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**GAZETTEER OF INDIA
RAJASTHAN
DUNGARPUR**

M. 6. 901 -

RAJASTHAN DISTRICT GAZETTEERS



DUNGARPUR

By
K. K. SEHGAL

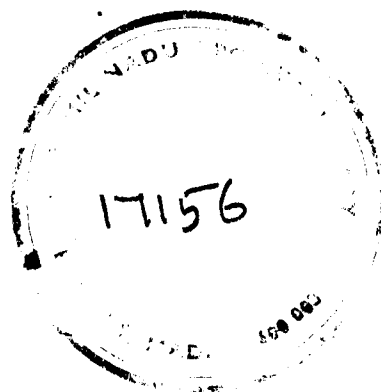
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P R E F A C E

This volume is the fourteenth in the series of the District Gazetteers which are being brought out by the Government of Rajasthan in collaboration with the Central Gazetteers Unit of the Government of India.

The history of the present district of Dungarpur is more or less the history of the erstwhile Dungarpur State, which in turn was a part of the region known as *Vagad* or *Bagar* in former times. The region has witnessed the rise and fall of various dynasties who endeavoured to acquire and retain the territory with great tenacity during war and peace. The early history of this region, however, presents a wide contrast when compared to the later period and the archaeological monuments, the remnants of which have survived the ravages of time and decay, indicate a perfection in art and architecture attained by the people here. Craftmanship in bronze and stone statues was particularly remarkable and is visible in the Hindu and Jain temples as well as in other structures. All these interesting features have found a place in this volume.

The last gazetteer of Dungarpur State was written in 1908. 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 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 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, both official and non-official, and from other sources. The data included in the volume, unless specifically mentioned in the text otherwise, pertain to the period ending 1968-69. The climatological summary given in this gazetteer has been prepared by the Meteorological Department, Government 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. The chapter on history given in this volume was very kindly written by Dr. Nagendra Singh, I. C. S. and I am grateful to him for this valuable contribution. I wish to place on record my grateful thanks to Mr. P. N. Chopra, M. A. PH. D., Editor, Central Gazetteers Unit, Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, Government of India, New Delhi, for thorough scrutiny of draft chapters and for making valuable suggestions for improving the quality of the volume. It would not be out of place to mention that the expenditure incurred in the compilation and printing of the District Gazetteers is being met by the Government of India.

I am extremely grateful to Shri Hari Deo Joshi, the Chief Minister, Shri Chandanmal Baid, the Planning Minister, and Shri Jujhar Singh, Minister of State for Planning, who evinced a keen interest in the work throughout. I also take the opportunity to express my deep sense of gratitude to Shri S. L. Khurana, the Chief Secretary to the Government of Rajasthan, and Mrs. Otimia Bordia, Special Secretary (Planning), who amidst their numerous pre-occupations, found time to give their valuable advice to improve the quality of the publication.

The officers and the staff of this department have considerably helped me in compilation and preparing this volume. To them I owe much and without their team work the publication would not have come out in time.

K. K. SEHGAL

DIRECTOR, DISTRICT GAZETTEERS,
RAJASTHAN, JAIPUR.

GAZETTEER OF DUNGARPUR 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 metre
- 1 square yard=0.836 square metre
- 1 square mile=2.59 square kilometres
- 1 acre=0.405 hectare

Volume

- 1 cubic foot=0.028 cubic metre

Capacity

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

Weight

- 1 tola=11.66 grams
- 1 chhatank=58.32 grams
- 1 seer=933.10 grams
- 1 maund=37.32 kilograms
- 1 seer (24 tolas)=279.93 grams
- 1 ounce=28.35 grams
- 1 pound=453.59 grams
- 1 ton=1,016.05 kilograms

Temperature

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

Metric Weights & Measures

Length

- 10 millimetres=1 centimetre
- 100 centimetres=1 metre
- 1,000 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 10,00,000 square metres=1 sq. kilometre

Volume

- 10,00,000 cubic centimetres=1 cubic metre

Capacity

- 1,000 millilitres=1 litre
- 1,000 litres=1 kilolitre

Weight

- 1,000 milligrams=1 gram
- 1,000 grams=1 kilogram
- 100 kilograms=1 quintal
- 1,000 kilograms=1 tonne
- 200 milligrams=1 carat

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GENERAL

INTRODUCTORY

Origin of name

The district is named after the capital of the former princely State of Dungarpur. Its etymon, it is said, is *dungar*, meaning a hill or a mountain, and *pur*, meaning a town, i.e. a town having a hill. According to another account, the place was a Bhil *pal* or a hamlet of a Bhil chieftain named Dungaria whom Rawal Veer Singh Dev caused to be assassinated¹ in the fourteenth century. The town was then founded in memory of the chieftain and named after him.

Location

The district is situated in the southern part of Rajasthan and lies² between 23° 20' and 24° 01' N and 73° 22' and 74° 23' E. It is bounded on the north by Udaipur district and on the east by Banswara district. On its south and west, it has a common border with the State of Gujarat. According to the Central Statistical Organisation, Department of Statistics, Government of India, it was the smallest district of the State in respect of area which was 3780 sq. km. in 1966. Its population according to the 1961 Census³ was 4,06,944.

Administrative changes

On March 25, 1948, the State of Dungarpur united with eight

1. Erskine, K.D., *Rajputana Gazetteers, Vol. II-A, The Mewar Residency, Ajmer* (1908), p. 127; also *Census, 1951, Rajasthan and Ajmer, District Census Handbook, Dungarpur, Part I, Jodhpur* (1956), p. iii. However, a fuller account of the various views held by the scholars in this respect is given in Chapter on History.
2. Source : The Office of the Director, Western Circle, Survey of India.
3. *Census of India 1961, Rajasthan District Census Handbook, Dungarpur district* (1967), p. 8.

other princely States and two chiefships to form a unit¹ known as the Former Rajasthan. Later on, in 1949, the United State of Greater Rajasthan came into existence which comprised 18 princely States, including the State of Dungarpur and two chiefships. The formation of Rajasthan was completed in 1950 with the merger of a large part of Sirohi State in this unit. Of course some more territory was added to Rajasthan after the recommendations of States Reorganisation Commission were accepted.

Under the Rajasthan Territorial Divisions Ordinance 1949 (No. XX of 1949), the State of Rajasthan was divided into five divisions viz., Bikaner, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Kota and Udaipur. Dungarpur State formed a part of Udaipur Division. Subsequently, the present district of Dungarpur was created² and a sub-division was formed for the purposes of revenue and general administration. This contained three tahsils, Dungarpur, Sagwara and Aspur and two sub-tahsils, Dhambola and Galiakot. Dungarpur and Aspur tahsils constitute the north-west and north-east portions of the district respectively. The south-eastern area is occupied by Sagwara tahsil and forms the boundary with Banswara district on the eastern border. Dhambola is in Dungarpur tahsil and occupies its south-eastern portion. Since then there has been no significant change and the position continues to be the same except transfer of few villages from one tahsil to another of the district and some changes in the sub-tahsil etc. There are eight police stations in the district. Of these, three (Dungarpur, Kanba and Dhambola) are in Dungarpur tahsil, three (Aspur, Nithaua and Ganeshpur) in Aspur tahsil and two (Sagwara and Galiakot) in Sagwara tahsil.

TOPOGRAPHY

Natural Divisions

The district³, though fairly open in the south and east, is interspersed with stony hills covered with low jungle of cactus, jujube-trees and *salar* (*Boswellia serrata*, a gum producing tree) together with several other varieties of shrubs and trees requiring neither a deep soil nor moisture. In the north and east the land-scape is rugged and wild, but towards the

1. *Statistical Abstract Rajasthan 1958*, published by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan, Jaipur, p. 1 and the *Report on the Administration of Rajasthan 1949-50*, published by the Government of Rajasthan, p. 2.
2. *Set-up of General Administration*, Government of Rajasthan (1951), pp. 8 and 47.
3. Source : The Office of the Director, Western Circle, Survey of India.

south-west border, the harsh features gradually become softer and finally merge in the topography of the Gujarat region. The eastern part slopes down towards the basin of the Mahi river and consists of a plain and a level cultivated area. There is scarcely any pasture land properly so called. The cultivated area is almost confined to the valleys and low ground between the hills where the soil is rich alluvial and can be irrigated from numerous wells and tanks.

The district resembles a triangle with its vertex protruding into the joint of Udaipur and Banswara districts and the base resting on the Gujarat border. Its¹ maximum length from north to south is about 74 km. (about 46 miles) and the greatest breadth from east to west is about 104 km. (about 65 miles).

Hills

The rugged and wild aspect of the region is attributed to the offshoots of the Aravallis. The country is broken and hilly, but none of the hills attains a great height. The highest peak² which is in the extreme north-west is approximately 572 metres (1876 ft.) above the sea level.

RIVER SYSTEM AND WATER RESOURCES

Main rivers and tributaries

Two perennial rivers viz. Mahi and Som flow through the district. The former separates this district from Banswara and the latter forms a natural boundary between this district and the Udaipur district. The non-perennial streams are : Jhakam, Majham, Vatrak, Bhader, Gangli, Sapan and Veri Ganga.

Mahi

The Mahi (the *Mophis* of Ptolemy and *Mais* of *Periplus*) rises in Madhya Pradesh State. It enters Banswara district and flowing north, meets the borders of Udaipur, Banswara and Dungarpur districts where from it flows along the common borders of Dungarpur and Banswara districts and enters Gujarat State. On an average, its bed is about 100 to 130 metres (300 to 400 feet) in breadth and mostly stony. Its banks are steep in many parts though not very high. Its length in Dungarpur district is about 110 km. The important villages on its banks are Valai, Vamasa, Bheelora and Galiakot.

1. Source : The Office of the Director, Western Circle, Survey of India.
2. *ibid.*

The Mahi, according to a legend, is the daughter of the earth and of the sweat that ran from the body of Indradyumna, the king of Ujjain. Another legend explains the derivation of this word thus : A young Gujar woman was churning curds one day. An importunate lover, finding her thus engaged, pestered her with his unwelcome advances. The girl wanting to get rid of him, jumped into the churn and was at once turned into water and a clear stream flowed down the hill-side and formed the Mahi or the curd river. A more likely derivation, however, may be from the name of the lake of its origin, the Mau or Mahu, as well as the Menda¹.

Som

The river flows south-east from the hills near Bichabhera in the Udaipur district till it meets the border of Dungarpur district. It then turns first to the east and then to the south forming the northern boundary of the district until Jhakam river joins it near the villages of Lorawal and Bilura in Aspur tahsil. After meeting the Jhakam, it enters the Dungarpur district, and after traversing for a few kilometres down, it falls into the Mahi at Baneshwar. Its water is used for irrigation. At several places the water of the Som runs in a sub-terranean channel, suddenly disappearing underground and emerging again. Its banks are well-defined. Peepalda, Deo Somnath, Dhawri, Gol, Lorawal, Dolpura and Baneshwar are the important villages on the Som river. The river traverses through the district for a distance of about 84 km. and crosses the district boundary near Baneshwar village.

Others

Moran, a seasonal river of minor importance, winds through the hills in the heart of the district, and takes the south-eastern direction to find its way into the Mahi. There are various seasonal streamlets like Jhakam, Majham, Vatrak, Bhader, Gangli, Sapan and Veri Ganga. All these dry up during the summer. The seasonal nullahs are : Nagdari, Kakeri, Dhurata, Gangri, Godavari, Chareli, Suri, Nandari, Bhai, Phallu, Padar, Mahaya and Kadva Bagaria.

Lakes and Tanks

There is no natural lake in the district. There are, however, several tanks in the district, the well known among these being Gaib Sagar situated in Dungarpur town. This is, however, not an irrigation tank. There are 41 tanks under the Irrigation Department, the height, length,

1. Erskine, K. D., *Rajputana Gazetteers*, Vol. II-A, *The Mewar Residency*, Ajmer (1908), p. 128.

capacity, and command area of the important ones are given in Appendix I.

Underground water resources

The water table¹ in the district varies generally from 5 to 15 m. below ground level. Results based on the data collected during the hydrogeological surveys by the Rajasthan Ground Water Board indicate that the water level in the Sagwara tahsil ranges between 5 to 10 metres and is deeper than 10 m. in the southern part; in Aspur tahsil it varies between 5 to 10 metres and is less than 5 m. in the southern portion. Seasonal fluctuations in water level normally occur in reference to the precipitation and withdrawal through the wells.

GEOLOGY

Geological antiquity and formation²

The geological antiquity of the district belongs to the pre-cambrian Aravalli system. The azoic and igneous groups of the Archaean Age consist of granites, gneisses, metamorphic schists, quartzites and slates. The first three crop up largely in the west, gneissic rocks occurring in between Hathai and Mandav and along the Mahi river for ten kilometres southwards from Padardi to east of Navagam and are associated with diorites and traps. Slates are in abundance in the central region and are largely interstratified with veins of quartz (particularly in the area north and east of Dungarpur town). Here and there pegmatite granite intrusions may also be found in the slates. The chief rock type of the area is phyllite and quartzite striking north-north-west and south-south-east intruded by a number of ultrabasic intrusives. The ultrabasic rocks come under observation as potential sources for the presence of asbestos, chromite, magnetite and talc (steatite). The quartzite occupies the top position in succession. Other rocks including the Aravalli limestones and mixed gneisses and granitoid gneisses exist in the north-east corner of the district, on both sides of Som river on its southward course to join the Mahi. There are also quartz reefs but they are devoid of mineralization. The crystalline limestone in the north-eastern area may be used as marble or for manufacture of portland cement.

1. Source : Office of the Chief Engineer & Secretary, Rajasthan Ground Water Board, Jodhpur.

2. Source : Office of the Director, Mines & Geology, Rajasthan, Udaipur.

Mineral Wealth

Soap-stone, asbestos, beryl and fluorite are among the important minerals of the district. Minerals of minor importance include copper ore, mica, kainite, magnesite and lead ore.

The mining operation of soapstone is done at Nalwa, Jhankol, Mandwa, Gbantigala, Ghogra, Bhandariya, Mathugamra, Dewal Gokal-pura (all in Dungarpur tahsil), Barkundi and Panchpura.

Asbestos is found in Dungarpur tahsil at Nalwa, Gbantigala and Ghogra mines.

FLUORITE—Fluorite and beryl are being worked at Palmandav (Mando-ki-Pal). The mineral is used in steel industry and in the manufacture of hydrofluoric acid.

Besides these minerals, copper ore (at Thana, Ghogra on Dungarpur-Bichiwara route), mica (Sagwara-Aspur region), Kainite (near Bhunwali), magnesite (at Padra and Sabli) and lead ore (near Badgaon) have also been found but in very small quantities. Building stone is available in every part of the district but the important quarries are located near Balwara, Chandu, Ghata, Venar, Edward Samand and Kalir Pada.

Earthquakes and Tremors¹

The zone comprising this district is subject to the effects mainly of those earthquakes which originate in the highly seismic belts along the Himalayas and in the Rann of Kutch. Shocks of lesser intensities have also been reported sometimes with their origin closer to the place, e.g., near Mount Abu. According to the earthquake zoning map included in the I. S. I. building Code "Recommendation for the Earthquake Resistant Design of Structures" (Revised 1970 Version), the district falls under Zone II wherein the maximum² intensity VI on the Modified Mercalli Scale 1931 has been experienced so far. Following is the list of earthquakes which were either experienced or purported to have been experienced at Dungarpur because it lay well within the zone of perceptibility.

1. Source : Office of the Director General of Observatories, New Delhi.
2. The scale VI indicates: Felt by all; many frightened and ran outdoors. Some heavy furniture moved; a few instances of fallen plaster or damaged chimneys. Damage slight.

S. No.	Date	Location	Remarks
1.	1819, June 16	Rann of Kutch	A devastating shock was felt over the whole of Rajasthan. Intensity experienced at Dungarpur VI M.M.
2.	1905, April 4	Kangra	Felt at Dungarpur
3.	1909, April 10	Mount Abu	There were seven shocks, one was rather severe and was felt over a wider area from Mount Abu to Deesa.
4.	1910, September 28	Mount Abu	Experienced from Mount Abu to Deesa.
5.	1934, January 15	Bihar	One shock lasting for 60 seconds was felt at Dungarpur.
6.	1938, March 14	Satpura earthquake	Felt at Dungarpur.
7.	1962, September 1	24° 2' N 73° 0' E	Felt at many places in north Gujarat and south Rajasthan.

FLORA¹

Botanical divisions

The district can be roughly divided into three regions viz., the Western, the Eastern and the Northern, according to the natural vegetation. The Western Region comprising Bichiwara and Baran tracts is the greenest part of the district and teak, *dhokra* (*anogeissus latifolia*), *mahua* (*madhuka indica*), mango, *chan beri* (*zizyphus nummularia*) and *khajur* (*phoenix sylvestris*) are found in abundance here. These plants become thinner and degraded in northern and eastern regions so much so that in the eastern part of Dungarpur tahsil and western part of Aspura tahsil, they form merely dots among the *khejra* (*prosopis spicigera*), *bar* (*ficus bengalensis*), *pipal* (*ficus religiosa*), *nim*, *kair* (*capparis aphylla*), *ak* (*calotropis procera*), and *babul* (*acacia arabica*). However, in the eastern part of the Aspura tahsil, the area locally known as Katra, an enclosure formed by the Som and the Mahi rivers, the vegetation of western region

1. Source : Office of the Assistant Conservator of Forests, Dungarpur.

is again restored to some extent, teak, *dhavra* and *khajur* (*phoenix sylvestris*), mango, *mahua* (*madhuka indica*), nim, *khakra* (*butea monosperma*), *pipal* (*ficus religiosa*), *bar* (*ficus bengalensis*) and *khejra* (*prosopis spicigera*) are found. In the south eastern region the terrain is stony over long stretches and the plants are found in a very degraded form. In the eastern region, on the fringe of boundary with Banswara district, particularly the tracts occupied by Galiakot, Silohi and Nadia, which adjoin the banks of Mahi river, *khajur* (*phoenix sylvestris*), teak, mango, *mahua* (*madhuka indica*), *ber* (*zizyphus mauritiana*), *khakra* (*butea monosperma*), *imli* (*tamarindus indica*), nim, *khejra* (*prosopis spicigera*), *bar* (*ficus bengalensis*) and *babul* (*acacia arabica*) are found. *Thor denda* (*euphorbia niyulia*) is found everywhere in the district.

The fruit bearing trees found more or less all over the district are : mango, *imli* (*tamarindus indica*), *bili* (*aegle marmelos*), *ber* (*zizyphus jujuba*), *mahua* (*madhuca indica*), *jamun* (*syzygium cumini*), *temru* (*diospyros melanoxylon*), *bahera* (*terminalia belerica*) and *khajur* (*phoenix sylvestris*).

Among the common climbers are *malkangni* (*celastrus paniculata*), *charmoi* (*abrus precatorious*), *chillati* (*acacia pinnata*), *dioscorea* spp., *Cocculus* spp. and *Vitis* spp.

The common grasses found in the district are : *chloris incompleta*, *moti behari* (*themeda quadrivulvis*), *lap* (*heteropogon contortus*), *bothriochloa pertusa*, *setaria glauca*, *phulkia* (*apluda mutica*), *iseilema lexum*, *eragrostis* species, *andropogon pumilus*, *dichanthium annulatum*, *lappa* (*aristida hystrix*), *cenchrus ciliaris*, etc.

Forests

According to Champion's classifications of Indian Forest Types, the forests of this district fall under the category 4-B southern-dry-deciduous-type C. I. dry teak and represents almost the northern limit of this species. Lying within the tropics, the region has a rich and luxuriant vegetation. Teak is the predominant species and though of small in stature occurs in great abundance. It forms the bulk of the growing stock and is almost pure over considerable areas. To some extent this is due to the fact that teak has been able to withstand the lopping, hacking, grazing, browsing and repeated fires better than its associates.

Mention is made of the dense forest area of the region in Sir John Malcolm's Memoirs (1832 A. D.). About eight decades later, when Major K. D. Erskine wrote the gazetteer, the forest area was still fairly extensive,

especially in the west, though there was but little timber of any value because the jungles had been gradually ruined by indiscriminate cutting and burning by the Bhils. *Mahua* and mango trees were plentiful and certain tracts had been notified as reserved. Guards most of whom were Bhils, had been appointed to prevent wasteful felling, forest fires and *walar* cultivation¹.

The forests have largely disappeared from the plains due to indiscriminate felling of trees. In 1948, soon after the formation of the former Rajasthan, a political agitation² claiming that the forests belonged to the Bhils, was launched and trees were cut down forcibly in large areas and many of the forests were set on fire. Remote areas were encroached upon for cultivation without restrictions under the 'Grow More Food Campaign'. Increased pressure of population has also told heavily on the forests, because the demand for firewood, and timber for constructional purposes, has increased.

Only *mahua* (*madhuca indica*) trees are found in the agricultural fields. Almost pure *khakra* (*butea monosperma*) associated with *kanjeri* (*holoptelea integrifolia*), *kadam* (*mitragyna parvifolia*), *sadar* (*terminalia tomentosa*), *gurar* (*albizia procera*) and other miscellaneous species are found along the nullah and in villages, but in nullahs having rocky boulders, *arjun* (*aerminalia arjuna*) is found.

The forests are mainly situated along the Rajasthan-Gujarat border starting in the west from Makroda Block in a continuous belt to Charwara Block in the east. The width of the belt varies from 3.21 to 8.04 km. The tract consists of low hills which are extensions of the Aravallis of Mewar. The general strike is towards north-south. There is little difference in elevation between the hill tops and the valley bottoms. Further along the Rajasthan-Gujarat border are situated the Grada and Dungarsaran Blocks where the ground is more or less gently sloping. The central region of the district, in which lie the forests of the Antri and Sagwara ranges consists of low Aravalli hills with many local variations. In the north and north-east of the district forests occur in small scattered bits which are generally depleted and degraded.

Teak occurs along the foot hills and upto the middle of the hill slopes. Elsewhere it is associated with *timru* (*lannea coromandelica*),

1. Erskine, K.D., *Rajputana Gazetteers*, Vol. II.A, *The Mewar Residency*, Ajmer (1908), p. 143.

2. Source : Office of the Assistant Conservator of Forests, Dungarpur.

sadar (*terminalia tomentosa*), kadam (*mitragyna paryifolia*), barbet (*dalbergia paniculata*), hareri (*albisia odoratissima*), khair (*acacia catechu*), mokha (*schrebera swietenoides*), semar (*selmalia malabarica*), ronjera (*acacia leucophloea*), bahera (*terminalia bellirica*), garmala (*cassia fistula*), hateri (*bauhinia racemosa*) etc. The actual composition depends mainly upon the soil conditions.

Patches of miscellaneous crops are found within the teak either due to unfavourable soil conditions for the growth of teak, or because teak has been ousted by repeated cuttings. On higher slopes where the soil is shallow, teak is gradually replaced by miscellaneous species, mainly dhavra, gurjan, mokha and salar mixed with occasional anwala, pai (*dalbergia latifolia*), bia (*pterocarpus marsupium*), tanaj (*ougeinia dalbergioides*), karai (*sterculia urens*) etc. Teak has been ultimately replaced by an open crop of salar with fairly dense grass on lateritic soils on the plateaus and higher spurs.

The underwood is patchy and scattered. It consists mainly of kankar (*flacourtia ramontchii*), rendia species, ghatbor (*zizyphus xylopyra*) and dhudhi (*wrightia tinctoria*).

Where the canopy is open, the undergrowth consists mainly of tamat (*nyctanthes arbortristis*), which is sometimes dense. (*Kara holarrhena antidysenterica*) and marorphali (*helicteres isora*) appear on comparatively moister grounds.

The ground cover consists mainly of pamaar (*cassia tora*), aligara (*achyranthes aspera*), chanbor (*zizyphus nummularia*) and grasses. The grasses usually disappear under dense canopies.

Effects of Government Policy on Forests

It has been the endeavour of the Government to protect the forests from further deterioration and, if possible, regenerate the degraded species. A Working Plan was therefore framed for the district for the period 1961-62 to 1970-71. The forests of the district have been grouped in four ranges, viz., Antri, Dungarpur, Sagwara and Simalwara, each under a Ranger. The over all supervision is exercised by the Divisional Forest Officer with headquarters at Banswara. During this period of working plan, forests have been settled, fire lines created and watchers appointed to report and prevent fires. Forest roads have been constructed to provide easy access to the remote areas. Rotational grazing in pastures was introduced to give relief to those having live stock and cultural

operations were performed to rehabilitate the degraded forests. Rules for providing fire-wood and timber to the agriculturists have been formulated and unauthorised felling of trees has been checked to some extent.

FAUNA

Writing in 1908, K. D. Erskine mentioned that panthers and hyaenas were fairly numerous. Sambar (*cervus unicolor*), plentiful in the Antri jungles before the famine of 1899-1900, were again on the increase. Tigers, though scarce, were still occasionally found, but nilgai (*boselaphus tragocamelus*) were being gradually exterminated by the Bhils who value their flesh for food and their hides for shields. In the cold weather excellent duck and snipe shooting could be done.

The fauna of the district is, however, decreasing and the big game such as tiger (*Felis tigris*) and panther (*Felis Pardus*) is very rare¹. A tiger was last shot in 1953 in Palisoda forests and since then no tiger has been noticed in the district. A panther was shot in February 1966 in Banjoi forests. In Palisoda and Katara forests panthers are sometimes noticed by the local people. Bear, Sambhar and Nilgai are practically absent in the district. Solitary heads of chinkara (*Gazella bennetti*), chausingha (*Tetra-cerus Guadricornis*) are noticed in Mrigtalab, Phyliyor and Patiwoda forests.

Among the non-game animals, jackals, the jungle rat, the Indian fox, hyaena, porcupine, the common mongoose are noticed on the outskirts of the forests and adjoining wastelands. Black faced monkeys are seen in Dungarpur, Galiakot and Sagwara towns and suburbs. The bush rat (*Golunds Iloiti*), the striped squirrels (*Funambulus Spp.*) and the common hare (*Lepus Davanus*) are found around ponds and agricultural fields.

The birds commonly found are : partridges (grey and painted), pea fowls, rock pigeons, green pigeons, quails, cuckoo, parrots, eagles, vulture, crows, doves etc. During the winter, migratory birds such as goose, ducks, teals, snipes, cuckoo, weavers bird and cranes are regular visitors, their favourite spots being Gaibsagar, Edwardsagar, Ramsagar, Lodisar and banks of Som and Mahi rivers.

In order to protect wild life, the Forest Department has framed

1. Source : Office of the Assistant Conservator of Forests, Dungarpur.

rules under the Rajasthan Forest Act of 1953, which prohibit unauthorised shooting, hunting and fishing.

Among reptiles, poisonous snakes such as cobra and Russel's viper are common particularly in Aspur. Water snakes are found near tanks and *baories*. Lizards and scorpions are also common.

Fishes

A large number of big and small fishes are found in the district. The crocodile is practically an extinct specie in the area.

Major carps, cat-fish and other fish varieties are available from the waters of the Mahi and Som as well as in the tanks of Bamaniya, Akhepur, Ghorī Deval, Baba ki Bar, and Lodisar etc. Among the major carps may be counted the *rohu* (*Labeo rohita*), *khurisi* or *sarsi* (*Labes gonius*), *kalbose* or *kalot* (*Labes Calbasu*), *narain* (*Cirrhina mrigla*), *katla* (*catla catla*), *mahashwar* (*Barbas putifora*), while the cat fish variety includes *patola* (*Notoplerus notoplerus*), *girai* (*Oohiscephelus straitus*), *saul* (*Ophiocephala vis marulius*), *lanchi* (*Wallagonia attu*), *singhara* (*Mystys seenghla*) and *singhi* (*Hetero pheustes fossitis*). Besides these, there is a miscellany of others viz., *bam* (*Mastacembelus armatus*), *chal* (*Barilius vagra*), *vachal* (*Chela bacaila*), *chippar* (*Boita lohachata*), *putti* (*Barbus ticto*) and *sciya* (*Belon cancila*). All these varieties except the last three are locally consumed. The waters of the above rivers and tanks are auctioned for fishing.

CLIMATE¹

The district has, on the whole, a dry climate with the hot season milder than in the desert regions of Rajasthan. The cold season from December to February, is followed by the summer which continues till about the middle of June. The south-west monsoon then sets in and the rainy season lasts till the middle of September. The post monsoon season is from mid-September to November.

Rainfall

Records of rainfall in the district are available for only four stations (Dungarpur, Sagwara, Dhambola and Nithaua) for periods ranging from 35 to 68 years. The details of the rainfall at these stations and for the district as a whole are given in Appendices II & III. About 96 per

cent of the annual rainfall is received during the monsoon season; July being the month of maximum rainfall. The annual rainfall varies from 700.9 mm at Sagwara to 825.3 mm at Dhambola. The normal rainfall in the district is 761.7 mm but the variation from year to year is large. In the fifty year period, 1901-1950, the highest annual rainfall amounting to 166 per cent of the normal occurred in 1944 while 1911 was the year with the lowest annual rainfall, which was only 40 per cent of the normal. In the same fifty year period the annual rainfall was less than 80 per cent of the normal in 18 years. There were three consecutive years of rainfall of less than 80 per cent of the normal during 1947 to 1949, and two consecutive years of low rainfall occurred thrice during the same fifty year period in the district. It will be seen from Appendix III that the annual rainfall in the district was between 500 to 1000 mm in 33 years out of fifty.

On an average there are 35 rainy days (i. e. days with rainfall of 2.5 mm or more) in a year in the district. This number varies from 33 at Dhambola and Nithaua to 37 at Dungarpur.

The heaviest rainfall in 24 hours recorded at any station in the district was 486.4 mm at Dungarpur on June 30, 1937.

Temperature

There is no meteorological observatory in the district records for sufficiently long period of years. However, the meteorological conditions in the district are similar to those prevalent in the neighbouring districts where there are meteorological observatories. The description that follows is mainly based on the records of these observatories. The summer season commences by March and the temperatures progressively increase with the advance of the season till May which is generally the hottest month. The mean daily maximum temperature in May is about 38°C and the mean daily minimum about 26°C. On individual days in May and early part of June before the on-set of monsoon, the day temperatures may reach about 43°C. Thereafter temperatures decrease with the onset of the monsoon and by about the middle of June the day temperatures drop appreciably. After the withdrawal of the monsoon the day temperatures increase slightly and a secondary maximum is reached in October. From November onwards the day temperatures steadily decrease but the night temperatures decrease progressively after the withdrawal of the south-west monsoon till January which is the coldest month with the mean daily maximum at about 25°C and the mean daily minimum at about 9°C. During the winter season, in association with passing western disturbances, spells of cold weather affect the district. The minimum temperature on such

1. Source : Office of the Deputy Director General of Observatories, Poona.

occasions may sometimes go down to about a degree above the freezing point of water and frosts may occur.

Humidity

Except during the south-west monsoon when the relative humidities are high, the air is generally very dry. The summer season is the driest part of the year when the afternoon relative humidities are only about 20 to 25 per cent.

Cloudiness

The skies are generally clear or lightly clouded during the year except during the south-west monsoon season when the skies are heavily clouded or overcast. But in the winter season which is generally marked by clear bright weather, brief spells of a day or two of cloudy weather occur in association with the passing western disturbances

Winds

During the post-monsoon and winter months, winds are light and variable in direction, being north-easterly to easterly during the afternoons. Winds strengthen with the advance of summer and progressively become more westerly or south-westerly. They further strengthen during the south-west monsoon season and are predominantly from directions between the west and the south.

Special weather phenomena

Depressions and cyclonic storms originating in the Bay of Bengal in July and August affect the district or its neighbourhood towards the later stages of their movement causing widespread heavy rain and gusty winds. A few thunderstorms occur during the period from May to September. Dust storms occur occasionally during the summer season.

APPENDIX I

List of important tanks¹ under the Irrigation Department in Dungarpur district

Name of the Tank	Height in metres	Length in metres	Capacity mcft.	Culturable Commanded Area in Hectares
1. Edward Samand	7.31	325.2	134.00	404.68
2. Bilpan	15.84	152.4	99.00	242.81
3. Genji	7.31	362.6	33.40	121.40
4. Ghoograpichapuria	12.19	94.4	9.50	40.00
5. Ramsagar	17.67	33.0	44.56	80.00
6. Pagara	9.14	182.9	14.00	101.17
7. Wassi	7.62	396.0	14.00	56.00
8. Ganeshpur	7.62	152.4	6.50	96.00
9. Upper Ghor project	12.95	378.0	80.00	102.00
10. Kalkhanda	9.14	210.0	6.77	80.70
11. Kaludre	6.09	172.5	6.00	24.00
12. Patiyala	4.57	165.0	4.00	16.00
13. Khajuria	5.02	266.8	55.00	24.28
14. Lodisar	15.24	158.5	422.00	1600.00
15. Vatrak	8.53	207.2	152.00	962.00
16. Gajpur	17.06	203.3	142.15	600.00
17. Baba-ki-bar	9.14	265.0	110.50	400.00
18. Jethana	12.19	285.0	41.69	476.00
19. Tejor	12.19	—	49.69	200.00
20. Bhader	7.62	1524.0	168.00	672.00
21. Tamtiya	12.19	87.0	10.50	0.12
22. Phavta	12.19	510.0	77.00	308.00
23. Pachlase	8.53	540.0	48.00	192.00
24. Dhatana	10.66	261.0	52.00	208.00

1. Source : Office of the Executive Engineer, Irrigation Department, Dungarpur.

APPENDIX II Normals and extremes of Rainfall

Stations	No. of years of data	Months												Annual rainfall as % of normal & years**	Highest annual rainfall as % of normal & years**	Heaviest rainfall in 24 hours*		
		January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December			amount (mm.)	Date	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Dungarpur	50 a	2.8	2.5	1.5	2.3	11.2	94.0	271.9	202.9	118.4	16.3	6.9	1.3	732.6	246	37	486.4	1937 June 30
	b	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.8	4.3	12.3	11.5	5.4	0.9	0.5	0.1	36.8		(1937) (1911)		
Sagwara	42 a	2.8	1.5	1.3	1.3	7.4	95.8	248.9	218.2	90.6	17.5	5.3	1.3	700.9	182	39	271.8	1918 Aug. 29
	b	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.7	4.5	12.3	10.5	5.3	0.7	0.4	0.2	35.3		(1913) (1936)		
Dhambola	20 a	1.5	2.0	0.8	0.5	6.9	111.0	313.9	258.1	123.2	4.3	3.1	0.0	825.3	174	46	218.4	1950 Sep. 18
	b	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	4.3	12.7	10.3	4.6	0.3	0.2	0.0	33.4		(1950) (1948)		

RAJASTHAN DISTRICT GAZETTERS—DUNGARPUR

GENERAL

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Nithaua	20 a	1.5	1.8	1.8	0.3	3.3	95.0	311.7	253.5	110.7	5.8	1.8	1.5	788.7	180	45	262.6	1958 Sep. 1
	b	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	4.1	12.3	10.7	4.9	0.4	0.1	0.1	33.4		(1944) (1936)		
Dungarpur	a	2.1	1.9	1.3	1.1	7.2	98.9	286.7	233.2	113.0	11.0	4.3	1.0	761.7	166	40		
(District)	b	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	4.3	12.4	10.7	5.1	0.6	0.3	0.1	34.7		(1944) (1911)		

(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 upto 1965. **Years given in brackets.

APPENDIX III

Frequency of Annual Rainfall in the District
(Data 1901-1950)

Range in mm	No. of years	Range in mm	No. of years
301-400	4	801-900	9
401-500	7	901-1000	6
501-600	7	1001-1100	2
601-700	4	1101-1200	3
701-800	7	1201-1300	1

CHAPTER II

HISTORY

ANCIENT HISTORY

Dungarpur State lying in the southern part of Rajasthan formed part of the territory known to ancient history as Bagar¹ or Vagad with Vatpadrak, present Baroda,² as its capital. The geographical extent of Bagar included the territories of the erstwhile States of Dungarpur and Banswara as well as southern Chappan of Mewar (Udaipur) State. Research so far carried out in various parts of Rajasthan has proved that this area was no late-comer in the pre-historic arena of human history. While a survey of the southern parts of Rajputana and its chief river, the Banas, together with its tributaries, the Gambhiri, the Berach and the Wagan, has shown that men lived along the banks of these rivers at least 100,000 years ago³ and used tools of the Paleolithic type described as hand-axes, cleaners and flakes, some evidence has also been found of the man in the Stone Age in the microliths unearthed in Mewar region, namely Bhilwara and Chittaurgarh, as well as in the excavations at Ahar and Gilund some 40 miles north-east of Udaipur on the Banas river. Gradually the region witnessed advance of civilization which may date back to some 4000 years ago. This is indicated by what may now be termed as the Ahar Civilization. The excavations at Ahar and the pottery forms and fabrics of pre-historic Ahar are not only interesting and aesthetically beautiful but

1. Scholars have used various names for Bagar or Vagad, such as Vagwar, Vaiyagad, Vagat and Varget in Sanskritised forms and Baggad in Prakrit. However, Bagad or Vagad seems to be the correct nomenclature as we find it mentioned in the inscriptions and copper plates found in Udaipur as well as Dungarpur State. See G. H. Ojha's *The History of Rajputana, Vol. III, Part I—History of the Dungarpur State*, Ajmer (1936), pp. 1-3.
2. This Baroda is different from the well-known city of Baroda which is in Gujarat.
3. *Rajasthan Through the Ages—Vol. I*, published by Rajasthan State Archives, Bikaner, Ajmer (1966), pp. 33-35.

also highly indicative of social and cultural life of the people, thus providing important clues to their wider cultural contacts.¹ From Ahar this culture extended to other centres in south-east of Rajasthan including Dungarpur and Banswara.

The history of Bagar till the 10th century A. D. remains obscure, there being not much reliable data forthcoming to give a continuous story. However, some 2393 silver coins² unearthed from Surwaniya village in Banswara State which was a part of Bagar enable us to trace the history of this region as far back as 103 to 275 Saka or 181 to 353 A. D. They establish that this territory was then ruled by Kshatrapas,³ or Satraps of the Saka, inhabitants of Sistan area lying between Iran and Afghanistan. They entered Afghanistan and India some time in the first century of the Vikram era. In India the Kshatrapas founded their first kingdom in the Punjab, the second in and around Mathura, and the third in Rajputana, Malwa, Gujarat, Kathiawar and Maharashtra. While the first two, namely, those in the Punjab and Mathura terminated soon, the third survived for almost three hundred years. This branch of Kshatrapas ruled over Rajputana and other surrounding areas and is known to history as the Western Kshatrapas. The word Kshatrap also seems to be a derivative of the word Kshatrapavan⁴ in Irani language meaning Ruler of a State or District. The coins pertain to as many as 11 Mahakshatrapas and 10 Kshatrapas, the former being the Rajas and the latter being their sons who, according to their custom, had each a right to succession. They were rulers of districts (Kshatrapas) and struck coins in their own names along with, and during the life time of, their father (Mahakshatrap).⁵ Although coins pertaining to only 11 Mahakshatrapas and 10 Kshatrapas have been unearthed, as many as 22 Mahakshatrapas and 18 Kshatrapas including those whose coins were found at Surwaniya ruled over large part of Western India. The most famous of the Kshatrap rulers was Rudradama who ruled until 130 A. D. He destroyed the Yaudheyas and defeated Satkarni, King of Dakshinapath. He was a warrior skilled in the

1. *Rajasthan Through the Ages*, Vol. I, pp. 36-37.

2. *Annual Report on the working of the Rajputana Museum*, Ajmer 1913, pp. 2-4.

3. Ojha, G. H., *The History of Rajputana*, Vol. III, Part I, *History of the Dungarpur State*, Ajmer (1936), pp. 20-23.

4. Campbell, J.M., *Gazetteer of the Bombay Presidency*, Vol. I, Part I, p. 21, footnote 6.

5. Ojha, G. H., *The History of Rajputana*, Vol. III, Part I, *History of the Dungarpur State*, Ajmer (1936), pp. 20-23.

art of wielding the sword and the shield. During his time when the Sudershan tank below Girnar was breached due to heavy rains, Rudradama ordered the large breach to be repaired. His capital was probably Ujjain.¹ It is possible that Bagar formed part of his kingdom but the earliest Mahakshatrap whose coins were found in Surwaniya was Rudra Simha I (181-192 A. D.), while Rudra Simha III, the last Mahakshatrap, whose coins were unearthed, ruled from 348 to 353 A. D. Similarly the first and the last Kshatrap whose coins were found in the hoard were Rudrasen I (199 A. D.) and Yashodama II (317-322 A. D.). Apart from the 11 Mahakshatrapas whose rule over Bagar is established by the coins mentioned heretofore, there were in addition four² Mahakshatrapas who ruled over the territory thus making the total of 15 Mahakshatrapas. The last of the Mahakshatrapas was Rudrasimha III whose rule and with him the rule of Kshatrapas was put to an end³ by Chandragupta Vikramaditya (II) in or around 310 Saka (about 388 A. D.).

The Gupta rule over this tract cannot be ascertained with exactitude although some gold and silver coins and stone inscriptions bearing the Gupta era found elsewhere in Rajasthan evince to their hold or some kind of influence exercised by them. The Guptas were ousted by the Hunas when the Huna king Toramana seized⁴ the territories of Rajputana, Gujarat, Malwa and Madhya Pradesh from the Gupta king about v. s. 556 (499 A. D.). Toramana was succeeded by his son Mihirkula about 515 A. D., who was defeated by king Yashodharman of Malwa.

Thereafter the territory may have also formed a part of the kingdom of Valabhi but nothing can be said with certainty. Bagar is said to have been invaded by the Arabs between 725 and 738 A. D. but they were expelled⁵ from these parts by the Guhilots of Medapat before they could consolidate their conquests.

The above represents but a sketch of the ancient history of Bagar woven out of whatever loose threads that are available, mostly intermingled with the history of the entire area including Rajputana, Malwa, and

1. Ojha, G. H., *The History of Rajputana*, Vol. I, Ajmer (1927), pp. 104-105.

2. Ojha, G. H., *The History of Rajputana Vol. III, Part-I, History of the Dungarpur State*, Ajmer (1936) p. 23.

3. Ojha, G. H., *The History of Rajputana*, Vol. I, Ajmer (1927), p. 108. According to others, this date is placed in the first decade of the fifth century A. D. vide *History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. III, *The Classical Age*, Bhartiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay (1962), p. 19.

4. *ibid.*, pp. 128-129.

5. *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. III (1962), p. 159.

Gujarat. From the time when the Paramars of Malwa came to rule Bagar, we get on to the more known central current of history which tends to become both clear and continuous.

MEDIAEVAL PERIOD

In or about the beginning of the 10th century the Paramaras occupied Bagar. The Paramara rulers of Bagar belonged to the well known Paramara dynasty of Malwa and descended from Dambar Singh, the second son of Upendra¹ or as others say, Vakpatiraj², who came to possess Bagar, most likely in *jagir*. Dambar Singh and his successors ruled in Bagar (Vagad) corresponding to the modern Banswara and Dungarpur districts until the early part of the twelfth century as vassals of the main branch at Dhar. In the middle of the tenth century A. D., Dhanika, a remote descendant of Dambar Singh founded a kingdom in Bagar the capital of which was Utthunaka, modern Arthuna in Banswara district. Dhanika was succeeded by his nephew Chachcha and the latter by Kankdeva. Kankdeva was killed³ at the battle of Khalighatt fighting for his overlord Siyaka II of Malwa against Rashtrakuta Khottiga. The next ruler of importance was Mandalika (1059 A. D.). Mandalika was succeeded by Chamundraja whose son Vijayaraja ruled over Bagar circa 1109 A. D. Nothing is known about his successors. Bagar may have also formed a part of the kingdom of the Solankis of Gujarat. The Solankis of Chaulukyas of Gujarat and the Paramaras of Malwa were constantly at war and when Chaulukya Bhimdeva I occupied Dhar on the death of Paramara Bhoja circa 1055 A. D., it would appear that Bagar was also occupied by the Chaulukyas. An inscription of the famous Siddharaja Jaya Singh Chaulukya a grandson of Bhima I has been found in Talwara in Banswara district which mentions the construction of a temple dedicated to Ganpati (Ganesh) in commemoration of his victory over Naravarman, the Paramara. He conquered⁴ Bagar (Vagad) and it appears that the Paramaras of Bagar, continued to rule as feudatories of

1. *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. IV, Bombay (1955), p. 94.
2. Ojha, G. H., *The History of Rajputana*, Vol. I, Ajmer (1927), pp. 205-206.
3. Ojha, G. H., *The History of Rajputana*, Vol. III, Part. I—*History of the Dungarpur State*, Ajmer (1936), pp. 23-24. However, some assert that it was Chachcha and not Dhanika who fell in the battle. The chronology also differs after Chachcha vide *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. V, Bombay (1957), p. 73.
4. *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. V, Bombay (1957), p. 76.

the Solankis.¹ The territory thereafter seems to have slipped into the hands of the Guhilas, for, Samant Singh, the elder son of Rawal Kshem Singh² of Mewar is found to be ruling in Mewar in 1171 A. D. and thereafter in Bagar as Baroda or Vatpadrak as his capital. But the area again passed into the hands of the Solanki or Chaulukyas of Gujarat whose hold continued till at least v. s. 1253 (1196 A. D.), whereafter the Guhilots successors of Samant Singh again appear on the scene.

The rulers of Dungarpur represent the elder line of the Guhilots Rajputs. The Guhilots had been continuously ruling over Bagar (Dungarpur and Banswara) since Samant Singh became the ruler except for a short period when the Solankis of Gujarat ruled over the territory when they forced Samant Singh to leave Bagar, as mentioned above.

Origin of the State of Bagar

Varying accounts are given regarding the founding of the State of Bagar. The real founder was Samant Singh, the elder son of Rawal Kshem Singh who ruled over Mewar as stated above. Kshem Singh had two sons, Samant Singh and Kumar Singh. When Samant Singh was the ruler of Mewar, he wounded the Solanki Raja Ajai Pal of Gujarat in a battle. This engendered enmity with the rulers of Gujarat and Samant Singh had to leave Mewar and sometime before the year v. s. 1236 (1179 A. D.) went over to Bagar, killed Chaurasimal of Baroda and occupied the principality.³ But Samant Singh was not destined to live there in peace and he had to leave Bagar also. The successors of Samant Singh did not give up hope of regaining Bagar. They found an opportunity in the weakness of the ruler of Gujarat, Bhim Dev (II), and again occupied Bagar.

Regarding the founding of the erstwhile Dungarpur State, different accounts are available. Lt. Col. James Tod in his *Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan* writes 'Karna (the radiant) succeeded in S. 1249 (1193 A. D.);

1. Ojha, G. H., *The History of Rajputana*, Vol. III, Part II—*History of the Banswara State*, Ajmer (1937), p. 38.
2. *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. V, Bombay (1957), p. 89. Also see G.H. Ojha's *The History of Rajputana*, Vol. III, Part I—*History of Dungarpur State*, Ajmer (1936), pp. 49-51. The account given in the *Rajputana Gazetteers, Mewar Residency* (1908) by K.D. Erskine is at variance with it, because of more recent researches made on the subject.
3. Ojha, G. H., *The History of Rajputana*, Vol. III, Part I—*History of the Dungarpur State*, Ajmer (1936), p. 39.

but he was not destined to be the founder of a line in Mewar. The annals are at variance with each other on an event which gave the sovereignty of Chitor to a younger branch, and sent the elder into the inhospitable wilds of the west, to found a city and perpetuate a line¹. Major Erskine says : "It may, however, be said with certainty that the chiefs of Bagar, as now represented by the Maharawal of Dungarpur and Banswara, were Rajputs of the Gahlot or Sesodia clan, that their ancestor on migrating to these parts in the thirteenth or fourteenth century (preferably the former), assumed the title of Rawal and the clan appellation of Ahariya (from the village of Ahar), and that they claim their descent from an elder branch of the family now ruling at Udaipur. This claim, Sir John Malcolm wrote in 1832, 'is tacitly admitted by the highest seat being always left vacant when the prince of the latter country (Udaipur) dines'; but the Mewar authorities assert that such a custom was never in vogue, that no special respect has ever been paid to the Dungarpur family in consequence of its descent from an elder branch²". Muhnnot Nainsi in his *Khyat*, says that Rawal Samatsi (Samant Singh) was the Raja of Chittaur. Being pleased with the services rendered by his younger brother he gave his kingdom to him, and went away to Ahar. Here he got news that Chaurasimal, the ruler of Bagar, was a tyrant, and being in search of a new kingdom, proceeded thence, captured Baroda, killed Chaurasimal and gradually conquered the whole of Bagar.³

According to G. H. Ojha, Kshem Singh the ruler of Mewar, had two sons, Samant Singh and Kumar Singh, and after death of Kshem Singh his elder son Samant Singh succeeded him who was the real founder of Bagar.

According to the *Dungarpur Khyat* Samant Singh had married Prithabai, a Chauhan princess of Sambhar and Ajmer. It is possible that on leaving Bagar, he had gone to Ajmer and Delhi and was killed at the battle of Tarain in 1192 A. D., fighting for his brother-in-law, the famous Prithviraj Chauhan against Mohammad Ghori⁴.

1. Tod, Lt. Col. James, *Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan*, Vol. I, edited by W. Crooke (1920), p. 304.

2. Erskine, K. D., *op. cit.*, pp. 131-132.

3. Ojha, G. H., *The History of Rajputana*, Vol. III, Part I—History of the Dungarpur State, Ajmer (1936), p. 31.

4. Ojha, G. H., *The History of Rajputana*, Vol. III, Part I—History of the Dungarpur State, Ajmer (1936), p. 53.

After Samant Singh, we find the name of Jayat Singh. But how long he ruled and whether he took back Bagar from the Solankis or not, we have no information. It is possible that taking advantage of the weakness of Gujarat under Bhim Dev II, Jayat Singh or his son Sinhar Dev again occupied Bagar. Inscriptions found in Dungarpur territory indicate that by 1221 A. D. Sinhar Dev's capital was Baroda.

Sinhar Dev was succeeded by his son Jai Singh Dev or Vijaya Singh Dev but nothing is known about him¹, except that he was alive till 1251 A. D.

Maharawal Devapal Dev, who is called Deda in the *Khyats* succeeded Vijaya Singh Dev. The *Kyats* say that after a well-contested fight with the Paramaras he seized the territories of Galiakot. It is mentioned in the *Khyats* that in the time of his successor, Maharawal Veer Singh Dev, the country in the vicinity of the present town of Dungarpur was held by a powerful Bhil Chieftain, Dungaria, who aspired to marry a daughter of wealthy Mahajan, Sala Shah. The latter while simulating consent, fixed a distant date for the wedding, and in the meantime arranged with Veer Singh to have the whole marriage party, including Dungaria, assassinated while in a state of intoxication. This was successfully carried out. Rawal Veer Singh took possession of Dungaria's village and founded² the town of Dungarpur. The Bhil's widows before becoming *satis* were about to imprecate a curse on Veer Singh when he begged them to desist and promised to perpetuate their memories by building temples in their honour. These shrines still exist on the hill overlooking the town and are visited by the devout as sacred places. He further promised that in future at the installation of each new ruler, a descendant of Dungaria would put the *tilak* on the forehead of the ruler from the blood drawn from his finger. This custom was observed till fairly recent times³. However, the entire story appears to be of little historical value as Sala Shah was a minister of Rawal Gopinath and Somas who became the rulers of Bagar nearly 150 years after Veer Singh Dev. It is said in the *Khyat* that Veer Singh Dev was killed during the siege of Chittaur by Alauddin Khilji in 1303 A. D.

1. Ojha, G. H., *The History of Rajasthan*, Vol. III, Part I—History of the Dungarpur State, Ajmer (1936), pp. 54-57.

2. Erskine, K. D., *op. cit.*, p. 132. But it is extremely improbable because Veer Singh or Bir Singh Dev as spelt by some was not the ruler in 1358 A. D. when the episode is said to have taken place. It is likely that Rawal Dungar Singh, whose period of reign is stated to be V. S. 1388-1419, may have founded this town after his own name. See Ojha, G. H., *The History of Rajputana*, Vol. III, Part I—History of the Dungarpur State, Ajmer (1936), p. 60.

3. Erskine K. D., *op. cit.*, p. 132.

It is also said that before his death in 1299 A. D. Ulugh Khan the Sultan's brother, passed through Bagar on his way to Gujarat destroying temples and laying waste the country¹.

The next ruler was Bhachund about whom nothing is known. Dungar Singh succeeded Bhachund. The known dates of his reign are v. s. 1388 to 1419 (1331-1362 A. D.) and if the year (1358 A. D.) of foundation of Dungarpur town as given in the *Khyats* is accepted, it may be said that Dungar Singh had founded this town². The construction of the town and the fort initiated by him was completed³ by his successor, Karam Singh I. Karam Singh was succeeded by Kanhar Dev and Pratap Singh.

Rawal Pratap Singh's son and successor Gopinath who is variously described as Ganesa Raja, Gaep, Gajpal, Gop and Gopal, is alleged to have fled⁴ on the approach of Ahmad Shah I of Gujarat in 1433 A. D. but subsequently he repented and returned to wait upon the Sultan, when he was received as an adherent. As against this, the epigraphic record furnished by an inscription in the Shantinath temple at Antri which is dated v. s. 1525 or 1468 A. D. claims the victory of Gopinath over the haughty (*madamatta*) Sultan of Gujarat⁵. The Sanskrit version⁶ of the inscription narrating this important event in the history of Bagar is reproduced below:

गर्जद्गर्जपटोत्कटोमिविकटं श्रीगूर्जराधीश्वरा—
त्सपत्संन्यमपारमर्णविव व्यालो (इय य) सर्वतः ॥
संजग्राह समग्रसारकगलां वीराधिवीरः सत—
गोपीनाथतया प्रसिद्धिमभजच्छ्रीवागडाखडलः ॥

An inscription of v. s. 1517 (1460) A. D. in the Kumbhalgarh fort records that Maharana Kumbha attacked Dungarpur⁷ and that Rawal Gopinath accepted the former's superiority.

1. Jinaprabha Suri, *Tirtha Kalpa*, p. 95.
2. Ojha, G. H., *The History of Rajputana*, Vol. III, Part I—History of the Dungarpur State, Ajmer (1936), p. 63.
3. *ibid.*
4. Bayley, E. C., *Local Mahammadan Dynasties—Gujarat*, London. (1886), p. 120.
5. *The History and Culture of the India People*, Vol. VI, Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay (1960), p. 160.
6. Ojha, G. H., *The History of Rajputana*, Vol. III, Part I—History of the Dungarpur State, Ajmer (1936), p. 65.
7. *ibid.*, p. 66.

Ferishta tells that Mahmud Shah Khilji of Malwa marched to Dungarpur in 1458 A. D. when Rawal Som Das was ruling the country. He encamped on the banks of the lake at the capital and Ferishta records, "Rai Sham Das fled to Kohtahna (hills) whence he sent two lakhs of *tankas* and twenty horses"¹. It is possible that Rawal Som Das looking to the superiority in arms of the Sultan of Malwa may have retreated to escape capture or humiliation in presenting his person before the invader, and the Sultan may, therefore, have plundered the area and returned to Malwa.

Rawal Som Das was succeeded by his son Gang Das in 1480 A. D. According to an inscription in the Baneshwar temple in Dungarpur, dated v. s. 1617 (1561 A. D.), he defeated Rao Bhan of Idar².

The next ruler to succeed³ to the *gadi* was Maharawal Udai Singh sometime between 1498 A. D. He was indeed, an outstanding character. He was a great warrior and maintained, according to Babur, an army of 12,000 horses. His reign was occupied in waging wars against the Sultans of Gujarat and Malwa. He afforded shelter to the *Shahzadas* and *Amirs* of these Sultans who sought his protection⁴. Bahadur Shah of Gujarat, when he was a *Shahzada*, was one of them. Azadul Mulk and Muhafiz Khan, the two recalcitrant officers of the Sultan of Gujarat who were chased by the forces of the Sultan were given asylum by Maharawal Udai Singh⁵, to avenge which the Sultan attacked the Maharawal in 1526 A. D. This was not all. Earlier, as an ally of Bahadur Khan, who subsequently became the famous king Bahadur Shah of Gujarat, Maharawal Udai Singh had the audacity to intercept an emissary of Sultan Mahmud Shah II of Gujarat who was carrying a letter from the Sultan for Emperor Babur. Rawal Udai Singh took away the letter from the envoy of Sultan Mahmud and gave it to Taj Khan for the information of Bahadur Khan, since the latter had been given asylum by the Maharawal while on his way to Chittaur to take shelter⁶ some years before. The molesting of the emissary of Sultan Mahmud who was seeking a right of

1. Erskine, K. D., *op. cit.*, p. 132.
2. Ojha, G. H., *The History of Rajputana*, Vol. III, Part I—History of the Dungarpur State, Ajmer (1936), p. 72.
3. *ibid.*, p. 37. The old Gazetteer (Erskine, K. D., *op. cit.*, p. 133.)
4. Bayley, E. C., *op. cit.*, p. 277.
5. Briggs, J., *History of the Rise of the Muhammadan Power in India*, Vol. IV, p. 106.
6. Ojha, G. H., *The History of Rajputana*, Vol. III, Part I—History of the Dungarpur State, Ajmer (1936), pp. 77-78.

transit through the territories of Maharwal Uday Singh amounted to hostile act against the then Sultan of Gujarat. It was indicative of the assertion of the sovereign right of the Maharwal coupled with his belligerent attitude towards Sultan Mahmud II of Gujarat and his acting as an ally of Bahadur Khan. It appears that in spite of these good turns done to Bahadur Khan, the ungrateful refugee when he became the Sultan of Gujarat attacked Maharwal Uday Singh in 1526 A. D. The aforesaid history indicates that Maharawal Uday Singh was a ruler of importance in the political arena of the time, influencing inter-state relations not only in the history of Rajasthan and Gujarat but making his mark in the main current of the history of India. He helped¹ Maharana Sangram Singh (Rana Sanga) to restore Idar to the rightful claimant, Raimal, and took a prominent part in defeating Nizamulmulk of Ahmednagar who was sent by Muzaffar Shah of Gujarat to place Bharmal on the *gadi* of Idar.

To avenge this defeat², Sultan Muzaffar Shah sent his forces to Bagar. The Sultan's army is said to have burnt Dungarpur and reduced it to ashes.

Maharawal Uday Singh was killed at the battle of Khanua (in Bharatpur district) in 1527, fighting for his kinsman, Rana Sanga or Sangram Singh, against Emperor Babur³. After his death or even in his life time, his territory was divided between his two sons, Prithviraj and Jagmal, the former getting the country to the west and the latter that to the east of the river Mahi. Three accounts are given of the manner in which this came about. One is that Uday Singh ordered it before his death; this version is supported by inscriptions. The second is that in or about 1531 A. D., Bahadur Shah of Gujarat⁴ gave village Sital (Sanila) to Parasram, who had become a Mohammedan, and gave half of Bagar to Prithviraj and the other half to Chaga (Jagga). The mention of Parasram by the Muslim historians has led some to believe that he and Prithviraj were the same person. This confusion has also been caused because some Muslim historians have called Prithviraj as Parsa also. It is known for certain that Rawal Prithviraj had only two sons, Askaran and Akharaj

1. Ojha, G.H., *The History of Rajputana*, Vol. III, Part I, *History of the Dungarpur State*, Ajmer (1936), p. 75.
2. Bayley, E. C., *op.cit.*, p. 272.
3. Tod, Lt. Col. James, *Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan*, edited by W. Crook, Vol. I, 1920, pp. 356-357.
4. Bayley, E.C., *Local Muhammadan Dynasties-Gujrat* (1886), pp. 347-48 and footnote. G.H. Ojha gives this date as 1530 A. D. See *The History of Rajputana*, Vol. III, Part II—*History of the Banswara State*, Ajmer (1937), p. 69.

(Akshyaraj) and he had no son by the name of Parasram or Parsa. However, as Parsa had embraced Islam, the Sultan took pains to ensure that he was provided with some grant before partitioning Bagar between Prithviraj and Jagmal.

The third version is to the effect that Jagmal was left for dead at Khanua but recovered and on returning to his country was treated as an impostor. He, therefore, betook himself to the hills north of the present town of Banswara and started harassing his elder brother Prithviraj. Finding the continual warfare intolerable, the two brothers agreed to abide by the arbitration of the Raja of Dhar, who, in 1529, fixed the river Mahi as the boundary between the two States then formed.

However, the inscription found in the temple of Brahma in village Chheenah (Banswara district) establishes that in v. s. 1577 or 1520 A. D., Jagmal was already installed as Maharawal¹. Again, according to *Mirat-i-Sikandari* Sultan Muzaffar Shah of Gujarat had attacked Banswara in 1520 A. D. and an encounter, some two miles away from the capital city, fought with the Raja of Banswara is mentioned by the Muslim chronicler. This further strengthens the view that Uday Singh had partitioned the State before his death and the reason for which was perhaps personal to Uday Singh as he was much devoted to his queen, the mother of Jagmal and wanted to see him installed as a ruler of a separate State.

About the year 1549 A. D. Maharawal Askaran succeeded² Prithviraj as the ruler of Dungarpur. He was a brave and intelligent ruler and was generous to a fault. Though not master of a big territory, he gave refuge to Rao Chandra Sen of Marwar and many Sultans including³ Baz Bahadur of Malwa.

Akbar, after his successful invasion of Gujarat, sent Kunwar Man Singh of Amber towards Dungarpur and Udaipur to subdue the Rajput rulers. In 1573 A. D. Man Singh reached Dungarpur with the imperial army and a contest between him and Askaran followed in which Maharawal's two nephews, Bagha and Durga were killed⁴. The Rawal, however, did not submit to the Mughals at the time but retired to the

1. Ojha, G.H., *The History of Rajputana*, Vol. III, Part I—*History of the Dungarpur State*, Ajmer (1936), p. 82.
2. *ibid.*, p. 89.
3. *ibid.*, p. 91.
4. *ibid.*, p. 93.

hills. When Man Singh advanced towards Udaipur after plundering Dungarpur, Askaran again occupied the capital. Later in 1577, when Askaran found that Akbar had consolidated his empire and became powerful, he waited upon Akbar and was right royally received¹. Rawal Askaran was one of the outstanding rulers and, as stated earlier, had more than once given asylum to the Muslim Sultans, and rulers and governors of neighbouring States. Thus, for example, the governor of Malwa, Sujawal Khan, sought refuge in Dungarpur. Rao Chandra Sen of Marwar, whose sister was married to Askaran, when expelled from his State by the Mughal army and hotly pursued, stayed with his brother-in-law Askaran in Dungarpur for some time².

On the death of Maharawal Jai Singh of Banswara, Askaran made an unsuccessful attempt on Banswara territory perhaps to place the rightful claimant on the *gadi* of Banswara³.

In the year 1580 A. D. Sainamal became the ruler of Dungarpur. He was a brave soldier, a poet, a great lover of learning and a peace-loving ruler. During his reign the State treasury was full and the people were prosperous. On the death of Maharawal Man Singh of Banswara. One of his nobles Man Chauhan usurped the *gadi* of Banswara, Maharawal Sainsmal challenged Man Chauhan and, when the latter paid no heed, sent his forces to drive out the usurper and restore the *gadi* of Banswara to Ugrasen, the rightful successor of the late Maharawal. The attempt, however, failed⁴.

His son Karam Singh II ruled for only 3 years. He re-established contact with the Mughal Court but like his predecessor never went to Delhi or fought in the Mughal armies⁵. The only notable event of his reign was the battle between him and Rawal Ugrasen of Banswara which was fought on the banks of the river Mahi. The Banswara *Khyat* claims victory for Ugrasen but the inscription of 1623 A. D. of the temple of Goverdhannath at Dungarpur records that Karam Singh showed great heroism and valour in defeating the enemy⁶.

1. Erskine, K. D., *op. cit.*, p. 133.
2. Ojha, G.H., *The History of Rajputana, Vol. III, Part I-History of the Dungarpur State*, Ajmer (1936), p. 97.
3. Ojha, G.H., *The History of Rajputana, Vol. III-Part II-History of the Banswara State*, Ajmer (1937), p. 76.
4. *ibid.*, p. 83-84.
5. Ojha, G.H., *The History of Rajputana, Vol. III-Part I-History of the Dungarpur State*, Ajmer (1936), p. 107.
6. *ibid.*, p. 106.

In 1609 A. D. Maharawal Punj Raj or Punja succeeded to the *gadi*. Ever since Maharawal Askaran had met Akbar in 1577 A. D., relations between the Maharanas of Udaipur and Maharawals of Dungarpur had become strained, and it was the constant endeavour of Mewar to reassert its influence over Dungarpur. Prince Karan Singh of Mewar succeeded in obtaining from the Mughal Court a royal *firman* in his favour for the States of Dungarpur, Banswara etc. His son Maharana Jagat Singh sent an army to Dungarpur which plundered the city. The Maharawal retired to the hills but re-occupied the capital when the Maharana's army left the place.

Maharawal Punj Raj, to preserve the integrity of his State, strengthened his contacts with the Mughal Court. He not only helped prince Khurram when he rebelled against his father Jahangir but attended on him when he ascended the throne under the title of Shahjahan and accepted¹ a *mansabdari* of 1000 *Jat* and 500 *sawar*. He took part in the campaign to subjugate Khan Jahan Lodi when the latter rebelled. In recognition of his services in the campaign in the Deccan his *mansab* was raised to 1500 *Jat* and 1500 *sawar* and he was invested with the insignia of the *Mahi Maratib*. Maharawal Punj Raj constructed and consecrated the temple of Goverdhannath on the bank of the tank at Dungarpur.²

After his death his son Girdhar Das became the ruler of Dungarpur in 1657 A. D. He ruled for only four years but during this short period Maharana Raj Singh of Mewar sent an army to Dungarpur. Girdhar Das not wishing to antagonise the powerful Maharana concluded peace with him.³

His successor Maharawal Jaswant Singh's relations with Maharana Raj Singh of Mewar were cordial and it is likely that he participated in the war which broke out between Aurangzeb and Raj Singh⁴. Jaswant Singh was present on the occasion of the *Pratishtha* of Rajsamudra lake at Kankroli by the Maharana, when he was presented with an elephant and horses with gold ornaments and *saropas* with jewels. He also gave refuge to prince Akbar in the year 1681 A. D. when he rebelled against his father, Aurangzeb, and was in flight towards the Decan⁵.

1. Ojha, G.H., *The History of Rajputana, Vol. III, Part I-History of the Dungarpur State*, Ajmer (1936), p. 108.
2. *ibid.*, p. 110.
3. *ibid.*, p. 114.
4. Ojha, G.H., *The History of Rajputana, Vol. III, Part I-History of the Dungarpur State*, Ajmer (1936), p. 114.
5. Shyamaldas, *Vir Vinod*, Vol. II, p. 653.

On the death of Maharawal Jaswant Singh I, his son Khuman Singh succeeded to the throne in 1691 A. D. Due to the repeated attacks of Mewar on Dungarpur, the Maharawal thought it wise to renew his contacts with the Mughal Court, and although he did not succeed in obtaining a *firman* in his favour, the Maharana was asked to refrain¹ from such activities.

His son and successor, Maharawal Ram Singh, immediately after his succession, waited upon the Emperor Aurangzeb and obtained a *firman* for Dungarpur. He was also made a *mansabdar*² of 1000 *Jat* and 1000 *Sawar*. After Aurangzeb's death the Mughal empire fell on evil days and during Farrukhsiyar's reign, the real masters at Delhi were the Sayyed Brothers. Taking advantage of the prevailing conditions, the Maharana of Udaipur got the Royal *firman* from the Mughal Court for Dungarpur and Banswara. In order to subjugate these principalities, the Maharana sent his armies under the command of his Minister, Pancholi Bihari Das³.

Seeing the waning fortunes of the Mughals and the rise of the Marathas, Maharawal Ram Singh concluded a treaty with Peshwa Baji Rao and agreed to pay tribute to the Peshwa on the latter guaranteeing protection to his State against external aggression. The tribute was collected by the Raja of Dhar but in spite of the Peshwa's guarantee Raghuji Kadamrao and Sawai Katsingh Kadamrao plundered the Rawal's territory and collected Rs. 1,13,000. On a complaint being preferred to the Peshwa, the latter ordered the entire amount to be sent to him (Peshwa)⁴.

Maharawal Ram Singh was a warrior prince who subjugated the Bhil Pals and restored order in his territories. He extended his authority towards Kadana and Lunawada⁵. On his death in 1730 A. D. his fourth son Shiv Singh from his favourite queen succeeded to the *gadi*.

Shiv Singh ascended the throne in 1730 A. D. and ruled for 55 years. Peace prevailed in the State during his long reign. He was a statesman, learned in Sanskrit and a generous ruler. He introduced many reforms including standardisation of weights and measures. He repaired the city wall and constructed a fort on the hill overlooking the town.

1. Shyamaldas, *Vir Vinod*, Vol. II, pp. 735-36.

2. Ojha, G.H., *The History of Rajputana*, Vol. III, Part I-History of the Dungarpur State Ajmer, (1936), p. 122.

3. *ibid.*, pp. 123-124.

4. Ojha, G.H., *The History of Rajputana*, Vol. III, Part I-History of the Dungarpur State, Ajmer (1936), p. 125.

5. Shyamaldas, *Vir Vinod*, Vol. II, p. 1011.

During his long and peaceful reign the people were prosperous, principally due to his policy of encouraging trade¹.

In 1747 Maharawal Shiv Singh sent an agent to Poona, where an arrangement was concluded with the Peshwa, by which his State was to be made secure from devastation by the Marathas on payment of Rs. 35,000 Salim Shahi annually. This tribute was to be collected by the three Maratha Chiefs, Sindhia, Holkar and the ruler of Dhar. Of this half was to be the share of the Puar Raja of Dhar, one-fourth of Sindhia and one-fourth of Holkar². It does not appear that this was regularly paid. Till 1796 agents to receive payment of the tribute resided at Dungarpur, and were maintained by the Maharawal at an expense of Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 5,000 yearly. The State was again subjected to raids as before, and the original engagement was considered as cancelled.

In 1785 A. D. Maharawal Vairisal succeeded on the death of his father, Shiv Singh. At that time the Mughal Empire had decayed and the Emperor at Delhi hardly exercised any power. His existence depended on the Marathas and his Amirs. The Marathas had grown powerful in northern India and had started exacting *chauth* from the Rajput States of Rajputana. Due to the repeated attacks of Sindhia and Holkar, the rulers of Rajasthan had become weak, and without external help they could not even solve their domestic problems and internal feuds. At this troubled time the English appeared on the scene and benefited fully from the prevailing conditions. Maharawal Vairisal died in 1790 A. D. after a disturbed reign of only five years.

He was succeeded by his son Fateh Singh. Maharawal Fateh Singh was a weak ruler who could not cope with the prevailing disorder in the country. He was addicted to drinking. His mother, Rajmata Shubh Kunwari, was an intelligent lady. Finding her son incompetent to govern the State, she placed Fateh Singh in confinement, and with the help of Minister Pema took the government into her own hands. The nobles did not like the interference of the *Rajmata* in the affairs of the State. She was killed and the Maharawal³ was released.

1. Ojha, G.H., *The History of Rajputana*, Vol. III, Part I-History of the Dungarpur State, Ajmer (1936), pp. 130-131.

2. Lele & Oke-The Powars of Dhar, pp. 34-35.

3. Ojha, G.H., *The History of Rajputana*, Vol. III, Part I-History of the Dungarpur State, Ajmer (1936), pp. 135-139.

During the rest of Fateh Singh's reign great disorder prevailed, the *Kamdars* constantly quarrelling and intriguing to remove one another. In 1808 A. D. he died and was succeeded by his son Jaswant Singh II.

Maharawal Jaswant Singh proved himself to be a weak and incompetent ruler. Maharana Bhim Singh of Udaipur had employed Sindhi mercenaries in the hope of controlling his recalcitrant nobles, but when the pay of these mercenaries fell in arrears, they rebelled against him. A large band of these Sindhis invaded Dungarpur and after a siege captured it. The Maharawal took refuge in the Bhil Pal of Sarana and the Sindhis held undisturbed possession¹ of the capital. They were eventually expelled and defeated at Galiakot with Holkar's aid² and the authority of the Maharawal was restored.

MODERN PERIOD

Under these circumstances, Dungarpur made a treaty of thirteen articles with the British in 1818 A. D. By virtue of this treaty the State was taken under British protection and was guaranteed against external aggressions. The British Government agreed not to countenance or give shelter to the recalcitrant *jagirdars* or other connections of the Maharawal who might be disobedient to him but to afford him aid in bringing them under control. The Maharawal on his part agreed to discharge all Arabs, Makranis and Sindhis in his army and to pay to the British Government all arrears of tribute due to Dhar or any other State, as well as such further sum annually as the Government might fix, provided it did not exceed three-eighths of the actual revenues. By a separate agreement concluded in 1820 A. D., a sum of Salim Shahi Rs. 35,000 was fixed in lieu of all arrears (to be paid within six years) and for the three years, 1819-21, the tribute was settled progressively at Rs. 17,000, Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 25,000. Subsequently it was raised to Salim Shahi Rs. 35,000 which sum was paid in British coin at the rate of exchange current from time to time until 1904³ when the local currency was converted and the tribute was fixed at Imperial Rs. 17,500 a year.

As in other States inhabited by aboriginal hill tribes, it became necessary at an early period of the British supremacy to employ military force to coerce the Bhils who had been incited by some of the disaffected nobles. The Bhil chieftains, however, submitted to terms in 1825 A. D.

1. Ojha, G. H., *The History of Rajputana*, Vol. III, Part I—History of the Dungarpur State, Ajmer (1936), pp. 140-142.

2. *ibid.*

3. Aitchison, C. U., *A Collection of Treaties, Engagements and Sanads*, Vol. III, (1932), pp. 55-59.

before actual hostilities commenced¹. The first act of British intervention thus took place in 1825 A. D. and the Maharawal being found unable to administer the State efficiently, which was proved by the recent disturbances, was deprived of his powers and an administrator was appointed. He was forced to adopt, Dalpat Singh who was the grandson of Maharawal Sawant Singh of Pratapgarh as his son. He was appointed as Regent of the State. Dalpat Singh, the Regent was successful in obtaining remission of Rs. 45,150 which was demanded by the British Government as Dungarpur's share for the maintenance of a police corps to keep open the road between Malwa and Gujarat but the advantage of this to Dungarpur was so indirect that there was no justification for the State defraying any part of the cost of its maintenance². In 1830 A. D. the Assistant Political Agent from Gujarat moved with a detachment of British troops to assist the Regent to subjugate the Bhils and other plunderers inhabiting the country. This was achieved without much difficulty.

In 1844 A. D. the succession to the Paratapgarh State devolved on Dalpat Singh and the question arose as to whether the two principalities, Dungarpur and Pratapgarh, should be amalgamated, or whether a fresh adoption should be made by the ruler of Dungarpur, or whether Pratapgarh should escheat to the British Government. The *Thakurs* of Dungarpur showed themselves greatly averse to the two States being united. Maharawal Jaswant Singh was also anxious to regain his authority. He, therefore, attempted to adopt Mohkam Singh, son of Thakur Himmat Singh of Nandli. The intrigues of the *Thakurs* prevented Maharawal Jaswant Singh from succeeding in his attempt and the unfortunate Maharawal was compelled to reside in Mathura³ or Vrاندavan⁴. Eventually, Dalpat Singh, the Regent, was made to adopt Udai Singh the infant son of the *Thakur* of Sabli as his successor in Dungarpur and as long as he was ruler of Pratapgarh, to continue to be Regent of Dungarpur during the boy's minority. The arrangement under which Dalpat Singh was left in charge of Dungarpur while he resided at Pratapgarh did not work. In 1852 A. D. he was therefore, removed from all authority in the former State which was put under an Agent till Udai Singh attained majority.

1. Aitchison, C. U., *A Collection of Treaties, Engagements and Sanads*, Vol. III, (1932), pp. 60-61.

2. Erskine, K. D., *op. cit.*, p. 134.

3. *ibid.*

4. Ojha, G. H., *The History of Rajputana*, Vol. III, Part I—History of the Dungarpur State, Ajmer (1936), p. 156.

Maharawal Udai Singh II assisted Capt. Brooke in suppressing the up-rising of 1857. In 1862 A. D. he received the usual *Sanad* guaranteeing to him the right of adoption. The measures taken by him to relieve his suffering subjects in the famine of 1869-70 were described as humane and judicious, but his rule generally was marked by constant disputes with the *Thakurs*. He enforced many reforms, social, educational and political, in his State. Yet, when he died in 1898 A. D. the administration was carried on the old pattern.¹

He was succeeded by his grandson, Bijai Singh. During his minority, the State was managed by a Political Officer with the help of *Kamdar* and a Council, subject to the general control of the British Resident. The principal events of this period were the disastrous famine of 1899-1900, the introduction of Imperial currency as the sole legal tender in 1904, the Land Revenue Settlement of 1905-1906, the establishment of several schools in the district, and the organisation of the police². Maharawal Bijai Singh was invested with full ruling powers in 1909. In addition to modernising the administration of his State by establishing regular courts of law, he constituted the Legislative and Executive Councils, the former to afford an opportunity to his subjects to have a voice in governing the State. During his time World War I broke out and the Maharawal contributed men and money to the British Government for the prosecution of the war³. He, however, enjoyed a short reign as he died in 1918, at the young age of 31.

The Maharawal had four sons, Lakshman Singh, Virbhadra Singh, Nagendra Singh and Pradyuman Singh. On the death of Maharawal Bijai Singh his eldest son Maharawal Lakshman Singh ascended the *gadi* in 1918.

Maharawal Bijai Singh had written a will at the time of his death, according to which the administration of the State was to be carried on under the guidance of the Political Agent and a Council. During the minority administration which lasted for a decade Rajmata Devendra Kunwar played a prominent role in serving the best interests of the State and the British Political Agents constantly took her advice with profit. On attaining majority, Maharawal Lakshman Singh was invested⁴ with full control of the Government of his State in 1928.

1. Ojha, G.H., *The History of Rajputana*, Vol. III-Part I-History of the Dungarpur State (1936), pp. 171-183.

2. *ibid.*, pp. 184-186.

3. *ibid.*, pp. 190-191.

4. *ibid.*, p. 195.

During Maharawal Lakshman Singh's reign administrative and political reforms were introduced in the State. Education and medical facilities were greatly extended. The State which lacked in communications was opened up by construction of metalled and fair weather roads, leading to important places. The forest and mineral wealth was scientifically exploited adding to the revenues of the State. The Maharawal was created a KCSI in 1935 and a GCIE in 1947 in recognition of his qualities as a ruler. During his reign World War II broke out and Dungarpur made its contribution in men and money to the war effort of the Allies¹. Maharawal Lakshman Singh was a prominent member of the *Narendra Mandal* (Chamber of Princes) and was a member of its Standing Committee for almost 20 years. He served on the committee appointed by the Chamber of Princes which met the Cripps Mission and subsequently became a Member of the Negotiating Committee of the Princes which met prominent Indian leaders and members of the Constituent Assembly just before Independence.² He took a leading part in the formation of the United State of Rajasthan of which Maharana Bhupal Singh of Udaipur became the Rajpramukh, he himself being one of the Up-rajpramukhs.

The first sign of political awakening among the masses in Dungarpur dates back to 1938 when Rajasthan Sewa Sangh commenced its activities for the uplift of aboriginals, mostly Bhils, who inhabit this area. State aid was given by the then Dungarpur Government for the opening of schools in Bhil *pals*. However, on the outbreak of World War II Rajasthan Sewa Sangh handed over its work to the Dungarpur Sewa Sangh and the latter continued to obtain Government aid in support of its activities. It was upto 1942 that the social welfare and uplift work continued to be the sole occupation of the Sangh. However, when the Quit India Movement was sponsored by the Indian National Congress all over the country, the Sewa Sangh in Dungarpur also took a political colour. It was in 1945 that the Dungarpur Rajya Praja Mandal came into existence and a year later, in 1946, a demand was made for grant of responsible government under the aegis of the ruler. The ruler expanded the Raj Prabandha Karini Sabha or Executive Council to include representatives of Praja Mandal as well. Hitherto the practice had been to appoint officials, *jagirdars* and a few non-officials also to the council. It was, therefore, for the first time in 1946 that two representatives of the Praja Mandal were appointed to the Council.

1. *Report on the Administration of the Dungarpur State Rajputana* for the years V.S. 1989-90 onwards.

2. A. Campbell Johnson, *Mission with Mountbatten*, p. 105.

Again, in March 1948, the ruler announced the grant of responsible government under his aegis. The Ministry consisted of a Chief Minister and three Ministers who were members of the Praja Mandal and one *jagirdar* Minister nominated by the ruler to represent the interests of the landed aristocracy.¹ On the inauguration of the United State of Rajasthan the local government came to an end when the administration of the State was handed over to the Rajpramukh of the newly formed union of States and Dungarpur was constituted as a district of the United State of Rajasthan.

Art and Archaeology of Bagar

Western Bagar i. e. Dungarpur has not much to offer to the archaeologist for a period earlier than the twelfth century A. D. when Samant Singh conquered this region and established his hold here. The reason is that earlier monuments have not survived the ravages of time and decay. As far as the temples of the region are concerned, they date back mostly to the 12th century A. D. and after. They throw considerable light on the history of the rulers of Bagar. These temples were perhaps the centres of a flourishing population all being located in the then important towns of the area.

The art and architecture of this area have the following three aspects in which a high degree of specialisation had been attained by the craftsmen of the age : First, there are the bronze statues of Dungarpur; second, the sculpture made out of a special kind of stone exclusive to this area, known as Pareva, a stone of greenish blue schist; third, the ancient temples of this region most of which were constructed after 12th century A. D. which still exist.

From the 14th century A. D. onwards casting of bronze statues at Dungarpur is fairly known. The colossal Jain bronzes installed at the Achalgarh (on Abu) during the regime of Maharana Kumbha were prepared by master artists of Dungarpur². This art appears to have flourished throughout the middle ages but apparently lost its importance later on.

By far the most outstanding art of this region displayed through centuries has been the Pareva sculpture the existence of which has been traced to the 5th and 6th centuries A. D., It may be still more ancient.

1. Dungarpur Rajyapatra Extraordinary, 1st March, 1948.
2. Ojha, G. H., *The History of Rajputana*, Vol. III, Part I—*History of the Dungarpur State*, Ajmer (1936), pp. 69-71.

R. C. Agarwal in his article, regards¹ the early sculptures as the choicest representatives of Gupta period in western India. Numerous sculptures in Pareva have been found in Amjara displaying great skill in stone carving. The famous Jain idol at Kaiserianathji, a Jain shrine dedicated to Rishabhdev, the first Tirthankar recognised as the holiest in Jain religious philosophy, is made of Pareva and was carved by a master craftsman of Dungarpur several centuries ago². The idol is daily smeared with several kilogram of saffron offered to the deity; this process has been going on for centuries on the exquisitely carved statue and yet its noble facial expression is still as attractive as when it was made several hundred years ago.

