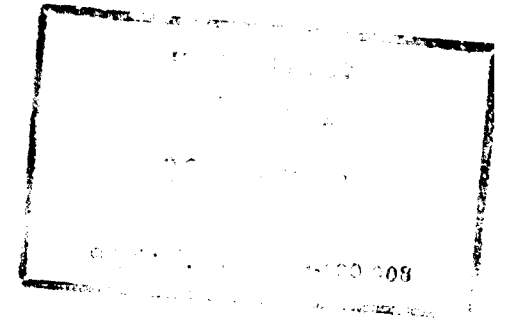


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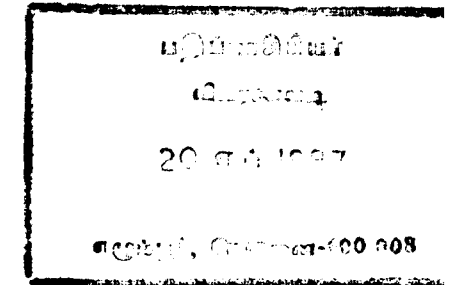
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**GAZETTEER OF INDIA
RAJASTHAN
KOTA**

761/87

RAJASTHAN DISTRICT GAZETTEERS



KOTA

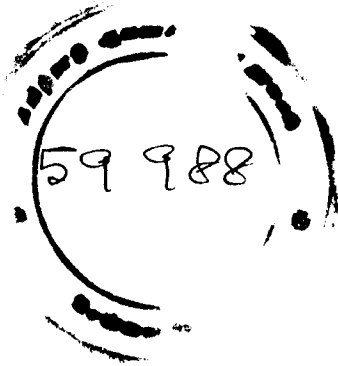
By
(MISS) SAVITRI GUPTA

DIRECTORATE OF DISTRICT GAZETTEERS,
GOVERNMENT OF RAJASTHAN,
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PREFACE

The Gazetteer of Kota district is the twenty-fourth in the series of District Gazetteers, compilation and publication of which had been taken up by the State Government in collaboration with the erstwhile Central Gazetteers Unit of the Government of India.

The district of Kota, in its present form, was carved out in 1949. The territory included therein formed a major part of the erstwhile princely State of Kota, besides certain parts of the former States of Tonk and Jhalawar. Separate gazetteer of this administrative unit was never compiled earlier, though the Provincial Series of the *Imperial Gazetteer of India*, published in 1908, also included a brief account of Kota State.

The district gazetteers are being written/revised in accordance with the general pattern laid down by the erstwhile Central Gazetteers Unit of the Government of India. In Rajasthan, the task is more of writing gazetteers afresh rather than that of revising them, since in most cases no gazetteers had been written at all, while in case of those available, they contain very sketchy account and cover very little ground, besides the fact that much of what they contain, has become obsolete or irrelevant to the present conditions. The current series, which is being brought out in conformity with the pattern laid down by the Government of India and attuned to the changed socio-political and economic circumstances, gives eloquent commentary on the changes occurring during the transitional period and contemporary life.

The material available in the *Imperial Gazetteer*, particularly on subjects like topography, rivers, geology etc., has been freely and gainfully utilised in the compilation of the present volume. Most of the information had, however, to be collected from a number of publications, official and non-official and archival record. The data included in this volume pertains to the period ending 1974-75, unless otherwise specified in the text. The Climatological Summary given in this gazetteer has been prepared by the Meteorological Department, Government of India.

The first draft of this gazetteer was prepared under the supervision of the late Director, Shri K.K. Sehgal. Consequent upon his sudden death in an accident, it was edited and sent to the Central Gazetteers Unit by his successor, Shri B.D. Agarwal. The onus of incorporation of suggestions offered by the Central Gazetteers Unit and finalisation of

the manuscript for the approval of the State Government and seeing it through the press, devolved on me.

Various departments of the State and the Central Governments, semi-government institutions and individuals who rendered valuable help and co-operation by making available the necessary material for the compilation of this volume, deserve my thanks. I also wish to place on record my grateful thanks to Dr. P.N. Chopra, M.A., Ph.D., till recently Editor of the erstwhile Central Gazetteers Unit, Department of Culture, Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, Government of India, New Delhi, and his staff for undertaking thorough scrutiny of the draft of this gazetteer and offering valuable suggestions for its improvement. It would not be out of place to mention that Central Gazetteers Unit released grant-in-aid for its compilation.

I am extremely grateful to Shri Shiv Charan Mathur, Chief Minister and Minister for Planning and Shri B.D. Kalla, Deputy Minister (Planning) who took keen interest in the work throughout. I also express my deep sense of gratitude to Shri M.M.K. Wali, Chief Secretary to the Government of Rajasthan and Shri Priyadarshi Thakur, Special Secretary Planning, Rajasthan who amidst their numerous pre-occupations gave valuable advice to improve the quality of the publication. The officers and staff of the Gazetteers Department, who helped in the compilation and printing of this volume, deserve appreciation for their useful team work.

(Miss) Savitri Gupta

Director, District Gazetteers,
Rajasthan, Jaipur

October 1982.

GAZETTEER OF KOTA 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 = 1.609 kilometres

Area

- 1 square foot = 0.093 square metre
- 1 square yard = 0.836 square metre
- 1 square mile = 2,599 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 = 37.324 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

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

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 10,000 square metres=1 square 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
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CHAPTER I

GENERAL

INTRODUCTORY

Origin of the name

The district is named after the town of Kota, which was the capital of the former State of the same name. Kota is believed to have been founded by Jait Singh,¹ the grand son of Rao Deva, the chief of Bundi, by attacking and ousting some Bhils of the Koteah clan from the place, east to Chambal, which he christened as Kotah² (Kota). According to another view, Jait Singh captured Akelgarh in V. S. 1321 (c. 1264 A.D.) and occupied Kota, which was thereafter used as a pargana attached to the Jagir of Bundi. His descendants held it and the surrounding country for about five generations before being dispossessed by Rao Suraj Mal of Bundi in the sixteenth century. It was held by Bundi till 1625, when the State came into existence, after the Mughal emperor Jahangir granted Kota alongwith its 360 townships to Madho Singh,³ who became its first chief.

Location

The district⁴ lies between 24° 25' and 25° 51' latitude and 75° 37' and 77° 26' longitude. It is bounded on the north and north-west by Sawai Madhopur, Tonk and Bundi districts, the Chambal river separating these from Kota district and forming the natural boundary. The district has Jhalawar district and Mandsoor district of Madhya Pradesh on the south, Morena, Shivpur and Guna districts of Madhya Pradesh on the east and is bounded on the west by Chittaurgarh district of Rajasthan. The maximum length of the district from north to south is 153 km. and maximum width from west to east 184 km.

1. *The Imperial Gazetteer of India, Provincial Series, Rajputana*, Calcutta, 1908, pp. 367-68.
2. Sharma, Mathura Lal : *Kota Rajya Ka Itihas*, Vol. I, Kota (V.S. 1966), pp. 58-59.
3. *Imperial Gazetteer of India*, op. cit.
4. Source : Office of the Director, Survey of India, Western Circle, Jaipur.

Area and Population

The area of the district as per Central Statistical Organisation, Government of India (1974) is 12,437 sq. kilometres. It covers 3.63 per cent of the total area of the State and ranks tenth among the districts from this point of view. The population of the district as per the Census of 1971 was 11,43,870 persons, the density per sq. km. working at 92 persons. The increase in population during the decade 1961–71¹ was of the order of 34.83 per cent, as against 26.61 per cent during 1951–61.

Administrative history

The area² now forming the district of Kota was a part of the erstwhile States of Kota and Tonk which had joined the former Rajasthan in 1948 and integrated into United States of Rajasthan in 1949, when a separate district of Kota was formed. Besides a major part of the Kota State, certain areas of the former Jhalawar State (viz. Kirpapur) and of Tonk State (viz. Chhipa Barod and Sironj) were included in Kota district. On the other hand, some area of the Kota State viz. Asnawar, Iklera, Khanpur, Manohar Thana and Bakani were made part of the new Jhalawar district. At the time of the re-organisation of the erstwhile princely States in 1956, Sironj and Lateri tahsils were transferred to Madhya Pradesh State.³ Within the district, by way of an inter-tahsil readjustment, Barana village having 3.3 sq. miles of area was transferred from Atru tahsil to Baran tahsil during inter-censal period 1951–61.⁴

In 1961, the district had four sub-divisions viz. Kota, Baran, Chhabra and Chechat which were divided into seventeen tahsils,⁵ viz. Itawa, Pipalda, Barod, Mangrol, Digod, Anta, Baran, Kishanganj, Shahabad, Ladpura, Chechat, Ramganj Mandi, Kanwas, Sangod, Atru, Chhipa Barod and Chhabra.

Sub-divisions and Tahsils

At present (1975), for administrative purposes, the area has been divided into four sub-divisions viz. Ladpura, Baran, Chhabra and Ramganj Mandi, which in turn are divided into twelve tahsils. The number of towns and villages in these units, together with the respective population as per 1971 Census are given in the following table⁶:

1. *Sankhikiya Rooprekha, Kota*, 1975, p. 19.
2. *Census of India, 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Kota District*, p. iii.
3. *ibid.* 4. *ibid.* 5. *ibid.*
6. *Census 1971, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Kota District*, Section I, p. xvi and *Sankhikiya Rooprekha, Kota*, 1975, pp. 5–6.

GENERAL

Sub-Division	Tahsil	No. of towns	No. of villages	Population (1971)
1. Ladpura	1. Pipalda	1	226	97,753
	2. Digod	—	165	75,887
	3. Ladpura	1	179	2,84,834
2. Baran	4. Mangrol	—	158	98,244
	5. Baran	1	101	84,422
	6. Kishanganj	—	199	60,767
	7. Shahabad	—	236	48,400
3. Ramganj Mandi	8. Ramganj Mandi	1	165	89,517
	9. Sangod	—	226	93,802
	10. Atru	—	130	70,745
4. Chhabra	11. Chhipa Barod	1	12	75,498
	12. Chhabra	1	192	64,001
Total 4	12	6	2,156	11,43,870

In August, 1975, the area of the Patwar Circle Gagraun in Sangod tahsil was transferred to Jhalawar district.

Towns

The towns of the district, in order of population are Kota (2,12,991), Baran (29,809), Ramganj Mandi (11,185), Chhabra (9,707), Chhipa Barod (8,704) and Indargarh (2,655).

TOPOGRAPHY

Natural divisions¹

Kota is one of the eastern districts of Rajasthan and is something like a cross in shape. The country slopes gently northwards from the high table land of Malwa in Madhya Pradesh. It is well watered, drained by rivers flowing in north and north-easterly directions. There are hills in the south, north and eastern portions of the district and it is generally fertile.

Hills²

The Mukandara range of Vindhyaachal hills in Ramganj Mandi sub-division which run across the southern portions of the district from north-west to south-east is an important feature in landscape. It has a curious double formation of two separate ridges running parallel at a

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

distance of more than two kilometres. These hills traverse the district for about 145 kilometres, the peaks ranging from 427 metres to 546 metres. There are hills near Indargarh and Pipalda tahsils in north and also in the east in Shahabad tahsil, having the highest point, known as Mamooni, which is 546 metres above mean sea level, in the district. These hills form part of the Aravalli Range.¹ Their slopes are gentle and steep and they are wooded.

Plateaus and Plains

The land of the district slopes gently from south to north and is drained by the Chambal and its tributaries. The general level² of the district varies from 238 metres to 546 metres from the mean sea level.

Desert³

No part of the district has been categorised as a desert.

RIVER SYSTEM AND WATER RESOURCES

The Chambal is the principal river of the district. Its tributaries flowing in the area include the Kali Sindh, the Parwati, the Parwan and the Andheri, all of which rise in the southern part of the district.

The Chambal⁴

The Chambal enters the district on the west at the trijunction of the boundaries of Kota, Bundi and Chittaurgarh districts and, for its greater course, forms the boundary of Kota district first with Bundi district on the west and then with Sawai Madhopur district on the north. The river is deep and wide near Kota city in all seasons. Its water is held at Kota Barrage near Kota city and at Jawaharsagar Bandh at Rawatbhata (in Chittaurgarh district). The towns and villages situated on its banks are Kota, Bachorai, Patan, Korswan and Dheepri.

The Kali Sindh

This is a tributary of the Chambal, entering the district in the south, near village Gagraun and forming the boundary between Kota and Jhalawar districts for about 26 kms. On being joined by Ahu river, it forces its way through the Mukandara hills and flows almost due north till it joins the Chambal near village Pipalda. Important villages on its banks are Nonera, Dipsingh Kotra, Barod, Patonda and Palaita.

The Parwati

It is also a tributary of the Chambal. Its length is about 64 kms.

1. Source : Office of the Director, Survey of India, Western Circle, Jaipur.

2. *ibid.* 3. *ibid.* 4. *ibid.*

and it enters the district in the south near village Karaiahath. For its greater course, it forms the district's boundary with Guna and Morena districts of Madhya Pradesh. The river has been dammed at Atru. Villages on its banks in the district are Balupa, Katoli, Jalwara and Gugor.

Other rivers flowing in the district include the Parwan, which flows through Chhipa Barod, Atru, Sangod and Mangrol tahsils and falls in the Kali Sindh. The Ujar is another tributary of the Kali Sindh. The tributaries of Parwati are the Sukri, the Banganga and the Kul. Kunno river flows in Shahabad tahsil.

Tanks

Thirty-one tanks are maintained by the State Irrigation Department in the district. The bigger among these are Parwati Pick-up, Weir, Umedsagar, Aklera Sagar, Jagmandir tank, Sita Badi and Alniya tank. Besides the tanks maintained by the Irrigation Department, small depressions known as *Talais* are found in almost every village and rain water collected in them is used for cattle and sometimes for irrigation purposes also. Details about the irrigation tanks are given in another chapter of the volume.

Underground water resources

A preliminary survey to assess the underground water resources of the district was conducted by the Ground Water Department of the State Government during the year 1973-74. Survey of various blocks conducted revealed that ground water in major parts of the area occurs under water-table condition. The average depth of water was found to be varying from place to place, ranging from 1.35 to 28.50 metres, with an average range from 5 to 15 metres. Also, water in a major part of the district was found to be containing TDC value less than 1,000 mg. per litre which is suitable both for irrigation and domestic purposes. However, in eastern parts of the district, including the area of Shahabad block, surplus of water was sufficient though the aquifer is very hard and compact. The hydrogeological survey revealed that the central and north-western portion of the district has high potentiality for ground water. The discharge in the tube wells drilled in the district varies from 3,000 to 25,000 gallons per hour.

GEOLOGY

Geological formation

The district is essentially covered by rocks of Vindhyan system¹

1. Source : Office of the Senior Geologist, Mines and Geology Department, Jhalawar.

except in a small area, east of Shahabad and east of Chhabra; geological antiquity of these two areas belongs to Deccan traps of Upper Cretaceous to lower Eocene age. The traps have been subjected to various degrees of laterisation during recent to sub-recent successions as a result of which there is a cover of laterite at various places.

The stratigraphic succession of the rocks exposed in the district is broadly as follows :

Recent : Alluvium, soil, *Kankar*

Recent to sub-recent : Laterites, bauxite

Upper Cretaceous to Lower Eocene : Deccan traps

Palaeozoic (a) Upper Vindhyan : Bhandar series, Rewa series,

Kaimur series (b) Lower Vindhyan : Samuri series

Structurally Vindhyan group of rocks are less disturbed. Over a greater part of the area, the beds are nearly horizontal but at places, they show steep dips.

Mineral wealth

Owing to total absence of metamorphic rocks (to which mostly metallic minerals are associated), no metallic ores of importance, except bauxite, occur in the district. However, a variety of non-metallic minerals are exposed, the important of them being sandstone and limestone. Besides, small deposits of red clay, glass sand, dolomite and *Kankar* are also found. The main mineral of the district is building stone, of which it is the second largest producer among the districts of the State, after Jodhpur. Occurrences of the iron ore, fire clay, red and yellow ochre have also been reported in various parts of the district. Soapstone occurrences have been found in Shahabad tahsil.

Earthquakes and Tremors¹

The region (district Kota) lies in a stable zone. In the Seismic Zoning Map of India, prepared by the Indian Standards Institution, the district lies in a zone in which seismic intensity of scale V of the Modified Mercalli² is likely to be reached in the event of an earthquake. No significant earthquakes originated in the district. The earthquakes originating in Rann of Kutch on 16th June, 1819 and at Kangra on

1. Source : Office of the Director General of Observatories, New Delhi.
2. The specifications of Seismic intensity according to the Modified Mercalli Intensity Scale of 1931 are as follows : Felt by nearly everyone, many awakened, some dishes, windows, etc. broken, a few instances of cracked plaster, unstable objects overturned. Disturbances of trees, poles and other tall objects, sometimes noticed pendulum clocks may stop.

GENERAL

4th April, 1905 caused fringe effects in the district. The table below shows earthquakes which could have been experienced or had their effect in Kota district :

Date	Epicentre	Magnitude	Remarks
June 16, 1819	—	8.0	A severe, damaging and destructive earthquake, originating in the Rann of Kutch, was felt in Kota district.
April 4, 1905	32.25° N, 76.25° E	8.0	A great shock originating near Kangra was slightly felt at Kota.
January 15, 1934	26.6° N, 86.8° E	8.25	Great Bihar-Nepal earthquake, felt over an area of 1,900,000 square miles.
March 14, 1938	21.1° N, 75.0° E	6.25	Epicentre of this shock was located in Satpura mountains; it may have been felt at Kota.
April 26, 1948	Near Mt. Abu	6.0	Felt at Kota.
September 1, 1962	24.2° N, 73.0° E	5.0	Felt in many places in North Gujarat like Palanpur, Mt. Abu, Abu Road etc.
October 24, 1969	24.7° N, 73.3° E	—	—

FLORA

Botanical Divisions

The forests cover an area of 254 thousand hectares¹ extending over 20.40 per cent of the total area of the district (1974-75). These are, mainly concentrated in the south-western and central portions on the Mukandara hills having a rich forest belt.

The forests in Kota district fall under the sub-group 5 B-

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, 1976, p. 41.*

Northern Tropical dry deciduous forest of Champion and Seth's classification. The main sub-types representing broad botanical divisions and flora found therein are as follows¹ :

1. **ANOGEISSUS PENDULA FOREST**—Main species found in the region are *Dhokra* (*Anogeissus latifolia* Wall.) mixed with *Gurjan* (*Lannea coromandelica* Houtt merr.), *Bel* (*Aegle marmelos*), *Tendu* (*Diospyros tomentosa* Roxb.) etc.

2. **MISCELLANEOUS FOREST**—The main species found here are *Khejra* (*Acacia leucophlaea* Willd.), *Khair* (*Acacia catechu* Willd.), *Bel* (*Aegle marmelos*), *Kalam* (*Kadam*) (*Staphegyne parvifolia* Roxb.), *Amaltas* (*Cassia fistula* Linn.), *Kohra* (*Terminalia arjuna*), *Bahera* (*Terminalia bellerica* Roxb.), *Gurjan* (*Lannea coromandelica*) etc.

3. **BABUL (ACACIA ARABICA WILLD.) FOREST**—*Babul* mixed with *Khejra* (*Acacia leucophlaea*, Willd.) is the representative flora found in these forests. *Chandan* (*Santalum album* Linn.) is also found in Nagrakheri Radi Kanwas range which may be considered as rare flora in these forests.

Other species of trees found in the forests of the districts include *Dhau* (*Anogeissus latifolia* Willd.), *Bahera* (*Terminalia bellerica* Roxb.), *Mahuwa* (*Madhuca indica* Griseb.), *Karaya* or *Kara* (*Sterculia urens* Roxb.), *Salar* (*Bagwallia serrata* Roxb.), *Chhola* (*Dhak*) (*Butea monosperma* Lamour.), *Shisham* (*Dalbergia sissoo* Roxb.), *Sadaria* (*Terminalia tomentosa*), *Gular* (*Ficus glomerata*), *Jamun* (*Syzygium Cumini*), *Neem* (*Azadirachta indica*), *Pipal* (*Ficus religiosa*), *Aam* (*Mangifera indica*) and *Semal* (*Salmalia malabarica*).

The grasses commonly found are *Lapla* (*Aristida depressa* Retz.), *Polard* (*Apluda mutica* Linn.), *Rataria* (*Themeda quadrivalvis* D. Don), *Surwal* (*Polao*) (*Heteropogon contortus*), *Karar* (*Dichanthium annulatum* Forst. Stapf.), *Bhalki* (*Chrysopogon fulvus* Spreng DC. Chiov.) and *Chlora variegata* etc. The grasses occur in Darrah valley and in Borabas Chandabauri, Radi Dand and Phuta blocks of Ladpura range.

There are many grass *Birs* in Morak and Kanwas ranges.

Forest Management

The erstwhile Kota State² had exclusive proprietary rights over

1. Source : Office of the Divisional Forest Officer, Kota.

2. *ibid.*

the forest and a regular forest organisation was in existence. Working of *Khair* forest for manufacture of *Katha* started in 1904. The forests in all *Halkis* were under control of Shikarkhana Department and rest under the Customs Department. People were allowed to remove trees for their bonafide domestic and agricultural requirements as well as for sale on payment of royalty, from any where in the forest except *Babul* and *Sagwan*, the grass *Birs* and *Hankas*. This resulted in an uncontrolled and indiscriminate cutting of trees especially in the neighbourhood of villages. Unregulated felling of *Khair* trees for *Katha* manufacture, firewood for burning lime and manufacture of charcoal resulted in creation of large blanks at many places.

Except for grass *Birs* under control of Bagar Department, there was no restriction on animals admitted for grazing in the grass *Birs* that were put to auction. No steps were taken to check the soil erosion in ravine areas. In 1940, Shri Sita Ram Puri submitted a tentative Working Plan but that could not be put into force. In 1940, the system of marking annual coupes and *Handi* system for *Katha* manufacture were introduced.

At present, Kota district falls under two forest divisions, namely, the Kota Forest Division and the Baran Forest Division. Each Forest Division is headed by a Divisional Forest Officer, with headquarters at Kota and Baran. He is assisted by one Assistant Conservator of Forests at the headquarters. Each division consists of forest ranges, each headed by a Range Officer, who is responsible for the protection and upkeep of the forests under his charge. Each range is further divided into territorial sections, sub-sections and beats each under the charge of an assistant forester, a head guard and a forest guard respectively.

Some of the broad policies laid down in regard to the forests are as follows :

1. To preserve the vegetation on the ground for the preservation of soil and conservation of moisture and thereby assure a steady stream flow in the water channels and rivers,

2. To produce maximum sustained yield in perpetuity of small timber, timber, fuel wood, fodder and other forest produce for meeting the demands of the local population,

3. To improve the composition and condition of the growing stock by scientific and systematic management so as to attain the normal forest conditions,

4. To reclaim the eroded, denuded and depleted areas by artificial regeneration, and

5. Consistent with the above, to obtain maximum possible annual revenue by exploitation of the forest.

Forest produce

The major forest produce of the district consists of timber, firewood and charcoal. There are no big sized trees for sawn timber except *Kohra* (*Terminalia arjuna*) and *Babul* (*Acacia arabica*, willd). Small timber is extracted in various forms from *Dhokra* or *Dhau* (*Anogeissus latifolia*, wall.), *Kalam* (*Kadam*) (*Stapbogyne parvifolia* Roxb.), *Tendu* (*Diospyros* Roxb.), *Kohra* (*Terminalia arjuna*), *Babul* and *Shisham* (*Dalbergia sissoo* Roxb.). The farmers and villagers fulfil their requirements of small timber, firewood and fencing from these trees. The minor forest produce consists mainly of *Katha*, gum and rosins, *Tandu* leaves, honey, wax and grasses. *Katha* is extracted from *Acacia catechu* tree. *Tendu* leaves are collected for manufacture of *Biris*. Leaves of *Dhokra* and *Dhau* as well as bark of *Babul* and *Salaria* (*Terminalia tomentosa*) are used locally as tanning material. The flowers and fruits of *Mahuwa* and *Bor* and *anwla* are collected and used as edible fruits. Gum is extracted from *Dhau*, *Khair*, *Dhokra* and other trees.

The Forest Department in the district collects revenue from the sale of these products through contractors and auctions as also from grazing fee. Revenue receipts of the department from the sale of forest produce in Kota district during the last few years were as follows¹:

(Rs. in thousand)	
Year	Income
1970-71	733.44
1971-72	1118.33
1972-73	870.15
1973-74	1106.41

FAUNA

The species of wild animals found in the forests² of the district

1. *Sankhikiya Rooprekha*, Kota, 1975, pp. 78-79.
2. Pareek, O. P. : *Working Plan for the Kota Forest Division, 1962-63 to 1971-72*.

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include panther (*Panthera pardus*), tiger (*Panthera tigris*), *Chinkara*, *Chital* (*Cervus axis*), *Nilgai* (*Boselphus tragacamelus*), *Sambhar*, sloth, bear, wild boar and common hare. Common langur, striped hyaena, jackal, Indian fox, *Jungli* cat, Indian Porcupine, common mongoose, hedge dog, striped squirrel, bat and bush rat are also found.

The common birds met in the district are *Baya*, *Koyal*, vulture, parrot, *Jungli* crow, *Bulbul*, house sparrow, owl, kite, green and common pigeon, sand grouse, peafowl, common quail, *Jungli* bush quail, grey partridge, *Saras* crane, common sand piper, little egret, common teal, snips, painted partridge, *Jungli* babblur, black srongo, paradise fly catcher, red walted lapuring, magpie robin, Indian myna and hoopoe.

Among the poisonous snakes, cobra, pussel and viper are most common. Water snakes are also seen near the tanks. Crocodiles are sometimes seen in big tanks and in certain pools in Chambal and Kali Sindh rivers.

Fishes¹

A variety of fishes are found in the rivers and tanks of the district. Major carps found in the district are *Catla* (*Catla Catla*), *Rohu* (*Labeo rohita*), *Mrigal* (*Cirrhina mrigal*), *Labeo Calbasu* and *Mahaseer* (*Barbustor*). Among the minor carps, the important varieties are *Chal* (*Chela buccala*), *Puthi* (*Pantius ticto*), *Bangar* (*C. reba*), *Bala* (*L. bata*) and *Dera* (*L. dera*) while the cat fish include *Singhara* (*Mystus seenghala*), *Lanchi* (*Wallago atta*), *Magur* (*Ompoic bimaculatus*), *Siland* (*Silonia silondia*), *Gonch* (*Rita rita*), *Girai* (*Chena marulius*), *Sawal* (*C. Puntatous*), *Kabra* (*Charmastriatus*), *Sate* (*C. gachua*) and *Balm* (*Eel*), (*Mystous armuteous*). Important fish sources are the Chambal, the Kali Sindh, the Parwati, the Parwan, and other small rivers. The dams, bunds and tanks where fish production is significant include Jawahar-sagar, Kota Barrage, Bundh Alania, Aklera Sagar, Kadila, Khandia, Dayera, Batawada tank, Murlikhera, Rainbasera, and Dongarja.

Preservation of Wild Life²

In order to preserve wild life and check the dwindling number of wild animals in the district and elsewhere, the State Government has been enforcing certain rules and regulations. In 1960, prohibition was

1. Source : Office of the Fisheries Development Officer, Kota.
2. Source : Offices of the Divisional Forest Officers, Kota and Baran.

imposed on the killing of peafowls and pigeons under the Rajasthan Wild Animals and Birds Protection Act, 1951. The State Government declared certain 'close periods' for certain wild animals and birds and prohibition were imposed under the provisions of the Act, on their killing, selling and buying during these 'close periods'. Some areas were declared as reserved and killing or trapping of animals in such areas was made an offence. Licence had to be obtained for shooting of animals and birds and such a licence was to be granted only for scientific research or for preservation of crops and property. In 1951 itself fishing was also prohibited except by a person holding a valid licence.

A more comprehensive set of rules and game laws have been enforced under the Rajasthan Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972. Under the new provisions, hunting of certain wild animals specified in the Act has been completely prohibited and a licence for hunting of certain other wild animals has been made compulsory.¹ A provision has been made for the declaration by the State Government of the whole or part of a year as closed time and area in which hunting is prohibited for specified periods and area in case of the animals mentioned in the declaration.

There is a games sanctuary called Darrah Games Sanctuary,² situated at a distance of 50 km. south of Kota on both sides of Jaipur-Indore highway, running along the Mukundara ranges of hills. The total covered area is 201.2 sq. km. The sanctuary is quite rich in wild fauna. Big herbivore such as *Cheetal*, *Sambhar*, *Nilgai*, *Chinkara*, sloth bear and wild boar are found in good number. Tigers and panthers are also found, as are foxes, jackals, hyaena, hare, *Langoor*, mongoose and porcupete. More common birds in the sanctuary include partridges, peafowls, rock and green pigeons, quails and cuckoo.

Arrangements for watching wild life have been made at Darrah, Laxmipura and Damodarpur. They are allured through regular baits, salt licks, artificial feeding and drinking facilities. Nine watch towers spread over the area of the sanctuary are used for the purpose.

Botanical garden³

There is no botanical garden in the district.

1. Source : Offices of the Divisional Forest Officers, Kota and Baran.

2. *ibid.* 3. *ibid.*

CLIMATE¹

The district enjoys a dry climate except in the monsoon season. The year may broadly be divided into four seasons. The cold season from mid-November to February is followed by the hot season which extends to about the middle of June. The period from about the middle of June to September is the south-west monsoon season and the two months October and November constitute the post-monsoon or the retreating monsoon.

Rainfall

Record of rainfall are available for sixteen stations in the district including that of Mandana, which is not functioning now, for periods ranging from 24 to 80 years. Tables 1 and 2 give data of the rainfall at these stations and for the district as a whole. The average annual rainfall in the district is 882.8 mm. The rainfall increases from the north-west to the south-east. About 93 per cent of the annual rainfall is received during the south-west monsoon season. The variation in the rainfall from year to year is large. During the fifty-year period 1901 to 1950, the rainfall in the district as a whole was the heaviest in 1917 and it amounted to 176 per cent of the normal. 1905 was the year with the lowest annual rainfall which was as low as 33 per cent of the normal. In the same fifty-year period rainfall less than 80 per cent of the normal occurred in 16 years. Consecutive years of rainfall less than 80 per cent of the normal occurred in 1920-1921 and 1928-1930. But at some stations consecutive two, three or even four years with rainfall less than 80 per cent of the normal have occurred on quite a few occasions. It will be seen from table 2 that in thirty years out of fifty, the rainfall in the district ranged between 800 and 1100 mm.

On an average there are 40 rainy days (days with rain of 2.5 mm. or more) in a year. As in case of the amount of rainfall, the number of rainy days increase from the north-west to the south-east. The number varies from 36 at Sultanpur to 45 at Chhipa Barod and Shahabad.

The highest rainfall in 24 hours recorded at any station in the district was 391.7 mm. at Mangrol on June 26, 1935.

1. Source : Office of the Deputy Director General of Observatories (Climatology and Geophysics), Poona.

Temperature

There is a meteorological observatory at Kota and the data of this station may be taken to represent the weather conditions in the district. The cold season starts from about the middle of November and continues till the end of February. January is the coldest month with the mean daily maximum temperature at 24.3°C and the mean daily minimum at 10.6°C . In association with cold waves in the wake of western disturbances passing across north India, the minimum temperature sometimes drops to two or three degrees above the freezing point of water. Both day and night temperatures increase rapidly from March end by May (the hottest month), the mean daily maximum temperature is 42.6°C , while the mean minimum is 29.7°C . In April and May and in June before the onset of the monsoon, temperature may sometimes exceed 47°C . There is an appreciable drop in temperature with the advance of the south-west monsoon into the district. After the withdrawal of the south-west monsoon by the end of September, day temperature increases slightly with a secondary maximum in October.

The highest recorded maximum temperature at Kota was 47.8°C on May 31, 1944 and June 13, 1945. The lowest minimum temperature was 1.7°C on January 31, 1929.

Humidity

The air is generally dry except in the south-west monsoon season. In the summer months, the relative humidities are very low, often being less than 20 per cent in the afternoons.

Cloudiness

The cold season is one of generally clear bright weather with brief spells of cloudy weather caused by occasional western disturbances which pass across north India. In the summer and the post-monsoon months, skies are clear or lightly clouded, Moderate to heavily clouded skies are common in the south-west monsoon season.

Winds

Generally light to moderate winds prevail throughout the year with a slight strengthening in the early monsoon period. Winds are light and variable in the post monsoon and winter seasons particularly in the mornings while in the afternoons winds are slightly stronger and blow from directions between north-east and north-west. The winds change

gradually in the summer months and by May they are predominantly from directions between north-west and south-west. In the south-west monsoon season, the winds are mainly south-westerly or westerly.

Special Weather Phenomena

Some of the depressions which originate in the Bay of Bengal during the monsoon season and move across the central parts of the country in a westerly or west-north-westerly direction affect the district and its neighbourhood and cause widespread heavy rain and strong winds. Dust storms and thunder storms occur in the summer months. The rain in the monsoon are also often associated with thunder.

Tables 3, 4 and 5 give the temperature and humidity, mean wind speed and frequency of special weather phenomena respectively for Kota.

TABLE

Normals and extremes of

Station	No. of data report- ing years	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Kota	50 a	7.6	5.1	4.1	4.6	10.9	70.6	271.5	257.1	129.0
	b	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.4	1.0	4.1	11.7	10.9	6.0
Mangrol	47 a	7.9	6.1	3.8	3.6	8.1	84.8	297.9	275.1	123.9
	b	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.5	1.0	4.6	12.8	12.3	6.4
Sangod	47 a	7.6	4.8	3.8	3.6	8.9	80.8	329.9	293.9	144.5
	b	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.8	4.4	13.2	11.9	6.5
Chechat	50 a	7.6	4.1	2.5	2.8	13.5	78.0	276.1	246.4	125.2
	b	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.4	1.1	4.4	11.6	10.7	6.1
Indargarh	50 a	8.4	5.8	5.3	2.8	9.4	72.1	294.9	268.7	126.7
	b	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.8	3.8	11.9	11.7	5.8
Antah	47 a	7.6	5.1	2.0	3.8	8.9	66.0	317.5	268.2	120.4
	b	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.5	1.0	4.2	12.8	12.1	6.3
Atru	50 a	10.7	5.8	3.6	3.8	8.4	79.3	357.9	333.8	157.0
	b	1.1	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.8	4.6	12.9	12.8	7.0
Baran	50 a	8.1	4.3	2.5	3.3	8.1	89.7	333.3	282.5	125.7
	b	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.4	1.0	4.7	13.6	12.3	6.3
Itawah	50 a	9.7	5.6	4.6	3.1	0.6	66.8	278.6	234.4	104.4
	b	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.8	4.1	12.2	11.0	5.6
Shahabad	50 a	10.2	7.4	4.3	2.8	9.1	82.5	319.0	266.9	131.6
	b	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.3	1.0	4.8	14.2	13.0	8.7

GENERAL

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Rainfall, Kota District

Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual	Highest annual rainfall as % of normal & year**	Lowest annual rainfall as % of normal & year**	Heaviest rainfall in 24 hours* Amount (mm.)	Date
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
13.7	6.1	5.3	785.6	203 (1917)	22 (1905)	249.2	July 13, 1945
0.9	0.6	0.5	37.9				
12.9	4.1	5.8	834.0	207 (1933)	20 (1905)	391.7	June 26, 1933
0.7	0.4	0.4	41.3				
15.7	6.3	3.8	903.6	185 (1917)	38 (1918)	287.0	July 21, 1908
1.0	0.7	0.3	41.2				
12.2	8.6	3.8	780.8	184 (1945)	40 (1905)	383.3	June 29, 1945
0.8	0.6	0.5	37.8				
15.2	4.3	6.3	819.9	209 (1945)	28 (1918)	353.6	June 25, 1933
0.8	0.4	0.5	38.0				
12.2	4.1	3.6	819.4	195 (1917)	33 (1905)	310.1	July 23, 1948
0.8	0.5	0.3	40.3				
17.3	9.1	7.6	994.3	167 (1946)	26 (1905)	336.0	July 21, 1908
0.9	0.7	0.5	42.5				
12.5	7.4	5.8	888.2	169 (1905)	28 (1905)	370.6	July 8, 1899
0.9	0.6	0.5	42.1				
14.0	4.3	5.3	739.4	201 (1917)	42 (1905)	255.8	July 10, 1904
0.8	0.4	0.4	37.9				
15.2	7.9	7.4	864.3	176 (1917)	38 (1905)	264.2	Aug. 17, 1945
1.0	0.6	0.6	44.7				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Kishanganj	41 a	8.1	3.6	2.3	1.8	5.6	89.9	339.1	334.8	138.4
	b	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.7	4.3	13.0	12.9	3.6
Chhipa Barod	50 a	12.5	6.9	3.1	3.6	9.7	96.8	396.5	320.0	155.7
	b	1.3	0.6	0.4	0.4	1.1	5.2	13.9	12.3	7.0
Chhabra	20 a	17.3	3.1	1.8	2.3	5.1	118.9	373.1	339.9	178.0
	b	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3	4.5	12.3	10.5	6.1
Sironj	15 a	24.9	9.1	3.3	1.3	2.3	114.8	353.1	290.6	158.7
	b	1.8	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.3	5.9	13.7	11.2	6.7
Mundana	50 a	7.6	4.6	3.6	3.6	9.1	74.8	275.8	303.0	133.1
	b	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.9	4.2	11.5	10.6	5.6
Sultanpura	50 a	6.6	4.8	3.8	3.1	8.9	68.1	295.1	258.8	105.9
	b	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.9	4.1	12.1	9.7	5.3
Kota (District)	a	10.1	5.4	3.4	3.1	8.4	83.4	319.6	285.0	134.8
	b	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.8	4.5	12.7	11.6	6.3

(a) Normal rainfall in mm.

(b) Average number of rainy days (days with rain of 2.5 mm or more).

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
13.5	8.4	7.6	953.1	218 (1933)	42 (1918)	339.1	July 30, 1923
0.8	0.6	0.6	41.5				
18.8	14.0	7.1	1044.7	176 (1942)	32 (1918)	351.8	July 2, 1906
1.1	0.7	0.6	44.6				
15.5	16.3	6.6	1075.9	162 (1946)	46 (1941)	285.2	July 26, 1958
0.7	0.7	0.5	37.6				
11.7	23.9	5.3	999.0	146 (1942)	56 (1950)	254.0	Sept. 1, 1947
1.0	1.3	0.9	44.2				
16.0	7.1	5.1	843.5	189 (1931)	40 (1918)	248.2	Aug. 18, 1931
0.8	0.5	0.8	36.5				
16.8	3.1	4.6	779.6	226 (1917)	28 (1905)	330.2	July 13, 1900
1.0	0.3	0.4	35.9				
14.8	8.4	5.7	882.8	176 (1917)	33 (1905)		
0.9	0.6	0.5	40.2				

*Based on all available data upto 1955.

**Years given in brackets.

TABLE 2

Frequency of Annual Rainfall, Kota District (Data 1901-1950)

Range in mm.	No. of years	Range in mm.	No. of years
201-300	1	901-1000	5
301-400	1	1001-1100	4
401-500	3	1101-1200	7
501-600	3	1201-1300	1
601-700	8	1301-1400	2
701-800	8	1401-1500	1
801-900	5	1501-1600	1

TABLE 3
Normals of Temperature and Relative Humidity, Kota

Month	Mean daily maximum temperature °C	Mean daily minimum temperature °C	Highest maximum ever recorded** °C	Lowest minimum ever recorded** °C	Relative Humidity	
					830* %	1730* %
January	24.5	10.6	33.9	1.7	64	34
February	28.5	13.1	38.3	2.2	51	25
March	34.1	18.5	42.8	8.9	34	18
April	39.0	24.4	47.5	14.4	24	13
May	42.6	29.7	47.8	18.9	28	16
June	40.3	29.5	47.8	21.1	47	35
July	33.3	26.4	47.2	16.4	74	65
August	31.7	25.4	41.1	18.0	81	69
September	33.1	24.7	40.6	19.2	73	58
October	34.5	21.0	41.1	13.0	53	34
November	30.8	14.8	37.2	7.8	51	29
December	26.7	11.3	33.9	2.6	61	35
Annual	33.3	20.8	—	—	53	36

*Hours I.S.T.

**Extremes are upto 1975

TABLE 4

Mean Wind Speed in kms./hrs., Kota

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
2.2	2.3	3.9	5.2	8.2	9.1	8.2	6.9	5.5	3.0	1.7	1.7	4.8

TABLE 5

Special Weather Phenomena, Kota

Mean No. of days with*	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
Thunder	0.9	0.7	1.5	1.3	2	6	6	3	4	1.3	0.2	0.3	27
Hail storm	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5
Dust storm	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.8	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0
Squall	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Fog	1.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	1.2	3.0

*No. of days 2 and above are given in whole numbers.

CHAPTER II

HISTORY

EARLY PERIOD

Pre-history and Proto-history

Little is known of the pre and proto-history of the region. Evidences gathered from archaeological sites are meagre. The palaeolithic tools of the region can be divided into two series, called series I and series II. Excavations at various places¹ in the valley of river Chambal within and outside the district have revealed many palaeolithic and microlithic sites. The excavations at Sonita (Chittaurgarh district) situated between the old and the present courses of the Chambal, 30 miles (48 km.) south of Kota, yielded nineteen tools of which three were choppers, four cleavers, eight scrapers and one ovate and the remaining three were of indeterminate shapes. The flakes included those of Clactonion technique. The existence of Sohan choppers and Madras (Acheulian) bifaces with clacton flakes in the area was amply established. The excavations near Bhainsrorgarh (Chittaurgarh district) on the borders of Kota district, and the tools which this site yielded allude to the probable dying out of the Sohan industry during the change of the course of river Chambal from near Chamli to its present bed. The next upper layer of loose gravel and shale contained a handaxe, a cleaver and a scraper of the Acheulian industry showing that even this industry was on the decline and series II industry had come to stay.²

Mention of river Chambal (Charmanavati) is found in the Puranic texts. Pargiter³ suggests that Yadu, the eldest son of Yayati was given territories embracing the country watered by the rivers Charmanavati (Chambal), Vetravati (Betwa) and Suktimati (Ken) while his other son Druhyu was assigned the country west of Yamuna and north of Chambal.

1. *Indian Archaeology, 1956-57, A Review*, Department of Archaeology, Government of India, New Delhi (1957), pp. 5-6. 2. *ibid.*

3. Pargiter, F. E. : *Ancient Indian Historical Tradition* (1962), p. 259.

ANCIENT PERIOD

Although a few archaeological sites and temples testify to the antiquity of the region, it is difficult, till fresh material is discovered, to give a chronological or dynastic history of the area before the establishment of the Harauti kingdom during 13th century A.D. It is so because the geographical boundaries of the ancient republics or the monarchies are not known with precision. Hence the history of the early period, described below is mostly based on surmises.

It is likely that in early times the tract might have been occupied by Malavas because they appear to have settled around Karkotnagar¹ about 45 miles (72 km.) north-west of Kota, now in Tonk district, where large number of their coins (150–100 B.C.) have been found. The Badwa inscriptions² of v.s. 295 (A.D. 238) on the Yupas refer to the Maukhari Senapati Bala as the vassal of the Malava republic whose Krita era he followed. With the rise of the Gupta power, the Malava republic came to an end. Inscriptions and sculptures of Gupta period have been found in the adjacent districts of Jhalawar and Bundi with which the history of Kota is closely linked.

The Allahabad Pillar Inscription mentions³ that Samudra Gupta violently uprooted Acyuta Nagasena, a king of the Kota family in course of his campaign in North India. However the Kota family mentioned above cannot be identified with precision. Three inscriptions⁴ of the Maukharis discovered in the Kota region allude to their hold over this area.

Later, it appears that the region had been ruled by a Maurya dynasty or by a Nagavanshi dynasty who accepted the overlordship of the Mauryan dynasty. This is testified to by an inscription of v.s. 795 (738–39 A.D.) which refers to the local prince as a friend of King Dhavala of the Mauryan lineage. This Dhavala might have been probably the same Dhavalpaddeva who is described as suzerain of Guhilputra Dhanika, ruler in Chittaur. An inscription found at Shergarh in Kota refers to Samanta Devadutta in 790 A.D. As the names of his three ancestors end in Naga, it may be held that a Naga family was ruling in this region in the 8th century A.D. if not earlier.⁵ In the adjacent district

1. *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. IX. 2. *ibid.*

3. Chattopadhyaya, Sudhakar : *Early History of North India*, Calcutta (1958), pp. 149–50.

4. Tripathi, Rama Shankar : *History of Ancient India*, Delhi (1969), pp. 288–89.

5. *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. III, *The Classical Age*, Ed. R. C. Majumdar, Bombay (1964), p. 164.

of Jhalawar an inscription dated 690 A.D. refers to Raja Durggana of the Mauryan family.

After the Mauryan dynasty, it appears that the tract passed into the hands of the Paramaras of Dhar as indicated by the inscriptions of 11th century v.s. on the Laxminarain temple at Shergarh. One of these inscriptions narrates the genealogy of the Paramara kings of Dhar beginning from Vakpatidev to Udaydityadeo Naravarman Paramara's rule, which extended upto old Bundi State.¹

The fall of Paramara empire afforded an opportunity to the Bhils and Minas to establish their hold in the region later known as Harauti. The most important tract of Mina dominion² was Bandoghati (Bundi) and Dhundhar (roughly the present Jaipur district).

MEDIAEVAL PERIOD

By the middle of the 12th century the Rajput clans were fast making inroads into the Mina territory and about 1143 A.D. a large number of the Minas left their homes and migrated, some of them reaching the edge of the Malwa plateau where the Paramara sway had declined. They chose the Bandoghati as their abode and ruled there for about a century. Their neighbours were the Khinchis in the east, the Bhils in the south, the Kachhawahas in the north and the Chauhans in the Patar area. They were frequently harassed by their Rajput neighbours, hence their independence came to an end in the 13th century when Rao Deva, a Hada Chauhan annexed their territory.³ Rao Deva or Devi Singh was a descendant of Rao Lakshaman, one of the sons of Vakpati Raj of Shakambhari. Rao Lakshaman had captured⁴ Nadol about v.s. 1000 (943 A.D.). About the middle of the 12th century, Alhan ascended the *gadi* of Nadol while his younger son Manik Rao settled down in the south-east of Mewar and made Bambavada his capital. Sixth in the line from Manik Rao was Har Raj called Hada by the *Bhats*. His name became the patronymic of this branch of the Chauhans. Tod has recorded a legend believed to have been concocted

1. *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. V, Ed. R. C. Majumdar, Bombay (1957), p.69. However, H. C. Ray interpreting the inscription says that it leaves no doubt that the Rashtrakutas of Dhanop held sway here during this period vide his *The Dynastic History of Northern India*. Vol. I, Delhi (1973), p. 563.

2. Tod, J. : *Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan*, Vol. III (Crooke Edition), London (1920), pp. 1330–33.

3. *Bundi District Gazetteer*, Jaipur (1964), pp. 31–32.

4. *Muhnot Nensi-ki-Khyat*, Vol. I, p. 104, fn. 2.

by bards to explain the origin of the Hādas. Ashtipal, a Chauhan Chief, while fighting against Muslim invaders was cut to pieces but his family goddess collected his bones and brought him back to life. This is only a popular story, not history. Ashti can be corrupted into Asthi (bone) and the latter into Hada. Thus the clan might have sprung from the brave Ashtipal. But it is a mere conjecture.

The son of Ashtipal was Bagha or Banga Deo and his grand son was Devi Singh (Deva). The increasing Muslim pressure to the south of Ajmer caused the Chauhans of Nadol to move to safer regions, eventually leading to the establishment of their power at Bundi, Kota and Sirohi. When Nadol was captured by Qutb-ud-din Aibak, Devi Singh migrated to Bhainsrorgarh. He captured this region from the Usara tribe of the Minas with the help of Mewar or according to another tradition, with the aid of Har Raj Dod, a Paramara Chieftain who became an ally of Deva after an initial trial of strength.¹ Tod gives a similar account but instead of Har Raj Dod, he gives the name of Rao Ganga Khinchi of Ramgarh (Railawan).

Devi Singh took Bundi from Jeta Mina by deceit in² v.s. 1298 (1241 A. D.) and extended the boundary of his principality. Two years later, he took *Sanyas* after entrusting the reins of his principality in the hands of his eldest son Samar Singh. By this time his sway had extended to the right bank of river Chambal.

On the right bank of the Chambal, at Akelgarh, was the seat of power of the Bhils who ruled over the adjacent areas, particularly along the Mukandra range of hills. There were frequent skirmishes between the Hadas of the newly acquired Bundi principality and the Bhils. Samar Singh Hada was able to subdue Kotya Bhil in a well-contested fight. Jait Singh, the son of Samar Singh desired for himself a new principality and by deceit destroyed a large number of Bhils. Kotya, the Bhil, was also trapped and he died while fighting against Jait Singh. Jait Singh captured Akelgarh in v. s. 1321 (1264 A. D.) and occupied Kota. The pargana of Kota, thereafter, used to be assigned as a jagir to a prince of Bundi.³

Samar Singh is said to have died defending his patrimony of Bambavada against the Muslims.⁴ Towards the close of the 13th century,

1. *Bundi District Gazetteer*, Jaipur (1964), p. 34.

2. Sharma, Mathura Lal : *Kota Rajya ka Itihas*, Vol. I, Kota (v. s. 1996), pp. 56-57, also *Vansha Bhaskar*, Vol. II, pp. 12, 26, 27.

3. Sharma, Mathura Lal, *op.cit.*, p. 63.

4. Tod, J., *op. cit.*, Vol. III, pp. 1478-79.

king Hammira of Ranthambhor brought Kota under his sway along with some portions of Gwalior.¹

In 1226 A. D. when Sultan Iltutmish campaigned against Rajputana, one of his officers led an expedition against Bundi. The expedition, however, failed.² Balban also raided Bundi and Ranthambhor.³ Again, in the early years of the 14th century, troops of Alauddin Khalji overran Bundi and Tonk.⁴

About this time the Hada principality included⁵ Palaittha, Toda, Bundi, Khatpur, Patan, Gandoli, Karwar, Kota, Kaithun, Siswali, Barod, Railawan, Ramgarh, Mau, Sangod etc. Bundi's relations with Mewar at this time deteriorated. The reason is stated to be that Rana Kshetra Singh (1378-1405 A. D.) of Mewar demanded allegiance from the Hada chief whose ancestor Devi Singh had promised it to Rana Ari Singh for the help the latter had rendered in capturing Bundi from the Minas and also had given his daughter in marriage to him. For a time, the Hada chiefs acknowledged allegiance to Mewar but shortly afterwards, Mewar itself fell into Alauddin's hands and was thus unable to enforce its authority on the Hadas. After Mewar recouped itself during the reign of weak Sultans, it found an opportunity to assert itself again. Inscriptions show that Rana Kshetra Singh inflicted a defeat on the Hada *Sardars*, destroyed their fort Mandargarh and subjugated the Hada lands.⁶ The expansionist designs of Mewar brought it in conflict with Dilawar Khan Ghori, the ruler of Malwa. A sanguinary battle took place near Chittaur. Kshetra Singh won a victory, with the help rendered by his vassal, the Hada chieftain.⁷

Recapitulating, Samar Singh was succeeded at Bundi by his eldest son Napuji while the other son Jait Singh continued to rule at Kota. Napuji was succeeded by Hammir Singh, Bar Singh and Hallu. At Kota, Jait Singh was succeeded by his son Surjan and grandson Dheerdeh.⁸

1. *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. V, Ed. R. C. Majumdar, Bombay (1957), pp. 85-86.

2. *ibid.*, p. 134. However, the State of Bundi was founded later in 1241 A.D.

3. *ibid.*, p. 148.

4. *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. VI, Ed. R. C. Majumdar, Bombay (1960), p. 33.

5. Sharma, Mathura Lal : *op. cit.*, pp. 60-66.

6. *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. VI, Ed. R. C. Majumdar, Bombay (1960), pp. 329-30.

7. *ibid.*, p. 330.

8. Sharma, Mathura Lal, *op. cit.*, pp. 65-66.

In 1432 A.D., Sultan Ahmad Shah of Gujarat extracted tribute¹ from both Bundi and Kota. King Mahmud Shah I of Malwa, during his invasion of Chittaur in 1446 A.D. collected² 1,25,000 *tangas* as tribute from the Raja of Kota.

In the line of Dheerdeh of Kota there was one Jetawatrai during the fifteenth century. His eldest son Beeram succeeded him at Kota who mostly remained in the service of Bundi leaving the charge of Kota in the hands of his brother Kanha. In 1546 A.D. two Pathan soldiers, named Kesar Khan and Dokar Khan forcibly established their hold over Kota, and simultaneously Bundi also passed into the hands of the Muslim ruler of Malwa.³

Better days came for Harauti in the reign of Rao Surjan (1533–1585 A.D.). He was in the service of Mewar and held a jagir of twelve villages. He was able to defeat the Pathan ruler⁴ of Kota with the help of a large army. His sway extended not only over Bundi but also on Patan, Kota, Khatkar Lakheri, Nainwa, Antara and Khairabad. He was also appointed *Kiledar* of Ranthambhor⁵ by the Mewar ruler.

However, he submitted to Akbar when the latter besieged Ranthambhor and surrendered the fort in March, 1569. The negotiations were carried on by the prince of Amber. It is said that Rao Surjan put forward ten conditions for surrender, which being trivial, were accepted by Akbar and the fort was incorporated in the Imperial territory and Rao Surjan was later made a *Mansabdar* of 5000 when he subdued Gondwana. Large territories were bestowed upon him near Bundi and Benaras. He was made the Hakim of Benaras and Chunar, and died at Benaras.⁶ Kota and Bundi were under *Sarkar* Ranthambhor of Ajmer Suba in the Mughal administrative structure. According to Sir Jadunath Sarkar, the territory of modern Bundi and Kota was also known as the *Sarkar* of Nagar,⁷ which contained 31 *Mahals* and was spread over 8,037,450 *Bighas*. Its revenue amounted to 40,389,830 *Dams*.

1. *A Comprehensive History of India*, Vol. III, Ed. Mohammad Habib and K. A. Nizami, Delhi (1970), p. 834.

2. *The Cambridge History of India*, Vol. III, Ed. Sir Wolsley Haig, Delhi (1965), p. 356.

3. Sharma, Mathura Lal, *op. cit.*, p. 66.

4. *ibid.*, pp. 71–75.

5. *Bundi District Gazetteer*, Jaipur (1964), p. 38.

6. Sharma, Mathura Lal, *op. cit.*, pp. 81–82. From other sources, he was only a *Mansabdar* of 2000, vide *Bundi District Gazetteer*, Jaipur (1964), p. 39.

7. *Ain-i-Akbari* of Abul Fazl, translated by H. S. Jarret and corrected by Sir Jadunath Sarkar, Calcutta (1949), pp. 273, 277 & 281.

Rao Surjan had bestowed Kota on his son Bhoj after having ousted the Pathan ruler. After the death of Surjan, Bhoj succeeded him at Bundi and bestowed Kota on his second son Hridyanarain, which was confirmed by an imperial *Farman* on this subject. Hridyanarain ruled over Kota for fifteen years.

After the death of Rao Bhoj (1607 A. D.), his son Rao Ratan succeeded him. He and his son Madho Singh played an important role in putting down the rebellion of prince Khurram. A battle was fought in 1624 A.D. near Allahabad between the imperial forces and the troops of prince Khurram in which Hridyanarain of Kota had also participated with his brother Rao Ratan on the side of the imperial forces. The battle was so fierce that Hridyanarain fled from the field. For this cowardly act, Kota was resumed by the emperor and made it over temporarily to Rao Ratan.

Some time after, prince Khurram in alliance with Malik Amber laid siege to the fort of Burhanpur which was not only tenaciously defended by Rao Ratan but Khurram was forced to flee for life. Madho Singh distinguished himself in this battle. Rao Ratan entrusted the jagir of Kota to Madho Singh in v. s. 1681 (c. 1625 A. D.) and waited for a favourable opportunity to obtain royal *Farman* in confirmation.

Soon after, Khurram was made a prisoner and kept in Burhanpur which was governed by Rao Ratan and Mahabat Khan. Rao Ratan deputed Madho Singh to look after the comforts of Khurram in the prison. Madho Singh was able to win the confidence of the prince and when the latter became emperor after the death of Jahangir, he not only confirmed the jagir of Kota for Madho Singh but also conferred eight more parganas (Khajuri, Arand Kheda, Kaithun, Anwa, Kanwas, Madhukargarh, Digod and Rahal) upon him and recognised him as a ruler independent of Bundi,¹ and directly under the crown.

Madho Singh, as a *Mansabdar* of the Mughal empire, was required to serve in the imperial army at various places. He was with the imperial forces when the latter proceeded against the rebellious Khanjahan Lodi and distinguished himself in the battle. His *Mansab* was increased and more parganas were granted to him by the emperor, thus extending the boundaries of his principality. He accompanied the imperial forces which were sent to subdue Jujhar Singh Bundela (1635 A.D.). He was also in the imperial forces which were sent to capture Kandhar, Balkh and Badakhshan. He held the fort of Balkh

1. Sharma, Mathura Lal, *op. cit.*, pp. 104–105.

for three months against heavy odds and was suitably rewarded for his bravery. He returned to Kota from the latter expedition in v. s. 1705 (1648 A.D.) and died soon after.¹ He was succeeded by his eldest son Mukund Singh.

Mukund Singh with his four brothers fought gallantly in the battle of Fatehabad near Ujjain (1658 A.D.). All the five fell fighting in the field. It, however, happened that the youngest Kishor Singh, when pulled out from amongst the slain, was found to be still alive and recovered to ascend the throne after Jagat Singh.

Rao Mukund Singh was succeeded by Jagat Singh (1658 A.D.) who was then fourteen years of age. He spent most of the time with the imperial armies in the Deccan. He died without issue and was succeeded by Pem Singh of Koyla who was soon deposed for his incompetence by the nobles of the State.²

Kishor Singh, who was mortally wounded in the battle at Fatehabad, was the new choice for the throne of Kota. He was the youngest son of Madho Singh and thus an uncle of late Rao Jagat Singh whom he had helped and guided in the battles. At the time of Jagat Singh's death he was in Deccan fighting against Bijapur.

After his investiture (1684 A.D.) which was confirmed by the emperor, he was recalled in the Deccan. He wanted his eldest son Bishan Singh to accompany him but the prince under his mother's advice refused to obey his father. As a punishment for this disobedience Kishor Singh disinherited him from succeeding to the throne³ but provided him with a large fief of Anta. In preference to him, he declared Ram Singh, the second son, as his successor who accompanied his father to Deccan.

Kishor Singh spent most of his time with the imperial army fighting against the Marathas and distinguished himself at the siege of Bijapur. He was slain while escalading the fort wall of Arcot.

When the news of Kishor Singh's death (1696 A.D.) reached Kota, his eldest son Bishan Singh who had been disinherited due to his disobedience, occupied the throne.⁴ Ram Singh, the second son was in the Deccan in the Imperial Service. He sought permission from the

emperor to visit Kota to mourn the death of his father and to offer *Nazr* to Bishan Singh. The emperor, well aware of Ram Singh's services to the empire, recognised him as the ruler of Kota and asked him to oust Bishan Singh. Thus armed with the imperial authority, he marched with his army to oust his brother. A fight took place near Awan¹ in which Ram Singh emerged victorious and acquired the throne.

Soon after, he proceeded again to the Deccan where he distinguished himself in the siege and capture of the Jinji fort. In the war of succession for the throne after the death of Mughal emperor Aurangzeb, he sided with prince Azam while Rao Budh Singh Hada of Bundi espoused the cause of prince Muazzam. The battle was fought at Jajau where Ram Singh fell fighting with remarkable dash and bravery.²

Ram Singh was succeeded by Bhim Singh. His reign was marked by warfare with Bundi. Budh Singh, the ruler of Bundi, had already gained favour of prince Muazzam, who now ascended the throne of Delhi under the name of Bahadurshah. He obtained emperor's permission to incorporate 54 parganas of Kota into Bundi. When Bhim Singh refused to acquiesce, an army was sent to attack Kota to acquire the parganas by force. But the invader was defeated. Another force sent by Bundi after some time met the same fate.³

After accession of Farrukhsiyar on the throne of Delhi, the political situation became favourable for Bhim Singh who was permitted to incorporate Bundi into Kota. Bundi was consequently attacked (v.s. 1770 or c. 1712-13 A.D.) and captured. He brought to Kota the royal insignia of saffron colour and *Nishan* and *Nakkaras* from Bundi. He also attacked the *Thikana* of Karwar but the siege was soon lifted and he returned to Kota. After sometime, a battle was fought at Bhanawade between the forces of Bhim Singh and Salim Singh the *Thakur* of Karwar in which the latter was defeated.⁴ In order to chastise the *Thakur*, troops were again sent to capture Karwar but no success was achieved.

The court intrigues at Delhi again changed the situation during the reign of Farrukhsiyar. Rao Budh Singh of Bundi was able to win over his favour through Sawai Jai Singh of Amber. Farrukhsiyar despatched Nawab Dilawar Khan with imperial troops with orders to occupy Bundi and restore it to Budh Singh. Bundi was easily captured and was

1. Sharma, Mathura Lal, *op.cit.*, pp. 109-127. For controversy regarding dates of his birth and death, see *ibid.*

2. *ibid.*, p. 197.

3. *ibid.*, p. 203.

