, mile 5/1	4 spans of 50′ each	21½	215
Badhkhera Bridge, Karauli-Keladevi Road, mile 3	5 spans of 30′ each	16	162
Kali Sil Wali Bridge, Karauli-Keladevi Road, mile 15/1	5 spans of 20′ each	18	120
Mahavir Ji Bridge, Road from Railway Station	8 spans of 20′ each	20	515
Mahu Bridge, Mahwa-Hindaun Road, mile 26/2	5 spans of 46′ each 5 spans of 60′ each	20	545

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

APPENDIX IV

Dak Bungalows[1]

Place	Year of establishment	Number of rooms	Electricity
Bharatpur	1900	7	Yes
Dholpur	1900	10	Yes
Dig	1917–18	2	Yes
Nagar	–	2	Yes
Kaman	1910	2	No
Wer	1910	2	Yes

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

CHAPTER VIII

MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS

According to the Census of 1961, the district has a working population of 4,83,592 which is distributed in the rural and urban areas, and according to sex as follows:[1]

	Working Population
RURAL	
Males	3,18,655
Females	1,15,915
URBAN	
Males	43,381
Females	5,641

The Census showed a preponderance of non-workers over workers. The actual number of non-workers was 6,66,291, the break-up being as follows:[2]

Non-workers			
Rural		Urban	
Males	Females	Males	Females
2,19,494	3,38,851	42,560	65,386

It will be observed that working women were very few in the urban areas. In fact, non-working women in urban areas outnumbered working males.[3]

The distribution of the population of the district into the various work categories according to the 1961 Census is given in appendix I at the end of the chapter. Classification of non-workers by sex and broad age groups is available in appendix II.

1. *Census of India*, 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Bharatpur District, pp. 4-5
2. *ibid.*, p. 5. Details about non-workers given in appendix II at the end of the chapter.
3. For definition of workers and non-workers, see *ibid.*, pp. 2-3.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Public Services

According to the 1961 Census, 1,204 persons were classified as administrative and executive officials in Government. Of these 14 were females, six of them in rural areas, as shown in the table below:

	Total		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Central Government	51	–	48	–
State Government	316	4	264	4
Local Government	59	–	53	–
Quasi Government	17	–	7	–
Village Officials	742	10	353	4
Not Elsewhere Classified	5	–	4	–

Facilities provided to Government Servants

Government servants and employees of local bodies in the district enjoy many amenities. In addition to the basic pay, all employees are paid dearness allowance in accordance with the scale of pay. Loans are given for the construction of houses and purchase of conveyance. Some of the Government servants are given quarters for residence according to Government Rules. There is provision for free medical aid (including such aid for family and dependent parents) and compulsory life insurance. The children of all employees drawing up to Rs. 400 as their basic monthly pay are entitled to free education in Government-run institutions.

Besides, there are Government servants in many other fields, such as teaching and medical work, but the Census does not give separate figures for Government servants in such categories of employment.

LEARNED PROFESSIONS

In this class can be included, generally speaking, those engaged in legal, medical, teaching and engineering occupations. Here again it is not possible to give separate figures for Government servants. The following table shows the total number of persons engaged in these occupations:

APPENDIX VII

Telephone Exchanges in Bharatpur

Name of Exchange & Type	Public Call Offices	Date of establishment	Number of connections	Working hours
1. BHARATPUR				
Central Battery Multiple 300 lines (Manual)	1. Agency Post Office 2. City Post Office 3. Gopalgarh Post Office 4. Head Post Office 5. Nai Mandi Post Office 6. Railway Station Plateform	1926	285	24 hours
2. DIG				
Central Battery System 50 lines (Manual)	1. Post Office Dig	1926	33	24 hours
3. DHOLPUR				
Central Battery Board 70 lines	1. City Post Office 2. Post Office 3. Kesargarh	1948	58	24 hours
4. BAYANA				
Manual of Telephone System Magneto 50 lines	1. City Post Office 2. Bazaria Post Office 3. Telephone Exchange	1948	37	24 hours

(APPENDIX VII Concld.)

Name of Exchange & Type	Public Call Offices	Date of establishment	Number of connections	Working hours
5. KAMAN				
Manual C. B. Board 50 lines	1. Telephone Exchange 2. Post Office	1948	14	Week days 6 a.m. to 12 p.m. Sundays 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.
6. BARI				
S.A.X.–25 lines (Small Auto Exchange)	1. Post Office Bari	March 1965	11	24 hours
7. NADBAI				
Board 50 lines Magneto manual	1. Post Office Nadbai	1953	18	Week days 6 a.m. to 12 p.m. Sundays 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Working hours to be raised to 24 hours.

Source : Office of the Superintendent of Post Offices, Bharatpur Division, Bharatpur.

APPENDIX V

Post Offices (Excluding Branch Offices)

HEAD OFFICE

1. Bharatpur

SUB-POST OFFICES

2. Atalband Mandi
3. Bari
4. Baseri
5. Bayana
6. Bazari Bayana
7. Bharatpur Agency
8. Bharatpur City
9. Bharatpur Gopalgarh
10. Bharatpur Collectorate
11. Bhusawar
12. Wagon Factory Bharatpur
13. Dholpur
14. Dholpur City
15. Dholpur Glass Works
16. Dig
17. Jurhara
18. Kaman
19. Kanjoli Lines Bharatpur
20. Kesarbagh Dholpur
21. Kumher
22. Kotwali
23. Nadbai
24. Nagar
25. Nai Mandi Bharatpur
26. Pahari
27. Rajakhera
28. Rupbas
29. Sri Mathura
30. Sewar
31. Sikri
32. Uchchain
33. Udai Bhan Ganj Dholpur
34. Wer
35. Sepau.

Source : Office of the Superintendent of Post Offices, Bharatpur Division, Bharatpur.

APPENDIX VI

List of Important Telegraph Offices in Bharatpur district as on 31st March, 1965

Name of Offices	Whether on Morse or on Phone
HEAD OFFICE	
Bharatpur	Morse
SUB-POST OFFICES	
Akhaigarh Kherli	Phone
Bari	Morse
Baseri	Phone
Bayana	Morse
Brahmbad (Bayana)	Phone
Bazaria Bayana	Phone
Bharatpur Agency	Morse
Bharatpur City	Phone
Bharatpur Gopalgarh	Phone
Bhusawar	Morse
Dholpur	Morse
Dholpur City	Morse
Dig	Phone
Fatehsinghpura	Phone
Jurera	Phone
Halena	Phone
Kaman	Morse
Kanjoli lines BTP	Phone
Kesargarh Dholpur	Phone
Kumher	Morse
Nadbai	Phone
Nagar	Morse
New Mandi Bharatpur	Phone
Pahari	Phone
Pathena (Kherli)	Phone
Rajakhera	Phone
Sikri	Phone
Rupbas	Phone
Sepau	Phone
Sir Mathura	Morse
Udaibhan Ganj Dholpur	Phone
Wer	

Source : Office of the Superintendent of Post Offices, Bharatpur Division, Bharatpur.

	Total		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Physicians & Surgeons, Allopathic	91	3	71	3
Physicians, Ayurvedic	129	4	82	3
Teachers :				
University	55	3	49	3
Secondary Schools	227	30	185	30
Middle, Primary Schools	1,886	142	793	93
Legal Practitioners and Advisors	122	-	107	-
Law Assistants	88	-	83	-
Architects, Engineers and Surveyors	122	-	111	-

PERSONAL SERVICES

There are no field investigation reports to ascertain the economic condition of persons engaged in personal and domestic services. However, in general terms it can be presumed that barbers, tailors, washermen, etc. are now better off than they were a few decades ago, obviously owing to changing modes and values.

OTHER OCCUPATIONS

The number of persons engaged in various occupations (by broad classification) is given in appendix III at the end of the chapter.

During the 1961 Census it was shown that 33.74 per cent* of the population worked as cultivators and another 1.67 per cent* as agricultural labour. All other categories employed less than two per cent each; the only exception being Social Services which gave employment to 2.82 per cent of the population. It should be emphasised, however, that a majority of the population (57.94 per cent) fell in the category of non-workers : only 42.06 per cent were workers. The percentage in all occupations are as follows :

*This figure is only for workers and excludes their dependents.

Occupation Category	Employment as percentage to	
	Total population	Total workers
Cultivators	33.74	80.2
Agricultural labour	1.67	3.9
Mining	0.37	0.9
Household industry	1.12	2.7
Manufacture other than Household industry	0.62	1.5
Construction	0.32	0.8
Trade & Commerce	1.06	2.5
Transport, Storage and Communications	0.34	0.8
Other Services	2.82	6.7
Non-workers	57.94	

A few salient features of the working population as brought out at the time of the 1961 Census are discussed below:[1]

The largest number of workers was in 15-34 age-group (1,79,735 males and 63,348 females) followed by the 35-59 group which consisted of 1,30,467 males and 40,967 females. Working males over sixty years of age were more than five times the number of working women in the same age-group. This difference was more marked in the urban sector where working males over sixty years were 3,146 and working females only 377. The largest number of working females in the 0-14 age-group was in agriculture, the actual number being 11,155 (10,565 cultivators and 590 agricultural labourers). There were no female workers of this group in Transport, Storage and Communications. A rather unhappy feature of the age-group analysis of workers is the existence of workers in the 0-14 age-group in every occupation.

Among non-workers women, outnumbered men in all age-groups except the 0-14 group.

EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

URBAN—The largest number of women degree holders (40) was in the non-working category. Among working females with a University degree (non-technical) the largest number (29) was in 'Other Services'. There were literate' women workers along with illiterates, in all

1. For details refer *Census of India*, 1961, *District Census Handbook*, Bharatpur District.

categories except in Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantation, and Orchards. This category had three degree holding (non-technical) male workers. Ten men in agriculture also had non-technical degrees. Thirty-seven persons holding technical degrees (30 men and seven women) were in 'Other Services'. In other occupations all workers with a technical degree were males, one each in Manufacturing other than Household Industry and Trade and Commerce and two in Construction. Two men holding engineering degrees were non-workers.

In rural areas also, while a large number of workers were illiterate, there were literate males and females in all occupations, except Construction and Transport, and Storage and Communications and Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities which employed no literate women. There were some male workers with education up to at least matriculation level, in all occupations. Even women with this level of education were found in to be engaged in cultivation (9), household industry (3) and other services (41).

NON-WORKERS

Among non-workers in rural areas 797 males and 86 females were at least matriculates. The number of non-workers in urban areas with this level of education was 1274 males and 413 females. The total population of non-workers (6,66,291) consists of such persons as full time students, those engaged in household duties, dependents, etc. The number of persons belonging to each category is shown below :

	Persons		
	Total	Rural	Urban
Full time students	64,660	46,147	18,513
Household duties	1,74,458	1,45,071	29,387
Dependents, infants and disabled	4,22,951	3,64,873	58,078
Retired, rentier or independent persons	1,422	482	940
Beggars, vagrants etc.	1,998	1,433	565
Inmates of institutions	150	6	144
Persons seeking employment for the first time.	428	253	175
Unemployed but seeking work	224	80	144

APPENDIX I

Workers by work category

	Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Cultivators	2,75,263	1,02,330	8,354	2,047
Agricultural labourers	11,669	6,982	317	188
Mining, quarrying, livestock, fisheries, hunting	3,295	379	541	84
Household industries	6,748	2,393	2,657	1,154
Manufacturing, other than household industry	7,329	165	5,201	384
Construction	821	20	2,772	69
Trade and Commerce	5,032	225	6,777	224
Transport, Storage and Communications	1,130	9	2,737	25
Other services	13,368	3,412	14,025	1,466

Source : *Census of India*, 1961, Rajasthan, *District Census Handbook*, Bharatpur District, pp. 4–5.

APPENDIX II

Persons not at work classified by sex, broad age-groups

Area	Age-groups	Total non-working population	
		Males	Females
Total	Total	2,62,054	4,04,237
	0–14	2,33,838	2,14,324
	15–34	16,304	1,06,551
	35–59	3,428	61,331
	60 +	8,280	21,765
	Age not stated	204	266
Rural	Total	2,19,494	3,38,851
	0–14	1,99,260	1,83,756
	15–34	11,173	86,584
	35–59	2,384	49,997
	60 +	6,476	18,272
	Age not stated	201	242
Urban	Total	42,560	65,386
	0–14	34,578	30,568
	15–34	5,131	19,967
	35–59	1,044	11,334
	60 +	1,804	3,493
	Age not stated	3	24

Source : *Census of India*, 1961, Rajasthan, *District Census Handbook*, Bharatpur District, p. 127.

APPENDIX III

Occupational classification by sex of persons at work other than cultivation[1]

Work Category (Description)	Total Workers					
	Total			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
All Divisions	76,442	66,433	10,009	38,116	34,710	3,406
Architects, Engineers and Surveyors	122	122	–	111	111	–
Physicians, Surgeons and Dentists	307	298	9	208	200	8
Teachers	2,965	2,713	252	1,527	1,350	177
Jurists	261	261	–	240	240	–
Administrators and Executive Officials, Government	1,204	1,190	14	737	729	8
Clerical and related workers, Miscellaneous	4,021	3,926	95	2,961	2,915	46
Salesmen, Shop Assistants and related workers	843	788	55	657	614	43
Farm workers	5,235	4,470	765	909	725	184
Drivers, Road Transport	1,345	1,336	9	994	993	1
Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and related workers	3,491	1,952	1,539	1,045	489	556
Tailors, Cutters, Furriers and related workers	1,853	1,675	178	1,029	931	98
Leather cutters, Lasters and Sewers (except gloves and garments) and related workers	1,536	1,333	203	919	831	88
Carpenters, Joiners, Cabinet makers and Coopers and related workers	1,461	1,420	41	504	485	19
Bricklayers, Plasterers and Construction workers not elsewhere classified	2,430	2,371	59	1,445	1,420	25
Fire Fighters, Policemen, Guards and related workers	3,630	3,623	7	2,914	2,909	5

1. Only important occupations have been listed.

Source : *Census of India*, 1961, Rajasthan, *District Census Handbook*, Bharatpur District, pp. 159 ff.

CHAPTER IX

ECONOMIC TRENDS

In 1951, the population of the district was 907,399 (males 494,430 and females 412,969), which rose in 1961 to 1,149,883 (males 624,090 and females 525,793). Thus the population during these ten years increased by 242,484 registering a percentage increase of 26.72. In 1951, the average density of population per square mile was 290 which stood at 369 (142 per sq. km.) in 1961.

In the 1951 Census, there were 176,391 households, of which 146,150 were in rural and 30,241 in urban areas. The number of persons per occupied house was 7 against 6 in 1941 Census. The average composition of a household has 5 persons in the rural as well as urban units. The household population was 906,116 (756,120 in rural and 149,996 in urban) i.e, 1,283 less than the total population. In 1961 Census the total number of households stood at 212,179 (urban areas having 30,455 and rural, 181,724 households).

LIVELIHOOD PATTERN

1951 Census

At the time of the 1951 Census, the number of persons depending directly or indirectly upon agriculture, was 723,574, i.e., 79.7 per cent of the total population. 79.4 per cent were actual agriculturists and their dependents. Amongst the agriculturists, 36.1 per cent owned their lands wholly or mainly, whereas 41.8 per cent did not wholly or mainly own the land; cultivating labourers and non-cultivating owners of land, were only 1.6 and 0.3 per cent respectively. The non-agricultural category constituted 20.3 per cent of the total population and amongst them, a large majority depended upon "Other Services and Miscellaneous Sources" constituting 8.9 per cent of the general population. 5.9 per cent of the population was reported to be engaged in industrial enterprises, 4.8 per cent were traders and 0.7 per cent were engaged in the transport industry.

RURAL PATTERN—In rural areas, 89.9 per cent of the total population belonged to the agriculturists classes and 10.1 per cent formed the non-agriculturist classes. 41.5 per cent of the cultivators

and their dependents were land owners and 46.4 per cent of the cultivators and their dependents did not own land. Cultivating labourers and their dependents formed 1.7 per cent while the non-cultivating owners of land constituted 0.3 per cent of the lot.

Of the non-agricultural category in the rural areas, the largest number (4.1 per cent) belonged to the "Other Services and Miscellaneous Sources". This was followed by industrialists with 3.8 per cent, traders 2.0 per cent and transport supporting 0.2 per cent.

URBAN PATTERN—Of the total urban population, the owner-cultivators and cultivators of unowned land were 8.8 and 18.3 per cent respectively. The percentage of non-cultivating owners of land and cultivating labourers was 0.6 and 0.8 respectively. Persons in the non-agricultural category were as high as 71.5 per cent. The population depending upon "Other Services and Miscellaneous Sources" was 33.1 per cent. Out of the remaining 38.4 per cent, 18.5 per cent were traders, 16.7 per cent industrialists and 3.2 per cent were engaged in the transport industry.

There were 951 persons (806 males and 145 females) reported to be economically inactive. This was just 0.1 per cent of the total population and included pensioners, stipend holders, receivers of rent from land or buildings or interest, beggars and prostitutes.

At the time of the 1951 Census, there were 28,177 displaced persons in the district. Of these, 51 per cent (14,383) were cultivators of their own land and 20 per cent (5,639) of unowned land. Non-cultivating owners of land were just 0.5 per cent (152). Of the remaining, 12.3 per cent (3,471) were traders, 6.2 per cent (1,752) industrialists, 2.0 per cent (502) engaged in transport and 8.0 per cent (2,201) earned their livelihood by "Other Services and Miscellaneous Sources."

ECONOMIC STATUS—Of the total population, 79.7 per cent (7,23,574) were dependent upon agriculture. This included 393,708 males and 329,866 females. The number of workers found to be self-supporting was 270,595, earning dependents 110,196 and non-earning dependents 342,783.

Of the agricultural population, the number of cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned, and their dependents, was 327,593. This included 179,435 males and 148,118 females. Of them 113,464 were self-supporting, 149,501 non-earning dependents and 64,588 earning

dependents. Similarly, the total number of cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned, and their dependents, was 378,974 (males 205,770 and females 173,204). Again the number of self-supporting persons, non-earning dependents and earning dependents amongst them was 150,456; 185,687 and 42,831 respectively.

Cultivating labourers and their dependents were at 14,047, of which 7,125 were males and 6,922 females. Of these, 5,640 were self-supporting persons, 5,934 non-earning dependents and 2,473 earning dependents.

The number of non-cultivating owners of land, agricultural rent receivers, and their dependents was 3,000 including 1,378 males and 1,622 females. Of these, 1,035 were self-supporting persons, 1,661 non-earning dependents and 304 earning dependents.

Thus, of the total agricultural population, 52.4 per cent were cultivators and their dependents, who did not own land, or owned it only partially. Next in order were cultivators and their dependents, who wholly or mainly owned land they cultivated. Their percentage was 45.3, followed by 1.9 per cent classified as cultivating labourers and their dependants, and the remaining 0.4 per cent were non-cultivating owners of land and their dependants. Again, non-earning dependants numbered 342,783 (48 per cent) followed by 270,595 (37 per cent) self-supporting persons and 110,196 (15 per cent) earning dependants. Among non-earning dependants, 18 per cent were males and 30 per cent females. The corresponding percentages for self-supporting persons were 30 and 7 and that for earning dependants 6 and 9.

Of the 183,825 non-agricultural persons, 100,722 were males and 83,103 females. Out of these 58,516 (31.83 per cent) were self-supporting persons, 105,674 (57.49 per cent) non-earning dependants and 19,635 (10.68 per cent) earning dependants.

The number of persons engaged in production (other than cultivation) was 53,513 (28.57 per cent), in commerce 43,207 (23 per cent), in transport 6,614 (3.59 per cent), and in "Other Services and Miscellaneous Sources" 80,491 (44.84 per cent).

There were 57,565 persons engaged in industries and the public services. Of these, 32,398 were in the urban areas and 25,167 in the rural areas. Out of the total, 50,132 were males and 7,433 females.

To further sub-classify, 650 were employers, 17,421 employees and 39,494 independent workers.

1961 Census

During the 1961 Census, the total population of the district was enumerated as 11,49,883. Of this 9,92,915 (86.3 per cent) was rural and 1,56,968 (13.7 per cent) urban.

The number of working persons were 483,592 (42 per cent) and that of non-workers 666,291 (58 per cent), out of which 434,570 workers belonged to the rural areas and 49,022 to urban areas. In rural areas, a little less than 50 per cent of the total population was classified as workers whereas in urban areas it was slightly more than 35 per cent. Of the total number of workers 362,036 (74.7 per cent) were males and 121,556 (25.3 per cent) were females. In the rural areas, 318,655 (73.3 per cent) were male workers and 115,915 (26.7 per cent) were female workers. The corresponding figures for the urban areas were 43,381 (87.7 per cent) males and 5,641 (12.3 per cent) females. This shows that there was a preponderance of male workers over females both in rural and urban areas. Moreover, the percentage of female workers was higher (26.7 per cent) in the rural areas as compared to the urban (12.3 per cent) areas.

Of the non-workers, 5,58,345 (82.2 per cent) were living in the rural areas and 107,946 (17.8 per cent) in the urban areas. Of the total non-workers 262,054 (39.3 per cent) were males and 404,237 (60.7 per cent) females. In rural areas there were 219,494 males and 338,851 females classified as non-workers, the corresponding figures for the urban areas being 42,560 and 65,386 respectively.

LIVELIHOOD PATTERN—Of the total working population, 387,994 (80.2 per cent) were engaged in the cultivation of land, those in rural areas numbering 377,593 (97.3 per cent) and 10,401 (2.7 per cent) in urban areas. The percentage of male workers was higher than those of female workers in rural as well as in urban areas.

Workers employed as agricultural labourers stood at 19,156 (3.9 per cent), the rural area claiming 18,651 (males 11,669 and females 6,982) and the urban area having 505 (males 317 and females 188). The ratio of male agricultural labour to females is higher in both the cases.

Thus the percentage of agricultural workers among the total number of workers in the district was 86.3, a figure much higher than the all-India average.

Workers engaged in mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting etc. numbered 4,299 (males 3,836 and females 463). In rural areas there were 3,674 persons (males 3,295 and females 379) engaged in these occupations, and the remaining 625 (males 541 and females 84) in urban areas. The percentage of male workers in both the cases was higher than that of female workers.

Household industry[1] provided employment to 12,952 persons, including 9,405 males and 3,547 females. Of these 9,141 workers (males 6,748 and females 2,393) were in the rural areas, and 3,811 workers (males 2,657 and females 1,154) in the urban areas.

Manufacturing, other than in household industry, gave employment to 7,079 workers (which included 6,530 males and 549 females). Of these, 1,494 (males 1,329 and females 165) worked in the rural areas and 5,585 (males 5,201 and females 384) in the urban. This shows that manufacturing industry was highly centralised in urban areas with a preponderance of male workers over females.

Persons engaged in construction number 3,682 including 3,593 males and 89 females. Of these 841 (males 821 and females 20) workers belong to the rural areas and 2,841 (males 2,772 and females 69) reside in the urban areas.

Persons engaged in trade and commerce number 12,258 including 11,809 males and 449 females. Of these 5,257 (males 5,032 and females 225) workers belong to the rural areas and 7,001 (males 6,777 and females 224) reside in the urban areas.

Workers engaged in transport, storage and communications, numbered 3,901. Of these 1,139 belonged to the rural areas and 2,762 to the urban areas. The strength of female workers in the rural and urban areas together was a paltry 34.

1. According to the definition adopted in the 1961 Census, the term "household industry" means an industry which is carried on by atleast one member of a household and which is smaller in size than a registered factory and for which the workshop is located either where the worker resides or in the village in rural areas and only at home in urban areas, irrespective of the product.

Other services account for the remaining 32,271 workers which include 27,393 males and 4,878 females. In rural areas, there were 16,780 workers (males 13,368 and females 3,412), and the corresponding figure for the urban areas was 15,491 (males 14,025 and females 1,466).

The livelihood pattern is tabulated in appendix I at the end of the chapter.

A total number of 76,442 persons were engaged in industrial activities. Of these a little more than 50 per cent were in rural areas and the rest, in urban areas. Male persons numbered 66,433 (86.9 per cent) and females 10,009 (13.1 per cent). 12,952 persons (9,405 males and 3,547 females) were engaged in household industries. The remaining 63,490 persons (57,028 males and 6,462 females) were engaged in non-household industries.

Of the total number of persons engaged in industrial pursuits, 7.2 per cent were in agriculture, livestock and forestry, 1.0 per cent in mining and quarrying, 23.6 per cent in manufacturing, 4.8 per cent in construction, 0.4 per cent in electricity, water and sanitary services, 16.0 per cent in trade and commerce, 5.1 per cent in transport, storage and communications, 40.8 per cent in services and 1.1 per cent in activities not adequately described. From this distribution of industrial persons, it is evident that the highest number of 18,073 (14,359 males and 3,714 females) excepting services, was engaged in manufacturing. Next came trade and commerce followed by agriculture, livestock and forestry. Further classification of industrial persons in rural and urban areas is given in appendix II.

The occupational distribution of persons engaged in household industry, other than cultivation, is as under :

Description	Total workers		
	Persons	Males	Females
1. Agriculture, Livestock, Forests, Fishing and Hunting	1,956	1,574	382
2. Mining & Quarrying	2	2	–
3. Manufacturing	10,994	7,829	3,165
Total	12,952	9,405	3,547
Urban	3,811	2,657	1,154
Rural	9,141	6,748	2,393

The categorisation of persons as employees and others is as follows :

Description	Employees			Others		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1. Agriculture, Livestock, Fishing etc.	64	26	38	1,892	1,548	344
2. Mining and Quarrying	-	-	-	2	2	-
3. Manufacturing	265	167	98	10,729	7,662	3,067
Total	329	193	136	12,623	9,212	3,411
Urban	129	79	50	3,682	2,578	1,104
Rural	200	114	86	8,941	6,634	2,307

There were 329 employees (193 males and 136 females) in household industry of which 129 (79 males and 50 females) were in urban areas and 200 (114 males and 86 females) in the rural areas. The remaining 12,623 persons in household industry (9,212 males and 3,411 females) were either heads of the households or their relations assisting in the industry. Of these, 3,682 (2,578 males and 1,104 females) non-employees were living in urban areas and 8,941 (6,634 males and 2,307 females) non-employees were living in rural areas.

This shows that the contribution of employees in the household industry is negligible. These household industries are generally operated by the heads of households and they are also sometimes assisted by their relations. The distribution of these employees shows that these are more in the rural than in the urban areas.

The percentage of female employees is a little over 40, indicating that in this category too, there are more males than females.

The classification of industrial persons engaged in non-household industry in the district according to their occupation is as follows:

	Males	Females	Total	Percentage
1. Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, etc.	3117	392	3509	5.5
2. Mining & Quarrying	719	71	790	1.2
3. Manufacturing	6530	549	7079	11.2
4. Construction	3593	89	3682	5.8
5. Electricity, Water & Sanitary Services	313	-	313	0.5
6. Trade & Commerce	11809	449	12258	19.3
7. Transport, Storage & Communications	3867	34	3901	6.1
8. Services	26325	4835	31160	49.1
9. Activities not adequately described	755	43	798	1.3
Total	57028	6462	63490	100.00
Urban	32053	2252	34305	54.00
Rural	24975	4210	29185	46.00

In non-household industry 49.1 per cent persons were engaged in services and 19.3 per cent in trade and commerce. Manufacturing accounts for 11.2 per cent, transport, storage and communications 6.1 per cent, construction 5.8 per cent and agriculture, livestock etc. 5.5 per cent. Of the rest, mining and quarrying had 1.2 per cent, activities not adequately described 1.3 per cent, and electricity and water 0.5 per cent. Of the total non-household workers 34,305 (54 per cent) lived in urban areas and 29,185 persons (46 per cent) in rural areas. Female labour constituted a little more than 11 per cent of the lot. Thus there is a preponderance of male persons over females in non-household industry.

Industrial classification by sex and the economic status of persons engaged in non-household industry was as follows:

Description	Urban		Rural		Total	Percentage
	Males	Females	Males	Females		
1. Employers	3265	82	1692	78	5117	8.1
2. Employees	16043	972	9052	838	26905	42.4
3. Single Workers	10542	928	9835	1724	23029	36.2
4. Family Workers	2203	270	4396	1570	8439	13.3
Total	32053	2252	24975	4210	63490	100.00

Of the 63,490 persons engaged in non-household industry, 42.4 per cent were employees, 36.2 single workers, 13.3 family workers and 8.1 per cent employers. There were 82 female employers in urban areas and 78 in rural areas. In all, 6,462 females (2,252 in urban areas and 4,210 in rural areas) were engaged in non-household industry. The industrial classification of workers in non-household industry, trade, business, profession or services, etc. is given in appendix III.

Of the total number of employers, 2,980 (58.22 per cent) were to be found in trade and commerce, followed by 914 (17.9 per cent) in services, 644 (12.6 per cent) in manufacturing, 4.8 per cent in transport and communications and 3.6 per cent in construction. Similarly, 63.6 per cent employees were engaged in services and 1.4 per cent in agriculture. Of single workers, 41.1 per cent were engaged in services, 24.9 in trade and commerce, 13.0 in manufacturing, 8.5 in agriculture, 7.9 in construction, 3 per cent in transport and communications and the rest in mining and quarrying (0.9 per cent) and other activities (0.7 per cent). Again, 43.3 per cent of the family workers were in services, 29.4 in trade and commerce, 12.7 in agricultural industry, 9.1 per cent in manufacturing and the rest in construction (3 per cent), transport (1.1 per cent), other activities (0.8 per cent) and mining and quarrying (0.6 per cent). In each catagory of workers there was a preponderance of males over females. Of the 160 female employers in the district, 78 were in trade and commerce, 26 in manufacturing and 47 in services.

Of the total number of cultivators, 5,532 males and 3,130 females had a secondary source of income by working in household industry. Of 9,711 males and 5,717 females listed as agricultural labourers, 238 males and 62 females had a secondary source of income in household industry, and 638 males and 403 females also worked as cultivators. Again, of the persons engaged in household industry, 1,446 males and 196 females were cultivators and 357 males and 159 females worked as agricultural labourers.

The following table shows the number of persons working principally as cultivators, agricultural labourers, or at household industry, classified by sex and by secondary work at household industry, as cultivators, or as agricultural labourers according to 1961 Census.

Principal work		Secondary Work					
		(i) At Household Industry		(ii) As Cultivators		(iii) As Agricultural Labourers	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Cultivators	Total	5532	3130	–	–	9711	5717
	Rural	5446	3103	–	–	9447	5669
	Urban	86	27	–	–	264	48
Agricultural Labour	Total	238	62	638	403	–	–
	Rural	238	62	546	369	–	–
	Urban	–	–	92	34	–	–
Household Industry	Total	–	–	1446	196	357	159
	Rural	–	–	1064	150	355	157
	Urban	–	–	382	46	2	2

PRICES

Prices of principal food grains have shown a marked fluctuation from time to time in the district. In 1830 the retail price (per maund) of wheat was Rs. 0.85, barley and *bajra* Rs. 0.66 each, *moong* Rs. 0.97, sugar Rs. 3.08, and *ghee* Rs. 11.44. The retail prices of principal food grains and salt in the erstwhile States of Bharatpur and Dholpur from 1873 to 1889 are given in appendix IV.

A year before the great famine of 1899-1900 the prices of wheat, gram and barley were Rs. 2.24, Rs. 1.99 and Rs. 1.98 per maund respectively. During the year of famine the prices of these commodities were very high. The prices of wheat, gram and barley in 1899-1900 were Rs. 3.74, Rs. 3.48 and Rs. 3.03 per maund respectively.

There was considerable rise in prices even after the famine and during the period between 1900-1910 the prices of wheat, barley, gram, *dal* etc. all registered an upward movement. The highest price of wheat during this period was Rs. 5 per maund in 1908 and the lowest Rs. 2.22 per maund in 1903. Gram averaged Rs. 2.48 and barley Rs. 2.23 per maund. In 1908 the prices of all the cereals without exception, were abnormally high. In that year wheat was Rs. 5

per maund, gram Rs. 4.32 per maund, barley Rs. 3.40 per maund, *bajra* Rs. 4.10 per maund, *jowar* Rs. 3.90 per maund, rice Rs. 6.39 per maund and *dal* Rs. 6.14 per maund. The prices in 1908 were higher by 150 to 200 per cent than those of 1899-1900. This was particularly due to indifferent seasons. The total out-turn of the *kharif* crops was 33 per cent of the annual production. The *rabi* crops were not better and to meet the situation the Bharatpur *Darbar* announced the remission of arrears of land revenue. The Public Works Department was further asked to start relief works for unskilled labour soon after the *rabi* sowings were over.

The general price level, however, declined in the following years. From 1909 to 1913 the prices of wheat, gram, barley and other cereals were substantially lower, compared to the 1908 prices. During this period the average price of wheat was 12 seers 6 *chhatanks*, rice 5 seers 14 *chhatanks*, and *dal* 10 seers 10 *chhatanks* per rupee. In June, 1911 the per rupee purchasing power for all the cereals was the highest. Reckoned in terms of individual cereals, wheat was 14 seers 8 *chhatanks*, gram 21 seers 12 *chhatanks*, barley 21 seers, *bajra* and *jowar* 17 seers each, maize 21 seers 4 *chhatanks* and rice 6 seers 11 *chhatanks* per rupee.

In 1914, the first year of the First World War, the prices registered a sharp increase with wheat, gram, barley, *bajra*, *jowar*, maize and rice selling at 9 seers 12 *chhatanks*, 10 seers 4 *chhatanks*, 12 seers 2 *chhatanks*, 9 seers 12 *chhatanks*, 11 seers 8 *chhatanks*, 12 seers 2 *chhatanks*, and 4 seers 8 *chhatanks* to a rupee respectively. Wheat and rice were sold during the 1914-18 period at 13 seers 6 *chhatanks* per rupee respectively, whereas gram, barley, *bajra*, *jowar* and maize were sold at 13 seers 9 *chhatanks*, 14 seers 1 *chhatank*, 14 seers 3 *chhatanks*, 15 seers 2 *chhatanks* and 15 seers 9 *chhatanks* per rupee respectively.

In 1929 the purchasing power of the rupee further declined when wheat and gram prices were Rs. 5.42 per maund each, and that of barley, *bajra*, *jowar* maize and rice were Rs. 4.78, Rs. 6.40, Rs. 5.08, Rs. 5.00 and Rs. 10.00 per maund respectively. In 1930 when the *rabi* crop was gathered, there was a sudden fall in the price level. By 1931 the prices had declined even much below the pre-war level, a drop of about 40 per cent, and it was only in 1932 that prices started rising and in 1933 they were : wheat 12 seers 6 *chhatanks*, gram 13 seers 14 *chhatanks*, barley 14 seers 6 *chhatanks*, *bajra* 16 seers 2 *chhatanks*, rice 5 seers and maize 13 seers 2 *chhatanks* per rupee. With the exception of 1934 when there was a slight decline in the general price level, it continued to rise till the out-break of the Second World War. During 1933-37 the average prices were : wheat 14 seers 8 *chhatanks*, gram 18 seers 3 *chhatanks*, barley 18 seers 3 *chhatanks* and *bajra* 17 seers 1 3 *chhatanks* per rupee.

During the period of the Second World War (1939-45) the prices began to rise in 1942 in which year wheat was sold at 6 seers 12 *chhatanks*, gram 9 seers, barley 9 seers 12 *chhatanks*, *jowar* 6 seers 6 *chhatanks* and oil seeds 4 seers 12 *chhatanks* per rupee. In this year, in view of the rising price level theState administration imposed an embargo on the export of food grains. Besides, systematic control of prices was also enforced from November 1941. The controls enabled the people of the district to pull through a year of extreme local famine. A Grain Control Committee headed by the ruler was constituted in Bharatpur in 1941 and a Special Control Officer was appointed for Bharatpur city. In order to improve the economic conditions of *Zamindars*, the Bharatpur State Agriculturists Relief of Indebtedness Act was enforced in the State in 1942. In addition, two Debt Conciliation Boards with headquarters at Dig and Bayana were also established. In the following year Compulsory Redemption of Mortgages of Agricultural Lands Act was also introduced in the State. Although steps were taken to stabilise the prices, profiteering, speculation and hoarding combined to thwart this attempt and the prices of articles of daily use, particulary of food grains, continued their upward trend and in 1944 the prices were : wheat 3 seers 2 *chhatanks*, gram 7 seers 2 *chhatanks*, barley 7 seers 14 *chhatanks*, *bajra* and *jowar* 8 seers 2 *chhatanks*, per rupee. The food grain position took a turn for the worse and the Bharatpur State was obliged to constitute a Food and Civil Supplies Department and to promulgate a Food grains Control Order in 1945.

On April 18, 1946 the Food grains Control Order was revised and two ordinances were promulgated on October 2, 1946. The prices of food grains continued their upward movement. In June 1946 the prices were: wheat 2 seers 12 *chhatanks*, gram and barley 3 seers 12 *chhatanks*, each, *bajra* 5 seers, *jowar* 4 seers 12 *chhatanks*, and oil seeds 2 seers 2 *chhatanks* per rupee. [As a last resort wheat, gram and sugar were rationed in the State on June 17, 1946. The prices of principal food grains in Bharatpur State during 1931–1946 are given as follows :

Year	Prices (Rupees per maund) in Bharatpur State*						
	Wheat	Gram	Barley	*Bajra*	*Jowar*	Maize	Oil-seeds
1931	2.14	2.16	1.63	2.29	1.68	3.41	5.52
1932	2.67	3.14	1.93	1.86	1.71	1.82	3.90
1933	3.23	2.88	2.78	2.48	2.69	3.05	4.00
1934	2.56	2.62	2.81	1.68	1.68	N.A.	3.44
1935	2.67	1.78	1.82	2.76	2.35	,,	5.00
1936	2.52	1.63	1.79	2.01	2.15	,,	3.74
1937	3.03	2.22	2.24	2.71	2.67	,,	5.93
1938	2.62	2.16	2.19	2.76	2.56	,,	4.13
1939	2.90	3.52	2.35	3.39	2.82	,,	4.89
1940	2.84	2.83	2.22	2.86	2.91	,,	3.64
1941	2.96	2.39	1 93	1.84	1.80	,,	3.81
1942	5.93	4.44	4.21	5.00	6.15	,,	8.42
1943	7.62	5.52	5.33	5.16	4.85	,,	11.50
1944	12.80	5.62	5.08	4.92	4.92	,,	11.81
1945	12.80	9.41	9.41	5.00	5.00	,,	11.00
1946	14.55	10.67	10.67	8.00	8.42	,,	18.75

The quinquennial average of prices from 1898 to 1946 is given in the appendix V to this chapter. The price index for individual commodities in 1946 (1931=100) was as under :

Wheat	680
Gram	494
Barley	655
Bajra	349
Jowar	501
Oil-seeds	340

In 1947 and 1948 the prices of almost all the commodities rose even higher, owing to the immense dislocation caused by the influx of displaced persons from Pakistan, large scale destruction of crops during the communal disturbances and the migration of Meo agriculturists from Bharatpur. The refugee agriculturists took time to adapt themselves to the local conditions and methods of agriculture in the

* Source : *Administration Reports*, Bharatpur State.
Note : Calculated in Rs. and Paise.
N.A. : Not available.

State. During this period a number of wells, which were used for irrigation, fell into disuse and irrigated land was considerably reduced. Cultivable land also was reduced and the total production declined in consequence. Another important factor responsible for the shortage in food grain production was the diversion of land from food crops to cash crops. With the devaluation of Indian currency in 1949 and the world-wide economic consequences of the Korean War, there was a further spur in the general price level in the district as elsewhere in the country.

Between 1952 and 1956 the price of only wheat moved upwards appreciably. The retail price of wheat in 1952 was Rs. 11.90 per maund, which suddenly went up to Rs. 15.79 in the next year. After showing a downward trend during 1954 and 1955 it again touched the high mark of Rs. 14.85 per maund in 1956. The price for barley remained more or less the same during 1952, 1953 and 1956. In 1954 and 1955 there was a downward movement in barley prices. The prices for gram, *jowar* and *bajra*, however, declined during the period. Thus, except for wheat, the prices for other food grains fell substantially during the First Plan Period. This was mainly due to the good and timely rains and concerted agricultural development efforts during this period. The retail prices of food grains in Bharatpur district for a few years are given below :

Food grains	Retail prices* (Rupees per maund)				
	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Wheat	11.90	15.79	13.43	12.37	14.85
Barley	11.31	11.53	9.65	7.47	11.46
Gram	14.87	15.72	11.09	7.48	11.45
Jowar	11.17	11.66	8.51	6.51	10.44
Bajra	13.34	12.30	9.28	7.55	12.05
Maize	N.R.	N.R.	10.83	9.37	9.58

The average retail prices of food grains during the Second and Third Plan period (upto 1964-65) remained as follows :

* *Statistical Abstract*, Rajasthan, 195 8
N.R.=Not Reported.

(Rs. per quintal)

Year	Farm harvest prices of certain important crops in Bharatpur district*					
	Wheat	Barley	Gram	Jowar	*Bajra*	Maize
1958-59	46.27	30.36	32.45	37.51	41.93	37.51
1959-60	44.82	35.44	35.23	35.90	39.17	40.19
1960-61	42.87	34.83	34.83	34.83	40.19	37.51
1961-62	40.08	30.46	34.32	33.04	36.73	35.37
1962-63	41.93	30.46	37.51	33.22	36.38	36.97
1963-64	57.68	45.54	51.12	39.94	45.54	40.61
1964-65	74.61	60.06	69.65	60.95	66.17	34.83

WAGES

While wages have risen considerably since the beginning of this century, the fixed wage earner is not as well off as before, as the general price level has risen at a much higher rate. Presently, there is a marked difference in the wage structures in organised and unorganised sectors, those in the former being naturally higher. In the organised sector are included all the large and small scale manufacturing institutions, contract labour and the like, to which the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 is applicable. A few big farms can be considered as forming the organised agricultural sector.

Employment in the following fields is covered by the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 :

1. Employment under local bodies
2. Flour, oil and dal mills
2. *Bidi* making
4. Building and construction work, including dams and canals
5. Stone breaking and stone crushing
6. Motor transport
7. Employment in agricultural operations, including horticulture
8. Cotton ginning, pressing and baling establishments
9. Employment in wool-cleaning and pressing factories
10. Printing presses
11. Mica works

*Source : *Statistical Abstract*, Rajasthan, 1964, onwards.

The minimum wage fixed is Rs. 2.31 per day irrespective of sex and Rs. 60 per month. Since 1900 the wages in organised and unorganised sectors have risen many times. In 1904-05 the rates of wages in the area were as under* :

Kind of labour	Rate	
	Monthly	Per day
Stone Dresser	Rs. 6.00 to 10.00	Rs. 0.19 to 0.33
Carpenter	Rs. 7.50 to 11.25	Rs. 0.25 to 0.39
Daily labourer	—	Rs. 0.10 to 0.15
Mason	Rs. 6.00 to 8.00	Rs. 0.21 to 0.25
Mistri	Rs. 17.00	Rs. 0.56

In 1906-07 the average rates of wages were higher than in the previous year, on account of good harvest due to which there was a good demand for labour. From 1914-15 to 1928-29 the average rates of wages were as under* :

(Rupees)

Year	Adult Male	Adult Female	Children
1914-15	0.25	0.15	0.12
1916-17	0.25	0.19	0.12
1923-24	0.25 to 0.50	0.19 to 0.37	0.12 to 0.25
1928-29	0.25 to 0.50	0.12 to 0.25	0.12 to 0.25

Labour was easily procurable in 1914-15 and the normal rates of wages were Re. 0.25 per day for males and Re. 0.15 for females. Children below 9 years were paid Re. 0.12 per day. During the harvest time the wages slightly went up, as is always the case when the demand for labour increases. In 1923-24, the daily wages for female labour and child labour ranged between Re. 0.19 and Re. 0.37, and Re. 0.12 and Re. 0.25 respectively.

In 1928-29, owing to scarcity conditions an adult male labourer, could be procured easily on wages ranging from 0.25 paise to 50 paise per day, and females and boys or girls for about half of that wage.

* Source : *Administration Reports of Bharatpur State.*
Note—Converted into Decimal coinage.

Enough labour could not, however, be had at famine rates on the test works. This was partly due to the fact that the conditions were not those of a real famine and partly because better wages could be had in the adjoining districts of Mathura and Agra.[1]

The economic crisis of the thirties had its repercussions on the wage rates. It has been observed that on the whole the wage rates have more or less remained "customary" during depression periods.

In 1936-37 the Bharatpur government prescribed new rates of labour for 'half days' in State Departments. Further, night duty for women was also forbidden. The following table indicates the daily wages from 1929 to 1946.[2]

(Rupees)

Year	Adult Male	Adult Female	Child
1929-30	0.19 to 0.25	0.19	0.12
1930-31	0.19 to 0.25	0.19 to 0.25	0.12 to 0.25
1932-33	0.19 to 0.25	0.12 to 0.19	0.12 to 0.19
1935-36	0.19 to 0.25	0.12 to 0.19	0.12 to 0.19
1939-40	0.19 to 0.25	0.12 to 0.19	0.12 to 0.19
1941-42	0.25 to 0.50	0.12 to 0.19	0.12 to 0.19
1942-43	0·50 to 1.00	0.37 to 0.62	0.25 to 0.37
1943-44	1.00 to 1.25	0.62 to 0.75	0.37 to 0.50
1945-46	1.25 to 2.00	1.00 to 1.50	0.75 to 1.00

After the out break of the Second World War in 1939, the wage rates did not show any increase up to September, 1942. After September, however, excessive floods were followed by unprecedented wave of malaria epidemic, and wages shot up by about 100 per cent. This rise was due in part to the increase in the prices of food grains and essential commodities. Since 1942-43 the wage rates for all categories of labour continued to increase and in 1945-46 the rates were : adult male: Rs. 1.25 to 2.00; adult female : Rs. 1.00 to 1.50, and child Re. 0.75 to 1.00 per day. In 1943-44 a considerable labour force had

1. *Report on the Administration of Bharatpur State*, 1928-29.
2. Note—Converted into Decimal coinage.

migrated to what were then known as the British Indian districts where the wage rates were comparatively higher.

After the promulgation of the Minimum Wages Act in 1948, the rates of wages in organised industries throughout Rajasthan were to be determined according to the notifications issued by the Government of Rajasthan from time to time.

Under the Government notification dated 5th February, 1959 the wage rates prescribed for the workers working in the oil mills in Rajasthan were as under:

(Rupees)

Category	Minimum rates of wages per day (inclusive of weekly days of rest)	Per month (inclusive of weekly days of rest)
1. Adult Male Worker	1.50	45.00
2. Adult Female Worker	1.50	45.00
3. Child Male Worker	1.25	37.50
4. Child Female Worker	1.25	37.50

The Government of Rajasthan prescribed the following rates of wages for the employees working under the local authorities classified as per the schedules, on June 3, 1959.

(Rupees)

S. No.	Category	Minimum rates of wages	
		Per day (exclusive of weekly days of rest)	Per month (inclusive of weekly days of rest)
	SCHEDULE I (Bharatpur Municipality)		
1.	Adult Male Worker	1.50	45.00
2.	Adult Female Worker	1.50	45.00
3.	Child Male Worker	1.25	37.50
4.	Child Female Worker	1.25	37.50
	SCHEDULE II (Dholpur, Bayana, Kaman, Bari and Nadbai)		
1.	Adult Male Worker	1.25	37.50
2.	Adult Female Worker	1.25	37.50
	SCHEDULE III AND IV (Dig, Kumher, Nagar, Wer, Bhusawar, Rajakhera)		
1.	Adult Male Worker	1.12	37.75
2.	Adult Female Worker	1.12	37.75

Wages for agricultural labourers were fixed as under, by Government notification dated 28th August, 1963.

1. Male	Rs. 52.50	per month
2. Female	Rs. 45.00	,, ,,
3. Child	Re. 0.87	,, day

Employment of children below the age of 14 was prohibited.

The wages for labour in (i) stone breaking and stone crushing, (ii) construction or maintenance of roads or in building operations, and (iii) public motor transport, were fixed by the Government of Rajasthan in February, 1965.

EMPLOYMENT POSITION

Employment Exchange

There is an Employment Exchange in the district at Bharatpur under the department of Labour and Employment of the Government of Rajasthan. The office registers and recommends the names of candidates seeking employment in different spheres and trades, both in the public and private sector establishments, employing 10 or more persons excluding the construction industry.

According to the Employment Exchange (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959, it is obligatory on all employers to requisition names of candidates for employment in their establishments from these exchanges. During the year 1964-65, 6075 persons were available for employment who were registered as such in Bharatpur Employment Exchange. 430 persons recommended by the Employment Exchange secured jobs. There was a paucity of trained and experienced persons for the posts of midwife, lady health visitor, montessori trained lady teacher, stockman etc.

The Head of the office is the District Employment Officer who is assisted by a Junior Employment Officer and a few clerks.

Employment and Unemployment

The unemployment problem in the district is gradually increasing. Oil mills, stone quarries, glass works, the wagon factory and the various government departments are the main avenues of this district to provide the employment opportunities. It has been observed that matriculates and those with higher educational qualifications seek

government jobs, ex-servicemen seek employment as *chowkidars*, and illiterate male workers seek employment as unskilled office workers. There is a surplus of S. T. C. (Secondary Teachers' Certificates) trained teachers, both male and female. The number of persons seeking employment is increasing every year, but in the absence of any plan for the establishment of large scale industries in the district, the gap in the supply and demand of the labour force is not likely to shrink in the foreseeable future.

During the last few years, the following category of persons offered themselves for work to the Employment Exchange in the district.[1]

Category	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
1. Scheduled Castes	144	170	155	275	225	242
2. Scheduled Tribes	60	35	54	39	22	24
3. Ex-Servicemen	170	220	120	450	271	278
4. Gold-smiths	–	–	–	15	53	24
5. Others	5403	5140	4799	6925	6198	6631
Total	5777	5565	5128	7714	6769	7199

The vacancies notified and the placements made through the Employment Exchange, during the period of the above table were as follows[2] :

Year	Vacancies intimated	Placements
1960	1932	1592
1961	1161	746
1962	772	554
1963	986	754
1964	799	446
1965	681	395

1. Source : O e of the District Employment Exchange Officer, Bharatpur.
2. Source : *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, 1961 onwards.

The magnitude of 'educated unemployment' during the last few years can be judged from the following figures of applicants on the Live Register of the Employment Exchange.[1]

Educational level	1960	1961	1962	1963		1965
Matriculate	2056	1966	1829	3032	2589	1913
Intermediate	771	965	955	1903	1115	107
B.A.	70	61	55	85	39	54
B.Sc.	30	25	15	35	11	12
B.Com.	15	11	16	30	26	18

During the year 1964 more employment has been found. The number of persons employed rose from 20404 (March 1963) to 22196 (March 1964). The increased employment was found in Primary and Secondary Schools, Post and Telegraph Services, Public Works Department and Irrigation Services, Medical Services and the oil and *bidi* industries. New establishments in the glass industry and other State Government establishments also added to the increase in employment.

The occupational descriptions of the Live Register for the years 1962-1963 and 1963-1964 is given below:

Occupations	Number of persons at the end of the year	
	1962-63	1963-64
1. Professional, Technical and related workers	89	189
2. Administrative and Executive Workers	2	7
3. Clerical, Sales and related workers	27	47
4. Farmers and related workers	—	12
5. Mines and Quarrying and related workers	—	1
6. Transport and Communications Workers	—	41
7. Craftsmen and other skilled workers	85	154
8. Services, Sports and Recreation Workers	—	163
9. Untrained	2217	3473
Total	2420	4086

1. Source : Office of the District Employment Officer, Bharatpur.

On 31st March, 1968 there were 22009 (including 1309 women) unemployed persons in the district, of whom a large number had no training or work experience.

The total employment in this district is 22088 persons who are engaged in the various sectors of the economy. The general pattern of employment of persons was as follows:

Government Services	17493
Private Industries	3396
Professions and Trade	1199

The shortage of manpower was experienced in the following trades during 1964-65 in the district : Montessori trained lady teacher, carpenter or instructor, turner, fitter, bearer, cook.

PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT—With Independence came the first systematic attempt to tackle the problem of the advancement of the country, by the appointment of a National Planning Commission at the Centre and Planning Boards in the States. The aim was to frame co-ordinated schemes for the development of the activities of the nation building departments and to ensure smoothness in the execution of these schemes, and above all to enlist the active co-operation of the people themselves through Panchayats.

In the programme the unit of operation is the Block. For each Block, there is Block Development Officer now known as Vikas Adhikari, generally drawn from the Rajasthan Administrative Service, 6 or 7 Extension Officers representing such technical departments as agriculture, animal husbandry, co-operation, industries, education and statistics, assisted by village level workers.

The evolution of the Block covers four stages viz., shadow block, pre-extension block, first stage block and second stage block. Each stage has a fixed monetary provision for its development activities. The district has been divided into blocks with due regard to tahsil boundaries and the local admistrative set up.

The Community Development Programme was started in this district in the year 1953 with the opening of a block in Nagar known as Nagar Pahari block covering the entire areas of both Nagar tahsil

and Pahari sub-tahsil. Since then the programme has steadily expanded so that now the entire rural population has been covered. In October 1959 the Community Development Programme merged into the wider scheme of Democratic Decentralisation, the main object of which is to enable the people to draw up and implement schemes for their own areas.