Among the numerous ancient temples that still survive, the oldest temple is dedicated to goddess Vasundhara Devi situated in village Vasundar. The temple has an inscription dating back to v.s. 718 (661 A.D.) which is the oldest find in this district. Again, the temple in Boreshwar which is dedicated to Lord Shiva has an inscription of v. s. 1236 (1179 A. D.) about the time when Samant Singh conquered Bagar. The latter is the first inscription relating to the Guhilyamshi rulers³. The Shiva-Shakti lore has been most prominent both in art and architecture of this region and the most well known manifestation is to be found in the beautiful yet massive Devsomnath shrine in the district. Dedicated to Lord Shiva, it is built in white stone in fine architectural style. A distinguishing characteristic of this construction is that stone slabs have been fixed one on top of the other in such balance that without the use of mortar or any other cementing material they have stood the onslaught of weather and rain for several centuries without much damage. It represents a unique example of balance in architecture. Though there is no inscription regarding the date of its construction, from its style it may be conjectured as belonging to the twelfth century or there about of the *Vikarmi* era⁴. Again, Baroda or Vatpadrak, the ancient capital of Bagar, has a Shiva

1. *Lalit Kala*, published by Lalitkala Academi, Nos. 6 & 10.
2. Ojha, G. H., *History of Udaipur State*, Vol. I, p. 42. The present idol of Kaiserianathji was originally installed in a temple in Vatpadrak (Baroda), the ancient capital of Bagar. The remains of the ancient temple of Vatpadrak where this idol was originally installed are still to be found all in a heap under a banyan tree. The temple having fallen into ruins, the idol was removed from there and taken to the Rishabhdevji temple.
3. Ojha, G.H., *The History of Rajputana*, Vol. III, Part I—*History of the Dungarpur State*, Ajmer (1936), p. 19.
4. *ibid.*, p. 17.

temple believed to be of 11th century A. D. and also an old Jain temple of Parshavanathji¹.

In the town of Dungarpur, the most famous shrine is that of Shrinathji located on the embankment of the Gaib Sagar tank. It is a conglomeration of several small and medium sized temples with one main temple, all massively designed and strongly built. However, the latest architectural glory in marble is the Vijairajeshwar temple the construction of which was begun by Maharawal Bijai Singh and was completed after his death by his consort, Rajmata Devendra Kunwar. The temple is dedicated to Shiva and this small marble island, in Gaib Sagar has all the grace and elegance of the Divine goddess to make it the abode of her consort, Lord Shiva. Carved and constructed by *shilpis* of Dungarpur, it bears testimony to the greatness and the glory of the art extant in this region.

Ancient Jain temples² are also found in the region which allude to the influence of Jainism in the area. At Galiakot there stands a Dargah of Pir Fakhruddin and is considered a holy place by the Daudi Bohras³. The Galiakot fort was remarkable for its massiveness and style.

Lastly, Dungarpur has been famous for its own designs in architecture. Thus for example the palaces of the Dungarpur princes and the residences of the well-to-do are adorned by stone *Jharokhas*, a style which was developed⁴ during Maharawal Shiv Singh's reign (1730-1785 A. D.). These *Jharokhas* have come to be known as Shivshahi Gokhadas.

The gold and silver smiths of Dungarpur and Banswara have not lagged behind those of any other place in Rajasthan in their art. Dungarpur has also been known for lacquer work on timber. In addition to lacquer painted toys, picture frames coloured in lacquer have been a speciality of Dungarpur⁵.

1. Ojha, G.H., *The History of Rajputana*, Vol. III, Part I—History of the Dungarpur State, Ajmer (1936), pp. 14-16.

2. *ibid.*, p. 14.

3. *ibid.*, p. 14.

4. *ibid.*, p. 14.

5. *ibid.*, p. 9.

CHAPTER III

PEOPLE

POPULATION

The first enumeration of population was taken in 1881 when the total number of inhabitants in the erstwhile Dungarpur State was returned as 1,53,381. At the census of 1961, the population of the district was 4,06,944 persons (2,04,342 males and 2,02,602 females)¹ and the density 133 to a sq. km. The district stands 6th in the State in respect of density of population. The break-up of the population according to tahsils is given below :²

Tahsil	Population		
	Males	Females	Total
Dungarpur	100,357	97,484	197,841
Aspur	38,761	39,667	78,428
Sagwara	65,224	65,451	130,675

Growth of Population

The decennial growth of population of the district from 1901 to 1961 as compared to the State can be assessed from the following table:³

Census Years	Dungarpur	Rajasthan
1901-1911	+ 59.03	+ 6.70
1911-1921	+ 18.90	— 6.29
1921-1931	+ 20.22	+ 14.14
1931-1941	+ 20.54	+ 18.01
1941-1951	+ 12.38	+ 15.20
1951-1961	+ 32.02	+ 26.20

1. Gupta, C. S., *Census of India, 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Dungarpur District*, p. 53.

2. *ibid.*

3. *Census of India, 1961, Rajasthan, Volume XIV, Part II-A, General Population Tables*, pp. 95 and 97.

It transpires from the table that not only the population of the district has been steadily increasing, but has also outstripped the general population growth in the State. Between 1951-61, the population in the district recorded an increase of 32.02 per cent, while that of the State increased by 26.20 per cent. The highest increase in the district was registered during 1901-11. The net growth of population by 306 per cent in sixty years in the district calls for immediate efforts for arresting further growth of the population.

Density

The density per square mile in 1901 was only 69. This low figure was attributed to the hilly nature of the country and the known preference of the Bhils to live in widely scattered habitations. The density¹ of population at the time of the last Census i. e. 1961, was 279 persons per sq. mile (or 133 persons per sq. km.). This is one and a half times more than the average for the State which is 153 persons per sq. mile. The district stands sixth in the State in respect of high density², the other five being Jhunjhunu (315), Alwar (336), Bharatpur (368), Jaipur (353) and Ajmer (297). In Dungarpur and Sagwara municipal towns, the density per sq. mile is 5669 and 1594 persons respectively. The density in urban and rural areas is 2788 and 265 persons per sq. mile respectively. In the following table, tahsilwise density per sq. mile is given:³

Tahsil	Total	Rural	Urban
Dungarpur	287	270	5669
Aspur	293	293	—
Sagwara	259	245	1594

This shows that density in the urban areas is very high. The explanation for the high density in 1961 as compared to low density in 1901 is urbanisation and the changed habit of the Bhils to live in well-knit villages. This is not to suggest that the Bhils have completely given up living in scattered villages.

1. *Census of India, 1961, Rajasthan, Vol. XIV, Part II-A, General Population Tables*, p. 34.

2. *ibid.*, p. 16.

3. *ibid.*, pp. 21 and 34.

Sex Ratio

According to 1961 Census¹, the sex ratio² in the district is 991 which is higher than the State average of 908. In the rural and urban areas of the district, the sex-ratio is 995 and 930 respectively. The corresponding figures for the State are 913 and 882 respectively. Amongst the districts of the State as well as in the rural areas, sex ratio is highest in the Dungarpur district.

Age Groups

Largest number of the people are between 0-4 years followed by 5-9 years. About 46 per cent of the persons in the district are below 15 years of age. This indicates that the dependency burden is high and the population is likely to grow at a fast pace. The distribution of the population in the different age-groups, according to 1961 Census, is given below:³

Age group	Males	Females	Persons
All ages	2,04,342	2,02,602	4,06,944
0-4	35,871	37,239	71,110
5-9	35,270	33,835	69,105
10-14	24,900	22,398	47,298
15-19	16,191	15,320	31,511
20-24	15,434	18,231	33,665
25-29	16,558	16,950	33,508
30-34	14,502	14,066	28,568
35-44	21,154	20,714	41,868
45-59	16,323	15,570	32,893
60+	7,033	8,214	15,247
Age not stated	106	65	171

Civil Status

The figures about the marital status of those below 10 years of age are not immediately available⁴. However, 1394 males and 3507 females were recorded as married between 10-14 years of age at the 1961

1. *Census of India, 1961, Rajasthan, Volume XIV, Part II-A, General Population Tables*, pp. 90-91.

2. Number of females per 1000 males.

3. *Census of India, 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Dungarpur*, p. 153.

4. *ibid.*, p. 144.

census. This indicates that child marriages, though not common, are still practised. The majority of divorced males and females are reported from rural areas. This is largely because divorce is customarily permitted in certain communities, like the Bhils, scattered over the rural areas. The numbers of never married, married, widowed and divorced or separated persons in different age groups as returned at the 1961 Census¹ are given in the Appendix.

Displaced Persons

According to the 1951 Census², the displaced persons in the district are in a small minority of 50, and all of them immigrated from west Pakistan. Of these, 10 came in 1946, 16 in 1947 and 24 in 1949. Majority of them are now engaged in trade.

Rural and Urban Population

The majority of the people of the district live in rural areas. According to 1961 Census 94.74 per cent of the total population of the district lives in the rural areas against 5.26 per cent in the urban areas. The other two districts with a high percent of population living in rural areas are Jalor (95.48) and Banswara (94.78)³.

Year	Urban Population					
	Persons	Decade Variation	Males	Decade Variation	Females	Decade Variation
1901	6094	--	2870	—	3224	--
1911	14883	+ 8789	7190	+ 4320	7693	+ 4469
1921	17134	+ 2251	8738	+ 1548	8396	+ 703
1931	17601	+ 467	8701	— 37	8900	+ 504
1941	19117	+ 1516	9715	+ 1014	9402	+ 502
1951	21742	+ 2625	10863	+ 1153	10874	+ 1472
1961	21410	-- 332	11096	+ 228	10314	— 560

1. *Census of India, 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Dungarpur District*, p. 144.

2. *Census of India, 1951, Rajasthan and Ajmer, District Census Handbook, Dungarpur*, p. 3.

3. *Census of India, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, Part II-A, General Population Tables*, p. 15.

The above figures¹ indicate a trend towards urbanisation. However, there is no major change in 1961 as compared to 1951. The percentage variation, given below, also indicates the same thing².

Year	Total ³	Rural	Urban
1901-11	+ 59.03	+ 53.51	+ 144.22
1911-21	+ 18.90	+ 19.28	+ 15.12
1921-31	+ 20.22	+ 21.96	+ 2.73
1931-41	+ 20.54	+ 21.54	+ 8.61
1941-51	+ 12.38	+ 12.28	+ 13.73
1951-61	+ 32.02	+ 34.57	— 1.53
1901-1961	+306.53	+ 310.10	+ 251.33

There are two municipal towns in the district, Dungarpur and Sagwara. The area of the former is 5.83 sq. km. and that of the latter 14.06 sq. km. In both the towns, the population has been increasing since 1901 but the increase during the decade 1951-1961 has been the highest. The percentage decade variation of population between 1901-1961 is given below :

Decade	Variation	
	Dungarpur ⁴	Sagwara ⁵
1901	—	—
1911	+ 6.17	—
1921	+ 13.25	+ 23.12
1931	+ 16.83	+ 0.43
1941	+ 1.29	+ 41.45
1951	+ 13.19	+ 7.63
1961	+ 29.97	+ 29.70

+ stands for increase.

— stands for decrease.

1. *Census of India, 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Dungarpur District*, p. 58.

2. *ibid.*, p. 88.

3. Gupta, C. S., *Census of India, 1961, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, Part II-A, General Population Tables*, p. 140.

4. *ibid.*, p. 143.

The other two towns, which were treated as rural areas in 1951 census¹ are Galiakot, and Sabla. The area of the former is 2.59 sq. km. and population 3905. The area of the latter is 2.59 sq. km. and population 2380.

According to the 1961 Census, the population in the rural areas was 385,534 persons living in 816 villages.² Of the inhabited villages, 417 were in Dungarpur tahsil, 143 in Aspur and 256 in Sagwara. Of the 816 villages in the district, 796 villages had a population of less than 2000. In the remaining 18 villages, the population varied between 2000-4999. The distribution of villages in various population ranges is given below :

Population	Number of villages	Population
Less than 200	152	30035
200-499	313	99696
500-999	161	111770
1000-1999	72	98683
2000-4999	18	45350

Language

According to 1951 Census, the principal language of the district was Bhili, which was spoken by 2,90,947 (94.1 per cent) persons. Of the other languages spoken, Gujarati was spoken by 7961 persons (2.5 per cent) and Western Hindi by 2,577 persons (0.69 per cent). Those who spoke Marwari, Labani and Mewari were 1987, 1871 and 1852 respectively. The number of speakers of other languages was insignificant³.

According to the Census of 1961, the principal language spoken by the people of the district is Wagadi, a dialect of Rajasthani written in Devnagari script. Of the 4,06,944 people in the 1961 census, 392,403 were recorded as speaking Wagadi. The other important language of the area is Gujarati which accounted for 7619 persons in 1961 Census. In the educational institutions of the erstwhile State, Hindi was a compulsory subject and was also the medium of instruction. Hindi continues to be the medium of instruction in the schools and the college of the district even now. It is also the official language. The traders and the merchants write letters in Hindi and Wagadi.

1. Gupta, C.S., *Census of India, 1961, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, Part II-A, General Population Tables*, p. 150.
2. *ibid.*, p. 120-121.
3. *Census of India, 1951, Rajasthan and Ajmer, District Census Handbook, Dungarpur*, p. 3.

In the Linguistic Survey of India, Dr. Grierson has treated Wagadi as a non-Rajasthani language and has placed it in an independent group of languages, namely, Bhili. But the expert opinion,¹ now available in the subject, holds as erroneous the point of view that Wagadi is Bhili. They argue that all the inhabitants of Wagadi are not Bhills and that the Bhills of this area do not have a separate language of their own : they speak the language spoken by their non-Bhill counterparts. Dr. Grierson's observations were based on the samples of language provided by his assistants. It is likely that the samples provided from this area were neither correct nor truly representative. This is proved by the fact that Dr. Grierson has taken the language of Mahikantha as the standard Bhili and presumed that the same language was spoken in Wagad. However, in reality the language spoken in Wagad is different from the one spoken in Mahikantha. While the language of Mahikantha is Gujarati, that of Wagad is Rajasthani.

Wagadi as spoken today does not differ in character from the other dialects of Rajasthani except that it is influenced by the neighbouring language Gujarati. This influence however, is not deep: it is only superficial. The structure, form and grammatical characteristics of Wagadi, are akin to those in Rajasthani. The language of the prominent poets, Saint Mauji, Gauri Bai and Charankishanji is unmistakably Rajasthani.

According to 1961 Census, of 406944 people in the district 392,403 (96.43) spoke Wagadi, 7619 (1.87) Gujarati, 4499 (1.11) Urdu, 810 (0.20) Khari boli, 992 (0.24) Mewari, 349 (0.08) Sindhi and 302 (0.07) Arabic, Brij Bhasha, English, Harauti, Jaipuri, Malayalam, Malvai, Marathi, Marwari, Punjabi and other languages² (Percentages within brackets).

Bilingualism

According to 1961 census, out of 4,06,944 persons, 6997 persons were returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the mother tongue³. Of these languages, the important ones are Hindi, Urdu and English.

The number of persons speaking mother tongue and the subsidiary languages is given as follows :

1. For details see Maheshwari Hiralal, *Rajasthani Bhasha Aur Sahitya*, Calcutta, 1960, pp. 35-36.
2. For further details see *Census of India, 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Dungarpur District*, p. 154.
3. Gupta, C. S., *Census of India, 1961, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, Part II-C (i), Social and Cultural Tables*, pp. 276-277.

Mother Tongue	English	Urdu	Hindi	Gujrati	Punjabi	Sindhi	Others
Arabic/Arabi (2)	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Bengali (10)	5	—	5	—	—	—	—
French (1)	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Gujrati (2777)	13	95	2666	—	—	—	Arabic 1 Sanskrit 1
Haraudi (1)	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Kanada (2)	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Khari Boli (257)	214	29	—	7	2	1	Arabic 1 Sanskrit 3
Malayalam (21)	8	—	13	—	—	—	—
Malvi (3)	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
Marathi (20)	2	1	15	—	2	—	—
Mewari (17)	8	4	—	5	—	—	—
Punjabi (22)	7	1	12	—	—	2	—
Sindhi (144)	7	1	126	1	7	—	2 Arabic 1 Sanskrit
Telgu (4)	2	—	1	—	—	—	Arabic 71 Persian 3
Urdu (1375)	22	—	1225	54	—	—	Marathi 120 Sanskrit 20 Arabi 12
Wagadi (2541)	972	328	—	889	—	—	—
	6997	459	4068	958	11	3	236

RELIGIOUS AND SOCIAL GROUPS

Religion

The principal religious groups in the district are Hindus, Jains and Muslims. The Christians and the Sikhs are in a very small number in the district : the population of the former according to 1961 census¹ being 132 (87 males and 45 females) and that of the latter only 19 (11 males and eight females).

According to the Census of 1961 the total population of Hindus, Jains and Muslims is given below :

Religion	Males	Females	Total
Hindus	196,119	194,081	390,200
Jains	3,138	3,355	6,493
Muslims	4,986	5,112	10,098

The Muslims are mostly Shias and Sunnis and Dawoodi Boharas. The Jains are Digamber or Swetamber.

There is no vital difference between Hindus, Jains and Muslims of the district and those of other parts of the State and so there is no need of going into minute details about these religions. However, general details about Hindus, Jains, Bhils and Muslims are given below² :

Hindus

The principal sects of Hindus in the district are Shiva, Vaishnava and Shakta. The Shaiva and Vaishnava sects together form majority. The Bhils are greatly influenced by Hinduism. They worship Shiva, Hanuman, Bhairon, Mata, Rikhab Deoji. Rikhab Deoji is in Udaipur district. People

1. *Census of India, 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Dungarpur District*, p. 157.
2. A detailed account of the castes and social groups is available in *A Short History of the Dungarpur State or Western Bagar*, Calcutta, 1911; useful information about the Scheduled Tribes is available in *Tribe*, a journal published by the Tribal Research Institute, Udaipur and its other occasional publications; A section is also devoted to Bhils (pp. 227-242) in *Rajputana Gazetteers, Vol. II-A, the Mewar Residency*, 1908, by K. D. Erskine.

also call it Kala Bapji from the colour of the image there. The Hindus consider several rivers, tanks, animals and trees as sacred. For instance the *pipal* tree (*ficus religiosa*) and the cow are considered sacred. People go to take a holy dip in the waters of Mahi which is treated as sacred. The religious Hindus observe fasts on days like *Ekadashi*, *Pradosh*, *Shivaratri* etc. By and large Hindus except the Rajputs and some others who sacrifice animals in the temple of the goddesses, are vegetarians.

Jains

From the religious point of view, Dungarpur is an important district for both the Digambar and Svetambar Jains. Many Jain religious texts are believed to have been written at Baroda, once capital of Vagad Pradesh. Jains are strictly vegetarians and eat their evening meal before sun-set.

Bhils

The Bhils are mostly animist, but over the years have been greatly influenced by Hinduism. They believe in the existence of God and in the transmigration of souls. They believe, as many others in other religious communities also do, that ghosts wander about and the spirits of the dead haunt the places occupied by them. These spirits, if not propitiated, are feared to harm the people in many ways.

The Bhils worship cairns erected on hill tops or raised platforms. Cairns are piles of loose stones smeared with red paint. They worship *Mata*-goddess to whom propitiatory offerings of goats and male buffaloes are made. The flesh of the sacrificed animal is eaten by the relatives with reverence. Other favourite deities of the Bhils are Mahadeo, his consort Parbati, Hanuman and Bhairon. The Bhils also have a great faith in the idol of the famous shrine on Rikhab Deoji and call the deity Kalaji Bapji from the colour of the image.

Muslims

Shiah and Sunnie are the two principal sects of the Muslims. Both regard *Holy Quran* as their religious text. However, the Sunnies accept the authority of all successors of Muhammad, whereas the Shias look upon the first three, Abu Bakr, Omar and Othman as interlopers and regard Ali, Muhammad's son-in-law as the first true khalifa. Amongst the Muslims, Boharas form a large community. They belong to the Shia sect. Though the festivals of Boharas and Muslims are the same they

fall on different dates. Boharas are traders, wear narrow trousers, sherwani and high cap or turban. Their ladies dress in a blouse, *ghaghara* and *Dupatta*. They use *burqua* while going out. Galiyakot is their famous pilgrim centre. Devotees in thousands throng the shrine of Syed Fakharuddin at the annual fair held on 27th day of Moharram.

Religious Movements

There have been two principal religious movements in the district. They are described below :

One Surmal Das¹ is accredited with launching a religious movement many years ago. Surmal Das hailed from Lusaria village in Gujarat. He preached the Bhils to eat food after having bath, to offer prayers and observe non-violence. He also asked them to wear the sacred thread. His followers put on white clothes and tie a white turban. They greet each other by saying *Sita Ram*. It is believed that Surmal Das was himself a Bhil and was initiated by a Sage. The important *Dhunis* of Surmal Das in the district are at Binja and Mathugamra.

The other and more important is the one started by Govindgiri Gobpalia, a Banjara of the district. He was earlier known as Govinda. Many persons became the victims of famine in *Samvat* 1956. Govinda also lost his wife and children. Sad and depressed he left Dungarpur for the adjoining State of Gujarat where he married for the second time. While in Gujarat, he came in contact with Rajgiri Gosain. Charmed by the Gosain, Govinda became Govind Giri. His wife also became a disciple of Rajgiri. Govind Giri returned to Dungarpur State accompanied by his wife in *Samvat* 1970-71 and made a temporary abode in the State. With a determination to devote himself to the social reconstruction of the Bhils, Govind Giri started the work and could also draw some Bhils to his fold. A famous disciple of Surata, Kuria by name was initiated soon. His son Bhagwan Maharaj was a chief exponent of the sect. His *Dhuni* is at Surata.

Thus Govindgiri came to Bedasa and established his *Dhuni* on a hillock known as Chhani Dungari and planted his *Neji*-flag. To bring a large number of Bhils into his fold, Govindgiri styled himself as an incarnation of the almighty. Many Bhils latter became his followers.

1. *Rajasthan ke Bhil*, Tribal Research Institute, Udaipur March 1965, pp. 31-32,

Govindgiri's teachings included a daily bath and prayer, giving up of meat eating and liquor drinking, and observing fasts on religious occasions. His movement was also motivated by economic needs. He preached the Bhils to dig wells in the fields and to give up the ornaments of which the Bhils are very fond of. He raised his voice against kidnapping of women and *dapa* (bride-price). He advised women to keep away from kitchen for five days after the show of crimson during their periods, and for five weeks after child birth.

The Bhagat movement started in the early years of the century in the district. This aims at raising the position of the Bhil community in the social hierarchy of the area.¹ In fact it is assuming the *rigidity* of a caste. The Bhagat Bhils, who prohibit meat eating and drinking consider themselves superior to the rest.

Mavji

Mavji, considered to be a pre-incarnation of Kalki, an incarnation of Lord Vishnu yet to take place, is a familiar name in the district. He was a Brahmin born in the Sabla village. It is believed that he was born on *Magh Shukla Panchama* in *Samvat* 1771 (1714 A. D.) while others believe that it was the date on which, at the age of 12, he declared that he was an incarnation of Kalki. There are five books, locally called *Choparas* to the credit of Mavji. The script of these books is Devnagari while the language is a mixture of Hindi, Gujarati, and Wagadi. Some of these are beautifully illustrated. Of the five books written by Mavji there is one each at Poonjpur and Sabla while the rest are outside the district one each at Sejpur in Salumber tahsil of Udaipur district, where Mavji used to travel on horse back, as Kalki is supposed to do when it will come later as incarnation. His effigy on horse is still the main idol of worship. Mavji built a temple at Sabla, which is the permanent residence of the Goswami, the successor. It is said that Mavji wrote about his successors in the *Choparas*. It is said that Mavji wrote many forecasts about the future events in his books.

Pilgrimage

For Hindus, Jains and Dawoodi Boharas, there are certain pilgrim centres in the district of local and inter-state fame. Some of these centres

1. Erskine, K. D., *Rajaputana Gazetteers, Vol. II-A, The Mewar Residency, 1908*, p. 236,

are thronged by the devotees in large numbers every year. Most of these places have been described in the last chapter i. e. Places of Interest. However, a brief account is being given here too.

Galiyakot, in the Sagwara tahsil, is a well known place to the Dawoodi Boharas throughout the country. Many from outside the country also visit it. Thousands of Dawoodi Boharas throng this place every year from the 25th day of Moharram to pay homage to Syedi Fakhruddin whose mortal remains were entombed here.

For the Hindus, Deo Somnath, Baneshwar and Bhuwaneshwar are important places. Description of these is available in the last chapter. All these have Shiva temples.

Being the birth place of Saint Mauji, Sabla is considered to be a holy place.

A large part of the district is sacred to the Jains. According to the prevalent belief, the icon of Rishabh Deo was kept at Sagwara for sometime on its way to Rishabh Deo. The Jains from within the district worship the foot prints, locally called *Pagalaji* of Rishabh Deo. At Sagwara, Aspur and Baroda there are several old Jain temples.

Fairs and Festivals

As elsewhere in the State, the chief festivals of the district are Holi, Raksha Bandhan, Dusherra and Deepawali. The people of the district, particularly the Bhils, celebrate these festivals with great enthusiasm and fanfare. On these festive occasions, Bhils eat rice, *Lapsi* and meat. Formerly they also used to drink. It may be mentioned here that since April 1968, the district has been declared a dry area. The vegetarian section of the population enjoys *Churama*, *Laddu*, *Malpuwa*, *Lapsi* etc.

DEEPAWALI—Deepawali, the festival of lights, is celebrated in district, as elsewhere, on the last day of dark fortnight of *Kartik*. Before the festival, the houses are cleaned and the walls are smeared with cowdung. The more affluent people white-wash or colour-wash them. Everyday beginning from *Dhan-Teras* (thirteenth day of dark fortnight of *Kartik*) at night, earthen lamps are lit to welcome Laxmi—the goddess of wealth. This is also a festival of social calls. The Bhils entertain the guests with cocount, *gud* or liquor. Dungarpur being a dry area, now liquor is not served.

DUSHERRA—On Dusherra the Bhils take out a long procession to worship the goddess Durga.

Dusherra marks the end of the nine-day worshipping (*Navratri*) of the goddess. During the *Navaratri*, a nursery is raised and it is immersed in water at the termination of the festival. In the procession, men and women sing and dance. During the *Navaratra* period, Garba dance is also organised.

HOLI—Holi is a festival of colours and merry making. The Bhils sing and dance for several days, both before and after the Holi.

RAKSHA BANDHAN—On this day the sisters put a vermilion mark on the forehead of the brothers and put sweets in their mouths. Then, they tie a coloured thread, called *Rakhi* round the wrists of the brothers. The brothers, on their part, give presents to the sisters in cash and kind.

Akshaya Tritiya and *Chaitra Krishna 1* (New Years Day) are the main festivals of the farmers. On these days rich food is cooked. From *Akshaya Tritiya* the farmers start preparing the fields for the next crop.

Rath (Rewadi) or charriot is one of the chief festivals of the Jains. This is celebrated on *Bhadava Vadi 2* with gaiety. To witness the *Rath yatra*-charriot journey—the Bhils throng in large numbers at Antari, Peeth, Sagwara, Galiyakot and Dungarpur.

The other festivals of the Hindus, Jains and Muslims are the same as elsewhere in the State.

The fairs of the district can be divided into two categories: (i) the fairs of the Scheduled Tribes, particularly the Bhils, and (ii) fairs of the other communities. While in the latter type of fairs, the Bhils participate only as onlookers, in the former they participate very enthusiastically because they are their own religious fairs. Some of the important fairs are described below:

GOKAL AATHAM—At Kadia in Panchayat Samiti Seemalwara, a fair is held on Janmashtami. Damores, Bhils, Minas and others assemble here in large numbers. The colourful Bhils with staffs, flutes, bows and arrows in their hands and *ghungharoos* on their feet, merrily sing and dance.

BANESHWAR'S FAIR—At the border of Banswara and Dungarpur tahsils, on the confluence of Mahi and Som rivers, a big fair is held every

year on *Magh Shukla 11* to 15. This fair attracts people from contiguous districts.

BAR-BIJ FAIR—One month after the Deepawali on Bar-Bij, a fair is held for five days at Antari near the temple of Bhed-mata, a clan deity of the Bhils. It is one of the most important fairs of the district and is attended by a large number of people. Bhils sing and dance, clad in their traditional costumes. Business is brisk in the fair.

Other important fairs of the district, tahsilwise, are described below:

In the Dungarpur tahsil, there are three fairs which deserve mention. They are held at Nila Pani, Bhuwaneshwar and Tantiya. The fair at Nila Pani is held every year for two days on *Kartik Sudi 14* and *Amavasya*. There is a Shiva temple near the market square. The fair is mostly attended by the Bhils. Bhuwaneshwar is a place situated in beautiful surroundings. The temple of Shiva here is very famous in the district and fair is held on *Chaitra Vadi 5* for a day every year. Another fair is held at Harmatiya in the Dungarpur tahsil for two days on *Kartik Sudi 14*. The Bhils visit Hanumanji's temple in very large numbers.

The number of fairs held in the Aspur tahsil is seven. One of the important fairs of the district is held at Baneshwar for six days beginning from *Magh Shukla Purnima*. The fair at Boreshwar is held for one day on *Baishakh Shukla Purnima*. A fair of Asha Mataji is held at Gamadi and that of Vijaymata at Modpur on *Shitala Saptami*. At Tonkwasa also a fair is held on *Shitala Saptami* preceeding the *Janmashtami*. A fair is held at the Kalaji's temple in Poonjpur for one day, on Sunday of *Asoji Navaratri*. It is called *Mela Navaratra*.

The number of fairs held in the Sagwara tahsil is ten. They are : Ruganathji's fair at Bhiluda on *Ramnavami*; Shitalamata fair at Galiyakot on Sunday during *Navaratri*, Bhairavji's fair at Meradi on *Kartik Vadi 14*; Kshetrapal's fair at Khadagada on *Chaitra Shukla 15*; Khireswar Mahadeo's fair at Khireswar on *Shivaratri*; Kalaji's fair at Udaipurawada on Sunday during *Navaratri*; Shigranathji's fair on *Shivaratri* at Gadarda, and Nathji's fair at Nadiya on *Ramnavami*. About Galiyakot *urs* detailed account is given in the last chapter.

SOCIAL GROUPS

The population of the district is heterogeneous. There are Rajputs, Brahmans, Vaishs and Mohammadans. Some Marathas, Gujaratis and

Marwaris have also domiciled here. Some of the principal communities are described as follows :

Brahmans

This is a large community in the district. They are neither so well off as in other parts of the State nor highly educated. This community is sub-divided into many sub-sects, of which the most numerous are: (1) Bhat Mewara, (2) Trewari Mewara, (3) Chaubeesa, (4) Srimali and (5) Oudhich. Each sect is shut out from the rest in air tight compartments of exclusiveness. The sect barriers of social usages that had petrified in course of centuries are hard to break. They are a bigotted and conservative people. Formerly they did not accept food from each other. They are fond of good food, bhang, and gossip. A majority of the Brahmans live by performing religious rites for other classes. Some belong to the peasant class. But as agriculturists, they are not very successful. The Trewari Mewaras are mostly peasants. They are now entering Government service also. Chambusa Brahmans held Jagirs in the past.

Patels

Patels are by far the most expert and painstaking agriculturists in the district. Patel is said to be the corruption of Pattedar. They are numerous in Dungarpur, Sagwara and Aspur tahsils. By nature they are said to be peace-loving, to the extent of being cowardly. In the past when the Bhils of the district frequently resorted to looting, the Patels helplessly watched the Bhils taking away their property without offering any resistance.

Vaishs

Vaishs are divided in several sub-castes usually professing Jainism. They live by trade, petty shopkeeping and banking. Important offices in the past were held by them. For instance, the office of Kamadar, the highest in the erstwhile State, was held by Gandhis, a rich and influential community in the district. They were also given Jagirs by the State.

Rajputs

Rajputs in the district mostly belong to the Sisodia and Chauhan clans and are mostly agriculturists. Formerly they were the owners of land either as *jagirdars* or ordinary *ryots*. The Rajputs are a brave people, but not as skilled agriculturists as the Patels. However, lately they seem to be taking keen interest in agriculture as a result of the abolition of the

zamindari system. Besides the Raiputs, there are also Bhomia Rajputs in the district.

Boharas

The Boharas are most enterprising, prosperous and a well-knit community in the district. They are Mohammedans of the Shiah sect and are the most bigotted and orthodox of their race. Their chief occupation is trade. They are both retail and wholesale dealers. They seldom go to a court of law, and decide their quarrels out of court. The authority of Mullah is supreme among them. He is not only their religious head but also their friend, guide and judge. He has even authority to ban any costume. The Boharas, as a rule, wear a cap or a white turban, a pair of trousers close fitting at the ankle and a long coat. The women use *ghagras* (Petticoats) like the Hindu women, only theirs are more voluminous. They do not use brass or metal utensils for cooking but they are very fond of using them as ornamental furniture to decorate their houses. As a rule, they do not mix with other muslims, nor do they allow intermarriages with them. They are mostly plain featured in appearance.

Bhils

The Bhils are a robust and short statured people. Half tamed, they have lost much of their ancestral life of freedom and their depradatory habits. Some are still armed with ancient weapons, such as a bow and arrows. The marvellous dexterity they displayed in defence of Maharana Pratap is fast disappearing. The British Government recruited them in the Bhil Corps.

The Bhils in the district are divided into twenty-six clans.¹

The Bhil is a meat-eater and nothing is sacred or profane for his meal. He is, however, within the pale of Hinduism and is not unoften employed in Brahman families as a domestic menial. A Bhil is a votary of liquor and is prepared to steal anything for a dram of liquor. It will tempt him to do things he would not do for money.

The Bhils do not like to crowd together in villages. Their palls or villages consist of a number of huts, scattered over hillock peaks.² Sometimes they are perched on hill tops which appear to be inaccessible, but they glide up and down with the agility of a mountain goat. Every Bhil after marriage makes a new home for himself on some nearby hillock. This

1. Erskine, K. D., *op. cit.*, p. 229.

2. *Tribe*, Special Survey Series No. 3, June 1968, p. 69.

is the responsibility of the parents to get the house constructed. The cottage has one or two rooms of tiled roof with an adjoining shed for his cattle. The ground below is his farm where he grows *makai*, enough to last him for the year. But he himself attends little to it and leaves it to the care of his wife. The cottage has few articles of furniture besides some earthen pots, rarely a bedstead and a pair of mill stones. The roofing is so badly done with tiles that in many cases it freely allows sunshine and showers alike to come in.

Their manners and customs widely differ from others. Their faith is a jumble of superstitions. The chief Bhil goddess is Bhawani or Kali worshipped under different names by different clans. They also worship the departed fathers in whose honour they erect slabs of stones engraved with quaint figures by the roadside to which they pay homage. They also believe in charms and magic and when ill, instead of seeking medical aid, they have recourse to the magical powers of the *bhopa*, the altar of their gods and goddess, the spirits of their deified ancestors and finally to the simple medicines which tradition has handed down to them and which are always within reach.

A Bhil never marries within the clan nor again within one in which he has been linked by marriage unless three generations have passed away. Marriage is a bargain and the bridegroom has a voice in the bargain. He may, if he likes, cancel the bargain. But this is rare. Early marriages are unknown. The other relatives of the bride and bridegroom are consulted by their parents before the betrothal is solemnised.

A Brahman officiates a priest at the marriage. A canopy *mandap* is erected and the ritual of *Pithi* performed. The *barat*, consisting of 20 to 50 persons both male and female, stay for two days and return on the third day. They are freely entertained with music, dance and feast. Widow marriages are not forbidden. A Bhil can marry the widow of his elder brother or his wife's widowed sister. But generally the widow does not marry in the *pal* of her deceased husband.

Their clothing is short and scanty. Males put on a short *dhoti* and turban which but half covers the head. The females put on a *ghaghra*—a petticoat—generally of greenish blue, dark blue or black colour. It is tucked up in such a way that the legs are half revealed. Over the upper part of the body, they wear a sheet of cloth of deep red or greenish black colour. Their hair is combed back with a partition in the middle and is worn in a hanging plait behind the head.

Brass anklets decorate the legs down the knees. The wealth and the rank of Bhil lady is calculated by the number of these brass rings. However, it may be mentioned that the traditional ornaments are being given up and ladies wear the ornaments of silver and gold, worn by the ladies in other classes. Their arms too are wrapped up in bangles from down the shoulder to the wrists, a few inches of space being left bare at the elbow. They are plain looking, broadfaced, flat featured, and dark complexioned. They are hardy and robust and do more work than their husbands.

A Bhil is superstitious by nature. He likes to remain at home doing little. He is now a farmer by occupation. He is true to his word and hospitable to the strangers. Formerly they were robbers, desperadoes and drunkards. A Bhil is not a diplomat but is frank and open. The Bhils burn the dead and erect a stone slab along the road in their memory.

The other important communities of the population are the artisan classes which include goldsmiths, carpenters and sculptures respectively called *Jadvas*, *Sutars* and *Salvats*. Some of these workmen are very expert in their professions. All the three classes of these artisans are greatly assisted by their women in their work. The *Sutars* put on sacred thread and profess to perform *Vedic Sandyas*. The demand for these people is on the wane. They are migrating to towns in search of jobs.

Ghanchis

Ghanchis are mostly muslims. The Bhoi or Kahar is well knit class of domestic menials. They also plant small orchards where they grow vegetables for sale. Washermen and tailors locally called *Haihess* are not expert in their jobs. The male barbers follow their profession, while their women work as midwives.

Rituals

The rituals relating to various aspects of life begin when the child is still in womb, and come to an end about two weeks after death. Death anniversaries—*shradhs* (water oblations)—are performed annually by the people for the peace and salvation of the deceased fathers. The important rituals described below are observed by all the Hindus with slight modification in different castes.

During the seventh month of pregnancy, *haven-sacrificial fire* is performed and the ladies sing songs suitable to the occasion. The birth of a child, particularly a son, is accompanied by rejoicing and festivities. After the ceremony they fill the lap of the woman with *chawala* and take her to her parents house where her lap is filled with coconut. This ritual is locally called *Agarni*. During the period of pregnancy the encient is given a variety of food to eat by the members of her family and also by others in the village. After child birth, the mother remains confined for 10 days, they being regarded as the days of pollution. This period is called *Vridhi* and even the deities are not worshipped. After the period of pollution is over, the house is cleaned and smeared with cowdung and the mother and child are given the purificatory bath. The family priest prepares a horoscope of the child and gives him name keeping in view the position of the stars at the time of birth. In some castes the name is given during the third or fourth month. At this time, *Pagaris* and sarees are given to the relations. Among the Damors, an elderly woman of the family performs the functions of an obstetrician.

Any time before three years of age, the birth hair of the child except for the scalp lock is cut by a barber and is received by the aunt of the child. This ceremony is called *Mundan*.

Among the brahmans, the *upnayan sanskar* or the sacred thread ceremony is performed with gaiety. In the other *Dwij*-castes like Rajputs also the boy is given the sacred thread to wear. Now it is generally done at the time of the marriage itself.

Mentsuration

In most castes, including Bhils, the girls and women, during the menstruation period are not allowed to enter the kitchen. They are secluded for three days which are regarded as unclean. They are allowed to do the household-chores again from the fourth day after taking the purificatory bath. In some communities women do not take a bath for three days after the show of crimson. But Damor women bathe daily and unlike the women in other castes, are not secluded. In all the communities, including Damors,¹ the women are neither allowed to perform religious rites nor to share the bed with their husbands during their menstruation period. Unlike the Hindus, the Muslims do not consider the women during this period as unclean.

1. *Tribe*, Tribal Research Institute, Udaipur, June 1967, pp. 8-51.

Death

The Hindus and other religious communities, cremate the dead but children are buried. The Muslims bury their dead. In the rural areas, where telegraphic communications are not available, a relation or a friend or a messenger from the Scheduled Castes goes round to inform the relatives living in the neighbouring villages of the deaths in the family. On hearing about the death, the kinsmen and other acquaintances gather for condolence. While the men carry the corpse for cremation, the women go to a tank, river or a well to bathe. The pyre is lit by the nearest male relation of the deceased. On the 13th day after death, the eldest son is given a turban to tie on his head by his father-in-law (by his maternal uncle in case of a bachelor) in the presence of the community men. This ceremony is called as *Sora-pagari* and is meant to recognise him as the head of the family. People spend a good deal on the funeral feast locally called *Katta* or *Nukta*.

Some of the obsequies, peculiar to the area, need special mention here. For one year, after the death of some one in the family, the females wail every day at day break and at the time of twilight. Wailing continues even at festival days for a year.

On the death of the husband, the wife is given new clothes and ornaments to wear. For the last time on the forehead vermilion is smeared; and she is taken to a tank, river or a well in a mourning procession. On their way to the tank the accompanying women weep loudly and beat their breasts. Formerly it was done on all the important cross-roads on the way, but now the women do it only at the beginning and the termination of the procession. The bangles of the widow are broken on the bathing *ghat*.

The hair of the chief mourner is cut before the pyre is lit, while that of others is cut on the tenth day.

SOCIAL LIFE

Property and Inheritance

The families in all the communities of the district are patrilineal and patrilocal. As stated earlier, the Bhils form a large community in the district. Most of the Bhil families are nuclear i. e. consisting of the husband, wife and unmarried children. After his marriage, the son raises a hut on a neighbouring mound or hill called *Magara* and cultivates the land allotted by the father and manages his own accounts. However, even after

the separation, the son is obliged to share the liabilities of the patriarch. On the occasion of the marriage of his siblings, he has to render economic assistance to the father.

Among the Hindus and Jains, the joint-families, now showing signs of disintegration, are still in vogue. Partition of the property does not take place during the life time of the father. The principal reason for disintegration of joint-family system is the individualistic outlook of the younger generation and the domestic squabbles. As compared to the rural areas, there are fewer individual families in the urban areas. The Hindu Marriage and Succession Act of 1954 has brought about far reaching changes in the property rights, particularly in regard to females. However, very few cases are referred to the courts. The property rights of the Muslims are the same as provided in the Muslim Law. Property is seldom transferred by will. The number of wills registered in Dungarpur tahsil in 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968 and 1969 was 8, 5, 3, 4 and 6 respectively.

Among the Bhils and some other castes re-marriages of widows and divorced women are customarily permitted. On contracting the second marriage a woman forfeits her right to the property of her previous husband. However, if a widow marries for the second time and if her son from the previous marriage is young, the son retains his right in the property of his father, provided that he returns to his paternal relations after some time. The son loses his right in the property of the father, if his mother and step-father do not return him to his paternal relations.

Marriage and Morals

Most of the marriages in the district, except of Muslims who are permitted to have four wives at a time, are monogamous. Polyandry is not heard of, but polygamy, though legally abolished, is practised by some people. The number of people having more than one wife was large before 1954 when the Hindu Marriage Act declaring bigamy an offence came into force. The Government has also imposed certain restrictions on its employees practising bigamy. Consequently bigamous marriages are found only in those who are not government servants, and are mainly motivated by a desire for progeny. No wonder, therefore, that the first wife if sterile gives consent to her husband to contract another marriage.

Issueless Damors contract a second marriage but the number of such persons is very small. In fact the bigamy is fading. A Bhil having

more than one wife is considered to be a privileged person. The well-to-do Bhils, therefore, have two wives whom they keep in separate huts to avoid domestic squabbles on the one hand, and to ensure a better watch of the fields spread over different villages on the other.

Marriage is almost universal. According to 1961 Census, of 4,06,944 persons, the ever married¹ males and females accounted for 93,203 and 1,08,667. The number of never married males and females was 1,11,042 and 93,760 respectively. It is to be noted, however, that the never married persons include a large number of young boys and girls. There were 94,550 boys and 89,884 girls below 14 years of age. It would be seen from the following table that the number of never married persons falls steadily in the older age cohorts :

Age Groups	(Number)	
	Never married (1961 Census)	
	Males	Females
15-19	10,359	3,389
20-24	3,562	204
25-29	187	96
30-34	436	42
35-39	239	24
40-44	173	17
45+	-	-
Age not stated	-	-

Age of Marriage

Though the Child Marriage Restraint Act of 1929 has been in operation for almost four decades now, the child marriages have by no means abolished. The number of married boys and girls below 9 years of age which are given in a separate volume by the Census Department are not available yet. However, one can have an idea about the proportion of child marriages by the number of married boys and girls between 10-14 years of age; they are 1,344 and 3,507 respectively.

The age of marriage varies in the rural and urban areas as also among the different castes. In the rural areas and in the Scheduled Castes

1. Ever married comprise those males and females who were married at least once irrespective of their current marital status.

and Scheduled Tribes the prevailing tendency is to marry the boys while they are still young. Generally speaking girls are married between 12-17 years of age and boys between 16-20 years of age. Child marriage is still prevalent amongst Patels. Details about age and marital status according to Census of 1961 are given in Appendix I.

Marriage

Marriages take place within the caste and inter-caste marriages are rare. Marriages within the same *gotra* are proscribed. The Bhils and Damors also observe the rules of endogamy (to seek the spouse within the sub-caste or sub-tribe) and *gotra* exogamy (to seek spouse outside the clan). There are no restrictions on contracting marriages within the same village. Amongst the Bhils, no marriage is allowed within three degrees of maternal and paternal relations and among the persons believing the same goddess or deity.

Among the Bhils the proposals for the girls come either from the suitor or her relations, generally the *mama* or the *phoofa* acts as *vadalyo* or intermediary. When the proposal is agreed to by both the sides, *dapa* or bride price is fixed which may be about Rs. 400. After this, *sagai* or betrothal is performed and *dapa* is given. The marriage is celebrated on the appointed day with festivities. Among the Bhils fidelity after the marriage is emphasised, but rules regarding pre-marital relations are not strict and fornication is tolerated. Marriage by elopement is also allowed. In Damors pre-marital relations are not allowed and those indulging in them are punished. In case of pre-marital relations, the boy in question is compelled by the community to marry the girl with whom he had relations. Damors discourage elopement also. The custom of *dapa* or bride price is prevalent among the Damors too, and the amount ranges from Rs. 500 to Rs. 700.

Status of Women

The status of women in the society, as every where in Rajasthan, is low. Girls are not sent for higher education outside the villages or towns. There is only one girls' high school in the district as against six for the boys. In the solitary college of the district at Dungarpur, there are very few women students. In services too, there are not many women. In the selection of the spouse, a girl has very little voice or none. It is generally made by her parents. Though the pace of change is slow, the position of women has considerably improved in the post-independence era as a result of overall social economic and political changes. The number of the girls in the schools is increasing. The marriage age is also going up.

As compared to the women in other castes, Bhil women¹ enjoy better status in their community. No Bhils woman, ordinarily speaking, would like to live with the husband who is incapable of maintaining and protecting her. It is said that Bhil can tolerate the abuses hurled at his mother or sister, but not those at his wife.

The unmarried Bhil girls also enjoy more freedom than their counterparts in other castes. Pre-marital relations amongst Bhils are not taken as seriously as in other communities. However, on being pregnant, her paramour is expected to marry her and also to pay a heavy bride price. This is not to suggest that pre-marital relations are free—they are not permitted, but are tolerated. On occasions like marriage, Bhil girls and boys cut all sorts of jocks, indulging at times in physical contact. A Bhil girl can also marry a boy of her choice against the wishes of her parents.

Women belonging to the Bhil, Damor and other communities play an important role in the economic system of the family. Not only does she attend to the household work, but also assists her husband in the field in sowing, harvesting and irrigation. In the economic system of the families, there appears to be a well defined division of labour between males and females. On the whole, women in all the communities of the district are dependent on their husbands and are far from being economically free.

Prostitution and immoral traffic in women are reportedly non-existent. Only stray cases are at times reported. There are no regular prostitutes in the district.

Widow remarriage

Except among the Jains and the high caste Hindus, widow remarriage is prevalent in almost all the communities including the Muslims. These communities are Bhil, Mina, Bhangi, Kumher, Kalals, Teli, Chamars, Balai etc. Widow marriages are locally known as *Natrar*, *Karewa* or to put a sheet around. Among the Bhils, on the death of her husband the widow has the first choice to marry the younger brother of her deceased husband. In case she chooses to marry some one else, her suitor has to give *dapa* to her brother-in-law. In all the Hindu communities permitting widow-remarriage, brideprice has to be paid.

A widow's presence is considered inauspicious on occasions like marriages but this stigma disappears after remarriage. A widow seldom

1. *Rajasthan ke Bhil*, pp.16-18.

keeps the children from the previous marriage with her after she marries again except when they are very young or if there is no one to look after them.

Divorce

Divorce is very easy among the Muslims who regard marriage as a contract. But the Hindus, Jains and Sikhs, who consider marriage a sacrament, do not favour divorce. In the castes permitting widow-remarriage, however, divorce is customarily permitted. The Hindu Marriage Act of 1955 has made divorce permissible in all the Hindu castes and divorce can be obtained only through courts. In the higher castes, it is often difficult for a divorcee to get a husband.

Drinking and Gambling

Before the introduction of prohibition in the district in 1968, the Bhils used to drink freely, their favourite drink being country liquor. About the drinking habits of the people, more details are given in chapter No. XVII of this volume. Gambling is not common or popular and where it is indulged in is under control.

HOME LIFE

Dwellings

The houses in the district are built of mud and bricks, and are plastered with cement or mortar according to the means of the person. The houses of the well-to-do are pukka and others including those in the villages are kacha. In the urban areas some of the houses are double storeyed.

The houses of the Bhils, who do not live in *abadi* or populated part of the village, need special mention here. For various reasons the Bhils love to live in huts either set up on a hillocks, overlooking their fields or where hunting and fishing is possible. Formerly their indulgence in anti-social activities like committing thefts, lifting animals and molesting women, motivated them to live in isolated houses. A Bhil living in a hilly country is called Palwi Bhil. The Bhil houses have low roofs, hardly six feet high, mostly thatched, or, in some cases, tiled, supported by four mud walls with no windows, holes or apertures for light and air. They are walled with bamboo matting. On an average, such a house measures about 19' x 8'.

On one side of the house is a courtyard fenced by thorny *babool* (*acacia arabica*) or cactus. On the other side supported by four wooden poles is his *Denghcha* or watch post. The floor or *Denghcha* is made of leaves, wood, dry grass and bamboo. It serves the purpose of a spring mattress. The ceiling of *Denghcha* consists of a *Cupola* made of bamboo sticks and *dak* leaves or dry grass.

This small house is the only protection against the scorching rays of the tropical sun, and the onslaught of heavy rain and hail. It is used as kitchen, store-house, guest house and bed room for the entire family. When the crops are standing in the field, the Bhil sleeps in the *denghcha* for protection against wild animals.

The Bhils in the plains live on the outskirts of villages. Their fields are not very far from their houses and they raise *Denghchas* in the fields. Except for *Denghchas* there is no difference between the houses of the country and Palwi Bhils. Most Bhils keep goats in their houses.

Furniture

Charpoy (string or tape wooden beds) are the only furniture found in villages. Inside their houses people generally sit on a carpet or duree spread on the floor. Outside their houses also they use a carpet. They squat on bare raised platforms plastered with cowdung. Wooden chairs and tables are used in government offices. Wealthy people with urban contacts also use tables and chairs. A sofa set is very rarely seen in villages. In towns houses are furnished with tables, chairs and sofa sets. Those who can afford, use curtains for doors and windows.

The drawing rooms are decorated with calenders, family photographs and framed academic certificates and degrees. The more sophisticated in the urban areas, decorate their living rooms with paintings and decoration pieces such as curious, dolls and miniature statues of gods and goddesses.

Dress

The official dress of the former Dungarpur State was *pagari*, *Angarkhi*, *Kamarband* and *Churidar Payjama*. *Angarkhi* was subsequently substituted by *Achkan*. The style of tying the *pagari* was the same as that in Mewar. An embroidered string called *Pacheri* was tied on the turban as was done in Mewar. After the Independence, the official dress is the same as in Rajasthan, consisting of a closed coat worn over a pair of trousers or a dhoti. A few people wear western dress—an open coat, necktie and a pair of trousers.

As regards the general public, the Brahmans wear *eklangi dhoti*-lion cloth with one end flowing loose, *bagalbandi* and a *pagari*. However, the change affecting all aspects of life has also considerably affected the pattern of dress. Hindu and Jain men generally wear *dhoti*, *kurta* and *pagari*. Turban is now yielding place to a cap, but there is a large number who do not use any head dress at all. The uneducated men usually put on *kurta* and *payjama*, or trousers and shirts, while elder people still adhere to the *angarkhi*. The younger people prefer wearing open and closed collar coats. The Bhils put on a short *dhoti* and a short *pagari* which only half covers the head. Those living in towns follow the fashion of the times. The Muslim men wear a pair of trousers, a tunic (*angarkhi*) and a turban.

The Hindu and Jain women wear *ghaghara* (skirt), *sari*, *kanchali* (tight blouse) and *kurti* (loose blouse). The Bhil women wear *ghaghara* of a greenish blue, dark blue or black cloth. They also wear a light blouse. All the women cover their heads as a rule. The Muslim women put on a pair of *payjamas*-loose or tight, a long loose blouse and a *dupatta* to cover the upper part of the body, including the head. The Hindu women, particularly brahman, put on a vermilion mark on their foreheads.

Ornaments

Bhil men generally wear silver *kadas* on their hands. The Hindus wear golden *kada*, *kanthis* and *doras*. The number of men wearing ornaments is fast diminishing. However, silver, gold and copper rings are used by the large number of people.

Women of all castes and religions are fond of wearing ornaments made of silver, gold or brass. The Bhil women mostly wear brass ornaments. The women from other communities wear gold or silver ornaments according to the economic status of the family. The ornaments which the Hindu, Jain and Muslim women wear are mostly alike. Ornaments in vogue are *bor* or *rakhadi*-worn over the centre of the forehead; *tussi* or *bazar batti* round the neck; *Kanphools*-ear drops or ear-ring, and *katas*-nose ring. The ornaments round the ankles are mostly made of silver. Married women wear *chutakis*-rings on toes, and bangles on their wrists.

Arms

If the women of the district enjoy wearing ornaments the men find pleasure in carrying arms. The Bhils keep bows and arrows with them. The other communities keeping arms are Rajputs, Minas and Sikhs.

Food

Maize and rice are the staple food of the people in the district. Some use barley too. On festive occasions, rice forms the principal article of diet among all classes of people. It makes a variety of dishes. It is ground and made into cakes. It is boiled and eaten with vegetables, curry and dal, and made into a kind of sweet pudding with milk and sugar. The pulses most liked by the people are *urd*, *moong* and gram. Oil and ghee are used as cooking media. The oils used are *sarson* and *til*.

Most people have two meals a day. The food is generally deficient in vitamins as vegetables and fruits are not consumed in enough quantities. They are beyond the means of the average man. Ordinarily a man consumes half a kilo of flour every day but a Bhil requires almost double the quantity. People engaged in manual labour consume more than an average man. Milk and milk products are very costly and are in short supply. Owing to this and the influence of urban habits, tea is becoming popular among the people. It is generally taken twice a day. The milk-giving animals in the district are cows, buffaloes and goats. There are no dairy farms, ghee is made out of home made butter. Many people use vegetable oils as a substitute for ghee.

Mahuwa trees, which grow in abundance, form the chief substance of the Bhil community. The Bhils look forward to the harvest of trees as eagerly as that of foodgrains by others. Its failure falls very hard upon those to whom it affords not only food but also something still more, the liquor brewed out of its flavour. The other two important trees are mango and wild palm.

At one time bananas were plentiful in the district. The State garden is still known as *Kela* garden. Now bananas are imported from Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra. Cucumber locally known as *Kakadi* is also grown in large quantities. Lemon, orange, pomegranate are in short supply, but melons are grown in plenty.

The common vegetables grown in the district are *baingan*, *turai*, *karela*, *ratalu*, *mooli* and *gajar*. Richer people use sugar but the poor have to be content with *gur*. Both *gur* and sugar are in short supply. Sweets are prepared on festivals and ceremonial occasions like births, marriages and deaths. The chief sweets prepared from sugar are *laddu*, *churma*, *ghever*, *pheni* and *basundi* and those prepared from *gur* are *malpua*, *churma* and *lapsy*.

Hours of Meals

The hours of meals differ according to the nature of the work of the people. Generally there are two classes of people (i) the agricultural class and (ii) those working in the offices. The majority of the people are agriculturists. They rise early in the mornings to go to their fields. They eat a mid-day meal of *roti*, *rab* and *chach* brought by a women member of the family. Soon after eating their mid-day meals, the farmers take rest under the shade of a tree. They go home after sunset and have their evening meals at about 8.00 P. M. People working in offices have their first meal at 10.00 A. M. and the second shortly before or after the sunset.

The food habits of the people seem to be determined by custom. Brahmans generally eat *roti*, rice, curry, pluses and green vegetables. Vaishs have *roti*, *dal* and green vegetables. They have rice only rarely. Khartriyas have *roti*, *dal* and vegetables or meat. The labourers, particularly the cultivators, eat *roti* made of maize and barley, and *rab* prepared of maize *dalia* and butter milk. It may be pointed out here that silent, but revolutionary changes are taking place in the food habits of the people. The number of non-vegetarians in the upper classes is increasing while that in the lower classes is decreasing. Similarly rice is getting popular among the Vaishs also. The Muslims are non-vegetarians. In the upper classes, bread and eggs provide the menu at breakfast.

Food etiquettes are not uniform among the population of the district. Traditional Brahmans clad in silk dhotis called *pitambers* sit on *pattas*—wooden planks or on *asans* (small mats) made of *kush* grass at the time of eating their meals. People living in the urban areas prefer to use chairs and dining tables. The labourers, whose menu is very simple, consisting of *roti* and something to accompany, eat their food out of their hands. For liquids like *rab* they use brass or bronze dishes. People squat on the ground in rows on occasions of community dinners and food is served in *pattal-donas* (leaf-vessals).

Daily life

Agriculturists, who are in a majority in the district, rise early in the morning and go to their field where they work till sunset with a break at noon when they rest a while after the mid-day meal. Artisans like carpenters and goldsmiths, tailors, barbers etc. practically work from sun rise to sunset. As regards the service classes, they work from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. Women in the rural areas are hardworking. They rise with the cockcrow and get busy with grinding corn, milking the cattle and cleaning the house.

On sunrise, they fetch water, clean the cattle sheds carry cow dung to the manure pit or make dungcakes. They cook food for the family and take their husbands' mid-day meals to the field. They often help their husbands on the field when they have time. After sunset, they milk the cattle and again cook food for the night.

Mode of address

The father is addressed as *Bhaiji*, the mother as *Ma*, *jiji* or *bhabhi*, the son as *Bapu*, the sister as *Bai* and the daughter-in-law as *ladi*. Usually *ji* is appended to a name as a mark of respect. While talking to an elderly person and to one holding superior position *hukum* is frequently used as a term of respect.

Nomenclature

The names of Hindu women end with *Kunwar* or *Kaur* i. e. Devendra Kanwar, Surj Kaur etc.

COMMUNAL LIFE

Folk Music, Dance and Drama

The folk literature in the Wagadi language can be divided into three categories relating to men, women and children. The folk literature relating to women comprise songs, riddles, and stories about fasts and festivals; that of men songs, riddles, stories and jokes; and that of children stories, riddles and lullabys.

Folk literature and the folk-songs occupy a special place in the life of the people of the district. These songs refer to different rites between birth and death. The famous *songs* are about Holi and Garaba. With the change of time, film songs and the songs set to similar tunes are increasingly becoming popular.

TALES AND LEGENDS

Dungaria Bhil

There are a number of folk tales and legends which are popular in the district. These stories are orally transmitted from generation to generation. Some of the important stories are briefly described below:

Once Dungarpur was a Bhil *pal* of which Dungaria was the chief. Dungaria wanted to marry the beautiful daughter of rich *Seth*, Shala Shah

of Thana, a village five miles from Dungarpur. Shala Shah was flabbergasted to hear of the proposal but he accepted it under duress. However he did not intend that the marriage should take place. So he sought help from Maharawal Veer Singh of Galiyakot. The Maharawal's soldiers accompanied the bride in palanquins. After they arrived at Dungaria's place knowing that the Bhils were great tipplers, they gorged them with strong liquor. When they were dead drunk the soldiers massacred Dungaria and his Bhils. On hearing of the death of their husband the two widows of the murdered chief decided to curse Maharawal and also to immolate themselves. The Maharawal apologised saying that Dungaria had to be killed to save a helpless girl from his clutches. The widows granted pardon to the Maharawal, and asked him to promise that (i) the *pat* be made the capital of the State and called Dungarpur after Dungaria, (ii) that two memorials be raised in their memory and (iii) that their heirs should perform the Raj Tilak of the Maharawals. The two temples of Dhanna and Kalimata on a hill near Dungarpur are said to have been constructed by Maharawal Veer Singh. It is also said that a cenotoph on the neighbouring mound is the one raised in the memory of Dungaria.

Shala Shah

With the help of Shala Shah, Maharawal Veer Singh vanquished Dungaria Bhil. Being highly pleased with Shala Shah, he made him his Commander. Though a *bania*, Shala Shah discharged his duties very skillfully. He attacked the province near Amedabad to annex it to the State. However, his enemies at home poisoned the ears of the Maharawal against Shala Shah.

The Maharawal was told that Shala Shah would grab his territory. This enraged the Maharawal who ordered Shala Shah to come back. On his arrival he was treacherously murdered. It is said that because of his untimely death, the majestic temple, the ruins of which can still be seen at Thana, his home village, could not be completed. Legend says that his last words were : *Halaha Gadede Na Parkhi* (Shala Shah was a fool; he lacked the ability to judge men correctly).

Bijali

Once a Bhil girl, called Bijali (lightening) was grazing cattle with her friends. Suddenly dark clouds came sailing in the sky and she said: "Oh clouds, if you rain and help me to reap a good harvest, I will live with you as your wife". The clouds came down in rain and Bijali's father had a bumper crop. After the harvesting, the rain lord came to the Bhil's field

disguised as a saint. The Bhil offered the saint some grain which he refused to accept. The Bhil then offered maunds of grain but the saint would not accept it. Finally he asked the Bhil to give his daughter to him in marriage or else his fields, would be swamped. Then the Bhil talked to his daughter who confessed her having promised to marry the rain lord. So Bijali was married to the rain lord.

One day after the marriage, the rain lord returned home with snakes and scorpins on his body and asked Bijali, his wife, to tie them on her body. Greatly frightened, Bijali refused to oblige her husband. After waiting for a long time, her husband got furious and cut her into four and threw the pieces north, south, east and west. These pieces became lighening. Whenever there are clouds in the sky, the lightening appears brightly happy to see her husband.

There are many stories about Mavji also current in the district. According to one story, Maharawal Shiv Singh sent for Mavji. The two men who were carrying the message picked up two stones and wrapped them in cloth while crossing the Mahi river. They said that if the stones turned to be coconut, they would accept Mavji as a great saint. When they reached their destination, Mavji asked for the coconut; and to the surprise of both, the stones turned out to be coconuts.

On his arrival at Dungarpur, the Maharawal asked Mavji a number of questions to test his greatness. Lastly the Maharawal asked Mavji to walk over the waters of Gaipsagar. Apparently displeased with the question and the attitude of the Maharawal, Mavji retorted : "Your Highness, not only I but all the people will walk on this pond". Then he left for Sheshpur (Sahaspur) in Mewar and settled there. People say that the very year the pond dried up and people walked over it as the saint prophesied.

Amusements

Music and dance have been discussed in chapter on Education and Culture.

Sitting round smoking and gossiping is a popular pastime of many men. Card games have lately become popular among the men of all ages. But the old ones still dislike them. In the evening some gather for musical concerts. Occasionally Ramlila and Puppet shows are staged by the wandering performers. The religious people organise *Kirtans*—devotional songs—on auspicious days. Some Panchayat Samitis have reading rooms and small libraries with newspapers and magazines. The

well off villagers have radio sets. Low priced transistors have found their way into the villages.

Besides a touring cinema, there is one cinema house at Dungarpur. People are fond of going to cinema and the villagers go to Dungarpur from far off villages to see the films. Indians are not club minded and Dungarpurians are no exception. There is one club in Dungarpur—the Officers' Club—which is frequented by a few officers and other leading men.

School and college students spend the evenings playing games. The popular games in the district are volley-ball, foot-ball and hockey. *Kabbadi*, *Kho-kho* and *gulli danda* are also played.

The town women with the exception of a few working girls, are busy with their housework. In villages women lead a harder life. On festivals and other social occasions such as marriages and births, the ladies meet to sing and dance.

BELIEFS

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

Do not start on a journey or a mission if you meet a goldsmith, oil presser, washerman, a dog fluttering its ears, a woman with empty jar. On the other hand, a woman with a jar filled with water, a calf sucking a cow or a sneeze behind the traveller's back are considered auspicious. The more superstitious persons avoid the *Dishashul*, that is, the direction in which a journey is considered inauspicious on certain days.

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

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

Every good work starts with *Ganesh Pujan* (worship of Ganeshji), regardless of the family deity. Newly married couples should seek Gods' benediction. If there is smallpox in the family, nothing is fried in the kitchen till the patient recovers. When smallpox breaks out in an epidemic form, *Shitala-mata* is worshipped.

Beliefs about rains

The population of the district being predominantly agriculturist, the rains, on which depends a good harvest, are of great importance. When rain fails to fall in time, people go to the local priests to find out from their knowledge of the almanac, when the rains may be expected.

The idol of the presiding deity in a Shiva temple is kept sunk in water for a few days while the Brahmins offer prayers. At some places the idols of Bhairon, Hanuman, Ganesh and Mataji are smeared with cow dung and are kept so covered till the rains come. The women, boys and girls observe the ceremonies which are believed to bring in rains. A woman carries kitchen utensils on her head to some one known in the locality. On her arrival there, the neighbouring women collect and persuade her to return because they assure her it will rain heavily and wheat, gram and rice will grow in abundance. At other places a woman keeps a basket on her head and carries a staff in her hand. She dresses like an old woman of Marwar. After nightfall, she knocks at the doors of the neighbours and says "I am an old woman from Marwar whose cattle and children have become victims of drought. Now I am alone". Upon this, some one emerges from the houses who pours water on her and also gives her food.

Boys and girls place two stones on a tile and call them *Dedaka*. *Dedaki*—male and female frogs. One of the boys keeps the tile on his head while the other sings. The central idea of the songs is to give water oblations to *Dedaka* and *Dedaki* because if they are pleased, they will bless you with rains. They go to all the houses and they get water, corn and coins whenever they go.

The Bhils go to a Bhopa who is possessed by the spirit of the Goddess. The Bhopa, on being asked about the failure of the rains, retorts, "It is because you do not offer prayer and sacrifice, and if you continue to neglect me, there will be no rains for twelve successive years." Upon this the audience promptly offer apologies and also vow not to be complacent again. Bhopa then blesses them with good rains. At some places, the Goddess is worshipped and sacrifices are offered.

SOCIAL CHANGE

The people of the district have gone through a political revolution. Formerly the subjects of a princely state, the people of the district are now

the citizens of the Indian Republic, and enjoy all the rights and privileges enshrined in the Constitution of the Republic. In all the four General Elections held so far in the country, the voters exercised their franchise and elected their representatives to Parliament and the State Assembly. The panchayats and the local self-government institutions have been strengthened in the post-Independence era.

The changes in the social and economic life of the people have been revolutionary in content. The public services such as education, health, transport and communications have witnessed a speedy development in the recent past. There has been a great spurt in the number of primary and middle schools. The increase in number of girls schools deserves special mention here. Besides high and higher secondary schools in the district, a degree college has been opened at Dungarpur. The number of hospitals and dispensaries is also fast increasing. The people are shedding their superstitions and availing of the medical facilities that are easily available. Formerly the Shitala Mata was worshipped to assuage the anger of the goddess for curing smallpox and Bhopas were consulted for the cure of other ailments. Though some people still follow the traditional methods, no one underestimates the importance of a physician. Malaria which used to take a heavy toll of life, has been practically eradicated. Cholera and smallpox have almost disappeared. Family Planning is gradually becoming popular.

With the construction of new roads and improvement of the old areas, the number of passenger buses is steadily increasing. Dungarpur is now on the railway map of the country. These facilities have made the people mobile. As a result of frequent urban contacts the pattern of rural life in the district is rapidly changing. The urban impact on food habits, dress and furniture is obvious. A vast majority have taken to tea drinking. Low cost transistors have reached the remote corners of the district.

The population of the district is predominantly tribal, living in villages. The people mostly belong the Scheduled Tribes and are backward. With a view to improving their conditions and uplift them to higher levels, the Government has set up a Department of Social Welfare which provides financial assistance for their economic amelioration. Similar aid is also given to the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes. The people of the Scheduled Castes used to suffer from many social disabilities which have now been removed.

PEOPLE

APPENDIX I
Age and Marital Status

Age group	Total Population				Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced or separated		Unspecified		(Number)
	Persons	Males		Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
All ages	4,06,944	2,04,342	2,02,602	1,11,042	93,760	86,088	90,830	5,740	17,624	465	213	97	175		
0-9	1,42,215	71,141	71,074	71,141	71,074	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
10-14	47,208	24,900	22,398	23,419	18,810	1,394	3,507	41	16	5	31	41	34		
15-19	31,511	16,191	15,220	10,359	3,389	5,747	11,856	48	37	20	12	17	26		
20-24	33,665	15,434	18,231	3,562	204	11,629	17,832	152	148	91	27	—	20		
25-29	33,508	16,590	16,950	1,187	96	14,979	16,477	261	316	129	35	2	26		
30-34	28,568	14,502	14,066	436	42	13,610	13,189	390	791	61	24	5	20		
35-39	21,856	11,237	10,619	239	24	10,478	9,436	470	1,122	39	22	11	15		
40-44	20,012	9,917	10,095	173	17	9,144	7,758	554	2,275	41	31	5	14		
45-49	13,691	7,006	6,685	198	15	6,248	4,759	534	1,892	22	11	4	8		
50-54	14,247	7,739	6,508	107	12	6,710	3,088	888	3,394	29	8	5	6		
55-59	4,955	2,578	2,377	38	—	2,148	1,227	373	1,143	15	4	4	3		
60-64	7,687	3,598	4,089	40	8	2,771	921	784	3,156	3	2	—	2		
65-69	2,076	965	1,111	12	5	682	282	268	822	3	1	—	1		
70+	5,884	2,470	3,014	49	6	1,438	492	976	2,511	7	5	—	—		
Age not stated	171	106	65	82	58	20	6	1	1	—	—	3	—		

Source : Census of India 1961, Volume XIV, Rajasthan, Part II-C (i), Social & Cultural Tables, pp. 70-71

CHAPTER IV

AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

The district has a generally hilly terrain, though the eastern and southern parts are fairly open. As such the cultivated area is, of necessity, confined to valleys and low grounds where the soil is rich alluvial. The eastern part slopes gradually to Mahi (river) and is very fertile. The brokenness of the land, however, off-sets to a large extent the advantages of the rich soil. Agriculture is thus difficult and cultivation scattered. The average rainfall is 761.7 mm (29.9 inches) which is considered sufficient for a good harvest.¹

Fields have their own distinguished appellations derived generally from some natural object in them, such as a tree, a nullah, a mound etc. like Imliwala, Nalawala, etc.²

The net cultivated area accounts for more than one-third of the total area of the district. About one-fifth of the net cultivated area is cropped twice. The extent of the areas under the various land utilisation categories is shown in Appendix I.

IRRIGATION³

Five years ago, in 1964-65, the total area irrigated by all sources in the district stood at 9 thousand hectares. This had increased to 17 thousand hectares by 1968-69. Tank irrigation was 3 thousand hectares in 1964-65 and rose to 6 thousand hectares in 1968-69. The irrigation from wells increased from 6 thousand hectares to 10 thousand hectares. In 1968-69, Dungarpur tahsil had the largest area of irrigated land.

The chapter is based on 1968-69 (agricultural year) figures except where otherwise stated.

1. See chapter I for fuller account of rainfall. Area getting annual rainfall of less than 50 cm. are not regarded suitable for normal agriculture. On this criterion, the State of Rajasthan can be divided into 'wet' and 'dry' zones. The district falls into the latter. (National Council of Applied Economic Research, *Techno-Economic Survey of Rajasthan*, New Delhi, 1963, p. 182).
2. *Statement of Revenues of Dungarpur* (1934), p. 14.
3. Source : Collectorate, Dungarpur,

The main sources of irrigation, as elsewhere in the State, are rivers, tanks and wells. No area has been shown as irrigated from government canals. The hilly nature of the district makes it difficult to construct any extensive net-work of canals and, as a consequence, greater reliance is placed on tanks and wells¹.

The two important rivers of the district have already been described earlier in Chapter I. Irrigation from rivers is done by means of a trench for conveying water. Sometimes an excavation is made in the river bed close to the banks. Water is lifted by means of *dhenkli* to irrigate fields lying adjacent to the river banks.

Tanks

Every village has a tank of its own. During the princely regime, villages were classified as *jagir* or *khalsa* depending on whether they fell under a fief or were state-owned. The latter type of villages sometimes had more than one tank². The village tank is used both for irrigation and bed-cultivation³. A selective list of the tanks is given in Appendix II.

The advantages of tanks are obvious and undisputed. But the (former) Dungarpur State did not have the means of constructing a large net-work of protective bunds, because they entailed huge initial and recurring costs. The proposals of eminent experts like Swinton Jacob and Manners Smith could not be implemented for that reason⁴.

Tank irrigation is mostly done in Dungarpur and Sagwara tahsils. During the early fifties the tanks irrigated about 18 percent of the total irrigated area⁵. Now it is about one-third of the total net irrigated area of 17,160 hectares.

Wells

Wells constitute by far the most important means of irrigation. Their share in the total irrigated area is more than 60 per cent. There are no tube wells. In the matter of well irrigation also the predominant tahsil is Dungarpur followed by Sagwara and Aspur, in that order. The two ways of lifting water from the wells are the Persian wheel and *dhenkli*.

1. *Census 1951, Rajasthan and Ajmer, District Census Handbook, Dungarpur, Part I*, (Jodhpur, 1956), p. vii
2. *Settlement Report of the Dungarpur State, Samwat year 1981*, p. 11.
3. *Dungarpur District Census Handbook, 1951, loc. cit.*
4. *ibid.*
5. *ibid.*

The number of wells according to the land records classification (in use, out of use etc.) is given as below¹ :

Year	Old wells	New wells constructed during the year	Unused wells during the year	Other unused wells
1960-61	3449	434	1969	6530
1961-62	2538	397	2072	8112
1962-63	3363	403	1743	7227
1963-64	3714	454	1681	7595
1964-65	3961	632	1286	7755
1965-66	4307	691	1190	7645
1966-67	4924	587	1247	7481
1967-68	5752	266	1392	7118
1968-69	6411	521	726	7391

The depth of wells in the district ranges from 13.71 metres (45 feet) in Sagwara tahsil to 16.76 metres (55 feet) in Aspur tahsil. The average depth in Dungarpur tahsil is 15.24 metres (50 feet). In 1968-69, there were 6,932 wells in use. Of these 521 were constructed during the same year. The number of wells out of use was 8,117. The net irrigation from wells in 1956-57 was 6,634 hectares while in 1968-69 it was 10,252 hectares.

Dependence upon rainfall

More than ninety per cent of the total cultivated area depends upon rainfall, the irrigated area being less than 10 per cent. At the time of the last settlement in 1925 it was estimated that 'the percentage of irrigated soil to the total area of culturable land....works to 7.22, and that under assessment to 8.92 per cent'. A tabulated statement of the area irrigated by the various sources viz. tanks, wells etc. during the past few years is given as Appendix III. A comparison between the 'wet' and 'dry' areas, i.e. areas shown as irrigated and un-irrigated, points to the fact that agriculture is still largely dependent upon the whims of the monsoon. A complete failure of the monsoon which would jeopardise nearly ninety per cent of the whole cultivation can lead to great misery.

1. Source : Board of Revenue, Ajmer.

Irrigation by Crops

Of the gross irrigated area in 1968-69 (20,696 hectares) under all crops, as much as 19,476 hectares was under food crops (excluding sugar-cane). Sugar-cane had 700 hectares of irrigated area. All non-food crops combined claimed only 520 hectares of the irrigated area.

The main irrigated *kharif* crops were rice, maize, small millets, sugar-cane, chillies, cotton and vegetables. Among *rabi* crops, important claimants of irrigated land were wheat, barley, gram, *methi* and vegetables. Figures of irrigated crops from 1958-59 to 1968-69 are given in Appendix IV.

Protective bunds

Many fields are surrounded with hedges of *Toar* (*Euphorbia royleana*) which grows luxuriantly in the district and some with the *Ratanjo*. Sometimes temporary fences are erected with the branches of trees, and the tree most frequently used is the Babul (*Acacia arabica*)¹.

The problem of soil erosion through water is acute in the district. Erosion by wind is not so great. Contour bunding and *med bandi* is done to combat the problem. Schemes for soil conservation are implemented both by the Forest and Agriculture Departments.

During the Third Five Year Plan, contour bunding was done on 1.28 thousand hectares and *med bandi* on 27.93 thousand hectares. Later, during the yearly plans, 1966-67 to 1968-69, contour bunding was done on 30,862 acres (12,489 hectares), bench terracing on 988.4 hectares, nullah bunding on 9,976 metres and pasture development on 67 hectares.

Water Potential

According to available information, the depth of the water table in various parts is as below² :

Sagwara	5 to 10 Metres
Aspur	5 to 10 „

AGRICULTURE INCLUDING HORTICULTURE

Soil

The soil in the valleys is rich alluvial of the medium to heavy clay loam type. On the top of the hills, however, it tends to be gravel and

1. Statement of Revenues of Dungarpur, loc. cit.

2. Source : Office of the Engineer Incharge and Secretary, Rajasthan Ground Water Board, Jodhpur.

shallow and of poor nutritive quality. The shades range between stone brown to dark brown.

Alluvial soils are suitable for wheat, cotton, maize, rice, oilseeds, sugar-cane, fruits and vegetables of many kinds, and millets. With proper manuring and irrigation, excellent yields are obtained.

Granite and quartz keep cool and help in plant growth. Enough moisture is retained by fields between and along the slopes of the hills owing to the flow of water, and dams which occasionally arrest the flow. Such tracts yield two crops without irrigation¹.

The Settlement classification of soil takes into account such factors as the means of irrigation available to a land as also the situational advantages enjoyed by it. The main classes of land according to the Settlement classification are described below briefly :

- (1) *Chahi*—land which is irrigated by wells
- (2) *Digar*—land irrigated by *dhenklis* from nullahs and rivers
- (3) *Talabi*—tank irrigated land
- (4) *Rahan*—land in the beds of tanks
- (5) *Shirma*—land which gives two crops without irrigation
- (6) *Sukhi*—land which gives only one crop, viz., *Kharif* and
- (7) *Rankhand*—land which is suitable only for the cultivation of small millets

Of these categories, all except the *Digar* and *Rohan* are sub-divided into first and second classes.

Major crops

The two principal crop seasons are the *Kharif* and *Rabi*. The *Kharif* crops are mainly rice, maize, *jwar*, *bajra*, pulses (*urad*, *moong*, *arhar*), groundnut, sugar-cane, vegetables, condiments and spices. The crop of the *rabi* season are wheat, barley, gram, *methi*, *moong*, rape and mustard, *dhanla*, *zeera*, garlic, tobacco and vegetables.

Over the ten-year period, 1959-60 to 1968-69, there has not been any appreciable difference in the crop pattern as will be seen in the table below which gives the areas under principal crops, separately in the *kharif* and *rabi* seasons for the above mentioned two years:

1. *Settlement Report of the Dungarpur State, op. cit.*, p. 15.

(‘000 hectares¹)

<i>Kharif</i>			<i>Rabi</i>		
Name of crop	1959-60	1968-69	Name of crop	1959-60	1968-69
Rice	33.88	38.66	Wheat	13.69	13.84
Maize	35.23	46.18	Barley	5.83	2.97
<i>Jwar</i>	0.38	1.93	Gram	25.54	8.60
<i>Bajra</i>	0.27	0.59	Rape & Mustard	1.43	Negligible
<i>Tur</i>	0.20	0.35			
Other <i>Kharif</i> pulses	3.78	2.70			
Groundnut	1.31	0.52			
Sugar-cane	0.59	1.01			
Chillies	0.72	0.32			
Cotton	2.66	0.30			

WHEAT (*Triticum sativum*)—The first ploughing for wheat starts between the third week of April and lasts upto the end of the second week of May. Soil preparation is between mid-September and mid-November.

The crop requires a well pulverised but compact seed bed for good and uniform seed germination. Timely cultivation and conservation of moisture are essential. Sowing is usually done between the third week of October and mid-December. The seed is sown by broadcasting, drilling or dibbling. If sown by the first method the seed has to be turned in by ploughing or harrowing, and the land planked to obtain a firm seed bed. But this method is wasteful and leads to poor germination and irregular plant stand. Irrigation for sowing is done between mid-October and mid-November. This is followed by waterings at monthly intervals upto the end of February after which it is repeated fortnightly. Generally four to six waterings are required in canal irrigated areas, and five to seven in areas served by wells. January is the period of interculture. The crop is ready for harvest between the second week of April and mid-May.

During 1968-69, the area and production of wheat were 14 thous-

1. Source : *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, 1969* for 1968-69 figures and *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, 1961* for 1959-60 figures.

and hectares and 14 thousand tonnes respectively. The total area under wheat was almost eqally divided between the three tahsils. The average yield in 1967-68 was 966 kg. per hectare. The table below shows the area and production of wheat since 1958-59:

Year	Area ('000 hectares)	Production ('000 tonnes)
1958-59	14.68	13.76
1959-60	13.69	12.88
1960-61	7.56	7.87
1961-62	16.67	12.43
1962-63	15.34	13.06
1963-64	19.24	16.37
1964-65	7.98	5.87
1965-66	7.14	6.51
1966-67	7.77	6.00
1967-68	15.67	15.95
1968-69	13.74	13.94

Wheat is also sown mixed with other crops. When it is sown with barley, the mixed crop is known as *gojra*, with gram it is called *gochni* and mixed sowing with both barley and gram is called *bejar*. In 1968-69, the area of mixed cropping of wheat was as shown below:

	(Hectares)		
	Wheat	Barley	Gram
<i>Gojra</i>	1290	1290	—
<i>Gochni</i>	2785	—	2785
<i>Bejar</i>	720	720	720

BARLEY (*Hordeum vulgare*)—This crop is generally grown on light soils. As compared to wheat, it needs a more porous soil. The cultivation of barley is not as thorough as that for wheat. Unlike wheat, barley requires a slightly loose seed bed. The dry crop hardly receives any direct manure. It depends on the preceeding rotation crop to get the manure.

1. The figures of crop-wise area and production are from *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, yearly volumes from 1958 onwards.