4. Malleon, Col. G. B. : *An Historical sketch of the Native States of India*, London (1875), p. 69.

1. Sharma, Mathura Lal, *op. cit.*, pp. 223-24.

2. Malleon, Col. G.B., *op. cit.* p. 69.

3. Sharma, Mathura Lal, *op. cit.*, pp. 253-258.

4. *ibid.*, p. 262.

made a *Khalsa* territory and was then bestowed upon Budh Singh. Jai Singh also managed, after some time, to procure orders for Bhim Singh to surrender the parganas of Man and Baran to Budh Singh which were eventually surrendered.¹

After dethronement of Farrukhsiyar, the real power at Delhi remained in the hands of Sayyad brothers whose favour Bhim Singh was able to gain. In an attempt to retaliate, Bhim Singh attacked Budh Singh near Delhi with the help of imperial troops and was successful in gaining a victory. The Sayyad brothers realising that Sawai Jai Singh was their enemy and would try to raise a revolt, ordered Bhim Singh of Kota and Ajit Singh of Marwar who were at Delhi at the time to march against Bundi and Amber with their respective forces. During the absence of Bhim Singh from Kota, Salim Singh the *Thakur* of Karwar started raiding Kota territory. Bhim Singh on arrival at Kota, defeated Salim Singh who fled to Bundi and shut himself there. Bundi was besieged, Salim Singh could not offer resistance and fled from there. Bundi was captured and annexed to Kota.²

Meanwhile Sayyad brothers felt concerned by the activities of Nizamulmulik Chinkulij Khan, the subedar of Malwa. They sent a large force under the command of Dilawar Ali Khan to subdue him. Bhim Singh also accompanied him. A fierce battle took place at Pandher (1720 A.D.) near Burhanpur in which Bhim Singh was killed.

Bhim Singh had the dignity of a *Mansab* of five thousand. Likewise he was the first in his dynasty to have the title of Maharao from the Maharana, which was confirmed by the Emperor.³

Bhim Singh was succeeded by his eldest son Arjun Singh who ruled only for three years. During his reign, Bundi and its *Thikanas* slipped from him⁴ and were occupied by Budh Singh. Arjun Singh died without heir and was succeeded (1724 A.D.) by his brother Durjanshal. Shyam Singh, a brother elder to Durjanshal and younger to Arjun Singh tried to wrest power with the aid of Sawai Jai Singh of Amber but was killed in the contest.⁵

Bhim Singh could not retain Bundi for long. His relations with Sawai Jai Singh were cordial till 1726 A.D. but then a domestic feud estranged the two rulers. The feud began with a controversy over

1. Sharma, Mathura Lal, *op.cit.*, p. 266.

2. *ibid.*, p. 273.

3. Malleon, Col. G.B., *op.cit.*, pp. 66-67.

4. Sharma, Mathura Lal, *op.cit.*, p. 314.

5. *ibid.*, p. 337.

the legitimacy of a son from Jai Singh's sister who had been married to Budh Singh. The estrangement continued and in 1729, Jai Singh's forces occupied Bundi and ousting Budh Singh, enthroned Dalel Singh, son of Salim Singh of Karwar, a vassal of Bundi. Budh Singh made an attempt to occupy Bundi when Jai Singh was away in Malwa. When Budh Singh advanced towards Bundi, the Jaipur forces came quickly to the aid of Salim Singh who was holding Bundi for his young son Dalel Singh. The huge horde scared away most of Budh Singh's supporters and he counselled his supporters not to fight. But some of the devoted followers attacked the Jaipur force at Kusalath (1730 A.D.) and were defeated. Dalel Singh, thus freed from rivalry, was crowned.¹ Maharao Durjanshal now decided to help Budh Singh. A fierce battle was fought at Pancholas (1730) between the Kachhwahas and the Hadas in which the latter lost the day.²

Pratap Singh Hada, the elder brother of Dalel Singh of Bundi, felt aggrieved at the sudden rise of his younger brother. Prompted by Budh Singh's Kachhwahi queen, he negotiated with the Marathas who agreed to restore Bundi to Budh Singh on payment of six lakhs of rupees. A large force³ under Malharrao Holkar, Ranoji Sindhia and Anand Rao Pawar reached Bundi (1734 A.D.) and led a successful assault. Bundi was occupied. Kachhwahi Rani tied *Rakhi* on Malharrao's wrist and they proclaimed Budh Singh as the ruler of Bundi in his absence. They left Bundi after receiving the stipulated amount. But no sooner the Marathas departed, Jaipur forces reoccupied Bundi and placed Dalel Singh again on the throne.

The vacuum caused by the gradual fall of Mughal empire was filled by Marathas who advanced in the north and subdued one after the other the dependencies of the emperor in Rajputana and elsewhere. Even the Maharana of Udaipur negotiated with them (v.s. 1793) and promised to pay annual tribute.

It was a detachment of the Maratha force which took Nahargarh on the request of the Kota ruler who paid a large amount and allowed passage through his territory. However, Bajirao retreated from Delhi, defeated Nizamulmulik near Bhopal and remembering the assistance which Durjanshal tried to render to Khandaura besieged Kota (v.s. 1794). Durjanshal retired to Mangrol. The siege continued for forty days without any gain. At last negotiations started. Kota

1. Sarkar, J.N. : *Fall of the Mughal Empire*, Vol. I, Calcutta (1949), p. 139.

2. *Bundi District Gazetteer*, Jaipur (1964), p. 45.

3. *ibid.*, p. 46.

agreed to pay ten lakhs of rupees of which eight lakhs were given immediately and agreement was signed for the remaining amount. The Marathas appointed Balaji Yaswant, a Konkanastha Saraswat Brahman as their vakil at Kota court (v. s. 1795).¹

In v.s. 1798, Durjanshal celebrated a religious function on *Kartik Shukla Pratipada* at Nathdwara and invited several rulers and nobles to join. It is likely that the occasion was utilised for discussions on political situation resulting from the disintegration of the Mughal empire and the rising power of Marathas. The Maharana of Udaipur and Maharao Durjanshal also mutually agreed to instal Ummed Singh on the *gadi* of Bundi and Madho Singh on that of Jaipur at appropriate time.

Budh Singh of Bundi had died in v.s. 1796 (A.D. 1740). Dalel Singh was still the ruler of Bundi. Jai Singh of Jaipur died in 1743. When Ummed Singh, the son of Budh Singh, learned of the death of his arch enemy Jai Singh, he attacked and took Patan and Gondoli. Maharao Durjanshal also requested Ishwari Singh, who had succeeded Jai Singh at Jaipur, to recognise Ummed Singh as ruler of Bundi. Ishwari Singh, however, did not like that the influence of Jaipur at Bundi be replaced by that of Kota.

Maharana Jagat Singh of Mewar and Maharao Durjanshal of Kota agreed to enthrone Madho Singh on the *gadi* of Jaipur in place of Ishwari Singh to support the claim of Ummed Singh on Bundi. The combined forces of Mewar and Kota reached Jamoli in Jahazpur pargana (1744 A.D.). The forces of Ishwari Singh were encamped at Pander. For forty days they faced each other. At last, Ishwari Singh was able to win over² the Maharana by agreeing to assign Tonk, Toda and three other parganas to prince Madho Singh (son of Sawai Singh by his wife who was a Udaipur princess). This secret agreement was reached without the knowledge of Durjanshal and when he learned about it, he marched back to Kota utterly disgusted by Maharana's behaviour.³

Durjanshal next tried to secure support from Abhai Singh of Jodhpur but failed. He was, however, able to secure a force from Fakhruddaula, the Governor of Gujarat, on payment of one lakh of rupees. He also managed to enlist the support of the Raja of Shahpura. The

combined army made a successful assault on Bundi (1744). Dalel Singh fled to Nainwa. Durjanshal gave no evidence of generosity. He assigned only the pargana of Lohitpur to Ummed Singh and did not put him on the vacant throne. Ummed Singh proudly declined to accept the humiliating arrangement.

The Maharana now thinking that Jaipur was not strong enough invited the Kota Maharao to invade Jaipur. The combined forces of Mewar, Shahpura and Kota confronted the Jaipur forces on the banks of Banas at Rajmahal but were defeated. Next year the Maharana again sent his forces against Ishwari Singh. Now a treaty was concluded by which Ishwari Singh agreed to give Toda to Madho Singh and Bundi to Ummed Singh.

Maharaja Ishwari Singh who smarted under his defeat enlisted the military support of Jiyaji Sirdhia, son of Ranoji, and again placed Dalel Singh on the *gadi* of Bundi. He next marched against Kota with the combined forces of Dalel Singh and Holkar. The siege lasted for 63 days during which one of Sindhia's arms was severed by a cannon ball. A treaty was then signed (May 1748) by which the Kota Maharao agreed to pay compensation to the Maratha leader, Dalel Singh ceded revenue of certain lands to the Marathas as price for their help on the condition that they would retain those as long as Bundi would remain with Dalel Singh.¹ Dalel Singh was, however, shortly afterwards ousted by Ummed Singh but the victory proved to be short-lived lasting only for 16 days when he was forced to leave on arrival of the Jaipur forces.

Ummed Singh now tried to procure help from Mewar and Marwar to regain Bundi but in vain. Then Maharao Durjanshal persuaded Holkar to lend military help to Ummed Singh. The combined forces of Holkar, Udaipur and Kota marched against Jaipur and a battle was fought near Bagru in which Ishwari Singh was defeated and concluded a treaty recognising Ummed Singh as the ruler of Bundi.

Durjanshal died in v.s. 1813. He left no heir and was succeeded by Ajit Singh, a lineal descendant of Bishan Singh. Marathas at this time, were very powerful and felt offended at the accession of Ajit Singh without their sanction. They marched with a large force to dethrone him and encamped near Kota. They were, however, propitiated by a promise of payment of forty lakhs of rupees in four annual instalments with a remission of two lakhs in the last instalment.² Ajit Singh ruled

1. Sharma, Mathura Lal, *op.cit.*, Vol. II, pp. 373-74.

2. *Bundi District Gazetteer*, Jaipur (1964), p. 47.

3. Sharma, Mathura Lal, *op.cit.*, Vol. II, p. 384.

1. *Bundi District Gazetteer*, Jaipur (1964), p. 47.

2. Sharma, Mathura Lal, *op.cit.*, pp. 414-15.

only for two years and was succeeded by his son Shatrusal I (1759–66 A.D.).

Shatrushal ruled for eight years. The most important event of his reign was the battle of Bhatwara (1761) between Kota and Jaipur in which the former emerged victorious. The circumstances leading to this battle were as follows. There were eight *Kotris* or fiefs, namely, Pipalda, Gainta, Karwar, Pusod, Indargarh, Khatoli, Balban and Antarda which formed a compact region round the Ranthambhor fort and adjacent to the territories of the States of Bundi, Kota and Jaipur. Of these, the first four were founded by the descendants of Hridayanarain, the younger son of Rao Ratan, who, after holding Kota in jagir for 20 years, had been deprived of it due to his flight from the field at the battle of Allahabad in 1624. The Mughal emperor then assigned Kota to Madho Singh but the latter obtained for his brother a large jagir under the fort of Ranthambhor. The four main parts of this principality were Pipalda, Gainta, Karwar and Pusod. The remaining four *Kotris* were founded by the successors of Indar Singh and his son Bairisal who were sons of Gopinath, the eldest son of Rao Ratan, who, for misconduct, had been overlooked for succession to the Bundi throne. These eight *Kotris* were directly under the *Sarkar* of Ranthambhor. When Ranthambhor was made over to Madho Singh of Jaipur by the emperor in 1753 A.D. the question of allegiance of these *Kotris* came up. Their chiefs aligned themselves with the Kota ruler due to the overtures of Himmat Singh Jhala, the ambitious *Faujdar* of Kota. When Himmat Singh died, his adopted son Zalim Singh succeeded him and invited the chiefs of the *Kotris* to Kota where they were cordially received by the Maharao who assured them that if Madho Singh forced the issue, Kota would meet the challenge.¹

Soon after Madho Singh mobilised his army against Kota. A battle took place at Bhatwara in Mangrol tahsil. A number of Jagirdars of the *Kotris* participated with their troops. It so happened that Malharao Holkar was then encamped at Madhukargarh in the Mukan-dara pass. When requested to give military assistance by Kota, he agreed to stand by in the neighbourhood of the battle field so as to give an impression to the Jaipur forces that he would fight on behalf of Kota if need arose. The Kota troops were commanded by Zalim Singh. The battle continued for three days and Kota forces emerged victorious.² This battle also proved a stepping stone for Zalim Singh who later played a very important role in Kota.

1. *Bundi District Gazetteer*, Jaipur (1964), pp. 50–51.

2. *ibid.*, p. 51.

Shatrushal ruled only for about six years. Since he left no heir, he was succeeded by his brother Guman Singh.

Although Zalim Singh's sister was married to Maharao Guman Singh, he lost the favour of the Maharao for some time and was expelled from the State. He went to Mewar where the Maharana assigned him a jagir. He fought in a battle against the Marathas and was taken a prisoner but was released on a ransom of sixty thousands of rupees paid by one of his Maratha friends named Ambaji Ingle. The southern portion of Kota was at this time invaded by the Marathas. The situation compelled Maharao Guman Singh to recall Zalim Singh. Zalim Singh readily accepted the invitation and was restored to his jagir of Nanta and the office of the *Faujdar*.¹ Zalim Singh was able to buy off the Marathas by paying a sum of rupees six lakhs.

Maharao Guman Singh died in v.s. 1827. His son Ummed Singh, a boy of ten years succeeded him. Guman Singh, seeing his end near, had appointed Zalim Singh as his guardian Regent.

Zalim Singh was ambitious and this led him to power. He was intelligent and resourceful. Under his administration, which lasted for about forty-five years, Kota reached the zenith of its prosperity, benefiting by the misfortunes of her neighbours. One of these was Bundi. He was able to create dissensions between Bishen Singh, the ruler of Bundi, and his Diwan, Sukharam. The latter was dismissed from the office.² Zalim Singh's men were posted on all the key positions and he began to control the affairs of Bundi. In 1792 he married his daughter to the young ruler of Bundi with great pomp. Zalim Singh treated Ummed Singh always as his ward, reducing him to a figure head and made himself the *de facto* ruler.

The Pindaris and Marathas were at this time creating trouble by their predatory activities. The two rival Maratha chiefs, Sindhia and Holkar fought a battle at Kakheri³ in Kota in 1792 in which the latter's troops were defeated and the Sindhia became the predominant power in Northern India.

Zalim Singh sheltered⁴ Meerkhan Pindari's family in the Shergarh fort for several years. Hence Kota territory was not raided by the free booters and secondly, he tried to avoid conflict with the Marathas,

1. Sharma, Mathura Lal, *op.cit.*, Vol. II, pp. 462–64.

2. *Bundi District Gazetteer*, Jaipur (1964), p. 53.

3. *The Cambridge History of India*, Vol. V, edited by H.H. Dodwell, Delhi (1968), p. 366.

4. Sharma, Mathura Lal, *op.cit.*, Vol. II, pp. 471–86.

propitiated them by petty presents or by acceding to their demands and assigning them petty jagirs. He gave several lakhs of rupees annually to the Marathas to appease them.

In 1804, Col. Monson was sent by the British East India Company to subdue Holkar. Zalim Singh supplied him a force under Amar Singh of Palaita. Monson could not stand against Holkar and made the panic stricken Colonel retired with his battalions towards Kota, leaving Capt. Lucan and the Rajput Cavalry supplied by Kota and Bundi. They fought vainly to defend the retreat of Monson but were at last completely annihilated. Capt. Lucan was killed.¹

The assistance rendered by Kota to Col. Monson infuriated Holkar who attacked Kota to retaliate. Zalim Singh, however, was successful in concluding a treaty² by paying him three lakhs of rupees.

Zalim Singh fished in the troubled waters of Mewar and by advancing loan to the Maharana, had acquired a large tract of the State consisting of parganas of Sanganer, Jahazpur, Itoda, Sakargarh, Kotri and Hastara. He had appointed Bishan Singh Saktawat to administer them. After deducting the administrative charges, Zalim Singh credited the balance of income in his Udaipur account. Zalim Singh claimed that Kota had spent seventy-one lakhs of rupees to pay off Sindhia and Holkar on behalf of Udaipur and to meet the personal expenses of the Maharana of Mewar, and it was as security for the loan that the parganas were being held.³

MODERN PERIOD

After curbing the Maratha power, the British turned their attention towards the Pindari menace. When the British government undertook to destroy the Pindaris in 1817 A.D., Zalim Singh took the lead to co-operate with them. He readily accepted the British invitation to wage war though he was on the best terms with the Pindaris.⁴ Large number of Pindaris had been settled by him in the territories of Kota. When the war commenced and three British Divisions closed in on the raiders, Kota rendered sincere and effective help⁵ to the British Government.

A treaty of eleven Articles was concluded⁶ through Zalim Singh

1. Sharma, Mathura Lal, *op.cit.*, Vol. II, pp. 490-92.

2. *ibid.*, p. 495. 3. *ibid.*, p. 504.

4. *Bundi District Gazetteer*, Jaipur (1964), p. 55.

5. Tod, James : *Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan*, Vol. III (Crooke Edition), London (1920), p. 1517.

6. Aitchison, C.U. : *A Collection of Treaties, Engagements & Sanads relating to India & Neighbouring Countries*, Vol. III (1932), pp. 333 & 357.

between the Maharao of Kota and the British East India Company in December 1817. By this treaty Kota was taken under the protection of the British government. The tribute formerly paid to the Marathas was made payable to the British government who accounted to Scindia for his share, and the Maharao was to furnish troops according to his means, when required. A supplementary Article was secretly added in February 1818 to the treaty, vesting the principality in Maharao Ummed Singh and his heirs and the administration of the State in Rajrana Zalim Singh and his heirs in regular succession and perpetuity. The tributary claims on Shahabad, the personal estate of Zalim Singh, were remitted on Kota restoring to Mewar some lands held from that State as security for bond debt of ninety lakhs of rupees. Zalim Singh was further rewarded in 1819 for his services in the Pindari war, by permanent annexation of four districts to the Kota State which were ceded by Holkar.¹ It was first intended to make a separate grant of these districts to Zalim Singh but he insisted that they should be annexed to the Kota State.

During the life time of Maharao Ummed Singh, who had been a non-entity throughout, no inconvenience was felt from the secret clauses of the treaty, but on his death in 1819 A.D., during the time of his son and successor Kishor Singh, it became apparent that the anomalous system by which one person was recognised as the titular chief and another as the actual ruler could not be allowed to stay. Kishor Singh wrote to the British Government to annul the supplementary treaty which was a secret pact unknown to the late Maharao. But when he received an unfavourable reply he attempted to secure the actual administration by force. He was virtually a captive in his palace but one night left for Bundi and called to his assistance his chiefs and vassals and appealed to the neighbouring princes to assist him in expelling Zalim Singh.² In 1821 he invaded the Kota territory and advanced upto Mangrol. The East India Company assisted Zalim Singh with troops commanded by two British officers. The forces of Maharao were defeated. The Maharao retired to Nathdwara, where he stayed for about nine months.³ By the intercession of Maharana of Mewar, an engagement was signed between Maharao Kishor Singh and the East India Company according to which he returned to Kota and was reinstated on the throne. He was

1. Sharma, Mathura Lal, *op.cit.*, Vol. II, p. 553. Other sources give this date as 1820.

2. Malleson, Col. G.B., *op.cit.*, p. 73.

3. Sharma, Mathura Lal, *op.cit.*, Vol. II, p. 578.

guaranteed an annual allowance of 1,64,000 rupees for himself and his establishment; he was declared supreme within his own palaces and had 300 men (of whom 100 were cavalry) at his disposal. On the other hand, he recognised the perpetual succession to the administration of Zalim Singh and his heirs.¹

Zalim Singh died in 1824 at the age of eighty four and was succeeded by his son Madho Singh. Madho Singh was followed by his son Madan Singh. In 1828, Maharao Kishor Singh also died and was succeeded by his nephew Ram Singh. Madan Singh, grandson of Zalim Singh was unlike his father Madho Singh who, with his accommodating nature got on well with Maharao Kishor Singh. Madan Singh was a very assertive type of young man and did not at all care for Maharao Ram Singh. Both complained to the government. There was a danger of popular rising for the expulsion of Madan Singh and it was, therefore, resolved to dismember the State.² With the consent of the Maharao the British government dismembered the State and created a new principality (Jhalawar) for the descendants of Zalim Singh. Consequently, Madan Singh was given seventeen parganas yielding a revenue of twelve lakhs of rupees. A new treaty was concluded³ with Kota in 1838 A.D. The tribute payable by the Maharao to the British government was reduced by Rs. 80,000 which was now to be paid by Jhalawar. The Maharao also agreed to maintain an auxiliary force at a cost of not more than three lakhs of rupees, which was subsequently reduced to two lakhs in 1844, and it was agreed that if this sum should prove insufficient, the difference would be paid from Kota tribute. The Maharao was also warned at the same time that if he failed to make his payments punctually, a territorial security would be demanded both for tribute and for the payment of this auxiliary force.⁴ This auxiliary force was known as Kota Contingent.

Upheaval of 1857

The British government had posted a Political Agent at Kota who regulated relations between the State and the British government. In 1857 Major Burton held this post. He had recently returned from Neemuch (October 12, 1857) and met the Maharao. In a private interview with the Maharao he urged⁵ him to punish and dismiss several of

1. Malleon, Col. G.B., *op.cit.*, p. 74.

2. *Imperial Gazetteer of India*, Vol. XV, p. 414.

3. Aitchison, C.U., *op.cit.*, p. 334.

4. *ibid.*

5. Khadgawat, Nathuram, *Rajasthan's Role in the Struggle of 1857*, Government of Rajasthan, Jaipur (1957), p. 58.

his officers who were known to be disaffected. Probably the Vakil who was present at the time of the interview, subsequently made this advice known to the troops and their officers who determined to evenge themselves on Major Burton. Accordingly, on October 15, 1857 the rebels suddenly surrounded the Agency House, and killed Doctor Saldar and an Indian doctor. They were commanded by Mahrab Khan and Munshi Jaidayal. Thereafter they attacked the Agency House, the Political Agent Burton was on the first floor with his two sons. Gun shots were exchanged and at last the insurgents scaled the wall of the bungalow and reached the roof and there massacred Major Burton and his two sons.¹ The rebel troops, it was alleged, belonged to the Kota army.

The uprising took so serious a turn that Major Burton's head was severed and paraded through the town and then fired from a gun. The insurgents took possession of the city and kept the Maharao as a prisoner in his palace.² They occupied government stores, bungalows, shops, stables, artillery, barracks, ammunition stores, Kotwali Chontra etc. The troops of the Kota Maharao posted at Shergarh also revolted. The Maharao became so helpless that he was forced to sign a document containing nine clauses, one of which was that the Political Agent was murdered at his instance.³ He was compelled to temporise with the rebels until he received assistance from the neighbouring State of Karauli. These troops were able to drive out the insurgents from the part of the town where palace was situated. So helpless the Maharao had become that he requested the Maharana of Udaipur to remove his consort to that State as Kota was unsafe.⁴ The insurgents kept their hold on Kota for about six months. It was only with the British assistance that situation was brought under control in March 1858. Major General H. G. Roberts marched with an army of 5500 from Nasirabad and encamped on the left bank of the Chambal on 22nd March, 1858. He found the rebels in complete possession of the right bank where they had planted guns. He crossed the river with a few troops and placed heavy guns on the fort and the insurgents were fired from the fort as well as from the left bank of the river (30th March). He gained victory. The victorious troops now took revenge and plundered the

1. Foreign/Part-A/September 1860/428-436, National Archives of India, New Delhi.

2. Khadgawat, Nathuram, *op.cit.*, p. 62.

3. *ibid.*, p. 61.

4. *ibid.*, pp. 62-63.

city which was deserted by its residents and broke open houses, looted the property and ornaments.¹ It was only after the administration was handed over to the Maharao that order was restored and normalcy returned.

Maharao Kota was suspected by the British of his collusion in the murder of Major Burton but a Commission of Inquiry instituted for the purpose exonerated him though he was found guilty of negligence, and his salute was reduced by four guns. Jai Dayal, Mahrab Khan and their other followers were hunted, captured, tried and hanged.

The Maharao received in 1862 the usual *Sanad* guaranteeing to him the right of adoption.² He died in 1866.

Maharao Ram Singh was succeeded by his son Shatrushal (Bhim Singh) to whom the British government restored full salute of 17 guns. The financial condition of the State was weak due to reduced revenue owing to sequestration of Jhalawar and the upheaval of 1857. The debts increased to nearly ninety lakhs. The Maharao in order to improve it, replaced the old minister Gopal Pande by Ganeshlal Beeja.³ But he did not prove equal to the task and the Maharao requested the British government to depute an experienced officer. Consequently Nawab Sir Faiz Ali Khan was deputed (1874 A.D.) to administer the State, subject to the advice and control of the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana,⁴ and on his retirement in 1876, the administration was placed in the hands of a British Political Agent assisted by a Council. This arrangement continued till Maharao Shatrushal's death (1889). During this period many reforms were introduced.⁵ The debts had been paid off by 1885. Extradition treaty providing for the mutual surrender of persons charged with certain specified offences was concluded between the Kota State and the British government in 1869. It was modified by an Agreement in 1887 by which it was arranged that in cases of the extradition of offenders from British India to Kota, the procedure for the time being in force in British India should be followed. Another Agreement was concluded between the Kota State and the British government in 1882 with respect to suppression of the manufacture of edible salt in the State and for the prevention of consumption and

1. Khadgawat, Nathuram, *op.cit.*, pp. 64-68.

2. Aitchison, C.U., *op.cit.* p. 334.

3. Sharma, Mathura Lal, *op.cit.*, Vol. II, p. 641.

4. *ibid.*, p. 654.

5. *Imperial Gazetteer of India, Provincial Series*, Calcutta (1908), p. 370.

import of any but British duty-paid salt and the abolition of all taxes thereon. In return the British Government undertook to pay the Maharao Rs. 16,000 annually and certain amount to jagirdars and others through the Maharao, as compensation and loss of their rights.¹

After Maharao Shatrushal's death his adopted son Ummad Singh II succeeded to the *gadi*. He was the second son of Maharaja Chhagan Singh of Kotra, an estate about 64 km. east of Kota city. He succeeded to the *gadi* in 1889, received partial ruling powers in 1892 and full powers in 1896.

In January 1899, 15 out of the 17 parganas alienated in 1838 to form the principality of Jhalawar were restored² by the British government to Kota as a consequence of deposition of the ruler of Jhalawar and the extinction of direct line of the first Raj Rana Zalim Singh. However, a new State was created out of the remainder of the old State, consisting of the Chaumahla, the Patan tahsil and a part of Suket.

During Maharao Ummad Singh's reign which extended³ till 1940, railways were introduced, imperial postal unity was adopted, two settlements were carried out, police and judiciary were reorganised and revitalised, a High Court of Judicature was established, social legislations such as prevention of child marriage and removal of disabilities of Harijans were introduced, medical and public health and education received adequate attention. He placed all the resources of his State at the disposal of the British government and offered his personal services during the first World War.⁴ In 1921, he was granted a personal salute of 19 guns and received many titles from the British government. During his reign Lord Curzon visited Kota in 1902, Lord Lytton in 1925, Lord Reading in 1926 and Lord Irvin in 1929.

The tribute payable by Kota to the British Government was Rs. 2,34,720 in addition to the contribution of two lakhs of rupees for the maintenance of the Mina Corps at Deoli.⁵ It also paid a tribute of Rs. 14,397-13-0 to Jaipur for certain fiefs or *kotris* namely,⁶ Indargarh, Khatauli, Gainta, Pipalda, Karwar, Balwan and Antarda.

Maharao Ummad Singh died in December 1940 and was succeeded by his son Bhim Singh.

1. Aitchison, C.U., *op.cit.* pp. 368-70, 370-75 and 376.

2. *ibid.*, p. 336.

3. *Annual Report on the Administration of the Kotah State for the year 1940-41*, Kotah (1943), p. 2.

4. Aitchison, C.U., *op.cit.*, p. 336.

5. *ibid.*, p. 337.

6. *ibid.*

Political activities of the Praja Mandal and Indian National Congress had already started in some of the States in Rajputana. Harauti Rajya Praja Mandal was started in the Kota State in 1933-34. In 1936-37, a Congress Committee was formed with a President and a Secretary. At Ramganj Mandi also, a Congress Committee was later formed. These organisations used to celebrate the Gandhi Jayanti, the Independence Day and the Jalianwala Bagh Day. In June 1940, Kota Rajya Praja Mandal held its fifth annual session. Many members were invited from outside the State who delivered speeches. A number of resolutions chiefly relating to revenue, financial and political matters were passed. Next annual session was held at Mangrol in 1941 and the organisation demanded various local reforms. In course of time, these organisations asked for representative form of government in the State. Meanwhile the country attained Independence. In March 1948, nine States, namely, Kota, Bundi, Banswara, Dungarpur, Jhalawar, Kishangarh, Pratapgarh, Shahpura and Tonk and chiefships of Lawa and Kushalgarh, combined to form Rajasthan (Former) with Kota as its capital. It was inaugurated on 25th March, 1948 by Shri N.V. Gadgil on behalf of the Prime Minister and His Highness the Maharao of Kota was appointed Rajpramukh. But shortly after, Udaipur State also joined this Union and Udaipur town became the capital of this newly formed Union. The Union was inaugurated by Hon. Shri Jawaharlal Nehru and His Highness the Maharana of Udaipur was made Rajpramukh and Maharao Kota as Up-Rajpramukh. After the merger of this Union into the United State of Greater Rajasthan and later into Rajasthan, the Kota Maharao remained as Up-Rajpramukh. The present district of Kota was carved out in 1949 with Kota town as the seat of district administration.

CHAPTER III

PEOPLE

POPULATION

Total Population

The district had a population of 11,43,870 persons (607,116 males and 536,754 females) during 1971 census. Its tahsil-wise distribution as well as the number of towns and villages in each tahsil, are given in the following statement :

Tahsil	(Number)			Towns ²	Villages ³
	Persons	Population ¹ Males	Females		
Pipalda	97,753	51,229	46,524	1	226
Digod	75,887	39,734	36,153	—	165
Mangrol	98,244	51,283	46,961	—	158
Baran	84,422	44,675	39,747	1	101
Kishanganj	60,767	32,051	28,716	—	199
Shahabad	48,400	25,639	22,761	—	236
Ladpura	284,834	155,196	129,638	1	179
Ramganj Mandi	89,517	47,087	42,430	1	165
Sangod	93,802	49,331	44,471	—	226
Atru	70,745	37,269	33,476	—	130
Chhipa Barod	75,498	39,788	35,710	1	179
Chhabra	64,001	33,834	30,167	1	192

Growth of Population

Separate statistics of population for the district are not available prior to the year 1901 although regular censuses of Kota State of which this district had been a part, were taken in 1881 and 1891 also. Decennial figures of population of the district commencing from 1901 are,

1. Source : *Census of India 1971, Series 18, Rajasthan, Parts X-A & X-B, District Census Handbook, Kota District*, pp. 2 & 4.

2. *ibid.*

3. *ibid.*, p. xvi.

however, available and are given below.¹ These show an erratic trend of growth of population.

Year	Population (No.)			Decade ² variation	Percentage decadal variation
	Male	Female	Persons		
1901	238,232	223,977	462,209	—	—
1911	277,491	260,115	537,606	+ 75,397	+ 16.31
1921	271,366	251,283	522,649	— 14,957	— 2.78
1931	291,033	270,877	561,910	+ 39,261	+ 7.51
1941	331,397	304,521	635,918	+ 74,008	+ 13.17
1951	347,268	322,792	670,060	+ 34,142	+ 5.37
1961	447,181	401,208	848,389	+178,329	+ 26.61
1971	607,116	536,754	11,43,870	+295,481	+ 34.83

Density

The density of population of the district in 1961 was 176 persons per sq. mile (146 in rural and 1,716 in urban areas).

During 1971 census it was 92 persons per sq. km. which was much higher than the density of population of whole of Rajasthan State which was 75 persons per sq. km.

The density was much more in the urban areas of the district than the rural, being 1,333 and 71 respectively. Speaking tahsil-wise, Shahabad tahsil had the lowest density of population (33) in the district while Ladpura tahsil had the highest (185). The tahsil-wise densities of urban and rural population are given in the following table to facilitate comparison.³

Tahsil	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
Pipalda	87	85	198
Digod	83	83	—
Mangrol	102	102	—
Baran	134	89	1,527

1. *Census of India, 1971, Series 19, Rajasthan, Part II-A, General Population Tables*, p. 100.

2. *District Census Handbook, Kota District (1971)*, p. 114.

3. *ibid.*, p. (iii).

1	2	3	4
Kishanganj	43	43	—
Shahabad	33	33	—
Ladpura	185	51	1,508
Ramganj Mandi	112	100	1,034
Sangod	79	79	—
Atru	83	83	—
Chhipa Barod	91	81	997
Chhabra	80	69	770

Sex Ratio

The sex ratio (females per 1,000 males) for the district during the census¹ of 1971 was 884. It was higher in the rural area than urban area being 902 and 830 respectively.

There has been considerable fluctuation in the sex-ratio during the last 70 years. It was 940 during 1901 census. In the succeeding two decades it decreased to 937 and 926 but showed an increase during 1931 census, being 931. In 1941, it again went down to 919 but rose up in 1951 to 930. Thereafter it decreased during the next two decades, i.e. in 1961 it came down to 897 and in 1971 to 884.

Analysing tahsil-wise data of 1971 census, Mangrol ranked the highest (916) in this respect while Ladpura tahsil showed the lowest (835) sex ratio. A comparison of the rural and urban sex ratios (tahsil-wise) can be made from the following table²:

Tahsil	Females per 1,000 males		
	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
Pipalda	908	908	928
Digod	910	910	—
Mangrol	916	916	—
Baran	890	900	871
Kishanganj	896	896	—
Shahabad	888	888	—

1. *Census of India, 1971, Series 18, Rajasthan, Part II-A, General Population Tables*, p. (v).

2. *District Census Handbook, Kota District (1971)*, p. (v).

1	2	3	4
Ladpura	835	897	816
Ramganj Mandi	901	905	873
Sangod	901	901	—
Atru	898	898	—
Chhipa Barod	898	902	865
Chhabra	892	887	920

Rural-Urban Population

In 1961 census, out of the total population of 8,48,389 persons, those who resided in the rural areas were 6,88,309, while the remaining lived in the urban areas. In 1971, the total population¹ of the district was 11,43,870, of whom 8,68,819 persons resided in the rural areas. In 1971 among the twelve tahsils of the district, six were completely rural. Tahsilwise figures of rural and urban populations are tabulated below² :

(No.)

Tahsil	Population (1971 Census)	
	Rural	Urban
1. Pipalda	95,098	2,655
2. Digod	75,887	—
3. Mangrol	98,244	—
4. Baran	54,613	29,809
5. Kishanganj	60,767	—
6. Shahabad	48,400	—
7. Ladpura	71,843	212,991
8. Ramganj Mandi	78,332	11,185
9. Sangod	93,802	—
10. Atru	70,745	—
11. Chhipa Barod	66,794	8,704
12. Chhabra	54,294	9,707

Analysing the rural population according to the size of the village, it is found that the villages having a population of 200-499 persons were maximum (767) in the district while there was only one

1. *Census of India 1971, Series 18, Rajasthan, Part II-A, General Population Tables*, p. (xvi).
2. *District Census Handbook, Kota District (1971)*, pp. 2 & 4.

village having a population of 10,000 or above. The distribution of inhabited villages according to their size and the total population residing there, are given below¹ :

Size of villages	No. of inhabited villages	Population	
		Male	Female
Population with less than 200	620	37,987	33,380
200-499	767	132,185	119,096
500-999	372	130,712	118,553
1000-1999	97	66,122	59,751
2000-4999	44	67,150	60,567
5000-9999	4	17,050	15,548
10,000 and above	1	5,589	5,129

There were 266 un-inhabited villages² in the district during 1971.

In 1971 census, the following criteria for declaring a place urban were adopted : all municipal towns, cities, cantonments, notified areas, places having minimum population of 5,000, places where at least 75% of the male working population was engaged in non-agricultural pursuits and places having a density of 390 persons per sq. km. Three other concepts, viz. out-growths, part-villages and urban agglomeration were also taken into consideration.

There were six towns in the district during 1971 census, namely, Indargarh, Baran, Kota, Ramganj Mandi, Chhipa Barod and Chhabra. Of these, Kota had the highest population and Indargarh, the lowest. The population of the towns in the district is given in the following table³:

(No.)

Census year	Indargarh	Baran	Kota	Ramganj Mandi	Chhipa Barod	Chhabra
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1901	—	7,892	33,657	—	—	6,724
1911	—	9,507	32,753	—	—	6,164

1. *Census of India 1971, Series 18, Rajasthan, Part II-A, General Population Tables*, pp. 125-129.
 2. *Basic Statistics, Rajasthan, 1975*, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan, Jaipur, p. 11.
 3. *District Census Handbook, Kota (1971)*, p. 2.
- = Figures of these towns are not available for these years.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1921	—	10,157	31,707	—	—	5,261
1931	—	11,471	37,876	—	—	5,462
1941	—	14,087	47,339	—	—	6,107
1951	2,320	20,419	65,107	5,111	—	6,537
1961	2,608	22,764	1,20,345	6,805	—	7,558
1971	2,655	29,809	2,12,991	11,185	8,704	9,707

During the last two censuses, the sex wise rural and urban population of the district was found to be as under¹ :

Year	Rural Population			Urban Population		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1961	360,350	327,959	688,309	86,831	73,249	160,080
1971	456,795	412,024	868,819	150,321	124,730	275,051

Emigration and Immigration

The census² of 1961 showed that out of the total population (8,48,389) of the district, 7,30,688 persons were born in the district and 68,008 persons in other districts of Rajasthan. The number of persons born in other States of the country (besides Rajasthan) was 38,208 while those who were born outside India numbered 10,768, of whom 10,614 were born in Pakistan alone. The number of unclassified persons was 717. The break-up of those born in the areas other than Rajasthan is given below (1961 census)³ :

(No.)			
States	Perons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
A. Indian States	38,208	16,664	21,544
Andhra Pradesh	157	82	75
Assam	23	17	6

1. *Census of India, 1971, Series 18, Rajasthan, Part II-A, General Population Tables*, p. (xvi).

2. *Census of India, 1961, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, Part II-C(ii), Migration Tables*, pp. 59-60.

3. *ibid.*

1	2	3	4
Bihar	148	109	39
Gujarat	1,302	717	585
Jammu and Kashmir	134	92	42
Kerala	186	136	50
Madhya Pradesh	23,519	7,540	15,979
Madras	199	133	66
Maharashtra	838	481	357
Mysore	126	76	50
Orissa	23	20	3
Punjab	3,936	2,514	1,422
Uttar Pradesh	6,775	4,274	2,501
West Bengal	167	97	70
Delhi	640	348	292
Himachal Pradesh	13	12	1
Goa, Daman and Diu	22	16	6
B. Countries in Asia beyond India (including USSR)	10,752	5,815	4,937
Afghanistan	6	6	—
Burma	24	14	10
Nepal	102	78	24
Pakistan	10,614	5,714	4,900
Elsewhere	6	3	3
C. Countries in Europe (excluding USSR)	8	3	5
U.K. (including Ireland)	5	3	2
Elsewhere	3	—	3
D. Countries in Africa	4	3	1
Elsewhere	4	3	1
E. Countries in two Americas	4	2	2
U.S.A.	4	2	2
F. Unclassifiable	717	301	416

Displaced Persons

The number¹ of displaced persons in the district, according to 1951 census, was 13,319 of whom 13,183 were immigrants from West Pakistan and the remaining (136) from East Pakistan.

Marital Status

According to the census of 1961, the marital status of the people in the district was as under² :

Civil status	Total	Male	Female
Total population	8,48,389	4,47,181	4,01,208
Never married	3,63,863	2,12,979	1,50,884
Married	4,21,982	2,13,877	2,08,105
Widowed	60,538	19,060	41,478
Divorced or separated	1,526	1,093	433
Unspecified status	480	172	308

LANGUAGE

Forty-one speeches were returned during 1961 census³ as mother tongue spoken by the people of the district. Harauti was claimed by the largest number of people (3,88,131) as their mother tongue, followed by Khari Boli (3,31,302), Urdu (41,056), Malvi (25,696), Brajbhasha/ Braj Bhakha (19,905), Marwari (13,133) and Sindhi (10,642). The numerical strength of those who spoke other speeches was not much except the speakers of Punjabi (5867), Khanchi Wari (4422), Gujarati (2434) and Marathi (2160). Details of speakers of mother tongue are given in Appendix I.

Such details are not available for the 1971 census. However, during this census,⁴ the principal languages and dialects spoken by the people of the district were : Hindi (7,79,310), Harauti (2,60,628), Urdu (65,431), Sindhi (13,818), Punjabi (8,181), Marwari (3,785), Rajasthani (1,210), Mewari (292) and Dhundhari (72).

The details of bi-lingualism are not yet available for 1971 census but those available for 1961 are reproduced in Appendix II.

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, 1958*, published by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Rajasthan, pp. 22-23.
2. *Census of India 1961, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, Part II-C (i), Social & Cultural Tables*, pp 76-77.
3. *ibid.*, pp. 231 & 237.
4. *Census of India 1971, Rajasthan, Population Statistics*, pp. 28-29.

RELIGIOUS AND SOCIAL GROUPS**Religious Groups**

The principal religious groups found in the district, according to 1971 census, were those of Hindus and Muslims which formed 89.73 and 8.50 per cent respectively of the total population. Other religious groups were those of Jains (0.89 per cent), Sikhs (0.53 per cent), Christians (0.28 per cent) and Buddhists (0.03 per cent) while 0.04 per cent were returned as 'others'. The numerical strength of these religious groups was as follows¹ : Hindus (10,26,445), Muslims (97,167), Jains (10,169), Sikhs (6,030), Christians (3,211) and Buddhists (378). Those who were classified as 'others' numbered 470.

Social Groups

The old caste ridden social hierarchy still holds good in the district, though under the changed circumstances, it is gradually loosening its grip. A short account of principal castes is given below :

BRAHMINS—Brahmins found in the district are sub-divided² into further social classifications such as Adi Gaur, Gujar Gaur, Gautam Gaur, Chavan Gaur, Sanadya, Galav, Tyagi, Pareek, Dadhich, Haranya, Jangid, Nandwana, Sakhwal, Paliwal etc. These classifications are generally based either on the *Gotras* or *Shasan* or the place of origin. Brahmins are engaged in agriculture as well as in their traditional occupation of functioning as priests in the Hindu temples. Those who have knowledge of scriptures officiate at socio-religious functions. Others have resorted to Government service.

RAJPUTS—Although traditionally they belong to martial race, they have now taken to other occupations also such as civil service and to some extent, to agricultural pursuits. There are various septs among them. Those found in this district are³ : Hada, Rathor, Solanki, Sisodia, Chauhan, Jhala, Gaur, Rajawat, Tanwar, Panwar, Chandrawat, Shekhawat and Saktawat.

MAHAJANS—They are mostly *Baniyas* and are engaged in trade and commerce and run shops. A few of them have also taken to service. Their chief divisions⁴ in the district are : Agarwal, Porwal, Saraogi, Maheshwari, Jayaswal, Vijayavargiya, Khandelwal, Bagherwal and Metwal.

1. *Census of India 1971, Rajasthan, Population Statistics*, pp. 26-27.
2. Source : Offices of the various Tahsildars of the district.
3. Source : Offices of the various Tahsildars of the district.
4. Sources : Offices of the various Tahsildars of the district.

OTHERS—Among other Hindu castes, mention may be made of Kayasthas who are mainly service class people. Occupational castes consist of¹ *Khatris* (carpenters), *Lohars* (black-smiths), *Sunars* (gold smiths), *Nais* (barbers), *Dhobis* (washermen), *Darzis* (tailors), *Telis* (oilmen), *Tambolis* (betel sellers), *Thatheras* (braziers), *Kumhars* (earthen pot makers), *Malis* (gardeners) and vegetable growers. The cultivating class consists of Dhakar, Gujar, Mina and Jat.

Among the Scheduled Castes and Tribes of the district,² the former consisted of 2,06,920 persons or 18.09 per cent of the total population of the district and the latter 1,66,301 or 14.54 per cent of the total population during 1971 census. Ladpura tahsil had the greatest number of Scheduled Castes persons (40,294) and Shahabad the least (7,342). Similarly Pipalda had the greatest number of Scheduled Tribe persons (21,243) and Sangod the least (8,355). The census of 1961 has enumerated³ individual caste and tribe. It was found that Chamar, Bhambhi, Jatav, Jatia, Mochi, Raidass, Raiger or Ramdasia all combined to form the largest single group among the Scheduled Castes followed by Balai, Koli, or Koris, Mehar, Megh or Meghwal and others. Among the Scheduled Tribes, Minas ranked first in numerical strength followed by Sehriyas or Sahariyas, Bhils and others.

The Muslims of the district can be broadly classified⁴ as Sunni, Shia, Sayyad, Shaikh and Pathan. They are further sub-divided, sometimes according to the occupations they pursue such as *Pinjara*, *Nilgar*, *Singiwala*, *Faqir*, *Mirza*, *Sipahi*, *Khalifa*, *Bunhar*, *Turkiya*, *Rangrez*, *Momin*, *Madari* and *Kasai*. The Muslims are engaged in business as well as in service. Some of them also pursue agriculture as their means of livelihood.

RITUALS

The rituals observed at birth, marriage, death and other occasions by different religious communities of the district are akin to those observed by such communities elsewhere in Rajasthan and deserve no special mention. The birth of a male child is always a matter of rejoice and so is the occasion of marriage, while death in all castes and communities is a sorrowful event and is always mourned. Usually different communities have their separate cremation grounds. At various rituals

1. Source : Offices of the various Tahsildars of the district.

2. *District Census Handbook, Kota* (1971), pp. 3 & 7.

3. *Census of India 1961, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, Part V-A, Special Tables for Scheduled Castes & Tribes*, pp. 259, 264 & 294.

4. Source : Offices of the various Tahsildars of the district.

and ceremonies among the Hindus a Brahmin priest always officiates while among the Muslims it is the Qazi who presides over such rituals and ceremonies and whose advice is always sought and venerated.

Beliefs

As elsewhere, the people of this district too have superstitious beliefs which centre round the existence of good and evil spirits; interpretation of dreams, sneezing, good and bad omens and consult astrologers for fixing dates for important errands such as construction of house, commencement of journeys etc. People also believe in the efficacy of *Mantra* and *Jantra*, the *Taveez* and *Gandas* and the effects of wearing of precious stones etc.

SOCIAL LIFE

Property and Inheritance

JOINT FAMILY—The joint family, as a general rule, consists of married and unmarried sons and unmarried daughters. The income of all the earning members is pooled to run the household and the head of the family is empowered to exercise control over income and expenditure. But due to changed economic circumstances the system tends to disintegrate and the family remains joint only in the matters of worship and rituals and the grown up children manage their income and expenditure independently. There were 2,15,805 census households¹ during 1961 census, of which 15,865 had one person each, 21,825 had two persons each, 25,470 had three persons each, 31,460 had four persons each, 32,125 had five persons each, 88,815 had six and more persons each while 245 households had an unspecified number of persons.

In matters of inheritance, significant changes have been introduced after the Independence of the country due to legislative measures. After the promulgation of the Hindu Marriage Act of 1955, the daughters who were earlier not legal heirs to the property of the father, are now entitled to a share under the conditions defined in the Act. Similarly a widow was not allowed to inherit the property of her deceased husband; she was at the most entitled to maintenance. But now she is allowed to own property though she cannot alienate it. How far these legislative measures have benefited the women of the district can not be assessed with any degree of exactitude in the absence of surveys on the subject.

1. *Census of India 1971, Series 18, Rajasthan, Part IV, Housing Report & Tables* (1972), p. 50.

Marriage and Morals

Keeping more than one wife is common¹ among the Muslims and in certain castes among Hindus like Dhakar, Mina, Gujar, Mali, Chamar, Sahar, Kirar, Suthar, Sunar, Luhar, Dhobi, Nayak, Dholi, Balai and Kalal. Bigamy is prohibited by law.

Restrictions on marriage

Usually marriages are contracted within the same community and caste and, among the Hindus while finalising the match care is taken to avoid *Gotras* upto a certain degree in the family. Inter-caste marriages are rare in the district, so are the civil marriages. During the last ten years (1965–1975), only 25 civil marriages were registered.² This shows that marriages are performed in the traditional way and people resort to civil marriage perhaps in the event when either it is a case of inter-caste marriage or when perhaps the marriage is not readily acceptable to the parents of bride and the bride-groom.

The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 stipulates observance of certain conditions and also prescribes minimum age for brides and bride-grooms. No accurate figures are available about the child marriage prevalent in the district. In certain castes like Dhakar, Mina, Gujar, Mali, Chamar, Sahar, Harijan, Koli, Gadri, Kalal, Mehtar and some other Scheduled Castes and Tribes, marriage usually takes place at a very young age. The census of 1961, however, mentioned³ that there were 21,684 persons between the age group of 10–14 years who were found married. Of these 5,042 were males and 16,642 females. In the next age group of 15–19 years, 44,917 persons (16,282 males and 28,635 females) were found married.

Dowry

Giving and taking of dowry, though prohibited by law, is prevalent among all the communities in the district. The amount of dowry to be offered by the parents of the bride is determined by the financial position of the family and the relative merit of the boy and the girl. It varies from caste to caste and individual to individual. In certain castes such as Dhakar, Mali, Kumhar, Gadri, Kalal, Chamar etc. dowry is offered by the parents of the bridegroom to the parents of the bride.

1. Source : Offices of the various Tahsildars of the district.
2. Source : Court of the District Magistrate, Kota.
3. *Census of India 1961, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, Part II-C (i), Social and Cultural Tables*, pp. 76–77.

WIDOW MARRIAGE—The census of 1961 recorded¹ a total of 60,538 widowed persons of whom 19,060 were males and 41,478 females. Of these, a total of 145 were in the age group of 10 to 14 years and 367 between the ages of 15 and 19 years.

Widow marriage is practised among certain castes such as Dhakar, Mina, Gujar, Chamar, Sahar, Harijan, Nai, Dhimar, Berwa and Jat, besides Muslims. Generally, the match for a widow is a widower. The widow marriage is known as *Nata* or *Punarvivah*. By and large, a widow is expected to lead a life of austerity and has to tolerate many taboos.

DIVORCE—Among Hindus, marriage is irrevocable by old traditions but among Muslims divorce is permissible. However, the Hindu Marriage Act of 1955 permits divorce among all the classes under certain stipulated conditions.

The census of 1961 recorded² that there were 1,526 divorced or separated persons in the district of whom 84 belonged to the age-group of 10–14 years and 100 to the age group of 15–19 years. The largest number of 257 persons belonged to the age group of 25–29 years.

Position of Women

Analysing the position of women in respect of economic dependence, the census of 1951 mentioned³ that out of a total female population of 3,68,415 of the district, 50,968 were self-supporting, 2,24,342 were non-earning dependents and 93,105 were earning dependents. Such figures are not available for the 1961 census and, therefore, the trend of economic dependency cannot be assessed. However, it was found during the 1961 census⁴ that out of 401,208 female population of the district, 1,28,413 were classified as workers and the rest as non-workers. Similarly during 1971 census,⁵ out of 5,36,754 female population of the district, 35,758 were classified as workers.

In Hindu society, according to traditions, woman has been given a high status and her presence is considered necessary in most of the religious ceremonies. But in wake of time, corrupt practices and taboos have retrograded her position resulting in great oppression.

1. *Census of India 1961, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, Part II-C (i), Social and Cultural Tables*, pp. 76–77.
2. *Census of India 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Kota District*, p. 249.
3. *Census 1951, Rajasthan and Ajmer, District Census Handbook, Kota, Part I*, pp. 26–29.
4. *Census of India 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Kota District*, pp. 8–10.
5. *District Census Handbook, Kota District (1971)*, pp. 2–4.

Many evil practices have kept her shackled. But gradually her status is being restored. The purdah system which was so common during pre-Independence era is now falling into disuse. However, as a mark of respect, *Ghoonghat* (veil) is still practised. Legislative measures in respect of marriage, divorce, inheritance, adoption etc. have put her at par with man.

PROSTITUTION—Prostitution and immoral traffic in women are penal offences.

Drinking and Gambling

Bhang, *Ganja*, opium and *Charas* drugs are in use¹ in the district. Chewing of tobacco and betel and smoking of *Bidi*, cigarette, *Sulphi* and *Hukka* are also in vogue. Liquor is also consumed by the people especially belonging to the Scheduled Tribes and Castes. The use of liquor among Sahariyas is gradually diminishing due to propaganda of adverse effect of liquor. They, however, resort to illicit distillation from *Mahua* flowers.

People also indulge in gambling which is prohibited by law. Since 1965 to 1975, a total of 529 cases² of gambling were registered by the police in the district.

Games and Amusements

The means of amusements³ are few in the rural areas. The traditional means of entertainment such as itinerant troupes enacting *Ramlila*, *Krishnalila*, dramas of Mordhwaj and Gopichandra are still in vogue. Dancing parties on the occasion of Holi and in *Sawan-Bhadon* (July-August) months also provide recreation to the people. People entertain themselves by playing cards, *Chopar* and chess and also by putting riddles and listening to the radio.

In urban areas the means of entertainment are, besides radios and transistors, the cinema houses and also clubs. There were⁴ six cinema houses in the district in 1974-75, having a seating capacity of 4,400 persons.

In rural areas games are mostly traditional such as *Gillidanda*, *Thikari*, *Kabaddi*, *Goli*, *Gend*, *Phatkol*, *Kulalakari*, *Darimar*, *Kodamar*, *Changpo*, *Antipanti*, *Aankhmichoni*, *Khuntapad*, wrestling, weight-lifting,

1. Source : Offices of the various Tahsildars of the district.

2. Source : Office of the Superintendent of Police, Kota.

3. Source : Office of the various Tahsildars of the district.

4. *Statistical Abstract Rajasthan, 1975*, p. 318, issued by the Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Government of Rajasthan, Jaipur.

race, *Dhousa*, *Solahsar* (like Chinese checkers) and *Satolia*. Playing of stones, pebbles and sticks is also resorted. Games of volleyball and football in the educational institutions are also common.

In towns too, the educational institutions provide various types of games. Kota being an industrial town, the industrial units provide games and recreational facilities to the workers as a part of labour welfare activities.

HOME LIFE

Dwellings

The census¹ of 1971 records that there were 2,06,545 residential houses in the district of which 1,52,825 were in rural areas and only 53,720 in the urban areas of which Kota city alone claimed 42,215. The following table shows the different kinds of material used in the construction of the residential houses in the district² :

	(Incidence per 1000)	
	1971	
	Rural	Urban
A. Predominant material in wall		
(i) Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks and wood	499	148
(ii) Burnt bricks, C. I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement	501	852
(iii) All other material and material not stated	Negligible	Negligible
B. Predominant material of roof		
(i) Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood, mud, unburnt bricks and bamboo	48	65
(ii) Tile, slates, shingle, corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets, asbestos, cement sheets, brick, lime stone and RBC/RCC	951	935
(iii) All other material and materials not stated	1	Negligible

1. *Census of India 1971, Rajasthan, Part IV, Housing Report and Tables*, p. 8 (Table H-I).

2. *ibid.*, pp. 44-64.

The above table suggests that in the rural areas, about 50 per cent of the houses have kutchha walls and the remaining have pucca, while their roofs are mostly made of tiles, slates, shingles and corrugated metal sheets. In the urban areas majority of the houses have pucca walls and pucca roofs.

Except in larger towns where modern furniture have made way to the wealthy families, the usual household furniture in the rural areas consist of *Muddhas*, cots locally fashioned and woven with house-made hemp strings. The parlour is decorated with photographs of gods and goddesses, calendars, mirrors etc.

Dress

The dress of a male adult, particularly in the rural areas of the district consists¹ of a rough coarse *Dhoti*, a waist coat of the peculiar local style known as *Bagal bandi* and a headgear known as *Pagri* or *Safa*. *Kurta*, *Kameez*, *Bandi* and *Angarakhi* are also commonly worn.² The foot wear is known as *Jooti*. In urban areas, trousers, bushirts and suits are worn by educated and those who have taken to modern way of living. The dress of a woman of rural areas ordinarily consists of *Ghaghra*, *Lahanga*, *Loogra*, *Odhani*, *Kanchali*, *Kabza* and blouse while in the urban areas, sari and blouse are worn. Their footwear consists of *Jooti* and sometimes tyre-*Chappals* in the rural areas and leather *Chappals* in the urban areas.

Among the backward communities like Sahariyas,³ boys and girls upto the age of about seven have no clothings. Girls begin to wear a band of cloth to cover their loins earlier than the boys who might remain sky-clad upto ten years of age. The girls start covering their breasts with *Angias* i.e. bodices after puberty.

Sanitary Habits

In urban areas, the houses are provided with lavatory and bathrooms but in rural areas most of the persons resort to jungles or abandoned places for nature's call. Regular bathing or washing of clothes are unknown in the rural areas and the shops too are unprotected from flies. However, in urban areas things are slightly different.

Ornaments

Men seldom wear⁴ ornaments except rings on the fingers. They

1. *Census 1951, Rajasthan & Ajmer, District Census Handbook, Kota*, p. (iv).
2. Source : Offices of the Headmistresses of various schools of the district.
3. *Census of India 1961, Sanwara, A Village Survey*, issued by the Office of the Superintendent, Census Operations, Rajasthan.
4. Source : Offices of the Headmistresses of various schools of the district.

sometimes also wear *Hansli*, *Moti-ki-mala*, chain, *Tora*, *Ramnami* (*Gof*) round the neck, *Gokharu* (*Kundal*), *Murki*, *Jhela*, *Bali* and *Chokra* on the ears and *Kara* (usually of silver) on the arm and on the ankle.

The women folk generally wear¹ *Bor*, *Rakhari*, *Jhumar* and *Teekala* on the forehead; *Nath*, *Phooli*, *Adagya*, *Long* and *Bali* on the nose; *Bali*, *Guttiya*, *Karnaphool*, *Tops*, *Jhela* and *Jhumka* on the ear; *Khungali*, *Hansali*, *Kanthi*, *Kathla*, *Tagli*, *Har*, *Bajanti*, *Satphooli*, *Sankli* on the neck, *Baajari*, *Ponch*, *Dal*, *Kade*, *Madaliya*, *Ponchi*, *Bangari*, *Khainch*, *Kangan*, bangles, *Sankara* and *Gajra* on the wrist, *Bajuband*, *Chuda*, *Kadi*, *Poncha* and *Tadda* on the arms; rings and *Chhalle* on the fingers and *Kadi*, *Aanwale*, *Newari*, *Jod*, *Jhanjhar*, *Tanake*, *Tode*, *Payazcb* on the ankles and *Bichhiya* on the toes. The variety and design as well as the metal of the ornaments depend upon the economic position and the taste of the wearer. One² of the very conspicuous ornaments worn by the women of Sahariya and Ahir communities is the *Bara* on the elbow. It is round in shape, and slightly sharper at the outer edge. They also wear two to four aluminium bangles called *Mangji* on the wrist.

Tattooing is common among women especially among Sahariya. It is considered a mark of beauty. One notices heavy tatoo marks on their fore arms and tiny clusters of dots on their chins, cheeks and on either side of eyes; legs and thighs are also embellished with designs, floral and other figures like scorpions cobras and fish.

Food

Wheat and *Jowar* in that order, are the most commonly used foodgrains³ in the district. In some of the tahsils, maize is also used as foodgrains.

Regarding the diet of the people, two broad divisions can be made, namely, vegetarian and non-vegetarian. There is no hard and fast rule as to which community follows which dietary habits due to rapid changes in attitudes, although Brahmins and Mahajans traditionally form vegetarian group.

The food in the rural areas ordinarily consists³ of *Roti* (livened or unlivened bread) made of wheat or *Jowar* supplemented by pulses, green vegetables, *Chutnee*, onions, whey, milk, curd, *Dalia* and *Rabri*

1. Source : Offices of the Headmistresses of various schools of the district.
2. *Census of India 1961, Sanwara, A Village Survey*, issued by the Office of the Superintendent, Census Operations, Rajasthan, p. 9.
3. *District Census Handbook, Kota District* (1971). p. xvii.
4. Source : Offices of the Headmistresses of various schools of the district.

adding or dropping the dishes according to the taste and economic condition of the family. On the occasions of fairs and festivals, sweets such as *Lapsi*, *Churma*, sweetened rice, *Laddu*, *Besan-ki-Barfi*, *Jalebi*, *Malpuae*, *Halwa* or *Seera*, *Gulabjamun*, *Mave-ki-Barfi*, *Khir*, *Nukti* and *Gulgula* are prepared and bread is replaced by *Puri* and *Bati*. *Namkins* such as *Pakodi* and *Sev* are also prepared.

The dietary habits differ from place to place and community to community and no fixed menu is adhered. Much depends on the financial conditions, social status, taste and occupation. People may have two or three meals during the day supplemented by breakfast.

The household utensils in the rural areas consist of couple of brass utensils, tongs, fry pans, *Lota*, trough for kneading flour, earthen water pots (*Maikas*) for storing water, grinding stones (*Ghatti*), urns for churning butter, winnowers, grain storages (*Kothi*), clubs, axe etc. In urban areas kitchen wares are the same with improved and better quality models. Pressure-cookers and other modern appliances are gradually making their way into the houses of wealthy urbanites. Cups, mugs, tea kettle, other china-ware and steel utensils are also found in the houses of the well-to-do.

Music and Dance

The folksongs of the district are¹ *Panchhido*, *Moriya*, *Lawani*, *Rasia* and *Nihalde*. Songs on the occasions of fairs and festivals such as *Bhairunji*, *Tejaji*, *Teej*, *Gangor*, *Balaji* and on social ceremonies such as *Jachha*, *Jawai* etc. are also popular. The musical instrument accompanying songs and dance consist of *Dholak*, *Tabla*, harmonium, *Sitar*, *Majeere*, *Algoza*, *Duf*, *Raigurguri*, *Nagada*, *Chang*, *Dhapali* and *Iktara*. *Jhumar* is a popular dance in the area and is prevalent mostly among Mina and Gujar communities. Other dances of the region are *Holi nritya* or *Phag*, *Panihari nritya* and *Sapera nritya*.

Festivals

The important festivals among Hindus are Raksha bandhan, Janmashtami, Dashehra, Diwali and Holi and are celebrated more or less in the same way as elsewhere. However, Kota city is known for Dashehra celebrations when people, not only from neighbouring villages, but neighbouring districts also, come to the town to attend the celebrations.²

The Muslims of the district celebrate Idul-fitr and Idul-zuha, while the Jains observe the Mahavir Jayanti, Paryusan and Samwatsari.

1. Source : Offices of the Headmistresses of various schools of the district.

2. *Census of India 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Kota District*, p. (xi).