There are 13 development blocks in the district viz., Nagar Pahari, Baseri, Rajakhera, Nadbai, Rupbas, Kumher, Wer, Bari, Sewar, Dholpur, Dig, Kaman and Bayana. On 31-12-1967 the first two i.e., Nagar Pahari and Baseri were in the post II stage. Rajakhera, Nadbai, Rupbas, Kumher, Wer and Bari were at the second stage. Sewar, Dholpur, Kaman and the rest were first stage blocks. The following table gives their names, stage, year of opening, and the population, area, and villages covered by them[1] :

S. No.	Name	Stage	Rural Population ('000)	Area (sq. km.)	Villages	Year of opening
1.	Nagar Pahari	Post II stage	98	632	224	1953-54
2.	Baseri	,, ,, ,,	75	998	123	1954-55
3.	Rajakhera	II stage	8)	580	150	1956-57
4.	Nadbai	,, ,, ,,	69	431	114	1957-58
5.	Rupbas	,, ,, ,,	79	549	157	1957-58
6.	Kumher	,, ,, ,,	71	454	118	1958-59
7.	Wer	,, ,, ,,	85	598	151	1959-60
8.	Bari	,, ,, ,,	58	787	123	1960-61
9.	Sewar	I stage	67	472	169	1961-62
10.	Dholpur	,, ,, ,,	99	583	153	1961-62
11.	Dig	,, ,, ,,	62	467	118	1962-63
12.	Kaman	,, ,, ,,	81	549	203	1962-63
13.	Bayana	,, ,, ,,	75	793	174	1962-63

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, 1967, p. 229.

APPENDIX I

Livelihood pattern in Bharatpur district

S.No.	Occupational category	Total			Rural		Urban	
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	TOTAL WORKERS (1 to 9)	483592 (100)	362036 (-)	121556 (-)	434570 (100)	318655 (-)	115915 (-)	49022 (100)	43381 (-)	5641 (-)
1.	Cultivators	387994 (80.2)	283617 (73.1)	104377 (26.9)	377593 (86.9)	275263 (72.9)	102330 (27.1)	10401 (21.2)	8354 (80.3)	2047 (19.7)
2.	Agricultural Labour	19156 (3.9)	11986 (62.6)	7170 (37.4)	18651 (4.3)	11669 (62.6)	6982 (37.4)	505 (1.00)	317 (62.8)	188 (37.2)
3.	Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations orchards and allied activities	4299 (0.9)	3836 (89.2)	463 (10.8)	3674 (0.8)	3295 (89.7)	379 (10.3)	625 (1.3)	541 (86.6)	84 (13.4)
4.	Household Industry	12952 (2.7)	9405 (71.6)	3547 (28.4)	9141 (2.1)*	6748 (73.8)	2393 (26.2)	3811 (7.8)	2657 (69.7)	1154 (30.3)
5.	Manufacturing other than household Industry	7079 (1.5)	6530 (92.2)	549 (7.8)	1494 (0.3)	1329 (88.9)	165 (11.1)	5585 (11.4)	5201 (93.1)	384 (6.9)

(Contd.)

APPENDIX I (Concld.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
6.	Construction	3682	3593	89	841	821	20	2841	2772	69
		(0.8)	(97.6)	(2.4)	(0.2)	(97.6)	(2.4)	(5.8)	(97.6)	(2.4)
7.	Trade & Commerce	12258	11809	449	5257	5032	225	7001	6777	224
		(2.5)	(95.5)	(4.5)	(1.2)	(95.7)	(4.3)	(14.3)	(96.8)	(3.2)
8.	Transport, Storage & Communications	3901	3867	34	1139	1130	9	2762	2737	25
		(0.8)	(99.1)	(0.9)	(0.3)	(99.3)	(0.7)	(5.6)	(99.1)	(0.9)
9.	Other Services	32271	27393	4878	16780	13368	3412	15491	14025	1466
		(6.7)	(84.9)	(15.1)	(3.9)	(79.7)	(20.3)	(31.6)	(90.5)	(9.5)
10.	Non-workers	666291	262054	404237	558345	219494	338851	107946	42560	65386

Source : *Census of India, 1961, Rajasthan District Census Handbook*, Bharatpur district, pp. 4-5.

Note : The figures given in brackets represent percentages.

APPENDIX II

Industrial classification by sex and class of worker of persons other than cultivation (Census 1961)

Description	Urban				Rural			
	Males	Females	Total	Per cent	Males	Females	Total	Per cent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry etc.	811	197	1008	2.6	3880	577	4457	11.6
2. Mining and Quarrying	18	7	25	0.1	703	64	767	2.0
3. Manufacturing	7570	1418	8988	23.6	6789	2296	9085	23.7
4. Construction	2772	69	2841	7.5	821	20	841	2.2
5. Electricity, Water and Sanitary Services	242	—	242	0.6	71	—	71	0.2
6. Trade and Commerce	6777	224	7001	18.4	5032	225	5257	13.7
7. Transport, Storage and Communications	2737	25	2762	7.2	1130	9	1139	3.0
8. Services	13560	1446	15006	39.4	12765	3389	16154	42.2
9. Activities not adequately described	223	20	243	0.6	532	23	555	1.4
Total	34710	3406	38116	100.0	31723	6603	38326	100.0

APPENDIX III

Industrial classification by class of worker of persons at work in Non-household Industry, Trade, Business-Profession or Services, (Census 1961), Bharatpur district.

Description	Employers		Employees		Single Workers		Family Workers	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
ALL CLASSES	3,347	1,770	17,015	9,890	11,470	11,559	2,473	5,966
1. Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	79	20	119	252	314	1,652	90	983
2. Mining and Quarrying	1	1	11	523	8	197	3	46
3. Manufacturing	504	140	2,528	144	2,142	853	411	357
4. Construction	172	11	1,150	285	1,412	396	107	149
5. Electricity, Water and Sanitary Services	2	—	. 240	70	—	—	—	1
6. Trade and Commerce	1,655	1,325	933	129	3,140	2,599	1,273	1,204
7. Transport, Storage and Communi-cations	226	18	1,958	921	514	174	64	26
8. Services	664	250	9,976	7,148	3,866	5,597	500	3,159
9. Activities not adequately described	44	5	100	418	74	91	25	41

APPENDIX IV

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD GRAINS AND SALT

Quantities sold per rupee in seers and decimals of a seer of 80 tolas

State	Name of commodity	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Dholpur	Rice (common)	9.07	-	-	-	9.29	7.73
Bharatpur	,, ,,	9.09	8.26	9.29	12.14	10.16	7.64
Dholpur	Wheat	14.39	-	-	-	14. 8	12. 3
Bharatpur	,,	15.77	17.97	21.08	24.17	17.93	13.26
Dholpur	Barley	17. 8	-	-	-	18.59	16.72
Bharatpur	,,	19.77	26.31	30.89	32.53	23.19	17.46
Dholpur	*Jowar*	17.21	-	-	-	16.28	13. 1
Bharatpur	,,	17.77	19.16	26. 7	28.86	22.42	13. 6
Dholpur	*Bajra*	15.66	-	-	-	15.52	12. 8
Bharatpur	,,	15.76	16.33	25.82	26.81	17.51	13.11
Dholpur	*Marua* or *Ragi*	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bharatpur	,, ,,	-	19.77	30.44	32.44	23.29	16.71
Dholpur	*Kangni* or *Kakun* Italian Millet	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bharatpur	,, ,,	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dholpur	Gram	16. 5	-	-	-	18.01	14.13
Bharatpur	,,	18.71	26. 2	29.83	32.49	23.51	15.63
Dholpur	Maize	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bharatpur	,,	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dholpur	*Arhar* or *Tur*	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bharatpur	,, ,,	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dholpur	Salt	25.89	-	-	-	19.58	14.33
Bharatpur	,,	41.98	20.25	23.75	26.25	27.18	26.56

APPENDIX IV (Contd.)

State	Name of commodity	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884
		9	10	11	12	13	
Dholpur	Rice (common)	9.23	10.35	11.95	12.56	11. 6	10.96
Bharatpur	,, ,,	7.98	7.13	7.16	10. 2	10. 2	8.84
Dholpur	Wheat	12.96	15.39	16.84	17.74	17. 2	17.88
Bharatpur	,,	13.35	16.21	16.95	17.91	18.27	18.58
Dholpur	Barley	20.46	25. 8	20.68	25.12	26.46	24.89
Bharatpur	,,	19.54	25.58	21.75	24.99	27.26	24.96
Dholpur	*Jowar*	19.24	25.68	20.31	23.34	24.27	25.22
Bharatpur	,,	18.91	27.31	21.34	23.54	24.51	23.63
Dholpur	*Bajra*	18.94	26.49	19.29	22.62	22.87	25.87
Bharatpur	,,	17.94	23.99	18.91	20.27	22.89	23.73
Dholpur	*Marua* or *Ragi*	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bharatpur	,,	18.37	24.38	–	–	–	–
Dholpur	*Kangni* or *Kakun* Italian Millet	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bharatpur	,, ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dholpur	Gram	13.87	20.18	19.28	23.82	25.62	21.45
Bharatpur	,,	13.77	18.13	19.05	23.02	25.99	22.36
Dholpur	Maize	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bharatpur	,,	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dholpur	*Arhar* or *Tur*	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bharatpur	,, ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dholpur	Salt	10.76	11.07	10.71	11.92	12.56	12.51
Bharatpur	,,	12.55	11.73	11.57	12.36	12.49	12.00

APPENDIX IV (Concld.)

State	Name of commodity	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889
		15	16	17	18	19
Dholpur	Rice (common)	11.52	10.69	11.82	12.26	11.63
Bharatpur	,, ,,	8.19	9.13	8.27	9.29	9.28
Dholpur	Wheat	20.09	17.47	14.44	14.71	14.81
Bharatpur	,,	20.46	18.02	14.42	14.88	15. 4
Dholpur	Barley	33.67	24.76	19.15	21. 4	20.95
Bharatpur	,,	30. 3	28.32	19. 9	21.59	22.09
Dholpur	*Jowar*	33.06	24. 1	19.63	17.36	18.16
Bharatpur	,,	28.98	22.67	17.25	18. 3	19.78
Dholpur	*Bajra*	35.55	21. 9	17.86	16. 3	18.43
Bharatpur	,,	28.85	19.48	16.44	16.11	18.14
Dholpur	*Marua* or *Ragi*	–	–	–	–	–
Bharatpur	,, ,,	–	–	–	–	–
Dholpur	*Kangni* or *Kakun* Italian Millet	–	20.01	17.68	15.97	14.17
Bharatpur	,,	–	14.91	13. 3	11. 1	11.51
Dholpur	Gram	29.96	26.41	20.49	20.93	23.06
Bharatpur	,,	29.08	28.84	20.39	22.25	22.55
Dholpur	Maize	–	–	–	–	–
Bharatpur	,,	–	29.77	20.13	18.58	21.44
Dholpur	*Arhar* or *Tur*	–	33.98	23.93	25.92	30.37
Bharatpur	,, ,,	–	30.28	21.09	20.16	25.53
Dholpur	Salt	12.62	12.83	13.36	11.73	11.52
Bharatpur	,,	12.15	12.09	12.25	11.55	11.55

Source : *Prices & Wages in India*—Seventh Issue (Calcutta), 1890.

APPENDIX V

Average prices of principal food grains in Bharatpur district

(Per rupee)

Year		Wheat		Gram		Barley		*Bajra*		*Jowar*		Maize		Rice		*Dal*		Oil seeds	
		Srs.	Chhs.	Srs.	Chhs.	Srs.	Chhs.	Srs.	Chhs.	Srs.	Chhs.	Srs.	Chhs.	Srs.	Chhs.	Srs.	Chhs.	Srs.	Chhs.
1898-99 to 1902-03	(5 years)	13	13	17	1	19	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1903-04 to 1908	(5 years)	12	12	16	9	19	1	17	14	19	2	18	2	6	15	11	10	–	–
1909 to 1913	(5 years)	12	6	17	11	17	6	14	8	15	14	15	14	5	14	10	10	–	–
1914 to 1918	(5 years)	13	0	13	9	14	1	14	3	15	2	15	9*	6	6	8	10	–	–
1928 to 1932	(5 years)	12	3	13	6	16	5	13	8	16	5	13	10	3	14	4	15††	7	11†
1933 to 1937	(5 years)	14	8	18	3	18	3	17	13	17	14	–	–	4	14††	–	–	9	7
1938 to 1942	(5 years)	12	11	13	13	16	11	14	0	14	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	13
1943 to 1946	(5 years)	3	9	5	10	5	14	7	4	7	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3

* denote 4 years' average † denotes 3 years' average †† denotes 2 years' average

Source : Administration Reports of Bharatpur State for various years.

CHAPTER X

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

STATE ADMINISTRATION

The rulers of the Bharatpur and Dholpur States were supreme heads of the administration in their States and their relations with the British Government and with other princely States were maintained through the Political Agency. These two States were included in the Eastern Rajputana Agency whose headquarters were at Bharatpur. Generally, the officers from the Political Department or Foreign Department of the Government of India, were posted as Political Agents to run the Agency.

Bharatpur

During the time of Maharaja Ram Singh of Bharatpur and till about the year 1893, the highest body in administration, for taking final decisions, used to be *Ijlas Khas* the court presided over by the ruler himself. Below it, was the court of Panchayat, presided over by some of the princely *Sardars*. After his death, the two institutions, *Ijlas Khas* and Panchayat were amalgamated to form a Council which consisted of six members presided over by the ruler. A Dewan was appointed as the Chief Executive Officer, subject to the control of the Political Agent. The administration was effected through various departments such as, Revenue, *Inam*, Settlement, *Abkari*, Judiciary, Jails, Press, Stationery, Medical, Education, *Sadabart*, Accounts Office, Treasury, *Toshakhana*, *Kothar*, *Bagar*, *Koukhana and Misrikhana*, *Gaokhana*, *Shikargah*, *Shahgird Pesha*, Troops and Public Works. In 1902 the revenue department was reorganised and two Deputy Collectors were posted, under whom there were ten tahsils. These were grouped into two circles, Bharatpur and Dig.

Till 1904 the business in the Council was conducted by joint deliberations among the members of the Council. In 1905, each member was placed in sole charge of the departments administered by him and he was empowered to dispose of the business generally without reference to other members. But this procedure was soon amended to the extent that the members were required to consult each other in important cases.

During the period 1924-30, when the ruler remained outside the State, or happened to be a minor and was not conferred full powers, the administration in the State was run by an Administrator assisted by a number of Secretaries. In 1930, the Council was revived when it consisted of a President and five other members. In the year 1942 the ruler constituted a Representative Assembly with the name of Brijjaya Pratinidhi Samiti, consisting of elected and nominated members. However, at the time of the integration of the various States, Bharatpur was governed by a Council consisting of a President i. e. the ruler himself, a Vice President and four Ministers.

In the domain of field administration, tahsils remained the units of administration and various departments of the Government functioned through their wings in the district. Their activities were co-ordinated by the Council.

Dholpur

The ruler of Dholpur was the head of the State and ran the administration through a Council called *Ijlas Khas* which was presided over by the ruler himself. The State was divided into six tahsils. A Nazim was in charge of each tahsil. The revenue department was looked after by the Revenue Secretary. There was the post of a Chief Secretary and few other important Secretaries like Home, Judicial and Revenue. Whenever the ruler was a minor, a Superintendent used to be posted by the Political Agent of the Eastern Rajputana Agency, who looked after the affairs of the State. The main departments of the State were Revenue, Settlement, Customs, Judicial, Police and Jails.

Dholpur State being situated near the Chambal ravines, there has always been the menace of dacoits to the security of the life and property of the people. Thus a major concern of administration was the maintenance of law and order in the State and to raise the revenue of the State to meet the expenditure.

Sir Mathura was a special Estate in Dholpur which was administered by the highest body i. e. Council directly through a manager who was a Senior Officer.

Merger and After

At the time of the formation of the Matsya Union Bharatpur district consisted of four Sub-Divisions viz., Bharatpur, Dig, Dholpur and Karauli.

Later on, Dholpur and Karauli formed separate districts. Again, after the merger of the Matsya Union in Greater Rajasthan in the year 1949, Dholpur district was converted into a Sub-Division of Bharatpur district.

Since then the present district has remained unchanged except for a minor change involving the exchange of a few villages with the adjoining districts of Uttar Pradesh and Punjab, as detailed in the first chapter of this Gazetteer.

The head of the district administration is the Collector. After the formation af Rajasthan, the district became a part of the Jaipur Division. The Commissioner of the Division used to be headquartered at Jaipur. After the reorganisation of the States in 1956, however, it became a part of the Ajmer Division and the headquarters of the Commissioner also shifted to Ajmer. The Division was, however, abolished in 1961. Most of the administrative functions were, therefore, transferred to the Collector.

The Collector represents the Government in the district and is the pivot round which the whole district administration moves. He is the highest administrative authority stationed in the district. Not only is he at the head of the revenue administration in the district, but in so far as the needs and exigencies of the district administration are concerned, he is expected to superintend the work of the officers of all other departments functioning in the district.

The head of the revenue administration in the district is the Collector who, along with his staff, is responsible for the maintenance of land records and is the main agency for the revenue administration in the district. An important job of his is to supervise the timely collection of land revenue in the district. He is also the Land Records Officer and is responsible for the proper maintenance of the land records in his district. He is required to tour intensively in the district so that he could supervise the work of the subordinate officers and also keep himself in touch with the public and the problems of the area. There are four Sub-Divisional Officers and twelve Tahsildars under him. He is required to inspect their work at least once a year. He is responsible for recommending remission or suspension in land revenue in case of scarcity and famine conditions in the district. He also hears appeals against the decisions of his subordinates in matters of land allotment. He is the appointing authority

for village *Patwaris* and land revenue inspectors and can also remove them from service upon evidence of proved dereliction of duty or misconduct.

The Collector recommends to the Government carving out of *Patwar Halkas* and revenue inspectors' circles. He is the Chairman of the District Production Committee, of which the Zila Pramukh and other officials are members.

The Collector is also the head of the treasuries in the district. The day to day work is conducted by the Treasury Officer at the district headquarters and Sub-Treasury Officers at the sub-treasuries under the control of the Treasury Officer. The overall supervision and control over the treasuries in the district is, however, that of the Collector.

There is an Additional Collector in the district, who apart from assisting the Collector in administrative work, generally attends to case work on behalf of the Collector and exercises the statutory powers of a Collector under various revenue laws.

There are four Sub-Divisional Officers in the district with headquarters at Bharatpur, Dholpur, Bayana and Dig. The Sub-Divisional Officer is required to tour his sub-division and inspect all tahsils under his charge, as also the revenue inspectors and *Patwaris*, periodically. During the months of April and October the Sub-Divisional Officer tours his Sub-Division continuously for 10 days in two spells and checks the work of *Gasht Girdawari* (crop inspection) conducted by *Patwaris* and other revenue officials. He decides revenue cases on the spot also, and constitutes the first court for declaration of tenancy rights and for deciding partition suits. He checks *jamabandis* and mutation registers. He mobilises his revenue staff machinery to make it effective for land revenue realisation, and quite often supervises the actual collection. The Sub-Divisional Officer is the immediate superior to the Tahsildar and initiates his confidential report.

There are twelve Tahsildars in the district. These are also gazetted officers and ex-officio Sub-Treasury Officers. They are directly responsible for the realisation of land revenue. The Tahsildar is the chairman of the land allotment committee in the tahsil and is responsible for allotment of land for cultivation to deserving cultivators according to the rules. Tahsildar tours the villages in his tahsil as prescribed

by the government and is assisted in his job by two *Naib* Tahsildars. He inspects the work of all revenue inspectors and *Patwaris* and gets the consolidated land revenue demand of the tahsil duly prepared.

In each tahsil there are a number of land revenue inspectors who have about five to ten *Patwaris* working under them. These land revenue inspectors supervise the work of *Patwaris*, prepare *jamabandis* and assist *Patwaris* in the proper maintenance of land records and the realisation of land revenue. They also inspect the work of the *Patwari*. There are in all 54 land revenue inspectors in the district.

The *Patwari* is the most important basic revenue unit in the hierarchy of revenue administration. A *Patwar Halka* usually consists of a group of four to five villages. The *Patwari* is the only person who comes directly in contact with the cultivators for realisation of land revenue and for removal of their difficulties. He maintains a number of registers which are very vital for revenue administration. For the residence of *Patwari*, there is a *Patwar Khana* in the *Halka*. If there is no Government residence, the *Patwari* is given a house rent allowance. There are in all 591 *Patwaris* in the district.

The Collector also acts as District Magistrate and is assisted by four Sub-Divisional Magistrates who exercise first class magisterial powers and twelve Tahsildars who exercise second class magisterial powers.

The District Magistrate is in overall charge of the law and order situation in the district and is responsible for the prevention of crime, and for maintenance of peace and order in the district, with the assistance of police and if necessary with the assistance of the military.

The separation of the judiciary from the executive in the district since 1962, is an important landmark in the administration of criminal law. Now all the cases under the Indian Penal Code are entertained by the judicial magistrates who are under the administrative control of the High Court. The administration of law under other Acts, however, is still under the supervision of the District Magistrate.

The District Magistrate also exercises control over government pleaders, issues character and domicile certificates, certifies the character of candidates for appointment in government services and sanctions prosecutions. He sends a report annually to the Government about the crime situation and administration in the district.

The District Magistrate inspects all the courts of his subordinate magistrates and also the police stations. He is also the head of the jail administration in the district and inspects the jails and lock-ups under his jurisdiction.

In view of the increasing expansion of Government activity in all spheres and particularly in development and welfare, the Collector has been entrusted with the task of supervision and co-ordination of all developmental and welfare activities. The Collector is an ex-officio member of the Zila Parishad and is required to participate actively in all the developmental activities of the district. He attends meetings of the Panchayat Samitis and inspects the working of the Samiti administration.

The Collector is also required to attend *Gram Sabhas* during the months of June and October every year. He, as District Development Officer, decides the appeals arising out of the decisions of various Standing Committees for the administration in Panchayat Samitis. Very recently Collectors have been given powers to ask any District Level Officer to transfer any government servant (Extension Officer) of his department on deputation to a Panchayat Samiti in case he (Collector) thinks it necessary on administrative grounds. The Collector co-ordinates the activities of all the district level officers concerned with developmental activities. To assist the Collector in this respect, there is a separate officer, designated as Deputy District Development Officer. He deals with two sections viz., development and panchayat, in the Collectorate. He ensures that (i) technical assistance is made available to the Extension Officers, (ii) adequate precautions are taken by the Panchayat Samitis for the recovery and repayment of loans, and (iii) the general pattern of working in the Panchayat Samiti is in conformity with the policies laid down by the government. He also works as ex-officio Secretary to the Zila Parishad and inspects Panchayats and Panchayat Samitis periodically.

The Collector supervises and provides essential leadership to all the government servants involved in the effective implementation of development plans.

Progressively, the role of a District Officer has been assuming more and more responsibility, in view of the developmental activities undertaken by the Government on all fronts. In matters of agricultural production the district officer has been made specially responsible for

gearing up the entire administration in such a way as to yield positive results within a definite time.

The work in the Collectorate at Bharatpur has been divided among various officers working as officers in charge. These officers in charge dispose of papers pertaining to their branches, except matters involving financial sanctions, policy decisions and important references to the Government, which are put up to the Collector for decision.

In all there are 14 upper division clerks and 21 lower division clerks working in the Collectorate.

While the Collector, Additional Collector, four Sub-Divisional Officers, 12 Tahsildars, 54 Land Records Inspectors and 591 Patwaris constitute the vertical line of general administration, the horizontal line consists of a Collector and his fellow district level officers in charge of Education, Agriculture, Irrigation, Industries, Public Works etc. The Superintendent of Police acts in close liaison with the District Magistrate in maintaining law and order in the district. In judicial matters the District and Sessions Judge is the highest authority in the district, who exercises supervision over the courts in the district.

The following is the list of the district level officers posted in the district. Some of the officers have jurisdiction over adjoining districts also.

1. District and Sessions Judge
2. Superintendent of Police
3. Executive Engineer, P.W.D.
4. Executive Engineer, Irrigation
5. Inspector of Schools
6. Deputy Director of Agriculture
7. District Animal Husbandry Officer
8. District Industries Officer
9. Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies
10. Principal Medical Officer
11. Commercial Taxation Officer
12. Public Relations Officer
13. Treasury Officer
14. Deputy District Development Officer
15. Assistant Collector, *Zamindari* and *Biswedari*
16. District Supply Officer
17. Employment Exchange Officer
18. Divisional Forest Officer

ADMINISTRATION OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

Income Tax Department

The Bharatpur State had its own Income Tax Act according to which the tax was collected. The present office of the Income Tax Officer was set up at Bharatpur on 1st April, 1950. This office does not assess the tax on the salaries of government servants, which is the exclusive job for the Income Tax Officer, Salary Circle, Jaipur.

The staff in the office, besides the Income Tax Officer, consists of one Inspector, one Head Clerk, six disposal clerks (three Upper Division Clerks and three Lower Division Clerks), two peons, one notice server and one *chowkidar*. The immediate controlling authority of the office is the Assistant Commissioner, Income Tax, Jaipur.

Central Excise and Land Customs

There are four Excise Inspectors in the district, posted at Bharatpur, Bayana and Dholpur. At Dholpur there are two Inspectors, one of them specially meant for the Glass Factory. Each of these Inspectors has a Sub-Inspector and a sepoy under him. The Inspectors are directly under the Assistant Collector, Central Excise, Ajmer. These officials are concerned with the task of realising revenue on account of Central Excise and Land Customs.

The chief items of such duty are tobacco, iron and steel, glass works, vegetable non-essential oils and *Khandsari* sugar.

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CHAPTER XI

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

History of assessment and management

The present district of Bharatpur comprises the area of the two erstwhile princely States of Bharatpur and Dholpur. The total area of the district is 8100 sq. km. There are 1977 villages in the district. A team consisting of a Collector, four sub-divisional officers, twelve tahsildars, 54 *girdawars* or revenue inspectors and 591 *patwaris* look after the revenue administration in the district. The total land revenue demand of the district is about 68 lakhs of rupees.

References to the early revenue system in this area are found in *Ain-i-Akbari*. According to this, the revenue income from the *mahals* of Bayana, Bari, Todah Bhim, Dholpur and Bhusawar was *Dams* 71,10,104, *Dams* 50,64,158, *Dams* 37,37,075, *Dams* 97,29,311 and *Dams* 55,05,460 respectively.[1] These portions were included in the Subah of Agra during Akbar's reign and Moreland[2] has given an analysis of the assessment, collection and rate of payment of land revenue for this and other provinces or Subahs of the Mughal empire. Bairam Khan, the Regent of Akbar, adopted for general use, a schedule of assessment rates which had been framed by Shershah on the basis of claiming for the State one-third of the average produce. During Akbar's reign, the actual demand was made in all cases in cash, the grain rates being commuted on the basis of current prices. But this schedule was suspended after some time and *qanungo*-rates were introduced.[1] In order to prepare these rates, each *qanungo* was required to prepare for his pargana a schedule of crop-yields, showing the demand on each crop stated in grain, as one-third of the average produce. The basic rule of assessment remained as before, but now it applied separately to each pargana instead of the whole empire. The demand was made in cash on the basis of the local prices and the emperor's sanction was required for these rates in every season. With the introduction of the 'ten-year'

1. Abul Fazl-i-Allami, *Ain-i-Akbari* Tr. by H.S. Jarrett and revised by J.N. Sarkar, Vol. II, Calcutta (1949), pp. 193–194. A *Dam* was one-fortieth part of a silver rupee.
2. Moreland, W.H., *The Agrarian System of Moslem India*, Allahabad (1929), p. 82.
3. *ibid.*, p. 83.

schedule of rates by Akbar, the need for seasonal commutation did not arise. In the schedules, the parganas were grouped into assessment circles with a schedule for each circle. In the matter of collection, the peasants were encouraged to bring their revenue in cash to the treasury as each instalment fell due, but collecting agents were also sent to the villages and the village-accountants, and headmen also took part in the process. A brief account of the history of land revenue in the two constituent units, Bharatpur and Dholpur is given below :

BHARATPUR STATE—In addition to prize money obtained beyond calculation, the agricultural income of the State, which stretched 100 *kos*[1] east to west and 70 *kos* north to south, was in the last days of Suraj Mal (C. 1763 A. D.) estimated at Rs. 175 lakhs a year by Father Xavier Wendal.[2]

However, after the decline of the Jat power in 1785 it was reduced to Rs. 10 lakhs a year.[3]

When Perron on behalf of Sindhia gave to Ranjit Singh three *Parganas* valued at Rs . 4 lakhs, the revenue of the State rose to Rs. 14 lakhs a year. Thereafter the revenue of the State amounted to Rs. 19 lakhs a year upto 1830.

Under the rule of Balwant Singh who introduced field measurement to extort more money from the people the territory yielded a revenue of about Rs. 20 lakhs.

With a view to redressing the grievances of the people and lightening their financial burden, Sir Henry Lawrence, the Agent to the Governor General made an assessment in 1855 and fixed[4] the demand at Rs. 14,16,000. Major Morrison, the Political Agent, however, raised his voice against this measure, because, in his opinion, the State had unnecessarily been put to a great loss. In two subsequent settlements, made in 1858 and 1862, the total demand was again raised to Rs. 15,92,000 and Rs. 16,80,000 respectively.[5]

1. A *Kos* is equ valent to 1½ miles or 2 km.
2. Sarkar, J.N., *Fall of the Mughal Empire*, Vol. II, p. 333.
3. O'Dwyer, M.F., *Final Report on the Bharatpur State Settlement* (1900–1901), Lahore (1901), p. 27.
4. O'Dwyer, M.F., *Final Report on the Bharatpur State Settlement* (1900–1901), Lahore (1901), p. 34.
   ibid., p. 37.

On coming to power, Jaswant Singh, taking a hint from the Political Agent, summarily raised the demand to Rs. 18,58,000 thus adding 10 per cent to the existing revenue from the year 1871-72.

In the ten years' settlement made in 1873-74 the demand was further raised to Rs. 20,16,584, thus making an increase of 20 per cent on the demand fixed by the six years' settlement in 1862.

Owing to the great famine which started in 1877-78 and the consequent reduction in the cultivated area, the assessment of 1873-74 proved oppressive and was found impossible of realisation, and as the term expired in 1882-83, a further revision was undertaken. The total demand, looking to the abnormal situation and the difficulty of peasants, was reduced from Rs. 20,16,584 to Rs. 18,96,000.

As the term of the ten years' settlement came to a close in 1883, a complete reassessment of the State was made for a term of fifteen years and this time the demand was fixed at Rs. 17,29,726.

In 1900, when the administration of the State was conducted by the Political Agent owing to the minority of the ruler, the first regular settlement based on the Punjab system was made.

This was conducted under the supervision of Mr. M. F. O'Dwyer in the year 1900-1901. Mr. M. F. O'Dwyer in his settlement report observes[1] : "……as the systems of tenure are similar to those of Punjab, and the Government of India had suggested that the settlement be carried out after the Punjab model, I endeavoured to fill their places [posts of Munsarims etc. for settlement operations] by borrowing selected settlement-trained Patwaris and Kanungos from Punjab districts or settlements. The good offices of the Deputy Commissioners of Hissar and Lahore and of the Settlement Officers of Montgomery and Dera Ghazi Khan enabled me to do this. The Patwaris were generally appointed Munsarims on Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per mensem; the Kanungos as Sadar Munsarims on Rs. 40 to Rs. 60."

At the time of this Settlement, two copies of the record of rights were prepared, one in Hindi for the use of *Patwaris* and the other in Urdu prepared by *Muharrirs* and *Munsarims*.

1. O'Dwyer, M.F., *Final Report on the Bharatpur State Settlement* (1900–1901), Lahore (1901), p. 2.

According to this assessment report, the newly proposed demand was Rs. 20,85,000 and was actually announced as Rs. 20,64,387. This latter figure was to rise to Rs. 21,38,868 by progressive enhancements in five years. The soil rates per acre for *chahi* varied between Re. 0-annas 13-pies 4 and Rs. 2-annas 13-pies 3 and for *Sairaba* from Re. 0-annas 7-pies 0 to Rs. 1-annas 15-pies 3.

The first regular settlement was for a term of 20 years. A new assessment was, therefore, due to be enforced in 1920-21. No steps for re-assessment were, however, taken till 1926. The Forecast Report was prepared in that year. The second settlement which was, in fact, a revision of the first settlement, was conducted under the supervision of R. L. Batra during the year 1931.

The total demand as suggested at the time of this settlement, was Rs. 21,19,149 and was finally announced as Rs. 20,81,799. Thus it appears there was not much difference in the demand determined in two settlements. Regarding record of rights, most of the registers which were opened at the time of the first settlement were continued and during this settlement, for the first time, an attempt was made to compile *Riwaj-i-Am* dealing with the customary law of the State.

DHOLPUR STATE—The total area of the State was 1,221 sq. miles (3,162.4 sq. km.). It had seven tahsils : Sir Mathura, Rajakhera, Gird, Baseri, Kolari, Sepau and Bari. The *Khalsa* revenue[1] of the State in 1806 A. D. was Rs. 5,40,713. By 1818 the demand was shown as Rs. 9,96,570. In 1844-45 it was Rs. 9,92,570 and in 1926, Rs. 6,75,227.

The first regular settlement[2] in Dholpur State was carried out under the supervision of Mr. W. H. Smith between the years 1875 and 1878. His conclusions coincided with those of Mr. (later Sir James) La Touche who had been placed on special duty during the cold weather of 1874-75 to report on the revenue system.

Mr. Smith wrote about his settlement : "What I claim for performing is not that it is by any means a perfect settlement but that it is an immense improvement on the present state of things, fairer to all and more easily workable and that it affords a basis for still greater improvement wherever another revision may be taken in hand." The

1. Raw, W., *Final Report of the Revision of Settlement of Dholpur State*, 1909–1912.
2. *ibid.*

revenue fixed by Mr. Smith was Rs. 7,31,885. This settlement was revised in the year 1891. As a result of this revision the revenue was raised to Rs. 8,17,556. Its term was for twelve years.

Settlement rates were again revised in the year 1909-1912. After this, no regular settlement could take place till 1960.

Figures of collection of land revenue for Bharatpur and Dholpur States for certain years are reproduced below[1] :

Bharatpur State (Rs.)

Year	Demand	Collection	Balance
1906–07	24,04,725	23,34,755	69,970
1911–12	21,38,050	20,94,097	43,953
1916–17	23,64,717	23,53,425	11,292
1933–34	24,17,884	24,00,146	17,738
1942–43	24,76,851	24,70,521	6,330

Dholpur State (Rs., annas & pies)

Year	Demand	Collection	Balance
1900–01	8,04,292–4–0	5,71,611–10–0	2,32,680–10–0
1905–06	5,70,563–5–6	3,47,494–4–9	2,23,069–0–9
1910	8,23,699–0–0	8,14,777–0–0	8,922–0–0
1915	9,64,947–3–3	9,62,571–4–9	2,375–14–6

In the year 1961, the Government of Rajasthan placed the entire Dholpur sub-division under settlement operations scheduled to be completed in the entire sub-division by the end of 1966.

Present system of survey, assessment and collection of land revenue

According to the provisions of the Rajasthan Land Revenue Act, 1956, the term of every settlement is for twenty years. Whenever

1. Annual Administration Reports of Bharatpur and Dholpur States for years concerned.

due, the State government notifies the area under settlement operations and appoints a Settlement Officer in charge thereof. The Settlement Officer divides the villages into assessment circles. For each village, a map, a field book, and a set of records of rights are prepared. Rent rates are determined and tenants are classified. During these operations, objections of the cultivators are heard by the Settlement Officer.

Since settlement is a periodical engagement or contract made by the State with the proprietors of land or land holders for payment of land revenue fixed on their lands, it involves two operations, first, the determination of the State's demand i. e. assessment of land revenue on lands, and second, the determination of the persons who are best entitled to enter into such engagements with the government.

This procedure was followed in Bharatpur district when settlement operations started in the year 1961. First of all, the Baseri tahsil of Dholpur sub-division was taken up for settlement on 15th January, 1961. In October, 1962, work on Rajakhera tahsil was started and in 1963, Sepau sub-tahsil and Bari were taken up. In 1964, work in Dholpur tahsil was started. Initially a team consisting of an Assistant Settlement Officer, six Inspectors and 50 *Amins* had started this work with their headquarters at Dholpur. The strength of staff varied from time to time. At present objections are being heard from the cultivators of Baseri and Rajakhera tahsils and Sepau sub-tahsil and the entire work of settlement is expected to be over in the year 1966 when the new rates of land revenue as determined by the present settlement operations, would come into force.

In 1965, settlement operations in the Nadbai tahsil of Bharatpur sub-division were also started.

In the present settlement, however, two circles, one hilly and another plain, have been formed and all the villages will be grouped into those two circles according to the placing of the village concerned.

The prevalent rates of land revenue vary from village to village as they did during the last settlement in both Bharatpur and Dholpur areas. The rates in the tahsils situated in the territorial jurisdiction of old Bharatpur State, are given below, approximately with respect to the quality of land, on an average basis.

1. *Chahi* (irrigated) Rs. 3.18 to Rs. 2.18
2. *Barani* (unirrigated) Re. 0.5 to Rs. 1.18

In the Dholpur sub-division the prevalent rates of land revenue are higher than those of Bharatpur tahsils. For *Chahi* (irrigated) the rates are from Rs. 7.26 to Rs. 3.02 and for *Barani* (unirrigated), Rs. 3.93 to Re. 0.76 on average basis.

SYSTEM OF COLLECTION—Previously the Bharatpur State used to realise one-third of the produce, which was either based on the actual division of crop (*batai*) or was more frequently reckoned by appraisement of the yield of the standing crops (*kankut*) which was converted into cash demand at current rates. Later, it took the shape of *theka* or contract system called *patta* by which the zemindars or the middle men, then called *thekadars* contracted to pay a fixed sum determined by the government for a year or more.

This system continued up to 1848, when for the first time, a system of land measurement was introduced by Balwant Singh. The principle applied was annual assessment by the Pargana Officer on a rough inspection of crops when they were about to be reaped. As a result of this system, the assessment of general villages was doubled and the burdens of all, more or less, increased. The assessment of revenue was in the hands of *Amins*. The account of the dues realised was maintained by six officers of the Accounts and Records department under the supervision of two ministers. Out of the six officers, five maintained public accounts in Hindi and the sixth in Persian.

The actual collection of the land revenue is traditionally done through a village *patwari* whose work is supervised by a Land Revenue Inspector, Tahsildar and Sub-Divisional Officer. Till 1963 the *patwari* used to be assisted in the collection work by *lambardar*. The government of Rajasthan, has since abolished the system of *lambardari* and, therefore, the collection of land revenue is now solely the responsibility of *patwari* and others in the revenue hierarchy.

The *patwari* is required to maintain the village records of his *halka* or jurisdiction, which are periodically examined by the superior revenue officers. At tahsil headquarters, the *Kanungo* looks after the records while the consolidated revenue records of the district are maintained at the district headquarters by an official called the *Sadar Kanungo*. The Collector, however, is ultimately responsible for their proper maintenance. After the close of *gasht girdawari*[1] operations twice

1. *Gasht girdawari* is a system of field inspection which is conducted by a village *patwari* by actually surveying the fields usually either on foot or on a camel or horse-back accompanied by a local representative. Revenue officers like Land Records Inspector, Tahsildar, Sub-Divisional Officer etc. also check the work done by the *patwari*.

every year, the village *patwari* distributes demand slips to cultivators indicating therein the amount which is due from a particular cultivator on account of land revenue. The *patwari* collects this sum from the cultivator and deposits it in the sub-treasury at tahsil headquarters. Land revenue recovery is done on a campaign basis, and all revenue officers concentrate their energies on this essential part of their job.

Land tenures

In erstwhile Bharatpur State, land tenures were divided into *khalsa*, *muafi* and *istamrari* and the areas under these tenures were respectively 87.6, 11.8 and 0.6 per cent of the total area of the State.

In *khalsa* area, prior to 1885, the State, in theory, took one-third of the produce. It was levied either by actual division of the crop (*batai*) or more frequently by appraisement of the yield of the standing crops (*kankut*) which was converted into a cash demand at the current rates.

Muafi tenure included land given free in charity or for religious purposes to temples, Brahmans, Purohits, etc. and also land held in reward (*inam*) or on *chouth* tenure. *Istamrari* tenure was of *Thakurs*, *Sardars* and relatives of the Chief, who neither paid any revenue nor did they perform any service to the Chief.

In Dholpur State, according to the old *Gazetteer*,[1] the land tenures were: (1) the *pattidari* or *phatwar* of which there were 384 villages and (2) zemindari, that is, without holdings separately assessed, of which there were 146 villages. Later the two main classes of land tenures were, termed as (1) *khalsa* or land under the Chief's direct authority, paying revenue to the State, and (2) non-*khalsa* or land granted by the Chief under certain conditions to individuals or temples like *tankedari*, *jagir* and *muafi*.

After the promulgation of the Rajasthan Tenancy Act of 1955, replacing the multiplicity of tenancies and tenures that existed, there remained only three classes of tenants viz. *khatedar*, *khudkasht* and *ghair khatedar*.

Since all the intermediaries on land have been abolished, a direct relationship has been established between the landholders and

1. *Rajputana Gazetteer*, Vol. I, Calcutta (1879), p. 259.

the State and the landholders now pay land revenue to the State as evolved during the periodical settlement operations which take place according to a schedule as provided in the Rajasthan Land Revenue Act.

Revenue Units and their administrative functions

The task of revenue administration in the district is three-fold: (1) collection of land revenue (2) proper maintenance of land records (3) observance of rules and regulations made under the various Acts of the government for equitable management of land and for increasing food production.

In this administration, the functionaries working in the district are: Collector, Additional Collector, Sub-Divisional Officers, Tahsildars, land revenue inspectors and *patwaris*.

The Collector, being the head of the revenue administration in the district, is responsible for the collection and recovery of land revenue and other government dues. He has to see that the revenue dues are recovered punctually and that the collections are properly credited and accounted for. The Collector tries revenue cases and acts as a court of appeal. He is responsible for the preparation of the land records of the district, and as Land Records Officer it is his statutory obligation to maintain the record of rights and rental, as well as agricultural statistics.

The Collector supervises the work of the whole revenue staff. Directly subordinate to the Collector in the vertical line of administration are four Sub-Divisional Officers posted at Bharatpur, Dholpur, Bayana and Dig. Under Sub-Divisional Officers are twelve Tahsildars posted at each tahsil headquarters. Under Tahsildars are *naib* Tahsildars, *girdawars* (revenue inspectors) and *patwaris*.

The following shows the number of *Girdawar* (Revenue Inspector) circles and *Patwar Halkas* in the district during the year 1965 :

(Number)

Tahsil	*Girdawar* circle	*Patwar* circle
1. Bharatpur	9	93
2. Nadbai	3	34
3. Bayana	4	46
4. Rupbas	4	45
5. Wer	3	37

Tahsil	*Girdawar* circle	*Patwar* circle
6. Dig	4	48
7. Nagar	4	46
8. Kaman	6	74
9. Dholpur	6	65
10. Baseri	4	44
11. Bari	3	31
12. Rajakhera	2	28

Institution and disposal of revenue cases in the district for the four years from 1960–61 to 1964–65 are tabulated below[1]:

Year	Previous balance	Instituted during the year	Disposed of during the year	Balance
1960–61	40,650	23,136	20,067	43,719
1961–62	4,977	15,745	16,390	4,332
1962-63	4,332	10,599	9,893	5,038
1963 64	4,475	15,586	14,134	5,927
1964–65	3,761	10,945	10,789	3,917

Income from land revenue

The following statement shows the demand and collection of land revenue in the district in recent years[2]:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Demand (arrear & (current)	Collection during the year	Remission or suspension during the year	Balance
1960–61	55.62	50.23	2.16	3.23
1961-62	54.66	48.71	3.51	2.34
1962–63[3]	56.19	38.78	—	17.41
1964-65	68.88	54.93	11.71	2.24

Though, since 1947, there has not been much change in the pattern of revenue administration, yet the positive aspects of revenue

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, published by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan, Jaipur for the years 1961 to 1966.
2. *ibid.*
3. Provisional.

administration and functions like increasing production, executing development works, providing to the cultivator the proper relief which he is entitled to according to law are receiving attention.

After the introduction of Panchayati Raj in Rajasthan the various functionaries of revenue administration have been associated with statutory bodies like the Zila Parishad, Panchayat Samitis and Panchayats. The Collector is an ex-officio member (non-voting) of the Zila Parishad and the Sub-Divisional Officer is an ex-officio member of the Panchayat Samiti. These officers of the revenue administration have been purposely associated with these elected bodies so that they may better appreciate the aspirations and difficulties of the people and also help the elected persons to properly appreciate the existing rules and regulations.

According to the provisions of the Rajasthan Panchayat Act 1953, notifications have been issued (1) for associating Village Panchayats with the work of *gasht girdawari* (crop inspection) (2) for conferring on village Panchayats the power of deciding mutation cases, both contested and uncontested. With this increasing association of the elected representatives of the people with the administration, the task of the field staff has become more difficult, requiring more tact and resourcefulness in the discharge of their duties. Increasing consciousness among the masses about their rights and the desire to receive fair treatment gives rise to numerous representations which pour in everyday in the offices of all revenue officers, mostly against the attitudes of certain officials and delay in the disposal of claims.

LAND REFORMS

Agrarian movements of early times

In Bharatpur district, no major agrarian movements like Champaran in Bihar and Bardoli in Gujarat have taken place. It would seem that the cultivators in former Bharatpur State were comparatively free from coersion by the Zemindars of the State, for, all jagirs were converted into cash grants quite early. Besides, political awakening came late to the masses. In the year 1933, there was wide-spread peasant rebellion by Meos residing in areas adjoining Alwar territory. This was result of unrest amongst the Alwar Meos and largely incited from Alwar. Bharatpur Meos refused to pay their land revenue, with the result that the administration was faced with a serious problem.

Arthur Cunningham Lothian, who was Political Agent and President of the State Council during this period, has described this Meo unrest in his book *Kingdoms of Yesterday*.[1] Fortunately this agitation by Meos ended without any bloodshed, as a result of what Mr. Lothian has claimed as administrative tact. Again, in the year 1943 Meos started an agitation against the increased land revenue charged from them[2].

No movement of a purely agrarian character has taken place since the coming of Independence, though there have been stray cases of agitations launched by various political parties on behalf of agriculturists in Bharatpur and Dholpur towns.

Rural wages and condition of agricultural labour

Agriculture labour has been easily available almost everywhere in Bharatpur district, though the rates of rural wages have been varying from time to time. In the year 1939 an adult male could be engaged for Re. 0.19 (three annas) to Re. 0.25 (four annas) per diem, and an adult female for Re. 0.12 (two annas) to Re. 0.19 (three annas) per diem, whereas in the year 1965 an adult male had to be paid Rs. 1.50 to Rs. 2.00 per day and an adult female about Rs. 1.50 per day.

The rural and urban agricultural labourers in the district, according to 1961 Census, numbered 18,651 (11,669 males and 6,982 females) and 505 (317 males and 188 females) respectively.

Legislation for Land Reforms

Both in Bharatpur and Dholpur States, the revenue administration was concerned mostly with collection of land revenue. Although some laws were framed concerning the prohibition of arbitrary ejectment of tenants, prohibition of felling green trees and regulation of *latai*, *batai* etc., real benefit to the tiller of soil came through the three Acts passed by the Government of Rajasthan, after the Independence. These Acts are : the Rajasthan Tenancy Act, Land Revenue Act and Rajasthan Land Reforms and Resumption of Jagirs Act.

1. Lothian, A C, *Kingdoms of Yesterday*, pp. 126-128.
2. *Report on the Administration of Bharatpur State* (Nov. 1, 1942 to Oct. 31, 1943), Bharatpur (1944), p. 49.

The Rajasthan Tenancy Act which came into force on 15th of October, 1955 is applicable throughout State of the Rajasthan. It consolidates and amends the law relating to tenancies of agricultural lands and also provides for certain measures of land reform.

The Rajasthan Land Revenue Act, 1956, consolidates and amends the law relating to land, the appointments, powers and duties of revenue courts and revenue officers, village officers and village servants; the preparation and maintenance of maps and land records; the settlement of revenue and rent, the partition of estates, the collection of revenue and matters incidental thereto. The Rajasthan Land Reforms and Resumption of Jagirs Act, 1952, was made applicable to Bharatpur district with effect from 18th February, 1952.

As a result of this measure some of the smaller jagirdars resorted to the law courts and agitated over the issue of compensation and *khudkasht*. By 1st March, 1960 all non-religious jagirs whether settled or unsettled, were also resumed by the State. The number of jagirs resumed in Bharatpur district and the compensation paid up to the year 1964 are given below[1] :

Year	Total No. of jagirs resumed	Compensation paid (Rs.)			
		Interim Compensation	Bonds	Cash	Total
1954	63	–	–	–	–
1955	–	–	–	–	–
1956	–	–	–	–	–
1957	38	72,223	–	–	72,223
1958	1,456	1,15,600	–	–	1,15,600
1959	–	82,524	78,150	–	1,60,674
1960	12	–	6,80,600	30,594	7,11,194
1961	–	32, 325	2,89,800	50,965	3,37,090
1962	–	–	31,600	31,010	62,610
1063	717	–	–	19,136	19,136
1964	–	–	6,400	23,217	29.617
	2,286	3,02,672	10,86,550	1,54,922*	15,08,144

1. Source : Jagir section of the collectorate, Bharatpur.
* The amount shown in cash includes Zemindari cash payment.

The Rajasthan Biswedari and Zemindari Abolition Act was brought into force on 1st November, 1959, and the process of abolition started on 15th November, 1959, when all settled *Zemindari* and *Biswedari* estates throughout Rajasthan, were abolished. The other estates, whether settled or not, were abolished with effect from 15th January, 1960.

The total number of such abolished estates in Bharatpur is 1,07,399, out of which final awards have been given in 69,516 cases. Cases filed till June, 1964, number 93,315.

Rajasthan Bhoodan Yagna Act, 1954

The Rajasthan Bhoodan Yagna Act, 1954, came into force on the 7th of August, 1954. This Act provided for the encouragement to the Bhoodan Movement initiated by Acharya Vinoba Bhave. It provides for the constitution of a Bhoodan Yagna Board, donation of land to such a Board and the distribution of this to landless persons or for community purposes and to provide for matters ancillary thereto.

In the Bharatpur district 917.8 hectares (2268 acres) of land was received as donation by the Board upto September, 1965, through 139 donors; and these were distributed among 228 landless peasants. 403·8 hectares (998 acres) of donated land was considered not suitable for acquisition in law. In September 1965, about 202 hectares (500 acres) of land remained still to be allotted to landless peasants.

Important Acts concerned with land reforms are: (1) Rajasthan Agricultural Lands Utilisation Act, 1954 (2) Rajasthan Holdings (Consolidation and Prevention of Fragmentation) Act, 1954 (3) Rajasthan Agricultural Loans Act, 1956 (4) Rajasthan Relief of Agricultural Indebtedness Act, 1957.

An important law for imposition of ceilings on the holdings of agricultural land is in the process of being put into practice.

OTHER SOURCES OF REVENUE

(a) Central

INCOME TAX—The number of assessees other than those assessed by Salary Circle, Jaipur, and the tax collections are given as follows :

Year	Number of assessees	Total demand outstanding including arrears (Rs in '000)	Income Tax collections (Rs. in '000)
1960-61	1,095	1,066	664
1961-62	1,216	1,294	721
1962-63	1,146	1,385	1,061
1963-64	1,488	1,364	963
1964-65	1,900	1,737	938

CENTRAL EXCISE AND LAND CUSTOMS—The following table gives the details of the articles on which duty is collected and the actual amount of such collection for the four years from 1961 to 1965.

Name of formation	Name of articles on which duty is collected	Total collection (Rs.) 1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Bharatpur S. O. R.	Tobacco	9,847	11,289	8,263	4,118
	Vegetable non-essential oil	2,55,340	5,33,457	—	—
	Iron & steel	—	34,299	27,815	14,856
	Paint & Varnish	—	6,873	19,744	19,671
	Zinkoride	—	—	—	—
	Khandsari sugar	—	—	—	65,000
Dholpur Glass Works	Glass Works	2,97,777	1,43,390	1,48,938	1,61,507
Bayana	Tobacco	36,767	36,994	32,048	17,665
Dig	Tobacco	21,750	23,094	38,818	23,204
	Vegetable non-essential oils	5,746	8,977	715	—
	Khandsari sugar	—	—	771	500

(b) State

EXCISE AND TAXATION—The States of Bharatpur and Dholpur had their own Customs departments during the princely rule. After the merger of these States and the formation of Rajasthan a uniform

pattern of set up of these departments was evolved. The office of the Assistant Commissioner, Excise and Taxation, Bharatpur, came into existence on lst April, 1955, with his jurisdiction over the territories of the erstwhile State of Dholpur and Bharatpur. The office dealt with both excise and customs. Later, with the enactment of the Rajasthan Sales Tax Act, customs was replaced by the sales tax, and as a result, this office looked after the collection of sales tax and excise. Thereafter, passengers and goods tax came to be levied from lst May, 1959. Likewise, tax on entertainment was introduced in 1957, and electricity duty from 26th March, 1962. The work of collection of these taxes and duties was also entrusted to this department. Agricultural Income Tax also used to be assessed and collected by this office, but later, it was abandoned from lst April, 1959,

With the passage of time, the sales tax law became more complicated, and also the mainstay of the State revenue. The rate of tax gradually increased, exemptions were reduced and evasions plugged. Casual traders were roped in and many articles were notified as subject to purchase tax. With the rise in income under sales tax more and more staff was provided. The Excise and Taxation Department was bifurcated into two separate departments from lst July, 1964. The officer incharge of the taxation has been designated as Commercial Taxes Officer and is accommodated in the office of the Assistant Commissioner, and the Officer in-Charge of Excise is called District Excise Officer with headquarters at Alwar. He is in charge of Alwar and Bharatpur districts. The Taxation Department looks after sales tax, passengers and goods tax, entertainment tax, electricity duty, recovery of old agricultural income tax and customs duty. The sanctioned staff as it existed during the time of the Assistant Commissioner, Excise and Taxation, prior to 1st July, 1964, consisted of 18 Inspectors, 47 clerks and 59 class IV employees. The staff sanctioned for the Commercial Taxes Officer now consists of seven Assistant Commercial Taxes Officers, 11 Inspectors, 52 clerks and 47 class IV employees.