Tillage and soil preparation, tillage, time of sowing, and irrigation for barley are generally the same as those for wheat. The first watering is at the beginning of January, the second in the middle of February and the third in the first week of March. Interculture, again, follows the pattern in wheat cultivation. But the crop is ready earlier than wheat, between the third week of March and mid-April. Barley covered 3 thousand hectares in 1968-69 and the production was 3 thousand tonnes.

Aspur tahsil had the largest area under barley. Dungarpur was next followed closely by Sagwara. The average out-turn of the crop in 1967-68 was 1,404 kg. per hectare. The area and production of barley for the period since 1958-59 is given in the following table:

Year	Area ('000 hectares)	Production ('000 tonnes)
1958-59	6.04	7.31
1959-60	5.84	8.12
1960-61	6.77	7.06
1961-62	6.70	7.95
1962-63	4.52	4.78
1963-64	4.55	4.95
1964-65	1.96	2.16
1965-66	1.41	1.61
1966-67	1.54	1.47
1967-68	3.36	4.17
1968-69	2.93	3.33

MAIZE (*Zea mays*)—Like wheat, *bajra*, and *jwar*, this crop also belongs to the grass family. It is essentially a rich land crop and, besides water, it requires a good cultivator. Well drained loams, which are neither too heavy nor too light are what it asks for. But it ranks second only to rice in physiological adaptability. It is primarily a warm weather crop, and needs heavy manuring. Preparation for the sowing of maize starts with the first fall of regular rains. Tillage usually starts by the end of March and may last till the end of April. The sowing period is from the last week of June to the third week of July. No irrigation is needed if there is sufficient rainfall. Otherwise irrigation is necessary at intervals of 10 to 15 days. The period of interculture is the end of August to mid-

September. Harvesting is done from the end of September to the second week of November. If the purpose of cultivation is green cobs, maize is sown early i.e. in April-May under irrigation and the stalks used for fodder. The production of maize in 1968-69 was 21 thousand tonnes on an area of 46 thousand hectares.

More than half of the total maize area was in Dungarpur tahsil. Then came Sagwara and Aspur. The average production of maize in 1967-68 was 1557 kg. per hectare; the total production and area since 1958-59 is shown below:

Year	Area ('000 hectares)	Production ('000 tonnes)
1958-59	39.61	40.22
1959-60	35.23	21.95
1960-61	40.16	42.49
1961-62	44.74	61.62
1962-63	37.79	34.86
1963-64	39.52	36.41
1964-65	47.53	55.94
1965-66	52.72	40.59
1966-67	54.00	11.23
1967-68	51.81	80.72
1968-69	46.18	21.15

GRAM (*Cicer arietinum*)—Gram is essentially a crop of clay soils and grows well in deep alluvial clays. A cool dry climate suits it best. Frost is destructive. It is a short, bushy plant which branches profusely under favourable conditions. It is grown dry. Gram is grown either alone or mixed with wheat, barley, linseed or mustard. The preparation of land is the same as for wheat except that the soil is left loose. The crop is rarely manured. Sowing is done between the first and the third weeks of October. Interculture is not done and crop is harvested between the third week of March and the second week of April. The production of gram in 1968-69 was 5 thousand tonnes in an area of 9 thousand hectares.

Sagwara stands first in area under gram. The other tahsils in descending order were Aspur and Dungarpur. The following table gives

the area and production of gram in the district for eleven years from 1958-59 onwards:

Year	Area ('000 hectares)	Production ('000 tonnes)
1958-59	25.23	28.96
1959-60	25.54	18.15
1960-61	7.63	5.01
1961-62	27.09	14.45
1962-63	18.27	15.79
1963-64	25.26	19.73
1964-65	11.14	4.60
1965-66	4.29	3.67
1966-67	6.23	2.11
1967-68	15.49	12.92
1968-69	8.60	4.78

RICE (*Oryza sativa*)—As far as the soil is concerned rice will grow in almost any place. It has a wide physiological adaptability but grows best on clayey loams or clays that turn muddy when puddled and crack on drying. Conditions of high temperature and humidity are conducive to its growth. The main limiting factor is an adequate supply of water, as rice is a semi-aquatic plant. The tillage and soil preparation period for rice is from mid-May to the end of June. The land is given summer cultivation followed by puddling. The seed is sown between June and July. Four to six waterings are required depending upon the nature of the soil and irrigation facilities, and, of course, the rains. Upland paddy is also grown where water does not stand. Rice crop covered an area of 39 thousand hectares in 1968-69 and gave an out-turn of 11 thousand tonnes.

The 1967-68 average out-turn of rice in the district was 896 kg. per hectare. The annual area and production of rice since 1958-59 can be seen from the following table:

Year	Area ('000 hectares)	Production ('000 tonnes)
1958-59	26.15	32.82
1959-60	33.88	41.25

1	2	3
1960-61	28.89	18.26
1961-62	27.15	25.10
1962-63	35.62	34.17
1963-64	38.92	42.98
1964-65	26.17	8.21
1965-66	25.07	4.76
1966-67	19.81	1.94
1967-68	25.19	22.59
1968-69	38.66	11.42

JWAR (Great millet, *sorghum vulgare*)—This is a dual purpose crop, yielding grain both for human and animal consumption, and fodder for the animals. A remarkable quality of the plant is that it can withstand drought conditions. It can arrest its growth during dry spells and start growing again when favourable conditions occur. The crop may be grown alone or mixed. Tillage and soil preparation and the sowing period for *jwar* are much the same as for maize. Interculture is given later than maize, i.e., between the third week of August and mid-September. Harvesting is also done later than maize. Generally speaking, the harvesting period of *jwar* starts after that of maize has ended. As mentioned earlier, *jwar* is also sown for fodder, and the fodder harvest begins at the end of May. In 1968-69, the crop was grown in a small area of three thousand hectares, the production being 0.50 thousand tonnes.

Dungarpur tahsil had the largest area under *jwar* (1,943 hectares). The average production of *jwar* in the district in 1967-68 was 460 kg. per hectare. The production and area of the crop since 1958-59 is as follows:

Year	Area ('000 hectares)	Production ('000 tonnes)
1958-59	0.55	0.12
1959-60	0.38	0.08
1960-61	0.34	0.10
1961-62	0.27	0.10
1962-63	0.31	0.10
1963-64	0.32	0.08

1	2	3
1964-65	0.32	0.08
1965-66	0.62	0.17
1966-67	1.42	0.45
1967-68	2.34	1.08
1968-69	2.77	0.50

BAJRA (Pearl Millet, *Pennisetum typhoideum*)—*Bajra* unlike *jwar* is grown mainly for grain, the quality of fodder being inferior. The grain is richer in protein than the *jwar* grain. The tillage and soil preparation, sowing period, and interculture are the same as for *jwar*. Like *jwar* again, the crop is not irrigated. The harvesting period starts with that of maize (end of September) but ends earlier, i. e., by the end of October as compared to the second week of November for maize. The harvested crop is stored till the next *rabi* sowing has been completed. Threshing starts only then. *Bajra* had a very small area of 0.68 thousand hectares with a production of 0.07 thousand tonnes.

Bajra was almost entirely grown in Dungarpur tahsil. The extent of area under the crop and its production for the last 11 years was as follows:

Year	Area ('000 hectares)	Production ('000 tonnes)
1958-59	0.40	0.08
1959-60	0.27	0.06
1960-61	0.21	0.04
1961-62	0.42	0.15
1962-63	0.49	0.20
1963-64	0.54	0.10
1964-65	0.36	0.08
1965-66	9.46	0.09
1966-67	0.67	0.16
1967-68	0.97	0.39
1968-69	0.68	0.07

SUGAR-CANE (*Saccharum officinarum*)—Sugar-cane, rightly called the king of sugar crops, is a grass crop and can be put to many uses. The molasses can be used as human food, poultry or livestock feed, or, alternately can be fermented and converted into alcohol. The portions of stems and leaves remaining after the juice has been extracted is trash. It can be used for fuel, poultry litter or preparation of compost. A better use, though, would be to make it raw material for the manufacture of fibre boards. The sugar-cane plant is also a source of wax and resin. The one thousand hectares under sugarcane in 1968-69 produced 17 thousand tonnes.

The area and production of the crop for the last 11 years is given below:

Year	Area ('000 hectares)	Production ('000 tonnes)
1958-59	0.36	6.54
1959-60	0.59	13.12
1960-61	0.77	16.29
1961-62	0.61	14.50
1962-63	0.62	14.62
1963-64	0.68	14.73
1964-65	1.07	24.36
1965-66	1.60	20.73
1966-67	0.55	11.06
1967-68	0.51	11.40
1968-69	1.05	17.29

This is also an accommodating crop in that it can be raised under varied soil and climatic conditions. It, however, grows best on medium heavy soils. Sugar-cane requires a clean and thorough soil preparation. Adequacy of moisture is vital to planted cuttings. Tillage starts between the third week of December and the third week of January. The first fortnight of February is the period when preparations are made for sowing, which is actually done between the last week of February to mid-May. The crop requires a large number of waterings, eight to twelve, depending upon soil and weather. Interculture is done thrice, in April

and June after irrigation, and again at the end of the monsoon. Earthing is also done at this time. Harvesting period is from mid-October to third week of March depending upon the time of sowing and the variety used. If the rains seem to fail towards the end of the monsoon, one irrigation is done in August and another in September.

COTTON (*Gossypium species*)—Cotton is meant by nature to be a cover for its own seed. It is subtropical plant and thrives well on black (cotton) soil and alluvium, dry in the former case and irrigated in the latter. There are generally two varieties, *desi* (indigenous) and the American.

The tillage and soil preparation for the *desi* variety is done from the end of March to the end of May. The crop is sown between mid-June to mid-July. In this district it is largely an unirrigated crop. The picking season lasts from the end of October upto the end of December. There are three to five pickings depending upon the variety and the sowing time.

Cotton averaged 913 kg. per hectare in 1967-68. The production of the crop and its area for a number of previous years are shown below:

Year	Area('000 hectares)	Production (Bales of 191 kg. each)
1958-59	1.68	1022
1959-60	2.66	1734
1960-61	1.60	120
1961-62	1.86	1303
1962-63	1.13	930
1963-64	1.13	914
1964-65	1.41	960
1965-66	1.09	608
1966-67	0.61	464
1967-68	0.43	388
1968-69	0.30	195

Other Crops

Other cereals and small millets are grown in both the seasons. The *kharif* area in 1968-69 was 13,929 hectares and that in *rabi* 312.

Here again the Dungarpur tahsil topped. The combined production of cereals in this category was 2,274 tonnes. The quantities produced and the land cultivated for these since 1958-59 is shown below:—

Year	Area ('000 hectares)	Production ('000 tonnes)
1958-59	14.15	12.62
1959-60	10.90	7.97
1960-61	8.02	4.12
1961-62	10.84	8.34
1962-63	7.62	4.26
1963-64	9.44	5.28
1964-65	10.03	7.23
1965-66	10.87	2.05
1966-67	11.07	1.82
1967-68	15.41	8.99
1968-69	14.24	2.28

Besides the principal pulses described above, the pulses of *kharif* season are *tur*, *moong*, *urad*, *chaula* and *moth* while that of the *rabi* season is principally *moong*. The area and production of *Kharif* and *Rabi* pulses for some past years is as follows :

Year	<i>Kharif</i> (excluding <i>Tur</i>)		<i>Rabi</i> (excluding <i>Gram</i>)	
	Area ('000 hectares)	Production ('000 tonnes)	Area ('000 hectares)	Production ('000 tonnes)
1958-59	4.08	3.62	0.04	0.03
1959-60	3.78	2.76	0.03	0.02
1960-61	3.93	3.50	0.05	0.03
1961-62	4.18	3.65	0.07	0.05
1962-63	4.27	3.05	0.10	0.10
1963-64	4.94	4.33	0.61	0.44
1964-65	5.36	3.85	0.18	0.03

1	2	3	4	5
1965-66	4.13	0.66	0.16	0.06
1966-67	4.18	0.67	0.002	-
1967-68	3.04	2.18	0.008	0.004
1968-69	2.70	0.74	0.004	0.003

Condiments and Spices

Condiments and spices claimed an area of 929 hectares, the principal crops being chillies (606 hectares), garlic (68 hectares), ginger (25 hectares), and coriander (4 hectares). Sagwara tahsil had 405 hectares under condiments and spices, Dungarpur 345 and Aspuri 179. Among vegetables the important ones were potatoes (8 hectares) and onions (170 hectares). An area of 88 hectares was used for the cultivation of other vegetables in the *kharif* season and 40 hectares in the *rabi* season. The vegetables grown included brinjal, tomato, cauliflower, carrot, radish etc. Fruits were grown only on 34 hectares, of these 24 were in Sagwara tahsil, 9 in Aspuri and 1 in Dungarpur. The fruit grown was mostly water melon. There are no famous orchards, nor is the district noted for cultivation of any special varieties of fruits.

Changes in the crop pattern

In old times poppy was the chief cash crop. The area under poppy cultivation in 1905-06 was 230 acres (93 hectares). But restrictions began to be imposed on poppy cultivation as the China market began slipping out of hands. By the end of the first decade of the present century the cultivation of poppy was licensed, regulated to meet only the local demands. Monopoly for the production of opium was given to the State Bank.¹ Ultimately in 1927 poppy cultivation was completely prohibited "as a measure of co-operation with the Government of India".² As a result of the policy on opium, the State (former) encouraged the cultivation of cotton and tobacco.

The various cash crops of the district at present are sesamum, rape and mustard, linseed, groundnut, castor seed, sugar-cane, chillies, potato, ginger, cotton, tobacco and sanhemp. Of these, sesamum, groundnut,

1. *Dungarpur State Administration Report*, 1910-11, p. 8.

2. *ibid.*, 1941-42, p. 25.

linseed, sugar-cane, cotton and sanhemp occupy the largest areas. A review of the areas shows that there is no case of a large rise in the area of a cash crop over the years.

Sugar-cane and cotton have been described above. Sesamum had an area of 5507 hectares devoted to its cultivation in 1968-69 of which 2424 was in Dungarpur tahsil, 1703 in Sagwara and 1380 in Aspur. The production in that year was 363 tonnes, the average being 117 kg. per hectare. Groundnut was cultivated on 525 hectares, Dungarpur again leading. The areas in individual tahsils were Dungarpur 391, Sagwara 117 and Aspur 17. Sanhemp had a total area of 340 hectares of which 76 were in Dungarpur tahsil. The remaining area was divided between the two other tahsils, viz., Sagwara (172 hectares) and Aspur (92 hectares). The production of these crops in 1958-59 and 1968-69 was as follows:

	('000 tonnes)	
	1958-59	1968-69
Sesamum	4.00	0.36
Groundnut	0.87	0.07
Sanhemp	1.55	0.26
Rape and Mustard	0.57	Negligible
Linseed	0.014	0.01
Castor seed	0.001	Negligible
Chillies	0.63	0.48
Potato	0.03	0.04
Ginger	0.07	0.03
Tobacco	0.18	0.06

The area and production of all crops for other years after 1958-1959 is available in the Appendices V, VI and VII at the end of the chapter.

Owing to continuous drought conditions for the last three years, however, there has been a shift from paddy to maize in the *kharif* season and from wheat to gram in the *rabi*¹ season.

Progress of Scientific Agriculture

The cultivators, by and large, still rely on the old and out-moded

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

methods of cultivation, but due to intensive publicity and demonstrations during the period of the Five Year Plans some change has taken place.

The cultivators of the district still use many old type implements. For example the number of wooden ploughs is greater than the iron ones and the number of power operated cane crushers is smaller than beast operated ones. But the use of modern agricultural implements is steadily gaining popularity. Over the decade 1955-56 to 1965-66, the number of better ploughs and mechanical contrivances increased as shown below:

	1955-56	1965-66
Iron Ploughs	48	637
Oil Engines	42	134
Electric Pumps	—	16
Power Operated Cane Crushers	—	4

Besides, the district agricultural authorities strive to popularise simple but more efficient agricultural tools like hand hoe, *bakher*, seed drill, bund former etc. A total of 2,210 and 6,263 implements were distributed during the II and III Five Year Plans respectively. The numbers introduced during the last three years are shown below:

	(Number)		
Implement	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Iron Ploughs	213	249	86
Hand Hoes	—	50	—
<i>Bakhers</i>	1600	624	633
Seed Drills	294	28	22
Others (Chaff Cutters, Bund Formers, etc.)	6263	72	17

There is no workshop in the urban areas of the district for the repair of agricultural implements. The cultivators have, therefore, to depend upon the facilities in the adjoining Udaipur district or the servicing facilities offered by the manufacturers.

There is no large scale mechanised farm either in the private or in the public sector and there is no co-operative farm either.

Seeds

Improved seeds are gradually gaining in popularity for the obvious advantages they give to the cultivators in the form of disease resistance, better yield, etc. The names of the new varieties used for different crops are:

1. Hybrid Maize;
2. Paddy H.R.I. and Taichung Native;
3. Wheat Mexican, 527, Kalyan Sona, RS 31-1;
4. Cotton Digvijay, H 48, Gujarat-67;
5. Groundnut Samarala;
6. Sugar-cane CO 419.

There is no seed store to sell improved seeds directly to the cultivators. The entire work of providing better seeds is, therefore, done through Panchayat Samitis. There is also no seed multiplication farm in the district.

During the Second Five Year Plan, 13.48 thousand maunds (5.03 thousand quintals) of improved seeds were distributed. The achievements in this respect for the Third Five Year Plan came to 47.07 thousand maunds (1756.8 quintals). In 1966-67, only maize seed was distributed, the achievement being 99.34 quintals for hybrid maize and 1370.5 for Bassi selected quality. In 1967-68, the activity was extended to cover a large number of crops, including cotton, groundnut, sugar-cane, wheat and paddy besides maize. The pattern was largely continued during the next year, i.e. 1968-69. The quantities distributed during the three yearly plans are shown below :

Name of the improved seed	(Quintals)		
	Quantity distributed		
	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
1. Maize			
(a) Hybrid	99.34	143.19	224.35
(b) Bassi selected	1970.5	—	—
2. Paddy	—	165.58	525.00
3. Wheat Mexican	—	459.00	1460.00
4. Wheat RS 31-1	—	134.00	350.00
5. Sugar-cane CO 419	—	326.40	1530.00
6. Groundnut Samarala	—	2.00	—
7. Cotton	—	113.00	—

AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

As a result of these activities during 1967-68, an area of 7,261 acres (2938 hectares) was brought under improved crops and another area of 14,352 acres (5,808 hectares) in 1968-69. The cropwise and yearwise details are given in the Appendix VIII at the end of the chapter.

Rotation of Crops

The common rotation practices in the district for irrigated lands are given below:

1. *Til* (Sesamum)—Fallow—Maize
2. Paddy—Wheat—Paddy
3. Maize—Fallow—Maize
4. Maize—Gram—Maize
5. Cotton—Fallow—Maize
6. Maize—Sugar-cane—Sugar-cane

The rotation for unirrigated areas is as follows:

1. Maize—Gram
2. Maize—Gram—Wheat
3. Paddy—Wheat
4. Paddy—Wheat—Gram
5. Paddy—Gram

Green manuring is done for paddy cultivation.

Manures and Fertilisers

Apart from leaving land fallow to allow natural recouping of nutrients, applications of manures and fertilisers is another method towards the same end. It helps in securing a good output too, by overcoming natural deficiencies.

For the preparation of farmyard manure, there were 1,418 pits in the district in 1968-69. The manure prepared during this and the previous four years is given as follows:¹

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

	Number of pits dug and filled	Manure prepared(in tonnes)
1964-65	2,541	12,479
1965-66	2,650	10,161
1966-67	1,383	7,318
1967-68	1,376	10,337
1968-69	1,418	13,115

Besides the farmyard manure there was about 203 tonnes of town compost prepared by the two municipal committees, at Dungarpur and Sagwara.

The cultivators have now taken to the use of chemical fertilisers. The district agriculture authorities send specified quantities to the various Panchayat Samitis, which sell them to the cultivators' co-operatives.

The following quantities have been distributed since the Second Five Year Plan :

	(Tonnes)				
Type	II Plan	III Plan	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Nitrogenous	224	966	205	609	215
Phosphatic	49.6	90.5	29.4	54.9	105

Potash has not been used so far. There is no subsidy for the purchase of fertilisers from the government. *Taccavi* loans given for the purpose are dealt in the VI chapter.

The crops used for green manuring are cowpea, *Sania* and *Rencha*. During III Plan an area of 639 hectares was brought under green manure, and another area of 1,531 hectares during the yearly plans, 1966-67 to 1968-69. Green manuring is mostly done for paddy cultivation.

Crop Diseases and Pests

The principal diseases are the blast in paddy and rot in ginger. The paddy blast (*Piricularia oryzae*) is characterised by brown spindle-shaped lesions on the leaves of the affected plant. There is rotting of necks and ears droop. Among the remedial measures are growing of resistant varieties and burning of affected straws and stubbles. Seed is treated with Ceresan or Agrosan G. N. before sowing at the rate of two to two and half grams per kilogram. The crop is also sprayed with Bordeaux mixture of one per cent strength. The ginger rot (*Pythium aphanidermatum*)

causes rotting of rhizomes in fields during rainy season and this continues during storage. To combat this, healthy rhizomes are planted, diseased plants rouged out and seed rhizomes steeped in mercuric chloride (1:1000) for one and half hours before storage.

Phadka (hopper) and army worm are the main pests in the *kharif* season whereas termites are the main problem in the *rabi* season.

The cultivators have no effective traditional remedy against the diseases and pests, though magic lantern¹ is effective to some extent against termites.

The expenditure on plant protection activities during the last four years is shown below :

	Rs.
1965-66	25,715
1966-67	19,989
1967-68	16,460
1968-69	14,393

The staff for plant protection activities consists of one Plant Protection Assistant, two Plant Protection Supervisors, 4 Fieldmen and one *Mukadam*.

Departmental Activities

The district office strives to educate the peasants in better farm techniques and exhorts them to use improved seeds, new types of implements, manures and fertilisers. Practical demonstrations are given on cultivators' lands and exhibitions are held. There are Extension Officers in Panchayat Samitis, three each at Dungarpur, Bichhiwara, and Simalwara and two each at Sagwara and Aspur, who provide technical guidance to the farmers.

The government provides credit for agricultural development in the form of *taccavi* loans. Funds for the purpose are transferred to the Panchayat Samitis which administer the Scheme. The loans are of three

1. A lighted lantern is hung over or kept in a little pool of kerosene oil. The insects are attracted by the light and fall to die in the oil.

kinds, short-term, long-term and medium-term. The various purposes for which the loans are advanced and the amounts disbursed during recent years are given in Chapter VI.

Agricultural Education

The higher secondary school at Dungarpur imparts education in agriculture upto the 11th standard. The school had 19 students in the agriculture section during 1968-69 and a staff of three teachers. There is a 56 acre (23 hectares) farm attached to the school. There are 9 wells on the farm, two of which are energised. The farm staff consists of one Field Man, one Milk Recorder-cum-Store-keeper and 15 labourers.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND FISHERIES

Fodder

The land records of 1968-69 show that an area of 44,038 hectares, i.e. about 34 per cent of the whole land of the district was under pastures. Apart from this there is some area which is cultivated for fodder crops, the area in 1968-69 being 2,233 hectares. The stalks of some crops also serve as excellent fodder. All these sources combine in a normal year to make the district self-sufficient in matter of fodder for its livestock population. In years of scarcity, however, grass has to be imported from other places. In 1967, 1,305 quintals were imported from Sirohi and 368 quintals from Gujarat. The district animal husbandry authorities are now trying to popularise production of the hybrid napier grass, as this is more nourishing. The cultivators and herd owners, many of whom are backward, are also being brought round to realise the advantages of modern stocking devices like silo pits and silo-towers which reduce wastage and conserve the fodder better. The hybrid napier grass has caught the imagination of the people, though the silo method is still not very popular. The local traditional practice is to feed the 'green' first, and stock the dry grass.

Cattle

The district had, according to the Livestock Census of 1966, a total livestock population of 8,17,975. Of these, cattle numbered 3,50,815 and buffaloes 1,22,315. Other categories of livestock were 89,767 sheep, 2,47,103 goats, 1,498 horses, 4,511 donkeys, 14 mules, 20 pigs, and 1,928 camels. Details of the livestock population are given in Appendix IX at the end of the chapter.

The predominant breed of cattle found in the district is *Malvi*, though not in pure form. Careless breeding for a long time has degenerated the breed. The milk yield per day per cow is hardly a kilogram.

The name *Malvi* denotes 'belonging to Malva' which is the traditional name for the part of Madhya Pradesh contiguous to this part of Rajasthan. The breed has two classes, the bigger and the smaller. It is the latter which is more common in this district.

The *Malvi* is primarily a draught breed, famous for its sturdy, compact and hardy bullocks. They are in constant demand by cultivators for their special draught quality. The prevailing colours are white, silver-grey, and grey. The shade of the skins of the males tends to darken with advancing age. Other characteristic features of the breed are a small well built body, straight barrel, tapering hips, small but strong legs and feet, medium dewlap, broad chest, and developed hump. The head is broad but small, forehead a little depressed, muzzle broad and upward looking, ears small and pointed and tail medium with a black switch reaching almost upto the feet. The horns originate at the outer fringe of the forehead and are pointed towards the end. The weight of the smaller type is between 227 kg. and 272 kg. (500 and 600 lbs).

But, as mentioned above, the breed is not found in its pure form in the district and efforts are being made to improve its condition. The various measures being adopted in this regard are culling of unwanted, scrub bulls, supply of good pedigree bulls to the breeders, construction of bull sheds, and artificial insemination. Progress, however, has not been marked. The tribals, as mentioned earlier also, are slow to realise the importance of scientific methods and sentiment sometimes stands in the way of castration of scrub bulls and artificial insemination. Another reason for slow progress is that livestock and agricultural improvement schemes take a long time to yield results.

Buffaloes

The buffaloes of the district are non-descript. The milk yield, as in the case of the cattle, is poor, being only about 2 kg. per day. *Murrah* buff bulls are being supplied and artificial insemination from the *Murrah* breeding bull is also being done to improve the quality of the stock.

Sheep

The sheep breed of the district is the *Sonadi*. The district is not a potentially rich area for sheep breeding and wool production. This

breed has long, well built bodies with white or light brown faces. The colour often extends to the neck and the limbs. The legs are long and bare, the tails and ears are long too. The ears are so long that they trail on the ground while the sheep is grazing. The ewes give more milk than other breeds, about one or two kilograms per day. The ewes weigh from 25 to 29 kg. (55 to 65 lbs.) and the rams 29 to 39 kg. (65 to 85 lbs.) The wool is very coarse. A sheep gives between one and a half lbs. to three lbs. of wool per year and takes two or three clipping.¹

Poultry

According to the 1966 Livestock Census, the district had a total poultry population of 50,215 consisting of 50,202 fowls and 13 ducks. The bulk of the birds with private people are of the *desi* type. There is a poultry farm at Sagwara Panchayat Samiti headquarters opened in 1969. The flock consists of 189 white leghorn hens and 3 cocks. There are also six private poultry farms. These farms have been supplied with better varieties like the White Leghorn and the Rhode Island Red. Improvement of the poultry is being attempted through supply of pedigree birds at subsidised rates and exchange of cocks by registering the breeders.

Others

The goat is again non-descript. However, *Jamnapari* bucks have been introduced, and are in good demand for improvement of the goat stock. The *Jamnapari* is the largest and the most handsome of the Indian goats. It is a double purpose animal with good milk and meat qualities. The bucks may attain a weight of two hundred pounds. They are multi-coloured with white spots. The pronounced nose, short and flat horns and long hanging ears give the *Jamnapari* an elegant look. The females give from three to five pounds of milk a day.

Other livestock categories are the horse, the donkey, the camel and the mule.

Fisheries

Development of fisheries is of comparatively recent origin in this district, but it holds hopeful possibilities. The Mahi river and many of the tanks can be utilised for still-water breeding. No exotic varieties have yet been introduced.

1. Narayan, N.L., *Rajasthan Sheep Statistics and Sheep Breeds*, Animal Husbandry Department, Rajasthan, Jaipur, Table 4.

There are no nurseries in the district. The governmental activities in the field of fisheries development consist of release of seed in different waters. The seed introduced is of Major Carp. In 1967-68, 2.5 lakh seeds were introduced in the Edward Samand. The next year, 22,235 seeds were released in Bund Lodeshwar.

In commercial exploitation, the district follows the general pattern of the whole State of Rajasthan. Waters are auctioned to contractors. The auctions are organised more than once every year if the situation demands.

The licenses expire on 30th June and the 'closed season' lasts from 1st. July to 15th September during which period no fishing is generally allowed.

The income from the various waters auctioned during the last five years was as follows:

Year	Name of the Bund/Tank	Income in Rupees
1964-65	Lodeshwar	5,350
	Bassi	250
	Akhepur	150
	Mahi Sagar	500
	Khuntwania	250
	Bamania	240
	Bah ka Nala	170
	Baba ki Bad	220
	Bilpan	260
1965-66	Khuman Sagar	210
	Lodeshwar	2,000
	Pagara	210
	Handliya	370
1966-67	Gomti Upper	200
	Som and Som ka Nala	2,920
	Lodeshwar	4,000
	Mahi Sagar	12,050

1	2	3
	Bah ka Nala	410
	Bassi	300
	Thakarda	300
	Baba ki Bad	730
	Edward Samand	260
	Pagara	410
	Ganeshpur	160
	Gajpur	140
	Ghori Deval	1,000
	Khuntwania	270
1967-68	Lodeshwar	4,610
	Som ka Nala	1,660
1968-69	Bamania	250
	Akhepur	230
	Mahi Sagar	3,250
	Ghori Deval	410
	Baba ki Bad	190
	Khuntwania	450
	Som and Som ka Nala	600

Animal Diseases and Hospitals

Practically all diseases are locally termed as 'Mata ki Bimari', perhaps from the belief that they are caused by the wrath of the goddess. The main diseases are Haemorrhagic Septicaemia and the Liver Fluke. The animals affected are cows, buffaloes and goats. The symptoms of the former are high temperature, diarrhoea and swelling in the throat. If not attended to in time, it causes death in a day or two. Prophylaxis is done by H. S. Vaccine. The treatment consists of H. S. Serum and antibiotics. The latter disease is characterised by emaciation and shooting diarrhoea. The animal refuses food and there is swelling in the throat. The treatment consists of copper sulphate (one per cent) and carbon tetrachloride in oil.

The traditional remedies for the diseases mostly consist of piercing the swollen parts and invoking the goddess' pleasure through worship.

In poultry, the diseases are Pox, Ranikhet, Coccidiosis, etc.

There are veterinary hospitals in the district at Dungarpur, Sagwara, Aspur and Simalwara and dispensaries at Bichhiwara, Bankora and Saroda. All the hospitals are headed by Veterinary Assistant Surgeons. The hospital staff consists of stockmen, watermen, sweepers and a Syce. The hospitals at Simalwara, Sagwara and Aspur have, in addition, a compounder and a Veterinary Assistant each. The dispensaries are looked after by Veterinary Assistants who are assisted by watermen, sweepers and a Syce (one for each dispensary). There is also a compounder and a stockman at saroda and a stockman at Bichhiwara.

The number of cases of livestock treated at the hospitals and by the mobile dispensary in the district over the past few years are shown below :

Year	Number of cases treated
1960-61	22,013
1962-63	29,340
1963-64	27,543
1964-65	17,770
1965-66	23,553
1966-67	23,566
1967-68	19,687
1968-69	23,598

The mobile unit has a staff of 1 Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, 1 Syce, 1 cleaner, 1 driver and 6 stockmen. The work of the unit is included in the figures given above.

An Artificial Insemination Centre is attached to the Veterinary Hospital at Dungarpur. It was transferred to the government in 1967 and an account of its work since then is given below :

(Number of Services)

Year	Cow Bull		Buffalo Bull		Buck	
	Natural	Artificial	Natural	Artificial	Natural	Artificial
1967-68	49	26	—	81	48	—
1968-69	—	102	—	106	93	—

To improve the livestock and also to immunise them against disease, the Department carries out castrations and vaccinations. The work done during the last five years is shown below :

Year	(Number)	
	Castrations	Vaccinations
1964-65	289	2116
1965-66	674	5132
1966-67	443	3471
1967-68	270	2013
1968-69	574	4915

FORESTRY

Forestry is very important in the economy and life of the district. Apart from the products of economic value, the forests yield food for the tribal population. The Famine Report of 1889-1900 rightly observed¹,

“.....a very large portion of the district consists of undulating hills and densely wooded valleys which afford a wonderful variety of edible products on which the Bhil population can and do to a large extent subsist.”

The *Mahua* tree is very precious in this regard.² The *Mahua* trees are very numerous and a strong fermented liquor is distilled from the flowers. It also forms the food of many of the Bhils during two or three months in the year. The trees near their villages are counted and a fixed number allotted to each family.

Forest Produce

The trees of commercial value are Teak, *Haldu*, *Temru*, *Khair*, *Sarin*, *Shisham* and *Babul*. Other trees are *Bia*, *Rohin*, *Kalam*, *Sewan*, *Jaman* and *Nim*.³

1. Famine Report Dungarpur, 1899-1900, p. 1.

2. Statement of the Revenues of Dungarpur, op. cit., p. 14.

3. Lala Mul Raj, Report on the Forests of the Dungarpur State, 1906, p. 1.

The minor products are gums (from *Dharwa*, *Khankra*, *Acacias*, *Karaili* and *Albizias*) and roots such as *Dhauli*. There are also some trees which are suitable for lac culture.

The *Mahua* flowers, as mentioned above, are used as food and for manufacturing spirit. The seeds are used for extracting oil.¹

Fibres are made from the bark of the roots of *Khankra* while its leaves are used for thatching etc.

Firewood and charcoal are the other products of economic value.

In former times, the only important market was Gujarat. The produce was carried by head loads to the adjoining former States of Rewa and Mahi Kanta by the Bhils and to Ahmedabad and Modasa by cart loads through Ratanpur and Merwara.

The interior forests of the district were largely inaccessible in olden days on account of lack of communications. In fact, minerals and animal products like hides and bones were regarded as forest produce. Gradually when communications improved, the forests opened up and started yielding a greater number of products.

In 1939-40 the flowers of *davri* (*Woodforlia floribunda*) were sold to a chemical firm of Baroda.² An experiment on lac culture was launched in 1942-43 when the Indian Lac Research Institute, Ranchi, initiated a 'Grow More Lac' campaign. Thirty maunds of brood lac was imported from Ranchi. Many insects died on the way, and lac insects survived only on 21 trees in Dungarpur. That the forest produce had picked up even during the princely regime is clear from the fact that export duty brought in an income of Rs. 5,528 in 1943-44³. The income from forests during the last five years was as follows :

(‘000 Rs.)

Year	Timber	Firewood	Grass	Others	Total
1964-65	48	50	11	34	143
1965-66	24	73	18	72	187
1966-67	14	82	53	58	207
1967-68	6	172	20	116	314
1968-69	7	88	26	56	177

1. Lala Mul Raj, Report on the Forests of the Dungarpur State, 1906, p. 2.

2. Dungarpur State Administration Report, 1939-40, p.23.

3. *ibid.*, 1943-44, p. 35.

FAMINES AND FLOODS

Famines

There is no recorded history of famines prior to that of 1899-1900. However, the first famine of which there is any recollection is believed to have occurred in 1861. This appears to have been more a year of scarcity rather than of full famine as food grains sold at 9 seers a rupee. There was another period of scarcity in 1869, but the price level did not rise above that of 1861. There followed a third famine in 1878 and a fourth in 1891. In both, price level remained at the same level as in the previous two famines.

The famine of 1899-1900 was entirely due to failure of rains. Only 10.29 inches of rainfall was recorded in 1899, and both the summer and winter crops failed in that year. Practically the whole area of the State was affected.

A total of 31,600 maunds of wheat was imported from May 1899 to August 1900.

Relief works (roads and minor irrigation) were started in September, 1899, and finally closed on August 7, 1900, when all workers who had not left were paid a month's wage and dismissed. Upto June 10, 1900, men (diggers) were paid 10 *chhataks* of grain per day and women (carriers) and children 8 and 6 *chhataks* respectively. From June 10 to July 10, the male wage was 16 *chhataks* and that for females and children 14 and 8 *chhataks* respectively. From 10th July to the close of works, male workers were paid 14 *chhataks* and female and children 12 and 8 *chhataks* respectively. On October 31, 1899 there were 942 workers on relief works. The number reached the maximum in the second week of July 1900 when they were as many as 6,908 and gradually diminished thereafter. At the time of closure of works there were 2,971 workers.

Gratuitous relief was started in March 1900 with 240 recipients, the highest number being 1,736 in September, 1900.

The cost of relief (under works and different kinds of gratuitous relief) came to Rs. 1,73,471 which included Rs. 4,042 borne by the Indian Charitable Famine Relief Fund. A sum of Rs. 13,242 was advanced by the State for improvement of agricultural holdings. Another sum of

Rs. 46,865 was released from the money received from the Indian Charitable Famine Relief Fund for seed, cattle and ploughs. Land revenue was remitted to the extent of Rs. 38,215. The Government of India advanced a loan of Rs. One lakh to the State to enable it to meet the cost of famine relief.

There were no exact records to show the loss of population but an estimated 25 per cent of the Bhil population perished on account of starvation and cholera. The loss in livestock could only be guessed but it must have been heavy as water and fodder were scarce.

The State had hardly recovered from the famine of 1899-1900 when it had another weak monsoon in 1901. Other factors which caused the famine of 1901-02 were high rates of staple food grains, shortage of cattle and the loss of the *rabi* crop through rats.

The famine affected practically the whole area of the State, the western half more than the eastern half. There were no serious epidemics, and mortality was not heavy. Crime also did not rise appreciably. The condition of livestock remained satisfactory. The price of grain was $4\frac{3}{4}$ seers per rupee.

The total cost of famine relief came to Rs. 1,52,453. Land revenue suspension was Rs. 53,265 and *taccavi* advance Rs. 875. The State received help from the Indian Charitable Relief Fund to the extent of Rs. 16,500.

A total of 15,78,624 units were employed on relief works at a cost of Rs. 1,45,402. Gratuitous relief was given to 1,17,603 units at a cost of Rs. 7,051.

The extent of scarcity in the district from 1951 to 1968 is shown in the table below:¹

Year	(No. of affected villages)		
	Dungarpur	Aspur	Sagwara
Total No. of villages in each tahsil	432	144	264
1951	422	144	261

1. डूंगरपुर जिले में स्थिति एवं अकाल राहत कार्यक्रम, संवत् 2025, जिला-कार्यालय, डूंगरपुर.

1	2	4	5
1952	422	143	261
1953	422	143	260
1956	99	23	16
1957	274	141	228
1960	172	92	156
1962	6	10	1
1964	262	107	176
1965	427	136	246
1966	423	143	264
1968	414	144	231

1968-69 Famine

Famine works were opened in the district in the third week of November, 1968. In December 1968 there were 7,141 workers on the famine works. This number gradually increased and by March 1969, there were 40,533 persons on the works, as shown below:

Nature of Work	Number of works	Number of Workers	Expenditure during 1968-69 (lakh Rs.)
Minor Irrigation	111	12,000	2.56
Soil Conservation	14	6,500	2.63
Roads	7	6,757	2.29
Forest works	34	15,276	8.42
Total	366	40,533	15.90

At the end of March 1969, work was in progress on 16 major tanks and 352 minor tanks. A list of the major tanks is given in Appendix IX at the end of the chapter.

Gratuitous relief was granted to 911 persons at a cost of Rs. 0.40 lakh by March, 1969. As already mentioned, relief works are conducted through the Irrigation, Public Works, Agriculture and Forest Departments. The expenditure incurred on works in 1966-67 and 1967-68 was as follows:

(Rupees)

Agency	1966-67	1967-68
Public Works Department	1,04,63,028	34,54,541
Irrigation Department	17,83,000	3,54,180
Minor Irrigation (C. D.)	17,580	3,79,487
Soil Conservation Department	6,61,563	11,38,118
Forest Department	42,816	1,93,807

Expenditure was also incurred on the provision of gratuitous relief, provision of water supply and other activities like cattle conservation. In 1966-67, gratuitous relief cost Rs. 32,930, water supply arrangements Rs. 1,37,070, cattle conservation and fodder arrangements Rs. 6,870 and subsidy on pedigree bulls Rs. 5,400. In 1967-68 also the expenditure was on similar lines. Gratuitous relief in this year cost Rs. 49,286, water supply arrangements Rs. 51,897 and cattle conservation Rs. 19,770. The expenditure on subsidy on pedigree bulls was Rs. 4,740.

The district administration has prepared a ten-year plan to combat recurring scarcities and famines. The plan promises a permanent solution of the problem by bringing at least 30 per cent cultivated area under irrigation. The plan contemplates the following investment:

Item	Estimated expenditure (lakh Rs.)	Estimated Acres ('000)	Irrigation Hectares ('000)
(a) Improvement of existing tanks and canals	15	15	6.07
(b) Improvement of damaged and incomplete tanks	15		
(c) Lift irrigation schemes	20	5	2.02
(d) Minor irrigation works on rivers and nullahs	171	15	6.07

1	2	3	4
AGRICULTURE			
(a) Improvement of 7,000 wells	35	10	4.04
(b) Installation of 7000 <i>rahats</i>	50	15	6.07
(c) Installation of 1,500 pumping sets	60	15	6.07

The works included in this plan are being completed as famine works. Certain other steps have also been taken to increase the irrigated area which are briefly described below :

(i) RAHAT INSTALLATION—During the 20 years ending 1967, 3,500 *rahats* were installed in the district. Under this programme, a similar number was installed during 1968-69, done at a cost of Rs. 25 lakhs. A noteworthy feature of the programme has been the contribution of voluntary labour by villagers which would have otherwise cost another Rs. 10 lakhs. About 95 per cent of the population benefitted by this programme is tribal.

(ii) DEEPENING OF WELLS—As already shown in the section on irrigation, wells constitute an important source of irrigation in the district. In 1967-68, the district had only 5,500 working wells as against 9,728 which were lying incomplete for lack of finances. It was proposed to complete 2,400 wells in 1968-69 and Rs. 11 lakh were distributed as loans for that purpose. It was also proposed to utilise another 2,000 wells through loans from the Land Mortgage Bank.

(iii) INSTALLATION OF PUMPING SETS—During 1967-68 (through the financial assistance of the Land Mortgage Bank) 50 pumping sets were installed. On account of the small size of the fields, there is not much scope for installation of pumps on the wells, but pumping sets can be fitted on nullahs in large numbers.

Floods

There was a heavy flood in 1938, the rainfall being 70 inches.¹ In recent years, the district experienced a flood in 1968. There were heavy rains between July 29 and August 2, 1968 and then again on August 17

1. Census 1951, District Census Handbook, Dungarpur Part I, p. iv.

and 18. The rainfall recorded at the various recording stations of the district was as follows :

	(mm)				
	July 30	August 1	August 2	August 17	August 18
Sagwara	44	125.6	52.6	33.0	24.0
Galiyakot	37.8	164.0	153.0	25.5	31.0
Badgam	15.0	100.7	21.0	19.0	22.0
Aspur	19.1	101.6	89.0	21.5	15.2
Ganeshpur	17.8	101.6	33.0	12.7	7.6
Sabla	22.9	160.0	10.2	—	—
Nithaua	33.0	15.2	12.7	15.2	—
Dungarpur	5.2	179.3	95.3	—	—
Dhambola	—	132.6	40.6	—	—
Deval	—	165.1	130.8	—	—
Veja	6.2	142.2	52.2	—	—

The floods affected 1,143 families in 170 villages. The total number of houses damaged was 593, of which 39 were completely swept away, 29 were badly damaged and 525 partly damaged. 300 drinking water wells and 76 tanks were also affected. The floods also resulted in the loss of 175 cattle. The total damage was estimated at Rs. 1,81,450. Gratuitous relief was granted to 680 persons at a cost of Rs. 13,265. *Taccavi* loans for repair of wells were granted to 58 persons, the total amount being Rs. 21,250. Panchayat Samitis spent Rs. 5,500 for the repair of wells and Rs. 3,35,000 were spent on the repair of damaged tanks (Rs. 1,30,000 on Community Development account and Rs. 2,05,000 by the Irrigation Department).

APPENDIX I

Year	Land Utilisation ('000 Hectares)												
	Total Geographical Area			Forests			Not available for Cultivation			Other Cultivated Land excluding Fallow Land			Total Cropped Area
	According to Surveyor General of India	According to Village Papiers					Land put to non-agricultural uses	Barren & unculturable land	Permanent pastures & other grazing land	Land under Misc Tree crops & groves	Culturable Waste	Fallow Land	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1959-60	378	305	2	16	75	63	—	29	9	10	101	50	151
1960-61	378	305	2	16	75	65	—	28	12	13	97	17	114
1961-62	378	305	2	16	75	62	—	28	9	8	105	52	157
1962-63	378	305	4	16	72	62	—	25	9	14	103	38	141
1963-64	378	314	4	14	78	57	—	34	4	13	110	48	159
1964-65	378	314	8	15	79	52	—	31	8	14	107	20	127
1965-66	378	315	9	15	73	51	—	30	11	11	110	14	124

Source : Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, yearly volumes 1961 onwards.

APPENDIX II

Important Tanks in Dungarpur District managed by the Irrigation Department upto March, 1969

Name of Tank	Length & height of Bund	Capacity	Commanded Area (Hectares)
Edward Samand	1100 ft. & 24 ft.	134 mcft	40.468
Bilpan Tank	500 ft. & 52 ft.	99 mcft	242.81
Genji Tank	1190 ft. & 24 ft.	33.40 „	121.40
Ghoogra Pichhapuria	310 ft. & 40 ft.	9.5 „	40.0
Ram Sagar Tank	1100 ft. & 58 ft.	44.56 „	80.0
Paguaria Tank	600 ft. & 30 ft.	14 00 „	101.17
Bassi Tank	1320 ft. & 25 ft.	14.0 „	56.00
Ganeshpur Tank	300 ft. & 25 ft.	6.5 „	96.00
Upper Gori Project	1100 ft. & 42½ ft.	80.0 „	102.00
Kalkhanda	575 ft. & 30 ft.	6.77 „	30.70
Kaludra Tank	900 ft. & 20 ft.	6.00 „	40.00
Patiyala	800 ft. & 15 ft.	4.00 „	16.00
Khajuria	875 ft. & 16½ ft.	55.00 „	24.28

Source : Office of the Assistant Engineer, Irrigation, Dungarpur.

APPENDIX III

Year	Irrigation by Sources				(Hectares)	
	Canals	Tanks	Wells and Tube wells	Area Irrigated by	Other sources	Total (gross) irrigated area
1958-59*	—	2067	4235		141	6443
1959-60	—	2921	3334		85	6340
1960-61	1051	2116	4947		218	8332
1961-62	—	3334	3933		134	7401
1962-63	1130	3337	5086		256	9809
1963-64	1359	2993	4301		212	8865
1964-65	—	2972	6043		174	9189
1965-66*	—	2502	6637		505	9644
1966-67	—	2977	8774		1025	12776
1967-68	—	4506	8099		650	13255
1968-69*	—	6051	10252		857	17160

* Figures for these years represent net area irrigated.

Source : *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, yearly volumes.

APPENDIX IV

Irrigation by Crops

Year	Irrigated Area Under			Total (gross) irrigated area
	Foodcrops (other than sugar-cane)	Sugar-cane	Cotton	
1958-59	6680	125	—	6912
1959-60	6074	171	—	6340
1960-61	7856	255	—	8332
1961-62	7054	167	—	7401
1962-63	9389	175	8	9809
1963-64	8474	208	—	8864
1964-65	8400	409	8	9189
1965-66	9984	490	28	11003
1966-67	11278	345	16	12776
1967-68	11943	314	—	13255
1968-69	12834	761	1	13915

Source : *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, 1961 onwards.

APPENDIX V Area and Production of Cereals

Year	Bajra		Jwar		Maize		Wheat		Barley		Rice		Small Millets	
	A	P	A	P	A	P	A	P	A	P	A	P	A	P
1958-59	397	84	354	122	39609	40221	14676	13761	6045	7307	26149	32822	14158	12624
1959-60	270	63	378	82	35227	21934	13689	12879	3839	8115	33377	41247	10900	7970
1960-61	209	41	336	98	40157	42488	7563	7873	6762	7063	28894	18264	8020	4118
1961-62	422	154	272	95	44738	61624	16674	12425	6698	7947	27150	25095	10840	8344
1962-63	480	196	310	102	37791	34859	15339	13059	4520	4782	31615	34163	7616	4259
1963-64	539	102	524	87	39824	36413	19244	16374	4547	4954	38922	42980	9436	5276
1964-65	367	89	326	87	41529	55937	7981	5868	1964	2158	210175	8214	10037	7235
1965-66	460	87	620	169	52719	40596	7141	6013	1412	1608	25066	4754	10922	2108
1966-67	668	2	1422	458	53996	11231	7768	6005	1541	1474	19806	1943	11082	1825
1967-68	970	387	2342	1080	51810	80720	15673	15946	3364	4173	25192	22589	15408	8994
1968-69	681	68	2777	499	46181	21151	13743	13946	2928	3332	38656	11417	14241	2274

A=Area (in Hectares)

P=Production (in Tonnes)

Source : Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, 1960 onwards

APPENDIX VI Area and Production of Pulses

Year	Gram		Other Kharif Pulses		Tur		Other Rabi Pulses	
	A	P	A	P	A	P	A	P
1958-59	25230	28956	4081	3624	155	136	41	28
1959-60	25543	18152	3777	2764	205	159	28	19
1960-61	7633	5015	3930	3498	414	155	33	29
1961-62	27092	14454	4178	3652	652	901	67	48
1962-63	18274	15790	4267	3054	858	712	96	96
1963-64	25262	19735	4935	4326	1652	1311	610	437
1964-65	11135	4606	5360	3846	2654	1902	176	33
1965-66	4294	3667	4129	660	2779	2004	164	59
1966-67	6233	2113	4184	679	950	138	255	157
1967-68	15492	12920	3043	2180	1160	857	8	5
1968-69	8597	4780	2703	422	1264	908	436	327

A=Area (in hectares)

P=Production (in tonnes)

Source : Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, 1960 onwards

APPENDIX

Area and Production

Year	Sesamum		Rape & Mustard		Linseed		Groundnut		Castor seed	
	A	P	A	P	A	P	A	P	A	P
1958-59	10694	4003	2120	570	89	14	907	873	1	1
1959-60	4866	434	1434	383	40	8	1307	1470	5	4
1960-61	6869	287	35	13	11	3	1008	347	6	4
1961-62	7088	1058	1492	623	109	21	815	901	1	1
1962-63	7921	1350	152	62	60	15	868	847	2	3
1963-64	6149	508	504	76	53	13	704	891	2	2
1964-65	6082	556	25	9	22	5	593	891	2	2
1965-66	6335	461	7	2	2	—	528	526	6	—
1966-67	10727	386	22	5	21	—	454	230	3	2
1967-68	10920	1278	100	33	252	55	238	238	4	6
1968-69	5507	363	16	7	44	11	525	71	4	1

A=Area (in hectares)

P=Production (in tonnes)

+ Production of cotton is in Bales of 180 kgs. each

Production of Sanhemp is in Bales of 400 Lbs/191 kgs. each

Source : Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, yearly volumes, 1960 onwards.

VII

of Commercial Crops

Sugar-cane		Chillies		Potato		Ginger		Cotton+		Tobacco		Sanhemp+	
A	P	A	P	A	P	A	P	A	P	A	P	A	P
361	6543	719	628	7	33	42	71	1675	1022	185	184	1462	1554
586	13117	720	420	5	22	47	77	2657	1734	160	100	580	1405
768	16286	653	408	4	29	69	126	1604	1201	42	29	377	2067
611	1498	794	445	27	131	60	276	1861	1323	99	111	465	2783
621	14630	702	482	2	12	61	436	1133	937	60	52	375	510
684	14732	739	331	28	123	40	87	1134	914	97	69	651	384
1066	63266	744	325	17	75	—	—	1412	959	77	55	740	70
1061	20726	753	467	12	35	88	130	1088	616	64	50	529	1346
545	11055	733	236	6	7	45	54	610	465	48	30	452	334
509	11400	866	621	6	10	31	41	425	388	72	125	511	402
1048	17295	606	475	8	37	25	34	298	195	50	56	340	261

APPENDIX VIII
Area Under High Yielding Varieties

Panchayat Samiti	Hybrid Maize 1967-68 1968-69	Mexican Wheat 1967-68 1968-69	Wheat 1967-68 1968-69	Wheat RS 31-1 1967-68 1968-69	Paddy		Sugar-cane		Cotton 1967-68		
					1967-68	1968-69	1967-68	1968-69			
Dungarpur	615	1235	375	1100	140	250	30	6.5	—	27	60
Sagwara	299	900	225	1084	—	250	110	—	—	15	15
Simalwara	711	845	225	751.5	—	250	147.5	—	—	—	1650
Aspur	305	570	150	712	—	125	—	—	—	—	30
Bichhiwara	423	785	200	811	185	—	2	4600	16	35	30

APPENDIX IX

Livestock

Sl. No.	Name of Tahsil	CATTLE				BUFFALOES								Total Cattle & Buffaloes
		Males		Females		Males		Females						
		Bulls	Young stock	Total	Cows	Young stock	Total	Buff- aloes	Young stock	Total	Buffa- loes	Young stock	Total	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1.	Dungarpur	76158	21091	97249	48929	22151	71080	466	5517	5983	30400	15820	46220	220532
	Rural	75630	20674	96304	48095	21779	69874	458	5445	5903	29926	15632	45558	217639
	Urban	528	417	945	834	372	1206	8	72	80	474	188	662	2893
2.	Sagwara	46290	13831	60121	30177	16538	46715	281	3656	3933	21931	14284	36215	146988
	Rural	45441	13636	59077	29556	16204	45760	278	3617	3895	21553	14097	35650	143382
	Urban	849	195	1044	621	334	955	3	39	42	378	187	565	2606
3.	Aspur*	29209	11468	40677	23083	11890	34973	162	3371	3533	16047	103080	29127	105610
	Total	151657	49097	198047	102189	50579	152768	909	12544	13453	68378	40484	108862	473130

* Entirely rural

S. No.	Name of Tahsil	OTHERS						
		Sheep	Goats	Horses	Donkeys	Mules	Pigs	Camels
		16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1.	Dungarpur	52101	132921	573	1541	—	11	550
	Rural	51716	131764	479	1534	—	—	550
	Urban	285	1157	94	7	—	11	—
2.	Sagwara	20823	67247	440	1967	—	9	219
	Rural	20621	66670	387	1922	—	—	217
	Urban	202	577	53	45	—	9	2
3.	Aspur*	16843	46935	485	1003	14	—	1159
	Total	89767	247103	1498	4511	14	20	1928

* Entirely rural

Source : Report on the Livestock Census of Rajasthan, 1966.

APPENDIX X

List Of Famine Tanks

S. No.	Name of Tank	Approximate Expenditure (Lakh Rs.)	Approximate Irrigation (Hectares)
1.	Mewada Talab	13.29	499.77
2.	Bodigamma Talab	15.00	485.61
3.	Suri Talab	4.50	203.34
4.	Ankarsol Talab	9.21	467.80
5.	Varandha Talab	2.64	67.57
6.	Galan Talab	2.00	84.98
7.	Tamatiya Talab	1.98	485.61
8.	Biliya Badgama Talab	1.37	58.67
9.	Seemariya (Ghata ka-Gonw)	2.70	58.67
10.	Gumanpura Talab	1.00	44.51
11.	Majhola Talab	1.43	42.89
12.	Dhatana Talab	2.70	40.46
13.	Kundi ka Naka Talab	1.69	48.56
14.	Upar Ghodi Talab	2.32	220.14
15.	Khanmal ka Naka	3.00	80.93
16.	Balri ka Naka	1.72	46.93

Source : Dungarpur Zila Men Abhav Sthiti Evam Akal Rahat Karyakrama, year 1968-69.
Office of the Collector, Dungarpur, pp. 4-5.

CHAPTER V

INDUSTRIES

OLD TIME INDUSTRIES

Dungarpur is one of the industrially backward districts of Rajasthan. During the princely regime very few industries existed and their output was limited to local needs. Among such industries mention may be made of pottery, weaving, carpentry, and smithy. These industries, by and large, supplied the necessities of life to the community.

Besides the industries described above, cloth, carpets, durries and blankets were manufactured in the jail. No authentic information is available about their quality. In mid-forties, the value of annual production was around Rs. 3,000. *The Administration Report of the Dungarpur State* for the year 1944-45 (p.52) mentions that the value of production of durries and cloth in that year was Rs. 3,254. *Khari* (salt brine), liquor and *Kattha* were produced in small quantities. In the forties, paper (both blotting and writing) was manufactured by manual labour on an experimental basis through State efforts. The State administration reports mention an ice plant, and manufacture of *bidis* for Indian soldiers serving in the overseas theatres of the Second World War. Stone quarries and forests were exploited on a small scale. The principal factors which inhibited the growth of industries and mining were lack of communications, transport facilities and power supply. However, the industries picked up with the gradual opening up of the interior by the construction of roads and availability of transport and power.

The industrial backwardness of the district is apparent from the fact that only 4,284 persons of a total working population of 2,15,046 were engaged in industry (both household and non-household) at the time of the 1961 Census.

POWER¹

There are power houses at Dungarpur and Sagwara, established

1. Source : Offices of the Engineers-in-charge, R.S.E.B., Dungarpur and Sagwara,

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in 1928 and 1952 respectively. Both these were taken over by the Rajasthan State Electricity Board in 1957. The installed and the firm capacity of the Dungarpur power house in 1968-69 was 480 kw. At Sagwara the installed capacity was 788 kw. and the firm capacity 320 kw. The generation figures of the power houses for the years 1964-69 are given below :

Year	Generation (Million kw)	
	Dungarpur	Sagwara
1964-65	0.752	0.411
1965-66	0.872	1.144
1966-67	1.083	1.511
1967-68	1.147	1.595
1968-69	1.257	0.082

In 1968-69, the Dungarpur plant sold 8.69 lakh kw. The sale from the Sagwara power-house was 8.96 lakh kw. The Sagwara power-house supplied electricity to Banswara town also. During the same year, there were 32 industrial consumers at Dungarpur and 31 at Sagwara which consumed 1,71,507 and 2,33,000 units respectively.

Rural Electrification

This is done with the power generated at the power houses and that obtained from the Chambal Hydel system. All the progress in rural electrification has been achieved during the Third Five Year Plan, and the later yearly plans. The names of localities electrified during the various years are given below :¹

Year	Name of localities electrified
1963	Galiyakot
1965	Rajpur, Nayadera, Bhiluda, Khadgada, Dhambola, Simalwara, Peeth, Rajpura, Nayadera.
1966	Jethana, Simalia, Chitri, Ghartaka Gaon, Khumanpur.
1967	Kodaria, Obri, Ambada, Mewda, Chadoli, Bodamli, Gada Maratia, Jasela, Chikhli, Modra, Nandiya, Parda Meton Ka.
1968	Lodeshwar, Selota.

1. Source : Offices of the Engineers-in-charge, Rajasthan State Electricity Board, Dungarpur and Sagwara.

MINING

Mining has been one of the old time industries of the district. In the beginning the work was limited to stone quarrying but gradually as the occurrences of economic minerals came to light, efforts were made to exploit them. Not much progress could be made because the efforts were handicapped, as mentioned earlier, by lack of communications, roads and transport facilities. In 1938-39, the State granted a mining lease for mica and asbestos to a contractor from Baroda. In 1942-43 prospecting licenses and mining leases (one each) for asbestos, soapstone, kainite, gold, silver, mica, beryl, galena, tin, mercury, and talc were given to firms from Bombay, Jaipur, etc.

The asbestos mines of Nalwa were worked departmentally. Like all other minerals these are now worked through contractors on lease.

The principal minerals of the district are soapstone, asbestos, and beryl and fluorite. There are also some occurrences of copper, mica, kainite, magnesite, lead ore, etc.¹

The important minerals are described below :

SOAPSTONE—The mineral occurs in the district at Nalwa, Barkundi, Panchpura, Jhankol, Mandwa, Ghantigala, Ghogna, Bhandaria, Mathu Gamra, Dewal and Gokalpura. The district is among the important producers of the mineral in the State. It is used in a number of industries like electronic equipment, paper, rubber, pottery, paints and insecticides and also in tar. The production of the mineral in 1968-69 was 9,462 tonnes. There are in all 19 leases for the mineral of a total area of 1,552 hectares which bring to the State an income of Rs. 25,897 annually in the form of dead rent.

ASBESTOS—For this mineral there are three current leases spread over a total area of 228.14 hectares. The occurrences are found in the district at Nalwa, Ghantigala and Gurra. Asbestos is used in the production of sanitary pipes, tiles, roofing sheets etc. Asbestos production in the year 1968-69 was 6 tonnes and income to the State Rs. 2,310.

1. *The Administration Reports of the Dungarpur State* list the following 26 minerals : Asbestos, Apatite, Agate, Beryl, Calcite, Cement Earths, Copper ores, Copper Pyrites, Dolomite, Coloured earths, Felspar, Garnet, Galena, Graphite, Iron ores, Lime, Manganese, Marble, Paint Pigments, Potstones, Quartz, Quartz-crystal, Red Oxide of iron, Soapstone and Talc,

INDUSTRIES

Besides separate leases there are five combined leases for asbestos and soapstone with an area of 281 hectares. The income to the State from the combined leases in the form of dead rent is Rs. 12,354 annually.

Though not on a large scale, marble is also mined in the district. There are seven leases of a total area of 1,09,703 sq. metres. The dead rent for these leases was Rs. 1,976, the production in 1968-69 being 225 tonnes. Marble is extensively used for building purposes and for making decorative pieces and statues.

Other minerals of the district are kainite and magnesite. Both minerals have only one lease each. The areas of the leases are 40 hectares and 322 hectares respectively. The dead rent has been fixed at Rs. 1,012 for kainite and Rs. 805 for magnesite. 35 tonnes of kainite were produced, but no production was reported for magnesite in 1968-69.

Beryl which is found at Sagwara is being directly mined by the Department of Atomic Energy. Fluorite deposits were discovered during the Third Five Year Plan. Originally the district was believed to possess about 2.1 million tonnes of the mineral out of a total known reserve of 2.250 million tonnes for the country as a whole.¹ But later estimates put the district figure at 1.25 million tons². A project for the commercial exploitation of the mineral is in progress under the Rajasthan State Industrial and Mineral Development Corporation, an enterprise of Rajasthan State Government.

INDUSTRIES & MANUFACTURES

By the end of 1968, besides the power houses the other establishments registered under the Factories Act, 1948, were two saw mills and three printing presses.

Two of the printing presses, viz., Kalyan Printing Press and Janta Printing Press were established in 1956, and have an investment of Rs. 30,000 and Rs. 20,000 respectively. The former employs three persons and the latter six. The third printing establishment, viz., the Vikas Printing Press was established only in 1968. It has an investment of Rs. 15,000 and employs seven workers.

1. *Techno-Economic Survey of Rajasthan*, op. cit., p. 248.

2. Source : Office of the Assistant Engineer, Mines and Geology, Dungarpur.

The two saw mills are Vishwakarma Saw Mills and Lakshmi Saw Mills (lately called Shakti Saw Mills). Both were set up in 1961 and have an investment of Rs. 18,000 and Rs. 12,000 respectively, the employment is four in each.

According to a Survey by the Directorate of Industries and Civil Supplies of the State Government in 1966, there were 13 small scale units as shown below¹ :

Classification	Number of units
Fabrication	10
Marble and Stone	1
Miscellaneous (Retreading and Rice Mill)	2
Total	13

These 13 units give employment to 86 persons and the total investment is Rs. 2,62,500.

The fabrication units mostly produce agricultural implements and *rahats*. Some units also make other articles like buckets, almirahs, safes and furniture.

The marble unit produces marble chips and asbestos powder. The other two units are engaged in rice milling and retreading of tyres.

The market for all the small scale units is within the district.

Cottage Industries

The important cottage industries are : palm *gur*, honey, *kattha*, handloom weaving, pottery, toy making, and oil extraction, besides smithy.

Among others, mention may be made of (1) brass work of Sagwara where brass water pots of a particular shape are made. They are called Sagwara or *Vadgia lota* and are in common use in Udaipur, Bhilwara, and Chittaurgarh, (2) manufacture of knives at Dungarpur and (3) shoe making.

Industrial Co-operatives

Industrial co-operatives have been organised for many important

1. Source : Office of the Regional Assistant Director, Industries and Civil Supplies, Udaipur.

cottage industries in the district. The number of the societies, their membership and other details for 1968-69 are shown below :¹

Type of Society	Number	Membership	Share Capital	Loans	(Rupees)	
					Working Capital	Profit (+) or Loss (-)
Gur Khandsari	4	54	772	319	1243	-158
Hand Pounding	11	302	16907	54059	87164	-653
Tel Ghani	3	45	710	—	756	—
Tar Gur	3	127	1038	1500	2538	+60
Forest Labour	8	409	6510	2200	67118	+10623
Labour Contract	15	1604	6248	46503	53620	+8360
Weavers	18	474	4711	13012	17787	-86
Leather workers	34	520	11566	19863	48353	+1024
Brick Utpadak	2	26	2600	5963	9078	N.A.
Loh Udyog	5	75	2120	3430	18772	+103
Bans Utpadak	3	36	436	—	1147	-185
Carpenters	1	8	750	2338	3092	-2171
Barf Utpadak	1	14	2500	—	2500	+7

All but one of these co-operative societies are lying dormant. The only functioning society is in forest labour, and was set up in 1959. It has a membership of 50. The value of production in 1968-69 was Rs. 65,677.

Loans for Industrial Development

The Department of Industries and Civil Supplies of the State Government provides assistance for industrial development in the form of loans. During the three years 1966-67 to 1968-69 no loans have been sanctioned. The amounts sanctioned during the five years ending 1965-66 are given below :

Year	Amount of Loans (Rs.)
1961-62	20,000
1962-63	11,750
1963-64	16,400
1964-65	6,250
1965-66	16,900

1. Source : Office of the Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Dungarpur.

The district has no large scale industry and, therefore, the amounts of loan to individual recipients are also small, ranging from Rs. 100 to Rs. 4,000.

The loans so far granted have gone to industries like black-smithy, pottery, printing, shoe-making, automobile repairs, carding, perfumery, bamboo products, wooden toys, leather tanning, and brick making.

Besides provision of finance, the government grants a number of facilities and incentives for industrialisation. These relate to allotment of land, power supply, hire-purchase of machinery, water supply, tax relief, assistance in technical and marketing matters, obtaining raw materials, provision of technical training and testing facilities, and assistance in export promotion. The State government also operates an Economic Information Service in the Directorate of Industries where information is available regarding area potentials and the relative prospects of industries at different locations. The Rajasthan State Financial Corporation has disbursed no loans in the district so far.

Industrial Potential

The district has a fairly bright future if the resources are properly developed.

Some crops like sugar-cane, cotton, sesamum, etc. can be commercially exploited by cottage or small scale industries within the district, and exported in a semi-processed state.

On the basis of the availability of resources and other factors, the following industries can be established in the district :¹

1. Woollen yarn and *Namda*
2. Mineral grinding
3. Leather tanning
4. Glue
5. Stationery items
6. Washing soap
7. *Gur* and *Rab*
8. Cement grills and other articles
9. Crushed bone meal

1. *Industrial Potential of Rajasthan, 1965*, Directorate of Industries and Civil Supplies, Rajasthan, Jaipur, pp. 45-46.

Labour Organisations and Welfare

There are only seven registered trade unions in the district as under:¹

Name of the Union	Year of Registration	Membership
1. Nagarpalika Karmachari Sangh, Dungarpur	1964	90
2. Electricity Board Employees Union, Sagwara	1966	25
3. Electricity Board Employees Union, Dungarpur	1966	30
4. Nagarpalika Karmachari Sangh, Sagwara	1966	33
5. Nagarpalika Karmachari Sangh, Dungarpur	1967	55
6. Rashtriya Nal Karmachari Sangh, Dungarpur	1968	20
7. R.S.E.B. Mazdoor Union, Dungarpur	1968	30

The establishments covered under the Factories Act have been mentioned earlier in this Chapter. The Industrial Disputes Act applies to all those establishments. The operation of other labour laws in force in the district is shown in the table below :²

Name of the Act	Number of Establishments covered
1. Minimum Wages Act	90
2. Payment of Wages Act	90
3. Motor Transport Workers Act	2

1. Source : Office of the Labour Commissioner, Rajasthan, Jaipur.
2. Source : Office of the Labour Inspector, Dungarpur.

CHAPTER VI

BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE

BANKING AND FINANCE

History of indigenous banking in the district

The district did not play a prominent part in the trade and commerce of olden times, because of lack of communications and manufactures. However, it may be presumed that there must have been local banking houses providing for the few credit needs that existed. The most popular form of bill was the *hundi* or a bill of exchange. The *hundi* was generally of two kinds, one requiring immediate redemption on receipt, and the other which allowed a specified time limit. Besides the *hundi* transactions, businessmen provided some other banking functions like acceptance of deposits, advancing loans, and mortgages of property etc. In the countryside, the *Bania* or the village trader, took the place of the *Seth* of the towns.

Indebtedness

There is no survey report to show the present extent of indebtedness in the district. The report of the 1951 Census has recorded that the average cultivator was not heavily indebted and the incidence of indebtedness was greater among the Rajputs than among Patels and other classes. The reasons given for this were that high prices of grain helped the cultivator to pay off the debt early, and high quality of land kept the interest low. The practice of borrowing for unproductive purposes like expenditure on marriages and death rites does not seem to have been prevalent in the district.

Lately, the district has been experiencing recurrent famines and scarcities and whatever benefits could have accrued to the peasants as a result of the rising prices of agricultural commodities, are mopped up by the loss in production.

No survey reports are available to show the extent of urban indebtedness also. Informed estimates, however, regard the problem as lesser than in the rural areas.

The Sabla and Simalwara branches of the Ram Chandra Lakshman Bank (this was the name of the Dungarpur State Bank) were opened principally to advance loans to agriculturists.¹ In addition to the loans advanced by these banks for agricultural finance, the State gave *taccavi* advances, and on certain occasions made the loans even interest free.²

Agricultural loans at present fall under three categories, according to the period for which they are granted. Long-term loans are given for capital investment on works of lasting utility such as buying pumping sets, improved implements, persian wheels and tractors, construction, deeping and repair of wells and other means of irrigation. Medium-term loans are granted principally for fruit development schemes. The loans given for buying seeds, fertilisers etc., are for a short term. The amounts given in the district are shown below³:

(Rupees)			
Year	Long-term	Medium-term	Short-term
1961-62	85,496	1,050	1,19,930
1962-63	1,44,049	1,500	84,395
1963-64	1,38,849	—	32,161
1964-65	3,22,975	2,378	68,945
1965-66	8,80,467	53,405	97,338
1966-67	5,44,296	—	2,03,453
1967-68	1,80,000	—	4,41,580
1968-69	4,10,100	—	2,55,706

Role of Private money-lenders

The co-operative movement in the district is of recent origin. During the princely regime, the State Bank and the government provided credit to the cultivators but the very fact that these institutions could not reach every village must have left a wide field for the village *mahajan*. Even now (in 1969), the co-operative movement covers only about 45 per cent of the rural population⁴. This evidently means that a large number

1. *Dungarpur State Administration Report*, 1941-42, p. 40.

2. For example in 1941-42 on the occasion of the ruler's birthday Rs. 5000 were granted for interest free *taccavi*. (*ibid.*, 1940-41, p. 21).

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

4. Source : Office of the Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Dungarpur.

of people have to depend upon the tender mercies of the money-lender. The rates of interest vary, depending upon person and purpose, in other words, the risk involved. Roughly, the rates of interest charged by the money-lender vary from 25 to 50 per cent.

Joint Stock Banks

The (former) Dungarpur State opened a bank called the Ram Chandra Laxman Bank at the State capital in 1909-10 to provide banking facilities¹ to trade. The Diwan of the State acted as the *ex-officio* Head *Munim* of the Bank. Three years later a branch was opened at Sagwara and was named 'Vasudeo Murlidhar'. In 1941-42, two more branches were opened at Sabla and Simalwara with the main object of providing agricultural finance.

At the end of 1968-69, the banks in the district were, the State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur at Dungarpur, Aspur and Sagwara and the Bank of Rajasthan at Dungarpur. Of these, the Bank of Rajasthan was established earliest, in 1952. A branch of the State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur at Dungarpur was opened in 1960. Two more branches of the bank in the district at Aspur and Sagwara were opened in 1968 and 1969 respectively. The branches of all the banks are deposit branches and do not make any large advances.

Co-operative Bank

The Central Co-operative Bank was opened in 1958 to provide finance to the co-operative societies. Two branches, at Sagwara and Simalwara were opened in 1963 and 1966 respectively. At the time of its establishment the Bank had a membership of 125 (43 individuals and 82 societies). The share capital was Rs. 81,350 and the Bank advanced loans worth Rs. 44,735 during the first year of its operation. The Bank now (1968-69) has 251 members and a share capital of Rs. 7,10,400. During 1968-69, it advanced loans amounting to Rs. 9,45,900 and earned a profit of Rs. 32,673. The Bank charges 8 per cent interest. The progress of the bank during the past four years is shown in the table below²:

	('000 Rs.)			
	1965-66	1966-67	1967-78	1968-69
1. Membership (Number)	353	309	309	251
2. Share capital	467	494	575	710
3. Deposits	720	754	695	735

1. *Dungarpur State Administration Report*, 1909-10, p. 55.

2. Source : Office of the Central Co-operative Bank, Dungarpur.

1	2	3	4	5	6
4. Loans received		985	395	123	947
5. Loans disbursed		818	1373	2208	1280
6. Loans recovered		574	868	1903	982
7. Profit		14	24	33	33

Land Development Bank

A Land Development Bank was registered in the district in 1965, but it started functioning only in 1966. The membership in the beginning was 254 and the working capital Rs. 2540. By 1968-69, the membership had risen to 1139 and the working capital to Rs. 31,857. During this year, the bank received loans of Rs. 2,95,150 and disbursed loans totalling Rs. 2,11,550. In the same year, the bank made a small profit of Rs. 116.40. The working of the bank from 1964-65 to 1968-69 is shown in the following table :¹

	(Rupees)				
	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
1. Membership	254	450	727	972	1139
2. Share capital	2540	4500	9010	11217	31867
3. Loans disbursed	—	—	10850	10850	211550
4. Loans received	—	—	21700	—	295150
5. Loans recovered	—	—	—	2160	6497
6. Profit	—	—	—	—	116

Co-operative Movement

At the end of the year 1968-69, the district had a total of 374 co-operative societies with an aggregate membership of 38689. The total share capital of the societies was about Rs. 16 lakh. These societies advanced Rs. 39 lakh to members and recovered Rs. 29 lakh. The growth of the co-operative movement is reflected in the following table ²:

1. Source : Office of the Land Development Bank, Dungarpur.

2. Source : *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, yearly volumes, 1958 onwards.

Year	Societies (Number)	Membership (Number)	('000 Rupees)			
			Share Capital	Working Capital	Loans Advanced	Recoveries
1956-57	104	3550	34	257	22	39
1957-58	138	5590	125	538	119	9
1958-59	166	8331	170	1010	276	95
1959-60	220	9342	231	1133	295	191
1960-61	274	13222	287	1303	797	522
1961-62	340	18349	399	1914	1053	733
1962-63	373	20763	546	2815	1945	1070
1963-64	403	26204	796	3783	1952	1641
1964-65	419	28624	940	4686	2522	1973
1965-66	430	30030	1010	5536	1147	791
1966-67	433	33427	1108	6689	2690	1692
1967-68	421	36323	1278	7155	3356	3418
1968-69	374	38689	1599	8341	3857	2851

Co-operative Credit Societies

At the end of 1968-69, there were 214 agricultural credit co-operative societies in the district with a total membership of 30,566. During that year these societies disbursed Rs. 13,03,062 as loans to members. The total share capital stood at Rs. 6,21,341 and the working capital at Rs. 38,06,842.

The yearly advances of the co-operative societies, both agricultural and non-agricultural are shown below:

Year	Advances (in lakh Rs.)	
	Agricultural Credit Societies	Non-agricultural Credit Societies
1958-59	0.45	—
1959-60	1.32	—
1960-61	2.47	0.01
1961-62	4.04	0.09
1962-63	7.78	0.51
1963-64	8.86	1.29
1964-65	7.56	2.37
1965-66	5.51	2.67
1966-67	11.60	2.13
1967-68	13.43	8.66
1968-69	13.30	7.29

State Insurance

State insurance was introduced in the district in 1954. The premium formerly charged from employees was at the rate of 6½ per cent of their basic salaries. A slab system has now been introduced since July 1, 1968 under which the lowest premium is Rs. 4 per month on an income ranging from Rs. 45 to Rs. 70. On incomes exceeding Rs. 2,000 per month the premium is Rs. 155. The rate of premium on various income slabs is shown below :

(Rupees)	
Income Range	Rate of Insurance Premium
45-70	4.00
71-90	6.00
91-140	8.00
141-200	12.00
201-300	18.00
301-450	27.00
451-650	40.00
651-900	55.00
901-1250	78.00
1251-1600	100.00
1601-2000	125.00
2001 and above	155.00

At the end of March 1968-69 there were 4075 policies in the district and the total sum received by way of premium was Rs. 2,98,409. The progress of the scheme can be seen from the table as follows :

Year	Number of policies	Premium (Rs.)
1966-67	3781	2,17,978
1967-68	4881	3,98,897
1968-69	4075	2,08,409

A total of 25 claims were paid during 1968-69, nineteen of which fell due by maturity of the policies, five by death and one by surrender. The amount of claims paid by the State was Rs. 14,727.60 on matured

policies, Rs. 7,008.25 on account of death of policy holders and Rs. 23 by surrender. During the same year 44 persons borrowed Rs. 17,707 against their policies.

Life Insurance Corporation of India

The Corporation covers the district through its branch office at Banswara. Two Development Officers have been posted in the district. As the independent development office was opened in 1967-68, separate figures for the district are available only for the two years. During 1967-68 the completed insurance business amounted to Rs. 55 lakhs. This increased to Rs. 67.60 lakhs in 1968-69.

State Assistance to Industrial Development

The Government Offers a number of inducements and facilities as a general policy for encouraging industrialisation in the State. These relate to allotment of land, financial assistance, hire purchase of machinery, power and water supply, tax relief and marketing assistance. The government also provides assistance in obtaining raw materials and machinery and provides facilities for material testing, technical training, and other forms of technical assistance in the installation, lay-out and use of modern machinery. The Economic Information Service of the Directorate of Industries assesses the relative prospects of different industries or of a particular industry at different locations. The information gathered is made available to industrialists through the Directorate's quarterly magazine *Rajasthan Udyog* and the monthly news bulletin *Masik Samachar*.

State assistance to industrial development also takes the form of loans, training facilities and distribution of controlled commodities through permits.

There was a Village Craft Training Centre at Dungarpur where instructions were imparted in the skills of weaving, leather and wood work. 15 trainees were admitted in each branch. Every trainee received a stipend of Rs. 40 per month. It was closed in 1968. It had imparted training to 23 persons in weaving, 22 in leather work and 20 in wood work by 1968.

No loans were advanced to industries during the three years 1966-67 and 1968-69. The amount of loans disbursed from 1961-62 to 1965-66 are given below. The industries benefitted by these loans are mentioned in Chapter V.

Year	Loans (Rs)
1961-62	20,000
1962-63	11,750
1963-64	16,400
1964-65	6,250
1965-66	16,900

Currency and Coinage

About mid-eighteenth century, the State claimed that it enjoyed the right of coining since ancient times. In a letter to the British Officer written on December 8, 1868, the Maharawal asserted that:

Sixty years previously there had been a mint at his capital where the 'old Chitore', the 'Tursoolea', and the 'Putressercea' rupees were coined, but that, owing to the unsettled state of the country the mint was closed.

Further enquiries by the officer, however, revealed that it was likely that the 'old Chitore' was also minted, among other places at Dungarpur. The other two coins mentioned in the letter were never coined in the State¹.

The only coin which was minted in the State was the 'Dungarpur Paisa', issued in 1860 and 1861. Weighing 160 grains, the coin bore on the obverse the legend in Devnagri script, '*Sirka Girpur*', meaning 'The Government', the 'Hill city', and year (*Samvat* 1917-18), a sword and a *Jhar* on the reverse.²

In Rawal Shiva Singh's reign (1730-1785) the *Salim Shahee* was current, but a coin called the *Chandee* was also used which was greater in value by one-fourth than the *Salim Shahee*. But Rawal Beri Sal, Shiva Singh's successor, repeatedly devalued the *chandee* and ultimately brought it down to only one-fourth of the value of *Salim Shahee* to pay off the arrears of the troops. The troops in turn, compelled the *Banias* to accept the new coin at the old rates. As a consequence there were many bankruptcies, and flight of money from the State³.

1. Webb, W.W., *The Currencies of the Hindu States of Rajputana*, Westminster, 1893, p. 29.
2. *ibid*, p. 30.
3. *Statement of the Revenues of Dungarpur*, 1934, pp. 12-13.

Later, the *Chittori* came into circulation and it was completely replaced by the British rupee from 1st July, 1904¹.

In view of the shortage of small coins caused by the II World War, there was a proposal to mint copper coins for the State². But the idea did not take a practical shape.

The metric system of currency was introduced in the district along with the rest of the country on 1st April, 1957.

TRADE AND COMMERCE

Courses of Trade

The exports of the district during the first decade of the century³ were *ghee*, grain, country cloth, cattle, hides, oilseeds, oils, *gur* etc. Formerly opium used to be exported in large quantities, but poppy cultivation was banned in 1927. Exports of bones, hides, grains etc. have fluctuated with the vagaries of the monsoon. Thus, there were larger exports of bones and hides in years of scarcity because a large number of animals died of hunger. In a year of plenty, there were more supplies of grain available for export.

The more important imports were tobacco, salt, sugar, general merchandise, oil, country cloth, coconut, piece goods, saffron, grocery, etc. With an increase in the needs of society, such items as petrol, machinery etc. also entered the import list by the thirties⁴.

1. *Dungarpur State Administration Report*, 1903-04, p. 7.

The State Council had passed orders in 1901-02 setting in motion the process of conversion by ordering that certain dues, fines etc. were thenceforth to be realised in British rupees (*ibid.*, 1901-02, p. 14).

The *Chittori* (of Mewar) and the *Salim Shahee* (of Pratapgarh) were current along with the British rupee till they were demonetised, though they were at a discount as compared to the British Coin. Owing to the sagging value it was decided to exchange them at 136 *Chittori* and 200 *Salim Shahee* for 100 British rupees. But during the period of exchange the rate operated comparatively better for the condemned currencies, with the result that only 346 *Salim Shahee* and 43 *Chittori* gravitated towards the treasury. The British rupee was made the sole legal tender on July 1, 1904. (*Imperial Gazetteer of India*, New Edn, Vol. XI, Oxford, 1908, p. 384.