Fairs

A number of religious fairs are held in the district, the principal of which are given in Appendix III.

Social Change

Social changes of far reaching effects have taken place in the State due to several legislative measure of post-Independence period. Of these the most important are the disappearance of princely order, the abolition of jagirs, introduction of various land reforms, notification of certain castes as Scheduled Castes and Tribes to ameliorate their conditions, introduction of three tier system of democratic decentralisation etc. The caste system is also losing its rigidity due to changing social attitudes coupled with economic factors. Rarely someone is ex-communicated on the charge of dining with the members of caste inferior to one's own. However, inter-caste marriages are still rare.

Changes in outlook is broadly the result of many factors, such as spread of education, increased transport and communication facilities, availability of cheaper consumers' goods and their greater production.

APPENDIX I

Details of speakers of Mother-tongue in Kota district (1961)

Mother Tongue	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
ALL LANGUAGES	8,48,389	4,47,181	4,01,208
1. Afghani/Kabuli/Pakhto/Pashto/ Pathani	14	7	7
2. Ajmeri	4	2	2
3. Banjari	109	28	81
4. Bengali	523	340	183
5. Bharatpuri	94	46	48
6. Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha	19,905	10,539	9,366
7. Bundelkhandi	123	86	37
8. Dhundhari	215	131	84
9. English	100	53	47
10. French	2	—	2
11. Garhwali	4	4	—
12. Gujarati	2,434	1,287	1,147
13. Harauti	3,88,131	2,02,081	1,86,050
14. Jaipuri	172	88	84
15. Jodhpuri	1	—	1
16. Kannada	78	54	24
17. Kashmiri	39	22	17
18. Khairari	9	—	9
19. Khanchi wari	4,422	1,624	2,798
20. Khariboli	3,31,302	1,76,846	1,54,456
21. Lashkari	3	3	—
22. Lohari-Rajasthani	127	14	113
23. Malayalam	167	130	37
24. Malvi	25,696	13,684	12,012
25. Marathi	2,160	1,175	985
26. Marwari	13,133	7,519	5,614
27. Mewari	627	348	279
28. Mewati	23	12	11
29. Nepali	126	73	53
30. Oriya	14	14	—
31. Punjabi	5,867	3,236	2,631
32. Rajasthani	104	57	47

	1	2	3	4
33. Sanskrit		7	3	4
34. Shekhawati		163	79	84
35. Sindhi		10,642	5,626	5,016
36. Sipari		484	98	386
37. Sondwari		2	1	1
38. Tamil		160	106	54
39. Telugu		137	98	39
40. Urdu		41,056	21,666	19,390
41. Wagdi		10	1	9

Source : *Census of India, 1961, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, Part II-C (i), Social and Cultural Tables*, pp. 231-237.

APPENDIX II

Details of Bilingualism in Kota district (1961 Census)

Mother Tongue	Total speakers		Mother tongue and total number of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the mother tongue		Subsidiary language	
	Males	Females	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	
ALL LANGUAGES	4,47,004	4,00,929	28,504	9,669	—	
1. Afghani/Kabuli/Pashto/Pakhto/Pathani	7	7	4	6	Hindi (M2, F6), Urdu (M2)	
2. Ajmeri	2	2	—	—	—	
3. Bengali	340	183	73	43	Hindi (M41, F31), English (M30, F12), Sanskrit (M1), Urdu (M1)	
4. Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha	10,539	9,366	18	19	English (M11, F7), Urdu (M1, F11), Sanskrit (M5), Gujarati (M1), Marathi (F1)	
5. Dhundhari	131	84	1	1	English (M1, (F1)	
6. English	53	47	24	13	Hindi (M20, F12), Urdu (M3, F1), Persian (M1)	

PEOPLE

APPENDIX II (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
7. French	—	2	—	2	English (F2)
8. Garhwali	4	—	—	—	—
9. Gujarati	1,287	1,147	675	432	Hindi (M514, F358), English (M95, F17), Urdu (M41, F24), Arabic/Arbi (M23, F32) Marathi (M1), Punjabi (M1), Sanskrit (F1)
10. Harauti	2,02,081	1,86,050	3,800	624	English (M2732, F327), Urdu (M373, F188), Arabic/Arbi (M417, F601), Sanskrit (M251, F32), Gujarati (M15, F10), Sindhi (M7, F1), Malayalam (F4), Marathi (M3, F1), Punjabi (M2, F1)
11. Jaipuri	88	84	—	—	—
12. Jodhpuri	—	1	—	—	—
13. Kannada	54	24	28	13	English (M17, F5), Hindi (M7, F6), Tamil (F2), Gujarati (M1), Marathi (M1), Sanskrit (M1), Urdu (M1)

APPENDIX II (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
14. Kashmiri	22	17	14	7	Hindi (M13, F6), English (M1, F1)
15. Khairari	—	9	—	—	—
16. Khanchiwari	1,624	2,798	3	—	English (M3)
17. Khariboli	1,76,846	1,54,456	12,162	2,786	English (M9945, F1772), Urdu (M1218, F444), Sanskrit (M511, F123), Punjabi (M193, F206), Gujarati (M128, F80), Arabic/Arbi (M48, F81), Sindhi (M56, F45), Marathi (M28, F14), Tamil (M17, F18), Bengali (M5, F2), Nepali (M5), Telugu (M5), Malayalam (M1, F1), Persian (M1), Turkish/Turkistani (M1)
18. Malayalam	130	37	96	22	English (M51, F18), Hindi (M41, F4), Gujarati (M3), Tamil (M1)
19. Malvi	13,684	12,012	232	24	English (M172, F3), Sanskrit (M18, F12), Urdu (M16, F9), Gujarati (M14), Punjabi (M12)

PEOPLE

APPENDIX II (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
20. Marathi	1,175	985	333	170	Hindi (M249, F146), English (M76, F231), Gujarati (M5, F1), Urdu (M2), Telugu (M1)
21. Marwari	7,519	5,614	128	29	Urdu (M86, F22), English (M36, F7), Sanskrit (M4), Arabic/Arbi (M1), Gujarati (M1)
22. Mewari	348	279	15	2	Malayalam (M10, F1), English (M4, F1), Urdu (M1)
23. Mewati	12	11	1	—	English (M1)
24. Nepali	73	53	7	13	Hindi (M1, F13), English (M6)
25. Oriya	14	—	7	—	Hindi (M5), English (M2)
26. Punjabi	3,236	2,631	1,928	1,100	Hindi (M1256, F957), English (M390, F110), Urdu (M275, F28), Gujarati (M3, F1), Sanskrit (M2, F2), Arabic/Arbi (F2), Sindhi (M2)
27. Rajasthani	57	47	3	—	Sindhi (M3)
28. Sanskrit	3	4	3	3	Hindi (M3, F3)
29. Shekhawati	79	84	2	1	English (M2, F1)

APPENDIX II (Concl'd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
30. Sindhi	5,626	5,016	2,156	1,235	Hindi (M1904, F1136), English (M178, F53), Urdu (M52, F7), Punjabi (M10, F38), Gujarati (M6, F1), Persian (M4), Bengali (M1), Sanskrit (M1)
31. Sipari	98	386	—	6	Urdu (F8)
32. Sondwari	1	1	—	—	—
33. Tamil	106	54	66	25	Hindi (M35, F18), English (M30, F7), Gujarati (M1)
34. Telugu	98	39	54	17	Hindi (M27, F11), English (M19, F6), Urdu (M6), Arabic/Arbi (M1), Tamil (M1)
35. Urdu	21,666	19,390	6,671	3,074	Hindi (M5553, F2408), Arabic/Arbi (M639, F575), English (M423, F44), Gujarati (M43, F46), Persian (M6), Marathi (M2, F1), Telugu (M2), Afghani/Kabuli / Pashto / Pathani (M1), Punjabi (M1), Sindhi (M1)
36. Wagdi	1	9	—	—	—

Source : Census of India 1961, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, Part II-C (i), Social and Cultural Tables, pp. 280-282.

APPENDIX III
Principal Religious Fairs of the district

Name of the fair	Place	Period (Hindu Calendar-Yikram Samvat)	Estimated congregation	Purpose	Principal communities taking part in the fair	Nearest Bus stand/route	Nearest Railway Station
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ITAWA TAHSIL							
Shivratri	Haripura	Phalguna Badi 14	1,000	Religious	All Communities	Ayana & Bamori Kalan	Baran
"	Nonera	"	"	"	"	Itawa	Laban
"	Gomdi	"	500	"	"	Ganeshganj	Baran & Laban
Tejaji	Itawa	Bhadrapada Sudi 10	2,000	"	"	Itawa	"
"	Luawad	"	1,200	"	"	Ayana	Baran
"	Ganeshganj	"	300	"	"	Ganeshganj	Laban
"	Baroli	"	1,000	"	"	Ayana	Baran
Mahaveer Jayanti	Itawa	Chaitra Sudi 14	3,000	"	"	Itawa	Baran & Laban
Dashehra	Itawa	Ashvina Sudi 10	500	"	"	"	"
Dashehra	Binayka	Ashvina Sudi 10	1,000	"	"	Binayka	Laban
"	Luawad	"	"	"	"	Ayana	Baran
Moharrum	Itawa	10th of Moharrum	1,000	"	Muslims	Itawa	Baran & Laban

APPENDIX III (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Akshya Tritiya Pabuji	Ayana Dorli	<i>Vaisakha Sudi 3</i> <i>Kartika Sudi 10</i>	6,000 200	Religious "	All Communities "	Ayana Ayana & Binayka	Baran & Laban "
PIPALDA TAHSIL							
Kawaleswar Mahadeo	Indargarh	<i>Kartika Sudi 15</i>	10,000	"	Hindus	Indargarh	Indargarh
Gopreshwar Mahadeo	"	<i>Margashirsh Badi 2</i>	10,000	"	"	"	"
Mataji	"	<i>Vaisakha Sudi 15</i>	4,000	"	"	"	"
"	Phosod	<i>Magha Badi 2-6</i>	10,000	"	"	Pipalda Kalan	Laban
Tejaji	Pipalda Kalan	<i>Bhadrpada Sudi 10</i>	2,000	Religious & Com- mercial	All Communi- ties	"	"
Tejaji	Karwar	<i>Bhadrpad Sudi 10</i>	40,00	"	"	"	"
"	Telab	"	700	Religious	"	Telab	Indargarh
Shivratri	Karwar	<i>Phalguna Badi 14</i>	500	"	Hindus	Pipalda Kalan	Laban
"	Kakraoda	<i>Phalguna Badi 13</i> (8 days)	10,000	Religious & Com- mercial	"	"	"

APPENDIX III (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Ganesh Chaturthi	Khatoli	<i>Bhadrpada Sudi 4</i>	2,000	Religious	Hindus	Khatoli	Sheopur
BAROD TAHSIL							
Tejaji	Boodha- deet	<i>Bhadrpada Sudi 9-15</i>	1,000	"	All Communi- ties	Boodhadeet	Chata-ka- Barana
MANGROL TAHSIL							
Balaji	Mau	<i>Magha Sudi 5</i>	5,000	Religious & Com- mercial	All Communities	Mangrol	Baran
"	Seeswali	<i>Magha Badi 1</i>	2,500	Religious	Hindus	Seeswali	"
Bhairnrooji	Mundli	<i>Magha Sudi 7</i>	1,000	"	"	Mangrol	Anta
Tejaji	Seeswali	<i>Bhadrpada Sudi 9</i>	2,000	"	All Communities	Seeswali	Baran
"	Jaloda Tejaji	<i>Bhadrpada Sudi 10</i>	1,000	"	"	Mangrol	"
Dashehra	Raythal	<i>Ashvina Sudi 5</i>	2,000	"	Hindus	"	Anta
Ganeshji	Bhatwara	<i>Bhadrpada Sudi 4</i>	1,000	"	"	"	Baran
DIGOD TAHSIL							
Shivratri	Chauma Maliyan	<i>Phalguna Badi 14</i>	3,000	Religious	Hindus	Chauma Maliyan	Bhaunra

APPENDIX III (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Moti Maharaj	Bamori	August-September	500	Religious	Hindus	Rooghi	Bhaunra
Baba Ratiyaji	Sultanpur	February	1,000	"	"	Sultanpur	"
Tejaji	"	August-September	"	"	All Communities	"	"
"	Digod	"	500	"	"	Digod	Digod
"	Padaliya	"	"	"	"	Mundla	"
"	Kodsawan	March-April	800	"	"	"	"
"	Doongarja	"	200	"	"	Digod	"
BARAN TAHSIL							
Dole	Baran	<i>Bhadrapada Sudi 11</i>	8,000	"	All Communities	Baran	Baran
Bhainrooji	Borda	<i>Magha Sudi 7</i>	1,500	"	Hindus	Baran-Patan	"
Pabuji	Manthna	<i>Ashvina Badi 15</i>	400	"	"	Baran	"
Tejaji	Fatehpur	<i>Bhadrapada Sudi 10</i>	500	"	All Communities	Fatehpur	"
KISHANGANJ TAHSIL							
Kartika Mela	Ramgarh	<i>Kartika Sudi 10</i>	3,000	"	All Communities	Ramgarh	"
Kapil Muniji	Kapildhara	"	2,000	"	Hindus	Jetpura	Atru

APPENDIX III (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mahadeoji Kalipuriji	Jalwara	<i>Phalguna Badi Chaitra Sudi</i>	4,500	Religious	Hindus	Jalwara	Chhajawa Baran
Goraji	Bansthoooni	<i>Magha Sudi</i>	500	"	"	Bansthoooni	"
Tejaji	Kishanganj	<i>Bhadrapad Sudi 10</i>	1,500	"	All Communities	Kishanganj	"
"	Bhanwargarh	"	"	"	"	Bhanwargarh	"
"	Garra	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	Karwari	"	200	"	"	Kishanganj	"
"	Kalan	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	Digodpar	"	300	"	"	"	"
"	Nahargarh	"	500	"	"	Nahargarh	Atru
SHAHABAD TAHSIL							
Sita Bari	Kelwara	<i>Jyaistha</i>	50,000	Religious & Commercial	"	Kelwara	Baran
LADPURA TAHSIL							
Dashehra	Kishorepura	<i>Ashvina Sudi 5 to Kartika Badi 15</i>	100,00	Religious & Commercial	"	Nayapura	Kota
Shri Goverdhan-nathji	Rat Kankra	<i>Phalguna Badi 14</i>	2,000	Religious	Hindus	Rat Kankra	"

APPENDIX III (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
CHECHAT TAHSIL							
Tejaji	Chechat	<i>Bhadrapada Sudi 10</i>	—	Religious	All Communities	Chechat	Modak
RAMGANJ MANDI TAHSIL							
Phalodi Mata	Khairabad	<i>Magha Sudi 5</i>	12,000	"	"	Khairabad	Ranganj Mandi
KANWAS TAHSIL							
Ramnavmi	Kanwas	<i>Chaitra Sudi 9</i>	5,000	"	Hindus	Kanwas	Darah
"	Dhoolet	"	—	"	"	Dhoolet	"
Dudhiya	Gujariyheri	<i>Magha Sudi 7</i>	10,000	"	"	Anwa & Kanwas	"
Kheri Mata							
Mithe Sahib	Gagron	Before Mohar-rum	6,000	"	Muslims	Gagron	Jhalawar Road
SANGOD TAHSIL							
Naban	Sangod	<i>Chaitra Badi 3 to 7</i>	10,000	Enterain-ment	All Communities	Darah	Darah
ATRU TAHSIL							
Bhainrooji	Maytha	<i>Magha Sudi 7</i>	500	Religious	Hindus	Atru	Atru
"	Parwan river	<i>Phalguna Badi 11</i>	—	"	"	Baran-Jhalawar Road	"

PEOPLE

APPENDIX III (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Maisatan	Jhadota	<i>Magha Sudi 7</i>	1,500	Religious	Hindus	Atru-Khanpur	Atru
Bada Din	Peepoda	25th December	1,000	"	Christians	Baran-Atru	"
Tejaji	Mundha	September	—	"	All Communities	"	Chhajawa
	Beeroti						
Dhanush Lila	Atru	April	2,000	"	"	Atru	Atru
CHHIPA BAROD TAHSIL							
Gangaur	Sarthal Jagir	<i>Chaitra Sudi 3-9</i>	3,000	Social	Hindus	Sarthal Jagir	Salpura
Tejaji	Umrya	<i>Bhadrapada Sudi 10</i>	2,000	Religious	All Communities	Banjari	"
CHHABRA TAHSIL							
Mataji	Googar	<i>Magha Sudi 7</i>	15,000	"	"	—	Chhabra
Tejaji	Bhoolan	<i>Bhadrapada Sudi 10</i>	5,000	"	"	—	Bhoolan
Mahadeoji	Pali	<i>Phalguna Sudi 14</i>	2,000	"	"	—	Chhabra

Source : Census of India 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Kota District.

CHAPTER IV

AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

GENERAL AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS

Kota, lying in the greener belt of Rajasthan, is agriculturally an important district. It is the largest producer of *Jowar*, linseed and 'other *Rabi* pulses' in Rajasthan, and occupies second place among the districts producing wheat and rice (1971-74 figures).¹ It ranks fourth as far as the total foodgrain production is concerned, and fifth in the production of sugar-cane and 'other *Kharif* pulses'. In agricultural year 1974-75, 47.55 per cent of the area of the district was cultivated. According to the 1971 Census, 62.17 per cent of the male working population and 66.60 per cent of the female working population were engaged in agricultural pursuits, either as independent cultivators or as agricultural labourers.

The district, with predominantly two soil belts, alluvium in north and black soil in the south and assured artificial irrigational facilities, has ideal conditions for extensive agriculture. The principal river Chambal, flowing perennially, and its tributaries Parwati, Kali Sindh and Parwan and other smaller rivers Chaken, Kunu and Ahu which have been dammed, provide an important source of canal irrigation and power supply to the district, besides Bundi and other districts as well as the neighbouring Madhya Pradesh State.² It has led to an increase in double cropped area in the district. The district has a climate which is typical of the greater part of plains of North India and is generally dry, except during the monsoon. The average rainfall is 882.8 mm, as compared to the State average³ of 48.52 cm. About 93 per cent of the rainfall is received during the south-west monsoon season. The 1970-71 Agricultural Census⁴ showed the preponderance of very small holdings in the district.

It was recorded that 41.03 per cent holdings, covering 9.02 per cent of area of the district, were below 2 hectares in size. 18.18 per cent holdings were between 5 to 10 hectares in size and covered 29.70 per cent of the area. Again, 9.56 per cent of the holdings which covered 37.25 per cent of the total area, were of 10 hectares and more. The average size of holdings in Kota district was found to be of 4.27 hectares as compared to 5.45 hectares for Rajasthan.

Land Utilisation

The pattern of land utilisation in the district during the period 1960-61 to 1974-75 is depicted in Appendix I. These figures reveal that in 1974-75, 47.55 per cent (592 thousand hectares) of the area (net) of the district was utilised for cultivation. With the extension of infrastructure for development of agriculture, this area has been going up over the years. In 1960-61, it was 42.36 per cent (527 thousand hectares) and in 1965-66, 43.98 per cent (552 thousand hectares). Nearly one-tenth of this (51 thousand hectares) net sown area in 1974-75 was double-cropped. The total cropped area was found to be 643 thousand hectares. This increase in the cultivated area has been mainly due to decrease in culturable waste and barren and uncultivated land. Cultivable waste land had come down to only 129 thousand hectares or about 10.36 per cent of the area of the district in 1974-75 as against 224 thousand hectares or 18.01 per cent in 1960-61 and 167 thousand hectares or 13.31 per cent in 1965-66. Similarly, the percentage of barren and uncultivated land had gone down from 17.20 (214 thousand hectares) in 1960-61 to 13.31 (167 thousand hectares) in 1965-66 and further to 9.88 (123 thousand hectares) in 1974-75. Area under forests had also been extending in the district during the last decade and a half as a result of efforts at afforestation. This has gone up from 147 thousand hectares (11.82 per cent) in 1960-61 to 224 thousand hectares (17.85 per cent) in 1965-66 and further to 254 thousand hectares (20.40 per cent) in 1974-75. Area under permanent pastures and other grazing land showed only a marginal decrease being 4.34 per cent (54 thousand hectares) in 1974-75, as against 4.58 per cent (57 thousand hectares) in 1960-61. Similarly, land put to non-agricultural uses, has also registered small change from 3.86 per cent (48 thousand hectares) in 1960-61 to 4.75 per cent (47 thousand hectares) in 1965-66 and 3.45 per cent (43 thousand hectares) in 1974-75. The remaining 4.02 per cent of the area (49 thousand hectares) of the district in 1974-75 consisted of fallow land (including current fallows) which was only 2.09 per cent (26 thousand hectares) in 1960-61 and 2.86 per cent (36 thousand hectares) in 1965-66.

1. Sharma, R. N. : *An Exercise on District Planning*, Jaipur, August, 1976, p. 20.

2. Source : Office of the Area Development Commissioner, Kota.

3. *Sankhikiya Rooprekha*, Kota, 1975, p. 9.

4. *Report on Agricultural Census in Rajasthan, 1970-71*, Government of Rajasthan, p. 45.

Afforestation

As already stated, forests occupy 20.40 per cent of the area of the district (1974-75). The district has a rich forest belt. The Vindhyan system of formations known as Mukandara hills are exposed over a large area of the district and there are dense forests in the middle parts of the ranges mostly in Ladpura, Kishanganj and Shahabad tahsils. 32.74 per cent of the forests are classified as reserved, 60.37 per cent protected and the rest 6.89 per cent as unclassified.

The major forest produce in the district consists of timber, firewood, charcoal and minor produce of gum and rosins, *tendu* leaves, grasses, *Katha*, honey, wax etc. The timber grown is of inferior quality; *Dhokra* and *Khair* trees provide firewood and are also used for making charcoal. The value of forest produce in the district during the period 1969-70 to 1973-74 is given in the table at Appendix II.

The forests provide the source of small timber, fuel and fencing material to the villagers of the district. Besides, they find in them an important source of earning in the collection of *Bidi* leaves and other minor forest produce during the off-season.

The district falls under two forest divisions viz. Kota Forest Division and Baran Forest Division and afforestation measures consist of plantations in ravine areas under the soil conservation scheme, regeneration of degraded forests, development and maintenance of grazing and pasture lands and of economic plants, management of forest produce and maintenance of farm nurseries at Badgaon and Baran for preparation of seedlings for supply to various bodies on occasions like *Van Mahotsavas*. Attempts at rehabilitation of degraded forests have resulted in their closing to indiscriminate grazing and construction of random rubble stone-walls at many places. In some areas, check dams of dry masonry have been constructed to check soil erosion. Forest roads have also been constructed for fuller exploitation of the forests of the districts; 38 km. of such roads viz. Chandbaori to Ranpur (13 km.), Mashalpura to Phootatalab (13 km.) and Mashalpura to Manwas (12 km.) were constructed during 1970-71 and 1971-72 at a cost of Rs. 38.3 thousands in Kota Forest Division. Mixed plantation of *Prosopis* and *Babul* etc. were done on 797 hectares during the period 1969-70 to 1972-73 in Kota Forest Division; the total expenditure incurred was Rs. 2.06 lakhs and the survival of plants was estimated to be between 50 and 60 per cent.

Similarly, plantations in Baran Forest Division were effected on total of 405 hectares during the period 1969 to 1974.

IRRIGATION

The proportion of irrigated area to total area sown in Kota district is fairly high due to the facilities of artificial means of irrigation, mainly in the form of canals. In 1968-69, 22 per cent of the net area sown in the district was irrigated as compared to the State's average of 15 per cent.¹ By 1973-74 the percentage of irrigated area sown had gone up to 22.73 due to the progress of irrigation works in the district; this compared very favourably to the corresponding figures of 14.89 per cent for Rajasthan. Amongst tahsils, the highest percentage of irrigated area was in Ladpura, followed by Pipalda, Mangrol and Digod. These tahsils fall in the Chambal Command area and together account for 69.85 per cent of the total irrigated area (1973-74).

Sources of Irrigation

The table given in Appendix III underlines the position of different sources of irrigation viz. canals, tanks, wells etc. in Kota district during the period from 1960-61 to 1974-75. The principal sources of irrigation in the district, as these figures show, are canals and tube wells. Canals accounted for 77.37 per cent of the total irrigated area in 1973-74, wells and tube wells for 19.01 per cent and tank irrigation covered 2.17 per cent. Canal irrigation is concentrated in Digod, Mangrol, Pipalda and Ladpura tahsils. With the advent of canal waters, the percentage contribution of tank irrigation has been declining over years. During the years 1967-68 to 1973-74, the share of tank irrigation receded from 5.08 per cent to 2.17 per cent. The percentage share of wells and other sources has stayed around 2.0 and 1.5 respectively during these years.

CHAMBAL PROJECT²—This is one of the major irrigation and power projects of the country, located partly in Rajasthan and partly in Madhya Pradesh. The project consists of three dams viz. Gandhi Sagar Dam in Madhya Pradesh and Jawahar Sagar Dam and Rana Pratap Sagar Dam in Rajasthan, besides the Kota Barrage in Kota, which diverts water into the canal system. The 372 km. long Right Main Canal serves 1.27 lakh hectares in Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh Command Area. The two main branches viz. Bundi and Kapren branches of the Left

1. *Industrial Potential Survey of Kota District*, Rajasthan State Industrial and Mineral Development Corporation Ltd., Jaipur (1971), p. 22.
2. Source : Office of the Area Development Commissioner, Kota.

Main Canal, 168 km. in length, serve 1.02 lakh hectares in Rajasthan (Bundi district). The work on the project commenced in the year 1953 and water was made available for irrigation in 1960, on the completion of Gandhi Sagar Dam, Kota Barrage and a major portion of the canal system. The project was completed in 1962 and comprised of 2.30 lakh hectares of command area in Rajasthan with some area in Madhya Pradesh. The six-year plan consisting of work of improvement of existing irrigation facilities, construction of drainage works and provision of on-farm development throughout the project area was taken up in June, 1974 as part of an agreement with the World Bank. The Command Area Authority has been set up with the Area Development Commissioner as its Chairman to co-ordinate all the activities with the assistance of various agencies concerned with the project work.

The salient features of the project as at the close of 1973-74 were as follows¹ :

S. No.	Total estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Expenditure till 1973-74 (Rs. in lakhs)	Area irrigated (lakh hectares)	
			On completion	In 1973-74
1. Chambal Stage I Main Canal and other schemes	4,570.00*	1,864.40	1.70	1.57
2. Rana Pratap Sagar	711.00**	758.00	0.60	—

During 1974-75, the area irrigated² by Right Main Canal I was 0.39 lakh hectares; by Right Main Canal II it was 0.52 lakh hectares and by Left Main Canal 0.74 lakh hectares.

The only other important irrigation project taken up in the district is Gopalpura Project, which is in progress and is expected to be completed in 1977. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 323.0 lakhs and it is designed to irrigate 5.9 thousand hectares of land on completion.

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, 1974*, p. 32.

2. Source : Office of the Area Development Commissioner, Kota.

* Under preparation including World Bank Programme.

** Revised

Wells and Tube Wells

As already stated, the wells form the second most important source of irrigation next to canals in Kota district. Wells provided water to 19.01 per cent of the irrigated area (26,393 hectares) in the district in 1973-74. Wells are found in all parts but are more prominent in Chhipa Barod, Ramganj Mandi, Shahabad, Chhabra and Sangod tahsils. These tahsils, except Shahabad, depend on well irrigation only. The average depth of a well in these areas varies between 7.60 metres and 9.12 metres (25 and 30 ft.). The number of wells in the district since 1967-68 has been as follows¹ :

1967-68 has been as follows :

Year	In use	Out of use	(No.) Total
1967-68	18,148	7,984	26,132
1968-69	18,737	8,170	26,907
1969-70	19,450	7,791	27,241
1970-71	19,314	8,380	27,694
1971-72	21,012	8,396	29,408
1972-73	20,501	8,907	29,408
1973-74	22,442	8,900	31,342

Thus, during 1973-74 out of a total of 31,342 wells in the district, 8,900 were out of use. The number of wells in use has increased from 18,148 in 1967-68 to 22,442 in 1973-74. The area irrigated by wells and tube wells has also been increasing affected, of course, by rainfall conditions in a particular year. The area irrigated per well increased from 1.1 hectares in 1967-68 to 1.63 hectares in 1972-73. The number of wells energised during 1970-71 to 1973-74 was as follows² :

Year	(No.) wells energised
1970-71	1,042
1971-72	1,215
1972-73	1,651
1973-74	1,881

Ten tube-wells had been drilled in Kota district by the State Ground Water Department between 1968-69 and 1974-75 of which 7 were successful. Boring was done in 12 open wells. The discharge in tube wells varied from 3,000 to 25,000 gallons per hour.³

1. *Sankhikya Rooprekha, Kota*, volumes for 1973, p. 32 and 1975, pp. 86-87.

2. *Power Statistics 1973-74*, Rajasthan State Electricity Board, Jaipur, p. 192.

3. Source : Office of the Chief Engineer, Rajasthan Ground Water Department, Jodhpur.

Tanks

Tanks irrigated 2.17 per cent of the irrigated area in the district in 1973-74. There are 31 irrigation tanks in the district, spread over its length and breadth. Ummed Sagar, Parwati pick-up Weir, Aklera Sagar, Sita Badi and Alniya tank are among the bigger ones. Small depression tanks known as *Tallias* are found in almost every village and rain water collected in them is used for cattle and sometimes for irrigation. Some of the details about the Irrigation Department's tanks are given in Appendix IV.

Irrigated Crops

Details of area under main heads of crops viz. foodcrops (other than sugar-cane), sugar-cane, cotton and other crops during the period from 1960-61 to 1973-74 are given in Appendix V. These figures reveal that the bulk of the irrigated area i.e. 95.40 per cent was under food crops. The most important of these irrigated crops was wheat which occupied more than half of the area under all foodcrops. Other crops claiming significant proportion of area under foodcrops, were paddy and barley among cereals, gram among pulses, coriander among condiments and spices and certain fruits and vegetables. The area under foodcrops has been going up with the extension of the facilities of artificial irrigation over more and more area. However, the extent of the irrigated foodcrop area during the period from 1967-68 to 1973-74 has remained at almost the same level, being 95.12 per cent and 95.40 per cent during the two years. Besides foodcrops including sugar-cane, non-foodcrops occupying the rest of the irrigated area include fodder crops, opium and oilseeds, including groundnut, linseed etc.

AGRICULTURE INCLUDING HORTICULTURE

Soil

The soils of the district, have been classified into two soil associations,¹ on the basis of climatological and physiographic units; these are medium black soils and hilly soils. The medium black soils are derived from the alluvium which is the product of the Vindhyan ranges and basalt of Deccan trap. These soils are distributed in the south-eastern, eastern and part of north-eastern districts of Rajasthan. They are generally medium to heavy textured and vary from grey to dark greyish brown in colour and are either calcareous or non-calcareous in nature but the substratum is invariably calcareous in nature. These

soils are moderately drained with good moisture retention. Saline-soils occur occasionally and are generally associated with high seasonal water table. The soils are prone to erosion.

Hilly soil is found along the hill ranges of Aravali and along Vindhyan ranges. The depth of soil is very shallow with gravel material near the surface. Generally light in texture and reddish brown to greyish brown in colour, it is well drained and extends in small patches on the uneven terrain.

On the basis of colour of surface and occurrence of *Kankar* layer in profile at particular depth, the soil of Chambal Command area in the districts covered, has been classified into six categories viz. (i) grey soil without *Kankar* layer, (ii) grey soil with *Kankar* layer below 1.22 metres (4 ft.), (iii) grey soil with *Kankar* layer above 1.22 metres (4 ft.), (iv) brown soil without *Kankar* layer, (v) brown soil with *Kankar* layer below 1.22 metres (4 ft.) and (vi) brown soil with *Kankar* layer above 1.22 metres (4 ft.)

The soils of the Chambal area are dominated by thick mantle of alluvium deposits, formed by the Chambal, the Parwati and the Mez. As the soils have been formed by slow moving streams, they are generally homogenous in their solum and are dominantly fine textured and have been classified into four taxonomic units i.e. Chambal, Kota, Sultanpur and Bundi. According to soil taxonomy they are classified as typic chromosterts, typic pellusterts and typic haplustals.

The soils of the district require balanced use of fertilisers on the basis of soil test recommendations for better crop production. The fertility status and nutrient index of the soil differ in various Panchayat Samitis. However, under irrigated conditions paddy, sugar-cane and wheat are the main suitable crops and under unirrigated tract, *Jowar* and maize are the main *Kharif* crops and wheat, gram, barley, coriander lentil and linseed are the main *Rabi* crops.

Principal Crops

There are two main crop seasons in the district, *Kharif* and *Rabi*. The chief *Kharif* or rain fed crops, sown in June-July and harvested in September-October include *Jowar*, maize, paddy, *Moong*, *Urd*, groundnut and sesame (*Til*). Important crops of the *Rabi* season, which are mostly irrigated, are wheat, barley, gram, *Masur*, coriander and linseed. Sowing of *Rabi* crops takes place in October-November and these are harvested in March-April. Threshing and winnowing operations continue till May. Details about more important of these crops, both *Kharif* and *Rabi* are given in the following paragraphs.

1. Source : Office of the Soil Survey Officer, Kota.

JOWAR (*Sorghum vulgare pers.*)—*Jowar* or the great millet is the most important crop of the district occupying maximum area, nearly 27 per cent of the total cultivated area in 1974-75, and giving highest production of all the crops sown in the district. It is the staple food of the masses.¹ It also serves as an important fodder crop producing palatable fodder in a short time. Its chaff, both green and dry, serves as a nutritious cattle fodder.

Preparations for sowing of *Jowar*, as in the case of *Bajra*, start with the first fall of regular monsoon. Land is then ploughed twice or thrice, worked with blade harrow which follows tillage during end-March to end-April. Actual sowing starts with the onset of the rains, between the third week of June and the third week of July. The seed is sown either broadcast or in rows 5 cms. to 40 cms. apart. *Jowar* is either grown alone, or, more usually, mixed with one or more pulses like *Moong*, *Arhar* or *Urd*. Barely any irrigation or manuring is done, though an increase in yield to the extent of 10 to 15 per cent has been experienced when 25 cartloads of dung per hectare were applied.² The harvesting is done in November-December when the ripe heads are cut off. Stalks are stocked as a cattle fodder.

Jowar is extensively grown in all parts of the district, the more important tahsils³ from the point of view of area under the crop being Sangod, Ramganj Mandi, Mangrol, Baran, Atru, Chhabra, Pipalda, Chhipa Barod and Digod, in that order. The crop was sown in 1,77,691 hectares in 1974-75 and the production was 93,821 hectares. The average yield⁴ of *Jowar* in the district was put at 748 kg. per hectare in 1973-74.

MAIZE (*Zea mays*)—Maize or the Indian corn is the second most important foodgrain crop of the *Kharif* season. It occupied 15,518 hectares in 1974-75, which produced 7,262 quintals of maize. It is chiefly grown in watered parts of the district⁵ with heavy loam soil in Chhipa Barod, Chhabra, Ramganj Mandi, Ladpura, Atru and Sangod tahsils.

The fields for maize sowing are ploughed thoroughly, two or three times to lay a fine seed bed. The seed is sown in July, though

1. Source : Office of the District Agriculture Officer, Kota.
2. Source : As above.
3. Source : As above.
4. *Sankhikiya Rooprekha, Kota, 1975, p. 56.*
5. Source : Office of the District Agriculture Officer, Kota.

early maize is grown as a fodder crop. To increase the yield, organic manures are added to the soil; they prove more beneficial than chemical fertilisers, which are also sometimes used. Maize is sown either alone, or like *Jowar*, is mixed with *Moong* or *Moth*. The harvesting of the crop is done by the last week of October. The average yield¹ of maize in the district was estimated to be 420 kg. per hectare in 1973-74.

WHEAT (*Triticum sativum*)—This is the most important *Rabi* crop and is grown either alone or mixed with barley or gram. It is generally sown in irrigated conditions² out on heavy soils; in years of good rainfall, it is also grown without irrigation. Usually the best soils are reserved for wheat, especially when irrigation facilities are available. The Chambal command area of the district accounts³ for a major part of the area under wheat cultivation which was 163,190 hectares in 1974-75, the production being 2,08,230 quintals. The average yield⁴ in 1973-74 was put at 737 kg. per hectare.

Wheat is the staple food of the middle and the upper classes, its chaff serving as cattle fodder.⁵ Soil preparation precedes actual sowing in October-November. For irrigated crop, preliminary irrigation is given where land is hard. Five waterings⁶ are subsequently provided between December and March. The crop is ready for harvesting by about the end of March, when the grain gets fully ripe and the straw is golden yellow and brittle. The actual process of harvesting lasts till the end of April. The threshing is generally done by being trodden over under the feet of the cattle on a threshing floor, though simple mechanical threshers and winnowers have also been coming into increasing use by the progressive cultivators.

BARLEY (*Hordrum vulgare*)—Barley ranks next to wheat as a foodgrain crop of the *Rabi* season, though the area under the crop is not even 10 per cent of that under wheat. It was grown on 17,393 hectares of land in 1974-75 and it produced 9,625 quintals of barley. The important tahsils in this case were again those coming under the command of the Chambal Project.⁷ Average yield⁸ of barley in 1973-74 in the district was 879 kg. per hectare.

1. *Sankhikiya Rooprekha, Kota, 1975, p. 56.*
2. Source : Office of the District Agriculture Officer, Kota.
3. Source : as above.
4. *Sankhikiya Rooprekha, Kota, 1975, p. 56.*
5. Source : Office of the District Agriculture Officer, Kota.
6. Source : As above.
7. Source : as above.
8. *Sankhikiya Rooprekha, Kota, 1975, p. 56.*

Barley is generally grown on lighter irrigated soils. Tillage, soil preparation and sowing operations and period for them are similar to those for wheat.¹ The sowing is done in October. It is grown either by itself or mixed with wheat or gram. Water requirements for barley are less than for wheat. Generally irrigation is provided thrice between January and March, which proves sufficient. The harvesting is done between the third week of March and the middle of April.

PULSES—The total area under pulses was 1,19,850 hectares during 1974-75. *Kharif* pulses, chiefly *Moong* and *Urd*, accounted for nearly one-sixth of this area. The rest of the five by sixth of the pulse-producing area was under *Rabi* pulses dominated by gram.

Moong and *Urd* are generally sown together with *Jowar* or maize on heavy soils.² When grown by themselves, two or three ploughings are given before the sowing, which take place from the middle of June to the end of July. The harvesting is done in September-October. The total area under *Kharif* pulses in 1974-75 was 19,141 hectares, which was nearly equally³ shared by the two pulses, the rest of the pulse crops having been grown on a very small area.

Gram (*Cicer aritetinum*) is by far the most important pulse crop of the district, occupying 92,931 hectares or over three-fourth of the area under all pulses in 1974-75. The crop was grown in all tahsils, the more important of them being Mangrol, Digod, Pipalda, Baran, Atru and Sangod, together accounting for nearly two-third of the gram producing area.⁴ The production of the crop during 1974-75 was placed at 62,078 quintals. The average yield⁵ was estimated to be 563 kg. per hectare in 1973-74.

Gram thrives best on well drained sandy loam soils; it is a winter crop, grown usually alone but sometimes mixed with barley.⁶ When grown by itself, the land is ploughed three or four times before the sowing in October. Winter rains in December-January make a bumper crop an almost certainty if not damaged by frost and lightening. When the seedling begins to branch off and before the flowers are produced, the leading shoots are nipped off to make the plants bushier and more productive. The cuttings thus obtained are used as a vegetable.

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

2. Source : As above. 3. Source : As above.

4. Source : As above.

5. *Sankhikiya Rooprekha*, Kota, 1975, p. 56.

6. Source : Office of the District Agriculture Officer, Kota.

The harvesting is done between February and April, when the crop ripens; it is usually reaped with a blunt sickle or uprooted.

OILSEEDS—Groundnut, sesame (*Til*), linseed, *Taramira*, sunflower, rape and mustard are the oilseeds grown in the district. These were grown on a total of 75,177 hectares during 1974-75, out of which 72.0 per cent and 11.5 per cent were under linseed and sesame respectively, the two most important oilseed crops. One or the other oilseed is grown in all the tahsils of the district, the more important of them from this point of view being Mangrol, Digod, Piplada and Atru tahsils.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—There are no big fruit orchards in the district.¹ However, fruits such as guava, pomegranate, mangoes, water melons, papaya, cucumbers, melon, *Kharinja*, etc. as well as vegetables, like potatoes, lady finger (*Bhindis*), chillies, brinjals, various types of gourds, sweet potatoes, onions, carrot, radish, cabbage, spinach, tomatoes etc. are grown to some extent in areas surrounding urban centres and are sold in markets for local consumption. Area under fruits and vegetables was 2,465 hectares in 1973-74 and 2,469 hectares in 1974-75. The vegetables are grown during *Zaid-Kharif* season as well, starting from early February, besides the usual *Kharif* and *Rabi* seasons. The *Kharif* vegetables are tolerant of high temperature if there is sufficient moisture in the soil. A good loam soil with a high organic matter content is the most suitable. The *Rabi* vegetables are first sown on well prepared nursery bed to raise seedlings and then transplanted in main fields.

Area and production of main crops in the district during the years 1960-61 to 1974-75 are given at Appendix VI, VII and VIII.

Seeds

The availability of canal water for irrigation has helped improved agriculture, thereby leading to an increase in the use of quality seeds by the cultivators of the district. The State Agriculture Department has been helping in the use of improved seeds by making these available to the cultivators through Panchayat Samitis. The high yielding varieties² of wheat and paddy were introduced in the year 1966-67. The department procures the seeds produced at the seed multiplication farms and from other sources and after grading, supplies these to the Panchayat Samitis for distribution. However, the seed distribution programme in respect of high yielding varieties is being

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

2. Source : As above.

administered, since 1974-75, by the Rajasthan State Agro-Industries Corporation. The Corporation is arranging the distribution of high yielding varieties of wheat, barley, paddy, *Jowar* and maize, while other varieties e.g. improved seeds etc. are still being handled by the Agriculture Department. The co-operative marketing societies buy the high yielding varieties against cash from the Rajasthan State Agro-Industries Corporation which are sold to the members of these societies on credit and to non-members against cash.

The figures of distribution of seeds during various years are given in Appendix IX.

Seed Multiplication Farms

There are two departmental seed multiplication farms in the district at Sultanpur and Kawai. There is another such farm at Dharkhedi under the control of Panchayat Samiti, Ladpura. Besides, seed multiplication is also undertaken at the Government Mechanised Farm at Ummadganj.

SEED MULTIPLICATION FARM, SULTANPUR—This farm was started in the year 1961 on Kota-Itawa road near village Sultanpur in tahsil Digod. The farm is situated on 22.2 hectares (55 acres) plot and is also engaged in carrying out research on the use and management of canal water.¹ The development works on the farm were started during *Kharif* of 1962. The final layout on the farm was completed by December, 1964 and this included the construction of irrigation and drainage channels, roads and buildings. Till 1970, the farm was an Agricultural Research Station under the research organisation of the State Agriculture Department but in that year it was declared as a seed multiplication farm.

Main crops grown on the farm for seed multiplication purpose include wheat, barley, gram and paddy. Details of area and production of crops grown during the period from 1970-71 to 1974-75 are given in Appendix X.

SEED MULTIPLICATION FARM, KAWAI—This farm is situated in tahsil Atru on the bank of river Andheri, 5 km. away from Salpura station on Kota-Bina railway line and adjoins three tahsils viz. Atru, Chhabra and Chhipa Barod.² It was established in the year 1960. Since the land was much uneven, the initial reclamation and development took quite some time and the cultivation of crops could start on a limited

1. Source : Office of the District Agriculture Officer, Kota.
2. Source : As above.

area in 1967-68. Details of area and production figures for the farm are given at Appendix XI.

The third seed multiplication farm at Dhakarkhedi is being run since 1960 under the control of Panchayat Samiti, Ladpura on a 100 acre plot. The farm is fully irrigated by Canal waters and major crops grown there include paddy, wheat and gram.

GOVERNMENT MECHANISED FARM, UMMEDGANJ—This is the biggest mechanised farm under the State Agriculture Department. It is situated 13 km. away from Kota near village Ummadganj in Baran tahsil on Kota-Kaithoon road and has been working since 1960. The development of the farm land, previously under the Forest Department, has been continuing since its year of starting. The total area of the farm is 602.6 hectares (1490 acres) out of which 404.6 hectares (1,000 acres) is cultivable.¹ The actual area (1974-75) under the plough is 290 hectares (718 acres), the rest of the 114 hectares (282 acres) being under natural nullahs passing through the farm, as well as saline land and area not having drainages facilities. The uncultivable area of 198 hectares (490 acres) consists of land under farm buildings, drains, irrigation channels, residential quarters, seed godowns and threshing floors etc.²

The whole cultivated area at the farm is irrigated. Irrigation on the farm is made available through two sources viz. Motipura Minors of Chambal Canal system and by lifting water from natural nullahs. These sources provide irrigation to a total area of 230 hectares (568 acres) and 60.6 hectares (150 acres) respectively (1974-75). The statistics of area and production of crops at the farm during the period from 1970-71 to 1974-75 are given in Appendix XII.

Agricultural Implements

The table at Appendix XIII shows the number of agricultural implements and machinery in use in the district at the time of the Live-stock Censuses of 1956, 1961, 1966 and 1972. These figures point to the fact of an increasing use of improved agricultural implements and practices in the district particularly during recent years, which is a natural consequence of the availability of infrastructures for scientific agriculture like canal irrigation, electric power etc. The State Department of Agriculture has been putting in intensive efforts for transforming the

1. Source : Office of the District Agricultural Officer, Kota.
2. Source : As above.

economy of the district through the departmental programmes, agencies and institutions aimed at bringing round the cultivators to adopt commercial farming in place of the traditional subsistence farming. However, the traditional outlook, the small size of holdings and meagre resources of the vast majority of the cultivators of the district have been retarding the desired change in the agricultural practices and implements. The organisation and working of the Chambal Area Development Agency is expected to go a long way in achieving this end of revolutionising the process of agricultural development.

Manures and Fertilisers

Mechanisation and modernisation of agriculture has been, to an extent, keeping pace with the development of irrigation and inputs in the district. The consumption of chemical fertilisers has been going up particularly in the canal irrigated area also because of the efforts of the District Agriculture Office.

The following table shows the quantum of fertiliser consumption¹ during the period 1966-67 to 1974-75 :

(tonnes)			
Year	Nitrogenous	Phosphatic	Potash
1966-67	716	260	15
1967-68	1,608	850	192
1968-69	2,729	1,459	265
1969-70	3,693	1,909	607
1970-71	6,090	3,338	750
1971-72	4,540	2,989	960
1972-73	7,756	2,511	1,087
1973-74	9,171	2,633	1,090
1974-75	7,496	7,414	305

Four municipalities in the district viz., Kota, Baran, Ramganj Mandi and Indargarh are engaged in the preparation and distribution of urban compost. During the year 1974-75, a total of 3,735 tonnes of urban compost was prepared by these municipalities as per the following details² :

1. Source : Directorate of Agriculture, Rajasthan, Jaipur.
2. Source : As above.

		(tonnes)
S. No.	Municipality	Urban compost distributed
1.	Kota	3,076
2.	Baran	502
3.	Ramganj Mandi	50
4.	Indargarh	107
Total		3,735

Besides an area of 1,344 hectares was under green manuring during the year¹.

Crop Rotation²

The common crop rotations followed in the district under irrigated and unirrigated conditions are :

I Unirrigated areas :

1. Jowar-fallow-fallow-wheat or gram (two-year rotation)
2. Groundnut-fallow
3. Til-fallow
4. Kharif pulses-fallow
5. Fallow-wheat or gram or linseed or coriander.

II Irrigated areas :

1. Paddy-wheat or gram
2. Maize-wheat or opium
3. Maize-Potatoes-wheat
4. Jowar (Unirrigated)-gram (Irrigated)
5. Chillies-vegetables
6. Maize-coriander
7. Sugar-cane-wheat
8. Maize-potatoes-vegetables
9. Kharif pulses-wheat

While rotations adopted in unirrigated areas have remained almost unchanged over years, farmers growing irrigated crops have been trying new rotations to get better yields from their fields.

1. Source : Directorate of Agriculture, Rajasthan, Jaipur.
2. Source : Office the District Agriculture Officer, Kota.

Crop diseases and Pests¹

Crops in the district suffer from various diseases caused by micro-organism like fungi, bacteria, viruses etc. as also by physiological causes, like excess or lack of soil moisture and nutrients, soil acidity or alkalinity, high or low temperature etc.

Rust affects wheat crop, though not very severely. It is checked by sowing rust resistant varieties. Smut and bunts are seed-borne diseases and are sometimes caused by floral infection also. Treatment of seed with copper fungicides, Agrosan, Sulphur dust etc. proves effective. Mildew and blight are caused by air borne fungi and commonly occur in vegetable crops. These are controlled by repeated spraying and dusting of Sulphur powder. Virus diseases of various kinds cause considerable damage to vegetable, *Jowar* and sunnhemp crops. These can be controlled in early stages by spraying D. D. T. and Bordeaux Mixture. For red-rot and top-rot of sugar-cane, leaf-spot diseases of pulses, sorghum, millets, sugar-cane, barley etc. spraying of Bordeaux Mixture and sowing of disease resistant varieties are means of control.

Major pests affecting crop production are jassids in paddy, pulses and potatoes; stem borer in paddy, *Jowar*, maize and sugar-cane, shoot fly in *Jowar*, aphid in *Jowar*, maize, wheat, gram and coriander, leaf hopper, top shoot borer, white fly and mealy bugs are common pests affecting sugar-cane crop while greasy cut worm and pod fly harm gram. Pod fly is the most destructive pest in case of peas and pulse crops. These pests cause damage to such crops both at the production as well as storage stages. Dusting of BHC 10 to 20 per cent helps control jassid, aphid, stem fly, leaf hopper and cut-worm while dusting of Parathion 2 per cent is resorted to in cases of infestations by flea beetle in wheat, gram pod borers, mealy bugs and white fly. Application of Endrin 2 per cent either as granules or through spraying proves effective in controlling stem borers, termites and cut worm etc.

The plant protection work in the district is undertaken by the State Agriculture Department directly through its own staff and through the medium of the extension staff posted at Panchayat Samiti headquarters. One plant protection unit is working at each of the Panchayat Samiti headquarters, under the supervision of an Agriculture Assistant (Plant Protection). The units are fully equipped, with plant protection equipment and medicines. Besides, co-operative societies and private dealers also cater to the needs of individual cultivators regarding plant protection chemicals and equipment. Intensive measures are undertaken

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

by the Department in eventualities of large scale incidence or epidemic. These include ground and aerial surveys as well as campaigns to check extensive damage to crops due to any particular disease or pest.

The following table gives the details of the plant protection work done during the period 1971-72 to 1974-75 :

		(Hectares)			
S. No.	Details of plant protection work	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
1.	Treatment of seeds	81,221	45,677	92,827	64,878
2.	Soil treatment	30,590	12,794	29,289	9,715
3.	Intensive treatment	35,802	26,030	33,290	18,488
4.	Pest control	873	298	3,204	379
5.	Rat control	58,451	24,844	72,196	63,050

Agricultural Research

AGRICULTURE RESEARCH STATION, KOTA²—This research station was started in June, 1972, in order to carry out multi-phased research in flower breeding, agronomy, entomology and plant pathology. The research station had been working as a state level centre for sunflower research. Upto 1975, it has done evaluation of international germ-plasm of 141 entries of sunflower from all over the world for 21 important characters for evolving suitable varieties for which varietal yield trials have been conducted and development of synthetics done. Besides, anthesis studies, studies on seed setting and seed weight under different systems of pollination, studies on oil formation and dormancy in seeds, and correlation studies have been undertaken. Agronomical research work in sunflower includes studies on planting dates, comparative study of yields of oilseeds under irrigated conditions and effects of the use of fertilisers, new planting techniques, presoaking of seeds and irrigation on the yields of sunflower. On the entomological side, surveys were conducted to observe 71 insect species belonging to 28 families of 7 orders of sunflower. During the course of plant pathological research conducted at the station during the

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

2. Source : Office of the Botanist (Sunflower), Agriculture Research Station, Kota.

period from 1972-75, different diseases were observed on sunflower in varying intensities in Rajasthan and efficacy of initial chemical control trial studied.

The results of the research carried out at the centre are conveyed to different districts and even other research institutions in the country.

The centre is run under the administrative and technical control of a botanist (sunflower) who is assisted in his work by an assistant entomologist, an assistant plant pathologist, an assistant agronomist, a statistician and four research assistants.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND FISHERIES

Fodder

The main sources of cattle feed in the district,¹ as elsewhere, are green fodder i.e. green grasses, cultivated fodder like *Chari*, *Metha*, *Rizka*, *Kaachhri*, *Barseen* etc., dry fodder or by-products of agricultural crops like wheat, barley, *Jowar*, maize, *Moong*, *Moth*, sugar-cane tops and certain weeds in the crops suitable for fodder and concentrated foods. Green fodder or green grasses are available generally during the rainy season or immediately thereafter, while the dry fodder or by-products of agricultural crops are utilised during the rest of the year. The bovine stock, i.e. sheep and goats depend on the vegetation growing in the area. Main grasses found in the district² are *Lapla*, *Pohardi*, *Retarda*, *Surwal*, *Kard*, *Bhalki* and *Chous verigate*. Usually, in each village certain portion of land is left uncultivated to serve as common grazing land, as the provisions of Rajasthan Land Revenue Act,³ require half a *Bigha* of land per head of cattle to be kept reserved for grazing. Cattle also graze near tanks and bunds, and on private pasture lands and hills. Fodder crops cultivated in the district mainly consist of *Jowar*, *Karab* and *Guar*. Oil cakes, *Guar*, gram, barley, *Moth*, *Moong*, wheat bran and cotton seeds are used as concentrated food mostly for milch cattle. Tracts under fodder crops during the period 1973-74 and 1974-75 were 10,362 hectares and 11,165 hectares. All the above sources produce fodder in excess of requirements

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

2. Source : As above.

3. *Report on the Livestock Census of Rajasthan*, 1972, p. 9.

of the animal population of the district¹ and it is exported to nearby districts from where animals also migrate during scarcity.

During the course of 1972 Livestock Census, it was estimated that in 1970-71 the areas of fodder per head of bovines and livestock in Kota district² were 0.009 hectare and 0.007 hectare and grazing area 0.24 hectare and 0.17 hectare respectively.

Livestock

Livestock population in Kota district at the time of livestock censuses during 1956, 1961, 1966 and 1972 is given in Appendix XIV. Livestock population at the time of the 1972 Livestock Census³ was 12,04,524, out of which 58.24 per cent were cattle, 13.64 per cent buffaloes, 22.60 per cent goats, 3.61 per cent sheep, 0.36 per cent camels and the rest of the 1.55 per cent consisted of horses and ponies, mules, donkeys and pigs.

CATTLE—Malvi breed predominates the cattle population of Kota district.⁴ It is primarily a draught breed; Malvi bullocks are very hardy and prove particularly useful for pulling heavy weight in carts, in drawing out water from wells as well as for ploughing of land. A small sized bullock weighs 225 to 275 kg., whereas a large sized one may weigh as much as 315 to 365 kg. The characteristic features of this 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 is little depressed, muzzle broad and upward looking, ears are small and pointed and tail is medium with black switch reaching almost upto the feet. The horns originate at the outer fringe of the forehead and are pointed towards the end. The prevailing colours are white, silver-grey and grey. The shade of the skin of male tends to darken with advancing age. According to a survey conducted by the State Animal Husbandry Department, the estimated milk yield⁵ of a Malvi cow is 1.11 kg. per day.

Besides the dairy development, cattle provide the basis motive force for traditional type of farming. Working cattle and all types of cattle per thousand of net cultivated area in the district⁶ were respectively

1. Source : Collectorate (Land Records), Kota.

2. *Report on the Livestock Census of Rajasthan*, 1972, p. 53.

3. *ibid.*, pp. 491, 489.

4. *ibid.*, Appendix V and p. XI.

5. *ibid.*, p. 22. 6. *ibid.*, p. 50.

436.43 and 1194.28 during 1970-71. Similarly per 100 ploughs¹ the cattle numbered 241.

There are no particular breeds of buffaloes, camels, goats and sheep in the district.

Poultry

Total poultry population in the district at the time of the last Livestock Census (1972) was 53,255. There is a Government poultry farm in the district at Kota, which was established in the year 1968. The details of the working of the farm is revealed from the following figures of birds sold for breeding, production, sale and setting of eggs and chicks hatched :²

(Number)						
Year	Birds sold for breeding	Egg production	Eggs sold for table use	Eggs set	Chicks hatched	Birds transferred to Applied Nutrition programme
1970-71	6,769	80,272	57,863	20,928	10,806	600
1971-72	6,577	50,404	44,783	10,276	3,896	299
1972-73	2,465	96,186	85,760	10,508	5,113	—
1973-74	6,031	51,198	26,412	25,517	13,977	2,010
1974-75	4,110	43,712	28,080	14,674	7,740	1,140

Applied Nutrition programme for poultry has been in operation in the district since 1971. Chicks of improved breeds are reared at the Applied Nutrition Centre, Kota and birds supplied for breeding. Besides, eggs are also distributed for feeding programme. The following table shows the details of work done under the programme during the years³ 1971-72 and 1973-74 :

(Number)			
Year	Egg production	Eggs distributed for feeding programme	Birds sold for breeding
1971-72	24,402	384	300
1973-74	1,936	24	—

1. Report on the Livestock Census of Rajasthan, 1972, Appendix V and p. 51.
2. Source : Directorate of Animal Husbandry, Rajasthan, Jaipur.
3. Source : As above.

For proper development of poultry in the district, an intensive block has been established at Kota. The staff attached to the block, working under the Project Officer, Poultry Development Block, Kota,¹ provides technical guidance to the poultry breeders for proper development of poultry. Poultry feed is also made available to the registered poultry farms on no-profit-no-loss basis and it also helps them in the scientific marketing of poultry through the medium of co-operative societies. Prevention of any wide-spread epidemic and disease is also attempted by the block staff by undertaking vaccinations and debaking of poultry.

There are 22 private poultry farms in the district (1974-75) registered with the Animal Husbandry Department. Their number in earlier years, alongwith details regarding the number of birds kept were as follows² :

(Number)		
Year	Poultry Farms	Birds kept
1968-69	6	4,100
1969-70	9	6,000
1970-71	9	6,100
1971-72	9	5,900
1972-73	15	10,000
1973-74	22	15,150
1974-75	22	15,050

Loans and subsidies were given to the poultry breeder by the State Animal Husbandry Department during the period from 1964-65 to 1966-67; the details are as follows :

(Rupees)		
Year	Loans	Subsidies
1964-65	50,000	9,300
1965-66	30,000	9,300
1966-67	5,100	1,550

Fisheries

The district holds good scope for the development of pisciculture in the ponds, tanks and rivers. The following species of fish are prominently found in the district :

1. Source : Office of the District Animal Husbandry Officer, Kota.
2. Source : As above.

Major Carp	Minor Carp	Cat Fish
<i>Catla</i>	<i>Puntius serana</i>	<i>Channa striatus</i>
<i>Labao rahita</i>	<i>Puntius sophore</i>	<i>Channa marulius</i>
<i>Cirrhina mrigal</i>	<i>Puntius ticto</i>	<i>Channa punctatus</i>
<i>Barbus tor</i>	<i>L. dera</i>	<i>C. Gachua</i>
<i>Labeo calbasu</i>	<i>L. gonius</i>	<i>Mystus aor</i>
	<i>L. guntea</i>	<i>Mystus seenghala</i>
	<i>R. denigoinus</i>	<i>M. Cavacious</i>
	<i>Chela baccala</i>	<i>Silonia silondia</i>
	<i>L. bata</i>	<i>Wallago attu</i>
	<i>C. reba</i>	<i>Entropicchthyes vacha</i>
	<i>Barbus</i>	<i>Mystus armatuous symbalous</i>
	<i>Labeo pogat</i>	<i>Rita rita</i>
	<i>Risbara danga</i>	<i>Baggarius baggarius</i>
	<i>Labeo dicheleous</i>	<i>N. notepterus</i>
		<i>Heteropneustes fossilis</i>
		<i>G. giuris</i>
		<i>P. chola</i>
		<i>Ompoic bimaculatus</i>
		<i>Eel</i>

A fish seed production farm has been developed at Kethun village in Ladpura tahsil by the State Animal Husbandry Department. This farm consists of 20 nursery ponds and a big natural *Talai*. Water is fed to these fish sources by Chambal system through Right Main Canal. The farm has a capacity to produce 12 lakh seeds every year. The seed at the farm is reared with modern techniques and is made available for stocking in Kota Barrage, Alniya Bandh, Batawada, Daraya tank, Aklera Sagar, Sondhia Talai, C.B. Tank and Right Main Canal in Kota district besides Bundi, Jhalawar and Chittaurgarh districts. Exotic varieties introduced include *Cyprinus carpiocuminus* among common carp and *Ctenopharongodon iddellus* among grass car of fish.

The following table records the progress of fisheries development works in the district during the last few years¹:

1. *Sankhikiya Rooprekha, Kota*, volumes for 1973 (p. 69) and 1975 (p. 72).

(Number)						
Year	Fisheries farms	Fish seed production & stocking	Fish rearing nurseries	Fish sale mar-kets	Fish rearing co-operative societies	Fisheries breeding ponds
1967-68	2	15,000	4	1	1	8
1968-69	2	1,700,000	3	1	1	6
1969-70	1	216,425	10	1	1	6
1970-71	1	1,467,000	20	1	1	29
1971-72	1	169,000	20	1	1	29
1972-73	1	50,000	20	1	1	29
1973-74	1	6,500	20	1	1	29
1974-75	1	868,749	20	1	1	29

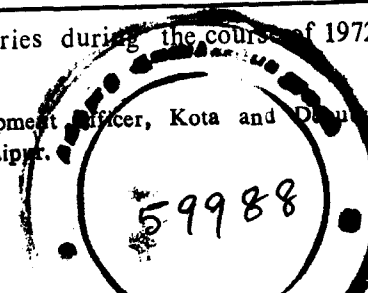
Fish is distributed to expectant mothers and children under the Applied Nutrition Programme, introduced in the district in July 1967. Quantities of fish distributed during 1971-72, 1972-73, 1973-74 and 1974-75 amounted to 394 kg., 417 kg., 1,052 kg. and 635 kg. respectively.