Sales tax is collected on all goods (movable) except those which are covered by the Schedule attached to the Act, or are exempted by notification issued by the State Government. The tax under Rajasthan Sales Tax Act is a single point tax and it is ordinarily collected at the first point. The revenue collection of this district under various heads is shown as follows for the year 1964-65 :

	(Rs. in '000)
Sales Tax	4,098
Rajasthan Passenger and Goods Tax	1,016
Electricity duty	133
Entertainment tax	102
Customs	1.73
Agricultural Income Tax	0.37
Excise	1,087

It may be pertinent to point out that the sales tax revenue indicated above does not give a correct picture because many files of big dealers of this district are dealt by the Special Circle, Jaipur and such dealers deposit the tax in the Jaipur Treasury which is not included in the above figures.

The revenue under various heads is constantly on the rise. Bharatpur is a border district and adjoining Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. With a view to collecting sales tax, check-post barriers have been constructed on important routes. There are 10 check-posts and the revenue collected thereat during the year 1964-65 was as follows.

(Rs.)

S. No.	Name of the check-pos	Tax under Rajasthan Passengers and Goods Tax Act	Tax under Rajasthan Sales Tax Act
1.	Chiksana	90,265	2,11,235
2.	Baretha	1,42,188	34,752
3.	Chambal	1,42,568	1,337
4.	Rarah	24,051	21,063
5.	Bahej	23,406	27,554
6.	Dhilawati	3,682	17,887
7.	Jurehra	995	7,429
8.	Siholi	169	1,258
9.	Rajakhera	520	5,419
10.	Khanuwa	10	312
	Total	4,27,854	3,28,246

It will be observed that the check-posts of Baretha, Chambal and Chiksana bring a substantial income to the Government. Besides collection of sales tax, passenger tax and transport tax are also collected at these check-posts. Considering the importance of Chiksana check-post which is called a window on Uttar Pradesh, an Assistant Commercial Taxes Officer has been detailed on duty there, in addition to three clerks, three guards and an Inspector. The revenue at Chiksana comes mostly from sales tax; while at Chambal and Baretha, goods tax accounts form the major part of the collection. The check-posts at Bahej, Rarah, Dhilawati and Jurehra are now becoming important and the income from these check-posts has risen as high as Rs. 20,000 per month. Jurehra opens towards the Punjab while Bahej, Dhilawati and Rarah lead to Uttar Pradesh. Chambal is on the border of Madhya Pradesh and it lies on National Highway from Delhi to Bombay.

REGISTRATION—This Department is now under the control of a senior member of the Board of Revenue for Rajasthan, who acts as Inspector General of Registration. He exercises general supervision in respect of all the registration officers in the State.

The powers of a District Registrar have now been delegated to the Sub-Divisional Officer posted at the district headquarters. The Sub-Divisional Officers have been vested with the necessary powers to inspect and control the registration officers in the district. The Tahsildars work as Sub-Registrars. The following statement shows the number of documents registered and fees collected in the district in five years from 1960 to 1964.

Year	No. of documents registered	Total registration fees i.e. revenue earned (Rs. in '000)
1960	2015	23
1961	2593	34
1962	3251	41
1963	4359	57
1964	3896	47

STAMPS—At the district treasury as well as at the sub-treasuries stamp vendors are appointed by the Collector. The number of the

vendors appointed varies according to the requirements of the area. At the district headquarters a stamp vendor gets a commission of 3.10 per cent on non-judicial stamps and 1.55 per cent on judicial stamps. Revenue from the sale of these stamps are tabulated below:

(Rs. in '000)

Year	From Non-judicial stamps	From judicial stamps
1960-61	122	181
1961-62	192	182
1962-63	259	192
1963-64	1121	541
1964-65	428	245

CHAPTER XII

LAW AND ORDER AND JUSTICE

INCIDENCE OF CRIMES

The following statement shows the incidence of some of the more important types of crimes[1] reported in the district during recent years :

(Number)

Crimes	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Dacoity	11	15	26	5	16	17	17	17
Robbery	13	31	48	27	30	41	38	38
Murder	24	33	39	36	32	34	37	28
Riot	95	120	119	118	131	150	172	148
Burglary	300	376	515	480	408	430	424	528
Cattle theft	69	117	397	185	164	157	151	128
Other theft	215	292	397	309	269	295	317	274
Miscellaneous I. P. C.	349	451	535	410	399	444	580	523
Total	1076	1435	2076	1570	1449	1568	1736	1684

From the above statement it appears that the crime is on the increase. This may be ascribed to (i) increase in population, (ii) increase in the means of communications, (iii) industrialisation of cities and free registration of crimes. The increase in the miscellaneous types of crimes may also be due to the decentralisation of powers to village panchayats as crimes like breach of trust and riots over party factions occur frequently.

Generally crime originates in quarrels, enmity, revenge, rapacity, jealousy, land disputes and sex. The type of weapons that are used in committing crimes against the human body are generally of a primitive nature.

1. *Statistical Abstract*, Rajasthan, 1958 onwards.

POLICE

Historical Background

BHARATPUR STATE—Before the set up of a separate police department under a Superintendent of Police in 1895-96 in Bharatpur State, the *thanadars* and other police personnel worked under the immediate supervision of tahsildars who also acted as magistrates. There were twelve police stations, one in each pargana. In the new set up, *thanas* were separated from tahsils and *thanadars* were placed under the Superintendent of Police. The staff consisted of a Superintendent of Police, one Assistant Superintendent, three Inspectors, 25 *thanadars*, 100 head-constables, 50 lance head-constables and 1170 constables. Besides this, the mounted police consisted of 50 *duffedars* and 250 sowars.

The salaries of the police personnel ranged between five rupees and three hundred per mensem.

In 1905 the department was re-organised. The main changes introduced were (i) reduction in the main strength of the force (ii) increase in the pay of all ranks, (iii) abolition of seven *thanas* and 38 outposts. In addition, 83 chowkidars were also appointed.

In the year 1933-34 important improvements were effected in the police administration. Special measures were taken for the liquidation of dacoits and for the arrest of a large number of absconders wanted in connection with crimes committed within the State since 1930. In October, 1933, an Anti-Dacoity Intelligence Bureau was established at Bayana. Strong columns of armed police were located in areas adjoining Dholpur, Karauli and Jaipur States for patrolling the likely haunts of notorious dacoits. One special officer of the Sub-Inspector's grade, was deputed at Dholpur with the consent of the Superintendent of Police of Dholpur to arrest the absconders who either resided or were hiding in Dholpur State.

During this year, the post of the Reserve Inspector was abolished and a post of Assistant Superintendent of Police was created. The total strength of the police force at the end of the year 1933-34 consisted of a Superintendent, an Assistant Superintendent and a Deputy Superintendent, besides five Inspectors, 24 Sub-Inspectors, 95 head-constables and 618 constables.

The post of Deputy Superintendent of Police was abolished on 9th May, 1939, but was, again created with effect from 27th July, 1945 and the whole State was divided into three divisions viz., Bharatpur Bayana and Dig. The Superintendent of Police was re-designated as Inspector General of Police. The strength of the force was considerably reduced. In 1946 it consisted of an Inspector General of Police, three Deputy Superintendents, five Inspectors, 23 Sub-Inspectors, 18 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 24 head-constables, 41 *naiks*, 458 constables and 20 mounted police.

DHOLPUR STATE—In Dholpur State, up to the year 1910, there was no separate department of police. The *Nazim* was both a first class magistrate and Police Superintendent and thus combined in himself both judicial and police functions. In the year 1910, a separate Superintendent of police was appointed. His staff consisted of a Circle Inspector, a *Kotwal*, a *naib Kotwal*, 12 Deputy Inspectors, 40 head-constables and 215 constables. The pay ranged from five rupees for a constable to Rs. 150 for the Superintendent of Police. During the year 1915 and 1916, a change was made in the strength and the Judicial Secretary in the State was made ex-officio Superintendent of Police.

This pattern of police administration continued with minor variations till the State of Dholpur was merged into the Matsya Union. Before the merger, the department was headed by an Inspector General of Police whose staff consisted of one Superintendent of Police, one Deputy Superintendent, four Inspectors, 18 Sub-Inspectors, 28 head-constables, 56 armed police constables, 185 foot constables and seven civil clerks.

After Merger

At the time of merger, there were 16 police stations in Bharatpur State and 14 police stations in Dholpur State. The officers in charge of these police stations were called Sub-Inspectors. Central laws like the Indian Penal Code (1860), the Indian Code of Criminal Procedure (1898), Indian Evidence Act, Police Act (1861), the Indian Code of Civil Procedure (1908), Indian Contract Act and so many other important Acts were applicable in both the States, along with special and local laws and minor acts according to their requirements.

During March, 1948, when the States of Bharatpur and Dholpur were amalgamated into the Matsya Union, the heads of the police force in both the States were appointed as Superintendent of Police

for the respective areas under the Inspector General of Police, with headquarters at Alwar, the capital of the Matsya Union. Matsya Union was later merged with the United State of Rajasthan and since then the police administration in the district of Bharatpur has been under the charge of a Superintendent of Police.

Present Position

At present (1964-65) the strength of the police force in the district is 1185. It consists of a Superintendent of Police, three Deputy Superintendents, five Inspectors, 43 Sub-Inspectors, 158 head-constables (of whom 48 were armed) and 975 constables (of whom 250 were armed). The district is divided into 22 police stations and 32 outposts. The names of these are appended at the end of the chapter (Appendix I).

Traffic Police

The sanctioned strength of the traffic branch of Bharatpur police consists of three head-constables and 16 constables. Out of this two head-constables and 11 constables are utilised in Bharatpur town and the remaining in Dholpur town.

The number of persons killed and injured in traffic accidents during the recent years have been as below[1] :

(Number)

Year	Killed	Injured
1957	7	12
1958	12	12
1959	5	22
1960	5	11
1961	17	21
1962	18	33
1963	21	51
1964	57	52

There is no mounted police in the district.

Railway Police

Both metre gauge and broad gauge railway lines pass through the district. There is a railway police station at Bharatpur with two outposts at Bayana and Dholpur. The strength of the police force

1. *Statistical Abstract*, Rajasthan, 1958 onwards.

at the police station consists of one Sub-Inspector, three head-constables and 21 constables. At each of the outposts, one head-constable and six constables are stationed.

There are twelve railway stations in the jurisdiction of railway police station, Bharatpur. These stations are Jagina, Rani Kund Rara, Jajampatti, Sewar, Pingora and Keladevi on the broad gauge line and Ikran, Chiksana, Helak, Paparera and Nadbai on metre gauge line. Under the jurisdiction of the Dholpur outpost, there is one station on the broad gauge line, namely Maniya, and eleven on the metre gauge line viz., Narpura, Garhi Sendara, Surothi, Bari, Mohari Junction, Baseri, Bagathar, Angai, Kankret, Baroli and Sir Mathura. Similarly, in the jurisdiction of the Bayana outpost, there are four stations on broad gauge viz., Brahmbad, Bund Baretha, Bansi Paharpur and Rupbas.

During the princely rule, both Bharatpur and Dholpur States had their own arrangements to look after the incidence of crime in the trains and on the railway stations but after the Independence, the Central Government assumed the responsibility of maintaining law and order on trains and at the railway stations. Later on, in the year 1954 this responsibility was transferred to the State and the Superintendent of Railway Police was placed in charge of it under the overall control of the Inspector General of Police for Rajasthan.

A statement showing the number and nature of crimes registered by the railway police during the last few years is given below:

(Number)

Year	Theft in running train	Theft at railway stations	Theft in goods yards	Misc. crime	Total
1955	11	30	6	14	61
1956	3	28	2	26	59
1958	13	32	4	29	78
1959	5	21	4	16	46
1960	13	11	8	22	54
1961	6	18	5	18	47
1962	11	20	3	29	63
1963	20	17	3	18	58
1964	8	21	5	34	68

Rajasthan Armed Constabulary

Since the Dholpur Sub-Division of Bharatpur district is a dacoit-infested area, because of its situation along the Chambal river, a unit of the Rajasthan Armed Constabulary is deployed there.

Its strength varies from time to time according to the requirements of the situation. The force is mobilised for anti-dacoity operations in the area.

Anti-corruption Squad

In the year 1957, the outpost under the Ajmer Range of the Anti-corruption department had control over this district. As a result of the reorganisation of the Anti-corruption department in Rajasthan in the year 1960, an outpost at Bharatpur was established under a Deputy Superintendent of Police assisted by a Sub-Inspector, one head-constable and five constables. The outpost has jurisdiction over the districts of Alwar, Bharatpur and Sawai Madhopur.

The number of complaints registered from the district of Bharatpur since 1957 till the end of 1964 was 392, out of which 297 enquiries had been completed till the end of 1964. During this period 17 government servants were either convicted by the courts or punished departmentally on charges of corruption. Of these, seven were gazetted officers. Twenty-two departmental enquiries against government servants are pending with the disciplinary authorities and 13 are pending trial in courts.

The District and Sessions Judge, Bharatpur is the special judge to try the cases challaned under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947.

Home Guards

After the Chinese aggression in 1962, a Home Guards Organisation was set up in the State. The Superintendent of Police in the district was appointed the Commandant of the District Home Guards. To assist him, a Deputy Commandant was also appointed. In all, 550 volunteers had been recruited and trained in the district upto the end of 1965. Initially, the term of service for these volunteers was five years and they were imparted one month's initial training and seven days' Refresher Course, twice a year. As and when the term expired, new volunteers were recruited.

These volunteers whenever called, assist the police by discharging their routine functions including traffic control, guarding and patrolling the less vulnerable points etc. They also man the various civil defence services in the district.

JAIL ADMINISTRATION

The Bharatpur State had three jails-one at Sewar, another at Dig and the third in the Bharatpur fort.[1] Later on, the jails at Sewar and Dig were abolished.

In the Dholpur State, there was a central jail at Dholpur and lock-ups at all the tahsil headquarters.

The building of the Bharatpur jail situated at a distance of five kilometres from Bharatpur, was erected about 100 years ago. The main wall of the jail building is about four metre high. Sleeping barracks, dispensary, record room and press building were further extended nearly 50 years ago. The building of the Dholpur jail was erected in 1903 at a cost of one lakh of rupees. Prior to 1903 the State jail was in Purani Chhaoni.

Both in Bharatpur and Dholpur, the jail departments were administered more or less on the lines of the United Provinces Jail Manual.

After the formation of Matsya Union and later its merger with Rajasthan, the set-up of jails in the present district of Bharatpur came to be as follows: (1) District Jail (B class) at Bharatpur (2) District Jail (C class) at Dholpur (3) Sub-Jail (II class) at Dig and (4) Sub-Jail (II class) at Bayana.

The maximum capacity of the jails and sub-jails was as under :

(Number)

S. N.	Name of the jail/sub-jail	Maximum accommodation		
		Males	Females	Total
1.	District Jail (B class) Bharatpur	280	10	290
2.	District Jail (C class) Dholpur	162	15	177
3.	Sub-Jail (II class) Dig	56	--	56
4.	Sub-Jail (II class) Bayana	25	12	37

1. *Rajputana Gazetteer*, Vol. I, Calcutta (1879), p. 172.

Convicts with short sentences up to one month were kept in sub-jails only and those whose sentences were more than one month were transferred to the nearest central or district jail. This practice continues.

Present Position

At present there are four sub-jails in Bharatpur district one each at Bharatpur, Dholpur, Dig and Bayana. Undertrials and convicts sentenced to one month's imprisonment are kept in these sub-jails. However, there is a special provision in the Bharatpur sub-jail to keep sixteen convicts sentenced to imprisonment up to one year. Women prisoners are also kept separately in these sub-jails under the supervision of female warders but those who are sentenced to more than one month, are sent to the central jail at Jaipur. Juvenile delinquents are kept separately from adult convicts and are sent to Udaipur in the Juvenile Reformatory.

The administration of these sub-jails is looked after by the Jail Department of the Government, headed by an Inspector General of Prisons, who is stationed at Jaipur. In the district, the District Magistrate has over all control of these sub-jails and inspects them as scheduled. The special class sub-jail at Bharatpur has a jailor while the other sub-jails have only assistant jailors. The Sub-Divisional Magistrate exercises general control over the sub-jail in his area. The staffing pattern and capacity of these sub-jails are as follows:

S. No.	Name of the sub-jail	Incharge	Head Warders	Warders	Accommo-dation
1.	Special Jail, Bharatpur	Jailor	Two	25	400
2.	Sub-Jail, Dholpur	Assistant Jailor	Two	8	200
3.	Sub-Jail, Bayana	Assistant Jailor	One	6	15
4.	Sub-Jail, Dig	Assistant Jailor	Two	8	50

Prison discipline and welfare

All prisoners are free to follow their respective religions without hindrance. The prisoners are supposed to observe the rules of the jail and are required to follow the prescribed routine for them.

In the recent past, no untoward incident or any serious riot or unrest among prisoners has been reported. However, there have been some cases of 'breaking through' the prison walls specially at Dholpur where certain undertrials, involved in serious dacoity cases, managed to escape.

Before the merger of the States, printing presses and some factories were attached to the jails at Dholpur and Bharatpur. The jail factory at Bharatpur produced a good quality of carpets, durries, towels, *dusuties* and *asans*. Money-bags, *moonj* mats, blankets and bed durries were considered a speciality of this place. Long termers were taught these trad.s to enable them to earn their livelihood after release. There was a jail garden at Bharatpur where vegetables were grown for the use of the prisoners. Medical officers were attached to the jails to attend the sick prisoners. There was also provision to release the prisoners on special occasions such as the birthday of the ruler or the King Emperor, on the occasion of the marriages in the royal house, c.

There are no printing presses or factories attached to the sub-jails now. For the recreation of the prisoners, a radio, harmonium and *tabla* are provided in Bharatpur jail. Provision also exists for the purchase of daily newspapers and a small library containing about 400 books is maintained in Bharatpur jail. An attempt is being made to make illiterate prisoners literate and for this purpose the Social Welfare Department has provided the services of a teacher at Bharatpur jail.

There is also an agricultural farm attached to the special jail at Bharatpur where prisoners are put to labour to cultivate vegetables and other edibles.

The prisoners are allowed to write letters to their relatives. The relatives can also see the prisoners once a month. If some one wants to visit more frequently, special permission is required. Prisoners are now allowed to smoke and wear shoes. Use of 'irons' is progressively diminishing and these are used only in the case of hardened criminals or for those who have attempted to break through or those for whom the courts have specially ordered.

There is no provision for special types of prisoners like political detenues or juvenile delinquents in any of the sub-jails in

Bharatpur district. Whenever such cases occur they are transferred to the nearest jails.

Rajasthan Jail Reforms Commission

The Government of Rajasthan constituted a Commission on 11th August 1962 to examine the existing structure and administration of jails in the State and to make the jails better suited to present day conditions. The Commission has submitted a detailed report to the Government which is under consideration.

JUDICIARY

Bharatpur State

Till 1855 there were no regular courts in the State of Bharatpur. In that year Sir Henry Lawrence, the Resident of Rajputana visited Bharatpur and appointed Major Morrison as Political Agent with full administrative powers. Consequently, judicial and revenue departments were created and tahsils and police stations were also established. For the first time, magistrates at Dig and Bharatpur city were appointed. Till the end of 19th century the State, for the purpose of judicial administration, was divided into two districts viz., Dig and Bharatpur, each in charge of a *Nazim*. British India procedure and laws were generally and gradually followed.

In the year 1895-96 the following courts were established which started functioning from 1st November 1895.

S.No.	Name of the court	Number	Powers	
			Civil	Criminal
1.	Tahsil courts	12	Upto rupees two hundred	Imprisonment for one month and fine upto rupees ten.
2.	City Magistrate	1	—	First class magisterial powers.
3.	*Nizamats*	2	Above rupees two hundred	First class magisterial powers.
4.	Sessions Court	1	Second appeals from Tahsildars and first from *Nazims*	Fine unlimited, imprisonment upto 10 years
5.	High Court and Council	1	Full powers	Full powers

According to the *Imperial Gazetteer of India, Provincial Series* (1908), the British procedure and laws were followed generally in the administration of justice. The lowest courts were those of *Naib*-Tahsildars who were third class magistrates and could try suits not exceeding Rs. 50 in value. The Tahsildars had second class powers as magistrates and decided civil suits for sums not exceeding Rs. 200. Appeals against the decision of these courts lay to the *Nazim* of the district, who had the ordinary powers of a District Magistrate and could try civil suits without limit. Over the *Nazims* was the Civil and Sessions Judge. On the civil side, the work of Civil and Sessions Judge was appellate only, while on the criminal side he tried original sessions cases, and could sentence up to ten years' imprisonment and fine to any extent. The highest court was the Council, which besides hearing first appeal from the Civil and Sessions Judge and second appeals from the *Nazims*, gave judgements in murder cases, though a sentence of death required the confirmation of the Governor General's Agent.

Revenue suits were heard by the Tahsildars and the Deputy Collectors, subject to the supervision of the Council.

The number of courts in the State apart from the Council, which used to be the highest judicial body, were : Sessions Judge Court at Bharatpur; *Nizamat* Courts at Bharatpur, Dig and Bayana; Honorary Magistracy at Bharatpur; Tahsil Courts at Bharatpur, Nadbai, Bayana, Rupbas, Dig and Kaman; Sub-Tahsil Courts at Kumher, Wer, Nagar and Pahari.

During the year 1935-36 apart from the above mentioned courts, two separate courts of *Munsifs* also functioned at Bharatpur and Dig. A court of *Munsif* at Bayana was also created in November 1935. This system continued till 1942. On 1st August, 1942, a High Court of Judicature was also established.

Thus in the old Bharatpur State there used to be one combined set up of executive officers, subordinate revenue courts, the magistracy and a civil and sessions judge. In principle, there was no separation of judiciary from the executive.

Dholpur State

The judicial administration in Dholpur State in the beginning of the twentieth century was run almost on the lines of British India. Tahsildars were empowered to sentence criminals to imprisonment for

a period not exceeding one month, or fine upto Rs. 50, or to both and could try civil suits not exceeding Rs. 300 in value. Appeals against their decisions lay to the *Nazim* who could sentence upto two years' imprisonment and fine upto Rs. 1,000 and pass a sentence of whipping not exceeding 30 stripes while on the civil side he tried suits not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in value. The judicial officer heard appeals against the orders of the *Nazim* and could punish with imprisonment upto seven years while on the civil side he tried all suits beyond the *Nazim's* powers. There was no appeal against a sentence of imprisonment not exceeding one month, or fine not exceeding Rs. 50 passed by the judicial officer nor against his decisions in suits based on bonds or account books, the subject matter of which does not exceed Rs. 500 in value, but the court styled *Ijalas Khas* could interfere when it deemed fit in the exercise of its powers of revision. The *Ijlas Khas* was the highest court in the State and was presided over by the Maharaja Rana. It heard appeals against the orders of the judicial officer and decided criminal cases beyond the latter's powers.

Later on also, the administration of justice was carried on in the State almost on the same lines. *Ijlas Khas* and Council remained the highest judicial body, presided over by the ruler himself. There used to be one Civil and Sessions Judge, one *Nazim* and five Tahsidars each at Gird, Rajakhera, Bari, Baseri and Sepau. At Sir Mathura there used to be a manager who was invested with first class magisterial powers. There was a separate *munsif* at Bari. Tahsildars exercised second class magisterial powers and civil powers to try suits upto Rs. 500 in value. A High Court of Judicature was established in the year 1929. Capital punishment was prevalent.

This pattern of judicial administration continued till Independence.

Matsya Union

Before 17th March, 1948, each covenanting princely State of the Matsya Union had a High Court of its own. With the formation of the Matsya Union, the apex of the judicial structure in the covenanting States was integrated. There was one unified High Court for Matsya Union though the staff remained located at Alwar and Bharatpur till the Matsya Union was merged into Greater Rajasthan.

In the Matsya Union, the High Court had, besides a Chief Justice, two puisne judges. In Bharatpur district there was one Sessions

Judge at Bharatpur, one Additional Sessions Judge at Dholpur and five *Munsifs*, one each at Dig, Bayana, Bharatpur, Bari and Dholpur.

Present Position

The following courts of magistrates were established in Bharatpur district in the revised set up in Rajasthan.

	Courts	Headquarters
1.	District Magistrate	Bharatpur
2.	Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Bharatpur	Bharatpur
3.	Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Dig	Dig
4.	Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Bayana	Bayana
5.	Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Dholpur	Dholpur
6.	Extra Magistrate 1st Class, Dig	Dig
7.	Extra Magistrate 1st Class, Bharatpur	Bharatpur
8.	City Magistrate, Bharatpur	Bharatpur
9.	Extra Magistrate, Dholpur	Dholpur

Besides these courts, all the Tahsildars in the district had second class magisterial powers.

The following were the courts established for civil law.

	Name of the court	Jurisdiction
1.	District and Sessions Judge, Bharatpur	Bharatpur and Sawai Madhopur districts.
2.	Civil and Additional Sessions Judge, Dholpur	Dholpur Sub-Division
3.	Civil Judge, Bharatpur	Bharatpur, Dig and Bayana Sub-Divisions
4.	*Munsif* and Magistrate, 1st class, Dig	Dig Sub-Division
5,	*Munsif* and Magistrate, 1st class, Bayana	Bayana Sub-Division
6.	*Munsif* and Magistrate, 1st class, Dholpur	Dholpur Sub-Division

Till the year 1962, before the separation of judiciary from the executive, the District Magistrate and other Sub-Divisional Magistrates were trying cases challaned under the Indian Penal Code, but now all the cases in the district under the Indian Penal Code are

being tried by the *Munsif* Magistrates and not by the Executive Magistrates. Cases under other Acts are, however, put up in the courts of other Executive Magistrates. Responsibility of preventing crime and to take action for the same also continues to be that of District Magistrate and other Sub-Divisional Magistrates. The Collector is subordinate to the Sessions Judge so far as criminal cases are concerned.

At present, there are 30 courts in the district. Their criminal and civil jurisdictions are given in Appendix II.

The following statement shows the number of criminal cases and their disposal during the recent years in the district[1]:

(Number)

Year	Previous Balance	Instituted during the year	Total	Disposed during the year	Balance
1958-59	1906	6366	8272	4151	4121
1960-61	1847	4693	6540	4335	2205
1961-62	2137	4712	6849	4616	2233
1962-63	2233	6085	8318	6261	2057
1964-65	18	37	55	31	24

LEGAL PROFESSION AND BAR ASSOCIATIONS

In Bharatpur State the lawyers were categorised as first grade, second grade and third grade. First grade lawyers were called advocates while the second and third grade lawyers were called pleaders.

Before 1932 there used to be an examination conducted by Bharatpur State for *Mukhtiar Aam*. Those who qualified in this examination were given *Sanads* to plead in the courts. In the year 1932 Bharatpur State framed Legal Practitioners Act according to which those eager to become lawyers had to appear at the examination conducted by the State in 12 different subjects. Those who qualified in this examination were allowed to style themselves as lawyers. In 1935, the Bar Association at Bharatpur had 28 members on its rolls. After 1940, law graduates started joining the profession and at present most of the lawyers practising in Bharatpur are law graduates except five who are old timers continuing their practice from State times.

In Dholpur, a Bar Association was formed for the first time in 1948 with 20 members on its rolls. Like in Bharatpur [State, Dholpur too, there used to be three categories of lawyers viz., first class, second

1. Source : *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan* for Various Years.

class and *Mukhtiars*. Those belonging to the first class, could plead in all the courts including *Ijlas khas*. Those who were second class pleaders, could plead in all the courts upto the sessions court and those who were *Mukhtiars* could plead only in lower courts. There was no qualifying examination for a lawyer and only the recommendation of a practising lawyer was necessary for being awarded a *sanad*, an authority to execute legal practice. *Nazims* were empowered to award this *sanad*. When law graduates started coming in, they were given authority to practise in all the courts. Formerly, the lawyers generally started practising in lower courts and after attaining some experience were accorded status of pleader class II and then pleader class I.

After the formation of Rajasthan High Court, the High Court made its own rules for enrolment of advocates. The old lists of the advocates of various covenanting States were revised and new *sanads* were granted to advocates.

Persons engaged in legal profession in the district are mostly working in the courts stationed at Bharatpur, Dholpur, Bayana and Dig, because most of the criminal and civil courts are located at these Sub-Divisional headquarters. They also go to attend courts at tahsil headquarters whenever required.

Most of the legal practitioners live in Bharatpur town, their number being sixty, including revenue agents and those who are not law graduates but are allowed to practise in the law courts because of being old practising lawyers. At present there are two Bar Associations at Bharatpur, one having 20 members and the other, called Abhibhashak Sangh is a body of about 28 lawyers. None of these two bodies is a registered institution. Some of the lawyers are not members of either of the two bodies.

At present, out of the total number of 40 legal practitioners at Dholpur, about 16 are not law graduates but are continuing practice from State times.

There are legal practitioners at Bayana and Dig also, twenty four at the former place and twenty two at the latter. At both these places there are Bar Associations but these are unregistered bodies.

The enrolment of advocates throughout the State of Rajasthan is now governed by the Advocates Act.

Two full time public prosecutors (lawyers) are employed by the government to represent the State of Rajasthan in the court of Sessions Judge, Bharatpur, and Additional Sessions Judge, Dholpur.

APPENDIX I

Police Stations and Outposts (1964-65)

Circles	Police Stations	Police Outposts
Bharatpur	1. Kotwali, Bharatpur	1. Mathura Gate
		2. Chauburja
		3. Rail
		4. Atul Bund
		5. Kumher Gate
	2. Sewar	1. Chiksana
	3. Kumher	1. Rarah
	4. Nadbai	1. Dehra
Bayana	1. Bayana	1. Town Bayana
		2. Jhil-ka-bara
		3. Uchchain
	2. Rupbas	1. Rudawal
		2. Bilasma
		3. Balanchatpur
	3. Wer	
	4. Bhusawar	
	5. Garhibajna	
Dig	1. Dig	1. Town Dig
		2. Pahatwara
	2. Kaman	1. Town Kaman
		2. Jurehra
	3. Pahari	1. Gopalgarh
	4. Nagar	1. Semli
	5. Sikri	
Dholpur	1. Kotwali, Dholpur	1. Nihalganj
		2. Town Dholpur
		3. Railway
		4. Gird
	2. Rajakhera	1. Pahari
		2. Barsala
	3. Maniya	1. Baretha
	4. Kolari	1. Sepau
Bari	1. Bari	1. Japawali
		2. Town
	2. Baseri	
	3. Sir Mathura	1. Angai
		2. Jhiri
	4. Basai Dang	

APPENDIX II

Courts and their jurisdictions (1964-65)

Name of the Court	Jurisdiction	Powers
1. District and Sessions Judge, Bharatpur	Bharatpur and Sawai Madhopur districts	Civil : No limits (unlimited); Criminal: upto life imprisonment, fine unlimited
2. District Magistrate, Bharatpur	Bharatpur district	Revenue : all powers under the relevant Act, Criminal Preventive sections and other Acts; imprisonment upto 2 years and fine Rs. 2,000
3. Additional District Magistrate, Bharatpur	Bharatpur district	-do-
4. Civil and Additional Sessions Judge, Dholpur	Dholpur Sub-Division	Civil: upto Rs. 10,000; Criminal: life imprisonment, fine unlimited
5. Civil Judge & Magistrate, 1st Class, Bharatpur	Dig, Bayana & Bharatpur Sub-Division	Civil: upto Rs. 10,000
6. Sub-Divisional Magistrate and Sub-Divisional Officer, Dig	Dig Sub-Division	Imprisonment upto 2 years and fine upto Rs. 2,000
7. Sub-Divisional Magistrate and Sub-Divisional Officer, Bharatpur	Bharatpur Sub-Division	-do-
8. Sub-Divisional Magistrate and Sub-Divisional Officer, Bayana	Bayana Sub-Division	-do-
9. Sub-Divisional Magistrate and Sub-Divisional Officer, Dholpur	Dholpur Sub-Division	-do-
10. *Munsif* and Magistrate, 1st Class, Bharatpur	Bharatpur Sub-Division	Imprisonment upto 2 years and fine upto Rs. 2,000; civil upto Rs. 5,000

APPENDIX II (Concld)

Name of the Court	Jurisdiction	Powers
11. *Munsif* and Magistrate, 1st Class, Dig	Dig Sub-Division	Imprisonment upto 2 years and fine upto Rs. 2,000; civil upto Rs. 5,000
12. *Munsif* and Magistrate, 1st Class, Bayana	Bayana Sub-Division	-do-
13. *Munsif* and Magistrate, 1st Class, Dholpur	Dholpur Sub-Division	-do-
14. Additional *Munsif* and Magistrate, 1st Class, Bharatpur	Bharatpur Sub-Division	-do-
15. Additional *Munsif* and Magistrate, 1st Class, Bayana	Bayana Sub-Division	Imprisonment upto 2 years and fine upto Rs. 2,000
16. Additional *Munsif* and Magistrate, 1st Class, Dig	Dig Sub-Division	-do-
17. Additional *Munsif* and Magistrate, 1st Class (No. 1), Dholpur	Dholpur Sub-Division	Imprisonment upto 2 years and fine upto Rs. 2,000; Civil upto Rs. 5,000
18. Additional *Munsif* and Magistrate, 1st Class (No. 2), Dholpur	Dholpur Sub-Division	-do-
19. Tahsildar, Bharatpur	Bharatpur Tahsil	Second Class Magisterial powers; imprisonment upto 6 months and fine upto Rs. 500
20. ,, Nadbai	Nadbai ,,	-do-
21. ,, Dig	Dig ,,	-do-
22. ,, Nagar	Nagar ,,	-do-
23. ,, Kaman	Kaman ,,	-do-
24. ,, Bayana	Bayana ,,	-do-
25. ,, Wer	Wer ,,	-do-
26. ,, Rupbas	Rupbas ,,	-do-
27. ,, Dholpur	Dholpur ,,	-do-
28. ,, Bari	Bari ,,	-do-
29. ,, Baseri	Baseri ,,	-do-
30. ,, Rajakhera	Rajakhera ,,	-do-

CHAPTER XIII

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

In this chapter, only those government departments which have not been described elsewhere in this volume, are included.

AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT

The main function of this department is to help people in stepping up agricultural production through the proper use of fertilisers, improved varieties of seeds, agricultural implements and practices, disseminating knowledge regarding control of pests and diseases and proper use of water potential. The District Agriculture Officer is at the head of the district organisation of the Agriculture Department. His immediate superior is the Deputy Director of Agriculture with headquarters at Bharatpur. The overall control is that of the Director of Agriculture for Rajasthan headquartered at Jaipur.

The District Agriculture Officer discharges his functions through a staff of 94 persons consisting of agriculture assistants, marketing inspectors, Farm Managers, Agriculture Extension Officers, plant protection supervisors, Garden Supervisors, technical assistants, fieldmen, ploughmen and ministerial staff. He attends the meetings of Panchayat Samitis, Zila Parishad and also the Panchayats whenever necessary and certifies the desirability of providing loans for purchase of agricultural implements beyond a sum of Rs. 5,000 in each case. He provides technical assistance in matters of agricultural development. In order to achieve this objective, he tours intensively throughout the district and acts as Secretary to the District Production Committee of which the Collector is the Chairman.

Apart from paying attention to the job of procuring and distributing chemical fertilisers and pesticides, disseminating knowledge of improved agricultural implements and practices, the district office also attends to the job of plant protection. A plant protection assistant, six plant protection supervisors and eleven fieldmen are posted in the district to look after this job.

For sugarcane development scheme, two assistants are posted at Bharatpur and Dholpur. They are assisted in their jobs by four

fieldmen. Similarly, for oilseeds development scheme, there is an assistant and nine fieldmen. The department is also concerned with fruit and vegetable development for which a number of fieldmen and supervisors are working in the district.

The department manages two farms in the district, at Malikpur and Sewar which are looked after by Farm Managers and other necessary staff. The department also owns a tractor for use on these farms.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEPARTMENT

The district wing of the Animal Husbandry Department of the Government of Rajasthan is concerned with the proper development of the breed of various cattle in the area, and for the development of pasture land and for prevention and cure of diseases among cattle. The District Animal Husbandry Officer, who heads the department, co-ordinates and controls the activities of Veterinary Assistants and Surgeons in the district and also of the Animal Husbandry Extension Officers now posted in all the Panchayat Samitis. The district organisation of the department consists of veterinary hospitals at Bharatpur, Kumher, Bayana, Pahari, Dig, Bari, Dholpur, Baseri, Wer, Rupbas, Nadbai, Kaman and Nagar. Each hospital is under the charge of a Veterinary Assistant Surgeon or a Veterinary Assistant who is assisted by compounders, stockmen, dresser, syce, watermen and sweepers, according to the requirements of the place. There is a mobile dispensary also, operating in the district.

Besides these hospitals there is an Urban Artificial Insemination Centre and one Intensive Poultry Development Block at Bharatpur.

The District Animal Husbandry Officer tours his area quite extensively to inspect the dispensaries and arranges for distribution of medicine and medical advice in the villages. The department organises mass inoculation programme for the prevention of diseases among the animals and castration programme for elimination of scrub bulls. Animals of developed good breed are distributed. Financial and technical assistance are provided for opening poultry breeding and cattle farms.

The District Animal Husbandry Officer attends the meetings of Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishad and provides technical guidance to these local bodies.

CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT

The Co-operative Department in the district has two Assistant Registrars, one of whom has special charge of assisting intensive cultivation. The other sanctioned staff consists of a technical assistant, 39 inspectors, 36 assistant inspectors, eleven members of ministerial staff and six class IV employees.

The main purpose of this department is to promote the idea of co-operation and to bring into its fold as many families in the rural areas as possible for the greater good of the people. The department engages itself in the task of organising farming societies, *gram seva sahkarita samitis* and other similar societies in order to translate the motto, "all for one, one for all" into practice by enlisting the co-operation of all the persons in rural areas.

In almost all the Panchayat Samitis, Co-operative Extension Officers and Assistant Co-operative Extension Officers are posted and their work is inspected by the Assistant Registrar who provides necessary guidance to these people in the discharge of their duties.

The department endeavours to extend credit facilities through co-operative banks and attends to the task of building godowns in the rural areas.

The Assistant Registrar also attends the meetings of Panchayat Samitis and the Zila Parishad and tours the entire district intensively.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

The Inspector of schools looks after primary and secondary education in the district and in this work, is assisted by two Deputy Inspectors, two Sub-Deputy Inspectors and the necessary complement of ministerial staff. All the middle, secondary and higher secondary schools for boys are supervised by him. In addition, the primary schools for boys in the urban areas are also looked after by him. Although the primary schools in the rural areas have been transferred to the Panchayat Samitis, the technical guidance to these schools is provided by the Inspectorate. The Inspector of schools attends meetings of Panchayat Samitis with a view to co-ordinating the work of the schools, and helping in the formulation of technical plans etc. His recommendation is also necessary for up-grading a primary school to the middle standard or a middle school to the secondary and higher secondary standard.

Girls' education is supervised by a Deputy Inspectress headquartered at Bharatpur.

The colleges are under the direct control of the Director of Education. In the district, the Principal of the institution concerned is the controlling authority. Similarly, the Principal of the polytechnic at Bharatpur is under the supervision of the Director of Technical Education for Rajasthan.

Detailed account of educational facilities provided by the various institutions in the district, has been given elsewhere.

FOREST DEPARTMENT

Before the office of the Divisional Forest Officer was set up at Bharatpur in April 1950, the erstwhile States of Bharatpur and Dholpur which now constitute the Bharatpur district, had their own Forest Departments. A brief history of these is given below:

BHARATPUR STATE—Prior to the year 1905, it seems that there was no control by the State government over the forests in the State which were mostly under the control of *zemindars*. But, since means of communications were not developed, the forests, especially in the south of the State, were inaccessible to damage.

The attention of the State was drawn towards its forest in the year 1905, when a European Forest Officer, after inspection, submitted his report to the State Council. According to this report, the forests in Bharatpur State could be divided into three zones. In the north, the forests were confined to small hillocks which were very few and scattered. The growth here was very poor and of a shrubby type. Only where there was some protection, *butea monosperma, acacia catechu* and *anogeissus pendula* could be seen. In the south, the hills were for the most part, well covered with *dhok* (*anogeissus pendula*) forests. In the central portion of the State were the *rundhs* and *ghanas*. The *rundhs* were purely grass preserves which supplied grass to the State. *Ghanas* were sometimes well wooded with species like *babul* (*acacia arabica*), *kadam* (*mitragyna parvifolia*), *ber* (*zizyphus mauritiana*), *pilu* (*salvadora persica*) etc.

In view of the fact that the forests of the south were remote and means of transport had not developed, it was suggested in the report that these forests be left alone. However, removal of firewood on headloads

from these forests was allowed. In *ghanas*, artificial regeneration of *acacia arabica* was suggested. Since the forests in Keoladeo Ghana were very well stocked, it was suggested that these forests be coppiced on the standards system. The rotation was fixed at 20 years and felling was permitted over 1/20th of the whole area every year.

The Rundh Department in the State had care of *rundh* or grass preserves. It was the duty of this department to see that about 30,340 quintals or 82,000 maunds of grass was collected annually from these *rundhs* and distributed to various State departments according to their needs. The Ghana Department had the management of *ghanas* near Bharatpur with an area of 922 hectares (2,277 acres) to serve as grazing grounds for the cattle of the city. The Keoladeo Ghana Department was meant to supply the wants of wild cattle and to serve as a shooting reserve. The Imarat Department's duties were to supply firewood and charcoal to the ruling family and various State officials. The report recommended that all these departments should be amalgamated and a new department called the Forest Department be formed and forest rules be framed. These recommendations were discussed by the Council of the State, but most of them were rejected.

In 1925, the Bharatpur Forest Act was passed. Forest circles were formed at Bharatpur, Dig and Baretha. The Shikar Department which also remained a separate department till 1925, was amalgamated with the Forest Department. Soon after, certain forest areas which had been returned to zemindars in 1902, were taken back by the State for afforestation. But these had to be made over to the zemindars on their opposition under the following conditions: (i) the zemindars will not be permitted to cut any timber from these areas except with the previous sanction of the Tahsildar, (ii) the State will be entitled to quarry any stone, ballast etc. free of any compensation, (iii) State rights to extract minerals and quarry any stone will exist as they have always existed, (iv) wherever *gobri puchhi* on outsiders was charged before 1925, it will continue to be charged.

In 1932-33, the work of raising nurseries and plantations in the State was taken up. Species like *shisham*, *babul*, *bamboo*, *teak*, *neem*, *imli*, *mahua*, *khair* and *jamun* were tried. In 1934, the Bharatpur Forest Act of 1925 was revised and replaced by the Bharatpur Forest Act of 1934 which was to some extent on the lines of the Indian Forest Act. By this Act the Conservator of Forests were given magisterial powers to try forest offences.

The State forests were again inspected in the year 1941 by a retired District Forest Officer of Madras State, who reported that the general condition of the forests had deteriorated since 1905. This was due to unregulated grazing and the Forest Department's lack of control. He recommended that the Forest Act of Bharatpur State should be replaced by another Act which should be strictly on the lines of Indian Forest Act, for, according to the former, reservation of forest areas could be done just by a simple executive order of the ruler without previously ascertaining the rights of the people of adjacent villages by a judicial enquiry. It was also recommended that immediate steps should be taken for the constitution of reserved forests. For forests like Nahroli, Talheti, Chhendsita and Jhil-ka-nara, where the crop was good, it was suggested that annual coupes be laid out according to a scheme and then sold to the contractors. Grazing in the forests should be reduced and if possible goat and camel-grazing be completely stopped in all hill forests. In Keoladeo Ghana, it was suggested that blanks be restocked with artificial regeneration of species like *kair* (*acacia arabica*). It was also recommended that lac insects should be tried on *dhak* (*butea monosperma*) trees and if successful, the State could easily increase its revenue. The use of *babul* bark for tanning purposes and the opening of a tannery were also suggested. Oil could be extracted from *khuskhus*.

The immediate effect of this report seems to be that the Bharatpur State Forest Act of 1934 was revised and replaced by the Bharatpur State Forest Act of 1942 which was more in line with the Indian Forest Act. Soon after, a working plan for the period 1944–45 to 1963–64 was prepared. According to this, three working circles, namely (i) the coppice with standards working circle, (ii) the grazing working circle and (iii) the *khus* working circle were formed.

DHOLPUR STATE—The forests of the State were under the control of a regular Forest Department, which was in charge of a Forest Officer.

The forests were mostly meant as *Shikargah*. There was almost no exploitation of the forest produce which consisted mainly of firewood and charcoal and little *katha*. Firewood was cut departmentally for supply to the palace and for meeting the needs of local people. There was no regular coupe system and fellings were unregulated.

The forest law of the State was contained in Dholpur Forest Code. Grazing was freely allowed for all types of cattle except goat,

sheep and camel. Some *rundhs* like Longpur, Gudrai, Kesarbag, Somnath etc. were, however, exceptions, as grazing was not allowed free in them. *Shisham* was declared as a protected tree throughout the State, cutting of which was an offence.

PRESENT POSITION—In 1948, the four former princely States of Alwar, Bharatpur, Dholpur and Karauli merged with each other to form a bigger State called the Matsya Union. During this period, a Chief Forest Officer was appointed with his headquarters at Alwar and a Forest Officer was posted at Bharatpur who was under the control of the former. This Matsya Union in a year's time, merged into a still bigger State called Rajasthan. After the merger of these States, the forest departments in these States also merged with each other and a Forest Division, called Bharatpur Forest Division with headquarters at Bharatpur was created to manage the forests.

The forests of this district are now divided into four ranges viz., Bharatpur, Bayana, Dholpur and Sir Mathura, with a Ranger to look after the work of each.

The present office of the Divisional Forest Officer has a large staff working under him, namely, three Assistant Conservator of Forests, one Sub-Divisional Forest Officer, 16 Rangers, 25 Foresters, 23 Assistant Foresters, 228 Forest Guards and five drivers. The other staff under the Divisional Forest Officer consists of an accountant, 16 clerks, 15 *amins* and 47 class IV employees.

The total area of the Bharatpur Forest Division stands at 6010 hectares. Out of this, area of reserved forest is about 1,261 hectares.

INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT

The Industries Department located in the district is responsible for the industrial development both in rural and urban areas and to help the industrial units in the matter of controlled raw materials, loans, subsidy on electricity, hire purchase of machines and other related problems. The department is headed by a District Industries Officer, two inspectors, four assistant inspectors, a chemist, four instructors for social walfare centres and other necessary ministerial staff.

The department in the district is running tailoring centres at Dig and Bhusawar, leather training centre at Kumher and a carpentry

centre at Bharatpur. The duration of the course is two years and during the training period, a stipend of fifteen rupees is given to each trainee.

The department sanctions import licences and provides facilities to various industries for their proper growth and assists in the establishment of new ones. Among large scale industries, a new addition was made by setting up a textile mill at Dholpur. A private party has negotiated with a Japanese firm to set up a caustic soda plant at Bharatpur. Twelve new units have been added to the number of small scale industries in the district during the year.

The District Industries Officer attends the meetings of the Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parished, and provides technical assistance for the proper industrial growth of the area. He makes periodical inspections of the industries in the district, to ensure proper utilisation of controlled raw materials, loans etc.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT

An Executive Engineer posted at Bharatpur is incharge of the activities of the department in the district. He looks after the canals and bunds in the area of his jurisdiction. There are four Sub-Divisions under his jurisdiction, each under the charge of an Assistant Engineer to assist him in the work.

The schemes that were undertaken in the Third Five Year Plan and their costs are given elsewhere in this volume.

An Assistant Engineer for Community Development Blocks was appointed at Bharatpur in February, 1960. He is the principal representative of the Irrigation Department attached to the district, to look after the irrigation and other works programme of Panchayat Samitis in the area. He renders technical advice to overseers in the Panchayat Samitis and arranges technical sanctions for the various estimates submitted to him by them. He also co-ordinates the works in the Panchayat Samitis with those executed by the Irrigation Department and attends the meetings of the Panchayat Samitis in the district.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

The Executive Engineer of the Public Works Department is in charge of all government buildings in the district and is responsible for

their repair and maintenance. He looks after the construction of new government buildings and roads. The office was established in 1948.

The Superintending Engineer, Jaipur Circle, headquartered at Jaipur, is the immediate controlling authority of the office. The staff working under the Executive Engineer consists of four Assistant Engineers (each in charge of a Sub-Division, namely, Bharatpur South and North, Karauli and Dholpur) one accountant, one head Clerk, one stenographer, 20 clerks, two storekeepers, two computors, one senior draftsman, one junior draftsman, two tracers, 16 overseers and 15 peons.

CHAPTER XIV

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

HISTORY

The municipal institutions in the former Bharatpur State have had their beginnings as sanitary boards. The first such board was established at the State capital in 1895-96 and was converted into a municipal board five years later, in 1900-01. Originally, the sanitary arrangements in Dig were also under the Bharatpur Municipal Board. In 1904, however, a separate municipal board for Dig was established. Five more sanitary boards were established on 1st May, 1907. These were at Kaman, Kumher, Wer, Bayana and Bhusawar. The designation of these Boards was changed to Town Boards in 1933-34. Boards at four more places viz., Nadbai, Nagar, Pahari and Rupbas were added on 1st March, 1936.

In 1940-41 some reforms were effected in the Bharatpur Municipal Committee. The number of official members was reduced from five to three and that of nominated non-official members increased from two to four. It was also proposed to increase the number of elected members from eight to ten.

Elections, at first, were held on a restricted franchise. Only those who possessed property worth at least Rs. 2,000 were eligible to vote. In 1940-41 this limit was lowered to Rs. 1,000. It was also proposed, in the same year, to extend franchise to all, including women, educated atleast up to the High School standard.

The Bharatpur Municipal Act was passed in 1925. Before the promulgation of this Act, municipalities in the State, were run departmentally. The members were all government nominees and the body had no powers to levy taxes. The Act introduced an element of popular representation in as much as at least eight of the 15 members of the Bharatpur Municipality and six out of 11 in Dig were to be elected. The number of ex-officio members was fixed at five and three respectively. The rest were to be nominated. Rules were framed for elections and qualifications and disqualifications laid down for membership. The nominated Chairman was required to be an elected member of the Board.

Regarding franchise, the conditions were such as tended to restrict suffrage to particular sections of the community, owing to the qualifications regarding income, property, etc.

A Municipal fund was also created. The Act specified the sources of income which were to go to the fund and also specified the items on which it was to be expended. The municipality was empowered to levy taxes on houses, professions, trade or industry, vehicles, pets or other animals.

The functions and powers of the municipality were defined. The appeal against the decisions of the municipality lay with the State Council.

In Dholpur State a Town Council was formed on 1 August, 1904 with the ruler himself, as the Chairman. The Council had at first no revenue of its own, the expenses were met by the State. In 1908-09 a Town Council was established at Bari with the Tahsildar as Chairman, Hospital Assistant as Vice Chairman-cum-Health Officer and the *Naib* Tahsildar as Secretary. This was followed by the establishment of Town Councils at all the tahsil headquarters in 1909-10. In 1915-16 the Secretary of the Dholpur Town Council was placed in-charge of all the other councils.

It was proposed in 1915-16 to introduce elections for 50 per cent of the seats in the councils. A Municipal Act was also framed. The Municipalities Act of Dholpur State in force at the time of its repeal in 1951 had been passed in 1936.[1]

Rules for the Town Boards at Rupbas, Nagar, Pahari and Nadbai,[2] called the Rules for Town Boards in Bharatpur State, 1937, were finalised in November 1937.

The rules gave such town council three ex-officio and four non-official members. The non-official members were to be selected by the member of the State Council in charge of Town Boards. The disqualifications were the same as for members of the municipal boards. The ruler, however, had the right to relax the conditions. The term of a non-official member was fixed at three years. The powers and functions

1. Bansi Lal Lohadia, *Index to Rajasthan Statutes (Acts & Ordinances)*, 1949 to 1966, Jaipur, 1966, p. 68.
2. These Boards were established on March 1, 1936 vide orders of the Council of State, dated 22 October, 1935.

were generally as of a municipal body. Appeal against the decision of the Board lay with the member of the State Council.

A Town Board Fund was formed for each town. The Fund derived its income from (i) house tax, (ii) licence fees, (iii) one fourth of the income of the *malva* fund, (iv) income from contracts, (v) sale of rubbish, (vi) fines and penalties under the rules.

If the necessity arose, an official member could be appointed as Secretary of the Board. The official complement of all the existing Boards was also fixed.

All the above mentioned Acts and rules, remained in force till their repeal by the Rajasthan Town Municipalities Act (No. 23), 1951.[1] This latter Act was itself repealed by the Rajasthan Municipalities Act 1959.

MUNICIPAL BOARDS

Bharatpur Municipal Board

As already mentioned, a Sanitary Board, was established for the State capital in 1895-96, i.e., after the city had already been in existence for about 160 years, and the surrounding States of Jaipur and Alwar had municipal institutions for their capitals for about a quarter century each. A peep into the conditions in the city before the establishment of the Board is available from the following description :

> ".....The only establishment....to look after sanitation consisted of sweepers and even they were principally employed to sweep place yards. ...There are a large number of deserted houses all over the city where all sorts of dirt was thrown. This together with numbers of pools and ditches in different parts of the city with stagnant water in them made the atmosphere.....most insanitary. Then there are two moats one round the fort and other round the city which are full of water all the year round. All this water also stagnates. All the wells in the city depend on these moats for their water supply. Therefore the water supply of Bhurtpur cannot be good."[2]

The Board (also called the Sanitation Committee) had five members—four officials and the *Munim* of the firm of Seth Lachhmai Das of Mathura.

1. Lohadia, *loc. cit.*
2. *Report on the Administration of Bharatpur State*, 1895-96, p. 26.

It was not purposely called a Municipal Committee "as the people would be rather suspicious about such a name.....They were told to direct their attention principally to the cleanliness of the streets and other public places, and when that is properly achieved, then to make further move and thus gain the ground by degrees but not make rapid strides."[1]

The Nazul department was also placed in the control of the Board in 1896-97.[2] By 1897-98 the Board had a President, a Vice-President, four members, a paid Secretary, and a Sanitary Inspector.[3]

For purposes of administration, the city was divided into wards, each under the immediate charge of a member to whom "matters non-professional are referred for opinion, such as allowances, houses to be built and objectionable drains & c. Further the city is divided up into portions, each under the charge of a Board peon, who in turn has under his direct charge and orders a gang of sweepers, one or two night soil carts & c."[4]

About the work done by the Board a report by the President mentions that the "conservancy of the city is carried out now on the latest scientific principles, the night soil is removed in the early hours of the morning before dawn to a selected spot and there entrenched under supervision of the Sanitary Inspector. The rubbish also, which accumulates during the day in the city and the drains, is removed to a selected spot; and under the immediate supervision of the Sanitary Inspector is regularly twice a week burned to ashes.