2. *Dungarpur State Administration Report*, 1943-44, p. 18,

3. *ibid.*, 1902-03 to 1909-10.

4. *ibid.*, volumes for various years.

The district had considerable trade with Gujarat. Most imports came via Talod. An idea of the volume of trade can be had from the fact that in 1902-03, the income from customs amounted to Rs. 40,000, second only to that from land revenue¹.

In recent years forest products and minerals have been exported in larger quantities, because of the increase in their production and improvement in communications and production techniques. The development plans have greatly helped the growth of commerce and trade in the district.

It is difficult to form an idea of the trade carried on by road transport. The main items of import at Dungarpur railway station by rail are cement and cement products, sugar, timber and grain. Cement is received from Chittaurgarh and Sawai Madhopur. Grain is imported from Punjab and sugar from Uttar Pradesh. The exports are soapstone, grains, leather and fluorite (soapstone mainly goes to Bombay, fluorite to Delhi and Calcutta and leather to nearby places like Mavli, Kankroli and Fatehnagar). At Bichiwara railway station, salt is received from Kandla, *bidis* from Madhya Pradesh, and milling stone from Gujarat. Exports from this station are hides and skins to Udaipur district and Gujarat state, oilseeds to Udaipur and soapstone lumps to Bombay.

There is a centre for wholesale trade of agricultural commodities at Dungarpur but it has not yet been declared a regulated market. The catchment area of the market is spread over 155 villages of Dungarpur Panchayat Samiti and a part of Bichiwara Panchayat Samiti. The shops are scattered over different locations in the town.

The important commodities brought to the market are foodgrains, pulses, groundnut and *gur*.

Retail Marketing Centres

The district does not have any big shopping centres but there are shops in towns which supply the ordinary needs of the people. Shops in the bigger villages do not stock all that the people need and as a consequence people in rural areas go to towns to do their bigger marketing.

Fairs

The three important fairs of the district are Neelapani, Baneshwar

1. *Dungarpur State Administration Report*, 1902-03 p. 11.

and Galiakot. These are mainly religious fairs, the first two are Hindu fairs and the third is a Muslim fair.

NEELAPANI FAIR¹—At village Hathod in Dungarpur tahsil a fair is held on *Kartika Sudi 14* (in November). About 7000 persons, mostly tribals, gather there. Dungarpur is the nearest railway station for those attending the fair.

BANESHWAR FAIR²—The fair is held yearly from *Magha Shukla Ekadeshi* to *Magh Shukla Poornima*, near village Navatapura in Aspur tahsil. There are Shiva and Vishnu temples, the former being of greater antiquity.

The fair in its present form was started in 1793 after the construction of the Vishnu temple. It is a predominantly tribal affair, the scene being dominated by Bhils. There is an average attendance of 50,000 including visitors from the neighbouring districts of Udaipur and Banswara. It was organised by the government before 1960. In that year, the responsibility for conducting the fair was given to the Sabla Panchayat. The next year it was handed over to the Aspur Panchayat Samiti.

The articles put up for sale at the fair are foodstuffs, utensils, textile goods, hosiery, silver ornaments, nickel, silver, brass and aluminium ware, pottery, swords, daggers, spearheads, arrows, agricultural implements, general merchandise, inexpensive cosmetics etc.

URS AT GALIAKOT³—The second important fair is the Urs. Galiakot is a village with about 4000 inhabitants on the banks of Mahi river in the interior of the Sagwara tahsil. The fair has religious significance for Dawoodi Bohras, a sect of Ismaili Shia Muslims who congregate at the resting place of the mortal remains of Syed Fakhruddin in search of spiritual peace. About 1.61 km. (1 mile and a half) to the north of the village lies the *Mazar-e-Fakhiri* which houses the tomb.

The fair is celebrated on the 27th of Moharram, the first month of the Mohammadan year. A special feature of the fair is the *Majlis*, a programme of devotional music.

1. *Dungarpur District Census Handbook, 1961 Census*, p. vii.

2. *Census of India, 1961*, Vol. XIV, Part VII-B, p. 25 ff.

3. *ibid.*

There is an estimated congregation of about 10,000 persons mostly of Bohras of the Dawoodi sect. Some devotees come from as far as Africa and other parts of Asia.

Besides the above fairs, there is a *Rath* (Chariot) fair at Dungarpur from *Bhadrapad Shukla 2* for three days. It is attended by the Mahajans and the tribal communities of the area. The attendance is estimated at about 25,000 persons. Apart from the fair at Dungarpur, a similar fair is held simultaneously at villages Peeth and Thana of Dungarpur tahsil¹.

Co-operation in Trade

There are five consumers' co-operative stores in the district, two each at Dungarpur and Galiakot and the fifth at Simalwara. The Gandhi Co-operative Store, Simalwara was registered in 1949 and has a membership of 28 (1968-69); the share and working capital of the store is Rs. 731. The Safi Sahkari Bhandar, Galiakot which has 339 members was registered in 1961. The share capital and working capital of the store is Rs. 16,221. The other store at Galiakot is the Galiakot Sahkari Bhandar. With a membership of 15, this store has a working capital of Rs. 2,950 and the same amount as share capital. The Dungarpur Prathamik Upbhokta Sahkari Bhandar has 318 members. Its share as well as the working capital is Rs. 6,793. There is also a railway employees co-operative store at Dungarpur, named the Western Railway Employees Co-operative Consumers' Store. This store has a membership of 250 and a share and working capital of Rs. 2650.

Two of these stores, viz., Galiakot Sahkari Bhandar and the Western Railway Employees Co-operative Consumers' Store are lying dormant. The other three made a nominal profit of Rs. 2,174 during 1968-69. In 1964-65, these stores had a combined membership of 218 and a share capital of Rs. 8.17 thousand. The working capital was Rs. 10.84 thousand. By the end of 1968-69, the membership rose to 819. The share capital rose to Rs. 28.75 thousand and the working capital to Rs. 31.55 thousand.

Fair Price Shops

During 1968-69, there were 142 fair price shops in the district. Of these 6 were in Dungarpur and 2 in Sagwara. The rest were all in the

1. Source: Collectorate, Dungarpur.

rural areas. The district received 1620 quintals of imported wheat and 175 quintals of indigenous wheat during the year. Other cereals received were: maize 687 quintals, milo 13668 quintals, *Jwar* 526 quintals and gram 8 quintals. The quantity of sugar allotted to the district in 1968-69 was 14816 quintals.

Trade Associations

There is yet no registered trade association in the district. There are, however, unregistered associations of grain and cloth merchants. There is also a Zila Vyapar Sangh, which assists the traders in various trades with legal advice and represents their grievances to the government. This association was formed in 1965 but is still to take final and formal shape. Efforts are afoot to get it registered.

Weights and Measures

A *seer* known as the *Shivashahi* was introduced in 1909-10. But it was not uniform, the *seer* weighing sometimes 51 to 51½ *Chittori rupees* or 51 to 51½ *tolas*. Consequently, there was no fixed ratio with the British weights. This caused inconvenience to the merchants in relation to the rates prevailing at Bombay and Ahmedabad.¹

To obviate this difficulty a new weight called the *Udaishahi*, so called after the (late) Maharawal Uda Singh, and the standard linear yard of 36 inches were introduced from 1st October, 1910.²

Introduction of the Metric System

The Rajasthan Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act was passed in 1958 but it was not immediately enforced in the whole State. Weights were introduced in two stages, and linear measures in one stage. The district was included in the second phase of weights and the third phase of the capacity measures for enforcement of the metric system. The dates of the introduction are shown below ³:

1. Weights	April 1, 1962
2. Capacity measures	April 1, 1963
3. Linear measures	October 1, 1962.

1. *Dungarpur State Administration Report*, 1909-10, p. 8.

2. *ibid.*, 1910-11, p. 13.

3. *Metric System in Rajasthan*, issued by the Controller of Weights and Measures, Rajasthan, 1962, p. 12.

CHAPTER VII

COMMUNICATIONS

OLD ROUTES

Historically the district was unimportant commercially and militarily, and it is improbable that it lay on any major route. However, from stray references one can form an idea of the routes that were in use. During the 16th century, the fabled nurse Panna went from Chittor to Kumbhalgarh via Devalia and Dungarpur.¹ Later during the same century the army of the Mughal Emperor Akbar invaded Dungarpur under the command of Man Singh from Gujarat via Idar. Having defeated the Dungarpur Rawal at village Bilpan, they marched on to Udaipur.²

During more recent times, when the security of the roads improved, traders in the south of Mewar started sending their goods through Dungarpur. Earlier, through traffic between Marwar and South of Mewar did not go via Dungarpur.³ For a land locked tract (like Dungarpur) lacking in proper rail or road connection the briskness of trade was surprising.⁴ The route from Deesa to Neemuch passed through Dungarpur.

ROAD TRANSPORT

Roads

At the beginning of the century, the district (then a State) had only two cart roads, north to south and east to west.⁵ One can well imagine the sense of isolation, which the inhabitants must have felt owing to this utter lack of communications. Efforts were, however, made to open up the country and make it easier of access, so that by the

1. Ojha, Gaurishankar Hirachand, *The History of Rajputana*, Vol. III, Part II, *The History of Banswara State*, Ajmer, 1937, p. 71.

2. Singh, Raghubir, *Poorva-Adhunik Rajasthan*, Udaipur, 1951, p. 51.

3. *Administration Report of Dungarpur State*, 1905-06, p. 7.

4. *ibid.*, 1903-04, p. 6.

5. *ibid.*, 1902-03, p. 3.

mid-thirties, there were tracks diverging from Dungarpur town to the following places :

- (i) Kherwara on the Udaipur line,
- (ii) Sagwara and Bhiloda on the Banswara line,
- (iii) Galiakot and Bargama on the Godhra line,
- (iv) Mewara on the Modasa and Talod line,
- (v) Aspur (upto Nithawa) on the Mewar and Pratapgarh border,
- (vi) Ratanpur on the Samlaji, Modasa, and Ahmedabad line, and
- (vii) Genji and Saruthava on the Lunawara border.

These tracks, useful as they were, did not go far. Constant improvement of road communications, made important by the absence of railways, exercised the minds of the State authorities and the ruler and in 1934-35, replying to an address by the Municipal Board he announced that "We shall be able to have a metalled road from Modasa via Dungarpur to Kherwara and thence to Udaipur within a reasonably short period".¹ On the occasion of his birthday about a decade later he announced a grant of Rs. two lakhs for roads.²

The roads do not seem to have been very safe, judging from the fact that a system known as *Rasta Chaukidari* prevailed in the State. The persons appointed *Basta Chaukidars* were charged with the safe transit of travellers through jungles and hilly tracts during day time.³

Coming to more recent times, we find that the district had 302 miles⁴ (486 km.) of roads in 1950-51 and 373 miles (596 km.) in 1955-56. The figure rose to 450 miles (724 km.) in 1960-61, i.e., the end of the Second Plan. The district then had 1.11 miles of road per thousand of population and 30.82 miles per 100 sq. miles of area. The district average of road miles was far above the State's average of 21 km (12.69 miles) per 100 sq. miles. Out of the 742.20 km (450 miles), 519.81 km (323 miles) were unsurfaced⁵ and it was perhaps this feature which led the

1. *Administration Report of Dungarpur State, 1934-35*, p. 9.

2. *ibid.*, 1943-44, p. 11.

3. *ibid.*, 1941-42, p. 15.

4. *Panchvarshiya Yojana Men Pragati*, Zila Dungarpur, (folder), Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

5. *Second Five Year Plan, Progress Report, Rajasthan, 1956-61*. p. LLXXXII.

Techno-Economic Survey of Rajasthan to record that the "Surfaced road mileage in the district somewhat lags behind other districts and has to be brought in line with the latter."¹ The total budget allotment for road works during the Plan (1956-61) was Rs. 22.41 lakhs and the actual expenditure came to Rs. 28.71 lakhs. The physical target was 148.06 km (92 miles) and the actual achievement came to 133.57 km (83 miles). This includes both new construction and improvement of old roads. The allotted expenditure was Rs. 0.24 lakhs per mile, but the actual figure came to Rs. 0.35 lakhs per mile.²

At the end of the Third Plan, the district had 16.70 km of roads in every hundred sq. km. of district territory and 1.64 km. for every 1000 people, being in both respects above the State average of 8.95 km. and 1.52 km. respectively. The figures at the end of 1967-68 stood as follows; roads per 100 sq. km. 23 km. and road length per 1000 persons 1.66 km.³ The total road length at the end of 1968-69 was 707 km.

The length of roads in the district, according to surface, during some past years is given below :⁴

Year	(Km)				
	Painted	Metalled	Gravelled	Fairweather	Total
1958-59	40	138	249	214	641
1959-60	39	137	134	332	642
1960-61	71	134	13	507	725
1961-62	89	124	111	356	680
1962-63	105	138	109	364	716
1963-64	105	164	108	340	717
1964-65	114	121	116	347	698
1965-66	126	130	95	315	666
1966-67	140	118	154	290	702
1967-68	145	177	150	235	707
1968-69	164	165	145	233	707

1. *Techno-Economic Survey of Rajasthan*, p. 278. (The conclusion is based on 1959 figures—Total road mileage 397; per 100 square miles 27.2 miles and per 1,00,000 population 100 miles, *ibid.*, p. 271.

2. *Second Five Year Plan, Progress Report, Rajasthan, 1956-61*, p. LLXXXIV, et. sq.

3. *Varshik Yojana Pragati Prativedan, (Annual Plan Progress Report), 1967-68*, p. 198.

4. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, yearly volumes, 1958, onwards.*

NATIONAL HIGHWAY—The National Highway No. 8 which runs between Delhi and Bombay passes through the district for a total distance of 31 km.

STATE HIGHWAY—There is only one State Highway passing through the district, viz., Sirohi-Ratlam Highway. It measures approximately 77.24 km. (48 miles and 5 furlongs). Other roads are classified as District Roads and Village Roads.

These roads connect all the three tahsils, viz., Dungarpur, Sagwara and Aspur, with each other. All roads described above are maintained by the Public Works Department of the State Government. In the case of the National Highway the money is provided by the Central Government.

Vehicles and Conveyances

Before the introduction of motor vehicles, the principal means of conveyance in the district were carts, camels, and pack-bullocks. Even these were obtainable only on hire with some difficulty.¹ The utility of wheeled conveyances for cross-country journey was greatly reduced by the absence of good roads. In former times both men and women could be seen riding bullocks. High caste Hindus considered it a taboo to ride a camel. But this taboo operated only to the end of the village², and camels were freely used once they were out of the village.

There were 327 registered vehicles in the district in 1969. This number was 133 in 1957. It will be observed from the figures in Appendix I that the largest number is of private cars and jeeps, and there are no taxis. There are a few tractors, which, though small in number, indicate a certain extent of mechanised farming. The table giving the number of vehicles according to registration categories for the past few years, is given as Appendix I to this chapter.

Road Accidents

Though the number of vehicles is not very large, accidents do occur; some of them are fatal. In 1968, there were three road accidents in the district involving five vehicles. The number of persons injured was

1. *Administration Report of Dungarpur State*, 1902-03, p. 3.

2. Gehlot, Jagdish Singh, *The History of Rajasthan*, Vol. I, p. 391.

11 and of those killed 14. The following table shows the number of accidents¹ in the district from 1957 to 1968:

Year	(Number)			
	Accidents	Persons killed	Persons injured	Vehicles involved
1957	4	1	4	4
1958	4	2	3	4
1959	9	4	3	9
1960	4	—	10	5
1961	3	2	4	3
1962	10	1	27	12
1963	15	7	21	16
1964	17	3	36	17
1965	6	5	22	6
1966	8	2	26	8
1967	4	1	7	4
1968	3	14	11	5

Bus Services

There were hardly any roads in the district during the early years of the century. Consequently there was hardly any scope for the development of bus services. Gradually roads were developed and the first bus route was opened in 1928-29² when an operator was granted monopoly for five years on the Kushalkot (Banswara)-Galiakot and the Galiakot-Vadgama routes. The route to Galiakot made it easier for the pilgrims to reach that place³. In course of time bus services were started from Dungarpur to Sagwara, Galiakot, Kherwara, Ratanpur, Modesa, Sabla and Pratapgarh, from Galiakot to Dohad and Godha and from Sabla to Pratapgarh⁴.

When monopolies on the Dungarpur-Kherwara and the Dungarpur-Ratanpur routes expired in 1940-41, the services were taken over by the State⁵. It seems to have been the policy of the State to take over a large part of road transport, so that by 1944-45, the State Motor Transport

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, yearly volumes, 1958 onwards.

2. *Administration Report of Dungarpur State*, 1928-29, p. 4.

3. There is a religious fair of Muslims at Galiakot.

4. *Administration Report of Dungarpur State*, 1937-38, p. 4 and 1940-41, p. 1.

5. *ibid*, 1940-41, p. 61.

Department was running buses from Dungarpur to (i) Kherwara, (ii) Ratanpur, (iii) Galiakot via Sagwara and (iv) Banswara via Aspur and Sabla.¹

NATIONALISED ROUTES—The Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation started functioning in the district from 1965. At the end of 1968-69 there were only two routes under the Corporation, viz., Dungarpur-Ratanpur (36 km.) and Dungarpur-Bichhiwara (24 km.).

The fare charged is 3 paise per km. plus 25 per cent passenger tax, with a minimum charge for 10 km.

OTHERS—Other routes are operated by private concerns and connect the district headquarters with important places like Sagwara, Galiakot, Aspur, Badgama, etc., within the district.

Railways

The railway in the district is only about four years old. Before the railway came to the district in 1966, the nearest railway stations were Udaipur and Talod, (111.04 and 120.70 km respectively). Even though the idea of connecting the State by rail used to engage the attention of State authorities during the princely regime it was only in 1966 that the first passenger train rolled through the district from Udaipur to Himmatnagar.²

The Udaipur-Himmatnagar metre gauge line which passes through the district has a total length of 214 km (133.25 miles).³ It was completed during the Third Five Year Plan. The line runs for an approximate distance of 30 km. through the district.⁴

Bridges

There are 31 bridges of all types and sizes in the district. Of these eight were constructed during the princely regime and the rest afterwards.

1. *Administration Report of Dungarpur State*, 1944-45; p. 60. The last route was inter-State.
2. Opened for passenger traffic on April 1, 1966 and for goods traffic towards the end of 1965.
3. The portion within Rajasthan is 153.6 km. The line has reduced the distance from Udaipur to Ahmedabad by 241 km. The planned expenditure on the entire line was Rs. 12.698 crores (*Techo-Economic Survey, op.cit.*, p. 276).
4. The distance between the first and last station in the district.

TRAVEL AND TOURSIT FACILITIES

Dak Bungalows

There are Dak Bungalows owned by the State Public Works Department at Dungarpur, Sagwara and Aspur. Dungarpur Dak Bungalow has seven rooms and is fitted with running water and electricity. The other two bungalows viz., at Aspur and Sagwara have only two rooms each. Electricity is available, but water closets are hand flushed.

The rates of stay at these places for gazetted government servants are Rs. 0.50 per day during winter and Rs. 1.00 during summer. Private persons have to pay Rs. 2.50 per day during winter and Rs. 3.00 per day during summer at Dungarpur, and Rs. 3.00 and Rs. 3.50 respectively at Sagwara. The charges at Aspur are Rs. 2.50 per day for all seasons. Cooking and other utensils are issued to visitors without any additional charge.

Dharmshalas and Sarais

There are *Sarais* built by the erstwhile State government at Dungarpur and Sagwara. The Dungarpur *Sarai* has 40 rooms which are fitted with light. The charge is Rs. 0.50 per day for rooms on the first floor while it is Rs. 0.25 for rooms on the ground floor. At the Sagwara *Sarai* there are 28 rooms of which 16 are rented to visitors at the rate of Rs. 0.60 per day. There is no electricity.

The Adinath Kotadia Digamber Jain Dharmashala at Dungarpur was built by the Digamber Jain community of the town. There are 16 rooms, but only 10 are rented to visitors, the fee charged being 50 paise per day. All rooms have electricity. The visitors are issued utensils and a bed for an additional charge of 25 paise per day.

The Baba Ka Temple near the bus stand at Dungarpur also provides wooden beds to passengers at a charge of Rs. 0.50 per day. There are no rooms and passengers have to sleep in the verandahs.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

The lack of proper roads and means of communications made it very difficult for any postal system worth the name to exist and operate during the early years of the century. In 1901-02, there were only three Imperial Posts Offices, at Dungarpur, Sagwara and Galiakot.¹ Arrangements were made with the postal authorities for the receipt and despatch

1. Though some sort of a postal organisation was in existence since 1877. (*Administration Report of Dungarpur State*, 1943-44, p. 61).

of fully prepaid unregistered articles between Dungarpur and Antri. A police writer at the latter place was entrusted with the postal duties. The bag was carried by runners to and from Sagwara. To facilitate communication between Dungarpur and the outlying districts (of the former State) which had no postal facility the State operated a system of Dak Runners at an annual cost of Rs. 1,000. The general public was allowed to despatch private letters and postcards on payment of $\frac{3}{4}$ anna for each.¹

The unsatisfactory way in which this system worked would be clear from the following extract from a review by the Political Officer:²

The insecurity of roads and the distance from the railway make communications slow, but they do not account for the irregularity of the arrivals of letters and parcels. The daily newspapers of different dates arrive together and as many as four numbers of the same papers have been delivered simultaneously. Twice when the English mail arrived in Bombay on Friday morning, the mails were not delivered here till the following Thursday.

Telegraph facilities became available in 1905-06 when a line was brought to the capital from Namli through Banswara State. The first two telegraph offices were opened at Dungarpur and Sagwara.³

The mail services was gradually extended to more and more places as the country was opened up by the construction of roads and the introduction of wheeled traffic. By the late twenties, the service was available at Ganeshpur, Dhambola and Kanba also.⁴

By this time buses also started plying between important points and the Dungarpur-Kherwara route was the first route on which dak was conveyed by bus⁵. This facility was later extended to other places also. By the end of the princely regime, there were daily services between the State capital and Sagwara and Galiakot. Other places thus served were Ganeshpur, Aspur, Nithaua, Dhambola and Kanba. Buses from Dungarpur to Sagwara, Kherwara and Galiakot also carried Imperial Mails⁶.

1. *Administration Report of Dungarpur State*, 1901-02, p. 13.

2. *ibid.*, 1902-03, p. 14.

3. *ibid.*, 1905-06, p. 7.

4. *ibid.*, 1927-28, p. 1.

5. *ibid.*, 1944-45, p. 60.

6. *ibid.*, 1941-42, p. 62.

The rates of postage were the same as those of the Imperial service¹. The State postal system continued to work along with the Central Government post offices till it was taken over by the latter on 1st April, 1950².

Telephones made their appearance only recently. In 1939-40 an automatic system was installed with 12 connections. There was a proposal to extend the facility to the other parts of the district but it was shelved due to War. There are two telephone exchanges now in the district, one at Dungarpur and the other at Sagwara opened in 1956 and 1969 respectively. Both of them work for twenty four hours. Public trunk call offices at Kotra, Kherwara, Bichhiwara, Aspur and Genji are connected with the Dungarpur Exchange while those at Khadgada and Bhukia are connected with the Sagwara exchange.

The table below shows the growth of post offices, telegraph offices telephone exchanges since 1956-57³:

Year	Post Offices	Telegraph Offices	Telephone Exchanges	(Number)
				Public Call Offices
1956-57	58	4	1	1
1957-58	72	5	1	1
1958-59	69	6	1	1
1959-60	73	6	1	1
1960-61	77	6	1	1
1961-62	124	6	1	2
1962-63	148	6	1	3
1963-64	148	8	1	3
1964-65	175	8	1	3
1965-66	175	8	1	4
1966-67	161	10	1	5
1967-68*	163	12	1	5
1968-69	164	12	4	3

1. *Administration Report of Dungarpur State*, 1944-45, p. 60. The 1940-41 report gives the rates as follows: letters $1\frac{1}{4}$ anna for the first tola, unregistered parcel 4 annas for 40 tolas, book-post 9 pies for 5 tolas. Registered Acknowledgement due letter 5 annas.

2. *Dungarpur District Census Hand Book*, 1951 Census, p. ix.

3. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, 1958 onwards.

* Provisional

APPENDIX I

Motor Vehicles on Roads

Year	Private Cars and Jeeps	Private Buses	Motor Cycles and Tricycle Rikshaws	Stage Carriers	Public Carriers	Private Carriers	Tractors and others	Total
1957	58	3	4	18	33	14	3	133
1958	58	3	6	20	34	12	3	136
1959	61	2	7	23	39	12	3	147
1960	64	2	8	24	42	12	3	155
1961	68	2	9	26	44	11	6	166
1962	71	3	8	27	55	21	5	190
1963	73	4	10	27	60	20	5	199
1964	80	4	11	27	65	21	5	213
1965	88	1	15	29	74	11	6	224
1966	90	1	20	29	74	16	8	238
1967	93	2	18	30	82	16	11	252
1968	99	2	25	31	92	16	11	276
1969	89	2	33	41	98	29	35	327

Source: Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, 1958 onwards.

APPENDIX II

List Of Post Offices And Telegraph Offices In Dungarpur District
As On March 31, 1969.

1	2
1. Aspur SO/CSO	
1. Baroda	2. Bhekbad
3. Devea	4. Ganeshpur
5. Indora	6. Kanju
7. Kanthari	8. Mal
9. Nandli	10. Parda Itwar
11. Pachalwasa	12. Raiki
13. Ramgarat	14. Savgarat
15. Sakani	16. Tokwasa
17. Thurkipal	18. Vasundar Chhoti
2. Bichhiwara SO/CSO	
1. Bori	2. Balwara
3. Chundawara	4. Galandhar
5. Gamdi Aheda	6. Ghughrana
7. Kanba	8. Modar
9. Maroli	10. Mewada
11. Mada	12. Nawaeshyam
13. Sanchiya	14. Taliya
15. Thana	16. Khajri
3. Bankora SO/CSO	
1. Bhasora	2. Bhoidi
3. Kolkhanda	4. Katisore
5. Khalil	6. Kokapur
7. Lapania	8. Lilawasa
9. Mandawa	10. Punjpur
4. Dhambola SO/CSO	
1. Basia	2. Badmali
3. Gandhawa	4. Karawada
5. Negaria Panchela	6. Vedia

1	2
5. Dungarpur-Gopsagar PCO Dungarpur HO/CO/CSO	
1. Anjera	2. Bhagton Kaoda
3. Antri	4. Bildi
5. Bhokla	6. Chowli
7. Damdi	8. Dhavdi
9. Falonj	10. Gudamoria
11. Gamdi Deval	12. Hathai
13. Hisata	14. Kanhari
15. Kherawara Slai	16. Nalvarda
17. Narnia	18. Nokhana
19. Paldra	20. Paldeval
21. Punali	22. Raghunathpura
23. Rampursaw	24. Sishod
25. Surata	26. Upargaon
27. Vassi	28. Varda
Dungarpur CTSO	
1. Bhinda	2. Genji
3. Jontri	4. Mathugamda
5. Metali	6. Sanwarpur
7. Vikasnagar	8. Vanja
6. Galiakot CSO	
1. Dawdibadgama	2. Chikhali
3. Dariyari	4. Dariyata
5. Jasela	6. Kuwan
7. Nandi	8. Ramsora
9. Siloi	
7. Khadgada CSO	
1. Chandoli	2. Chitri
3. Diwada Bada	4. Ghata Ka Gaon
5. Hamdmala	6. Jhonswa
7. Jodpura	
8. Sabla SO/CSO	
1. Bodigama	2. Deopura
3. Rodwal	4. Dolpura

1	2
5. Munged	6. Miyalax
7. Nithaud	8. Pindawar
9. Rincha	10. Talera
11. Valai	
9. Sagwara LSG CSO	
1. Ara	2. Bagera
3. Bhiluda	4. Ganda Brahmani
5. Gadajhumji	6. Gowari
7. Jethana	8. Nondod
9. Pilmavit	
10. Seemalwara CSO/PCO	
1. Bandela	2. Jharni
3. Nandli	4. Peeth
5. Punawada	6. Rasta
7. Sakarsi	8. Sarthuna
9. Singhal	
11. Obri SO	
1. Pipalgunj	2. Ambada
3. Parla Methonka	4. Decha
5. Bilai Badgama	6. Batbudnia
7. Tamatiya	8. Thakarda
12. Padwa SO	
1. Akheypur	2. Gadavasan
3. Galijana	4. Karara
5. Kariana	6. Oad
7. Parda	8. Padardibadi
9. Saroda	10. Semlia
11. Vamasa	

SO/CSO=Combined Sub Office

CTSO=City Sub Office (Non-delivering)

LSG=Lower Selection Grade

H. O.=Head Office

CHAPTER VIII

MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS

According to the last Census (1961) the district had 215,046 workers in a total population of 406,944 i.e. less than half the population stayed at home. This is a remarkable feature, because there are more non-workers than workers in the State (Rajasthan) as a whole. The number of workers and non-workers, sex-wise, residing in the rural and urban areas of the district was as follows¹:

	Workers		Non-workers	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Total	119,183	95,863	85,159	106,739
Rural	114,198	94,675	79,048	97,613
Urban	4,985	1,188	6,111	9,126

The data relating to workers in different work categories in the rural and urban areas, given in the following table shows that in the rural areas 90.08 per cent of all male workers and 93.04 per cent of female workers were cultivators. Another 1.90 per cent of male workers and 2.04 per cent of female workers in the rural areas worked as agricultural labourers. In the rural areas only 0.09 per cent male workers were engaged in transport and communications forming the smallest group of rural male workers. Rural female employees in construction works formed the smallest group of all rural working women, being only 0.01 per cent. (There were no female workers in road construction or transport work in rural areas).

The picture in the urban areas was different. Here the category, 'Other Services' claimed the largest group of workers, both male and female, the percentages being 38.72 and 29.46 respectively. The smallest group of the urban male workers was in agricultural labour (0.30 per

cent) while the smallest group of urban female workers was in mining and quarrying (3.03 per cent). The category, transport, storage and communications had no female worker in urban areas.

These figures also revealed that female workers were employed in all jobs, except transport, storage and communications. In the field of urban agricultural labour, women out-numbered men by almost nine to one. Another feature of the sex composition of the working force was the preponderance of women over men in mining, quarrying etc. in the rural areas. (Figures within brackets in the table represent percentages to vertical totals)

Work Category	(Number)			
	Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1. Cultivation	102,867 (90.08)	88,078 (93.04)	343 (6.88)	199 (16.75)
2. Agricultural Labour	2164 (1.90)	1,932 (2.04)	15 (0.30)	130 (10.94)
3. Mining, Quarrying, Live-stock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities	2,002 (1.75)	2,325 (2.45)	57 (1.14)	36 (3.03)
4. Household Industry	1,337 (1.17)	1,050 (1.11)	289 (5.80)	136 (11.45)
5. Manufacturing other than Household Industry	607 (0.53)	250 (0.26)	510 (10.23)	105 (8.84)
6. Construction	139 (0.12)	13 (0.01)	461 (9.25)	38 (3.20)
7. Trade and Commerce	2,001 (1.75)	130 (0.14)	1,123 (22.53)	194 (16.33)

1. *Census of India, 1961, Rajasthan District Census Handbook, Dungarpur District*, pp. 10-11.

1	2	3	4	5
8. Transport Storage and Communications	105 (0.09)	— (—)	257 (5.15)	— (—)
9. Other Services	2,976 (2.61)	897 (0.95)	1,930 (38.72)	350 (29.46)

Looking to the age groups, it is found that about 18 per cent of the working population fell outside the age groups 15-34 and 35-59. This evidently suggests that there were workers below 15 and over 59. The numbers, for the whole district, of such workers are given below¹:

Age group	Workers	
	Males	Females
0-14	17,871	17,829
60+	4,848	2,197

The table shows that about 19 per cent of the working force was below 15 years of age.

The single largest group of workers belonged to the 15-34 age-group, constituting, 41.3 per cent of the total working population.

In the rural areas male cultivators over 60 years numbered 4322 accounting for 93 per cent of the total rural workers in this age group. In the urban areas the largest number of male workers over 60 were engaged in trade and commerce, the number being 92. Similarly, the largest number of women workers over sixty years in the rural areas belonged to the cultivators' class in the urban areas. However, the largest group of working women in the sixty plus age-group belonged to 'Other Services', and household industry. The number in each was 23.

Educational level of Urban Workers

The educational level even in the urban areas was low, more than half of the total urban population being illiterate (12,387 out of 21,410).

1. *Census of India, op. cit.*, p. 72.

The number of illiterate urban workers was 2,670¹ out of a total urban working population of 6173². Of the others, the largest number was just literate without any educational qualifications. Particulars of urban workers with higher educational qualifications are given below³:

Educational level	Number of workers
Technical diploma	17
Non-technical diploma	47
University degree and above:	
(i) Non-technical	109
(ii) Technical	17

The occupations grouped as 'Other Services' claimed the largest number of workers from all educational levels.

Another factor which stands out is that there were no educated⁴ urban female workers in any work category except 'Other Services', where they constituted one-tenth of the male workers.

Of the 109 workers holding non-technical University degrees, 98 (96 males and 2 females) were employed in 'Other Services'. There were no female workers of the same educational qualifications in any other occupation. The other degree holders were in Mining, Quarrying etc., Manufacturing⁵, and Construction (one each), Trade and Commerce (three), and Transport, Storage and Communications (five).

There were, as stated earlier, 17 holders of technical degrees, none of them being a woman. Six had engineering degrees, of which three were in Construction, two in 'Other Services' and one in Transport, Storage and Communications. The rest (11) were medical graduates, none of them being a female. The workers with higher educational

1. *Census of India, op. cit.*, pp. 74-75. Figures derived by subtracting urban non-workers from urban population.

2. *Ibid.*

3. *Ibid.*, pp. 74-75. Figures derived by subtracting urban non-workers from urban population.

4. With education up to High School or more.

5. Other than household industry.

qualifications in Dungarpur district according to 1961 Census (Urban) were as follows¹:

Work Category	Number of workers with education upto University degree or above		
	Non-Technical	Technical	
		Engineering	Medical
Mining, Quarrying etc.	1	—	—
Manufacturing other than Household Industry	1	—	—
Construction	1	3	—
Trade & Commerce	3	—	—
Transport, Storage and Communications	5	1	—
Other Services:			
(i) Males	96	2	11
(ii) Females	2	—	—

The above data show the comparative dearth of the people with University education.

Educational Level of Rural workers

In the countryside there were only 885 people educated upto High School or above (19 were females). Of these 743 were workers (including 14 females). Of the educated females three worked as cultivators and the rest were employed in 'Other Services'. The largest group of males in this category (577) was engaged in 'Other Services', followed by cultivation (98), trade and commerce (38), transport, storage and communications (8), construction (5), and manufacturing other than household industry (3). There were no workers with High School or higher education in the remaining three categories, viz. agricultural labour, mining, quarrying etc. and in household industry.

While the figures show that there were some literates of both sexes in all trades, the number of illiterates far exceeded that of literates. There was also a big difference between the number of educated men and women.

1. *Census of India, op.cit.*, pp. 74-75.

Another noteworthy feature is the large number of workers with high school or higher education in 'Other Services', and their total absence from agriculture, both as cultivators or as agricultural labourers. While it is difficult to attribute any definite reasons for such a feature, it is quite possible that a person on acquiring High School education feels averse to doing jobs involving hard manual labour.

Public Service

There were 11 administrators (executive officials) of the Central Government in the district in 1961. They were all men and only three of them were in urban areas. The officials belonging to the State Government were 71. They were also all men, but unlike the Central Government officials, a majority of them (45) were in urban areas. Village officials, numbered 221 (210 men and 11 women) of whom 45 (42 men and 3 women) were in urban areas as shown in the table below¹:

	Total		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Administrative and executive officials				
(a) Central Government	11	—	3	—
(b) State Government	71	—	45	—
(c) Village officials	210	11	42	3

Other Executive and Managerial Workers

Administrative, executive and managerial workers in non-government occupations were Directors, Managers or working proprietors. Their numbers are given in the following table²:

	Total		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Directors & Managers				
Wholesales & Retail Trade	1	—	1	—
Directors, Managers and } Working Proprietors				
(a) Banks	21	—	3	—
(b) Mining, Quarrying and Well Drilling	21	—	13	—

1. *Census of India, op. cit.*, pp. 90-91.

2. *ibid.*

1	2	3	4	5
(c) Construction	29	1	15	—
(d) Transport and Communications	13	—	13	—
(e) Recreation, Entertainment and Catering	143	8	66	1
(f) Others	29	—	16	—

Clerical and Related Workers

In this group there were 774 persons (759 males and 15 females) of whom 544 (535 males and 9 females) were in the urban areas. This category included persons classified as book-keepers and cashiers, stenographers and typists, miscellaneous office workers, ministerial assistants, unskilled office workers etc¹.

Learned Professions

ENGINEERS—In 1961 there were 40 architects including two women. All of them worked in the rural areas. In addition there were 35 Civil Engineers and overseers, all males and all working in urban areas.

MEDICAL WORKERS—According to the 1961 Census there were 19 allopathic physicians and surgeons, 29 *Vaidyas* (ayurvedic physicians), 26 Nurses and 71 Pharmacists and Pharmaceutical technicians detailed as follows:

Category	Total		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Allopathic doctors	19	—	9	—
<i>Vaidyas</i>	28	1	11	—
Nurses	2	24	2	12
Pharmacists and Pharmaceutical Technicians	71	—	35	—

1. *Census of India, op. cit.*, p. 88. et. seq.

There was a woman *Vaidya* in the rural area, while both the male nurses were in urban areas, and 50 per cent of the female nurses were in rural areas. Other categories were equally distributed, about half in each area.

TEACHERS—For 21,265 full-time students¹ there were 987 teachers. The number of women teachers was 85 (for 3,300² full time girl students). Of the total number of teachers, 93 (88 men and 5 women) were in Secondary Schools and 496 (443 men and 53 women) in Primary and Middle schools. More than 50 per cent of the Secondary School teachers and about 25 per cent of Primary and Middle School teachers were in the urban areas.³

OTHERS—There were 24 jurists, 19 legal practitioners and advisors, 42 social scientists and related workers, 32 Accountants and Auditors, 27 Writers, Artists and related workers including two women, 44 Musicians and related workers including six women and 70 Ordained Religious workers including five women⁴.

Personal Services

The Census recorded that 102 persons (90 males and 12 females) in the district worked as cooks and cook-bearers, domestic and institutional. Of these 45 were in the urban areas and the distribution between the sexes was 42 males and 3 females.

Butlers, bearers, waiters, maids and other servants in the domestic services numbered 113. Of these 86 were males and 27 females. A majority of these (58) were in the urban areas, the break up between the sexes being 47 males and 11 females.

There were 230 Cleaners, Sweepers and Watermen (142 males and 88 females). The number of such workers in the urban areas was 133, the break up as between males and females being 86 and 47 respectively⁵.

A total of 158 persons returned themselves as barbers, hair dressers, beauticians and related workers. In the district as a whole

1. *Census of India, op. cit.*, p. 122.

2. *ibid.*

3. *ibid.*, p. 89.

4. *ibid.*

5. *ibid.* p. 107

there were three female workers in this category, none of whom was in the urban areas. Even among males, who numbered 155 for the district, only 41 were in the urban areas. As against the number of barbers, a majority of laundrymen, washermen and *dhobis* were in the urban areas. Their number for the whole district was 49 (26 males and 23 females) and that for the urban areas 33 (20 males and 13 females)¹.

Tailors were more numerous than all the occupations described above, the number being 674 (277 males and 297 females). Only 232 of these were in the urban areas, males numbering 143 and females 89.

There is no registered trade union of workers in any of these fields. Survey reports dealing with their economic conditions are also not available.

Non-Workers

There were 85,159 males and 1,06,739 females classified as non-workers. Their division into various age-groups is given below²:

Age-group	Total		Non-Workers		Urban	
	Males	Females	Rural		Males	Females
			Males	Females		
Total	85159	106739	79048	97613	6111	9126
0-14	78170	75643	73370	71341	4800	4302
15-34	3791	14670	2790	11922	1001	2748
35-59	939	10349	816	8731	123	1618
60+	2185	6017	1998	5561	187	456
Age not stated	74	60	74	58	—	2

The table shows that, taking the district as a whole, female non-workers were less than males only in the age-group of 0-14. In all the other groups, they outnumbered males. The pattern in the urban areas separately was largely the same as shown below:

Age-group	Urban	
	Males	Females
Total	6111	9126
0-14	4800	4302

1. *Census of India, op. cit.*, p. 108.

2. *ibid.*, pp. 122-23.

1	2	3
15-34	1001	2748
35-59	123	1618
60+	187	456
Age not stated	—	2

Analysing the number of the non-workers (in urban areas) by educational standards, one finds that about one-third of the males and two-thirds of the females were illiterate.

The number of non-workers with education upto high school and upwards is given below¹. The corresponding numbers for the whole district are also given along side to give a clearer picture:

Educational level	Total in the district		Non-workers	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Matriculation or Higher				
Secondary	567	69	164	40
Technical Diploma	14	3	—	—
Non-technical Diploma	41	16	1	9
University degree				
(i) Non-technical	112	4	5	2
(ii) Technical	17	—	—	—
(a) Engineering	6	—	—	—
(b) Medicine	11	—	—	—

In the rural areas there were 137 males and 5 females with education upto High School or more who did not work.² The category consists of full-time students, those doing house-hold duties, dependents, disabled and retired persons, infants, rentiers or persons of independent means, beggars, vagrants, inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutes, persons seeking employment for the first time, and those employed before but seeking work, being out of employment at the time of the Census. The break up of persons in the last two categories in the various age-groups and rural/urban areas is given as follows:³

1. *Census of India, op. cit.*, p. 74.

2. *ibid.*, p. 77.

3. *ibid.*, 123.

Age-group	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Persons seeking employment for the first time:						
Total	62	13	45	7	17	6
0-14	24	6	24	6	—	—
15-34	32	4	15	1	17	3
35-59	5	3	5	—	—	3
60+	1	—	1	—	—	—
Persons employed before but out of employment at the time of Census and seeking work:						
Total	44	10	15	3	29	7
0-14	2	3	2	3	—	—
15-34	27	5	10	—	17	5
35-59	15	2	3	—	12	2
60*	—	—	—	—	—	—

Number of persons in some selected non-agricultural occupations in the district is given as appendix to this chapter.

Facilities provided to the Government servants

Government servants and employees of local bodies enjoy a number of amenities. In addition to the basic pay all employees are paid dearness allowance according to the quantum of pay. Loans are given for the construction of houses and purchase of conveyance. Some of the Government servants are provided with residential quarters. There is provision for free medical aid for the Government servant, his family and dependent parents and compulsory life insurance. Children of all employees drawing up to Rs. 400 as their basic pay are entitled to free education in government institutions.

APPENDIX

Employment in selected non-agricultural occupations in Dungarpur district, 1961 Census

S. No.	Category	Total workers					
		Total			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Architects	40	38	2	—	—	—
2.	Civil Engineers	35	35	—	35	35	—
3.	Biologists, Veterinarians, Agronomists and related Scientists	10	10	—	3	3	—
4.	Allopathic Physicians and Surgeons	19	19	—	9	9	—
5.	Vaidyas	29	28	1	11	11	—
6.	Nurses	26	2	24	14	2	12
7.	Pharmacists and Pharmaceutical Technicians	71	71	—	35	35	—
8.	Teachers	987	902	85	300	258	42
9.	Jurists	24	24	—	22	22	—
10.	Legal Practitioners and Advisers	19	19	—	17	17	—
11.	Musicians and related workers	44	38	6	20	20	—
12.	Artists, Writers and related workers n.e.c.*	27	25	2	1	1	—
13.	Ordained Religious Workers	70	65	5	24	23	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14. Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers	577	557	20	229	225	4	
15. Clerical and related workers	774	759	15	544	535	9	
16. Sales Workers	3438	3113	325	1272	1077	195	
17. Working Proprietors, Wholesale trade	72	71	1	72	71	1	
18. Working Proprietors, Retail trade	2957	2658	299	988	808	180	
19. Salesmen and Shop Assistants, Wholesale and Retail Trade	123	114	9	59	58	1	
20. Hawkers, Pedlars, and Street Vendors	141	128	13	140	127	13	
21. Money-lenders including indigenous bankers	135	132	3	6	6	-	
22. Log fellers and Wood cutters	77	17	60	-	-	-	
23. Miners and Quarrymen	65	65	-	4	4	-	
24. Aircraft Pilots, Navigators and Flight Engineers	1	1	-	1	1	-	
25. Postmen	31	31	-	8	8	-	
26. Messengers, including Dak Peons	8	8	-	8	8	-	
27. Spinners, Piecers and Winders	165	105	60	2	2	-	
28. Bleachers, Dyers and Finishers	35	30	5	14	9	5	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
29. Tailors, Cutters, Furriers and related workers	681	378	303	239	144	95	
30. Shoe-makers and Shoe-repairs	289	214	75	74	56	18	
31. Blacksmiths, Hammer-smiths and Forgemen	273	242	31	43	42	1	
32. Jewellers, Goldsmiths and Silversmiths	328	307	21	173	164	9	
33. Mechanics, Repairmen (except Electrical and Precision Instrument Repairmen)	50	50	-	45	45	-	
34. Electricians and Related Electrical and Electronic Workers	55	55	-	44	44	-	
35. Carpenters, Joiners, Cabinet Makers, Coopers and related workers	325	318	7	57	57	-	
36. Stone-cutters, Stone carvers and stone Dressers	77	76	1	45	45	-	
37. Bricklayers, Plasterers, Masons	275	251	24	261	237	24	
38. Compositors, Printers, Engravers, Book-Binders and related workers	7	7	-	7	7	-	
39. Potters and related workers	860	437	423	76	47	29	
40. Crushers and Pressers, Oilseeds	136	70	66	49	32	17	
41. Dairy Workers (non-farm)	199	52	147	-	-	-	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
42. Bakers, Confectioners, Candy and Sweetmeat Makers	39	31	8	26	20	6	
43. Tobacco Preparers and Product Makers	15	15	—	15	15	—	
44. Basketery, Weavers and related workers	344	150	194	72	39	33	
45. Watchmen and <i>Chowkidars</i>	236	236	—	57	57	—	
46. Cooks, Cook- bearers (Domestic and institutional)	102	90	12	45	42	3	
47. Butlers, Bearers, Waiters, Maids and other servants (Domestic)	113	86	27	58	47	11	
48. Waiters, Bartenders and related workers	100	100	—	37	37	—	
49. Cleaners, Sweepers and Watermen	230	142	88	133	86	47	
50. Barbers, Hair dressers, Beauticians and related workers	158	155	3	41	41	—	
51. Laundrymen, Washer- men and <i>Dhobis</i>	49	26	23	33	20	13	
52. Photographers and Related Camera Operators	1	1	—	1	.1	—	

Source : *Census of India, op. cit.*, p. 88 et seq.

*Not elsewhere classified.

CHAPTER IX

ECONOMIC TRENDS

LIVELIHOOD PATTERN

The principal means of livelihood in the district continues to be agriculture. Describing the occupations at the turn of the century the former gazetteer recorded:¹

Nearly fifty one per cent of the people returned some form of agriculture as their principal means of subsistence and another 2.8 per cent were either partially agriculturists or general labourers supported to some extent by work in the fields. The industrial population amounted to 26½ per cent and personal and domestic services provided employment for nearly four per cent. The commercial and professional classes were sparsely represented forming only about 1½ and 2.8 per cent of the population respectively.

The passing years, however, have brought about some change in the occupational pattern. The 1961 Census showed that about 45 per cent of the population worked in agriculture, either as cultivators or agricultural labourers.² The number of workers in the different livelihood categories is given in Appendix I at the end of the chapter.

The Census also classified the workers in non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service by their economic status, according to whether they were employers, employees, single workers, or family workers. For the district as a whole, out of a total of 12,168 males and 4,338 females the largest number of persons (4,167 males and 2,224 females) were single workers. The smallest number of males was in the class of family workers

1. Erskine, K.D., *A Gazetteer of the Dungarpur State*, Ajmer 1908, p. 139 (Compilation from *Rajputana Gazetteer, Vol. II-A and II-B*. Page numbers are those of the *Rajputana Gazetteer*).

2. *Census of India, 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Dungarpur District*, p.10.

and that of females in the category of employers. The figures below¹ show the number of persons working in non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service classified by sex and class of worker, for the district as a whole and in urban areas separately:

	Total		Employers		Employees		Single Workers		Family Workers	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Total	12168	4338	1762	175	4922	359	4167	2224	1317	1598
Urban	4338	723	377	56	2210	162	1610	445	141	57

A further study of the livelihood pattern is provided by the household economic tables of the Census of 1961². They reveal that in the district as a whole, the largest number of households were engaged in cultivation only. The pattern in the rural areas was the same, while in urban areas the largest number of households were engaged neither in cultivation nor in household industry. The smallest number of households in the rural areas were engaged in household industry only, and that in urban areas in both, agriculture and household industry, as indicated in the following table:³

	Total	Rural	Urban
(1) Total number of households	15,113	14,210	903
(2) Households engaged neither in cultivation nor in household industry	1,673	931	742
(3) Households engaged in cultivation only	12,625	12,518	107
(4) Households engaged in household industry only	178	130	48
(5) Households engaged in both	637	631	6

In the rural areas the largest number of cultivating households owned the land or held it from government. Within this group the largest group had land between 1.21 and 2.02 hectares (2.5 and 4.9 acres) and the smallest group 19.30 hectares (50 acres) or more. The next numerically important section was that which held land partly from government and partly from

1. *Census of India, 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Dungarpur District*, p. 10.
 2. The information represents 20 per cent sample.
 3. *Census of India, 1961, op.cit.*, p. 124.

private persons on lease, the rent payable in money, kind, or a share of the produce. The pattern within this group was the same as for the previous one. The third category was of those households which held land on lease from private persons or institutions for payment of rent in cash, kind, or a share of the produce. Unlike the two previous categories, the largest number of households here had land between 0.40 and 0.80 hectares (1.0 and 2.4 acres) and there was no household with a holding of 19.30 hectares (50 acres) or more.¹

The various holdings by different sizes arranged according to the number of hired workers and family workers (for the rural areas only) are shown below:²

Size of Holding (Class Ranges in Acres)	Households	(Number) Family Workers		Hired Workers
		Males	Females	
Less than 1	435	509	372	28
1.0- 2.4	2,794	3,685	3,209	106
2.5- 4.9	3,361	5,200	4,578	185
5.0- 7.4	2,542	4,242	3,737	176
7.5- 9.9	1,086	1,969	1,797	94
10.0-12.4	873	1,602	1,389	153
12.5-14.9	432	858	764	45
15.0-29.9	776	1,579	1,430	138
30.0-49.9	99	212	150	25
50 and above	35	64	43	68
Unspecified	85	90	101	3
All Sizes	12,518	20,010	17,570	1,021

The classification of households which follow some household industry in addition to cultivation revealed that the industries thus combined in the rural areas were livestock and hunting, foodstuffs, textiles, wooden products, leather products, non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal, earthenware and pottery and other miscellaneous manufactures. In the urban areas the combinations with agriculture are cotton textiles and leather and leather products³.

1. *Census of India, 1961, op. cit.*, p. 125.
 2. *ibid.*, p. 126-27.
 3. *ibid.*, p. 130.

Just as there are households which engage only in agriculture, there are some which engage only in household industry. The largest number of rural households work in non-metallic mineral products, other than petroleum and coal, and earthen-ware and earthen pottery and the smallest in forestry, logging, livestock and hunting¹.

PRICES

Retail prices of important food grains for the last two decades of the 19th Century (averages for the respective decades) at Dungarpur town were as follows²:

Commodity	(Seers per rupee)	
	1881-1890	1891-1900
Wheat	24 (22.39 kg.)	20 (18.66 kg.)
Barley	30 (27.99 kg.)	24 (22.39 kg.)
Gram	30 (27.99 kg.)	30 (27.99 kg.)
Maize	39 (36.39 kg.)	35 (32.65 kg.)

During 1900, the year which witnessed a terrible famine, wheat and maize averaged about 4.66 kg ($5\frac{1}{2}$ seers) and barley and gram 5.59 kg (six seers) a rupee. In July, they were sold at 5 seers or even less. The next decade was comparatively dearer, except for the years 1902-03, 1903-04 and 1909-10 which were generally easy.

By the time of the Second World War the prices had gone very much higher as reflected in the table below³:

(Rupees, Annas, pies per maund)					
Year	Wheat	Gram	Maize	Rice	Ghee (Purified butter)
1939-40	13-2-0	-	14-6-0	-	-
1940-41	10-0-0	-	25-10-0	-	-
1941-42	4-13-2	3-5-2	2 -2-10	5-5-10	48-5-4

1. *Census of India, 1961, op. cit.*, p. 131.

2. Erskine, K. D., *Rajputana Gazetteers*, Vol II-B, 1908, p.36. In the average for the decade 1891-1900 years of acute scarcity have been omitted.

3. Source: *Administration Reports of the Dungarpur State*, for the respective years, (one rupee consisted of 16 annas and one anna of 12 pies).

1	2	3	4	5	6
1942-43	3-14-6	3-7-9	2-7-9	5-8-1	62-12-0
1943-44	5-5-4	5-2-10	3-10-2	10-0-0	97-8-7
1944-45	5-5-6	5-2-6	4-0-0	8-14-0 to 16-0-0	128-0-0

During the succeeding years, the prices rose abnormally, so that by 1951 all these commodities were selling at almost thrice their previous prices. This has been ascribed, among other things, to the unsettled political and economic conditions during the period, in the country as a whole¹. Another factor responsible for rise in prices during the period was that the pent up demand of the controlled consumption during War suddenly exploded.

High, as these prices were, compared to the good old days, they still make one nostalgic about the past when compared to present day prices. The farm (harvest) prices of important crops in the district are tabulated below²:

(Rs. per quintal)							
Year	Rice	Jwar	Bajra	Maize	Wheat	Barley	Gram
1958-59	64.30	26.79	37.51	33.49	40.19	29.47	34.83
1959-60	80.38	29.47	32.15	29.47	40.19	26.79	30.81
1960-61	81.72	32.15	33.49	33.49	41.53	30.14	34.83
1961-62	80.38	29.47	37.51	32.15	42.87	29.47	37.51
1962-63	53.59	30.81	33.49	29.47	45.09	28.59	37.51
1963-64	58.94	32.15	32.15	44.20	50.90	33.49	45.54
1964-65	94.65	40.19	40.18	57.15	65.18	54.47	66.07
1965-66	214.00	40.00	40.00	80.00	100.00	80.00	80.00
1966-67	240.75	66.87	80.25	-	133.75	107.00	-
1967-68	200.00	100.00	60.00	50.00	84.26	56.18	78.91
1968-69	130.00	55.30	70.00	60.00	83.00	73.00	77.00

1. *Dungarpur District Census Handbook, 1951 Census*, p.viii.

2. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, Volumes for 1964 onwards. The farm (harvest) price is the average wholesale price at which the commodity is sold by the producer to the trader at the village site, during the harvest period.

At the end of 1968-69 (March 31) superior imported wheat was sold at Rs. 94 per quintal through fair price shops. Indigenous wheat was sold at a much higher price in the open market. The market prices of some other commodities of common consumption as on March 31, 1969 were as follows¹:

Commodity	Price (Rs.)	
	Wholesale	Retail
1. Sugar (per quintal)		
(i) Free Market	335.00	365.00
(ii) Levy Sugar	171.60	173.00
2. Sesamum (per kg.)	4.50	4.70
3. Mustard (per kg.)	4.60	4.75
4. Kerosene (per tin of 18 litres)	10.80	11.16
5. Salt (per quintal)	8.00	10.00
6. Vegetable Ghee		
(i) 2 kg. tin	11.39	11.55
(ii) 4 kg. tin	21.71	22.03
(iii) 16.5 kg. tin	81.48	82.80

Price Control Measures

During the closing years of the II World War, the State adopted anti-inflationary measures in the form of rationing and sales regulation. The Superintendent of Customs and Excise worked as the Controller of Supplies. A number of ordinances were promulgated to license sales of specified commodities like yarn, cotton cloth etc. Forward trading in bullion, oil cakes etc. was banned. A list of the orders issued during that period is given as Appendix II at the end of the chapter.

During recent years, essential commodities like wheat, sugar etc. have been released to the consumers at fixed prices through ration shops. Details about the quantities received and the number of ration shops are given in chapter VI.

WAGES

The monthly wages in the district during the first decade (1905-06) of the present century were between Rs. 3.50 for a day labourer

1. Source: Office of the Collector, Dungarpur.

to Rs. 14.06 for a carpenter. For others the wages were Rs. 5.62 for a groom, Rs. 11.25 for a mason, and Rs. 7.50 for a blacksmith.¹ Village servants such as barbers, workers in leather, and potters, etc. were usually remunerated in kind. The wages of labour employed in the Public Works Department were raised from two annas to four annas per day in 1908 in order to attract more hands.

Wages have since risen considerably. Workers of the above categories are now paid between Rs. 3 and Rs. 5 per day, depending upon the skill required in a particular job. Unskilled labour is paid between Re. 1 and Rs. 2 a day. Wages are paid daily or monthly according to terms agreed upon between the employer and the worker. Wages in the rural sector are comparatively lower, being about Rs. 1.50 per day for the various agricultural jobs. At some places this is supplemented by a daily diet as in the Aspur tahsil. In Dungarpur Panchayat Samiti the ploughman gets a higher wage than others (about Rs. 2 per day). Towards Simalwara the general wage is about Rs. 1.50 per day. For sowing, watching, and ploughing operations the wage is paid monthly.

EMPLOYMENT

There is no independent Employment Exchange for the district. Therefore it is looked after by the Exchange situated at Udaipur. A total of 1276 persons registered at the Exchange during 1968. But the vacancies notified to it by employers during the same period were only 129 and of this number too only 80 could be filled up. The number on the live register, including the previous backlog, stood at 825 at the end of the year.

The total employment in the public sector in the district has not shown any appreciable increase over the years as may be seen in the table below:

	(Number)				
	Total Employment as on December 31				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
SERVICES					
1. Central Government	118	121	—	—	—
2. State Government	2978	2664	10779	2694	2873
3. Quasi Government	76	78	84	88	81
4. Local Bodies	1081	1154	1186	1234	1246

1. *Report of the Administration of the Dungarpur State, 1906-07*, p. 6. The annas and pias have been converted into metric unit.

	1	2	3	4	5	6
INDUSTRIES						
1. Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries	18	26	25	18	23	
2. Construction	776	341	7892	436	594	
3. Public Utilities	55	55	55	95	92	
4. Commerce and Trade	21	23	29	29	28	
5. Communications	124	127	6	6	6	
6. Services	3289	3445	3542	3432	3463	

STANDARD OF LIVING

No reports of field investigation are available about family budgets in the district. As such it is difficult to form a definite opinion about standards of living. During the first decade of the century, the gazetteer recorded this about the standard of life:¹

The general standard of comfort is low as regards food, clothing and housing, and the Patels are the only people, among the masses, who have substantially built houses. Very few persons are seen wearing blankets or warm clothes in the coldest weather and the staple article of diet is maize.

The 1961 Census classified houses by the predominant construction materials of walls and roof on the basis of a 20 per cent sample. It was found that the largest number of rural houses had mud walls followed by stone, unburnt bricks, grass, reeds, leaves or bamboo, timber, burnt bricks, and cement concrete in that order. No rural house was shown as having walls made of G. I. sheets, or other metal sheets. In the urban areas the order was stone, unburnt bricks, burnt bricks, mud, grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo, timber and metal (both equal). No urban house was shown as having cement concrete walls.²

Regarding the predominant roof material the rural priority was tiles, slate, shingle, grass, leaves, reeds, thatch wood or bamboo, concrete and stone, metal sheets, and asbestos cement sheets. A majority of

1. Erskine, K. D., *A Gazetteer of the Dungarpur State*, Ajmer, 1908, p. 139.
2. *Census of India, 1961*, Vol. XIV, part IV-B, pp. 294-95.

urban houses also had roofs of tiles, slate, shingle followed by concrete and stone slabs, metal sheets, asbestos, cement sheets, grass, leaves, etc. and bricks and lime.¹

Another Census survey at the time of 1961 Census on a 20 per cent sample showed that the largest number of households had single room houses.²

The staple foodgrains (according to 1951 census) were maize, rice and wheat.³

At the time of 1951 Census, the turban was yielding place to the white cap. The reason ascribed for this change was the high price of turban cloth.⁴

The *Techno-Economic Survey of Rajasthan*, conducted by the National Council of Applied Economic Research puts the per capita income in the district at Rs 1935 and includes it in the very low category as compared to other districts of Rajasthan. In recent years some progress has no doubt, been made. But the standard in the district continues to be low.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & NATIONAL PLANNING

Community Development

There are five community development blocks in the district. The first block was opened in 1952-53 and the process was completed in 1957-58. These blocks cover the entire rural population of the district. Details as to the area and population etc. of the blocks are given below:⁵

Name of the Block	Year of opening	Area covered (sq. km.)	Number of villages covered	Rural Population covered ('000)
Aspur	1956-57	693	148	78
Bichhiwara	1957-58	586	171	81
Dungarpur	1952-53	684	155	63
Sagwara	1953-54	798	144	78
Simalwara	1953-54	1000	211	86

1. *Census of India*, Vol. XIV, Part IV-B, pp. 294-95.
2. *ibid.*, p. 327.
3. *Dungarpur District Census Handbook, 1951 Census*, p. iv.
4. *ibid.*
5. NCAER, *Techno-Economic Survey of Rajasthan*, p. 225.
6. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, 1967*, p. 230.

The expenditure on community development during the Second, Third and Annual Plans is given in the Appendix III at the end of the chapter which shows the sector-wise plan expenditure. The Panchayat Samitis have Vikas Adhikaris (Development Officers) who are assisted by extension officers in the fields of agriculture, education, co-operation and forest development. There are also Gram Sevaks (village level workers) and Overseers. Other staff consists of clerks for routine official and accounts work, drivers for the Samiti vehicles, and Class IV officials.

Planning

Details of districtwise expenditure in the various sectors during the First Five Year Plan are not available. However, physical achievements in the important sectors are described below.

During the First Five Year Plan, efforts were made for agricultural development and with this end in view 953.63 quintals (2555 maunds) of fertilisers, 933.47 quintals (2501 maunds) of seeds and 258 improved implements were distributed. Fruit and vegetable plantation was done on 42.07 hectares (104 acres) and 511845 trees were planted. With a view to protecting the soils from erosion *med bundi* was carried out on 2339 acres of land.

In the field of animal husbandry, 19 centres for veterinary treatment and breed improvement were opened which produced 138 better quality animals; also 27 breeding bulls were distributed. Insemination was done in 52 cases.

In order to increase irrigational facilities, 1780 wells were constructed and improved, 63 tanks were constructed and 107 irrigational implements and *rahats* were distributed. The efforts in this field brought under irrigation an additional area of 5370 acres.

462 wells were constructed and repaired and another 2808 were cleaned for the provision of drinking water facilities. 52 *Baoris* were converted into wells.

For the spread of education 51 new schools were opened which had 1724 students on rolls. Nine primary schools were converted into basic schools and six into middle schools. Buildings were constructed for 108 schools. In the sphere of social education 227 adult education centres were opened which benefited 4768 persons. Other activities in social education were the opening of 628 *Vikas Mandals*, 78 libraries and 64

youth clubs. 33 Community radio sets were installed and 17 training camps were held.

There were 2 miles of pucca roads and 522 miles of kachcha roads at the end of the Plan.

There were 26 handloom weaving centres, 19 leather tanning centres and 27 bee-rearing centres for development of rural arts.

1697 houses were constructed in the rural areas and 5561 rural houses were improved under schemes of rural housing.

Co-operative societies numbered 86. Public contribution for the development schemes amounted to Rs 7,02,373 in the form of labour, and Rs. 3,04,634 in cash and other forms.

During the Second Five Year Plan an expenditure of Rs. 174.91 lakhs was incurred on the implementation of various plan schemes, thus giving a per capita expenditure of Rs. 42.98¹ for the whole plan period. The annual expenditure was as under :²

Year	(lakh Rs.)
1956-57	29.44
1957-58	39.65
1958-59	34.01
1959-60	39.72
1960-61	41.09

The physical achievements in the district during the Second Plan are described below:³

In the field of agriculture and community development improved seeds (13.48 thousand maunds), fertilisers, (2.77 tons), compost (1.14 lakh tons) and improved agricultural implements (717) were distributed. For land improvement, 11.13 thousand compost pits were dug and 3.72 thousand acres of land made cultivable. Under schemes of irrigation and water supply, in the community development sector, 834 new wells were

1. *Second Five Year Plan, Progress Report, Rajasthan, 1956-61*, p. LXXXVI.

2. *ibid.*, p. LXXXII.

3. *Panchavarshiya Yojna Men Pragati* (Folder), Zila Dungarpur, Arthik Aivam Sankhyiki Sanchalanalaya, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

constructed, 1029 wells were improved and 46 tanks deepened. Public contribution, worth Rs. 16.77 lakhs was secured for the schemes of community development.

The number of co-operative societies at the end of the Plan was 274 with a total membership of 13.22 thousand. There were two agricultural co-operative societies with a membership of five.

Two irrigation works were completed which brought an additional area of 1.68 thousand acres under irrigation.

14 ayurvedic dispensaries, five Primary Health Centres and three Family Planning Centres were opened for the spread of medical and health facilities. Under other schemes of social services, one locality was provided with water supply and an amount of Rs. 1.90 lakhs was given as loans for low income group housing. Another amount of Rs. 0.82 lakh was given as loans for industrial development. 133 km of roads were either improved or newly constructed or improved.

The total expenditure during the Third Five Year Plan was Rs. 175.63 lakhs showing a meagre increase over the Second Plan. The per capita expenditure also went up by less than a rupee from Rs. 42.98 to Rs. 43.15 during the Second Plan. The expenditure incurred was as follows:

Year	(lakh Rs.)
1961-62	32.03
1962-63	26.12
1963-64	38.69
1964-65	43.24
1965-66	35.55

The physical achievements of the Third Five Year Plan were as follows:

Agricultural schemes followed the usual pattern of distribution of seeds, fertilisers, implements, green manuring and demonstration of better farm practices. The achievements in these schemes are shown below:

Improved seeds distribution ('000 mds)	47.07
Chemical Fertiliser distribution ('000 mds)	21.04

Green Manure Seeds distribution ('000 mds)	16.00
Implements distribution (Number)	4042
Demonstrations (Number)	1600

1628 new pucca wells were constructed and 2035 improved for irrigational purposes. The number of kachcha wells newly constructed came to 831. Ninety eight tanks were constructed, and 188 pumping sets and 2318 *rahats* were installed. The schemes of irrigation brought an additional area of 1869 hectares under irrigation.

Med bundi was done on 27925 hectares, contour bunding on 1277 hectares and terracing on 3015 hectares for conservation of soil. Besides these departmental schemes, soil conservation activities were carried out on 1946 hectares of hilly land.

Cultural operations were conducted on 2774 hectares for the regeneration of forests. Other schemes in the field were ceiling work on 4190 hectares, gap filling in 544 hectares and cleaning and thinning on 202 hectares. One nursery was also established. Economic plantations were made on 160 hectares and 9 nurseries were established for the purpose.

In the field of animal husbandry, two veterinary hospitals were established and two dispensaries were converted into hospitals. One poultry farm was also established.

One lakh seeds were collected in the field of fisheries development.

Four agricultural co-operatives were started in the co-operative sector and the membership of the co-operative societies increased to 31066. The Central Co-operative Bank opened two branches and a Primary Land Mortgage Bank was established. Rural warehouses were constructed at three places.

In the field of education 11 primary schools were raised to secondary schools, four secondary schools were converted into higher secondary schools and a college was established.

Three hospitals/dispensaries and five Family Planning Centres were opened for provision of better medical facilities. There were also five Primary Health Centres, one midwifery training centre and one Small-pox Eradication Centre working in the district. 24 Ayurvedic dispensaries were also opened.

A sum of Rs. 1.53 lakhs was loaned for housing as a result of which 45 houses were constructed and two more were under construction at the end of the Plan.

Two hostels were started for students belonging to the backward classes and one Ashram School was established.

Important programmes implemented in the community development sector besides the agricultural and related programmes described above, were as follows:

512 Literacy Centres, 6197 persons educated; 1012 Primary Schools, 103 youth clubs and 48 Mahila Mandals were started. 60 new wells for drinking water were constructed and 1497 improved for health and sanitation. Small pox vaccination was given to 267.07 thousand persons.

ANNUAL PLANS 1966-67 AND 1967-68—The total expenditure incurred on plan schemes operating through the district agencies was Rs. 30.94 lakhs and Rs. 35.90 lakhs during 1966-67 and 1967-68 respectively. Sectorwise details are given in the Appendix III at the end of the chapter. The per capita expenditure during the Annual Plans came to Rs. 7.60 and Rs. 8.82 respectively.

The total road length showed progress as shown in the following table:

Road Type	(km.)	
	Road length as on March 31	
	1967	1968
Painted	109	114
Metalled	118	177
Gravelled	154	150
Fair Weather	290	235
TOTAL	671	676
Roads per 100 sq. km.	22.37	23
Roads per 1000 persons	1.65	1.66

In the field of urban water supply the expenditure on the Dungarpur and Sagwara water supply schemes during the two years was:

1. *Varshik Yojana Pragati Prativedan*, for respective years.

	(Lakh Rs.)		
	1966-67	1967-68	Total upto 1967-68
Dungarpur	—	—	3.17
Sagwara	0.01	0.41	3.19

The expenditure on Galiakot Scheme was Rs. 0.08 lakh during 1966-67 and Rs. 0.10 lakh during 1967-68, the total expenditure upto 1967-68 being Rs. 1.46 lakhs. The total estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 2.40 lakhs.

The progress in the housing sector was as follows:

	Low Income		Middle Income	
	Loans (Rs. lakhs)	Houses constructed	Loans (Rs. lakhs)	Houses constructed
1966-67	0.10	12	—	—
1967-68	0.04	—	0.32	2

Role of the district in planning

So far as the formulation of plans is concerned, the districts were not associated with the process in any worthwhile way until the Second Five Year Plan.

Allocations under each head of development which were likely to be made available to the Panchayat Samitis were indicated to them by the government. The Samitis were asked to formulate their detailed proposals in keeping with the financial allocations.

The various departments also indicated to the Panchayat Samitis the important social and economic objectives and important targets to be achieved, specifically indicating those schemes to which priority was desired to be given keeping in view the national and State objectives. The divisional and district level officers of the government were instructed to help the Samitis formulate the proposals and the Zila Parishad to scrutinise them. The Samitis sent their proposal to the Zila Parishad which passed them on to the concerned departments. The departments again scrutinised the proposals and sent them to the Planning Department through established channels for final scrutiny.

APPENDIX I

Livelihood Pattern

	Males	Females
A. TOTAL WORKERS	1,19,183	95,863
1. As Cultivators	1,03,210	88,277
2. As Agricultural Labourers	2,179	2,062
3. In Mining, Quarring, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting & Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities	2,059	2,361
4. At Household Industry	1,626	1,186
5. In Manufacturing other than Household Industry	1,117	355
6. In Construction	600	51
7. In Trade and Commerce	3,124	324
8. In Transport, Storage and Communications	362	-
9. In Other Services	4,906	1,247
B. NON-WORKERS	85,159	1,06,739

Source: *Census of India, 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Dungarpur District*, pp. 10-11.

APPENDIX II

List of Anti-Inflationary Orders issued by Dungarpur State

1. Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance
2. Drugs Control Order
3. Forward Contracts Prohibition Order
4. Dungarpur State Motor Vehicles Control Order
5. Dungarpur Vegetable Oil and Oil Cakes (Forward Contracts Prohibition) Order
6. Dungarpur Paper Control (Distribution) Order
7. Control of Imported Engineering Stores Order
8. Dungarpur Paper Control (Distribution) Order
9. Dungarpur Bullion (Forward Contract and Option Prohibition) Order
10. Dungarpur Used Motor Vehicles Control Order
11. Dungarpur Cotton Cloth Dealers Licensing Order
12. Dungarpur Brass Utensils Control Order
13. Dungarpur Yarn Dealers Licensing Order

1. Source: *Report on the Administration of Dungarpur State, 1944-45*, p. 15.

APPENDIX III

Plan Expenditure during 1956-69

(Rs. in lakhs)

(RS. in lakhs)

S. No.	Head	Expenditure during				
		1956-61	1961-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMMES						
1.	Agricultural Production	12.97	1.66	0.40	0.10	0.27
2.	Minor Irrigation	—	44.85	10.14	17.09	17.17
3.	Soil Conservation	—	2.17	1.70	0.80	1.91
4.	Animal Husbandry	0.62	1.18	0.07	0.07	0.20
5.	Dairying & Milk Supply	—	—	—	—	—
6.	Forests	4.12	3.66	0.42	0.31	0.33
7.	Fisheries	0.02	0.09	—	0.04	—
CO-OPERATION AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT						
8.	Co-operation	1.61	4.95	0.16	0.05	0.23
9.	Community Development	49.54	10.93	2.03	2.17	1.49
10.	Panchayats	—	3.35	—	—	—
IRRIGATION AND POWER						
11.	Irrigation	18.25	5.09	—	0.09	—
12.	Power	6.32	—	—	—	6.25
INDUSTRIES AND MINING						
13.	Large and Medium Industries	—	—	—	—	—
14.	Mineral Development	—	11.21	2.17	3.96	6.46
15.	Village and Small Industries	1.93	0.92	—	—	—
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION						
16.	Roads	28.71	26.86	7.10	2.73	2.68

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SOCIAL SERVICES							
17. General Education & Cultural Programme	21.65	28.20	2.20	5.03	7.77		
18. Modern Medicine	3.66	13.02	3.00	0.83	0.93		
19. Ayurved	0.90	2.33	0.04	0.09	0.16		
20. Housing	2.43	1.82	0.10	0.04	—		
21. Water Supply	4.65	4.79	0.62	1.71	3.17		
22. Welfare of Backward Classes	16.63	8.33	0.79	0.78	4.80		
23. Social Welfare							
24. Labour and Labour Welfare	—	0.01	—	—	—		
25. STATISTICS AND PUBLICITY	0.90	0.21	—	0.01	0.01		
Total	174.91	175.63	30.94	35.90	53.83		

Note: Data compiled from Plan Progress Reports pertaining to the Second and Third Five Year Plans and Yearly Plans from 1966-67 to 1968-69 (published by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan, Jaipur).

CHAPTER X

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Before its merger in Rajasthan in 1948, the administration of Dungarpur State was carried on in accordance with the rules and regulations framed from time to time by the State. As has already been stated, the State had entered into a treaty with the British in 1818 A. D. according to which the responsibility for its protection against the external aggression lay on the British Government. All correspondence with the British Government was routed through the Superintendent, Hilly Tracts Mewar, and his superior, the Political Agent. The internal administration of the State was the responsibility of the ruler. Owing to the minority of the ruler, the administration¹ of the State was under Regency Council (1898-1909) presided over by an officer styled as Assistant to the Resident in Mewar until 1906 and it was later placed under a separate Political Agent of Southern Rajputana States Agency. In 1902-03 the Council was reduced to the status of a consultative body and the Assistant to the Resident became the real administrator. He maintained direct control over the Revenue, Police, Public Works and Customs Departments, while supervision over Jails, Palace, Border Courts, Mahakma Khas and Treasury was left to an official known as the *Kamdar*.

For administrative purposes, the State was divided into three² districts, viz., Dungarpur, Sagwara and Aspur. Each of the districts was under an officer termed as *zildar* who was directly subordinate to the Revenue Superintendent and who also exercised minor civil and criminal powers.

1. Erskine, K. D., *op.cit.*, p. 146. The State also remained under British administration from 1852 to 1857 owing to the minority of the ruler. *Report on the Revision of the Settlement in the Dungarpur State, Samvat year 1981, Dungarpur* (1928), p. 2.
2. Erskine, K. D., *op. cit.*, p. 146. However, the *Report on the Administration of the Dungarpur State (1901-02)* mentions that the State was divided into four *zilas*, namely, Dungarpur-ka-Girwa, Sagwara, Aspur and Genji.

There was again a brief spell of minority administration from 1918 to 1928 A. D. A Council under the supervision of the Political Agent in Mewar and Southern Rajputana States continued to look after¹ the administration of the State during that period. The ruler was given administrative powers in February 1928. He was assisted² in the administrative functions by (i) Rajshasan Sabha (ii) Rajprabandhakarini Sabha and (iii) Amatya Karyalaya.

Rajshasan Sabha or the Legislative Council was a body composed³ of nominated *sirdars*, State officials and prominent citizens. The number of members of the Sabha varied from year to year. In 1941-42, it was 14, four of whom were *Tazimi Jagirdars*, two ordinary *Jagirdars* and three State officials. The rest were chosen from among the prominent citizens. The Dewan of the State was also the President of the Sabha. The Sabha was a Legislative body framing laws and rules for the administration of the State.

The Rajprabandhakarini Sabha or the Executive Council was a body composed of nominated *Jagirdars*, State officials and prominent citizens. The Sabha looked after the executive side of the work of the State and consisted of eight members, besides the President (1941-42). Of these two were *Jagirdars*, two State officials and the rest prominent citizens.

The Amatya Karyalaya or the Mahakma Khas was controlled and managed by the Musahib Ala of the State. The Mahakma Khas controlled the various departments of the State such as Finance, Revenue, Excise, Foreign and Political, Customs, Forest, Police, Medical, Engineering, Education, etc. The Mahakma Khas was a sort of Secretariat which ran the administration of the State.

At the head of the administrative machinery was the Ijlas Alia, the office of the ruler, where applications⁴ for mercy and all appeals against the decision of the Rajprabandhakarini Sabha, the Rajshasan Sabha and the Amatya Karyalaya (Mahakma Khas) were sent. It was the apex of all authority and justice in the State. These institutions continued till the merger of the State with Rajasthan.

1. Ojha, G. H., *The History of Rajputana, Vol. III, Part I, Ajmer* (1936), p. 195.
2. *Report on the Administration of the Dungarpur State, Rajputana, 1941-42, Dungarpur* (1943), pp. 8-9.
3. *ibid.*
4. *ibid.*

After the formation of Rajasthan, a uniform structure of district administration was evolved. In 1949, the State of Rajasthan was divided into five divisions viz., Bikaner, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Kota and Udaipur by an ordinance for the purposes of revenue and general administration. These divisions were further divided into districts, sub-divisions and tahsils. Dungarpur district formed a part of Udaipur division. The district was divided into one sub-division, Dungarpur; three tahsils, Aspur, Dungarpur and Sagwara, and two sub-tahsils Galiakot and Dhambola. To facilitate the administration in the maintenance of law and order, the district was divided into eight police stations and 10 out-posts. A separate judicial establishment was also created. The administrative set up at present remains almost the same, except minor changes.

The highest authority in the division was the Commissioner who was assisted by an Additional Commissioner. But with the abolition of the office of the Commissioner in 1961, his powers and responsibilities were distributed between the Collector and the Revenue Appellate Authority.

For the purpose of general administration, the Collector is the highest authority and as such he performs varied functions. He is the pivot of the administrative machinery of the district. As a revenue officer, he is responsible for the collection of the land revenue and other government dues recoverable as arrears of land revenues. He controls the revenue staff, viz., sub-divisional officers, tahsildars, naib-tahsildars, revenue inspectors and patwaris and ensures that revenue dues are collected punctually and credited in the Government treasury. He also tries revenue cases and acts as a court of appeal. As Land Records Officer, he is responsible for the maintenance of land records of the district and disposes of inspection notes and other reports, enforces obligatory residence of patwaris in their respective circles, investigates and records the fluctuations in agricultural prosperity, and lastly submits periodical reports to the Board of Revenue. As a district treasurer, he is responsible for the accounts of all moneys received in and paid by the treasury, and for submission of returns to government.

The Collector as a District Magistrate, is responsible for the maintenance of law and order in the district and is assisted by the magistracy and the police. The police organisation consists of a Superintendent, a Deputy Superintendent and their sub-ordinate staff all of whom are at the disposal of the District Magistrate for maintaining law and

order. The sub-divisional officer at Dungarpur and tahsildars at Aspur, Sagwara and Dungarpur who are invested with magisterial powers are responsible for the maintenance of law and order in their areas, and report to the District Magistrate any event of importance. They try cases which come under their jurisdiction and comply with the orders received from the District Magistrate. There are three naib-tahsildars in the district, one posted under Dungarpur tahsil, another under Sagwara tahsil and the third in Dhambola sub-tahsil. They carry out the orders of the tahsildars. The District Magistrate keeps the government informed of the law and order situation in the district.

As a District Development Officer the Collector participates in the meetings of Panchayat Samitis and is expected to associate with their developmental activities. In this work, he is assisted by a Deputy District Development Officer. The Collector is also an ex-officio member of the Zila Parishad. In fact, he is in over all charge of the execution of the schemes under the Five Year Plans and developmental activities in the district.

He is responsible for regulating foodgrain movement in the district according to government directions and for distributing the controlled commodities. In this capacity he supervises the work of District Supply Officer.

As a District Electoral Officer, the Collector is responsible for the preparation, revision and publication of the electoral rolls of the district. He is subordinate to the Chief Electoral Officer of the State, and organises the whole machinery in the district at the time of general elections. He appoints Returning Officers during municipal elections in the district. All election petitions in this connection are filed with him.

One of the most important functions of the Collector is to co-ordinate the activities of the various District Level Officers in his district so as to ensure prompt implementation of the departmental schemes under the Five Year Plans. He calls periodical meetings of these officers to guide them in case of difficulties and to remove administrative bottlenecks.

The judicial officers posted in the district are a Civil Judge and a Judicial Magistrate at Dungarpur and Munsif Magistrates at Sagwara and Dungarpur. These officers are under the control of the Rajasthan High Court at Jodhpur.

The other important officers stationed in the district are the Superintendent of Police, Executive Engineer, Public Works Department

(Building and Roads), Secretary, Zila Parishad, Chief Medical Officer, Assistant Sales Tax Officer, Assistant Engineer, Irrigation Department, Assistant Engineer, Mines, District Social Welfare Officer, District Animal Husbandry Officer, Inspector, Ayurved Department, Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Public Relations Officer, Assistant Engineer, Community Development, Assistant Engineer, Water Works, District Supply Officer, District Statistician, Senior Physician, Ayurved, District Soil Conservation Officer, Assistant Engineer, Survey and Investigation, Assistant Fisheries Development Officer and Assistant Engineer, Rajasthan Ground Water Board. These officers run the administration of their own departments in the district. They are controlled by their respective Heads of Departments but they often look to the Collector for guidance and co-ordination.