Induced Breeding Programme for breeding exotic fish varieties has been recently (May 1974) introduced in the district. Fish sources are put to annual auction by the Fisheries authorities. The following table records the quantities of fish produced by contractors and income to the Department from these contracts during the period from 1969-70 to 1974-75 :¹

Year	Fish production (tonnes)	Income to the Department (Rs. in thousand)
1969-70	25	32.84
1970-71	20	81.22
1971-72	20	61.52
1972-73	20	216.39
1973-74	20	328.62
1974-75	30	413.89

Information collected about fisheries during the course of 1972

1. Source : Office of the Fisheries Development Officer, Kota and District Director, Fisheries, Rajasthan, Jaipur.



Livestock Census¹ revealed that 16 persons in the district were engaged in different fishing occupations, 9 (7 full time and 2 part time) in actual operation of fishing or fish seed collection or both, 4 in marketing of fish and 3 in marketing/repairing of nets. Two beach seine boats and two dugout canoes were being used by these persons for the purpose of fishing. Twenty nine drag nets and 18 gill nets were used for fishing.

Stock Improvement

The State Animal Husbandry Department is engaged in the task of the improvement of animal stock through various veterinary institutions working in the district. Kota is not an animal husbandry intensive district. However, the departmental veterinary hospitals and dispensaries and the veterinary staff attached to the Panchayat Samitis, provide the facilities of prevention and cure of animal diseases and help introduction of better breeds.

Key Village Scheme

Key Village Scheme denotes areas selected for intensive cattle development. District Semen Collection Centre-cum-Key Village Block at Kota has also been functioning in the field since June 1971. Nine artificial insemination sub-centres are working under the scheme at Kota (three), Rangpur (tahsil Ladpura), Bargaon (tahsil Anta), Borkhandi (tahsil Ladpura), Dara (tahsil Atru), Naya-Gaon (tahsil Piplada) and Kethun (tahsil Ladpura). Facilities of artificial insemination are also provided at four of the veterinary hospitals under key village scheme. The number of artificial and natural services performed since starting of the block have been as follows :²

(Number)		
Year	Artificial services performed	Natural services performed
1971-72	147	10
1972-73	572	5
1973-74	817	72
1974-75	1,358	43

The State Animal Husbandry Department also supplies improved breed of bulls directly and through the Panchayat Samitis for improvement of animal stock of the district.

GAUSHALAS—*Gaushalas* tend calves, supply bulls for breeding and work for dairy development. They also serve as philanthropic institutions for keeping old and handicapped cows. There are four

1. Report on the Livestock Census of Rajasthan, 1972, p. 688.

2. Source : Directorate of Animal Husbandry, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

Gaushalas in the district, three at Kota and one at Baran.¹ Two of these *Gaushalas*, viz. Shri Krishna Murari *Gaushala*, Kota established in 1954 and Shri Krishna *Gaushala*, Baran established in 1953 were registered by the State Animal Husbandry Department under the *Gaushala* Development Scheme during 1958-59 and 1957-58 respectively. The details of grants-in-aid given to these *Gaushalas* have been as follows :²

(Rupees)

Year	Shri Krishna Murari <i>Gaushala</i> , Kota	Shri Krishna <i>Gaushala</i> , Baran
1957-58	—	11,200
1958-59	10,300	2,360
1959-60	2,600	2,360
1960-61	2,600	2,380
1961-62	1,600	2,600
1962-63	3,100	—
1963-64	500	—
1964-65	500	—
1965-66	500	—
1966-67	500	—
1967-68	—	720
1968-69	—	900
1969-70	—	900

The working of these *Gaushalas* is revealed from the following figures:³

Year	Number of animals kept		Milk production (litres)	
	Shri Krishna Murari <i>Gaushala</i> , Kota	Shri Krishna <i>Gaushala</i> , Baran	Shri Krishna Murari Gau- shala, Kota	Shri Krishna <i>Gaushala</i> , Baran
1970-71	107	88	13,145	6,752
1971-72	115	123	13,630	8,863
1972-73	145	190	22,224	8,738
1973-74	125	218	22,088	6,035
1974-75	116	186	19,452	4,356

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

2. Source : As above

3. Source : Directorate of Animal Husbandry, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

Livestock Diseases

Due to inadequate feeding and unhealthy and improper housing conditions, the livestock suffer from a variety of diseases, contagious and non-contagious, causing losses to owners.¹ Some of these diseases occasionally appear in epidemic form. Major diseases affecting livestock in the district include *Haemorrhagic Septicaemia*, rinderpest and foot and mouth disease. Endoparasites among the bovine and sheep pox among bovine are sometimes reported. The following is the description of main diseases:

HAEMORRHAGIC SEPTICAEMIA²—Locally known as *Galhotu* or *Gharanta*, it is an acute infectious disease characterised by sudden onset running a very rapid and very fatal course with marked rise in temperature, extensive gelatinoid sanguineous extra-vascularisation in the inter-maxillary space, tongue, skin, subcutaneous and intramuscular connective tissues, lungs, pleura etc. The disease is caused by short ovoid bacillus known as *pasteurella bovisseptica* and chiefly affects buffaloes and cattle and occasionally sheep and goats. The victim runs a very high temperature with depression, loss of appetite and cessation of rumination. There is hot and painful swelling in the region of the throat which may extend to cheeks, parotid region and backward to the dewlap, breast and even upto shoulders. There is dripping of saliva and mucous discharge from the nose. The animal resents to be moved and with the intensification of the symptoms, utters groans, grinds teeth or bellows loudly. The death takes place from asphyxis. The mortality among victims is from 50 to 100 per cent, being on the higher side particularly among young buffaloes. The disease is prevented by immunising the animals with H.S. Vaccine before the onset of the monsoon, which has to be repeated twice a year with complete and thorough disinfection of the place where a diseased or dead animal was housed. The dung, fodder and bedding are burnt to avoid the chances of further spreading the disease. In case of infection, a course of H. S. Serum or antibiotics, administered in early stage, helps in controlling the disease.

RINDERPEST—This disease³ is caused by filterable virus and is locally known as *Pashumata*. It is an acute febrile and highly contagious disease characterised by inflammation, haemorrhages, erosions

1. Source : Office of the District Animal Husbandry Officer, Kota.
2. *Cattle Diseases and their Treatment*, Animal Husbandry Department Rajasthan, Jaipur, pp. 5-6.
3. *ibid.*, pp. 7-8.

and necrosis of the mucous membrane of the eyes, nose and digestive tract with severe diarrhoea followed by excessive weakness and death in eight to ten days. Rinderpest or cattle plague has a sudden onset marked by a sharp rise in temperature to more than 104°F within twenty four hours accompanied by restlessness and dry muscles and some constipation. The disease does not run a very quick course and mortality in susceptible animals of the local breed is between 20 and 50 per cent. The animals who recover from the disease get a life long immunity. The disease has been controlled to a great extent by vaccination.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE—The disease,¹ locally known as *Khurpka Makhpaka*, is caused by virus. This is not a very fatal disease and results in only 1 to 2 per cent deaths among affected animals of the local breeds. It is also characterised by a sharp rise in temperature. It generally occurs during the winter season. In the initial stage a whitish mucous is discharged from the mouth of the affected animal and in the final stage, the hoof begins to rot. The disease is very contagious and results in great economic loss due to reduction in milk yield of milch animals and disablement of working cattle. The recovery from the disease is quick and no permanent disablement results if proper and timely treatment is given.

The following figures depict² the impact of major animal diseases in the district during the years 1970-71 to 1974-75 :

Year	(Number)											
	Haemorrhagic Septicaemia			Rinderpest			Foot and Mouth disease			Others		
	OB	AT	DT	OB	AT	DT	OB	AT	DT	OB	AT	DT
1970-71	18	224	173	—	—	—	1	213	—	—	—	—
1971-72	28	4,227	235	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1972-73	10	127	89	1	11	8	1	480	—	3	92	55
1973-74	5	53	39	1	15	8	—	—	—	3	85	38
1974-75	9	556	29	—	—	—	3	337	—	1	3	3

1. *Cattle Diseases and their Treatment*, op. cit., pp. 9-10.
 2. Source : Office of the District Animal Husbandry Officer, Kota.
- OB—Outbreaks
AT—Attacks
DT—Deaths

Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries

At the time of the formation of Rajasthan, there were only five veterinary institutions in the area now forming the district. These were at Kota, Chhipa Barod, Ramganj Mandi, Baran and Simliya. Though the district is not important from the point of view of intensive development of animal husbandry, veterinary facilities were expanded adequately by opening new veterinary dispensaries and conversion of dispensaries into hospitals. The growth of veterinary facilities during the period from 1964-65 to 1974-75 is shown in the following table:¹

(Number)				
Year	Veterinary hospitals	Veterinary dispensaries	Mobile Veterinary units	Artificial Insemination centres
1961-62	6	13	—	2
1962-63	7	13	—	2
1963-64	7	12	—	2
1964-65	7	12	—	2
1965-66	9	11	—	2
1966-67	9	11	—	2
1967-68	9	11	1	3
1968-69	9	11	1	2
1969-70	9	11	1	2
1970-71	9	11	1	2
1971-72	13	7	1	1
1972-73	14	7	1	9
1973-74	14	7	1	9
1974-75	15	6	2	—

Fifteen departmental veterinary hospitals are at present (March 1975) functioning in the district, at Kota, Baran, Mangrol, Indargarh, Chhipa Barod, Mandana, Ramganj Mandi, Chhabra, Sangod, Atru, Kishanganj, Khatoli, Kanwas, Borabas and Shahabad. Veterinary minor dispensaries number 6 and are working at Anta, Siswali, Barod, Itawa, Simliya and Chechat. These six veterinary dispensaries are working under Panchayat Samitis. Mobile veterinary units serve the areas not having these facilities and also for prevention of animal diseases.

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, volumes for various years.

The details of work done by the departmental institutions during the last few years are given in the following table:¹

(Number)					
Year		Animals treated	Cases supplied with medicine	Castrations done	Inoculations performed
1967-68	At Headquarter	6,246	14,541	7,540	10,006
	On tour	4,384	14,536	2,637	51,114
1968-69	At Headquarter	36,844	12,582	5,882	2,737
	On tour	2,706	8,269	2,815	13,807
1969-70	At Headquarter	103,378	37,147	5,786	24,079
	On tour	17,388	18,410	3,443	6,423
1970-71	At Headquarter	74,275	15,681	6,401	4,432
	On tour	2,073	2,922	1,972	5,963
1971-72	At Headquarter	79,383	22,266	12,618	5,123
	On tour	3,332	5,905	2,375	1,07,909
1972-73	At Headquarter	79,383	22,266	12,618	5,123
	On tour	6,743	11,401	3,538	1,15,670
1973-74	At Headquarter	72,415	35,625	11,685	5,816
	On tour	10,890	9,354	4,384	1,52,195
1974-75	At Headquarter	98,121	35,193	14,067	4,443
	On tour	18,382	28,222	8,850	89,780

Veterinary staff of Panchayat Samitis works for the prevention of animal diseases by inoculation and the treatment of the affected stock. It also undertakes culling of useless and scrub bulls and supplies pedigree bulls for stock improvement.

The details of work done by these institutions during the last few years are depicted in the following table:²

(Number)					
Year	Castrations performed	Inoculation and vaccinations done	Treatment of animals	Cases supplied with medicine	Pedigree bulls supplied
1970-71	13,216	28,028	39,358	11,513	—
1971-72	15,555	49,582	39,831	14,947	1
1972-73	15,485	40,937	43,898	11,979	3
1973-74	17,447	53,419	36,776	6,695	—
1974-75	19,755	44,854	40,617	22,071	17

1. Source : Office of the District Animal Husbandry Officer, Kota.
2. Source : As above.

Cattle Fairs

No state-level cattle fair is organised in Kota district. However, local cattle fairs are organised at municipal and panchayat levels at Kota, Chechat, Ummedganj, Kethun and Sultanpur. Some of the details about these fairs viz. dates when held, organising authority, animals assembled and sold and income to the organising authorities are given in Appendix XV.

FLOODS AND FAMINES

Floods

The area is not susceptible to any large scale flood menace. However, in a particular year, heavy rainfall, concentrated in a short period of a few days, sometimes results in excess accumulation of water than can be drained out by normal channels, thereby causing the problem of localised floods.

The most recent flood¹ in the district occurred in 1971-72 due to excessive rains in sub-division Baran and Kishanganj and Ladpura tahsils.

Eleven lives were lost, besides 564 animals and loss to property worth Rs. 7.07 lakhs, in the form of damage to houses and other property. Relief measures to flood victims included Rs. 32,485 as subsidies for repair of affected houses, another Rs. 16,110 as foodgrain subsidies and Rs. 662 worth of clothes distributed in Baran sub-division and Ladpura tahsil. Besides, a sum of Rs. 35,000 was advanced as loans in tahsil Kishanganj for land improvement and repairs to private tanks.

Famines

The district lies in the greener belt of Rajasthan and has not been susceptible to frequent famines particularly after the commissioning of the Chambal irrigation system. Even in former times, when famines were devastating in the surrounding areas, Kota remained free from severe distress and was able to help her neighbours with grain and grass.² However, the area has been getting its share of indifferent years.

The first ever recorded famine³ in Kota State area was in 1899-1900. Though in 1868 and in 1877 also, there had been late rains and the

Kharif crops was meagre; the situation was saved by an average harvest in *Rabi* and there was, on the whole, little suffering. The famine of 1899-1900 was severe and the entire State was affected. The rainfall in 1899 was meagre and ill-distributed. The out-turn of *Kharif* crops was just 18 per cent of the normal and *Rabi* crops were sown only on irrigated land. The advent of the railway to Baran tempted unscrupulous traders to export grain due to high prices in other parts of India in spite of local demand. The situation was worsened by an unprecedented wave of immigration from Western States of Rajputana and from Mewar, Bundi and Ajmer-Merwara. With vast herds of cattle pouring in, even the grazing resources of the area were exhausted. The then government opened poor houses at the capital in September 1899 and subsequently at other places. Relief works were started in October 1899. Other forms of relief were family kitchens, the grant of doles of grain to the infirm and old and to *Purdah-nashin* women, advances to agriculturists and the gift of clothes, bullocks and seed grain. More than six million units were relieved on works and three million gratuitously at a cost of Rs. 7.5 lakhs. The total expenditure including advances to agriculturists, exceeded Rs. 9.5 lakhs and over Rs. 15 lakhs of land revenue was suspended. The mortality among human beings was considerable and though the forests and grass preserves were thrown open to free grazing, 25 per cent of the livestock was said to have perished.

RECENT FAMINES—During recent years, the district faced famine conditions during *Samvat* years 2022 (1965-66), 2023 (1966-67), 2025 (1968-69), 2029 (1972-73) and 2031 (1974-75).

Villages affected and the human and cattle population that became victim of these recent famines are shown in the following table:¹

(Number)			
Year	Villages affected	Population affected	Cattle affected
1965-66	36	5,433	—
1966-67	428	60,360	—
1968-69	445	1,73,000	1,55,894
1972-73	553	2,12,488	—
1974-75	57	1,912	17,477

1. Source : Office of the Commissioner, Relief Department, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

1. Source : Collectorate, Kota,

2. Dashora, Y. A : *Census 1951, Rajasthan and Ajmer, District Census Handbook, Kotah, Part I, General Description and Census Tables*, p. vi.

3. *Imperial Gazetteer of India, Provincial Series, Rajputana*, Calcutta, 1908, p. 376.

APPENDIX I
Land utilisation in Kota District

Land utilisation in Kota District										('000 hectares)		
Year	Total reporting area for land utilisation purposes (village papers)	Net area sown more than once	Total cropped area	Fallow Land		Forests	Other cultivated land excluding fallow land			Land not available for cultivation		
				Current fallows	Other fallow land		Permanent pastures & other grazing land	Land under miscellaneous tree crops and groves	Culturable waste	Land put to non-agricultural uses	Barren and uncultivated land	
1960-61	1,245	527	16	543	10	16	147	57	1	224	48	214
1961-62	1,245	535	22	557	10	15	146	56	2	219	43	220
1962-63	1,245	542	19	561	9	15	146	55	1	214	44	219
1963-64	1,245	544	23	567	8	15	226	61	1	177	44	169
1964-65	1,245	544	36	590	12	19	225	61	1	170	44	169
1965-66	1,255	552	29	581	17	19	224	61	1	167	47	167
1966-67	1,256	549	33	582	32	16	216	60	1	165	46	171
1967-68	1,258	582	47	629	13	17	205	59	1	163	46	172
1968-69	1,257	560	50	610	33	18	211	60	1	161	45	168
1969-70	1,257	582	52	634	16	18	229	59	1	153	45	155
1970-71	1,257	588	53	641	17	18	241	57	1	148	45	142
1971-72	1,257	586	44	630	19	21	242	57	1	145	44	142
1972-73	1,257	562	49	611	41	24	242	57	1	142	44	143
1973-74	1,257	591	64	655	21	24	251	55	1	135	46	133
1974-75	1,245	592	51	643	23	26	254	54	1	129	43	123

Source : *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, yearly volumes, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

APPENDIX II
Major and minor forest produce in Kota District

(Quantity in quintals, value in thousand rupees)											
S. No.	Product	1969-70		1970-71		1971-72		1972-73		1973-74	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Major Produce											
1.	Timber	706	2.1	96	0.05	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Firewood	2,066	10.9	8,772	32.7	8,792	33.0	6,116	24.3	6,480	24.3
3.	Charcoal	—	—	11,907	71.4	35,626	285.0	3,782	54.7	—	—
Minor Produce											
1.	Gum and Rosins	393	69.7	114	78.9	389	51.2	395	81.7	723	734.0
2.	Tendu leaves	859	77.4	905	14.7	2,199	76.0	2,315	76.6	—	229.1
3.	Grasses	1,249	3.1	1,130	40.9	6,556	40.9	7,335	21.6	—	20.5
4.	Katha	188	53.0	176	17.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	Honey & Wax	—	0.02	—	0.02	—	0.03	—	0.01	3	0.03
6.	Others	—	5.5	—	4.2	—	2.7	—	3.9	—	2.5

Source : Office of the Divisional Forest Officer, Kota.

APPENDIX III

Source-wise irrigated area in Kota District

(Hectares)

Year	Canals	Tanks	Wells and tube wells	Other sources	Total (net) irrigated area
1960-61*	18,930	2,698	13,311	970	35,909
1961-62*	21,986	2,075	19,803	1,071	44,935
1962-63*	25,115	2,097	23,690	975	51,877
1963-64*	35,586	4,938	21,483	1,321	63,328
1964-65*	59,041	7,252	19,943	906	87,142
1965-66	49,818	2,586	19,331	887	72,622
1966-67*	77,363	5,254	17,565	1,717	1,01,899
1967-68*	77,701	5,375	21,295	1,532	1,05,903
1968-69	92,296	2,680	24,488	1,674	1,21,138
1969-70	92,203	2,714	26,072	1,896	1,22,885
1970-71	1,01,993	3,517	27,522	2,120	1,35,152
1971-72	1,08,090	4,870	25,408	2,351	1,40,719
1972-73	1,12,738	3,688	31,688	2,628	1,50,742
1973-74	1,07,426	2,812	26,393	2,221	1,38,852
1974-75	1,07,395	1,772	29,045	2,437	1,40,649

Source : Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, yearly volumes for various years.

* Gross irrigated area

APPENDIX IV

Irrigation tanks in Kota District

Name of tank	Tahsil	Actual irrigated area in 1974-75 in hectares
1. Parvati Pickup Weir	Baran	9,810.32
2. Ummed Sagar	Kishanganj	5,011.47
3. Aklera Sagar	"	1,637.82
4. Sita Bari	"	1,421.96
5. Alaniya	Sangod	4,354.97
6. Anandpura	Ladpura	32.81
7. Lakhwa	"	33.62
8. Ranpur	"	59.54
9. Girdharpura	"	21.87
10. Dolia	"	—
11. Nohati	"	—
12. Mashalpura	"	—
13. Bora Bas	"	48.6
14. Ratai	Shahabad	162.00
15. Saral Talhati	"	83.03
16. Semli Phatak	"	127.98
17. Kelwara	"	81.00
18. Balda	"	147.83
19. Hathwari	"	—
20. Sirsipura	"	—
21. Mamoni	"	—
22. Toriya	"	—
23. Ganeshpur	"	—
24. Nahargad	Kishanganj	40.5
25. Badipura	"	89.1
26. Kali Soth	"	888.5
27. Bilas	"	243.0
28. Budhsagar	"	121.5
29. Bhanwargarh	"	81.0
30. Batwara	Baran	32.4
31. Mothpur	Atru	119.88

1. Source : Office of the Executive Engineer, Irrigation, Bundi.

APPENDIX V

Crop-wise irrigated area in Kota District

Year	Irrigated area under				Total (gross) irrigated area
	Foodcrops (other than sugar-cane)	Sugar-cane	Cotton	Others	
1960-61	30,837	997	4	4,071	35,909
1961-62	39,526	1,260	6	4,143	44,935
1962-63	46,907	1,261	1	3,708	51,877
1963-64	57,954	1,340	10	4,024	63,328
1964-65	80,265	2,559	5	4,313	87,142
1965-66	70,954	4,423	6	4,125	79,508
1966-67	94,159	1,323	10	6,407	1,01,899
1967-68	87,109	656	4	18,134	1,05,903
1968-69	1,25,670	1,145	2	8,003	1,34,820
1969-70	1,24,141	1,809	1	6,427	1,32,378
1970-71	1,36,149	1,380	1	6,577	1,44,107
1971-72	1,42,969	770	—	5,361	1,49,100
1972-73	1,57,256	893	—	6,725	1,64,874
1973-74	1,40,906	1,339	—	6,866	1,49,111
1974-75	1,42,450	1,695	—	9,530	1,53,675

Source : Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, yearly volumes For various years.

APPENDIX VI

Area and production of cereals in Kota District

Year	Bajra		Jowar		Maize		Wheat		Barley		Rice		Small millets	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
1960-61	1,314	256	1,60,808	76,598	12,349	12,472	1,59,631	1,15,057	4,905	5,305	2,462	1,373	978	219
1961-62	1,238	452	1,73,165	64,436	13,567	11,609	1,61,992	1,09,117	5,687	7,960	3,297	3,494	392	104
1962-63	1,454	582	1,67,488	77,153	13,105	12,490	1,66,963	1,13,027	5,313	7,027	3,427	3,148	824	369
1963-64	1,399	263	1,72,675	81,477	12,766	7,846	1,54,355	95,670	4,698	6,802	2,410	1,974	235	106
1964-65	1,658	402	1,77,780	1,12,381	14,679	21,041	1,57,185	1,11,346	4,709	5,156	4,152	2,426	359	97
1965-66	1,646	313	1,86,348	1,05,680	16,914	15,658	1,41,906	82,731	4,546	5,850	3,140	2,012	244	55
1966-67	2,134	6	1,91,837	77,118	16,326	18,334	1,19,279	61,668	4,344	4,692	3,603	3,096	135	39
1967-68	4,151	1,658	2,23,314	1,35,105	19,344	31,548	1,55,508	1,16,476	4,621	5,432	5,325	4,644	432	195
1968-69	2,833	282	2,06,805	88,926	20,286	7,506	1,62,083	1,24,480	6,157	7,123	6,149	5,147	382	151
1969-70	2,863	530	2,12,257	1,14,619	17,399	5,254	1,82,119	1,40,232	5,871	6,342	6,583	4,590	301	66
1970-71	2,305	1,197	1,88,782	1,17,800	18,170	26,310	1,77,567	1,65,492	5,077	7,408	7,816	6,547	275	158
1971-72	2,002	540	1,53,136	68,605	16,526	5,420	1,89,351	2,40,097	3,302	6,855	8,345	15,704	150	164
1972-73	3,062	339	1,94,084	93,937	19,658	20,995	1,78,447	1,97,719	4,134	4,666	8,126	15,554	82	86
1973-74	2,344	898	2,16,521	1,41,972	21,430	9,944	1,62,301	1,70,091	6,651	6,709	6,994	13,100	137	137
1974-75	1,679	169	1,77,691	93,821	15,518	7,262	1,63,190	2,08,230	14,050	17,393	9,625	14,175	159	76

Source : Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, volumes for various years.

APPENDIX VII Area and production of pulses in Kota District

(Area in hectares and production in tonnes)

Year	Gram		Other Kharif pulses		Tur		Other Rabi pulses	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
1960-61	70,412	30,382	11,177	2,506	245	55	6,029	4,012
1961-62	71,657	42,084	11,414	2,070	301	69	4,785	2,436
1962-63	80,203	41,260	11,256	3,414	302	109	5,327	2,747
1963-64	90,201	40,743	13,568	3,440	395	142	6,137	3,637
1964-65	87,530	38,459	16,437	4,862	348	91	7,091	5,023
1965-66	87,892	31,202	15,603	6,274	410	140	6,442	4,204
1966-67	94,903	35,778	13,439	5,487	424	120	4,408	1,252
1967-68	69,175	30,714	15,466	6,263	311	82	4,718	1,200
1968-69	94,738	50,211	17,575	6,257	353	95	5,994	3,263
1969-70	86,836	45,931	19,743	4,660	171	19	6,196	3,725
1970-71	82,649	51,573	17,643	13,293	190	89	5,623	6,853
1971-72	85,565	53,050	14,907	7,458	369	369	5,886	6,987
1972-73	93,507	54,234	16,745	26,337	411	398	5,683	6,658
1973-74	84,285	45,177	22,272	10,006	585	585	7,446	8,023
1974-75	92,931	62,078	19,141	2,265	382	180	7,396	6,396

Source : Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, volumes for various years.

APPENDIX VIII

Area and production of commercial crops in Kota District

(Area in hectares and production in tonnes)

Year	Sesamum		Rape and mustard		Linseed		Groundnut		Castor seed	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1960-61	5,156	270	64	4	41,962	9,735	2,652	1,752	—	—
1961-62	8,073	816	210	88	44,331	9,092	3,643	1,687	1	1
1962-63	10,639	809	237	98	51,960	13,336	3,443	2,488	1	—
1963-64	9,625	762	541	76	56,121	14,153	3,243	1,533	1	2
1964-65	12,984	1,362	152	58	46,445	10,151	4,913	1,868	2	—
1965-66	13,089	1,423	175	59	36,171	6,004	6,966	2,219	—	—
1966-67	26,247	2,100	234	50	27,379	4,216	6,893	3,133	4	2
1967-68	20,604	1,628	316	104	31,106	6,843	6,789	4,568	32	10
1968-69	14,482	840	57	26	27,321	7,705	5,807	4,354	1	—
1969-70	10,536	885	339	155	29,410	8,676	3,847	2,659	6	—
1970-71	14,482	840	543	324	42,947	18,210	4,981	3,324	—	—
1971-72	4,820	540	1,221	384	47,883	14,748	3,052	2,044	2	1
1972-73	5,496	242	320	231	31,047	8,576	3,498	1,704	1	1
1973-74	6,784	1,465	1,600	473	39,695	13,655	4,160	2,409	8	4
1974-75	8,758	1,016	691	413	54,231	21,475	5,554	3,348	3	1

APPENDIX VIII (Concl.)

Year	Sugar-cane		Chillies		Potatoes		Cotton*		Tobacco		Sanhemp*	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1960-61	1,0363	6,571	1,729	1,550	201	252	170	127	184	115	633	1,563
1961-62	1,324	35,265	976	1,202	308	577	331	232	300	108	1,196	2,576
1962-63	1,319	29,409	1,363	302	406	1,020	32	27	132	58	1,374	3,052
1963-64	1,363	50,533	2,393	1,444	307	968	60	49	89	41	2,266	2,803
1964-65	2,581	64,214	1,610	1,003	387	1,202	59	41	68	31	1,742	2,257
1965-66	4,473	55,959	1,053	565	484	1,083	43	24	50	9	842	200
1966-67	1,340	18,076	2,021	1,834	364	312	57	43	104	20	1,268	355
1967-68	671	10,585	2,114	1,920	399	302	59	54	97	41	1,239	340
1968-69	1,147	20,910	1,204	1,093	602	600	33	22	75	41	1,322	363
1969-70	1,818	19,424	1,569	1,264	415	1,640	25	13	141	64	1,308	348
1970-71	1,403	37,631	2,731	1,380	395	1,532	35	36	60	14	862	287
1971-72	779	32,922	2,296	1,126	562	1,638	37	43	105	81	909	228
1972-73	896	35,707	2,268	1,129	670	2,004	13	11	22	27	499	499
1973-74	1,341	86,435	2,263	1,882	838	2,470	18	17	86	63	742	742
1974-75	1,713	52,202	2,181	2,193	957	1,329	9	12	32	14	1,531	875

Source : Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, volumes for various years.

*Production of cotton and sanhemp is in bales of 392 lbs./178 kgs. and 400 lbs./191 kgs. each respectively.

APPENDIX IX
Quantities of seeds distributed in Kota District

Quantities of seeds distributed in Kota District														
S. No. Crop & variety		1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9						
Kharif														
1.	Maize —Ganga-3	22.74	129.84	0.36	—	3.12	—	—						
	—Ganga-2	—	—	7.63	24.78	64.80	—	42.60						
	—Ganga-5	—	—	41.04	87.84	2.88	104.82	—						
2.	Rice —IR 9	283.63	11.68	549.56	—	—	—	—						
	—Jaya	—	—	67.89	87.00	226.48	116.60	248.85						
	—Ratna	—	—	—	—	45.96	152.09	—						
	—Hansa	—	—	—	70.50	—	—	—						
3.	Bajra —Hybrid	2.01	1.05	4.98	3.04	3.05	—	—						
4.	Jowar —Hybrid	—	19.15	—	1.44	—	—	—						
	—Jaya	0.50	—	—	—	60.50	66.82	—						
	—Sultanpuri	0.20	—	—	—	—	—	20.80						
	—Aishpuri	0.20	62.90	—	—	—	—	—						
	—I.S. 2252	—	116.15	207.00	—	—	—	—						
5.	Til —C-50	1.37	0.42	35.62	—	—	—	—						
6.	Arhar —T-21	—	—	—	—	16.95	35.11	10.62						
7.	Sunflower	—	—	—	—	—	7.45	15.40						
8.	Soyabean	—	—	61.35	7.35	—	—	—						
9.	Urd —Krishna	15.01	—	9.96	26.02	8.00	0.73	6.25						

(Quintals)

APPENDIX IX (Concl.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Rabi								
1. Wheat	—Sonalika Prabha	0.40	49.00	—	143.20	22.00	30.80	—
	—Kalyansona „	312.40	436.60	1.60	—	619.65	—	508
	—Sonalika Satyachi	—	—	521.00	190.00	169.87	787.05	47.20
	—Kalyansona „	—	—	—	214.00	—	—	—
	—Foundation sona	—	—	30.00	—	16.00	60.00	—
	—Foundation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Kalyansona	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—S-227	732.61	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—Sharbati Sonera	25.20	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—Lal Bahadur	—	2.60	181.00	—	—	—	—
	—Hira	—	—	1.00	—	—	—	108.00
	—A9-30-1	—	—	—	1.50	150.00	—	—
	—D-134	—	—	—	—	22.22	—	—
	—Raj-911	—	—	—	—	1.75	44.00	80.00
2. Barley	—RDB-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—RS-17	2.00	—	1.60	—	—	—	—
3. Gram	—RS-10	—	38.00	47.25	—	—	258.93	—
	—Local	—	—	—	—	—	400.00	243.00
4. Sarson	—RL-18	—	—	0.38	1.64	2.78	—	—

Source : Office of the District Agriculture Officer, Kota.

APPENDIX X

Area and production of crops at Government Seed Multiplication Farm, Sultanpur
(Area in acres, production in quintals)

S.No.	Crop and variety	1970-71		1971-72		1972-73		1973-74		1974-75	
		Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
1. Wheat											
	RR-21	28.06	232.75	29.30	294.40	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Kalyansona	7.90	29.45	—	—	32.31	320.00	—	—	—	—
	D-134	1.00	5.70	3.10	24.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Barley											
	RDB-1	3.65	25.30	2.65	15.90	5.65	39.45	46.38	459.70	34.64	279.20
	RS-6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.33	56.80
3. Gram											
	RS-10	2.35	15.30	9.63	40.00	7.58	40.90	—	—	—	—
	C-235	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.32	32.50
4. Mustard											
	RL-18	1.25	1.65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Paddy											
	Jaya	—	—	14.73	262.50	25.00	412.50	—	—	—	—
	DC-6	—	—	10.04	140.35	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Sunflower											
		—	—	—	—	1.25	1.20	—	—	—	—

Source : Office of the griculture Officer, Kota.

APPENDIX XI
Area and production of crops at Government Seed Multiplication Farm, Kawai

(Area in acres, production in quintals)

S. No.	Crop and variety	1967-68		1968-69		1969-70		1970-71	
		Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Kharif Crops									
1.	Jowar	35	49.20	29	170.40	10.75	53.20	—	—
2.	Jowar-Hybrid	3.75	9.85	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Jowar-Fodder	2	47.44	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Bajra-Hybrid	—	—	5	9.29	20	—	—	—
					Male				
					4.68				
					Female				
5.	Green Manure	—	—	9	—	25	—	—	—
6.	Urd	—	—	—	—	14.75	7.94	32.75	1.61
7.	Soyabean	—	—	—	—	—	—	18.50	3.20
8.	Maize-Hybrid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.	Til	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.	Sunflower	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

APPENDIX XI (Contd.)

Area	Production	1971-72		1972-73		1973-74		1974-75	
		Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
—	—	4	7.32	10	22	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	11.05	4	4	0.45	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	1.5	0.90	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	2	0.25	—	—	10	6	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	10	42	—	—

APPENDIX XI (Concl'd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Rabi Crops									
1.	Gram-RS-10	—	—	20	38	28.75	38.00	—	—
2.	Potato (Kufri Chamatha)	—	—	3.25	111.75	9.75	348.63	—	—
3.	Wheat-Kalyansona	—	—	36.75	252.00	36.75	270.90	—	—
4.	Wheat-R. R. 21	—	—	—	—	—	—	87.25	1396
5.	Wheat-Raj. 911	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.	Barley	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	Mustard	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	52
8.	Sunflower	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
34.5	161.8	—	—	—	—	4	17(C-235)
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	71.5	1109.34	—	—	—	—
61.5	832	—	—	19.5	110.0	74.8	878.95
—	—	—	—	77.5	709.7	—	74.99
—	—	—	—	—	—	12	182
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	43.2	27	49.2	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	15	5.4	—	—

Source : Office of the District Agriculture Officer, Kota.

APPENDIX XII

Area and production of crops at Government Mechanised Farm, Umedganj

(Area in acres, production in quintals)

S. No.	Crop and variety	1970-71		1971-72		1972-73		1973-74		1974-75	
		Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Kharif Crops											
1.	Maize-hybrid										
	Ganga-2	78	1111.41	83	278.70	101	1000.48	88	542.48	105	400
2.	Sorghum-Swarna	8.75	28.32	18	41.61	1.05	3.75	—	—	—	—
3.	Sorghum-Jai	—	—	—	—	7	77.65	—	—	—	—
4.	Sorghum-604	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	17.25	—	—
5.	Bajra hybrid	6	38.13	15	77.84	45	94.89	30	33.47	—	—
6.	Paddy-Jaya	22	311.25	8.5	148.53	—	—	—	—	41	688.30
7.	Paddy-Hansa	35	476.25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	Paddy-Ratna	—	—	3.5	73.80	33	378.10	—	—	—	—
9.	Paddy-Culture	—	—	22	381.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.	Paddy-Bala	—	—	5	60.30	—	—	—	—	—	—
11.	Paddy-IET 1991	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.25	41.30	30	380.00
12.	Paddy-BK 190	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.25	15.00	—	—

APPENDIX XII (Concl'd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13. Paddy-BK 398								0.75	8.20		
14. Til-Pratap		7	12.98			7	0.56	26			
15. Arhar-T 21				10	26.46	35	130.82	31	54.00		
16. Urd-Krishna				16	10.00	40	41.50	22	32.57	19	3.72
17. Urd-Pusa I							7.45				
18. Sunflower						8	24.60			38	2.50
Rabi Crops											
1. Wheat-Kalyan-sona		327.5	4031.5	412	4148.78	353	3994	353	3182	374	3740
2. Wheat-Sonalika		143	2572.275	266	2300.52	236	1699	119	639	191.5	1915
3. Wheat-A-9-30-1				14	207.5	57	496.4	62	432	51.5	475
4. Wheat-Raj 911						9	107.0	94	1048.44	35	440
5. Wheat-Moti						11	158.6	6	24		
6. Wheat-Raj 821						10	960.0	81	639		
7. Barley RS-17		4.5	34.76								
8. Barley RDB-1		130	1947.47								
9. Barley BL-2										10	38
10. Gram-C 235										13	140.40
11. Gram-RS 10										11	29
12. Sunflower						20	51.20				

Source : Office of the District Agriculture Officer, Kota.

APPENDIX XIII

Agricultural machinery and implements in use in Kota District

S. No.	Implement	1956	1961	1966	1972
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Ploughs	81,434	88,736	1,00,456	1,06,418
	Wooden	81,253	88,277	1,00,117	1,05,020
	Iron	181	459	339	1,398
2.	Carts	43,821	55,981	55,678	64,903
3.	Sugar-cane crushers	716	679	874	734
	Bullock driven	706	666	847	697
	Power driven	10	13	27	37
4.	Oil engines with pumping sets	129	131	303	1,478
	Used for irrigation purposes	129	131	303	1,369
	Used for other agricultural purposes	—	—	—	109
5.	Electric pumps for irrigation purposes	9	14	139	756
6.	Tractors	54	50	81	343
	Government	1	5	15	21
	Private	53	45	66	322
7.	Mould board and Disc plough	NR	NR	NR	201
8.	Ghanis	934	656	345	159
9.	Persian wheels or Rahats	—	792	858	1,102
10.	Wheel walking tractors or power tillers (including crawler tractors)	—	—	47	23
11.	Harrows and cultivators	NR	NR	49	352
12.	Seed-cum-fertiliser drills	NR	NR	44	97
13.	Seed planters	NR	NR	NR	30
14.	Threshers	NR	NR	51	210
15.	Power chaff cutters	NR	NR	72	34
16.	Sprayers and dusters	NR	NR	208	221

APPENDIX XIII (Concl'd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	Harvestor combine	NR	NR	NR	5
18.	Blade harrow or <i>Bakhar</i> or <i>Guntuka</i>	NR	NR	NR	86,139
19.	Rotatators	NR	NR	NR	60
20.	Trailor	NR	NR	NR	230
21.	Wet land puddlers	NR	NR	NR	131
22.	Maize shellers	NR	NR	NR	4
23.	Earth levellers or scrapers	NR	NR	NR	128
24.	Maize shellers	NR	NR	NR	198
25.	Other power and tractor operated implements	NR	NR	NR	173
26.	Seed drills	NR	NR	NR	272

Sources: 1. *Rajasthan Quinquennial Livestock Census Report*, 1956, p. 21.2. *Report on the Livestock Census of Rajasthan*, 1961, pp. 68-69.3. *ibid.*, 1966, pp. 92-93.4. *ibid.*, 1972, pp. 492-499.

NR—Not reported.

APPENDIX XIV

Livestock population in Kota District

(Number)				
	1956	1961	1966	1972
1. Cattle	6,45,231	6,71,525	6,93,413	7,01,549
Males over 3 years	2,36,378	2,44,825	2,58,386	2,63,809
Breeding	1,087	1,609	980	563
Working	2,10,957	2,33,831	2,44,502	2,56,099
Others	24,334	9,385	12,904	7,147
Females over 3 years	1,99,766	2,16,512	2,09,859	2,22,673
In milk	90,037	67,399	72,271	90,049
Dry	80,871	1,14,585	1,14,963	1,10,030
Others	28,858	34,528	22,625	22,594
Young stock (3 years and under)	2,09,087	2,10,188	2,25,186	2,15,067
2. Buffaloes	1,55,493	1,62,537	1,60,018	1,64,290
Males over 3 years	2,684	2,596	2,489	3,047
Breeding	1,082	1,433	1,275	1,408
Working	1,000	795	957	1,088
Others	602	368	257	551
Females over 3 years	83,635	89,329	84,939	91,490
In milk	39,860	34,839	32,316	41,207
Dry	30,985	40,917	42,017	39,993
Others	12,790	13,573	10,606	10,290
Young stock (3 years and under)	69,174	70,612	72,590	69,753
3. Sheep	53,468	49,750	61,834	43,527
4. Goats	2,89,254	2,30,676	3,10,163	2,72,279
5. Horses and Ponies	11,613	10,184	6,491	5,897
6. Mules	22	37	70	47
7. Donkeys	4,730	4,127	4,098	4,029
8. Camels	5,031	6,053	3,184	4,346

APPENDIX XIV (Concl'd.)

	1956	1961	1966	1972
9. Pigs	5,933	4,809	6,419	8,560
Total Livestock	11,70,775	11,39,698	12,45,690	12,04,524
Poultry	34,031	43,430	56,337	53,255
Ducks	68	365	358	244
Fouls	33,155	42,359	55,829	52,988
Others	808	706	150	23

Sources : 1. *Rajasthan Quinquennial Livestock Census Report*, 1956, pp. 14-20.
 2. *Report on the Livestock Census of Rajasthan*, for 1991, pp. 58-69, 1966, pp. 50-92 and 1972, pp. 476-491

APPENDIX XV
 Municipal, Panchayat and Panchayat Samiti level cattle fairs in Kota District

S. No.	Place	Dates when held	Organising authority	Animals & breeds	Where from animals are brought	No. of animals brought (1974-75)	Sale of animals (1974-75)	Income to the organising authority (1974-75)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Chechat	Baisakh Sudi 3 to 11	Gram Panchayat Chechat (P.S. Chechat)	Bullocks and other animals	Ajmer, Udaipur, Nagaur, Jodhpur, Bundi, Sawai Madhopur, Kota, Jhalawar and Mandisor (M.P.)	2,495	479.60	6.48
2.	Ummedganj	Kartik Sudi 2 to 3	Gram Panchayat Dhakarkheri (P.S. Ladpura)	Desi asses and <i>Khachhars</i>	Nagaur, Kota, Jhalawar, Bundi	2,091	N.A.	3.00
3.	Kethun	Asad Sudi 1 to Kartik Sudi 15	Gram Panchayat Kethun (P.S. Ladpura)	Nagauri, Malvi, Haryana cattle	Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh & districts of Rajasthan	N.A.	N.A.	44.55

(Amount in '000 Rs.)

APPENDIX XV (Concl'd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4.	Sultarpur	<i>Baisakh Sudi</i> 8 to 15	Gram Panchayat Sultanpur (P.S. Sultanpur)	Malvi cattle	Bundi, Kota, Uttar Pradesh etc.	N.A.	36.75	0.34
5.	Kota	<i>Aswani Shukla</i> 10 to 15	Municipal Board, Kota	Cattle, goats, camels, buffaloes etc.	Madhya Pradesh, other parts of Rajasthan	14,450	3,019.11	60.3

Sources : Offices of the Vikas Adhikaris of concerned Panchayat Samitis of Kota District.

CHAPTER V

INDUSTRIES

OLD TIME INDUSTRIES

The most important indigenous industry of the area forming the erstwhile Kota State was cotton-weaving.¹ The muslins of Kota city had a more than local reputation and were woven in white and coloured styles, the colours being in some cases particularly pleasing and were occasionally ornamented by introduction of gold or silver threads while still on loom. Clothes were printed and dyed at the capital (Kota) and several other places in the State. The tie and dye work (called *Chundari bandish*) of Baran was very interesting but its demand was found to be diminishing in the early years of the present century due, probably, to increased import of cheap printed foreign cloth. Among other manufactures of the area were silver table-ornaments and rough country paper at the capital, embroidered elephant and horse-trappings at Shergarh, inlaid work on ivory, buffalo horn or mother-of-pearl at Itawa, lacquered toys and other articles at Gainta and Indargarh and pottery, also at Indargarh. Small cotton ginning factory at Palaita, 25 miles (40.25 km.) east of Kota city, was started in 1898; it provided employment to 30 persons.²

POWER

Kota district is being served by the Chambal hydel project, through two major hydel stations at Ranapratap Sagar and Jawahar Sagar, which are the joint projects of the Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh States. Rana Pratap Sagar power station is located across the river Chambal, 51.5 kms. upstream of Kota Barrage at Rawatbhata in Chittaurgarh district. Four units of 43 MW each have been installed and all of them had been commissioned by the end of 1966-67. The power is made available by 220 KV-EHT lines. Jawahar Sagar power station, located in Bundi district, 26 km. upstream of Kota city, has three units of 35 MW each; in addition to this, power is being transmitted to Kota city from Gandhi Sagar power station, which is

1. *Imperial Gazetteer of India, Provincial Series, Rajputana*, Calcutta (1908), p. 375.

2. *ibid.*

situated in Madhya Pradesh. This station has four units of 23 MW each and one of 27 MW, commissioned in 1965-66. Rajasthan has 50 per cent share in it.

Power is also available from the first unit of the Rajasthan Atomic Power Project. The installed capacity of this unit is derated to 170 MW.

There are six power houses in Kota district, with a generating capacity of 12 MW. These are located at Kota (two), Baran (one) and Chhabra (three). These are kept only as stand by.

The consumption of electricity for different uses during various years are given in the following table :¹

(M.KWH)						
Use	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Domestic						
Light and Fan	6.106	7.090	7.548	8.339	6.086	0.970
Small Heat and Power	0.557	1.051	0.194	1.366	3.727	6.937
Commercial						
Light and Fan	4.590	4.878	5.473	5.871	3.691	1.215
Small Heat and Power	0.601	1.282	3.522	0.809	2.509	6.180
Industrial						
Low and medium voltage	6.823	9.561	10.418	12.259	10.362	5.983
High voltage	177.659	239.057	254.130	272.226	239.169	252.096
Irrigation	2.759	3.514	3.687	5.488	5.668	1.779
Public Water Works	3.899	4.201	4.455	5.128	5.285	4.704
Street Lighting	1.033	1.169	1.229	1.437	1.374	0.751
Other	0.128	0.534	0.534	0.904	0.730	N.A.
Total	204.155	272.337	291.190	313.827	278.601	280.615

It transpires from the above table that the bulk of the power consumption is by the industrial complex at Kota and other industrial

1. *Sankhikiya Rooprekha, Kota, 1975*, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan, Jaipur, pp. 115-116.

centres in the district; this has been going up over years. The use of power for agricultural purposes has also been steadily increasing with the development of agriculture in the Chambal command area.

The following table, showing the number of consumers of different types, corroborates the fact of mounting power consumption in the district :¹

						(Number)
S.No.	Type of consumers	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
1.	Domestic	12,036	13,501	15,700	16,448	29,953
2.	Commercial	11,947	6,560	7,137	7,147	12,721
3.	Industrial	759	838	971	909	1,874
4.	Irrigation	840	1,090	1,296	1,076	4,182
5.	Public Water Works	24	33	36	35	66
6.	Street Lighting	57	61	65	64	190
7.	Others	3	4	6	9	15
Total		25,666	22,087	25,211	25,688	49,001

The large industrial consumers of electrical energy (1973-74) in the district included² Western Railway, Kota, Shri Gopal Industries, Kota, J. K. Synthetics, Kota, Shri Ram Fertilisers, Kota, S. V. C. Industries, Kota, Foreign Import and Export, Kota, Oriental Power Cables, Kota, Shri Ram Rayons, Kota, Instrumentation Ltd., Kota, Multimetals Ltd., Kota, Kota Badla Flour Mills, Kota, B.P. Technical Oil Industry, Kota, Kota Steel Re-rolling, Kota Mahalaxmi Association, Kota, Rajasthan Textile Mills, Kota, A. S. I. Khudaylala, Ramganj Mandi, Kota, Premier Paper Board, Kota, Kota Oxygen Co., Kota and Rajasthan Cable Industries, Kota.

Rural Electrification

Out of a total of 2,165 villages in the district, 251 had been electrified till the end of 1973-74. Besides all the six towns were being served with electric power. The programme of rural electrification was started during the Third Plan period.

The progress of rural electrification is depicted in the following table :³

1. *Sankhikiya Rooprekha, Kota, 1975*, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan, Jaipur, p. 118.
2. *Power Statistics, 1973-74*, Rajasthan State Electricity Board, Jaipur, pp. 139-40.
3. *Sankhikiya Rooprekha, Kota, 1975*, p. 117.

Period	(Number)		
	Villages	Electrified Towns	Total
Before the formation of Rajasthan	1	1	2
During the First Plan period	—	1	1
„ Second Plan period	—	1	1
„ Third Plan period	34	2	36
„ Yearly Plans period (1966-69)	49	—	49
„ 1969-70	10	—	10
„ 1970-71	19	—	19
„ 1971-72	69	—	69
„ 1972-73	35	—	35
„ 1973-74	34	1	35
Total upto 1973-74	251	6	257

The list of electrified localities is given at Appendix I.

Power Tariff

The present (1974) rates of electric charges are given in Appendix II, which show that special concessional rates have been offered for use of electricity for industrial and agricultural purposes.

MINES AND MINERALS

Kota district is not rich in mineral resources. Building stone and some minor minerals constitute the main mineral wealth of the district.¹ It is the second largest producer of building stone in Rajasthan, after Jodhpur district. Sandstone is available all over the district, but more prominently in Ladpura tahsil. Flooring and laminated sandstone occurs in western parts of the district at Rath Kankara, Borabas, Nanta, Kasar, Rautha and Indargarh (Balwan). It is locally used for building purposes and is even exported.

Limestone is quarried from Vindhyan System of formation extending beyond the district. In Kota district, the important source is near Ramganj Mandi and also in Jagpura, Kasar, Anta, Baran, Morak, Shahabad, Kaliwara, Kishanpura, Dongarpura, Kolipura, Randpur, Pipalda, Balawan and Chechat areas. It is a valuable source of lime and is also known for suitability for flooring and tiling. It is also used

1. Source : Directorate of Mines and Geology, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

for calico printing, dyeing and tanning industries and for manufacture of candles and soaps.

Soapstone occurrences have been found in the district in Shahabad tahsil. Glass sand is found near villages Koondi in Chhabra tahsil and Khanda Sahrol in Shahabad tahsil. It is used for glass manufacture, for silica bricks and for polishing and grinding. Coarse sands are also obtained from river beds.

The following table records the production and value of important minerals and average number of workers employed in mining operations during¹ the period 1970 to 1974 :

S.No.	Item	Unit	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
1. Sandstone							
	Production	'000 tonnes	49.33	48.69	49.89	49.96	39.35
	Value	'000 Rs.	742.38	730.19	748.38	778.88	590.26
	Employment	No.	3,388	2,693	2,702	7,391	5,194
2. Limestone (Building Stone)							
	Production	'000 tonnes	266.25	314.24	433.21	449.03	453.25
	Value	'000 Rs.	3993.69	4713.54	6498.15	6733.54	6798.69
	Employment	No.	3,167	3,252	3,412	32,648	32,791
3. Bajri sand							
	Production	'000 tonnes	138.52	118.44	131.33	150.46	161.28
	Value	'000 Rs.	415.46	592.22	656.64	752.29	2219.44
	Employment	No.	1,975	600	620	450	458
4. Masonary stone							
	Production	'000 tonnes	92.35	142.62	270.83	353.01	443.89
	Value	'000 Rs.	257.04	713.11	1354.16	1765.06	806.40
	Employment	No.	773	608	644	1087	1002
5. Limestone burning							
	Production	'000 tonnes	4.16	9.33	24.54	35.90	41.13
	Value	'000 Rs.	11.14	38.67	122.69	179.52	197.64
	Employment	No.	6	10	12	26	30
6. Red Ochre							
	Production	Tonnes	132	160	333	209	469
	Value	Rs.	396	800	1665	1045	2245
	Employment	No.	50	53	82	286	422

1. *Sankhikiya Rooprekha*, 1975, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan, Jaipur, pp. 111-112 and office of the Mining Engineer, Kota.

Besides the important minerals, occurrences of iron ore (near Indargarh in Pipalda tahsil), fire clay (near Badra and Sirsod Kallan in Atru and Shahabad tahsils) and red and yellow ochre (near villages Rautha and Baune in Chhipa Barod tahsil) and bauxite are also found in the district in small quantities. The production¹ of red clay was 132 tonnes in 1970, 160 tonnes in 1971, 333 tonnes in 1972, 209 tonnes in 1973 and 469 tonnes in 1974. Other minerals found in small quantities are dolomite and *Kankar*.

INDUSTRIES AND MANUFACTURES

Kota has come up to be a hub of industrial complex in the State. Industrialisation has taken roots in the district since the early sixties, mainly as a result of the availability of cheap power and water besides the facilities of land at concessional rates and other concessions provided by the State Government as well as cheap labour. The broad gauge railway link, connecting Kota to Delhi and Bombay has also contributed towards bringing Kota fast on the industrial map of the State and the country.

Large and Medium Scale Industries

Industries having a fixed capital investment upto Rs. 1 crore are categorised as medium scale and above that as large scale. The last decade has seen the setting up of a number of such units in the district. These are described in the following paragraphs :

PREMIER PAPER AND BOARD MILLS, KOTA²—This unit is engaged in the manufacture of straw board. It was started in July, 1973 with the machinery and equipment of an earlier concern viz. Kota Straw Boards Private Ltd., which was started in 1960-61 and had remained closed since 1964-65. The old unit was purchased by the present proprietors of the concern from the Rajasthan Financial Corporation for Rs. 15.25 lakhs and another Rs. 5.0 lakhs were invested as subscribed capital. The present (1974-75) capital investment is of the order of Rs. 19.50 lakhs. The subscribed capital is Rs. 10 lakhs and share capital Rs. 15 lakhs. The mills have 5 digesters, 5 beaters, one chest, one set each of wire net and felt and 16 dryers. The maximum capacity is to manufacture 22 tonnes of straw board per day. The main raw materials is wheat straw which is obtained from nearby agricultural farms. The other raw materials used in the manufacturing process consist of bagasse, paral and waste paper and lime. Their quantities used in the first year of production i.e. July 1973 to June 1974 were 3,955.333 tonnes of other

1. *Sankhikiya Rooprekha, Kota, 1975*, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan, Jaipur, p. 111.

2. Source : Office of the Manager, Premier Paper and Board Mills, Kota.

material and 441.770 tonnes of lime. Power from the Rajasthan State Electricity Board was nearly 810 kw during July 1973 to June 1974 which cost the concern Rs. 1.97 lakhs; it was 830 mw during July 1974 to June 1975 for which Rs. 2.30 lakhs were paid.

The mills employ unskilled, semi-skilled and skilled workers, the average employment per day varying from 180 to 200. Most of the workers come from Kota and other parts of Rajasthan. Their wages vary from Rs. 135 to Rs. 470 per month.

The production of straw board during the period from July 1973 to June 1974 and July 1974 to May 1975 came to be 2,299.482 tonnes and 2,433.854 tonnes valued at Rs. 27.05 lakhs and Rs. 39.35 lakhs respectively. The market of the product of the mills extends to Maharashtra, Gujarat, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh and Orissa, besides Rajasthan which accounts for 15 per cent of the total sales.

MULTIMETALS LTD., KOTA¹—Established in 1962, Multimetals Limited is engaged in the manufacture of copper and copper base alloy tubes, rods, sections and copper print rolls. The cost of building and plant and machinery installed came to Rs. 174.00 lakhs. The authorised capital of the company is Rs. 1 crore, out of which the issued, subscribed and paid up capital is Rs. 75 lakhs. The working capital at the end of 1974-75 stood at Rs. 230.31 lakhs. The factory is one of the two manufacturers in the country of admiralty brass and aluminium brass tubes required by the thermal power projects. The production, after the installations, began in November, 1966. The main raw materials are copper and zinc which are procured through government sources. The power supply is received through the Rajasthan State Electricity Board, from the Chambal Hydel system. Power consumption during 1974-75 was 52.96 lakh kwh as against 45.04 lakh kwh during 1971. The following quantities of raw materials were used during the last five years :

Year	(Tonnes)	
	Raw material used	
	Copper	Zinc
1970-71	1002	194
1971-72	1174	229
1972-73 and 1973-74	924	226
1974-75	805	268

1. Source : Office of the Vice-President-cum-Financial Controller, Multimetals Limited, Kota.

Labour employed in the factory includes unskilled, semi-skilled and skilled workers in different degrees. They usually come from the neighbouring area and their wages range from Rs. 373 per month in case of an unskilled workman to Rs. 725 month paid to a skilled worker of the top category in the concern's hierarchy (31.12.1975 position).

The main products of the concern are tubes, rods and print rolls. The statistics of production during the initial year i.e. 1967 and the last five years ending 1974 are given in the following table :

(Tonnes)

Year	Tubes	Rods	Print Rolls
1967	220	96	93
1970-71	1028	225	154
1971-72	1140	121	161
1972-73 and 1973-74	904	168	236
1974-75	1032	89	77

The fall in production during 1972-73 and 1973-74 was due to the closure of the factory for about 6 months on account of labour trouble.

The market for the products of the factory extend to all parts of India and to some extent in the overseas markets. Only a nominal part of the production i.e. less than 1 per cent is sold within Rajasthan.

FOREIGN IMPORT AND EXPORT ASSOCIATION, KOTA¹—Situating in Large Scale Industrial Area, Kota, this industrial unit was set up in the year 1962 with an initial capital investment of Rs. 11.40 lakhs in running assets for the manufacture of wool tops, with a capacity of 1.5 million lbs. per annum, which was raised to 3 million lbs in 1963. The plant is equipped with scouring, carding and combing machines. The subscribed capital, at present (1974-75), is Rs. 6.95 lakhs. The main raw material is wool, which is received from Bikaner and Fazilka in Punjab and also imported from Australia. Besides, synthetic fibre, also used as a raw material, is obtained locally and from Bombay, Nagda and foreign markets. The quantities of raw material used during the last five years 1970-71 to 1974-75 were as follows :

1. Source : Office of the Manager, Foreign Imports and Exports Association, Kota.

Year	Raw Wool				Synthetic Fibre	
	From Bikaner & Fazilka		Imported from Australia		Bales	Net weight (kg.)
	Bales	Net weight (kg.)	Bales	Net weight (kg.)		
1970-71	12,010	16,98,803	2,648	3,29,859	126	16,374
1971-72	14,111	19,63,990	1,915	2,37,669	231	24,931
1972-73	11,839	15,79,374	1,924	2,36,140	209	24,296
1973-74	8,003	10,96,755	413	55,411	758	96,766
1974-75	10,159	14,08,335	352	51,485	715	77,926

Workers of various sorts, skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled, are employed as fitters, lathemen, turners, bristle setters, carpenters, grinders, combing jobbers, scouring bowl minders, feeders and oilmen, drivers, firemen, grinders, finisher minders, bale press minders, shod-dymen, stencil men, bake-wash and auto minders, helpers, coolies and wachmen etc. Their daily wages (1975) range from Rs. 4.62 to Rs. 7.70. The monthly wages are Rs. 120 to Rs. 290 besides various allowances. The average number of workers employed in 1975 was 200. The electric power consumed was of the order of 7.31 lakh KWH in 1973-74; it was obtained through Rajasthan State Electricity Board.

The following table records the value of the production of wool tops of different types by the factory :

(Rs. in thousand)

Year	Indian tops	Synthetic tops	Merino imported tops
1970-71	1,111.18	23.77	222.44
1971-72	1,198.85	6.08	125.47
1972-73	995.58	20.62	137.55
1973-74	798.42	35.91	50.74
1974-75	753.39	81.52	28.25

J. K. SYNTHETICS LTD., KOTA¹—This public limited concern was established in the year 1962 for the production of nylon yarn and went in for the production of nylon tyre cord and synthetic (nylon and polyester) staple fibre also in 1971. The initial capital investment was Rs. 4 crores, and the plant was set up to produce 0.6 tonnes of nylon

1. Source : Office of the General Manager (Finance and Administration), J. K. Synthetics Ltd., Kanpur.

yarn per day. The present installed capacity of the plant is nearly 11 tonnes per day of nylon yarn. The authorised share capital of the concern (1974-75) is Rs. 10 crores.

The equipment installed for the manufacture of nylon filament yarn and polyster yarn includes polymerising reactors, extractors and dryers, grid and extruders, spinning units, take-up, stretching and crimping units and doubling, reeling, dyeing, up-twisting and coning machines for further processing. The production of nylon polyster staple fibre is done with poly-condensation reactors, dryers, spinning and take-up units, stretching and cutting machines and baling press for further processing. Besides, polymerising reactor, extruder, dryer, spinning and take-up units, stretching, coning and cording machines and looms have been installed in the plant for producing nylon cord tyre. The present (1974-75) capital investment including the fixed assets, comes to Rs. 37 crores.

The raw material used by the factory includes caprolactum, ethylene glycol, chips etc. which are procured indigenously and also imported from abroad mainly from Japan and European countries. During 1974, the consumption of raw material was 3,936 tonnes of polyster chips and 1,216 tonnes of D.M.T. (Di-Methyl Tetrathelane). The power used is mainly available through the Rajasthan State Electricity Board, though diesel generating sets have also been installed as a stand-by in case of any power-cut from the normal source. The quantum of power used has ranged from 408 lakh KWH in 1970 to 598 lakh KWH in 1972 and 553 lakh KWH in 1974. The factory employed 2,800 workers on an average during the year 1974, which included unskilled, semi-skilled and skilled workers who mostly come from various parts of Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. The main products of the concern include 6 continuous filament yarn such as zero twist and twisted yarn for weaving purposes, stretch and twisted yarn in various shades for socks and knit wears, high tenacity nylon yarn for parachute cord and fishing nets. The production during the last three years has been as follows :

(in tonnes)			
Year	Nylon/polyster yarn	Polyster nylon staple fibre	Nylon tyre cord
1972	4,154	890	380
1973	3,547	961	661
1974	3,979	590	861

The market of the company's products extends to the whole of India and principally to Maharashtra, Gujarat, Punjab, Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and districts of Rajasthan.