Latrines were erected in all the mostly frequented thoroughfares of the city. Coverings in of the most frequented wells and protection of the water supply pumps thereto, providing water carts of improved fashion, have been introduced into the most dusty roads: this is a sanitary measure in India the efficacy of which I firmly believe in."[5]

The following table shows the expenditure of the Board during the first three years of its existence[6] :

1. *Report on the Administration of Bharatpur State*, 1895–96, p. 26.
2. *ibid.*, 1897–98, p. 72.
3. *ibid.*, pp. 70–71.
4. Dr. Brockman, President of the Board, quoted in *ibid.*
5. *ibid.*, p. 72.
6. *ibid.*, p. 70 (annas and pies converted to nearest equivalent in the decimal system).

(Rs.)

Year	Pay of establish-ment	Pay of Buffalo Contractors for filth carts	Purchase of sanitary appliances	Contin-gencies	Total
1895-96	1276.75	—	—	158.50	1435.25
1896-97	3244.84	—	414.67	787.12	4589.90[1]
1897-98	5251.75	1624.75	3237.59	820.66	12457.55[2]

It will thus be seen that the Board started sanitary improvements, building of latrines, cleaning of wells, etc. from the very beginning, even before it was converted into a Municipal Board in 1900-01. The same year a new vegetable market was also built near the Atalband gate. The number of members was increased from 8 to 12, resulting in a corresponding re-division of the city into 12 wards.[3]

In 1901-02 plans were submitted for a light tramway for the removal of filth, and a new slaughter house. Brick kilns which were near the city and were considered a hazard to public health were removed. Also, 200 lanterns were provided for city lighting.[4]

By way of administrative improvement, three sub-committees were formed in 1903-04 for sanitation, finance and lighting. Previously every thing, however, trivial, was discussed in the general meeting. This practice only delayed matters. In the same year, burial and burning places were removed away from the habitations, and the construction of the light tramway was started[5].

Among important reforms introduced in 1904-05 were the following: appointment of a Veterinary Assistant for examination of animals brought for slaughter and those used for drawing hackney carriages; appointment of an overseer for looking after conservancy carts; increase in the number of lamp posts: introduction of a system of examining food articles; and appointment of Honorary Magistrates for trying municipal cases.[6]

1. Includes Rs. 143.27 classified as unforeseen expenditure on account of plague and cholera.
2. Includes Rs. 1522.78 classified as above.
3. *Report on the Administration of Bharatpur State*, 1900–01, p. 7.
4. *ibid.*, 1901–02, p. 9.
5. *ibid.*, 1903–04, p. 13.
6. *ibid.*, 1904–05, pp. 7–8.

The Board was re-constituted in September 1905, as follows[1]:

District Magistrate	President
City Magistrate	Vice-President
Agency Surgeon	Ex-officio Advisor
State Engineer	Ex-officio Advisor
Assistant Engineer	Ex-officio Member
Assistant Surgeon	Ex-officio Member

Besides, there were 13 Municipal Commissioners as the city was divided into 13 wards, each under the supervision of a Municipal Commissioner.

Some *kachcha* roads were metalled during this year, side drains and urinals were constructed and the Superintending Engineer of the Public Works Department was requested to survey the drainage system of the city. The report was discussed by the Council in 1906-07 which decided to take no action on the recommendations as the, "scheme suggested was costly and it was improbable that an adequate water supply for flushing drains could be obtained throughout the year simply by means of digging new wells "[2]

A new slaughter house was constructed outside the city. Many dilapidated and deserted houses which were used as hideouts by thieves were razed to the ground. This work was continued in the subsequent year too.

At the suggestion of the Superintendent, State Police, the Municipality bought two hand-operated fire extinguishers in 1907-08.[3]

In the next year, the Committee again considered ways to improve the sanitation of the city, and formulated a scheme which included construction of a tram-line from the city to the trenching ground and experimental boring to see if a sweet water spring could be struck to augment the water supply of the city.[4]

The Assistant Surgeon in charge of the Victoria Hospital, Bharatpur, was appointed Health Officer of the city in 1909-10 and

1. *Report on the Administration of Bharatpur State*, 1905–06, pp. 10–11.
2. *ibid.*, 1906–07, p. 11.
3. *ibid.*, 1907–08, p. 13.
4. *ibid.*, 1908–09, pp. 14–15.

was granted an allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem. An allowance of a similar amount was also granted to the Vice-President[1].

The Committee, in 1910-11, imported three galvanised iron latrines from Kanpur as the other types, viz., masonry, *kachcha*, etc. were considered unsatisfactory from the point of view of sanitation. Movable rubbish bins of iron (50) were also imported from Kanpur. Cattle tax was abolished as it was not considered worth the labour and expenditure of collecting.[2]

A tram line (1½ miles) was opened in 1911-12. It had 10 trucks and was drawn by buffaloes. The total working expenses of the line amounted to Rs. 98 per month. During the same year, the Committee adopted a design of pucka latrines submitted by the Sanitary Commissioner of the Government of India who was consulted in the matter. Rules regulating sale of milk were also framed, as difficulties had been felt in obtaining pure milk in the market.[3]

Lighting arrangements which had been run on contract, were made a departmental responsibility in 1912-13. Eleven Aladin Lamps, four of 1,000 candle power and seven of 500, were installed at important places.[4]

On account of complaints about whole milk being adulterated with separated milk, the old rule of mixing colour into the latter variety was revived in 1913-14.[5]

The Municipal Board was reorganised from 1st December, 1923. Under the new plan, the number of wards was reduced from seven to six, each to be represented by a non-official member. In addition to ward members, nine State officials were nominated as ex-officio members of the Board.[6] In 1925 when the Municipal Act was passed, the Municipal Board was transferred to the public. The various classes of members in 1928-29 were as follows:[7]

Elected	8
Ex-officio	5
Nominated	2

1. *Report on the Administration of Bharatpur State*, 1909–10, p. 18.
2. *ibid.*, 1910–11, p. 15.
3. *ibid.*, 1911–12, p. 28.
4. *ibid.*, 1912–13, p. 29.
5. *ibid.*, 1913–14, p. 27.
6. *ibid.*, 1923–24, p. 30.
7. *ibid.*, 1928–29, pp. 27–28.

During the same year the Municipality undertook a maternity and child welfare scheme.. In complicated and emergent cases the Board also gave free aid.[1]

Octroi tax on articles of consumption was abolished in 1929-30. A whole-time lady doctor was appointed for the maternity centre.[2] In 1932-33 the Municipality sent two persons to Indore for training in composting methods.[3] A scheme was introduced in 1934-35 for replacing the old conservancy carts with iron wheels by new ones having pneumatic tyres.[4]

The designations of President and Vice-President were changed to Chairman and Vice-Chairman with effect from 24th August, 1937.[5] In the same year to expedite conservancy work, one refuse and one tank lorry were purchased. The work of providing electric lights on the main streets continued to be entrusted to the Power House, the Board paying a lump sum of Rs. 4,500 annually. The oil lamps were lighted by the Board.[6]

The Board was given, as an experimental measure, a contract for the supply of ice in 1937-38.[7] The same year the Board imposed a tax on private and taxi-bicycles at the rate of eight annas (50 paise) and one rupee each respectively.[8]

In 1939-40, the Board started two schools for the education of Harijans.[9] But only one remained at the end of the year on account of the poor response.[10] The Board had started paying grants-in-aid to a few schools some time earlier. An octroi tax on ready-made articles of stone, oil seeds, *khoya* (milk boiled to pulp), oil, *moonj* (hampen rope), flour, *maida* (grain ground to extreme fineness), *suji* (coarsely ground grain) and *muddhas* (cane chairs) was levied and alterations were made in the case of bricks, sugar, sugar preparations, *gur* and corn.[11]

1. *Report on the Administration of Bharatpur State*, 1928–29, pp. 27–28.
2. *ibid.*, 1929–30, p. 50.
3. *ibid.*, 1932–33, p. 92.
4. *ibid.*, 1934–35, p. 50.
5. *ibid.*, 1936–37, p. 53.
6. *ibid.*
7. *ibid.*, 1937–38, p. 49.
8. *ibid.*
9. Harijan is the name given to sweepers by Gandhiji with a view to ameliorating their social position. Translated into English, the word means God's man.
10. *Report on the Administration of Bharatpur State*, 1939–40, p. 59.
11. *ibid.*

The number of official members was reduced in 1940-41 from five to three and that of non-official nominated members was increased correspondingly from two to four. Radical changes were announced by the Ruler on the occasion of the Dashahara Banquet of 1941. This enlarged the electorate. Property qualification for franchise was reduced to Rs. 1,000. All those with a minimum education up to the high school standard were made eligible to vote irrespective of the value of the property held by them. Women were not to be discriminated against on grounds of sex.[1] Sub-Committees were elected annually and as a result of the election in that year, the following sub-committees were formed: P. W. D.; Sanitation; Finance; Transport; *Ekka*; Bye-laws; and a Committee for deciding sweepers' customary wages.[2]

During 1941-42 the Board distributed anti-malaria pills and country medicines to prevent the out-break of malaria. There were heavy rains during the year and warning of the floods was given by beat of drums. The Board also took preventive measures. The outskirts of the city were flooded on 7th September, 1942. A City Flood Relief Committee was constituted under the Chairmanship of the Home Minister for relief and rehabilitation. A sanitation week was observed from 28th September to 5th October, 1942 for cleaning the city after the floods. In spite of all preventive measures, malaria broke out in epidemic form. Quinine was distributed liberally and the free supply of water was made through lorries.[3]

In 1945-46, the Board had 17 members, of whom 10 were elected, besides the four nominated non-officials and three ex-officio members. The Board also had a Secretary.[4]

Conservancy work was under the supervision of the Transport Sub-Committee. Rubbish was transported outside the city by buffalo-carts and a lorry.

Four hundred and sixty electric lamps were provided to light the city streets, out of which an average of about 200 worked. Kerosene lamps were also used on some lanes and streets.

1. *Report on the Administration of Bharatpur State*, 1940–41, p. 40.
2. *ibid.*
3. *ibid.*, 1941–42, pp. 25 *et. seq.*
4. *ibid.*, 1945–46, p. 29.

The term of the Board expired on 15th January, 1949. By this time the country had gained Independence from British rule and four States, viz., Bharatpur, Alwar, Dholpur and Karauli had already been merged to form the United State of Matsya. The Matsya Government appointed the Collector as the administrator of the Municipal Board and also nominated five advisors to assist him.[1]

The Board continued to function in this way even after the formation of Rajasthan (1950). In 1953 elections were held according to the provisicns of the Rajasthan Town Municipalities Act, 1951 and a woman Chairman of the Board was elected for the first time. Elections thereafter were held on 21 March, 1956 and 19 March 1959. On 7 May, 1962 by which time fresh elections had fallen due, the Board was placed under an Administrator as fresh elections were not immediately possible. The Administrator continued to function till 24 January, 1964.

The elections to the present Board were held on 30 December, 1963. The boundaries of the Board had been fixed by an order on 30 June, 1904. There are 17 wards which elected 26 members; some of them being double member wards. Two women have been co-opted.

The Board has formed sub-committees for functions connected with public works (two committees), city development, *nazul*, octroi, food, transport, sanitation, house tax, finance, general administration, hackney carriage, *goshala* and encroachment.

The staff of the Municipal Board consists of an Executive Officer, a Revenue Officer, a part time Health Officer and four Inspectors; one of the Inspectors who is trained in fire fighting techniques, also works as Fire Officer in addition to his other duties. There is, in addition, the necessary complement of ministerial and class IV staff.

The only bye-laws in force at present, relate to registration of carriages and conservancy.

The various activities of the Board are described below :

LIGHTING—There are 1,465 electric points in the town of which 218 in important areas are fitted with fluorescent tube lights and 1,241 have 40 watt bulbs. Fused bulbs are replaced by the power house without cost to the Board. The lighting staff of the

1. *Bharatpur District Census Handbook, 1951 Census*, p. xix.

Board consists of an Inspector, two coolies and a part time lineman. The expenditure on lighting during the last five years has been as follows : (Rs.)

Year	Expenditure
1960-61	6,764.64
1961-62	7,994.73
1962-63	6,405.78
1963-64	12,343.96
1964-65	74,926.10

WATER WORKS—A water works has been constructed with a loan of Rs. 20 lakhs from the State Government. It is being run by the government at present. There are 78 public hydrants at important places in the town.

SANITATION—The Board has a tractor and 30 carts for transporting refuse. There is no earmarked dumping ground for the garbage removed from the city. The result is that it is littered wherever the staff finds it convenient to do so. This causes economic loss to the Board as no compost is prepared. Besides, it perpetuates insanitary conditions.

LATRINES, ETC.—The Board has constructed latrines and urinals for public use at many places in the town. These are cleaned by the municipal sanitation staff.

DRAINAGE—Old drains have existed in the town for many years. New drains have also been constructed, and old ones repaired and improved. But the saucer like topography of the town makes it difficult for these drains to function, as water hardly flows out. The stagnant water causes a stink. A comprehensive drainage plan has now been submitted to the government and is expected to be put through soon.

VEGETABLE MARKET—The Board has constructed a vegetable market behind the Lakshman temple, and it has space for about 50 vegetable sellers. The Board receives a tax from these vendors.

SLAUGHTER HOUSE—The Board has constructed a slaughter house outside the town, where animals are slaughtered daily except on holidays. A veterinary doctor appointed by the Board examines the animals before they are slaughtered.

TONGA STAND—Tonga stands have been constructed by the Board at Chauburja and Kumher gates.

FIRE BRIGADE—The fire fighting service is manned by a Fire Officer, and 10 Firemen. Hydrants for this purpose have been fixed at three places in the town. The Board has acquired a modern fire fighting van from the Civil Defence Organisation of the State Government.

DEVELOPMENT WORKS—The Board undertakes various works of development like construction and improvement of roads and drains. The expenditure on development works for the last five years is shown below :

	(Rs.)
1960-61	1,94,675
1961-62	73,212
1962-63	21,393
1963-64	1,08,909
1964-65	1,03,195

OTHER ACTIVITIES—The Board has made arrangements for lighting and water supply in the Harijan colony. Harijan children now freely attend school along with children from other classes of society.

During epidemics the Board co-operates with the medical and health authorities in their efforts to cure, and prevent the spread of the disease.

The Board laid out a park at Goverdhan Gate at a cost of approximately Rs. 10,000. The construction of another park known as Nehru Park, inside the fort, is in progress. The Board has already spent about Rs. 40,000 on the project, which is expected to be completed by next year.

Deaths and births are also registered by the Board. These are reported by Harijans or ward Jamadars.

The Board owns two markets which earn for it a monthly income of Rs. 144. Five thousand rupees each have been invested in National Defence Certificates and the Chief Minister's Savings Scheme.

CARRIAGES AND CONVEYANCES—The number of registered carriages and conveyances in the city during 1964-65, was: cycle-rickshaws 107; tongas 120 and *thelas* 92.

TAXES—The Board levies octroi duty on the import of a variety of goods. The current list includes 105 commodities which are broadly classified as edibles (including grains, sugar, *ghee*, butter, hydrogenated vegetable oil, condiments, spices, confectionary, etc.) intoxicants, narcotics, livestock and poultry, inflammable articles like petrol and kerosene, coal, fuel wood, detergents, disinfectants, construction material, chemicals, medicines, toilets, perfumery, textiles, synthetic fibres, rubber goods, metal and metallic goods, machinery, arms and ammunition, cinema films, crockery, etc.

Octroi duty is the largest single source of income to the Board. Other sources of income are taxes on shops, slaughter house, *Tah Bazari*, tongas, rickshaws, *thelas*, flour mills, fuel depots, bamboo depots, lime factory, meat shops, stone depots, warehouses, saw machines and overseer licences.

The annual tax yield for the last few years is shown below :

(Rs.)

Tax	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
Octroi	165746	202505	240784	325647
Shop Tax	9282	8345	8428	8428
Slaughter Tax	1081	1014	897	914
Flour Mill	360	280	410	490
Carriage Tax	2753	2047	2289	3295
Other licences	715	353	1593	1360
Tah Bazari	2375	2000	2360	2800
Land and House Tax	—	9	—	—

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE—During 1964-65, the Board had an income and expenditure as per details given below :

(Rs.)

Sources	Income
Taxes	4,29,643.01
Income under various Bye-laws	9,361.16
Income from property	8,649.52
Sale of land	13,289.72
Miscellaneous	23,936.42
Government aid	47,879.00
Other aids	37,119.00
Loans	20,000.00

(Rs.)

Heads of Expenditure	Expenditure
General and tax administration	94,073.29
Public health and sanitation	1,80,351.90
Lighting	74,926.10
Water	300.00
Education	500.00
Public security	4,911.31
Repairs and development works	1,13,321.45
Loan repayment	12,444.00
Subscription or donations to National Defence Fund, Rajasthan Development Loan, etc.	5,000.00

The consolidated figures of income and expenditure of the Board for other available years since its inception are also given in appendix I.

Dig Municipal Board

A Sanitary Committee was constituted at Dig in 1899, which was turned into a regular Board[1] in 1904. Before this, the sanitary arrangements of the city were being looked after by the Bharatpur Municipal Board. The newly established Municipal Board increased the number of conservancy carts and street lamps. The *Nazim* (District Magistrate) at Dig, was made the Chairman of the Board.[2]

In the year following its establishment, there was water scarcity in the city, which was tided over by the digging of new wells. The Board also levied octroi duty on some articles.[3]

To obviate the hazard to public safety, the Board, in 1906-07, razed to the ground most of the dilapidated and deserted houses which had been used by thieves and other anti-social elements as hideouts.

In 1907-08 with the object of vitalising trade, the Board introduced a system of refund of octroi duty levied on imported goods which were subsequently exported.[4]

1. *Report on the Administration of Bharatpur State*, 1913–14, p. 29.
2. *ibid.*, 1904–05, p. 8.
3. *ibid.*, 1905–06, p. 11.
4. *ibid.*, 1907–08, pp. 15–16.

Following the example of the Bharatpur body, the Dig Municipal Board also granted an allowance to its Vice President in 1909-10.[1]

With a view to improving the sanitation of the city, a survey was undertaken in 1912-13.[2] The lighting of the town was improved in 1915-16 by the addition of three American street lamps.[3]

Consequent upon the passing of the Municipal Act in 1925, the Board was transferred to public. A new 11 member Board was constituted as follows[4]:

Elected members	6
Ex-officio members	3
Nominated members	2

During the scarcity of 1928-29, the Board opened fair price grain shops and distributed blankets.[5] A scheme for replacement of iron wheel conservancy carts by those having pneumatic tyres, was introduced in 1934-35.[6]

Franchise was widened in 1940-41 by the reduction of the property qualifications for elections from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 1,000 and inclusion among the electorate of all those with a minimum education up to high school, irrespective of sex and property.[7]

There were floods in 1942 and the Board did its best in relieving distress. The flood was followed by an out-break of malaria in epidemic form and the Board distributed free medicines.[8]

The Board increased the aid to Shri Hindi Pustakalaya, Dig, from Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 per month in 1943-44. It also gave to the Pustakalaya some books and a monthly quota of kerosene. A municipal park was laid out near the hospital at a cost of Rs. 485.75 at the instance of the ruler, who also allowed the use of his land in

1. *Report on the Administration of Bharatpur State*, 1909–10, p. 19.
2. *ibid.*, 1912–13, p. 29.
3. *ibid.*, 1915–16, p. 39.
4. *ibid.*, 1928–29, p. 28.
5. *ibid.*
6. *ibid.*, 1934–35, p. 50.
7. *ibid.*, 1940–41, p. 44.
8. *ibid.*, 1941–42, p. 28.

the fort for a municipal farm and buffalo shed.[1] A sanitation week was also observed, for the first time, in 1944.[2]

The Board consisted of seven elected, two nominated and three ex-officio members in 1945-46.[3] It held 28 meetings during the year. There were six sub-committees, one each for building, sanitation, hackney carriages, bye-laws, finance and light.[4]

The Board continued to organise Shri Gopalji Fair, Huranga Fair, Van Yatra Fair and Shri Jawahar Cattle Fair and Exhibition.

For street lighting only 10 gas lamps were provided as kerosene was in short supply and rationed.

The term of the Municipality expired on 31st August, 1948. By that time, the Bharatpur State had federated with three other States to form the United State of Matsya. The Government of the Matsya Union extended the term of the Board for a period of two years.[5]

After the formation of Rajasthan, elections were held for the first time in 1952. In 1955 when fresh elections fell due, the life of Board was extended for two years. The next elections were held in 1957. This Board, again was granted an extension. In February, 1962, an Administrator was appointed who continued to run the Board till February 1964.

The town is at present divided into 11 wards, four of which elect two members each. The last elections were held on 31 December, 1963. The Board has 15 elected members and two women have been co-opted.

SUB-COMMITTEES—The Board has formed three sub-committees, namely: *Nazul*, construction and octroi.

BYE-LAWS, TAXES, ETC.—Only octroi bye-laws have so far been passed. Rules have been framed for carriage registration, *Tah Bazari* tax, sale of bones, etc.

1. *Report on the Administration of Bharatpur State*, 1943–44, p. 37.
2. *ibid.*
3. *ibid.*, 1945–46, p. 30.
4. *ibid.*, p. 31.
5. *Bharatpur District Handbook, Census 1951, loc. cit.*

The income of the municipality for the last four years accruing from various sources is given below :

(Rs.)

Income	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Takht Tax (a tax on shops)	1803	2211	3762	1500
Tonga tax	601	1214	—	610
Licence Fees[1]	385	440	465	324
Carts	1216	1643	1695	1132
Slaughter House[2]	151	149	147	144
Octroi	40226	51605	108525	124234

LIGHTING—The Board has installed 297 electric points to light the streets, thereby covering about two-thirds of the town. The rest of the area has been surveyed but the work of fixing lights has not yet been started. Fused bulbs are replaced by the power house as in the case of Bharatpur. In 1964-65 the Board spent Rs. 15,332 on lighting arrangements.

WATER WORKS—There is no water works at present. The Board passed a resolution in 1961 to establish one. Various proposals were examined and dropped either on account of uncertain yield from the selected sources or on account of the heavy investment involved. The Government is now, on its own, going ahead with the construction of a water works for the place.

SANITATION—The Board employs the following staff for sanitation : Inspector 1, Jamadars 3, Harijans 65 and Tractor Driver 1. There is a tractor, nine carts and two tins for the work. The refuse removed from streets is used for filling up depressions in and around the town. The drains measure about 1.6 km. in length. The Board has also constructed six latrines (four pucca and two tin) and two urinals for the use of the public.

COMPOST—A few compost pits have been dug near the *kachcha* fort and Nai Sarak. During 1964-65 the Board prepared some dung compost and sold it for Rs. 200.

1. Petrol pump, fuel depot, fodder depot, *Ara* (saw) machine and *Khatik* Rs. 10 per annum, and *Mochis* Rs. 20 per annum.
2. Re. 0.25 per animal.

OTHER ACTIVITIES—The Board is constructing a stand for tongas near the bus stand. The slaughter house, too is being repaired; at present animals are slaughtered by the butchers in their own homes. Two sweet water wells have been sunk in the Harijan locality and lighting is being provided. The Board runs an Ayurvedic *Aushadhalaya* (dispensary) which works from 7 A. M. to 11 A. M. under the supervision of two *Vaidyas*. Medicines are given free. The expenditure in 1964-65 was Rs. 1,227. A park has been laid out near the bus stand. It measures 200′ × 200′. Another park known as Nehru Park is being planned. The park is looked after by two gardeners and the expenditure in 1964-65 was Rs. 1,206. A grant-in-aid of Rs. 20 per month continues to be given to Shri Hindi Pustakalaya.

ROADS AND CONVEYANCES—The Board maintains about 6 km. of tarred and 5 km. of *kachcha* road. There is a proposal to bituminise all the *kachcha* roads. Some streets have been paved with bricks. An amount of Rs. 32,520 was spent during 1964-65 over the construction and improvement of roads.

There are 18 tongas in the town itself. But the place is also served by tongas plying from Goverdhan, a nearby town; 12 tongas from Goverdhan have also been registered with the Board. Bullock-carts number 310 and *thelas* 100. Fourteen rickshaws are also plying at present.

FAIR—The Board holds Jawahar Exhibition and Cattle Fair every year in the month of *Bhadrapad* (August-September). Cattle from all over the tahsil are brought here for sale. Cultural programmes and sports are organised on the occasion.

Another fair is held seven days after the popular festival of Holi. Mimics and persons in fancy dress assemble to amuse the public. The Board distributes prize to the best performers.

STAFF—The staff of the Board consists of a Secretary, two Inspectors (one each for sanitation and *nazul*), 12 Nakedars, two *Vaidyas*, 43 male harijans, 22 female harijans and a complement of ministerial and class IV employees.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE—The headwise income and expenditure during 1964-65 were as follows:

INCOME

Source		(Rs.)
1. Taxes		1,25,766
2. Income under bye-laws		21,184
3. Income from property		5,013
4. Income from sale of land		5,535
5. Miscellaneous		11,139
6. Government aid		8,834
7. Other aid		400
	Total	1,77,871
	Opening Balance	48,739
	Grand Total	2,26,610

EXPENDITURE

Head of Expenditure	(Rs.)
1. General Administration & tax realisation	10,511
2. Public Health and Sanitation	14,654
3. Public Works (roads, drains, *Kharanjas* etc.)	45,625
4. Lighting arrangements	15,332
5. Water Works	–
6. Cattle Pound	705
7. Other expenses	52,541
8. Development works	34,807
9. Contribution to National Defence Fund, Rajasthan Development Loan, etc.	500
Total	1,74,675

Consolidated figures of income and expenditure for some previous years are given in the appendix II at the end of the chapter.

Dholpur Municipal Board

The Dholpur Board was established on 1st August, 1904 as a Town Council, and had a mixed official and non-official composition. The ruler himself was the Chairman. The functions assigned to the Board were, broadly speaking, building, drains and roads, and

sanitation. Originally, the Board had no revenue of its own and the entire expenditure was met by the State. The year 1915-16 came as a land-mark in the history of the Board when it was decided to introduce the election system for half the number of members. A Municipal Act was also framed.

The city is at present divided into 17 wards which have 20 elected members. Three are double member wards. Two women have been co-opted.

The Municipal Board has thus a total of 22 members including two co-opted female members. Twenty of the members are Independents and the remaining two belong to the Socialist party. Elections were last held on 30 December, 1963. Elections since the formation of Rajasthan had been held on 22 February, 1953 and 8 January, 1958. The Board has been under an Administrator twice, i.e., from 1 September, 1956 to 17 July 1958 and from 1 May, 1962 to 26 January, 1964.

During the tenure of the Board there have been two no confidence motions–one each against the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman. Both were carried. The Vice-Chairman, incidentally was a lady, the only woman to hold the position in the Board so far.

The various Committees formed by the Board are : House Tax Revising Committee, Building and Encroachment Committee, Water Committee, Light Committee, Lease and Allotment Committee, Development Committee, and Rules and Bye-laws Committee.

The activities of the Board are described below:

SANITATION—For the removal of refuse there are four bullock-carts, 10 hand-carts and a tractor. The garbage is carried to the dumping ground for manure. The Board has had the following income from manure during the four years from 1961-62 to 1964-65 :

	(Rs.)
1961-62	616.50
1962-63	1349.00
1963-64	1419.00
1964-65	2383.50

The Board has constructed public latrines and urinals in different localities. Drains have been constructed along most of the important roads.

The expenditure incurred by the Board on sanitation is shown below:

	(Rs.)
1961-62	48,067
1962-63	46,472
1963-64	52,047
1964-65	58,775

MARKETS—The State and the Municipality do not own or run any vegetable or meat shops. All the shops were owned and run by private individuals although the market is regulated and supervised by the Municipal Board. A slaughter house has also been constructed by the Board. It charges a fee of 12 paise per slaughtered animal. The income from the slaughter house is shown below.

	(Rs.)
1961-62	292
1962-63	253
1963-64	339
1964-65	282

BYE-LAWS AND TAXES—Only octroi bye-laws have so far been framed. Besides octroi, the Board levies a few other taxes. The yield from taxes and licence fees is shown below:

(Rs.)

	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Tonga Driver License	229	292	255	300
Thela tax @ Rs. 3 p.a.	57	48	45	75
Bullock-cart tax @ Rs. 3 p.a.	153	312	387	400
Cycle-*Thela* @ Rs. 12 p.a.	744	996	660	1080
Private cycle @ Rs. 2 p.a.	1159	1681	3250	3600
Tonga @ Rs. 6 p.a. for I class and Rs. 4 p a. for II class	164	180	190	200
Rickshaws @ Rs. 10 p.a.	675	775	1620	2000
House tax	–	6909	6399	15000
Octroi	25239	65513	100778	110000

CONVEYANCES—The Board has built stands for tongas and other conveyances. The number of registered conveyances is shown below :

(Number)

	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Thela Dhakel	19	16	15	25
Bullock-carts	51	104	129	133
Cycle-*Thela*	62	83	55	90
Private Cycles	1159	1681	1625	1800
Tongas	41	45	47	50
Cycle-Rickshaws	135	155	162	200

ROADS—The Board maintains about 12 miles (about 19 km.) of road, of which about 7 miles is macadamised and the rest bricked, in the style called *Kharanja*.

WATER WORKS—The Board operates a water works. Four motors have been installed at Narsing Baori which pump water into two reservoires with a total capacity of 20,000 gallons. There are 500 private connections and 192 public hydrants have been installed by the Board.

The expenditure and income of the water works is shown below:

(Rs.)

Year	Expenditure	Income
1961-62	7608	18787
1962-63	11924	20048
1963-64	12268	22003
1964-65	20000	25000

LIGHTING—The Board owns no power house, but has arrangements with the local power house for lighting the public places in the city. There are 772 bulbs of 40 watts at important places and of 20 watts at others. Fused bulbs are replaced by the Board itself. The staff consists of one lineman and one helper. The expenditure on lighting during a few past years, is indicated below :

	(Rs.)
1961-62	9182
1962-63	13525
1963-64	13495

FAIRS—The annual Sarad Fair is held by the Board, in October-November every year. A cattle fair and exhibition are arranged on the occasion, which attract people from all over the district and nearby towns of other States. The income and expenditure figures relating to the fair are given below:

(Rs.)

Year	Income	Expenditure
1961-62	26528	4344
1962-63	34872	4334
1963-64	28152	4244
1964-65	35940	1192*

STAFF—The Board has one Executive Officer, one Overseer, two Sanitary Inspectors, one Tax Inspector, one Octroi Inspector, one House Tax Assessor and other Subordinate and class IV staff.

The income and expenditure of the Board for 4 years during 1960-64 were as follows:

(Rs.)

Year	Income	Expenditure
1960-61	1,91,199.89	1,79,962.46
1961-62	1,68,578.27	1,37,905.22
1962-63	2,22,523.85	2,11,898.35
1963-64	2,22,275.01	1,87,926.68

The details about the income and expenditure during 1964-65 were as follows :

INCOME

	(Rs.)
Taxes	1,23,378.33
Income under different Bye-laws	44,698.15
Income from property etc.	36,585.36
Miscellaneous	3,189.96
Government Aid	25,713.00

* Incomplete reporting, hence the low figure

EXPENDITURE

	(Rs.)
General Administration and tax administration	63,025.67
Public Health and Sanitation	61,595.65
Public Works	2,933.30
Lighting arrangements	24,288.54
Water arrangements	16,517.51
Cattle Pound	101.78
Public Utilities	1,339.96
Development works	44,194.87
Other expenses	4,548.40
Loan Repayment	5,000.00
Contribution to National Defence Fund, Rajasthan Development Loan etc.	24,500.00

Municipal Board, Rajakhera[1]

The Rajakhera Municipal Board is at present (1965) working under an Administrator appointed on 13th March, 1964.

The Board does not run any school, water works, power house or dispensary. Lighting is done by 90 ordinary lanterns and 16 gas lamps. The Board has constructed 10 latrines. The staff consists of a Secretary, a Health Officer, an inspector, a jamadar, 11 male Harijans and two female Harijan employees, besides a few clerks and class IV employees.

The Board had an income of Rs. 53,873 (including Rs. 2,000 brought forward from last year) and an expenditure of Rs. 52,299 in 1964-65. The details are given below :

INCOME

	(Rs.)
Taxes	21,600
Income under different bye-laws	9,750
Income from property, etc.	3,800
Sale of land	10,000
Miscellaneous	1,745
Government Aid	4,978

1. Source : Office of the Municipal Board, Rajakhera.

EXPENDITURE

	(Rs)
General and tax administration	17,251
Public Health and Sanitation	11,600
Public Works	10,000
Lighting	4,048
Water	200
Cattle Pound	900
Public Utilities	3,850
Others	4,450

Municipal Board, Bari[1]

The Board is at present (1965) under an Administrator as the term of the Board constituted through the last elections in 1961, expired on 4th June, 1964 and fresh elections have not been held so far. Since the formation of Rajasthan elections to the Board have been held thrice, i.e., on 14th March, 1954, 9th April, 1958 and 20th February, 1961. The area is divided into 10 wards; of these, two wards elect two members each.

The Board runs a reading room and a library. There is no municipal power house, water works, school or dispensary at present.

The staff of the Board consists of a Secretary, six octroi clerks, one library clerk, 17 male and five female Harijan employees, a few clerks and some class IV workers of other descriptions.

The Board's income during 1964-65 amounted to Rs. 71,134.46 and the expenditure Rs. 74,935.31. The details are as under :

INCOME

	(Rs.)
Taxes	38,370.56
Income under various bye-laws	9,461.90
Income from property, etc.	5,053.90
Income from sale of land	1,372.86
Miscellaneous	7,217.24
Government Aid	7,561.00
Other Aids	2,097.00

1. Source : Office of the Municipal Board, Bari.

EXPENDITURE

	(Rs.)
General Administration and tax administration	21,048.82
Public Health and Sanitation	18,772.27
Public Works	988.57
Lighting	5,796.96
Cattle Pound	936.05
Public Utilities	2,357.24
Other expenses	11,015.56
Developmental works	12,029.84
Contribution to National Defence Fund, Rajasthan Development Loan, etc.	1,990.00

The income and expenditure of the Board for ten years from 1955 to 1965 are given below :

(Rs.)

Year	Income	Expenditure
1955-56	26,582	28,560
1956-57	24,866	23,233
1957-58	41,001	40,890
1958-59	44,510	40,425
1959-60	41,506	41,189
1960-61	63,473	58,063
1961-62	40,907	40,419
1962-63	42,485	39,411
1963-64	50,371	40,718
1964-65	71,134	74,935

ROADS—The Board maintains 2 km. each of bituminised and macadam roads and 1 km. of gravelled road.

Kaman Municipal Board[1]

The Board was established in 1907 as a Sanitary Board. Originally, there were six members in the Board, three official and three non-official. The number of non-official members was increased to

1. Source : Office of the Municipal Board, Kaman.

four in 1907-08. The designation of the Board was changed to Town Board in 1933-34 in which year the Board spent about Rs. 2,000 on road construction. A new system of selection of members every third year, was introduced in the same year. The original establishment was : one Sanitary Inspector, two peons and 8 to 10 sweepers.

The Board is at present (1965) under an Administrator appointed on 6 June, 1964, as the term of the previous Board had expired on that date. After the formation of Rajasthan, elections to the Board were held on 30 June, 1954, 26 December, 1957 and 20 February, 1961. There was a President (nominated by the government) from 1951 to 1954. The Board has been under an Administrator twice, from 5 September, 1959 to 7 October, 1961, and from 6 June, 1964 onwards. The area of the municipality is divided into 10 wards, two of which are double member wards.

The staff of the Board consists of a Secretary, six clerks for outposts, one cattle pound clerk, one librarian, 26 male Harijan and 14 female Harijan employees besides other ministerial and class IV employees. There are two light-men also.

The Board has constructed a cemented road of about 1 km. Some streets have been paved, repairs have been done to Shri Bimal Kund Bridge. A cattle pound has been constructed.

The income and expenditure of the Board since 1954-55 are shown below :

(Rs.)

Year	Income	Expenditure
1954-55	9,732	18,466
1955-56	29,775	24,925
1956-57	41,681	25,828
1957-58	40,781	36,172
1958-59	68,716	71,723
1959-60	50,533	59,154
1960-61	71,404	79,310
1961-62	62,760	59,902
1962-63	82,534	62,247
1963-64	98,242	69,501

Details about the income and expenditure of the Board during 1964-65 were as follows :

INCOME

	(Rs.)
Income from taxes	43,963
Income under different bye-laws	7,403
Income from property, etc	9,566
Sale of land	304
Miscellaneous income	1,817

EXPENDITURE

	(Rs.)
General administration and tax administration	21,228
Public Health and Sanitation	27,389
Public Works	39,774
Lighting	22,463
Water	180
Cattle Pound	1,079
Public Utilities	3,860
Other expenses	7,971
Contribution to National Defence Fund, Rajasthan Development Loan, etc.	10,000

Five Sub-Committees, one each for looking after construction, lighting arrangements, octroi checking, sanitation and finances, have been constituted by the Board.

Municipal Board, Nadbai[1]

The Board was established as a Town Board on 1st March, 1936. At present the Board has 10 elected and two co-opted (women) members. There are eight wards. The last elections were held on 30 December, 1963. Elections after the formation of Rajasthan were held in 1954 and 1958. The Board remained under an Administrator from 26 March, 1963 (as the term of the last Board had expired) till 28 February, 1965.

1. Source : Office of the Nadbai Municipal Board, Nadbai.

There are no sub-committees and the only bye-laws framed so far, related to octroi and cattle fairs. The Board does not run any school, power house, water works, dispensary etc. at present. The staff of the Board consists of a Secretary, 16 male and four female Harijan employees and a small complement of ministerial and class IV employees.

The Board's total income in 1964-65 amounted to Rs. 85,986.04 and the expenditure Rs. 63,754.21. The details are as follows:

INCOME

	(Rs.)
Taxes	21,637.15
Income under different bye-laws	42,261.89
Income from property, etc.	701.00
Income from sale of land	100.00
Miscellaneous	3,828.00
Government aid	17,458.00

EXPENDITURE

	(Rs.)
General and tax administration	16,884.32
Public Health and Sanitation	13,701.48
Lighting	6,769.86
Water	1,890.60
Cattle Pound	206.75
Miscellaneous	8,669.08
Development works	15,632.12

Municipal Board, Wer[1]

The Board was established in 1907 as a Sanitary Board with 3 official and 3 non-official members. The original establishment consisted of one Sanitary Inspector, two peons and about 10 sweepers. The designation was changed to Town Board in 1933-34, in which year a new system of selection of members was also adopted. Elections were introduced in 1941-42. At present (1965) the Board has 10 elected and two co-opted (women) members. The last elections were held in 1961; earlier elections after the formation of Rajasthan took place in 1953 and 1957. There were eight wards for the last elections.

1. Source : Office of Wer Municipal Board, Wer.

The Board has framed bye-laws for octroi and *Kunda*[1]. There is no school, hospital, power house, water works, etc. run by the Board at present. Births and deaths are registered and a cattle fair is organised every year.

The staff of the Board consists of a Secretary, a general clerk, two octroi clerks, two peons, and 13 Harijan employees (all male). The Municipal Board derived a total income of Rs. 24,453 in 1964-65 and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 30,180. The headwise details are given below:

INCOME

		(Rs.)
Taxes		6,652.43
Income under different bye-laws		1,739.65
Income from sale of land		5,364.50
Miscellaneous		6032.45
Government aid		4,664.00
	Total	24,453.03

EXPENDITURE

		(Rs.)
General and tax administration		3,926.92
Public Health and Sanitation		9,578.91
Lighting		3,622.14
Cattle Pound		1,041.69
Other expenses		1,316.31
Expenditure on development works		10,694.52
	Total	30,180.49

Municipal Board, Bayana[2]

The Board was established in 1907 as a Sanitary Board. It consisted of official and non-official members (three each) and the staff was one Sanitary Inspector, two peons and 10 sweepers. The Board arranged for lighting of the road from the railway station to the town in 1912-13. The designation of the Board was changed to Town Board in 1933-34. In the same year new rules were sanctioned for the selection of members. In 1935-36 gas lamps were installed to light important places. Elections for members were introduced in 1941-42.

1. A tax for lifting night soil from door steps.
2. Source : Office of the Bayana Municipal Board, Bayana.

The elections to this Board have been held in 1953, 1957 and 1961 after the formation of Rajasthan. The Board has been dissolved once, in 1958, as the elections were invalidated by the Rajasthan High Court. An Administrator has been appointed four times, i.e. from 1946 to 26 November, 1953, 2 December, 1956 to 29 September, 1957, 26 October, 1958 to 21 November, 1961 and 22 November, 1964 to date (November 1965). There are nine wards, electing 12 members.

There are the following sub-committees in the Board : Finance Committee, *Nazul* Committee, *Nirman* (Construction) Committee, Octroi Committee, Lighting Committee and Bye-laws Committee.

The staff consists of an Executive Officer, one Jamadar, 12 male and 16 female Harijan employees, besides a few clerks and class IV employees.

The Board has built roads, drains, a town hall, a park, its own office, a vegetable market, urinals, octroi posts, and has installed a statue of Mahatma Gandhi. Improvements have been carried out to wells, streets, etc. About 3,500 ft. of roads are maintained.

The income and expenditure of the Municipal Board is shown below (1963-64 figures) :

INCOME

Sources		(Rs.)
Taxes		44,660
Income from licences		3,980
Income from property		4,028
Income under bye-laws and rules		1,668
Miscellaneous		328
Income from sale of land		39,040
Loan and grant-in-aid		6,411
Balance from last year		1,040
	Total	1,01,155

EXPENDITURE

	(Rs.)
General Administration	10,515
Tax Administration	10,219
Public utility and health	20,965
Lighting	15,684
Cattle Pound	125
Gardens	645
Entertainment	512
Fairs and Festivals	185
Public Safety	56
Miscellaneous	2,357
Public and Development works	23,409
Total	84,672

URBAN IMPROVEMENT

Efforts at planned development of urban areas seem to have begun only towards the end of princely rule. A City Improvement Committee was established at Bharatpur in 1943 and another in Dig in 1945-46, with a view to "improving the general condition of the city and to restrict the construction of houses according to modern design".[1] The Committee had five members with the Home Minister as the President[2]. In 1942-43, out of a budget grant of Rs. 15,000, a sum of Rs. 5,000 was spent. In the next year Rs. 24,000 were spent out of a budget grant of Rs. 26,000. In 1945-46 the budget grant was Rs. 16,000 and expenditure Rs. 9,395.

Important work done by the Committee upto 1945-46 consisted of pulling down of *kachcha* houses and dressing of plots, jungle clearance, a park at Kashi Ghat, planning of a colony, Brijendra Nagar, rehabilitation of families whose *kachcha* houses were acquired, shifting of Harijan colony to Anah Gate, shifting of fisherman and Jatavs behind Phulwari garden from outside the Goverdhan Gate, construction of Bharatpur Picture Palace near Kumher Gate to improve the look of the locality, and the establishment of a New Mandi.

1. *Report on the Administration of Bharatpur State*, 1943-44, p. 39.
2. *Ibid.*

Improvement Trust, Bharatpur

The Trust was established for Bharatpur city on 16 October, 1961. A regular office, however, started functioning in May, 1963.

The following staff has been sanctioned for the Trust: Secretary, Head Clerk, Accounts Clerk, Upper Division Clerk and two Lower Division Clerks. The technical staff consists of one Assistant Engineer, Overseer, a Draughtsman and a Tracer. There are three class IV employees.

The Board has under consideration four schemes of urban improvement. These are :

A housing scheme consisting of 400 plots, south-west of the Fatehpur Sikri Road and adjacent to the district offices. The scheme is expected to cost Rs. 10,50,000 and accommodate 2,200 persons.

Another housing scheme consisting of 585 plots, expected to cost Rs. 15,00,000 and provide accommodation to 3,000 people. The site is situated north-west of the Station Road.

In both these schemes a certain number of plots has been reserved for the low and middle income group people and it is proposed to allot land to them at concessional rates.

The cost of other schemes is yet to be worked out. One of these is proposed as a housing-cum-commercial scheme. The aim is to provide a new commercial centre to the town, improve the existing *mandi* and provide housing sites. The fourth scheme is again a purely residential one.

Besides, there is a proposal from the department of Tourism, Government of India, for an integrated plan to improve the surroundings of the town by laying parks, gardens, landscapes and the construction of recreational centres. The Irrigation Department of the State Government has plans to dig a flood canal through the medieval moat around the town. The Improvement Trust is expected to take up the responsibility of maintenance of the schemes after they have been completed.

PANCHAYATI RAJ SET UP

The panchayat is an institution and it is, therefore, probable that in some form or the other, they had existed in the area for a very

long time. The former Bharatpur State, however, had passed its Panchayat Act in 1925. After the formation of Rajasthan, the Rajasthan Panchayat Act was passed in 1953. Some provisions of this Act were amended in 1959 by the Rajasthan Panchayat Samiti and Zila Parishad Act, 1959. This Act introduced a three-tier system of local government.

The local government in rural areas, which is often and aptly called democracy of the grass roots, is a three-tier system having the Gram Panchayat at the base and the Zila Parishad at the apex. The Panchayat Samiti forms the intermediate link.

Panchayats in pre-merger period

The Bharatpur State Village Panchayat Act passed in 1925[1], remained a dead letter till 1943 when the "attention of the rural population was drawn to the importance and usefulness of the Panchayat Institution,"[2] and they were advised to form panchayats. The functions envisaged for them were : sanitation, health, primary education, maintenance of the village drinking water wells and ponds, and village roads as also other works of public utility.[3]

Panchayats were to be formed for each village or group of villages and were to consist of five to seven members. The quorum was fixed at three including the Sarpanch. Decisions were to be taken by a majority and in case of a tie the Sarpanch could exercise a casting vote.

The panchayats were also promised the grant of judicial powers in respect of village matters, "in case they evinced necessary interest and responsibility in the village matters of common interest".[4] According to the Act, these powers included the trying of petty criminal and civil cases (theft included) upto Rs 25. The panchayats had power to impose fines upto Rs. 10.[5]

The Act of 1925 was amended in 1933 and 1944. The statute as it stood in 1944 provided that besides the elected Panchas, the

1. Kunj Bihari Lal Gupta, *The Evolution of Administration of the former Bharatpur State* (unpublished Ph.D. thesis, Rajasthan, 1960), p. 289.
2. *Report on the Administration of Bharatpur State*, 1942–43, p. 40.
3. *Village Panchayat Act*, 1925. Quoted by Kunj Bihari Lal, *loc. cit.*
4. *Report on the Administration of Bharatpur State*, *loc. cit.*
5 *The Village Panchayat Act*, 1925. Quoted by Kunj Behari Lal, *loc. cit.*

panchayat would consist of ex-officio members like the *Lambardars* and the *Jaildars* and members nominated to represent the interests of the various communities. It was also provided that the *Jaildar* or in his absence the *Lambardar*, would be the Sarpanch. But if the *Lambardar* happened to be illiterate, the Sarpanch would be elected by the panchayat.

The functions set apart for the panchayat included the following :

(i) Construction and maintenance of roads (including tracks) and water channels except those falling under the jurisdiction of the Public Works Department;

(ii) Construction and maintenance of wells and tanks as sources of water for drinking, bathing, etc.;

(iii) Agricultural and livestock improvement;

(iv) Planning and protection of trees near wells, tanks and roads.

The panchayat fund consisted of all income accruing to the body under the provisions of the Act and grants from the government. The panchayat was also authorised to impose a special cess for the performance of any action considered necessary. But such an impost had to be approved by two-third of the adult male population of the village(s) affected thereby and approval of the government had to be sought for levying of such a tax. Further more it was provided that the amount sought to be so raised should not be more than double the *chaukidari* tax paid by the village(s).

The Nazim had over-riding powers over the panchayat, in as much as, he could reverse or stay its actions.

The provisions of the Act were implemented in 1943-44 when 725 panchayats were formed.[1] Simultaneously, two Panchayat Officers (headquartered at Bharatpur and Dig), were appointed[2], and training was imparted to the staff; also a fund of Rs. 100,000 was created for grants to panchayats for specific purposes. The panchayats were placed under the administrative charge of the Rural Reconstruction Department, which itself came under the Revenue Ministry.[3]

1. Of these 222 had not yet started functioning by the end of the year.
2. Panchayat Officer was assisted by the Inspectors (Kunj Bihari Lal, *loc. cit.*).
3. *Report on the Administration of Bharatpur State*, 1943–44, pp. 44 *et. sq.*

Consequent upon the establishment of the panchayats, intensive constructive work was started in selected model villages. *Ayurvedic* medicines were distributed and night schools were opened for adults. Fruit bearing and other trees were also planted.[1]

The panchayat department was re-organised in 1944-45 and panchayats were re-constituted, with the result that their number came down to 685. Sub-Inspectors and lady workers were sent to Pohri (Gwalior State) for training in new methods of rural development work. Camps were organised to propagate the idea of village self-government, with the result that some panchayats took steps for improving sanitation and sources of drinking water.[2]

The concept of the village panchayats as it had developed by 1945-46 (the year just before Independence) is reflected in the following extract[3]:

> "The main object of the village Panchayats is to teach people to cultivate the spirit of self-help and develop the village as an organic whole. It also helps the people in the improvement of their economic condition and in the development of the corporate life of the community. On the administrative side, it forms a link between the rural public and the Government. The Panchayats help the people a good deal in saving them from litigations by settling their disputes within the village itself."

In 1945-46, there were 681 panchayats of which 50 were dormant on account of non-availability of literate workers. The panchayats earned Rs. 24,156-2-9 during the year[4]. Adding to this Rs. 14,454-13-6 brought forward from the preceding year, the total fund at their disposal came to Rs. 38,611-0-3, of which they spent Rs. 22,088-13-3, leaving an amount of Rs. 16,522-3-0 to be carried forward to the next year. A provision of Rs. 10,000 had been made in the State budget for improvement of rural water supply. But there was scarcity of building material and only about half the amount (Rs. 5326-14-6) could be utilised.[5]

The panchayats held a total of 6499 sittings during the year. The working on the judicial side was as follows[6]:

1. *Report on the Administration of Bharatpur State* 1943–44, p. 44.
2. Kunj Bihari Lal, *loc. cit.*
3. *Report on the Administration of Bharatpur State* 1945–46, p. 39.
4. Amount given in rupees, annas and pies.
5. *Report on the Administration of Bharatpur State* 1945–46, p. 40.
6. *ibid.*

(Number)

	Criminal cases	Civil cases	Miscellaneous cases
Brought forward from the preceding year	137	81	107
Filed during the year	1311	493	1521
Decided	1308	512	1504
Balance at close of the year	140	62	124

A comparison with the figures for the preceding year reveals that there was a fall both in the institution and in the disposal of cases of all categories.

Panchayats are now governed by the Rajasthan Panchayat Act, 1953, as amended by the Rajasthan Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads Act, 1959.

Panchayats in Rajasthan

The Rajasthan Panchayat Act, 1953, repealed the various laws on this subject obtaining in the covenanting units, and consolidated the law for the whole State. The Act came into force in the whole of Rajasthan by 1955. Accordingly, panchayats at the village level and the Tahsil Panchayats at the tahsil level, were established. For every village, or a group of villages, having a population between 4000 and 8000, a panchayat was established. The Panchas were elected on the basis of adult franchise, for a term of three years. The Government could nominate representatives of the Scheduled Castes to the panchayats if they were not returned at the elections. The Sarpanch was directly elected. The Panchas elected one from among themselves as an Upsarpanch (Vice Chairman). Ability to read and write Hindi was obligatory for both of them.

At the tahsil level, Tahsil Panchayats were established. They consisted of a Sarpanch and six to eight Panchas who were elected by the Sarpanchas and Panchas of all the panchayats of the tahsil. The Tahsil Panchayats exercised general supervision over the panchayats in the tahsil and heard appeals from the decrees, sentences, decisions, orders and directions made by the panchayats.

Before the advent of the Community Development Programmes, the panchayats confined their activities to the administration of civil and criminal justice in petty cases, the discharging of a few municipal functions and extending their assistance in the execution of the local government works started under the First Five Year Plan. However, with the introduction of the Community Development Programmes in 1952, it was decided that panchayats should be utilised as the agency for implementing development work at the village level.

The Development Blocks opened under the programme provided for development schemes for the villages. The Development Officer or the Vikas Adhikari was put in charge of the Block. In the beginning, mostly Revenue Officers were appointed as Vikas Adhikaris. The scheme provided for close co-operation and collaboration of official and non-official agencies. There were Block Advisory Bodies which assisted in the planning as well as execution of the development works.

To study the working of the Community Development Projects, the Planning Commission appointed a study team headed by Balwant Rai Mehta. The recommendations of the study team were published in 1957. Most of the recommendations of the Committee, including the introduction of Democratic Decentralisation or *Panchayati Raj*, were accepted. This envisaged a three-tier system of local government; these were the Panchayats at the village level, Panchayat Samitis at the Block level and the Zila Parishads at the district level. The recommendations emphasised the need for seeking public co-operation and full public participation in the developmental activities in the areas.

In pursuance of the recommendations of the study team, the Government of Rajasthan decided in 1958 to introduce *Panchayati Raj* throughout the State. Accordingly, the Rajasthan Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads Act was passed in September, 1959 and was brought into force on 2nd October, 1959, after which Panchayat Samitis at the Block level and Zila Parishads at the district level were constituted and the Tahsil Panchayats were abolished. Smaller panchayats were also constituted.