Although controlled by their respective administrative departments, the offices of the Central Government located in the district look to the Collector as a co-ordinating link between their and other departments of the State Government.

CHAPTER XI

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

LAND REVENUE

History of land revenue assessment and management

In the former Dungarpur State, land was divided into three categories¹, viz., *khalsa*, *jagir* and *Khairat*. *Khalsa* or crown lands were exclusively under the management of the State. *Jagir* lands were those which were usually held by the Rajput *thakurs* or nobles and in some cases by individuals of other communities also. These were bestowed upon them by the ruler either as a favour or in reward for services rendered. Such lands were of two kinds,² viz., *Thakur-ki-reeth* and *Areenkhur*. The former term applied to those lands of which the revenues were shared by the ruler and the *jagirdar*, or where a portion of revenue collections was reserved for the use of the State. In case of *Areenkhur* lands, the right to charge and collect revenue vested exclusively in the *Jagirdars* and nothing was given to the State. The third kind of land was known as *khairat* or *muafi*. Such lands³ were held partly by Rajputs and others in return for services to be rendered but were given as gifts to the religious orders. These were revenue-free grants and were given in perpetuity to the holder.

In the reign of Maharawal Punja (1609–1657 A.D.) it is said that the lands were measured and assessed, and rates were fixed for every head of revenue receipts⁴. But in the years that followed, due to the chaos created by the incursions of the Marathas, a system of exactions must have begun and various sums were started to be realised⁵ from areas where *ryotwari* system was in vogue. A government officer was despatched at the time of harvest to inspect the crops and settle the Government revenue

1. *Statement of the Revenues of Dongurpore*, 1934, pp. 6–9.

2. *ibid.*

3. Erskine, K. D., *op. cit.*, p. 149.

4. *Statement of Revenues of Dongurpore*, 1934, p. 2.

5. *ibid.*

with the *Patel*. At other places, where cash rents were introduced¹, the cultivators of the villages were divided into groups of *Patis*, e.g., the Brahmins into one group, the Rajputs into another and so on. Each group was responsible for payment of a certain lump-sum, and the State officials collected that sum from the headmen or *Bhanjaries* without going into the details of how much each individual cultivator had contributed. No records were maintained by the State beyond registering the actual realisation from each *pati* or group.

In the Bhil villages, the realisation was mostly in kind, generally between $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ of the produce.²

During the beginning of the present century regular revenue settlements were started and systematic procedures for measurement, assessment and collection of land revenue were introduced in the State. Before the merger of the area into Rajasthan, four settlements were effected which are summarised below.

First Settlement

The first settlement carried out in the year 1904-05 excluded³ the survey of all villages of the *Jagirdars* and Bhils, and also omitted from the village maps all uncultivated land, except in villages held jointly by the State and by a feudatory. A strictly accurate survey was made in the case of all the cultivated land, every field being plotted in detail and all the points at which these villages met denoted with specially marked stone pillars. A staff consisting of *patwaris* and surveyors was employed and trained. A cadastral survey with the plane table was made in 128 *Rasti* villages. In the absence of any local standard of measurement, a *bigha* (equal to two-fifth of an acre) was adopted as the unit. The mapping was done with plane tables and 66 feet chains, by means of base lines, subsidiary lines, and squares and off-sets. A record⁴ of all the holdings was prepared simultaneously with the maps, each field being given a number and grouped in the register with all land held by its cultivator. When the maps and record had been faired out, the size of each individual field was

1. *Report on the Land Revenue Settlement of the Dungarpur State, Rajputana in 1904-05*, Dungarpur (1941), p. 7.
2. Erskine, K. D., *op. cit.*, p. 150.
3. *Report on the Land Revenue Settlement of the Dungarpur State, Rajputana in 1904-05*, Dungarpur (1941), p. 12.
4. *ibid.*

calculated and entered in the *Khatuni* or holding register, in *bighas* and *biswas*. It was found that there were 2,10,000 fields, belonging to 10,000 holdings in the 128 villages which were surveyed¹.

The next step was the classification of soil. It was classified on the qualities of land. Irrigable² land and land of other first class fields were called *Lili*, medium quality unirrigable land *Sukhi* and inferior, stony soil *Rankhar*. *Lili* land was sub-divided for settlement purposes into (i) *Lili Chahi*, or land irrigated by means of wells, (ii) *Lili Talabi*, or land irrigated from tanks, (iii) *Lili Rohan* or the land situated within the bed of a tank, and (iv) *Lili Digar*, or land irrigable by some means other than wells or tanks. In practice this term was applied to land lying along the banks of streams and irrigated therefrom. After *Lili*, *Sirma*, *Sukhi* and *Rankhar* formed the next order which consisted of inferior classes of soil.

Of the total 128 surveyed³ villages 29 were in Dungarpur, 48 in Sagwara and 51 in Aspur *Zilas*.

Each of the three *Zilas* i.e. Dungarpur, Aspur and Sagwara, was divided into three circles,⁴ according to the quality of the soil. The standard rates were fixed after taking into consideration (i) the returns of revenue collections of past years, (ii) the rents paid in the year before the settlement and (iii) enquiries as to the yield of various crops made during the settlement inspections coupled with a consideration of the prices that ruled in the last fifteen years. The revenue acre rates as determined by soils and circles, are given in Appendix I.

In the actual assessment of the surveyed villages, rates both above and below standard rates were freely used⁵ according to the circumstances of the *ryots*. Reductions were liberally granted to the less expert cultivators. The land which was considered unlikely to be regularly cultivated year by year was left unassessed. The final results of the assessment and the revenue proposed, are given in Appendix II.

The *Khalsa* villages, which were wholly, or almost wholly cultivated by the Bhils were not surveyed. Statistics were prepared⁶ for these

1. *Report on the Land Revenue Settlement of the Dungarpur State, Rajputana, 1904-05*, Dungarpur (1941), p. 13.
2. *ibid.*
3. *ibid.*, pp. 36-43.
4. *ibid.*, pp. 14-15.
5. *ibid.*, p. 20.
6. *ibid.*, p. 23.

villages, numbering 123 showing the number of houses, ploughs, plough-cattle and wells and the revenue paid in each year from 1887-88 A.D. The Settlement Officer, after inspecting each village, proposed the following revenue to be imposed for a period of ten years¹:

(Rs.)			
<i>Zila</i>	Average Collections 1887-88 to 1898-99	Collections 1903-04	Revenue proposed
Dungarpur	9,712	6,268	8,080
Sagwara	3,034	2,319	2,775
Aspur	518	459	635
Total	13,264	9,046	11,490

The difference² between the revenue which the 128 surveyed villages brought, just over a lakh of rupees, and the revenue which 123 Bhil villages paid, about Rs. 11,000, was very striking. For these 251 villages, the proposed net yearly revenue after excluding the shares of the *Thakurs* and others in joint villages, was Rs. 1,07,852 initially and Rs. 1,10,642 finally. The increase over the collections of 1903-04 which was Rs. 95,121, works out to 13 per cent initially and 16 per cent finally.³

It was also proposed⁴ to raise the tribute annually payable by the *Jagirdars* and *Tankedars* by one-eighth for the term of the settlement. The tribute demand was fixed at 19,400 or Rs. 1,000 less than the average paid during 1880-1898.

The period of settlement was ten years.⁵ It commenced from the *Kharif* season of 1905-06 and ended with the *Rabi* harvest of 1914-15. The total cost of the survey and settlement, excluding the salary of the Settlement Officer, was Rs. 15,500.

Second Settlement (1914-15)

Fresh settlement operations were⁶ to be carried out after the expiry of the first settlement in 1914-15 but on account of the World War, economy

1. *Report on the Land Revenue Settlement of the Dungarpur State, Rajputana, in 1904-05*, Dungarpur (1941), p. 24.

2. *ibid.*

3. *ibid.*

4. *ibid.*, p. 25.

5. *ibid.*, p. 26.

6. Rawat, Rai Bahadur Munshi Ganesh Ram, *Report on the Revision of the Settlement in the Dungarpur State in year 1915-16*, Ajmer (1923), pp. 10-11.

was effected in every branch of administration. Moreover, the State was running into debt and the government could not afford to spare the money required for a new settlement. Hence it was thought prudent to revise the earlier settlement instead of carrying out a fresh one. The main objective of this revised settlement was to make improvements over the last settlement and do everything needful but with the minimum of expenditure. The assessment of the *Bhilwa* villages was to be undertaken, without any actual survey as before, but improved in so far as to be based on the *Bijwa*¹ calculation of the area. This settlement was thus, a sort of revision for the *Rasti* villages and an assessment based on the *Bijwa* system (seed estimate) for the *Bhil* villages. It was proposed² to survey and ascertain the area of 20 per cent of the fields of each kind of *Bijwa* (seed) in small villages and 10 per cent of them in the larger ones. When the proportion between the *Bijwa* and area was established, the area of each *Khasra* number was found and entered. This gave the area of all the *Khatas* in the village according to the crops produced therein, and enabled the assessment of revenue and distribution of the rental among the tenants (*Asamis*). The general circumstances of the villages were borne in mind while making the assessment of the *Bhilwa* villages. The Settlement Officer toured the whole State and inspected³ both the *Rasti* and *Bhilwa* villages and checked the records prepared by *Girdawars* and *Amins*. The *Milan Khasra* and the *Jinswar* were also prepared. After the completion of the village papers, the work of assessment was taken in hand. The State was divided into districts and circles as was done during the preceding settlement.

The standard rates arrived at during the last settlement were adopted. These were, in special cases, modified to some extent to suit the changed conditions. In respect to *Bhilwa* villages, the circle rates of the district wherein these were situated were taken as a general guide. Special reductions were made⁴ in the assessment calculated at the rates thus

1. Rawat, Rai Bahadur Munshi Ganesh Ram, *op. cit.*, pp. 10-11.

The Bhils in all their villages were accustomed to ascertain the area of any piece of land by means of what was known as *Bijwa* system which consisted of establishing a proportion between the amount of seed sown in a field and making actual measurement of a percentage of fields and thus striking a ratio between the two for a rough calculation of the area of a particular field on the basis of amount of seeds sown instead of actually measuring the field.

2. *ibid.*, p. 14.

3. *ibid.*, pp. 14-15.

4. *ibid.*, p. 16.

arrived at, for Bhils, Brahmins and Rajputs in consideration of the fact that all these three communities were poor cultivators, and the produce of their crops was comparatively inferior.

The number of villages¹ assessed during this settlement stood at 259 of which 125 were surveyed villages and 134 *Bhilwa* ones. The revenue demand arrived at under the revised settlement was Rs. 1,48,406. The total cost of settlement operations amounted to 12,376. The period of the second settlement was also ten years. It commenced from the *Kharif* season of 1914-15 and ended with the *Rabi* harvest of 1923-24.

Third Settlement (1924-25)

The period of the revised settlement coming to a close, the revision of *Rasti* villages and the survey of the area under cultivation in Bhil villages were commenced. Upto October 1924, 296 villages² had been surveyed or their settlement rates revised of which 145 were *Rasti* and 151 *Bhilwa*. Formerly the soil was divided into seven classes, viz., (1) *Chahi*, (2) *Digar*, (3) *Talabi*, (4) *Rohan*, (5) *Sirma*, (6) *Sukhi* and (7) *Rankhar*. From experience gained during the intervening period, *Chahi*, *Talabi*, *Sirma* and *Sukhi* were sub-divided into Class I and II in the second settlement. After the survey of Bhil villages in the third settlement,³ *Rankhar* was also sub-divided into Class I and II, the other classes remaining as they were at the time of the second settlement. On account of scarcity of rains in 1914-15 and 1917-18 the average of the remaining 8 years (leaving out the two lean years) was taken into account for determining rates. An examination of principal crops was undertaken to arrive at the rates of the produce of fields deducting incidental expenses on seed and cultivation. Thus 1/6th of the remainder was fixed as a share of the State. It was, therefore, considered equitable that 1/6th of the produce, arrived at as above, multiplied by eight, which was generally the number of good years in a decade, and divided by ten, gave a fair average for assessment.⁴

In assessing rentals, due consideration was given for the various influences at work. Assessment of the villages was made at the rates obtained after an increase or decrease of the circle rates by 25 per cent according to the prevailing conditions. But this was not observed in all

1. Rawat, Rai Bahadur Munshi Ganesh Ram, *op. cit.*, pp. 17-19.
2. *Report on the Revision of the Settlement in the Dungarpur State, Samvat year 1981*, Dungarpur (1928), p. 14.
3. *ibid.*, pp. 15-16.
4. *ibid.*, p. 19.

the villages and many of them were assessed at circle rates. Due allowances were made in fixing demands on fields managed by widows, orphans or by disabled cultivators. Land irrigated from wells sunk within 20 years was allowed to be charged at *Sukhi* and *Sirma* rates as classified at the time of the second settlement till the completion of 20 years¹.

In the case of Bhil villages,² a principle generally observed was that not more than 50 per cent total increase in the revenue of villages was to be demanded during the first three years of the settlement. There were villages, however, in which more than 50 per cent of the increase had to be levied because the demand, when spread on *pattas* worked to small amounts. In cases where it came to large sums a handsome remission was made. Of the 296 surveyed villages, 270 were *Khalsa* and 26 were assessed at 1/4th rate. Of these 145 were *Rasti* and 151 Bhil villages. The total cost³ of survey and settlement came to Rs. 48,162.

Fourth Settlement (1941-42)

The period of the third settlement which was for 10 years, expired in 1935 but owing to a succession of lean years, the term of the settlement was extended⁴ for a further period of five years which also expired in 1940. Then it was decided to undertake the survey and settlement of all revenue yielding land in the State and the work of settlement began in 1941-42. In Dungarpur tahsil, 129 new villages and 147 previously settled villages⁵ were taken in 1942 for settlement operations. The operations continued even after the merger of the State in Former Rajasthan and 14 remaining settled villages for revision and 132 non-*Khalsa* villages were for the first time taken up. Thus all the 422 villages of the tahsil were covered by the settlement.

In Sagwara tahsil, both *Khalsa* and non-*Khalsa* villages were taken up for settlement in 1942 but the State merged in Former Rajasthan before the work could be completed. The work, however, continued ever after the

1. *Report on the Revision of the Settlement in the Dungarpur State, Samvat year 1981*, Dungarpur (1928), p. 21.
2. *ibid.*, pp. 21-22.
3. *ibid.*
4. *Report on the Administration of the Dungarpur State, Rajputana*, for the year 1941-42 (1943), p. 30.
5. *Rent Rate Report of Tahsil Dungarpur, District Dungarpur* (unpublished), Office of the Settlement Commissioner, Rajasthan, p. 13.

formation of Rajasthan and by 1951, all the 260 villages of this tahsil were settled¹.

Similar was the case with Aspur tahsil and the settlement work continued from 1942 to 1951 in 43 *Khalsa* and 53 non-*Khalsa* villages. Eight *Khalsa* and 39 non-*Khalsa* villages were newly settled after the formation of Rajasthan, in this tahsil. Thus all the villages² of the tahsil were settled by 1951.

Present system of survey, assessment and collection of land revenue

The present system of land settlement operations and collection of revenue is based on the rules and regulations formed under the Rajasthan Land Revenue Act, 1956 (Act No. 15 of 1956). The Settlement Commissioner for Rajasthan is in charge of all matters relating to settlement operations throughout the State, and the Director of Land Records is in charge of all matters relating to survey, preparation, revision and maintenance of land records. The Collector of the district is the Land Records Officer.

When land survey of an area is conducted, it is notified by the government in the official gazette. Chains³ measuring 132 ft. and 165 ft. in length are recognised as standard chains in the State for *de-novo* surveys. The old unit of measurement may be retained in cases where previous measurement was conducted in the old unit and if the Director of Land Records directs so. All map corrections are carried out on the survey sheets of the last survey. Along with the survey and map preparations, records of (a) all permanent routes and paths, (b) topographical features, (c) *khalsa* (field book), (d) *Khewat* (a register of all estate holders in the area specifying the nature and extent of the interest of each and his co-sharers), (e) *Khatauni* (a register of all persons cultivating or otherwise holding or occupying land in the area specifying the nature and class of the tenure and other relevant particulars), (f) register of persons holding land free of rent or revenue, (g) list of boundary pillars, (h) statement of rights in wells and tanks, (i) statements of rights in irrigation, if any, from other sources and (j) census of dead stock, livestock and human beings, are prepared. All

1. *Rent Rate Report of Tehsil Sagwara, District Dungarpur, for the Revision Settlement Samvat Year 2021-2040* (unpublished), Office of the Settlement Commissioner, Rajasthan, p. 7.
2. *Rent Rate Report of Tehsil Aspur, District Dungarpur* (unpublished), Office of the Settlement Commissioner, Rajasthan, p. 10.
3. Since 1.10.1969, the chain has been converted to metric system, now measuring 20 metres.

these records can be inspected by an interested party, free of cost, on presentation of an application in writing. All undisputed entries in the record register are attested by the interested parties.

The Settlement Officer, who conducts the operations, tours the area and prepares exhaustive notes of the general, physical and economic character of the area with briefs on rainfall, changes in population, communications, agricultural labour and wages etc., changes in cultivating tenures, the rents of various classes of tenants etc. He thoroughly studies the existing rent-rate of assessment reports of the area. He then submits proposals to the Settlement Commissioner in regard to (a) changes in assessment circles, (b) changes in soil classification, (c) span of years which would form the basis of produce estimates, and (d) commutation prices.

For soil classification, the government have decided the following broad divisions: IRRIGATED (*Chahi, nehri or talabi and deegar*), DRY-CULTIVATED (*Dehri, Sewaj or Khareenda or salabi, talabi, peta, Kachhar or Khatli, barani or barsati or mal*), DRY-UNCULTIVATED (*Parat or banjar, bir*) and DRY-UNCULTIVABLE (*ghair-mumkin*). Further sub-division of these soils may be done according to depth, consistency and productivity of soil in a particular area. However, the most common class of a soil, as far as possible, is taken as class I and other classes are defined in terms of this class.

The Settlement Officer then evolves suitable rent-rates for each class of soil in each assessment circle of groups into which the area is divided. In arriving at fair and equitable rent-rates the following items are kept in view: (a) collection from rent and cesses in the nature of rent during the twenty years preceding the settlement excluding abnormal years, (b) the average of the prices of agricultural produce prevailing during the twenty years preceding the settlement excluding abnormal years, (c) nature of crops grown and average quantity of produce, (d) the value of such produce at the average price referred to in (b) above, (e) the expenses of cultivation and the cost to the cultivator of maintaining himself and his family, (f) the area of land kept fallow each year out of each holding, (g) the frequency of remissions, rotation followed and period of rest, (h) the rent rates of the last settlement, suspensions and short collections, (i) the share of produce and commutation prices at which such rates were evolved and (j) the rent rates, if any, sanctioned for similar classes of soil in the adjoining areas.

The term of every settlement made under the Rajasthan Land Revenue Act, 1956 is for twenty years. The government, however, may increase or reduce the term in exceptional circumstances.

Under these rules, settlement has been carried out in all the three tahsils of the district in recent years. As has been mentioned earlier, 422 villages of Dungarpur tahsil were, step by step, brought under the settlement operations which started in 1942 A. D. Of these four villages merged with other villages and 13 new villages under the control of Forest Department were included in the list, thus making the total number of the villages 431. Proposals to take revision operations were published in the *Rajasthan Gazette* in 1957. Of the 431 villages of Dungarpur tahsil¹ where operations started in 1957, thirteen villages were settled for the first time, 257 villages underwent second revision, 45 third revision, and 116 fourth revision. The settlement came into effect in *Samvat* 2019 (1962 A.D.) and is again due in *Samvat* 2038 (1981 A.D.) after twenty years. The revenue demand proposed for the tahsil was Rs. 3,49,504 annually which was 25.2 per cent above the demand fixed during the last settlement. Operations in Sagwara and Aspur tahsils also started in 1957. In the former tahsil, 263 villages underwent revision settlement and it was the fifth round of settlement in the tahsil. But owing to the objections regarding the application and use of circle system instead of group system in the operations, it was recast and the rates finally came into effect from *Samvat* 2021 or 1965 A. D. The next revision is due in *Samvat* 2040 (1984 A. D.). The settlement proposed the revenue demand² at Rs. 3,26,525, an increase of 23.4 per cent over the demand of last settlement. In Aspur tahsil, the settlement was brought into effect from *Samvat* 2018 fixing the demand at Rs. 2,10,177 or 15.6 per cent above the demand of the last settlement. The next revision is due after twenty years. Thus, the settlement work in all the three tahsils of the district has been completed and the rates at which the land was assessed, are given in the Appendices III to V.

Income from land revenue

For the purpose of collection of land revenue, the district is divided into eleven *girdawar* (Inspector) circles and each *girdawar* circle into nine to fourteen *patwar halkas* or circles (forming a total of 127 *patwar* circles),

1. *Rent Rate Report, of Tehsil Dungarpur, District Dungarpur* (unpublished), Office of the Settlement Commissioner, Rajasthan, p. 15.
2. *Rent Rate Report of Tehsil Sagwara, District Dungarpur for the Revision Settlement, Samvat years 2021-2040* (unpublished), Office of the Settlement Commissioner, Rajasthan.

the names of which are given in Appendix VI. At the district headquarters, there is a *Sadar Kanungo* or the Chief Land Records Inspector to supervise and inspect the work of *girdawar*, *kanungo* or land records inspectors and *patwaris*. The collections of land revenue is done by the *patwaris*.

The demand and collection of land revenue in recent years from the district is tabulated in the following statement:¹

(Rupees in lakhs)				
Year ²	Demand (arrears & current)	Collection during the year	Remission, Suspension during the year	Balance at the end of the year
1958-59	12.05	10.13	—	1.92
1960-61	9.60	4.97	3.62	1.01
1961-62	13.78	10.51	2.01	1.26
1962-63	14.45	12.78	1.38	0.29
1964-65	11.16	10.45	0.22	0.49
1965-66	10.19	2.89	6.66	0.64
1966-67	17.00	0.73	14.48	1.79
1967-68	36.27	19.27	6.29	10.71

LAND REFORMS

Relation between landlord and tenant

As has been stated above, the system of land tenure in *Khalsa* area of the State during the princely rule was *ryotwari* and there was no middle man between the tiller of the soil and the State. The proprietary rights in the land belonged to the State though there was no written law on the subject³ and the cultivator, so long as he paid the revenue, was seldom ejected by the State. If a cultivator died without heirs or abandoned his holdings or fled from the area, his fellow tenants within his *pati* took over his lands, and were responsible for payment of revenue. If he returned to the area after 10 or 12 years, his holdings were restored to him. The State was at liberty to offer the abandoned holdings to a different group or cultivators of different caste after the original cultivator had definitely refused to take it back.

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, from 1958 onwards.
2. For the year from October to September.
3. *Report on the Land Revenue Settlement of the Dungarpur State, Rajputana in 1904-05*, Dungarpur (1941), p. 8

The cultivator had the right¹ to mortgage but not the right to sell his holding. The right to mortgage for period of more than twenty years required special sanction from the State. Liability to pay revenue was automatically transferred to the person in whose name the land was mortgaged.

Sub-tenancy existed² but only to a very small extent. If a man had more lands than he could efficiently cultivate himself, he could make over some of the areas to another cultivator. In such cases, the sub-tenant paid to the landlord a rent at one-half or one-third of the produce.

The *jagirdars* held a large portion of the State on feudal tenure. *Jagirs* were given by the ruler to his relatives as subsistence allowance or as favours to the Rajput nobility or as award to individuals. All the *jagirdars* were bound³ to assist the ruler when called upon. Some of these were given exclusive rights to assess and collect the revenue in their *jagirs* and manage their estates without interference from the State. Such assignments implied obligations and claims both of service and money-aid to the State. Their revenue system was, by and large, the same as that obtained in the *Khalsa* area. The *jagirdars* could not alienate any part of the *jagirs* by sale, mortgage or gift. The ruler had the ultimate proprietary rights and the *jagirs* could be resumed, created or escheated in cases when it was deemed necessary.

Muafi or rent-free holdings, which were of four types, were held by Rajputs and other classes. A detailed inquiry was held regarding the rights of these holders during the first settlement⁴ in 1904-05 and *muafidars* whose claims were upheld were informed that no alienation of any part of their holdings by them would be permitted in future. In case they were childless, the sanction of the State was sought for adoption and only the lineal descendants of the original grantee were eligible for adoption. All the *muafidars* were liable to pay a cess to the State, at a rate of one anna (six paise) in a rupee on the estimated income they received from the holdings. This cess, however, was not collected from the minor *muafidars* whose annual income from *muafi* land was below eighty rupees.

1. *Report on the Land Revenue Settlement of the Dungarpur State, Rajputana in 1904-05*, Dungarpur (1941), p. 8.

2. *ibid.*

3. *ibid.*, p. 6.

4. *ibid.*, p. 8.

Facilities for *taccavi* advance and supply of seeds to the cultivators existed during the State times¹. Rules governing the colonisation of arable and fallow land by the new tenants were brought into force in 1934. These rules provided liberal concession to the new tenants who brought such land under cultivation.

In recent years, after the formation of Rajasthan, several laws have been enacted to ameliorate the conditions of cultivators. The process of progressive legislative measures had started as early as 1949 and a number of ordinances were promulgated which were later repealed when the relevant Acts were enacted by the State legislature. In order to guard the tenants against arbitrary ejectment, the Rajasthan (Protection of Tenants) Ordinance, 1949, was promulgated in June 1949. The ordinance, while banning ejectment, also enabled such tenants as had been unlawfully ejected or dispossessed to secure reinstatement (within given limitations).

The above ordinance was repealed by the Rajasthan Tenancy Act (No. 3 of 1955), 1955. This Act itself has had 18 amendments².

Among the enactments, the Rajasthan Tenancy Act 1955, Rajasthan Land Revenue Act 1956, Rajasthan Agricultural Lands Utilisation Act 1954; Rajasthan Agricultural Loans Act, 1956, Discontinuance of Cesses Act, 1959, Rajasthan Land Reforms and Resumption of Jagirs Act, 1952 are important. The Rajasthan Tenancy Act which came into force in 1955 consolidates and amends the laws relating to tenancies of agricultural lands. The Rajasthan Land Revenue Act 1956, defines the powers and duties of revenue courts and revenue officers, survey and preparation as well as maintenance of revenue records, procedure of settlement of land, and mode of collection of land revenue. The Rajasthan Agricultural Lands Utilisation Act 1954, which came into force from 1958 provides for the utilisation of uncultivated agricultural land and for regulating the cultivation of specified crops. The Agricultural Loans Act which came into force in 1957, consolidates and amends law relating to loans of money by the State government for agricultural purposes. This also lists the various items for which loans may be granted and also terms and conditions thereof. By the Rajasthan Discontinuance of Cesses Act 1959, various cesses which were collected in addition to rent from the tenants of agricultural holdings were discontinued. The Rajasthan

1. Rawat, Rai Bahadur Munshi Ganesh Ram, *op. cit.*, pp. 8-9.

2. Lohadia, Banshi Lal, *Index to Rajasthan Statutes* (Acts & Ordinances, 1949 to 1966), Jaipur, 1966, p. 167 *et. seq.*

Land Reforms and Resumption of Jagirs Act 1952, provided for the resumption of *jagir* lands, their assessment for land revenue, *Khatedari* rights of tenants in *jagir* lands and payment of compensation for the resumed *jagir* lands. The following statement¹ gives the number of *jagirdars* who received interim compensation and the amount paid to them. Between 1954 and 1963 a total of 2334 *jagirs* (including the religious *jagirs*) were resumed:

Year	No. of <i>Jagirdars</i> to whom compensation was paid	Amount paid (Rs. in '000)
1957-58	263	397
1958-59	21	39
1959-60	7	30
1960-61	500	291
1961-62	600	161
1962-63	500	95

Consolidation of holdings

No work has started in the district under the Consolidation of Land Holdings Act.

Bhoodan²

The movement initiated by Acharya Vinoba Bhave for acquisition of land through voluntary gifts to be distributed among landless persons, or to be used for community purposes, was embodied in the Rajasthan Bhoodan Yajna Act 1954. Under this Act, the Rajasthan Bhoodan Yajna Board was created to which land could be donated for distribution to the landless persons. Upto 1968 a total of 4587 bighas (round figures) of land in the district was donated by 72 donors. Of these 2950 bighas (round figure) of land was distributed to 610 persons.

Gramdan

Under the Rajasthan Gramdan Act 1959, which came into force in 1960, a total of 41 villages have been donated. Of these three were in Sagwara tahsil, 35 in Dungarpur tahsil and three in Aspur tahsil.

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, 1958 onwards.*
2. Source : Rajasthan Bhoodan Yajna Board, Jaipur.

OTHER SOURCES OF REVENUE

During the time of princely rule, the revenue of the State was derived mainly from land revenue, and customs duty which varied greatly with the nature of the goods, profession and place of residence of the owners and, in some cases, the place of residence of the carriers. These were supplemented by several petty cesses introduced by the Rawal in or about the year 1622. These were not levied universally, but only in such villages as were considered capable of bearing them. Thus *jeyt* cess¹ was levied to collect money for the salaries of the tahsildars and the Rawal's retainers. *Kunwar Sukri*² was to meet the expenses of providing morning meals to the Rawal's eldest son and *Kamdar Sukri*³ was for the *Kamdar*, *Lagat Karkun*⁴ was realised to make payment to the petty State officials. Likewise, other cesses were⁵ : *udhra* (for the payment of certain troops) *Ratib ghorree* (for feeding the Rawal's horses), *Paonda* (for the wages of the Rawal's grooms), *Waugah* and *Sir Patora* (for the upkeep of the respective wardrobes of the Rawal and the Ranis) *Ghora charai* (for the Rawal's horses), *Chara* (for the supply of grass to the State stables), *Bhatti Kalal* (realised from liquor shops), *Dalali* (realised from brokers), *Kasera* (paid by workers in brass and copper), *Dup-ghur* (paid by manufacturers of leather for oil vessels, shields etc.), *Bhurawat* (paid by makers of coarser bangles and anklets for women), *Parah Barar* (for the provision of a buffalo to be sacrificed on the Dashehra occasion), *Shivarat* (for defraying the charges on Shivaratri festival) and *Siriphal* (for the supply of coconuts to be distributed during the Holi festival). On the incursion of the Marathas more cesses such as *Kurnee* were added. *Kurnee* was an assessment levied for the payment of tribute to a foreign power and all the inhabitants were obliged to contribute. In the towns of Sagwara, Gurreah, Kate and Dungarpur the cultivators were exempted from this tax, but in all other places there were no exceptions.

Most of these cesses disappeared with time and before the merger of the State into Rajasthan, the main heads of receipts were: land revenue, forests, customs and excise, contracts and fees, judicial, devasthan, interests and profits, cess on land revenue, registration and sale of non-judicial stamps, Public Works Department, electric and water works, motor service, stationery Department etc. and profit on investments in banks.

1. *Statement of the Revenue of Dongurpore, 1934, pp. 2-4.*
2. *ibid.*
3. *ibid.*
4. *ibid.*
5. *ibid.*

In the district, as elsewhere in the State, the main sources from which income is derived can be grouped into (i) share in central taxes (both direct and indirect), (ii) State tax revenue, i. e. land revenue, state excise, sales tax, stamps and registration, entertainment tax, passengers and goods tax, tax on vehicles, etc. and (iii) non-tax revenue, i.e. receipts from public undertakings. The administration of some of these sources of revenue is described below.

STATE TAXES

Excise and Commercial taxes

Prior to 1964, the Excise and Taxation Department was responsible for collection of excise, entertainment tax, sales tax, passengers and goods tax, etc. But in that year the department was bifurcated into (i) Excise and (ii) Commercial taxes. The latter was entrusted with the collection of sales tax, passengers and goods tax, electricity duty etc.

Two Inspectors posted at Dungarpur and Sagwara, under the control of District Excise Officer headquartered at Udaipur, look after the excise work in the district. Each of them is assisted by two clerks, two *mohrirs*, and five guards.

The work of collection of commercial taxes is being looked after by the Assistant Commercial Taxes Officer, Dungarpur who is controlled by the Commercial Taxes Officer stationed at Udaipur. The staff consists of two Assistant Commercial Taxes Officers, an Inspector, five clerks and the necessary class IV employees. In 1968-69, the office detected 74 cases of evasion of sales tax.

The statistics of revenue collected by these two departments in recent years are given below¹:

Year	(Rs. in thousands)			
	Entertainment tax	Rajasthan Passengers & Goods tax	Excise	Sales tax
1957-58	—	—	314	187*
1958-59	—	—	351	85*
1959-60	—	—	350	95

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, 1958 onwards.

* Includes customs also; N.R.—Not reported

1	2	3	4	5
1960-61	—	—	484	125
1961-62	—	—	436	129
1962-63	—	—	483	251
1963-64	21	169	541	340
1964-65	27	179	548	514
1965-66	23	177	N.R.	572
1966-67	27	215	831	548
1967-68	39	267	571	718

Entertainment tax

Entertainment tax is levied on all entertainment unless exempted by specific orders. The rate varies between 35 to 70 per cent of the admission rates. One who buys a ticket of 50 paise will have to pay an entertainment tax of 35 per cent. The rate of tax goes on increasing on tickets of higher denomination upto three rupees. Thereafter the tax is 70 per cent. There is an additional entertainment tax which is levied according to the seating capacity of the hall or theatre. This is charged at the rate of one rupee per 100 seats or part thereof per show for the first 300 seats, and two rupees for every additional hundred seats or part thereof. The upper limit of this additional tax is regulated according to the population of the place where the show is arranged. Thus at a place having a population of 15,000 or less, the maximum limit of additional tax per show is rupees two; for places having a population of more than 15,000 but less than 50,000, it is rupees three. The highest slab is for a population of one lakh and above, where the maximum limit is rupees ten.

Rajasthan Passengers and goods tax

Rajasthan Passengers and Goods tax is charged from the passengers travelling in a public motor vehicle and is also levied on goods transported by motor vehicles. It is charged on the value of the fare or freight. The rates depend on the type of roads on which the vehicles ply. For cemented, tarred, asphalted, metalled, gravel and *kankar* roads, it is 25 per cent and for other type of roads, 20 per cent of the fare or freight.

For auto-rickshaws and three wheelers, passengers tax is charged in a lump sum, the rates varying according to the seating capacity. A two

seater vehicle pays Rs. 30 annually, four seater Rs. 120 and vehicles with larger seating capacity Rs. 240 per annum. Motor cabs are charged at Rs. 360 a year. This district, however, does not have such vehicles.

Public transport vehicles are charged goods tax according to their loading capacity and the area of their operation. This can be best understood by the following table :

Carrying capacity	Amount of yearly tax (Rs.)	
	For Rajasthan-wide operation	For Regional operation
Below five tons	750	660
Five tons and more but below 9 tons	1,080	960
Above 9 tons	1,320	1,200

Excise duty

State excise duty is levied under the Rajasthan Excise Act, 1950 on country spirit, opium, poppy heads, *bhang*, imported spirit, wine, imported beer, Indian made spirit and Indian beer.

Sales Tax

It is a tax on sales of certain specified articles, covering a wide range and the rates vary largely. The lowest rate of one per cent is levied on gold and silver bullion, iron ore, cereals and pulses, while it is twenty five per cent for foreign liquor and Indian made foreign liquor excluding beer and other kinds of foreign and Indian made foreign liquor which contains spirit up to 10 per cent.

Registration and Stamps

The Collector also acts as the District Registrar and the Judicial and non-judicial documents are registered by him or by tahsildars who are similarly empowered and act as Sub-Registrars. At the district headquarters, the staff consists of a registration clerk who works directly under the Collector and puts up papers to him. Likewise at the tahsil headquarters, the work is looked after by a clerk under the supervision of the tahsildar. Revenue earned by this department under various heads of receipts is as follow:¹

1. Source : Office of the District Registrar, Dungarpur.

(Rs. in thousands)

Year	Stamp duty	No. of documents registered	Registration fees	Copying fee	Others
1962	21.2	802	7.0	0.9	1.8
1963	24.3	971	9.4	1.0	2.2
1964	31.7	1092	11.9	1.1	1.8
1965	33.7	1012	10.6	1.1	1.7
1966	34.9	1038	11.0	1.3	1.7
1967	62.2	974	12.9	2.0	1.0
1968	55.0	1366	15.1	2.8	1.7
1969	16.6	425	5.0	0.9	0.4

There are six stamp vendors in the district, two in each tahsil. They are paid a commission of 1.55 per cent for judicial stamps while for non-judicial stamps and papers, the commission varies, being 3.10 per cent at the district headquarters and 1.55 per cent at other places.

The revenue realised from the sale of judicial and non-judicial stamps and papers in recent years in the district was as follows:¹

(Rs. in '000)

Year	Judicial stamps	Pie papers	Non-judicial stamps including revenue stamps
1961-62	29.4	0.6	40.2
1962-63	49.3	0.6	52.1
1963-64	66.4	0.6	81.8
1964-65	42.6	0.6	66.9
1965-66	43.8	0.6	74.5
1966-67	32.9	0.4	70.0
1967-68	41.7	0.4	85.3
1968-69	45.0	0.3	90.9

The judicial and non-judicial stamps/papers are issued by the Treasury Officer to vendors for sale.

CENTRAL TAXES

Income Tax

An Income-Tax office was set² up in 1950 at Udaipur. At present

1. Source : District Treasury, Dungarpur.

2. Source : Office of the Commissioner of Income Tax, Jaipur.

the jurisdiction over Dungarpur district rests with two Income-Tax Officers, both with headquarters at Udaipur. They are controlled by the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, Jodhpur Range, Jodhpur. As Dungarpur district is not a separate Circle, the statistics regarding assesses and assessment for this district are not separately available.

Central Excise

An Inspector, posted at Udaipur, looks after the Dungarpur district besides supervising the work in some of the tahsils of Udaipur district. There are not many excisable commodities in the district except (i) tobacco, which is sparsely cultivated in this area and (ii) *Khandsari* sugar manufactured in two factories which do not work regularly. The revenue realised¹ from the district for the three years (1964-1967) was as follows¹:

(Rs.)		
Year	Tobacco	<i>Khandsari</i> Sugar
1964-65	22,488	Nil
1965-66	30,196	5,532
1966-67	26,859	358

1. Source : Office of the Superintendent, Central Excise, Udaipur.

APPENDIX I

Revenue acre rates according to soils and circles fixed during the Settlement of 1904-05¹

Name of Zila/ Circle	<i>Chahi</i> Rs. as.	<i>Digar</i> Rs. as.	<i>Talabi</i> Rs. as.	<i>Rohan</i> Rs. as.	<i>Sirma</i> Rs. as.	<i>Sukhi</i> Rs. as.	<i>Rankhar</i> Rs. as.
DUNGARPUR							
Circle I	7—0	7—0	6—8	4—0	4—0	3—0	0—8
Circle II	4—4	4—4	3—14	2—6	2—6	2—2	0—8
Circle III	3—0	3—0	—	2—0	2—0	1—14	0—8
SAGWARA							
Circle I	6—4	6—4	5—8	3—8	3—8	2—12	0—8
Circle II	4—12	4—12	4—4	2—8	2—8	2—4	0—8
Circle III	2—6	2—6	—	1—10	1—10	1—8	0—8
ASPUR							
Circle I	5—8	4—8	5—0	3—0	3—0	2—8	0—8
Circle II	4—12	4—12	4—6	2—10	2—10	2—4	0—8
Circle III	3—8	3—8	3—4	2—2	2—2	1—14	0—8

1. Report on the Land Revenue Settlement of the Dungarpur State, Rajputana in 1904-05, Dungarpur (1941), p. 18.

APPENDIX II

The final results¹ of the assessment and the revenue proposed after the settlement in 1904-05

For the 128 surveyed villages the totals were :

	Rs.
Average collection, 1889-90 to 1898-99*	1,08,428
(a) Collection 1903-04*	86,075
Revenue at Standard rates	1,11,908
Gross Valuation	1,17,228
Net Valuation	1,09,025
(b) Revenue as proposed**	
(i) 1905-06 to 1907-08	1,03,920
(ii) Add for resumed revenue-free grants	1,225
(iii) 1908-09 to 1910-11	1,05,810
(iv) Add for resumed revenue-free grants	1,225
(v) From 1911-12	1,06,810
(vi) Add for resumed revenue-free grants	1,225
Incidence per cultivated acre of final revenue (excluding resumed revenue-free grants)	2.79

*Figures do not include rents collected by *Thakurs* etc. in most of the villages held jointly by the State and by the *Thakurs* etc.

**Out of the above proposed revenue, *Thakurs* etc. were to receive annually from the State, an amount given below :

From 1905-06 to 1907-08	Rs. 8,533
From 1908-09 to 1910-11	Rs. 8,689
From 1911-12	Rs. 8,728

1. Report on the Land Revenue Settlement of the Dungarpur State, Rajputana in 1904-05, Dungarpur (1941), p. 22.

APPENDIX III
Rent Rates fixed by the Settlement which came into effect from 1962 in Dungarpur Tahsil¹

Soil Class	Group I		Group II		Group III		Group IV		Group V	
	Group rate	Downward modification 12½%	Group rate	Downward modification 12½%	Group rate	Downward modification 12½%	Group rate	Downward modification 12½%	Group rate	Downward modification 12½%
Chahi I A	5.00	—	4.50	—	3.50	—	2.25	—	2.00	—
" I	4.00	—	3.60	—	2.30	—	2.00	—	1.60	—
" II	3.00	—	2.70	—	2.10	—	1.50	—	1.20	—
" II } Gair Mustkil										
Chahi III	2.25	—	2.00	—	1.55	—	1.10	—	0.90	—
Sirma I Talabi	2.75	—	2.50	—	1.95	—	1.35	—	1.10	—
" II "	2.25	—	2.00	—	1.55	—	1.10	—	0.90	—
Sukhi I Talabi	2.00	—	1.80	—	1.40	—	1.00	—	0.30	—
" II "	1.75	—	1.60	—	1.25	—	0.85	—	0.70	—
" III "	1.50	—	1.35	6	1.05	—	0.75	—	0.60	—
Digar Piwal I	3.00	—	2.70	—	2.10	—	1.50	—	1.20	—
" II	2.25	—	2.00	—	1.55	—	1.10	—	0.90	—
Rohan I Gair Mustkil	2.75	—	2.50	—	1.95	—	1.35	—	1.10	—
" II "	2.25	—	2.00	—	1.50	—	1.10	—	0.90	—
" I Mustkil	2.50	—	2.25	—	1.75	—	1.25	—	1.00	—

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Rohan II	Mustkil	2.00	—	1.80	—	1.40	—	1.00	—	0.80	—
Sirma I		2.50	—	2.25	1.95	1.75	1.55	1.25	1.10	1.00	0.90
" II		2.00	—	1.80	1.60	1.40	1.25	1.00	0.90	0.80	0.70
Sukhi I		1.75	—	1.60	1.40	1.25	1.00	0.85	0.75	0.70	0.60
" II		1.50	—	1.35	1.20	1.05	0.95	0.75	0.65	0.60	0.55
" III		1.00	—	0.90	0.80	0.70	0.60	0.50	0.45	0.40	0.35
Rankhar I		0.50	—	0.45	—	0.35	—	0.25	—	0.20	—
" II		0.25	—	0.20	—	0.15	—	0.10	—	0.10	—
Bir		0.20	—	0.20	—	0.15	—	0.10	—	0.10	—
Parat		0.20	—	0.20	—	0.15	—	0.10	—	0.10	—
Magri Bir		0.10	—	0.05	—	0.05	—	0.05	—	0.05	—

1. Source : Rent Rate Report of Tehsil Dungarpur, District Dungarpur (unpublished), Office of the Settlement Commissioner, Rajasthan, p. 38.

APPENDIX IV

Rent Rates fixed by the Settlement¹ which came into effect from 1965 in Sagwara tehsil

S.No.	Soil Class	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV
1.	Chahi I A	5.00	4.30	3.15	2.25
2.	" I	4.00	3.45	2.50	1.80
3.	" II	3.00	2.60	1.90	1.35
4.	" III	2.25	1.95	1.40	1.00
5.	Sukhi Nehri I Talabi	2.00	1.75	1.25	0.90*
6.	" II "	1.75	1.50	1.10	0.80*
7.	Digar Piwal I	3.00	2.60	1.90	1.35
8.	" II	2.25	1.95	1.40	1.00
9.	Rohan I Mustkil	2.50	2.15	1.55	1.25
10.	" II "	2.00	1.75	1.25	1.00
11.	" I Gair "	2.75	2.40	1.75	1.10
12.	" II " "	2.25	1.95	1.40	0.90
13.	Sirma I A	2.75	2.40	1.75	1.25
14.	" I	2.50	2.15	1.55	1.10
15.	" II	2.00	1.75	1.25	0.90
16.	Sukhi I	1.75	1.50	1.10	0.80
17.	" II	1.50	1.30	0.95	0.65
18.	" III	1.00	0.85	0.65	0.45
19.	Rankhar I	0.50	0.40	0.30	0.20
20.	" II	0.25	0.20	0.15	0.10
21.	Bir	0.20	0.15	0.15	0.10
22.	Magri Bir	0.10	0.05	0.05	0.05
23.	Parat	0.20	0.15	0.15	0.10

1. Rent Rate Report of tahsil Sagwara, District Dungarpur for the Revision Settlement Samvat year 2020-2040 (unpublished), Office of the Settlement Commissioner, Rajasthan.

* Not including irrigation charges

APPENDIX V

Rent Rates fixed by the Settlement which came into effect from
1961 in Aspur Tehsil, District Dungarpur

S.No.	Soil Class	Rate Group I	Rate Group II	Rate Group III	III Group in the 25% minus village of 1. Chata 2. Padi 3. Bilora	III Group in 37½ % minus village of 1. Gambhirpur 2. Malapa 3. Sati Kheda	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1.	Chahi I	Mustkil	3.95	3.30	2.45	1.85	1.55
2.	„ I	Gair Mustkil	—	3.30	—	—	—
3.	„ II		3.00	2.45	1.90	1.45	1.20
4.	„ III		2.20	1.75	1.40	1.05	0.90
5.	D.P. I		2.70	2.25	1.70	1.30	1.05
6.	„ II		2.00	1.70	1.25	0.95	0.80
7.	Rohan I	Mustkil	2.35	1.90	1.50	1.15	0.95
8.	„ I	Gair Mustkil	2.35	1.90	1.50	1.15	0.95
9.	„ II	Mustkil	1.90	1.60	1.20	0.90	0.75
10.	„ II	Gair Mustkil	1.90	1.60	1.20	0.90	0.75
11.	Sirma I		2.35	1.90	1.50	1.15	0.95
12.	„ II		1.90	1.60	1.20	0.90	0.75
13.	Sukhi I	Talabi	1.80	1.50	1.15	0.85	0.70
14.	„ II	Talabi	1.60	1.30	1.00	0.75	0.65
15.	„ I		1.60	1.30	1.00	0.75	0.65
16.	„ II		1.35	1.10	0.85	0.65	0.55
17.	„ III		0.90	0.75	0.55	0.40	0.35
18.	Rankhar I		0.45	0.35	0.25	0.20	0.15
19.	„ II		0.20	0.20	0.15	0.10	0.10
20.	Bir		0.20	0.15	0.10	0.10	0.05
21.	Parat		0.20	0.15	0.10	0.10	0.05
22.	Magri Bir		0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05

Source : Office of the Settlement Officer, Udaipur.

APPENDIX VI

List of the names of girdawar circles and patwar circles in
Dungarpur district¹

S.No.	Name of sub-division	Name of tahsil	Name of Girdawar Circle	Name of Patwar Circle
1	2	3	5	
1.	Dungarpur	1. Dungarpur	1. Kanthal	1. Damri 2. Palmandav 3. Khera Kachawasa 4. Upargaon 5. Hathai 6. Khempur 7. Dhawri 8. Phalaj 9. Wasi 10. Kol Khanda 11. Punali.
2.	Bara	1. Dungarpur	2. Rajpur	3. Ram-pur 4. Dewalkhas 5. Dewal Pal 6. Metali 7. Mathu Gamra 8. Gari Moraiya 9. Asela 10. Heerata 11. Antri
3.	Bichhiwara	1. Bokhala 2. Amjara 3. Kanba 4. Bichhiwara 5. Modar 6. Chundawara 7. Thana 8. Nawal Shyam 9. Balawada 10. Gamri 11. Ghogra 12. Shishod		
4.	Genji	1. Genji 2. Mewara 3. Gamri Ara 4. Bheyana 5. Surata 6. Mara 7. Binja 8. Bheenda 9. Wank 10. Sasarpura 11. Karawara 12. Gandwa 13. Jhontri		
5.	Chaurasi	1. Jhalap 2. Dhambola 3. Chadol 4. Bor Amla 5. Rasta 6. Bedsa 7. Simalwara 8. Peeth 9. Dookan 10. Punawara 11. Sarthoona		
2.	Aspur	6. Aspur	1. Aspur 2. Gol 3. Baroda 4. Kabja 5. Punjpur 6. Pachlasa 7. Mal 8. Rayki 9. Nandli 10. Parada Intiwar	

1	2	3	4
	2. Ganeshpur	1. Ganeshpur 2. Indora 3. Ramgarh 4. Sakani 5. Kanthari 6. Jaspur 7. Khaleel 8. Bankora 9. Katisor 10. Galiyana	
	3. Sabla	1. Sabla 2. Lorawal 3. Peendawal 4. Bodingama Kala 5. Bodigama Chhota 6. Mungar 7. Reenchhan 8. Valai 9. Nithaua.	
	3. Sagwara	1. Sagwara 2. Gowari 3. Gamra 4. Desa 5. Obri 6. Ambara 7. Khargada 8. Dibra Chhota 9. Dibra Bara 10. Bheelora 11. Jethana 12. Simliya Pandpa 13. Barsinghpur 14. Buchiya.	
	2. Galiakot	1. Galiakot 2. Cheetri 3. Jogpur 4. Jhosana 5. Kuwan 6. Noliyawara 7. Nandiya 8. Gariyata 9. Ramsor 10. Chikheli 11. Badgama 12. Sakodra 13. Ratriya	
	3. Parwa	1. Parwa 2. Padra 3. Kokapur 4. Thakarda 5. Madao 6. Tamtiya 7. Bhasor 8. Gamri Deoki 9. Samliya 10. Saroda 11. Padardi 12. Kariyana 13. Karada.	

1. Source : Office of the Collector, Dungarpur.

CHAPTER XII

LAW AND ORDER AND JUSTICE

INCIDENCE OF CRIMES

During the princely rule in Dungarpur State, serious crimes such as robbery and dacoity were committed in large numbers. In the ten years preceding 1945-46, a total of 536 cases of robbery and 15 cases of dacoity were reported. The reason ascribed for the occurrence of these crimes was the forest clad hilly terrain of the State which made it very difficult to provide effective and quick means of transport and communications to apprehend the criminals. A system of *Rasta Chowkidari*, was in existence¹ in the State by which the *Chowkidars* were made responsible for the safe journey of the travellers through the forest and hilly tracts during the day time. After the formation of the district, dacoity and robbery cases decreased considerably, although the total number of I.P.C. crimes has increased during recent years, as will be evident from the following statement, showing the number of various crimes in the district reported² to the police from 1957 to 1968:

Year	Dacoity	Robbery	Murder	Riot	Burglary	Cattle theft	Other theft	Misc. I.P.C.	Total
1957	—	2	8	10	29	20	20	48	137
1958	—	5	4	14	33	30	18	54	158
1959	—	3	6	13	42	24	17	53	158
1960	1	9	7	8	30	33	26	76	190
1961	—	1	4	12	29	19	24	68	157
1962	—	1	9	6	53	32	24	103	228
1963	1	2	8	14	71	20	37	135	288
1964	—	4	5	31	66	23	35	139	303
1965	—	6	11	38	67	15	44	137	318
1966	—	2	14	18	84	33	52	147	350
1967	2	5	8	60	76	22	50	216	439
1968	2	4	17	76	68	27	58	221	473

1. *Report on the Administration of the Dungarpur State, Rajputana, 1941-42, Dungarpur (1943), p. 15.*

2. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, for the years 1958 onwards.*

It will be observed from the table that theft, burglary and riot are the most common crimes in the district. Some cases of smuggling of food grains to the bordering State were detected in recent years but strict patrolling of the region has lessened its incidence.

Analysing the incidence of the serious crimes reported during the last four years (1965-68), it may be inferred that most of the crimes are committed in the area under the jurisdiction of Dungarpur police station which claimed a large number of cases of burglary and ordinary theft. The number of cases of robbery were equally distributed amongst the Dungarpur, Kanba and Aspur police stations. The area covered by Nithaua police station appears to be by far the most quiet and free from crime.

The analysis also shows an upward trend in crime; the number had become almost three-fold during this period. This is ascribed to the (i) increase in population (ii) awareness in the public and the consequent better reporting (iii) soaring prices, and (iv) land disputes.

The following table¹ gives the work done by the police force in the recovery of stolen property:

Year	Property stolen during the year	Property recovered during the year	Percentage of recovery to property stolen
1957	13716	7355	53.6
1958	13608	7463	54.8
1959	27643	14795	53.5
1960	20687	10649	51.4
1961	49042	43702	89.1
1962	33083	22884	69.1
1963	43465	7497	17.2
1964	53111	36468	68.6
1965	56589	12394	21.9
1966	81353	55364	68.1
1967	71941	15244	21.2
1968	52691	26329	50.0

ORGANISATION OF THE POLICE FORCE

Regular Police

During the early years of the century, depredation of criminal tribes on the borders of the State were very frequent, especially during

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, for the years 1958 onwards.

famines, and the State authorities had to resort frequently to the mobilisation of armed forces to suppress them. Owing to the limited resources of the State, a levy was charged¹ from the leading *jagirdars* of the State to maintain the border police. There were also Bhil *chowkis* (out-posts) on all the main roads maintained from a cess known as *Balawa* collected by the Bhils from the travellers.²

The police force was headed by an Inspector,³ who exercised general control, and supervised the *thanas* (police stations) in the State which were at Sagwara, Antri, Galiakot, Nithaua, Genji, Dewal, Kanba, Dhambola, Damri, Aspur and Ganeshpur. There was a *thanedar* in-charge of each *thana* with a small detachment of infantry. The police officer at the capital was known as *kotwal*. Their powers were limited to the capture of criminals, holding a preliminary enquiry, and forwarding the cases to the competent court.

In 1903, the force was re-organised and was placed under a Superintendent who also acted as the police chief of Banswara State. The staff for Dungarpur State consisted of a *sarishtedar*, ten *thanedars*, 41 *hawaldars*, 176 sepoy and twelve *sowars*. The force was governed by the Dungarpur Police Act, 1903. In the new set-up, the police stations were located⁴ at (1) Dungarpur, (2) Nolsham with out-posts at Dewal, Dhamod and Mewara, (3) Dhambola with outpost at Rasta, (4) Genji with outpost at Galandar, (5) Sagwara, (6) Antri, (7) Galiakot, (8) Aspur with out-post at Banwasa, (9) Ganeshpur with out-posts at Basi and Deosomnath, (10) Nithaua with out-post at Sabla.

The pay of the personnel ranged from rupees five for a sepoy to rupees one hundred per month for the Superintendent. The annual expenditure⁵ on the force amounted to about Rs. 21,500.

The force wore prescribed uniforms. The men were drilled and armed⁶ with smooth-bore sniders and country-made muskets. An army unit known as Bijaya Paltan with a strength of 99 (all ranks) was maintained

1. *Report on the Administration of the Dungarpur State*, for the year 1901-02, p. 5.

2. *ibid.*

3. *ibid.*, p. 4.

4. *ibid.*, 1903-04, p. 4.

5. Erskine, K.D., *op. cit.*, p. 152.

6. *ibid.*

at a cost of Rs. 7,308 a year, and was kept as a reserve force to assist the police in emergency.¹

Except for some minor changes, like the reduction or increase in the strength of the force and police stations, creation of village police² (watchman for some of the larger villages), the organisational set-up remained the same till 1942. In July 1942, the State was divided³ into two circles, viz., the Eastern and the Western, each under the charge of a Circle Inspector for more efficient administration. The police stations of Dungarpur, Ganeshpur, Aspur and Nithaua were placed under the Eastern circle with headquarters at Aspur, while the Western circle with headquarters at Sagwara comprised the police stations of Sagwara, Galiakot, Dhambola and Kanba. There were fourteen out-posts under these police stations. The police lines were at the capital. A class was started to give elementary education to illiterate constables.

The total strength of the force⁴ of all ranks was 319. The staff at each police station consisted of *thanedar* (except at Dungarpur where the number was three), a *moharrir* (excepting at Nithaua and Kanba), a *havildar* (at Dungarpur, there were two), and 6 to 19 constables. Every out-post was under the charge of a *havildar* and was manned by four constables, except Kuan out-post where there were only two constables.

There were⁵ also night *Chowkidars* (watchmen) in 231 villages and three towns of the State. Of these, 183 villages were supervised by the police and 41 by *Jagirdars*. In the three towns this duty was performed by police constables. The old *Rasta Chowkidari* system, which required the *Chowkidars* to protect the travellers passing through the jungles and hilly tracks during the day time, continued. The number of such out-posts was 43.

A Finger Print Bureau⁶ functioned under a trained clerk who prepared finger print slips of the convicts and sent them to the Bureau at Ajmer for record.

1. *Annual Administration Report of the Dungarpur State for samvat 1967-68 (1910-11 A.D.)*, p. 26.

2. *Report on the Administration of the Dungarpur State, 1906-07*, p. 4.

3. *ibid.*, 1941-42, pp. 12-15.

4. *ibid.*

5. *ibid.*

6. *ibid.*

After the merger of the State with Rajasthan and the subsequent formation of Dungarpur district, the police administration was put under the Udaipur Police Range with a Superintendent of Police, stationed at Dungarpur. He was the head of the police force in the district, and also the Circle Officer¹ for Dungarpur city. Under him was a Deputy Superintendent, whose jurisdiction, as Circle Officer extended to all the rural areas of the district. He was assisted by an Inspector. The number of police stations remained unchanged, viz., eight, though the number of out-posts was reduced from fourteen to ten. The total strength of the force in 1951 consisted² of a Superintendent, a Deputy Superintendent, two Inspectors, 16 Sub-Inspectors, 19 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 25 Head Constables, three Naiks and 229 constables.

At present (1968), the total strength of the police force in the district of all ranks is 420. The rank-wise strength for the civil and armed wings is given in the following table:³

Rank	(Number)		
	Civil Police	Armed Police	Total
Superintendent	1	—	1
Deputy Superintendent	1	—	1
Prosecuting Inspector	1	—	1
Sub-Inspector	15	1	16
Head Constable	33	26	59
Constable	229	113	342

For administrative purposes, the district is divided into eight police stations and ten police out-posts (Appendix-I). The sanctioned staff for an ordinary police station is usually one Sub-Inspector, one head-constable and eleven constables. The work of maintenance of law and order and prevention and detection of crime rests with the Civil Police while the services of the Armed Police are utilised for escorting the treasury or the convicts from one jail to another as well as for guarding the government buildings. They also assist the Excise Department, and are deployed

1. *Set-up of General Administration, Government of Rajasthan*, Jaipur (1951), p. 86.

2. *Census 1951, Rajasthan and Ajmer, District Census Handbook, Dungarpur (1956)*, p. xi

3. Source: Office of the Superintendent of Police, Dungarpur.

whenever emergency requires, either for security reasons or for restoring order during civil disturbances.

A Police Lines is maintained at the district headquarters, where preliminary training is given to the constables. The police personnel are sent to Udaipur, Kishangarh, Kherwara and Jaipur for various training courses. During the last four years (1965-68), seven Sub-Inspectors, 29 Head Constables and 188 Constables were deputed to various training courses.

A mess and a canteen are run in the Lines. Head constables and constables are given mess allowance of five rupees per month.

Traffic Police

Owing to the increase in traffic, a unit of traffic police consisting of a Head Constable and four constables drawn from the civil wing of the police force was sanctioned for the district in April, 1963. The strength continues to be the same at present.

Home Guards

Consequent upon the passage of the Rajasthan Home Guards Bill, 1962, the Superintendent of Police of Dungarpur district was appointed in May 1963 as ex-officio Commandant of the Home Guards in the district. Home Guards is a voluntary body which can be used by the State in emergencies.

In 1964, 21 Home Guards were trained. This number increased to 48 in 1965. In 1966, a total of 34 newly recruited Home Guards received training while 19 Home Guards were given a refresher course. By the end of 1966, the district had a total of 103 Home Guards; this number continued unchanged till 1968. In that year, 39 Home Guards were given a refresher course.

Other Schemes

Since the declaration of the National Emergency, a Civilian Rifle Training Course is run regularly by the district police to impart training to the civilians in rifle shooting. Besides this, a village volunteer force, which was created in 1965 under the Rajasthan Panchayat Act 1953, is also trained by the district police.

Railway Police¹

The Railway police is a separate branch of the State police. Following the opening of railway track through this district in 1966, a police station at Dungarpur and an out-post at Rikhabdeo railway station were set up by the Government of Rajasthan in July of that year. The railway police in Rajasthan is under the charge of the Superintendent of Railway Police stationed at Ajmer, who is controlled by the Deputy Inspector General of Police headquartered at Jaipur. The sanctioned staff for the police station at Dungarpur consists of a Sub-Inspector, one Head-Constable and 12 constables. The out-post has one head-constable and four constables. Their duties include prevention and detection of crimes within railway premises. From July 7, 1966 to December 31, 1968, the number of cases registered was 30, out of which five related to the theft in goods shed and yards, four cases were of theft at railway stations, one case was of theft in running train and the remaining 20 were classified as miscellaneous.

Anti-corruption Squad

An anti-corruption unit² was set up in 1952 for the State of Rajasthan and it functioned as a cell of the State C.I.D. The scheme was revitalised in 1957 when the department was put under a special Inspector General of Police. The designation³ of this officer was changed to Additional Inspector-General in 1961.

An out-post of the department, set up at Udaipur in 1957 held jurisdiction over the districts of Udaipur, Bhilwara, Banswara, Kota, Dungarpur, Chittaurgarh, Jhalawar and Bundi. But now its jurisdiction is limited to the districts of Udaipur, Banswara, Chittaurgarh and Dungarpur only. It is headed by an officer of the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police, who is assisted by a complement of staff.

For the period 1957-1969, 81 cases and complaints relating to Dungarpur district were registered and 78 enquires were completed. During this period, six government servants were either convicted by the courts or punished departmentally on charges of corruption or misconduct. Eight

1. Source : The Office of the Superintendent of Police (Railways), Rajasthan, Ajmer.
2. Source : Office of the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Anti-Corruption Department, Rajasthan, Jaipur.
3. The department is now headed by a Deputy Inspector General of Police with head quarters at Jaipur.

departmental enquiries against government servants were pending with the disciplinary authorities.

JAILS AND LOCK-UPS

Location of jails and Lock-ups and prison organisation

There was a jail at Dungarpur when it was a native State. It had accommodation¹ for 38 convicts and 30 under-trials. Under-trials as also the sick and the male and female prisoners were kept separately.² The prisoners³ were made to work in the jail workshops, State Press and gardens. Those who worked in the workshops, produced carpets, *daris*, *niwar*, blankets and towels. A small dispensary was maintained within the jail and the sub-Assistant Surgeon of the State Hospital visited the jail daily. In 1941-42 arrangements were also made for imparting religious instructions to the prisoners twice a month. The daily average population in the jail during the ten years preceding 1945-46, varied between 52 and 100. The person in-charge of the jail was known as the Daroga. He worked under a Superintendent of Jails.

After the formation of Rajasthan, the jail at Dungarpur was categorised⁴ as D class District Jail and placed under a Deputy Jailor. In April 1954, it was converted into a first class lock-up and was placed under the supervision of an Assistant Collector and First Class Magistrate. A third class sub-jail was set up at Sagwara but was closed after sometime. At present the district has a second class sub-jail located at Dungarpur and is under the supervision of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate. The Inspector General of Prisons for Rajasthan stationed at Jaipur controls the jail and appoints the staff. He and his deputy make periodical inspections.

The jail population during the last few years had been as under:⁵

Year	Prisoners at the beginning of the year	Prisoners admitted during the year	Prisoners Discharged	Prisoners at the end of the year	Daily average of prisoners
1960-61	14	171	179	6	92
1961-62	6	175	175	6	8

1. Erskine, K. D., *op. cit.*, p. 152.

2. *Annual Administration Report of the Dungarpur State for samvat 1967-68* (1910-11 A. D.), p. 29.

3. *Report on the Administration of the Dungarpur State, Rajputana, 1941-42*, Dungarpur (1943), p. 45.

4. *Set-up of General Administration, Government of Rajasthan*, Jaipur (1951), p. 50.

5. Source: The Office of the Inspector General of Prisons, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

1	2	3	4	5	6
1962-63	6	269	264	11	15
1963-64	11	226	220	17	12
1964-65	17	224	232	9	12
1965-66	9	318	293	34	21
1966-67	34	468	477	25	28
1967-68	25	408	424	9	13
1968-69	9	292	270	31	16

Prison discipline

Discipline in the prison is maintained in accordance with the jail manual. A regular watch is kept over the prisoners to prevent escapes. Escorts are provided when necessary. Relations are allowed to visit the convicts according to rules. There are separate rules made under the Rajasthan Prisoners' Act, for the prisoners' attendance in the court. The movement of prisoners from and to the jail is governed by these rules.

Welfare of Prisoners

Since this is a second class sub-jail and only under-trials and prisoners who are sentenced upto one month's imprisonment are confined in it, no facilities for vocational training or means of recreation have been provided here.

A part-time doctor and a part-time compounder visit the jail and more serious cases of illness are admitted in the General Hospital. There is a small library which can be used by the prisoners.

The prisoners are not required to put in any labour as majority of them are under-trials. However, they have to prepare their own meals and maintain cleanliness. There are two types of scales prescribed by the government for the diet of the prisoners (a) Labouring diet and (b) non-labouring diet. The former consists of flour of imported wheat (583 gm), *dal* (87 gm), un-ground salt (17 gm), linseed oil (15 gm), un-ground condiments (7 gm), *gur* twice a week (29 gm) and firewood (700 gm). The break-fast consists of parched gram (58 gm). The non-labouring diet is the same except that the quantities of flour and *dal* are less (525 gm. and 58 gm respectively) and no *gur* is provided.

Treatment of special classes of prisoners

There is no separate arrangement for detenues, political prisoners and juvenile delinquents. The prisoners of the last category are sent to the Udaipur Reformatory. A room and three cells are kept apart for women prisoners.

ORGANISATION OF CIVIL AND CRIMINAL COURTS

References to the administration of civil and criminal justice during the early period of this century in the Dungarpur State are found in the old¹ gazetteer (1908). During the minority of the ruler, the administration of the State was run by the Political Officer assisted by a *Kamdar* or chief executive officer, and a Consultative Council. British Indian Codes served as guides to the various courts. The State was divided into three *zilas*² or districts (later on reduced to two) and each district was under the charge of an official called the *Ziladar*, who exercised the powers of a third class magistrate and could try civil suits not exceeding the value of Rs. 100. Appeals against the decisions of the *Ziladars* were heard by the *Faujdar* who was a first class magistrate with powers in civil suits upto Rs. 10,000. The Council heard the appeals against the orders of the *Faujdar* and tried all cases beyond his powers but the sentences of death or transportation required confirmation of the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana.

Later on, Ijlas Council, a Sessions Court and Nizamat Courts were set up. A Chief Court,³ which was subordinate to Ijlas Council, came into existence in February 1913. The Chief Court and the Sessions Court, were both abolished in 1918 and were replaced by a Legislative Council⁴ consisting of eleven members. It was the highest court in civil and criminal matters and was also a legislative body. On the original side,⁵ it exercised the powers of a Sessions Court in criminal cases and those of a high court in civil suits. On appellate side, it was the highest court under the ruler, whose confirmation was required for death sentences, transportation for life and imprisonment over seven years. Besides this body, there

1. Erskine, K.D., *op. cit.*, p. 146.
2. *The Report on the Administration of the Dungarpur State* (1901-02), mentions that the State was divided in the four *zilas*.
3. *Annual Administration Report of the Dungarpur State* for 1912-13, p. 36.
4. *Administration Report of the Dungarpur State* for 1917-18, p. 20.
5. *Annual Administration Report of the Dungarpur State*, 1922-23, p. 12.

were three more courts administering justice in the State, viz., (i) *Adalat faujdari* (criminal court), (ii) *Adalat diwani* (civil court) and (iii) *Sagwara Zila* court having powers of second class magistrate.

Later, a High Court was established and the powers of the Legislative Council mentioned above were curtailed in matters of civil cases. In 1944-45 the following¹ eight courts were in existence : High Court, Legislative Council or *Raj Shasan Sabha*, Court of the Civil Judge at Dungarpur, Court of first class Magistrate at Dungarpur, Court of second class Magistrate at Sagwara, Court of Sub-Judge at Sagwara, Court of third class Magistrate at Aspur and, lastly, the Court of Munsiff at Aspur.

With the merger² of the Dungarpur State in Rajasthan and the subsequent changes effected in the administration, a High Court for Rajasthan came into existence. Important changes in the judicial organisation were brought about in 1950 with the integration of the Civil and Sessions Courts. As a result, in July 1950, the following courts³ came into existence in Dungarpur district:

(i) Court of the District Judge with headquarters at Udaipur and having territorial jurisdiction over the districts of Udaipur and Dungarpur;

(ii) Court of Sessions, with Udaipur as the place of sitting and having jurisdiction over Dungarpur and Udaipur districts;

(iii) Court of Civil Judge with headquarters at Dungarpur having jurisdiction over Dungarpur district and Kherwara tahsil of Udaipur district. The Civil Judge was also empowered, by virtue of his office, to exercise jurisdiction in respect of all suits and original proceedings, of which the value was less than twenty thousand rupees; he also acted as Judge of a Court of Small Causes in the Dungarpur town for the trial of suits up to two hundred rupees in value. In virtue of his office he was also appointed an Additional Sessions Judge to exercise sub-jurisdiction

1. *Report on the Administration of the Dungarpur State, Rajputana*, 1944-45, pp. 45-46.
2. At the time of the merger, the following courts were in existence in Dungarpur State: High Court, Court of District & Sessions Judge, Judicial Court, Court of Munsiff Magistrate (all headquartered at Dungarpur), Courts of Munsiff Magistrate headquartered at Aspur and Sagwara. Source: Court of the Civil Judge & Judicial Magistrate, Dungarpur.
3. *Rajasthan Gazette Extraordinary, Part I*, dated June 14, 1950.

over Dungarpur district and Kherwara tahsil of Udaipur district with Dungarpur town as the place of sitting;

(iv) Court of Munsiff with Dungarpur as head-quarters and jurisdiction over Dungarpur, Aspur and Kherwara tahsils;

(v) Court of Munsiff with headquarters at Sagwara and jurisdiction over Sagwara tahsil.

The Collector of the district with headquarters at Dungarpur, presided over the court of the District Magistrate for the whole district. Likewise, the Sub-Divisional Officer presided over the court of Sub-Divisional Magistrate with headquarters at Dungarpur and held jurisdiction over the tahsils of Aspur, Dungarpur and Sagwara. A court of Extra Magistrate First Class was also established for the whole of the district. The tahsildars were given third class magisterial powers in their respective jurisdictions.

The Court of the Civil and Additional Sessions Judge was abolished in 1954-55 and in its place, court of Assistant Sessions Judge was set up. The latter was wound up and a Court of Civil Judge and Judicial Magistrate (First Class) was set up which still continues. Its jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases extends to the tahsils of Dungarpur, Aspur and Kherwara. It also exercises jurisdiction over Sagwara tahsil in civil cases, of certain specified value. Besides this court, there is a court of Munsiff Magistrate headquartered at Sagwara whose jurisdiction in civil and criminal sides extends over the tahsil of Sagwara. The jurisdiction of the court of Munsiff Magistrate extends as mentioned earlier.

In addition to these courts, there are the Courts of District Magistrate and Sub-Divisional Magistrate. All the tahsildars are invested with third class magisterial powers.

Judicial Panchayats

In 1949, village panchayats were established in the district¹ by the Rajasthan Government. These panchayats functioned as courts and exercised civil and criminal powers according to the schedule given in the Panchayat Act. Appeals against the decisions of these courts could be made to the Registrar of the Gram Panchayat. In January 1954, after

1. *Census 1951, Rajasthan and Ajmer, District Census Hand Book, Dungarpur, Pt. I, Jodhpur (1956), p. xii.*

the enforcement of the Rajasthan Panchayat Act¹ 1953. Three Tahsil Panchayats were established in the district and thenceforth the appeals against the decisions of village panchayats, which were 45 in number, lay with these Tahsil Panchayats. Judicial powers were conferred upon these Panchayats under the Act. In criminal cases, the Panchayats had jurisdiction concurrent with that of a criminal court within the Panchayat Circle, except for such cases as had been excluded specifically from its purview by the Act. The civil jurisdiction extended to the suits whose ascertained sums did not exceed one hundred rupees. It could try, with certain exceptions suits for damages, compensation, and movable property. If the suit did not lie within the competence of village panchayat or Tahsil Panchayat, it could be transferred or referred for trial to the nearest regular court of competent jurisdiction depending on the nature of the case.

With the introduction of the Democratic Decentralisation scheme in the State in 1959, the three tier system of Panchayati Raj was brought into existence and panchayats and Nyaya Panchayats were established. The Tahsil Panchayats were wound up. The functions of a panchayat now are municipal, administrative and developmental while the Nyaya Panchayat deals only with judicial matters. This fits well with the government decision to separate the judiciary from the executive.

There are 31 Nyaya Panchayats in the district and the jurisdiction of each covers five to seven panchayats. They administer civil and criminal justice and their members are elected by constituent panchayats, each electing one Panch. The Chairman of the Nyaya Panchayat is elected by members from among themselves. In its criminal jurisdiction, the Nyaya Panchayat can impose a sentence or fine not exceeding Rs. 50, while in civil matters it can take cognisance of suits of a valuation not exceeding Rs. 500.

There is no provision for appeals against the orders of a Nyaya Panchayat but revision can lie with the Munsiff in civil suits, and First Class Magistrate in criminal cases. The number of cases handled by these Nyaya Panchayats² in recent years are given as follows³ :

1. Details regarding the powers of these panchayats in civil and criminal cases can be found in The Rajasthan Panchayat Act, 1953 (Act No XXI of 1953).
2. The number also includes those suits which were filed with eight Nyaya Panchayats of Udaipur district.
3. Source : Court of the Civil Judge, Dungarpur.

Year	Disposal during the year		
	Civil suits	Executive suits	Criminal suits
1964-65	407	101	560
1965-66	213	55	614
1966-67	450	93	1093
1967-68	444	195	744

Number of cases handled by the courts

As idea can be had from the following table, of the number of criminal and revenue cases handled by the courts in the district¹ :

(No.)

Year	Previous Balance	Cases instituted during the year	Total	Disposal during the year	Balance
CRIMINAL CASES					
1965	617	1307	1924	1288	636
1966	636	1132	1768	1272	496
1967	496	1492	1988	1274	714
1968	714	1457	2171	1149	1022
REVENUE CASES					
1959-60	418	1890	2308	1802	506
1960-61	506	2297	2803	2570	233
1961-62	233	3952	4185	2938	1247
1962-63	1247	4918	6165	5533	632
1963-64	632	3329	3961	2961	1000
1964-65	1000	5702	6702	5180	1522
1965-66	1522	5469	6991	5484	1507
1966-67	1507	4272	5779	3186	2593
1967-68	2593	20470	23063	6966	16097
1968-69	16097	17157	33254	24550	8704

Legal Profession

According to the *Administration Report of the Dungarpur State*, there were eleven *vakils* and *Mukhtars* practising in the various courts of

the State in 1944-45. The District Bar Association was started in 1949 after the formation of the district. During 1951 Census, 18 persons were shown as engaged in legal practice. This number rose to 42 during the 1961 Census. However, at present (1969) only 22 members have been shown as enrolled with the Bar Association. The organisational set-up of the Bar consists of a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary, a Joint-Secretary and a Treasurer. The elections to these posts are held every year. Every member has to pay a monthly subscription of two rupees to the Association.

1. Source : Office of the Director of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

APPENDIX-I

List of Police stations and out-posts in Dungarpur District¹.

Name of the Police Station	Name of out-post
1. Dungarpur	(i) Town out-post, Dungarpur (ii) Antri
2. Kanba	(i) Deval, (ii) Mewara (iii) Ratanpur
3. Dhambola	(i) Sarthuna (ii) Vinja
4. Galiakot	(i) Kunwa (ii) Badgama
5. Sagwara	
6. Aspur	(i) Sabla
7. Ganeshpur	
8. Nithaua	

1. Source : Office of the Superintendent of Police, Dungarpur.

CHAPTER XIII

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

In this Chapter are described those departments which have not been dealt with in any other chapter of this volume.

STATE GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

Office¹ of the Assistant Engineer Rajasthan Ground Water Board, Dungarpur

The office, set up in March 1967 at Dungarpur, has jurisdiction over Dungarpur and Banswara districts. Deepening the wells by rock blasting and excavation of rocks and canals etc. by means of compressors, are its main functions. The Assistant Engineer is assisted by two Blasting Supervisors for Dungarpur district stationed at Dungarpur and Sagwara. He has separate staff for Banswara district. The jurisdiction of these Supervisors is given below :

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|---|
| (a) Blasting Supervisor, Dungarpur | — | Dungarpur, Bichhiwara and Simalwara Panchayat Samitis |
| (b) Blasting Supervisor, Sagwara | — | Sagwara and Aspur Panchayat Samitis |

The office of the Supervisor at Dungarpur was set up in 1962, and that at Sagwara in February, 1967. A complement of blasters, borers, drivers, cleaners etc. assist the Supervisors in the discharge of their duties. Twelve compressors have been earmarked for the two districts and the department functions on no profit no loss basis. A survey conducted at tahsil level in 1968 revealed that more than 9000 wells were incomplete in the district because of the financial difficulties of the cultivators. Consequently this department had been asked to assist the cultivators in the work of deepening the wells. Since November 1968, the department has undertaken to work about one thousand wells in the first instance. All these works have been completed.

1. Source : Office of the Assistant Engineer (B), Rajasthan Ground Water Board, Dungarpur.

Blasting work on Dungarpur-Sagwara, Dungarpur-Aspur and Dungarpur-Simalwara roads, and excavation work of irrigation tanks and canals were also undertaken during the year 1968-69.

Office of the District Soil Conservation Officer, Dungarpur

The office¹ was set up in September 1965 to give technical guidance to the cultivators regarding soil and water conservation, and to implement schemes of contour bunding, terracing, nullah bunding, construction of diversion ditches, pasture development, graded bunding and dry farming in the district. During the recent years, the department completed the work of contour bunding on 11,428 hectares, of which 2,942 hectares were covered in 1966-67, 7,596 in 1967-68 and the rest during 1968-69. Bench terracing was done on 522 hectares. In 1967-68, nullah bunding was done in 1,14,040 cubic metres, and in 1968-69, three pucca structures were constructed across the nullahs.

The technical staff of the department consisted of a District Soil Conservation Officer, five Soil Conservation Assistants, one Overseer, one Draughtsman and twelve Fieldmen in 1968-69. Other staff included two clerks, a driver and two class IV employees.

Office of the District Statistician, Dungarpur

The office,² set up in 1959 with head-quarters at Dungarpur, has jurisdiction over two districts, Dungarpur and Banswara. It is responsible for collection of primary data on plan progress, industries and labour, compilation of district statistics on the basis of records available in various departments and their transmission to the headquarters, viz., Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Jaipur. In recent years, three reports have been prepared and five surveys have been carried out, these are: (i) Third Five Year Plan Progress Report (ii) District Statistical Outline (annual publication), (iii) Study with a view to exploring the causes of errors and their magnitude below district level, (iv) Rural employment, unemployment and under-employment survey, (v) sales tax survey, (vi) one per cent sample census, (vii) collection of agricultural wages and (viii) survey to study the utilisation of educated persons. Besides these, Municipal Year Books for the two municipalities were also prepared in 1968. Collection of vital statistics

1. Source : Office of the District Soil Conservation Officer, Dungarpur.
2. Source : Office of the District Statistician, Dungarpur.

through the agency of Panchayats, Primary Health Centres, Municipal Boards and through the enumerators posted in selected villages, is a recent assignment given to this office. Land Records statistics are routed through this office, and the officer also supervises crop cutting experiments.

The Statistician is assisted by a Statistical Assistant, a Computer and a clerk. There is separate staff for Banswara district.

Office of the District Supply Officer, Dungarpur

The office¹ was set up in March 1964 to enforce various laws pertaining to controlled commodities and to keep the government well informed about the market conditions so that timely action may be taken. The office keeps a vigil on the movement of cereals from Dungarpur to other districts so that essential commodities are made available to the consumers at reasonable prices. It also arranges supply of foodgrains to the consumers in the remote areas which remain cut off during the monsoon by opening temporary depots in the *mofussil* areas. During 1968-69, 17 such depots were opened and fifteen during the year preceding that. The District Supply Officer, who heads the office, supervises the supply of controlled articles which are sold through government-run shops, co-operative stores and privately owned fair-price shops. The retail selling prices of certain articles is also fixed by this office so that dealers may not charge undue profits from the consumers. The prices so fixed include a sum which is credited into a fund known as Licensed Commodity Charity Fund. This fund is utilised for developmental works through educational and other institutions. During the year 1968-69, the fund had a sum of Rs. 28,775. Of this, an amount of Rs. 16,260 was spent during the year on construction of a water-room and a shed in the Collectorate premises, a shed in the General Hospital at Dungarpur, a girls' school at Sagwara, and repairs to seven primary and one middle schools.

The District Supply Officer works under the direct supervision of the District Collector. He is assisted by an Enforcement Officer, three Enforcement Inspectors and a complement of other staff.

Office of the Inspector, Devasthan Department, Dungarpur

The office² which is controlled by the Commissioner, Devasthan, with headquarters at Udaipur, has its jurisdiction over the districts of

1. Source : Office of the District Supply Officer, Dungarpur.
2. Source : Office of the Inspector, Devasthan Department, Dungarpur.

Dungarpur and Banswara. The Sub-Divisional Officer at Dungarpur under whose immediate control this office functions, is designated as Assistant Commissioner for Devasthan and enjoys administrative and financial powers of Head of the office. The main functions of the Inspectorate are to look after the management of the temples and religious endowments and to ensure proper utilisation of financial assistance given by the government to these religious institutions.

Charitable and religious institutions having an annual income of Rs. 3000 or above, or having immovable property worth Rs. 30,000 are registered by this office under the Rajasthan Public Trust Act, 1959. It has registered 104 temples (1968-69) of which 31 temples are under its direct charge. The office also examines and scrutinises cases covering assistance to orphans, widows and helpless persons and grants maintenance allowance in deserving cases. Upto 1968-69, 91 cases were examined and granted maintenance allowance. The Inspector tours the Banswara district periodically to supervise the work there. The staff of the Inspectorate consists of an Inspector, a clerk and a peon. The total expenditure incurred during the year 1968-69 was Rs. 34,091.