SHREE GOPAL INDUSTRIES LTD., KOTA—This textile mill was established in 1944 under the name and style of Kota Textiles¹ Kota Junction. The initial installation was of 7,596 spindles and 160 looms; the authorised capital was Rs. 1 crore out of which Rs. 14 lakhs was issued. The mill changed hands a number of times and was christened as Shree Gopal Industries in 1961 to function as a subsidiary of Shree Niwas Cotton Mills Ltd., Bombay. After complete renovation, the mills started working from the middle of 1961, with 12,00 spindles. The mills were equipped with modern machines and air conditioning plants were engineered to provide perfect ventilation and working conditions. The present (1974-75) installations² include Platt and Blow Room lines, cards, combers, spinner model ring frames, winding machines, winders and doublings. The number of spindles is 27,680 and that of looms 160.

The factory employs 1,000 workers of all categories on an average (1974-75); they mostly come from neighbouring areas and a few from Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. Their wages range from Rs. 135 to Rs. 350 per month. The main raw material is cotton which is obtained from various parts of the State as well as from Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh. During 1974-75 5,450 bales, weighing 10.74 lakh kg., were consumed by the mills.

The factory has been a pioneer producer of cotton yarn of different count groups including mercerised and bleached yarn. The products are mainly sold in the powerloom sector in Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Delhi etc. The figures of production of yarn during the years 1973-74 to 1975-76 were 7,18,792 kg., 8,45,347 kg. and 13,13,028 kg. respectively.

ORIENTAL POWER CABLES LTD., ALNIA³—This factory was set up in the year 1961 in order to manufacture electrical cables and wires and

1. Sanghi, Rajmal (Ed.) *Rajasthan Industrial Directory*, 1967, Jaipur, p. 27. (Section on Large Scale Industries).
2. Source : Office of the Commercial Officer, Shree Gopal Industries Ltd., Kota.
3. Source : Office of the General Manager Oriental Power Cables Limited, Alnia, District Kota.

other allied products. The company entered into technical collaboration with a Japanese concern M/s Sumitomo Electrical Industries Ltd. for the manufacture of paper insulated and PVC insulated power cables. The plant for manufacturing these cables was also fabricated and supplied by this Japanese concern. The initial investment in plant and other fixed assets came to over Rs. 2 crores, the installed capacity provides for manufacture of 1,600 KM of PILC cables, 640 KM of PVC cables and 400 tonnes of AAC/ACSR conductors. The present (1974-75) authorised and subscribed capital of the company are Rs. 2 crores and Rs. 1,005 crores respectively.

The main raw materials of the factory for the manufacture of cables are aluminium, copper, PVC compound, craft paper, lead, cable compound, steel tape and steel wire. Most of this material is obtained indigenously from different parts of the country except copper, lead, craft paper and cable compounds, which are imported. The following are the quantities of raw material consumed during the years 1971-72, 1972-73, 1973-74 and 1974-75 (year ending May) :

(tonnes)									
Year	Alumi- nium	Copper	Lead	Craft paper	Cable comp- ound	Steel tape	Flat wire	Steel wire	PVC comp- ound
1971-72	971.198	94.466	1254.274	223.3	192.7	505.5	160.1	208.1	360.2
1972-73	1052.597	274.471	1229.734	231.5	215.1	3548.6	171.8	156.8	477.6
1973-74	760	175	3107.1	203	191	435	160.1	445	431
1974-75	897.5	119	1228.	233	212	466.5	171.8	403.5	440

The power used is mainly received through Rajasthan State Electricity Board. The quantities of power drawn from Electricity Board during the years 1971-72, 1972-73, 1973-74 and 1974-75 have been 2,628 thousands KWH, 2,453 thousand KWH, 1,978 thousand KWH and 2,812 thousand KWH respectively. Unskilled workers and operators are employed, numbering 430 on an average. The wages provided to them are Rs. 325 and Rs. 530, minimum and maximum respectively, which do not include fixed and variable dearness allowances.

Modern plant and machinery installed to manufacture PILC and PVC cables and conductors, includes heavy duty wire drawing machines, stranding machines, paper lapping machines, laying up machines, impregnation tank, lead press, armouring machines and

PVC extruders. The concern is one of the pioneer manufacturers of cables in the country and has been having the distinction of producing several special types of cables like PILC cables, segmental cables, submarine cables etc. It has thus continued innovating design and development activities to be first in the field in respect of a number of items. The major consumers of these products are Electricity Boards and supply undertakings, industrial concerns, railways, Public Works Departments, and defence establishments like ordinance factories, air fields, naval dockyards etc. A minor part of sales of the concern is within Rajasthan (5.33 per cent in 1973-74 and 1.81 per cent in 1974-75). Other states of the country are major consumers (sales during 1973-74 and 1974-75 were 73.25 per cent and 61.39 per cent of the total respectively). The export market has also been building up gradually, the main buyers being Bahrain, Singapore, Doha, Hong Kong, Kuwait, Malaysia, United Arab Republic and Soviet Union.

The factory at present (1974-75) produces bare conductors for overhead transmission lines, PILC cables of all voltages upto and including 33 kv, solid cables, DC cables upto 100 kv for electrostatic precipitators, PVC power and control cables, railway signalling cables, cable joint boxes and accessories and airfield lighting cables. The following are the figures of production during the years 1970-71 to 1974-75 :

Year	PILC cables (KM)	PVC cables (KM)	AAC/ACSR (tonnes)	Annealed copper con- ductor (tonnes)
1970-71	809	373	99	1.8
1971-72	320	484	332	—
1972-73	304	620	238	—
1973-74	269	628	10	—
1974-75	373	446	3.2	—

SHRIRAM CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, KOTA—This firm is owned by M/s Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. Ltd., a company registered under the Indian Companies Act, having its registered office at Bara Hindu Rao, Delhi. It consists of two factories known as (1) Shriram Vinyl & Chemical Industries and (2) Shriram Fertilisers & Chemicals. In the year 1963, the firm set up a PVC complex consisting of three plants viz. caustic soda, calcium carbide and PVC. Subsequently in the year 1969, a Fertiliser Plant of 700 tons per day capacity with a power plant

of 35 MW per day capacity was set up. The installed capacity of various plants in 1974-75, was 1,000 tons urea, 50 tons PVC and 100 tons caustic soda per day. In addition to its own generation of 35 MW power, the firm buys 25 MW power for its Vinyl factory and 15 MW power for its fertiliser factory. The production figures during the last five years were as follows :

(tonnes)			
Year (July-June)	Urea	PVC Compound	Caustic Soda
1970-71	248,395	12,778	17,064
1971-72	244,531	11,015	17,143
1972-73	264,117	11,164	16,622
1973-74	235,467	12,688	17,598
1974-75	190,313	13,377	23,090

SHRIRAM RAYONS, KOTA¹—This is a unit of the Delhi Cloth and General Mills and has its head office in Delhi. It was set up under the name of Rajasthan Rayons in 1962 and production was started in 1965 after completion of works and setting up of the plant. The initial capital investment came to Rs. 11.06 crores, as on 30th of June, 1966. The factory is engaged in the production of rayon, tyre yarn, cord and fabric carbon-di-sulphide, sodium sulphate and sulphuric acid, the last item since March-April 1974. The main raw material consists of wood pulp, which is imported from United States of America, caustic soda, sulphur, charcoal and zinc, all obtained indigenously. The following are the quantities of raw material and power consumed, purchased from Rajasthan State Electricity Board as well as generated through a 4 MW set installed by the concern, during the last five years ending 1974-75 :

Year	Raw material (tonnes)							Power (lakh KWH)	
	Wood pulp	Caustic soda	Sulphuric acid	Sul- phur	Char- coal	Zinc	Zinc oxide	Purcha- sed from RSEB	Gene- rated
1970-71	4,079	4,084	6,187	1,216	679	64	63	33	279
1971-72	3,682	4,256	5,885	1,161	964	88	62	35	269
1972-73	2,959	3,141	4,409	829	774	62	28	25	267
1973-74	3,630	4,096	4,419	2,258	733	79	35	36	274
1974-75	3,798	3,887	5,666	4,078	660	64	46	38	265

1. Source : Office of the General Manager, Shriram Rayons, Kota.

The factory employed on an average 1,111 workers of all cadres, during 1974-75. Their wages ranged between Rs. 103 and Rs. 453 excluding dearness allowances and other allowances.

The production during the years 1970-71 to 1974-75 was as follows :

(tonnes)				
Year	Rayon tyre yarn cord and fabric	Carbon-di- Sulphide	Sodium Sulphate	Sulphuric Acid
1970-71	3,697	1,284	—	—
1971-72	3,459	1,196	4,294	—
1972-73	2,858	896	3,473	—
1973-74	3,537	1,236	4,722	2,482
1974-75	3,609	1,315	4,865	8,141

The rayon tyre yarn, cord and fabric, the main products of the concern are used by the tyre manufacturers of the country. A small percentage (3.05 per cent in 1974-75) of the total production is exported.

INSTRUMENTATION LTD., KOTA¹—Major industries in India like power, fertilisers, steel, chemicals, oil refineries etc. require complete set of instruments for measurement, recording and control for efficient operation. With the main object of meeting the need of instruments of the process plants in these industries, hitherto being met from imports from foreign sources, it was decided in 1959 to set up a precision instruments factory in the public sector. The plan was accordingly included in the Soviet Credit Agreement of 337.5 million Roubles in September, 1959 for Third Plan projects. A company under the name and style of Instrumentation Limited was incorporated in March, 1964. The company went into production in 1968; it also undertook to supply instrumentation schemes on turn-key basis. The activities of the company during its evolution have encompassed the generation of expertise and capability to design, fabricate, erect, commission and maintain integrated instrumentation schemes for thermal power stations and other type of process plants with indigenous know-how. The present (1974-75) capital investment is Rs. 584.57 lakhs.

1. Office of the Manager, Productivity Services and Central Planning, Instrumentation Ltd., Kota.

The company has developed a competent base, with a total strength of 1,806 personnel (1974-75) composed mainly of engineers, technicians and skilled personnel engaged in specialised activities connected with commissioning and erection of plants, manufacturing, research and development. A second unit of the company for the manufacture of control valves and allied items, with the Japanese technical collaboration, is in the process of coming up, the engineers and technicians having been trained by the collaborators.

The consumption of raw materials, components and completing items and power used in the process of manufacturing of the company's products during the last five years ending 1974-75 has been as follows :¹

Year	Raw material used (Rs. in lakhs)		Power consumed (lakh KWH)
	Indigenous	Imported	
1970-71	21.14	210.90	12.03
1971-72	60.15	224.85	15.49
1972-73	59.90	184.98	16.81
1973-74	78.09	214.07	14.78
1974-75	114.99	234.72	19.66

The average employment in the factory on the last day of 1974-75 was 1,418 and the wages ranged from Rs. 307 to Rs. 669.50 per month. A large number of products have been developed by the concern; the product-range can be broadly classified as temperature transmitters, magneto-electric instruments, ferrodynamic instruments, electronic controllers and their accessories, manometers, pneumatic range of instruments (primaries, secondaries, functional devices etc.), panels and desks, orifice plates and flow nozzles, annunciators etc. The company has also taken up the manufacture of a 15 line telephone exchange to meet defence requirements as a part of diversification of its product range. The provision of turn-key instrumentation scheme to thermal and steel plants was found to be having the maximum marketability and was developed in the first phase. Eight major products with a large number of varieties were added to the product range from time to time and side by side with re-organisational measures, competence generated in systems engineering and design, installation and commissioning of instrumentation schemes at project sites.

1. Source : Office of the Manager, Productivity Services and Central Planning, Instrumentation Ltd., Kota.

The following table records the achievements of the company in the fields of production of various types of items and job work done during the period from 1970-71 to 1974-75¹ :

(Rs. in lakhs)						
S.No.	Item	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
I-Products :						
1.	Temperature Transmitters	25.04	46.62	47.66	66.30	54.67
2.	Magneto-electric Instruments	9.14	15.29	14.80	12.89	6.43
3.	Electronic Instruments	115.98	94.38	64.61	42.62	85.31
4.	Ferrodynamic Instruments	97.17	111.82	117.04	89.38	89.93
5.	Electronic Controllers and accessories	26.49	36.14	17.94	29.60	30.42
6.	Pneumatic Instruments	—	12.89	51.52	48.55	37.04
7.	Panels and Control Desks	67.01	67.31	49.72	31.94	46.41
8.	Annunciators	—	—	—	—	5.88
9.	Orifice Plate and Flow Nozzles	—	20.66	15.70	1.73	11.97
10.	Manometers	34.29	31.16	26.67	25.09	29.10
Total		375.12	436.27	405.66	348.10	397.16
II-Job work		0.75	2.82	2.61	0.41	0.23

The demand for instruments manufactured by the company comes basically from fertiliser, chemical and other process industries as well as from thermal power stations, cement plants and paper manufacturing factories. Besides the home markets, exports for these products are gradually building up. The company has already secured orders or letters of intent from several countries in the Middle East and South East Asia for sale of its products on retail basis. A turn-key order for the supply of instrumentation and control equipment for a 3×120 mw power plant was received from Malaysia.

Small Scale Industries

The growth of the large scale industrial units have naturally given rise to a number of small scale units of ancillary nature. With the

development of the area in the field, a complex of certain demand based industries have also had a spontaneous growth. The number of small scale industrial units registered with the State Industries Department in 1974-75 was 830, spread into 13 broad industrial groups viz. food and beverages, textile based industries, wood based industries, printing and publishing units, leather based industries, plastic and rubber based industries, coal based industries, chemical based industries, mineral based industries, metal based industries, fabrication of iron and steel, engineering industries and repairing and job working units. The estimated total investment¹ in the small scale sector was put at Rs. 561.80 lakhs and employment generated at 4,252. Table at Appendix III, gives details in respect of these 13 main industrial groups, regarding the number of working units, investment, employment, approximate capacity, production during 1972 (assessed during National Census of Small Scale Industries, 1973) and main centres of working.

Cottage and Village Industries

Weaving of cotton cloth and *Doria* Sarees on handloom is an important cottage industry of the district.² Village Kethun near Kota city, and Mangrol have been famous for *Massoria* fabrics. Special mention deserves to be made of white and coloured muslins, which are occasionally ornamented by introduction of gold and silver thread, while still on loom. Over Rs. 32 lakhs are estimated to have been invested in this industry which employs about 1,200 persons engaged in weaving with silk and cotton yarn and *Zari*. The estimated annual value of production comes to nearly Rs. 38 lakhs which is sold in all parts of the country and even exported to foreign countries. Cloth is printed and dyed at Kota and several other places. The tie and dye work of Kota, called *Chundari*, and of Baran is very interesting. Among other known manufactures of the area, may be included silver table ornaments and rough country paper, embroidered trapping for elephants and horses and lacquered toys etc.

Besides, the traditional craftsmen³ like blacksmiths, potters, weavers, carpenters and cobblers are found scattered all over the district working with their traditional tools in the hereditary style and catering to the local demand of the rural areas.

1. Source : Office of the Director of Industries, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

2. *Census of India 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Kota District*, p. vi.

3. *Industrial Potential Survey of Kota District*, p. 21.

A few of the village industries like lime, pottery, hand paper making, *Ghani* oil, *Gur khandsari* and village leather work have been getting special impetus through the agency of the Rajasthan Khadi and Village Industries Board, which provides loans and subsidies to individuals, co-operative societies and special bodies engaged in these trades.

The table at Appendix IV records the production and sales of these village industries, as well as the figures of employment provided by them during the last few years ending 1974-75.

Industrial Potential

A survey to assess the types of industries having scope in the district, was undertaken in the year 1970 on behalf of the Rajasthan State Industrial and Mineral Development Corporation Ltd. by a firm of industrial consultants.¹ The survey identified perspective industries in the light of the availability of raw materials and other factors, investigating and highlighting the availability of infrastructural and other facilities which generally contribute to the suitability of a particular area for establishment of industry, like the potential or anticipated demand, capacity of the region as evidenced by the past achievements and performance etc. The survey recommended three types of industries, identifying 14 projects, two of which were resource-based industries, three ancillary feeder industries and the rest of the nine were demand based industries. In the first category of resource-based industries were included a *Katha* processing plant and a hydrated lime producing unit. *Katha*, extracted from *Khair* trees, found in abundance in the district according to the findings of the Survey, could be mechanically obtained by a plant established either at Kota or Baran. This was likely to further encourage the production of this forest produce.

Limestone mined in good quantities in the district, could serve as raw material for one more unit to produce hydrated lime, for which good demand existed already. Huge quantities of limestone and its waste available from the existing carbide plant of Shri Ram Chemicals Ltd., could be utilised for the manufacture of hydrated lime by an extra unit.

Ancillary feeder industries recommended by the Survey Unit included a unit to manufacture polythelene bags, the demand for which comes from J. K. Synthetics and Shri Ram Chemicals and is not

1. *Industrial Potential Survey of Kota district*, The Rajasthan State Industrial and Mineral Development Corporation Ltd, Jaipur 1971, pp. 3-4.

completely met by the existing units. Similarly a tool room at Kota could be established to meet the needs of factories like Instrumentation Ltd. The large scale industries working at Kota require some casting for their products or maintenance work. This, supplemented by other local demand, would justify the setting up of one new good foundry.

Nine industries were listed under the category of prospective demand-based industries by the Survey report. These included cutting tools, broaches, PVC stabilisers, stainless steel, mesh paper, cones, high tensile nuts and bolts, tyre retreading and vulcanising, ceramic thread guides, pressed electrical insulators and PVC tiles. The requirements of automobile, machine tools, aeronautical and other types of engineering industries for cutting tools-broaches created demand for a small scale unit. PVC compounds and PVC resins are being manufactured in the district by Shri Ram Chemicals Ltd. and PVC products are catching up the markets and hence PVC stabilisers are in great demand all over the country, which the prospective unit could utilise. Similarly, a unit to manufacture stainless steel mesh could depend on the demand for the product coming from chemicals, sugar, paper, pharmaceutical and allied industries. The demand from these industries is mostly for punches, sieve and wiremesh. The demand for paper cones is quite substantial since the same cone is not used twice. Paper cone can be made by semi-automatic machinery or by hand. Besides the existing units, a few more paper cones manufacturing units could claim a part of the market of these products. High tensile fasteners are in demand by the automobile, chemical, agricultural and allied industries, in various sizes and the Survey report recorded good scope for expanding their production as well as the requirement within the State. This made such a factory feasible at Kota for producing high tensile fasteners and a few other units for other items like wire nails, rivets etc. in small sector.

Another demand-based industry having good scope in the district was tyre retreading and vulcanising which found its demand expanding with the steady growth in the number of auto-vehicles on roads of the district. Again, ceramic thread guides, having a periodic demand in the textile industry in the form of saree manufactures and three large scale nylon yarn, viscose yarn and cotton yarn making units in the district, could justify a unit in the field for manufacturing quality products. The major raw materials for it would be clay ball, clays, quartz felspar, soapstone and lime. Clays and soapstone could be obtained from the adjoining Sawai Madhopur district and quartz and felspar from Tonk district.

Pressed electrical insulators manufacturing unit, if established, could find expanding demand for out-door and in-door electrical fittings, which are being increasingly produced for the ambitious programme for rural and urban electrification, undertaken in the State. The major material for this could also be available from the neighbouring districts, clays and soapstone from Sawai Madhopur and quartz and felspar from Tonk. Lastly PVC items and specially PVC tiles are catching up in the market. This could help find demand for one unit manufacturing PVC tiles, which can be run by processing PVC compound already being produced in the district.

Besides the above identified industries, the Survey listed certain other suggested industries which could be undertaken in the district. These were essentially demand-based and are detailed in Appendix V to this chapter.

State Assistance to Industries

Assistance, concessions and facilities to certain categories of existing and intended industries, in various forms, have been, in the present instance, offered to last till the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan. Exemption¹ from octroi duty is available on plant and machinery and construction and fabrication material as well as raw material used by units established or expanded after 1st April, 1968. Scarce and controlled construction and raw materials are allotted to these units besides land sheds and plots in industrial estates and areas. Similarly, concessions in sales tax is granted in the form of cash refund of Central sales tax for an initial period of five years to industries licenced after 15th August, 1970 or existing units on expanded production. This cash refund is treated as interest free loan recoverable after seven years. Exemption of sales tax is available on machines purchased for setting up textile, ceramic, glass, cement, engineering, sugar, metal and mineral based industries. A nominal sales tax of one per cent is charged on raw-material sold to industries set up in Rajasthan. Subsidy on power consumption is given to new units set up after 1st April, 1969, whose tariff exceeds 12.5 paise per unit to the extent of excess tariff up to a maximum of 6 paise per unit and duty on power is exempted for electro-chemical and electro-thermal industries. The State government² also

1. *Concessions, Facilities and Assistance to Industries in Rajasthan*, The Rajasthan State Industrial and Mineral Development Corporation Ltd., Jaipur, pp. 1-7.

2. Source : Office of the Deputy Director, Industries, Kota.

extends 15 per cent price preference to small industries in its store purchase programme. Provision also exists for issue of essentiality certificates for grant of import licences/release orders for imported raw material and machines. National Small Industries Corporation and Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation make available machines on hire-purchase to eligible units.

The details of various concessions and facilities extended to industrial units in Kota district during 1974-75 are given below :¹

S. No.	Particulars	No. of beneficiaries	Unit	Extent
1.	Subsidy on power	14	Rs. in thousand	17.76
2.	Subsidy for purchase of inspection instruments	1	,,	5.00
3.	Applications for imports :			
	(a) Recommended	9	,,	276.00
	(b) Licences issued	26	,,	1,171.40
4.	Controlled items allotted			
	(a) Iron and steel	107	tonnes	908
	(b) Cement	326	tonnes	1,904
	(c) Coal	22	Wagons	74
	(d) Fatty Acid	12	Drums	277
5.	Exemption from Octroi on			
	(a) Value of machines	40	Number	40
	(b) Raw material	21	,,	21
6.	Plots allotted by Rajasthan State Industrial and Mineral Development Corporation in industrial areas upto the end of 1974-75	78	Number	248
7.	Price preference			
	(a) Applications recommended	4	,,	4
	(b) Preference granted	2	,,	2
8.	Machines on hire-purchase applications recommended	1	,,	1

1. Source : Office of the Deputy Director, Industries, Kota.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE—Financial assistance to industries is provided by the State Industries Department under the State Aid to Industries Rules. Rajasthan Financial Corporation advances loans under State Aid to Industries Rules as agent to the State Government and under its own rules. These loans are advanced as long-term loans for acquiring fixed assets or for meeting the working capital requirements for the establishment, expansion, modernisation and renovation and are guaranteed by the State Government. These loans bear 7 per cent interest. Other agency rendering financial assistance to village industries is Rajasthan Khadi Gramodyog Board. Industrial loans are also available from commercial banks and other agencies.

The following table records the amount of loans advanced during various years by the State Industries Department under the State Aid to Industries Rules¹ :

(Rupees)		
Year	No. of industrial units	Loans advanced
1955-56	3	12,500
1956-57	2	6,000
1957-58	5	27,500
1958-59	25	68,000
1959-60	17	50,000
1960-61	19	54,000
1961-62	49	1,98,000
1962-63	15	44,750
1963-64	5	35,000
1965-66	2	10,500
1966-67	2	6,500
1969-70	2	7,500
1970-71	3	7,500
1971-72	2	7,000
1972-73	3	10,000
1973-74	1	5,000
1974-75	1	10,000

1. Source : Office of the Deputy Director, Industries, Kota.

Details of financial assistance in the form of loans sanctioned effectively by the Rajasthan Financial Corporation, since its inception of activities in Kota district in 1955-56 upto 1974-75, are given in the following table :¹

(Amount in lakh Rs.)

Year	Small scale units		Other than small scale units		Total	
	No. of units	Amount	No. of units	Amount	No. of units	Amount
1955-56	1	0.40	—	—	1	0.40
1956-57	2	0.45	—	—	2	0.45
1957-58	—	—	—	—	—	—
1958-59	—	—	—	—	—	—
1959-60	—	—	—	—	—	—
1960-61	—	—	—	—	—	—
1961-62	1	0.89	3	25.00	4	25.89
1962-63	2	3.87	2	18.50	4	22.37
1963-64	—	(-)0.10	2	13.30	2	13.20
1964-65	2	1.30	3	15.14	5	16.44
1965-66	1	0.75	2	(-) 2.20	3	(-) 1.45
1966-67	3	1.69	2	23.31	5	25.00
1967-68	—	(-)0.50	1	7.98	1	7.48
1968-69	2	11.30	—	—	2	11.30
1969-70	19	10.36	1	7.34	20	17.70
1970-71	(-) 1	(-)1.88	—	—	(-) 1	(-) 1.88
1971-72	11	21.38	(-)1	(-) 2.31	10	19.07
1972-73	11	14.22	—	(-) 0.34	11	13.88
1973-74	(-) 1	3.02	1	10.00	—	13.02
1974-75	24	32.54	—	—	24	32.54
Total	77	99.69	16	115.72	93	215.41

The quantum of financial assistance in the form of loans and

1. Source : Office of the Secretary, Rajasthan Financial Corporation, Jaipur.

subsidies granted by the Rajasthan Khadi Gramodyog Board during the last few years has been as follows¹ :

(Rupees)

S.No. Industry	1970-71		1971-72		1972-73		1973-74	
	Loan Subsidy		Loan Subsidy		Loan Subsidy		Loan Subsidy	
1. Leather	7,100	—	9,800	6,500	13,200	—	3,300	1,300
2. Pottery	2,500	—	11,440	—	—	—	—	—
3. Ghani oil	6,000	—	66,000	—	—	—	—	—
4. Gur								
Khandsari	5,430	750	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Lime	3,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Industrial Estates and Areas

There are two industrial estates at Kota, constructed in 1959 and 1972 respectively, the later by the Rajasthan Industrial and Mineral Development Corporation Ltd. The former industrial estate,² developed by the State Industries Department at a cost of Rs. 11.50 lakhs, is spread over an area of 26 acres (12.15 hectares) and is composed of 44 sheds and 45 plots, all of which, except one plot, stood allotted by 1974-75. Out of these 44 sheds some space has been allotted to the Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation, Small Industries Service Centre and the State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur. The second industrial estate³ covers an area of 39 acres. Electric power is made available to units working in these estates through the Chambal hydel system by the Rajasthan State Electricity Board and water through the State Public Health Engineering Department. Whereas the sheds in the former industrial estate have been allotted on a monthly rent of Rs. 186 for A type and Rs. 102 for B type sheds, the allottees for the RIMDC industrial estate have got the sheds on hire-purchase system at Rs. 26.50 per sq. ft. of constructed area.

A total of six industrial areas have been developed at Kota, their main details are given in the following table :

1. Source : Office of the Secretary, Rajasthan Khadi Gramodyog Board, Jaipur.
2. Source : Office of the Deputy Director, Industries Department, Kota.
3. Source : Office of the Resident Engineer, Rajasthan State Industrial and Mineral Development Corporation Ltd., Kota.

S.No.	Industrial area	Developing authority	Year of construction	Area (hectares)	Plots	
					Total	Allotted by 1974-75
1.	Small Scale Industrial Area	State Industrial Department	1959	21.26	35	35
2.	Large Scale Industrial Area	-do-	1969	345.26	43	41
3.	Furniture Industrial Area	-do-	1959	2.05	37	35
4.	Indraprastha Industrial Area					
	(i) Phase I	RIMDC	1970	144.18	292 plots 7 sheds	188
	(ii) Phase II	-do-	1974	235.7	437 plots 5 sheds	95
5.	Industrial Area near Railway Crossing, Kota	-do-	1972	3.50	5 sheds	5
6.	Ramchandrapura Industrial Area, Kota	-do-	1972	1.16	2	2
7.	Industrial Area, opposite Multi-metals, Kota	-do-	1970	32.39	3	3

Infra-structural facilities including electric power and running water supply arrangements have been made in all these areas, except in the II phase area of Indraprastha Industrial Area and Industrial Area opposite Multimetals, Kota, where these are in process by the developing authority.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING—There are three institutions functioning in the district to provide vocational training. These are Government Polytechnic, Industrial Training Institute and Extension Centre of Small Industries Service Institute. The first of these two institutions are described elsewhere. Extension Centre run at Kota by the Small Industries Service Institute, Department of Industry, Ministry of Industry and Supplies, Government of India, is a common facility centre for local small scale units. The Centre also imparts short-term training in

machine shop practice to candidates sponsored by the small scale units. This Industrial Extension Service has been instituted to provide a direct service and consultation agency to small scale industries in order to extend knowledge of better managerial and technical methods. The centre is well equipped with plant and machinery to cater to a particular type of common facility required in a locality through which machinery for tool room, electroplating, heater treatment, testing etc. is available to small units who do not require such facilities on a continuous basis, and therefore do not find it economically feasible to have them on their own.

LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE

Kota, with a large industrial complex, has a substantial labour force working in the large, medium and small industrial establishments. Labour strength in factories registered under the Indian Factories Act, 1948 is shown at Appendix VI. The problems accompanying the concentration of industries at Kota require special efforts for labour welfare which has been attracting the attention of the government as well as the employers. A labour welfare centre is being run by the State Labour Department at Kota to provide recreational facilities to industrial labourers and their families. Working conditions inside and outside the factory are regulated under the provision of various Central and State Labour laws enforced in the district through the agency of the State Labour Department. The details of these activities are given in chapter XVII of this volume.

Employees' State Insurance Scheme¹

This scheme was extended to Kota district in 1965 and covers industrial workers in selected industrial establishments in respect of sickness, disablement, maternity, funeral and dependents benefits. Presently (1974-75), the scheme covers workers in 38 industrial concerns. The E. S. I. Corporation, administering the scheme, runs a dispensary at Kota to render medical benefits to these workers. The list of industrial units covered along with the number of workers are given at Appendix VII.

1. Source : Office of the Assistant Regional Director, Employees' State Insurance Corporation, Jaipur.

APPENDIX I

Particulars of localities electrified in Kota district as on 31-3-1974

S.No. Name of locality	S.No. Name of locality
Tahsil Ladpura	33. Borda
1. Kota	34. Samaspur
2. Kethun	35. Mandola
3. Kasar	36. Ambapura
4. Mandana	37. Bamla
5. Arjunpura	38. Kalmunda
6. Chandresal	39. Fatehpur
7. Dhakar Kheri	40. Bamboolia
8. Daslana	41. Miyada
9. Ummedganj	42. Koyla
10. Bheempura	43. Chainpura
11. Rasoolpura	44. Badan
12. Khera	45. Mandoli
13. Bhojpura	46. Iklera
14. Amarpura	47. Nalka
15. Motipura	48. Mel Khedi
16. Mawasa	49. Pipalda
17. Jampur	50. Bhatsui
18. Chainpuriya	51. Tisaya
19. Alniya	52. Lisariya
20. Gordhanpura	53. Mathana
21. Raipura	54. Mathni
22. Deoli Urban	55. Gopalpura
23. Sogaria	56. Sundalak
24. Girdharpura	57. Barana
25. Anandpura	58. Baorikheda
Tahsil Pipalda	Tahsil Chhabra
26. Indargarh	59. Chhabra
27. Mohanpura	60. Bamora
28. S. Mandi	61. Jepla
29. Chhatrapura	Tahsil Chhipa Barod
Tahsil Baran	62. Chhipa Barod
30. Baran	63. Sarthal
31. Durjanpura	64. Pehhed
32. Kherali	65. Hamborighatta

S.No. Name of locality	S.No. Name of locality
66. Akha Kheri	98. Itawa
67. Udpuriya	Tahsil Sangod
68. Digod Khalsa	99. Sangod
69. Ratanpura	100. Hingoniyan
70. Amarpura	101. Panahera
71. Digod Jageer	102. Laxmipura
72. Deori Jodh	103. Kamolar
73. Haranawada Shahji	104. Mapawar Khurd
74. Gulkhedi Jageer	105. Bapawar Kalan
75. Kel Kheri	106. Randuheda
76. Niyana	107. Borda
77. Parolya	108. Dungarpur
Tahsil Mangrol	109. Moi Kalan
78. Mangrol	110. Nayapura
79. Seeswali	111. Digod
80. Padalya	112. Gehun Kheri
81. Udpuriya	113. Khariya
82. Bohat	114. Latri
83. Palaytha	115. Bhoolaheri
84. Anta	116. Talchhi
85. Bhatwara	117. Kishanpura
86. Mau	118. Ghanahera
87. Bamoolya Kalan	119. Nahariya
Tahsil Atru	120. Haripura
88. Atru	121. Lasariya Khurd
89. Kherliganj	122. Lasariya Kalan
90. Kunjar	123. Umarda
91. Atone	124. Shyampura
Tahsil Kishanganj	125. Dillipura
92. Kishanganj	126. Kotri
Tahsil Digod	127. Boodhni
93. Bambooli	128. Dobra
94. Barod	129. Dobri
95. Dhabar	130. Bhoolahera
96. Sultanpur	131. Narsinghpura
Tahsil Pipalda	132. Dabri Khurd
97. Pipalda Kalan	133. Kurariya Khurd
	134. Jogra
	135. Heengi

S.No.	Name of locality	S.No.	Name of locality
136.	Chattarpura	175.	Kanwas
137.	Dheeraheri	176.	Anwa
138.	Jalihera	177.	Jagdishpura
139.	Moliheda	178.	Randiya Hedi
140.	Vinod Khurd	179.	Goojariya heri
141.	Jogri	180.	Madhopur
142.	Labaniya	181.	Jalimpur
143.	Hanwat Khera	182.	Sawan Bhadon
144.	San Khera	183.	Basya heri
145.	Jithani	184.	Girdhar pura
146.	Kotra	185.	Dhoolet
147.	Baran	186.	Gunjara
148.	Latri	187.	Kakruiya
149.	Chharel	188.	Neem Kheri
150.	Relawad	189.	Peesa heri
151.	Dhanakheda	190.	Amliya
152.	Dabri Kalan	191.	Khajoor na
153.	Baloo heri	192.	Khandipur
154.	Karkanan Khedi	193.	Dhikoli
155.	Vinod Kalan	194.	Deoli
156.	Kudet	195.	Pana heri
157.	Kanganya	196.	Khajoori
158.	Kundanpur	197.	Rajpura
159.	Vishanpura	198.	Alyaher i
160.	Borina Kalan	199.	Khandaon
161.	Borina Khurd	200.	Garmodi
162.	Tarkasya	201.	Umarheri
163.	Gurayta	202.	Kacholya
164.	Amrit Kua	203.	Gardana
165.	Khajoori	204.	Baloo heri
166.	Kurariya Kalan	205.	Urma
167.	Mandeeta	206.	Kherli Kakoonya
168.	Aroosa	207.	Kurar
169.	Rajgarh	208.	Brijnagar
170.	Rolana	209.	Toomra
171.	Atraliya	210.	Banda
172.	Gotolya	211.	Brijiya
173.	Kishanpura	212.	Khushalipura
174.	Mandap	213.	Dhoti

S.No.	Name of locality	S.No.	Name of locality
214.	Gagron	236.	Phanda
215.	Kothla Ghati	237.	Goyanda
216.	Naulad	238.	Bheempura
Tahsil Ramganj Mandi		239.	Bhudhan Kheri
217.	Ramganj Mandi	240.	Reenchhariya
218.	Modak	241.	Goondi
219.	Udpura	242.	Kheemach
220.	Khairabad	243.	Dharnawad
221.	Deoli	244.	Beer Mandi
222.	Suket	245.	Bordiya Kalan
223.	Chechat	246.	Peepa Kheri
224.	Sathalkheri	247.	Kutkya
225.	Hanumatkhera	248.	Deengasi
226.	Dabadeh	249.	Rampurya
227.	Kumbh Kot	250.	Salawad
228.	Nijamat Kheri	251.	Anijar Palace
229.	Julhi Julni	252.	Sohankheri
230.	Gordhanpur	253.	Askali
231.	Kumbhko village	254.	Hiriya Kheri
232.	Hemal Kheri	255.	Mawasa
233.	Kudalla Kukra	256.	Nimana
234.	Kudayla	257.	Sahrawada
235.	Lakhariya		

Source : Office of the Executive Engineer, Rajasthan State Electricity Board, Kota.

APPENDIX II

Power Tariff

S No.	Use	Rate per unit	Per unit rebate for timely payments	Minimum charges per month
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Domestic			
	Light and fan	0.40	0.03	2.00
	Heat and small power	0.22	0.03	2.00
2.	Commercial			
	Light and fan	0.40	0.03	5.00
	Heat and small power	0.22	0.03	5.00
3.	Agricultural	0.13	0.01	42.00 per year
4.	Public lighting	0.28	—	—
5.	Industrial			
	(i) Small industrial service (upto 20 kw)	0.13½+15 per cent surcharge	0.03	—
	(Factory lighting 100 watt bulb or two bulbs aggrega- ting 100 watts allowed)			
	(ii) Medium Industrial service (above 20 kw and upto maximum demand of 100 kw)	0.13½+15 per cent surcharge	0.03	—
	(Factory lighting-100 watt bulb or two bulbs aggrega- gating 100 watts allowed- 5 per cent of industrial consumption is allowed to be used at power rates)			
	(iii) Large industrial load (for maximum demand above 100 kw)			
	(a) On first 600 kVA (per kVA of demand)	—	—	8.25

1	2	3	4	5
	(b) Next 1,200 kVA	—	—	8.00
	(c) Over 1,800 kVA	—	—	7.50
	Plus energy charges per kWH			
	First 50,000 kWH/ Month	—	—	7.00
	Next 1,50,000 kWH/ Month	—	—	6.75
	Next 3,00,000 kWH/ Month	—	—	6.50
	Next 5,00,000 kWH/ Month	—	—	6.25

Source : Office of the Executive Engineer, Rajasthan State Electricity Board, Kota.

APPENDIX III

Registered Small Scale Industries in Kota District (1972)

S.No.	Industrial group	No. of units	Investment (in '000 Rs.)		Plant and machinery	Employment (No.)	Approx. capacity (Rs. in lakhs)	Approx. production during the year 1972 (Rs. in lakhs)	Main centres of production location
			Fixed	Working					
1.	Food & Beverages	79	9,063	6,710	4,732	539	412	200	Kota, Baran
2.	Textile based Industries	380	3,271	350	495	1,197	65	38	Ramganj Mandi
3.	Wood based Industries	39	689	362	154	228	26	10	Kethun, Mangrol
4.	Printing & Publishing Industries	26	1,197	226	405	148	31	12	Kota
5.	Leather based Industries	5	216	13	78	26	10	0.54	Kota
6.	Plastic & Rubber based Industries	25	2,524	603	1,232	98	30	17	Kota, Baran
7.	Coal based Industries	5	152	45	28	40	2	1	Kota
8.	Chemical based Industries	52	3,486	1,582	1,328	301	345	122	Kota
9.	Mineral based Industries	20	1,927	713	1,037	177	32	22	Ramganj Mandi
10.	Metal based Industries	13	680	714	332	56	2	75	Kota, Baran
11.	Fabrication of Iron and Steel	113	5,662	5,483	2,398	827	149	75	Kota, Baran
12.	Engineering Industries	36	3,474	4,223	1,427	293	84	27	Kota
13.	Repairing & Job working units	44	2,403	412	1,106	322	50	15	Kota
TOTAL		837	34,744	21,436	14,752	4,252	1,238	614.54	

Source : Office of the Director of Industries, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

APPENDIX IV

Production, sales and employment of village industries in Kota District

S.No.	Industry	1970-71			1971-72			1972-73			1973-74			1974-75		
		Production (Rs. in lakhs)	Sales (Rs. in lakhs)	Employment (No.)	Production (Rs. in lakhs)	Sales (Rs. in lakhs)	Employment (No.)	Production (Rs. in lakhs)	Sales (Rs. in lakhs)	Employment (No.)	Production (Rs. in lakhs)	Sales (Rs. in lakhs)	Employment (No.)	Production (Rs. in lakhs)	Sales (Rs. in lakhs)	Employment (No.)
1.	Leather	2.10	2.76	118	2.06	2.80	118	0.93	1.20	46	0.98	1.26	58	1.35	1.70	66
2.	Pottery	—	—	—	1.49	1.24	300	1.38	1.50	168	0.97	2.24	204	3.67	3.24	615
3.	Gur															
	<i>Khandsari</i>	3.85	4.38	171	5.88	6.36	202	0.13	0.14	8	4.55	4.90	175	7.47	8.00	378
4.	Lime	0.07	0.09	39	0.08	0.05	11	0.13	0.03	6	—	—	—	0.22	0.30	23
5.	Blacksmithy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.68	0.70	33	0.24	0.25	24
6.	Hand paper	0.10	0.11	10	0.12	0.11	10	0.11	0.11	11	0.08	0.75	5	0.14	0.15	4
7.	<i>Ghani oil</i>	4.37	4.96	124	7.22	7.73	298	7.79	8.23	166	14.08	15.74	78	14.46	16.16	75

Source : Office of the Secretary, Rajasthan Khadi and Gramodyog Board, Jaipur.

APPENDIX V

Other suggested industries in Kota District

I. GENERAL ENGINEERING

1. Gears, Gear Boxes
2. Industrial Sewing Machines
3. Garbage Cleaners
4. Tar Mixers and Tar Spraying Machines
5. Earth Rammers
6. Vibrators
7. Stone crushers
8. Lawn Mowers
9. Spring Scissors
10. Scissors
11. (i) Mechanical Toys—Spring operated
(ii) Battery operated toys
12. Hydraulic door closers
13. Printing Machinery
 - (i) Rotary Printing Presses
 - (ii) Composing Machinery
 - (iii) Treddles
14. Hair clippers
15. Hand forged small tools such as spanners, hammers heads, screw drivers
16. Combined harvester/threshers
17. Punching machines, file clips, stationery items
18. Shoe tongs
19. Adhesive tape dispensers
20. Sugar dispensers
21. Tissue paper dispensers
22. Liquor dispensers
23. Numbering machines (hand operated)
24. Hollow rivets
25. Staplers

APPENDIX V (Contd.)

26. Coil springs
 27. Cash registers
 28. Locks, Hinges and zip fasteners
 29. Electroplating and anodizing
 30. Coil type thermometers
 31. Kitchen machines, electric mixers, grinders etc.
 32. Coin changers/coin dispensers
 33. Vending machines
 34. Franking machines (stamps)
 35. Candy making machinery, Soda Fountain, Espresso Coffee machine
 36. Ice cream machinery
 37. Bottle coolers
 38. Lead pencil making machinery
 39. Spray guns
 40. Collapsible tubes
 41. Household & Industrial brushes
 42. Plastic toys, plastic foot-wear, plastic household items
 43. Tabletting machines
 44. Blow moulded plastic components
 45. Sugar machinery spares
- II. MACHINE TOOLS AND ACCESSORIES
1. Tapping attachments
 2. Live centres, drive centres
 3. Surface plates, angle plates
 4. Square tool-posts
 5. Slotting attachment for lathes
 6. Milling attachment for lathes
 7. Unit heads
 8. Cylinder re-boring machines
 9. Honing machines
 10. Special magnetic chucks

APPENDIX V (Contd.)

11. Portable spot welding machine
12. Precision machine vices
13. Multi-spindle drilling and tapping heads
14. Drilling jig bushes
15. Precision slotting machines
16. Precision measuring tools
17. Rotary table
18. Boring and facing heads

III. AUTOMOBILE SPARES

1. Brake drums
2. Valve tappets
3. Hubs
4. Spring shackles
5. Springs
6. Auto body building
7. Tyre tube valves
8. Carburettors
9. Garage tools (Torquemeter, axle alignment tester, battery cell tester, head light tester) etc.
10. Automobile switches of various kinds

IV. MATERIAL HANDLING EQUIPMENT

1. Battery/Diesel operated trolleys
2. Hand trolleys
3. Hydraulic jacks/rams
4. Conveyor, conveyor chains etc.

V. RAILWAY COACH FITTINGS

1. Racks
2. Lamp shields
3. Foot steps
4. Bottle openers, ash trays, glass holders etc.

APPENDIX V (Contd.)

5. Lavatory pans, sinks, etc.
6. Door handles

VI. CHEMICAL EQUIPMENT

1. Soap making machinery
2. Pulverisers
3. Pressure vessels
4. Reaction kettles
5. Heat exchangers
6. Cabinet driers
7. Evaporating pans
8. Stirrers, agitators, mixers
9. Ball mills
10. Cone blenders

VII. DAIRY EQUIPMENT

1. Storage tanks
2. Milk cans
3. Centrifuges
4. Cream separators
5. Stirrers
6. Plate filters
7. Pasteurisers

VIII. FOOD PROCESSING MACHINERY

1. Fruit washing machines
2. Fruit waxing machines
3. Milling, grinding and mixing machinery for flour, maize, cattle feed, poultry feed etc.
4. Canning machinery

IX. BAKERY MACHINES

1. Kneading machines—dough making machines
2. Moulds
3. Cutting machines
4. Slicing machines

APPENDIX V (Concl'd.)

X. HOSPITAL AND SURGICAL EQUIPMENT

1. Operation table
2. Blades, knives, needles
3. Dentist chairs
4. Massaging chairs

XI. LABOUR PROCESSING EQUIPMENT

1. Moulding presses
2. Vulcanisers for rubber

XII. PLASTIC MACHINES

1. Compression moulding machines
2. Hand moulding machines
3. Blenders
4. Mixers

Source : *Industrial Potential Survey of Kota District*, Rajasthan State Industrial and Mineral Development Corporation Ltd., Jaipur.

APPENDIX VI

List of Registered Factories in Kota District (year ending 1974)

S. No.	Industrial sub-group	No. of Units	Centres	Average No. of workers employed
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Manufacture of pasteurised milk in bottles—plain or flavoured	2	Kota	38
2.	Rice milling	4	Kota, Baran	32
3.	Bakery products	1	Kota	12
4.	Manufacture of <i>Khandsari</i> sugar	7	Khandela, Kelwara, Garda, Kishanganj	59
5.	Manufacture of other edible oils and fats e.g. mustard oil, groundnut oil, <i>til</i> oil etc.	8	Ramganj Mandi, Chattarpura, Kota, Chhipa Barod, Baran	61
6.	Distilling, rectifying and blending of spirit	1	Atru	37
7.	Cotton ginning and baling factories	2	Sripura, Ramganj Mandi	2
8.	Cotton spinning and weaving mills	1	Kota	879
9.	Manufacture of wool, not elsewhere classified	1	"	196
10.	Spinning and weaving of silk textiles (synthetic)	5	"	3,603
11.	Synthetic fibre knitting mills	1	"	3
12.	Knitting other than by mills	1	"	17
13.	Manufacture of umbrellas	1	"	9
14.	Sawing and planning of wood (other than plywood)	46	Mangrol, Sripura, Baran, Kota, Itawa, Modak, Pipalda, Anta, Ramganj Mandi, Sangod,	149

APPENDIX VI (Contd.)

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RAJASTHAN DISTRICT GAZETTEERS—KOTA

1	2	3	4	5
			Chechat, Siswali, Chhipa Barod, Gordhanpura, Lesra, Chhabra, Salnera, Katwar, Kawai	
15.	Manufacture of modern furniture and fixtures	2	Kota	4
16.	Manufacture of paper boards & straw boards (machine made)	1	"	180
17.	Manufacture of card board boxes	1	"	52
18.	Manufacture of containers and boxes of paper and paper board (not elsewhere classified)	1	"	41
19.	Printing and publishing and allied activities n.e.c. (inks, envelopes, printing, pictures, post cards, embossing etc.)	41	Kota, Baran, Ramganj Mandi	209
20.	Manufacture of rubber, surgical and medical equipment (others)	1	Kota	4
21.	Manufacture of polythene bags (plain and printed)	1	"	20
22.	Manufacture of basic heavy organic chemicals	1	"	1,043
23.	Manufacture of basic heavy inorganic chemicals	1	"	—
24.	Manufacture of inorganic fertilisers	1	"	523
25.	Manufacture of mixed fertilisers	1	"	82
26.	Manufacture of paints and varnishes and lacquers etc.	1	"	10
27.	Manufacture of vegetable oils including solvent extraction oils	1	"	27
28.	Manufacture of tiles	1	"	18
29.	Stone dressing and stone crushing	3	"	18

APPENDIX VI (Contd.)

INDUSTRIES

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1	2	3	4	5
30.	Manufacture of structural stone goods, stone ware, stone dressing and stone crushing	4	Kudeyala (Kota), Kota Ramganj Mandi	314
31.	Manufacture of iron and steel	2	Kota	51
32.	Manufacture of wire drawing	1	"	—
33.	Manufacture of foundry, forcasting, forging iron & steel (not elsewhere classified i.e. others)	3	"	87
34.	Manufacture of copper items (not elsewhere classified i.e. others)	1	"	378
35.	Manufacture of steel trunks	1	"	7
36.	Manufacture of metal parts except machinery and transport equipment (not elsewhere classified i.e. others)	1	"	34
37.	Manufacture of structural metal products	1	"	9
38.	Manufacture of tractors, harvestors and other heavy machinery	1	"	14
39.	Manufacture of light agricultural machinery and equipment	1	"	14
40.	Manufacture of alteration and repair of general items of non-electrical machinery compenents, equipments, buckets and accessories (not elsewhere classified, sub-group others)	1	"	7
41.	Manufacture of electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances and supplies and parts (not elsewhere classified, sub-group others)	1	"	925
42.	Manufacture of insulated wires and cables	2	"	421

APPENDIX VI (Concl'd.)

1	2	3	4	5
43.	Manufacture of parts and accessories of receiving sets	1	Kota	9
44.	Manufacture of motor vehicle parts and accessories	1	"	10
45.	Manufacture of surgical and medical instruments	1	"	11
46.	Manufacture of water meters, steam meters and electric meters	1	Chhipa Barod	20
47.	Generation and transmission of electric energy	6	Kota, Sakatpura	251
48.	Water supply i.e. collection, purification and distribution of water	1	Kota	170
49.	Repair of footwear and other leather goods	1	"	24
50.	Repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles	5	"	108
51.	Repair enterprises, not elsewhere classified	3	"	2,365

Source : Office of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

APPENDIX VII

Industrial concerns covered under Employees' State Insurance Scheme,
Kota District

S No.	Name of the Industrial concern (Factory)
1.	Rajasthan State Electricity Board, Kota
2.	Bhagwan Oil Mills, Kota
3.	Chambal Project Workshop, Kota
4.	Shree Gopal Industrial Limited, Kota
5.	J. K. Synthetics Ltd., Kota
6.	Shri Ram Vinayl & Chemical Industries, Kota
7.	Gilard Radio Corporation, Kota
8.	Indo Engineering Ltd., Kota
9.	Nagpal Combing Mills, Kota
10.	Rajasthan Roller Flour Mills, Kota
11.	Jyoti Printing Press, Kota
12.	Pushpa Motors, Kota
13.	Shri Ram Rayons, Kota
14.	Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation, Kota
15.	Multi Metals Ltd., Kota
16.	Akelgarh Head Works, Kota
17.	M/s Guru Nanak Engineer Works, Kota
18.	M/s Kota Box Mfg. Co., Kota
19.	Jal Kal Water Meter Industries, Kota
20.	M/s Kekrilan Fiber Yarns, Kota
21.	M/s Jeewan Fertilisers & Chemicals Co. (P.) Ltd., Kota
22.	M/s Shyam Cottage Industries, Kota
23.	M/s Bedla Flour Mills & Allied Industries (Pvt.) Ltd., Kota
24.	M/s J. K. Staple Tows, Kota
25.	J. K. Tyre Cord Works, Kota
26.	M/s Rajasthan Laminating and Printing Works, Kota
27.	M/s B.P. Technical Industries, Kota

APPENDIX VII (Concl'd.)

S.No.	Name of the industrial concern (Factory)
28.	M/s Kota Steel Re-rolling Mills (Pvt.) Ltd., Kota
29.	M/s Kanhiya Lal Rameshwar Das Polish Factory, Kota
30.	M/s Kota Laminators (P.) Ltd., Kota
31.	M/s Himalayan Sales (P.) Ltd., Kota
32.	M/s Jaiswal Iron & Steel Re-rolling Mills, Kota
33.	Premier Paper & Board Mills, Kota
34.	Kota Oxygen, Kota
35.	M/s Om Metals & Minerals (P.) Ltd., Kota
36.	Electronic Components, Kota
37.	Metal India, Kota
38.	Motor Garage, Kota

Source : Office of the Assistant Director, Employee's State Insurance Corporation, Jaipur.

CHAPTER VI

BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE

History of indigenous banking

The downfall of the Mughal empire and the consequent chaos, confusion and insecurity that followed, seriously checked the activities of bankers in Rajasthan. But as the political conditions settled once again with the advent of 19th century, indigenous bankers again became popular both with the cultivators and cottage workers. However, towards the close of 19th century, their influence started decreasing with the development of means of transport and communication and coming into the field of joint stock banks. The Kota Central Co-operative Bank Ltd. was set up in 1927. The first joint stock bank to establish its office in Kota district was the Punjab National Bank which opened a branch in June 1948. After that, Bank of Rajasthan Ltd., opened¹ a branch each at Ramganj Mandi and Baran in Kota district in September, 1948.

The Census of 1951 recorded that 333 persons (319 males and 14 females) were engaged in money-lending, banking and other financial business in Kota district.² In 1961 census, the number of money-lenders and pawn-brokers was recorded as 194 (187 males and 7 females).³

Indebtedness

Considerable indebtedness prevails in the district in general and in rural areas in particular, as an agriculturist is a man of small means, not able to attend to farm lands with the required care and resources, especially during crop failure and he has to depend on credit. A rural credit survey was conducted on an all India basis in 1951 to find out the amount of indebtedness, agency and purpose of debt in rural areas of India and to work out a solution to this problem. Though Kota was not one of the 75 districts selected for detailed field investigations, its neighbouring districts Sawai Madhopur and Chittaurgarh were selected

1. Source : Office of the Deputy Chief Officer, Reserve Bank of India, Jaipur.

2. Census 1951, District Census Handbook, Kota, Part I, p. 67.

3. Census of India 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Kota District, p. 176.

for such investigations. Therefore, the conclusions drawn by the report apply to Kota also as the condition of rural indebtedness was about the same as in those two districts. The findings of the All India Rural Credit Survey Report were that more than 90 per cent of the total borrowings of cultivators were met from non-institutional private agencies of which the most important were money-lenders who accounted for nearly 70 per cent. This consisted of about 45 per cent from the professional money-lenders and about 25 per cent from the agriculturist money-lenders.¹ These money-lenders could satisfy but few of the criterion of a good system of credit. In the first place, their loans were not related to productive purpose, and neither in duration nor in rate of interest had they any connexion with the particular operation, agricultural or other, for which the amount in question was borrowed. Actually the interest charged was as heavy as practicable in the circumstances, that is to say, after account is taken of competitive sources of credit which may be available and borrower's ultimate capacity to repay.² Thus, beyond the merits of flexibility and ready availability, the money-lenders' credit had nothing to commend it and a great deal to condemn it. Therefore, to safeguard the interests of debtors and to protect them from an exorbitant rate of interest and fraudulent dealings of money-lenders, the Rajasthan Money-Lenders Act was passed in the year 1963. It came into force with effect from 1st October, 1965. Under the provisions of this Act, money-lenders were registered by Registrar of Money-Lenders who was also Deputy Registrar, Co-operative Societies, on recommendation of Assistant Registrar of Money-Lenders who was also Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies. Registered moneylenders had to maintain record of their lending activities, issue proper receipts and charge legal rate of interest on loans. In Kota district there were 461 registered money-lenders in 1974.³

General Credit Facilities

The most important development in the financial organisation of the district during past years has been the gradual replacement of old agencies of credit like *Nagar seths*, *Boharas*, *Mahajans* etc. by new ones. In urban areas joint stock banks are coming up and in rural areas co-operative societies are gradually replacing the traditional money-lenders. Besides these, credit facilities are also made available by Financial Corporation, Government, Life Insurance Corporation and State Insurance Department.

1. *All India Rural Credit Survey Report, Vol. II, 1954, p. 326.*

2. *ibid.*

3. Source : Office of the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

Joint Stock Banks

There are twelve joint stock banks in the district, namely, State Bank of India, State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur, Central Bank of India, Punjab National Bank, Bank of India, Bank of Baroda, United Commercial Bank, Union Bank of India, Allahabad Bank, Hindustan Commercial Bank Ltd., New Bank of India and Bank of Rajasthan Ltd. Some of these have several branches in the district. The location of branches of each bank and date of opening are given in Appendix I. Deposits and advances of these banks during the calendar years 1972, 1973 and 1974 are given below :¹

Year	Deposits	(Rs. in lakhs)	
		Advances	
		As per sanction	As per utilisation
1972	1,165	767	887
1973	1,309	870	901
1974	1,627	1,145	1,242

Co-operative Banks

There are four co-operative banks in the district namely one Central Co-operative Bank, two Primary Land Development Banks and one Nagrik Sahkari Bank. Details of these are given below :

THE KOTA CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK LTD., KOTA²—This bank was established in 1927 primarily for doing financial transactions and giving financial aid to the individual farmers and to the co-operative societies of the district. It operates through fourteen branches in the district located in Panchayat Samiti areas. Its Board consists of twelve Directors among whom are also the representatives of agricultural credit societies, non-agricultural credit societies, marketing societies and Government nominees. Details about membership, share capital etc. of the bank for the last eleven years are given as follows :

1. Source : Office of the Chief Officer, Reserve Bank of India, Bombay.

2. Source : Office of the Chief Accountant, The Kota Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., Kota.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Membership (No.)	Share capital	Deposits	Borrowings	Loans advanced	Profit
1964-65	1,113	17.55	73.89	34.56	107.98	0.42
1965-66	1,002	18.90	78.80	43.21	124.56	0.56
1966-67	1,002	21.15	55.55	43.52	145.80	0.60
1967-68	941	24.06	79.23	78.36	136.55	0.45
1968-69	575	32.22	92.94	16.54	258.79	1.42
1969-70	524	41.01	108.37	187.45	281.90	1.96
1970-71	519	51.49	135.64	231.74	278.45	1.76
1971-72	508	64.05	127.25	188.34	270.53	1.47
1972-73	505	67.04	164.61	250.21	365.76	1.70
1973-74	508	73.47	187.69	318.33	533.30	2.33
1974-75	516	111.34	228.07	546.05	667.07	7.74

This bank advances following types of loans :

- (i) Short term loans for seasonal agricultural crops,
- (ii) Medium term loans for (a) construction of wells (b) repair of wells (c) purchase of bullocks (d) purchase of pumping sets and diesel engines.

KOTA CO-OPERATIVE LAND DEVELOPMENT BANK LTD., KOTA¹—This bank was established in 1959 in Kota city.

The object of the bank is to provide long term loans to agriculturists for the development of their lands, in the shape of machinery, loans for purchase of tractors, pump sets and other agricultural machinery and for digging and repair of wells to provide irrigation facilities. It operates four branches in the district located at Ladpura, Sangod, Ramganj Mandi and Itawa. Its policy making body is an elected Board of Directors, one each from five Panchayat Samitis in the jurisdiction of the bank, one representative of Agricultural Farming Societies, one representative of the State Land Development Bank Ltd., Jaipur and three Government nominees. Details about membership,

1. Source : Office of the Secretary, Kota Co-operative Land Development Bank Ltd., Kota.

share capital etc., of the bank for last ten years may be seen from the statement below :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Membership (No.)	Share capital	Borrowings	Loans advanced	Profit(+) or loss (—)
1965-66	681	0.26	1.35	3.38	—0.02
1966-67	1,233	0.76	6.33	9.06	+0.03
1967-68	1,972	1.72	13.60	13.60	—0.11
1968-69	2,720	4.15	31.70	24.64	+0.09
1969-70	3,974	8.67	57.77	46.87	+0.27
1970-71	4,580	11.32	33.92	35.47	+0.85
1971-72	5,025	13.34	31.72	27.50	+0.13
1972-73	5,330	14.89	20.31	19.33	—0.15
1973-74	5,508	15.25	7.07	7.09	+0.73
1974-75	5,945	16.18	11.40	12.55	+0.59

BARAN CO-OPERATIVE LAND DEVELOPMENT BANK LTD., BARAN¹—This bank was established in 1958 primarily for providing long term loans to the agriculturists of Baran and Chhabra areas. Loans are given for the purchase of agricultural machinery and development of irrigation facilities by digging of new wells or repair of old ones. The bank provides these loans only to the *Khaterdar** agriculturists. It also gives loans to those farmers who have been allotted land by the State Government, with the consent of concerned Collector. Besides the head office at Baran, five branches of this bank are functioning at Atru, Baran, Anta, Chhabra and Shahabad. Its policies are framed by a Board of twelve Directors. Out of these, six are elected from amongst the members of Panchayat Samitis and agricultural co-operative societies. One representative is taken from the State Co-operative Land Development Bank Ltd., Jaipur, three are Government nominees and two are representatives of backward classes. Details about membership, share capital etc. of the bank for the last ten years were given as follows :

1. Source : Office of the Assistant Secretary, Baran Co-operative Land Development Bank Ltd., Baran.

**Khaterdar* = Tenant with occupancy rights.

(Rs. in '000)

Year	Membership (Nos.)			Share capital			Borrowings	Loans advanced	Profit(+) or loss(-)
	A	B	C	A	B	C			
1965-66	646	—	239	46.3	—	0.2	103.3	90.2	-1.1
1966-67	782	—	241	55.6	—	0.2	284.0	174.5	+0.3
1967-68	1,121	—	252	90.3	—	0.3	302.2	348.3	+8.9
1968-69	1,531	—	298	182.3	—	0.3	1,048.0	915.6	+11.3
1969-70	2,367	—	332	292.6	—	0.3	1,817.4	1,357.2	+22.1
1970-71	2,812	—	346	484.1	—	0.3	1,685.7	1,944.2	+37.3
1971-72	3,153	—	356	536.5	—	0.4	721.9	782.4	+54.3
1972-73	3,719	—	363	665.2	—	0.4	1,715.6	1,546.9	+70.1
1973-74	4,157	—	368	800.7	—	0.4	1,594.3	1,564.3	+41.8
1974-75	4,655	1	489	1,021.6	295.0	0.5	2,539.7	2,838.5	+15.2

NAGRIK SAHAKARI BANK LTD., KOTA¹—This bank was established in 1962 primarily for doing financial transactions and giving financial assistance to its members and the Government servants. It operates only one office in Kota district. Its policies are governed by a Board of Directors. Details about membership, share capital etc., of the bank for the last twelve years are given in the following table :

(Rupees)

Year	Membership (No.)	Share capital	Deposits	Loans advanced	Profit(+) or Loss(-)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1963-64	168	16,780	65,033	40,282	— 3,877
1964-65	228	25,900	1,49,447	83,084	— 2,751
1965-66	319	46,680	2,54,027	1,82,744	+ 959
1966-67	439	64,300	2,25,307	2,12,572	+ 3,353
1967-68	619	85,180	3,96,944	3,19,941	+ 7,409
1968-69	867	1,06,040	5,46,790	4,91,339	+11,045
1969-70	1,087	1,17,380	6,37,912	4,91,977	+15,351

1. Source : Office of the Manager, Nagrik Sahakari Bank Ltd., Kota.

1	2	3	4	5	6
1970-71	1,332	1,33,780	8,73,754	4,64,763	+10,697
1971-72	1,637	1,62,560	11,55,421	7,49,907	+16,868
1972-73	2,252	1,95,500	13,76,495	10,39,532	+12,328
1973-74	2,918	2,41,500	16,84,757	12,48,471	+34,779
1974-75	3,791	2,77,320	20,34,225	14,89,267	+60,670

The bank advances following types of loans :

- (1) Short term loans to small traders and businessmen,
- (2) Medium term loans to (a) Government servants (b) Members of the bank for the construction of new houses or repair of old houses.