Both the Balwant Rai Mehta Study Team and the Law Commission were of the view that the combination of executive and judicial functions in one body was not a healthy practice. Therefore, separate Nyaya Panchayats were formed.

Every village or a group of villages in the district having a population between 1,500 to 2,000 has now a panchayat. The number of Panchas varies according to the population. Elections are held every third year on the basis of adult franchise and by secret ballot. The area of the panchayat is divided into wards equal in number to the number of Panchas fixed for the panchayat. Any person recorded as a voter in the electoral roll of the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly relating to the area of the panchayat, can contest the election from any ward, but can vote only in the ward where his name occurs in the voters' list.

Functions of the Panchayats

The major functions of the panchayats are municipal, administrative and developmental. They prepare plans for individual families for increased agricultural production and organise the community for promoting its health, safety, education, comfort and social and cultural well-being.

Gram Sabha

The *Gram Sabha* consists of the entire electorate of the panchayat area. Every Panchayat is required to convene meetings of the *Gram Sabha* at least twice a year. The first meeting is to be held in the month of May. In this meeting, the panchayat puts before the constituents its programme, which the people are free to discuss. The second meeting is held in the month of October, for stock-taking.

Resources, Budget and Staff of the Panchayats

The State gives a grant-in-aid at the rate of 20 paise per head of population with a ceiling of Rs. 400. The panchayats can raise their own resources by levying one or more of the following taxes :

1. Vehicle tax
2. Pilgrim tax
3. Tax on buildings
4. Tax on commercial crops
5. Levy of octroi

Other sources of income to the panchayat are :

1. Fees and fines imposed on the owners of the impounded cattle;

2. Fines in cases where administrative orders of the panchayats are disregarded ;

3. Fees for services rendered to the people;

4. Fees for temporary use of lands etc. of the panchayat;

5. Grazing charges;

6. Irrigation fees for water given for irrigation from panchayat tanks;

7. Cultivation of fish in irrigation tanks and leasing of their waters;

8. Proceeds from sale of *abadi* lands.

A Panchayat whose Sarpanch and 80 per cent of Panchas are elected unanimously, is paid an additional yearly grant of 25 paise per head of its population for the full term.

Panchayats have freedom in planning their expenditure within their resources. They frame their own budgets but these have to be approved by the Panchayat Samitis concerned.

Village level functionaries

SARPANCH—The Sarpanch is the chairman and the executive authority of the Panchayat, and the head af the team of Panchas. He is elected by the entire electorate of the Panchayat. He convenes the meetings of the Panchayat and presides over them and is responsible for the safe custody of cash. He receives money and makes payment as authorised by the Panchayat and prepares the budget for the approval of the Panchayat and the Panchayat Samiti. He, along with the other Panchas, arranges and supervises the execution of work in the Panchayat area.

SECRETARY—Every Panchayat appoints a Secretary to attend to the ministerial work and to perform the duties assigned to him by the Sarpanch. The other important functionaries are :

(i) Gram Sevak (Village level worker)—His basic function is extention work in agriculture and animal husbandry and to assist other extension workers in their work. He is thus a key man. He spends a major part of his time on agriculture and allied activities. (ii) Village teacher—He occupies an important position in the life of the village community as the school is a vital link in the life of the community. (iii) Gram Sevika (Woman village level worker)—She helps village women to be better housewives, better mothers and better members of the community. (iv) Patwari—He is an official of Revenue Department at the village level, whose services and help are often required for carrying out developmental activities at the village level. He helps the panchayat and the Panchayat Samiti in crop inspection, submits mutations to Panchayat for attestation and does many similar jobs. (v) The Forest Guard is an important functionary of the Forest Department at village level. He helps the panchayats in sowing and planting of forest species in village forests and for the purpose raises a nursery of forest plants and seeks the help of the panchayat in the protection of Government forests.

Panchayat Samitis

There are 13 Panchayat Samitis in the district. These are at Rupbas, Dholpur, Rajakhera, Baseri, Kumher, Wer, Sewar, Bari, Bayana, Dig, Nadbai, Kaman and Nagar.

Membership of the Panchayat Samiti

(a) Ex-officio Members

1. All Sarpanchas of the panchayats in the block.

2. *Krishi Nipun*[1] declared as such for the block by the Zila Parishad in a crop competition organised by it.

(b) Co-opted Members

1. Two women, if no woman is a member of Panchayat Samiti under (a) above, or one woman if one is already such member.

2. Two persons belonging to Scheduled Castes, if no such person is a member of Panchayat Samiti under (a) above, or one such person if one is already a member.

3. Two persons belonging to Scheduled Tribes if no such person is a member of the Panchayat Samiti under (a) above or one member if one such person is already a member, provided the population of such tribes in the block exceeds 5 per cent of the total population of the block.

The following are also co-opted:

4. Two persons having experience in administration, public life or rural development.

1. A person with spectacular achievements in the field of agriculture.

5. One representative of the *Gramdan* villages notified as such from amongst the presidents of the *Gram Sabhas* of such *Gramdan* villages, with a population of not less than 1,000.

The members of the Panchayat Samiti elect a Pradhan from among themselves, who acts as chairman of the Panchayat Samiti. The election is held by secret ballot. The term of office of the Panchayat Samiti is three years.

Members of the State Legislative Assembly, whose constituency comprises a particular Panchayat Samiti or part thereof, are associated members of the Samiti. They have a right to take part in the deliberations of the Panchayat Samiti and the meetings of its standing committees, but not a right to vote or contest election as Pradhan, Up-Pradhan, or as a member or Chairman of any Standing Committee.

FUNCTIONS OF PANCHAYAT SAMITIS—The Panchayat Samitis are in charge of the developmental work within the area. Developmental work covers agriculture, animal husbandry, co-operation, local communication, sanitation, health and medical relief, local amenities and other similar subjects.

STANDING COMMITTEES—The work of the Samiti is conducted through a number of Standing Committees. In most of the Samitis, Standing Committees for the following have been constituted:

1. Production programmes including Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Irrigation, Co-operation, Cottage Industries and other allied subjects;

2. Social Services including rural water supply, health and sanitation, education, *gramdan*, communications and other allied subjects concerning the welfare of the community;

3. Finance, Taxation and Administration.

The number of such Committees can be more than three but in no case, less than three.

Resources and Budget of Panchayat Samitis

1. Income accruing from taxes such as:

(i) Cess or rent for the use or occupation of agricultural land at 5 paise per rupee;

(ii) Tax on trades, callings or professions and industries;

(iii) Primary education cess;

(iv) Tax on fairs held in the area of the Samiti;

(v) Income accruing from leases granted for the collection of bones; and

(vi) Entertainment tax outside the municipal area.

2. Grants for liabilities transferred by the various Departments;

3. Annual ad hoc grants;

4. A share of land revenue at the rate of 25 paise per head of the population of the area.

5. Matching grants for schemes transferred; and

6. Loans advanced by the State.

The Samiti has also the power to raise loans. It has full freedom to frame its own budget and formulate its annual plans of development. The plans and schemes have, however, to be within the frame-work of the State Plan. The Panchayat Samitis send the budgets to the District Development Officer who after scrutiny presents it to the Zila Parishad. The Zila Parishad returns the budget with or without comments as the case may be.

PRADHAN—The Pradhan is the elected head of the Panchayat Samiti. He exercises administrative control over the Vikas Adhikari and other members of the staff in relation to implementation of the decisions and resolutions of the Panchayat Samiti and its standing committees. The Pradhan is expected to promote initiative and enthusiasm in the panchayats and provide to them guidance in the formulation of their plans and production programmes, as also to endeavour for the growth of co-operative and voluntary organisation therein. He convenes, and presides over, the meetings.

VIKAS ADHIKARI—The Chief Executive Officer of the Panchayat Samiti is known as Vikas Adhikari. He is the head of the office of the Panchayat Samiti and exercises administrative control over the staff. Vikas Adhikari co-ordinates the activities of the various extension workers. The entire staff of the Panchayat Samiti viz., Vikas Adhikari, Extension Officers, Gram Sevaks and Teachers have to work as a team of which the Vikas Adhikari is naturally the Captain. The Vikas Adhikari is responsible for carrying out the directions of the Panchayat

Samiti and at the same time for seeing that Government policy is implemented and rules and regulations complied with.

Other important functionaries are the Tahsildar, Medical Officer, Extension Officers of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Co-operation, Industries and Education, Overseer, and Forest Rangers, etc.

Certain details about the Panchayat Samitis are given later in this chapter.

Zila Parishad

In the administrative set-up, the district occupies an important position as it is the link between the State and the people and their representative institutions. With the introduction of *Panchayati Raj*, the entire concept of district administration has undergone a profound change. At the district level, Zila Parishads have been constituted with responsibility for co-ordination and supervision over the lower statutory bodies, viz., Panchayat Samiti and panchayats.

Thus the Zila Parishad is supervising body for development work in the district, the headquarters of which is at Bharatpur. Membership of the Zila Parishad is as follows:

(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 ex-officio District Development Officer (non-voting member).

(b) Co-opted Members

(i) Two women if no woman is otherwise a member, or one, if there is one already;

(ii) One member of the Scheduled Castes if there is none elected or ex-officio under (a);

(iii) One member from the Scheduled Tribes, if, there is none otherwise, provided the population of the tribal people exceeds 5 per cent of the total population.

(iv) Two persons of experience in administration, public life or rural development.

The members of the Zila Parishad elect from amongst themselves, the Pramukh or Chairman. The tenure of the Zila Parishad is three years. The Zila Parishad does not have any executive functions.

The Zila Parishad is a co-ordinating body and has to :

(a) examine, according to rules made in this behalf, the budget of the Panchayat Samitis in the district;

(b) distribute among the Panchayat Samitis the ad hoc grants allotted to the district by the State Government;

(c) co-ordinate and consolidate the plans prepared by the Panchayat Samitis;

(d) co-ordinate the work of the Panchayats and Panchayat Samitis;

(e) exercise and perform such other powers and functions in relation to development programmes as the State Government may, by notification, confer on or entrust to it;

(f) exercise and perform such powers and functions as are conferred on, and delegated or entrusted to it, by or under the Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishad Act, 1959;

(g) classify fairs and festivals, other than those that are or may hereafter be managed by the State Government, such as Panchayat and Panchayat Samiti fairs and festivals, and review such classification upon a representation made in that behalf by a Panchayat or a Panchayat Samiti;

(h) classify roads (other than national highways, state highways and major district roads) as Panchayat Samiti roads and village roads;

(i) supervise generally the activities of the Panchayat Samitis in the district;

(j) organise camps, conferences and seminars of all Sarpanchas, Pradhans and other Panchas and members of panchayats and Panchayat Samitis in the district;

(k) advise the State Government on matters concerning the activities of panchayats and Panchayat Samitis;

(l) advise the State Government on matters concerning the implementation of any statutory or executive order specially referred to it by the State Government;

(m) advise the State Government on all matters relating to the implementation within the district of the various schemes under the Five Year Plans;

(n) watch over all agricultural and production programmes, construction programmes, employment and other targets laid down for the district and see that they are being properly carried out, accomplished and implemented and to review, at least twice a year, the progress of such programmes and targets;

(o) collect such data as it deems necessary;

(p) publish statistics or any other information relating to the activities of the local authorities in the district; and

(q) require any local authority to furnish information regarding its activities.

The following are the important functionaries of the Zila Parishad:

PRAMUKH—The Pramukh is the Chairman of the Zila Parishad whose principal role is to provide leadership and encourage growth of healthy conventions in the working of the *Panchayati Raj* institutions, so that there is emphasis on collective action and team work at all levels. He is the head of the team of the non-officials working in the *Panchayati Raj* institutions in the district and, as such promotes understanding and harmony between officials and non-officials. He helps the Panchayat Samitis in drawing up their plans and is authorised to scrutinise their progress. He also sees that the funds are distributed quickly and equitably and that the weaker sections of the community get special attention.

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 ex-officio District Development Officer. In that capacity he is the chief 'Co-ordinator' to ensure smooth and effective working of the various government departments at the district level so that all the institutions of the *Panchayati Raj* function properly and receive necessary technical and administrative guidance. He helps the Panchayat Samitis in the formation of their programmes and also inspects the progress of their work and periodically informs the Zila Parishad of the progress in the developmental activities in the

district. He also sees to it that the district level officers of the technical departments properly shoulder their responsibilities for the technical soundness of all projects and schemes undertaken by the *Panchayati Raj* institutions and afford technical guidance to these institutions.

DEPUTY DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT OFFICER—His main job is to assist the District Development Officer in the discharge of his functions. He works as officer-incharge of the Panchayat and Development Sections of the Collectorate. He inspects the panchayats and reports to the Collector.

SECRETARY ZILA PARISHAD—He is incharge of the office of the Zila Parishad and is responsible for carrying out the decisions and implementing the resolutions of the Zila Parishad.

All the other district level officers work in their respective fields in the district and assist the *Panchayati Raj* institutions by giving technical guidance in planning and execution of the developmental activities.

According to the directions of the State Government, the draft of the Third Five Year Plan for the district was formulated at the panchayat levels. The plans of the panchayats were consolidated at the Panchayat Samiti level. After taking into consideration the plans for each Panchayat Samiti, the Zila Parishad formulated the plan for the entire district.

NYAYA PANCHAYATS—As stated earlier, the Balwant Rai Mehta Study Team recommended the separation of the executive and judicial functions in the local bodies. There are 94 Nyaya Panchayats in this district. One Nyaya Panchayat, on an average, has jurisdiction over five Panchayats. The Nyaya Panchayats administer both civil and criminal justice. The members of the Nyaya Panchayats are called Nyaya Panchas (Judicial Panchas, so to say) who are elected by the constituent panchayats. One panchayat elects one Nyaya Panch. The Nyaya Panchas elect the Chairman from amongst themselves. Every second year a third of the members of the Nyaya Panchayats retire and new members are elected in their places.

The Nyaya Panchayats function through benches of three members. The Chairman constitutes the benches and assigns areas to each bench. Whenever necessary, the Chairman can change the jurisdiction as also the membership of the benches. The Chairman appoints

clerks and other staff for the Nyaya Panchayats with the approval of the Deputy District Development Officer. The Nyaya Panchayats are competent to try civil suits upto Rs. 250; suits for damages not exceeding Rs. 250, for breach of contract not affecting immovable property; suits for compensation for wrongly taking or injuring movable property not exceeding Rs. 250 in value; and suits for specific movable property or for the value thereof not exceeding Rs. 250.

Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, but subject to the provisions of the Rajasthan Panchayat Samiti and Zila Parishad Act, 1959, a Nyaya Panchayat within its circle can take cognisance of and try any offences specified in the first schedule (of the Act) including their abetment or attempt to commit them.

The Nyaya Panchayat cannot take cognisance of any case in which the accused—

(1) has been previously convicted of an offence punishable under chapter XII or chapter XVII of the Indian Penal Code with imprisonment of either description for a term of three years or more; or

(2) has been previously sentenced for any offence to life imprisonment for a life term; or

(3) has been previously sentenced by any panchayat or Nyaya Panchayat for theft; or

(4) is a registered habitual criminal; or

(5) has been bound over to be of good behaviour under Section 109 or Section 110 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

The Nyaya Panchayats are not competent to impose on any person, convicted of an offence tried by it, any sentence other than a sentence of fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

The orders of a Nyaya Panchayat are not appealable, but in regard to civil suits and criminal cases revision lies respectively to the Munsif and Magistrate I Class, exercising jurisdiction within the area.

DHOLPUR—The Dholpur Panchayat Samiti was established on October 2, 1959. The block was, however, established in October 1961 as a pre-extension block. It was converted into a 1st stage block in April, 1963. The rural population of the Samiti is 99 thousand and the area 583 sq. km. covering 153 villages. There are 47 panchayats and nine Nyaya Panchayats in the Samiti.

Elections to the Panchayat Samiti were held in 1960 and 1965. The governing body consists of 53 members-47 elected Sarpanchas, two co-opted members, three associate members-and the Sub-Divisional Officer.

Standing committees have been formed for the following :

1. Administration, Finance, Taxation, Welfare of backward classes, 2. Production Programme, 3. Social Services, 4. Social Education, and 5. Co-operation.

For agricultural improvement, the Panchayat Samiti has distributed 70,000 maunds of seed and 7,395 maunds of chemical fertilisers and 492 improved implements. *Medbandi* was done on 2,450 acres and 45 demonstrations made. An area of 678 acres was brought under irrigation and 117 wells were constructed. These were in addition to 21 wells constructed for drinking water. In the field of animal husbandry, 799 heads of poultry were distributed.

There were 15 adult education centres which educated 300 persons.

Public contribution (in monetary terms) amounted to Rs. 15,000.

NADBAI—The Nadbai Panchayat Samiti was established on 2-10-1959. The block, which existed as a part of the community development programme before the inauguration of the *Panchayati Raj*, was established in May, 1957 as a National Extension Service Block. It was converted into a second stage block on 1st April, 1962. The population of the Samiti is 63 thousand and the area 431 sq. km. covering 114 villages. There are 34 panchayats and 6 Nyaya Panchayats under this Samiti.

Elections to the Panchayat Samiti were held in 1960 and 1965. The governing body consists of 44 members : 34 elected Sarpanchas, three co-opted members, six associate members and the Sub-Divisional Officer.

The following standing committees have been formed :

1. Administration, Finance and Taxation, 2. Production Programme, 3. Education and Social Education, 4. Social Services, and 5. Co-operation.

The elections were fought on a party basis and of the elected members 24 belong to the Congress party and 10 to the Swatantra. All the three co-opted members are from the Congress party.

Income of the Samiti through taxes is shown below :

	(Rupees)
1. Education cess	13,887
2. Land Revenue taxes	12,427
3. Appeals	142
4. Bone Contract	3,245
5. Share of land revenue	12,695

Up to the end of 1964-65, the Panchayat Samiti distributed 79,203 maunds of improved seeds, 13,669 maunds of chemical fertilisers and 8,359 improved implements. Other activities in the field of agriculture were, registration of two seed growers, green manuring (5,111 acres), demonstrations (477 acres), plant protection (40,411 acres), and reclamation (19,254 acres).

An additional area of 3,063 acres was brought under irrigation, through the construction of 175 wells and repairs to 179, and installation of 22 pumping sets and 33 persian wheels.

Two cattle breeding farms have been established. Besides, 38 bulls, 58 cows, 57 buffaloes, 172 sheep and 1,767 poultry were supplied to breeders. There were 1,649 castrations; 15,707 animals were treated and 21,349 vaccinated.

There were 5,057 students and 135 teachers in 66 schools, youth clubs numbered 42, *mahila mandals* 20 and community centres 11.

In the field of health and sanitation, 31 drinking water wells were constructed and 456 repaired or disinfected. A primary health centre was also opened.

There were 77 co-operative societies with a membership of 2,229. These societies advanced loans totalling Rs. 27,61,476 and recovered Rs. 27,29,114.

Peoples' participation amounted to Rs. 4,25,517 in monetary terms. This included construction of a meeting hall, donation of a building (costing about Rs. 50,000) for a dispensary and other collection in cash and kind for schools, etc.

WER—The Wer Panchayat Samiti was established on 2.10.1959. The block also was established on the same date as a pre-extension

block. It was converted into a 1st stage block in October 1960. The population of the Samiti is 85 thousand and the area 598 sq. km. covering 151 villages. There are 36 panchayats and 6 Nyaya Panchayats under this Samiti.

Elections were held in 1960 and 1965. The governing body consists of 12 members: elected Sarpanchas 36, co-opted members two, associated members three and the Sub-Divisional Officer.

The principal physical achievements of the Panchayat Samiti in the field of animal husbandry have been as follows: cases treated 9,101; vaccinations done 2,475 and a total of 92 bulls, 132 poultry and 18 pigs were distributed. 12 sheep breeding farms, 2 cattle breeding farms and 2 poultry farms were established.

In the field of co-operation, 30 new co-operative societies with a share capital of Rs. 3,75,682 and a working capital of Rs. 7,82,512 were organised, which registered an increase in membership by 5,755.

The number of schools increased by 14. The resultant increase in the number of students was 2,845 and that of teachers 67.

In the field of agriculture, 1,616 compost pits were dug, and 1,50,312 maunds of compost was prepared and distributed. Also 21,845 maunds of chemical fertilisers, 6,189 implements and 46,252 fruit plants were also distributed; green manuring was done on 5,439 acres, 9,332 acres were cleared of the rat menace, 288 acres of land were reclaimed, *medbandi* was done on 3,398 acres and 7440 maunds of seeds were also distributed. For irrigation purposes, 330 wells were constructed and 26 pumping sets installed.

Eleven villages in the Samiti have been electrified.

BASERI—The Baseri Panchayat Samiti was established on 2.10.1959. The block, existing as a part of the community development programme before the inauguration of *Panchayati Raj*, was established on 2nd October, 1954 as a National Extension Service Block. It was converted into a 1st stage block on 2.10.1956 and a second stage one on 2nd October, 1959. The population of the Samiti is 75 thousand covering an area of 998 sq. km. and 123 villages. There are 34 panchayats and 6 Nyaya Panchayats under the Samiti.

Elections were held in 1960 and 1965 after the formation of the Panchayat Samiti. There are 34 elected Sarpanchas, four co-opted members, five associate members and the Sub-Divisional Officer, in all 44, on the governing body.

Standing committees have been formed for the following subjects:

1. Administration, Finance, Taxation and Welfare of backward classes, 2. Production Programme, 3. Social Education, and 4. Social Services.

In this Panchayat Samiti 27,715 maunds of seed, 6,550 maunds of fertilisers and 16,404 implements were distributed. 1,616 compost pits were dug and 2,98,43,431 maunds of compost prepared, 1529 demonstrations were held, *medbandi* was done on 22,867 acres, 419 pucka wells constructed and another 150 repaired. Besides, 391 persian wheels were installed.

In the field of animal husbandry, 36 improved bulls were distributed, 3,842 animals castrated, 46,152 inoculated and 27,168 treated. Also, eight livestock farms were started.

In the sphere of education, 92 primary schools were started. On March 31, 1965, there were 137 teachers and 5,205 students. A total of 7,098 adults were educated. Also, 43 youth clubs have been organised.

In the field of health and sanitation, 155 drinking water wells were constructed, 929 disinfected and 21 hand pumps installed. There were 23,367 vaccinations and 206 contraceptive applications.

The 60 co-operative societies had a membership of 6,851, a working capital of Rs. 5,72,877 and a share capital of Rs. 2,74,354. They advanced loans totalling Rs. 32,18,492.

Public contribution in the Samiti stood at Rs. 8,98,350.

NAGAR PAHARI—The Nagar Pahari Panchayat Samiti was established on 2-10-1959. The block, however, is older than the Panchayat Samiti, having existed as a part of the community development programme before the inauguration of *Panchayati Raj*. It was established on 2nd October, 1955, and converted into a second stage block on 2nd October, 1956. The population of the Samiti is 98 thousand. It has an area of 632 Sq. km. covering 224 villages. There are 41 panchayats and 8 Nyaya Panchayats under it.

Elections were held in 1960 and 1965 after the Samiti came into being. There are 47 members in the governing body, including 41 elected Sarpanchas, two co-opted members, three associate members and the Sub-Divisional Officer.

19,009 maunds of seeds (in addition to 25,879 maunds of sugarcane seed), 21,159 maunds of chemical fertilisers, 227 maunds of insecticides, 32,533 fruit plants, 39 bulls, 5 cows, 2 buffaloes, 5 rams and 694 poultry were distributed. Among its other activities were the registration of 59 seed growers, preparation of 2,22,762 maunds of compost, treatment of 42,959 maunds of seed and *medbandi* in 12,777 acres. 1,144 animals were castrated, 38,210 vaccinated and 14,399 treated. Poultry vaccination was carried out in 316 cases and 34 were treated.

There were 91 schools with 150 teachers and 5,582 students. Buildings were built for 15 schools; five houses for teachers were also constructed. There were 159 working adult education centres which educated 4,382 adults. The number of youth clubs was 21 (membership 245) and that of reading rooms and libraries 5.

The membership in the eight *mahila mandals* was 370.

There were 20 smokeless *chulhas*. Piped water supply was provided in two villages, and 560 metres of pucka drains and 56 drinking water wells constructed; 39 such wells were disinfected and 14 handpumps installed.

The number of functioning co-operative societies was 96, having a membership of 3,873. Loans amounting to Rs. 13,78,600 were advanced. Their share capital is Rs. 3,13,095 and the working capital Rs. 1,10,63,598.

For irrigation purposes, 195 new pucka wells were constructed, 119 old wells repaired, 478 new *kachcha* wells constructed and 109 repaired. Of the 22 pumping sets installed only one ran on electricity. The total increase in area under irrigation was 4,488 acres.

RAJAKHERA—The Rajakhera Panchayat Samiti was established on 2-10-1959. The block, had been established earlier, on 2nd October, 1956 as a National Extension Service Block. It was converted into a second stage block on 2nd October, 1961. The population of the Samiti is 80 thousand and the area 582 sq. km. covering 150 villages. There are 39 panchayats and 7 Nyaya Panchayats under it.

Elections were held in 1960 and 1965. The governing body has 47 members consisting of : elected Sarpanchas 39, co-opted members 4, associate members 3 and the Sub-Divisional Officer.

The following standing committees have been formed:

1. Administration, Finance, Taxation and Welfare of backward classes, 2. Production Programme, 3. Social Education, and 4. Social Services.

In this Panchayat Samiti, 24,311 maunds of seed, 19,142 maunds of fertilisers, 1,901 implements, 452 maunds of benzenehexachloride (BHC), 1,25,669 fruit plants and 28 bulls were distributed. The number of compost pits was 3,646 in which 2,27,962 maunds of compost were prepared. Plant protection activities covered 2,651 acres and *medbandi* was done on 4,727 acres. Five pumping sets and 21 persian wheels were installed. Besides, construction of 258 new *kachcha* wells and repairs to 249 old wells were carried out. There were 921 castrations, 74,014 vaccinations and 23,332 cases of livestock treatment.

The number of primary schools was 87, with 129 teachers and 4,763 students. There were 67 adult education centres which educated 3,330 adults. The number of youth and women's organisations was 12 and 10 with a membership of 340 and 200 respectively.

RUPBAS—The Rupbas Panchayat Samiti was established on 2-10-1959. The block had come into being two years earlier, on 2nd October, 1957. It was converted into a second stage block on 2nd October, 1962. The population of the Samiti is 79 thousand, and the area 549 sq. km. covering 157 villages. There are 35 panchayats and 7 Nyaya Panchayats under it.

Elections were held twice, first in 1960 and then in 1965. There are 41 members on the governing body consisting of 35 elected Sarpanchas, two co-opted members, three associate members and the Sub-Divisional Officer.

The following standing committees have been formed :

1. Administration, Finance, Taxation and Welfare of backward classes, 2. Production Programme, 3. Social Education, and 4. Social Services.

Through taxation the Samiti raised the following income in 1964-65:

	Rs.
Agriculture	8,871
Education cess	7,985
Profession tax	422

Physical achievements of the Panchayat Samiti:

6,458 maunds of chemical fertilisers, 28,647 maunds of seeds, 7,576 implements and 47 breeding animals were distributed. *Medbandi* was done on 5,467 acres. 234 pucka and 121 *kachcha* irrigation wells were constructed and 1,476 acres of land were brought under irrigation. The number of co-operative societies and their membership increased by 152 and 7,794 respectively. Under health and sanitation programmes, seven *ayurvedic* and three allopathic dispensaries (including primary health centres) two maternity home-cum-child welfare centres and one family planning centre were established. Ninety-nine drinking water wells were constructed. The number of educational and social centres established was as follows: primary schools 91, adult education centres 80, reading rooms 4, *mahila* samitis three and youth clubs 6. 391 scholarships of the total value of Rs. 5,592 were awarded to students belonging to backward classes.

One and a half miles of *kachcha* road were completed and 2,200 ft. of such roads converted into pucka roads; 21 houses under the rural housing scheme (10 of these completed by the end of 1964-65) have been constructed.

There is a possibility of lift irrigation from Gambhir river which will greatly benefit the *rabi* crops. Stone quarries in the hilly areas of the Panchayat Samiti can also be exploited.

KUMHER—The Kumher Panchayat Samiti was established on 2.10.1959. The block existing as a part of the community development programme before the inauguration of the *Panchayati Raj*, was established in May, 1958 as a National Extension Service Block. It was converted into a 1st stage block in May 1958 and a second stage one in May, 1963. The population of the samiti is 71 thousand with an area 454 sq. km. covering 118 villages. There are 29 panchayats and 5 Nyaya Panchayats under it.

Elections were held in 1960 and 1965. The governing body has 34 members, consisting of 29 elected Sarpanchas, two co-opted members, two associate members and the Sub-Divisional Officer.

The Panchayat Samiti distributed 3,920 maunds of seed, 7,743 maunds of fertilisers, 3,325 implements, 35,966 fruit plants, 50 bulls and 1,134 heads of poultry. There were 7,060 manure pits; *medbandi* was done on 25,923 acres, 364 irrigation wells were constructed, 160 wells repaired and 19 persian wheels installed. These brought under irrigation 10,918 acres of additional land. The number of agricultural demonstrations given was 916. In the field of animal husbandry, 2,780 castrations and 39,739 inoculations were done and 33,687 cases treated. Four dairy-farms were also established.

In the field of education, there were 73 primary schools with an enrolment of 3,391 and a staff of 192. Scholarships worth Rs. 506 were awarded.

For adult education there were 52 centres. Other social activities include 27 youth clubs with a membership of 426, 20 reading rooms, 36 leadership camps with a total gathering of 1,583 persons and one family planning camp.

78 drinking water wells were newly constructed, 49 such wells were repaired and 1,275 disinfected. Besides, 26 hand pumps were installed.

There are 131 co-operative societies with a total membership of 7,223. These societies have advanced loans totalling Rs. 55,41,924. The share capital of the societies is Rs. 1,72,468.

KAMAN—The Kaman Panchayat Samiti was established on 2.10.1959. The block was established in April, 1962 as a pre-extension block. It was converted into a 1st stage block on 2nd October, 1963. The population of the samiti is 81 thousand, with an area of 549 sq. km. covering 203 villages. There are 35 panchayats and 7 Nyaya Panchayats under this samiti.

Elections were held in 1960 and 1965. There are 42 members on the governing body. Besides 35 elected Sarpanchas, there are four co-opted members, two associate members and the Sub-Divisional Officer.

The following standing committees have been formed :

1. Administration, Finance, Taxation and Welfare of backward classes, 2. Production Programme, 3. Social Education, 4. Social Services, and 5. Appeals.

The Panchayat Samiti has been included in the intensive agricultural development programme. In spite of the problems of flood and waterlogging, considerable success was achieved in the development of sugarcane and rice crops. The achievement figures for various schemes were as follows: Seed distribution 18,438 maunds, chemical fertilisers distribution 13,979 maunds, installation of pumping sets 53, total increase in irrigated area 24,160 acres, distribution of improved breed animals 12, opening of breeding farms 50, houses constructed under rural housing scheme 212, compost pits dug 5,429, compost prepared 2,254 maunds, implements distributed 818, agricultural demonstrations 841, treatment of seeds 14,320 maunds, distribution of fungicides 3,442 maunds, *medbandi* in 10,901 acres, distribution of poultry 119, castrations 860, vaccinations (animals) 14,487, animals treated 11,127, artificial inseminations 80, number of primary schools 69, staff in schools 102, number of adult education centres 9, number of adults currently attending 40, subsidy given to members of backward classes for drinking water wells Rs. 2,325 and scholarships Rs. 668.

The panchayat Samiti deposited an amount of Rs. 1,21,500 in the Chief Minister's National Defence Fund.

BARI—The Bari Panchayat samiti was established on 2.10.1959 and the block, one year later on 1st October, 1960, as a pre-extension block. It was converted into a 1st stage block in February, 1961. The population of the Samiti is 58 thousand with an area of 787 sq. km. covering 123 villages. There are 29 panchayats and 5 Nyana panchayats under this samiti.

Elections were held in 1960 and 1965. The governing body consists of 37 members-29 being elected Sarpanchas, four co-opted members, three associate members, and the Sub-Divisional Officer.

The following standing committees have been formed:

1. Administration, Finance, Taxation and Welfare of backward classes, 2. Social Education, 3. Production Pragramme, 4. Social Services, and 5. Animal Husbandry.

The Bari Panchayat Samiti has distributed 13,082 maunds of seed, 6,528 maunds of chemical fertilisers and 7,879 implements, 1,060 compost pits were dug and 7,88,357 maunds of manure prepared. There

have been 3,412 agricultural demonstrations, 20,537 maunds of chemical fertilisers were distributed. *Medbandi* was done on 21,864 acres. An additional area of 1,048 acres was brought under irrigation. The works undertaken in this connection include construction of 22 pucka wells, improvement of 54 old pucka wells, construction of 437 *kachcha* wells, repairs to 169 old such wells, construction of two tanks, and installation of five pumping sets and some iron *rahats*.

In the field of animal husbandry 66 breeding animals and 572 poultry birds have been distributed. Other activities included: castrations performed 1,682, vaccinations done 17,340, treatments given to 6,472 (excluding treatment of 43 poultry heads) and 3 farms opened.

There were 78 schools with 117 teachers and 4,103 students. Buildings were constructed for 30 schools. The number of adult centres was 84 with 3,017 adults receiving education. Nine youth clubs and three *mahila mandals* had a membership of 370 and 30 respectively.

Under the health and sanitation programmes, 35 drinking water wells were constructed and 100 disinfected. On an average 883 students per day were provided with lunch. Smallpox vaccination was given to 4,497 persons.

Rs. 730 were given as subsidy for drinking water wells to people from backward classes. Another amount of Rs. 1,177 was spent on provision of scholarships to students of backward classes.

There were 69 co-operative societies with a total membership of 5,432 and a total working capital of Rs. 7,66,360. The societies advanced loans totalling Rs. 43,441.

Public contribution totalled Rs. 21,144.

SEWAR—The Sewar Panchayat Samiti was established on 2.10.1959. The block was established in April, 1961, as a shadow block. It was converted into a 1st stage block in April, 1962. The population of the samiti is 67 thousand and the area 472 sq. km. covering 169 villages. There are 27 panchayats and five Nyaya Panchayats under the samiti.

Elections have been held in 1959, 1961 and 1965 since the inception of the panchayat samiti. The 33 member governing body consists of 27 elected Sarpanchas, two co-opted members, three associate members and the Sub-Divisional Officer.

The following standing committees have been formed:

1. Administration, Finance, Taxation and Welfare of backward classes, 2. Production Programme, 3. Social Education, and 4. Social Services.

The achievements in various fields in this Panchayat Samiti have been as follows:

AGRICULTURE—Registered seed growers 59, distribution of seeds 40,686 maunds, distribution of chemical fertilisers 7,864 maunds, compost pits 4,728, compost prepared 2,34,370 maunds, distribution of implements 3,108, seed treatment 4,259 maunds, distribution of insecticides 109 maunds, *medbandi* 29,260 acres, and raising of fruit plants 13,700, additional area brought under cultivation 1,246 acres.

IRRIGATION—Construction of pucka wells 301, repairs to pucka wells 61, installation of pumping sets 23, installation of *rahats* 96.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY—Distribution of breeding animals 117, distribution of poultry 1,365 and castrations 8,019.

EDUCATION AND SOCIAL EDUCATION—Number of schools 60, students 4,553, teachers 126, construction of school buildings 8, working adult education centres 41, educated adults 1,669. Youth clubs 32, membership of youth clubs 602, number of *mahila mandals* 2, membership 20.

SANITATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH—Construction of drinking water wells 42, disinfection of wells 994, installation of hand pumps 18, soak pits 79, construction of drains 200 metres and improvement of another 400 metres.

CO-OPERATION—Number of societies 214, membership 10,649, loans Rs. 68,95,982 and share capital Rs. 6,26,457.

BAYANA—The Bayana Panchayat Samiti was established on 2.10.1959, and the block in April, 1962 as a shadow block. It was converted into a first stage block on 1st April, 1963. The population of the Samiti is 75 thousand and area 793 sq. km. covering 174 villages. There are 38 panchayats and 7 Nyaya panchayats.

Elections were held in 1960 and 1965. There are 44 members on the governing body consisting of 38 elected Sarpanchas, two co-opted members, three associate members and the Sub-Divisional Officer.

The following standing committees have been formed:

1. Administration, Finance, Taxation and Welfare of backward classes, 2. Production Programme, 3. Social Education, and 4. Social Services.

The Samiti has continuously been adjudged first in small savings in the district and secured the first position in State in 1961 with regard to rural uplift work as well.

The Bayana Panchayat Samiti[1] distributed 4,631 maunds of chemical fertilisers, 24,646 maunds of seeds, 1,988 agricultural implements, seven breeding animals and 542 heads of poultry. *Medbandi* was completed on 1,600 acres, 89 irrigation wells were constructed and an area of 185 acres brought under irrigation.

Four new co-operatives were formed with a membership of 233. Five reading rooms/libraries, an equal number of *mahila* samitis and 22 youth clubs were also formed. The number of working adult education centres was 229 and that of educated adults 4,090.

The Panchayat Samiti constructed seven houses under the rural housing scheme and three furlongs of roads, 241 agricultural demonstrations were held and the public contribution totals Rs. 45,000.

DIG—The Dig Panchayat Samiti was established on 2.10.1959. The block was established in October, 1962 as a pre-extension block. It was converted into a first stage block in October, 1963. The population of the Samiti is 62 thousand and the area 467 sq. km. covering 118 villages. There are 28 Panchayats and 5 Nyaya Panchayats.

Elections were held in 1960 and 1965. The governing body has 35 members, viz., 28 elected Sarpanchas, four co-opted members, two associate members and the Sub-Divisional Officer.

The following standing committees have been formed:

1. Administration, Finance, Taxation, 2. Production Programme, 3. Social Education, 4. Social Services, and 5. Welfare of backward classes.

The following physical targets were achieved in the various fields[2]:

1. 1964-65 figures.
2. *ibid.*

AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION—Seed distribution 1,53,404 maunds distribution of chemical fertilisers 21,042 maunds, compost pits 2,303, compost prepared 4,20,100 maunds, implements distribution 2,605, agricultural demonstrations 78, *medbandi* 51,852 acres, construction of wells 435, repairs of wells 508, installation of pumping sets 18, increase in irrigated area 3,2643 acres and installation of *rahats* 329.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY—Poultry farm 1, distribution of poultry 224, distribution of breeding animals 16, castrations 1,400, vaccinations 2,316 and treatments 1,847.

EDUCATION AND SOCIAL EDUCATION—Increase in the number of schools 19, of teachers 37 and of students 3,296, construction of school buildings 40, construction of residential quarters for teachers 3, increase in the number of adult education centres 33, increase in adult literacy 1000 and youth clubs opened 15.

CO-OPERATION—New societies 21, increase in membership 4,916, loans Rs. 8 lakhs, increase in share capital Rs. 1,59,990.

OTHERS—Construction of new houses 1200, construction of pucka road 8 km., construction of drinking water wells 60, repair of drinking water wells 70 and construction of drains 1,500 yards.

APPENDIX I

Income and Expenditure of the Bharatpur[1] Municipal Committee

(Rs.)

Year	Income	Expenditure
1903-04	9,238	24,404
1904-05	13,203	21,704
1905-06	25,736	25,309
1906-07	27,665	26,111
1907-08	25,683	26,055
1908-09	28,683	31,764
1909-10	26,993	35,669
1910-11	29,085	38,152
1911-12	28,557	43,424
1912-13	29,941	44,690
1913-14	40,397	26,368
1914-15	45,721	28,721
1915-16	28,976	48,870
1916-17	33,703	51,896
1918-19	26,076	50,103
1919-20	26,717	21,765
1920-21	32,423	29,975
1921-22	46,692	23,401
1923-24	24,350	23,928
1924-25	33,458	23,418
1925-26	39,912	23,928
1926-27	45,090	33,415
1927-28	36,041	60,471
1928-29	36,058	30,420
1929-30	29,221	32,205
1930-31	31,141	27,247
1931-32	32,195	30,297
1932-33	34,437	32,057
1933-34	38,457	32,589
1934-35	38,469	38,205

1. Source : *Administration Reports of Bharatpur State.*
Figures for 1925–26 to 1927–28, 1938–39, 1947–48, 1949–50 to 1963–64 from office of Municipal Board, Bharatpur.

APPENDIX I (concld.)

(Rs.)

Year	Income	Expenditure
1935-36	38,225	36,954
1936-37	43,352	43,038
1937-38	40,738	40,449
1938-39	36,069	37,944
1939-40	41,407	39,619
1940-41	43,635	41,081
1941-42	35,397	42,708
1942-43	55,890	46,828
1943-44	68,970	55,924
1945-46	89,246	82,745
1947-48	1,04,616	55,924
1949-50	55,154	96,221
1950-51	1,27,535	93,727
1951-52	2,21,387	1,13,256
1952-53	1,62,503	1,42,384
1953-54	1,68,083	1,79,139
1954-55	1,31,695	1,59,059
1955-56	1,30,335	1,41,453
1956-57	1,78,931	1,68,247
1957-58	2,30,679	2,26,877
1958-59	2,60,880	2,32,312
1959-60	2,00,227	2,20,569
1960-61	4,35,131	5,02,651
1961-62	3,13,610	3,42,175
1962-63	4,62,854	3,90,890
1963-64	5,14,261	4,76,412

APPENDIX II

Income and Expenditure of the Dig Municipal Committee[1]

(Rs.)

Year	Income	Expenditure
1903-04	2,752	2,266
1904-05	3,693	3,650
1905-06	6,586	5,229
1906-07	9,750	5,936
1907-08	7,242	7,454
1908-09	8,950	7,699
1909-10	9,653	10,702
1910-11	11,795	8,727
1911-12	10,927	11,326
1912-13	10,740	11,395
1913-14	8,279	9,982
1914-15	10,673	9,295
1915-16	12,527	7,140
1916-17	10,366	13,381
1923-24	11,376	8,415
1928-29	12,019	12,963
1930	10,803	12,367
1931	12,539	11,371
1932	13,441	11,149
1933	14,598	12,640
1934	15,881	13,468
1935	15,881	13,554
1936	16,400	15,067
1937	15,083	14,300
1938	12,922	13,458
1939	10,588	13,229
1940	14,423	13,732
1941	13,308	14,804
1942	11,282	13,924
1943	19,225	14,595
1944	39,663	20,639
1946	40,676	36,578
1961-62	92,607	92,260
1962-63	93,848	92,050
1963-64	2,06,816	1,25,949

1. Source : *Administration Report, Bharatpur State.*
Figures from 1961-62 onwards from office of Municipal Board, Dig.

CHAPTER XV

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Bharatpur State

Before the introduction of the western type of education in the former Bharatpur and Dholpur States, education was imparted largely through indigenous schools known as *madarasas* and *makatabs* where classes in Hindi, Arabic and Persian were held. During the Mughal period of Indian history, Bayana was a famous seat of learning. Reference is available of a hospice, maintained here by the grammarian Shaikh Sadaullah, which became a resort of students and religious men[1].

The old *gazetteer* mentions[2] that the total number of schools in Bharatpur State was 228, out of which one was head school, twelve *tahsili* and 215 *halkabandi* schools. The teachers and students numbered 279 and 4,640, respectively, and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 21,055. In 1868, the number of educational institutions was 89. Of these, 13 were *tahsili* schools, 73 *halkabandi* schools, two girls' schools and one school was located at the Bharatpur town. These institutions had 2,117 scholars and the total amount spent on them was Rs. 11,165. The staff consisted of 19 teachers, their pay scales ranging from Rs. 8 to 20 per month.

An English class was opened in 1858, for the first time, in the Sadar school at Bharatpur. However, it seems that the teaching of English was not taken up enthusiastically by the public as well as the State, for, in no other school was this subject added in the curriculum till 1896, when on the insistence of the then Dewan of the State, it was introduced[3] in the schools at Dig, Kumher and Bhusawar.

1. Chopra, P.N., *Some Aspects of Society and Culture During the Mughal Age*, Agra (1963), p. 148.
2. *Rajputana Gazetteer*, Vol. I, Calcutta (1879), p. 172.
3. Later, the Anglo Vernacular School at Dig and the Nobles' school at Bharatpur prepared students for the Rajputana Middle School Examination along with the students of the Middle class of the Sadar High School, Bharatpur.

The Education Department as such, it may be recalled, had not been given any importance as would appear from the following remarks of the Dewan of the Bharatpur State : "Education is very much neglected, and is consequently backward in the State. There are altogether 104 schools supported by the State, with 3,223 students. This is one of the Departments which requires our great attention and I am very sorry to say that other urgent work took up all our time and hardly anything has been done in the year towards the improvement of the schools. But I hope to attend to this Department before long."[1]

Consequently, the department was reorganised during the year 1896–97 and was put under a competent officer designated as Inspector of Education. This officer used to examine the students of the Sadar School at Bharatpur. The students of the mofussil schools were examined both by him and his deputy. As a result of reorganisation, the number of educational institutions decreased to some extent. This, on the face, appeared to be disappointing, but the inspector explained in the report the reasons for this reducation thus: "Eleven Schools, though they were shown as actually working did not exist at all; the teachers had been pensioned, dismissed, or had resigned, and no subsequent appointments had been made to fill up the vacancies. Besides this purely fictitious number, there were in the beginning of the year other schools which were as good as non-existent because the teachers in several of these had nothing to do beyond the enjoyment of gratuitous salaries, for, they had no scholars to teach."[2]

The teachers employed in the rural schools had a very poor standard of knowledge of their subjects. The Dewan of the State remarked : "Of the Mofussil School teachers, I can safely say that many of them cannot write a common letter without blunders, cannot work out sums in rule of three, and their knowledge of geography is so limited that they do not even know the difference as to whether Asia is a continent or an animal."[3] In order to improve the standard of teaching, an order was passed by the State that in future, a person who had not passed the Middle Class Examination would not be employed as teacher of a village school. To meet the difficulty of procuring qualified men for the State service and in view of the

1. *Annual Report on the Administration of Bharatpur State*, 1895–96, pp. 26–27.
2. *Ibid.*, 1897–98, p. 73.
3. *Ibid.*

fact that State scholarship-holders left the State for serving outside the State on the completion of their courses at the colleges, a condition was laid down in 1910-11 that the scholarship-holders would have to serve the State for a specified period after completion of their courses of instructions, if so required by the State.

It was felt by the State that the education of the *Thakur* boys was entirely neglected, partly owing to the carelessness of the parents and partly owing to their strained circumstances. Therefore, in 1897-98, ten scholarships were instituted for these boys. In 1900-01, a school, named Nobles' School, was opened exclusively for them. They were given stipends and no fee was charged from them.

It may be mentioned here that before the reorganisation of the department, there were no fixed rules about awarding scholarships. The scholarships which generally varied from few annas to five rupees a month, were given only to the students in the Sadar school, while students of village and *tahsili* schools were neglected. Following reorganisation, rules for awarding scholarships were framed and a proper share was allotted to the village and *tahsili* schools also. At a later date, these rules were further amended and allocation was done sectorwise, viz., scholarships for college education, for secondary education, for girls' education, medical and engineering education etc. Likewise, changes were effected in the rules pertaining to fees. Formerly fees were levied in all the State schools in proportion to the income of the parents or guardians of the scholars, but now a scale of fees was fixed according to the classification of the students and 20 per cent of the poor and promising students were allowed free instructions. No fee was charged in the village schools.

During the year 1900-1901, the educational institutions in the Bharatpur State were as below :

(Number)

Classification of schools	Schools	Teachers	Pupils
Sadar High School	1	31	502
Tahlisi schools	12	43	1,105
Village schools	77	77	1,971
Total	90	151	3,578

The Sadar School was divided into three departments, namely, (1) English, which prepared students for the Entrance Examination of the University of Allahabad and was affiliated thereto, (2) Vernacular, which taught upto the Middle Class Examination in Hindi and Urdu, and (3) Sanskrit, which prepared the students for the Oriental Examinations of the Punjab University.

In the *tahsili* schools, students were prepared for the Vernacular Middle Class Examination whereas the village schools taught up to the upper primary standard.

In the twenties, the department was again reorganised and was put under a Director of Public Instructions. The State was divided into two circles viz. Dig and Bharatpur and each circle was put under an Inspector who was subordinate to the Director. Later, in 1940-41, when the High School at Bharatpur was raised to an Intermediate College, the Director of Public Instructions was appointed as its Principal, though a separate post of Principal seems to have been created when the college section was bifurcated from the High School section.

The following table reflects the gradual progress made in the field of education in the State of Bharatpur.

Year	No. of institutions (State owned)	No. of scholars	Amount of scholarship (in rupees)	Total expenditure (in rupees) on education department
1910-11	111	5,163	12,961	94,147
1930-31	127	6,810	3,457	82,107
1940-41	145	8,495	12,740	1,19,820
1945-46*	256	2,418	12,557	2,77,505

Dholpur State

In Dholpur State, the Education Department was set up as early as 1863 A.D. and education was imparted free. But thereafter, hardly anything was done to expand the educational facilities and in 1900-01, there were only six schools in the State. Of these, one was at Dholpur, where English was also taught in addition to Hindi, Persian and Urdu, and one each at Bari, Baseri, Rajakhera, Kolari and Angai. The total average attendance of students in that year was 308 while the number of teachers 16 and the State spent a sum of Rs. 2,523 on them.

* Excludes the statistics pertaining to the college.

A High school at Dholpur and several primary schools elsewhere in the State were opened in 1910. The total number of scholars in the 31 institutions in 1910-11, was 1,773 (including 60 girls, who were taught arithmetic in addition to sewing, knitting and cooking). The High school, named Sadar Maharana High School, was affiliated to the Allahabad University for the matriculation examination and the Inspector of Schools acted as its Headmaster. Science and drawing classes were added to it in 1915-16.

Later, to encourage the students to prosecute higher studies, scholarships were granted to those going outside the State for studies as well as to those studying in the State. At the time of the merger of the State with the Matsya Union, there were 61 educational institutions in the State.

LITERACY AND EDUCATIONAL STANDARDS

Literacy

In the matters of literacy, Bharatpur State stood eleventh among the twenty States and chiefships of Rajputana during the 1901 Census. The literacy percentage was 2.8 (5.2 males and 0.1 females). In the same year, the literacy in Dholpur State was only 1.4 per cent (2.6 per cent males and 1.1 per cent females). According to the 1951 Census, the literacy percentage of the district was 9.07 (14.78 males and 2.24 females). This rose to 15.21 per cent (24.31 males and 4.41 females) in 1961.

Educational Standard

The educational standard of the people in the district in 1951 was as follows[1]:

(Number)

Educational Standards	Males	Females
Literates	65,969	8,450
Middle School	4,296	408
Matriculate or School Leaving Certificate or Higher Secondary	1,822	153
Intermediate in Arts or Science	247	43
Degree or Diploma	744	185

1. *Census 1951–Rajasthan and Ajmer–District Census Handbook Bharatpur, Bikaner* (1954), pp. 94–95.

Such information is not available for the whole of the district for 1961. However, it was reckoned that 1,55,520 persons (1,34,120 males and 21,400 females) were literate i. e. without any educational qualifications; 9,550 persons (8,627 males and 923 females) had passed primary or junior basic examinations and 9,847 (8,998 males and 849 females) were matriculates or with even higher qualifications. More information is available for urban areas of the district for 1961, which is tabulated below :

(Number)

Educational Standards	Males	Females
Literate (without educational level)	31,067	10,836
Primary or Junior Basic	1,371	335
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	4,369	528
Technical Diploma not equal to ' egree	11	4
Non-technical Diploma not equal to Degree	142	102
University Degree or Post Graduate Degree other than technical Degree	910	69
Technical Degree or Diploma equal to Degree or Post-Graduate Degree	36	7

Education of women

There was not a single school in the Bharatpur State for girls as is mentioned in the *Annual Report on the Administration of Bharatpur State* (1897-98) and they used to study in boys' schools. It was only in 1900-01 that a girls' school was opened by the State. This number rose to seven in 1913-14 (with 227 girls on the rolls), to nine in 1930-31 (with 448 girls), to[1] ten in 1940-41 (with 1015 girls including the girls studying in the private girls' schools) and to[2] 23 in 1945-46 (with a strength of 1261 girls[3]). It will appear from the above figures that the progress of women's education has been steady, though the pace was slow.

At the time of the formation of United States of Matsya, there was only one high school for the girls in the Bharatpur State and

1. These were at Bharatpur, Dig, Kaman, Bayana, Bhusawar, Nagar, Kumher, Nadbai, Rupbas and Wer.
2. This number includes the Girls' High School at Bharatpur and the Vernacular Middle Schools for girls at Dig and Nagar (one at each place) but does not include private schools for girls.
3. Excluding the number of private students which numbered 161 in that year.

none in the Dholpur. In 1951, besides the above high school at Bharatpur, there were five middle schools for girls one each at Bharatpur, Dig, Kaman, Bayana and Nagar, and 26 primary schools. There was also one aided school at Bharatpur. In 1960-61, there were in the district the following institutions for girls : higher secondary schools 2, junior basic schools 2, primary schools 31, and schools for special education 2. A total of 14,810 girls were receiving education in the various institutions in the district in 1960-61. The number of institutions rose to 67 in 1964-65.

Education of criminal and depressed classes

The State of Bharatpur opened a school for the children of *mochis* (shoemakers) at Dig in 1910-11. Subsequently two more schools were opened for educating the sons of *kanjars*. The number of students reading in these schools in 1913-14 was 101. A night school was also conducted at the Blanchettpura school in order to afford facilities for imparting instructions to elderly *kanjar* boys who remained occupied during the day on their fields. Two similar schools for educating boys of the depressed classes were maintained by private bodies.

After the formation of Rajasthan, special concessions in admission, in fees and in scholarships, have been given to students of Scheduled Castes and Tribes and backward classes. The Social Welfare department maintains special hostels exclusively for these boys where various facilities are given to them. There are at present four such hostels in the district, three at Bharatpur town (one for Scheduled Castes and two for Denotified Tribes of which one is for girls), and one at Dig (for the boys of the denotified tribes only). There are two *Sanskar Kendras* for girls, one at Bharatpur and the other at Dig.