Office of the Labour Inspector, Dungarpur

The office¹ was set up at Dungarpur in June 1965 to enforce labour laws and settlement of industrial disputes. It is headed by an Inspector who is controlled by the Regional Assistant Labour Commissioner, stationed at Udaipur. The jurisdiction of the Inspectorate extends to Dungarpur and Banswara districts. 54 disputes have been settled from the time of the inception of the office till 1969.

Office of the Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Dungarpur

The office² of the Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, located at Dungarpur, supervises the work of co-operative societies in the district. Its functions include the registration and winding up of the societies and opening of branches of co-operative banks. Besides the Assistant Registrar the staff consists of two Extension Officers, a Technical Assistant, an Inspector (Industries), 12 Assistant Inspectors, two Land Records Inspectors, an Executive Officer, one Loans Inspector and other necessary ministerial and class IV staff. Since the separation of Audit

1. Source : Office of the Labour Inspector, Dungarpur & Banswara Districts, Dungarpur.

2. Source : Office of the Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Dungarpur.

wing in April, 1968, the work of auditing the accounts of the societies has been entrusted to the Special Auditor stationed at Udaipur. The immediate controlling authority over the Assistant Registrar is the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, with headquarters at Udaipur.

Office of the Executive Engineer, Public Works Department (Building & Roads), Dungarpur

The Executive Engineer with headquarters at Dungarpur, looks after the work of two districts, viz., Dungarpur and Banswara, and is under the control of the Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department (Building & Roads) posted at Udaipur. His technical staff consists of three Assistant Engineers, fourteen Engineering Subordinates (Overseers and Computers), two draftsmen, a tracer and a ferroman. The non-technical staff includes a divisional accountant, several clerks, a storekeeper, an assistant storekeeper, a stenographer and peons.

Of the three Assistant Engineers, one is stationed at Dungarpur and his jurisdiction extends to the whole of the district. The other is posted at Banswara and the third is meant for Anas Bridge and posted on the site. Later on, the headquarters were transferred to Sagwara.

The department is entrusted with the task of construction and maintenance of the buildings and roads covered under the P.W.D. (B&R) organisation. In recent years, the work on college building at Dungarpur (1969), construction of the bridge across Som river on Salubar-Aspur road (1967), community development works on Moran river near Khargada (1967), and on the Bhai (1962) and Vardha (1964) rivers have been taken up besides several works of road-construction. The latest methods in concrete structures including the pre-stressed techniques have been employed in recent construction works such as the bridge on Anas river in Banswara district and bridge on Mahi. During the year 1968-69 the special assignment of famine work was taken up by this department, and an amount of Rs. 2,68,319 was spent to provide work for the famine stricken population. A new rest house on the Bank of Mahi river was also constructed.

Office of the Public Relations Officer, Dungarpur

This office,¹ set up in 1959, gives publicity to governmental activities through exhibitions, distribution of posters and free literature,

1. Source : Office of the Public Relations Officer, Dungarpur.

film and slide shows, *Sammelans* and press conferences etc. The Public Relations Officer, who heads this office, participates in the meetings of the Zila Parishad, the Panchayat Samitis and other important meetings with the other district level officers. He prepares press-notes and keeps himself well-informed of all the events of importance in the district. The other staff of the office consists of a clerk, a cinema operator, a van driver, a cleaner and a peon. The immediate controlling authority of this office is the Deputy Director, Public Relations, stationed at Udaipur, who controls seven other districts besides Dungarpur.

DEPARTMENTS OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

Office of the Inspector of Post Offices

There are two Inspectors of Post Offices, both stationed¹ at Dungarpur and both under the control of the Superintendent of Post Offices, Udaipur Division. These offices were opened in June 1968. One of the Inspectors is in charge of the North Sub-Division and the other of South Sub-Division. The former has 84 Branch Post Offices (27 in Dungarpur district and the rest in Udaipur district) and eight Sub Post Offices (two in Dungarpur and six in Udaipur district) under him, while the later controls 86 Branch Post offices, eight Sub-Post Offices and one Head Post Office, in Dungarpur district. Their duties include inspection and administration of the subordinate offices, conducting of departmental enquiries and investigation of complaints, and recruitment of postal personnel upto the cadre of postman.

Office of the Assistant Engineer, Western Railway

This office² has been functioning in the district since 1967. The Assistant Engineer stationed at Dungarpur is responsible for the maintenance and repairs of the railway line between Udaipur and Himmatnagar. He is assisted in his work by two Permanent Way Inspectors, four Assistant Permanent Way Inspectors, one Inspector of Works, one Assistant Inspector of Works, an Estimator and five clerks. The Office falls under the jurisdiction of the Divisional Engineer, Western Railway, Ajmer.

Office of the District Organiser, National Savings

This office,³ which is headed by the District Organiser has been functioning in the district since 1967 before which the work was looked

1. Source : Office of the Inspector of Post Offices, Dungarpur.
2. Source : Office of the Assistant Engineer, Western Railway, Dungarpur.
3. Source : Office of the District Organiser, National Savings, Dungarpur.

after by District Organiser of Udaipur district. The jurisdiction of this office extends to Banswara district also. The main function of the office is to promote small savings through various schemes such as Cumulative Time Deposits, National Savings Certificates etc. sponsored by the Government of India. The District Organiser makes publicity about these schemes and the benefits accruing from them, appoints agents who can promote the savings through institutions or groups. The office is controlled by the Assistant Regional Director, National Savings, Udaipur, who in turn is under the Regional Director, stationed at Jaipur. The work done regarding gross and net sales of small savings securities in the district in recent years is tabulated below:

(Rs. in '000)		
Year	Gross Sales	Net Sales
1959-60	319	77
1960-61	382	136
1961-62	401	133
1962-63	424	60
1963-64	476	150
1964-65	415	56
1965-66	464	113
1966-67	446	71
1967-68	531	39
1968-69	774	153

CHAPTER XIV

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

MUNICIPALITIES

History

The institution of municipalities, a gift of Maharawal Udai Singh¹, had its beginning in 1897 when a small committee was established at Dungarpur to look after conservancy arrangements². During the year 1904-05, grants-in-aid for lighting and sanitation were also made for two towns, namely, Sagwara and Aspur³. During 1906-07, a sub-committee was also constituted at Sagwara for the administration of sanitation, *chaukidari* and lighting⁴. As reported in 1906-07, the Municipal Board, Dungarpur worked under the direction and control of *Kamdar*, and grant-in-aid for lighting was also extended to Galiakot⁵. In 1908-09, the Dungarpur Municipality was raised to the status of a Central Municipality, and Sagwara and Galiakot Municipalities were placed under its administrative control⁶; the *Kamdar* as the nominated Chairman was replaced by an elected one; in the district municipalities the Chairman continued to be officials, and the members in the district municipalities were both officials and non-officials. Among the latter were the bankers, traders and other persons of local influence⁷. The year 1920-21, was a landmark since the nomination of members at Dungarpur was dispensed with and election by ballot was introduced⁸. However, the official members, of course in a negligible numbers, continued to be nominated⁹.

Drastic changes in the municipal administration¹⁰ were introduced in 1934 when the Central Board at Dungarpur was dissolved and, besides

1. *Annual Administration Report of the Dungarpur State*, 1911-12, p. 23.
2. Erskine, K.D., *Rajputana Gazetteer*, Vol. II-A, *Mewar Residency*, 1908, p. 152.
3. *Report on the Administration of the Dungarpur State*, 1904-05, p. 6.
4. *ibid.*, 1906-07, p. 5.
5. *ibid.*
6. *ibid.*, 1908-09, p. 15.
7. *ibid.*, 1910-11, p. 29.
8. *ibid.*, 1920-21, pp. 40-41.
9. *ibid.*
10. *ibid.*, 1934-35, p. 38.

the District Board, separate committees were established at Dungarpur, Sagwara and Galiakot. However, the work of all the four bodies mentioned above was supervised by the President of the Dungarpur Committee. In the new set-up, while the President of the Dungarpur Committee was the State Engineer, that of Sagwara, the Magistrate and of Galiakot, the police sub-inspector; members were both elected and nominated.

The purpose of establishing the District Board was to provide lighting and conservancy facilities in other important places of the State. During 1943-44, a decision was taken to open three municipal committees in the important villages of the State. In the year 1944-45, there were five municipalities in the State at Dungarpur, Sagwara, Galiakot, Aspur and Sabla.

The number of municipalities was reduced to two in 1951 when the Rajasthan Town Municipalities Act was promulgated to bring the administration of municipalities of the covenanting states under law. Now the municipalities are governed by the provisions of the Rajasthan Town Municipalities Act, 1959.

Municipal Board, Dungarpur

Maharawal Udai Singh established a Municipal Committee with the *Faujdar* as its president,¹ in the year 1897 to look after conservancy and lighting arrangements of the town. The monthly expenditure of the committee during 1901-02 was Rs. 150 which was met from the customs duty levied by the committee². But in 1903-04, the income rose to Rs. 3442 and the expenditure to Rs. 2357³.

As early as 1905-06, the committee improved the city roads, the public park and the *Sarai*⁴. A town hall was also built over the library and was named Holme Hall after the Political Agent⁵.

In 1908-09, the Municipal Board became a very important organisation of the erstwhile state because the municipal board was raised to the status of Central Municipality, exercising supervisory control over the municipal committees of the State. A person elected from among the gentry

1. Erskine, K.D., *Rajputana Gazetteer*, Vol. II-A, *Mewar Residency*, 1908, p. 152.
2. *Report on the Administration of the Dungarpur State*, 1901-02, p. 13.
3. *ibid.*, 1903-04, p. 6.
4. *ibid.*, 1906-07, p. 5.
5. *ibid.*

of the town, replaced the *Kamdar* as President. The remaining ten members were both officials and non-officials. The latter included bankers, traders, and other persons of local influence who fairly represented a cross section of the society.

Following scanty rains, the Gaib Sagar, the main source of water supply, dried up practically every year. Therefore, the construction of Khumansagar was taken up in 1909-10. The Khumansagar and Gaib Sagar were connected by a canal to maintain the required water level in the latter. Principal improvements effected by the Municipal Bureau during 1909-10 included laying macadamised roads in the town, repairing old wells and step wells and digging new ones, purchasing a soda making machine for supplying aerated water at low cost and distributing free medicines through *Patwaris*, *Thanedars* and *Nakedars* throughout the State during the malarious season.¹

Since 1913, the Secretary, who till then was an honorary official, was sanctioned a monthly allowance and was declared a paid servant of the Bureau. It was decided in 1913 to make arrangements for spraying water on the city roads to keep them cool and dust free on occasions of processions as also during the heat of summer².

In 1913-14, the Rajput and Bhatmewara Brahmins were allowed to send their representatives to the Central Board. During this year the staff of the Board consisted of two clerks, one *jamadar*, one gardener, nine class IV servants, eight labourers, and 21 sweepers besides a Secretary, an engineer, a health officer and an auditor.³

The rate of customs duty, imposed on exports and imports of goods, which was the principal source of income to the Board, was raised from 9 paise to 12 paise in 1919-20. Aid was also given to the Education and Medical Departments, and whenever necessary, roads and temples were repaired.

The constitution of the Board was again changed in 1920-21 when the nomination of the members was dispensed with, and election by ballot introduced. But the official members, though few in number, continued

1. *Report on the Administration of Dungarpur State*, 1909-10, pp. 25-29.
2. *ibid.*, 1912-13, pp. 23-24.
3. *ibid.*, 1913-14, pp. 27-28.

to be nominated as before. In 1920-21, the Board consisted of 19 members.¹ In 1933-34, the Board consisted of 6 nominated and 6 elected members. The important committees of the Board were those for sanitation, education, public works and accounts.

Under the *Firman* No. 295 dated 25th August, 1934 the Central Board at Dungarpur was dissolved and Dungarpur Municipal Committee was established². This committee consisted of 15 members, 9 elected and 6 nominated with the State Engineer as its President.³ The Ducat Library and the Udai Bihar garden, presented by the state, were maintained by the Municipal Committee. In 1937-38, dust-bins were kept at convenient places in the town and the buffalo-drawn sanitary carts were replaced by a motor lorry.⁴

In 1938-39, a dam was built at the foot of the hillock to check the flow of debris to Manak Chowk and a sum of Rs. 100 was contributed for primary education, the library and *ausadhalaya*.

A water works was commissioned and electric installation extended in 1927-28.⁵ In 1939-40, all the 20 street lights were ordered to be kept on throughout the night against the existing practice of lighting the roads till 11.00 P.M. only. A contract to remove monkeys was given for Rs. 1100 as they were a big nuisance to the town. Stray dogs were caught and left at distant places.⁶

Owing to riots in Ahmedabad in April 1941, about 2500 refugees came to Dungarpur and were fed jointly by the Board and the Durbar.⁷

In 1942-43, to relieve growing congestion in the city, a pukka road with foot-path was constructed from Kotwali to Amba Mata temple and was named Udai Bazar.⁸

Elections were held to the Board in the year 1944-45.

1. *Report on the Administration of the Dungarpur State*, 1920-21, pp. 40-41.
2. *ibid.*, 1934-35, p. 38.
3. *ibid.*, p. 39.
4. *ibid.*, 1937-38, pp. 36-37.
5. *ibid.*, p. 21.
6. *ibid.*, 1939-40, p. 41.
7. *ibid.*, 1940-41, p. 53.
8. *ibid.*, 1942-43, p. 59.

BUILDING AND BOUNDARY—From the very beginning the office of the Board was housed in the *Sarai* owned by the Board.

The area of the Board consists of the revenue boundary of *Mavajiyat* Nawadera, Fatehpura, Rajpur and Malpur. Thus the municipal limit in the east runs parallel to the revenue boundary of Malpur village, in the west parallel to the revenue boundary of Rajpur, Fatehpura and Nawadera villages, and in the south it meets with the revenue boundary of Dungarpur.¹ The municipal area according to 1961 census is 5183 sq. km. and the population, 12,755 persons.²

WARDS AND COMPOSITION—For the first time after the formation of the Rajasthan State, the town was divided into 12 wards and elections to the Board were held in 1953. Four years later, in 1957, elections were held again, but this time the town was divided into nine wards. The last elections were held on 31st December, 1963. The town was then divided into 10 wards of which two were double member wards. The elected and nominated members of the Board together elected the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman from among themselves.

On the expiry of its term, administrators were appointed twice. The first was the Collector, Dungarpur, between 21.9.61 to 31.3.1962, and the second the Sub-Divisional Officer, Dungarpur from 29.1.67. There is no record of any vote of no confidence having been passed against the Chairman of the Board.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE—The financial condition of the Board has always remained sound. The income and expenditure figures of the Board from 1961 to 1969 are given below :

(Rupees)		
Year	Income	Expenditure
1961-62	2,37,926	2,37,926
1962-63	1,70,411	1,70,411
1963-64	2,08,287	2,08,287
1964-65	2,35,620	2,35,620
1965-66	2,65,920	2,65,920
1966-67	3,61,807	3,29,966
1967-68	3,43,787	3,04,579
1968-69	3,64,506	3,42,380

1. Vide order No. F. 1 (86) 4544/LSG/61 dated 31.1.1963.

2. *Census of India 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Dungarpur district*, p. 58.

The main source of income of the Board is octroi. The following table gives an idea of income and expenditure of the Board for the year 1968-69 :

		(Rupees)
S. No.	Head	Amount
INCOME		
1.	Balance	1,07,575
2.	Taxes : Octroi	1,88,456
	Terminal	17,746
	Other	1,248
3.	Income from slaughter house, cycles, restaurants etc.	7,348
4.	Income from <i>tehbazari</i> , rent from the shops, sale of manures etc.	22,327
5.	Kine house and prevention of food adulteration	2,936
6.	Income from various rules	2,494
7.	Entertainment tax	3,789
8.	Others	6,225
9.	Sale of land	53,643
10.	Development Grant	20,000
11.	Income from contractors	38,289
EXPENDITURE		
1.	General Administration (salaries, stationery, printing, furniture, postage and telephone)	45,636
2.	Tax Collection	34,722
3.	Public Health	1,04,173
4.	Lighting	30,631
5.	Water-supply	2,121
6.	Library	469
7.	Kine house	36
8.	Park	13,819
9.	Recreation	2,744
10.	Roads	53,795
11.	Other	54,229
12.	Last Balance	1,29,701

STAFF—The staff of the Board in 1968-69, section-wise, was as under :

Administrative Section—Executive Officer, six clerks and six peons.

Revenue Section—One Inspector, nine *Nakedars*, one *Jamadar* and four guards.

Public Health Section—One sanitary inspector, one vaccinator, two guards, two *bhishti*, two drivers, 23 male and 24 female sweepers.

Education—Two female teachers and a peon.

Parks—10 permanent and two work-charge persons employed for the maintenance of Nana Bhai Park, opposite Bus stand, and Nehru Park opposite Panchayat Samiti.

Miscellaneous—One workmate and two persons for water huts.

WATER SUPPLY—A water-works was commissioned during the year 1927-28 by the erstwhile Dungarpur State Government. Now the water-works is run by the Public Health Engineering Department of the Government of Rajasthan. The principal source of water supply is Edward Sagar Tank. There are 40 public hydrants provided by the Board. Water is supplied from 5.00 A. M. to 8.00 A. M. and 4.00 P. M. to 8.00 P. M. The number of private connections upto September 1969 was 1022. Water is filtered by pressure filters and also treated with bleaching powder. A pre-treatment plant will be commissioned soon. 3,00,000 gallons of water are supplied every day.

LIGHTING—A power-house was also commissioned during the year 1927-28 by the erstwhile Dungarpur State. Now it is owned by the Rajasthan State Electricity Board. Nearly 550 points have been provided by the Board for the lighting of roads and lanes. The old engines were replaced by diesel sets in 1967-68. These consist of four sets of 160, 80, 40 and 90 KWS. capacity.

ROADS—The Board is maintaining the following roads :

1. Higher Secondary School gate to Rajasthan Bank, Kanarda Pole.
2. Manak Chowk to Phoj ka Barda
3. Forest Office to Kanarda Pole
4. Phoj ka Barda to Vakharia Chowk
5. Sarafa Market to Mohan Lal Pola House

6. Vakharia Chowk to Hanumat Pole
7. Phoj ka Barda to Udai Bavadi
8. Higher Secondary School to Tahsil Office
9. Kanarda Pole to Chand Pole
10. Roads in New Colony
11. Roads in Nawadera
12. Roads in Rajpur

Municipal Board, Sagwara

HISTORY—As early as 1905-06, a Sub-Committee was formed at Sagwara to look after Sanitation, *Chaukidari* and lighting arrangements of the town. This Sub-Committee worked in subordinate co-operation with the Dungarpur Central Municipality. The bulk of money used for maintaining this committee came from the customs duty realised by the Customs Department.¹

The committee during 1913 consisted of seven members excluding the Chairman and the Secretary who were State officials. The staff consisted of only two peons and six sweepers.² In 1933-34, the committee consisted of six members, three elected and three nominated. The Magistrate acted as the President.³ In 1934, the membership of the sub-committee was raised to eight, four elected and four nominated members with the Magistrate as Chairman. But its work continued to be supervised by the President of the Dungarpur Committee. This arrangement continued till the formation of Rajasthan.

BUILDING—The office of the Board has been housed in its own big *Sarai* in the middle of the town since a long time. The municipal area according to 1961 Census is 14.06 sq. km. and population 8655 persons.⁴

COMPOSITION—After Independence, the existing committee was dissolved and six members were nominated by the then Government of

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1. *Report on the Administration of Dungarpur State, 1905-06*, p. 5.
 2. *ibid.*, 1913-14, p. 28.
 3. *ibid.*, 1933-34, p. 31.
 4. *Census of India 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Dungarpur District*, p. 58.

the Dungarpur State. The nominated members elected a President. This arrangement continued till May, 1953 when, for the first time, elections were held under the Rajasthan Town Municipalities Act 1951. Elections were held again in August 1957 and September 1961. The Sub-Divisional Officer, Dungarpur acted as the Administrator from 18th October, 1964 to May 1966, when fresh elections were held.

For the last elections, the town was divided into seven wards. Of these two were reserved for the candidates of the Scheduled Tribes and one for the candidate of the Scheduled Castes.¹ In all 10 members were elected from the seven wards. Besides, two female members were also co-opted. The members elected the President and the Vice-President from among themselves. Following the resignation of the President on 21st May, 1967 the Vice-President took over as Acting President and has since been working in that capacity.

STAFF—The work of the Board is divided into four main sections; General Administration, Tax collection, Public Health, and Miscellaneous.

General Administration staff consists of a Secretary, two lower division clerks and two class IV servants.

Public Health Section is by far the biggest section with a total strength of 27 persons : one truck driver, one cleaner, one *jamadar*, one class IV servant and 18 male and 5 female sweepers.

The tax collection staff comprises seven persons : two *Nakedars*, one Sub-*Nakedar*, and four class IV servants.

There is also a lamp lighter in the employment of the Board, a Kine House clerk, a radio operator, a food inspector, a librarian and a legal adviser are working as part time servants and get allowances.

WATER SUPPLY—The water works in the town is run by the Public Health Engineering Department of Government of Rajasthan. However, the Board has provided 16 public hydrants in the town.

LIGHTING—The power house of the town is under the control of the Electricity Board, but is now used at a stand by arrangement, since electricity from Chambal is available from March 1968. The cost of lighting the public roads and lanes is borne by the Municipal Board. 375

1. Ward No. 1 and 2 are reserved for Scheduled Tribes and Ward No. 7 for Scheduled Castes.

public lights were provided in the streets for which the Board paid Rs. 18,427 to the Electricity Board in 1968-69.

DEVELOPMENT WORK—Important development works undertaken by the Board in the past few years include the renovation of the *Sarai*, the construction of a vegetable market, a town hall, public latrines and urinals, and laying of a tar road and a metalled road. The length of tar and metalled roads is 1 km. each. The Board has also been maintaining a park since 1964-65. Though the Board does not run any school, it pays rent for housing two primary schools.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE—The income and expenditure of the Board, during 1966-69 were as under :

	(Rupees)		
	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
INCOME			
1. Taxes	55,879	78,363	85,092
2. Bye-laws	4,837	1,385	6,007
3. Property	4,477	4,739	6,123
4. Act	1,483	3,305	1,919
5. Powers	1,140	—	—
6. Miscellaneous	233	233	40,243
7. Sale of Land	524	11,037	12,311
8. Securities	2,746	3,675	4,870
EXPENDITURE			
1. General Administration	12,269	12,554	14,179
2. Tax collection	7,268	9,478	10,032
3. Public Health	29,668	37,264	41,349
4. Lighting	17,762	19,005	18,428
5. Water supply	238	878	3,465
6. Kine House	184	281	320
7. Public Library	653	645	629
8. Parks	652	576	715
9. Recreation	577	219	261
10. Repairs	1,937	1,303	2,080
11. Development works	1,474	12,477	20,385
12. Purchase of property	3,085	—	21,501
13. Others	2,762	4,020	7,011
14. Securities	—	1,923	3,440

VILLAGE PANCHAYATS

History

There were no village panchayats in the erstwhile princely state of Dungarpur. However, under the *Firman* No. 295 dated the 25th August, 1934, a District Board was established to make adequate conservancy and lighting arrangements in the important villages. The work of this Board was supervised by the Chairman of the Municipal Board, Dungarpur.¹ The Board was reconstituted in 1948 and its administration was made over to a representative body of six persons selected out of the members of the Municipal Boards of the District. The District Board so constituted exercised administrative control over the Municipal Boards, and executed plans for the betterment of the rural population. The primary source of income of the Board was octroi duty and the chief items of expenditure were distribution of quinine and other medicines during the malarial season.²

Establishments of Panchayats

The village panchayats were established by the Government of Rajasthan in 1949 for the first time when a Gram Panchayat Act was passed. According to the 1951 Census, there were 45 Panchayats in the district, the members of which were elected by the residents of the villages. The number of members varied from 12 to 15 depending upon the size of the population. The Chairman who was elected by the members of the Panchayats from among themselves, presided over the meetings. The functions of the panchayats were chiefly judicial and they exercised civil and criminal powers according to the schedule given in the Panchayat Act. The decisions of the panchayats were subject to appeals to the Registrar, Gram Panchayats. The panchayats were also required to make sanitary arrangements in the villages. The source of income of the Panchayats was the fine and process fee realised in civil and criminal suits. A subsidy was also given by the District Board.³

The Rajasthan Panchayat Act was passed in 1953 and under the Act, panchayats were established in the district. The minimum number of members according to the Act was five, and the maximum fifteen. The Panchayat circle was divided into wards and the members were elected from them. The term of office of the panchayats was to be three years. The

1. *Report on the Administration of the Dungarpur State, 1935-36*, p. 33.

2. *Census 1951, Rajasthan and Ajmer, District Census Handbook, Dungarpur*, p. xii.

3. *ibid.*

duties of the panchayats relating to the developmental activities and conservancy arrangements in the areas under their jurisdiction were obligatory and discretionary. The panchayats within their jurisdiction also functioned as criminal and civil courts.

Community Development Programme

The Community Development Programme, aimed at a comprehensive and all-round development of the rural population, was introduced on October 2, 1952, in the State, based primarily on the initiative, ability and organisation of the rural people themselves. The programme implies increased opportunity for local people to participate jointly with Government officials in planning and executing the projects. With the ushering in of the Community Development Programme, the Panchayats, which till then were concerned with administration of civil and criminal justice and discharging of municipal functions, were increasingly used as an agency for increased development at the village level. The Community Development Blocks made a large sum of money available to the Panchayats which helped to change the entire complexion and role of these institutions.

DEMOCRATIC DECENTRALISATION

The Balwantrai Mehta Team as well as the Law Commission appointed by the Government of India recommended that the combination of executive and judicial functions in one body was not a healthy practice and, therefore, they should be separated. The Mehta team also favoured smaller panchayats. In pursuance of these recommendations the Government of Rajasthan decided to introduce the scheme of Democratic Decentralisation-Panchayati Raj—in the State in 1958. Accordingly, the Rajasthan Panchayat Samiti and Zila Parishad Act, 1959 was passed by the State Legislature on September 2, 1959 and received the assent of the President on September 9, 1959. On 2nd October, 1959, the Zila Parishad and the Panchayat Samitis were established in the district.

There were 48 panchayats at the time of the introduction of the Panchayati Raj. These panchayats covered a population ranging from 4000 to 8000. According to the decision of the Government, the panchayats were re-delimited and made conterminous with the smallest unit of revenue administration, viz., the *Patwar* circle.

Panchayats

FORMATION—After the introduction of the Panchayati Raj, one

panchayat was established for a group of villages with a population of 1500 to 2000. However, an independent panchayat was sanctioned for a village having a population of 2000 souls. The number of *panchas* in the panchayats vary between 8 to 15 according to the population of the area. Elections to the panchayats are held on the basis of adult franchise by secret ballot. Though the term of the panchayat is five years, the State Government can extend the term, if the circumstances warrant it. The area of the panchayats is divided into wards equal to the number of *panchas* fixed by the panchayat. At present, there are 176 panchayats in the district. The Chairman of the panchayat, called the *Sarpanch*, is elected by the entire electorate of the panchayat.

Village Level Functionaries

SARPANCH—The *Sarpanch* is the Chairman and executive authority of the Panchayat, and the head of the team of the *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 the cash. He receives money and makes payment as authorised by the Panchayat and prepares the budget for the approval of the Panchayat and Panchayat Samiti. Alongwith other *Panchas*, he arranges and supervises the execution of work in the panchayat area.

SECRETARY—Every panchayat appoints a Secretary to attend to the ministerial work and perform the duties assigned to him by the *Sarpanch*.

The other important functionaries are :

GRAM SEVAK (Village level worker)—His primary function is extension work in agriculture and animal husbandry. He spends 80 per cent of his time on agriculture and allied activities.

VILLAGE TEACHER—He occupies an important position in the life of the village community being the person in-charge of the education of the children in the village.

GRAM SEVIKA (Village level Woman worker)—She educates the village women to be better housewives, better mothers and better members of the community.

PATWARI—He is an official of the Revenue Department at the village level. His services and help are often required for carrying on developmental activities at the village level. He helps the Panchayat and

Panchayat Samiti in crop inspection and submits mutations to Panchayats for attestations.

FOREST GUARD—He helps the Panchayat in sowing and planting of forest species in village forests for the upkeep of a nursery and seeks the help of the Panchayat in the protection of Government forests.

Functions of the Panchayats

The major functions of the Panchayats are municipal, administrative and developmental. They prepare plans for the increased agricultural production of the individual families and for the organisation of the community to promote wealth, safety, education, comfort, and social and cultural well being. The development of agriculture, which was a secondary function of the panchayats in 1953, has assumed extraordinary significance after the introduction of the Panchayati Raj.

The meeting of *Gram Sabha* (village council) which consists of the entire electorate of the Panchayat area is called at least twice a year to make the people informed of the plans and the progress made.

Resources and Budgets of Panchayats

The Panchayats can levy taxes such as vehicle tax, tax on buildings and commercial crops, pilgrim tax, tax for water supply, and octroi. Other sources of income are the fees and fines imposed on the owners of the impounded cattle, fines for disregarding the administrative orders of the Panchayats, grazing charges, irrigation fees for water from the panchayat tanks and proceeds from sale of *abadi* lands etc. The panchayats also receive grant-in-aid from the Government.

The Panchayats are free to plan their expenditure within their resources. Budgets are also framed by the Panchayats which have, however, to be approved by the Panchayat Samitis concerned.

Panchayat Samitis

Dungarpur district has five Panchayat Samitis, namely, Dungarpur, Aspur, Sagwara, Bichhiwara and Seemalwara each conterminous with respective tahsils. Each Panchayat Samiti consists of three kinds of members.

- (i) EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS—1. All *Sarpanchas* of the Panchayat Samiti,
2. Members of the State Legislative Assembly elected from the area of the Panchayat Samiti, and
3. The Sub-Divisional Officer of the area

(ii) **CO-OPTED MEMBERS**—1. Two women, if none is already sitting or one if there is a sitting member.

2. Two persons belonging to Scheduled Castes under conditions as in case of women.

3. Two persons belonging to Scheduled Tribes under conditions as in above two categories, provided the population of such tribes in the block exceeds 5 per cent of its total population.

(iii) **ASSOCIATED MEMBERS**—1. One representative elected by the Chairmen of the Service Co-operative Societies in the area of the Samiti from amongst themselves.

2. One representative elected by the Chairmen of the co-operative societies in the area of the Samiti from amongst themselves.

3. Chairmen of marketing co-operative societies, if any.

Though the associated members participate in the deliberations, they are not entitled to vote or contest for any of the offices of the Samiti.

The term of office of a Panchayat Samiti is five years. It elects its own *Pradhan* or Chairman.

Functions of Panchayat Samitis

Each Panchayat Samiti is responsible for development work in its area relating to agriculture, primary education, local communications, sanitation, health and medical relief, animal husbandry, co-operation, minor irrigation works, village industries and local amenities. It is expected to perform these functions according to its financial resources and keeping in view the priorities assigned by the Government.

Standing Committees

The Panchayat Samitis work collectively. At least three standing committees have, therefore, been made statutorily obligatory, for production programme, for social service and social amenities programmes, and for finance, taxes and administration. If necessary, Panchayat Samitis can have more than three committees but the number of members in each is limited to seven.

Resources of Panchayat Samitis

The funds of the Panchayat Samitis consist of (1) income accruing from taxes such as cess or rent for the use or occupation of agricultural land, tax on trades, professions and industries, primary education cess, tax on fairs, income arising from leases granted for the collection of bones and entertainment tax (2) Grants for liabilities and shares transferred by various departments (3) Annual ad-hoc grants (4) A levy of 25 paise per head on the population in lieu of a share in land revenue, and (5) Loans advanced by the State. The Samitis themselves can also raise loans. Every Panchayat Samiti frames its own budget, formulates its annual development plans and sends these to the District Development Officer who submits these to the Zila Parishad. The Zila Parishad may approve them or send them back with modifications. The Panchayat Samitis, however, are not bound to accept them.

The major expenses of Panchayat Samitis, besides the development activities, are repayment of loans contracted by them, the salaries and allowances of their employees, allowances to members and other necessary expenditure.

Functionaries

PRADHAN—The Pradhan, elected by members of the Panchayat Samiti and all the members of the Panchayats in the block is the head of the Panchayat Samiti and exercises administrative control in relation to the implementation of decisions and resolutions of the Samiti and its standing committees. He is expected to promote initiative and enthusiasm in the Panchayat Samiti, provide guidance in the formulation of its plans and production programmes. He convenes its meeting and presides over them.

VIKAS ADHIKARI—The chief executive officer is known as Vikas Adhikari. He is also the head of the office of the Panchayat Samiti. The Vikas Adhikari co-ordinates the activities of the various extension workers, viz., Extension Officers, *Gram Sevaks*, teachers etc. and also plays the role of a team leader.

Other important functionaries assisting in the work of the Panchayat Samitis are those dealing with agriculture, animal husbandry, co-operatives, industries, education, extension programmes, and forests etc.

The Panchayat Samitis of the district are described below :

Panchayat Samiti, Aspur

The population of the Panchayat Samiti is 48,428 spread over 143 villages; the Samiti covers an area of 673.01 sq. km. The number of the Panchayats in its area is 35. The staff of the Samiti consists of one Vikas Adhikari, two Agriculture Extension Officers, two Sub-Deputy Inspectors, one Overseer, five Lower Division Clerks, three Upper Division Clerks, two Accounts Clerks and 10 Village Level Workers.

There were 63 primary schools, 13 junior basic schools, 10 middle schools, two higher secondary schools and seven girls' schools in the area of the Samiti in 1966-67. There were also two maternity and child welfare centres, two rural dispensaries, eight ayurvedic *aushadhalayas* and one primary health centre.

The Samiti has brought 1104 hectares of land under irrigation. The total area under irrigation is 2768 hectares. It has dug or repaired 796 wells and 17 ponds. The Samiti has built 17 school and 8 other buildings and also constructed a 4.8 km. long road from Bankora to Nawagaon.

The income and expenditure of the Panchayat Samiti for eight years beginning from 1959-60 are given below :

(Rupees)		
Year	Income	Expenditure
1959-60	263,002	165,599
1960-61	754,948	422,940
1961-62	419,759	679,470
1962-63	392,769	499,660
1963-64	439,213	249,978
1964-65	744,049	710,274
1965-66	428,723	482,012
1966-67	555,605	140,789
1967-68	549,089	537,120
1968-69	771,042	730,668

Panchayat Samiti, Sagwara

There are 34 Panchayats for 207 villages. The number of the schools in the area of the Samiti is 96, 81 primary schools, 10 middle schools and 5 high schools and one higher secondary school. In these

schools, the number of students in 1966-67 was 6325, in 1967-68 6903 and in 1968-69 6085. These figures include 1407 girls in 1966-67, 1496 in 1967-68 and 1312 in 1968-69. The Samiti is running 11 Adult Education Centres which are attended by 279 adults. Two school buildings, at Panchwal and Bhimaduri, which were damaged due to heavy rains, have been rebuilt by the Panchayat Samiti.

The principal crops of the area are wheat, barley, maize and paddy. The Samiti has brought 28277.43 hectares (69875 acres) under cultivation 5942.81 hectares (14685 acres) under irrigation, dug 137 wells and repaired 249 wells; four ponds were also dug or repaired.

The staff of the Samiti consists of one Vikas Adhikari, two Agriculture Extension Officers, one Overseer, one Female Extension Officer, two female village level workers, two accounts clerks, three upper division clerks, four lower division clerks, 191 teachers, two stockmen, one vaccinator, two compounders, one waterman, one sweeper, one syce, two drivers and five class IV servants.

The income and expenditure of the Samiti from 1959-60 to 1968-69 are given below :

(Rupees)		
Year	Income	Expenditure
1959-60	393,793	161,388
1960-61	514,264	453,225
1961-62	597,765	519,835
1962-63	583,108	596,877
1963-64	622,007	510,223
1964-65	849,823	507,755
1965-66	747,291	1,077,899
1966-67	768,824	677,038
1967-68	833,512	994,490
1968-69	150,000	167,082

Panchayat Samiti, Bichhiwara

There are 169 villages and 35 Panchayats in the Samiti. There are 79 primary schools, six middle schools and two high schools in the area of the Samiti.

The Samiti has 28655 hectares under cultivation. It has dug 136

wells and repaired 301. The principal crops of the area are maize, wheat and sugar-cane.

The staff of the Panchayat Samiti consists of one Vikas Adhikari, three Agriculture Extension Officers, two Education Extension Officers, three Supervisors, one Co-operative Extension Officer, two Forest Extension Officers, one Office Supervisor, three accounts clerks, three upper division clerks, one stenographer, five lower division clerks, one vaccinator, one driver and six class IV servants.

The income and expenditure of Bichhiwara Panchayat Samiti for the year 1968-69 are given below :

Head	Amount (Rupees)
INCOME	
1. Irrigation tax	3136
2. Income from property	18092
3. Income from bone contracts	6847
4. Income from appeals	16
5. Other income	302
6. Securities	—
7. Loans	20000
8. Suspense	19538
9. Taxes	4000
EXPENDITURE (SECTIONS)	
1. Development	103,157
2. Agriculture	68,841
3. Animal Husbandry	7,731
4. Medical	100
5. Health	3,060
6. Industries	—
7. Education	360,688
8. Co-operation	2,679
9. Social Welfare	18,316
10. Forest & Famine	—
11. Revenue	12,442
12. Public Works Department	3,565
13. Irrigation	30,899

Panchayat Samiti, Seemalwara

Consisting of 43 village panchayats and eight Nyaya Panchayats for 212 villages, the area of the Panchayat Samiti is 68723.77 hectares (169820 acres). There are 11 Ayurvedic *Aushadhalyas*, 77 primary schools and four high and higher secondary schools in this Panchayat Samiti. The number of village level centres and co-operative societies is 10 and 82 respectively. Of 68723.77 hectares (169820 acres), 19446.97 hectares (48052 acres) are under cultivation, 13446 hectares (33227 acres) under irrigation and 115.33 hectares (285 acres) under forests. The principal crops are maize, rice, cotton and groundnut. The Samiti has constructed 474 wells and 117 tanks; 65 pumping sets and 804 *rahats* have been installed *Med Bandhi* in 19233.91 hectares (42567 acres) and contour bunding in 1181.67 hectares (2920 acres) and terracing in 541.87 hectares (1339 acres) have been done. It has constructed 567 culverts. The number of standing committees is seven.

The receipts and expenditure of the Panchayat Samiti for 1968-69 is given below :

Head	Receipts (Rupees)	Expenditure
1. Development	1,61,113	82,414
2. Applied Nutrition	1,42,866	8,087
3. Animal Husbandry	(-) 1,888	6,417
4. Industries	377	1,731
5. Agricultural Grants	1,01,804	57,542
6. Agricultural Loans	1,16,646	46,647
7. Medical & Health	2,972	4,192
8. Education	2,70,840	3,57,409
9. Social Education	2,469	2,469
10. Public Works Department	4,347	811
11. Co-operation	3,071	3,071
12. Revenue	12,893	6,274
13. Social Welfare	5,96,202	2,82,834
14. Miscellaneous	1,90,123	55,525
Total	16,03,835	8,75,423

Panchayat Samiti, Dungarpur

Dungarpur was one of the six Community Development Blocks of Rajasthan started on 2nd October, 1952. After the introduction of

Panchayati Raj on 2nd October, 1959, the Community Development Block was divided into three Panchayat Samitis, namely, Dungarpur, Bichhiwara and Seemalwara. With a population of 62,996 persons, the Panchayat Samiti is spread over 50,007.04 hectares (123,570 acres) in 155 villages including 29 *Gramdan* villages. The tribals constituting more than 80 per cent of the population of the Panchayat Samiti, it has been declared a Tribal Community Development Block. The Samiti is divided into two Tribal Development Blocks of which the first was inaugurated on 2nd October, 1964 and other in April, 1966. There are 29 village panchayats, five Nyaya Panchayats, nine Ayurvedic *Aushadhalayas*, 70 primary schools, three high and higher secondary schools, 81 co-operative societies, and 10 village level centres. The staff of the Panchayat Samiti consists of a Vikas Adhikari, three Agriculture Extension Officers, one Co-operative Extension Officer, two Education Extension Officers, two overseers, ten village level workers and five lower division clerks.

The Budget provision for 1968-69 on various items was as given below :

(Rupees)			
Head	T.C.D.B.* First Phase	T.C.D.B. Second Phase	Total
1. Establishment	70,705	79,770	1,50,475
2. Economic Development	110,940	146,155	2,57,095
3. Transport	62,625	76,033	1,38,660
4. Social Services	33,750	43,450	77,200
5. Regional Development	25,000	25,000	50,000
Total	3,03,020	3,70,410	6,73,430

It should be mentioned here that since its very inception, the Samiti has passed all its resolutions by consensus and not by a majority vote. The principal activities of the Samiti are described below :

AGRICULTURE—For increasing production a scheme is prepared for every village and accordingly seeds, manure, insecticides, and agricultural tools are distributed through the Panchayat Samiti. Figures for three years 1966-67 to 1968-69 are given below to facilitate comparison :

* Tribal Community Development Block

Scheme	Unit	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Improved seeds	Quintals	725.25	1550	1065.26
Chemical manure	—do—	281.38	1034	1333.39
Green manure	Hectares	71.25	162.27	245.05
Compost pits	Number	339	263	673
Agricultural tools	—do—	566	128	322
Exhibition Plots	—do—	34	27	51
Soil Conservation	Hectares	1463	609	1014
Fruit trees	Number	—	—	24226
Orchards	Hectares	—	—	26
Vegetable seeds	Kg.	1126	5194	1496
Summer ploughing	Hectares	—	626	50

IRRIGATION—The following table would give an idea about the work done for promoting irrigation facilities :

Scheme	Unit	Years		
		1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Construction of wells	Number	100	117	207
Repair of wells	„	170	207	550
Persian Wheels	„	90	84	1175
Construction of ponds	„	5	3	93
Installation of pumping sets	„	4	10	9
Construction of Ani-out/culverts	„	6	7	19
Repair of culverts	„	—	—	2
Area brought under irrigation	Hectares	194	509	2500

SOIL CONSERVATION—Most of the land under the Samiti is hilly. In the past years *Med bandhi* was done in 6749 hectares and contour bunding in 1276 acres. The cultivable area under the Panchayat Samiti is 1727 hectares (42570 acres). Of this, only 3448 acres is under irrigation. The Samiti has decided to grant to the poor tribal farmers, Rs. 750 per well for constructing a new well, Rs. 500 for repair of every old well, and Rs. 400 for the purchase of an iron *rahat*. There are about 1700 wells in the area of the Samiti which can be put to use again. The Samiti had, upto 1968, distributed 675 iron *rahats*. During 1969, 1175 iron *rahats* were distributed, bringing an additional 2500 acres under irrigation.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY—The Samiti is running an artificial insemination centre in which 1475 animals were artificially impregnated during 1968-69.

EDUCATION—All primary schools are controlled by the Samiti. 151 teachers are employed in 76 primary schools. According to the estimates of the Samiti, there are 10,170 children in the age-group of 6-11. Of these, 4705 are school going. The teacher student ratio is 1:32. C.S.M.** given by CARE* is distributed in 20 schools. This has not only improved the attendance of the schools, but also improved students' health. Four Navayuvak Mandals and five Mahila Mandals are functioning in the field of social education. The Mahila Mandals extended their services to 120 families. The important activities of the Mahila Mandal include giving instructions in tailoring, cooking, nursing and other similar household skills.

PUBLIC HEALTH—There are seven Ayurvedic *Aushadhalayas* and a primary health centre in the Panchayat Samiti area. However, the population in the villages being scattered, the available facilities are not adequate. There are two reasons for the bad health of the people: (i) lack of balanced diet because of poverty and illiteracy, and (ii) contaminated water. Guinea worm was widely prevalent in the area. But with the improvement of the wells, the disease is dying out. Upto 1968-69, 140 drinking water wells were repaired or constructed. There are about 182 drinking water wells in the area of the Samiti.

OTHER FIELDS—During 1968-69, 250.72 kilometre long roads were constructed or repaired; 37 culverts were also constructed. The plantations week (*Vanamahotsava*) was celebrated in 155 villages; bamboo, *Neem* and *Gulmohar* saplings were planted during that week. Besides these, 4339 lemons, 1635 guavas, 2500 orange, and 20,000 papaya saplings were also planted. The number of vasectomy operations done in the Panchayat Samiti was 380. 500 small savings accounts were opened under the Small Savings Scheme. The employees of the Samiti contributed Rs. 3100 to the famine relief fund; the members decided to donate one days' daily allowance. The donations amounted to Rs. 5,000.

The area under the Samiti faced the seventh famine in 21 years during 1968-69. This time, therefore, elaborate arrangements had been made to meet its recurrence. The Samiti had started work on 93 ponds and

* Co-operative for American Relief Everywhere Inc.

** Corn, Soya, Milk.

23 anicuts Soil conservation work on 607 hectares (1500 acres) land had already been started. Under the famine relief works, 109 schemes had been completed which brought an additional 914.59 hectares (5650 bighas) under irrigation.

To facilitate comparison, receipts and expenditure figures for 1968-69 of all the Panchayat Samitis are given below:

Section	(Rupees)				
	Dungarpur	Sagwara	Aspur	Bichhiwara	Seemalwara
RECEIPTS :					
Irrigation	3,963	1,050	1,332	3,136	3,339
Property	18,936	68,249	14,211	18,092	7,657
Income from bone					
Contracts	6,842	2,469	8,139	3,284	3,638
Income from appeals	3,468	1,331	2,339	2,020	2,139
Other Income	9,939	1,632	1,445	1,819	2,456
Securities	8,969	876	972	1,840	1,576
Loans	12,363	32,390	15,400	14,760	12,938
Suspense	3,928	3,201	1,967	1,234	1,444
Taxes	3,339	4,687	4,231	6,320	1,809
Recreation	1,236	938	640	980	880
EXPENDITURE :					
Development	83,921	61,420	31,318	11,368	9,846
Agriculture	22,963	359,386	85,412	103,974	45,144
Animal Husbandry	1,667	3,413	3,536	1,115	7,656
Medical	643	—	1,349	150	77
Health	6,707	5,469	2,400	4,286	—
Industries	2,850	432	—	—	—
Education	217,881	68,249	141,114	81,080	21,803
Co-operation	1,075	2,688	2,243	3,922	1,272
Social Welfare	18,277	300,964	2,759	42,977	396,918
Forests & Famine	7,279	—	—	—	—
P.W.D.	9,702	827	10,014	640	3,988
Revenue	44,069	—	25,390	12,699	7,954
Irrigation	26,029	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	—	173,094	54,445	136,573	174,923

Physical achievements of the Panchayat Samitis for the year 1968-69 were as follows:

S.No	Head	Unit	Panchayat Samitis				
			Sagwara	Dungar-pur	Aspur	Seemal-wara	Bichhi-wara
1.	Public Co-operation	Rs.	—	162	—	—	—
2.	Improved seeds						
3.	distribution	Qtls.	416	1775	—	3	91
3.	Distribution of						
	fertilisers	„	374	427	125	27	344
4.	Agricultural tools and						
	implements distribution	Nos.	124	322	42	93	106
5.	Agricultural						
	Demonstrations	Nos.	—	51	16	—	10
6.	Insecticides distributed	Kg.	70	952	112	—	—
7.	Compost pits dug	Nos.	169	679	95	67	160
8.	Distribution of						
	Fruit Plants	Nos.	220	24226	—	40	15000
9.	Soil Conservation:						
	(i) Contour bunding	Hectares	86	172	26	536	47
	(ii) Terracing	„	—	60	—	446	10
10.	Distribution of						
	improved animals	Nos.	—	1	—	—	—
11.	Distribution of Poultry	„	—	—	—	—	—
12.	Irrigation wells dug	„	50	207	38	47	85
13.	Pumping sets installed:						
	Electric	„	1	21	—	—	4
	Diesel	„	—	—	—	4	—
14.	Co-operative societies	Nos.	69	85	—	81	85
15.	Members of						
	co-operative societies	„	6125	7920	—	8148	7920
16.	Drinking water wells						
	dug	„	—	9	—	6	8
17.	Head Pumps installed	„	—	103	—	—	—
18.	Adult Education						
	Centres opened	„	20	4	—	—	—
19.	Adults taught	„	183	397	250	—	—
20.	Kuccha Roads						
	constructed	Km.	—	20	—	7	15

Zila Parishad, Dungarpur

The district as a unit occupies an important position in the

administration of the state. With the introduction of Panchayati Raj, the entire concept of district administration has undergone a significant change. The Zila Parishad has been constituted to co-ordinate and supervise the lower statutory bodies i.e. Panchayat Samitis and Panchayats.

The Zila Parishad of Dungarpur is composed of the following:

- (1) EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS—(i) All *Pradhans* of the Panchayat Samitis
 - (ii) Members of Parliament from the district
 - (iii) Members of the Legislative Assembly from the district
 - (iv) President of the Central Co-operative Bank in the district
 - (v) Collector and the District Development Officer (non-voting member).
- (2) CO-OPTED MEMBERS—(i) Two women if there is none already
 - (ii) One member from the Scheduled Castes, if there is none
 - (iii) One member from the Scheduled Tribes if there is none, provided the population of the tribal people exceeds 5 per cent of the total population
 - (iv) Two persons with experience of administration, public life or rural development.

Powers and Functions of the Zila Parishad

The Zila Parishad is a co-ordinating body. It scrutinises the budgets and plans prepared by the Panchayat Samitis, but only in an advisory capacity. It also distributes to Panchayat Samitis the ad-hoc grants received from the State Government. It classifies local fairs, festivals and roads. It supervises the activities of Panchayat Samitis and organises camps, conferences and seminars of all *Sarpanchas*, *Pradhans* and other *Panchas*. It also advises the State Government on all matters relating to the implementation of the various schemes under the Five Year Plans within the district. It keeps a watch over agricultural production and construction programmes. It reviews the progress of the implementation of such programmes and targets.

The following are the important functionaries of the Zila Parishad:

PRAMUKH—The *Pramukh* is the Chairman of the Zila Parishad. He helps the Panchayat Samitis to draw up plans and is authorised to

scrutinise their progress. He also sees that the funds are distributed quickly and equitably.

SECRETARY—He is in-charge of the Zila Parishad office and is responsible for carrying out its decisions.

COLLECTOR AND DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT OFFICER—The Collector is the representative of the Government at the district level. Besides being responsible for the maintainance of law and order and collection of revenue, he is also the District Development Officer. In that capacity he is the chief co-ordinator to ensure smooth and effective working of not only the various Government departments at the district level but also the institutions of the Panchayati Raj. He helps the Panchayat Samitis in the formulation of their programmes and periodically informs the Zila Parishad of their progress.

DEPUTY DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT OFFICER—His main job is to assist the District Development Officer and Collector in discharge of his functions. He works as officer-in-charge of the Panchayat and Development Section of the Collectorate. He inspects the Panchayats and reports to the Collector.

According to the directives of the State Government, the drafts of the Third and Fourth Five Year Plans for the district were formulated at the Panchayat level, consolidated at the Panchayat Samiti level and finalised by the Zila Parishad.

The Dungarpur Zila Parishad, spread over an area of 314,424 hectares, has 176 panchayats, 31 Nyaya Panchayats and five Panchayat Samitis. The number of members of the Zila Parishad is 16. During 1967-68, the area under cultivation, forest and irrigation was 120,090.57 hectares (296750 acres), 7991.73 hectares (19748 acres) and 1354.68 hectares (32753 acres) respectively.

Nyaya Panchayats

The 31 Nyaya Panchayats in the district are exclusively devoted to the administration of civil and criminal justice. Every Nyaya Panchayat has jurisdiction over five to seven Panchayats. Its members are elected by the constituent panchayats, each electing one Nyaya Panch. The Chairman of the Nyaya Panchayat is elected by members from among themselves.

In its criminal jurisdiction, a Nyaya Panchayat can impose a fine

not exceeding Rs. 50 while in civil matters it can take cognisance of a suit of a valuation not exceeding Rs. 250.

There is no provision for appeals against the orders of a Nyaya Panchayat, but a revision petition can be filed with a Munsiff in regard to civil suits, and with a First Class Magistrate for criminal cases.

The Nyaya Panchayats function through benches consisting of three members. The chairman forms the benches and assigns area to each. He can change their jurisdiction and their membership whenever necessary. He appoints clerks and other employees of Nyaya Panchayats with the approval of the Collector of the district. Other details about Nyaya Panchayats are given in the Chapter on 'Law and Order and Justice'.

CHAPTER XV

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

It appears from accounts available in the *Administration Reports* of the State, that till the beginning of twentieth century education was not a State subject. The State of affairs relating to education in 1901 has been described thus:

“Education is at a very low ebb. Except a small elementary school at Dungarpur, and occasional private instruction, there is no teaching at all.¹ The number of students reading in the Dungarpur school was only 15 and, because of financial difficulties, three elementary schools proposed to be opened during the year could not be opened”.²

Formerly Brahmin and Jain *Pandits* taught the students from the respective communities. There were no regular buildings for the schools and the classes were held in temples or under the trees. Arithmetic, which was useful in day to day business, and Sanskrit, for reading and understanding religious texts, were the core subjects taught in the schools. The principal sources of income of these privately run schools were private donations and the fees realised from scholars. Poor students who were unable to make the payment in cash, paid a fixed quantity of wheat to the teacher and also served him in other ways.

With the gradual increase of the Muslims in the State, the number of Urdu knowing people also started increasing. However, in the absence of State-run schools, the Muslim *Maulavis* served the Muslim community in the same way the Brahmin and Jain *Pandits* served Hindus and Jains.

In all these schools the students used wooden pans and wooden boards covered with clay or sandal paste to learn writing. The latter are

1. *Report on the Administration of Dungarpur State*, 1901-02, p. 13.
2. *ibid.*

used even today in some schools, but the former have been replaced by refined wooden and plastic pens and fountain pens.

Beginning of Western Education

With the spread of literacy and increase in the number of schools run by the Government in other parts of the country, efforts were made in the Dungarpur State also to provide similar facilities to its subjects. There was only one elementary school with 15 students on rolls at Dungarpur in 1901¹, but in a short period of three years, the number of schools rose to eight and that of students to 658. The tuition fee was six annas and five pies (40 paise) per head per month. The Education Department of the State was placed under the administrative control of the *Faujdar* in 1903-04.² The educational system followed was that of United Provinces and Ajmer.³

In 1903-04, there were schools at Dungarpur, Sagwara, Galiyakot, Aspur, Sabla, Genji, Dhambola and Antri where the number of students studying was 238, 119, 91, 59, 50, 50, 32 and 19 respectively. On account of the predominant Bhil population, the schools at Antri and Genji were exclusively meant for Bhil students.⁴ The school at Sabla was closed in 1905-06 owing to poor attendance. However, a new school was opened at Bankora.⁵

Major A. P. Pinhey, the Resident, who visited the State in 1903-04, emphasised the need of diffusing elementary education in the State, in a speech delivered at Dungarpur. The Dungarpur Municipality also decided to give an annual grant of Rs. 800 to the Education Department for the up keep of schools.⁶

In 1905-06, the primary school at Dungarpur was raised to the standard of a secondary school. The languages taught in this school included English, Hindi, Urdu and Persian. A preparatory class for middle examination was opened at Dungarpur for the final year examination, scheduled to be held at Ajmer in the following year i.e. in 1907. During 1905-06, the numbers of schools in the state was 11; of these, a school at

1. *Report on the Administration of Dungarpur State*, 1901-02, p. 13.
2. *ibid.*, 1903-04, p. 5.
3. *ibid.*, 1904-05, p. 10.
4. *ibid.*, 1903-04 pp. 5-6.
5. *ibid.*, 1905-06, p. 3.
6. *ibid.*, 1904-05, p. 6.

Antri, meant for the Bhils, had to be closed down for want of students. All the schools, except one at Dungarpur, were primary schools. The school at Dungarpur had one department for primary education in Hindi and Urdu, and another for secondary education in English, with Hindi, Urdu, Sanskrit and Persian as second languages.¹

From June, 1907, the Headmaster of Dungarpur school was also given the charge of the post of Inspector of Schools.² Earlier the Magistrate was acting as Inspector of Schools.³ Despite the best efforts of the State to popularise education, the progress was slow. During 1907-08, the number of schools functioning was 11. The majority of the students attending the schools belonged to the Bania community; the Rajput and the Bhil communities were indifferent; and Mohammedan boys were small in number.⁴ The State was required to change the location of the schools, which served a group of villages, from time to time in view of the dwindling number of students. The people by and large were interested only in the three R's, reading, writing and arithmetic; and, as soon as the boys were well versed in the three R's, the number of students declined.⁵

During 1909-10, two religious schools—one for the Hindus and the other for the Muslims—were opened. The Hindu school was known as the Dharma Updeshni Shri Bijay Lakshaman Sanskrit Pathshala and the Muslim school as Madarsah Islamiya. These were closed down in 1912-13 as they could not become popular.⁶ The collection of school fees was exempted as the revenue derived from the school fees was trivial. Besides this, free books were distributed in the village schools to attract a large number of students.⁷ During 1909-10, there were 40 girls in the Devendra Girls' School opened in 1907-08.

The erstwhile State paid special attention to the education of the Rajput boys for whom a Boarding House was opened by the Durbar at Dungarpur in 1908-09.⁸ The State also sent a few Rajput boys to Mayo College, Ajmer, an expensive school intended for the feudal aristocracy.⁹

1. *Report on the Administration of Dungarpur State, 1905-06*, p. 9.

2. *ibid.*, 1906-07, p. 11.

3. *ibid.*, 1905-06, p. 9.

4. *ibid.*, 1907-08, pp. 14-15.

5. *ibid.*, 1909-10, p. 57.

6. *ibid.*, 1912-13, p. 18.

7. *ibid.*, p. 57.

8. *ibid.*, 1908-09, p. 56.

9. *ibid.*, 1907-08, p. 15.

Under the *Farman of Ijlas Alia* in 1912-13, the *Daftar Talim* was placed under the general supervision of *Mahakma Khas*. For the first time a Sub-Assistant Surgeon was appointed to look after the health of the students. Similarly, a gymnastic coach was also appointed to train the boys in sports. The Durbar granted Rs. 6000 annually to cover the expenses of the schools.¹

By the end of 1914, there were a secondary school at Dungarpur, a middle school at Sagwara, and half a dozen private schools in the State. The number of State-run primary schools came down to three, the other schools being closed for want of students. Therefore, it was decided to introduce the grant-in-aid system to encourage private educational institutions.²

The post of deputy inspector of schools was created to streamline the administration of the Education Department and an Education Committee was constituted to draw new pay scales of the teachers in 1919-20.³

A girls' school was opened at Sagwara in 1925-26. One girls' school was already functioning at Dungarpur. A boarding house was opened by the State in 1925-26⁴ and a teacher opened a *chhatralaya* in 1935 which was aided by the Durbar.⁵ Two more hostels, one run by the Bhattmewara Jati Hitkarni Sabha, and the other by Audichya community, were opened in 1939-40.⁶ Thus in 1940, there were five boarding houses at Dungarpur.

As a result of the efforts of the State, the number of schools rose to 41 in the year 1938-39 which included a high school, a middle school each at Dungarpur and Sagwara, one girls' school each at Dungarpur and Sagwara, 9 schools run by the Bagar Seva Sangh, Dungarpur, 5 private schools, seven schools run by Jagirdars and the rest run by the Government. All these schools were, however, under the supervision and control of the Education Department. The Durbar granted Rs. 300 annually to the Bagar Seva Sangh, Dungarpur to run the schools.⁷

1. *Report on the Administration of Dungarpur State, 1912-13*, p. 18.

2. *ibid.*, 1913-14, pp. 21-23.

3. *ibid.*, 1919-20, p. 36.

4. *ibid.*, 1925-26, pp. 20-21.

5. *ibid.*, 1935-36, p. 29.

6. *ibid.*, 1939-40, p. 36.

7. *ibid.*, 1938-39, p. 31.

A village teachers' training course was started at Dungarpur by the Government in 1935 to make trained teachers available to the village schools.¹ As an incentive for higher education, the Government awarded 13 stipends to the students studying in universities, engineering and agriculture colleges outside the State. The total expenditure on these stipends during 1938-39 came to Rs. 34,406.²

Having made satisfactory progress in the education of boys and girls (there were 65 schools including three girls' schools), the Government decided to do something in the field of adult education in 1940.³ The Government also encouraged private organisations to run schools for adults. The result was that in 1940 there were 16 night schools for adults most of which were run by the Bagar Seva Sangh, Dungarpur.⁴

After the merger of the Dungarpur State in Rajasthan, the post of a Deputy Inspector of Schools was created for the district in 1950. A Sub-Deputy Inspector each was also appointed at Dungarpur and Sagwara. Even now the Senior Deputy Inspector of Schools works under the Inspector of Schools, Banswara. The Sub-Deputy Inspectors of Schools supervise the working of primary and middle schools of the district.

LITERACY AND EDUCATIONAL STANDARD

Despite the concerted efforts of the Education Department, the majority of the people in the district are illiterate. According to 1961 Census,⁵ out of 4,06,944 persons, 364,471 (or 89.56 per cent) were illiterate, 36,862 (or 9.06 per cent) were literate (without education level), 3,874 (or 0.95 per cent) were primary passed and 1,737 (or 0.43 per cent) had matriculation or higher degrees. Among the literate and educated people, the number of women was very small. The detailed figures are given in the table below⁶ :

Educational Level	Males	Females	Total
Illiterate	168,979	195,492	364,471
Literate without education level	30,392	6,470	36,862
Primary or Junior Basic	3,345	529	3,874
Matriculates and above	1,626	111	1,737

1. *Report on the Administration of Dungarpur State*, 1938-39, p. 32.

2. *ibid.*, p. 31.

3. *ibid.*, 1940-41, p. 46.

4. *ibid.*, p. 46.

5. Gupta, C.S., *Census of India 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Dungarpur*, p. 149.

6. *ibid.*, pp. 150-50.

Further details about rural and urban areas are given below :

Educational level	(Number)	
	Urban	Rural
Illiterate	12,387	352,084
Literate	7,302	29,560
Primary	849	3,005
Matriculate	645	885
Technical Diploma	17	—
Non-technical Diploma	57	—
University (non-technical) Degree	116	—
Engineering Degree	6	—
Medical Degree	11	—

The percentage of literate persons went up from 5.07 in 1951 to 10.44 in 1961. This shows that a significant headway was made in this decade. The district, however, was far behind the districts like Ajmer and Bikaner where the percentage of literate persons was 25.30 and 23.19 respectively. The percentage of literates in Rajasthan was 15.21. There were only four other districts namely, Banswara, Barmer, Jaisalmer and Jalor, (8.79 percent, 7.46 per cent, 8.11 percent and 7.95 percent respectively) where the percentage of literate persons was lower than Dungarpur. Whereas the percentage of literate males was 17.3, that of the females was only 3.5. These figures indicated the educational backwardness of the women.¹

EDUCATION AFTER INDEPENDENCE

Significant strides have been made in the field of education in the district after Independence of the country in 1947. In the erstwhile State of Dungarpur, from which the present district was formed, there were only 82 schools; Shri Maharawal High School, Pinhey Anglo-Hindi School and Harijan School were at Dungarpur, while an Anglo-Hindi School was located at Sagwara. The others were 9 Jagir Hindi Primary schools, 36 private schools, three state night schools, two Sanskrit *Pathshalas* and three state girls' schools. The number of students in state schools was 3,166, and in (registered) private schools 1,210. The number of girls in girls' schools was 243 and in the boys schools 1802.

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, Special Number*, 1963, p. 35.

2. *Report on the Administration of the Dungarpur State*, 1943-44, pp. 54-57.

According to the 1951 Census, there were 98 educational institutions in the district. Of these, two were high schools, eight middle schools, 80 primary schools, seven girls' schools and one Sanskrit *pathashala*. After 1951, the pace of expansion of educational facilities was fast. The table below gives an idea of the number of schools in the district during the years 1957-58 to 1965-66 :

Year	(Number)						Total
	Higher Secondary	High	Schools Middle	Junior Basic	Primary	Special	
1957-58	2	4	19	9	276	1	311
1958-59	3	4	21	25	241	1	295
1959-60	3	4	23	70	246	65	411
1960-61	4	4	28	71	273	65	445
1961-62	4	7	31	89	287	182	600
1962-63	4	7	32	64	322	152	581
1963-64	4	7	36	61	320	331	759
1964-65	4	8	35	62	341	247	697
1965-66	4	8	35	62	344	173	626

The figures of students, both boys and girls, enrolled in these schools, are given as an appendix to this chapter. These figures show that the number of students has been steadily increasing. However, the figures for girls in the High and Higher Secondary Schools show that there is no marked change in their number.

During 1968-69*, there were 462 (441 boys' and 21 girls') schools in the district imparting education to 39,526 (32,387 boys and 7,139 girls) students in various classes upto the XI standard. Though there are separate boys' and girls' schools at all levels, some schools are co-educational. While the girls' schools admit boys only upto primary standard, there are no such restrictions for girls in the boys' schools. As many as 5,178 girls are on the rolls of the boys' schools, against 53 boys in the girls' schools. Of 39,526 students in the district, 37,512 (32,334 boys and 5,178 girls) were in boys' schools; and 2,014 (53 boys and 1,961 girls) in girls' schools. Of 441 boys' schools, one was a multi-purpose

*Data in the chapter is based on provisional figures supplied by Inspector and Inspectress of Schools for the district.

higher secondary school, three higher secondary schools, 13 high/junior higher secondary schools, 42 middle schools, 51 junior basic schools and 331 primary (non-basic) schools. Similarly out of 21 girls' schools, 2 were high/higher secondary schools, 3 middle schools and 16 primary (non-basic) schools. All the girls' schools, except 14 managed by Panchayat Samitis, are Government schools. Of the 16 girls' primary schools, 7 are single teacher schools. As regards boys' schools, 49 junior basic and 319 primary schools are managed by the Panchayat Samitis, 5 primary schools are run by private organisations without government aid, and one high, one middle and one primary schools are managed by private bodies getting aid from the Government. There were 175 single teacher boys' schools, (12 junior basic schools and 163 primary schools). The number of teachers in the schools of the district was 1,561. Of these, 1,466 were in boys' schools and 95 in girls' schools. The teachers in boys' schools included 54 women and those in the girls' schools include 8 men. It may be pointed out here that while men teachers have been employed at all levels in the girls' schools, women teachers are found only in the primary and middle schools. This is probably because qualified women teachers are generally unwilling to leave their home towns.

The proportion of teachers to pupils was 1 to 25 in boys' schools and 1 to 21 in girls' schools. The average annual cost per pupil in girls' schools is higher, being Rs. 124 against Rs. 92 in the boys' schools. The total expenditure during 1968-69 was Rs. 38,19,973 (Rs. 35,67,892 on boys' schools and 2,52,081 on girls' schools).

Distribution of Scholars in educational Institutions

The number of pupils studying in Government schools was 14,253 (11,451 boys and 2,802 girls) in 1968-69, 23,612 (19,824 boys and 3,788 girls) in the schools managed by Panchayat Samitis, 445 (357 boys and 88 girls) in private aided schools and 1,216 (755 boys and 461 girls) in private unaided schools.

Scholarships and Stipends

During 1968-69, 758 boys and 14 girls in boys' schools were awarded scholarships and stipends by the Government. The total value of the awards per annum was Rs. 29,845 for the boys and Rs. 450 for girls. The institutions themselves awarded 12 scholarships to boys and two scholarships to girls, the value of the scholarships per annum being

Rs. 25 and Rs. 5 respectively. The scholarships awarded by the Government were 14 in girls' schools of a value of Rs. 470 per annum to girl students. Freeships of Rs. 6,400 per annum was granted to 399 boys and 21 girls.

Qualifications of teachers

During 1968-69, there were 50 (3 males and 47 females) trained teachers in the girls' schools of the district. Of these 3 were post-graduates, five (one man and four women) graduates, 34 (two men and 32 women) intermediates/matriculates/higher secondary and five (women) non-matriculates.

The number of untrained teachers in girls' schools was 95 (8 men and 87 women). Of these, 3 women were post-graduates, four (three men and one woman) were graduates and 11 (2 men and nine women) intermediates/matriculates/higher secondary and 12 non-matriculates.

The number of teachers in boys' schools was 1,466 (1,412 men and 54 women). Of these, 12 men were post-graduates, 101 men graduates, 63 (49 men and 14 women) matriculates/intermediates/higher secondary and 175 (145 men and 30 women) non-matriculates.

Education of Backward Classes

The administration during the times of the princely rule looked to the educational problems of the backward classes also. During the year 1943-44 there was one Harijan School at Dungarpur with 32 students on rolls receiving Rs. 300 annually as grant-in-aid from the State.¹ When some schools had to be closed down for want of students in 1914, private enterprise was encouraged by the introduction of grant-in-aid.² As stated earlier, there were 36 private schools in the State during 1943-44. The majority of students in these schools were Bhils.

However, compared to the facilities given to the backward communities today, very little was done to improve their lot during the state rule before Independence. Some Schools, however, were opened for the benefit of these people. Because the tribal people were very

1. *Report on the Administration of the Dungarpur State, 1944-45*, p. 55.

2. *ibid.*, 1913-14, pp. 22-23.

backward, they did not send their wards to schools. This resulted in the closure of several schools.

After Independence, the general outlook of the tribal people has changed. Now they like white collar jobs in the offices for which a certain educational standard is a pre-requisite. This is not to suggest that tribal students are going to schools in large numbers. While the tribals constitute 60.15 per cent of the total population of the district, the tribal students form only 34 per cent of the student population.

A detailed account of the educational facilities given to the Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste students is given in Chapter entitled 'Other Social Services'. It would suffice to state here that there are many hostels run by Government and the voluntary social service organisations in the district for the students of Scheduled Tribes. Board and lodging in these hostels is free. Students belonging to Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes are given admissions in all the Government and Government aided schools. They are also entitled to the grant of scholarships.

The relevant details about Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste students in the schools of the district during 1968-69 are given below :

SCHEDULED TRIBE AND SCHEDULED CASTE STUDENTS—In 1968-69, out of 37,512 boys and girls studying in boys' schools, 1,280 (1,214 boys and 66 girls) students came from Scheduled Castes and 12,063 (11,186 boys and 877 girls) students from Scheduled Tribes. Out of 2,014 (53 boys and 1,961 girls) students in the girls' schools, three boys and 51 girls belonged to Scheduled Castes and three boys and 137 girls to Scheduled Tribes.

The students from these communities are concentrated in the lower classes and their number gradually decreases in the higher classes. This is more pronounced in the case of the Scheduled Tribe students. In the primary section of boys' schools, there were 8,406 boys and 792 girls belonging to Scheduled Tribes while in the XI class there were only 850 boys and six girls. Similarly, in the primary section of the girls' schools, there were one boy and 77 girls while there were only 29 girls in the High Schools. This indicates that drop-outs among girls are substantial.

With a view to encouraging the Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste communities to send their wards to schools, the

Government is granting freeships, stipends and scholarships. During 1968-69, 82 students from Scheduled Castes in the boys' schools were getting scholarships of a value of Rs. 3,553 per annum; similarly 596 Scheduled Tribe students were getting scholarships of a value of Rs. 23,668 per annum. There was only one girl student out of the beneficiaries. Freeships were also granted to the students from these communities. There were 106 Scheduled Caste students and 197 Scheduled Tribe students who were granted freeships of a value of Rs. 3,923.

Female Education

Women education was generally neglected in the past. However, efforts were made by the erstwhile Dungarpur State to educate the girls. The first girls' school known as Devendra Girls' School was founded during 1907-08 at Dungarpur.¹ The second girls' school was opened at Sagwara in 1925-26. There were 37 and 38 students respectively in these schools in 1944-45; there were 455 girls in other primary schools. It is evident from the tables given above that significant progress has been made in the field of girls' education since Independence.

In the year 1968-69, there were 21 girls' schools in the district. Of these two were high schools, three middle schools, and 16 primary schools. In all, 1,961 girls were studying in these schools. The number of teachers including men was 95.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS

Girls' Primary Schools

There were 1,143 (48 boys and 1,095 girls) students in 1968-69 in 16 primary schools employing 45 (2 men and 43 women) teachers. The expenditure on these schools for the year 1968-69 was Rs. 97,284. The average annual cost per pupil was Rs. 85, and student teacher ratio was 25 to one. The number of students in I-V standards was 1,430 (53 boys and 1,377 girls). 14 of the 16 schools were managed by Panchayat Samitis in rural areas and two were managed by the Government in urban areas. Of the schools run by Panchayat Samitis, two were in Seemalwara, 4 in Sagwara, 7 in Aspur, and one in Bichhiwara. 19 teachers were employed in urban schools and 26 in rural schools. Among the students, the number of Scheduled Caste students was 28 (3 boys and 25 girls) and that of Scheduled Tribes 75 (one boy and 74 girls).

1. *Report on the Administration of Dungarpur State, 1907-08*, p. 14.

The distribution of students according to their age-groups is given below :

Age-Group	Boys	Girls	Total
Below 5	—	—	—
5-6	14	84	98
6-7	15	202	217
7-8	3	183	186
8-9	12	250	262
9-10	6	194	200
10-11	3	216	219
11-12	—	158	158
12-13	—	81	81
13-14	—	25	25
14-15	—	12	12

Of the 45 teachers working in these schools, 20 were trained and 25 untrained. The number of male teachers was only 2. The number of teachers employed was 19 (14 trained and 5 untrained) in Government schools and 26 (6 trained and 20 untrained) in Panchayat Samiti schools. Of the trained teachers 18 were intermediates or matriculates and 2 non-matriculates; out of the untrained teachers, 7 were intermediates or matriculates and 18 non-matriculates.

The expenditure during 1968-69 was Rs. 97,284, Rs. 90,970 on salaries of teachers, Rs. 4,236 on salaries of other staff, Rs. 30 on equipment etc. and Rs. 2,048 on other items.

Boys' Primary Schools

There are two types of primary schools: (i) Junior Basic and (ii) Primary Non-Basic. In 1968-69, the number of the former was 51 in which 4,411 (3,632 boys and 779 girls) students were studying; 150 (144 males and 6 females) teachers were working in these schools. The expenditure on these schools was Rs. 4,09,195 and the average annual cost per student Rs. 90. The student-teacher ratio was 29 to one. There was a large number (331) of primary (Non-Basic) schools with 21,144 (18,048 boys and 3,196 girls) students on rolls. The staff employed in these schools was 680 (636 men and 44 women) teachers. The expenditure on these schools was Rs. 17,95,388 giving an average annual cost of Rs. 84 per pupil. The student teacher ratio 31 was to one. The total number of students in the primary section of middle schools was 30,603 (25,794 boys and 4,809 girls).

The number of single teacher junior basic schools and primary schools was 12 and 163 respectively.

Of the primary schools in the district, 2 junior basic and 6 primary schools were managed by the Government and 49 junior basic and 319 primary schools by Panchayat Samitis. There were also one aided and 5 unaided schools run by private bodies.

The following table shows the Panchayat Samiti-wise distribution of these schools in the rural areas:

Panchayat Samiti	(Number)			
	Junior Basic		Primary	
	Single teacher	Multi-teacher	Single teacher	Multi-teacher
Dungarpur	—	—	30	42
Sagwara	8	17	27	25
Seemalwara	—	3	29	34
Aspur	3	9	39	23
Bichhiwara	1	7	38	32

In the urban areas, there were two junior basic schools and 12 primary schools. The number of teachers in Dungarpur Panchayat samiti area was 155 (143 men and 12 women), in Sagwara 157, including 2 women; in Seemalwara 142, including 4 women, in Aspuri 128 and in Bichhiwara 149 including five women. In the junior basic schools, there were 12 boys and 3 girls from Scheduled Castes, and 61 boys and one girl from Scheduled Tribes. In the primary schools there were 651 boys and 47 girls from Scheduled Castes and 8,406 boys and 792 girls from Scheduled Tribes.

The distribution of scholars in primary schools according to age-groups is given below :

Age-group	(Number)		
	Boys	Girls	Total
Below 5	—	—	—
5-6	1150	365	1515
6-7	3734	909	4643
7-8	4046	944	4990
8-9	4347	885	5232
9-10	3794	634	4428

1	2	3	4
10-11	3183	500	3683
11-12	2540	328	2868
12-13	1611	159	1770
13-14	896	65	961
14-15	362	19	381
15-16	104	—	104
16-17	26	—	26
17-18	1	—	1

The details of trained and untrained teachers in the Government and Panchayat Samiti-run Junior Basic Schools are given below :

Educational Qualification	(Number)			
	Government Schools		Panchayat Samiti Schools	
	Trained	Untrained	Trained	Untrained
1. Graduate	—	—	2	7
2. Inter/Matric/ Higher Secondary	17	—	95	1
3. Non-Matric	1	—	3	24

Similar details of teachers for all Primary Schools are given below:

Educational Qualification	(Number)					
	Government Schools		Panchayat Samiti Schools		Private Schools	
	Trained	Untrained	Trained	Untrained	Trained	Untrained
Graduate	—	5	4	9	—	—
Inter/Matric/ Higher Secondary	33	6	445	5	6	12
Non-Matric	2	1	5	131	5	11

The number of female teachers in Junior Basic and Primary Schools together was 44.

The details of expenditure in these schools during 1968-69 was as under :

(Rupees)

Type of Schools	Salaries of teachers	Salaries of other staff	Equip-ment etc.	Other items	Total
Junior Basic	3,42,278	40,674	22,113	4,130	4,09,195
Primary	15,92,629	1,40,634	44,315	17,810	17,95,388

MIDDLE SCHOOLS**Girls' Middle Schools**

In 1968-69, there were three Girls' Middle Schools in the district imparting education to 400 pupils (five boys and 395 girls) with a staff of 23 teachers (22 women, one man). The direct expenditure on these schools was Rs. 53,081 and average annual cost per pupil was Rs. 133, and the student-teacher ratio seventeen to one. The number of students in classes VI, VII and VIII including those in the same classes in High Schools, was 465. All the three schools are Government Schools.

The majority of students were between 11-15 years. The break-up of the students according to age-groups is given below :

Age-group	(Number)
9-10	3
10-11	36
11-12	85
12-13	109
13-14	89
14-15	65
15-16	32
16-17	16
17-18	3

The number of Scheduled Caste students was 18 and that of Scheduled Tribes, 36, including two boys. The staff in these schools consisted of 13 trained (one man and 12 women) and 10 untrained teachers.

Of the trained teachers, 3 were graduates, 8 (including one man)

intermediates or Higher Secondary and two non-matriculates. Of the untrained teachers, 3 were intermediates/matriculates/higher secondary and 7 non-matriculates.

The expenditure on these schools for the year 1968-69 was Rs. 53,081, Rs. 48,684 on salaries of teachers, Rs. 3,205 on salaries of others staff, Rs. 45 on equipment and Rs. 1,147 on other items.

All the middle schools are located in rural areas. Two schools are in Seemalwara Panchayat Samiti and one in Aspur Panchayat Samiti. In the former, the number of teachers was 18 and in the latter 5.

Boys' Middle Schools

There were 42 boys' middle schools of which 39 were in rural areas: 7 in Panchayat Samiti, Dungarpur, 10 in Panchayat Samiti, Sagwara, 6 in Panchayat Samiti, Seemalwara; 10 in Panchayat Samiti, Aspur and 6 in Panchayat Samiti, Bichhiwara. The number of students in these middle schools was 7,751 (6,805 boys and 946 girls). The staff consisted of 383 (379 men and 4 women teachers). All, except one, were Government schools. The total expenditure on these schools for the year 1968-69 was Rs. 1,31,063 and the average annual cost per pupil, Rs. 18. The student-teacher ratio was 20 to 1.

The break-up of the students according to age-groups is given below :

Age-Group	Boys	Girls	(Number)
			Total
8-9	6	—	6
9-10	36	4	40
10-11	188	17	205
11-12	525	38	563
12-13	862	67	929
13-14	979	69	1048
14-15	866	48	914
15-16	601	30	631
16-17	317	6	623
17-18	145	1	146
18-19	62	—	62
19-20	23	—	23

1	2	3	4
20-21	8	—	8
21-22	—	—	—
22-23	1	—	1

The number of Scheduled Caste students was 366 (350 boys and 16 girls) and Scheduled Tribe students 1,992 (1,914 boys and 78 girls). 41 boys from Scheduled Castes and 380 from Scheduled Tribes were given stipends of a total value of Rs. 1,415 and Rs. 14,200 respectively per annum.

Of 383 teachers in these schools, 320 were trained. Of the trained teachers, 10 were post-graduates, 47 graduates, 262 intermediates, matriculate or higher secondary and one non-matriculate. Of the untrained teachers, one was post-graduate, 36 graduates, 18 (including two women) were intermediates/matriculates, higher secondary or secondary and eight (including two women) non-matriculates.

The total expenditure during 1968-69 on these schools was Rs. 1,31,063: Rs. 57,437 on salaries of teachers, Rs. 35,791 on salaries of other staff, Rs. 9,815 on equipment etc., Rs. 28,020 on other items.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS

In 1951, there were only two High Schools in the district. During the Second Five Year Plan, following the recommendations of the Mudaliar Commission on Secondary Education, the existing schools were converted into higher secondary schools. However, the new scheme did not produce encouraging results. The number of students passing the higher secondary examination remained very low. The scheme also proved costly and it was difficult to get experienced and suitable science and craft teachers. The Rajasthan Government, therefore, appointed a Committee headed by Shri G. C. Chatterjee to examine the system of Higher Secondary Education. On the recommendation of this committee, the Higher Secondary Examination was staggered into two stages: one at the end of the class X which was to be in the core subjects excepting languages, and the other, at the end of class XI, in three optional subjects and languages. Further, the scheme of an integrated course in High and Higher Secondary Schools was introduced and students were to be examined at a public examination at the end of class X, and those continuing their studies were to be further examined at the end of class XI. This system did away with

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the pre-university course and students for higher education could join the first year of the three-year-degree course after passing the higher secondary examination. During the Third Five Year Plan, the Government decided to open Junior Higher Secondary Schools with class X as the highest class, instead of higher secondary schools upto XI class.

A brief description of High and Higher Secondary Schools in the district is given below:

Girls' High/Higher Secondary Schools

As stated earlier, there were two girls' high/higher secondary schools in 1968-69 both run by the Government. The number of scholars in these schools was 471 of whom only 119 were studying in the high and higher secondary classes. There were only two girls between 12-13 years, 3 between 13-14 years, 27 between 14-15 years, 31 between 15-16 years, 25 between 16-17 years, 21 between 17-18 years, 6 between 18-19 years and 4 between 19-20 years. There were no girls of age over 20 years. The number of trained teachers was 17 including a solitary man-graduate. Of 17 teachers, 3 were post-graduates, 5 graduates, 8 intermediates/matriculates/higher secondary and one non-matriculate. There were 27 untrained (5 males and 22 females) teachers. Among them 3, women were post-graduates three men and one woman graduates, one man intermediate/matriculate/higher secondary and two women non-matriculates.