Co-operative Societies

Co-operative movement was started in the erstwhile Kota State in 1916 to ameliorate the condition of the farmers¹ by salvaging them from indebtedness. A legislation regarding establishment of co-operative societies was passed in that year. The purpose of such societies was to disseminate the principles of co-operation among the cultivators, to make them self reliant, to free them from the strangle hold of *Mahajans*, to make available to them money at low rates of interest and to put an end to wasteful customs prevailing among them. Co-operative societies began to be established² in the State in 1917. *Hakim Mal* was appointed as Registrar, Co-operatives and within a short time such societies became very popular. In 1916-17, 21 co-operative societies were registered in Anta *Nizamat*, 12 in Ladpura and 2 in Kunjer.³ These 35 societies had 559 members. Profit earned⁴ by the societies as a result of difference between rates of interest for borrowing and lending was, in the first year, Rs. 946. The number of co-operative societies increased rapidly in the State and more than doubled by the very next year. Thus in 1917-18 there were 78 co-operative societies in the State 38 in Anta, 20 in Ladpura, 4 in Kunjer and 16 in Digod with a

1. Sharma, M. L.: *Kota Rajya ka Itihas*, part II, p. 780.

2. *ibid.*

3. *Annual Report on the Administration of the Kotah State, 1916-17*, p. 36.

4. *ibid.*, p. 37.

total membership¹ of 1,081. Societies were mainly, if not solely, financed by the State and to a very small extent by private deposits. *Raj* money invested to the end of *Samvat* 1973 and due by the societies was Rs. 48,318. Loans given during *Samvat* 1974 amounted to Rs. 70,464.

Assets of the societies were calculated at Rs. 6,61,260 and their liabilities as stated by local authorities were :

Cash due to *Bohras* Rs. 1,41,269

Grain „ „ Rs. 3,258 maunds

State loan due to Registrar of Societies stood at Rs. 1,22,668 in the year 1917-18.²

Number of societies and their membership was 176 and 2,280 respectively³ in 1921-22.

A Co-operative Bank named as the Kota Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., was started at Kota in 1927 with a share capital of Rs. 1,50,000 divided into 6,000 shares of Rs. 25 each.⁴ The paid-up capital of the bank was Rs. 55,205 on June 30th, 1927 and it received a sum of Rs. 2,112 as grant-in-aid from the Kota State.

The number of co-operative societies and their membership were 468 and 4,050 respectively⁵ in 1931-32 and 463 and 3,316 respectively⁶ in 1940-41. The working capital of these societies was Rs. 905,252 in 1940-41 and they were classified as below :⁷

1. Agriculturists' thrift and credit societies
2. Agriculturists' seed and grain societies
3. Agriculturists' better living societies
4. Harijan thrift and credit societies
5. State servants' thrift and credit societies

Co-operative movement continued to make steady headway and in 1956-57, there were 1,104 co-operative societies with a total membership of 32,995. Their number increased to 1,291 at the end of Second Five Year Plan (1960-61) and 1,347 in 1965-66 when the Third Five Year Plan was completed.⁸

1. *Annual Report on the Administration of the Kota State*, 1917-18, p. 16.

2. *ibid.*

3. *ibid.*, 1921-22, p. 19.

4. *ibid.*, 1926-27, p. 14.

5. *ibid.*, 1931-32, p. 12.

6. *ibid.*, 1940-41, p. 59.

7. *ibid.*, p. 60.

8. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, yearly volumes.

The table given below shows the details of the working of the co-operative societies in the district for the last few selected years:¹

(Rs. in lakhs)							
Year	Societies (Number)	Membership (Number)	Share Capital	Working Capital	Loans advanced	Recoveries	Loans due
1956-57	1,104	32,995	14.92	103.94	76.57	77.93	53.41
1960-61	1,291	60,864	34.75	172.47	147.38	132.15	101.94
1964-65	1,370	81,238	59.67	296.75	194.62	195.10	153.08
1965-66	1,347	86,653	68.20	350.27	211.86	163.47	199.80
1966-67	1,167	89,928	78.50	410.06	216.04	194.95	264.00
1967-68	1,027	93,414	90.07	456.46	245.64	237.10	295.41
1968-69	971	1,01,523	116.16	668.55	489.46	334.18	485.43
1969-70	864	1,06,849	154.11	888.90	529.56	428.78	631.48
1970-71	848	1,15,576	196.83	1,012.41	623.98	510.31	766.82
1971-72	809	1,14,617	226.47	1,238.51	565.80	560.52	827.67
1972-73	813	1,21,057	249.09	1,396.34	659.42	618.08	926.98
1973-74	827	1,27,353	274.86	1,568.13	829.50	906.77	1,019.48
1974-75	825	1,35,541	374.47	1,968.01	1,250.27	1,187.60	1,150.12

The number of different main types of co-operative societies and their membership for the last few selected years are given in the following table :²

Year	Agricultural Credit Societies		Agricultural Non-credit Societies		Non-Agricultural Credit Societies		Non-Agricultural Non-credit Societies	
	Num-ber	Members	Num-ber	Members	Num-ber	Members	Num-ber	Members
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1956-57	799	16,764	39	2,568	17	1,469	182	5,603
1960-61	872	40,708	55	2,387	14	1,683	200	8,473

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, yearly volumes from 1958 onwards.

2. *ibid.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1964-65	859	53,008	93	3,866	18	1,996	234	11,536
1965-66	819	57,432	107	3,670	25	2,772	230	11,683
1966-67	622	58,483	177	3,810	29	4,119	235	14,966
1967-68	472	61,128	118	4,220	36	3,373	222	12,221
1968-69	406	65,404	84	2,169	41	6,008	239	14,109
1969-70	333	69,937	45	1,212	48	4,683	158	11,113
1970-71	334	70,523	48	1,381	56	9,010	158	12,073
1971-72	332	69,020	48	1,354	58	9,473	147	10,739
1972-73	329	76,407	53	1,659	57	9,542	155	10,482
1973-74	329	82,710	68	5,023	61	10,381	158	9,595
1974-75	329	85,166	78	5,307	71	13,639	176	11,635

It is observed from the above table that the number of co-operative societies increased at a rapid pace for some years. After that a declining trend started. This was due to amalgamation of co-operative societies under revitalisation programme undertaken by the Department of Co-operative Societies in 1965-66.¹

Financial Corporation

The Rajasthan Financial Corporation, Jaipur was established in 1955 to provide medium and long term finances to industries and it met the long felt need of the industrial sector.

Government Loans

The State Government disburses loans to the cultivators for agricultural purposes, specially for the repair of wells, installation of pumping sets and provides relief during famine and for Grow More Food Campaign. The details of such loans since 1965-66 are given in the following table :²

(Rs. in lakhs)			
Year	Agricultural short-term loans	Agricultural long-term loans	Taccavi
1	2	3	4
1965-66	13.59	1.19	0.13
1966-67	27.81	17.69	0.04

1. Source : Office of the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Rajasthan, Jaipur.
2. Source : Office of the Development Commissioner, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

1	2	3	4
1967-68	8.46	4.30	0.39
1968-69	5.92	—	0.23
1969-70	7.69	—	—
1970-71	3.48	2.09	0.05
1971-72	0.28	—	—
1972-73	—	—	—
1973-74	3.92	—	—

Life Insurance Corporation¹

Upto 1956, the life insurance business was undertaken by insurance companies in the private sector. In 1956, it was nationalised and a Life Insurance Corporation was set up in the public sector. Kota district falls under the jurisdiction of northern zone. A district office of the Corporation has been located at Kota since 1959. The district office is under the administrative control of a Senior Branch Manager, who is assisted in his work by four assistant branch managers (three for development work and one for administrative work) and superintendent, section officers, assistants, clerks and peons. This office looks after the activities of Bundi and Jhalawar districts as well. For the development of new business, the District Development Officers are allotted separate areas and are stationed at important towns of the three districts. They recruit agents and secure business through them. There are thirty two development officers and about 350 agents working under the Kota branch office (1974-75). Figures of new policies sold and their amount from 1970-71 to 1974-75 are given in the table below:²

Year	Number of policies sold	Sum assured (Rs. in lakhs)
1970-71	5,606	401
1971-72	6,166	404
1972-73	5,779	459
1973-74	4,350	381
1974-75	4,403	428

1. Source : Office of the Divisional Manager, Life Insurance Corporation, Ajmer.
2. Source : As above.

The following General Insurance Companies are located at Kota :¹

1. The United India Fire and General Insurance Company Ltd., Kota.
2. The New India Assurance Co. Ltd., Kota.
3. The Oriental Fire and General Insurance Co. Ltd., Kota.
4. National Insurance Co. Ltd., Kota.

Some details of these Insurance Companies are given below.²

THE UNITED INDIA FIRE & GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY LTD., KOTA—It has been working at Kota since 1961. Its staff consists of a Sub-Branch Officer, a Development Officer, an assistant and a part time peon. Amount of premium collected in 1972 was Rs. 1.96 lakhs, in 1973 it was Rs. 2.11 lakhs and in 1974 it was Rs. 2.51 lakhs.

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY LTD., KOTA—It started functioning at Kota in 1960. The staff of the company consists of an Assistant Administration Officer, three development officials, a senior assistant and a peon. It collected Rs. 3.30 lakhs in 1972, Rs. 4.59 lakhs in 1973 and Rs. 5.57 lakhs in 1974 by way of premium.

THE ORIENTAL FIRE & GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY LTD., KOTA—This started functioning in 1971. The staff strength is seven, of which two are officers. It collected a premium of Rs. 4.35 lakhs in 1973 and Rs. 5.26 lakhs in 1974.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY LTD., KOTA—Its Kota office was opened in 1963. It has a Branch Officer, three inspectors, two office assistants and two sub-staff. It collected a premium of Rs. 3.91 lakhs in 1972, Rs. 4.07 lakhs in 1973 and Rs. 5.84 lakhs in 1974.

State Insurance

In 1954 the State Government decided to extend the scope of compulsory life insurance scheme of the erstwhile Jaipur State to whole of Rajasthan. Consequently Kota district was also brought in the State Insurance fold. This scheme was implemented in three stages; in the first stage it was extended to all the permanent employees of the State drawing pay of Rs. 51 or above. In the second phase, it sought to cover

1. Source : Office of the District Statistical Officer, Kota.

2. Source : Offices of the concerned companies.

all permanent employees of the State drawing a pay above Rs. 35 or more per month and in the third phase the scheme was extended to all the permanent employees of the State irrespective of their pay. The first, second and third phases of the scheme were implemented in the district on 1st March, 1954, 1st March, 1955 and 1st August, 1956 respectively. This scheme was made applicable to the employees of the Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads with effect from 2nd October, 1959, but was later on withdrawn on 1st February, 1962. In 1959 the scheme was also made applicable to the temporary employees of the State who had put in at least six months of service. The State Insurance Department issues two types of insurance policies, one under the endowment plan and the other under the whole life plan. The progress of insurance work in Kota district has been as below:¹

Particulars	Unit	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
1. Persons insured	No.	13,800	14,250	14,900	15,400	15,450
2. Premium collected	Rs.	18,21,499	18,84,388	19,66,965	20,86,273	22,04,716
3. Claims paid						
(i) by death	No.	23	25	39	51	35
(ii) by maturity	No.	127	147	150	170	206
(iii) by other causes	No.	21	13	15	14	25
4. Claims paid						
(i) by death	Rs.	53,620	37,198	99,052	1,44,079	1,10,821
(ii) by maturity	Rs.	1,66,458	1,63,700	1,71,955	2,27,368	3,46,522
(iii) by other causes	Rs.	6,173	1,283	5,835	5,736	11,353
5. Loans paid	No.	580	449	581	523	691
6. Loans paid	Rs.	3,12,902	2,94,757	4,25,873	4,28,737	5,91,088

National Savings Organisation

National Savings Scheme is an important source of financing development projects and it engenders a habit of thrift and saving

1. Source : Office of the Director, State Insurance, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

among people, especially among people of moderate means drawing small salaries. The small savings schemes in operation are (a) Seven Years National Savings Certificates, (b) Post-office Time Deposits Scheme, (c) Post-office Recurring Deposit Scheme, (d) Post-office Savings Bank Accounts, (e) Cumulative Time Deposit Accounts and (f) Public Provident Fund Scheme. The position of gross and net collection under these schemes for the last ten years is shown below :¹

(Rs. in lakhs)		
Year	Gross Deposits	Net Deposits
1965-66	46	17
1966-67	40	10
1967-68	54	9
1968-69	59	11
1969-70	66	20
1970-71	72	17
1971-72	107	44
1972-73	127	50½
1973-74	152	58¾
1974-75	130	31½

Coins and Currency

A reference to a mint in Kota city is found² in a report of the Political Agent to the Government in 1870. This was the only mint working in the erstwhile Kota State at that time. In 1870, gold, silver and copper coins were all being coined at this mint. The mark of the mint was a triple bow or knot which was sometimes described as *Jhar* (tree) of three *Pankharis* (leaves). A flower is also found on some of the coins.

GOLD COINAGE—Gold was coined in large amounts in the State and the gold coins corresponded with the rupees of the period in which they were issued and bore the same inscriptions. Their weight³ varied from 167.08 grains to 166.72 grains.

1. Source : Office of the Assistant Regional Director, National Savings (Government of India), Kota.

2. Webb, W.W. : *The Currencies of the Hindu States of Rajputana*, West Minister (1893), p. 92.

3. *ibid.*

SILVER COINAGE—A silver coin was struck in the name of Shah Alam. It bore the following inscription and weighed 171 grains.

OBVERSE—*Sikka mubarak badshah ghazi Shah' Alam bahadur*, meaning the auspicious coin of the noble monarch Shah Alam bahadur.

REVERSE—*Zarab Sanah Julus maimanat manus* meaning struck in the 47th year of his fortunate reign.

Another silver coin was struck around 1788 A.D. in the name of Muhammad Bidar Bakhat. On its reverse it had the same inscription as the Shah Alam coin. On the obverse the inscription was—*Sikka mubarak badshah ghazi Muhammad Shah bahadur* meaning auspicious coin of the victorious Emperor Muhammed Shah bahadur. Its weight was 175 grains.

The third type of silver coins struck in the erstwhile Kota State were in the name of Queen Victoria. They consisted of *Nazr* rupee, ordinary rupee, eight anna, four anna and two anna pieces. Inscription on these read as follows :

OBVERSE—*Zarab Kotah Sanah julus maimanat manus* meaning struck at Kotah in the year of the fortunate reign of.

REVERSE—*Malikah mu'azzamah Inglstan badshah ghazi* meaning Her Majesty of England, the victorious monarch.

The rupee coin weighed 175.8 grains and the smaller coins in the same proportion.

COPPER COINAGE—A copper coin weighing 278 grains and another weighing 282 grains were current in the erstwhile Kota State. The first one bore the same inscription as on the silver coin of Shah Alam and the other one bore the inscription which was on Queen Victoria's silver coin. Both these copper coins were square in shape.

In 1899, large purchases of grain had to be made outside the State with the result that rate of exchange fell. The *Durbar*, thereupon decided to abolish the local coins and introduced British currency as the sole legal tender in the State. This was done between March and August, 1901, at the rate of 114 Kota rupees for 100 British rupees.¹

After merger of the erstwhile princely States into Indian Union,

1. *Imperial Gazetteer of India*, Vol. XV, p. 421.

the coins of Indian Union became the legal tender in this territory. In 1950 for the first time the coins of Free India were issued.¹

TRADE AND COMMERCE

Import and Export

In olden days Kota State traded mostly with Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore (Kanpur) and the neighbouring States of Rajputana and Central India.² The opium of Kota State was claimed to be as good as, if not superior to, the Malwa product. It was manufactured into two different shapes. That for the Chinese market, which was sent mostly to the Government depot at Baran and thence to Bombay, was prepared in balls, while that for home consumption or for other States of Rajputana chiefly Bikaner, Jaisalmer and Jodhpur, it was made up into cakes. Main imports were sugar, *Gur*, rice, tobacco, groceries, piece cloth, cotton yarn, metals, dry fruits, leather goods and paper. Other exports were cereals, pulses, oil seeds, *Ghee*, cotton, forest produce, hides and Kota muslin.³ The chief centres of trade were Kota city and Baran and the principal trading castes were *Mahajans* and *Bohras*.⁴ The chief exports in 1908 were cereals and pulses, opium, oilseeds, cotton and hides, while the chief imports were salt, English piece-goods, yarn, rice, sugar, *Gur*, iron and other metals, dry fruits, leather goods and paper.

At the time of 1951 Census the chief exports of Kota district were found to be cereals, pulses, oil seeds, opium, cotton and hides while the chief imports were salt, piece goods, yarn, rice, sugar, *Gur*, iron and other metals.⁶ The items of export and import were the same at the time of Census of 1961 also.⁷

Trade Centres

The district has five regulated markets namely Kota, Baran, Ramganj Mandi, Sumerganj and Anta. Details about them are given as follows :

1. Gupta, P.L. : *Coins*, p. 173.

2. *Imperial Gazetteer of India*, Vol. XV, 1908, p. 419.

3. *Report on the Administration of Kota State, 1904-05*, p. 9 and *Imperial Gazetteer of India*, Vol. XV, p. 419.

4. *Imperial Gazetteer of India*, Vol. XV, 1908, p. 419.

5. *Ibid.*

6. *Census 1951, District Census Handbook, Part I, Kotah*, p. v.

7. *Census of India 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Kota District*, p. (vii).

KOTA MANDI¹—This *Mandi* was regulated on 30-1-1964. Its area and hinterland include the entire area of Ladpura, Digod, Anta, Sangod, Keshoraipatan, Bundi and Khanpur tahsils. The commodities notified as agricultural products for sale in the *Mandi* are wheat, *Jowar*, barley, maize, *Gur*, coriander, *Garda*, *Urd*, *Moong* and groundnut. In 1974-75, 120 traders, 54 'A' class agents, 18 'B' class agents, 65 retailers, one co-operative society and 31 weighmen functioned in this *Mandi*. Market charges are Rs. 1.68 per cent.

Arrivals of agricultural commodities in this *Mandi* in 1973-74 and 1974-75 were as follows :

Commodity	Quantity (Qtls.) 1973-74	Valuation during 1973-74 (Rs.)	(unit in '000)	
			Quantity (Qtls.) 1974-75	Valuation dur- ing 1974-75 (Rs.)
Wheat	15	173	82	14,632
Jowar	83	9,604	67	10,436
Gram	102	20,319	118	24,289
Maize	13	1,544	2	304
Barley	13	1,560	23	2,810
Alsi	2	7,411	54	18,671
Masoor	17	2,798	18	3,448
Gur	26	3,907	31	4,531
Garda	139	14,499	200	26,489
Coriander	52	14,280	48	7,766
Urd	6	971	2	315
Moong	19	2,075	2	290
Groundnut	4	1,124	10	2,582
Til	—	—	0.32	131

The income of the *Mandi* in 1972-73 was Rs. 2,42,119, in 1973-74 Rs. 8,71,676 and in 1974-75 Rs. 14,24,230. Expenditure in these years amounted to Rs. 90,131, Rs. 5,83,638 and Rs. 6,24,195 respectively.

BARAN MANDI²—It was declared a regulated *Mandi* by the State

1. Source : Office of the Secretary, Krishi Upaj Mandi, Kota.

2. Source : Office of the Secretary, Krishi Upaj Mandi, Baran.

Government on 9-1-1964. The area of hinterland of the *Mandi* is the entire area of Panchayat Samitis of Baran and Atru and of Municipal Committee Baran. The commodities notified for sale in the *Mandi* are wheat, *Jowar*, rice, maize, gram, paddy, barley, *Urd*, *Moong*, *Arhar*, *Masoor*, linseed, *Til*, groundnut, mustard, coriander, chillies, *Maithi* and *Gur*. Market functionaries of the *Mandi* on 31-3-1975 comprised 115 traders, 63 A class brokers, one B class broker, one co-operative society, 37 retailers, 42 weighmen and 95 porters. Market charges were Rs. 1.25 per cent.

Market arrivals of various agricultural commodities in the *Mandi* in 1973-74 and 1974-75 were as given below :

(unit in '000)

Commodity	Quantity (Qtls.) 1973-74	Valuation during 1973-74 (Rs.)	Quantity (Qtls.) 1974-75	Valuation during 1974-75 (Rs.)
Wheat	13	1,025	24	4,052
<i>Jowar</i>	1.17	9,961	10	16,598
Rice	18	4,849	16	5,429
Maize	3	267	0.08	11
Gram	38	5,579	47	11,306
Paddy	16	2,155	12	2,958
Barley	0.36	35	1	158
<i>Urd</i>	2	267	0.35	52
<i>Moong</i>	4	675	0.82	146
<i>Masoor</i>	1	171	2	321
<i>Arhar</i>	0.03	4	0.12	19
<i>Alsi</i>	16	5,294	12	6,492
<i>Til</i>	4	1,543	3	1,200
Groundnut	7	1,198	12	2,372
Mustard	0.10	25	0.04	11
Coriander	51	14,608	55	15,505
Chillies	1	400	2	822
<i>Maithi</i>	0.17	41	0.59	127
<i>Gur</i>	5	775	4.56	685

The *mandi* had the following income and expenditure during the last three years :

(Rs. in '000)

Year	Income	Expenditure
1972-73	158	106
1973-74	659	379
1974-75	913	835

RAMGANJ MANDI¹—Regulation of this *Mandi* took place on 9th January, 1964. The area and hinterland from where commodities come to this *Mandi* for sale are the areas of Panchayat Samiti Chechat, Panchayat Samiti Sangod and municipality, Ramganj Mandi. Some commodities were notified for this market which are coriander, *Posta*, *Urd*, *Moong*, *Alsi*, groundnut, *Til*, cuminseed, *Gur*, chillies, *Maithi*, *Masoor*, *Tur*, *Chawla*, wheat, barley, gram, maize, *Jowar*, *Singdana*, *Binola* and, cotton. Market functionaries on 31-3-1975 were 66 A class agents, 113 traders, 25 weighmen and 5 retailers. *Mandi* charges are 1.25 per cent.

The following arrivals of agricultural commodities were recorded in the *Mandi* during 1973-74 and 1974-75 :

(unit in '000)

Commodity	Quantity (Qtls.) 1973-74	Valuation during 1973-74 (Rs.)	Quantity (Qtls.) 1974-75	Valuation during 1974-75 (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5
Wheat	0.08	12	2	52
<i>Jowar</i>	20	1,889	25	4,054
Rice	—	—	—	—
Maize	5	491	5	694
Gram	5	809	10	1,864
Paddy	—	—	—	—
Barley	2	184	5	584
<i>Urd</i>	19	2,827	9	1,651
<i>Moong</i>	4	894	3	464

1. Source : Office of the Secretary, Krishi Upaj Mandi, Ramganj Mandi.

1	2	3	4	5
<i>Masoor</i>	0.80	112	0.21	35
<i>Posta</i>	14	5,384	13	4,864
<i>Arhar</i>	—	—	0.04	7
<i>Alsi</i>	11	2,987	9	2,866
<i>Til</i>	0.16	59	0.08	30
Groundnut	8	1,965	8	2,033
Mustard	—	—	—	—
Coriander (big)	44	1,041	40	10,268
Chillies	4	1,679	10	4,731
<i>Maithi</i>	2	458	3	719
<i>Gur</i>	0.03	4	Neg.*	1
Coriander (small)	38	12,378	37	12,726
Cuminseed	Neg.*	4	Neg.*	5

The income and expenditure of the *Mandi* during the last three years was as follows :

Year	Income	Expenditure
1972-73	1,43,335	67,550
1973-74	3,84,287	1,42,594
1974-75	8,72,235	1,18,659

SUMERGANJ MANDI¹—The market was regulated on 1-10-1964. Its area and hinterland comprise the entire Indargarh sub-tahsil and area of Sumerganj municipality. The notified commodities include wheat, barley, gram, Jowar, maize, Bajra, Arhar, Moong, Urd, Chawla, Alsi, Taramira, mustard, coriander, cuminseed, groundnut, Til and Gur. 38 traders, 31 A class agents, one retailer, one co-operative society and 21 porters functioned in the *Mandi* during 1974-75. The market charges are Rs. 1.25 per cent.

*Neg. : Negligible.

1. Source : Office of the Secretary, Krishi Upaj Mandi, Sumerganj,

The arrivals of agricultural commodities in this market during 1973-74 and 1974-75 were as shown below :

(unit in '000)

Commodity	Quantity (Qtls.) 1973-74	Valuation during 1973-74 (Rs.)	Quantity (Qtls.) 1974-75	Valuation during 1974-75 (Rs.)
Wheat	Nil	—	1	223
Jowar	9	899	32	4,496
Maize	0.2	19	Neg.*	0.6
Gram	8	1,324	9	1,819
Barley	4	500	2	222
Moong	0.9	193	Neg.*	8
Taramira	2	506	9	2,170
Bajra	0.2	15	Neg.*	1
Arhar	0.12	17	0.13	22
Alsi	2	496	4	1,146
Til	0.9	319	0.3	137
Groundnut	Nil	—	Neg.*	4
Coriander	4	1,017	3	1,006
Gur	Nil	—	Neg.*	10
Cuminseed	—	—	Neg.*	14

The *Mandi* had the following income and expenditure during the last three years.

Year	Income	Expenditure
1972-73	20,556	21,124
1973-74	45,059	22,937
1974-75	1,42,100	34,158

ANTA MANDI¹—The *Mandi* was regulated on 25-8-1966. The agricultural commodities from areas of Panchayat Samitis Anta and

*Neg. = Negligible.

1. Source : Office of the Secretary, Krishi Upaj Mandi, Anta.

Sultanpur come here for sale. The commodities notified for this *Mandi* are *Jowar*, paddy, groundnut, wheat, gram, *Alsi*, *Masoor*, *Til*, *Urad*, *Moong*, maize, chillies etc. In 1974-75 the *Mandi* had 244 functionaries of different categories functioning in the market area. The *Mandi* charges are Rs. 1.25 per cent. The arrivals in the *Mandi* during 1973-74 and 1974-75 were as below :

Commodity	Quantity (Qtls.) 1973-74	Valuation during 1973-74 (Rs.)	(unit in '000)	
			Quantity (Qtls.) 1974-75	Valuation during 1974-75 (Rs.)
Wheat	40	2,734	18	2,894
Jowar	29	2,783	20	3,015
Gram	27	4,300	28	597
Paddy	2	194	3	118
Barley	2	157	3	446
Urd	0.4	62	Neg.*	161
Moong	1	166	0.3	2
Masoor	Nil	—	0.5	95
Arhar	0.2	16	0.4	145
Alsi	4	1,295	5	1,722
Til	0.1	111	4	13
Groundnut	3	622	5	1,057
Coriander	6	1,400	6	1,305
Chillies	0.3	99	Neg.*	4

A statement of income and expenditure of the *Mandi* for the last three years is given below :

Year	(Rs.)	
	Income	Expenditure
1972-73	71,650	48,409
1973-74	1,70,411	98,894
1974-75	8,02,249	7,18,769

*Neg. = Negligible.

Retail Trade

In urban areas there are markets which can be classified as primary and secondary. The former mostly deal in items which are locally produced in their hinterland, while the latter deal in those commodities which are imported from outside and exported in bulk.

Village shop-keepers and periodical *Hats* play an important role in organising trade and commerce in the rural areas. Most of the villages have shops which provide its inhabitants with their day-to-day necessities. Except foodgrains and other agricultural produce which the village shop-keeper purchases from the producer, he obtains his goods from the nearby towns where due to his business relations he can get credit facilities. His stock generally includes grain, groceries, raw and refined sugar, salt, chillies, oil, spices, soap, tea leaves, tobacco, *Biris*, matches and articles required by the people of the village for their day to day use. The village shop-keeper also acts as supplier of credit, both directly by advancing loans in cash and indirectly by offering sales on credit. A few village shop-keepers who are rich, deal in fuel, machinery, building material, transport vehicles and other manufactured commodities.

Village *Hats* or weekly markets are held where shop-keepers from nearby villages assemble and sell articles of daily need to the cultivators. Some of the places in the district where such weekly markets are held are given in Appendix II.

Co-operation in Trade

A Sahkari Consumers' Wholesale Bhandar has been functioning in Kota city since 31st October, 1963. At present (1974-75) it has 1,102 members. The Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Kota is working as its administrator. The principal commodities sold through this store are controlled cloth and sugar, general goods, tyres, tubes, soap, tea, hair oil, tooth paste, hosiery goods, bedsheets, soda ash, blades, battery cells and ink. Details of its transaction for the last four years are given in the statement below¹ :

Items	(Rs. in lakhs)			
	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Share capital	1.82	1.82	1.82	1.94
Working capital	7.41	6.62	7.30	7.46
Wholesale purchases	N.A.	28.13	31.64	34.92
Wholesale sales	N.A.	30.50	31.61	37.25
Profit (+) or loss (—)	(—)0.69	(+)0.22	(—)0.34	(+)0.30

1. Source : Office of the Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Kota.
N.A. = Not available

Apart from this wholesale Bhandar, the following 11 primary co-operative consumers' stores were functioning in Kota district on 31-3-1975:

1. Railway Employees Co-operative Consumers' Store, Kota Junction.
2. Gopal Industries Employees Co-operative Consumers' Store, Kota Junction.
3. Nanta Teachers' Training Co-operative Consumers' Store, Nanta, Kota.
4. Rajkeeya Pravedhik Co-operative Consumers' Store, D.C.M. Road, Kota.
5. Instrumentation Co-operative Consumers' Store, Kota.
6. Chambal Employees Co-operative Consumers' Store, Kota.
7. Ladpura Co-operative Consumers' Store, Kota.
8. Kabal Nagar Co-operative Consumers' Store, Kabal Nagar, Kota.
9. Sarvodaya Sahkari Upbhokta Bhandar, Ramganj Mandi, Kota district.
10. Siksha Sahkari Store, Rampura Bazar, Kota.
11. Dak and Tar Karmachari Sahkari Upbhokta Bhandar, Kota.

State Trading

There is no state trading in the strict sense of the term. However, some sort of control is maintained over the distribution of essential commodities. Their supply is arranged through the District Supply Officer. The Rajasthan Display of Prices of Essential Commodities Order, 1966 is in force in the district. The number of fair price shops and amount of commodities distributed through them during the last four years are given in the table below :¹

Year	Shops (No.)	Commodities distributed (in quintals)			
		Wheat	Jowar	Gram	Sugar
1971-72	229	—	—	—	11,730
1972-73	297	38,690	—	—	43,815
1973-74	353	65,759	7,935	1,462	48,930
1974-75	355	66,696	5,150	68	45,930

1. Source : Office of the District Supply Officer, Kota.

Rajasthan State Warehousing Corporation¹

This Corporation provides storage facilities on scientific lines and on nominal charges to producers and government undertakings for storage of agricultural produce and notified commodities. Goods deposited in Corporation's godowns are preserved with the help of pesticides and insecticides. The stocks are insured against the risk of fire and theft. A warehouse receipt is issued for the goods deposited and this receipt is a negotiable instrument. Corporation started its activities at Baran in Kota district in 1958. Now (1974-75) it has warehouses at Anta, Baran, Ramganj Mundi, Itawa, Chhabra and Chhipa Barod. Of these Chhabra and Chhipa Barod are levy/procurement centres. The storage capacity at these centres is given below :

Name of the Centre	Storage capacity (tonnes)		Total
	Constructed	Hired	
Anta	4,560	—	4,560
Baran	9,000	905	9,905
Ramganj Mandi	4,560	889	5,449
Itawa	—	347	347
Chhabra	—	264	264
Chhipa Barod	—	283	283

The storage charges for different articles effective from 1st September, 1974 are as follows :

1. All foodgrains and pulses
 - (i) under 101 kg. 33 paise per bag per month
 - (ii) Above 101 kg. & under 111 kg. 38 „ „ „ „ „
2. Sugar under-101 kg. 40 „ „ „ „ „
3. Cement upto 51 kg. 14 „ „ „ „ „
4. All types of fertilisers
 - (i) Under 51 kg. 14 „ „ „ „ „
 - (ii) Above 51 kg. 28 „ „ „ „ „

The income and expenditure of each centre during the last four years was as follows :

1. Source : Office of the Managing Director, Rajasthan State Warehousing Corporation, Jaipur.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of centre	1971-72		1972-73		1973-74		1974-75	
	Income	Exp.	Income	Exp.	Income	Exp.	Income	Exp.
Anta	0.18	0.17	0.69	0.19	0.60	0.28	0.55	0.25
Baran	2.63	0.82	2.48	0.68	2.35	0.77	1.72	0.69
Ramganj Mandi	1.78	0.50	1.25	0.54	1.02	0.41	0.78	0.51
Chhabra	0.23	0.17	0.23	0.17	0.13	0.16	N.A.*	N.A.*

Food Corporation of India¹

The Food Corporation of India was set up by an Act of Parliament in January, 1965. It extended its activities in Rajasthan in November, 1965. Government of India fixes a support price for purchase of each food grain by the Food Corporation and it then makes purchases if the price goes below the support price. It also occasionally releases food grains at a previously fixed issue price to arrest any undue rise in price and releases large quantities of food grains to flood the market. It acts as procurement agency for the State Government for procurement of grains under any State orders like producers' levy, traders' levy, wholesale purchase etc. It also arranges movement and issue of foodgrains to the fair price shops/public distribution system.

A district office of the Corporation has been functioning at Kota since June, 1973. It looks after the procurement and distribution of foodgrains in Kota, Bundi, Sawai Madhopur and Jhalawar districts. The district office is headed by a district manager with a team of four assistant managers. It has a food storage depot at Baran in the district whose storage capacity is 5,000 metric tonnes covered and 5,000 metric tonnes open. Quality inspectors of the Corporation are posted at important *Mandis* of the district.

Fairs

Several religious and cattle fairs are held in the district. A description of these fairs is given elsewhere in this volume.

Weights and Measures

Before the formation of Rajasthan different systems of weights and measures were in vogue in the erstwhile States. The common

system of weights in use was maund of 40 seers and seer of 80 *Tolas*. Linear measures were yard and *Girah*.

After the formation of Rajasthan the Government of Rajasthan passed the Rajasthan Weights & Measures Act, 1954 which came into effect in 1956. It sought to bring about uniformity in various types of weights and measures prevalent in various States of Rajasthan. In the meantime Government of India passed Standard Weights & Measures Act, 1956 with a view to introducing the metric system. Subsequently Rajasthan also passed the Rajasthan Weights & Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958 and introduced the metric system through a phased programme. In Kota district, metric weights and measures were compulsorily introduced¹ on the following dates : Weights on 1-10-1960; Capacity measures on 1-4-1962; Linear measures on 1-10-1962.

Wide publicity was organised by Rajasthan Government to acquaint the public with the new system of weights and measures. The use of old weights and measures is now punishable under the Act and they are liable to be seized and confiscated. The new weights and measures have now gradually replaced the old ones in the district, though the progress is slow in rural areas.

1. Source : Office of the Director of Industries, Jaipur.

*N.A.=Not Available

1. Source : Office of the District Manager, Food Corporation of India, Kota.

APPENDIX I

**Location and date of opening of branches of joint stock banks
in Kota district (as in April, 1975)**

Name of the Bank/branch	Date of opening
State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	
Kota city	26.10.1965
Kota, Industrial Estate	30.12.1964
Kota, Station Road	31.3.1967
Kota, Raj Bhawan Road	9.2.1952
Kota, Instrumentation Township	29.12.1970
Kota, Shri Ramnagar	19.5.1973
Baran	28.6.1961
Ramganj Mandi	25.8.1961
Chhipa Barod	17.7.1967
Sangod	27.6.1968
Kishanganj	9.10.1968
Mangrol	28.1.1969
Pipalda	29.1.1969
Digod	27.2.1969
Atru	28.6.1969
Shahabad	28.6.1969
Chhabra	18.12.1964
Bank of India	
Kota	26.6.1963
Kota, Industrial area	19.8.1973
State Bank of India	
Kota	30.12.1971
Kota, Agriculture Development Branch	18.4.1973
Bank of Rajasthan Ltd.	
Kota City	8.9. 948
Kota, Junction	27.1.1956
Kota, Subzi Mandi	13.10.1960
Kota, Industrial Estate	7.11.1963
Kota, Shri Ramnagar	5.6.1971
Baran	1.9.1948
Ramganj Mandi	1.9.1948
Indargarh	8.3.1962
Morak	20.4.1975

Name of the Bank/branch	Date of opening
United Commercial Bank	
Kota	25.6.1960
Kota, Shopping Centre	10.9.1973
Anta	3.1.1970
Central Bank of India	
Kota	29.10.1959
Kota, Goverdhanpura Circle	27.2.1972
Kota, Civil Lines	17.8.1972
Ramganj Mandi	31.3.1973
Sultanpura	1.7.1970
Kethun	1.7.1970
Seeswali	2.7.1973
Chechat	9.7.1973
Mandana	14.7.1973
Punjab National Bank	
Kota	11.6.1948
Kota, Industrial Estate	26.12.1967
Baran	22.7.1959
Itawa	18.12.1971
Koela	24.12.1973
Bank of Baroda	
Kota	4.3.1963
Union Bank of India	
Kota	17.3.1973
The New Bank of India Ltd.	
Kota	30.8.1973
Allahabad Bank	
Kota	29.12.1974
Hindustan Commercial Bank Ltd.	
Kota	2.4.1974

Source : Office of the Chief Officer, Reserve Bank of India, Bombay.

APPENDIX II

List of some places where weekly markets are held in Kota District

PIPALDA TAHSIL—Pipalda (Saturday), Itawa (Thursday), Khatoli (Thursday), Ayara (Tuesday), Luhawad (Sunday), Korawada, (Friday), Genta (Sunday).

DIGOD TAHSIL—Digod (Sunday), Seemalya (Friday), Chauma (Tuesday), Rail (Saturday), Sultanpur (Thursday), Mandawara (Wednesday), Barod (Tuesday), Budhadeet (Sunday).

BARAN TAHSIL—Balawada (Monday), Baran (Friday), Koyla (Tuesday), Simli (Sunday).

KISHANGANJ TAHSIL—Kishanganj (Sunday), Bhanwargarh (Monday), Paranya (Saturday), Nahargarh (Sunday), Jalwara (Tuesday), Bajrangarh (Wednesday), Relawan (Monday), Ramgarh (Saturday).

SHAHABAD TAHSIL—Samraniya (Tuesday), Deori (Thursday).

RAMGANJ MANDI TAHSIL—Khairabad (Saturday), Suket (Sunday), Sathal Kheri (Sunday), Kumbh Kot (Saturday), Modak (Monday), Chechat (Friday).

SANGOD TAHSIL—Sangod (Monday), Kanwas (Thursday), Beawar Kalan (Sunday), Anwa (Sunday).

ATRU TAHSIL—Atru (Saturday), Kawai (Monday), Mothpur (Thursday), Atone (Saturday), Katawar (Sunday) Kunjer (Wednesday), Chardana (Thursday).

CHHIPA BAROD TAHSIL—Chhipa Barod (Tuesday), Harnawada Shahji (Wednesday), Sarthal (Thursday), Banjari (Saturday).

CHHABRA TAHSIL—Pali (Friday), Kadaiyahat (Saturday).

Source : Offices of the concerned Tahsildars.

CHAPTER VII
COMMUNICATIONS

Old time trade routes and highways

In olden days Kota was connected by road with cities of Rajasthan and northern India. On the basis of *Tabaqat-i-Akbari* it can be said that there was a direct route from Agra to Mandu via Ranthambhor, Kota, Gagron and Ujjain.¹ Shivpur and Gagron were also connected by road.² There were routes going from Kota to Udaipur, Kota to Amber and Kota to Bans Bahala.³ In 1699 A.D. the ceremonial baggage for betrothal was taken from Kota to Udaipur via Mandana, Mukundgarh, Kherabad, Bhanpura, Rampura, Bhatkhedi, Jawad, Raipur, Jonpur, Untalo and Chakrad. In 1700, Kota State employees went to Amer via Nanta, Bundi, Dugari, Nagar, Tonk, Niwai, Chaksu, Sanganer and Amer. In 1703, wife of Prince Bhim Singh of Kota went home to Bans Bahala via Raipur, Mukundgarh, Bhanpur, Rampur, Jarhera, Dasor, Sinawadi, Arnad, Devalya, Ghatali and Simpur. In 1755, Maharao Durjansal travelled from Kota to Dwarka⁴ and in 1766, Maharao Guman Singh made a journey from Kota to Nathdwara via Mangli, Bak, Sadawas and Pipalya.⁵

Tod toured Bundi, Kota and Jhalawar in 1820 A. D. and took the following route :⁶ Udaipur to Kota via Nikumbh, Nimbahera, Dharieswar, Singoli and Bhainsrorgarh; Kota to Jhalrapatan via Baroli, Naoli and Puchpahar; Kota to Bundi and Udaipur via Nanta, Talera, Bundi, Thanot, Jahazpur, Kachola, Mandargarh, Hamirgarh, Rashmi and Mavli.

Imperial Gazetteer mentioned that the more important metalled roads in Kota State led from the capital to Baran, Bundi and Jhalrapatan.⁷ These roads were constructed and maintained by the Public Works Department of the State. The total length of metalled roads was

1. Sharma, G.N. : *Rajasthan Studies*, p. 163.

2. *ibid.*, p. 164.

3. Sharma, M.L., : *Kota Rajya ka Itihas*, 1939, pp. 246-247.

4. *ibid.*, p. 411.

5. *ibid.*, p. 465.

6. Tod, J. : *Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan*, Vol. II, pp. 477-612.

7. *Imperial Gazetteer of India*, Vol. XV, 1908. p. 419.

143 miles (230.23 km.) and of unmetalled roads 410 miles (660.1 km.). Road length increased to 660 miles (1062.6 km.) in 1916-17, 764 miles (1230.04 km.) in 1921-22 and 1,010 miles (1626.1 km.) in 1940-41.¹

In 1947 Kota State had 275 miles (442.75 km.) of metalled roads and 570 miles (917.7 km.) of unmetalled roads.² Main roads led from Kota to Jhalawar (53 miles or 85.33 km.), Kota to Bundi (22 miles or 35.42 km.), Kota to Baran (50 miles or 80.5 km.) and Kota to Kuwai (66 miles or 106.26 km.).³

PRESENT ROAD FACILITIES

Road communication was improved to some extent during the First Five Year Plan. The Second Five Year Plan undertook the programme of linking all tahsil headquarters with sub-divisional headquarters and connecting by road, all villages with population of 5,000 or above. Provision was also made for construction of approach roads, linking up important towns with the rail heads or main roads, and of giving access to the mines and quarries. These objectives were carried over to the Third Plan period also. At the end of First Plan in 1955-56, Kota district had 12 miles (19.32 km.) of cement concrete, 61 miles (98.21 km.) painted, 265 miles (426.65 km.) metalled, 27 miles (43.47 km.) gravelled and 581 miles (935.41 km.) fair weather roads bringing the total to 946 miles (1523.06 km.).⁴ During the Second Five Year Plan Rs. 29.90 lakhs were spent on the development of roads.⁵ At the end of Second Plan period Kota district had 18 km. of cement concrete, 298 km. painted, 546 km. metalled and 924 km. fair weather road i.e. in all 1,786 km. of roads.⁶ An expenditure of Rs. 29.65 lakhs was made on roads in the district during Third Five Year Plan period.⁷ At the end of this period (1965-66) the district had 18 km. cement concrete, 459 km. painted, 406 km. metalled, 802 km. fair weather and in all 1,685 km. of roads.⁸ During 1966-69 an expenditure of Rs. 10.51 lakhs was made on roads⁹ and in 1968-69 total road length in the district¹⁰ was 1,703 km. In 1969-70

1. *Annual Reports on the Administration of Kotah State, for 1916-17, 1921-22 and 1940-41.*

2. Gehlot, J.S. : *Kota Rajya ka Itihas*, Part, I, 1960, p. 7.

3. *ibid.*

4. *Second Five Year Plan, Progress Report, Rajasthan, 1956-61*, p. LXXXIII.

5. *ibid.*, p. LXXXIV.

6. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, 1961*, p. 290.

7. *Tritiya Panchvarshiya Yojna Pragati Prativedan, 1961-66*, p. 238.

8. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, 1966*, p. 163.

9. *Yojna Pragati Prativedan, 1966-69*, p. 171.

10. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, 1969*, p. 152.

Rs. 0.35 lakhs were spent and the total road length in the district remained at 1,703 km.¹ Category-wise road length in the district for selected years from 1956-57 to 1974-75 is given in Appendix I.

National Highways

No national highway passes through the district.²

State Highways

Five State Highways pass through the district. Their total length in the district is 544 km.³

Major District Roads

There are four roads of this category in the district measuring 123 km.

Other district roads and village roads

These roads connect important marketing centres etc. with one another, but they are subject to frequent interruption of traffic during the rains. Their total number in the district is 65 and total length 1,097 km.

Thus in 1974-75 a net work of 1,764 km. roads was spread in the length and breadth of the district.

Vehicles and conveyances

In earlier times the main means of conveyance and internal trade were bullock carts, camels, bullocks and donkeys. In the country side the bullock carts even now serve both as a personal carriage and for transportation of produce. Among the beasts of burden, horses, ponies, donkeys, camels and mules are used.

The principal motor vehicles, according to the categories registered with the Government, are private cars and jeeps, private buses, motor cycles and tricycles, contract and taxi carriages, public carriers, tractors and others. The number of motor vehicles on road in the district from 1957 to 1974 is given in Appendix II.

The number of all categories of vehicles on road has increased considerably over the years. Significant increase can be seen in all categories of vehicles and specially in motor cycles and tricycles and

1. *Yojna Pragati Prativedan, 1969-70*, p. 123.

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

3. *ibid.*

contract and taxi carriages, tractors and public carriers. This may be due to the rapid industrialisation of the area and growing consciousness among the farmers of the use of mechanised ways of farming and greater utilisation of public transport system for travelling.

An incidental feature of this increase in vehicular traffic has been an increase in the number of accidents. Statement¹ below gives the number of road accidents, persons killed, persons injured and vehicles involved from the year 1957 to 1974:

(No.)

Year	Accidents	Persons killed	Persons injured	Vehicles involved
1957	31	5	23	31
1958	38	3	40	38
1959	40	12	44	44
1960	24	6	12	27
1961	61	12	56	61
1962	56	7	67	52
1963	66	11	66	60
1964	83	24	94	76
1965	92	18	85	82
1966	66	25	93	63
1967	66	33	96	64
1968	124	67	146	144
1969	125	36	144	125
1970	131	33	162	134
1971	159	49	143	181
1972	181	42	184	181
1973	134	39	117	134
1974	115	38	126	114

It can be observed from the above statement that number of accidents as well as number of vehicles involved have increased over the years.

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, yearly volumes 1958 onwards.

In spite of the increase in the number of personal vehicles, the common man's vehicle is still the bicycle. Tongas and rickshaws are available as hired carriages in most of the towns.

A list of some goods transport companies operating in the district is at appendix III.

Bus Service

NATIONALISED ROUTES—There are the following nationalised bus routes in the district:¹

Routes	Date of Nationalisation
1. Kota to Ajmer via Deoli, Kekri	15.12.1960
Kota-Bundi	"
Kota-Deoli	"
Talera-Keshorai Patan	"
2. Kota to Jaipur via Deoli, Tonk	2.4.1962
3. Kota-Jhalawar-Eklera	26.9.1964
Kota-Chechat	"
Kota-Ramganj Mandi	"
4. Kota-Eklera via Darrah-Sangod-Khanpur-Arniya	26.3.1973
5. Kota-Jhalrapatan-Pidawa	"
6. Kota-Sangod via Darrah, Kanwas	"
7. Kota-Bakani via Darrah, Jhalawar	"
Jhalrapatan, Jandhor	"

For these bus routes booking offices in Kota district in 1974-75 were at C. B. S. Kota, Chhawani Choraya, Kota, Darrah, Baroli and Sangod. The organisational set up in Kota Depot as on 31.3.1975 consisted of one Assistant Regional Manager, one Additional Depot Manager, two Assistant Depot Managers, two traffic inspectors, one office superintendent, four junior accountants, six upper division clerks, three station incharges, six assistant traffic inspectors, 25 lower division clerks, 20 booking clerks, 75 conductors and 26 class IV employees.

Besides, the nationalised routes a few inter-state routes² are also

1. Source : Office of the General Manager, Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation, Jaipur.

2. Source : As above.

being operated by the Kota depot between Rajasthan State and Madhya Pradesh viz. from Kota to Bhopal, Indore, Ujjain, Shivpuri and Nimach.

Private Bus Service

Private bus services are run in the district on thirteen routes under permit from State transport authority. One transport service is also run on co-operative lines in the district.¹

RAILWAYS

Upto 1899 Kota State did not have any railway track.² Contiguous to this State, there was a Great Indian Peninsula line upto Guna and a B. B. & C. I. line upto Nagda on one side and Mathura on the other. In 1896 Kota State made efforts to get the permission of the then Government of India for extension of Great Indian Peninsula line from Guna upto Baran, the main grain mart of the State. For reaching Guna the line had to pass through Gwalior State and Tonk State also. So the three States agreed to co-operate in this venture. Government of India granted³ sanction for extension on 22nd January, 1895. The total length of railway track from Guna to Baran was 76 miles of which 22 miles fell in Gwalior State, 22 miles in Tonk State and 32 miles in Kota State. The estimated expenditure on the construction of this line was Rs. 79,000 per mile and Kota State paid at this rate⁴ for 32 miles. This line was opened to traffic upto Baran in 1899 and was extended upto Kota in 1906.

In 1908 construction of railway line from Nagda to Mathura was also completed and opened to traffic.⁵

After reorganisation of railways in 1956 Kota district came under the jurisdiction of Western Railway. Total length of Nagda-Mathura section of broad gauge line in the district is 111.72 km. and that of Kota-Bina section 148.70 km. The first station of Nagda-Mathura section in the district is Ramganj Mandi and the last station is Indargarh. Stations on this route are Ramganj Mandi, Morak, Kanwālpura, Darrah, Gopal Road, Raotha Road, Dhani Kasar, Alniya, Dadhdevi, Dakanya Talab, Kota City, Kota Junction and Indargarh. The first station on Kota-Bina section in the district is Kota and the last station is Motipura Chauki. Stations on this route are Kota, Digod, Bhonra,

1. Source : Office of the Regional Transport Officer, Kota Region, Kota.

2. Sharma, M L., *op. cit.*, p. 776.

3. *Ibid.*, p. 777. 4. *Ibid.* 5. *Ibid.*

Anta, Bijora, Baran, Chhajawa, Piproda Road, Atru, Salpura, Andheri Bridge, Chhabra Gugor, Bhulon and Motipura Chauki. The only junction station on both the routes is Kota. Kota Junction station yard has loco shed, spare engines, break down and a turn table. The amenities to travellers provided at various stations are as follows :

RETIRING ROOM—Kota Junction.

WAITING ROOM—Ramganj Mandi, Darrah, Indargarh, Baran and Chhabra Gugor.

WAITING SHED OR WAITING HALL—All stations except Andheri bridge.

DRINKING WATER—All stations except Bijora, Chhajawa, Andheri bridge and Motipura Chauki being flag stations.

ELECTRICITY—Ramganj Mandi, Morak, Kota City, Kota Junction, Indargarh, Anta, Baran, Atru and Chhabra Gugor.

Air

There is a landing ground for air crafts at Kota.

TRAVEL FACILITIES

Circuit House

A circuit house is being maintained at present by the General Administration Department of Rajasthan Government at Kota.¹ It is located on Station Road and has 15 rooms. Electricity and water supply are available in it. The tariff for State government officials on duty is Rs. 3.00 per day and for others Rs. 30.00 per day.

Dak Bungalows

The Public Works Department of Rajasthan Government maintains eight dak bungalows in the district which are primarily meant for government officers on tour. Others are also allowed to stay in them but charges for them are different. The location and the details of these dak bungalows are as follows :²

1. Source : Office of the Manager, Circuit House, Kota.

2. Source : Office of the Executive Engineer, P.W.D. (B & R), District Division, Kota.

Location of Dak Bungalow	Year of construction	Number of rooms	Facilities		Charges per day	
			Electri-city	Running Water	Officers on duty (Rs.)	Others (Rs.)
1. Kota	1972-73	8	Yes	Yes	0.50	4.50
2. Baran	State times	4	Yes	Yes	0.50	3.00
3. Baran	1960	4	Yes	Yes	0.50	3.00
4. Shahabad	State times	2	No	Yes	0.50	2.00
5. Morak	„	2	Yes	No	0.50	2.00
6. Indargarh	„	2	Yes	No	0.50	2.00
7. Atru	„	3	Yes	No	0.50	2.00
8. Chhabra	„	2	Yes	Yes	0.50	2.00
(with a hall)						

In addition to the aforesaid charges, officers on duty and others have to pay Re. 0.50 extra in summer for electricity in rest houses where electricity is provided.

At present Irrigation Department of Rajasthan Government maintains rest houses at twelve places in the district. Their details are given in the following table :¹

Location of Rest House	Year of construction	No. of rooms	Facilities		Charges per day	
			Electri-city	Running Water	Officers on duty (Rs.)	Others (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RIGHT CANAL DIVISION I						
1. Chambal Rest House	Completed alongwith the project	4	Yes	Yes	1.00	10.00
2. Rest House, Kethun	„	2	Yes	Yes	1.00	3.00
3. Parlia Colony Rest House, Parlia	„	2	No	No	Nil	2.00
4. Rest House, Sultanpur	„	2	No	Yes	Nil	2.00

1. Source : Office of the Superintending Engineer, Canal Circle, Chambal Project, Kota.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5. Rest House, Ummed-pura	Completed alongwith the project	2	No	No	Nil	2.00
RIGHT CANAL DIVISION II						
1. Parwan Canal Colony Rest House, Parwan	1958	4	No	No	Nil	2.00
2. Anta Canal Colony Rest House	1955	2	Yes	Yes	1.00	3.00
3. Sarkanya Canal Colony Rest House	1960	2	No	No	Nil	2.00
4. Banganga Canal Colony Rest House	1960	2	No	No	Nil	2.00
5. Rinjha Canal Colony Rest House	1960	2	No	No	Nil	2.00
6. Lacmipura Colony Rest House	1960	2	No	No	Nil	2.00
7. Etawa Canal Colony Rest House	1962	3	No	No	Nil	2.00

These rest houses are primarily for the use of officers of Irrigation Department and Canal Project for inspection of sites. Others are allowed to stay here after they have obtained permission of the Superintending Engineer, Canal Circle, Chambal Project, Kota.

Forest Department of Rajasthan Government also maintains a rest house in the district, the relevant details about which are given below :¹

Location	No. of rooms	Facilities		Charges per day	
		Electri-city	Water	Officers on duty (Rs.)	Others (Rs.)
1. Darrah village (with dining hall)	2	Yes	Yes	1.00	20.00 single bed 30.00 double bed

1. Source : Office of the Circle Forest Officer, Kota.

Dharamshalas

There are several *Dharamshalas* in the towns of the district which provide accommodation to travellers. Their details are given in Appendix IV.

Hotels

A list of hotels in Kota City, number of rooms in each and charges per day is appended at Appendix V.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

Prior to 1783 Kota State had no regular postal service either for the State or for public letters.¹ Important letters were sent through special messengers. In 1783 A.D. the work of sending State letters was entrusted to a *Seih* who arranged despatch of letters to Bikaner, Jodhpur, Ajmer, Jhansi, Poona, Delhi and Shahjahanpur.² In 1873 the postal arrangements were in charge of a *Patel* who also took public letters for despatch. In 1899 A.D. State's expenditure on postal service was Rs. 5,000 annually. However, in 1899 A.D. the ruler of the State adopted Imperial postal unity.³ After this agreement, State post offices were closed and there were 32 British post offices in the State in 1908; of these two (at Kota and Baran) were also telegraph offices.⁴ In 1947 the number of post offices had increased to 45 and telegraph offices to five.⁵

After the formation of Rajasthan, the postal department in Kota became a part of the postal organisation of the Government of India. The entire set up was expanded and efforts were made to convey dak as speedily as possible. In 1951 there were 48 post offices in Kota district.⁶ The following table illustrates the expansion of postal and telegraph facilities in the district since 1965-66 to 1974-75 :⁷

Year	Post Offices	Telegraph Offices	Telephone Exchanges	Public Call Offices
1	2	3	4	5
1965-66	221	29	5	16
1966-67	226	30	6	11

1. Sharma. M.L., *op. cit.*, p. 660.

2. *ibid.*, p. 661.

3. *Imperial Gazetteer of India*, Vol. XV, 1908, p. 419.

4. *ibid.*

5. Gehlot, J. S. : *Kota Rajya ka Itihas*, 1960, p. 7.

6. *Census, 1951, District Census Handbook, Kota, Part I, Bikaner*, 1954, Appendix C.

7. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, yearly volumes from 1966 onwards.

1	2	3	4	5
1967-68	239	36	8	12
1968-69	245	56	8	9
1969-70	247	36	10	10
1970-71	256	36	10	11
1971-72	259	45	11	16
1972-73	262	37	11	14
1973-74	283	42	9	13
1974-75	300	39	9	14

A list of post offices in Kota district as on 1-4-1975 is given in Appendix VI.

The organisational set up of the postal department in Kota district consists of one Post Master, ten Assistant Post Masters, four I.P.Os., 131 clerks, 89 postmen and 47 class IV employees.

Telegraphs

The first telegraph line in Kota State was constructed in 1892 from Deoli to Kota. This line was later extended upto Jhalra Patan. After the construction of railway lines, Kota town became connected by telegraph with other towns of India.¹ In 1951 there were six telegraph offices in Kota district.² They were at Kota, Baran, Ramganj Mandi, Atru, Chhabra and Sironj.

On 31-3-1975 there were 39 telegraph offices in the district. Location of these was at :³

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Alniya | 9. Chhajawa |
| 2. Anta | 10. Chhipa Barod |
| 3. Atru | 11. Digod |
| 4. Baran | 12. Ghantaghar, Kota |
| 5. Barod | 13. Gumanpura, Kota |
| 6. Bhanwargarh | 14. Hawa |
| 7. Chechat | 15. Industrial Estate, Kota |
| 8. Chhabra | 16. Instrumentation, Kota |

1. Sharma, M. L., *op. cit.*, p. 779.

2. *Census, 1951, op. cit.*, Appendix C.

3. Source : Office of the Divisional Engineer, Telegraphs, Kota.

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| 17. Jaipia | 29. Nahargarh |
| 18. Kachehry, Kota | 30. Nanta |
| 19. Kanwas | 31. Nayapura, Kota |
| 20. Kasbathana | 32. Railway Station, Kota |
| 21. Kethun | 33. Ramganj Mandi |
| 22. Kaithunipole, Kota | 34. Sangod |
| 23. Khairabad | 35. Shahabad |
| 24. Kishanganj | 36. Sisawali |
| 25. Kota City | 37. Sultanpur |
| 26. Kota Junction | 38. Sumerganj Mandi |
| 27. Mangrol | 39. Udyogpuri, Kota |
| 28. Morak | |

A total number of nine telephone exchanges functioned in the district on 31-3-1975. Details were as given below :¹

Location of Exchange	Type of Exchange	Capacity	Working connections
Baran	CBNM*	200	180
Kota CTX	CBM**	1,200	1,116
Kota STX I	CBM	1,200	1,151
Kota STX II	CMB	300	273
Ramganj Mandi	CBNM	200	120
Chhipa Barod	SAX***	50	29
Chhabra	CBNM	50	30
Anta	SAX	25	22
Atru	SAX	25	15

The number of public call offices in the district in 1974-75 was 14 whereas the number of long distance public call offices² was 13.

There were seventeen franking machines and 97 post boxes in the district on 31-3-1975.³

1. Source : Office of the Divisional Engineer, Telegraphs, Kota.

*CBNM=Central Battery Non-Multiple

**CBM=Central Battery Multiple

***SAX=Subscribers Auto Exchange

2. Source : Office of the Divisional Engineer, Telegraphs, Kota Division, Kota.

3. Source : Office of the Superintendent, Post Offices, Kota.

Number of radio licences issued¹ in the year 1971-72 was 3,015. In 1972-73 it was 2,999, in 1973-74, 3,091 and in 1974-75 it was 3,505.

Organisation of Postal Employees

Postal employees have four employees' unions in the district which function on national basis. All the four unions have headquarters at Kota. In 1974-75 the All India Postal Employees Union Class III had 80 members, the National Union of Postal Employees Class III, 25 members, the All India Postal Employees Union for Postmen and Class IV, 50 members and the National Union of Postal Employees for Postmen and Class IV, 11 members.² The fee charged for membership varies according to the official position of the member. The office bearers of these unions are designated as President, Vice-President, Secretary, Assistant Secretary, Organising Secretary and Auditor.