GENERAL EDUCATION

In 1948, four States, namely, Alwar, Bharatpur, Dholpur and Karauli were merged to form the Matsya Union. At this time the position of institutions in the Bharatpur and Dholpur States was as shown below :

State	Degree College	High School		Normal Training Schools	A.V.M. Schools	Sanskrit Pathshalas	Primary Schools	Total	Teachers
		Boys	Girls						
Bharatpur	1	3	1	1	30	2	223	261	639
Dholpur	-	1	-	-	9	2	49	61	140

After the formation of Matsya Union, the Education Department was reorganised to give uniformity to the system. Consequently, a Director of Education was appointed for the whole of Matsya with headquarters at Alwar. The State was divided into two Circles, one comprising the former Alwar State and the other, the former States of Bharatpur, Dholpur and Karauli. Each Circle was put under the charge of one Inspector with his headquarters at Alwar and Bharatpur for respective circles. When these States again merged in Rajasthan, the Inspector was designated as Divisional Inspector of Schools and his headquarters were shifted from Bharatpur to Alwar while a Deputy Inspector was stationed at Bharatpur. It was in 1955-56 that the District Inspector of Schools was appointed for Bharatpur separately with his headquarters in Bharatpur town.

The present set-up in the district includes an Inspector of Schools who controls all the boys' schools except the primary schools located in the rural areas which are under the control of Panchayat Samitis. Under him are two Deputy Inspectors. The district is divided into two Circles, Bharatpur and Dholpur which are placed under the two Deputy Inspectors who supervise all the middle schools in their respective Circles. Similarly, there are two Sub-Deputy Inspectors for the above two Circles and each of them supervises the primary schools, located in urban areas, of his Circle. The Inspectorate has been classed as of B category and the sanctioned strength of the office staff consists of four upper division clerks and seven lower division clerks. The immediate controlling authority above the Inspector is the Deputy Director, Primary and Secondary Education with his headquarters at Jaipur.

The female education in the district is controlled by the Deputy Director (Women) of Primary and Secondary Education, Ajmer Range, with her headquarters at Jaipur. She directly supervises all the high and higher secondary schools, whereas middle and primary schools (in urban areas) are supervised by the subordinate officer designated as Deputy Inspectress of Schools whose headquarters are at Bharatpur.

College education is controlled by the Director of Education, Rajasthan, whose headquarters are located at Jaipur.

In 1964-65, the position of the educational institutions in the district along with the number of students and teachers was shown as follows:[1]

1. *Statistical Abstract Rajasthan*, 1967, published by the Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Rajasthan, Jaipur, pp. 164-166.

Categories of Institutions	No. of Institutions	No. of teachers Males	Females	No. of students Boys	Girls
COLLEGES :					
General Education	2	58	3	1112	76
Professional Education	7	53	9	530	152
SCHOOLS :					
Higher Secondary	13	464	53	6035	723
High	16			7032	681
Senior Basic	1	673	152	644	2
Middle	79			19076	4456
Junior Basic	52	193	8	5671	987
Primary	1095	1863	242	61037	15344
Special	984	42	-	16703	727
Total	2249	3346	467	117840	23148

Primary Schools

In 1950-51, there were 290 primary schools including 12 aided primary schools in the district. The number increased to 596 (including one junior basic school) in 1956-57, to 871 (including 69 junior basic schools) in 1960-61 and to 1147 including 52 junior basic schools in 1964-65. In 1959, following the democratic decentralisation, all the primary schools in the rural areas were transferred to the control of the Panchayat Samitis. The distribution of the rural schools in the 13 Panchayat Samitis, for the year 1964-65 is as follows :

Name of the Panchayat Samiti	No. of Schools	Name of the Panchayat Samiti	No. of Schools
Sewar	60	Rupbas	91
Kumher	73	Bayana	74
Dig	74	Dholpur	107
Kaman	69	Bari	78
Nagar	91	Baseri	92
Nadbai	66	Rajakhera	87
Wer	83		

In each of the above Panchayat Samitis, there are two posts of Sub-Deputy Inspectors/Education Extension Officers except at Sewar, Dig, Kaman and Bayana where only one post is sanctioned. These officers supervise the schools under their jurisdictions and they

seek technical guidance from the Inspector of Schools whenever necessary.

During the year 1964-65 the total number of boys and girls receiving education in all the primary and junior basic schools combined was 66708 and 16331 respectively in the district.

Middle Schools

In 1950-51, the district had 36 middle schools. This number rose to 59 in 1956-57 to 67 in 1960-61 and to 80 (including a senior basic school) in 1964-65. Out of 80, 66 were for the boys (see appendix I) and the rest for the girls. Of the 14 schools for girls, those situated in urban areas were nine. These were : Government Middle School Bharatpur, New City Bharatpur, Bari, Kaman, Nadbai, Rajakhera and Wer. The aided schools in urban areas were Arya Kanya Pathshala Bharatpur and Mahila Vidya Mandir, Dholpur. The five schools in the rural areas were at Jurehra, Kumher, Nagar, Sikri and Pahari.

The number of students receiving education in these middle schools during 1964-65 was 24,178 (19720 boys and 4458 girls). The boys' schools have co-education.

High and Higher Secondary Schools

In 1950-51, there were five high schools, viz., at Bharatpur, Dig, Bayana, Bhusawar and Dholpur. The number rose to 11 in 1956-57, to 21 in 1960-61, and to 29 in 1964-65. Out of these 24 were for the boys and five for the girls. These are given below :

1. Government Secondary School, Bari.

2. Government Secondary School, Basai Nawab (started in 1900 A.D. as a primary school, was raised to the middle standard in 1950 and to the present status in 1961).

3. Government Higher Secondary School, Baseri (set up in 1902 as a primary school, was raised to the middle standard in 1908 and to the present status in 1960).

4. Government Secondary School, Bayana (High School till 1963, when it was renamed as a secondary school).

5. Multipurpose Higher Secondary School, Bharatpur.

6. Shri Sanatan Dharama Higher Secondary School, Bharatpur (started as a middle school in 1931 and was raised to the present status in 1957).

7. Government High School, Bhusawar (set up as a middle school in 1905 was raised to the present standard in 1950).

8. Government Multipurpose Higher Secondary School, Dholpur (established as a high school in 1912, was upgraded to the present status in 1955).

9. King George High School Dholpur (run by the Government of India).

10. Government Secondary School, Dig (set up in the early nineties of the last century and was upgraded to high school standard in July 1944).

11. Government Junior Higher Secondary School, Halena (set up as a primary school in 1906, was upgraded to the middle standard in 1943 and to the high school status in 1961).

12. Government Secondary School, Januthar (remained as a middle school till 1952 and was upgraded to the present status in July 1961).

13. Government Secondary School, Jurehra (upgraded to the present status in 1961).

14. Government Secondary School, Kaman.

15. Government Higher Secondary School, Kumher (upgraded to the present standard in July 1958).

16. Government Secondary School Nadbai (was raised to the high school standard in July 1954).

17. Government Secondary School, Nagar (was set up as a primary school about the year 1890, and was upgraded to middle standard in 1902-03 and to high school in 1954-55).

18. Government Higher Secondary School, Rajakhera (was established as a primary school about sixty years back and was upgraded to the middle standard in 1907 and to the present status in 1959).

19. Government Higher Secondary School, Rupbas (established in 1908 as a primary school, was raised to the middle standard in 1916 and to the present status in 1958).

20. Government Higher Secondary School, Sir Mathura (was upgraded to the present status in July 1960).

21. Government Secondary School, Sikri (started in 1906 as a primary school, was raised to the middle standard in 1926 and to the present status in 1964).

22. Government Higher Secondary School, Sinsini (was upgraded to the present status in July 1958).

23. Government Secondary School, Uchchain (started as a middle school in July 1905 and was upgraded to the present status in 1961).

24. Government Higher Secondary School, Wer (started as a primary school and was upgraded to the middle standard in 1901 and to the present status in 1958).

Girls' High and Higher Secondary Schools

There were two higher secondary and three secondary schools for the girls in the district. These were :

1. Government Girls' Secondary School, Bayana (was upgraded to the present status in July 1958 before which it was a middle school).

2. Government S. B. K. Girls' Higher Secondary School, Bharatpur (was upgraded to the present standard in July 1960).

3. Shri Mahila Vidyapeeth Higher Secondary School, Bhusawar, Its foundation stone was laid on 28th April, 1946 by the late Maharani Shri Chamunda Ammani Avaru and the classes started in November 1946. The land for the institution was donated by a philanthropist, Seth Raghunath Prasad. It is run by the Arya Vidyapeeth Society which is registered under the Societies Act of 1860 A.D. At present it has classes from the 1st standard (the section from first to fifth standard is separate) to higher secondary. It is a residential institution with a hostel. In 1964-65, there were 139 students and 13 teachers. The institution is aided and recognised by the Rajasthan Government.

4. Government Girls' Secondary School, Dholpur (was raised from the middle standard to the present status in July, 1955).

5. Government Girls' Secondary School, Dig (was raised to the present status in July 1962).

Colleges

The district possesses two colleges for general education, one at Bharatpur and the other at Dholpur. The examinations are conducted by the University of Rajasthan to which these institutions are affiliated. Since there is no separate college for girls, co-education is allowed in these colleges. A brief description of each of these is given as follows:

MAHARANI SHRI JAYA COLLEGE, BHARATPUR—The college was opened in 1940-41 and named after the late Her Highness the Maharani of Bharatpur. In the beginning it had classes up to the Intermediate standard. It had three faculties, viz., Arts, Science and Commerce. In 1947, it was raised to degree standard in Arts and Commerce and was affiliated to the University of Rajputana. Later, in 1957, Science classes were also opened upto the degree standard.

In 1947, the college was housed in the building which had served as the headquarters of the former Political Agent of the Eastern Rajputana Agency. Later, in 1957-58 separate blocks for Physics, Botany and Zoology departments were constructed. The college has been selected by the University Grants Commission for financial assistance during the ensuing Five Year Plan. The college has four hostels for students and well maintained library containing 18,000 books.

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE, DHOLPUR—It is housed in an old building. A hostel with a capacity to accommodate 20 students is also available. There are only two faculties, Arts and Commerce, in the college. The college library contains 4,698 books.

PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

There was usually a shortage of qualified teachers in the State. Fresh candidates as well as in-service teachers were sponsored by the State to undergo training outside the State, generally at the training College, Allahabad, or the Normal School at Agra or Moradabad or Ajmer, or the Central Training College, Lahore. Later in 1928-29, a training school for the training of vernacular teachers was opened at Bharatpur, which was affiliated to the United Provinces' Education Department.

The district now has six professional schools. Of these three, viz., Shakuntala Mahila Vidyalaya (B.S.T.C.) at Bharatpur, Mahila Vidyapeeth (S.T.C.) at Bhusawar and Bajrang Mahila Vidyalaya (S.T.C.) at Dig, are managed privately and the two, viz., Basic Teachers Training Schools at Bharatpur and Dholpur are run by the Gevernment. There is also an Industrial Training Institute at Bharatpur, run by the Government to impart education in different industrial trades.

There was an Ayurvedic school in the district to impart education in this system of medicine, but it was closed in the year 1960-61.

ORIENTAL EDUCATION

In 1964-65, there were five Sanskrit schools in the district. Of these four, i.e. those at Bharatpur, Dholpur, Sir Mathura and Baseri were run by the government and imparted education up to Praveshika, while the Kund Kund Digambar Jain Vidyalaya Rajakhera was a private institution though recognised by the Government and imparted education up to Purva Praveshika. The schools are under the control of the Director, Sanskrit Education, Rajasthan, whose headquarters are at Jaipur. The examinations are conducted by Board of Secondary Education, Rajasthan, Ajmer.

ADULT EDUCATION

In 1959-60, there were 74 centres for the dissemination of literacy among the adults. These were located in various panchayat samitis of the district. The number of centres in 1964-65 increased to 554, while the number of adult literates increased from 3,542 to 10,244 during these years.

LIBRARIES, MUSEUMS, BOTANICAL AND ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS

Libraries

Besides the libraries maintained by the colleges and schools, there are four other libraries in the district. These are : District Library, Bharatpur; Tahsil Library, Dig; Hindi Sahitya Samiti Library, Bharatpur; and Tahsil Jubilee Hall Library, Dholpur.

DISTRICT LIBRARY, BHARATPUR—It was set up in July 1903 by the Bharatpur State and was known as the State Public Library prior to 1956, when it got its present name. It has 13,117 books on various subjects and during the year 1964-65 the membership was 400.

JUBILEE HALL TAHSIL LIBRARY, DHOLPUR—The library was set up on 1-9-1944 by the then ruler of Dholpur State. In the beginning, there were only 500 books (in Hindi, Urdu and English) and no rules were framed for membership etc. It was under the control of the Headmaster of Maharaja School. In 1964-65, the books in the l ib numbered 4677. This library is now controlled by the Deputy Director of Social Education whose headquarters are at Bikaner, though the immediate person in charge is the Headmaster of the Multipurpose Higher Secondary School, Dholpur.

GOVERNMENT TAHSIL LIBRARY, DIG—The library was opened on 25 August, 1956, by Social Education Department of Rajasthan Government. In the beginning, there were 78 books, the number increased to 2957 in 1964-65. The immediate controlling authority is the Headmaster of the Government High School, Dig.

Museum

There is a museum at Bharatpur known as the State Museum. It was set up on 11th November, 1944 by the Bharatpur State. It is housed in one of the buildings in the fort, formerly used as the State Court. The museum is divided into various sections, viz., (i) Archaeological Section comprising old sculpture, coins and inscriptions ranging from third century B.C. to 18th century A.D. (ii) Painting Section consisting of miniatures of the Rajasthan school of paintings and manuscripts with a few illustrations, (iii) Armoury section displaying various types of weapons and armaments, (iv) Arts and Crafts section containing collections of art pieces such as workmanship on ivory, sandal wood etc., (v) Children's Section, which has some 372 odd articles made of brass, wood and clay of special interest to children, (vi) Historical Section comprising portraits of the rulers of Bharatpur and royal insignia etc.

Remains of recent excavations at Noh, about six kilometres from Bharatpur are also deposited here. These include material ranging from 1500 B. C. to second A. D. in the form of pottery, ornaments, terracottas, coins, seals, votive tanks, metal and bone objects etc.

The museum has brought out the following publications (i) sculptures : Bharatpur Museum (ii) Catalogue and guide : Bharatpur Museum (iii) As stones speak-Bharatpur (iv) Picture post cards of important sculptures.

The staff of the museum consists of a curator, a clerk, a technical *mistri* and eleven gallery attendants, chowkidar, varnishers etc.

Botanical and Zoological gardens

The Superintendent of Gardens, Matsya Circle, stationed at Alwar and in charge of the Alwar district and Karauli Sub-Division (Sawai Madhopur district) is also in charge for Bharatpur district. His staff for Bharatpur district consists of an Inspector and an Assistant Inspector. The Inspector with his staff is stationed in Bharatpur town whereas the Assistant Inspector with his staff remains in Dholpur town.

APPENDIX I

Middle Schools for boys (1964-65)

1. Maharaja Badan Singh Middle School, Bharatpur, 2. Mahatma Gandhi Railway Middle School, Bharatpur, 3. City Middle School, Bharatpur, 4. Mathura Gate Middle School, Bharatpur, 5. Government Middle School, Jaghina, 6. Pipla, 7. Sunari, 8. Bahnera, 9. Sewar, 10. Kisankund, 11. Awar, 12. Penghora, 13. Sihi, 14. Rarah, 15. Astawan, 16. Dig, 17. Khoh, 18. Korer, 19. Bahaj, 20. Kasot, 21. Gopalgarh, 22. Nonera, 23. Musepur, 24. Pahari, 25. Manota Kalan, 26. Semli, 27. Barkhera, 28. Kaithwara, 29. Mudhera, 30. Budli, 31. Akhegarh, 32. Kotra Nadbai, Nadbai, 33. Gadoli, 34. Pingora, 35. Bhadira, 36. Brahmabad, 37. Kalsada, 38. Khareri, 39. Kherli Gadasiya, 40. Baretha, 41. Alipur, 42. Ballabhagarh, 43. Nithar, 44. Pathena, 45. Salimpur Kalan, 46. Siras, 47. Paharpur, 48. Khanua, 49. Pichuna, 50. Rudawal, 51. Sanatan Vidya Mandir, Dholpur (aided), 52. Kilabari, 53. Garadpura, Dholpur, 54. Dholpur City, 55. Mania, 56. Tasimo, 57. Panchagaon, 58. Sarankikheda, 59. Sepau, 60. Abdulpur, 61. Kanchanpur, 62. Rehsema, 63. Jaspura, 64. Boroli, 65. Angai, and 66. Bolkhera.

CHAPTER XVI

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

HISTORY OF MEDICAL FACILITIES

Early Times (Prior to 1900 A.D.)

According to the common belief prevalent in the area in early times, sickness was attributed to *khor*, or the agency of the souls of departed relations, and for its treatment, a cunning man was called in who propitiated the *khor* by offering sweetmeats, milk etc. and gave ashes and black pepper sanctified by charms to the patients.[1] Before the introduction of the western type of medical facilities in the district, the medical profession was largely in the hands of *Vaidyas* and *Hakims*[2] who followed *Ayurvedic* and *Unani* systems of medicine respectively. Most of the *Ayurvedic* medicines were prepared indigenously from herbs. Decoctions were the most general prescriptions for all sorts of fevers. For more serious diseases and surgery, people resorted to the renowned allopathic institutions at Agra, Mathura and Jaipur.

The earliest medical institution in Bharatpur State on modern lines was opened in 1849. About the year 1849, Maharaja Balwant Singh was in Agra where he visited a dispensary. The Civil Surgeon there talked about the benefits such an institution conferred upon the people. On his return, he immediately opened a dispensary known as he City Dispensary, in the town of Bharatpur.[3]

In the year 1867, the then Maharaja Rana Bhagwant Singh of Dholpur, on the advice of Mr. Martin, probably his private secretary, wrote to a firm at Agra asking them to send a compounder. The compounder was lodged in the travellers' Bungalow at Dholpur where medicines were provided to the European travellers, but were not, it appears, given to the residents of the place. This arrangement seems to have lasted for a year and a half. On the recommendations of the

1. *Rajputana Gazetteer*, Vol. I, Calcutta (1879), p. 175.
2. Babar Ali was a distinguished *Hakim* in the court of Maharana Kirat Singh in the 19th century. His grandsons, Abbas Hussain and Mir Achchu also earned much fame in this field and held large jagirs in the Dholpur State. *Rajputana Gazetteer*, Vol. I, Calcutta (1879), p. 252.
3. *Medico-Topographical Gazetteer of Eastern Rajputana States*, p. 92.

Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana, regarding the establishment of the dispensaries in the State and the acceptance of the same by the ruler, a hospital was opened in 1860 in Dholpur[1].

In course of time, dispensaries were opened at other places also, e.g., at Dig in 1856; Sewar in 1856; Gopalgarh in 1860 (later transferred to Nagar in 1899 when the tahsil was removed to this place on completion of the revenue settlement operations); Bayana and Rupbas in 1861; Kaman in 1862; Akhegarh in 1866; Bhusawar in 1880; Kumher in 1894; and at Purani Chhaoni[2] in 1899. On October 7, 1894 a female hospital was opened at Bharatpur by the Maji Sahiba (grandmother of the then ruler of the State of Bharatpur) and named after herself. which until its affiliation to the Victoria Hospital in 1899, used to be known as Maji Sahiba Darya Kuar's Female Hospital. Its chief work was among the *pardanashin* women of the city. The hospital, before it was annexed to the Victoria Hospital, was located in a large building in the very heart of the city. A class for the instruction of *dais* (local midwives) in elementary obstetrics was later started in the institution. The Annah hospital[3], which was opened in 1855 and to which female wards were added in 1873, continued till 1897. However, this institution lost its popularity for various reasons, chief amongst which are its unsuitable location, bad administration and the absence of efficient technical personnel. Consequently attendance at this institution started thinning and for some years little or really no serious surgical or medical work appears to have been done, so much so that it was considered necessary to construct a hospital on a more suitable site. With this object in view in the year 1895, a site at Charbagh was selected and work commenced on the building which came to be known as the Victoria Hospital and was occupied in 1900 A.D.

Besides the above institutions, three dispensaries, one each at Baretha (1897), Sikri (1897) and Paharpur (1901) were started and maintained by the Public Works Department of Bharatpur State for the benefit of their own employees, though others were also obliged when approached.

1. *Medico-Topographical Gazetteer of Eastern Rajputana States*, p. 236.
2. The Medical Subordinate in charge of the State Jail located here was also in charge of this dispensary. After the erection of the new State Prison in 1903 near the city of Dholpur, this dispensary was wound up.
3. So called because it was situated near the village Annah, halfway between the city of Bharatpur and Sewar.

From the available records it seems that Dr. Harvey[1] was the first Agency Surgeon of the Eastern Rajputana States comprising Bharatpur, Karauli and Dholpur. It was an appointment made in the year 1869. A small out-door dispensary, called the Agency Dispensary, appears to have been maintained at the Agency Surgeon's Bungalow till the abolition of the post of Agency Surgeon in 1879. The dispensary was probably revived in 1911-12. After the abolition of the post of Agency Surgeon, a State Medical Officer was appointed for the Bharatpur State. However, after a few years, an officer was deputed to reorganise the medical and jail departments and the question of resuscitating the appointment of Agency Surgeon for the States in the Agency was considered. The post was revived and the Agency Surgeon was appointed on April 1st, 1899 for the Eastern Rajputana States, with headquarters at Bharatpur. He supervised the administration of the medical department at the headquarters as well as of all the rural dispensaries in the States of Bharatpur, Dholpur and Karauli. He also held the medical charge of the Central Prisons near Sewar and the Imperial Service Regiments and the Transport Corps near Mandholi. Besides this, he looked after sanitation and vaccination work; was also physician to the ruler; and outside the headquarters, supervised the prisons at Dholpur, Karauli, Bharatpur and Dig.

After 1900 A.D.

Thus a survey of the medical facilities, provided by the two States of Bharatpur and Dholpur, reveals that there were 13 medical institutions in the former and five in the latter at the beginning of the present century.

In the years that followed, more institutions were opened and the department was reorganised in Bharatpur State. A new dispensary was set up at Baretha in 1905-06, which was, however, wound up during the following year but was revived in 1911-12. In December, 1911, the female hospital at Bharatpur, which was lodged in the apartments of Victoria Hospital, was moved to a separate building constructed for the purpose and the vacated wards were utilised for the indoor patients from among the State Troops. In the same year, the Raj Troops Hospitals at Sewar, which was maintained at a cost of Rs. 1050 annually, and was independent of the Medical Department,

1. The late Surgeon-General R. Harvey, formerly Director General of I.M.S.

was abolished for administrative reasons and a regular dispensary was started for the benefit of the public and was placed under the Sub-Assistant Surgeon in charge of the State Jail. During the same year, the question of reversion of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon, who had been on foreign service in the State, and the constitution of a separate subordinate medical service for the State of Bharatpur, was considered and it was decided that the officials should be gradually replaced by local personnel. Consequently students were sent by the State to the Indore Medical College for studies. In 1911-12 three new institutions: a dispensary at Sewar, the Raj Forces Hospital at Bharatpur and a dispensary in the Agency Compound at Bharatpur were opened. A postmortem section was opened at Dig. In July, 1912, a trained midwife (*dai*) was brought from Ajmer and posted at Bharatpur female hospital to instruct mothers in the care of their infants, and to act as a Superintendent of the local *dais*. In 1913-14 a dispensary was opened at Sikri.

Some time in the twenties, the Medical Department at Bharatpur State was reorganised and the number of allopathic hospitals and dispensaries was reduced to four (Victoria Hospital and female hospital at Bharatpur and the dispensaries at Dig and Wer) and that of *Ayurvedic Aushadhalayas* to 12. In 1928-29, the two *Ayurvedic* dispensaries at Bayana and Nagar were replaced by allopathic dispensaries. In the same year a scheme for setting up a maternity and child welfare centre at Bharatpur was taken up and the centre was opened on 1st November, 1930. Later on, classes were added to it to train the *dais*. In 1929-30, six more *Ayurvedic* dispensaries (one at Kumher, Rup[illegible], Wer, Nadbai, Bhusawar and Pahari) were converted into allopathic institutions. Thus there were twelve dispensaries and hospitals in 1930-31 in Bharatpur State under the Chief Medical Officer. The figure excludes two hospitals i.e. Jail Hospital and Jaswant Household Infantry Hospital and an *Ayurvedic Aushadhalaya*.

In 1933-34, rules for Compounders' Services were revised and their scale of pay were increased to ensure efficiency. Grades of increment were also fixed for Sub-Assistant Surgeons and it was stipulated that promotions be given on the basis of examination passed by them. In-service compounders were trained for promotions to higher grades. Fresh candidates were also trained in the Compounders' course at Victoria Hospital and were examined twice a year.

In August 1933, a travelling dispensary[1] was set up at Uchchain, which was converted into a fixed one from the following year, and one more travelling dispensary was set up there during the next year, which was put under the charge of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon in addition to vaccination work. Later, the vaccination work was separated and another travelling dispensary was started. The two travelling dispensaries were routed in Northern Circle and Southern Circle; the headquarters of the former were at Dig and that of latter at Bharatpur.

In August 1933, an anti-rabic centre was added to the Victoria Hospital, Bharatpur. To keep the equipments of Victoria Hospital up to date, an Ultra Violet Ray Lamp, a medical diathermy machine and surgical diathermy machines were purchased in 1936-37. A dental clinic was also opened in that year. In 1937-38, the Jail Hospital was separated from the medical department and put under the officer in charge of the jail. A ward for tuberculosis treatment was opened in 1937-38 in the Victoria Hospital but was later separated, and in 1940-41, a T. B. Hospital was set up partly from State funds and partly from the funds donated by Her Excellency the Vicereine's Anti-Tuberculosis Fund. The hospital was named after the late Rao Raja Girrendra Raj Singh, brother of the then ruler of Bharatpur State.

In 1943-44, a branch of the Red Cross Society was opened at Bharatpur under a separate doctor. In 1945-46, there were 16 hospitals and dispensaries in the Bharatpur State.

Following the example of the North-India Blind Relief Society, which organised a Treatment *Mela* at Goverdhan in 1933-34, a similar camp was organised at Nagar by the Bharatpur State on 14th April, 1935. In two days, 85 cataract cases were operated upon by the Chief Medical Officer of the State. In subsequent years, such camps were organised at Bayana (31st March to 10th April, 1937), Bhusawar (twice during the year 1937-38 on the request of and assisted by a donation from a local *Seth*, Shri Raghunath Prasad of Bhusawar), Uchchain (1941-42[2] on the request of local *Seth*, Kanhaiyalal) and again at Bhusawar (29th October, 1944, at the request of *Seth* Kailash Chandra).

1. The travelling dispensaries were run on camels. This was unsatisfactory, for only a very small stock of medicines could be carried and all the members of the staff of the dispensary had to travel from village to village on foot. In 1939-40 camels were replaced by bullock carts having pneumatic wheels.
2. The result of the operations was very encouraging, being 98.3 per cent. Out of 124 cases, 122 were successful.

Very little, it appears, was done to increase medical facilities in Dholpur State during these years. At the beginning of the century, there were five dispensaries in the State, one of which was wound up after a year or two, and the other was exclusively used for prisoners. In 1903-04, improvements were effected in the Dholpur dispensary and it was upgraded to the status of a hospital. In March 1906, a ward named the Victoria Memorial Ward was added to the Dholpur hospital with two private and six general indoor beds. In 1915-16, a separate dispensary for women, named Lady Hardinge's Zenana Dispensary, was set up at Dholpur and a branch of the Lt. John Ambulance Society was also opened. Besides these allopathic institutions, the State also patronised *Ayurvedic* and *Unani* systems of medicine. The following table indicates the work done by these institutions in the two States of Bharatpur and Dholpur.

(Number)

Year	Bharatpur			Dholpur		
	Total patients treated	Indoor patients	Operations performed	Total patients treated	Indoor patients	Operations performed
1895-96	1,05,492	950	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.*
1900-01	1,39,631	N.A.	3,672	34,430	N.A.	N.A.
1905-06	1,39,855	1,484	4,600	26,317	132	1,490
1910-11	1,60,432	2,109	6,218	48,003	513	1,716
1915-16	2,05,625	2,551	7,756	54,783	911	2,811
1930-31	6,16,947	38,261	6,673	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1935-36	7,00,207	8,511	8,497	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1940-41	7,11,806	N.A.	10,175	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

Matsya Union and After

After the formation of Matsya Union, comprising the States of Bharatpur, Dholpur, Alwar and Karauli, an Inspector General of Hospitals was appointed to supervise the medical department. For each of the States of Bharatpur and Dholpur, Chief Medical Officers were appointed. Each of them had a Resident Medical Officer under him, the former for Victoria Hospital, Bharatpur, and the latter for Sadar Hospital, Dholpur. Below these offieers were the Assistant Surgeons, Sub-Assistant Surgeons and the staff nurses.

*N.A.—Not Available.

After the formation of Rajasthan, uniform rules were framed and a Directorate of Medical and Health Services was set up. At present (1964) there is a Principal Medical Officer and a Chief Medical Officer, the former stationed at Bharatpur and the latter at Dholpur.

In 1951, the following allopathic medical institutions were in existence in the district : Victoria Hospital Bharatpur, Female Hospital Bharatpur, T. B. Hospital Sewar, Jail Hospital Bharatpur, Dig Hospital Dig, Bayana Hospital Bayana, Sadar Hospital Dholpur, S.K.M M. Hospital at Dholpur and dispensaries one each at Kumher, Kaman, Nagar, Nadbai, Wer, Bhusawar, Rupbas, Pahari, Sikri, Kishansagar (Baretha) and Uchchain. The number rose to 24 in 1957 but fell to 20 in 1960 and again rose to 27 in 1964.

EPIDEMICS

Four diseases viz., cholera, smallpox, plague and malaria have frequently ravaged this area, particularly Bharatpur State, Dholpur being comparatively free from these.

Cholera

The cholera epidemics usually synchronised with the hot season from April to July, during which about 80 per cent of the total mortality occurred from this disease. Between the year 1891 and 1899, the total number of deaths resulting from this in the States of Bharatpur and Dholpur was 2265 and 402 respectively. Of these Bharatpur city alone claimed 701. The severest epidemic was during 1892 when 1599 lives were lost in Bharatpur State and 340 in Dholpur. The epidemic of the year 1898 claimed 340 lives in the former and 50 in the latter State.

Cholera appeared again in epidemic form in Bharatpur State during the following years : 1899-1900, 1902-03, 1905-06, 1907-08, 1912-13, 1915-16, 1923-24, 1928-29, 1937-38 and 1943-44. More often than not, these outbreaks were due to imported cases, either by the pilgrims or by travellers coming from the adjacent affected areas. As soon as the reports of such cases reached the State authorities, preventive measures were taken. Medicines were distributed free, cholera prophylactic treatment either by use of bilivaccine or innoculation was administered and pamphlets in Hindi were distributed for the guidance of the general public. Wells were disinfected, sale of unwholesome fruits was prohibited, use of canal water and that of

stagnant pools was forbidden and segregation of infected persons in huts was taken up. The following table[1] gives details of the total cases and deaths etc. caused by this epidemic in Bharatpur State.

Year	Total No. of cases reported	Fatal	Duration of epidemic	Area affected
1899-1900	610	341	June & September	Bharatpur city as well as other parts of the State.
1902-03	69	47	April	Not available.
1905-06	1,041	570	Summer	Not available.
1907-08	340	216	26th May to 3rd September, 1908	Dig and the neighbouring tahsils; imported from Mathura.
1912-13	1,315	871	Not available	Whole State including Bharatpur city; imported from Karauli State.
1915-16	515	258	April	Bharatpur, Dig, Nadbai, Kumher, Kaman, Pahari, Sikri and Nagar areas; imported from Mathura.
1923-24	262	132	Not available	Towns of Bharatpur and Wer and 16 villages.
1928-29	238	103	September–October	Towns of Bharatpur and Bayana and village Jurehra in Kaman tahsil.
1937-38	71	41	April-May	Tahsils of Bharatpur, Nadbai, Bayana and Rupbas.
1943-44	173	56	6th May to 26th August, 1944	Bharatpur city and four villages.

Cholera broke out in Dholpur State in the years 1906-07, 1907-08 (out of 129 cases, 62 proved fatal), 1911-12 (out of 84 cases, 41 were fatal), 1912-13 (total cases 794, fatal 373) and 1915-16 (59 cases and 47 deaths). On each occasion, preventive measures were

1. Source : *Annual Administration Report of Bharatpur State*, 1899-1900 and onwards.

immediately taken by the State authorities. Large stocks of medicines were distributed, wells were disinfected, people were prohibited from using leather buckets, and segregation camps were set up.

Smallpox

Between the years 1892-99, there were 526 deaths in Bharatpur city owing to smallpox,[1] the comparative figure for Dholpur city for these years being 58 only. The evil in Bharatpur city was mitigated to some extent by the reorganisation of the vaccination department in 1897. In 1899-1900 smallpox appeared again; the recurrence was attributed to the famine immigrants. There were 483 cases and 73 deaths. The following table[2] gives the years of occurrence of the epidemic and the number of casualties in Bharatpur State.

Year	Total cases reported	Deaths	
1911-12	2783	466	Dig town was affected most.
1916-17	151	45	
1922-23	201	30	
1923-24	158	24	
1928-29	874	143	Bharatpur, Kumher and Dig towns were affected.
1932-33	521	97	Towns of Bharatpur, Bayana, Wer and Bhusawar, and the village Tyohri were affected most.
1933-34	831	131	
1935-36	442	209	
1937-38	274	37	
1938-39	1570	351	
1939-40	62	14	

The State of Dholpur appears to have been almost free from this epidemic till 1915-16.

Plague

Plague has been as frequent in Bharatpur State as cholera, and visited the area continuously from 1904-05 to 1916-17 with one exception only. The outbreaks were mostly due to imported cases from the adjoining territories. As soon as a case was reported to the State authorities, observation posts were set up on the State borders and

1. The severe years were 1894 and 1896 when the cases of death were 137 and 185 respectively.
2. Source : *Annual Report on the Administration of the Bharatpur State* for years from 1911-12 to 1939-40.

railway stations etc., to prevent further importation. The segregation of the patients and evacuation of the infected houses were carried out and inoculations were given. A campaign was started in July 1905 to destroy rats, and it continued for some years. A reward of 9 pies per rat and three pies per mouse was given to persons catching them.[1] The following table[2] gives details such as the number of cases reported and cases that proved fatal, etc. in Bharatpur State.

Year	Cases reported	Fatal	Date of first case reported	Remarks
1904-05	3,578	2,976	October 1904; imported from Mathura district	101 villages and towns were affected
1905-06	97	83	January 1906	—
1906-07	1,465	1,258	January 1907; imported from Firozpur tahsil of Gurgaon	Tahsil Kaman was affected severely
1907-08	971	788		-ditto-
1908-09	889	737	January 1909	Three towns and 18 villages were affected
1909-10	7,655	6,565	January 1910	All the tahsils of the State were affected
1910-11	5,826	4,932	September 1910	-ditto-
1911-12	862	695	—	Bharatpur, Pahari and Kaman tahsils were affected
1912-13	980	798	October 1912	Tahsils of Kaman, Nadbai, Nagar, Pahari, Bharatpur and Dig were affected
1913-14	634	460	October 1913	Dig, Nagar, Kaman, Pahari, Deorhi and Uchchain tahsils were affected
1914-15	117	77	January 1915; imported from Jullundhar in Punjab	Bharatpur, Nadbai and Pahari tahsils were affected
1916-17	306	274	—	Nadbai, Rupbas, Bayana and Bharatpur tahsils were affected
1923-24	58	38	March 1924	Kaman town and one village were affected

1. From July 5, 1905 to the end of October 1906 about 18,500 rats were destroyed.
2. Source : *Annual Report on the Administration of the Bharatpur State* for the years from 1904-05 to 1923-24.

In 1904-05, prevalence of plague in the adjacent British district and native States caused great apprehension in Dholpur State, and hence simple rules for segregation and disinfection were formulated in Hindi and were widely distributed. A number of dessicators to disinfect the buildings were made use of and quarantine huts were established. The result was that the epidemic, with exception of a few cases which were successfully isolated at once, was practically kept out of the town of Dholpur. It broke out in May 1905-06 but was not of a virulent type.

In the beginning of April 1910, reports from various parganas were received of unusual deaths among *chamars* (shoemakers). It was attributed to the excessive use of the flesh of cattle that had died of smallpox. Hence a surgeon was sent to enquire into the matter, who reported that the casualties were due to malarial remittent fever and delirium caused thereby and not due to any infectious or contagious disease. However, later on, reports from those parganas showed that plague had broken out resulting in 52 deaths. The deaths due to unknown diseases numbered 106. Plague again broke out in 1910-11 in Dholpur city and Rajakhera, claiming 183 lives, the total reported cases being 232.

Details of malarial epidemic are given separately in another section of this chapter.

VITAL STATISTICS

Records of vital statistics in urban areas are kept by municipal committees. However, the statistics are not wholly reliable, for all the cases of births and deaths are not invariably reported by the public to the municipal authorities. Moreover, the conclusions drawn from the figures of vital statistics of the urban areas do not adequately represent the position of the district as a whole. It would, therefore, be expedient if inferences are deducted from the decennial population figures. But these deductions do not necessarily represent the death or birth rate; because a large part of these variations have been caused by movements of population due to one reason or the other. Most important of these was the movement of population speedily from the Bharatpur State area at the time of partiton of the country. As mentioned earlier, there have been frequent epidemics in the area during the early part of the century and the deaths due to these have already been mentioned. The birth and death rates (per 1000) of the Bharatpur town since the year 1956 are given as follows :

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Birth rate	14.4	10.3	6.8	15.8	16.5	8.6	8.9	2.1	1.8
Death rate	6.0	5.5	5.7	3.3	5.3	2.6	1.8	5.0	1.9

Causes of mortality

The following table gives the number and deaths registered during recent years, in the district.

(Number)

Year	Small-pox	Fever (Malariya and others)	Dysentery and diarrhœa	Respiratory diseases	Injuries and suicides	Other causes	Total regd. deaths
1957	38	494	37	87	8	144	808
1958	236	589	42	92	12	80	1,051
1959	10	206	29	46	1	110	402
1960	38	401	98	108	9	330	984
1961	3	240	39	99	10	186	577
1962	21	221	46	93	8	142	531
1963	189	303	29	46	7	219	793
1964	5	168	25	37	7	148	390

COMMON DISEASES

The common diseases in the district are anæmia, bronchitis, diarrhœa, folliculitis, dysentery (amœbic) and upper respiratory infections.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES

At present there are two units for medical and health services in the district, the Bharatpur Unit and the Dholpur Unit, the former under a Principal Medical Officer and the latter under a Chief Medical Officer.

Bharatpur Unit

Under this unit, there are six hospitals, viz., General Hospital, Bharatpur; S. D. D. Zenana Hospital, Bharatpur; Government Hospital, Dig; Government Hospital, Bayana; Government Hospital, Kaman; S. G. D. Tuberculosis Hospital, Sewar (Bharatpur), with T. B. Isolation Wards. There are eleven dispensaries under this unit, at Pahari, Wer, Sikri, Bund Baretha, Police dispensary Bharatpur, Ranph, Rarah, Halena, Paharsar, Salempur Kalan and Pathena.

The General Hospital at Bharatpur, with 265 beds, is the main hospital at the district headquarters and is equipped with diagnostic sets as X-ray, electric cardiography, ultra-violet lamp, infra red set, panto-stat and diathermy. There are separate wards for paediatrics, radiology, ophthalmology and E. N. T. (Ear, Nose and Throat). A well equipped operation theatre under a senior surgeon is available for general surgery. Antirabic treatment is also provided here. A post-operation ward and a ward for Employees State Insurance (E. S. I.) have been added to the General Hospital, Bharatpur. The E. S. I. ward is for the benefit of the labourers and their families covered under the Employees State Insurance Act.

Besides the above institutions, there are two clinics, T. B. Clinic and Dental Clinic at Bharatpur; one Public Health Laboratory at Bharatpur, two Maternity and Child Welfare Centres at Rudawal and Bharatpur; a Mobile Family Planning Unit at Bharatpur; nine Family Planning Clinics, one each at Kumher, Nagar, Nadbai, Rupbas, Bhusawar, Dig, Bharatpur, Sewar and Jurehra; and at eight places Primary Health Centres are run (one each at Sewar, Kumher, Nagar, Nadbai, Rupbas, Bhusawar, Jurehra and Baretha). A course for Auxiliary Nurse Midwifery for 30 candidates, of two years' duration, was started at Bharatpur in 1963 and at present there are 30 candidates undergoing this training. *Dais*' training is also imparted to the volunteers at the Zenana Hospital, Bharatpur.

Dholpur Unit

This unit is under an officer designated as Chief Medical Officer. There are five hospitals and two dispensaries under this Unit. These are : Sadar Hospital, Dholpur; S. K. M. M. (Female) Hospital, Dholpur; Government Hospital at Sir Mathura, Bari, Sepau and dispensaries at Angai and Bareh.

The Sadar Hospital has a capacity of 90 beds. An antirabic centre is attached to the Sadar Hospital. A government family planning centre exists at Dholpur and those maintained by Panchayat Samitis at Baseri and Wasai Nawab. There are three Primary Health centres at Rajakhera, Baseri and Wasai Nawab. A Maternity and Child Welfare Centre is working at Bari

The S. K. M. M. Hospital has a centre to train the *dais* and the Sadar Hospital runs a course for Auxiliary Nurse Midwifery.

Others

Besides the above mentioned medical institutions which are categorised as state-public, there are seven institutions which are categorised as state-special, of which one was private (non-aided). These were: Railway Dispensary at Bharatpur and Bayana, District Jail Dispensaries at Bharatpur and Dholpur, Employees' State Insurance (E. S. I.) Dispensaries at Bharatpur and Dholpur. Among the private non-aided institutions, is the Palace Dispensary at Bharatpur.

The following table gives the number of patients treated in the district by the allopathic institutions in recent years.

(Patients)

Year	Indoor	Out-door
1957	12,265	5,08,360
1958	13,289	4,67,877
1959	15,344	5,37,795
1960	17,365	5,83,657
1961	17,890	5,77,057
1962	19,098	6,53,986
1963	19,817	6,63,334
1964	21,369	6,56,987

Ayurvedic Institutions

These are looked after by an Inspector of Ayurvedic Department, posted at Bharatpur who is under the control of the Director of Ayurved, Rajasthan, stationed at Ajmer. The Inspector's staff consists of three clerks and a class IV employee. There was an *Ayurvedic* school in the district to impart education in this system of medicine but it was closed in 1960–61.

During the Matsya Union, there were only 15 *Ayurvedic* dispensaries in the district. In 1950 the number rose to 31. These were at : Bharatpur, Dholpur, Gopalgarh, Jurehra, Rudawal, Bagrain, Ucchain, Akhegarh, Nagalmai, Astavan, Kaman, Girdharpur, Januthar, Kalsara, Nithar, Halena, Bari, Umreh, Baseri, Angai, Kharoli, Samli, Tasimo, Basai Nawab, Mania, Pipla, Pingora, Abar, Barolidhan, Ballabhgarh and Marena. There was one *Unani* hospital at Dholpur. The number of *Ayurvedic* and *Unani* dispensaries rose to 73 in 1964–65 besides the

two hospitals which had five beds. The following statement gives the total number of patients treated by these dispensaries during recent years.

Year	Number of patients
1954	8,79,051
1955	8,35 096
1956	10,48,956
1957	11,05,104
1958	13,21,230
1959	12,25,770
1960	10,13,016
1962	8,14,970
1963	8,35,838
1964	8,33,613

At Bharatpur and Dholpur *Ayurvedic* dispensaries, the staff consists of four physicians (*vaidyas*), 11 compounders (*up-vaidyadhatri*), a clerk and six class IV (for Bharatpur); and four physicians (*vaidyas*), eight compounders (*up-vaidyadhatri*), a clerk and five class IV for Dholpur.

Private Practitioners

There are 33 private medical practitioners in the district.

SANITATION

Rural areas being sparsely populated, hardly need any sanitation. Cleanliness is the responsibility of the individuals. Those families who have latrines atta ched to their houses, employ sweepers to clean these, but most of the village folks resort to the jungle for nature's call. In the urban areas sweepers are employed by individ uals to clean their houses and the municipalties are responsible for looking after the sanitation of the public places.

In the year 1895 A.D., a sanitary committee was formed for Bharatpur town. But its scope of work was small. It was reorganised in 1897 and was named the Sanitary Board. Some influential residents in the city were chosen as its members. It cleared up many insanitary sites, filled up uneven ground where Anopheles breeding was frequent

and made some efforts to arrange a protected water-supply by covering the wells etc. It erected latrines at suitable places and arrangements were made for cleaning and scavenging all the roads within the city limits. In 1900-01, it was renamed as the Municipal Board. It also looked after the sanitary arrangements of Dig town. However, a separate Municipal Board was set up at Dig in 1904 and in 1906-07 Sanitary Boards were set up at Kaman, Kumher, Wer, Bayana and Bhusawar. The establishment for each of these Sanitary Boards consisted of a sanitary inspector, two peons and eight to ten sweepers.

In order to remove the filth from the town, a tram line, which extended over two kilometres, was constructed at Bharatpur in 1911-12, but it was soon abandoned because there was not sufficient work for it. Later, in the thirtees, lorries were used to remove the filth from the town.

Before the establishment of a town council for Dholpur town in August, 1904, the sanitary arrangements were looked after by the police inspector. The council was entrusted with the work of looking after the sanitation, drains, roads and buildings of the town. A town council, on the model of the one at Dholpur, was set up at Bari in April 1909 and in the following year i.e. 1909-10, town councils were established at all the tahsil headquarters of the State.

At present, municipalities exist at Bharatpur, Dholpur, Dig, Bari, Bayana, Kaman, Rajakhera, Wer and Nadbai. These are all governed by the Rajasthan Municipalities Act. In the matter of providing sanitary arrangements to the public of the town, these have more or less identical staffing patterns with litttle variation. In the structure of the municipal administration, usually, a Committee or Subcommittee for sanitation is set up which looks after the work of conservancy, sanitation of latrines and urinals, slum clearance etc. Sanitary inspectors, jamadars and a fleet of scavengers are maintained who supervise and carry out day to day work. At Pahari, Nagar, Bhusawar, Baseri and Kumher, where there are no municipalities, panchayats have employed staff for sanitation.

Anti-malarial measures

The low lying situation of Bharatpur town has proved disadantageous to its inhabitants in more than one way, one of these being the prevalence of malaria. The problem was so great in the early years of the present century that measures such as prevention of water-

logging, draining out of the low areas and kerosene-sprinkling to stop breeding, proved to be of no great use.

Major H.E. Drake Brockman[1] made a detailed survey of the place and the various kinds of ova, larvae or pupae of Anopheles which were found near and round about the city of Bharatpur.

With the improvement of sanitary conditions and the clearance of large areas for fresh inhabitations, the situation has considerably changed. Programmes were laid down as early as 1942-43 after the outbreak of this epidemic in that year, to root out this disease. In that year the Govt. of India supplied 95 lbs. of quinine which was freely distributed, and a spcial grant of Rs. 2000 was sanctioned to conduct anti-malarial campaign. The campaign started in the city on 8-9-1943. No less than 433 mosquito breeding pits were filled up; 55 larger pits of stagnant water were drained; 70 large pools, tanks and *diggis* were treated with malariol once every week; a mixture of kerosene and extract pyrethrum was sprayed in 5232 houses of the city. In 1945-46, the Bharatpur Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1300 for anti-malarial measures. Anti-larvæ oiling was done four times in the outer moat around the city, including the civil lines.

The Dholpur area remained almost free from this epidemic.

In 1957, a unit of the National Malaria Control Programme started functioning in the district. Houses were sprayed and spleen index note was also determined in certain areas, which revealed that the Unit area had endemic malaria. On switching over to National Malaria Eradication Programme in 1958, it became compulsory to spary every roof structure in the Unit area. The spraying continued till 1961 when simultaneously the surveillance phase of the programme was started. On achieving satisfactory results, as reported by the World Health Organisation team, spraying was stopped in 1962 and only 'fever-case-finding' programme continued in this Unit. The work done by the Unit in 1963 and 1964 is given below:

(Number)

	1963	1964
Positive cases (malaria cases)	38	70
Blood slides collected	21,490	21,064
Blood slides examined	21,490	21,064

1. Author of the *Medico Topographical Gazetteer of Eastern Rajputana States*. He served this area as an Agency Surgeon.

Vaccination

As early as 1861, vaccination work was started in Bharatpur State. At first the vaccinators were borrowed from the Agra division but later this practice was stopped and local subordinate medical officers were trained. A Superintendent was appointed and below him vaccinators of various grades were employed. Rules were framed for their guidance. In 1899-1900, a female vaccinator was also employed to render service among the families where purdah was observed. In Dholpur State, the vaccination work was started in the year 1869 which was met with great opposition from the public. However, by 1874, the work made headway; four vaccinators and an Indian Superintendent of Vaccination were appointed. The following table gives the work done in these two States, in this respect.

Year	No. of vaccinations performed	
	Bharatpur State	Dholpur State
1861-62	7,907	—
1870-71	14,954	26
1891	15,198	601
1895	13,070	715
1899	41,027	743
1930-31	17,545	Not available
1945-46	18,388	-do-

At present there are altogether 18 smallpox vaccination centres in the district. Of these five, viz., two at Bharatpur, one each at Dholpur, Bari and Rajakhera are under the control of the Government. The rest of these, viz., one each at Kumher, Dig, Kaman, Sewar, Nagar, Nadbai, Wer, Rupbas, Bayana, Dholpur, Rajakhera, Baseri and Bari are under the control of the respective Panchayat Samitis.

Red Cross Society

The Rajasthan State Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society has a district Branch at Bharatpur. The Collector of the district is its *ex-officio* Chairman and Principal Medical and Health Officer its *ex-officio* Secretary. Its members consist of authorities from Medical Department, Education Department and a few persons from the public who are interested in social activities. In addition to the normal activities such as free distribution of medicines to the poor patients, donation of blo od etc., it also provided help during the natural calamities like famine, flood and fire by supplying relief material like milk, multi-vitamin tablets, clothes etc.

CHAPTER XVII

OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

Introduction

With a view to helping backward and socially handicapped people, the Governments of the erstwhile States of Bharatpur and Dholpur opened certain institutions like orphanages, widows' industrial home, *sadabart* and similar other institutions, at the beginning of the present century. Efforts were also made to put a curb on the expenditure incurred on death and marriage ceremonies; to discourage child marriage among all communities; and to rehabilitate the people belonging to the Criminal Tribes. The British administrators also encouraged such reforms. With the coming of Independence, the movement for social welfare received a new impetus. A Social Welfare Officer was appointed for the district in 1952 with headquarters at Bharatpur. Some of the important activities of the Social Welfare Department will be briefly described later in the chapter.

Labour Welfare

As stated earlier, the district is not industrially very advanced. However, with the opening of new factories in the district, the ranks of labour have increased. Appreciating the vital role that labour welfare plays in the industrial economy, the Labour Department of the Government of Rajasthan opened two 'C' type labour welfare centres one each at Dholpur and Bharatpur in 1952 and 1962 respectively under the adminis trative control of games supervisors.

The welfare centres provide facilities for recreation of labourers and the members of their families, in the form of indoor and out-door games, gymnasium, adult education, reading rooms and libraries. Occasion ally *kirtan*-devotional songs, drama, film shows and other programmes are also organised. Special programmes are arranged on Independence Day and Republic Day.

During the year 1964-65, daily average attendance in the welfare centres at Dholpur was 47 males and 18 children; and at Bharatpur 43 males, 47 females and 202 childern. On an average, milk was distributed to, 1,079 and, 4,290 children in a month at Dholpur and

Bharatpur respectively. At Bharatpur, daily average attendance of females in the tailoring class and at the adult education centre was 45 and 20 respectively. A children's school is also run at Bharatpur in which the daily average attendance of boys and girls was 50 and 63 respectively.

The office of the District Labour Officer was established in July, 1965 at Bharatpur. The Labour Officer, besides being in charge of Bharatpur district, also supervises the work of Alwar and Sawai Madhopur districts and is responsible for the settlement of disputes under the Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Act, 1958; inspections under the Payment of Wages Act, 1948; and organisation of Labour Welfare work in his jurisdiction. He also works as Workmen's Compensation Commissioner in the district.

Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952

The Employees' Provident Fund Scheme was introduced in the district in the year 1956, according to which the employees contributed 6¼ per cent of their basic wages and dearness allowance to the fund. An equal amount is added by the employer and the total amount is deposited in the State Bank of India. Since 1958-59, the employees have been allowed to deposit their own share not exceeding 8 per cent of their basic wages and dearness allowance.

The act was originally not made applicable to the establishments belonging to the Government or a local body. However, in 1958, the Act was amended to cover the undertakings owned by the Government and local bodies engaged in any of the scheduled industries employing 50 persons or more, provided that they had completed three years of existence. Thus the printing presses owned by Government of Rajasthan and the power-houses controlled by the autonomous bodies have now come under the purview of the Act.

Employees' State Insurance Scheme

The scheme is applicable to workers engaged in the factories, run with power, and registered under Indian Factories Act, 1948, employing more than 20 workers. It is applicable to only those workers whose remunerations do not exceed Rs. 400 per month. The scheme provides for medical disablement, dependents' maternity and sickness benefits. Although introduced in the State in 1956, this scheme was enforced for the first time in the district in 1958-59, when

a dispensary was opened at Dholpur. Later in 1960, a dispensary was opened at Bharatpur also. During 1964-65, the number of the insured family units was 1,325 and 2,355 at Dholpur and Bharatpur respectively.