Scholarships of the value of Rs. 470 per annum were instituted in these schools for 14 students during 1968-69. The total expenditure on these schools was Rs. 96,945 from Government funds and Rs. 4,301 out of students' fund. Of the total expenditure, Rs. 76,758 were spent on salaries of teachers, Rs. 17,503 on the salaries of others, Rs. 1,137 on equipment and Rs. 5,854 on other items. 29 students belonged to Scheduled Tribes and 8 to Scheduled Castes.

Boys' High/Higher Secondary Schools

In 1968-69, there were one Multi-Purpose Higher Secondary School, three Higher Secondary Schools and 13 Junior Higher Secondary/High Schools in which 921 (883 boys and 38 girls), 694 (657 boys and 37 girls) and 2,491 (2,309 boys and 182 girls) students respectively, were receiving education. The actual number of students reading in Class IX, X and XI was 2,010 (1,921 boys and 89 girls). Of these 47 were between

12 and 13, 121 between 13 and 14, 327 between 14 and 15, 477 between 15 and 16, 441 between 16 and 17, 344 between 17 and 18, 133 between 18 and 19, 71 between 19 and 20, 30 between 21 and 22, 17 between 22 and 23, and 2 between 22 and 23 years of age. The corresponding figures for boys and girls show that boys even in the higher age groups continue with their studies, since marriage or household duties do not come in their way. Moreover, education makes them qualified for the much coveted white collar jobs.

The staff in the high and higher secondary schools, including one private aided school, consisted of 253 teachers, 177 trained and 76 untrained, in 1968-69. Among the trained teachers, 58 were post-graduates, 66 graduates and 63 intermediates, matriculates or higher secondary. Of the untrained teachers 11 were post-graduates, 44 graduates and 21 intermediates/matriculates/higher secondary. All of them were male teachers.

A number of scholarships and freeships were also granted during 1968-69 to meritorious and deserving students. 8 boys in Multipurpose Higher Secondary School were granted scholarships and free ships of a total value of Rs. 1,120 per annum, 50 boys and 2 girls in Higher Secondary schools were granted scholarships of a total annual value of Rs. 1,590 and 270 boys and 14 girls were granted scholarships of an annual value of Rs. 646. The number of students receiving freeships was 178 boys and 7 girls in the higher secondary schools and 221 boys and 14 girls in the high schools. The value of studentship was Rs. 3,069 for Higher Secondary students and Rs. 3,331 for secondary school students. Out of a total expenditure of Rs. 11,18,219 on the High and Higher Secondary schools in the year 1968-69, Rs. 7,66,746 were spent on salaries of teachers, Rs. 2,03,227 on the salaries of other staff, Rs. 13,042 on equipment etc. and Rs. 1,35,204 on other items.

The number of students belonging to Scheduled Castes was 228 and to Scheduled Tribes 856, including 6 girls. Of these 41 boys from Scheduled Castes were getting stipends and scholarships of a total value of Rs. 2,138. The students belonging to Scheduled Tribes getting stipends and Scholarships was 216, including one girl. They were getting scholarships of an annual value of Rs. 9,468. Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste students were also getting freeships. The beneficiaries from the former community were 197 (including 9 girls) and from the latter 106.

Government Higher Secondary School, Galiyakot

Established as a primary school by the Maharawal of Dungarpur

in 1925, it was raised to a middle school in 1948 and to a higher secondary school in 1958. In the beginning, the school was opened in a kachcha building owned by the state; two more rooms were added to the building in 1948; and finally in 1958 the present building of the school near the market was built jointly by Government and the public. The public contributed approximately Rs. 4,500 towards the building of the school. There are now 11 pucca rooms in the building. The approximate cost of the building is Rs. 1,10,000. A playground is attached to the School.

There were only 175 students in the school in 1960-61. The number of students in 1965-66, 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69 was 205, 245, 270 and 296 respectively. The above figures are inclusive of girls students who were 20 in 1966-67, 16 in 1967-68 and 10 in 1968-69. The percentage of the students passing the final year examination in 1966-67 was 91, in 1967-68 73 and in 1968-69, 37. The optional subjects taught in the school are: Hindi, Civics and Economics. There is no hostel attached to the school. However, one hostel is being run privately by the students and another by Rajasthan Seva Sangh, Dungarpur. Together these hostels can accommodate 80 boarders. The staff of the school consists of 8 trained post-graduates, six untrained graduates, two trained and one untrained matriculates and two physical instructors. There are 3,546 books in the school library. The annual expenditure on the school is Rs. 79,943 (1968-69).

Government Higher Secondary School, Bankora

The school was opened as a primary school by the Jagirdar of Bankora in 1935-36. It was raised to a middle school in 1952-53 and to a Higher Secondary School in 1956-57. The school is housed in a Government building which was built through the public contributions in 1952-53 at a cost of Rs. 60,000. There were only four rooms in 1952-53, but seven more rooms were added in 1957 making the Total number of rooms 11. A playground is also attached to the school.

This is a co-educational institution in which the number of students in 1950-51 was 208, in 1955-56, 89, in 1960-61, 270, in 1965-66, 185, in 1966-67, 201, in 1967-68, 208, and in 1968-69, 248. As compared to the boys, the number of girls is very small; there were only 17 girls in 1950-51, none in 1955-56 and 1960-61, 13 in 1965-66, 10 in 1966-67, eight in 1967-68 and 14 in 1968-69.

The results of the school for the year 1966-67 for the High and Higher Secondary school examinations were 37 per cent and 74 per cent

respectively. The result of the whole school was 83 per cent. The subjects taught are Hindi, Economics and Geography.

There is a hostel run by the Social Welfare Department of the Rajasthan Government in the town, which accommodates 35 students studying in this school.

There are 13 teachers on the staff of the school. Of these, six are trained post-graduates, six trained graduates and one trained intermediate.

The school has a rich library containing 4,600 books. During the year 1966-67, 3,208 books were issued to the students and 1,051 to the members of the staff. The annual expenditure of the school is Rs. 6,092.

A teachers' parents' association was formed in the school in 1965-66 to discuss several problems relating to the school and the students. To make the books and stationery available to the students easily at reasonable rates, the school is running a co-operative store which is functioning successfully. The school publishes a magazine annually and organises cultural activities from time to time.

Maharawal Multipurpose Higher Secondary School, Dungarpur

This is the oldest educational institution in the district. It was opened by Maharawal Bijai Singh in 1888 as a *chatshala* in Swami Narayanji's temple. Before shifting to the present building located in the main bazar in 1906, the school was for sometime housed in *Baggikhana* and in the present X-Ray department of the General Hospital. To accommodate a larger number of students and to run more classes, additions were made in the school building from time to time. The Bijai wing of the school was added in 1922, the Field wing in 1934-35, the science laboratory in 1965-66 and stores and dairy farm in 1965-66. The building was constructed by the Government and alterations were made subsequently.

Though opened as a *chatshala*, it was given the shape of a modern primary school in 1906 by Col. Phiney. It was raised to a middle school in 1909, to a high school in 1926 and to a higher secondary school in 1954. The middle school section of the school was withdrawn from the school in 1965-66.

This is a co-educational institution. There were 1,041 students including two girls in 1960-61. During the year 1966-67, there were 718 students, including eight girls. The fall in the number of the students was

due to the withdrawal of the middle school section from the school. There are only a few girl students in the school because there is a girls' secondary school in the town. Only those girls who are interested in offering science subjects study in the boys' school. During 1967-68, of 816 students, 36 were girls and during 1968-69 of 921 students, 38 were girls. The following subjects are taught in the school : Hindi, Economics, Civics, Geography, Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics, Biology and Agriculture.

The percentages of the students who passed the final year examinations in 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69 were 63, 56 and 69 respectively. The results of the secondary school for the same year were 51, 44 and 40 per cent respectively. Till 1959, the Rajasthan Government ran a hostel to accommodate students coming from other places to get education at Dungarpur.

Some important features of the school are a poor boys' fund, a parents' teachers' association, a co-operative society, a staff bank, a music and drawing club, units of National Cadet Corps and Auxiliary Cadet Corps, Scouting and vocational guidance.

The staff of the school consisted of four trained intermediates or higher secondary passed teachers, 13 graduates, 14 post-graduates, one music teacher, one drawing instructor, two crafts teachers and two physical training instructors in 1966-67. During 1968-69, there were 33 trained and 13 untrained teachers. There were 10,798 books in the school library. The annual expenditure of the school was Rs. 1,22,500.

Government Secondary School, Obri

Obri Secondary School is one of the old educational institutions of the district. It was opened in 1920 by the State and was raised to the middle standard after a long time in 1957-58. It was further raised to junior higher secondary standard in 1964-65. The present building of the school, nearly 1.6 km. away from the village, was constructed in 1957-58. The public raised funds amounting to Rs. 25,887 for its construction. There is a playground opposite the school where the students play various games.

This is also a co-educational institution. The numbers of students studying in the school during the years 1950-51, 1955-56, 1960-61 and 1965-66 were 185, 200, 225 and 128 respectively. The number of girl students in 1965-66 was 10. In the past three years i.e. 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69 there were 114, 135 and 137 students respectively. The results of the students taking the final year examinations in past three

years (ending 1968-69) have been below 30 percent. The subjects taught in the school belong to the Humanities Group.

In 1966-67, all the teachers on the staff of the school were untrained. Of these, one was an intermediate or higher secondary passed, seven graduates and one post-graduate. In 1968-69, eight out of the nine teachers were trained. There were 1,634 books in the school library.

Government Mahipal Secondary School, Sagwara

This is one of those few schools of the district which were raised to middle schools during the pre-Independence period. It was established as a primary school in 1913 and was raised to a middle school in 1940 and to high school standard in 1951.

There has not been any change in the site of the school since its beginning in 1913. Before Independence, the number of the rooms in the school was 11. After Independence an equal number of them were added to accommodate the large number of students attending the school now. Of the 11 rooms added after Independence, the cost of construction of four rooms was borne by the public.

There were 124 students in 1950-51, 378 in 1955-56, 442 in 1960-61, 418 in 1965-66, 419 in 1966-67, 415 in 1967-68 and 407 in 1968-69. This is a co-educational institution. The total number of students given above included 21 girls in 1966-67, 16 in 1967-68 and 11 in 1968-69.

The percentages of students passing the final year examinations in 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69 were 67, 74 and 37 respectively. There is one hostel in the town run by the Social Welfare Department exclusively for the students of the Scheduled Tribes. The school library has 6,377 books. The following subjects are taught in the school : Hindi, Sanskrit, History, Geography, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Drawing and Biology. The yearly expenditure of the school was Rs. 98,772 in 1968-69; there were seven trained graduate, 11 trained under-graduate and six untrained teachers.

Devendra Girls' Secondary School, Dungarpur

Besides being the only girls' secondary school, it is also one of the oldest educational institutions of the district. It was established

as early as 1907 by the Maharawal of the state. It became a Middle School in 1950 and a High School in 1955. Since the very beginning the school has been housed in a government building.

There were 224 girls studying in the school in 1950-51, 304 in 1955-56, 370 in 1960-61, 290 in 1965-66, and 367 in 1968-69. The pass percentage of the students appearing at the final year examination in 1968-69 was 44.

There are 4,532 books in the library attached to the school. A few daily newspapers, weeklies and monthlies are subscribed for the reading room.

There are both men and women teachers on the staff of the school; the number of the former during 1968-69 was three and that of the latter eleven. There were only one trained and three untrained post-graduates, two trained and two untrained graduates, four trained matriculates and two others including a music teacher.

The school organised a charity show in 1965 and collected Rs. 1,100 for the Defence Fund. During 1968-69 with the financial assistance from the Municipality and students' welfare fund, a water tank was installed to provide drinking water to the students.

Shri Jamanadas Madhavaji Secondary School, Khargada

The school occupies an important place among the educational institutions of the district, being an institution run by an agency other than the government. It was established in July 1957 by Pandit Nandlal Dixit. Now the school is run by a trust and is housed in a building costing Rs. 10,900. A play ground is also attached to the school.

It is a co-educational school. There were 194 students in 1960-61 including 17 girls. The number of students rose to 215 (including 39 girls) in 1965-66. Their numbers in 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69 were 250, 273 and 223 respectively. The above figures included girl students also. They were 36 in 1966-67, 44 in 1967-68 and 40 in 1968-69. A hostel, namely Shri Madhavaji Vishram Hostel, is attached to the school and is run by the same trust. There is another hostel in the town run by the Social Welfare Department for the students of the Scheduled Tribes. The pass results of the students appearing at the final year examination in 1965-66 was 50 per cent, in 1966-67, 46.3 per cent, in 1967-68

51.3 per cent and in 1968-69 55.1 per cent. The staff in 1968-69 consisted of six trained and 10 untrained teachers. There were 4,000 books in the library and the annual expenditure of the school came to Rs. 94,334.

Government Secondary School, Saroda

It was opened as a primary school in 1949 by the Government, was raised to a middle school in 1952 and to a high school in 1960. The present building in the west of the village was constructed by the public contributions at a cost of Rs. 30,000. Like other boys' schools of the district, it is also a co-educational institution. The number of students in the school in 1960-61 was 146, including 11 girls, in 1965-66, 177, and in 1968-69, 145 including nine girls. The general result of the school in 1965-66 was 67 per cent and that of the final year students 56 per cent. The optional subjects taught in the school belong to all the three faculties. The school has a small library. A co-operative society runs a store to sell books and stationery at competitive rates.

The staff of the school consists of 10 trained and four untrained teachers. Expenditure of the school for the year 1968-69 was Rs. 50,246. The number of books in the library was 2,323.

Government Higher Secondary School, Sabla

Established in 1949 as a primary school, it was raised to a higher secondary school in 1960-61. The school is housed in the north of the village in a Government building. With public help, four rooms were added to the building when it was raised to the higher secondary standard. A play ground is also attached to the school. It is a co-educational institution. There were 142 students including three girls in 1960-61 and 167 students including two girls in 1965-66. A hostel is being run by the Social Welfare Department for the students of the Scheduled Tribes studying in the school. The general result of the final year examination of the school in 1968-69 was 87 per cent. In the previous years it was hundred per cent. The following subjects are taught in the school : Hindi, Civics, History and Sanskrit.

The staff of the school, besides the headmaster, consists of five senior teachers, four grade II and two grade III teachers. The books in the library number 3,078.

Government Secondary School, Seemalwara

Initially opened as a primary school in the erstwhile Dungarpur State, it was raised to a middle school in 1949 and to a high school in

1954. Eight rooms of the present building of the school, which is located on a neighbouring hillock, were built by the villagers' contributions and two rooms were added by the Government in 1961-62. The school owns 2.4 hectares of land opposite the school building. The number of students went up from 128 in 1955-56 to 151 in 1960-61, to 313 in 1965-66, and to 316 in 1968-69. This is also a co-educational institution. The subjects taught in the school are Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Hindi, Sanskrit and Civics. There were four trained and three untrained graduates, eight untrained graduates, one trained post-graduate, and two physical training instructors on the staff in 1965-66. In 1968-69, there were 16 teachers on the staff of the school. The pass percentage of the students taking the final year examination in 1965-66, was 52; in 1966-67 it was 58, in 1967-68, 41, and in 1968-69, 39. There is a hostel in the village run by the Social Welfare Department for the benefit of the students belonging to the Scheduled Castes. It can accommodate 60 inmates. The school library has 4,530 books. The approximate annual expenditure of the school is Rs. 70,000.

Government Secondary School, Peeth

This school is also one of the oldest educational institutions of the district. It was started by Thakur Sangram Singh of Peeth in 1901, as a primary school in a Jain temple. Later it was shifted to a local *Sarai*. In 1950, Seth Dalichand got a building constructed at a cost of Rs. 55,000 and donated it to the Government. The public raised donations amounting to Rs. 5,000 for the construction of one additional room. The school was raised to a middle school in 1950 and to a Junior Higher Secondary School in 1961. The number of students rose from 110 in 1960-61 to 134 in 1966-67. Their number in 1967-68 was 157 and in 1968-69 151. This is a co-educational institution. The number of girls varied between four and nine every year. The subjects taught in the school are Hindi, History and Geography. During 1968-69 the staff of the school comprised five trained graduates, three S.T.C. trained and two untrained teachers. A hostel is being run by the Social Welfare Department for the benefit of the students belonging to the Scheduled Tribes. About 60 per cent of the students studying in the school belong either to Scheduled Tribes or other backward classes. The result of the students taking the final year examination in 1966-67 was 82 per cent. It was 75 per cent in 1967-68 and 54.5 per cent in 1968-69. The number of books in the library was 2,389 in 1968-69. A parents' teachers' association has also been formed in the school. The annual expenditure of the school is Rs. 35,213.

Government Secondary School, Bichhiwara

It was opened as a primary school in 1950-51 and was raised to a middle school in 1957-58, and to a high school in 1960-61. The school is being run in a *kachcha* Government building. It is a co-educational school. There were 130 boys and 25 girls studying in the school in the year 1950-51, 150 boys and 25 girls in 1955-56, 150 boys and 20 girls in 1960-61, 135 boys and two girls in 1966-67 and 160 boys and five girls in 1968-69. The staff of the school consisted of seven trained and five untrained teachers. The result of the students taking the final year examination in 1968-69 was 35.5 per cent. In the preceding year it was 42 per cent. The subjects taught in the school are Hindi, Civics and Geography. There are 3,015 books in the library. The annual expenditure is Rs. 50,000. The Social Welfare Department is running a hostel and the number of boarders in 1968-69 was 54.

Government Secondary School, Kanha

The school was raised from a middle to a secondary school in 1966-67. The building with an estimated cost of Rs. 35,000 is under construction. In 1968-69, there were four *kachcha* and five pukka rooms while three rooms were under construction. The staff consists of five trained and three untrained teachers. The number of students was 203 during 1968-69. 53 per cent of students passed at the final year examination in 1967-68 and 59 per cent in 1968-69. The subjects taught in the school are Hindi, Civics and History. The number of books in the library was 2,168 and expenditure for the year 1968-69, Rs. 40,386.

Government Secondary School, Vikas Nagar

This school was opened in the year 1968. The building cost about Rs. 50,000 and has nine rooms. The staff consists of 10 teachers (nine trained and one untrained). It is a co-educational school. During 1968-69, 151 students (147 boys and four girls) were receiving education in the school. A hostel administered by Social Welfare Department admits 25 students. The yearly expenditure of the school is Rs. 40,000, and the number of books in the library 2,500.

Government Secondary School, Bhasor

This secondary school was opened in August 1966. The school building is being constructed at a cost of Rs. 40,000. Presently (1968-69) there are five pukka and six *kachcha* rooms in the building. The staff consists of 11 trained and one untrained teachers. The numbers of students in 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69 were 80, 74 and 74 respectively. The

subjects taught in the school are Hindi, Civics, Economics and Geography. The expenditure of the school in 1968-69 was Rs. 44,064; the library contains 800 books. The result of the school at the Board examination in 1968-69 was 33 per cent.

COLLEGES**Government College, Dungarpur**

The Government College, Dungarpur is the only college in the district. It was opened in July 1961. It prepares students for the B. A. and B. Sc. examinations conducted by the University of Rajasthan, Jaipur, to which it is affiliated. Besides the compulsory subjects, Economics, English Literature, Hindi, Political Science, Geography, History and Sociology are taught in the college. In the Faculty of Science, the subjects taught are Physics, Chemistry, Zoology, Biology, Botany, Mathematics and Economics.

When the college was opened in 1961, and pre-university and First Year classes of the Three Year Degree Course started, the classes were held in a part of the Panchayat Samiti Building. Now the college has a building of its own, constructed in 1965 at an estimated cost of Rs. 3.5 lakhs on Lal Bahadur Shastri Marg, about a kilometre from the city gate.

The number of seats in the various classes is limited to 60, there being only one section of each class, except in the 1st year T.D.C. (Arts) in which there is a provision for two sections of 60 students each. Admissions to the college are given on the basis of merit i.e. the total number of marks obtained by the students at the qualifying examinations. Preference is given to the students coming from the schools in the district. 10 per cent seats are reserved for the woman students and another 20 per cent for students belonging to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes.

During the academic year 1968-69, the total number of scholars on roll in the Arts Faculty was 118, including 20 women students, and in the Faculty of Science 66. For the first time the students from this college took the final year T. D. C. examination of the University in 1964. There were 15 lecturers on the staff in the Faculty of Arts and 10 in the Faculty of Science during 1968-69.

Since 1965-66, the college has been declared by the University as an examination centre for the Pre-University and First Year T. D. C.

examinations. Till 1967-68, the students had to go to Government College, Banswara to take the final year examination. Since 1968-69, the Dungarpur College has been declared a centre for all the examinations.

There are two hostels in the town for students, one under the supervision of the College, accommodating 14 students in double bed rooms, and the other run by the Social Welfare Department accommodating 23 Tribal students. The boarders of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the hostels are given monetary assistance.

The college library, with an open access system has 9,200 books. Besides eight dailies and a large number of journals are also subscribed. The library part of the college buildings is still under construction. The Principal's committee for students' welfare consists of a team of nominated lecturers and elected student members representing the students' union and other associations, Games, National Cadet Corps etc; it meets once a month to discuss and solve the problems of the students. All other academic and cultural organisations are run by elected representatives of the students and work under the supervision of lecturers. The expenditure on the college library during 1967-68 and 1968-69 was Rs. 8,029 and Rs. 14,500 respectively.

SPECIAL SCHOOLS

Shri Goverdhan Sanskrit Vidyalaya, Khargada

There were two sanskrit *pathashalas* in the erstwhile Dungarpur State. Of these one was opened at Khargada during 1940-41 by the villagers and the other by the State of Dungarpur during 1942-43. The school opened by the State was later closed down. A Sanskrit School and a *Madarsa Islamia* opened in 1909-10 were closed in 1912-13 because they were not popular. The school at Khargada, in tahsil Sagwara, is still a prosperous institution. It is run by Shri Goverdhan Vidya Vihar Samiti. The organising committee consists of 15 members. The school is run in a building constructed by the Samiti at a cost of Rs. 1,00,000. It is situated on a mound outside the village. A hostel is attached to the school. The hostel has accommodation for 39 boarders. Presently (1968-69), students from the Sanskrit school are staying with other students from the High School, which is also run by the Samiti. The school prepares students for *Upadhyay* examination. There were 126 boys and 16 girls on the rolls of the school in 1968-69. Of these, 11 were from

the Scheduled Tribes and 47 from Scheduled Castes. The staff consisted of 10 teachers, one lower division clerk and one class IV servant. The Sanskrit school and high school have a common library. The number of Sanskrit books was 325, of Hindi, 1,225 and others 950.

The school has been getting aid from the Government since 1948. The expenditure of the school during 1968-69 was Rs. 26,862; the school received 80 per cent of this amount as grant-in-aid.

SOCIAL EDUCATION

Adult Education

Two night schools were opened in the Dungarpur State in the year 1939-40 for the benefit of the adults. During 1944-45, there were three schools. During 1969-70, there were 57 Adult Education Centres, 35 in Aspur, 12 in Dungarpur and 10 in Sagwara tahsils. These included five female Adult Education Centres in Aspur and one in Dungarpur tahsils. The number of Literacy Centres was 57 in which 1,908 persons (1,187 males and 721 females) were made literate. Of these, 1,110 were in Aspur, 118 in Dungarpur and 680 in Sagwara tahsils. Likewise, there are 14 Youth Centres (*Yuvak Mandals*) and 75 *Bal Mandals* (Childrens' Centres) with a membership of 328 and 1,206 respectively. There were ten *Mahila Mandals* with a membership of 169. The Development Department distributed seven radio sets and screened 10 films which were attended by 1,000 persons.

With a view to keeping the people posted with latest development activities, the Public Relations Officer, Dungarpur, arranged 104 film shows in the district. They were attended by over 1,00,950 persons during 1968-69. Free literature was also distributed to 1,640 persons. The Public Relations Department organised four seminars and held exhibitions at eight places.

The Panchayat Samitis are running reading rooms which have been provided with radio sets for the benefit of the villagers. The programmes most liked by the listeners are songs, news and educative talks.

Scouting

Dungarpur, Sagwara and Seemalwara are the centres for Boy Scouts and Girl Guides in the district. Scouting activities aim at character building and inculcating a spirit of service. They are trained to be helpful to the members of the society.

During 1968-69, there were 467 scouts at Dungarpur, 1,096 at Sagwara and 437 at Seemalwara. There were 59, 50 and 32 Guides at Dungarpur, Sagwara and Seemalwara respectively.

While cricket is popular at Dungarpur, volley-ball, foot-ball and hockey are played at most of the places. Among Indian games, *kho-kho* and *kabaddi* are popular. The girls play Indian games and practise skipping.

CULTURE

Literature

Saint Mavji, supposed to be incarnation of Lord Vishnu, wrote several books in Sanskritised Wagadi. The books were written in a beautiful hand and were illustrated. These volumes of rare value are in possession of private individuals either his descendants or disciples. Of the works of Mavji, described in Chapter III, his *chopras* are widely known. Mavji's admirers sing songs of Mavji with great reverence.

Gauri Bai, a child widow, composed several devotional songs in Wagadi. She is known as the Meera of this area.

Gauri Shankar Upadhyay, founder of Vagad Pradesh Sahitya Parishad, who died in 1964, also composed poems in the local language. They are very popular. There have been other poets also of lesser importance.

Vagad was once a seat of learning. Many Jain books are believed to have been written here.

Surma Abhaya Singh was a Jagirdar at Ghughara. He composed several *Bhajans* and constructed palaces, temples, ponds, etc. He was born in *Vikaram Samvat* 1877 (1734 A. D.) and died at the age of 61. He was a scholar of Sanskrit, Hindi and Gujarati. He encouraged translations and original writings by others. *Shivalal Magaris*, *Yugal Bihas*, *Mantra-Manorath*, *Vivek Bavana* are important among the contributions made by Surma Abhaya Singh.

Music

The musical instruments of the people in the district include *Dhol*, *Thali*, *Majira*, *Dholak*, *Tabala*, *Mridang*, flute, harmonium and *sarangi*. With the introduction of record players and radio sets, film music is becoming popular.

Dancing

On festivals, the Bhils perform a fascinating ring dance locally known as *Channa* or *Gher*. However, the most suitable time is Holi, the spring time carnival of colours. For ten days after Holi, dances take place, rude jests made and frequently women stop the travellers and let them go only after collecting money. In the *Gher* dance, the drummers stand or sit in the centre while the dancers go round in a circle with sticks in their hands which they strike alternately against those in front of them. Time is kept with the drum all through. As the performers get more excited and the pace and the tempo increase, they jump about wildly.

Garba is another important dance of the area. This is a women's dance similar to the one of Gujarat. The participants form a circle and sing songs, and clap hands and take simple steps accompanied by simple movements. It can be performed any time but it is generally performed during the Navaratra. *Dholak* provides the music in this dance.

Libraries

DISTRICT LIBRARY, DUNGARPUR—Established as Ducat Library in the year 1907, the district library is housed in the beautiful surroundings at the Udai Bihar Garden in the heart of the town. After Independence it was renamed The District Library. The library is now part of the Social Education Scheme of the Government of Rajasthan. The managing committee consists of the following members: District Collector, Inspector of Schools, Dungarpur, Principal, Government College, Dungarpur, Headmaster, Government Higher Secondary School, Dungarpur, Administrator, Municipal Board, Dungarpur, and the Librarian as ex-officio secretary.

The staff of the library consists of a Librarian, a lower division clerk and one class IV servant.

There are 1,481 English, 5,258 Hindi, 122 Sanskrit, 225 Gujarati and 99 Urdu books in the library, which also subscribes four dailies, six weeklies, six fortnightlies, 36 monthlies, eight quarterlies and one half-yearly journal. Except on holidays when it is open for two hours in the morning, it is open for eight hours every day.

Besides, the District Library, there are departmental libraries in schools, colleges and the Panchayat Samitis of the district.

Museums and Botanical and Zoological Gardens

There are no botanical and zoological gardens in the district. The Dungarpur Municipality maintains two gardens described in the chapter entitled 'Local Self-Government'.

Though there is no district museum in the district, the Panchayat Samiti, Dungarpur, has a select collection of old idols. Some of these are examples of skilled craftsmanship. These collections belong to the Department of Archaeology.

APPENDIX Scholars in Schools in Dungarpur District

Year	Higher Secondary Schools		Junior High Schools		High Schools		Middle Schools		Junior Basic Schools		Primary Schools		Special Schools	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
1957-58	873	1	635	383	2466	342	655	41	12154	1557	51	4		
1958-59	1892	—	766	344	3062	271	1077	89	12441	596	118	12		
1959-60	1266	8	747	387	3204	531	4723	870	11663	1836	94	23		
1960-61	1433	10	859	403	3381	693	3321	966	12230	3170	95	26		
1961-62	1474	24	1736	259	3640	905	3462	1447	15113	2898	3990	84		
1962-63	1190	19	1600	490	4099	894	4689	855	14318	3171	2061	88		
1963-64	1162	23	1523	280	5020	934	4311	888	15653	3693	5032	434		
1964-65	1111	24	1287	341	5000	857	4575	1008	16221	4037	3928	104		
1965-66	1131	34	1307	387	5326	901	4956	1123	17419	4749	3143	358		

CHAPTER XVI

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

INDIGENOUS METHODS OF TREATMENT

A predominant majority of the people in this district belong to the Scheduled Tribes and Castes who are educationally and economically backward. As a consequence, allopathic hospitals and dispensaries have not become popular to any great extent. Many people do not consult a doctor when they are taken ill, and feel content with home made remedies which have come down to them through generations.

The first allopathic hospital in the district was opened at Dungarpur in 1893.¹ Before the introduction of modern medical facilities, the people generally consulted *Vaidyas* practising *Ayurvedic* system of medicine. Even today there are many who consider that the *Ayurvedic* system is better than the Allopathic. Diseases were thought to be caused by the anger of the deities, and many people used to visit *Bhairuji-ka-Devara* and other places of worship. Many others resorted to *Jhad-phunk*, *jantar*, *mantar*, *tantar*, *dora*, *tabij* and medical treatment by primitive methods. They also believed in planetary influences governing the health of human beings. So they consulted astrologers to know the position of stars and means to propitiate or counter evil influences. Some of the rites performed for these purposes were known as *Rudra-Bhishekh* and *Maha Mratunjaya Jap*, *Durga Path* etc.

The elder women in the family treated minor ailments like cold and cough with remedies they had learnt from the older generation. They were supposed to be particularly effective in treating diseases of the children. The medicines mostly used were *harar*, *behera*, *amla*, *pipalamul*, *pipal* and *amlatas* etc.

Hindus in temples and Muslims in *durgahas* offered prayers for a quick recovery of the patient. Even today many Boharas (Muslims) visit the famous *durgaha* at Galiyakot to offer prayers and feed the poor. Other

1. Erskine, K.D., *Rajputana Gazetteers*, Vol. II-A, *The Mewar Residency*, 1908, p. 153.

sects among the Muslims offer prayers in mosques and other shrines of local importance. The Hindus have three principal deities, namely Bhairuji, Mataji and Shivaji. There are numerous *devaras* of Bhairuji in the district. Similarly there are several temples of Shivaji and Mataji. People stricken with paralysis visit the Bijai Mataji temple and feed the Brahmins and others when they get cured.

The *Jatis* (Jain ascetics living in *upasaras*) treated people with the *Ayurvedic* system of medicine and *jantar* and *mantar*. The *Hakmis* practising the *Unani* system of medicine came into prominence after the establishment of the Mughal rule in India. In spite of the patronage they enjoyed from the rulers, the *Hakims* did not flourish in the district.

Today there are all the three kinds of hospitals in the State-Allopathic, *Ayurvedic* and *Unani*. With increasing awareness and education, the number of patients being treated in all the three kinds of dispensaries and hospitals is increasing. However, some still believe in the traditional methods of curing the sick.

GENERAL STANDARD OF HEALTH

Longevity

According to the 1961 Census,¹ the population of the district was 4,06,944. Of these, 46.57 per cent were below 14 years of age, 31.27 between 15-34 years, 18.37 between 35-59 years, 2.41 between 60-69 years and 1.38 per cent 70 years and above. Progressively decreasing number of persons in the higher age groups suggests that expectation of life at birth is low, and since 46.57 per cent people are below 14 years of age, the dependency burden is high.

Causes of Mortality

Of the 318 deaths registered in the urban centres in 1968, one died of smallpox, 62 of fevers, 17 of dysentery and diarrhoea, 23 of respiratory diseases, 6 of injuries and 209 of other diseases. Of 212 registered deaths in 1969, 20 died of fevers, 10 of dysentery and diarrhoea, five of injuries and 161 of other diseases².

1. *Census of India, 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Dungarpur District*, p. 174.

2. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, 1968, p. 198 and 1969, p. 173.

Common Diseases

Most common disease in the district is guinea-worm. The heavily affected areas are Aspuri, Genji, Khargada, Sagwara and Galiyakot. The spread of the disease, unfortunately, coincides with the onset of monsoon when many cultivators are rendered useless. There is neither a specific remedy for it nor a quick cure and no one, young or old, male or female, is immune from it. The only way of preventing the disease is drinking clean and boiled water. However, this is not possible, for the masses are unaware of the efficacy of this precaution. The disease is caused by drinking contaminated water from step wells, pools and tanks which are the chief sources of water supply in the rural areas.

Following several public health measures adopted by the administration after Independence and general awakening in the people, the menace of this disease has been considerably reduced. The most important step taken by the Government in this regard was to convert step wells into deep wells and dig new wells to provide clean water for drinking purposes. The details of expenditure on rural water supply scheme and the number of wells constructed are given later in this chapter.

Weak people, often emaciated by guinea-worm and malaria, fall an easy prey to T. B. and have to go to Udaipur or Indore for treatment. With increased medical facilities and improvement in general health of the people, the incidence of T. B. has been fairly controlled.

Other common diseases include diarrhoea, dysentery, fever, allergic disorders and diseases caused by malnutrition.

EPIDEMICS

The visitations of epidemics in the erstwhile Dungarpur State were many but timely preventive measures taken by the Medical Department of the State checked an extensive spread of the diseases. Cholera broke out in the State in 1896, 1900, 1908-09 and 1920-21. In 1900, there were 1,404 cases, of which 630 proved fatal. In 1908, cholera appeared only in a mild form. In 1920-21, cholera, which broke out in Sagwara, was imported from Ujjain, a city in Madhya Pradesh. About 142 seizures were reported, of which 15 proved fatal. Cholera, in epidemic form also broke out in 1940-41 when of 2,246 seizures reported, 576 proved fatal. The number of inoculations during the year were 1857¹. In the past five years no deaths

1. *Report on the Administration of Dungarpur State, 1940-41*, p. 50.

were reported from cholera. Whenever cholera cases were detected, preventive measures like inoculation and control of sale of stale edibles were immediately taken. The numbers of persons inoculated in 1966, 1967 and 1968 were 27,692, 32,136 and 15,922 respectively.

Plague claimed a life in 1906-07. In the beginning of February 1918, plague broke out in the Aspuri tahsil (then district) and subsided later in April. During this period 155 seizures and some deaths were reported¹. It has not been heard of thereafter.

Influenza broke out in Baroti in mild epidemic form in February, 1922. About 103 persons were reported to have been attacked by this disease and three were reported to have died. The disease was imported from Gujarat. Though influenza cases are reported from time to time, the disease has not occurred in an epidemic form.

HISTORY OF MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

In 1908, there were only two small hospitals in the Dungarpur State, one each at Dungarpur and Sagwara. The former was established in 1893 and the latter in 1904². These hospitals were placed under the control of Hospital Assistant Surgeons who were under the direct supervision of the Medical Officer, Mewar Bhil Corps, Kherwara, who periodically visited the hospitals.

Following a decision of the medical conference held at Mount Abu on 21st May, 1910, the Medical Department was handed over to the State in 1911-12³. Thence the Agency Surgeon was designated as Ex-officio Medical Officer of the State but the Medical Department functioned under the administrative control of the Dewan of the State. In 1919-20, the Personal Physician to the Maharawal was appointed as the Medical Officer of the State since the Maharawal joined the Mayo College for his schooling⁴. Improvements were effected in the building of the Hospital, Dungarpur in 1920-21. The building was thoroughly renovated and accommodation for stores, dressing and consulting rooms was provided. New

1. *Report on the Administration of the Dungarpur State, 1917-18*, p. 30.
2. Erskine, K. D., *Rajputana Gazetteers, Vol. II-A, The Mewar Residency, 1908*, p. 153.
3. *Report on the Administration of Dungarpur State, 1911-12*, p. 24.
4. *ibid.*, 1919-20, p. 40.

male and female wards were also added. Appreciating the difficulties of the females needing hospitalisation as also of those coming from outside, the Maharani donated Rs. 5,000 for the construction of a female ward in 1920-21.

In 1920, an *Ayurvedic Chikitsalaya* was opened at Dungarpur. The Municipal Board, Dungarpur also employed a *Unani Hakim*. One Rahim Baksh attended to the cases of snake bite and hydrophobia.

Before Independence, the Medical Department of the erstwhile Dungarpur State, consisting of allopathic, *ayurvedic* and *unani* hospitals and dispensaries, was controlled by the Chief Medical Officer. The Chief Medical Officer was assisted by a Sub-Assistant Surgeon in the administration of Bijai Hospital, Dungarpur, the biggest hospital of the State. The dispensary at Sagwara and the dispensary at Dungarpur were placed under qualified doctors. A lady doctor was appointed at the Bijai Hospital to be in-charge of the female section of the hospital in September 1944.

In 1944-45, besides an allopathic hospital and two dispensaries, there were four *Ayurvedic Aushdhalayas* in the State, one each at Dungarpur, Kanba, Sabla and Dhambola. A *vaidya* was in-charge of Shri Bijai Ayurvedic Aushadhalya, Dungarpur; he was also the *Raj Vaidya* (State physician) and was assisted by an additional *vaidya* who was also in-charge of a mobile dispensary.

Though there were no state-run *Unani* dispensaries or hospitals in the State, a famous *hakim* of the State was appointed as State *Hakim*. A *Unani* dispensary financed by the *Durgaha* was run at Galiyakot.

After Independence, in 1948, the *Ayurvedic* dispensaries were taken away from the administrative control of the Medical Department. Thus the Chief Medical Officer became the administrative head of all the allopathic hospitals and dispensaries.

During the year 1968-69, there were 25 medical institutions, with a bed strength of 194, in the district, 12 General Hospitals¹, 8 Dispensaries and five Primary Health Centres. These institutions are: General Hospital,

¹ Distinction between the hospitals and dispensaries is generally based on availability of in-patient beds.

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

Dungarpur, T.B. Isolation Hospital, Dungarpur, T.B. Clinic, Dungarpur, Dental Clinic, Dungarpur, Hospital, Sagwara, Dispensary, Galiyakot, Dispensary, Pindawal, Dispensary, Gamri Ara, Primary Health Centre, Damri, Primary Health Centre, Sagwara with Sub-centres at Bhilura, Samliya and Mandwa, Primary Health Centre, Seemalwara with sub-centres at Chadoli, Rasta and Jasela, Primary Health Centre, Poonjpur with sub-centres at Baroda, Mal and Katisor, and Primary Health Centre, Bichhiwara with sub-centres at Dewal and Pahari. Some of these are described later.

The staff of these medical institutions consisted of 24 Civil Assistant Surgeons, one Dentist, one Health Officer, one Pathologist, three staff nurses, 19 compounders Grade II, five lady health visitors, 37 compounders Grade III, 26 Midwives, 3 nurse *dais*, four *dais*, 3 Auxiliary Health Workers, 2 T.B. health visitors, 7 sanitary inspectors, 9 technicians, 7 drivers, 12 vaccinators and 115 Class IV servants.

The details of budget provision and actual expenditure for the year 1968-69 are given below :

Head	Provision	Actual Expenditure (Rs.)
Hospitals and dispensaries	4,85,150	5,24,241
Public Health	21,200	8,564
T. B. Isolation beds	43,200	40,592
Primary Health Centres	49,000	44,310
Chief Medical Officer's Office, Dungarpur	14,400	13,927
Central Medical Store	8,600	8,975

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES

General Hospital, Dungarpur

As stated earlier, the General Hospital, formerly known as Bijai Hospital and the oldest hospital in the district, was established in the year 1893¹ under the control of a Hospital Assistant. The hospital was under the direct supervision of Medical Officer, Mewar Bhil Corps, Kherwara,

¹ Erskine, K. D., *op. cit.*, p. 153.

who periodically visited the hospital. It was during 1914-15 that the Dewan of the State took the charge of the administration of the Medical Department of the State¹. The building of the hospital was considerably improved in the year 1920-21 when among other things, male and female wards were added. The female ward was constructed by a donation of Rs. 5,000 given by the Maharani of the State².

At present there are five wards in the hospital. Of these one is an isolation (T.B.) ward and of the other four, two are medical and two surgical. There are separate wards for male and female patients. There are 131 beds, in these wards. Of these, 36 are surgical, 41 medical, 11 maternity, 10 paediatric, six ophthalmological, seven gynaecological and 20 isolation (T.B.).

The numbers of patients treated during 1966, 1968 and 1969 were 61,336 (2,851 indoor and 58,485 outdoor), 56,633 (2,441 indoor and 54,219 outdoor), and 59,689 (13,385 indoor and 56,304 outdoor) respectively. The total number of operations performed during 1969 was 1,401 (150 major and 2,271 minor) and the average number of outdoor patients treated was 404 per day. The average for indoor patients was 101.

The hospital has a well equipped operation theatre, a pathological laboratory and an X-Ray plant. A T.B. Clinic and a Dental Clinic have also been started since July 1966. In 1969, 4,280 persons were treated in the Dental Clinic. The number of extractions, filling, sealing and similar other things was 2,750, 102, 68 and 28 respectively. 306 male and 115 female outdoor patients were treated in the T.B. Clinic.

The staff of the hospital consists of five doctors, 16 compounders, three staff nurses, two mid-wives, four compounders Grade II, 12 Compounders Grade III, one X-Ray Technician, one Upper Division Clerk and 31 Class IV servants. There are two upper division clerks and three Class IV servants in the Chief Medical Officer's office.

Facilities for Auxiliary Nurses' and Mid-wives' training have existed at this hospital since 1965. The training course is run under the auspices of the Indian Red Cross Society, Rajasthan State Branch, Jaipur. Admissions are made twice a year to the centre in March and September. The sanctioned strength of the trainees is 50. In March 1969, only seven girls

were admitted, and in September 1969, 21 new admissions were made. The trainees take examinations organised by Nursing Council, Jaipur, twice a year.

The minimum qualification of a trainee is a middle school certificate. The age limit is between 18 and 30 years. The duration of the course is two years, during which the trainees receive a stipend of Rs. 60 per month. The building of the centre is under construction, estimated cost of which is Rs. 1,20,000 to be borne by the Indian Red Cross Society. Hostel facilities are provided to the trainees.

Government Dispensary, Galiyakot

Though the sanction for opening a dispensary to the *durgaha* authorities was given in 1940-41¹, a dispensary was opened in a rented building by the Government in the year 1945. Presently the dispensary is housed in the Panchayat Bhawan, the dispensary building being under construction.

The dispensary is under the charge of a Medical Officer. The staff of the dispensary besides the Medical Officer, consists of a dressing compounder grade II, a waterman, a Nurse-*dai*, a class IV servant and a sweeper.

There are two general wards in the dispensary—one for male and the other for female patients. Each ward consists of three beds. A pathological laboratory is also attached to the dispensary. The numbers of patients treated during 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69 were 15,737 (47 indoor and 15,690 outdoor), 8,034 (26 indoor and 8,402 outdoor), and 8,428 (26 indoor and 8,402 outdoor) respectively. The common diseases of the area are diarrhoea, bronchitis, skin infections and superficial injuries etc.

Government Hospital, Sagwara

The Government Hospital at Sagwara² is an old institution of the district opened in January 1904. The present building of the hospital was built in 1920. Later in 1940, the people raised funds and got one more ward constructed.

There is a male ward with 18 beds and a female ward with 12 beds in the hospital. There is also a well equipped operation theatre and a laboratory for routine examinations of blood, stool, urine etc. During the year 1966-67, 7,370 indoor and 59,305 outdoor patients were treated in the hospital. 625 indoor and 15,369 outdoor, and 657 indoor and 17,142

1. *Report on the Administration of the Dungarpur State, 1940-41*, p. 49.

2. *ibid.*, 1903-04, p. 5.

1. *Report on the Administration of Dungarpur State, 1914-15*, p. 19.

2. *ibid.*, 1920-21, pp. 32-33.

outdoor patients were treated in 1967-68 and 1968-69 respectively. 32 major and 582 minor operations were performed in 1968-69. On an average 36 indoor and 18 outdoor patients were treated in 1968.

A Medical Officer is in-charge of the administration of the hospital. Others on the staff include a compounder grade II, two compounders grade III, one midwife, one X-Ray technician, one lower division clerk and five class IV servants. There is also an anti-rabic centre at the hospital.

Government Dispensary, Jasela

With the public support in the form of cash and *shramdan*, the State opened a dispensary at Jasela in October, 1960. Only outdoor patients are treated in the dispensary. Their numbers during the years 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69 were 5,381, 5,556 and 4,422 respectively. The number of minor operations performed in 1968-69 was 138. The dispensary is under a Civil Assistant Surgeon assisted by a compounder of grade II and another of grade III, a nurse *dai* and two class IV servants.

Government Dispensary, Bankora

A dispensary was opened by the Government at Bankora on the 5th September 1949 in a building donated by the public. Later in 1958, a separate building was got constructed by the funds raised by the citizens. A Civil Assistant Surgeon is in-charge of the dispensary. Others on the staff are a compounder grade II, two Nurse *Dais* and two class IV servants. Six beds are available in the general ward of the dispensary. 34,706, 13,576, 14,210 patients were treated respectively in 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69. 326 minor operations were performed in 1968-69.

Government Dispensary, Gamri Ara

The dispensary was opened in 1962 in a private building and later shifted to the Panchayat Bhawan. The building of the dispensary is under construction. The staff of the dispensary comprises a compounder grade I, one midwife, one *dai*, two ward boys and one sweeper. 21,344, 10,220 and 10,292 patients were treated during the years 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69 respectively. 441 minor operations were performed in the year 1968-69.

Government Dispensary, Plindawal

Opened in January 1967, the dispensary treated 6,202 patients in

1967-68 and 13,609 in 1968-69. 286 minor operations were performed during 1968-69. The daily average number of patients treated was 41. The dispensary is placed under a Civil Assistant Surgeon; others on the staff include a compounder grade II, a compounder grade III, one midwife, and 3 class IV servants.

Primary Health Centre, Poonjpur

It was opened in 1959. A Civil Assistant Surgeon is in-charge of the dispensary. Others on the staff include two compounders grade II, two compounders grade III, one sanitary inspector and eight class IV servants. The Sub-centres of the Primary Health Centre are at Baroda, Mal and Katisor. The centre provides three male and three female beds. 39 indoor and 6,652 outdoor patients were treated in 1967-68 and 74 indoor and 7,662 outdoor patients in 1968-69. 151 minor operations were performed in 1968-69. The daily average of patients was 40.

Primary Health Centre, Bichhiwara

A Primary Health Centre was opened by the State Government at Bichhiwara in a Government building on 14th September, 1958. The land for the building was donated by a local *Thakur*. Six more rooms have been added to meet the requirements since the construction of the building. In the beginning, the Centre was put under the charge of a compounder; now a Medical Officer is in-charge of the Centre. Others on the staff include two compounders grade II and two compounders grade III, one sanitary inspector, four midwives, one lady health visitor and eight class IV servants.

There is only one general ward of six beds for both male and female patients. There is also a labour room. 100 indoor and 7,571 outdoor patients were treated in the centre in 1966-67. The number of indoor and outdoor patients treated in 1967-68 was 73 and 7,344 respectively. The corresponding figures for 1968-69 were 24 and 6,471, 51 minor operations were also performed in 1968-69. The centre also disinfected drinking water wells, conducted medical examination of students and vaccinated the people.

Primary Health Centre, Damri

The Primary Health Centre was opened by the Government on the 26th January, 1962 in a Government building. The staff of the Centre during 1968-69 consisted of two compounders grade II, two compounders grade III, four midwives, one sanitary inspector and seven class IV servants. Six

beds are available in the centre for male and female patients. 90 indoor and 9,840 outdoor patients were treated at the centre in 1966-67. The corresponding figures for 1967-68 were 84 and 9,163 and for 1968-69 106 and 9,648. The number of minor operations performed in 1968-69 was 352.

Primary Health Centre, Sagwara

The existing Sagwara hospital was converted into a primary health centre in 1956. But the Primary Health Centre and the hospital were separated in 1963. The building of the centre was constructed in the year 1957 at a cost of Rs. 40,000. Public donations amounting to Rs. 30,000 were collected for the construction of the building.

Two male and four female beds are available in the centre for patients. It has also a well equipped labour room. During the year 1966-67, 5,966 indoor and 30,381 outdoor patients were treated here. The indoor and outdoor patients treated during 1967-68 were 498 and 11,165 respectively. 402 indoor and 13,611 outdoor patients were treated in 1968-69. 62 minor and 152 major operations were performed in 1968-69. 104 cases were treated in the anti-rabic centre of the Primary Health Centre in 1966-67.

The Primary Health Centre is also getting aid from the UNICEF, by whom a vehicle was also provided in the year 1964.

The sub-centres, controlled by the Primary Health Centres are also working satisfactorily. The centre has selected village Bhiluda as a Model Health Village where 25 latrines have been constructed.

The staff of the Primary Health Centre consists of a civil assistant surgeon, 2 compounders, one sanitary inspector, 4 midwives, one lady health visitor and 8 class IV servants.

Primary Health Centre, Seemalwara

Opened as a dispensary by the former ruler of the Dungarpur State, it was converted into a Primary Health Centre in 1957. There is only one ward of six beds in the centre. During the year 1966-67, 254 indoor and 11,707 outdoor patients were treated at the centre. 120 indoor and 11,383 outdoor patients were treated in 1967-68 and 189 indoor and 10,045 outdoor patients in 1968-69. The number of minor operations performed was 104 during 1968-69. The staff consists of a Civil Assistant Surgeon,

four compounders, four midwives, a sanitary inspector and 8 class IV servants. The most common disease of the area is guinea-worm.

Ayurvedic Aushadhalayas

Before the introduction of the allopathic system of medicine, the *Vaidyas* were consulted for the treatment of all diseases. With the advent of the Muslims, the *Hakims* gradually became popular in the country. The *Unani* system of medicine came to stay in the Dungarpur State also. The rulers of the State gave financial assistance to a few deserving candidates for receiving instructions in the *Ayurvedic* system of medicine.

According to the *Administration Report* of the State for the year 1919-20, there was an *Ayurvedic Aushadhalaya* and an allopathic dispensary which were jointly maintained by the ruler and municipal board. The best *Vaidya* of the State attended on the members of the royal family and was designated as *Raj (State) Vaidya*. The first State run *Ayurvedic Aushadhalaya* was opened at Dungarpur in 1921. More *Aushadhalayas* were opened by the State in the following years to make the medical facilities available to the people at shorter distances. During 1943-44, three *Aushadhalayas* were opened in the State at Sabla, Dhambola and Kanba.

Till 1948, the *Ayurvedic* dispensaries were controlled by the Chief Medical Officer of the State. In 1948, the *Ayurvedic* dispensaries were separated from the Medical Department and were transferred to the administrative control of the Director, Ayurvedic Department, Rajasthan. The post of the District Ayurvedic Officer was created at the district level, and the post of *Raj (State) Vaidya* was abolished. In 1951, the post of the District Ayurvedic Officer was abolished and the post of the District Inspector was created. The Inspector looks after the work in Dungarpur and Banswara districts. He is also in-charge of an 'A' class *Ayurvedic* Hospital. The staff of the hospital consists of a Chief Physician, an assistant *Vaidya*, a *Hakim*, a *Vaidya*, one *Dhatri*, and one *Paricharika*. 99,478, 93,728, 98,738 and 38,886 patients were treated during 1965-66, 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69 respectively.

There were 58 *Ayurvedic Aushadhalayas* in the district in 1968-69 in which 57 *Vaidyas*, 65 *up-vaidyas*, 58 *dhatris*, and 53 *Paricharikas* were working. In the previous year (1967-68) there were 55 *Vaidyas*, 30 *Up-vaidyas*, 50 *Dhatris* and 55 *Paricharikas*.

Kanba, Dhambola and Sabla *Aushadhalayas* were opened before

1947. The numbers of patients treated by these *Aushadhalayas* were 21,192, 10,617 and 42,346 respectively during the year 1965-66. Khargada, Bilura, Aspuri and Saroda *Aushadhalayas* were opened in 1948. The numbers of patients treated by these *Aushadhalayas* in 1965-66 were 42,802, 29,500 and 19,485 respectively. Antri and Jhontri *Aushadhalayas* were opened by the Social Welfare Department and 16,752 and 9,701 patients respectively were treated at these *Aushadhalayas* in 1965-66.

The number of patients treated during 1969-70 and the details of staff of the *Ayurvedic Aushadhalayas* are given as an appendix to this chapter.

Private Hospitals and Doctors

There is a private hospital run by a qualified doctor at Dungarpur. There are private medical practitioners at Dungarpur and Sagwara Galiyakot and Dhambola. The number of shops selling medicines in the district is 21, four at Dungarpur, three at Sagwara, two at Galiyakot, three at Seemalwara, one at Bichhiwara, one at Aspuri, one at Pindawal, two at Poonjpur, three at Bankora and one at Peeth.

SANITATION

While the Medical Officer is directly concerned with curative side of medicine, the Health Officer looks after the preventive side. He functions under the administrative control of the Chief Medical Officer. The Principal functions of the office of the District Health Officer include control of epidemics, imparting health education, prevention of adulteration, improvement of environment, sanitation etc. The work relating to control and eradication of smallpox and malaria have been discussed later in the chapter.

The personnel of the Health Office visited 475 schools in 1964, 1,184 in 1965, 264 in 1966, 237 in 1967 and 132 in 1968. and 6,951 students were examined in 1964, 5,488 in 1965, 23,356 in 1966, 8,713 in 1967 and 6,162 in 1968.

The Health Office got delivered 3,344 health talks in 1964, 6,031 in 1965 and 5,292 in 1966. Contaminated water being the source of many diseases, the spread of several diseases was controlled by disinfecting the wells, which are the main source of drinking water in the villages. The numbers of wells disinfected in 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967 and 1968 were 2715, 1583, 1288, 649, 889, 1260, 1370, and 932 respectively.

New wells were also constructed and their numbers in 1964, 1965, and 1966 were 248, 143 and 29 respectively.

To improve public health and sanitation, the Health Department constructed 248 soakpits in 1964, 179 in 1965, 37 in 1966, 141 in 1967 and 143 in 1968; the number of compost pits constructed in 1964 was 126, in 1966, 319 and 1967, 503. The numbers of latrines constructed in 1961, 1964, 1965, 1966 and 1967 were 19, 112, 20, 11 and 10 respectively; similarly 42 urinals were constructed in 1961, 6 in 1963, 56 in 1964, 20 in 1966 and 16 in 1967.

The numbers of street taps in Dungarpur and Sagwara were 42 and 10 respectively in 1968-69, while the number of connections at Dungarpur, Sagwara, Galiyakot, Bhiloda, Seemalwara and Poonjpur were 1040, 760, 170, 80, 103 and 25 respectively. Water is supplied from 5.00 A. M. to 8.00 A. M. and from 5.00 P. M. to 7.00 P. M.

In the following table, details of expenditure, year of completion of water-works, population benefitted by water-supply are given :

Scheme	Approximate cost ('000 Rs.)	Expenditure upto 1967-68 ('000 Rs.)	Year of completion	Population benefitted
URBAN WATER SUPPLY				
(1) Dungarpur	3 0	317	1967	12 755
(2) Sagwara	348	319	1968	8,655
RURAL WATER SUPPLY				
(1) Seemalwara	100	68	Under progress	2,100
(2) Bichhiwara	50	40	1968	1,100
(3) Galiyakot	240	146	1967	3,900
(4) Bhilura	110	75	1968	3,000
(5) Sabla	42	19	Under progress	2,400
(6) Poonjpur	52	3	"	1,900
(7) Bankora	102	7	"	3,000
(8) Padawa	92	12	"	2,200
(9) Jethana	106	4	"	1 700

SPECIAL SCHEMES

Malaria

Till recently, malaria ravaged the area frequently for many

months in the year. Only summer was free from the hazards of the disease. Sustained and systematic efforts on the part of the public health authorities have prevented frequent occurrences of chronic malaria. Malaria control work was started in the district in 1956. The principal activities of Malaria control were surveillance and spraying. The work was looked after by the Udaipur unit. A sub-unit was opened in the district in 1959-60. In 1967, 52,459 blood smears were collected, of which 4,236 were positive cases; in 1968, out of 48,040 blood smears examined, 2,467 were found positive. In 1969, out of 43,594 blood smears, 978 were positive cases. The above figures indicate a steady fall in the malarial incidence. The houses and cattle sheds sprayed in the first round during 1967, 1968 and 1969 were 1,69,651, 1,95,314 and 2,01,202 respectively. In the second round, 11,168 houses were sprayed in 1967 and 1,95,626 houses in 1969.

Smallpox

Smallpox used to be widely prevalent in the erstwhile Dungarpur State. It was generally believed that the disease was caused by the wrath of Sitla mata and the goddess was propitiated in many ways for the cure of the victims. Scientific treatment of the disease started when an allopathic dispensary was opened in the state in 1893. 944 successful vaccinations were given in 1896-97. During the winter of 1907-08, smallpox broke out in epidemic form in Dungarpur, Sagwara and many Bhil villages and caused a number of deaths. Therefore, the number of vaccinators was raised to four from two¹. Again several cases of smallpox were reported in the Dungarpur city during 1911-12. It was followed by an out-break of measles of marked severity². The state was ravaged by smallpox again between December, 1923 and March 8, 1924 when 610 seizures were reported of which 67 proved fatal.³ During 1939-40 also it broke out in epidemic form and hence 3,406 children were vaccinated.⁴ Vaccine was obtained from outside the State. The number of vaccinations in 1945 was 4,946.

After Independence, special efforts were made to control this disease. To facilitate comparison of work done in the years preceding and following Independence, the number of vaccinations performed for the selected years between 1941 and 1953 are given below :

1. *Report on the Administration of Dungarpur State*, 1907-08, p. 14.
2. *ibid.*, 1911-12, p. 23.
3. *ibid.*, 1923-24, p. 15.
4. *ibid.*, 1939-40, p. 38.

Year	Number of vaccinations
1941	2,964
1942	3,010
1945	4,946
1947	4,331
1949	14,337
1950	6,641
1952	14,647
1953	15,069

To fight the menace of smallpox on a permanent basis, the National Small Pox Control and Small Pox Eradication Programmes were inaugurated in 1962 and 1964 respectively.

Smallpox has been controlled to a fairly large extent in the towns where medical facilities are easily available and where people, by and large, appreciate the importance of vaccination. The disease, however, persists in the villages. During the years 1961-68, only one town was affected by smallpox in 1961 while practically every year a widespread incidence of the disease was reported from the villages. The number of affected villages, seizures and deaths by smallpox are given in the following table :

(Number)			
Year	Villages affected	Seizures	Deaths
1961	3	11	1
1962	1	25	7
1963	13	137	23
1964	14	107	10
1965	8	59	8
1966	1	6	1
1967	3	30	5
1968	1	4	—

There were seven vaccinators in 1953; from 1962, vaccination is being done by 12 vaccinators of the District Health Office and National Smallpox Eradication Unit. A Jeep has also been provided to cover the rural areas.

The number of primary and secondary vaccinations performed between 1961-68 are given below :

Year	Total Vaccinations	Primary Vaccinations	Secondary Vaccinations
1961	35,304	11,574	23,730
1962	3,813	1,276	2,537
1963	15,602	4,744	10,858
1964	49,309	12,132	37,177
1965	11,184	2,607	8,577
1966	1,938	306	1,632
1967	8,248	627	7,621
1968	1,752	761	991

B.C.G. Vaccination

In order to fight the menace of tuberculosis, B.C.G. Vaccination was started in 1954. The first round was completed in 1964. The second was still continuing. Upto 1964, 1,27,267 persons were examined for tuberculosis. Of them 31,095 were given B.C.G. vaccination. During 1968, 37,911 were registered as positive cases. Of these, 1,603 have been vaccinated. The work is done by the T.B. Clinic, Banswara which extends its work to the Dungarpur district also. A vehicle has been kept at the disposal of the clinic by the UNICEF. The staff of the unit consists of one non-medical team. The samples sent were examined at the clinic but since 1965, this is being done at tahsil headquarters and positive cases are advised accordingly.

FAMILY PLANNING

Appreciating the need of arresting the rapidly increasing population, Family Planning work was started in the district in 1960 with the opening of a Family Planning Centre at the General Hospital, Dungarpur. But the work in a really effective manner was started only from the year 1965-66 when special staff of doctors assisted by staff nurses and class IV servants were posted in the Dungarpur and Sagwara hospitals. Besides these centres, a Mobile Family Planning Surgical Unit has been functioning since 1966-67 with headquarters at Dungarpur. The staff, consisting of a doctor and a nurse, visit the villages in the district to perform sterilisation operations. A vehicle has been kept at its disposal to facilitate its work in the rural areas. A scheme for sterilisation operations was started at Dungarpur and Sagwara in 1965.

During the Third Five Year Plan, 164 male and 45 female sterilisation operations were performed at the General Hospital, Dungarpur. Similarly, at the Family Planning Centre, Sagwara, 97 vasectomy operations were performed.

Facilities for insertion of loops are available at all the Family Planning Centres. During the Third Plan period, the largest number of loops inserted was 113 at Sagwara. The number inserted at Dungarpur was 45, and 13 each at Seemalwara and Galiyakot.

The number of persons advised and contraceptives distributed during the Third Five Year Plan period by the centres is given in the following table:

Centre	Persons advised	(Number)	
		Contraceptives distributed	
		Foam tablets	Condoms
General Hospital, Dungarpur	6110	3052	1010
Primary Health Centre, Sagwara	15493	2820	18110
Primary Health Centre, Seemalwara	2609	2271	4551
Primary Health Centre, Bichhiwara	5464	376	1097
Primary Health Centre, Poonjpur	3111	199	6836
Primary Health Centre, Damri	5356	672	835

To give impetus to the Family Planning Programme, a District Family Planning Bureau was established in the year 1966-67. A sum of Rs. 3,40,400 was kept at the disposal of the bureau for the year 1968-69. However, only Rs. 1,56,393 were spent. Of the total expenditure, Rs. 75,880 were spent by the District Family Planning Bureau, Dungarpur, Rs. 13,361 by sterilisation units, Rs. 50,401 by Rural Family Planning Centres and Rs. 16,751 by Urban Family Planning Centre.

The staff of the Administrative Division of the bureau consists of one administrative officer, one accounts clerk, three upper division clerks, one lower division clerk and class IV servants.

In the Education and Information Division, the posts of an education and publicity officer, an artist, a photographer, a projectionist, a driver and a cleaner have been sanctioned. Only a driver and a projectionist have so far been appointed.

The Field Operation and Evaluation Division consists of a statistical assistant and a clerk.

The Mobile Sterilisation Unit staff comprises a Civil Assistant Surgeon, an operation theatre nurse, an operation theatre attendant, a driver and a cleaner. Of these, all except the civil assistant surgeons have been appointed.

In the Static Sterilisation Units, Dungarpur and Sagwara, the staff consists of Civil Assistant Surgeons, staff nurses and operation theatre attendants.

The posts of Civil Assistant Surgeons, auxiliary nurse-midwife, operation theatre attendant and driver have been sanctioned in the Mobile IUCD (Intra-Uterine Contraceptive Device) Unit.

The staff of the Urban Family Planning Centre, Dungarpur comprises a Civil Assistant Surgeon, two extension educators (one male and one female) one lady health visitor, two family planning welfare workers (one male and one female), one upper division clerk and one class IV servant. The post of civil assistant surgeon is presently vacant.

Details of the staff in the Rural Primary Health Centres for family planning are given below :

Rural Primary Health Centres	Civil Assistant Surgeon	Block Extension Educators	Computers	Upper Division Clerk	Lady Health Visitor	Auxiliary Nurse Midwife	Mid. Ass.
Sagwara	1	1	1	1	1	5	4
Poonjpur	1	1	1	1	1	5	4
Bichhiwara	1	1	1	1	1	5	4
Seemalwara	1	1	1	1	1	5	4
Dandi	1	1	1	1	1	5	4

Particulars of achievement of the different Family Planning Centres in the district during the year 1968-69 are given in the following table :

(Number)

Centre	IUCD	Sterili- sations	Condoms	Dia- phram	Jelly & cream	Foam tablets
Primary Health Centre, Sagwara	13	54	2,000	—	—	810
Primary Health Centre, Seemalwara	12	6	1,821	4	6	426
Primary Health Centre, Poonjpur	3	5	172	—	—	80
Primary Health Centre, Bichhiwara	12	56	1,006	1	9	92
Primary Health Centre, Damri	2	276	309	—	3	2,602
Urban Family Planning Centre, Dungarpur	35	85	163	—	10	14

It appears from the table that condom is by far the most popular Family Planning device, closely followed by foam tablets. Other chemical and advanced family planning techniques are, perhaps, not acceptable to the poor and backward people.

Year-wise achievements in the field of Family Planning after the formation of the Family Planning Bureau in 1966-67 are given below :

Year	IUCD*	Sterilisations	Condoms	Foam tablets	Jelly & cream	Diaphragm
1966-67	184	65	4,478	15,855	—	—
1967-68	297	990	3,162	6,704	4	1
1968-69	77	482	5,471	4,024	28	5

*Intra Uterine Contraceptive Device

APPENDIX

Ayurvedic Aushadhalayas in Dungarpur District

S.No.	Name of Aushadhalaya	Vaidya	Up-Vaidya	No. of the patients treated (1969-70)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	New Colony, Dungarpur	1	1	20140
2.	Bilura	1	1	39001
3.	Chirwali	1	1	12323
4.	Thakarda	1	1	10683
5.	Ghata-ka-Gaon	1	1	39001
6.	Sagwara	1	1	33133
7.	Bhasor	1	1	11353
8.	Khargada	1	1	6448
9.	Bodigama	1	1	6748
10.	Seeloi	1	1	6655
11.	Richhan	1	1	8338
12.	Gandwa	1	1	6299
13.	Bassi Dungarpur	1	1	4573
14.	Padardi Bari	1	1	7856
15.	Cheetri	1	1	16114
16.	Kanba	1	—	11055
17.	Dhambola	1	1	7508
18.	Buchiya	1	1	3240
19.	Damri	1	1	8513
20.	Obri	1	1	11767
21.	Genji	1	1	5235
22.	Peeth	1	1	6018
23.	Karawara	1	1	7913
24.	Ramgarh	1	1	12179
25.	Ramsor	1	1	8971
26.	Rughnathpura	1	1	5819
27.	Parwa	1	1	12065
28.	Indora	1	1	5172
29.	Sital	1	1	7573
30.	Badgama	1	1	4325
31.	Mewara	1	1	3901
32.	Punali	1	1	21078
33.	Dibra Bara	1	1	7498

1	2	3	4	5
34.	Gamra Bamniya	1	1	10397
35.	Metali	1	1	11065
36.	Kokapur	1	1	7037
37.	Dooka	1	1	1692
38.	Chundawara	1	1	6436
39.	Nadiya	1	1	3240
40.	Jethana	1	—	9271
41.	Ghogra	1	—	9742
42.	Dewal	1	1	5004
43.	Varda	1	1	5639
44.	Parda Intiwar	1	1	4325
45.	Saroda	1	1	15437
46.	Sabla	1	1	43098
47.	Kuwan	1	1	2734
48.	Antri	1	1	16373
49.	Bhemai	1	1	9705
50.	Mungar	1	1	1806
51.	Aspur	1	1	17471
52.	Jhontri	1	1	10402
53.	Nithaua	1	1	16815
54.	Rasta	1	—	7924
55.	Mandwa	1	1	14612
56.	Padra	1	1	22566

CHAPTER XVII

OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

LABOUR WELFARE

As stated in Chapter V of this volume, Dungarpur is an industrially backward district. There being only 13 units of small scale industries, the labour welfare is still not a pressing need in the district. Labour welfare work was not undertaken during the princely regime, probably, because there were only a few labourers in the State. The Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, Punjab, in his *Report on the Forests of the Dungarpur State* observed about the labour supply in 1906: "As no works have been undertaken it cannot be said for certain whether labourers in sufficient numbers will be available for the various forest works or not"¹. It was further stated that the bulk of labour was drawn from the Bhil community who derived subsistence from forests. However, they were indifferent to the useful utilisation of even the dead trees of valuable species and many such trees were burnt.

There is no labour welfare centre in the district. However, now a Labour Inspector is posted at the district headquarters to supervise the work done under various labour legislations. The Labour Inspector also works for the contiguous Banswara district. During the year 1966-67, 39 complaints were lodged, of which 18 related to wages and bonus, 9 to unemployment and retrenchment, and 12 to other categories. Of the 39 complaints, 12 were disposed of in favour of the applicants, 13 rejected and 4 transferred or filed. There were seven trade unions in the district in 1969. Further details are available in chapter V.

The labourers and workers in various organisations are entitled to relief under the Acts listed in Appendix I.

During 1968-69, 87 new shops were registered under the Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, 1958. The Inspector of Shops inspected

1. Lala Mul Raj, *Report on the Forests of Dungarpur State*, 1906, p. 7.

74 shops and filed suits against 11 of them. Of these, 10 cases were decided and penalty was imposed for offences. There were two fatal cases which claimed compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923. The numbers of industrial disputes reported during 1966, 1967, 1968 and 1969 were 17, 7, 12 and 18 respectively. No cases of work stoppage and strikes were reported during the years and no action was taken under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act.

PROHIBITION

Prohibition was introduced from 2nd October, 1967, upto 25 kilometres along the border of the adjoining Gujarat State where prohibition was already in force. In the rest of the district, there was no restriction on drinking, but drinking in public was prohibited. The Republic day, Independence day, Gandhi Jayanti, Mahavir Jayanti, Buddha Purnima, Guru Nanak Jayanti, Janmashtami and Id-e-Milad etc. were observed as dry days. From April 1, 1968, the entire district has been declared a dry area.

As stated earlier, the population of the district is predominantly tribal. The members of the Scheduled Tribes in the district are known to have practised drinking from ancient times. On several religious and social occasions and congregations, drinks used to be freely served before the introduction of prohibition on 1st April, 1968. Besides the tribals, the Rajputs and people belonging to the Scheduled Castes also consumed liquor. In the year 1916, a large number of marriages were performed, the following year being the *Sinhanst* or inauspicious for such events. Since drinks were served at the time of marriages, the consumption of liquor during 1916 was proportionately high¹.

Though there is no distillery² in the district, liquor used to find its way into the district from other parts of the State. *Mahuwa* trees grow in abundance in the district, and formerly many people distilled liquor locally despite the restrictions imposed by the State. Even now some people violate the law and indulge in illicit distillation. Liquor is also smuggled into the district from outside. The prosecutions for illicit distillation were 140 in 1964, 115 in 1965, 78 in 1966 and 28 in 1967; the figures indicate that the offence of illicit distillation has been fairly controlled.

1. *Report on the Administration of the Dungarpur State*, 1919-20, p. 19.

2. During 1941-42, there was a distillery at Bori, three miles from Dungarpur, and godowns at Dungarpur, Aspur, Sagwara and Ssemalwara.

In the erstwhile Dungarpur State, the *Abkari* rights were treated as sovereign and as such belonged to the Durbar. Even the temporary concessions given to Tazim Sardars in 1903 were also withdrawn after introducing Madras Distillery system in October, 1915¹. There were 142 liquor shops in the Dungarpur State in 1941-42².

As regards drugs, cultivation of poppy, from which opium is obtained, was once a thriving industry and a vital source of income to the State. However, the industry declined following the closure of the Chinese market in 1911. The area under cultivation then was 158 acres³. By 1912-13 the cultivation of poppy was reduced to cater only to local consumption. *Ganja* and *Bhang* became excisable commodities from July, 1913. The drugs were sold departmentally through 25 customs *Nakas* and through commission agents. During the year 1921-22, 13,347 pounds of opium were sold which yielded a profit of Rs. 74,479 to the State. The Bhils gradually reduced the consumption of liquor and showed preference for opium which was also served on occasions like marriages and funerals in the form of *Amal Kusumba*⁴. *Ganja* and *Bhang* were also consumed in large quantities. For instance, during the year 1922-23, 622 seers of *Bhang* and 193 seers of *Ganja* were consumed. That gave an income of Rs. 1,939 to the State⁵.

Presently, the most consumed drugs in the district are poppy-seeds and poppy heads. The numbers of the shops selling intoxicants⁶ in the past few years are given below :

Year	Country liquor	India made foreign liquor	Opium	Hemp drugs
1956-57	121	—	24	20
1957-58	121	—	24	20
1958-59	111	—	23	18
1959-60	108	—	—	27
1960-61	108	—	—	19
1961-62	102	—	—	24
1962-63	97	1	—	24
1963-64	—	1	—	25
1964-65	—	1	—	—

1. *Report on the Administration of the Dungarpur State, 1914-15*, pp. 12-14.

2. *ibid.*, 1941-42, p. 31.

3. *ibid.*, 1910-11, p. 6.

4. *ibid.*, 1921-22, pp. 20-21.

5. *ibid.*, 1922-23, p. 11.

6. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, 1958 onwards*.

1	2	3	4	5
1965-66	—	—	—	—
1966-67	—	—	—	—
1967-68	—	—	—	—
1968-69	—	—	—	—

The quantity of consumption of intoxicants in different years is indicated below¹ :

Year	Country spirit (Litres)	Bhang (Kg)	Lanced Poppy heads (kg)
1960-61	95792	1309	—
1961-62	76799	1215	—
1962-63	87527	1170	—
1963-64*	522584	5385	—
1964-65	109939	4,656*	—
1965-66	103703	914	19113
1966-67	106676	776	18500
1967-68	60511	750	—
1968-69	—	—	—

ADVANCEMENT OF BACKWARD CLASSES AND TRIBES

The population of the district is preponderantly tribal. According to the Census of 1951, the population of the Scheduled Tribes was 94,031 (or 32.7 per cent of the total population of the district). According to the 1961 Census, the population of Scheduled Tribes was 2,44,782 (or 60.1 per cent of the total population of the district). The people belonging to the Schedule Castes were quite insignificant, being only 18,680 (or 4.59 per cent). The principal Scheduled Tribes in the district are Bhil, Mina, Damore and Garasia.

In Rajasthan, legal steps to provide protection to the Scheduled Tribes were taken under the Rajasthan Tenancy Act, 1955, the Rajasthan Land Revenue (Allotment of Land for Agricultural Purposes) Rules, 1957, the Rajasthan Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishad Act, 1969, the Rajasthan Sagri System Abolition Act, 1961 and Rajasthan Relief of Agricultural Indebtedness (Amendment) Act 1962. Reservations in the Government

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, 1958 onwards*.

* Including Udaipur district also.

service have continued over the years and have been increased from 12.5 per cent to 17 per cent since 1969. Reservation of 20 per cent seats in Government colleges including professional colleges, concession of five per cent marks where admissions are held on merit basis, full exemption from payment of tuition fees are some of the concessions given to the tribals in the field of education.

As envisaged in the Constitution of the Indian Republic, concerted efforts aimed at the all round development of the backward communities were initiated during 1950-51. Owing to the preponderance of the tribal people, the district¹ was declared a Scheduled Area by the President of India in 1961. To give special attention to tribal welfare, the Government has declared the Community Development Blocks where the tribal population exceeded 45 per cent as Tribal Development Blocks. Presently (1968-69), there are eight Tribal Development Blocks in the district. In the first stage, every block gets a subsidy of Rs. 2,00,000 per annum which is reduced to half when the block reaches the second stage. Relevant information about the blocks is given below :

Panchayat Samiti	No. of blocks	Stage	Percentage of tribal population
Seemalwara	two	II	59.5
Dungarpur	two	I	73.6
		II	85.0
Bichhiwara	two	I	72.85
		II	74.4
Sagwara	one	I	72.7
Aspur	one	I	50.3
			45.78

Education

To make the people literate and also to encourage them to send their wards to school in large numbers, the Social Welfare Department

1. The district was declared as Scheduled Area except the following :

- i) Towns of Dungarpur and Sagwara.
- ii) Villages of Peeth, Aspur, Sabla, Galiyakot and Bankora.
- iii) Police stations and out-post portions of the villages of Kanba, Vinya, Dewal, Badgama, Khera, Dhambola, Ganeshpur, Sarthoona and Mewara Fathepura, Dashora, Y.L., *Census 1951, Rajasthan and Ajmer, District Census Handbook, Dungarpur, Part I, p. 68.*

opened schools, hostels and social education centres, and offered scholarships to the students besides giving other facilities. Some of the important activities of the Department in the field of education are described below :

SCHOOLS—During the First Plan period, 22 primary schools were opened. Six basic schools, during the First Plan period and eight during the Second Plan period, were also opened. Of these, 25 schools were in Dungarpur tahsil, seven in Sagwara tahsil, and four in Aspur tahsil.

With the implentation of the Democratic Decentralisation scheme in 1959, these schools were transferred to the Panchayat samitis in which they were located. The expenditure, however, is born by the Social Welfare Department. The expenditure was Rs. 1,25,000, Rs. 1,18,000, Rs. 1,39,400 and Rs. 1,50,500 in 1966-67, 1967-68, 1968-69 and 1969-70 respectively.

HOSTELS—The people belonging to the Scheduled Tribes living in the rural areas cannot be expected to send their children for education to schools located in the urban areas far away from their homes. The only practical proposition in the circumstances was to open hostels providing free board and lodging so that poverty did not stand in the way of their getting education. Accordingly the Government of Rajasthan opened a Government Boys' Hostel at Sagwara in 1952, a Government Boys' Hostel at Sabla in 1956, a Government Boys' Hostel at Chikhali, and a Government Girls' Hostel at Sagwara in 1961 and a Government boys' Hostel at Bhasor in 1968.

In the Government Boys' Hostel, Sagwara the number of boarders upto 1955-56 was 30 in each year, in 1956-57, 40, in 1957-58, 48, in 1958-59, 40, in 1959-60, 41, in 1960-61, 50, in 1961-62, 69, in 1962-63, 59 and between 1963-64 and 1966-67, 70 every year. During 1968-69, there were 80 boarders. At Sabla, there were 18 students in the hostel in 1956-57. Between 1957-58 and 1962-63 the number of boarders every year was 25, and between 1963-64 and 1967-68, the number increased to 35. At Bankora, the hostel was started with 22 boys in 1959-60. in the following three years, the number of boys was 26, and in 1963-64, the number increased to 30. At Chikhali, there were 25 boarders in 1962-63, the year it was opened, and in the subsequent years 40 boarders were admitted every year. In 1968-69, the number reached 48. In the newly opened hostel at Bhasor, the number of boarders is 25. In the solitary girls' hostel at Sagwara, there were 24 and 25 girls in 1961-62 and 1962-63 respectively. In the subsequent years, the number of girls increased to 40.

The Government incurred an expenditure of Rs. 1,02,729 during the year 1966-67, Rs. 1,29,947 during 1967-68 and Rs. 1,26,246 during 1968-69 for the maintenance of the five hostels in the district.

From the year 1967 the Department has appointed one tutor each at Rs. 50 per month in all the Government hostels to enable the students secure better marks.

The day to day work of every hostel is supervised by a Hostel Superintendent. The staff of the hostels mentioned above consists of 6 Superintendents, two Instructors, two teachers and 37 class IV servants, besides six part-time doctors, 12 tutors and five wardens.

There were two first category hostels¹ during the First Plan period with 105 students. One was added in the Second Plan period with 80 students and, another two in the Third Plan period with 80 students. These hostels are run by the Government.

The number of second category hostels (aided) was nine in the First Plan and two in the Second Plan period. The numbers of students were 360 and 50 respectively.

The third category hostels were three in the Second Plan period and two were added in the Third Plan period. The numbers of students were 75 and 25 respectively. In 1968-96, there were four hostels of this category. In Adivasi Chhatrawas, Dungarpur, there were 27 boarders and in Vikas Nagar, Vardha and Obri 25 each. The hostel at Obri was transferred to Kharagada on 1.7.1969.

A tailoring class at Sagwara was also opened in the First Plan period with 15 students and an Ashram School at Baori in the Third Plan period with 30 students.

In the first category hostels, the following facilities are given: free board and lodging and text books, school fees; bedding, charpory, stationery, three sets of clothes, two pairs of shoes, free light, soap and oil are also provided.

1. There are three types of hostels: the first category are run by the Social Welfare Department, the second category by Voluntary Social Service Organisations with the aid of Government and the third category by the heads of educational institutions, Government grants are very meagre for the third category.

In the second category hostels, the Government gives Rs. 40 per month per student studying in classes V-VIII, Rs. 45 each to those studying in classes IX-XI and Rs. 50 each to those studying in colleges. The hostels are supposed to meet all expenditure from this amount.

The third category hostels are entitled to the following facilities:

Rent of building, a cook, a part time wardan, light and water charges and an adhoc grant of Rs. 1000 for utensils and bedding etc. The expenditure on the maintenance of hostels in 1966-67 was Rs. 1,31,751, in 1967-68 Rs. 1,42,041 and in 1968-69, Rs. 1,63,971.

ASHRAM SCHOOL, BAORI—The Ashram School at Baori was opened in 1961-62 with 30 studentes and their number has not since increased. This is a primary school in which the education imparted is agriculture-based and the facilities of I category hostels are also available there. Education is imparted up to 5th standard in the Ashram school. A teacher and an Agriculture Instructor and five class IV servants are on the staff of the school, besides a part-time doctor and a sweeper. During the year 1966-67, Rs. 17,127 were spent on the maintenance of the school. The corresponding figures for 1967-68 and 1968-69 were Rs. 23,134 and 22,742 respectively.

SCHOLARSHIPS—The students of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes at all the levels of education are exempt from the payment of tuition fees. Stipends of varying amounts are also awarded to a large number of students belonging to these communities. Scholarships are granted by the Social Welfare Department through Panchayat Samitis in primary schools and in the rest through the Education Department. During the First Plan period¹, Rs. 14,023 were disbursed to 2,674 students studying in the 5th standard and below, and Rs. 26,116 to 914 students studying in VI to XI standards. During the Second Plan period, Rs. 24,494 were disbursed to 5,874 students studying in I-V standards and Rs. 43,850 to 1,315 students studying in VI-XI standards.