Rajasthan Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, 1958

The Rajasthan Shops and Commercial Establishment Act, 1958, was brought into force with effect from June 1959 in four towns of the district, namely, Bharatpur, Dholpur, Bari and Dig. In 1961, however, the latter two towns were deleted from the list. Inspectors have been appointed at Bharatpur and Dholpur for the effective enforcement of the provisions of the Act. The Act mainly provides for regulating the hours of work, the interval for rest, the opening and closing hours of the shops and commercial establishments, and leave with wages to the employees etc.

Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946

This Act applies to the establishments which employ 100 or more workers. It aims at minimising friction and difference between employers and the employees. The establishments covered under the Act are Dholpur Glass Works Ltd., Dholpur (since 1951) and Central India Machinery Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Bharatpur (since 1961).

Maternity Benefit Act, 1953

The benefits under the Act accrue to all the female employees into factories of this district.

The Minimum Wages Act, 1948

This Act applies to all employees who are employed for any work, skilled or unskilled, manual or clerical, in a scheduled employment in respect of which minimum wages have been fixed. Under the Act, an employer is required to pay to every employee engaged in a scheduled employment, wages at a rate not lower than the minimum rates of wages fixed by the Government, which are revised every fifth year or earlier if necessary.

Housing

With a view to providing better housing facilities to the workers, the Government of India sanctioned Rs. 2,31,000 (Rs. 1,38,600 loan and Rs. 92,400 grant-in-aid) for the construction of 112 single room houses in 1960 and Rs. 39,600 (Rs. 26,400 loan and 13,200 grant-in-aid) for 16 houses in 1961. Similarly Rs. 34,650 (Rs. 23,100 loan and Rs. 11,550 grant-in-aid) were granted for the construction of 12 two

rcoms houses in 1961 and Rs. 1,53,300 (Rs. 1,02,200 loan and Rs. 51,100 grant-in-aid) for 56 houses in 1965.

Trade Unions

In the year 1965, there were ten registered unions with the membership of 1,057 persons.

Employment Exchange

The Employment Exchange of the district, opened in 1956-57 at Bharatpur with the district Employment Officer as its head, provides facilities to the unemployed persons of the district to register themselves in the Exchange for the purpose of placements.

During 1965, 681 vacancies were notified; 7,199 registrations made; 395 applicants placed; and 4,629 applicants were on the live register on 31st of December, 1965.

Prohibition

Though there is no restriction on drinking of liquor in the district, drinking in public is prohibited. Days like Gandhi Jayanti and other national festivals are observed as dry days. The harmful effects of drinking and the consumption of intoxicants are being brought home to the people through various publicity media of the Government in an effort to discourage the use of the intoxicating articles. There is general prejudice against these intoxicants. While there is a noticeable realisation among the lower strata about the evils of drinking and use of intoxicants, drinking gradually appears to be finding favour in the upper strata. It is, probably, because of the trend towards westernisation.

The number of shops selling intoxicants and the quantity consumed in the six years from 1959 to 1965 are given in the following two tables:

(Number)

Year	Country Liquor Shops	Indian made Foreign Liquor Shops	Hemp-drug Shops
1959-60	38	6	26
1960-61	38	6	26
1961-62	38	6	24
1962-63	37	6	24
1963-54	37	6	25
1964-65	37	6	25

Year	Country spirit (litres)	Opium (Kg.)	Bhang (Kg.)	Imported spirit & wine (litres)	Imported beer (litres)	Indian made spirit (litres)	Indian made beer (litres)
1959-60	61,061	33	4,216	75	2	10,937	5,592
1960-61	57,112	11	4,140	—	—	—	—
1961-62	52,319	6	4,202	—	—	—	—
1962-63	98,248	4	3,844	—	—	—	—
1963-64	1,17,149	4	3,854	—	—	—	—
1964-65	1,38,594	4	3,551	—	—	—	—

The enormous increase in the consumption of country spirit is perhaps because of high cost of imported spirits and wine. There are only 6 shops selling Indian manufactured foreign type liquor against 37 selling country liquor.

Since 1st April, 1959, the sale of ganja has been stopped altogether, and more restrictions have been put on the use of opium with the result that its consumption, which was 110 Kg. in 1958-59, has come down to 4 Kg. in 1964-65. Now opium is available to only a few addicts who hold licences. Bhang is still popular in the district. In Bharatpur, some people in the evening go to *Bagichi*—private gardens or orchards—where they crush bhang leaves after boiling them and then either gulp it in the form of ball with water, or make a solution with milk, sugar and dry fruits like almond, and drink it. Generally this is followed by some sweets or rich food. In the towns, people purchase bhang balls from the shops, but there are few such shops.

The set-up of the Excise Department is described in the chapter entitled 'Revenue Administration' in this volume.

The Excise Department invites tenders for licences of shops in urban areas, with a guarantee of Rs. 50,000 or above, and in the rural areas, with a guarantee of less than Rs. 50,000. These licences are auctioned.

The revenue figures for the years 1963-64 and 1964-65 are given below :

Item	Income in Rs.	
	1963-64	1964-65
Country Liquor	8,89,193	10,11,837
Opium and Poppy	5,287	3,804
Bhang	45,232	52,784
Miscellaneous	29,697	21,770
Total	9,69,409	10,90,195

Criminal Tribes

In the erstwhile Bharatpur State, there were three criminal tribes, namely, Mina, Kanjar and Beria, and strict surveillance was exercised over the members of these communities.

About 1910-11, a department of Registration of Criminal Tribes was set up, and efforts were made to rehabilitate the Kanjars at Bilan Chatpura and Thikariya settlements where they were imparted training in peaceful pursuits. In these settlements, they were given large tracts of land for cultivation. Schools too were opened at these villages where the Kanjar boys received elementary education. A handloom factory, consisting of four looms, was also opened at Bilan Chatpura. Besides this, there were vegetable and poultry-farms, which were looked after by the Kanjars. The population of the Kanjars, in both the settlements together, was about 400. The Political Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana and several high ranking officers from the neighbouring states visited the settlement, and expressed their great appreciation of the good work done at the settlements.[1]

In 1911, the police was granted more powers to deal with the tribals, and the list of the Criminal Tribes was enlarged by bringing in Minas, Bawarias, Badaks, Shikaries or Aherias, Bahelias, Berias, Nats and Chakras[2] into the list.

The sustained efforts aimed at reforming the tribes ultimately bore fruit. The Criminal Tribes realised the advantages of honest

1. *Administration Report, Bharatpur State*, 1911-12, p. 24.
2. *ibid.*, 1913-14, p. 21.

labour, and gradually took to peaceful pursuits by drifting from their old moorings. A *taccavi* loan of Rs. 1,687 was advanced to them during 1912-13. An outstanding feature with regard to the Criminal Tribes, during the year 1915-16, was that 15 Minas got themselves enlisted in the Indian Army. This was considered a move in the right direction.[1] In November, 1917, a conference was convened by the Lt. Governor of the Punjab at Lahore to discuss matters connected with the administration of the Criminal Tribes with the object of introducing uniformity of treatment in the Punjab and the adjoining native states. The ruler of Bharatpur sent his representative to the conference.

In 1933-34, some Nats, who had secured exemption from the operation of the Criminal Tribes Act, were found to be resorting to the abduction and kidnapping of girls. The exemption was, therefore, withdrawn. During 1942-43, the State established Criminal Tribal Panchayats among Kanjars, Minas and Bawarias etc. Gradually the number of the crimes committed by the Criminal Tribes decreased.

Kanjar was the only Criminal Tribe living in the territorry of Dholpur State. Kanjars were notorious for dacoity and theft. Despite the best efforts of the State to improve them, they had not wholly given up their old habits. In 1905-06, the village of Pachgaon was demarcated for the settlement of Kanjars.

Education of Depressed Classes

In 1916-17, there were three schools for the benefit of the children of depressed classes, namely, Reghars (shoemakers) and Kanjars, maintained by the State at the Dig, Bilan Chatpura and Thikariya Kanjar settlements. The number of students in these schools was 111. Night classes were held at Bilan Chatpura and Thikariya Kanjar Settlements for the benefit of grown up Kanjar boys, who were busy in agricultural work during the day. A number of girls also attended the school at Bilan Chatpura. Religious instructions were also imparted by the school teachers in this school.[2]

There were two *harijan* schools in Sadar (Dholpur) where the *harijan* students were allowed free books and were granted a few scholarships in addition to other requirements for their studies. There was no

1. *Administration Report, Bharatpur State*, 1915-16, pp. 31-32.
2. *ibid.*, 1916-17, p. 47.

restriction on the admission of the *harijan* students in the other schools of the State.[1]

After Independence

The Criminal Tribes were denotified in the year 1952. It is no longer necessary for them to live away from the towns or villages; no surveillance is necessary either. They enjoy all the rights of the citizens guaranteed under the Constitution of the Indian Republic.

Social Welfare Department

After the coming of Independence, special attention has been given to social welfare work. In 1952, for the first time, an independent office for the Backward Class Welfare Officer[2] was established at Bharatpur, which later came to be known as the office of the District Social Welfare Officer.[3]

The major Scheduled Tribe in the district is Mina, and the major Scheduled Castes are Chamar (Jatav), Bhangi, Koli, Raigar and Balmiki, who are unevenly spread all over the district. The population figures have already been given in chapter III.

The Social Welfare Department has been making efforts for the upliftment of these people. Untouchability has now been declared a criminal offence, punishable with both imprisonment and fine. Every year *harijan* day is celebrated, when special programmes like mass meetings, exhibitions, film screening etc. are organised.

For the all round development of the people belonging to the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes, the Social Welfare Department gives them : housing subsidy, aid to fire and flood sufferers, grant-in-aid for drinking water and irrigation wells; and aid for opening dispensaries, formation of the co-operative societies, purchase of agricultural equipments and bullocks and for running production centres and hostels etc.

1. *Annual Administration Report of the Dholpur State*, 1942-43, p. 46.
2. Besides the backward Class Welfare Officer, there was one Lower Division Clerk and one Class IV Servant.
3. Presently the staff consists of one Social Welfare Officer, one Welfare Inspector, one Accounts Clerk, one Upper Division Clerk, one Lower Division Clerk and two Class IV Servants.

In the last few years, the Scheduled Tribes, Denotified Tribes and the Scheduled Castes have been given financial assistance for a number of purposes. Rs. 1,22,000 were spent during 1956–57, Rs. 1,08,000 during 1957–58, and Rs. 2,14,000 during 1958–59 for the activities connected with the welfare and development of the Scheduled Tribes, Denotified Tribes and Scheduled Castes. During the Third Plan period, the amount spent on welfare activities was as given below :

(Rs.)

Category	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Scheduled Tribes	21,340	24,760	55,228	40,940
Scheduled Castes	21,340	31,505	33,338	54,000
Denotified Tribes	4,399	31,505	33,338	54,000
Others	3,584	474	4,528	2,677

A detailed account of the welfare activities is given below :

Education

Providing facilities for education has been considered as an important step for the upliftment of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The students of these communities are exempted from the payment of tution fee. At the time of admission also, they are given preference over other candidates. The department of Social Welfare is running hostels for the students of Scheduled Castes at Bharatpur and Dholpur, and for Denotified Tribes at Bharatpur and Dig, besides a hostel for girls at Bharatpur. Boards and lodging are free to the boarders in these hostels. Other facilities like clothes, hair-oil, washing and bathing soap etc. are also given free. The number of boarders in the hostels was as given in the following table :

(Number)

Hostel	Date of opening	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Scheduled Castes Boys, Bharatpur	1.7.56	50	50	50	50	58	58	58	58	58	58
Denotified Tribes Boys, Bharatpur	1.7.59	—	—	—	25	30	30	30	30	35	35
Denotified Tribes Boys, Dig	1.9.61	—	—	—	—	—	25	25	25	40	40
Denotified Tribes Girls, Bharatpur	1.9.64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	20

Sanskar Kendra

To bring about a change in the moral and cultural level of the Scheduled Castes people and also to encourage their social contacts with the rest of the communities, the Social Welfare Department is running two Sanskar Kendras[1], one each at Bharatpur and Dig, for women where they are given general education and are trained in domestic duties. Besides, cultural meetings, *Bhajans* are also organised. Library facilities are also available there. The average attendance of women in the years since their beginning, are given below :

Sanskar Kendra	Year of beginning	Years									
		1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Bharatpur	1956	40	40	37	37	35	33	27	25	25	28
Dig	1959	—	—	—	35	35	30	28	22	20	23

Housing

The backward communities comprising Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Denotified Tribes generally live in unhygienic conditions. With a view to improving their living conditions, the Government has sanctioned money for the construction of houses and colonies in the district.

DENOTIFIED TRIBES—Under this scheme, in the year 1957, Rs. 17,500 were given to the Denotified Tribes for the construction of 50 houses at Ikran in Bharatpur tahsil. A similar grant was given for the construction of 50 houses in Bilan Chatpura in Rupbas tahsil in 1958. In the following year (1959), an additional subsidy of Rs. 19,750 for 63 houses in Bilan Chatpura and Rs. 16,650 for 50 houses in Ikran was granted.

SCHEDULED TRIBES—For the construction of 34 houses in Bharatpur tahsil, the Government granted a sum of Rs. 11,900 to the people of Scheduled Castes in the year 1957. In 1958-59, Rs. 37,500 were granted for construction of 50 houses in Baktapura in the Nadbai tahsil.

1. There is one lady welfare worker and a class IV female employee at Bharatpur and similar staff at the Sanskar Kendra, Dig.

SCHEDULED CASTES—In 1958, Rs. 5,600 were granted by the Government to the people of Scheduled Castes for the construction of 16 houses in Ravidaspura in the Nagar tahsil and an additional subsidy of Rs. 2,400 was given in 1958-59 for the construction of 16 houses. In 1958-59, Rs. 4,500 were granted for construction of another six houses at Ravidaspura, and Rs. 15,500 for the construction of 21 houses at Sohanpura in Bharatpur tahsil.

During 1959-60, Rs. 11,250 were granted for the construction of 15 houses in Jaya in Bharatpur tahsil. More houses were built in 1959-60 when Rs. 16,500 were granted for 22 houses at Nadbai, Rs. 10,500 for 14 houses at Bharatpur, Rs. 11,250 for 15 houses at Bhusawar and Rs. 29,250 for 39 houses at Wer. In 1960–61, Rs. 16,500 were spent on the construction of 22 houses at Dig. At Bharatpur, 12 houses were built at a cost of Rs. 9,000 in 1960–61 and one house in 1961–62 at the cost of Rs. 750.

Drinking Water

With a view to making good drinking water available to the people of the backward communities, not very far from their locality, the Government granted Rs. 1,000 in 1957 to the people of the Denotified Tribes to dig a well in Ikran in Bharatpur tahsil and another Rs. 1,000 for a well in Bilan Chatpura in Rupbas tahsil. In 1958–59, Rs. 2,000 were granted to the people of the Scheduled Tribes for digging a well at Baktapura in Nadbai tahsil. In 1959–60, Rs. 2,000 were granted to the Scheduled Castes to dig a drinking water well at Bhusawar in Wer tahsil. In 1965–66, Rs. 10,000 (Rs. 8,000 Scheduled Castes and Rs. 2,000 Scheduled Tribes) were placed at the disposal of the Panchayat Samitis for digging drinking water wells.

Other facilities

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT—With a view to improving economic conditions of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people, the funds were kept at the disposal of the Panchayat Samitis for sinking irrigation wells.

Rehabilitation

For rehabilitation, Rs. 12,000 to the Scheduled Castes and Rs. 15,000 to Scheduled Tribes were granted in 1965-66 by the Social Welfare Department. The grant was released through the Panchayat Samitis.

Panchayat Ghar

In 1957, a Panchayat Ghar was built at Ikran Rundh and another at Bilan Chatpura by the people belonging to the Denotified Tribes. In 1958–59, a Panchayat Ghar was built by the people of the Scheduled Tribes at Baktapura. For every Panchayat Ghar, a sum of Rs. 6,000 was granted by the Government.

Reclamation of land

For reclamation of land, Rs. 5,000 each were granted to the Denotified Tribes in 1957 at Ikran and Bilan Chatpura in 1958, and to the Scheduled Tribes in 1958–59 at Baktapura.

Purchase of co-operative shares

The Denotified Tribes in Ikran and Bilan Chatpura were granted Rs. 2500 each for the purchase of co-operative shares in 1957–1958. The Schedu'ed Tribes in Baktapura were also granted Rs. 2500 in 1959.

Development of Village

The Government granted Rs. 5,000 each for the development of villages in 1957 and 1958 to the Denotified Tribes.

Immoral Traffic

Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act passed by Parliament in 1956, was applied to the district on 1st May, 1956. A District Shelter House was opened at Dholpur. The number of inmates in the Shelter House is given below :

(Number)

Year	Inmates admitted during the year	Inmates relieved during the year
1958	16	16
1959	20	10
1960	27	20
1961	24	35
1962	24	14
1963	30	29
1964	21	23
1965	15	17

The inmates are taught reading, writing, sewing, embroidery, spinning etc. Other activities organised include *Kirtan, Katha, Bhajan* etc. Till 1965, 15 inmates were transferred to the Jaipur and Ajmer, After-Care Homes.

Employment

In the Government service and in the organisations financed by the Government, candidates of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are given preference; 12½ per cent posts are reserved in all the departments for such candidates. It is difficult to find out how many such candidates have been given employment. Out of the number of the candidates registered at the office of the District Employment Officer, Bharatpur, the number of those who have been placed in the last nine years is given below:

Year	Registered	Placed
1957	196	31
1958	274	36
1959	419	65
1960	401	53
1961	451	61
1962	263	46
1963	656	59
1964	222	28
1965	269	12

CHAPTER XVIII

PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

REPRESENTATION OF THE DISTRICT IN THE STATE AND THE UNION LEGISLATURES

General Elections

LOK SABHA—The district formed part of the Bharatpur-Sawai Madhopur double member constituency at the time of the First General Elections; one of the seats was reserved for the Scheduled Castes. For the Second, Third and Fourth General Elections, the district was allotted an independent constituency.[1]

In the First, Second, Third and Fourth General Elections, the number of the electors was 14,96,694; 3,93,292; 4,67,434 and 4,95,788 respectively. The number of valid votes polled was 6,87,306 (or 46.13%); 2,14,264 (or 54.5%); 2,77,947 (or 59.5%) and 3,44,086 (or 69.4%) in the First, Second, Third and Fourth General Elections respectively. The number of electors as well as the votes polled increased by 74,142 and 63,683 respectivaly in the third elections as compared to the second. Similarly as compaied to the Third General Elections, the number of electors increased by 28,354 and that of votes polled by 1,66,139 in the Fourth General Elections.

In the First General Elections, there was a straight contest both for the reserved and the general seats. For the reserved seat, the Congress candidate was pitted against Krishikar Lok Party candidate, and for the General seat, against an Independent candidate. During the

1. In 1952, the extent of Bharatpur-Sawai Madhopur constituency was the Bharatpur district and the Sawai Madhopur district (excluding the Mahwa, Malarnachour, Sawai Madhopur and Khandar tahsils and 74 villages of Toda Bhim tahsil, but including 50 villages of the Khandar tahsil) and the Ramgarh sub-tahsil of the Alwar tahsil, the Govindgarh sub-tahsil and 46 villages of the Lacchmangarh tahsil and 36 villages of the Kishangarh sub-tahsil of the Tijara tahsil.

In 1957 the Constituency comprised Bharatpur district excluding Dig Sub-division; and in 1962, it covered Bharatpur, Nadbai, Wer, Bayana, Rupbas, Rajakhera, Dholpur and Bari constituencies for Legislative Assembly.

In 1967 it covered Rajgarh, Kathumar, Kaman, Dig, Kumher, Bharatpur, Mahuwa and Toda Bhim constituencies for Legislative Assembly.

Second General Elections also, there was a straight contest between a Congress candidate and an Independent. At the time of the Third General Elections, there was a quadrangular contest between Congress, Swatantra, Socialist and Independent candidates. For the Fourth General Elections, there was a triangular contest between a Congress and two Independent candidates.

In 1952, the Independent and Krishikar Lok Party candidates, from general and reserved seats respectively, were elected defeating their Congress rivals. In 1957 and 1962, however, a Congress candidate was returned. In 1967, the seat was wrested by an Independent.

The names and votes polled by the candidates set up by the different political parties in the four General Elections are given below :

Year	Constituency	Candidates	Party	Votes polled	Percentage	Elected candidates
1952	Bharatpur-Sawai Madhopur	Girraj Sharan Singh	Ind.	1,96,391	28.6	Girraj Sharan Singh
		Manak Chand	K.L.P.	1,76,395	25.7	Manak Chand
		Raj Bahadur	Cong.	1,38,399	20.1	
		Amrit Lal Yadav	Cong.	1,76,121	25.6	
1957	Bharatpur	Raj Bahadur	Cong.	1,08,575	50.7	Raj Bahadur
		Girraj Saran Singh	Ind.	1,05,689	49.3	
1962	Bharatpur	Raj Bahadur	Cong.	90,686	32.2	Raj Bahadur
		Man Singh	Swat.	78,795	28.3	
		Hans Raj	Socia.	63,395	23.2	
		Adityandra	Ind.	45,071	16.6	
1967	Bharatpur	B. Singh	Ind.	2,10,966	61.31	B. Singh
		Raj Bahadur	Cong.	1,15,873	33.68	
		C. Lal	Ind.	17,247	5.01	

VIDHAN SABHA In the General Elections held in 1952 and 1957, there were eight constituencies returning ten members. The double member constituencies in 1952 were Wer and Bari and in 1957 Wer

and Bayana. The reserved seats were for Scheduled Castes. In the Third General Elections, however, the double member constituencies were bifurcated and the number of constituencies was increased to ten, of which two, namely, Rupbas and Nadbai, were reserved for Scheduled Castes. In the Fourth General Elections also, the number of the constituencies remained 10 of which two, namely, Nadbai and Bari, were reserved for Scheduled Castes.

The Assembly constituencies of the district in 1952 were Kaman, Nagar, Kumher, Wer, Bharatpur, Rupbas, Bari and Dholpur; in 1957 they were Kaman, Dig, Bharatpur, Wer, Bayana, Bari, Dholpur and Rajakhera; and in 1962 they were Kaman, Dig, Bharatpur, Nadbai, Wer, Bayana, Rupbas, Rajakhera, Dholpur and Bari.[1] The ten constituencies for the Fourth General Elections were : Kaman, Dig, Kumher, Bharatpur, Nadbai, Wer, Bayana, Rajakhera, Dholpur and Bari.

The strength of the electorate in the First, Second, Third and Fourth General Elections was 4,69,260; 5,11,068, 6,05,993 and 6,94,628 respectively. 54.1 per cent of the total number of voters in the district voted in the First General Elections while the percentage that voted in the Second and Third Elections was 56.9 and 63.9. In the Fourth General Elections, the percentage of polling remained 62.12.

The number of votes polled by the candidates set up by different political parties during the four General Elections[2] in the various constituencies are given below :

Party	Year			
	1952	1957	1962	1967
Congress	1,22,516	1,68,157	1,23,452	1,22,054
Communist	–	–	11,949	7,492
Jan Sangh	–	2,488	2,019	4,990
Ram Rajya Parishad	6,052	–	–	–
Socialist	28,682	–	1,00,086	1,00,050
Krishikar Lok Party	76,479	–	–	–
Swatantra	–	–	42,848	33,813
Kisan Majdoor Praja Party	1,046	–	–	–
Republican Party	–	–	–	8,683
Independent	91,504	2,28,118	84,128	1,54,430

1. Details about the extent of constituencies are given in the Appendix I to the Chapter.
2. Details of the election results are available in Appendix II.

The first General Election was contested by 10 Congress, one Kisan Majdoor Praja Party, four Socialist, seven Krishikar Lok Party, two Ram Rajya Parishad and 19 Independent candidates. Of these, six Congress and four Krishikar Lok Party candidates were elected to the Legislative Assembly.

Ten Congress, one Jan Sangh and 27 Independent candidates contested the seats in the Second General Elections. In the contest, six Congress and four Independent candidates were returned.

The Third General Election was contested by ten Congress, two Communist, two Jan Sangh, nine Socialist, seven Swatantra and 32 Independent candidates. In the contest two seats were secured by Congress, four seats by Socialist, one seat by Swatantra and three by Independent candidates.

The Fourth General Election was contested by 10 Congress, one Communist, two Jan Sangh, 8 Socialist, 6 Swatantra, 4 Republican Party and 44 Independent candidates. In the contest, 4 seats were captured by Congress, 4 by Socialists and two by Independents.

The swing in the preferences of the electors for political parties, during the three General Elections, is evident from the following data indicating increase or decrease in the poll percentage secured by the different parties.

Year	Congress	Ram Rajya Parishad	Jan Sangh	Communist	Swatantra	Independents and others	Republican Party of India
1952-57	+4.4	—1.9	+0.1	–	–	—2.6	–
1957-62	—8.4	–	+0.5	+3.3	+17.2	—12.6	–
1962-67	—5.6	–	+0.6	—1.6	— 9.4	+14.0	+2.0

The Independents include the Socialists also.

Bye-elections

Following resignation by the sitting M. L. A. Pratap Singh, a bye-election was held in Rajakhera constituency on 9th May, 1965. Of a total electorate of 57,246, the number of votes polled was 29,271 and that of valid votes 28,386. The election was won by Damodar Lal Vyas defeating his only rival Maharaj Singh by 9,042 votes.

POLITICAL PARTIES

The Indian National Congress, Bhartiya Jan Sangh, Samyukta Socialist Party, Swatantra Party, Communist Party of India and Republican Party are the only parties which are active in the district. The Congress, Samyukta Socialist Party and Communist Party of India deal with Bharatpur and Dholpur as separate districts, as they have separate committees for the two areas, one of them being for Dholpur sub-division. Some details about these parties are given below :

Indian National Congress

The Praja Mandal, now called the Indian National Congress, was established in Bharatpur in 1938 and in Dholpur in 1946. This was the first organised political party in the erstwhile States of Bharatpur and Dholpur, which worked and agitated for responsible Government. Details of the activities of this party have already been given in an earlier chapter. The party set up its candidates in all the three General Elections from all the constituencies in the district. The party has its branches in all the important towns and villages in the district. Its membership is claimed to be 54,121 of which 1,073 are active members.

Samyukta Socialist Party

After a meeting of the Socialist workers held at Bharatpur in 1948, a branch of the Socialist Party was established here. Following the merger of the Socialist and Kisan Mazdoor Praja Parties at the National level, the Praja Socialist Party was constituted at Dholpur in 1953. The split in the party at the national level, led to the formation of the Socialist Party about two years later. In 1965, it became the Samyukta Socialist Party, following the merger of Socialist and Praja ocialist Parties at the National level. However, the merger was s hort-lived, and as a result, the Praja Socialist Party workers withdrew, but the party retains its name as Samyukta Socialist Party.

There are two Committees in the district, one for Dholpur ub-division and the other for the rest of the district. The Regional Secretaries of the Party work at the tahsil level. The membership of the party in the district is said to be over 10,000.

Bharatiya Jan Sangh

A branch of the Bharatiya Jan Sangh was established at Bharatpur in 1951. The chief of the party at the district level is its President. Branches of the party have been opened at Dholpur, Wer, Bayana, Nagar, Rupbas, Dig, Sikri, Bari and Rajakhera. Unlike

other political parties, the work of the party both at Dholpur and Bharatpur is looked after from the district headquarters at Bharatpur. In the year 1965, the membership of the party was claimed to be about 5,000.

Swatantra Party

A branch of the Swatantra Party was established in 1959 at Bharatpur. The work of the party is carried on by an *ad hoc* committee and till 1965, no elections of office bearers had been held. At one stage, the party membership was claimed to be 5,000. However, since 1962, the party membership has not been renewed.

Communist Party of India

A branch of the Communist Party of India was opened at Bharatpur in 1953 and at Dholpur in 1950. The Dholpur branch worked only for four years and thereafter became defunct. In the Bharatpur sub-division, the branches of the party, besides the one at Bharatpur, are at Kaman, Nagar, Gopalgarh and Pahari.

Republican Party

A branch of the Republican Party was opened at Dholpur on 7th July, 1965. In the year 1965, its membership was claimed to be 1,500.

VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

Surjeet Shilp Sangeet Shikshanalaya Samiti, Bharatpur

Established on the 5th March, 1954, by a few social workers, the Samiti is doing useful work for the welfare of women and children. In 1958, it was registered under the Registration of Societies Act. The Samiti got its own building constructed in the year 1964 at a cost of Rs. 40,000.

The Samiti is running a *Shishu Bharti* (Pre-Primary Nursery School) for the children below five years of age, a *Bal Mandir* (Primary School) for the children below 12 years of age and a *Bal Bhawan* consisting of children's library, hobby club, play centre and holiday home programmes. During 1964-65, the number of students benefiting from the above activities was 100 of whom 30 were awarded free-ships.

The Samiti is running a tailoring class and a toy's and home-decoration class for the benefit of women. During the year 1964-65, the number of trainees was 98 for tailoring and 100 for home-decoration.

Free-ships were awarded to 167 students. The Samiti imparted training in drawing and painting also.

An Adult Education Centre for women is also being run since 1963. The number of the adults at the centre, in the year 1964-65, was 25. Of these, five were widows and the others were poor women.

The income of the Samiti from all sources, besides a grant of Rs. 30,000 for the Adult Education Centre from the Central Social Welfare Board, for the year 1964-65, was Rs. 53,130 and the expenditure Rs. 35,170.

Rajasthan Samaj Kalyan Sangh

RURAL WELFARE SERVICES—The Rajasthan Samaj Kalyan Sangh, Jaipur, is running five centres in the district in co-operation with the Surjeet Shilp Sangeet Samiti, Bharatpur. These centres are at Uchchain, Sewar, Ludhabai, Bhont and Kumher. In these centres Balwari and Craft services are provided to children and women of the area around the centres.

Welfare Extension Projects

The Rajasthan Social Welfare Board is running one Welfare Extension Project at Kumher, with six centres in the district at Kumher, Indu (Pokhar), Helak, Ajan, Pala and Usarani. There is one Lady Chief Welfare Organiser who supervises these centres. Each welfare centre has one Gram Sevika and one Balwari Assistant. There are four *dais* and two craft teachers for these centres. The main activities of the centres are : Balwari for children, social education and maternity service for women, and the distribution of medicines. The centres also distribute milk, received from CARE, among the children. Recently, two Family Planning Welfare Centres have also been started one each at Kumher and Ajan. The number of beneficiaries during the three years was as given below:

Year	Balwari	Crafts Education	Social Education	Health Service	Cultural Programme
1962-63	20	10	11	25	35
1963-64	24	13	14	29	40
1964-65	26	17	12	33	48

The Welfare Extension Project gets 12 per cent aid from the State Government, 5 per cent from Development Department and 24 per cent from Central Social Welfare Board. The remaining funds are raised locally. The expenditure of the centre during 1962-63 was Rs. 33,470; in 1963-64 Rs. 28,752; and in 1964-65 Rs. 25,152.

Victoria Orphanage

Victoria Orphanage, a charitable institution, was opened by the State at Bharatpur in the beginning of this century. The State contributed Rs. 1,200 a year towards its maintenance. Public subscriptions were also raised. In this orphanage, Hindu and Muslim boys and girls were admitted. During 1912-13, there were 23 orphans: 18 Hindu and two Muslim boys; and three Hindu girls. Of these 15 were receiving education in the State schools and eight were taught carpet weaving and sewing.

In 1928, two orphans were sent to Brindaban to learn tailoring and carpet manufacturing. The trainees were also granted a stipend of Rs. 10 per month. This training was claimed to be the first of its kind in the history of orphanages in the country.

The boys were discharged as they grew up while the girls were discharged only after their marriage on reaching puberty. The orphanage was closed in 1940 because of the dwindling number of the orphans seeking admission in it.

NEWSPAPERS

All the important newspapers and periodicals read in Delhi and Agra, are also being read at Bharatpur and Dholpur. The military personnel of the Bharatpur State read *Fauji Akhbar* published in Urdu. According to the report of the Registrar, Newspapers, for the year 1964, the following daily and weeklies are published from the district.

Daily

UDAI BHANU—This is the only daily paper published in Hindi from the district since 1961.

Weekly

There are 12 weeklies in Hindi, which are published from the district. Of these eight are published from Bharatpur, two from Dholpur and one each from Kaman and Dig. Among those published

from Bharatpur are : *Awaz* published since 1952 with a circulation of 4500 copies; *Commrade*, since 1960 and *Navyug Sandesh* published since 1945 with a circulation of 1900 copies. Other weeklies published from Bharatpur are : *Lal Nishan* since 1962, *Deshbandhu* since 1959, *Chauburza* since 1960, *Gramyug* since 1961 and *Bedharak Awaz* since 1963.

Dholpur Times and *Kadwa Ghunt* are published from Dholpur. The former has been published since 1962 and has a circulation of 1000 copies, while the latter has been published since 1964 and has a circulation of 345 copies.

Lohagarh has been published since 1960 from Dig and *Chaurasi Khambha Weekly* from Kaman with a circulation of 2500 copies since 1961.

Others

A fortnightly, a quarterly and a monthly are also published from the district.

Krishak Jiwan is a fortnightly published from Bharatpur since 1963 and has a circulation of 200 copies. *Samiti Vani* is a quarterly published since 1963 from Bharatpur, and has a circulation of 300 copies. *Har Milap Sandesh* is a monthly published from Kaman since 1964 and is devoted to religion and philosophy.

The journals published from the district apart, the other Hindi and English dailies and weeklies etc. published from Delhi, Jaipur and other places are also read by the people in the district. The circulation figures of the papers available are indicated in the brackets:

ENGLISH DAILIES—*The Indian Express* (125), *The Patriot* (92), *The Times of India*, *The Statesman* and *The Hindustan Times*.

HINDI DAILIES—*Rashtradoot* (305), *Navjyoti* (305), *Nava Bhara Times*, *Hindustan*, *Rajasthan Patrika and Vir Arjun*.

URDU DAILIES—*Pratap* and *Milap*.

WEEKLIES—The Hindi weeklies read by the people in the district are *Panch Janya*, *Dharma Yug*, *Arya Mitra* and *Blitz*; and the English weeklies read by them are *Shankar's Weekly*, *Illustrated Weekly*, *Blitz*, *Sports*, *Indian Worker* and *Organiser*.

MONTHLIES—English monthlies read by the people are : *Caravan*, *Careers and Courses*, *Modern Review*, *Reader's Digest*, *Civic Affairs* and *Sunshine*.

The popular Hindi monthlies are : *Bal Bharati*, *Aajkal*, *Navneet*, *Manmohan*, *Manohar Kahaniyan*, *Manorama*, *Maya*, *Chandamama*, *Balak*, *Arun*, *Gyanoday*, *Nok Jhonk*, *Kahani*, *Kalpana*, *Vigyan Lok*, *Aarogya*, *Kalyan*, *Sadhana*, *Lahar* and *Udyama*.

APPENDIX I

Assembly Constituencies

Name of Constituency	Extent of Constituency
	1952
Kaman	The Kaman tahsil including Pahari sub-tahsil.
Nagar	The Nagar tahsil and the Dig tahsil (excluding few villages).
Kumher	The Kumher sub-tahsil of the Bharatpur tahsil and 55 villages of the Dig thasil.
Wer	The Wer and the Nadbai tahsils and some villages of the Bayana tahsil.
Bharatpur	The Bharatpur tahsil including the Bharatpur city and excluding the Kumher sub-tahsil.
Rupbas	The Rupbas tahsil and the Bayana tahsil (excluding some villages).
Bari	The Bari and Baseri tahsils and some villages of Dholpur tahsils.
Dholpur	The Rajakhera tahsil and the Dholpur tahsil (excluding some villages).
	1957
Kaman	Kaman tahsil; and some villages in Nagar tahsil.
Dig	Dig tahsil and Nagar tahsil (excluding some villages).
Bharatpur	Bharatpur tahsil (excluding some villages).
Wer	Wer and Nadbai tahsils and Bayana tahsil (excluding Bayana town and some villages).
Bayana	Bayana Town and some villages in Bayana tahsil and Baseri tahsil (excluding some villages) and Rupbas tahsil, and some villages in Bharatpur tahsil.
Bari	Bari tahsil (excluding some villages) and some villages in Baseri tahsil.
Dholpur	Dholpur Municipality and some villages in Gird (Dholpur) tahsil and some villages in Bari tahsil.
Rajakhera	Rajakhera tahsil, and Gird (Dholpur) tahsil (excluding Dholpur Municipality and some villages).

APPENDIX I (contd.)

Name of Constituency	Extent of Constituency
	1962
Kaman	Kaman tahsil; and some villages in Nagar tahsil.
Dig	Dig tahsil; and Nagar tahsil (excluding some villages).
Bharatpur	Bharatpur tahsil (excluding some villages).
Nadbai	Nadbai tahsil; and Bayana tahsil (excluding Bayana town and some villages).
Wer	Wer tahsil; and some villages in Bayana tahsil.
Bayana	Bayana town and some villages in Bayana tahsil; and Baseri tahsil (excluding some villages).
Rupbas	Rupbas tahsil; and some villages in Bharatpur tahsil.
Rajakhera	Rajakhera tahsil; and Gird (Dholpur) tahsil (excluding Dholpur Municipality and some villages).
Dholpur	Dholpur Municipality; and some villages in Gird (Dholpur) tahsil; and some villages in Bari tahsil.
Bari	Bari tahsil (excluding some villages) and some villages in Baseri tahsil.
	1967
Kaman	Kaman tahsil.
Dig	Dig revenue inspector circle (excluding patwar circles Bahej, Baroli Chauth, Samai, Aou, Rambagh and Khori) and Khoh revenue inspector circle in Dig tahsil; and Nagar tahsil.
Kumher	Kumher, Astawan, Ajan and Dehra revenue inspector circles in Bharatpur tahsil; and Sinsini and Janoothar revenue circles and patwar circles Bahej, Baroi Chauth, Samai, Aou, Ram bagh and Khori in Dig revenue inspector circle in Dig tahsil.
Bharatpur	Bharatpur, Jaghina, Aghapur, Sewar and Chiksana revenue inspector circles in Bharatpur tahsil.
Nadbai (SC)	Nadbai tahsil; and Farso revenue inspector circle and patwar circles. Purabai Khera, Brimbad, Bidyari, Naroli, Kanawar, Mehroli and Harnagar in Bayana revenue inspector circle in Bayana tahsil.

APPENDIX (Concld.)

Name of Constituency	Extent of Constituency
Wer	Wer tahsil; and Samogar revenue circle in Bayana tahsil.
Bayana	Bayana revenue inspector circle (excluding patwar circles Purabai Khera, Brimbad, Bidyari, Naroli, Kanawar, Mehroli and Harnagar) and Mehamadpura revenue inspector circle in Bayana tahsil; and Rupbas tahsil.
Rajakhera	Rajakhera tahsil; and Mania and Basai Nawab revenue inspector circles, patwar circles, Duwati, Biparpur, Dubra and Birondha in Pachgaon, revenue inspector circle and patwar circles Dulhara Madha Bhau, Sanghawali and Sadikpur in Dholpur revenue inspector circle in Dholpur tahsil.
Dholpur	Sepau and Karimpura revenue inspector circles, Pachgaon revenue inspector circles (excluding patwar circles Duwati, Biparpur Dubra and Birondha) and Dholpur revenue inspector circle (excluding patwar circles Dulara, Madha Bhau, Sanghawali and Sadikpur) in Dholpur tahsil; and Kanchanpur revenue inspector circle and patwar circles Bijoali and Suroathi in Bari revenue inspector circle in Bari tahsil.
Bari (SC)	Baseri tahsil; and Bari tahsil (excluding Kanchanpur revenue inspector circle and patwar circles Bijoali and Suroathi in Bari revenue inspector circle).

APPENDIX II

Electoral Participation and Preferences in Elections to Vidhan Sabha

First General Elections, 1952

Assembly constituency	No. of votes	Votes polled	Percentage of valid votes polled	Percentage of voting preferences					
				Congress	Socialist	Ram Rajya Parishad	Krishkar Lok Party	Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party	Independents
1. Kaman	44,100	31,544	71.52	41.8	–	–	–	–	58.2
2. Nagar	43,398	31,515	72.64	43.8	6.6	3.7	45.9	–	–
3. Kumher	44,097	32,690	75.03	17.9	–	–	75.7	–	6.4
4. Wer	1,82,444	97,613	51.3	35.5	15.8	–	9.8	–	38.9
5. Bharatpur	44,288	26,946	60.84	32.7	–	–	51.8	–	15.5
6. Rupbas	44,125	27,848	63.11	26.1	12.8	17.6	26.2	3.8	13.5
7. Bari	2,09,988	61,707	29.43	49.1	12.5	–	7.6	–	30.8
8. Dholpur	53,036	16,416	30.95	52.6	–	–	10.6	–	36.8

APPENDIX II (contd.)

Second General Elections, 1957

Assembly constituency	No. of votes	Votes polled	Percentage of valid votes polled	Percentage of voting preferences		
				Congress	Jan Sangh	Independence
1. Kaman	59,014	46,722	79.2	44.1	–	55.9
2. Dig	58,761	31,357	53.5	58.4	–	41.6
3. Bharatpur	58,281	32,385	55.6	30.3	7.7	62.0
4. Wer	1,77,950	1,16,041	68.3	34.5	–	65.5
5. Bayana	2,14,170	1,07,316	51.8	52.8	-	47.2
6. Bari	45,056	20,248	45.0	39.1	–	60.9
7. Dholpur	45,052	22,567	50.22	32.9	–	67.1
8. Rajakhera	48,844	21,117	43.5	35.2	–	64.8

APPENDIX II (contd.)

Third General Elections, 1962

Assembly constituency	No. of votes	Votes polled	Percentage of valid votes polled	Percentage of voting preferences					
				Congress	Communist	Jan Sangh	Socialist	Swatantra	Independents
1. Kaman	71,072	45,599	68.2	50.5	24.7	–	–	8.4	16.4
2. Dig	67,487	45,363	71.00	34.3	–	–	–	44.0	21.7
3. Bharatpur	65,676	44,067	71.3	24.5	1.6	3.0	4.5	18.5	47.9
4. Nadbai (SC)	53,644	33,548	67.8	29.5	–	–	11.3	22.9	36.3
5. Wer	55,669	34,832	66.3	33.7	–	–	51.8	9.3	5.2
6. Bayana	54,236	26,936	52.7	32.1	–	–	44.0	–	23.9
7. Rupbas (SC)	70,361	42,832	64.3	24.2	–	1.6	22.1	37.3	14.8
8. Rajakhera	57,246	33,325	61.4	53.8	–	–	32.4	1.8	12.0
9. Dholpur	55,611	31,021	59.4	26.9	–	–	48.8	10.9	13.4
10. Bari	54,991	26,959	52.7	26.9	–	–	33.6	–	39.5

APPENDIX II (concld.)

Fourth General Elections, 1967

Assembly constituency	No. of Electors	Valid votes polled	Percentage of valid votes polled	Percentage of voting preferences						
				Congress	Communist Party of India	Samyukta Socialist Party	Swatantra	Republican Party of India	Bhartiya Jan Sangh	Independents
1. Kaman	68,138	45,798	67.21	26.03	16.36	16.26	12.34	–	–	29.01
2. Dig	67,159	47,326	70.47	17.08	–	35.11	15.69	8.35	–	23.77
3. Kumher	66,474	52,758	79.37	23.41	–	–	–	–	–	76.59
4. Bharatpur	70,317	48,441	68.89	15.57	–	44.34	15.61	–	–	24.48
5. Nadbai (sc)	61,921	33,596	54.26	27.10	–	31.35	3.71	–	–	37.84
6. Wer	69,825	41,711	60.52	22.75	–	33.52	12.92	–	–	30.81
7. Bayana	67,457	45,136	66.91	19.20	–	35.50	–	1.29	5.94	38.07
8. Rajakhera	74,039	42,116	56.88	62.60	–	17.34	15.52	2.65	–	1.89
9. Dholpur	73,636	45,065	61.14	45.97	–	–	–	6.73	–	47.30
10. Bari (sc)	75,662	29,565	39.08	26.44	–	22.55	–	–	7.81	43.20

CHAPTER XIX

PLACES OF INTEREST

There are a number of places of tourist interest in the district, and a description of the important ones is given below:

Bari

Situated in 26°39′ N and 77°37′ E, Bari is the heaqduarters of the tahsil of the same name. The area of the town is 22.27 sq. km. (8.60 sq. miles).[1] The place is about 34 km. (21 miles) west of Dholpur and is connected by a metalled road served by a regular bus service. Its population was 14,695 (8,015 males and 6,680 females) during 1961 Census, while the corresponding figures for earlier decades were 11,401 (1911), 9,565 (1921), 10,049 (1931), 11,935 (1941) and 12,181 (1951).

There is a strong masonry fort here, supposed to have been built in the 15th century. Bari was a *mahal* in the *sirkar* and subah of Agra during the Mughal period[2]. The oldest building in the town is a mosque bearing an inscription mentioning that it was constructed between 1346 and 1351 A D. The town has a municipality and is also the headquarters of the Panchayat Samiti of the same name. Besides, there is a police station, a secondary school for boys and a middle school for girls; a post office and a telephone exchange with 11 telephone connections. The town is electrified, the power is supplied by the power house at Dholpur. It is connected by the narrow guage railway. The town abounds in mango trees and has a sandstone quarry in its vicinity.[3]

About 5 km. to the south-east of the town are the remains of a palace known as Talab Shahi, built around 1617 A.D. as a shooting lodge for prince Shahjahan.

Bayana

This town is the headquarters of the sub-division and a tahsil of the same name and had a population of 12,223 (6,618 males and 5,605 females) during 1961 Census. In 1901 its population was 6,867

1. *Census of India*, 1961, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, Pt. II-A, p. 178.
2. Abul Fazl Allami, *Ain-i-Akbari*, Tr. by H. S. Jarrett, revised by J. N. Sarkar, Calcutta (1949), p. 139.
3. *Imperial Gazetteer of India*, Vol. VII, Oxford (1908), p. 16.

which rose to 7,029 in 1911 but in 1921 fell to 6,954, rising again in 1931 to 7,252. The figure in 1941 was 8,662 and in 1951, 9,485. It is a junction on the western railway and is well connected by fine roads with Hindaun in the south, Fatehpur Sikri in the east and Bharatpur in the north. Bayana is situated in 26°55′ N and 77°18′ E on an eminence in a small plain, between two ranges of hills running more or less parallel to each other and in the direction from north-west, close to the left bank of the Gambhir river, formerly a tributary of Banganga. The town is situated at a distance of 45 km. south-by south-west of Bharatpur.

The famous fort known as Bijaygarh (Vijayagarh) situated near the town, has been the scene of many strategic and historical events. It was built by a Jadon Raja Bijai Pal. It contains several old temples and a red sandstone pillar bearing an inscription of Vishnuvardhan, a tributary of Samudragupta. Bijai Pal's descendent lost it to Masud Salar, a nephew of Mahmud of Ghazni. Thereafter, it was recovered by the Rajputs but was stormed successfully by Abu Bakr Kandhari whose tomb is still pointed out in the vicinity. It was held by Muhammad Ghori (1196 A.D.), Sikandar Lodi (1492 A.D.) and Humayun (1535 A.D.).[1] The Mughal emperor Babur, writing in 1526, described it as one of the most famous forts in India. During the reign of Sher Shah a division of the army was stationed at Bayana with a garrison of 500 matchlock men in the fort. *Ain-i-Akbari* mentions that in former times Bayana was the capital of a province of which Agra was but a dependent village.

It is described as a place having a large fort containing many buildings and subterranean caverns and also a very high tower. The mangoes, some of which weighed above 2 lbs, were excellent and the place was famous for its very white sugar and its indigo, the latter selling from Rs. 10 fo 15 a maund.[2]

Bayana is a curious medley of Hindu and Mohammedan relics, the most important being a red sandstone pillar called Bhim Lat. This monolith pillar, which bears many inscriptions, can be seen from a distance. There are many tombs scattered about in the neighbourhood of the town. Of Bayana, Abul Fazl says: "This town is the burial

1. *Imperial Gazetteer of India*, Vol. VII, Oxford (1908), p. 137.
2. Abul Fazl Allami, *Ain-i-Akbari*, Tr. H. S. Jarrett and revised by J. N. Sarkar, Calcutta (1949), pp. 191–92.

place of many illustrious men". It seems that several important battles were fought here.

An inscription of Akbar from Bayana is a new record of the monarch's journey through Bayana in A.H. 1010 or 1601–02 A.D. after his conquest of Khandesh. It was engraved by the celebrated noble and litterateur of Mughal court, Mir Mohammed Masum.[1]

The ancient name of Bayana was Sripatha or Shriprastha

There is an old Usha temple, which was built during the reign of Raja Laxman Sen, in 956 A.D. or Samvat 1012 by his wife.

The town is now electrified. The courts of Sub-Divisional Officer, Munsif and tahsildar are located here. The place has a hospital, an inspection dak bungalow, a post office, a telephone exchange, a higher secondary school for boys, a secondary school for girls and a middle school. There are rich stone quarries nearby which supply building red stone.

Bharatpur

Bharatpur city situated in 27°13′ N and 77°30′ E is on the main broad and metre gauge railway lines of western railway, and is encircled by some of the big cities of India viz. Delhi (177 km.), Agra (58 km.), Mathura (35 km.), and Jaipur (177 km.) It is also referred to as the eastern gateway of Rajasthan. It is served by a number of highways, those from Delhi to Bharatpur and, Agra and Fatehpur Sikri to Jaipur, being the important ones.

The city and the fort are said to have been founded about 265 years ago by Rustam, a Jat of the Sogariya clan. In 1733, Maharaja Suraj Mal took it from Khem Karan, the son of Rustam, and improved it by constructing a big fort, and the earthen wall around the city.

According to the local traditions, it was named Bharatpur after the name of Bharat, the brother of Lord Rama of Ayodhya whose other brother Laxman was worshipped as the family deity of Bharatpur rulers and whose name was engraved on the State arms and seals.

1. *Indian Archaeology, A Review*, 1955-56, Department of Archaeology, Government of India, New Delhi, p. 33.

Bharatuur city covers an area of 28.88 sq. km.[1] and is situated at a height of 204 metres (670 ft.) above sea level.

The population of Bharatpur city was 49,776 persons (27,805 males and 21,971 females) during the 1961 census. In 1901, the city had a population of 43,601 persons which declined in 1911 to 33,918 but rose again in 1951, to 37,321.

There is a government dak bungalow, known as Swagat Bhawan having seven nicely furnished suites. There are two more rest houses, viz., Shanti Kutir and Ghana Motel, for the tourists. Besides these rest houses, there are a number of *dharmashalas* in the city, important of these being Kamsen and Agrawal *dharamashalas*.

The town is surrounded by a city wall on all sides and can be approached through eleven gates.[2]

Important buildings of the city are : two temples, one of Lakshmanji, the family deity of the ruling family, and the other dedicated to Ganga, generally sacred for all Hindus; a mosque named Jama Masjid; Moti Mahal the residential house of the prince of Bharatpur and the Victoria hospital.

The buildings of Jama Masjid and Ganga Mandir were built at the instance of Maharaja Balwant Singh out of the contribution raised by the government servants, irrespective of their faith, who were then serving the State. Every new entrant in the government service contributed a month's pay towards the fund meant for constructing these buildings.

The building of Victoria hospital was erected by the State of Bharatpur in commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria of England.

In the north-western part of the city stands the historical masonry stone fort of square dimensions with high walls surrounded by a moat, about 61 metres wide and very deep. Roads leading to the fort through its two gates cross the moat by masonry bridges. Doors

1. *Census of India*, 1961, Vol, XIV, Rajasthan, Part II-A, p. 178.
2. These are : Mathura gate facing the east, Bir Narayan gate facing the south-east; Atal Bund gate; Nimda gate facing the south, the Kumher gate, the Anah gate, the Chandpole gate, the Basan gate, the Goverdhan gate, the Jaghina gate facing the north, and the Surajpol gate facing the west.

of the gates towards Gopalgarh side are built of *ashtadhatu*, an alloy of eight metals.

The fort is celebrated for having baffled the attacks of Lord Lake in 1805. It was later captured by Lord Combermere on January 18, 1826.

The fort has eight bastions. There are old palaces inside the fort, a clock tower and Jawahar Burj erected in the year 1765 in honour of Maharaja Jawahar Singh's victory over the imperial city of Delhi. One of the palaces known as Kamra Khas with a big durbar hall is a place of tourist interest. This was the venue of all important durbars during the princely regime. It is tastefully decorated with rare pieces of furniture and other antiquities. The United State of Matsya was inaugurated in this very hall. The fort now houses various offices of the government.

Bharatpur has a power house which supplies electricity to the residents and industrial units as also to the neighbouring towns. There is a degree college, a polytechnic, a teachers' training school, a multipurpose higher secondary school for boys, a girls' higher secondary school and six middle schools. There is a head post office with six branch post offices in the city and a telephone exchange with 285 subscribers. There are branches of the State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur, the Central Bank of India, the State Bank of India and the Punjab National Bank. There is a museum and a club and two cinema houses. An important wagon manufacturing factory in the private sector known as Central Indian Machinery Manufacturing Company (CIMMCO) is located here.

The world famous Ghana sanctuary for birds is situated about 5 km. from the city. The offices of the Collector, Sessions Judge, Superintendent of Police, Executive Engineer, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Divisional Forest Officer and the Inspector of Schools are situated in the town.

There is an important *mandi* in the city which is famous for mustard (*sarson*) trade.

Bharatpur city is also the venue of the famous yearly Jaswant cattle fair and exhibition during the Dashahara festival, generally in October.

Bund Baretha

This is a famous dam in Bharatpur district. It lies in a valley about 57 km. from Bharatpur and 9 km. from Bayana. Its construction was completed in the year 1897. A good picnic spot has been developed around the bund and facilities for boating are available. There is a big palace built on a raised cliff near the dam and belongs to the erstwhile ruler of Bharatpur.

Dholpur

Situated in 26° 42′ N and 77° 53′ E, Dholpur was the capital of the erstwhile princely State of the same name, and at present is a sub-divisional headquarters. It is situated at a distance of about 54 km. from Agra, and is on the main national highway from Agra to Bombay. Dholpur is also a railway junction of the Central railway.

The population of Dholpur during the 1961 census was 27,412 (15,010 males and 12,402 females). In 1901, the corresponding figure was 19,310 which rose to 19,922 in 1911 but came down in 1921 to 16,206 but rose again in 1931 to 10,586, and to 21,311 in 1941. The figure, however, decreased in 1951 to 20,651 persons. It has an area of 8.21 sq. km. (3.17 sq. miles).[1]

The present name of Dholpur is said to have been derived[2] from the site Dholdera or Dhawalpuri built by Raja Dholan (or Dhawal) Deo, a little to the south of the present town.

Dholpur town was taken by Sikandar Lodi in 1501 and his army plundered in all directions rooting up all the gardens which shaded Dholpur upto 7 *kos*.[3] Babur mentions the places and states that it surrendered to him in 1526. Humayun moved the site of the town further to the north to avoid encroachment by the river Chambal.[4]

There is fortified serai, now in dilapidated condition, built in the reign of Akbar and close to it is a mausoleum erected in the memory of Sadiq Mohammud Khan, who died in 1597. Another note-worthy building is the picturesque tomb of Bibi Zarina, probably daughter of a local officer.[5]

1. *Census of India*, 1961, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, Pt. II-A, p. 837.
2. *Imperial Gazetteer of India*, Vol. XI, Oxford (1908), p. 331.
3. A *kos* is roughly equal to two miles.
4. *Imperial Gazetteer of India*, Vol. XI, Oxford (1908), pp. 331-332.
5. *ibid.*

South of the town is an old fort which, since 1540 A.D. has been called Shergarh after Sher Shah who enlarged it.[1] The town has a Shiva temple, of architectural interest a little off the way on Gwalior-Agra Road, a public library building known as Jubilee Hall and a Clock-tower.

Dholpur town is electrified and has a dak bungalow of the public works department with modern facilities. There is a degree college, a multipurpose higher secondary school for boys, a secondary school for girls and three middle schools.

There is an old palace of the Maharaja of Dholpur within the town which is kept well furnished and contains some rare specimens of paintings and pieces of architecture. A rare possession of the palace is reported to be an old, matchless clock, the speciality about which is that on completion of each hour the figure of a sepoy suddenly comes out from inside the clock, offers salutations, and strikes the correct number of hours and goes back after listening to the rythme of sweet music so produced.

Many government offices and courts are located in Dholpur, important among them being the courts of the Additional Sessions Judge, Sub-Divisional Officer, Magistrate, Munsif and Tahsildar. There is a telephone exchange with 58 connections.

At a distance of about 5 km. from Dholpur, there is an old historical place called Muchkund, the sanctity of which is traced back to a raja of the same name. He is said to be twenty-fourth of the *Suryavanshis* (solar race) who reigned for nineteen generations before the incarnation of Lord Rama. It is a sacred place for pilgrims and fed by the waters of the adjacent hillocks Its enclosures are said to have been built by the Mughal emperor Akbar. It commands a picturesque view.

Dholpur has a cinema and a club. By way of industries, there are two glass factories, one in the private and the other in the public sector.

The culture and dialect of people is akin to those living in the

1. *Census of India*, 1951, Vol. X. Rajasthan & Ajmer, Part C Appendices, Jodhpur (1953), p. 37.

border areas of Madhya Pradesh. Sarad fair on Ashwin Shukla 5 and the Deochhatt fair on Bhadon Shukla 6 are held here.[1]

Tongas and rickshaws are available for local transport. About 5 km. from Dholpur is the famous Chambal bridge on the main Agra-Bombay road. This bridge is supposed to be of importance as it connects the north of India to the other parts of the country.

Dig (also Deeg)

Dig is an important historical town of Bharatpur district. It is located in 27°28'N and 77°20'E at a distance of 34 km. from Bharatpur and is connected by a metalled road with Alwar, Mathura and Delhi. It is the headquarters of Panchayat Samiti, tahsil and a subdivision, all of the same name.

The population of the town during the 1961 census was 17,668 (9,468 males and 8,200 females) while the corresponding figures during the 1951 census was 13,187 (males 7,001 and females 6,186). It has an area of 30.07 sq. km. or 11.61 sq. miles.

It is said that Dig was called *Dirgha* meaning large or Dirghapura and is mentioned in the *Skanda Purana* and *Bhagawata Mahatmya*. It came under the Jats about the beginning of the 18th century but was wrested from them in 1776 by Najaf Khan after a year long siege. It was subsequently restored to Maharaja Ranjit Singh of Bharatpur. On November 13, 1804, General Frazer defeated the army of Holkar close to this place and later in December, the victors carried the fort by storm. It was dismantled in 1826.[2]

Dig is renowned on account of its famous fountain palaces, called *Bhawans*. These *Bhawans* were built by Maharaja Suraj Mal of Bharatpur between the years 1755 had 1763. It is said that Ghazi-ud-din, Nawab of Lucknow[3], whom the Maharaja had rescued from his Maratha foes, visited Dig in 1759 and as a token of gratitude supplied funds for the completion of the world famous *Bhawans*.

The black marble throne installed in front of the Gopal Bhawan is a trophy brought from Delhi by Maharaja Jawahir Singh who in the year 1764, secured it on his victory over the imperial city. The palaces,

1. Dashora, Yamuna Lal, *Census 1951, Rajasthan and Ajmer District Census Hand Book–Bharatpur*, Pt. I, Bikaner (1954), p. ix.
2. *Imperial Gazetteer of India*, Vol. XI, Oxford (1908), p. 344,
3. *A Short Account of Deeg*, State Press Bharatpur, (1934). From another account, he is said to be a deposed *Wazir* of Delhi and an ally of Surajmal, vide *Dig*, Published by the Archaeological Survey of India New Delhi (1968) p. 5.

which according to some, are surpassed in India, only by the Taj Mahal of Agra for elegance of design and perfection of workmanship, are constructed of fine, hard sandstone, quarried at Bansi Paharpur in the Rupbas tahsil of the district. These palaces form a quadrangle, in the centre of which is a garden, an oblong space of 145 by 107 metres, laid out with flower beds and fountains. To the east and west are large masonry tanks, with another garden on the other side of the western tank beyond the buildings, forming the quadrangle. The building on the north is called the Nand Bhawan, a hall measuring 20 by 12 metres, built of grey sandstone, with verandahs on the east and the west.

The main building on the west is called Gopal Bhawan, and is the largest of all the palaces, being two-storeyed on three sides, with an extensive lofty hall between them; this is also built entirely of grey sandstone. On either side of the Gopal Bhawan, at suitable distances, are two smaller buildings, called the Sawan and Bhadon Bhawans, the posterior sides of which, as well as of the Gopal Bhawan, command a view of the western tank and the gardens beyond it. These three Bhawans, although single storeyed on the front, have in addition, two more storeys at the back, one of which partially or wholly remains submerged in water throughout the year. This, however, varies depending upon the water level in the tank. On the southern side of the quadrangle are two palaces facing north, one of which called the Suraj Bhawan, is built entirely of marble quarried at Makrana in Nagaur district, and tastefully ornamented with stones of different colours, and in design similar to those seen in the Taj Mahal of Agra. This building was, till recently utilised as a dak bungalow for the convenience of visitors and the sight-seers. The other palace, on the east, built of grey sandstone like the others, is called the Kishan Bhawan. On its roof is a large water reservoir, which feeds the fountains spread over all these palaces and gardens. The dimensions of this reservoir are 41 metres by 32 metres by 2 metres, with a storage capacity of about 2.6 million litres of water. This reservoir is filled by the aid of bullocks, in the usual way, from two capacious and practically inexhaustible wells situated at either corner, and takes about a fortnight to fill, working day and night. The engineering skill of this roof to hold such an enormous volume of water is unique, and scarcely has a parallel in India.

On the eastern side of the quadrangle, and commanding a view

of the eastern tank, is the Keshav Bhawan commonly known as Barah Dari, an open square building with verandahs on all sides, and a double line of fountains on each of the verandahs. To the south, behind the Suraj Bhawan and outside the quadrangle but adjoining it, is the Zenana Palace, known as the Hardeo Bhawan, with an orange orchard enclosed by buildings on all the three sides. Partly behind the Kishan Bhawan and on the southern aspect of the eastern tank, but quite apart from them, is an old palace that had been built long before the Bhawans during Raja Badan Singh's reign. This also is an extensive building with two compounds, though not so beautiful as others.

James Fergusson in his *History of Indian and Eastern Architecture* says that the Dig palaces have been built on a perfectly level plain and laid out with a regularity that would satisfy the most fastidious renaissance architecture. The palaces lack the massive character of the fortified palaces of other Rajput States but in grandeur of conception and beauty of detail, they surpass them all. Fergusson states that the whole palace was to have consisted of a rectangular enclosure twice the length of its breadth surrounded by buildings with a garden in the centre, divided in the two parts by broad terrace. Only one of these rectangles, measuring about 213 metres (700 feet) square and crossed in the centre by ranges of the most beautiful fountains and parterres laid out in the formal style of the East and interspersed with architectural ornaments of the most elaborate finish, was completed. Describing the roofing system of the palaces, Fergusson says that it is roofed with stone except the central part which, after being contracted by a bold cove, is roofed with a flat ceiling of timber exquisitely carved. This wooden ceiling seems to have been considered a defect, because nothing but stone has been used in other parts of the palace.

Speaking of the arches Fergusson says that though the form of the arch is copied from the Mohammaden style there is not a single true arch in the palace and the openings have virtually been covered by two brackets meeting in the centre. According to him, the arcades of these buildings may be characterised as more elegant than rich. The glory of Dig consists in the cornices which are generally double, a peculiarity not seen elsewhere and which for extent of shadow and richness of detail, surpass any similar ornaments in India, either in

ancient or in modern buildings. The lower cornice is the usual sloping entablature, almost universal in such buildings. The upper cornice which was horizontal, is peculiar to Dig and seems to have designed to furnish an extension of the flat roof which in eastern palaces, is usually considered the best apartment of the house.

Fergusson thinks that the greatest defect of these palaces is that the style, when it was erected was losing its true form of lithic propriety. The form of its pillars and their ornaments are better suited for wood or metal than for stone architecture.

The fort of Dig was built about the year 1730.

Dig town is electrified and has postal facilities. There is a telephone exchange with 33 connections. It has a dak bungalow with modern facilities. Tongas are available for local transport.

There are separate higher secondary schools for boys and girls, and a teacher's training school. The town has a municipal board and a public library.

Annually a big cattle fair and exhibition are held here in the month of September when the fountains in the palaces are played to the delight of the huge gathering from the neighbouring area.

There is a cinema house, a club and a number of *bagichis* (privately owned small gardens) in the town.

Ghana Keoladeo

Keoladeo Ghana, situated at a distance of about 5 km. (3 miles) from Bharatpur, is a reputed winter resort of wild fowl and is a unique duck shooting preserve. It is a famous breeding water-bird sanctuary. For those not interested in bird shooting, the real charm of Keoladeo Ghana lies in th variety of flocks of winter birds that frequent the lake, particularly during the breeding season, between July and November. This place is a great attraction to the tourists and foreign visitors. Keoladeo Ghana is a very important centre for scientific investigations on the biology of water birds. This place is easily accessible by road and rail, being 181 km. from Delhi and only 48 km. from Agra.

The total area covered by Keoladeo Ghana is 17,455 *bighas*, equivalent to about 2,832 hectares or 7,000 acres.

A visit to this gigantic sanctuary at the appropriate time of year and in a season of normal rainfall is, for an ornithologist an experience that he is never likely to forget. The place has potentialities of the highest order for sightseers, scientific investigators and bird photographers.

The idea of developing this bird sanctuary was caught by Maharaja Kishan Singh who impressed by the exquisite beauty of duck shooting spots in England, thought of developing a similar beautiful spot in his State. By 1900 the lake was ready. A dense forest flooded with the water of the Gambhir river during the rainy season, was drained out in such a way that the water filled the lowlands on both sides of a road. On the right and left sides of this main road, muddy butts were erected with shady trees in the shallow water. These butts are used by the hunters at the time of duck shooting. Many bushes of *babul* (*Acacia arabica*), *Kandi* (*Prosopis spicigera*) and other thorny trees were planted in between.

In 1902 the sanctuary was ready for duck shooting. The then Viceroy of India, Lord Curzon went to Bharatpur to inaugurate the shooting ceremony. Since then many V.I.Ps. have been visiting this place for annual duck shooting which is yet an exclusive right of Maharaja Bharatpur.

The sanctuary starts attracting birds as soon as the monsoon sets in. Besides the Siberian birds which abound here, there are Paddy Birds (*Ardeola grayii*), Night Herons (*Nycticorax nycticorax*), Grey Herons (*Ardea cinerea*) and Purple Herons (*Ardea purpurea*) settling in the tree-tops. Amongst other birds are Purple Moorhens (*Porphyrio Poliocephalus*), Gallinules(*Gallinula chloropus*, White-breasted Waterhens (*Amaurornis phoenicurus*) and Dabchicks (*Podiceps ruficollis*).

Though it has been found impossible to make even a reasonably accurate census of the breeding bird population of the Ghana as a whole, rough count was once made by Shri Salim Ali over a small section of the lake, occupied mostly but not exclusively by Painted Storks. "In this census area of roughly one square mile it was conservatively estimated that 2-3,000 pairs of Painted Storks were feeding nest young of varying ages but mostly well grown, in the last week of October (1942).....Assuming that each nest holds only two young-actually 3 is the commoner number and 4 not unusual-and

that they are fed no more than twice a day it means that 2 to 3 lbs. of fish are needed per nest per day. Therefore, for the say, 2,000 nests, in this section of Ghana the daily requirement worked out to be 4 to 6 thousand lbs".[1]

After December when biting cold sets in ducks fly from the frozen Siberian plateau and drop in at Dal and Wular lakes of Kashmir and other Himalayan lakes. With the increase in winter they fly further south to drop in at Ghana sanctuary. They stay here for two months and as summer sets in, fly back home.

As the sanctuary is situated on the outskirts of Bharatpur city, visitors and tourists can stay at Bharatpur also. Besides, there is a motel constructed by the Tourist Department of the Government of India, near the entrance of this sanctuary. There is also a rest house named Shanti Kutir, right in the midst of the sanctuary. Vegetarian and non-vegetarian board can be had at these places.

This sanctuary acquired its name of Keoladeo because of the existence of the Keoladeo temple of Lord Shiva. After the name of this temple the lake is called Ghana Keoladeo, Ghana being the vernacular synonym for dense forest.

Kaman

Located in 27° 39′ N and 77° 16′E with an area of 26.60 sq. km. (10.27 sq. miles), Kaman is a very old town, si tuated in the north of the district. It is sacred to Hindus, as it forms a part of the Brij area, where Lord Krishna spent his early life. Its former name is said to have been Brahampore, but Raja Kama Sen, the maternal grandfather of Krishna, changed it to Kaman, after his own name. According to W. W. Hunter, its present name Kaman is a curtailed form of Kadambavana for the number of *kadamba* trees found there. Now included among the *bans*, such as Brindaban, Mahaban, etc., it is also called Kamban, and is visited annually, on pilgrimage, by a large number of Vaishnava in the month of *Bhadon*, as a part of *Banyatra*. The remains of a curious temple[2] (also reported as a mosque in the *Imperial Gazetteer*)[3] consisting of 84 pillars, named *Chaurasi Khamba* still exist here. None[4] of these pillars is without ornament and some are very

1. *Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society*, Vol. 51 No. 3, August 1953, pp. 535-36.
2. *Medico-topographical Gazetteer of Eastern Rajputana States*, p. 15.
3. *Imperial Gazetteer of India*, Vol. XIV, Oxford (1908), p. 326.
4. *Archaeological Survey of Northern India*, Vol., XX.

highly decorated. Kaman had long been under the rule of Jaipur chiefs, and it was only during the reign of Maharaja Jawahir Singh that it was added to Bharatpur territory. Palaces built by the Jaipur chiefs exist to this day, which were formerly used as the tahsil offices etc. There are many important Hindu temples at Kaman, from two of them, the idols of Gokal Chandraman and Madan Mohanji were taken away by Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh to his newly built city of Jaipur. After a lapse of more than a century Maharaja Ram Singh of Jaipur in pursuance of his persecution policy of Vaishnava, removed the above deities. After their short stay at Bikaner, where the State could not afford their expenses or meet other demands, these were brought back to Kaman.

There is also a tank at Kaman, named Bimal Kund, surrounded on all sides by temples. A *chhatri*, built in the memory of Raja Kamak Sen stands on the banks of the tank. Kaman has now lost its ancient splendour and stands on a raised ground surrounded on the south by *jheels* (lakes) and contains ruins of many old pukka buildings, as also a dispensary, tahsil, police station, post office and separate secondary school for boy and middle school for girls. The town is connected with Bharatpur by a metalled road, a distance of 55 km.

In 1901, Kaman had a population of 12,083 persons. It came down in 1911 to 8,912, in 1921 to 7,873 and in 1931 to 7,860. In 1941 it went up to 9,204. In 1951, it had a population of 9,420 persons (males 4,957 and females 4,463), which in 1961 rose to 12,140 (6,510 males and 5,630 females).

The town is electrified and has a dak bungalow belonging to the Public Works Department. It has a municipality and is the headquarters of Panchayat Samiti of the same name.

Kumber

Kumber is a village situated at a distance of about 16 km. from Bharatpur and has an area of 14.2 sq. km. (5 55 sq. miles) and a population (1961) of 7,262 persons. It is a surrounded by a mud wall. The place is said to have taken its name from its founder Kumbha, a Jat of the village Sinsini, about 10 km. to north-west. The palace and fort were built by Maharaja Badan Singh about 1724 A. D. The place was unsuccessfully besieged by the Marathas

about 1754 A.D. when Khanderao Holkar, the son of Malhar Rao, was killed. A cenotaph was erected in his memory at the village Gangarsoli, about 5 km. to the north by his widow Ahalya Bai. The cenotaph is a protected place, being of archaeological importance. It has been constructed in red stone and contains a life size statue of Khanderao. Considerable land granted by the State is attached to the cenotaph which is in fairly good condition of repair. The government of Madhya Pradesh still gives a small cash grant for its maintenance. It is said that previously the representatives of Indore State occasionally visited the place, but these visits have become rare after the integration of the States.

Kumher is the headquarters of a sub-tahsil, and has a police station, a post office and a panchayat samiti. There are two schools, higher secondary for the boys and middle for the girls.

Nadbai

Nadbai (27°14'N & 77°14'E) is the headquarters of the tahsil of the same name in Bharatpur sub-division. The town is situated at a distance of 33 km. from Bharatpur and is connected with it through a metalled road. It is also a rail head, being situated on the line between Agra and Jaipur, about 33 km. from Bharatpur city.

The total population of the town during the 1951 census was 4,582 person (2,423 males and 2,159 females) which increased to 5,979 persons (3,204 males and 2,775 females) in 1961.

Nadbai town has a secondary school for boys and a middle school for girls. There is a post office, a police station and a telephone exchange.

Nagar

The town of Nagar is the headquarters of a tahsil and panchayat samiti of the same name and is situated at a distance of 60 km. from Bharatpur, connected by metalled road. The place can also be approached by road from Dig. This town is situated on a rising ground near the borders of Alwar district and at one time belonged to the Alwar rulers.

In 1951 the town had a population of 4,209 persons (males 2,264 and females 1,945) which rose to 5,755 (3,045 males and 2,710 females) in 1961.

There is also a police station, a post office and a dispensary The place is noted for the manufacture of earthen vessels of black clay.

Rajakhera

This town is said to have been built by Raja Man Singh Tonwar towards the close of the 15th century, and is, therefore, called after him meaning the village of Raja. There is an old mud fort in the town which was built by Raja Surajmal of Bharatpur.

Rajakhera (26°54'N & 78°11'E) has a municipal board. The total population of the town according to the 1961 census was 9,956 persons (5,496 males and 4,460 females). The town is connected by road with Bharatpur, a distance of 96 km.

It is the headquarters of the tahsil and panchayat samiti of the same name in Dholpur Sub-Division. There is a post office, a police station and higher secondary school for boys and middle school for girls.

Rupbas

Rupbas lying in 26° 59'N and 77° 39'E is the headquarters of a tahsil and panchayat samiti of the same name in Bayana Sub-Division. It is an historical town, mentioned by Jahangir as a jagir of Rup which was subsequently given to Amanullah. Rup Singh or Mian Rup, as he was called after his conversion to Islam, is said to be originally a descendent of the Maharana of Chitor. He was a favourite associate of Akbar and held the fief of Khanua. He built a palace and a beautiful tank which are still in existence, though the former is now in a dilapidated condition.

Rupbas was Akbar's regular hunting ground. Raised platforms are still found around the place,[1] speaking of its association with the emperor. There also exists here a garden with a handsome building erected by Maharaja Balwant Singh. In the vicinity of Rupbas are some enormous stone obelisks and images, the oldest is a sleeping figure of Baldeo, hewn out of rock, 7 metres (22½ ft.) long with a seven serpent-hooded canopy and an inscription having a date corresponding to 1609 A. D.

1. *Census 1951, District Census Hand Book, Bharatpur*, Bikaner (1954), pp. vii-viii.

The total population of the town according to 1961 census was 4008 and its area 5.4 sq. km. (2.68 sq. miles). There is a higher secondary school, a post office and a police station in the town. The place is connected both by road and rail with Bharatpur and is at a distance of about 40 km from it.

Around Rupbas, there are a number of sandstone quarries which supplied stone for the beautiful palaces at Dig and for many of the buildings at Agra and Fatehpur Sikri. About 9 km. from this place is the famous battle ground of Khanua where Babur and Rana Sanga of Mewar had fought the historic battle in 1527 A. D.

Sir Mathura

It is an old town of the district which was the headquarters of an old *thikana* of the same name ruled by the near relatives of the rulers of the former Karauli State. It is now headquarters of a sub-tahsil of the same name under Baseri tahsil. It is connected by rail with Dholpur, a narrow gauge line runs through it which was built during the princely rule in Dholpur State and is now a part of the central zone of the Indian railways.

It is also connected by a metalled road. There is a police station and a higher secondary school in the town.

Quite nearby is Damoh, where there are water falls. The water cascading from a height of about 76 metres provides an attractive sight.

The town was sometimes surrounded by thick forests. On way to this town one occasionally comes across wild animals like tigers and leopards.

Van Vihar

About 18 km. from Dholpur is a famous sanctuary consisting of two blocks, Van Vihar and Ram Sagar. The main topography of this place is the thickly forested low rolling hills of Vindhyan series. Tiger, *chital*, *sambhar*, *chinkara* and *nilgai* are the common animals found in the sanctuary. Interesting birds here are : partridges. painted stork, sand grouse, quails, bea-eaters and blue jay. Some migratory ducks, teals and cranes also arrive and settle in the local waters.

There is a well furnished and electrified forest lodge in the Vna Vihar sanctuary. The lodge overlooks a small lake where herds of *chitals* and *sambhars* come for drinking water. Lovers of wild life and

those interested in photography frequent the place. The sanctuary covers an area of 36.6 square km.

At a distance of 27 km. from Van Vihar there is a famous historical place called Talab-Shahi. The rulers of old Dholpur State developed this place and made it more attractive by providing modern sanitary fittings and western style furnishings in every room. The rulers of Dholpur State used to receive their European guests at this place. At present the place is maintained as a dak bungalow by the public works department.

Wer

Wer is a town connected by metalled road with Bharatpur and is situated at a distance of 59 km. from it. It lies in 27°1'N and 77°11'E and has an area of 16.03 sq. km. (6.19 sq. mile) It is the headquarters of a tahsil and a panchayat samiti of the same name and has a municipality.

The town was founded by Thakur Badan Singh in the first half of the 18th century. He built a fort, a palace and gardens here. For some time Partab Singh, the second surviving son of Badan Singh and brother of the famous Surajmal resided here. The garden, close to the palace was, on account of the abundance of trees, once called the Naulakha Bagh and the other garden with a palace in it, is called Phulbari. The town was surrounded by a high mud rampart, flanked by semi-circular bastions with a wide but shallow ditch.

The total population of the town during the 1961 census was 7,119 persons (3,815 males and 3,304 females). In 1951, it had a population of 5,183 persons (males 2,703 and females 2,480).

It has a dak bungalow, a higher secondary school and two middle schools, one for boys and the other for girls. There are a police station and a post office, also.

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GLOSSARY

Abkari	Excise
Amin	A revenue official
Arhatiya	Broker
Asan	Small carpet
Baheli	See *Rath*
Ban	A rope made from *moonj*
Banjar	Waste land
Chaukidari	Watch
Chhatri	Cenotaph
Dam	A coin of medieval period
Degchi	Cooking pot
Dholak	A musical instrument
Diya	Earthen lamp
Duffedar	A police official
Dusuties	Coarse cloth
Ekka	A carriage similar to tonga
Faujdar	An army/police official
Ghair Khatedar	A tenant on agricultural land enjoying restricted rights
Ghani	An indigenous contrivance for crushing oilseeds
Ghara	An earthen pot
Gopis	Krishna's maids
Gramdan	A movement started by Vinoba Bhave which calls for donation of villages
Haj	Muslim pilgrimage
Hamal	Weighman/Porter
Hundi	A bill of exchange
Ijlas Khas	Court of the Ruler
Jama bandi	A revenue account form
Karahee	Frying pan
Kattha	Catechu

Khadi	Handspun and hand woven cloth
Khalsa	Land directly managed by the State; Crown land
Khatedar	A tenant on agricultural land
Khudkasht	Land cultivated personally by an estate holder
Kotwal	A police officer
Lambardar	A revenue official
Madarasa	School
Mahal	A revenue jurisdiction during the Mughal period
Makataba	School
Mandi	A market for agricultural produce
Masha	A unit of weight
Moonj	*Saccharum Sara*
Muafi	A rent free land holding
Muharrir	A court official/writer
Munim	An accounts clerk
Namaz	Muslim prayer
Nishan	Standard
Patwar Halka	A *patwari's* (revenue official) jurisdiction
Qanungo	A revenue official
Rath	Chariot
Ratti	A unit of weight
Sarpanch	Chairman
Shakora	Earthen bowl
Tabla	A musical instrument
Tawa	An iron plate for baking bread
Thali	A small flat metallic plate slightly edged up
Thela	Push cart

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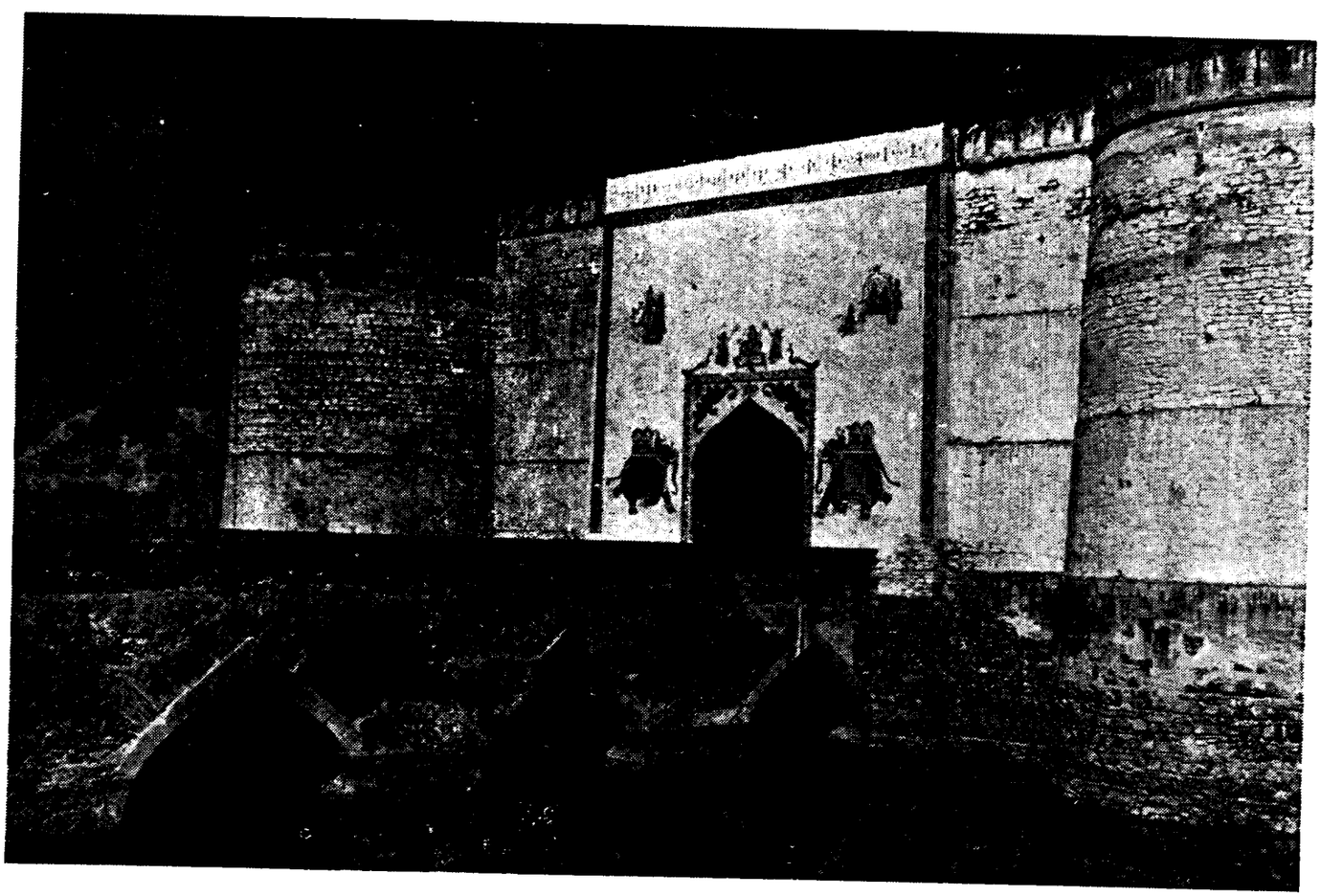
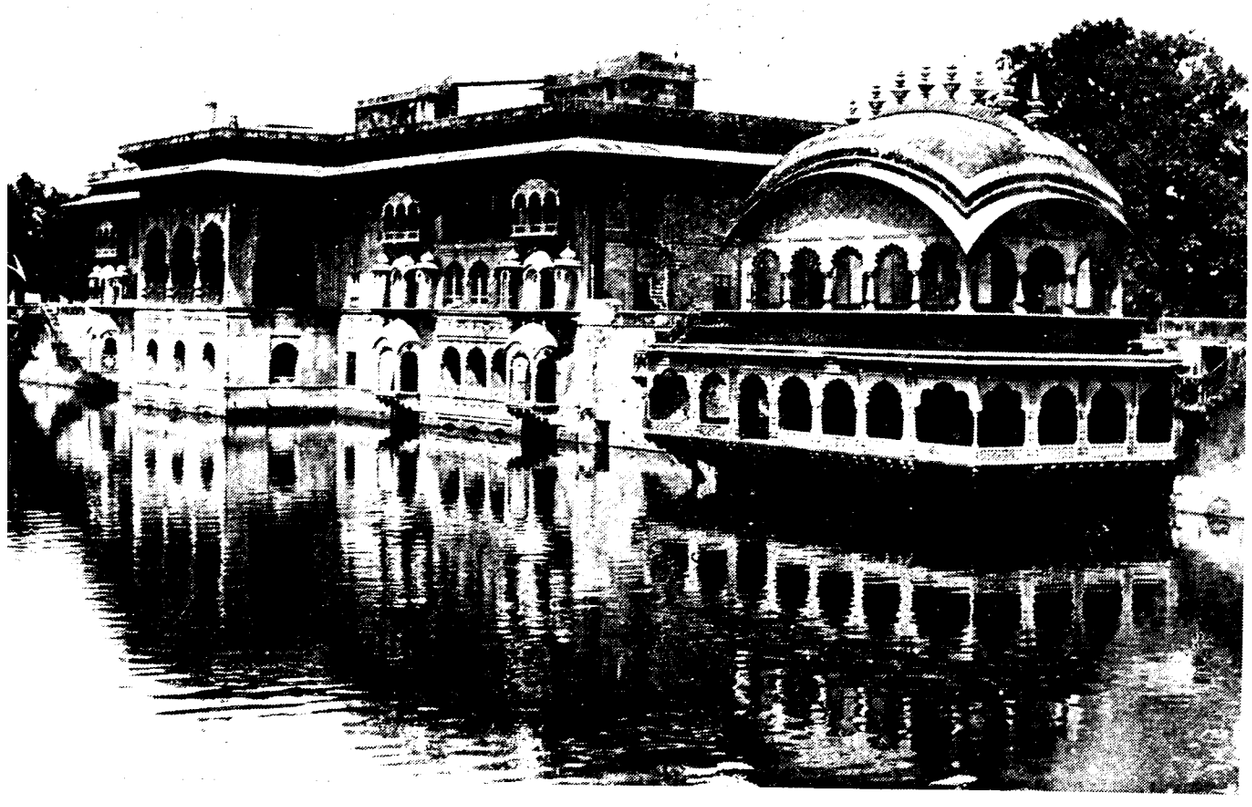
58	1	3	Bari, Toda Bhim, Khanua	Bari, Khanua
60	–	6	Bakh tbesieged	Bakht besieged
83	Table Col. 1	2	–8 45	–8.45
111	1	10	*chiria*	*chiri*
113	–	11	*Rebar*	*Chhan*
123	7	1	*Baishakh* (April)	*Chaitra*
126	Appendix Col. 2	5	Ahirwari	Ahirwati
127	Appendix Col. 7	14	M (1)	M (2)
138	5	4	1895	1896
156	3	6	profit 111 their	profit, there
161	Table Col. 1	3	Nibbi	Nibhi
161	Table Col. 1	1	Talab Shati	Talab Shahi
179	Table	–	Appendix VI	Appendix IV
186	5	9.	Gwalior	Agra
190	1	3	licenced	installed
214	5	2	22	220
221	5	1	owned	managed
247	Appendix II Col. 1	19	Dig-Juhurehra	Dig-Juhurehra-Punana
247	Appendix II Col. 3	19	–	3
272	2	6	6 *chhatanks*	and 6 *seers* 6 *chhatanks*
274	Table Col. 3	2	3.14	2.08
284	Table Col. 3	4	69	63
295	3	6	Division	Office of the Divisional Commissioner
335	Appendix I Col. 3	13	Bilasma	Milasma
380	Footnote 1	2	Rajasthan	Rajasthan University
476	2	5	fo	to
482	5	3	had	and
483	1	22	is filled	used to be filled
485	4	1	higher secondary	secondary
491	8	1	Vna	Van

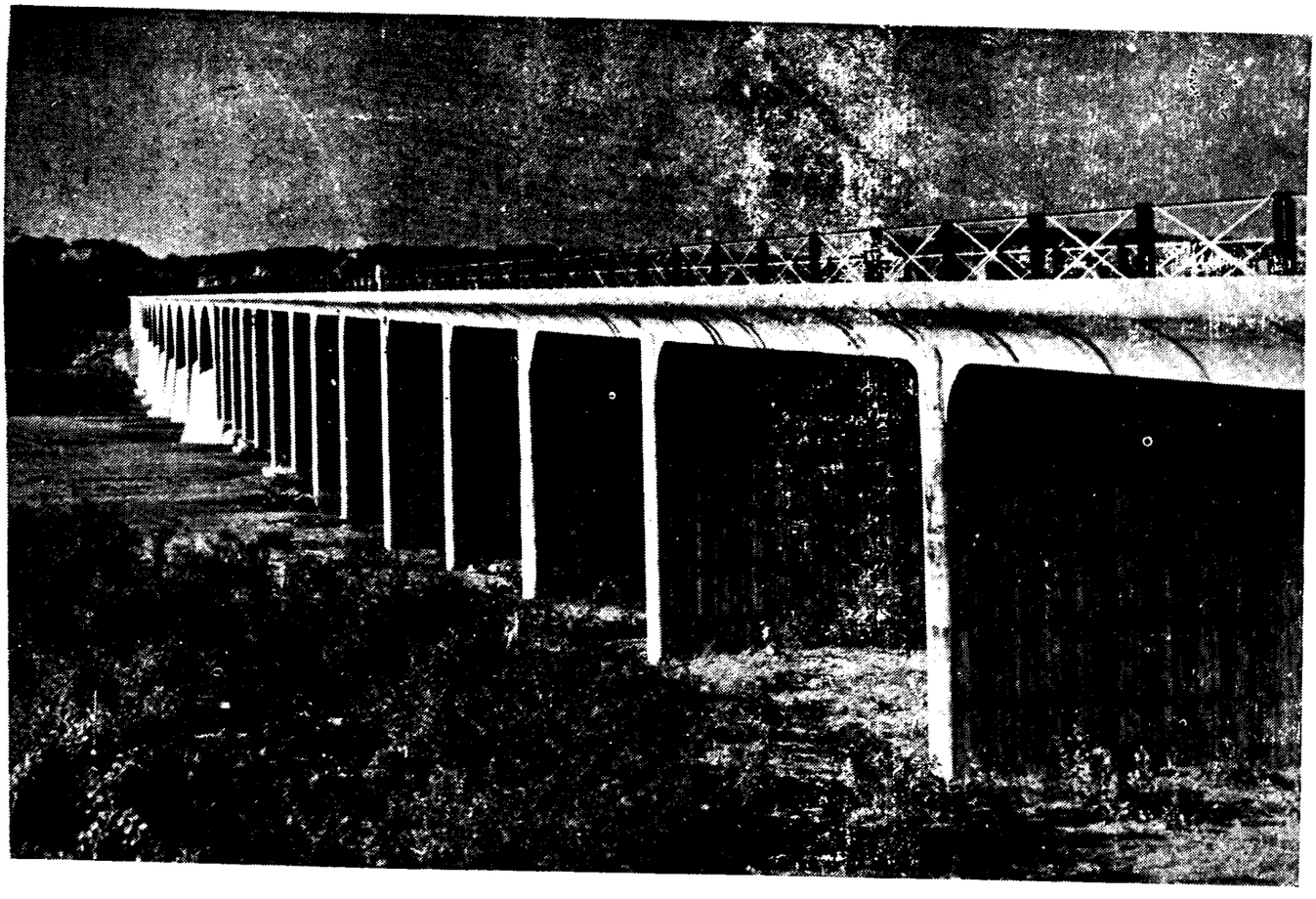
PLATES



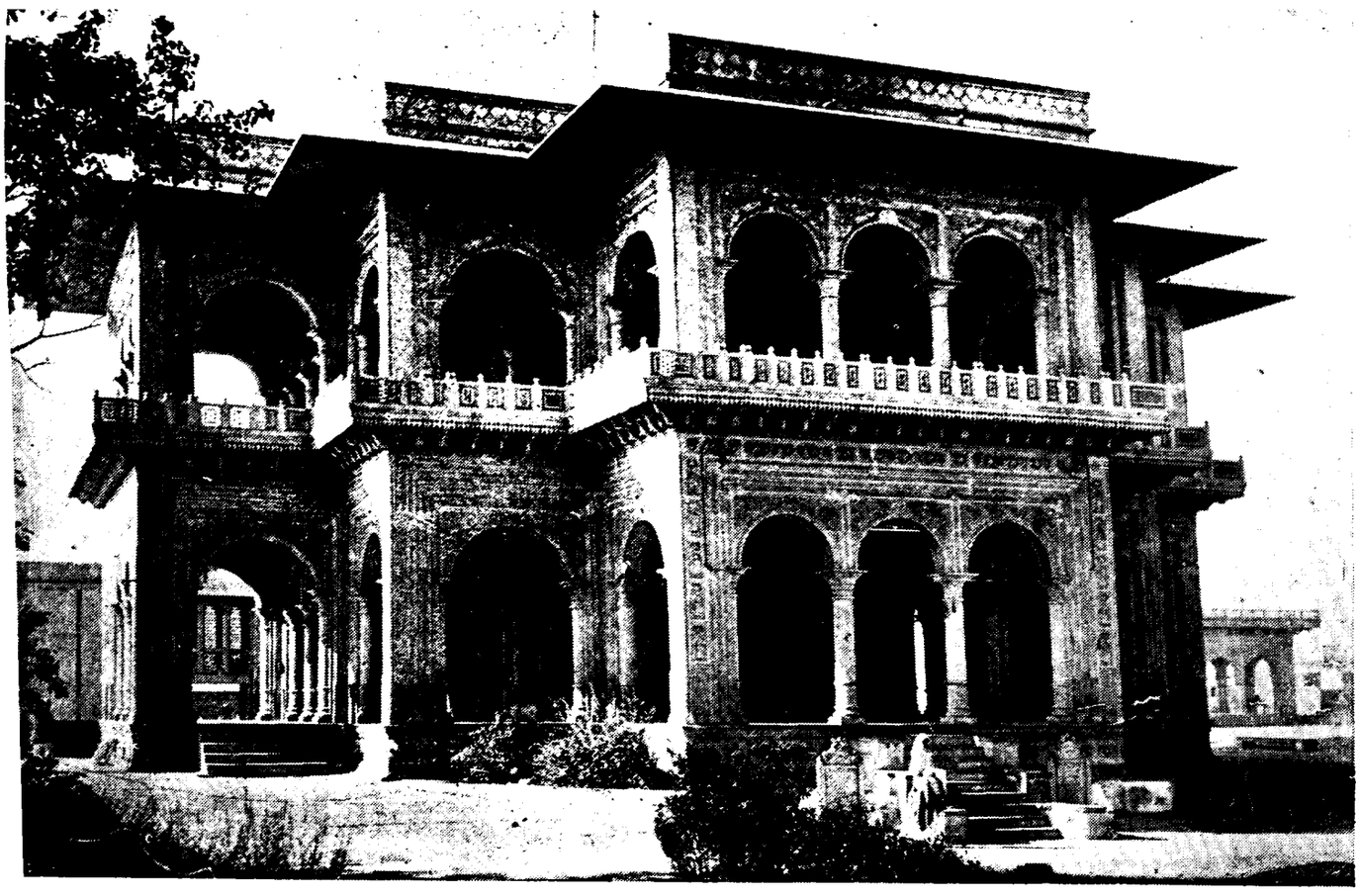
Bharatpur Fort



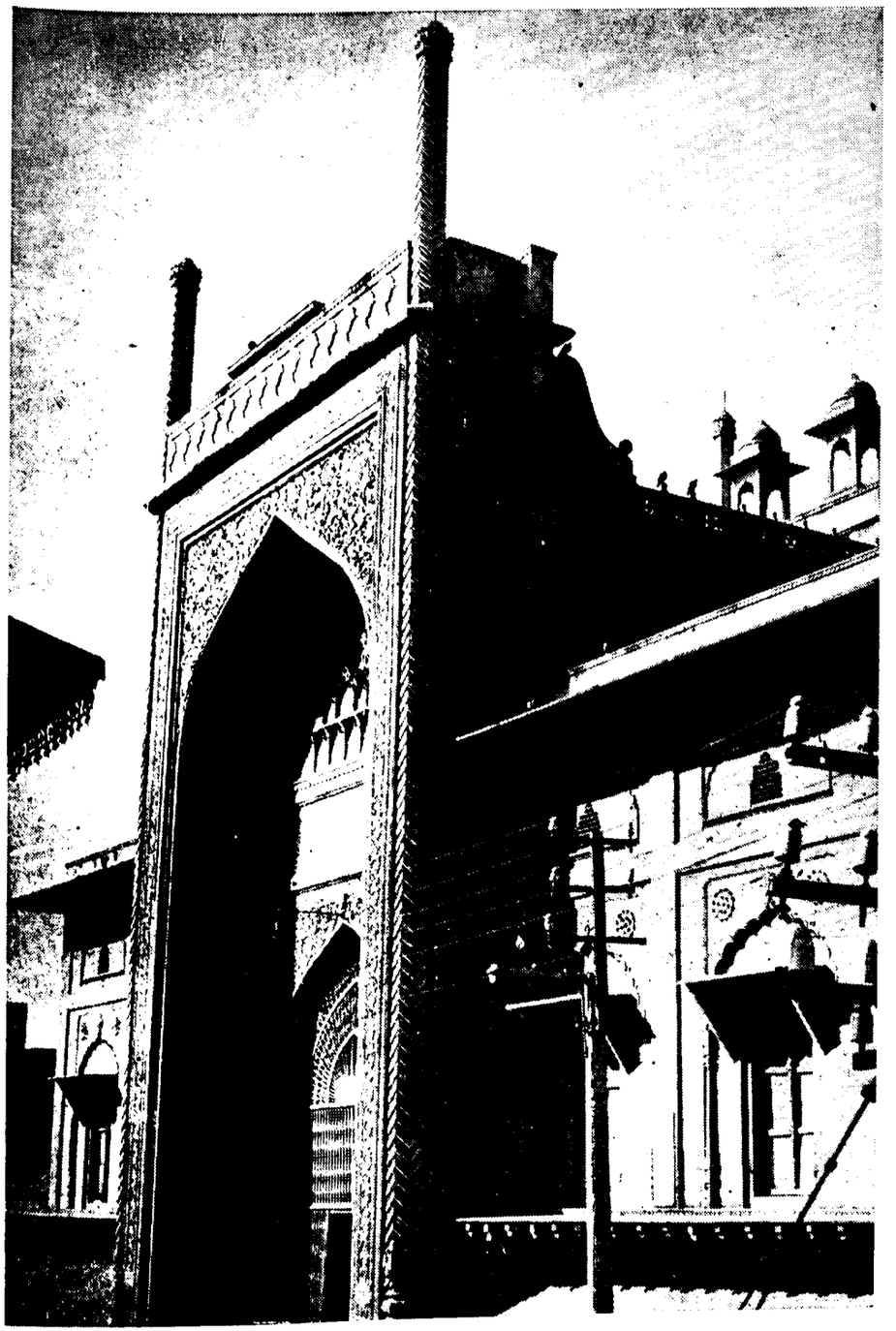
Ghana Bird Sanctuary, Bharatpur



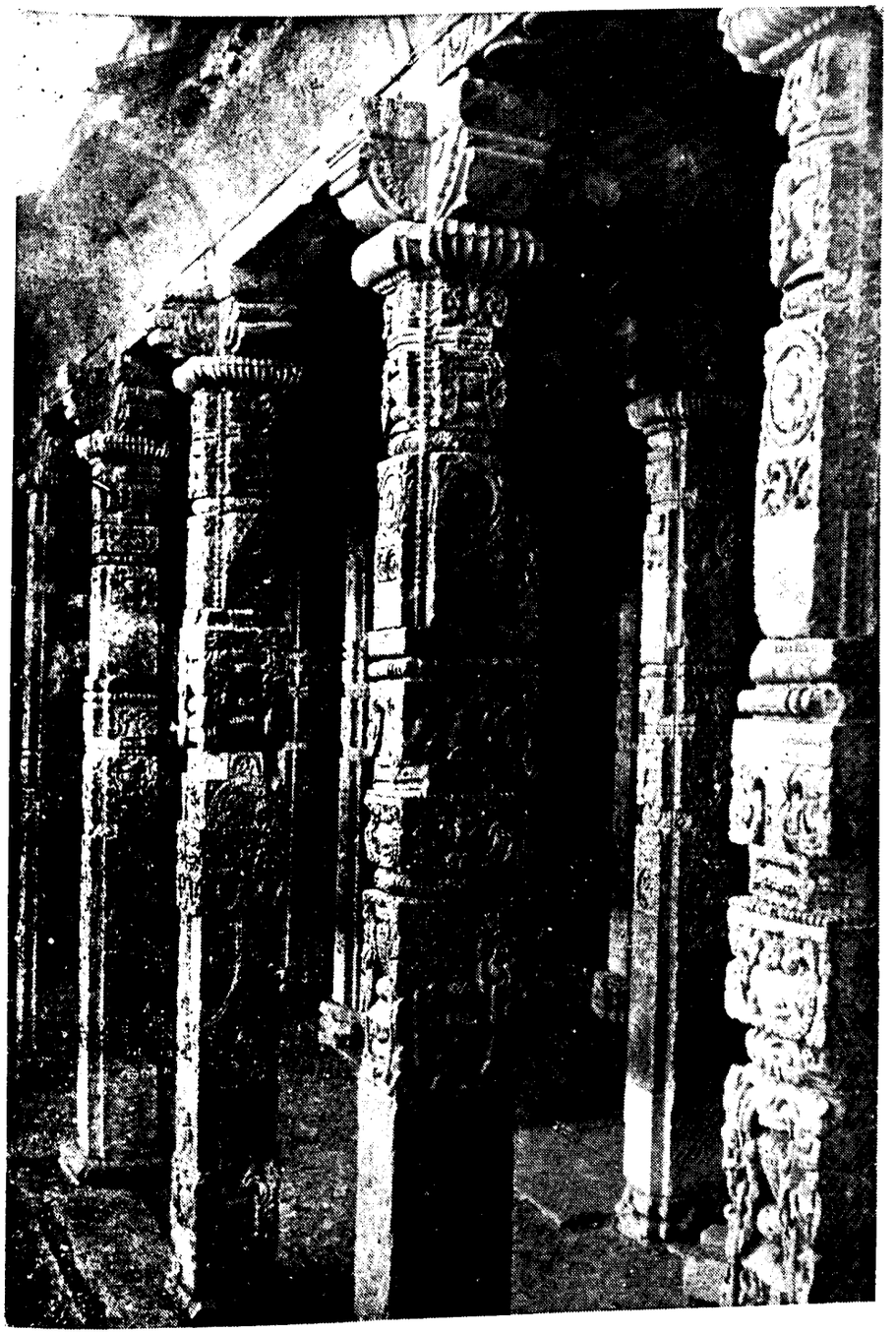
Chambal Bridge, near Dholpur



Ganga Mandir, Bharatpur

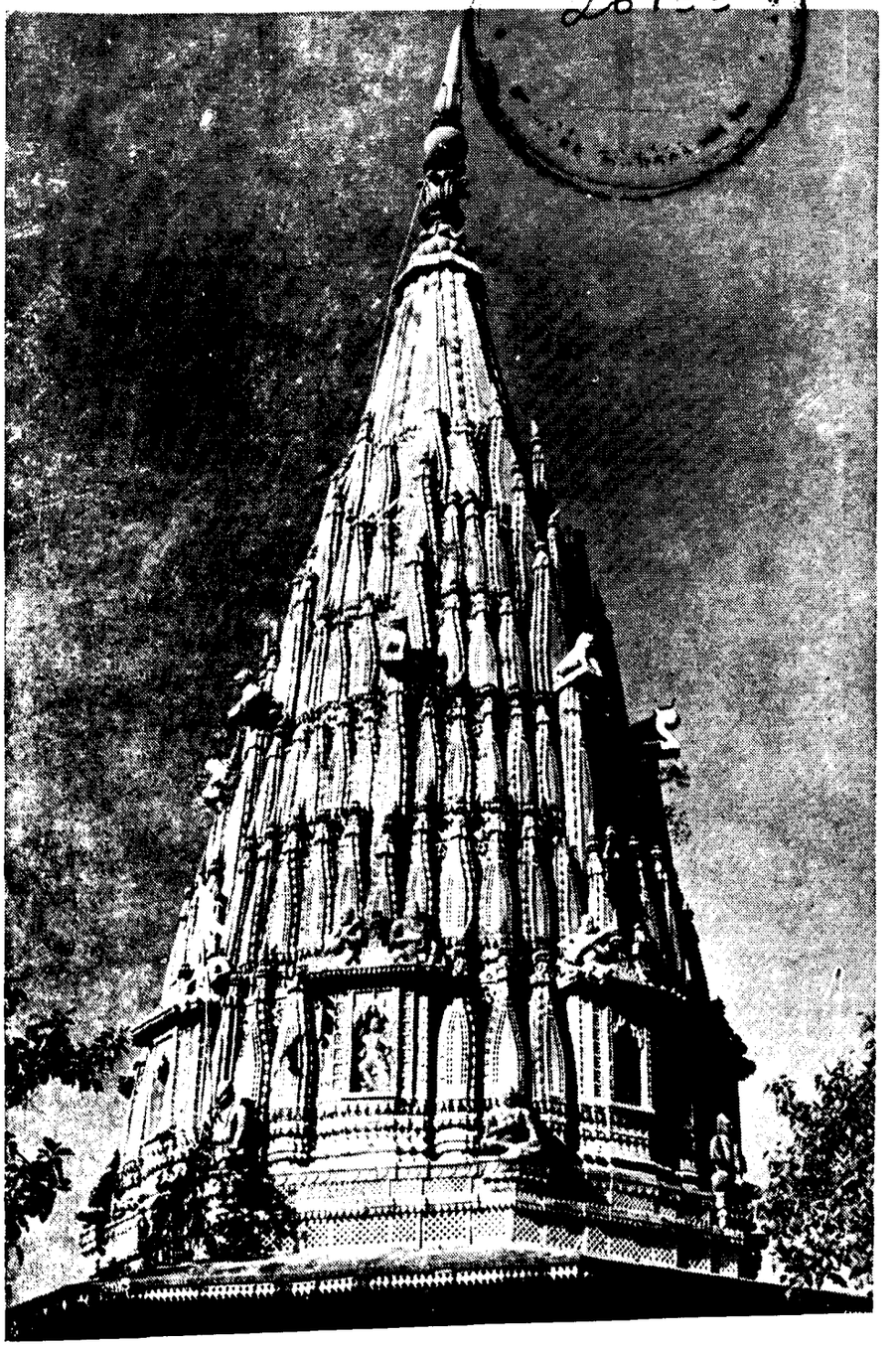


Jama Masjid, Bharatpur



Chaurasi Khamba, Kaman

Exhibit in the Museum at Bharatpur



Shiva Temple, Dholpur

தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக்காப்பக நூலகம்,
எழும்பூர், சென்னை-600 008.

தவணைத்தாள்.

செ. எண் :

ப. எண் :

வழங்கிய நாள். (1)	திரும்பிய நாள். (2)	வழங்கிய நாள். (1)	திரும்பிய நாள். (2)

S.F. 259A-6—1,00,000—30-1-84.