The number of students receiving scholarships and the amounts of scholarships given between 1955-57 and 1959-60 are given below :

Year	Between I-V		Between VI-XI	
	Amount (Rs.)	Students (No.)	Amount (Rs.)	Students (No.)
1956-57	8,348	1,637	9,128	298
1957-58	3,655	1,657	13,320	666
1958-59	1,461	2,590	24,562	28
1959-60	—	—	2,240	28

1. Source : Office of the District Probation & Social Welfare Officer, Dungarpur.

Between 1959-60 and 1963-64, the Panchayat Samitis distributed Rs. 86,667 amongst 12,981 students studying in classes below the V standard; the Education Department distributed Rs. 10,4789 among 11,342 students studying in classes above the V. During 1967-68, Rs. 14,950 were allotted for the students of Scheduled Tribes and Rs. 1,220 for the students of Scheduled Castes by the Education Department. The Department also granted special scholarships to the students of Scheduled Tribes attending college. In 1967-68 only a sum of Rs. 402 was granted against Rs. 18,264 in the following year.

Economic Reconstruction

The Social Welfare Department opened three industrial training centres during the First Plan period to impart professional training to the boys coming from the Scheduled Tribes. Of the three training centres, one each was for tailoring, black-smithy and carpentry. One tailoring centre was opened at Sagwara in February, 1952 and at Phaloj two centres were opened in March 1952. The sanctioned strength of the student trainees in each of the centres was 15. During the First and Second Plan periods, 185 candidates were trained in tailoring and 160 each in smithy and carpentry. On the completion of a two years course in the centres, a certificate was awarded by the Social Welfare Department. During the training period, every trainee was given a stipend of Rs. 15 per month. On the completion of the course, tools and implements costing Rs. 200 were given so that they could start working on their own. During the year 1968-69, there were 15 students on rolls at the tailoring centre at Sagwara. During 1966-67, the Department spent Rs. 7,752. During the year 1965-66, sewing machines were given to five trainees who successfully completed the course. The staff of the centre consists of an instructor and a teacher. The illiterate are educated in the centre. Only the tailoring centre at Sagwara is run by the Social Welfare Department and of the remaining two, one was later run by the Panchayat Samiti and the other by the Industries Department. The numbers of beneficiaries, trade-wise, were as given below :

Centres	Years				
	1955-56	56-57	57-58	58-59	59-60
Carpentry, Phaloj	20	10	13	16	12
Blacksmithy, Phaloj	4	12	11	20	11
Tailoring, Sagwara	21	12	14	10	15

After Democratic Decentralisation, both the centres at Phaloj were transferred to Panchayat Samitis and later closed in 1966-67. The tailoring centre at Sagwara was transferred to the Industries Department in 1964-65, but was taken back in 1966-67. The number of students continues to be 15.

Irrigation wells

The majority of the people in the district belong to the Scheduled Tribes, and are agriculturists. Therefore, in order to improve their economic condition, the Social Welfare Department has given aid to the people for different purposes. The most important of these steps was to give aid for either digging new wells or to repair old ones. During the First Plan period, Rs. 5,89,300 were given to 2,903 persons, during the Second Plan period Rs. 3,95,630 to 1,362 persons and during the Third Plan period Rs. 1,95,100 to 569 persons.

Three tanks were constructed in the district at a cost of Rs. 43,773 during the Second Plan period. Between 1951-52 and 1959-60, the Social Welfare Department gave aid for digging new wells and repairing old ones. Year-wise expenditure for digging and repairing of wells is given below :

Year	Dungarpur		Tahsil Sagwara		Aspur	
	No. of wells	Amount (Rs.)	No. of wells	Amount (Rs.)	No. of wells	Amount (Rs.)
1951-52	155	33,750	167	35,100	100	24,300
1952-53	139	42,200	183	32,800	178	29,900
1953-54	194	33,350	182	39,550	134	25,850
1954-55	357	85,100	335	59,450	192	42,500
1955-56	225	67,700	117	25,550	134	22,100
1956-57	173	28,850	814	21,650	99	23,550
1957-58	138	47,100	46	10,000	64	11,000
1958-59	148	22,000	48	12,500	46	12,560
1959-60	98	43,000	46	35,000	22	2,200

Rs. 27,455 during 1956-57, Rs. 28,944 during 1957-58 and Rs. 2,26,374 during 1958-59 were spent for repair and construction of small ponds. The detail of aid given between 1959-60 to 1968-69 to Scheduled Tribe people for wells and tanks and ponds is given in Appendix II.

Public Health

Being educationally and economically backward, the majority of the people in the district live in unhygienic conditions, falling an easy prey to many diseases. The medical facilities being inadequate and sometimes available at places far away from their localities, the Social Welfare Department opened three *Ayurvedic Aushadhalayas* at Jhontri on 22.12.1958, at Antri on 2.6.1956 and a mobile one at Dungarpur on 2.6.1958. The number of patients treated during the First Plan period at the three *Aushadhalayas* was 1,78,675. In the Second Plan period the number rose to 2,12,437. In the Third plan period it was 31,479. The numbers of beneficiaries in different years are given below :

Year	Aushadhalyas		
	Jhontri	Antri	Dungarpur (Mobile)
1954-55	1,55,520	—	—
1955-56	23,155	—	—
1956-57	18,727	14,894	—
1957-58	13,200	17,346	—
1958-59	15,112	22,254	3,059
1959-60	12,450	25,701	2,401
1960-61	22,123	24,734	20,798
1961-62	728	2,040	8,394
1962-63	8,457	11,649	1,281

The *Aushadhalayas* at Jontri and Antri were transferred to the Ayurvedic Department on 24.7.61 and are run with the assistance of the Social Welfare Department. The Mobile *Aushadhalaya* was closed in July, 1966.

Drinking Water Wells

There is general scarcity of drinking water in the district, drinking water wells being very few. At many places people fetch water from irrigation wells quite far from the villages or the rivers flowing by the villages. Guinea-worm caused by polluted water is quite a common disease in the district as stated in chapter XVI. Therefore, Rs. 35,000 were spent on 19 wells during the First Plan period, Rs. 29,44,000 for 406 wells during the Second Plan period and Rs. 1,04,930 for 95 wells during the Third Plan period. The details of the wells constructed and amount distributed for digging the wells are given below¹ :

1. Source : Office of the District Probation-cum-Social Welfare, Officer, Dungarpur.

S. No.	Community Development Block	Year	Amount distributed for construction of drinking water wells (Rs.)	No. of wells constructed
1.	Dungarpur	1956-57	16,000	16
2.	"	1957-58	10,000	9
3.	"	1958-59	67,000	6
4.	"	1959-60	6,000	6
5.	Sagwara	1956-57	17,000	19
6.	"	1957-58	10,000	16
7.	"	1958-59	9,400	13
8.	"	1959-60	5,000	3
9.	Seemalwara	1956-57	16,000	14
10.	"	1957-58	18,000	9
11.	"	1958-59	9,400	6
12.	Aspur	1956-57	16,000	14
13.	"	1957-58	15,000	24
14.	"	1958-59	9,400	15
15.	"	1959-60	5,000	2
16.	Bichhiwara	1958-59	10,000	19

Between 1956 and 1959, many step wells were converted into wells to control the spread of the guinea-worms. From 1956-57 to 1959-60 Rs. 18,900 were spent in the Dungarpur Block on 89 wells; in Sagwara block, Rs. 5,500 were spent on 17 wells; in Aspur Rs. 4,500 were spent on 12 wells; and in Bichhiwara block Rs. 1,000 were spent on 5 wells. Since the adoption of Democratic Decentralisation, the work is being done by the Panchayat Samitis but is financed by the Social Welfare Department.

Rehabilitation

Being very poor, the Bhils either live in thatched huts and ill-ventilated houses with mud walls. It was, therefore, decided to rehabilitate the Bhils in better colonies. To all such families ready to settle down in the proposed colonies, the Government gave liberal financial aid besides 2.428 hectares of agricultural land. During the First Plan period, Rs. 45,350 were given to 40 families; during the Second Plan period Rs. 1,48,450 were given to 150 families and Rs. 62,350 to 111 families in the Third Plan period.

All the 40 families rehabilitated during the First Plan period were in Weer Kundli. During the Second Plan period, 30 families were rehabilitated in Jorawarpura, 21 in Nithauwa Gamri, 83 in Ratapani and 25 in Bhoowasa. Rs. 26,000 each in Jorawarpura and Nithauwa Gamri and Rs. 73,000 and 18,000 in Ratapani and Bhoowasa respectively were spent. Of the 111 families rehabilitated during the Third Plan period, 50 were in Masania (Dungarpur) at a cost of Rs. 25,000, 10 in Jethana (Sagwara) at a cost of Rs. 7,500, four in Nokhla (Sagwara) at a cost of Rs. 3,000, six in Meduphala (Seemalwara) at a cost of Rs. 3,600, 15 in Mahana (Bichhiwara) for Rs. 11,250 and 26 in Gath Mhuda (Aspur) for Rs. 13,000. The details of expenditure incurred by the Panchayat Samitis between 1959-60 and 1968-69 on the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes are given in Appendix II to the chapter.

Grants of the Social Welfare Department to the Panchayat Samitis

After the introduction of the Democratic Decentralisation in the State in 1959, most of the welfare activities of the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes are executed through the Panchayat Samitis for which the Samitis get grants-in-aid from the Social Welfare Department.

The Social Welfare Department made a provision of Rs. 8,00,000 for Panchayat Samiti, Seemalwara, and Rs. 3,75,000 for Panchayat Samiti, Dungarpur for four years i.e. 1962-63 to 1965-66 for the first stage Tribal Development Blocks in Seemalwara and Dungarpur Panchayat Samitis during Third Plan period. Out of the provision, the former spent Rs. 7,57,467 and the latter Rs. 3,40,438. Similarly, the second stage Tribal Development Blocks of the aforesaid Panchayat Samitis spent Rs. 5,42,794 and Rs. 60,637 respectively between 1963-64 and 1965-66.

Between 1966-67 and 1967-68, the first stage Tribal Development Blocks in Seemalwara, Dungarpur, Bichhiwara, Sagwara and Aspur Panchayat Samitis spent Rs. 1,18,090, Rs. 2,18,817, Rs. 63,014, Rs. 1,08,788 and Rs. 12,238 respectively, from the grants given by Social Welfare Department. The figures in the Second Plan period for second stage Tribal Development Blocks were Rs. 1,39,452, Rs. 2,17,893 and Rs. 49,158 for Seemalwara, Dungarpur and Sagwara Panchayat Samitis respectively.

The details of welfare activities undertaken by the Panchayat Samitis of the district between 1959-60 and 1968-69 are given in Appendix II at the end of the chapter.

Grants-in-aid to Voluntary Social Service Organisations Hostels

The Social Welfare Department gives grants-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations which are running hostels in the district. The details regarding year of beginning and number of boarders in these hostels are given below :

S.No.	Name of Hostel	No. of boarders in					
		Year of beginning	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68-69
1.	Nutan Bapa Chhatrawas, Dungarpur	1954-55	50	50	50	50	55
2.	Wagad Vidyapeeth Chhatrawas, Dungarpur	1954-55	30	40	45	45	45
3.	Adivasi Chhatrawas, Seemalwara	1954-55	60	60	60	60	60
4.	Adivasi Kanya Chhatrawas, Seemalwara	1955-56	30	30	30	30	30
5.	Adivasi Chhatrawas, Kanba	1955-56	25	25	25	25	25
6.	" " Bichhiwara	1955-56	22	35	48	48	58
7.	" " Galiyakot	1954-55	25	25	25	25	25
8.	" " Peeth	1958-59	—	25	25	25	25
9.	Bapa Adivasi Chhatrawas, Rang Mahal, Dungarpur	1958-59	—	25	25	25	25
10.	Adivasi Bapa Chatrawas, Gandhi Ashram, Dungarpur	1955-56	N.A.	N.A.	50	50	50
11.	Kasturba Kanya Chhatrawas, Dungarpur	1956-57	—	N.A.	25	25	25
12.	Shri Goverdhan Vidya Vihar Chhatrawas, Khargada	1968-69	—	—	—	—	25

The hostel at Rikhabh Deo was transferred to Udaipur district in 1961-62. Three hostels, namely, Wagad Vidyapeeth Chhatrawas, Dungarpur, Adivasi Chhatrawas, Seemalwara and Bapa Adivasi Chhatrawas, Rangmahal, Dungarpur are run by voluntary agencies and the rest by the Rajasthan Seva Sangh, Dungarpur. The latter gets an annual grant-in-aid of Rs. 90,000 for running the schools and hostels.

Departmental Grants to Schools

The Social Welfare Department is giving grant-in-aid to the

Rajasthan Seva Sangh, Dungarpur, for running the following primary schools:

Bapu Vidya Mandir, Patela, Dungarpur, Ratanpura, Pantali, Palthur, Nankana, Gajpur, Bodamli, Rasta, Paheta, Sadari, Vajna, Likhi Tiya, Jhalai, Bhachariya, Dookan, Biliya, Badgama, Kharlai, Ran, Manakpura, Mayala, Solaj, Sampur, Ragli, Madakota, Barathi, Gamed, Aharda, Balwada, Phavta and Kolkhanda.

Additional Stipends

The students belonging to the Scheduled Tribes living in College hostels are given a stipend at the rate of Rs. 40 per head per month. In addition to this, during 1966-67 Rs. 800 more were granted to four students at the rate of Rs. 40 per head per month.

Old age Pensions

Those beyond 60 years of age, not dependent on others, are entitled to the grant of old age pension at the rate of Rs. 30 per head per month. In 1966-67 the number of beneficiaries was 24. Another five were added in 1967-68 and 10 in 1968-69 making a total of 39.

Pensions to disabled persons

The disabled persons are also entitled to some relief. In 1968-69, the number of beneficiaries was 15. Of these one was enrolled in 1965-66, one in 1966-67, nine in 1967-68 and two in 1968-69. The Government spent Rs. 239 per month for relief of disabled persons.

Employment Exchange

Employment Exchanges have been opened at the headquarters of districts for the convenience of unemployed people who can register their names for employment in Government and other organisations at these exchanges. Dungarpur being a small district, the registration was previously done at Udaipur. However, since October 1969 an official from Employment Exchange, Udaipur is deputed to Dungarpur once a month for registration of the unemployed. This arrangement has proved more convenient to the people. Between October and December 1969, 154 registrations were made, 25 vacancies notified, 304 submissions made and 29 candidates given placements. On 31-12-1969 there were 599 candidates on the live register.

CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS

In the erstwhile princely State of Dungarpur, the temples got aid from Bijai Dharma Sabha of the State in the form of revenue free (*muafi*) land. Even today, some temples are under the control of Dungarpur Maharawal who maintains them from the *Devasthan Nidhi*. The orphans also got aid from the State. But with the abolition of princely rule, the need for a uniform law was felt for the administration of temples. Accordingly an act was passed in 1959 and a post of Commissioner, Devasthan, created in the State to supervise the administration of the temples of Court of Wards, to give aid to, and supervise the administration of aided temples, to grant allowance to orphans, widows and destitutes, to grant assistance to the temples of the resumed Jagirs, to maintain the *Dharmashalas* under the control of Devasthan Department, to appoint the successors to priests in the Government and Government aided temples, to sanction grant to *pious*, *Gaushalas*, *Sadavarts* and distribute books to the poor students.

The Inspector, Devasthan was the officer of the Devasthan Department in the District till July 1967. He worked under the supervision of Assistant Commissioner at Udaipur. However, since July 1967, he has been working under the administrative control of Sub-Divisional Officer, Dungarpur, who is also Assistant Commissioner, Devasthan, for the district. The budget provision for 1969-70 was Rs. 7,000 for grants-in-aid, Rs. 11,000 for upkeep of institutions, Rs. 700 for compensation of land, Rs. 9,500 for other items and Rs. 9,220 for office staff etc.

There are 31 temples which are under the direct charge of the Devasthan Department; 62 are aided by the Department and they get grants-in-aid ranging from Rs. 6 to Rs. 14 per annum. The Government sanctioned Rs. 10,307 during 1960-69 to the aided temples.

There were 11 institutions in the district during the year 1968-69, registered under Rajasthan Public Trusts Act, 1959. They were: Acharya Shri Kunther Sagar Digamber Jain Boarding House, Shri Swami Narayanji Temple, temple of Shri Jageshwarji, temple of Shri Adinath Digamber Jain and Shri Samaji's temple at Dungarpur, Seth Rama Chandra Digamber Jain Boarding House, Khargada, Goverdhan Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Khargada, and the temples of Shri Shwetamber Chintamani Parshwanath, Shanti Nath Digamber Jain, Murlidhar and Charbhuj Maharaj at Sagwara.

APPENDIX I

Central and State Acts and Rules

CENTRAL ACTS

1. Industrial Disputes Act, 1947
2. Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946
3. Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926
4. Minimum Wages Act, 1948
5. Indian Factories Act, 1948
6. Indian Boilers Act, 1923
7. Workmens' Compensation Act, 1948
8. Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948
9. Payment of Wages Act, 1936
10. Working Journalists (Conditions of Service and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1955
11. Employment of Childern Act, 1936
12. Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952
13. Employees' Liability Act, 1953
14. Childern (Pledging of Labour) Act, 1933
15. Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961

RAJASTHAN STATE ACTS

1. Industrial Disputes (Rajasthan Amendment) Act, 1958
2. Rajasthan Shops & Commercial Establishments Act, 1958
3. Rajasthan Maternity Benefits Act, 1953

RAJASTHAN STATE RULES

1. Rajasthan Factories Rules, 1951
2. Rajasthan Workmens' Compensation (Unclaimed Deposits) Rules, 1969
3. Rajasthan Minimum Wages Rules, 1959
4. Rajasthan Boilers Rules, 1951
5. Rajasthan Industrial Disputes Rules, 1958

6. Rajasthan Payment of Wages Rules, 1951
7. Rajasthan Shops and Commercial Establishments Rules, 1958
8. Rajasthan Trade Union Regulations, 1959
9. Rajasthan Employees Insurance Court Rules, 1955
10. Rajasthan Maternity Benefit Rules, 1955
11. Rajasthan Economiser Rules, 1954
12. Rajasthan Silicosis Rules
13. Rajasthan Motor Transport Workers Rules, 1962
14. The Welfare Officer (Recruitment and Conditions of Service) Rules, 1952
15. Rajasthan Boilers Attendance Rules, 1951
16. Rajasthan Workmen's Compensation (Cost and Fee) Rules, 1955.

APPENDIX II

Expenditure Incurred by Panchayat Samitis on Welfare Activities
between 1959-60 and 1968-69

(Rupees)						
Head	Aspur	Dungar- pur	Bichhi- wara	Sagwara	Seemal- wara	Total
AID TO SCHEDULED TRIBES						
1. Rehabilitation	6,000	12,500	14,750	38,625	27,000	98,875
2. Drinking water	8,400	6,400	8,400	8,400	2,400	34,000
3. Conversion of step wells into wells	2,000	17,000	2,000	4,000	2,000	27,000
4. Agricultural Implements	—	3,000	3,000	3,500	2,500	12,000
5. Tanks and ponds	3,000	—	8,000	—	8,000	24,000
6. Irrigation wells	25,500	6,500	26,500	22,500	4,500	85,500
7. Roads	13,000	15,000	19,000	15,000	15,000	77,000
8. Purchase of bulls	3,000	—	—	—	—	3,000
CENTRAL AID PROGRAMME						
11. Tanks and ponds	—	—	—	—	2,500	2,500
12. Irrigation wells	20,000	18,000	43,000	28,000	48,000	157,000
13. Drinking water	37,000	—	39,500	5,500	2,000	84,000
14. Conversion of step wells into wells	4,500	14,000	—	12,000	42,500	73,000
15. Rehabilitation	10,070	19,040	6,540	14,000	—	49,650
16. Purchase of bulls	2,000	2,500	2,500	2,500	1,000	10,500
17. Persian wheels	22,000	20,000	25,500	—	30,000	87,500

Source : Office of the Assistant Director, Social Welfare Department, Udaipur.

CHAPTER XVIII

PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL
SERVICE ORGANISATIONSREPRESENTATION OF THE DISTRICT IN THE STATE AND
THE UNION LEGISLATURES

State Legislature (Vidhan Sabha)

For the general elections of 1952, the district was divided into two Assembly constituencies viz., Sagwara and Dungarpur; the former was a single member constituency while the latter was a double member constituency. The former comprised the whole of Sagwara tahsil while the latter included the tahsils of Dungarpur and Aspur. One of the seats of the constituency of Dungarpur was reserved for the Scheduled tribe candidate.

Six candidates contested¹ for these three seats, three as independents and three from the Congress party. All the seats were captured by the candidates belonging to the Congress Party.

The total number of electors was 1,50,095 and the number of valid votes polled was 1,06,735. The break-up of the total number of voters and votes polled constituency-wise is given below :

Name of Constituency	No. of Electors	Total No. of votes	Total No. of valid votes polled	Percentage of polling	No. of contesting candidates
Sagwara	47,824	47,824	26,939	56.33	2
Dungarpur (Double-member)	1,02,271	2,04,542	79,796	41.48	4

During the Second General Elections (1957), the number² of Assembly Constituencies increased to three, viz., Sagwara, Dungarpur and

1. *Report on the First General Elections in India, 1951-52*, Vol. II (Statistical), Election Commission, India, pp. 660-661.
2. *Delimitation of Constituencies for General Elections*, Election Department, Government of Rajasthan (1957), p. 13.

Aspur. The area covered by the Sagwara constituency coincided with Sagwara tahsil while the Dungarpur Constituency comprised of the Dungarpur tahsil minus a few villages which were included in Aspur Constituency along with Aspur tahsil. This time there was no double member constituency but the Sagwara and Dungarpur constituencies were reserved for Scheduled Tribe candidates.

Seven candidates contested¹ for these three seats. Of these, three belonged to the Congress Party and the rest were independents. The Congress candidates won two seats, viz., Sagwara and Aspur; the candidate on the former seat (Sagwara) was elected uncontested. The third seat was won by an independent.

The total number of electors was 1,09,379. This figure excludes the number of electors for Sagwara constituency because the candidate was elected uncontested. The valid votes polled were 51,134. Constituency-wise details of electors, valid votes and percentage of polling etc. are given below

Name of Constituency	No. of electors	Total No. of votes	Total No. of valid votes polled	Percentage of polling	No. of contesting candidates
Sagwara	60,354	—	—	—	1 (Elected uncontested):
Dungarpur	56,809	56,809	20,967	36.9	3
Aspur	52,570	52,570	30,167	57.4	3

In the third general elections (1962), the number² of Constituencies and seats remained unaltered. Sagwara and Dungarpur Constituencies were reserved for Scheduled tribe candidates while the Aspur Constituency was unreserved. Eleven candidates contested³ for the three seats. Of these, three belonged to the Congress Party, two to the Communist Party, three to the Socialist Party and three to the Swatantra Party. Two seats (Aspur and Dungarpur) were captured by candidates belonging to the Swatantra Party while the third seat was taken by the Congress Party. There were 1,86,674 electors and the total valid votes polled were 1,09,055. The constituency-wise details are as follows :

1. *Report on the Second General Elections in India 1957*, Vol II (Statistical), Election Commission India, pp. 930-931.
2. *Delimitation of Constituencies for General Elections*, Election Department, Government of Rajasthan, 1961, p. 19.
3. *Report on the Third General Elections in India 1962*, Vol II (Statistical), Election Commission, India, p. 361.

Name of Constituency	No. of electors	Total No. of votes	Total No. of valid votes polled	Percentage of polling	No. of contesting candidates
Aspur	60,987	43,546	41,426	71.4	4
Dungarpur	64,415	32,595	30,408	50.6	4
Sagwara	61,272	40,091	37,221	65.4	3

In the fourth general elections (1967), the number of constituencies¹ was increased to four. While the seats in three constituencies viz., Sagwara, Chorasi and Padwa were reserved for candidates from Scheduled Tribes, the fourth seat in Dungarpur constituency was unreserved. Thirteen candidates contested² for the four seats, ten for the three reserved seats and three for the unreserved. Four contestants belonged to the Congress, four to the Swatantra and three to the Communist Parties. Two were independent candidates. All three reserved seats were captured by the candidates from the Congress Party, but the unreserved seat went to the Swatantra Party. The total number of electors and valid votes polled were 2,26,937 and 1,62,166 respectively. Some significant details of elections are given below :

Name of Constituency	No. of electors	Total No. of votes	Total No. of valid votes polled	Percentage of polling	No. of contesting candidates
Sagwara	54,967	40,646	38,819	73.95	3
Chorasi	53,334	35,972	34,033	67.45	4
Padwa	55,942	39,546	37,972	70.69	3
Dungarpur	62,694	46,002	44,086	73.38	3

Union Legislature (Lok Sabha)

In 1952 general elections, the district had no separate seat but was represented through the Banswara-Dungarpur Constituency which consisted of six Legislative Assembly Constituencies, viz., Bagidora, Banswara and Ghatol of Banswara district and Sagwara and Dungarpur of Dungarpur district and Saira of Udaipur district. The Constituency was reserved for Scheduled Tribe candidate. Two candidates, one independent and the

1. *Rajasthan Gazette Extraordinary*, Part V (d) dated April 25, 1966, published by the Government of Rajasthan.
2. *Report on the Fourth General Elections in India 1967*, Vol II (Statistical), Election Commission India, pp. 466-467.

other belonging to the Congress Party, contested¹ for the seat which was won by the latter securing 80,064 votes. The number of electors was 3,96,575 and the number of valid votes polled 1,17,265 or 29.11 per cent.

The district was represented² through Banswara Constituency in the 1957 general elections. The Constituency covered Banswara and Dungarpur districts and some villages of Sarada and Kherwara tahsils of Udaipur district. This time also the Constituency was reserved for a Scheduled Tribe candidate. One candidate belonging to the Congress Party and the other an independent contested³ the seat; the former won by obtaining 83,118 votes. The number of electors was 3,95,155 and the total number of valid votes polled was 1,63,336 or 41.3 per cent.

In 1962, the Banswara Constituency comprised⁴ eight Assembly Constituencies viz., Ghatol, Kushalgarh, Bagidora, Banswara, Sarada, Sagwara, Dungarpur and Aspur. The Constituency was again reserved for Scheduled Tribe candidate. Three candidates (Congress, Socialist and Swatantra) contested⁵ the seat, which was won by the Congress Party candidate who secured 1,04,053 votes. The number of electors was 4,44,026 and the valid votes polled 2,51,933 or 57.7 per cent.

In the fourth general elections (1967), the district was again represented⁶ through Banswara Parliamentary Constituency. This time, the constituency comprised eight Assembly Constituencies viz., Kushalgarh Peepal Khoont, Banswara, Bagidora, Sagwara, Chorasi, Padwa and Dungarpur. The seat was reserved for the Scheduled Tribes candidate. It was contested⁷ by three candidates, one from the Congress Party,

1. *Report on the First General Elections in India 1951-52*, Vol II (Statistical), Election Commission India, pp. 114-115.
2. *Delimitation of Constituencies for General Elections*, Election Department, Government of Rajasthan (1957), p. 2.
3. *Report on the Second General Elections in India 1957*, Vol II (Statistical), Election Commission India, pp. 182-183.
4. *Delimitation of Constituencies for General Elections*, Election Department, Government of Rajasthan, 1961, p. 2.
5. *Report on the Third General Elections in India, 1962*, Vol II (Statistical), Election Commission India, p. 55.
6. *Rajasthan Gazette Extraordinary*, Part V (d), dated April 25, 1966, published by the Government of Rajasthan.
7. *Report on the Fourth General Elections in India, 1967*, Vol II (Statistical), Election Commission India, pp. 76-77.

another from the Swatantra. The third was an independent candidate. The seat was captured by the Congress candidate obtaining 1,73,577 votes. The number of electors was 4,90,355 and the number of valid votes polled 3,34,038.

Bye-Elections

So far no bye-elections have been held in the district.

POLITICAL PARTIES AND ORGANISATIONS

Four political parties, viz., the Congress, the Communist, the Socialist and the Swatantra contested the general elections in the recent years. Their hold on the public as revealed from the election results is tabulated below. These parties have affiliations to their parent organisations at the all India level :

(Number)

Party/Independent	Valid votes polled in Legislative Assembly Elections			
	1952	1957	1962	1967
Congress ¹	66,296	23,248	52,440	91,548
Communist ²	—	—	2,099	2,848
Socialist	—	—	3,128	—
Swatantra	—	—	51,388	58,922
Independents	40,439	27,826	—	1,592

Comparing the percentage of votes polled by each party during the last four General Elections to the Legislative Assembly, it is found that the Congress Party has been drawing the highest percentage except in 1957, when an Independent candidate secured the highest percentage of votes, as shown below :

Year	Percentage of votes polled by				
	Congress Party	Socialist Party	Communist Party	Swatantra Party	Independents
1952	62.1	—	—	—	37.9
1957	45.5	—	—	—	54.5
1962	48.1	2.9	1.9	47.1	—
1967	59.1	—	1.9	38.0	1.0

1. The Indian National Congress Party.
2. The Communist Party of India.

The party position for the parliamentary elections stood as under :

Party/Independents	Number of valid votes polled in			
	1952	1957	1962	1967
Congress	80,064	83,118	1,04,053	1,73,577
Socialist	—	—	65,001	—
Swatantra	—	—	82,879	1,40,948
Independents	37,201	80,218	—	19,513

Of the four parties, only three viz., the Congress, the Swatantra and the Communist have a regular organisational network in the district.

Indian National Congress Party

The Congress Party is controlled by a District Committee at the district level and is headed by a President. This Unit, in turn, is controlled by the Pradesh Congress Committee with headquarters at Jaipur. The network of the party in the district consists of five Block Congress Committees and two City Congress Committees whose heads are also designated as Presidents of the respective Committees. The District President is assisted by a Secretary and a Treasurer. It is by far the oldest political organisation in the district and claims to have a membership of 9,375 (1969).

During the last four General Elections to the Legislative Assembly, the Congress Party sponsored 13 candidates altogether, of whom nine were successful. In the first General Election the victory was hundred per cent, three out of three. During 1957, out of the three sponsored candidates, only two won and the third was defeated by an Independent candidate. In the third General Elections, the Congress fared badly when only one candidate out of the three sponsored by the party, could win. But in the fourth General Elections, the party retrieved its position by getting three candidates elected out of the four sponsored by it. As for the elections to the Lok Sabha, the party had sponsored one candidate during each General Election and on each occasion it captured the seat.

Swatantra Party

The Swatantra Party is comparatively a recent organisation in the district, set up in November, 1960. The network of the party in the district is organised on the basis of Legislative Assembly constituencies. A primary

unit is set up in each. These primary units are controlled and function under the District Unit, which in turn is controlled by the State Unit with headquarters at Jaipur.

During the third General Elections, the party sponsored three candidates for the Legislative Assembly and one for the Lok Sabha. Two candidates were successful in the Legislative Assembly elections while the candidate for the Lok Sabha was defeated by a Congress candidate. Likewise in the 1967 elections, only one out of the four candidates sponsored by the party for the Legislative Assembly, was successful while the Lok Sabha seat went to the Congress contender.

Communist Party of India

The party was set up in the district in 1959-60. At the district level, it is controlled by a General Secretary assisted by a small secretariat which is composed of the members elected from the tahsil Units of the party. There are five Units of the party organisation in the district, one each at Aspur, Sagwara, Dungarpur, Simalwara and Bichhiwara. They are headed by secretaries, who in turn, are controlled by the General Secretary at the district level. The party claims a membership of 600 in the district (1969). In the fourth General Elections to the Legislative Assembly, the party sponsored one candidate who was defeated by the Congress candidate.

Socialist Party

This party unsuccessfully contested the Legislative Assembly Elections in 1962.

OTHERS—A unit of the Bharatiya Jan Sangh is also functioning in the district.

NEWSPAPERS

No daily newspaper is published from the district. However, there are six Hindi weeklies and one fortnightly. The weeklies are *Vagaddoot* (1962), *Vagad Samachar*, *Vagad Gaurava* (1966), *Vagad Vikas*, *Vishal Vagad Sandesh*, and the *Vishal Vagad Kranti*. The fortnightly is *Vagad Vani*. These do not have a wide circulation and are mostly limited to the district. The material published in these papers contains news and current affairs.

Almost all the newspapers of any importance in the State and the country find circulation in the district. The Hindi dailies are : *Hindustan*,

Nav Bharat Times, Rashtrdoot, Rajasthan Patrika, Dainik Nav Jyoti, Veer Arjun. The English dailies are : *The Times of India, Indian Express, Free Press Journal*, and the *Hindustan Times*. Besides these, three Gujarati dailies, *Gujarat Samachar, Sandesh* and *Jansatta* also find readers in the district. Among the Hindi weeklies, the names of *Panchajanya, Blitz, Sainani* and *Lokmat* may be mentioned.

VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

The following voluntary social service organisations are functioning in the district.

Rajasthan State Bharat Scouts and Guides

There are three Units of this organisation in the district, at Dungarpur, Sagwara and Simalwara, each under an Assistant District Commissioner. The Head Master of the local Higher Secondary School, is appointed as honorary Assistant District Commissioner by the Divisional Scout Commissioner.

Under the Dungarpur Unit, there are 14 Scout Groups, one Guide Company, two Bulbul Flocks and 15 Cub-Packs, the total number of members being 908. They are guided and trained by 25 Scout Masters, two Guide Captains, four Flock Leaders and 20 Cub-Masters, all honorary workers.

The Assistant Commissioner is assisted by a Secretary and a joint Secretary. Programmes and activities for the Units are drawn up by the State headquarters of the Scouts and Guides, Jaipur. A similar set-up exists at Sagwara and Aspur. The Inspector of School is designated as District Commissioner of Scouts and Guides and he supervises the work of these Units. In all the three Units together there are about 25,000 members (Rovers, Scouts, Guides, Cubs, Bulbul etc.). The districts of Dungarpur, Banswara and Udaipur work under a Circle Organiser, who in his turn is under the Assistant State Organising Commissioner posted at Udaipur.

The Scouts and Guides organise annual troop camps, rallies, patrol leaders training camps, excursions, games and sports and render public service during fairs. They perform such duties as (a) tracing the lost children (b) controlling traffic (c) doing watch and ward duty and (d) making arrangements for water. They are trained in first aid, fire control,

signalling and building bridges over small streams, to make them useful citizens. For meritorious performance they are awarded badges and certificates. A function called Udyog Parva is organised from 7th to 14th September every year and it is incumbent upon every member of the Unit to earn an assigned sum by his own labour and work. This sum is deposited with the Unit, a part of which goes to the Divisional Unit and another part to the State Unit. Public contribution, institutional donation and individual membership fees also bring in a sum which is utilised by the Units for organising the activities.

Kisan Sabha

This organisation has been functioning here since 1955. It is a branch of the Rajasthan Kisan Sabha and is primarily an organisation of the peasants and farmers. It aims at disseminating knowledge about various laws affecting the peasants; it fights for their proprietary rights, helps landless farmers in acquiring land and arranges loans through co-operative societies. It is headed by a Chairman. In 1968-69, the Rajasthan State Conference of the Rajasthan Kisan Sabha was held at Dungarpur.

CHAPTER XIX

PLACES OF INTEREST

Dungarpur is not on the tourist map of Rajasthan. Nevertheless, there are several places of historical and religious importance which the tourists might visit. The majority of people being Bhils, the district makes an interesting field of study for anthropologists and sociologists. Some of the more important places of the district are described below :

Aspur

Aspur owes its importance to its being the headquarters of the tahsil and Panchayat Samiti of the same name. It is 48 km. from the district headquarters with which it is connected by road on which a number of buses ply every day. It is also well connected by road with Banswara (66 km.), Galiyakot (53 km.), Sagwara (40 km.) and Udaipur (93 km.). The nearest railway station is Dungarpur.

The village is electrified and telephone, telegraph, postal and banking facilities are available. There are a boys' middle school, a girls' school, an Ayurvedic dispensary, a veterinary dispensary and a dak bungalow in the village. There are a number of beautiful temples in the village.

Baroda

Baroda village, once the capital of Vagad, is situated at a distance of 41 km. by road from Dungarpur and lies east in Aspur tahsil. Its early name was Vatapadraka. The village is famous for the ruins of various temples of old Rajput architecture and other historical buildings.

Saivism and Jainism were the main religions of this place in the early times. Near the tank in the village, there is a beautiful old Shiva temple built of white stones. The temple now is in dilapidated condition. Near the temple is a *Kundi* bearing an inscription of *Samvat* 1349 of the times of Maharajkul Shri Virsinhha Deo. In the 11th Century, the temple was very famous. Bhojdeva, the well known ruler of Malwa, came to

Vatapadraka, bathed and worshipped the Shiva at the anniversary of the conquest of Konkana. It is likely that Bhojdeva offered prayers in the Shiva temples referred to above¹. Gaurishanker Hirachand Ojha mentions of the idols of Shiva, Kuber and Surya, besides a 3½ ft. high idol of black stone supposedly of the architect of the temple or of the king who got the temple constructed². Most of these are not available or at least not easily identifiable.

In the heart of the village is an old Jain temple. Its lower portion is old, but the upper portion is of recent times. Principal idol in the temple is that of Parshvanath which was installed in *Samvat* 1904 by Bhattarak Devendra Suri. On the black wall of the temple are carved the images of twenty four Tirthankaras and their Panchakalyanas. The installation of this stone wall was performed by Jina Chandra Suri of Kharatarigaccha in 1308 A. D.³.

There are an Ayurvedic dispensary, a post office, a village panchayat and a middle school in the village. Aspur and Dungarpur can be reached by a bus; the former is at a distance of seven km. and the latter 41 km. Udaipur and Banswara, which are also connected by bus, are at distances of 100 km. and 73 km. respectively.

Baneshwar

The Baneshwar temple, containing the most revered Shiva Linga of the area, is situated on a delta formed at the confluence of Som and Mahi rivers, about one and a half km. from Nawa Tapra village. Sabla is the nearest bus stand at a distance of about 7 km. on Udaipur-Banswara-Dungarpur bus route. Sabla is 123 km. from Udaipur 53 km. from Banswara, 45 km. from Dungarpur and 22 km. from Aspur. The nearest railway station is Dungarpur. At Sabla there are a higher secondary school, a post office, an Ayurvedic dispensary, a police station and a co-operative bank. The temple is connected by a fair weather road. As there are no regular transport facilities for going to the temple from Sabla, the distance has to be covered on foot or on a hired camel or cart. During the fair, which is held from *Magh Shukla Ekadashi* to *Magh Shukla Purnima*, however, the buses go upto the banks of the river. The temple is reached by wading through knee-deep water.

1. Jain, K. C., *Ancient Cities and Towns of Rajasthan*, Delhi, 1972, p. 356.
2. Ojha, Gaurishanker Hirachand, *The History of Rajputana*, Vol. III, Pt. I, 1936, pp. 14-16,
3. Jain, K. C., *op. cit.*, pp. 356-57

The temple is believed to have been built during the times of Maharawal Askaran.

For a long time the erstwhile Dungarpur and Banswara States claimed the temple in their respective territories. Finally the Government of India declared it to be in Dungarpur in the year 1886 A. D. An inscription to this effect signed by Major M. M. Mckenzie, Political Superintendent, Hilly tracts, is available there.

In the Wagadi language, *Van* means a delta. The temple of Baneshwar is, therefore, the temple of the master of delta. The *Linga* in the temple is believed to be *Swayambhu* or self-created. The *linga* stands five feet high and is split broken at the top in five parts.

Just near the Baneshwar temple is the Vishnu temple constructed in *Samvat* 1850 (1793 A.D.) by Jankunwari, daughter-in-law of Mavji, a highly revered saint of the area and believed to be incarnation of Lord Vishnu. It is believed that the temple is constructed on the spot where Mavji spent his time in meditation and devotion to the God.

Two disciples of Mavji called Aje and Vaje built the Laxmi Narayan temple. Though the idols are those of Laxmi Narayan and other gods and goddesses, the people identify them as Mavji, his wife, his son Jankunwar, his daughter-in-law Jankunwari and Mavji's disciple Jiwandas.

Besides these temples, there is also a temple of Brahma. Mavaji built a temple at Sabla which is the permanent residence of the Goswami, a descendent of Mavji. It is a beautifully constructed, spacious two storeyed building. Wood has been freely used in the construction and the carvings on the pillars and doors is fine.

A big fair is held at Baneshwar annually from *Magh Shukla Eka-dashi* to *Magh Shukla Purnima*. The fair is attended by thousands of people from far and near.

Bodigama

Bodigama is a village at a distance of 83 km. to the east of Dungarpur. There is a Shiva temple on a hill near a pond. On another hill, there is a sun temple which is now in a dilapidated condition. In the village, there is a Vishnu temple which, according to an inscription found there,

PLACES OF INTEREST

was built sometime in 1575 A.D. The nearest important place is Aspur, connected by bus and at a distance of 35 km. There is a post office in Bodigama

Boreshwar

The temple of Boreshwar Mahadeo is situated at a distance of 83 km. from Dungarpur near village Solaj in Aspur tahsil, according to the inscription found here, the temple was built during the reign of Maharawal Samant Singh some time in 1179 A. D. The temple is situated on the banks of Som river in natural surroundings.

Bhuvaneshwar

This is a Shiva temple situated at a distance of 9 km. from Dungarpur on the road side near Kanba village in Dungarpur tahsil. On the 5th day after Holi, a fair is held and people from different parts of the district attend it in large numbers. The chief attraction of the fair is *Gher*-dance by the Bhils. There is a post office in Kanba; a secondary school and an *Ayurvedic Aushadhalaya* are available in Bichhiwara, the headquarters of the Panchayat Samiti of the same name.

Deo Somnath

Deo Gaon is situated at a distance of 24 km. from Dungarpur in the north east. On the banks of Som river, there is an old and beautiful Shiva temple, Deo Somnath. The temple is believed to have been built sometime in the 12th century of *Vikram Samvat*. Built of white stone, the temple has imposing turrets. The exquisite workmanship and the juxtaposition of huge slabs of stone, both vertically and horizontally, show the ingenuity of the architects of those days. The principal features of the temple are that it gives the impression of great antiquity and one can see the sky from within the temple. Though there is perfect adaptation of parts in the masonry, yet it gives the impression that individual stones are crumbling. But for certain cracks, the temple is still very sound. The temple has three exits, one each in the east, the north and the south. The entrance gates are two storeyed. The *Garbha Graha* has a high dome. In front of the *Garbha Graha* is the *Sabha Mandap*-Assembly hall-built on eight majestic pillars. There were twenty *torans* of which four still exist. Others were destroyed by the flood waters of the Som. The idol of the deity is in a chamber eight steps below and the entrance is from the *Sabha Mandap*. There are two inscriptions in the temple, one by Maharawal Sainsmal (1588 A. D.) and the other by Maharawal Gopinath. There are several

inscriptions by pilgrims also and the oldest belongs to 1493 A.D. Several warriors were cremated near the temple, on the banks of the river and memorials have been raised in their memory. One of them dates back to 1473 A. D.

Dungarpur

Situated in 23° 51' N and 73° 43' E, about 104 km. south of Udaipur city by road and 277 km by train, Dungarpur was formerly the capital of the erstwhile Dungarpur State. It is now the headquarters of the district. The population of the city in 1901 was 6,094 persons; at the last census i.e. 1961 the population was 12,755.

In the chapter on History has been given an account of how the town was founded in 1358 and came to be called Dungarpur. The temples erected by Rawan Veer Singh, in the memory of Dungaria's widows, still stand on the hill overlooking the town and are visited by the Hindus as sacred places.

The place is said to have been besieged and captured in the beginning of the nineteenth century by a force under Shahzada Khudadad. These Sindhis were ejected ultimately with the aid of troops supplied by the Holkar.

The hill, on which the temples referred to above are built, is to the south of the township and between 1300 and 1400 feet above the sea level. On the hill there is also a small fortress where Maharawal Bijai Singh built palaces called Bijai Garh, and at the foot is a lake. To protect the town from foreign invasions, Maharawal Shiv Singh erected bulworks around the town.

In the east of the town, there is Udai Bilas Palace, named after Udai Singh II. It is the residence of the royal family. On the banks of Gaib Sagar tank, there is a temple dedicated to Shri Nathji which is said to have been built during the reign of Maharawal Punja.

It is a beautiful town surrounded by hills. In the Rajasthani language, *Dungar* means a mountain. The Sanskrit scholars call it *Girpur*, *Gir* in Sanskrit meaning a mountain. Because of this reason the town has

been called as Girpur in some of the inscriptions. The town is situated about 1403 feet above the sea level.

Local artisans prepare attractive idols from green stone.

The Municipal Board of the town looks after the conservancy and lighting arrangements. The town was electrified in 1928 and the water-works was also commissioned in the same year. The General Hospital of the town is fairly well equipped. A large number of patients visit it every day from the town and the district for treatment.

A degree college was started in the town in 1961. There are boys' higher secondary and one girls' secondary schools in the town. Being the district headquarters, there are many government offices in the town. There are a good dak bungalow, and two *dharmashalas* for the visitors. The town has post, telegraph, telephone and banking facilities.

There is a big and beautiful tank called Edward Samand at a distance of six miles from the town.

Galiyakot

Situated on the banks of the Mahi river, Galiyakot is a small village of about 2000 inhabitants in the predominantly scheduled tribe area of the district. It is 58 km. towards the south-east of Dungarpur in Sagwara Panchayat Samiti. The nearest town is Sagwara, at a distance of 19 km. Besides Dungarpur, the place is also connected by road with Dohad. A bus plies between Galiyakot and Udaipur which is 160 km. away. Galiyakot takes its name after the Bhil Chieftain, who ruled the area years ago. It was once the capital of the Parmars and also of the erstwhile Dungarpur state. The relics of an old fort can still be seen on the banks of the Mahi river.

The village owes its celebrity to the shrine of Syedi Fakhruddin. It is visited by thousands of Dawoodi Bohara devotees from all over the country at the time of the annual *urs*, which is held from the 27th day of Muharram, the first month of Mohammdan year. The Dawoodi Boharas follow the Egyptian Calender. In the year 1968, the shrine was visited by 12,000 devotees during the first week of May when the *Urs* was held. Besides the Boharas, others also visit the shrine.

Syedi Fakhruddin was a highly religious man with an ascetic temperament. He was known for his learning and saintliness. In the

course of his wandering, Syedi Fakhruddin died at Galiyakot village and was buried there. The village has since then become a place of pilgrimage for the Dawoodi Boharas.

The *Mazari Fakhiri*, the mausoleum which houses the tomb of the saint, is about 2.4 km. from the village. The sanctum sanctorum is built in white marble. As one enters the gate, on the right is the Noor Masjid by the side of the *Mazar*. The ladies offer prayers in the balconies specially provided for them on either side of the prayer hall. Other buildings are meant for accommodating the pilgrims. The major work on the shrine started about 400 years ago, and the present shape to the dome was given in the past 20 years.

Pilgrims are accommodated in an inn in which there are about 235 rooms. There are several graves, including the one stated to be that of the son of Syedi Fakhruddin. There is a small township of Dawoodi Boharas of about 300 houses around the shrine.

At the time of the annual *Urs*, the shrine is tastefully decorated and illuminated at night. The tomb is covered with fragrant flowers. All the principal ceremonies are attended by the Dai-u-Mutalg, the religious head of the community. The accounts are maintained by a committee of the *Mazar*.

Modern facilities like electricity, medical and post and telegraph and telephone are available. Food is available in the Indian style hotels called *dhabas*. There is also a dak bungalow in the village.

Besides the *dargaha*, Jain temples in the vicinity are also fairly interesting from the architectural point of view. Just near the tomb there is a temple dedicated to Shitala mata, which is visited by a large number of people from the nearby places.

Modhpur (Vijia Mata)

Modhpur village in Aspur tahsil is noted for the temple of Vijia Mata which is particularly thronged by patients of paralysis throughout the year.

Poonjpur

Said to have been founded by Rawal Punja, the Poonjpur village lies at a distance of 37 km. south-east of Dungarpur. Aspur is at a distance of 11 km. and Sagwara 29 km. These are connected by bus. Sabla, a village in the vicinity of Poonjpur, is said to be the birth place of a saint Mavji. The disciples of the saints consider him to be an incarnation of Lord Vishnu. Nothing is known about the date of birth of

the saint, but it is believed that he died in the year 1732 A.D. The saint was an Audichya Brahmin and was married four times; the first and the third marriages were contracted with the Brahmin girls while the second with a Rajput girl and the fourth with a Patel (Kunbi) widow. He is revered as a saint by a large number of the people of the district and the areas nearby. The sonnets composed by him are recited by them in Dungarpur and parts of Banswara and Udaipur districts. A temple dedicated to the saint exists at Sabla. It is called Hari Mandir. At several other places also such temples have been raised. There is a temple at Poonjpur now in dilapidated condition where one of the four wives of the saint is believed to have lived. Upstairs in the temple is an idol of Nishkalank riding a horse. In this temple is preserved the manuscript of a voluminous book, known as *Chopra*, supposed to have been written by Mavji. On Deepavali, the villagers collect in the temple to listen to the recitations from the *Chopra*. In the neighbourhood of the village is a big irrigation tank. The village is electrified and postal services are available. There is a boys' middle and a girls' primary school in the village. There is also a Primary Health Centre in the village.

SABLA—See Baneshwar and Poonjpur

Sagwara

Sagwara is situated in 23°41' N and 74°2' E at a distance of 45 km. from Dungarpur in south-east. It is connected by road with Dungarpur and is served by a regular bus service. The nearest railway station is Dungarpur on the meter-gauge line of the Western Railway. Dohad, a railway station on the Broad Gauge between Ratlam and Bombay is also connected by road. Sagwara is a big centre of trade in the district. There are several old Jain temples in the town.

About a mile away from the town is a seven storeyed building on a hill known as *Yatiji-ki Chhatra*. According to current belief, a Jain saint saw a building flying in the air and stopped it on the hill. There are a hospital, and a post and telegraph office in the town. There are boys' and girls' schools, two banks, offices of Assistant Engineer, P.W.D (B&R) and Assistant Engineer, Water-Works, in the town. There is also a *dharmashala* in the town besides a dak bungalow.

Vasundhara

This village is situated at a distance of 45 km. (28 miles) from Dungarpur. There is an ancient temple of Vasundhara Devi in the village believed to have been built by Raja Aparajit of Mewar in the year 661 A.D. The inscription found here is, perhaps, the oldest in the district. Other temples are in a dilapidated condition.

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GLOSSARY

<i>Abkari</i>	Excise
<i>Achkan</i>	A long coat
<i>Amal Kusumba</i>	A custom according to which intoxicants are served on certain occasions
<i>Amaltas</i>	A purgative medicinal plant
<i>Amla</i>	A fruit
<i>Angarkhi</i>	A jacket
<i>Aushadhalaya</i>	Dispensary
<i>Bagalbandi</i>	A kind of short undercoat
<i>Baingan</i>	Brinjal
<i>Bakher</i>	An agricultural implement
<i>Baori</i>	Step-well
<i>Barat</i>	Marriage Party
<i>Bhang</i>	Intoxicating hemp
<i>Bhishti</i>	One who carries water in a leather bag
<i>Bhopa</i>	A religious man
<i>Bidi</i>	An indigenous cigarette
<i>Biswa</i>	A sub-division of a bigha
<i>Burqua</i>	A veil
<i>Chach</i>	Butter-milk
<i>Chauth</i>	One-fourth; one-fourth part of the revenue extorted by the Marathas
<i>Chawala</i>	Rice
<i>Churidar Pyjama</i>	Long trousers which crumple into plaits on wearing
<i>Churma</i>	A sweetmeat made of crushed bread prepared by mixing ghee and sugar
<i>Dai</i>	Midwife

Dal
Dalia
Dari
Devra
Dhak
Dhenkli
Dhobi
Dhoti
Dora
Durga Path
Durgaha
Gajar
Ganja
Garbha Graha
Gaushala
Ghaghara
Ghat
Ghever
Ghungharoo
Gur
Hakim

Hundi
Jantar-Mantar
Jati
Jhad-phunk
Jharokha
Kamarband
Kamdar
Karela
Kartik
Katha
Khalsa

A pulse
Coarse meal, mash
Same as durrie
A godling
A tree, *Butea frondosa*
An indigenous contrivance for irrigation
Washerman
Lion cloth
A thread
A kind of worship
A tomb, a shrine
Carrot
Hemp plant or its leaves
Room in a temple containing an idol
A byre
A skirt from waist to knee
Bathing place on the bank of a river
A kind of sweetmeat
An ornament
Raw sugar
A physician following the Unani system of medicine
Bill of Exchange
Witchcraft
An Ascetic
Exorcism
Latticed window or balcony
A girdle
Manager of an estate
A kind of vegetable, *memordica charantia*
Eighth lunar month of Hindu Calendar
Acacia Catechu
Crown land, land belonging to the State

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<i>Khyat</i>	A narrative, history or chronicle
<i>Kurta</i>	A loose shirt
<i>Laddu</i>	A sweetmeat of the shape of a ball
<i>Lapsi</i>	Porridge
<i>Linga</i>	A symbol of Shiva
<i>Maha Mratunjaya Jap</i>	A kind of worship
<i>Mahajan</i>	Trader, Money-lender
<i>Mahuwa</i>	A tree, <i>Bassia latifolia</i>
<i>Malpuwa</i>	A sweet cake
<i>Mama</i>	Maternal uncle
<i>Mazar</i>	A tomb
<i>Med Bandi</i>	A method of soil conservation
<i>Mooli</i>	Radish
<i>Moong</i>	Green tentil
<i>Mukhtiar</i>	Same as Mukhtar
<i>Mundan</i>	Shaving of the head of a child, a ceremony
<i>Namda</i>	Felt
<i>Neem</i>	Margosa tree
<i>Niwar</i>	A stripe of woven yarn generally used for stringing a cot
<i>Pagari</i>	Turban
<i>Patel</i>	Village headman
<i>Pheni</i>	A thread-like sweetmeat
<i>Phoofa</i>	Husband of father's sister
<i>Pio</i>	Water hut
<i>Pipal</i>	The bo-tree
<i>Pipalamul</i>	Root of long pepper used in medicine
<i>Pratishtha</i>	Installation, consecration of image in a temple
<i>Rab</i>	Molasses
<i>Rahat</i>	A Persian wheel
<i>Rajmata</i>	Queen-Mother

*Ratalu**Roti**Rudra-Bhisekh**Ryot**Sabha Mandap**Sadavart**Sammelan**Sanad**Sarson**Shahzada**Shilpi**Tabij**Taccavi**Tanka**Tantar**Tazimi Jagirdar**Thakur**Thana**Tilak**Turai**Upasara**Urd**Vaidya**Vedic Sandhya*

A yam

Bread

A kind of worship of Lord Shiva

A tenant, a subject

A Council chamber

Alms distributed daily to the poor

A gathering, a conference

A charter, an authority

Mustard

A prince

An architect, sculptor, artisan

A talisman

An advance of money given by the State to cultivators for agricultural purposes

A coin in use during Mediaeval India

Charm

A Jagirdar of distinction

A chieftain, a noble

A Police station

A mark applied on the fore-head

A kind of vegetable, lentil

A fairy

Black gram

A physician following the Ayurvedic system of medical science

A kind of prayer

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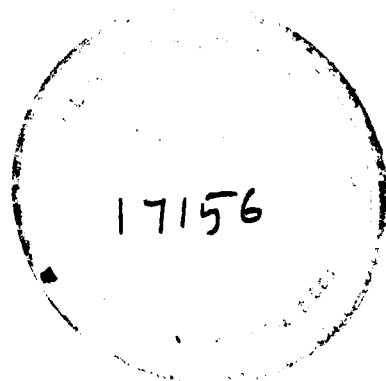
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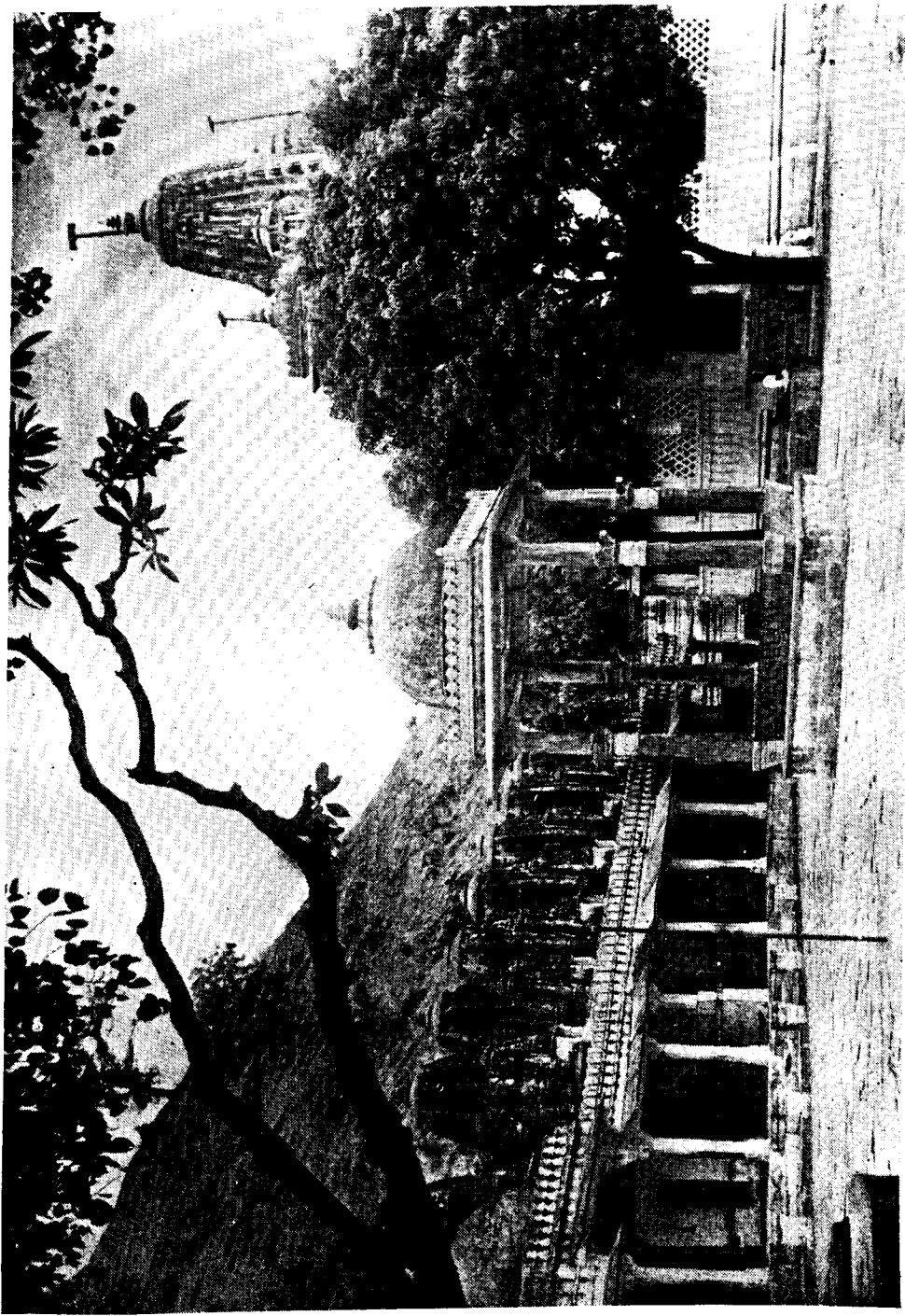
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25	3	21	Somas	Som Das
25	-	Footnote 1	<i>Rajasthan</i>	<i>Rajputana</i>
27	3	2	1498 A. D	1496 and 1498 A. D.
27	-	Footnote 3	<i>Gazetteer</i>	<i>Gazetteer</i> gives this date as 1509 A. D.
30	2	1	Sainamal	Sainsmal
30	2	4	. One	, one
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36	3	3	Lakashman Singh	Lakshman Singh
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67	1	6	<i>dak</i>	<i>dhak</i>
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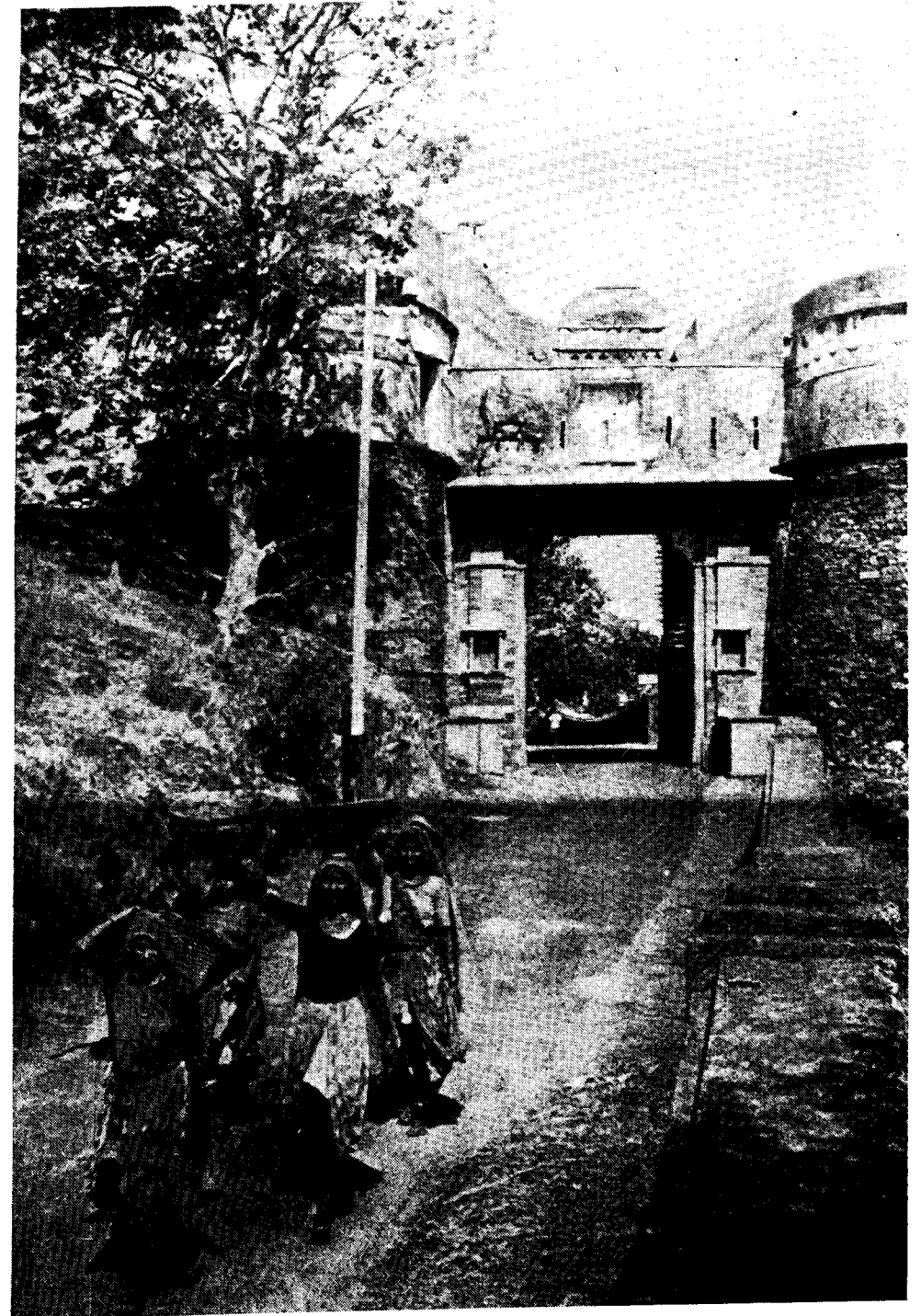
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211	1	4	libeal	liberal
233	4	2	enquires	enquiries
261	3	4	conterminous	co-terminous
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339	2	1	implentation	implementation
339	2	3	born	borne
340	6	3	1968-96	1968-69
340	Footnote 1	1	catagory	category
343	1	3	Sangwara	Sagwara
345	2	1	either	delete
355	1	10	valid votes	votes



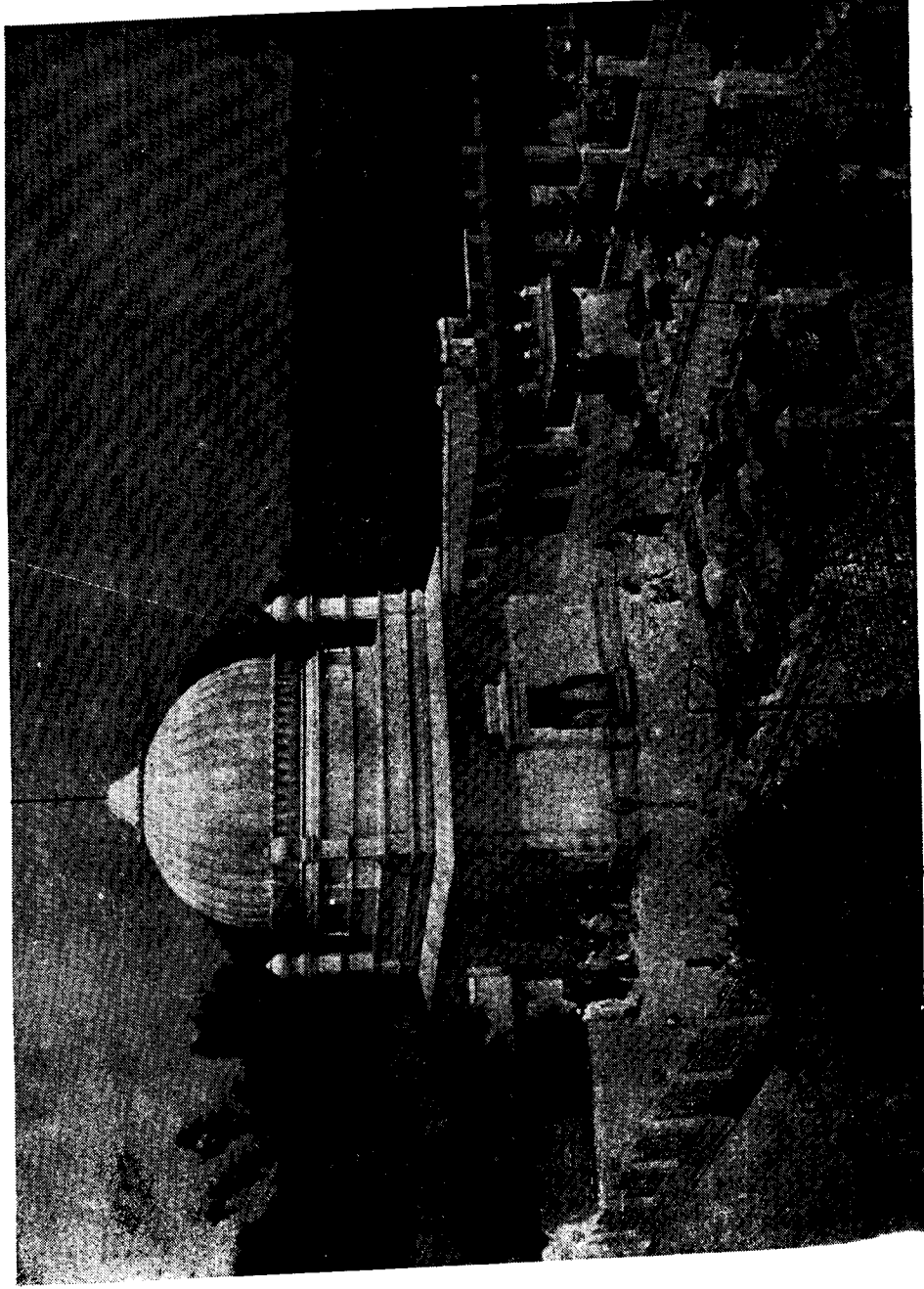
Indigenous Mode of Irrigation



Temple at Dungarpur



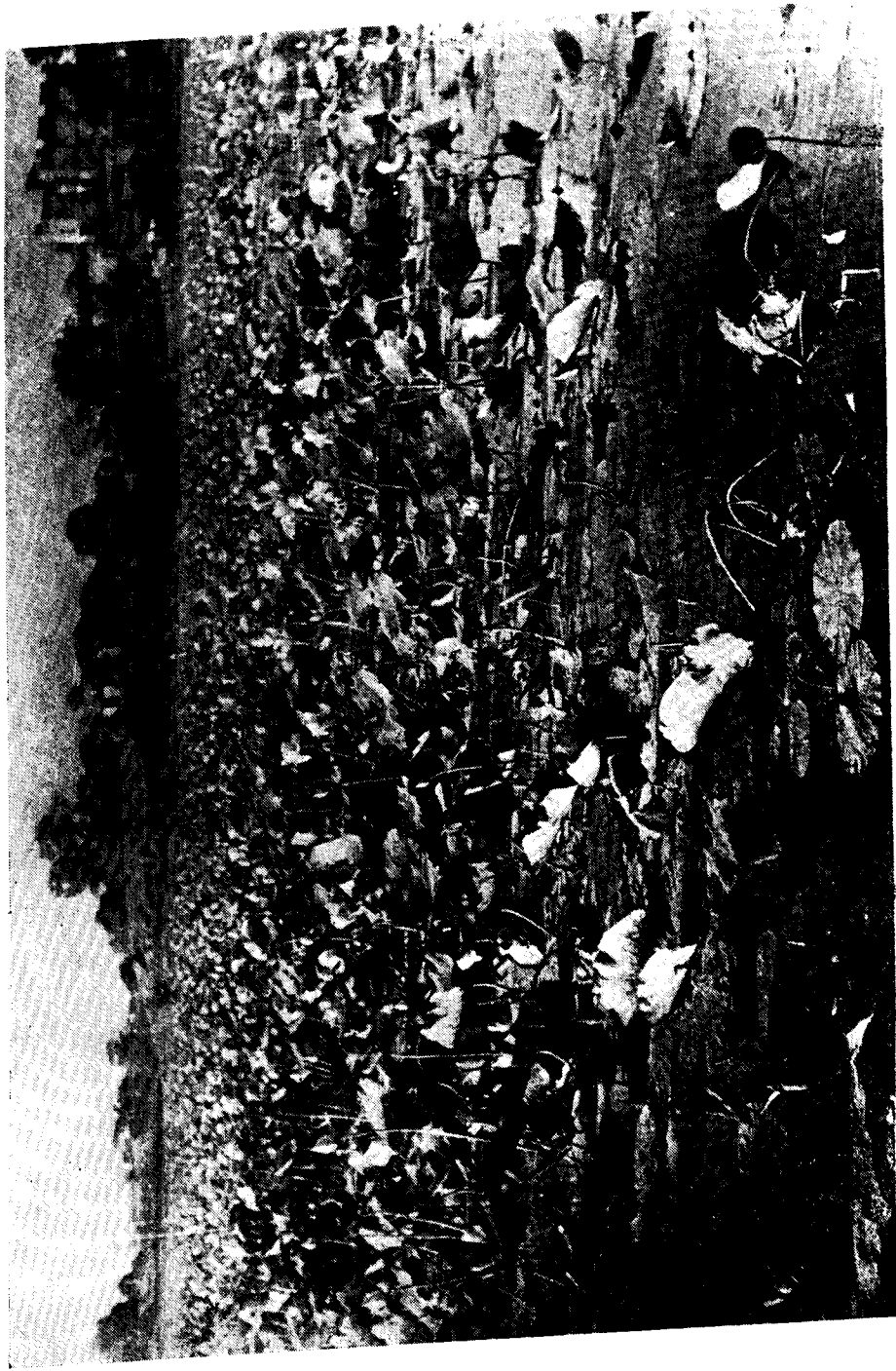
Fort Gate, Dungarpur



A view of Durgaha, Galiakot



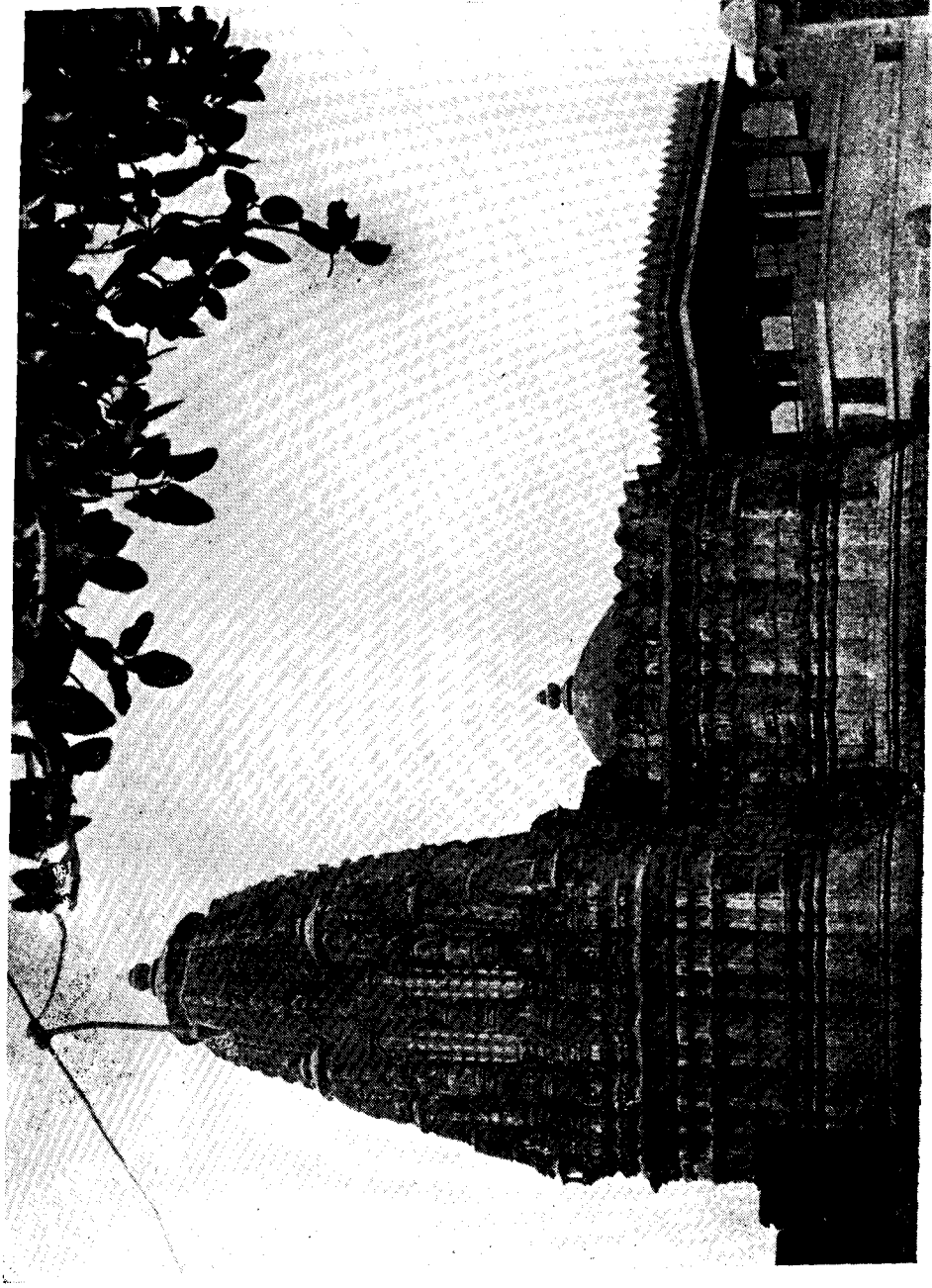
Fisherman



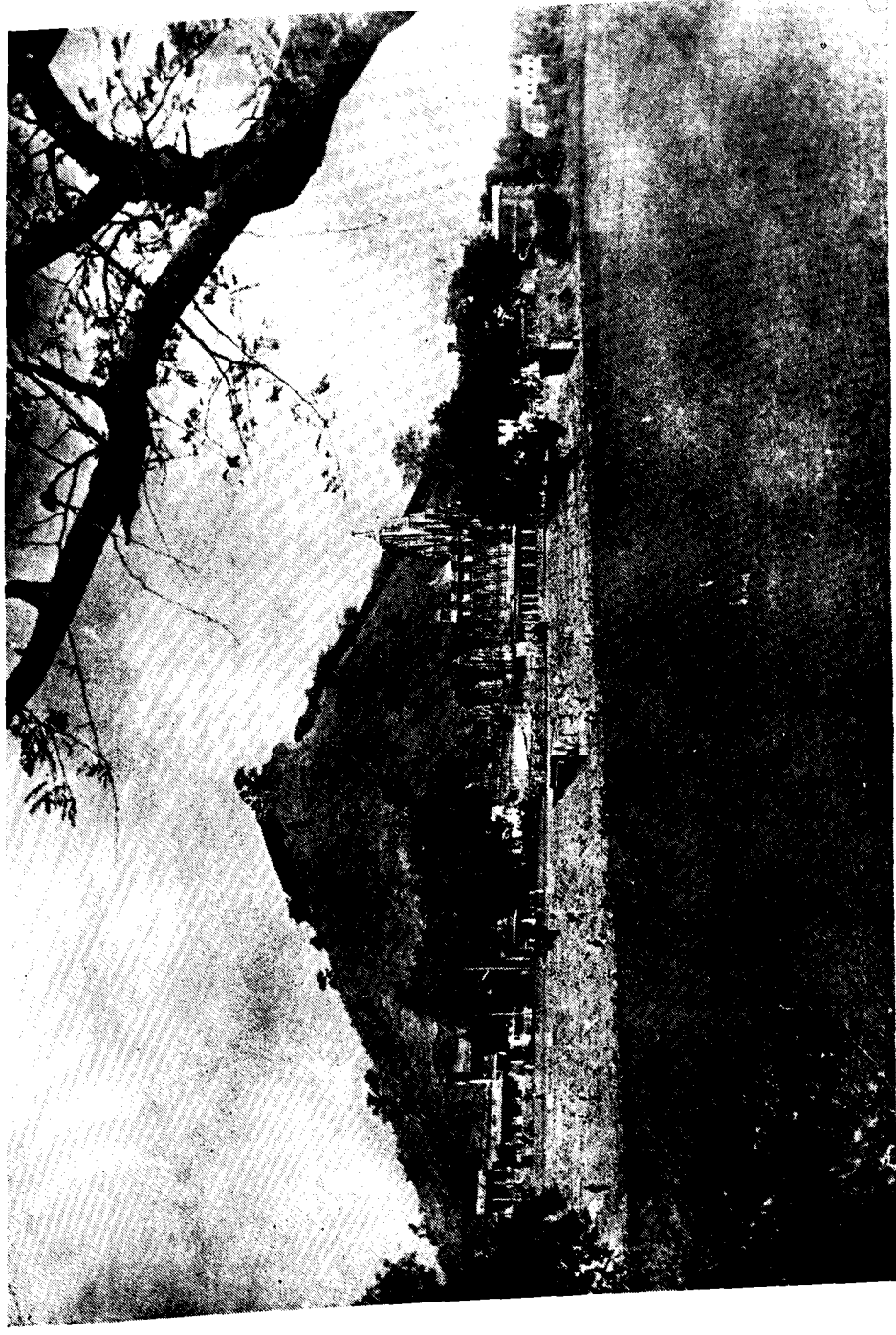
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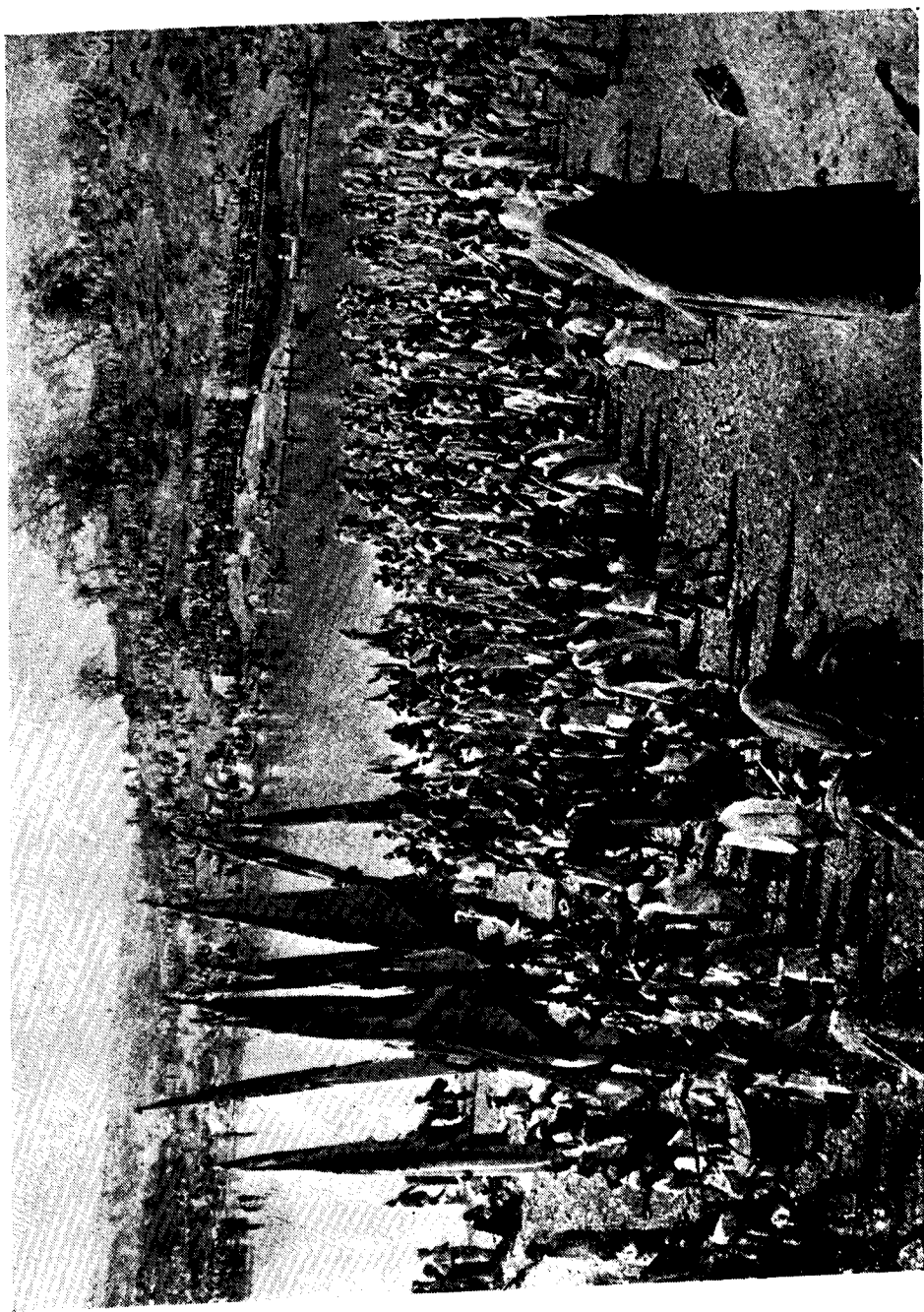
Deo Somnath Temple



Aspur Temple



Gaib Sagar, Dungarpur



Baneshwar Fair

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