1. Source : Office of the Superintendent, Post Offices, Kota.

2. Source : As above.

APPENDIX I

Category-wise road length in Kota district

Year	Cement concrete	Painted	Metalled	Gravelled	Fair weather	Total (km.)
1956-57	7	74	394	12	510	997*
1960-61	18	298	546	-	924	1,786
1965-66	18	459	406	-	802	1,685
1966-67	17	472	412	-	802	1,703
1967-68	17	472	412	-	802	1,703
1968-59	17	484	402	-	800	1,703
1969-70	17	500	401	-	785	1,703
1970-71	17	538	406	-	765	1,726
1971-72	17	541	493	-	763	1,814
1972-73	17	615	353	-	739	1,724
1973-74	17	622	362	-	739	1,740
1974-75	17	679	329	-	739	1,764

* Miles

Source : Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, yearly volumes.

APPENDIX II

Motor vehicles on road in Kota District

Year	Private cars & jeeps	Private buses	Motor cycles & tricycles	Contract & taxi carriages	State carriages	Public carriers	Private carriers	Tractors	Others	Total (Nos.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1957	354	6	110	-	140	562	47	82	28	1,329
1958	392	6	154	-	169	686	64	96	35	1,602
1959	422	8	191	-	193	796	67	124	35	1,836
1960	449	8	248	3	199	876	80	133	37	2,033
1961	478	8	289	3	204	1,066	87	146	37	2,318
1962	507	8	311	5	201	1,184	87	151	37	2,491
1963	574	-	421	3	245	1,474	103	185	37	3,047
1964	625	8	596	7	266	1,660	124	219	37	3,542
1965	701	12	784	7	283	1,748	139	242	38	3,954
1966	787	12	970	47	301	1,853	140	267	38	4,415
1967	876	16	1,278	39	334	1,937	155	319	38	4,992

APPENDIX II (Concl'd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1968	944	20	1,662	49	361	2,071	162	387	38	5,694
1969	1,059	27	2,355	54	390	2,203	169	489	41	6,787
1970	1,165	29	3,182	62	429	2,413	175	649	41	8,145
1971	1,228	37	4,160	146	450	2,588	188	861	41	9,699
1972	1,390	-	5,191	148	474	2,974+	-	1,032	53	11,262
1972-73	1,490	-	6,862	152	498	3,197+	-	1,154	74	13,427
1973-74	1,590	-	7,490	153	502	3,313+	-	1,232	81	14,361

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

+ Includes private buses and private carriers.

APPENDIX III

List of some Goods Transport Companies in Kota District

1. Adarsh Goods Transport Co., Geeta Bhawan Road, Kota-6.
2. All India Golden Transport Co., New Grain Mandi, Kota-7.
3. All India Quick Transport Carrier, Jhalawar Road, Kota-7.
4. Bharat Goods Transport Co., Old Dhan Mandi, Kota-6.
5. Delhi Punjab Golden Carrier (Regd.), New Grain Mandi, Kota.
6. Delhi Kota Goods Transport Co., New Grain Mandi, Kota.
7. Free India Roadways, New Grain Mandi, Kota.
8. Gill Roadways, New Grain Mandi, Kota.
9. Globe Transport Corporation, Geeta Bhawan, Kota.
10. Goodwill Motor Transport Service, Jhalawar Road, Kota.
11. Goodwill Transport Corporation, Jhalawar Road, Kota.
12. Great India Goods Transport Co., Old Dhan Mandi, Kota.
13. Indian Roadways Corporation, 58, Udyog Marg, Kota.
14. Indore Goods Transport Co., New Grain Mandi, Kota.
15. Jaipur Golden Transport Co. P. Ltd., Old Dhan Mandi, Kota.
16. Jai Ambika Transport Corp., New Grain Mandi, Kota.
17. Jayco Golden Transport Co., Jhalawar Road, Kota.
18. Jain Goods Transport Co., New Grain Mandi, Kota.
19. Jhanjhari Transport Co., New Grain Mandi, Kota.
20. Kataria Transport Co., Geeta Bhawan Road, Kota-6.
21. Kota Golden Transport Co., New Grain Mandi, Kota.
22. Laxmi Golden Transport Co., Jhalawar Road, Kota.
23. Marwar Transport Co., Jhalawar Road, Kota.
24. Mehta Goods Transport Co., New Grain Mandi, Kota.
25. Milap Transport Roadways, Old Dhan Mandi, Kota-6.
26. New Santosh Transport Corporation, New Grain Mandi, Kota.
27. Orient Transport Service, Foota Gumanpura, Kota.
28. Orient Mail Speed Transport Service, Old Dhan Mandi, Kota.
29. Punjab Hariyana Roadways, New Grain Mandi, Kota.
30. Rajputana Roadways Corporation, Old Dhan Mandi, Kota-6.
31. Rajasthan Golden Transport Co. Pvt. Ltd., Old Dhan Mandi, Kota.
32. Saraswati Golden Transport Co., Jhalawar Road, Kota.
33. Shanti Roadways, New Grain Mandi, Kota.
34. Sharma Goods Transport Co., Old Dhan Mandi, Kota-6.
35. Shiv Shakti Goods Transport Co., Geeta Bhawan Road, Kota.
36. Silverwing Roadlines, 60 Udyog Marg, Kota.
37. Sri Ambika Goods Transport Co., New Grain Mandi, Kota.
38. Shriram Pawan Kumar Transporter, New Grain Mandi, Kota.

APPENDIX III (Concl'd.)

39. South Eastern Roadways, Geeta Bhawan Road, Kota-6.
40. Swatantra Goods Transport Co., Old Dhan Mandi, Kota-6.
41. Tata Nagar Transport Corporation, New Grain Mandi, Kota.
42. The Rajputana Goods Transport Co., Old Dhan Mandi, Kota.
43. The Road Transport of India, New Grain Mandi, Kota.
44. Transport Corporation of India Pvt. Ltd., Old Dhan Mandi, Kota.
45. Vishal Goods Transport Co. (Regd.), Old Dhan Mandi, Kota.
46. Yadav Transport Service, New Grain Mandi, Kota.
47. Okara Goods Transport Co., Kota.
48. Kamal Auto, Aerodrom, Kota.

Source : Office of the Secretary, Transport Companies Association, Kota.

APPENDIX IV

Dharamshalas in some towns of Kota district in 1975

Name	No. of rooms	Running water	Electri- city	Char- ges per day (in Rs.)
1. Maharani Dharamshala, Kota	47	Yes	Yes	Nil
2. Hindu Dharamshala, Kota	29	"	"	0.50
3. Jain Dharamshala, Kota	8	"	"	Nil
4. Sant Kanwar Ram Dharamshala, Kota	17	"	"	1.00
5. Seth Jankilal Gaurilal Dharamshala, Kota	29	"	"	0.50
6. Seth Narayan Nopram Dharamshala, Kota	13	"	"	0.75
7. Mathuresh Bhawan Dharamshala, Kota	45	"	"	0.40
8. Sindhi Dharamshala, Kota	7	"	"	Nil
9. Sanghi Dharamshala, Kota	24	"	"	1.00
10. Sidhu Dharamshala, Kota	18	"	"	Nil
11. Muslim Musafir Khana, Kota	8	"	"	2.00
12. Sarvajanik Dharamshala, Chhabra	26	"	"	0.50
13. Sarvajanik Khadi Dharamshala, Baran	15	"	"	0.55
14. Sarvajanik Dharamshala, Baran	21	"	"	0.75
15. Sarvajanik Dharamshala, Indargarh	8	No	No	Nil
16. Sarvajanik Dharamshala, Mangrol	15	"	"	Nil
17. Sultanpur Dharamshala, Digod	15	"	"	Nil

Source : Offices of the concerned Municipal Committees.

APPENDIX V

Hotels in Kota City in 1975

Hotels	Location	Single Room		Double Room	
		No.	Charges (Rs.)	No.	Charges (Rs.)
1. Hotel Brij Raj Bhawan (Western Style American Plan)	Raj Bhawan Road	2	90	5	190
2. Hotel Navrang	Station Road (near Court)	12	15 to 20	5	25 to 30
3. Ashoka Hotel & Restaurant	Industrial Road	11	15	3	25
4. Payal Hotel & Restaurant	Nayapura	13	20	5	30
5. Hotel Airlines	Nayapura	5	7	3	14
6. Bharat Hotel	Shopping Centre	12	10	13	15
7. Parag Hotel	Nayapura	6	5	2	10
8. Sheesh Mahal Hotel	Nayapura	3	5	6	10
9. Jai Hind Hotel	Nayapura	9	5	5	10
10. Rajendra Hotel	Railway Station	6	8	2	14
11. Railway Retiring Rooms	Railway Station	2	2.50	2	12
		Dormitory	per bed		
12. Hotel Chaman	Nayapura	16	6	10	9
13. Grand Hotel	Rampura	20	5	—	—
14. Jagdish Hotel	Ladpura	65	5	15	10
15. Madras Hotel	Shopping Centre	1	5	6	10
16. Purohit Guest House	Shopping Centre	5	6	3	10

Source : Office of the Tourist Officer, Kota.

APPENDIX VI

List of certain post offices in Kota district as on 1-4-1975

1. Kota	16. Reechhanda
1. Bhanwariya	17. Sakatpur
2. Borkhera	18. Shergarh
3. Gopalpura	4. Baran
4. Mandana	1. Baran
5. Tather	2. Bamla
6. Ummedpura	3. Batawada
2. Anta	4. Begana
1. Barwa	5. Bijora
2. Bamori Kalan	6. Chhajawa
3. Bhojyaheri	7. Dhoti
4. Jainagar	8. Fatehpur
5. Kachri	9. Kalmanda
6. Khajoorana Kalan	10. Lisoriya
7. Mirzapur	11. Mandola
8. Pachelkalan	12. Mathna
9. Palaytha	13. Moikalan
10. Rajgarh	14. Pathera
11. Serkhand Kalan	15. Sahrod
12. Sorsan	16. Sundalak
13. Theekariya	17. Tulsan
3. Atru	5. Cablenagar
1. Antana	6. Chaumukea Baran
2. Ardana	7. Chhabra
3. Atone	1. Babcha
4. Badora	2. Batawadapar
5. Bhaisara	3. Bhilwara Neecha
6. Bichhalas	4. Dilod
7. Chardana	5. Jepla
8. Jalwara	6. Kadaiyachor
9. Kachra	7. Kotdapar
10. Kunjer	8. Kotri
11. Katawar	9. Nipani
12. Khuri	10. Pali
13. Merma Talab	11. Phaliya
14. Moondla	12. Teetar Kheri
15. Piplod	13. Telni

APPENDIX VI (contd.)

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|--|--------------------------|
| 8. Chhaoni Ramchandrapura, Kota | 1. Amlī |
| 9. Chhipa Barod | 2. Arandkhera |
| 1. Ajnawar | 3. Arniya Jageer |
| 2. Banjari | 4. Baniyani |
| 3. Bambori Ghata | 5. Baloohera |
| 4. Dholam | 6. Dhakarkheri |
| 5. Digodjageer | 7. Dhoti |
| 6. Gordhanpura | 8. Deoli |
| 7. Harnawada Jageer | 9. Galana |
| 8. Jhanjhani | 10. Gandiphali |
| 9. Khajooriya | 11. Jakhora |
| 10. Kalpa | 12. Khajoori |
| 11. Mokhampura | 13. Khajoorina |
| 12. Setkolu | 14. Khandgaon |
| 10. Dadawara | 15. Rasoolpur |
| 11. Dadwara Colony, Kota | 16. Kurar |
| 12. Digod | 17. Mawasa |
| 1. Doongarja | 19. Kethun Circle |
| 2. Kodsuan | 20. Kanwas |
| 3. Nimoda | 1. Anwa |
| 4. Padlya | 2. Basyaheri |
| 13. Ghantaghar | 3. Dara |
| 14. G. T. C. Kota | 4. Dhoolet |
| 15. Gumanpura | 5. Hingoniya |
| 16. Industrial Estate | 6. Mamor |
| 17. Itawa | 7. Sawan Bhaddon |
| 1. Bamorikalan | 8. Baloohera |
| 2. Binayka | 21. Kishanganj |
| 3. Chhapol | 1. Bajranggarh |
| 4. Ganeshganj | 2. Basthooni |
| 5. Genta | 3. Bhanwargarh |
| 6. Karwar | 4. Digodpar |
| 7. Khatoli | 5. Garda |
| 8. Nonera | 6. Ghatti |
| 9. Pipalda | 7. Karwala |
| 10. Talab | 8. Kherli |
| 18. Kethun | 9. Mahodrai |
| | 10. Misai |

APPENDIX VI (contd.)

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 11. Nahargarh | 32. D. I. R. Kota |
| 12. Samarniya | 1. Ranpur |
| 22. Kota City | 33. Seeswali |
| 23. Kota Junction | 1. Bargaon |
| 1. Kishanpura | 2. Baldara |
| 2. Sogaria | 3. Patoonda |
| 3. Tirath | 4. Raithal |
| 24. Kota Kutchery | 5. Shahpura |
| 25. Kurari | 6. Udupuria |
| 1. Girdharpura | 34. Salpura |
| 2. Nanta | 1. Dilod Rathi |
| 26. Kherli | 2. Hanihera |
| 27. Mangrol | 3. Kharkhara |
| 1. Ayana | 4. Koondi |
| 2. Badan | 5. Mawasa |
| 3. Bhatwara | 6. Mothpur |
| 4. Bamorikalan | 7. Patna |
| 5. Bohat | 8. Phool Baroda |
| 6. Isharpura | 9. Tancha |
| 7. Jaloda | 35. Sangod |
| 8. Koyla | 1. Borina Kalan |
| 9. Luhawad | 2. Digod |
| 10. Laxmipura | 3. Heengi |
| 11. Mal Vomori | 4. Khariya |
| 12. Mau | 5. Kundanpur |
| 13. Miyada | 6. Kurariya |
| 14. Pipalda | 7. Relana |
| 15. Ramgarh | 8. Shyampura |
| 16. Ralawan | 9. Vinodkhurd |
| 17. Raingarh | 36. Shahabad |
| 18. Seemli | 1. Agar |
| 19. Tisaya | 2. Bamangawan |
| 28. Nayapura | 3. Deori |
| 29. New Grain Mandi | 4. Kasbathana |
| 30. New Rly. Colony | 5. Khatka |
| 31. Patanpole | 6. Rajpur |

APPENDIX VI (concl'd.)

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|------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 7. Shubhdhra | 44. Indargarh |
| 37. Seemalya | 1. Babai |
| 1. Bamori | 2. Karwar |
| 2. Bhaunra | 3. Kethoda |
| 3. Bhadahera | 4. Mau |
| 4. Chauma Maliyan | 45. Sumerganj Mandi |
| 5. Dhaba | 1. Bagli |
| 6. Haripura | 2. Baluma |
| 7. Polaikalan | 3. Barwa |
| 8. Rail | 4. Dheepri |
| 9. Sarola | 5. Daulatpura |
| 10. Suhana | 6. Kankarda |
| 11. Ukalda | 7. Miyana |
| 38. Shopping Centre, Kota | 8. Nawalpura |
| 39. Subzi Mandi, Kota | 9. Nimoda |
| 40. Sultanpura | 46. Chechat |
| 1. Amarpura | 1. Deoli |
| 2. Banethiya | 2. Jalkhera |
| 3. Barod | 3. Mohna |
| 4. Budhadeet | 47. Khairabad |
| 5. Dhanwa | 1. Goyanda |
| 6. Kherli Tawran | 2. Reenchhariya |
| 7. Kherla | 48. Modak |
| 8. Kotra Deep Singh | 1. Kamalpura |
| 9. Lakh Saneer | 2. Kheemach |
| 10. Madanpura | 3. Morakgaun |
| 11. Mandawara | 49. Ramganj Mandi |
| 12. Morpa | 1. Deoli Khurd |
| 13. Dautada | 2. Kudayla |
| 14. Takarwara | 3. Kumbhkot |
| 15. Toran | 4. Sathalkheri |
| 16. Ummidpur | 5. Undwa |
| 41. Surajpole, Kota | 50. Ramganj Mandi |
| 42. Udyogpuri, Kota | 51. Suket |
| 43. Wagon Repair Shop Colony, Kota | 1. Julmi |
| | 2. Salawad Khurd |

Source : Superintendent, Post Offices, Kota Division, Kota.

CHAPTER VIII

MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS

In this chapter occupations other than cultivation are described. Generally, such types of miscellaneous occupations exist on a large scale only when industry and commerce are in a developing state. However the district possesses predominantly agricultural characteristics which are not conducive to the development of other occupations.

According to the Census of 1971, the total population of Kota district was 1,143,870 which included 607,116 males and 536,754 females. Of this the total working population was 353,442 (317,684 males and 35,758 females)¹. The distribution of workers by broad industrial categories is discussed elsewhere in this volume. The description of miscellaneous occupations discussed in the following pages is based on the Census 1961, for such statistics were not collected at the time of 1971 Census.

Public Administration

Jobs in public administration are highly valued both by the educated and uneducated persons because of the security of employment and other amenities they provide. The Census of 1961 returned 3,715 persons engaged in various branches of public administration, distributed as under:²

Category	Male	Female	Total
Central Government	2,244	3	2,247
State Government	716	9	725
Local Bodies	37	1	38
Quasi Government	11	—	11
Village officials	621	56	677
Government officials not elsewhere classified	17	—	17
Total	3,646	69	3,715

1. Census 1971, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Kota District, pp. 2 & 4.

2. *Ibid.*, 1961, pp. 170-171.

Those engaged in the occupations under this category constitute a minor proportion of the total workers, namely about one per cent. Out of the total number of 3,715 persons (3,646 males and 69 females) employed under this category 2,394 (2,386 males and 8 females) were in urban areas. A fairly large number of village officials (390) were in rural areas. 56 out of 69 female officials were employed as village officials.

Employees of the Central and State Governments serving in the district enjoy certain amenities and privileges as are enjoyed by their counterparts in other districts of the State. Besides the basic pay, they get dearness allowance, house rent allowance, travelling allowance while on tour, festival advance and foodgrain advance. Loans are granted on reasonable rate of interest for construction and repair of their own houses and for purchase of conveyance etc. These are recovered in easy instalments. Many of the gazetted and non-gazetted officers are provided with earmarked or other government accommodation as per government regulations. Medical expenditure incurred by the government employees either on themselves or on the dependent members of their family is reimbursable by the government. All the State Government employees are compulsorily insured under the State Insurance Scheme. Gratuity, pension and provident fund benefits are provided on retirement. Tuition fee is not charged from children of all employees not paying income tax, studying in government institutions.

Learned Professions

In this group are included teachers of all categories and artists, writers and related workers. In any scheme of advancement, education of masses, general and technical, has a place of its own and the Government at the Centre and in the State are giving due importance to teaching occupation. The number of persons employed in educational services in Kota district, according to the Census of 1961, was as follows:¹

Category	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4
University teachers	88	13	101
Secondary school teachers	307	55	362
Middle and primary school teachers	1,156	242	1,398

1. Census of India 1961, District Census Handbook, Kota District, pp. 168-69.

1	2	3	4
Nursery and Kindergarten school teachers	4	1	5
Teachers not elsewhere classified	1,218	110	1,328
Total	2,773	421	3,194

Teachers constituted 0.8 per cent of the total workers of the district. Out of the total number of teachers, female teachers were 13.18 per cent which was above the State average of 11.8 per cent. More than half the female teachers were employed in middle and primary schools. About 50 per cent (1,520) teachers were employed in rural areas. Percentage of teachers per 1,000 student at primary school level was 36.31, at secondary school level 50.41 and at University level 70.63.¹ It was observed that in Rajasthan State the proportion of teachers to a thousand students was higher at higher level of education, e.g. the proportion of teachers per 1,000 students at University level in the State was 70.7 per cent.

There were 695 persons who were classified as artists, writers and related workers in Kota district during the Census of 1961. Their details are given below:²

Category	Male	Female	Total
Authors	5	—	5
Editors, journalists and related workers	10	—	10
Translators, interpreters and language specialists	1	—	1
Painters, decorators and commercial artists	22	—	22
Sculptors and modellers	19	—	19
Actors and related workers	24	4	28
Musicians and related workers	418	80	498
Dancers and related workers	33	9	42
Artists, writers and related workers not elsewhere classified	32	38	70
Total	564	131	695

1. Census of India, 1961, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, pp. 304-308.

2. Census of India, 1961, District Census Handbook, Kota District, pp. 169-70.

Persons employed under this category formed 0.2 per cent of the total workers in the district. Majority of them were males and 234 of such workers lived in urban areas.

Medicine

The Census of 1961 recorded the number of those engaged in medical profession as given below:¹

Category	Male	Female	Total
Physicians and Surgeons, Allopathic	254	10	264
Physicians, Ayurvedic	118	2	120
Physicians, Homeopathic	29	—	29
Physicians, others	12	—	12
Physiologists	2	—	2
Dentists	16	—	16
Physicians, Surgeons and Dentists not elsewhere classified	23	—	23
Total	454	12	466

Physicians, surgeons etc. formed a minor percentage of the workers of the district namely 0.1. Males out-numbered the females in this profession by a large margin. The number of medical doctors per 1,00,000 of population in Kota district was 8.25 which was higher than the State average of 6.5.² There were in the district 1,149 nurses (904 males and 245 females), 31 midwives and health visitors, 39 nursing attendants, 268 pharmacists and pharmaceutical technicians, 16 vaccinators, one physiotherapist, 24 sanitation technicians, 6 optometrists and opticians and 67 medical and health technicians not elsewhere classified. Females (29) outnumbered the males in the profession of midwives and health visitors.

Economic condition of persons in this profession can be said to be good. Fresh entrants, however, have to face initial difficulties and competition.

Legal profession

The specialised knowledge and independent nature of the

1. Census of India, 1961, District Census Handbook, Kota District, p. 167.
2. Census of India, 1961, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, p. 326.

profession has raised the persons employed in legal field of occupation to a special status in the society. The details of persons employed in this profession according to 1961 Census are given below:¹

Category	Male	Female	Total
Judges and Magistrates	17	—	17
Legal practitioners and advisors	156	—	156
Law assistants	54	—	54
Jurists and legal technicians not elsewhere classified	—	—	—
Total	227	—	227

Persons in legal profession formed 0.06 per cent of the total workers of the district. Out of the total number of 227, 209 persons were employed in urban areas. There was no female worker in this category. Unsuitability of the atmosphere and the nature of work to females accounted for absence of female workers in this profession.

Engineering

The importance of this profession has increased considerably in recent years because of taking up of various developmental projects by the State involving engineering. Statement given below shows the number of persons engaged in this profession in Kota district:²

Category	Male	Female	Total
Architects	203	—	203
Civil Engineers (including Overseers)	304	5	309
Mechanical Engineers	82	—	82
Electrical Engineers	12	—	12
Chemical Engineers	1	—	1
Metallurgical Engineers	—	1	1
Surveyors	46	—	46
Architects, Engineers and Surveyors not elsewhere classified	34	—	34
Total	682	6	688

1. Census of India, 1961, District Census Handbook, Kota District, p. 169.
2. Ibid., pp. 166-167.

Engineers constituted 0.2 per cent of the total workers of the district. 279 persons were employed in urban areas.

Domestic and personal services

This group includes domestic servants, barbers, washermen, tailors and shoe makers. The statement given below shows the number of persons employed as domestic servants in the district:¹

Category	Male	Female	Total
Housekeepers, matrons, stewards (domestic and institutional)	34	1	35
Cooks, cook-bearers (domestic and institutional)	430	131	561
Butlers, bearers, waiters, maids and other servants (domestic)	447	224	671
Ayahs, nurse-maids	65	107	172
House keepers, cooks, maids and related workers not elsewhere included	6	2	8
Total	982	465	1,447

These workers formed 0.4 per cent of the total workers of the district. Nearly half of them (776) worked in urban areas. Domestic servants are generally employed by well-to-do families. They are utilised for cooking or for looking after domestic cattle and discharging other miscellaneous duties like cleaning utensils, gardening etc. They include employees working on full time and part time basis. Wages of these servants are paid partly in cash and partly in kind. In Kota city normal wages of a male domestic servant vary from Rs. 50.00 to Rs. 60.00 per month with food and that of female servant from Rs. 45.00 to Rs. 50.00 per month with food.² Part time wages depend on the nature of the work.

There were 1,215 barbers, hair dressers and related workers in the district. Out of them 340 were in urban areas. There were 89 female workers in this category. All big cities and towns of the district have hair cutting saloons. In Kota city hair dressing saloons charge 30 paise to 50 paise for shave and Re. 1.00 to Rs. 1.50 for hair cut.³ Apart from

1. Census of India, 1961, District Census Handbook, Kota District, p. 190.

2. Source : Personal information collected from Kota city in 1975.

3. Source : As above.

hair cutting, barbers are also connected with religious ceremonies in Hindu households where on occasions like *Mundan*, marriages etc. they perform specific duties. In by-gone days every Hindu family used to have hereditary barber who was called on all religious functions. Wife of the barber also plays an important part in marriages etc. For such duties barbers are paid in cash and kind.

Laundrymen, washermen and *dhobis* accounted for 895 workers in the district, out of which 364 were in urban areas. Females in this profession were 412, of which 135 were in urban areas. Generally washermen and *dhobis* have fixed households from where they get their business. They go to these households once a week or so to collect dirty clothes and deliver the washed ones. Their charges for washing per cloth is 20 paise and for pressing 15 paise.¹ They are generally paid at the end of the month for the total number of clothes washed during that month.

There were seven drycleaners and pressers in the district in 1961. They generally maintain shops in the market place and conduct business from there. Their relationship with customers is more commercial as compared to personal relationship prevailing with *dhobis*. Drycleaners charge Rs. 5 for dry cleaning a woollen suit, Rs. 2 for a terylene pant, Rs. 1.25 for a cotton pant, Rs. 3 for silk sari, Rs. 3 for a cardigan, Re. 1 for a terylene shirt and 75 paise for a cotton shirt.²

The number of persons employed in the district as tailors, cutters, furriers and related workers was 2,461 of whom 1,167 were in urban areas (1961 Census.) The number of female workers was small (245). In Kota city the tailoring charges³ for a woollen suit is Rs. 120, for a cotton bush shirt Rs. 5, a terylene bush shirt Rs. 10, a cotton pant Rs. 10, a terylene pant Rs. 20 and a *kurta pajama* Rs. 9.

There were 2,263 shoe makers and shoe repairers in the district of which 515 were in urban areas. Female workers were only 244. Most of these workers sit at the road side or at busy corners and make new shoes as well as repair old ones. Charges for repair vary according to the nature of work. Some shoe makers maintain shops also.

Economic condition of persons employed in this group is precarious. They live mostly hand to mouth. Literacy level is very low. Generally the entire family including children above the age of 7 years

1. Source : Personal information collected from Kota city in 1975.

2. Source : As above.

3. Source : As above.

are engaged in the effort of earning a living. In rural areas they are mostly paid in kind.

Transport workers

The number of persons employed in road transport business at the time of 1961 Census, is given below:¹

Category	Male	Female	Total
Motor vehicle and motor cycle drivers	913	—	913
Cycle rickshaw drivers and rickshaw pullers	29	—	29
Animal drawn vehicle drivers	810	19	829
Drivers, road transport, not elsewhere included (including <i>Palki</i> and <i>Doli</i> bearers)	601	18	619
Total	2,353	37	2,390

They formed 0.3 per cent of the total workers of the district. Of the total workers 1,996 were in urban areas.

There were six Deck Officers, Engineer Officers and pilots of ship and three aircraft pilots in the district. Railway engine drivers numbered 133 and firemen 169.

Other Miscellaneous Occupations

Other miscellaneous occupations being pursued in the district and number of workers in each at the time of Census 1961 are given in the Appendix.

The housing establishment census conducted for the first time in 1961 supplied some very interesting and instructive data about the industrial establishments in Kota district. Number of persons employed by them is shown in the following table :²

1. *Census of India, 1961, District Census Handbook, Kota District*, pp. 180-81.
2. *Census of India, 1961. Vol. XIV, part IV-A, Report on Housing and Establishments*, pp. 69-78.

Description of establishment	No. of units	No. of person employed
Manufacture of food stuff	389	1,464
Manufacture of transport equipment	136	492
Manufacture of textile cotton	92	238
Manufacture of leather and leather products	181	294
Manufacture of basic metals and their products except machinery and transport equipment	90	239
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	202	496
Manufacture of wood and wooden products	150	437
Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products and earthenware and pottery	80	423

Industrial establishments manufacturing food stuff employed largest number of persons in the district followed by miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

APPENDIX

**Miscellaneous occupational classification of persons at work
other than cultivation in Kota district**

Group	Persons	Male	Female
1	2	3	4
Chemists, physicists, geologists and other physical scientists	397	386	11
Biologists, veterinarians, agronomists and related scientists	115	115	—
Social scientists and related workers	143	142	1
Draughtsmen and science and engineering technicians, not elsewhere classified	93	93	—
Other professional, technical and related workers	460	424	36
Directors and managers, wholesale and retail trade	5	5	—
Directors, managers and working proprietors, Financial Institutions	38	38	—
Directors, managers and working proprietors, others	1,463	1,434	29
Book-keepers and cashiers	978	960	18
Stenographers and typists	194	190	4
Office machine operators	21	19	2
Clerical workers, miscellaneous	3,231	3,221	10
Unskilled office workers	2,452	2,318	134
Working proprietors, wholesale and retail trade	11,430	10,124	1,306
Insurance and real estate salesmen of securities and services and auctioneers	195	182	13
Commercial travellers and manufacturers' agents	42	42	—
Salesmen, shop assistants and related workers	1,879	1,550	329
Money-lenders and pawn brokers	194	187	7
Farmers and farm managers	12,744	10,403	2,341
Farm workers	2,534	2,128	406
Hunters and related workers	13	13	—
Fishermen and related workers	17	17	—
Loggers and other forestry workers	1,247	570	677

MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS

1	2	3	4
Miners and quarrymen	1,736	923	813
Well drillers and related workers	3	3	—
Mineral Treaters	164	164	—
Miners, Quarrymen and related workers, not elsewhere classified	149	120	29
Conductors, guards and brakemen (Railway)	94	94	—
Inspectors, supervisors, traffic controllers and despatchers, Transport	639	638	1
Telephone, telegraph and related telecommunication operators	72	71	1
Postmen and messengers	171	170	1
Workers in transport and communication occupations, not elsewhere classified	461	451	10
Spinners, weavers, knitters, dyers and related workers	4,036	2,091	1,945
Leather cutters, lasters and sewers (except gloves and garments) and related workers	2,384	2,108	276
Furnacemen, rollers, drawers, moulders and related metal making and treating workers	1,170	1,003	167
Precision instrument makers, watch makers, jewellers and related workers	1,069	1,065	4
Tool-makers, plumbers, welders, platers and related workers	2,175	2,160	15
Electricians and related electrical and electronics workers	412	412	—
Carpenters, joiners, cabinet makers, coopers and related workers	1,951	1,927	24
Painters and paper hangers	475	474	1
Bricklayers, plasterers and construction workers, not elsewhere classified	7,642	6,276	1,366
Compositors, printers, engravers, bookbinders and related workers	299	169	130
Potters, kilnmen, glass and clay formers and related workers	2,466	1,615	851
Millers, bakers, brewmasters and related food beverage workers	1,953	1,631	322

1	2	3	4
Chemical and related process workers	112	110	2
Tobacco preparers and products makers	1,224	803	421
Craftsmen and production process workers, not elsewhere classified	3,425	2,224	1,201
Testers, packers, sorters and related workers	34	33	1
Stationery engine and excavating and lifting equipment operators and related workers	327	323	4
Labourers, not elsewhere classified	33,201	18,585	14,616
Fire fighters, policemen, guards and related workers	2,678	2,630	48
Waiters, bartenders and related workers	284	282	2
Building care-takers, cleaners and related workers	2,907	1,491	1,416
Athletes, sportsmen and related workers	2	2	—
Photographers and related camera operators	69	67	2
Service, sport and recreation workers, not elsewhere classified	53	48	5
Workers reporting occupation unidentifi- able or unclassifiable	354	340	14
Workers not reporting occupation	3	2	1

Source : *Census of India 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Kota District*, pp. 166-193

CHAPTER IX

ECONOMIC TRENDS

LIVELIHOOD PATTERN

Kota district had a population of 11,43,870 persons (6,07,116 males and 5,36,754 females) at the time of 1971 Census.¹ Classified on the basis of main activity, this population was composed of 30.90 per cent of workers and 69.10 per cent of non-workers.² Among the males, the distribution of workers and non-workers was 52.33 per cent and 47.67 per cent respectively, while in case of females the proportion of workers was a mere 6.66 per cent and that of non-workers as high as 93.34 per cent. The rural population of the district was found to be composed of 31.41 per cent workers and 68.59 per cent non-workers; in case of rural males this proportion was 53.25 per cent and 46.75 per cent and among rural females 7.19 per cent and 92.81 per cent respectively. A great variation in the distribution pattern of workers and non-workers was observed in the urban areas of the district. The population in these areas was divided into 29.28 per cent of workers and 70.72 per cent of non-workers. Worker-non-worker ratio among urban males was 1 : 1 (49.51 per cent and 50.49 per cent) and among urban females it was 1 : 19 (4.90 per cent and 96.10 per cent).

Agriculture, being the main industry³ of the district, engaged 62.17 per cent of the male working population and 66.60 per cent of female working population. Of these agricultural workers, 49.34 per cent of the males and 28.78 per cent of females were found to be engaged in cultivation while the rest 12.83 per cent of males and 37.82 per cent of females were working as agricultural labourers. Employment in agriculture was of the order of 79.38 per cent of male workers and 78.87 per cent of female workers in rural areas, while in urban areas the participation in agricultural activities was not sizable, those engaged in them being 5.91 per cent of male working population and 9.58 per cent of female working population.

Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities accounted for only 2.74 per cent of male working

1. *Census, 1971, Rajasthan, Series 18, Parts X-A and X-B, District Census Handbook, Kota District, Section II*, p. v.

2. *Ibid.*, p. ix. 3. *Ibid.*, pp. xii-xiii.

population and 1.46 per cent of female working population. These activities were also more significantly pursued in rural areas, where 3.34 per cent of male workers and 1.51 per cent of female workers were engaged in them, as compared to 0.79 per cent of male workers and 1.18 per cent of female workers in urban areas.

Activities concerned with mining and quarrying provided livelihood to 1.18 per cent of male workers and 3.92 per cent of female workers in the district; the respective percentages were 1.39 and 4.58 in rural areas and 0.50 and 0.70 in urban areas.

The growing industrial complex in Kota district provided manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs a significant share of labour supply equal to 10.42 per cent of male working population and 9.05 per cent of female workers in 1971. Out of these workers, 3.57 per cent of males and 5.62 per cent of females were working in the household sector and 6.85 per cent of males and 3.43 per cent of females in the non-household sector. The urban sector was more important in respect of these activities, accounting for 27.04 per cent of male working population in these areas, than the rural sector, where only 5.33 per cent of male workers and 6.02 per cent of female workers were earning their livelihood from these sources.

Construction activities engaged only 2.09 per cent of male workers and 2.01 per cent of female workers in the district. Urban areas had 5.36 per cent and 4.01 per cent of these two categories of workers respectively, engaged in the field, while in rural areas only 1.08 per cent and 1.60 per cent of male and female workers respectively, found employment in these activities.

Trade and commerce was also not significantly pursued in the district as far as the percentage of workers engaged in these activities is concerned. 6.36 per cent of the male workers and 2.28 per cent of female workers of the district were engaged in the field. The respective percentages in urban areas were 18.34 and 8.47 signifying their precedence over the rural areas where only 1.01 per cent of male workers and 0.84 per cent of female workers were found in such pursuits.

Transport, storage and communication services accounted for 4.20 per cent of male workers and 1.63 per cent of female workers in the district, as a whole. These services were naturally more prominent in the urban areas, where these percentages were 15.21 and 4.12 than in

the rural areas with corresponding percentages of 0.84 and 1.12 for the two classes of workers respectively.

Economic activities engaging most sizeable number of workers in the district, next only to agriculture, were other services, which served as the main source of livelihood for 10.84 per cent of male workers and 13.05 per cent of female workers of the district. These activities were prominently pursued by 26.85 per cent of male workers and 48.38 per cent of female workers in the urban areas, than in the rural areas where the respective percentages of these categories of workers were 5.95 and 5.76 respectively.

The table given at Appendix I depicts the livelihood pattern in the district at the time of 1971 Census alongwith the comparative position in Rajasthan State as a whole.

PRICES

The earliest systematic record of prices of certain foodgrains prevailing at the district headquarter town and the capital of the erstwhile Kota State is available in the *Annual Reports on the Administration of Kota State*. The prices of foodgrains were, to a large extent, reported to be dependent on local conditions of availability of grains. The sources of supply being mostly local, the weather and consequent crop conditions which were also affected by onslaughts of pests and diseases in a particular year, had the dominant influence on the prices. However, conditions in other parts also affected prices. In *Samvat* year 1954 (1897-98 A.D.), though there was no actual famine in Kota State, the natural effects of the scarcity in other parts of the country, resulted in high prices of food stuffs,¹ due to a continuous and steady exports from the State. The upward trend of prices continued and they shot up suddenly due to severe famine conditions during the last year of the last century as revealed from the following table showing prices of main farm articles prevailing at Kota at harvest time during the *Samvat* years 1955 (1898-99 A.D.) and 1956 (1899-1900 A.D.):

1. *Report on the Administration of the Kotah State for Samvat Year 1954*, (August 1897-July 1898), p. 8.

2. *ibid.*, *Samvat* years 1955 and 1956, pp. 11 and 8 respectively (annas have been converted into paise).

S. No.	Article	Unit	Samvat 1955 (1898-99)	Samvat 1956 (1899-1900)
1.	Wheat	Rs. per Mani (12 maunds)	20.00	62.00
2.	Gram	„	15.00	55.00
3.	Linseed	„	30.00	59.00
4.	Jowar	„	11.00	56.00
5.	Makka	„	11.00	57.50
6.	Til	„	36.00	72.00
7.	Opium	Rs. per 5 seers	20.00	45.00
8.	Cotton	Rs. per maund	7.00	12.50
9.	Gur	„	8.00	8.25

The table at Appendix II shows prices of major foodgrains prevailing at Kota during the year 1904 to 1941, as recorded in the relevant *Reports on the Administration of Kotah State*. These prices show fluctuations from year to year, which had mainly been the result of the crop conditions affecting the supply position of these articles in a particular year. However, the effects of tendencies generally prevailing in the markets of the country had been having their definite impact in Kota also as was revealed during the periods of the First and the Second World Wars and the Great Depression of 1931. The inflationary tendencies generated during the Second World War had been continuing unabated throughout the country and Kota markets were no exception.

The inflationary situation being experienced in the markets of the country was halted in the opening year of the First Five Years Plan. The special emphasis laid on the development of agriculture in the Plan programmes, coupled with generally favourable climatic conditions, resulted in bumper crops of most of the foodgrains during the first four years of the First Plan period. This brought in a trend of falling prices from 1952 to 1955, which was reversed due to shortfalls in food production during 1956 as evidenced from the following figures of retail prices in Kota district :¹

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, 1958*, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan, Jaipur, p. 92.

(Rs. per maund)						
Year	Wheat	Barley	Gram	Jowar	Bajra	Maize
1952	17.23	12.93	14.36	12.43	N.R.*	N.R.*
1953	15.10	9.97	13.45	9.29	10.70	8.75
1954	12.96	8.24	11.00	8.21	10.76	8.41
1955	12.73	6.51	6.67	5.92	6.25	6.68
1956	16.89	11.80	11.96	13.57	13.00	11.00

Prices continued to rise during most of the period of the Second Five Year Plan, except during short intervals in 1958 and 1960, due to a reprieve from an almost continuous spell of bad monsoon, the situation having been worsened by deficit Plan expenditure. The following were the retail prices of major foodgrain articles prevailing during the years¹ 1957 to 1961 :

(Rs. per quintal)						
Year	Wheat	Barley	Gram	Jowar	Bajra	Maize
1957	43.94	29.95	30.14	34.05	34.59	33.18
1958	48.36	31.67	36.57	31.99	34.72	32.93
1959	52.16	33.68	37.70	34.70	40.19	33.20
1960	52.13	33.80	37.70	37.38	41.53	30.92
1961	52.54	39.41	39.97	35.93	37.11	31.61

A generally inflationary trend of prices has been experienced in the markets of the country and the world since 1961 intercepted by a decline in prices of certain or all crops due to good harvests in certain years. Heavy government expenditure on long-term Plan schemes, with delayed effects on the production and availability of goods has been inflating the prices. The inflated defence outlay to meet the abnormal situations created by hostilities with China in 1962 and with Pakistan in 1965 and 1971 also pushed up prices suddenly in all parts of the country. The table at Appendix III records the farm (harvest) prices of important crops in the district. These prices are the average wholesale rates of commodities charged by the producer from the traders at village sites during harvest period.

*N.R. = Not Recorded.

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, 1962*, p. 138.

Price Control Measures

The Government have been taking regulatory as well as restrictive measures to curb abnormal rise in prices by regulating the distribution of essential commodities at reasonable prices and by removing imbalances between demand and supply. In 1955, the Union Parliament enacted the Essential Commodities Act, which was renewed in 1958. Action to check hoarding and keep prices at reasonable level have been taken under the provisions of the Act. The policy of State trading in foodgrains was accepted in principle in 1956 and fair price shops were later opened in pursuance of this policy. In 1957, Inter-zonal Wheat Movement Order was issued, steps taken under which included the constitution of Rajasthan as a separate wheat zone and creation of non-movement belts in 1959, which prohibited, with certain exception, the transport of wheat and its products to and from a five mile belt along Rajasthan's border adjoining other states. To keep prices at reasonable levels and ensure fair prices both to producers and consumers, the government started purchasing foodgrains from the open market in May 1959 and arranged the distribution in deficit areas through fair price shops. Measures to meet the situation of abnormal rise in prices during the Third Plan period included the Foodgrain Dealers Licencing Order, 1964 under which it was made obligatory for grain traders to get licences and periodically declare their stocks. The inter-district movement of foodgrains was restricted and Foodgrains Advisory Committees were formed in each district and Rajasthan State was again constituted into a separate zone for the purposes of the distribution of wheat. A chain of fair price shops continued to distribute imported wheat and milo.

Wholesale trade in wheat was taken over by the Government in Rabi season of 1973 as an experimental measure. Purchase and issue prices of foodgrains were fixed from time to time under the Grain Procurement Orders. The prices of notified commodities are required to be displayed under the Rajasthan Display of Prices of Essential Commodities Order, 1968.

WAGES

No proper record of wages prevailing in the pre-Independence period anywhere in the present Kota district area is available. However, it was recorded that demand of hired labour in the Kota State was generally more than the supply due to various projects taken up and that resulted in a rising trend in wages. Such a situation was recorded to be

prevailing in 1904-05, when the demand for labour was largely increased by the commencement of the construction of Kota section¹ of Nagda-Mathura Railway. The natural consequence was the rise in wages. The difficulty in obtaining suitable labour in sufficient quantities locally, impeded the progress of works,² and labour had to be arranged specially³ from other than local sources. Even cultivators, who needed the help of hired labour for harvesting their crops, experienced great difficulty.⁴ This shortage of labour sometimes resulted in abnormal upward push in wages.⁵ The rates of wages kept the workmen happy and contented.⁶ The scarcity of hired labour in the State was found to be a usual feature which was responsible for high wages even during the year of comparatively lower level of prices, a situation which affected the fortunes of the cultivators who were prevented from harvesting full benefits even during an agriculturally good year.⁷

In 1951 the rates of wages of an agricultural labour⁸ were found to be Rs. 1-8-0 (Rs. 1.50).

Minimum wages are fixed by the State Government in case of certain scheduled employments under the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948. These wages are revised from time to time wherever such need is felt. The latest (1974-75) rates of minimum wages are given at Appendix IV. It was recorded during the Agricultural Census of 1971-72 in the state, that the agricultural labourers earn their livelihood by working as ploughers, sowers, weeders, reapers and harvesters. Although their wages differ from area to area and from season to season, the following average wage rates were found to be prevailing in Rajasthan in the first month⁹ of each quarter of 1971-72 :

S. No.	Category of agricultural worker	July 1971	October 1971	January 1972	April 1972
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Plougher				
	Male	3.34	3.36	4.25	3.41
	Female	—	—	—	—
	Child	2.08	2.12	—	2.00

1. *Report on the Administration of Kotah State for the year 1904-05* (April 1904 to March 1905), p. 8.

2. *ibid.*, p. 15.

3. *ibid.*, Samvat 1964 (1907-08), p. 10.

4. *ibid.*, Samvat 1963 (1906-07), p. 13.

5. *ibid.*, Samvat 1967 (1910-11), p. 15.

6. *ibid.*, Samvat 1969 (1912-13), p. 20.

7. *ibid.*, Samvat 1979 (1922-23), p. 37.

8. Dashora, Yamuna Lal : *Census 1951, Rajasthan and Ajmer, District Census Handbook, Kotah, Part I, General Description and Census Tables*, p. v.

9. *Report on the Agricultural Census of Rajasthan, 1971-72*, p. 8.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	Sower	Male	3.60	3.19	4.17	4.45
		Female	2.00	2.18	2.50	4.45
		Child	1.63	1.63	2.00	—
3.	Weeder	Male	2.55	—	2.23	—
		Female	2.10	—	1.62	—
		Child	1.00	—	1.38	—
4.	Reaper or Harvester	Male	—	2.83	2.23	1.67
		Female	—	3.19	2.50	1.88
		Child	—	2.96	2.24	1.81

STANDARD OF LIVING

No specific survey to determine the standard of living of the people of the district has ever been undertaken. The assessment in this regard has, therefore, to be based on the observations made regarding the mode of living and the food and other habits of the general masses supplemented by the figures of per capita expenditure made available by the National Sample Survey.

During the course of the Census¹ of 1951, it was recorded that in Kota district the staple food grains were wheat and *Jowar* whereas peas, *Moong*, *Urd*, gram and *Masoor* pulses were in use in rural as well as urban areas. The dress of an adult male in rural areas consisted of a rough coarse *Dhoti* (long cloth), a waist coat of the peculiar local style called *Bagalbandi* and a turban or *Pugree* on the head. The females usually put on a heavy petticoat called *Ghaghra* and a two-stripped sari called *Lugri*. The people in the urban areas generally lived in houses built of stones and those in rural areas mostly in *kutcha* houses. Regarding financial condition of peasantry,² it was recorded that before the Second World War, it was weak and unstable since the agricultural produce was cheap and left no margin of profit. But during the pendency of the War and even after that, the upward trend of prices brought about a definite improvement in their economic condition, so that they were not only in a position to pay off their debts but could also collect large sums in cash and gold and silver ornaments.

The taking up of the programme of planned economic development in the form of Five Year Plans has helped development of all

1. *Census 1951, op. cit.*, p. iv.
2. *ibid.*

sectors of the economy thereby helping raise the standard of living of all classes of people, though not uniformly, in the district, as elsewhere.

During the course of 1971 Census¹ it was recorded that out of a total of 2,156 villages of the district, wheat was the staple food in 1,246 villages. It was *Jowar* in case of another 589 villages, maize in 173 and barley and *Bajra* in 2 villages each.

The results of the National Sample Survey 28th round held in 1973-74 throw light on the level of living in the district. It was estimated that per capita monthly expenditure in the rural areas of the district in 1973-74 was Rs. 46.46 and in the urban areas it was Rs. 67.95, as against the corresponding estimates of Rs. 55.23 and Rs. 62.92 for the State as a whole. The average monthly per capital expenditure for the district as a whole was estimated at Rs. 51.30 and for the State Rs. 56.44. Thus, it was observed that in rural areas and in aggregate, the people of the district were poorer than those in the State as a whole.

EMPLOYMENT

As already stated, agriculture is the main industry of the district. However, the growing industrial complex at Kota has been creating a market for technical and specially trained personnel in the district. This has helped attract the required labour force from beyond the frontiers of the district and the State also to Kota. The ancillary services in the fields of transport and communication, trade and commerce etc. have also been growing alongwith. No employment market survey has been undertaken. However, the pattern of employment in the organised sector of the district economy as on the last day of the years 1972-73, 1973-74 and 1974-75 is revealed in Appendix V giving the figures of employment collected by the District Employment authorities in various fields.

The Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan, has started conducting surveys of unemployment since April, 1975. The results of the Survey reveal that in rural areas about 45 per cent of the people are not available for work, being non-workers and about 52.55 per cent are employed. The extent of unemployed persons in rural areas ranged from 0.31 per cent of the population in quarter ending December, 1975 to 3.09 per cent in quarter ending June, 1975. In quarter ending March, 1975, it was 0.74 per cent and in quarter ending March, 1976 it was 0.52 per cent.

1. *Census 1971, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Kota District, pp. XVI-XVII* (Section I).

In absolute terms the extent of unemployment ranged from 3 thousand to 10 thousand. Besides this, the number of persons not having stable and adequate employment was found to be 18 thousand in quarter ending December, 1975, 19 thousand in quarter ending June, 1975 and March, 1976 and 3 thousand in quarter ending September 1975. The upshot of the results is that in Kota district, full time employment has to be sought for 3 to 5 thousand persons in peak season and about 10 thousand persons in slack season. Besides, employment has to be generated for about 19 thousand under-employed persons in rural areas.

The estimates about urban areas have to be based on registration in employment exchange, the bulk of which are from these areas. The total estimate of unemployed in the district, on an average was put by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics at 18 to 20 thousand in peak agricultural season and 23 to 25 thousand in slack season.

Employment Exchange

The District Employment Office¹ and the Employment Exchange were opened at Kota in March 1951. The District Employment Office was raised to be a Sub-Regional Employment Office in October, 1969. It is now (1974-75) headed by an Assistant Director, who is assisted by one Assistant Employment Officer, one Sub-Employment Officer, one upper division clerk, ten lower division clerks and four class IV employees. The office renders employment assistance to the job seekers and co-ordinates their needs with the manpower demand of the employers. For this purpose the Employment Exchange undertakes the registration of unemployed and the vacancies available and disseminates this information for their mutual requirements. The Employment office also uses the information collected through, what is known as, the Establishment Reporting System, for projecting the manpower needs and its nature.

Table at Appendix VI gives the figures of registrations, placings, applicants on the live register of the Employment Exchange, vacancies notified and the average number of employers using the services of the Exchange during various years. The number of applicants on live register of the Exchange have been steadily mounting since the placings have not kept pace with the registrations. The classification of the applicants on the live register is given at Appendix VII. The services of the Employment Exchange, Kota are utilised equally by the private employers and the government and quasi-government bodies, as is evident from figures of

1. Source : Office of the Assistant Director of Employment, Kota.

vacancies notified and filled in by different categories of employers, given at appendix VIII.

The records of the Employment Exchange, Kota¹ revealed the shortage of stenographers, staff nurses, compounders, Lady Labour Welfare Officers, instrument pipe fitters, sheet workers, trained librarians, civil overseers, fieldmen belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to fill in the reserved seats and trained *Gram Sevaks* (village level workers). On the other hand, untrained matriculates and simple science and arts graduates and other categories of untrained and inexperienced workers desirous of government jobs were found to be in surplus supply.

PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Community Development

The Community Development Programme was initiated in the district during the year 1952-53, with the establishment of a block at Baran. This was followed by the opening of the Anta, Ladpura and Shahabad blocks in 1953-54, Atru and Itawa blocks in 1957-58, Chhabra in 1960-61 and Sultanpur in 1961-62. The process of bringing the whole of the district area into the fold of the programme was completed during the year 1962-63, when Community Development Blocks were opened at Sangod, Chechat and Chhipa Barod.

The following table records some of the features of Community Development Blocks in the district:²

S.No.	Block	Stage	Year of establishment	Coverage (1972)		Population (1971)
				Area (sq. km.)	Villages (No.)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Sultanpur	I	1961-62	990	165	75,887
2.	Anta	Post II	1953-54	987	158	98,244
3.	Baran	I	1952-53	7,619	101	54,613
4.	Shahabad	Post II	1953-54	3,072	435	1,09,167
5.	Ladpura	Post II	1953-54	1,445	194	71,843

1. Source : Office of the Assistant Director of Employment, Kota.

2. *Sankhikiya Rooprekha, Kota, 1973, p. 177.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6. Itawa	II	1957-58	1,145	226	95,043	
7. Chechat	I	1962-63	774	165	78,332	
8. Sangod	I	1962-63	1,191	226	93,802	
9. Chhabra	I	1960-61	803	192	54,294	
10. Atru	Post II	1957-58	857	130	70,745	
11. Chhipa Barod I		1962-63	847	180	75,498	

Planning

FIRST FIVE YEAR PLAN (1951-52 to 1955-56)—An era of planned economic development was ushered in the country with the launching of the First Five Year Plan in April 1951. A provision¹ of Rs. 64.50 crores was made in the State Plan for Rajasthan as a whole to be spent on the State and the Centrally sponsored schemes during the five year period. No district-wise allocations were made, though the needs of the districts were made the basis of the targets set for the State for different sectors. The actual expenditure under the First Plan in the State came to Rs. 54.14 crores. The State Plan was in the nature of an emergency² plan formulated to solve the basic problems of organisation of an established administrative set-up, financial integration and the law and order. The priorities of an essentially backward economy marked the core of the development programmes taken up under the State Plan. The development process was launched with a set of villages constituting a block, formed with the initiation of the Community Development Programme in district in 1952-53, as the primary units of economic and social uplift of the rural areas.

SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN (1956-57 to 1960-61)—The completion of the Second Five Year Plan marked a concrete step towards the national goal of increase in employment, output and incomes and improvement in the standard of living of the people in general. Planning with reference to physical needs of different areas, subject to financial limitations and availability of local resources was a special feature of the Second Five Year Plan.³ The State Plan judiciously accommodated the district plans,

1. *A Decade of Planned Economy*, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan, Jaipur, p. 2.

2. *ibid.*, p. 13.

3. *Second Five Year Plan, Progress Report, Rajasthan, 1956-61*, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan, Jaipur, p. 45.

prepared since 1957-58 to form an integral part of the planning in the State. A total provision of Rs. 105.27 crores was made in the Second Plan of the State. In Kota district, the expenditure on district Schemes¹ came to Rs. 1,133.90 lakhs, the second highest among districts, next only to Ganganagar. Besides, there were the Centrally sponsored schemes and headquarter schemes. On the basis of 1961 Census figures, the per capita Plan expenditure² in the district came to Rs. 133.87, again the second highest, next to Bundi district (Rs. 164.94) against the figure of Rs. 47.74 for Rajasthan as a whole. The year-wise expenditure during the period was as follows:³

Year	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)	Percentage of total
1956-57	146.83	12.95
1957-58	212.11	18.71
1958-59	256.91	22.66
1959-60	244.24	21.54
1960-61	273.81	24.14
Total	1,133.90	100.00

Sector-wise distribution of expenditure incurred on district schemes in Kota district is given in Appendix IX. A perusal of these figures reveal the following distribution of total Plan outlay among various sectors in the district. The relative percentage in case of Rajasthan as a whole are given alongwith for the purpose of comparison:⁴

S.No.	Sector	Percentage of total outlay on district schemes	
		Kota district	Rajasthan
1	2	3	4
1.	Agriculture, Community Development, Animal Husbandry etc.	9.77	22.43

1. *Second Five Year Plan Progress Report, Rajasthan, 1956-61*, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan, Jaipur, p. LXXXV.

2. *ibid.*, p. LXXXVII.

3. *ibid.*, p. LXXXIII. 4. *ibid.*, pp. LXXXIII-LXXXVI and 47.

1	2	3	4
2. Irrigation		65.80	25.58
3. Power		11.90	15.63
4. Industries and Mining		1.17	2.36
5. Roads		2.64	10.20
6. Social Services		7.99	22.69
7. Miscellaneous		0.73	1.11
Total		100.00	100.00

The hallmark of the Second Plan period was the introduction of the scheme of Democratic Decentralisation in 1959, under which a three-tier system of development administration was initiated, making Panchayats, Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads the basic units for implementation of Plan schemes at village, block and district levels respectively. The period of the Second Plan witnessed the implementation of ambitious programmes of development in different fields. An amendment made, in 1958, in the Rajasthan Tenancy Act, 1955, provided protection to tenants even against voluntary surrender of land. Fixing of ceiling of the land holders' share at one-sixth of the produce, putting an end to multiplicity of tanures and tenancies, the imposition of ceiling on existing holdings and their consolidation were some of the other measures of land reforms which were initiated during the period of the Second Plan. The rehabilitation of *ex-jagirdars* was also effectively taken up by allotment of land in Chambal Project area, also in Kota district. The emphasis was also laid on stepping up of agricultural production through extension in area under crops and larger use of improved agricultural practices. The total cropped area in the last year of the Plan i.e. 1960-61 was 543 thousand hectares and 18.8 per cent (29 thousand hectares) of it was provided with irrigation facilities. The double cropped area in that year measured 16 thousand hectares. The agriculture extension service, provided under the Community Development Programme, introduced to the people the use of improved seeds, fertilisers, improved implements and improved agricultural practices. By the end of 1960-61, there were seven Community Development Blocks in Kota district covering 1,436 villages. A mechanised farm of 1,600 acres (648 hectares)

was established in 1958-59 for conducting agricultural research in Chambal Command Area. A nursery was started at Kota for the development of horticulture. The details of achievements in the field of agricultural development and irrigation during the Second Plan were as follows:¹

S. No.	Particulars	Unit	Achievements
1.	Improved seeds distributed	'000 mds.	54
2.	Fertilisers distributed	" "	4.4
3.	Manures distributed	Lakh tons	61.4
4.	Improved implements distributed	Number	824
5.	Compost pits dug	Number in thousand	6.7
6.	Land made culturable	thousand acres	8.2
7.	Wells dug	Number	670
8.	Wells deepended/repaid	"	3,333
9.	Tanks deepended	"	38
10.	Public participation	Lakh Rs.	29.99

The net of the co-operative movement continued to expand so as to bring more and more population and various facets of the economic activities into its fold. The progress in the field during the Plan period was as follows:²

S. No.	Particulars	Unit	Position in	
			1955-57	1960-61
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Co-operative Societies	Number	1,104	1,291
2.	Membership	"	32,995	60,864
3.	Share capital	'000 Rs.	1,492	3,475
4.	Working capital	"	10,394	17,247

1. *Panchvarshiya Yojna Men Pragati, Zila Kota* (folder), published by Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan, Jaipur.
2. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, volumes for 1958 and 1961, pp. 96 and 166 respectively.

1	2	3	4	5
5. Loans advanced		'000 Rs.	7,657	14,738
6. Recoveries		"	7,793	13,215
7. Loans due		"	5,341	10,194

A landmark of the period of the Second Plan was the beginning of irrigation in 1960 from Chambal Multipurpose Project, the benefits of which Kota and Bundi districts of Rajasthan shared, the total area irrigated in the two districts in 1960-61 being 37.18 thousand acres. The expenditure¹ on the project during the period of the Plan was Rs. 1,113.77 crores on the first stage works under progress i.e. Kota Barrage, Right Main Canal and Left Main Canal, besides the Rajasthan share of Rs. 20.47 crores on Rana Pratap Sagar. The total irrigated area in the district during the period of the Second Plan went up from 27,501 hectares² in 1956-57 (67,967 acres) to 35,909 hectares in 1960-61. The Chambal Hydel Project was also taken up during the period of the Second Plan and Gandhisagar-Kota 132 KV DC line was completed and energised in November, 1960 and work on other lines and on Kota and other grid stations was in progress. To encourage industries, the construction of an industrial estate was taken up and completed by 1959. To provide encouragement to the indigenous art of weavers of Kota, an institute³ for improving the design of handlooms was opened at Kota, where training was also imparted to 30 weavers annually in the improved technique of handloom cloth. Cottage and small industries of the district were disbursed loans to the extent⁴ of Rs. 2.28 lakhs during the five year period. Out of 21 road works (12 carried over from the First Plan period and nine taken up during the Second Plan period), 13 (11 carried over from the First Plan and 2 new works) were completed during the period of the Second Plan,⁵ at a total cost of Rs. 29.90 lakhs.⁶ The road length

1. *Second Five Year Plan Progress Report, Rajasthan, 1956-61*, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan, Jaipur, p. LLXX.
2. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, 1968*, p. 52 and 1963, p. 37.
3. *Second Five Year Plan Progress Report, Rajasthan, 1956-61*, p. 159.
4. *Panchvarshiya Yojna Men Pragati, Zila Kota* (folder), Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan, Jaipur, p. 6.
5. *Second Five Year Plan, op. cit.*, p. LLXXXIV.
6. *ibid.*, p. LLXXXV.

in the district increased from 946 miles in 1955-56 to 1,109 miles in 1960-61. This road length in the district came to 22.72 miles per 100 sq. miles of area and 1.31 miles per thousand of population against the respective figures of 12.69 miles and 0.83 miles for Rajasthan as a whole.¹ The extension in road length and the improvement in the surface of the roads led to an increase in the transport facilities and consequently in the number of motor vehicles on road² in the district from 1,329 in 1957 to 2,318 in 1961.

Considerable progress was achieved in the field of social services, as depicted in the following figures:

S. No.	Particulars	Unit	Position in	
			1956-57	1960-61
1. Education ³				
(i) Educational Institutions	Number		490	923
(ii) Scholars in Educational Institutions	"		36,837	70,161
(iii) Teachers in Educational Institutions	"		1,819	3,009
2. Medical and Health ⁴				
(i) Government Allopathic Hospitals	"		16	17
(ii) Government Allopathic Dispensaries	"		23	26
(iii) Primary Health Centres	"		—	6
(iv) Ayurvedic hospitals and dispensaries	"		23	42

Besides, loans⁵ of Rs. 7.52 lakhs under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme for the construction of 195 houses and another Rs. 3.90

1. *Second Five Year Plan, Progress Report, Rajasthan, 1956-61*, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan, Jaipur, p. LLXXXII.
2. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, 1958* and 1962, pp. 135 and 194 respectively.
3. *ibid.*, pp. 141-144 and 232-241 respectively.
4. *ibid.*, pp. 146-47, 151 and 212, 218 respectively (figures for allopathic institutions are for the calendar years 1957 and 1961).
5. *Second Five Year Plan, op. cit.*, p. LLXLV.

lakhs under the Middle Income Group Housing Scheme for nine houses were advanced during the period of the Plan in Kota district. Urban water supply schemes¹ for Kota and Pipeline Nylon Factory, Kota were completed in 1959-60 and 1961-62 respectively at a total cost of Rs. 19.96 lakhs spent during the period of the Plan.

THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN (1961-62 to 1965-66)—Third in the series of quinquennial plans of development, it was comparatively bolder one and aimed mainly to accelerate the pace of development achieved during the First and Second Plans. It was formulated with the object of creating a self-generating rate of growth with bias towards special development of agriculture, animal husbandry, public works programmes, providing labour incentives and further expansion of core social services like medical and health and educational facilities. The State Plan for Rajasthan made a provision² of Rs. 236 crores for the five year period, though the actual expenditure came to Rs. 212.34 crores. In Kota district, the expenditure on district schemes³ came to Rs. 992.67 lakhs, the second highest among districts, next only to Jaipur. The per-capita expenditure in the district on the basis of the 1961 Census figures, was Rs. 117.06, again the second highest, as against the State average of Rs. 105.35. The year-wise expenditure in Kota district during the Third Plan period was as follows :⁴

(Rs. in lakhs)	
Year	Expenditure
1961-62	168.28
1962-63	180.74
1963-64	213.89
1964-65	225.21
1965-66	204.55
Total	992.67

The sector-wise break-up of the expenditure, given at Appendix X

1. *Second Five Year Plan, Progress Report. Rajasthan, 1956-61*, Directorate of Economics and Statistics Rajasthan, Jaipur, p. LLXLIV.

2. *Tritiya Panchvarshiya Yojna, Pragati Prativedan, 1961-66*, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan, Jaipur, p. 3.

3. *ibid.*, p. 240.

4. *ibid.*, p. 234.

shows that the maximum share of Plan expenditure i. e. 57.26 per cent was on the development of irrigation through the Chambal Project. The second largest share constituting 18.48 per cent was on social services, Agricultural development programmes, which got an impetus as a result of increase in irrigational facilities in themselves, got 11.80 per cent of the total Plan expenditure in the district. The expenditure on co-operation and community development during the five year period was 6.65 per cent, on industries and mineral development 1.69 per cent and on roads 2.98 per cent. The rest of the 1.14 per cent of the plan expenditure was on miscellaneous heads.

The reallocation of priorities at the national level necessitated by national emergencies of attacks on India's frontiers first by China in 1962 and then by Pakistan in 1965, affected the achievements targeted during the period of the Third Plan. Coupled with this was the effect of adverse weather conditions¹ in the form of inadequate rains during three out of five years of the Plan, on the agricultural production. However, the development programmes made their impact felt on the economy of the State and the district. With the extension in irrigation canals of the Chambal system, total irrigated area in the district increased to 72,622 hectares in 1965-66 as against 35,909 hectares in 1960-61. Total cropped area naturally followed in similar direction; it was 581 thousand hectares in 1965-66 as compared to 543 thousand hectares in 1960-61, the last year of the Second Plan. Emphasis on agricultural development resulted in an increase in production potential of foodgrains. Intensive Agricultural Development Programme was adopted for *Bajra* crop during the Plan period. The availability of power through the Chambal project gave an impetus to fast industrial development. Length of roads per 1,000 persons and per 100 sq. km. of area in the district stood at 1.99 km. and 14.04 km. respectively in 1966. Water Supply Scheme for one urban centre (Kota) and 8 rural centres was completed during the period of Third Plan. Rs. 3.85 lakhs were loaned for Low Income Group Housing and another Rs. 11.68 lakhs for building houses for people of Medium Income Group. Houses completed under the two schemes numbered 16 each.

ANNUAL PLANS (1966-69)—Annual Plans during the three year period 1966-67 to 1968-69 were resorted mainly with a view to complete schemes of immediate importance. In Kota district, a sum of Rs. 377.84

1. *Tritiya Panchvarshiya Yojna, Pragati Prativedan, 1961-66*, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan, Jaipur, p. 12.

lakhs was spent during the period on the district schemes. The details of sector-wise expenditure are given at Appendix X, which reveal that a bulk of expenditure constituting Rs. 852.27 lakhs or 78.44 per cent was claimed by irrigation and power, developed through the progress of the Chambal Project.

Agricultural programmes got a share of 9.88 per cent getting the second place. Social services like education, medical and health, water supply, housing etc. ranked third as far as the distribution of Plan expenditure was concerned. These services shared among themselves 6.83 per cent of the total expenditure during the three year period. Co-operation and community development got another 3.50 per cent. Expenditure on industries and roads was small, being only 0.24 per cent and 0.98 per cent. The rest of the 0.13 per cent of expenditure was on miscellaneous heads.

While agricultural and irrigation development programmes resulted in increasing the total cropped and irrigated area from 581 thousand hectares to 610 thousand hectares and from 72,622 hectares to 131,138 hectares between 1965-66 and 1968-69, both these factors helped increase production of major crops of the district. The increase in power potential resulted in a rapid increase in the consumption of power for all purposes, domestic, industrial and agricultural. Expansion in the social services sector continued and people had access to more and better facilities in the field of education, medical and health, water supply etc. Eight rural water supply schemes were taken up during the three year period. In the field of housing, loans given under Low Income Group and Middle Income Group Housing Schemes totalled Rs. 0.14 and Rs. 2.96 lakhs and houses constructed numbered 26 and 37 respectively. 336 tenements were completed under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme.

FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1969-70 to 1973-74)—The provision for the Fourth Five Year Plan of Rajasthan was initially Rs. 302 crores, which was revised to Rs. 316 crores subsequently. The main objectives mentioned were to achieve a minimum rate of economic growth consistent with increased employment opportunities, to help the backward sections of the society and to raise the general standard of living of the masses.¹ Expenditure on district schemes during the first three years of the Plan i. e. 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72 amounted to Rs. 377.84 lakhs.

1. *Yojna Pragati Pralivedan, 1969-70*, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan, Jaipur, p. 1.

Rs. 405.59 lakhs and Rs. 95.88 lakhs. The sector-wise distribution of the expenditure during these years is given at Appendix X. The emphasis on the development of irrigation and power in terms of highest expenditure has continued during this period, through the agricultural programmes have too been getting due attention. The total area under all types of crops had reached the figure of 655 thousand hectares by 1973-74 as compared to 634 thousand hectares in 1968-69, which coupled with extension in irrigation facilities, resulted in increased total production. Availability of power and other infra-structure have been helping Kota to get an important place on the industrial map of the country. The development in other fields has also been keeping up with development in the agricultural and industrial fields.

APPENDIX

Livelihood pattern in Kota District

Work category	Kota District				
	Total workers	Males	Percentage of male workers	Females	Percentage of female workers
I TOTAL WORKERS	3,53,442	3,17,684	100.00	35,758	100.00
1. Cultivators	1,67,016	1,56,726	62.17	10,290	66.60
2. Agricultural labourers	54,291	40,765		13,526	
3. Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities	9,240	8,719	2.74	521	1.46
4. Mining and quarrying	5,154	3,753	1.18	1,401	3.92
5. Manufacturing processing, servicing and repairs					
(a) Household Industry	13,346	11,338	3.57	2,008	5.62
(b) Other than Household Industry	22,993	21,765	6.85	1,228	3.43
6. Construction	7,349	6,629	2.09	720	2.01
7. Trade and commerce	21,009	20,193	6.36	816	2.28
8. Transport, storage and communications	13,934	13,351	4.20	583	1.63
9. Other services	39,110	34,445	10.84	4,665	13.05
II NON-WORKERS	7,90,428	2,89,432	—	5,00,996	—

Source: Census of 1971, Series 18, Rajasthan, Part II-A, General Population

I

and Rajasthan State

Total workers	Males	Rajasthan State		
		Percentage of male workers	Females	Percentage of female workers
80,48,859	70,24,655	100.00	10,24,204	100.00
52,25,296	45,70,690	72.70	6,54,606	84.71
7,49,116	5,36,103		2,13,013	
2,05,823	1,71,979	2.45	33,844	3.30
36,050	31,967	0.45	4,093	0.40
2,76,227	2,45,773	3.50	30,454	2.98
2,57,607	2,44,655	3.48	12,952	1.27
99,784	93,891	1.34	5,893	0.58
58,306	3,51,032	5.00	7,274	0.71
1,60,348	1,58,020	2.25	2,328	0.22
6,80,302	6,20,555	8.83	59,747	5.83
1,77,16,947	64,59,728	—	1,12,57,219	—

Tables, pp. 142-45 and 4-7.

APPENDIX II

Prices of staple foodgrains at Kota City

(British seers and chhatanks per rupee)

Year (as in June)	Wheat	Gram	Jowar	Barley	Bajra	Rice (country)	Dal (Arhar)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1904 (March)	15-8	23-0	37-0	40-0	20-0	10-0	16-8 (Urd)
1905 (Sept.)	12-8	12-4	16-0	13-0	12-0	9-0	7-0
1906	10-2	11-3	12-2	11-5	8-0	6-8	7-8
1907	14-2	12-3	24-6	21-5	13-0	6-2	6-0
1908	8-0	10-8	11-0	10-8	7-0	5-8	6-0
1909	10-4	13-8	12-8	13-4	11-0	7-0	6-0
1910	12-4	15-12	15-8	17-0	13-0	7-0	8-0
1911	17-0	18-0	24-0	27-0	15-0	7-0	9-0
1912	12-0	15-0	15-8	14-8	10-0	5-0	8-8
1913	13-8	18-0	18-8	19-0	12-0	5-8	8-0
1914	10-4	10-12	11-12	13-8	8-0	4-0	6-0
1915	12-0	15-12	15-8	19-4	10-0	4-8	5-8
1916	11-4	11-8	16-8	13-8	12-0	4-8	5-8
1917	10-4	14-4	15-8	16-0	10-0	4-8	7-8
1918	18-4	10-4	9-4	11-8	8-0	4-8	5-0
1919	7-0	9-0	8-8	8-8	—	3-8	2-4
1920	7-0	7-8	11-0	11-8	5-0	2-12	3-4
1921	6-0	6-4	7-8	8-12	6-0	3-0	4-0
1922	8-8	9-0	12-8	11-0	6-12	3-0	4-0
1923	10-0	14-0	15-0	18-0	8-0	3-0	6-0
1924	9-4	14-0	13-0	16-0	8-0	3-8	6-0
1925	7-12	11-0	10-0	12-0	—	4-0	6-0
1926	6-12	8-4	8-8	9-0	—	4-0	5-0
1927	8-12	9-4	9-4	11-0	8-0	4-0	4-0
1928	9-0	12-0	16-0	16-0	9-0	4-0	4-0
1929	7-0	7-0	8-0	10-0	—	4-0	4-0
1930	9-10	8-8	16-0	16-0	—	4-8	4-8
1931	21-0	23-8	40-0	35-8	—	5-0	8-8
1932	16-0	23-8	40-0	35-0	—	5-0	7-8
1933	12-4	16-8	18-0	20-0	—	5-0	7-8
1934	15-0	18-0	23-0	26-8	—	5-0	7-8

ECONOMIC TRENDS

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1935	17-0	17-8	18-0	21-0	—	5-8	5-8
1936	17-0	21-0	23-0	24-0	—	5-0	6-0
1937	11-0	12-12	18-8	19-0	—	6-0	8-0
1938	12-12	15-12	17-0	21-0	—	6-0	5-4
1939	14-0	12-12	18-8	19-0	—	5-8	5-0
1940	10-4	12-0	12-0	13-4	—	5-4	5-0
1941	11-4	16-12	12-12	23-0	—	4-8	7-0

Source : Report on the Administration of Kotah State, volumes for various years.

APPENDIX III
Farm (harvest) Prices of food crops

Year	Rice	Jowar	Bajra	Maize	Chillies	Wheat	Barley	Gram	Tur
1960-61	87.34	32.15	29.47	32.15	155.40	48.23	34.83	34.83	34.83
1961-62	63.90	31.05	35.21	29.47	182.19	43.73	31.40	34.27	34.83
1962-63	119.41	28.83	—	24.43	198.56	41.74	26.79	36.71	29.79
1963-64	124.57	31.93	—	26.55	285.96	56.26	32.76	44.66	30.14
1964-65	144.96	45.46	—	30.76	186.47	57.25	33.14	47.82	35.82
1965-66	181.00	46.95	56.06	49.16	373.02	78.29	60.62	55.47	65.94
1966-67	235.85	68.72	64.65	57.41	296.39	111.25	70.89	80.04	93.62
1967-68	198.00	50.00	65.00	53.50	248.00	95.10	60.00	81.50	100.00
1968-69	200.62	53.50	63.58**	53.50	300.00	85.00	50.00	78.00	90.00
1969-70	188.00	63.26	64.00	68.00	290.00	90.00	65.00	91.00	80.00
1970-71	162.00	65.00	66.00	50.00	250.00	87.00	65.00	85.00	80.00
1971-72	150.00	75.00	50.00	54.00	300.00	90.00	60.00	90.00	80.00
1972-73	Rejected	N.R.*	80.00	85.00	300.00	96.00	N.R.*	100.00	85.00
1973-74	105.00	130.00	96.00	120.00	500.00	120.00	110.00	180.00	125.00
1974-75	350.00	175.00	190.00	160.00	562.00	151.00	125.00	185.00	178.00

Source : Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, yearly volumes for various years.

*N.R.—Not Recorded

**Estimated

APPENDIX IV

Minimum wages fixed under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948
(1975)

Category of occupation/ scheduled employment	Minimum wages per unit worker
1	2
1. Salt Industry :	
(i) Manufacturing operations	Rs. 5 per day inclusive of weekly days of rest.
(ii) Extraction and storage	Rs. 2.25 per 100 cft. or Rs. 5.50 per day inclusive of weekly days of rest.
(iii) Despatch operations	
(a) Cutting and filling	Rs. 16.50 per 156 bags of 145 quintals.
(b) Weighing and loading	Rs. 32.25 per 156 bags or 145 quintals.
(c) Sewing	Rs. 3.85 per wagon load of 156 bags or 145 quintals, but not be less than Rs. 5.00 per day inclusive of weekly days of rest.
(d) General	
(i) Pumping men, <i>Mistris</i>	Rs. 7.60 per day inclusive of weekly days of rest.
(ii) For other operations or occupations	Rs. 5.00 per day inclusive of weekly days of rest.
2. Woollen carpet making and shawl weaving :	
Time rate manual occupations—	
Minimum time rate	Rs. 130 p.m. or Rs. 5.00 per day.
Piece rate occupations—	
(i) Yarn opener	Re. 0.25 per kg. (hand spun) upto 40 count. Re. 0.50 per kg. (mill spun) upto 40 count. Re. 0.55 per kg. (mill spun) upto 70 count.
(ii) Spinner	Re. 0.70 per kg. (mill spun) above 70 count.

APPENDIX IV (Contd.)

1	2
(iii) Washer	Rs. 1.35 per kg. of wool spun.
(iv) Dyer	Rs. 188.50 p.m.
(v) Weaver	Rs. 230.00 p.m.
Plain carpet (in one colour) :	
(a) Upto 40,000 knots per sq. yard	Rs. 8.40
(b) Above 40,000 knots per sq. yard	Rs. 8.55
Designed carpet:	
(a) 30,000 knots per sq. yard having upto 15 colours	Rs. 15.50
(b) 30,000 to 40,000 knots per sq. yard having upto 20 colours	Rs. 15.75
(c) Above 40,000 knots per sq. yard having 20 colours	Rs. 25.30
(vi) Clipper	Rs. 225.00 p.m. or Rs.150 per sq.yard
(vii) Embosser	Rs. 225 p.m.
(viii) Carpet <i>Mistri</i>	Rs. 225 p.m.
3. Rice, flour and Dal mills :	
(i) Skilled worker	Rs. 188.50 p.m. or Rs. 7.50 per day.
(ii) Semi-skilled worker	Rs. 156 p.m. or Rs. 6.00 per day.
(iii) Unskilled worker	Rs. 130 p.m. or Rs. 5.00 per day.
(iv) Clerical staff	Rs. 220 p.m. to Rs. 285 p.m.
4. Tobacco (including Bidi making) manufacturing :	
(i) Bidi roller	Rs. 4.00 per 1000 bidis.
(ii) Bidi sorter and checker (full time worker)	Rs. 185 p.m.
(iii) Bundle wrapper and packer	Rs. 4.00 per 1000 bundles.
(iv) Snuff making	Rs. 125 p.m. or Rs. 4.81 per day.
5. Oil mills :	
(i) Unskilled worker	Rs. 130 p.m. or Rs. 5.00 per day.
(ii) Semi-skilled worker	Rs. 156 p.m. or Rs. 6.00 per day.
(iii) Skilled worker	Rs. 188.50 p.m. or Rs. 7.25 per day.

APPENDIX IV (Contd.)

1	2
6. Employment under local authority :	
(i) Unskilled worker	Rs. 130 to 136 p.m. or Rs. 5.00 per day.
(ii) Skilled worker	Rs. 188.50 p.m.
(iii) Office staff	Rs. 156 to 260 p.m.
(iv) Field staff	Rs. 196 to 260 p.m.
(v) Traffic staff	Rs. 188.50 to Rs. 260.00 p.m.
7. Construction or maintenance of roads or building operations :	
(i) Unskilled worker	Rs. 130 to 135 p.m.
(ii) Semi-skilled worker	Rs. 156 to Rs. 175 p.m.
(iii) Skilled worker	Rs. 188.50 to Rs. 260.00 p.m.
8. Stone breaking and stone crushing :	
(i) Unskilled worker	Rs. 130 to 135 p.m.
(ii) Semi-skilled worker	Rs. 156 to Rs. 175 p.m.
(iii) Skilled worker	Rs. 185 to Rs. 220 p.m.
9. Mica mines including Mica works :	
(i) Unskilled worker	Rs. 130 p.m. or Rs. 5.00 per day.
(ii) Semi-skilled worker	Rs. 156 p.m. to Rs. 175 p.m.
(iii) Skilled worker	Rs. 188.50 to Rs. 200 p.m.
(iv) Traffic staff	Rs. 130 to Rs. 220 p.m.
(v) Clerical staff	Rs. 200.00 to Rs. 285.00 p.m.
(vi) Piece rate worker	Rs. 1.85 per kg. of Mica cut (inclusive of Sunday wages) but not less than Rs. 130 p.m.
10. Public Motor Transport :	
(i) Unskilled worker	Rs. 130 p.m. or Rs. 5.00 per day.
(ii) Semi-skilled worker	Rs. 156 p.m.
(iii) Skilled workers	Rs. 220 p.m.
(iv) Traffic staff	Rs. 135 p.m. to Rs. 188.50 p.m.
(v) Office staff	Rs. 220 to Rs. 285 p.m.
(vi) Inspecting staff	Rs. 220 p.m. to Rs. 285 p.m.

APPENDIX IV (Contd.)

1	2
11. Wool cleaning and pressing :	
(i) Unskilled worker	Rs. 130.00 p.m. or Rs. 5.00 per day.
(ii) Semi-skilled worker	Rs. 156.00 p.m. or Rs. 6 per day.
(iii) Skilled worker	Rs. 188 p.m. or Rs. 7.25 per day.
12. Agriculture :	
(i) In areas other than canal area	Rs. 4.25 per day.
(ii) In canal area	Rs. 5.00 per day.
13. Cotton ginning and pressing and baling establishments :	
(i) Unskilled worker	Rs. 130 p.m. or Rs. 5.00 per day.
(ii) Semi-skilled worker	Rs. 156 p.m. or Rs. 6.00 per day.
(iii) Skilled worker	Rs. 188.50 p.m. or Rs. 7.25 per day.
14. Printing Presses :	
(i) Unskilled worker	Rs. 130 p.m. or Rs. 5.00 per day.
(ii) Semi-skilled worker	Rs. 156 p.m. or Rs. 6.00 per day.
(iii) Skilled worker	Rs. 188.50 p.m. or Rs. 7.25 per day.
15. Cotton Waste Spinning Factories :	
Mixing Department	Unskilled worker
	Rs. 130 p.m.
Below room	Rs. 188.50 p.m.
Cotton feeder	Rs. 130 p.m.
Carding	
Jobber-cum-grinder	Rs. 188.50 p.m.
Tentar-cum-stripper	Rs. 145 p.m.
Frame Department	
Jobber-cum-oiler	Rs. 188.50 p.m.
Drawing simplex, slubbing, inter-rooming, Tentar	Rs. 156 p.m.
Ring Department & Doubling Department :	
Jobber-cum-oilman	Rs. 188.50 p.m.
Ring & doubling sider doffer	Rs. 140 p.m.

APPENDIX IV (Contd.)

1	2
Building Department & presses :	
Pressman, <i>Antiwala</i> & Baling,	
Pressman	Rs. 165 p.m.
Machine Fitter, Turner	Rs. 188.50 p.m.
Reeling Department, Winding Department :	
Reeler and winder	Rs. 145 p.m.
Electric Department :	
Electrician	Rs. 188.50 p.m.
Wireman & Helper	Rs. 156 p.m.
Office staff :	
Shift Supervisor	Rs. 156 p.m.
Clerk	Rs. 188.50 p.m.
Jamadar and Peon	Rs. 140 p.m.
16. Wool Spinning and Weaving	
Factory :	
(i) Unskilled worker	Rs. 130 or Rs. 5.00 per day.
(ii) Semi-skilled worker	Rs. 156 p.m. or Rs. 6.00 per day.
(iii) Skilled worker	Rs. 188.50 or Rs. 7.25 per day.
17. Power Looms :	
(i) Unskilled worker	Rs. 130 p.m. or Rs. 5.00 per day.
(ii) Semi-skilled worker	Rs. 156 p.m. or Rs. 6.00 per day.
(iii) Skilled worker	Rs. 188.50 p.m. or Rs. 7.25 per day.
18. Soap Stone Factory :	
(i) Unskilled worker	Rs. 130 p.m. or Rs. 5.00 per day.
(ii) Semi-skilled worker	Rs. 156 p.m. or Rs. 6.00 per day.
(iii) Skilled worker	Rs. 188.50 p.m. or Rs. 7.25 per day.
19. Engineering Industries :	
(i) Unskilled worker	Rs. 130 p.m. or Rs. 5.00 per day.
(ii) Semi-skilled worker	Rs. 156 p.m. or Rs. 6.00 per day.
(iii) Skilled worker	Rs. 188.50 p.m. or Rs. 7.25 per day.
20. Cinema Industry :	
(i) Unskilled worker	Rs. 130 p.m. or Rs. 5.00 per day.

APPENDIX IV (Contd.)

1	2
(ii) Semi-skilled worker	Rs. 156 p.m. or Rs. 6.00 per day.
(iii) Skilled worker	Rs. 188.50 p.m. or Rs. 7.25 per day.
21. Cotton Dyeing, Printing and Washing Factories :	
(i) Unskilled worker	Rs. 130 p.m. or Rs. 5.00 per day.
(ii) Semi-skilled worker	Rs. 156 p.m. or Rs. 6.00 per day.
(iii) Skilled worker	Rs. 188.50 p.m. or Rs. 7.25 per day.
22. Automobile Workshops :	
(i) Unskilled worker	Rs. 130 p.m. or Rs. 5.00 per day.
(ii) Semi-skilled worker	Rs. 156 p.m. or Rs. 6.00 per day.
(iii) Skilled worker	Rs. 188.50 p.m. or Rs. 7.25 per day.
23. Small Scale Industries :	
(i) Unskilled worker	Rs. 130 p.m. or Rs. 5.00 per day.
(ii) Semi-skilled worker	Rs. 156 p.m. or Rs. 6.00 per day.
(iii) Skilled worker	Rs. 188.50 p.m. or Rs. 7.25 per day.
24. Hotel and Restaurant :	
(i) Unskilled worker	Rs. 4.23 per day or Rs. 110 p.m.
(ii) Semi-skilled worker	Rs. 5.23 per day or Rs. 136 p.m.
(iii) Skilled worker	Rs. 6.46 per day or Rs. 163 p.m.
25. Glass and Chinaware :	
(i) Unskilled worker	Rs. 130 p.m. or Rs. 5.00 per day.
(ii) Semi-skilled worker	Rs. 156 p.m. or Rs. 6.00 per day.
(iii) Skilled worker	Rs. 188.50 p.m. or Rs. 7.25 per day.
26. Sugar Industry without mechanical power :	
(i) Unskilled worker	Rs. 130 p.m. or Rs. 5.00 per day.
(ii) Semi-skilled worker	Rs. 156 p.m. or Rs. 6.00 per day.
(iii) Skilled worker	Rs. 188.50 p.m. or Rs. 7.50 per day.

APPENDIX IV (Concl'd.)

1	2
27. Gota, Kinari and Lappa Industries :	
(i) Unskilled worker	Rs. 130 p.m. or Rs. 5.00 per day.
(ii) Semi-skilled worker	Rs. 156 p.m. or Rs. 6.00 per day.
(iii) Skilled worker	Rs. 188.50 p.m. or Rs. 7.25 per day.
28. Shops and other establishments :	
(i) Unskilled worker	Rs. 130 p.m. or Rs. 5.00 per day.
(ii) Semi-skilled worker	Rs. 156 p.m. or Rs. 6.00 per day.
(iii) Skilled worker	Rs. 188.50 p.m. or Rs. 7.25 per day.

Source : Office of the Labour Commissioner, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

APPENDIX V

Registrations, placings and vacancies notified by Employment Exchange,
Kota

(Number)

Year	Applications registered during the year	Applicants placed during the year	Applicants on the live register at the end of the year	Vacancies notified during the year	Employers using the employment exchange (monthly average)
1961	10,519	1,552	2,834	2,928	476
1962	11,177	1,496	3,881	2,539	443
1963	11,491	1,339	3,643	3,953	373
1964	12,294	1,396	3,678	3,616	572
1965	13,004	1,515	4,322	2,694	541
1966	13,951	1,288	7,079	2,308	503
1967	13,559	1,261	6,737	2,494	471
1968	17,183	1,541	8,417	3,824	541
1969	14,159	1,274	5,291	2,138	386
1970	13,541	1,022	9,098	1,847	464
1971	11,838	1,389	7,747	2,763	418
1972	13,425	1,072	10,655	2,236	326
1973	14,662	1,196	11,992	1,907	N.A.*
1974	3,209	750	3,536	951	N.A.
1975	10,517	1,439	16,008	2,358	N.A.

Source : Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, yearly volumes for various years.

*N.A.=Not available

APPENDIX VI

Pattern of employment in the organised sector of Kota District economy

S.No.	Sector	1972-73		1973-74		1974-75	
		Public Sector	Private Sector	Public Sector	Private Sector	Public Sector	Private Sector
1.	Agriculture and livestock	1,255	—	1,255	—	1,090	—
2.	Mines and Mining	111	5,178	5,289	5,729	106	4,836
3.	Manufacturing industries	1,861	10,003	11,864	10,688	1,995	10,978
4.	Construction	2,649	1,730	4,379	172	2,264	94
5.	Electricity and water	779	—	779	—	1,204	—
6.	Trade and Commerce	660	175	835	156	863	147
7.	Transport and Communications	20,787	45	20,832	34	20,159	40
8.	Miscellaneous Services	15,249	609	15,858	638	16,946	618
	Total	43,351	17,740	61,091	17,417	44,627	16,713
							61,340

Source : Office of the Assistant Director, Employment Department, Kota.

APPENDIX VII

Occupational distribution of the applicants on the Live Register—Employment Exchange, Kota

Year	Professional technical related workers	Administrative & clerical related workers	Sales workers	Farmers, fishermen, hunters, loggers & related workers	Mines, quarrymen, men & related workers	Workers in transport & communication	Craftsmen, production process workers & labourers unclassified	Service, recreation workers	Workers not classified by occupations	Total
1961	135	11	102	-	6	1	127	72	93	2,287
1962	146	9	87	-	16	-	121	278	158	3,066
1963	145	6	36	-	8	-	31	242	120	3,055
1964	152	4	107	-	7	-	75	151	129	3,053
1965	241	4	103	-	14	1	88	259	245	3,367
1966	372	10	126	-	11	-	138	297	244	5,881
1967	371	6	86	-	14	-	85	218	187	5,770
1968	637	15	183	-	14	-	110	484	288	6,686
1969	582	2	231	-	12	-	114	434	171	5,642
1970	930	7	238	1	13	2	126	507	623	6,551
1971	706	4	251	1	19	-	111	451	497	5,708
1972	562	2	327	-	13	3	140	631	621	8,356
1973	384	4	301	3	8	-	243	687	9,615	747
1974	782	2	632	2	726	26	1,473	-	-	13,933
1975	786	5	361	2	599	-	1,062	-	-	13,193
										16,008

Source : Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, volumes for various years.

APPENDIX VIII

Vacancies notified and filled by employers—Employment Exchange, Kota

Year	Central Govt.		State Govt.		Quasi Govt. (Local Bodies)		Private		Total	
	Notified	Filled	Notified	Filled	Notified	Filled	Notified	Filled	Notified	Filled
1961	803	282	1246	763	719	471	160	31	2928	1547
1962	673	356	1101	738	474	295	291	90	2539	1479
1963	2056	485	1089	563	295	264	213	32	3653	1349
1964	446	190	2124	962	314	146	632	109	3516	1407
1965	279	105	1369	936	451	275	595	183	2694	1499
1966	411	252	815	544	238	87	844	406	2308	1289
1967	386	107	1206	713	117	76	785	240	2494	1136
1968	464	222	913	719	224	113	2223	1440	3824	2494
1969	213	81	635	427	543	295	747	415	2138	1218
1970	253	118	776	534	558	206	260	73	1847	931
1971	453	234	870	585	696	342	344	115	2363	1276
1972	228	120	504	373	941	448	563	104	2236	1045
1973	63	33	724	538	628	347	492	200	1907	1118
1974	115	78	633	470	412	178	797	195	1957	921
1975	84	45	1007	683	552	298	715	360	2358	1386

Source : Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, volumes for various years.

APPENDIX IX

Expenditure on District Plans during the Second Five Year Plan in
Kota District

(Rs. in lakhs)		
S.No.	Sector	Expenditure
1.	Agriculture	31.02
2.	Consolidation of Holdings	—
3.	Animal Husbandry	1.82
4.	Co-operation	9.00
5.	Forest and Soil Conservation	12.38
6.	Fisheries	0.17
7.	Community Development and National Extension Service	56.37
8.	Irrigation	746.14
9.	Power	134.98
10.	Industries	13.24
11.	Roads	29.90
12.	Education	52.56
13.	Medical and Health	14.52
14.	Ayurved	1.02
15.	Water Supply	6.62
16.	Housing	7.52
17.	Labour and Labour Welfare	3.52
18.	Social Welfare and Welfare of Backward classes	4.83
19.	Statistics	0.24
20.	Mandis	8.05
Total		1,133.90

Source : Second Five Year Plan, Progress Report, Rajasthan, 1956-61,
pp. LXXXIII-LXXXV.

APPENDIX X

Plan expenditure in Kota District

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Sector	Third Plan (1961-66)	Annual Plans (1966-69)	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I.	Agricultural Programme	117.52	107.47	29.45	35.58	18.62
	1. Agricultural Production	54.09	42.71	16.42	21.01	3.11
	2. Minor Irrigation	35.92	32.00	5.35	3.35	9.60
	3. Soil Conservation	10.41	10.32	5.50	6.73	—
	4. Animal Husbandry	3.99	2.90	0.29	0.56	2.67
	5. Forests	12.39	3.61	0.69	2.59	2.20
	6. Warehousing Marketing and Storage	0.38	0.06	—	—	—
	7. Fisheries	0.34	3.34	1.20	1.34	1.04
	8. Area Development	—	12.53	—	—	—
II.	Co-operation and Community Development	66.24	38.03	13.21	14.68	18.74
	1. Co-operation	9.61	16.16	9.87	8.64	13.93
	2. Community Development	44.38	19.49	3.34	5.59	4.56
	3. Panchayats	12.25	2.38	—	0.45	0.25
III.	Irrigation and Power	570.13	852.27	299.69	308.08	27.72
	1. Irrigation	570.13	145.60	36.70	54.55	27.72
	2. Flood Control	—	35.65	—	—	—
	3. Power	—	671.02	262.99	253.53	—
IV.	Industries and Mining	16.84	2.60	0.62	0.60	3.23
	1. Mineral Development	—	—	0.05	—	0.52
	2. Large and Medium Industries	6.29	2.08	0.18	—	1.07
	3. Village and Small Industries	10.55	0.52	0.39	0.60	1.64
V.	Transport and Communication	29.65	10.51	0.35	—	2.31
	1. Roads	29.65	10.51	0.35	—	2.31
VI.	Social Services	180.94	74.23	34.51	46.59	27.36
	1. General Education and Cultural Programmes	59.28	32.31	4.65	13.07	—
	2. Technical Education	22.96	4.13	0.22	0.08	0.24

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3. Modern Medicine		41.05	18.26	1.52	5.17	5.95
4. Ayurved		2.03	0.16	—	0.06	0.35
5. Housing		4.44	5.51	5.16	6.50	—
6. Water Supply		42.07	9.19	9.21	17.42	17.06
7. Welfare of Backward classes		6.49	3.90	7.01	3.56	2.86
8. Social Welfare		0.19	—	—	0.06	0.10
9. Labour and Labour Welfare		2.43	0.76	0.20	0.65	0.77
10. Land Acquisition and Development		—	—	6.50	—	—
11. Public participation		—	0.01	0.04	0.02	0.03
VII. Miscellaneous		11.35	1.43	0.01	0.06	0.19
1. Statistics		0.76	0.08	0.01	0.06	0.07
2. Information and Publicity		0.29	—	—	—	0.12
3. Mandis		10.30	1.35	—	—	—
Total		992.67	1,086.54	377.84	405.59	98.17

Sources :

1. *Tritiya Panchvarshiya Yojna, Pragati Prativedan*, 1961-66, pp. 235-240.
2. *Yojna Pragati Prativedan*, volumes for 1966-69 and 1969-70.
3. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, volumes for 1971 & 1972, pp. 183-84 & 174-75.

CHAPTER X

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Historical Background

The administration of Kota State was carried on by the ruler, the Maharao, assisted by a *Diwan*.¹ During the reign of Maharao Shatrushal Singh the work of the administration was divided into several departments located at the capital. Some of the important departments were *Mahakmakhas*, the court of Appeal, *Palkikhana*, Revenue, *Kotwali*, Police, Forest, Mint and Army.²

For administration purposes, the State was divided into *Parganas*, each under the supervision of a *Ziladar*. In 1863, Maharao Ramsingh redivided the *Parganas* with a view to make them equal from the point of view of revenue. In 1874, Nawab Faizali Khan was appointed the *Diwan* of the State. He made drastic changes in the administrative set-up. The entire State was divided into eight *Nizamats* and each *Nizamat* was further divided into two tahsils. The administration of each *Nizamat* was under a *Nazim* who looked after the work relating to revenue and had also jurisdiction over civil and criminal cases. He was assisted in his work by a *Naib Nazim*.³

In 1901, the administrative divisions were again remodelled and there were 19 *Nizamats* and four tahsils.⁴

In 1933, the State was divided into four *Zilas* and 19 *Nizamats*⁵ as follows:

DISTRICT KOTRIYAT—It consisted of eight *Kotris*,⁶ namely Indargarh, Balban, Khatoli, Genta, Pipalda, Karwad, Pusod and Anterda. This entire district consisted of *Jagir* villages and Home Officer was the controlling officer.

1. Erskine, K.D. : *Imperial Gazetteer of India, Provincial Series, Rajputana*, 1908, p. 377.
2. Sharma, M. L. : *Kota Rajya ka Itihas*, Part II, 1938, p. 642.
3. *ibid.*, p. 663.
4. *Imperial Gazetteer of India*, Vol. XV, 1908, p. 420.
5. Sethi, K. S. : *Report Bandobast Soyam, Riyasat Kota*, 1933, p. 6.
6. *Kotris*—Areas under jagirdars.

DISTRICT KOTA—This district had six *Nizamats*—Itawa, Barod, Digod, Ladpura, Kanwas and Chechat.

DISTRICT BARAN—It had seven *Nizamats*—Shahabad, Kishanganj, Mangrol, Anta, Baran, Sangod and Kunjed.

DISTRICT IKLERA—It consisted of *Nizamats* Chhipa Barod, Manoharthana, Iklera, Bakani, Asnawar and Khanpur.

Every *Zila* had an Assistant Revenue Commissioner, a District Magistrate and a Sub-Judge, a Superintendent of Police, an Assistant Engineer, Assistant Superintendent (Customs, Excise and Forests) and an Inspector (Education).

This system of administration continued with minor changes till the merger of the State into Rajasthan.

In 1948-49, after the formation of Rajasthan, Kota city became the headquarter of Kota Division.¹ Kota district was under a Collector who was district Magistrate as well. The district comprised five sub-divisions, 19 tahsils and a sub-tahsil. Sub-Divisional Officers were First Class Magistrates as well as Assistant Collectors. Some of the Tahsildars were vested with Second Class Magisterial powers. Besides these, there were five First Class Magistrates (City Magistrates and extra Magistrates) at Kota, Baran and Indargarh. There was a *Patel* and *Hali* in each village. The *Patel* was responsible for the recovery of revenue of his village.

PRESENT SET-UP

The present Kota district consists of four sub-divisions divided into 12 tahsils and 2 sub-tahsils shown as follow:²

Sub-divisions	Tahsils	Sub-Tahsils
1	2	3
1. Kota	1. Ladpura	
	2. Pipalda	Indargarh
	3. Digod	
2. Baran	1. Baran	
	2. Mangrol	Anta
	3. Kishanganj	
	4. Shahabad	

1. *Census 1951, District Census Handbook, Kota, Part I, Bikaner, 1954, pp. vi-vii.*

2. Source : Office of the Collector, Kota.

1	2	3
3. Chhabra	1. Chhabra	
	2. Chhipa Barod	
	3. Atru	
4. Ramganj Mandi	1. Ramganj Mandi	
	2. Sangod	

After the abolition of the post of Commissioners in 1961, the district is under the administrative control of an officer designated as Collector while each sub-division and tahsil is in the charge of a Sub-Divisional Officer and a Tahsildar respectively.

The district is a unit of administration and the Collector is the pivot on which the district administration revolves. He ensures that the general administration of the district functions as a corporate whole, as does the Government at the State level. He is the head of Revenue Department, District Magistrate and District Development Officer.

Being responsible for land revenue collection, he has to devote much of his time in supervising the work of his subordinate revenue officers. Under the Land Revenue Act, he is the custodian of all Government property in land and is required to safeguard the interests in this respect. He functions also as guardian of the people regarding their rights in land conceded by the Government. He ensures that the rights conferred on the tenants under the Rajasthan Tenancy Act are not encroached upon. He works as the highest court of appeal in the district for revenue matters within the scope of the Rajasthan Land Records Act and the Rajasthan Tenancy Act.

As District Magistrate, he is responsible for the maintenance of law and order in the district. This he does with the help of the police. Police organisation in the district is headed by a Superintendent of Police, who is assisted by an Additional Superintendent of Police and 7 Deputy Superintendents of Police. As District Magistrate, he functions within the scope of the Criminal Procedure Code and exercises control over the Magistrates posted within the district. He is also an appellate authority for the orders passed by subordinate Magistrates under Section 514 Criminal Procedure Code. His functions include supervision of police stations within his jurisdiction and examination of their records of crimes and disposal of cases. In his executive capacity, the District

Magistrate issues and renews licences under Indian Arms Act, 1959, Petroleum Act, 1939, Explosives Act, 1940 etc.

The Collector is also the ex-officio District Development Officer and as such ensures co-ordination between the development departments functioning in the district. Since the establishment of Panchayati Raj institutions at the district, block and panchayat levels in the year 1959, the duties and functions of the Collector have increased considerably. He has to superintend the working of development departments to ensure that adequate technical assistance is made available in time to the village panchayats and the Panchayat Samitis and that the Zila Parishad is kept informed of the progress achieved in the implementation of plans and schemes in the district. The Collector exercises functional control over the district officers of various development departments to see that the time fixed for implementation of various schemes is adhered to and targets are achieved. All welfare schemes are formulated and finalised in consultation with the District Development Officer. He is also authorised to make changes in the tour programmes of District Level Officers and to co-ordinate the execution of different schemes going on in the district.

There is a District Treasury to account for every financial transaction in the district on behalf of the Government. The Collector functions as an officer who is overall incharge of the treasury and is responsible for its general administration, for accounting of all moneys received and paid, for the safe custody of all valuables kept therein, and for submission of correct treasury returns to the Accountant General and to the State Government from time to time. However, he takes no part in the day-to-day working of the treasury. For this purpose, a Treasury Officer is posted in the district who is immediately responsible to the Collector and attends to all the treasury transactions in the district. The Treasury Officer is assisted by Sub-Treasury Officers stationed at each tahsil headquarter. The post of Sub-Treasury Officer is held by respective Tahsildars in addition to their own revenue duties. They are responsible to the District Treasury Officer so far as fiscal matters are concerned.

Besides the duties and functions stated above, the Collector is required to look after the work of supplies of essential commodities, flood and famine relief, rehabilitation of ex-soldiers, issue and renewal of arms licences, elections, registration of documents etc. For performing these duties, he is assisted by additional staff. For supply work, a separate office supervised by a District Supply Officer functions in the district.

The work of the Collectorate is divided into 21 sections.¹ These are (i) District Revenue Accounts (ii) Accounts (iii) Record (iv) Judicial (v) Revenue (vi) General (vii) Establishment (viii) Receipt and despatch (ix) Loans (x) *Taccavi* (xi) Public Demands Recovery (xii) Vehicle Pool (xiii) Development (xiv) Panchayat (xv) Rehabilitation (xvi) Supply (xvii) Land Records (xviii) Election (xix) Prosecution (xx) Jagir and (xxi) Vigilance. The total staff strength of the Collectorate includes one Office Superintendent, 15 Upper Division Clerks, 32 Lower Division Clerks, 2 District Revenue Accountants and 14 Class IV employees.

Directly subordinate to the Collector are one Additional District Magistrate, headquartered at Kota and four Sub-Divisional Officers posted at Kota, Chhabra, Baran and Ramganj Mandi. They are vested with first class magisterial powers and are required to function within the purview of the Code of Criminal Procedure. In revenue matters, they have powers of an Assistant Collector and are required to discharge their duties as defined in the Rajasthan Land Revenue Act, 1956 and the Rajasthan Tenancy Act, 1955. They enjoy the same executive powers within their jurisdiction as are enjoyed by the Collector in the district.

Under the Sub-divisional Officers are 14 Tahsildars who function both as Magistrates and Revenue Officers within the scope of Criminal Procedure Code and Rajasthan Land Revenue Act and Manual respectively. There are 13 Naib-Tahsildars to assist the tahsildars in their day-to-day working posted at Ladpura, Digod, Pipalda, Indargarh, Sangod, Ramganj Mandi, Atru, Chhipa Barod, Chhabra, Shahabad, Kishanganj, Baran and Anta.

Next to the Naib-Tahsildar in revenue matters is the *Girdawar* (Revenue Inspector) who is incharge of a *Girdawar* circle. He is entrusted with the duty of supervising the work of *Patwaris* in his area. A *Patwari* forms the lowest rung of the hierarchical ladder of the district administration. The actual collection of land revenue is done at his level. He maintains all the registers of land revenue and records the actual realisation of revenue and is required to report any untoward happenings in his *Halka* to his higher authorities. He also maintains a census register of men and cattle in his *Halka* (jurisdiction).

The Judicial and Police Departments form an important part in the horizontal line of administration. The District and Sessions Judge headquartered at Kota, exercises control over the working of all Civil and

1. Source : Office of the Collector, Kota.

Criminal courts within the district and he is the highest judicial appellate authority in the district. The Police Department is represented by a D. I. G. Police and Superintendent of Police in the district who help the Collector in maintaining law and order and in the prevention of crimes. They are assisted by an Additional Superintendent of Police, Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors and other subordinate staff.

A meeting of district level officers is held once every three months and district level officers incharge of various development and welfare departments participate in this meeting.

A list of district level officers of State Government is given at Appendix I and of Central Government Officers at Appendix II.

APPENDIX I

List of District Level Officers in Kota District (State Government)
(1974-75)

1. Collector, Kota
2. Superintendent of Police, Kota
3. District and Sessions Judge, Kota
4. Inspector, Registration and Stamps, Kota
5. Asstt. Director, Land and Building Taxes, Kota
6. Distt. Excise Officer, Kota
7. Asstt. Excise Officer (Circle I), Kota
8. Dy. Commissioner (Admn.), Commercial Taxes, Kota
9. Dy. Commissioner (Appeals), Commercial Taxes, Kota
10. Commercial Taxes Officer, Special Circle, Kota
11. Commercial Taxes Officer, Circle B, Kota
12. Commercial Taxes Officer (Anti-evasion), Kota
13. Regional Transport Officer, Kota Region, Kota
14. Revenue Appellate Authority, Kota
15. Land Aquisition Officer, Kota
16. Commandant, 5th Battalion, Rajasthan Armed Constabulary, Kota
17. Addl. Superintendent of Police (C. I. D.), Kota
18. Superintendent, District Jail, Kota
19. Superintending Engineer, P.W.D. (B & R), Kota
20. Executive Engineer, Distt. Division, P.W.D. (B & R), Kota
21. Executive Engineer, City Division, P.W.D. (B & R), Kota
22. Dy. Commandant, Home Guards Training Centre, Kota
23. District Education Officer, Kota
24. District Education Officer (Girls), Kota
25. Sangrahalayadhyaksh, Sangrahalaya and Saraswati Bhandar, Kota
26. Chief Medical and Health Officer, Kota
27. Zila Ayurvedic Adhikari, Kota
28. Executive Engineer, Water Works, Kota
29. Regional Dy. Labour Commissioner, Kota Region, Kota

APPENDIX I (Contd.)

30. Labour Welfare Officer, Kota
31. Assistant Director, Employment Exchange, Kota
32. District Supply Officer, Kota
33. Superintendent, Gardens, Kota
34. Deputy Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Kota Zone, Kota
35. Asstt. Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Kota
36. Distt. Agriculture Officer, Kota
37. Agro-Chemist, Kota
38. Asstt. Agronomist (Sunflower), Kota
39. Area Superintendent, Ummedganj Mechanical Area, Agriculture Department, Kethun
40. Soil Survey Officer, Kota
41. Fruit Development Officer, Kota
42. Agronomist Soil and Water Management Project, Agriculture Department, Kota
43. Botanist (Sunflower), Agriculture Department, Kota
44. Executive Engineer, Ground Water Department, Kota
45. Project Officer, Ladpura
46. Project Officer, Minor Irrigation, Atru
47. Project Director (Extension), Chambal Command Area Development Project, Kota
48. Executive Engineer, Construction Division, Land Development Programme, Kota
49. Distt. Extension Officer, Chambal Area Development Project, Sultanpur
50. Executive Engineer, Survey and Investigation, Land Development and Water Utilisation Department, Division I, Kota
51. Executive Engineer, Survey and Investigation, Land Development and Water Utilisation Department, Division II, Kota
52. District Animal Husbandry Officer, Kota
53. Prabhari Adhikari, Pashu Chikitsalya, Kota
54. Pariyojna Adhikari, Saghan Kukkut Vikas Khand, Kota
55. Fisheries Development Officer, Kota

APPENDIX I (Concl'd.)

56. Fisheries Development Officer, Rawatbhata
57. Divisional Forest Officer, Kota
58. Divisional Forest Officer, Baran
59. Deputy Development Officer, Kota
60. Deputy Director, Industries, Kota
61. Asstt. Director, Industries, Kota
62. Asstt. Mining Engineer (Recovery), Kota
63. Superintending Engineer, Circle II (Drainage), Chambal Command Area, Kota
64. Asstt. Engineer, Mechanical, Kunadi
65. Executive Engineer, Drainage Dn. I, Kota
66. Superintendent Engineer, Canal Circle, Chambal Stage I, Kota
67. Superintending Engineer, Canal Circle, Chambal Project, Kota
68. Executive Engineer, Survey and Investigation (Irrigation) Division, Kota

APPENDIX II

**List of the Central Government Officers in Kota District
(1974-75)**

1. Appellate Asstt. Commissioner of Income Tax, Kota Range, Kota
2. Income Tax Officer, Kota
3. Assistant Collector, Central Excise Dn., Kota
4. Superintendent (Admn.), Central Excise Division, Kota
5. Deputy Narcotics Commissioner, Kota
6. District Opium Officer, Kota
7. District Opium Officer, Baran
8. Officer-in-Charge, Civil Aerodromes, Kota
9. Superintendent, Narcotics, Kota
10. Asstt. Director, Gr. I, Small Industries Service Institute Extension Centre, Kota
11. Superintendent (A. S.), Kota

CHAPTER XI

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

Historical background

The land tenures in the erstwhile Kota State were the usual jagir, *Muafi* and *Khalsa*. It is estimated that the estates held in the first two tenures occupied about one-fourth of the area of the State.¹ The jagirdars held on a semi-feudal tenure and were not dispossessed save for disloyalty or misconduct. They had the power of alienating a portion of their estates as a provision for younger sons and other near relatives and they could raise money by a mortgage but it could not be foreclosed. No succession or adoption could take place without the Maharao's (ruler's) consent and in most cases a *Nazarana* or fee on succession was levied. The majority of the jagirdars paid an annual tribute and some of them had also to supply horsemen or foot soldiers for the service of the State.

Lands were granted on *Muafi* tenure to individuals as a reward for service or in lieu of pay or in charity and also to temples and religious institutions for their up-keep. They were usually revenue free.

In the *Khalsa* area tenure of land was very widely changed early in the 19th century by the administrative measures of the regent Zalim Singh. Before his time two-fifth of produce belonged to the State, and the remainder to the cultivators after deduction of village expenses. Zalim Singh surveyed the lands and imposed a fixed money rate per bigha making the settlement with each cultivator and giving the village officers only a percentage on collections. By rigorously exacting the revenue, he soon broke-down all the hereditary tenures and got almost the whole cultivated land under his direct proprietary management, using the cultivators as tenants-at-will or as farm labourers. A very great area was thus turned into a vast government farm, while the proprietary status of the peasantry entirely disappeared, the country was brought under an extent of productive cultivation. In 1908, the chief claimed to be the absolute owner of the soil and no cultivator had a right to transfer or alienate any of the lands he cultivated. So long, however, as the cultivator paid his revenue punctually he was left in undisturbed possession of his holding and if he wished

1. Erskine, K D. : *Imperial Gazetteer of India, Provincial Series, Rajputana*, 1908, p. 378.

to relinquish any portion thereof, he could do so in accordance with the rules in force.

The rates fixed by Zalim Singh remained more or less in force till about 1882–1885 in the case of restored tracts and 1877–1886 in the case of rest of the territory, when fresh settlements were made.¹

First Settlement

The first settlement of the erstwhile Kota State was conducted by Munshi Durga Prasad between 1877–1886. While fixing the rate he took into consideration the slope of land, type of soil, facility for irrigation and distance from habitation.² Instead of rope used earlier, the measure used during this settlement was of iron. The measuring rods were of 11 sizes varying from 130 feet 8 inches to 149 feet 8 inches. Mostly the previous rent rates remained in force. In 1908, the rate per acre varied from 4½ annas to Rs. 5–8–0* for dry land and from Rs. 2–4–0 to Rs. 17–9–0 for irrigated land.³ Total expenditure on the settlement came to four lakh rupees and increase in revenue amounted to Rs. one lakh.⁴

Second Settlement⁵

In 1904, an officer from Punjab province, Mr. M. Butler was taken on deputation to conduct second settlement operations in Kota State. Mr. Butler completed the settlement in five years. The rent rates fixed by this settlement for irrigated soil varied from Rs. 2–8–0 to Rs. 6–8–0. Unirrigated land was divided into six types, *Sare*, *Utar*, *Barda*, *Merghas*, *Teer* and *Kheda*. The rent for *Sare* was from Rs. 1–3–0 to Rs. 1–13–0, for *Utar* from Re. 0–8–0 to Rs. 1–2–0, for *Barda* from Re. 0–4–0 to Re. 0–6–0, for *Merghas* from Re. 0–4–0 to Re. 0–8–0 and for *Teer* and *Kheda* from Rs. 1–8–0 to Rs. 3–0–0. In certain hilly tracts the rent for *Kheda* land was further reduced. By this revision of rent rates, land revenue increased by ten per cent.

1. Erskine, K. D. : *Imperial Gazetteer of India, Provincial Series, Rajputana*, 1903, p. 379.

2. Sharma, M.L. : *Kota Rajya ka Itihas*, Part II, pp. 676–677.

3. Erskine K.D. *Imperial Gazetteer of India, Provincial Series, Rajputana*, 1908, *op.cit.*, p. 379.

4. Sharma, M.L., *op.cit.*, p. 677.

*Rent rates are given in Rupees, Annas and Pies. One rupee was equal in value to 16 annas or 192 pies.

5. *ibid.*, p. 757.

Third Settlement

Third settlement of the erstwhile Kota State was made by Sardar Khajan Singh Sethi, between January, 1923 and June, 1928.

In order to facilitate settlement operations the entire State was divided into four districts, 19 *Nizamats* and eight *Kotris* as below :¹

DISTRICT KOTRIYAT—It had eight *Kotris* namely Indargarh, Balban, Khatoli, Genta, Pipalda, Karwad, Pusod and Antarda.

DISTRICT KOTA—It had six *Nizamats*—Itawa, Barod, Digod, Ladpura, Kanwas and Chechat.

DISTRICT BARAN—It had seven *Nizamats*—Shahabad, Kishanganj, Mangrol, Anta, Baran, Sangod and Kunjed.

DISTRICT IKALERA—It had six *Nizamats*—Chhipa Barod, Manoharthana, Ikalera, Bakani, Asnawar and Khanpur.

Each district had an Assistant Revenue Commissioner to look after the work relating to land revenue. Leaving apart district Kotriyat, the remaining three districts had 2,773 villages out of which 2,345 villages were in *Khalsa* and 428 in jagir areas. The third settlement limited itself to 2,345 *Khalsa* villages only. The chain measuring 132 feet was used. For the purpose of settlement the entire land was divided into two categories—*Hakat* or ploughed and *Padat* or fallow. These two were further divided into several types. *Hakat* was divided into *Chahi* or irrigated, *Teer* or banks and beds of tanks, rivers etc. *Kheda* or fields surrounding the village, *Sare* or black soil, *Utar* or brown soil, *Barda* or rocky soil and *Merghas* or grassland. *Padat* was divided into *Bagat Bilalagani* or land not assessed for land revenue, *Jadzed Padat ek Sala* or fallow for last one year, *Jadeed Padat do Sala* or fallow for last two years, *Kaju* or fallow for last three years or more, *Nalayak* or not cultivable.² Land revenue was realisable from *Hakat* land only. The rent rates per *Bigha* (2/5 of an acre) fixed by the third settlement for various types of *Hakat* lands were :³ *Chahi* Rs. 6–8–0 to Re. 1–0–0, *Teer* Rs. 2–8–0 to Re. 0–12–0, *Kheda* Rs. 3–0–0 to Re. 0–8–0, *Sare* Rs. 1–14–0 to Rs. 1–3–0, *Utar* Rs. 1–6–0 to Re. 0–4–0, *Barda* Rs. 1–8–0 to Re. 0–2–0, *Merghas* Re. 1–0–0 to Re. 0–4–0.

1. *Report Bandobast Soyam*, 1933, Kota, p. 6.

2. *ibid.*, pp. 55–58.

3. *ibid.*, pp. 72–75.

Fourth Settlement

After the merger of the State into Rajasthan, the work of fourth settlement was taken in hand in 1951 and it lasted till 1962. The term of settlement was 20 years. The chain used measured 132 feet except in tahsil Chhabra where it measured 165 feet. Details of this settlement are given in Appendix I. The rent rates fixed by this settlement are at Appendix II.

Present position

The rent at present (1974-75) is collected at the rates fixed by the fourth settlement. The rent rates are given in Appendix II. The work regarding revision settlement has been taken in hand by the State Government in 1975-76 and is in progress.

The administrative machinery for collection of revenue as partly described in the previous chapter, has the Collector at the apex. Down the ladder are the Sub-Divisional Officers and Tahsildars. Tahsils are divided into *Girdawar* circles each of which has an inspector as its head. The *Girdawar* circles are further sub-divided into *Patwar* circles. The *Patwari* is thus at the base of the revenue administration. The names of tahsils and *Girdawar* circles alongwith the number of *Patwar* circles in the district are given as follows :

Tahsils	Names of <i>Girdawar</i> Circles	Number of <i>Patwar</i> Circles
1	2	3
Ladpura	Ladpura	8
	Kethun	8
	Mandana	8
Digod	Digod	10
	Sultanpur	9
	Barod	10
Pipalda	Ayana	10
	Itawa	8
	Khatoli	8

1. Source : Office of the Collector, Kota.

1	2	3
Indargarh (Sub-Tahsil)	Indargarh	10
Baran	Baran	11
	Kalmanda	12
Mangrol	Mangrol	11
	Siswali*	7
Anta (Sub-Tahsil)	Anta	13
	Siswali*	5
Shahabad	Shahabad	9
	Samrahaniya	9
	Kasba Thana	8
Kishanganj	Kishanganj	11
	Bhanwargarh	11
Chhabra	Chhabra	12
	Jaipala	11
Chhipa Barod	Chhipa Barod	8
	Sarthal	8
	Harnawada Shahji	7
Atru	Atru	13
	Modhpur	13
Ramganj Mandi	Khairabad	12
	Chechat	11
Sangod	Sangod	10
	Bapawar Kalan	10
	Kanwas	11

It is thus observed that the district is divided into 32 *Girdawar* circles and 322 *Patwar* circles. Siswali *Girdawar* circle is divided between Mangrol tahsil and Anta sub-tahsil. A complete list of *Patwar* circles is given at Appendix III.

The present system of settlement and revenue collection follows

*Parts of same *Girdawar* circle namely Siswali.

the procedure laid down in the Rajasthan Land Revenue Act (No. XV of 1956). The work of settlement is looked after by the Settlement Commissioner and also that relating to the preparation, revision and maintenance of land records in the areas where settlement work is in progress. In the district, the officer-in-charge of the settlement operations is the Settlement Officer stationed at Jaipur. The Collector is the Land Records Officer of the district.

The intention of the government to take up the survey of an area is first notified in the State gazettee. When the operations are actually commenced, all map corrections are incorporated on the last survey sheets. Records are prepared for the following:

- (a) all permanent routes and paths
- (b) topographical features
- (c) *Khasra* (field book)
- (d) estate holders in the area specifying the nature and extent of the interest of each and his co-sharers.
- (e) persons cultivating or holding or occupying land in the area, specifying the nature and class of the tenure and other relevant particulars.
- (f) persons holding land free of revenue or rent.
- (g) boundaries
- (h) rights in wells and tanks
- (i) rights in irrigation, if any, from other sources, and
- (j) census of livestock, dead-stock and population.

All these records are open for inspection on making a proper application, without any fee.

The Settlement Officer in-charge of the operations, makes extensive tour of the area and prepares exhaustive notes on the physical and economic characteristics of the area, rainfall, changes in population, communications and changes in cultivating tenures. After a thorough study of the existing conditions and the prevailing rent rates, the officer formulates his proposals regarding the settlement, viz., (a) changes in assessment circles, (b) changes in soil classification, (c) period of years which would form the basis of produce estimates and (d) commutation prices.

SOIL CLASSIFICATION—For soil classification, the Government has

decided on the following broad divisions—Irrigated (*Chahi*, *Nahari*, *Talabi*, *Deegar*), dry cultivated (*Dehri*, *Sewaj*, *Talabi peta*, *Kachhar*, *Barani*), dry uncultivated (*Parat* or *Banjar*, *Beed*) and dry unculturable (*Ghair mumkin*). Further sub-divisions of these broad classes and groups are done according to depth, consistency and productivity.

The rent rates are then decided for each class of soil, in each assessment group or circle in which the area is divided. The factors, which are kept in view in arriving at fair and equitable rent rates are: (a) collection from rents and cesses during twenty years preceding the settlement, excluding abnormal years, (b) average prices of agricultural produce during the same period, (c) the nature of crops grown and average quantity of produce, (d) the value of such produce at the average price, (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 the holding, (g) the frequency of remission, suspension and short collection, (h) the rent rates of the last settlement and the share of produce and commutation prices at which such rates were evolved and (i) the rent rates sanctioned for similar classes of soil in the adjoining areas.

Every settlement made under the Rajasthan Land Revenue Act, 1956 is for a period of twenty years. The Government, however, has the right to increase or reduce the term.

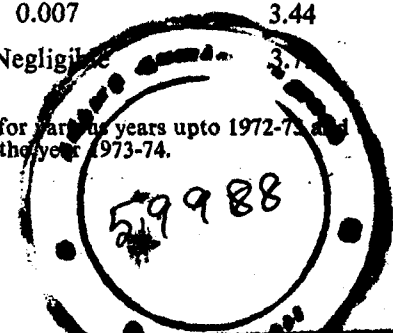
For the land records, at the district headquarters there is *Sadar Kanungo* and below him, as described earlier, the inspectors and *Patwaris*. The collection of revenue is done by *Patwaris*.

Income from land revenue

The income from land revenue in the district since 1957-58 to 1974-75 is shown as follows:¹

(Rs. in lakhs)				
Year	Demand (arrears & current)	Collection during the year	Remission/Suspension during the year	Balance at the end of the year
1	2	3	4	5
1957-58	43.08	39.63	0.007	3.44
1958-59	45.87	42.12	Negligible	3.75

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, yearly volumes for various years upto 1972-73 and 1974-75, and office of the Collector, Kota for the year 1973-74.



1	2	3	4	5
1959-60	47.29	43.30	0.76	3.23
1960-61	47.36	45.51	—	1.85
1961-62	46.07	44.72	0.01	1.34
1962-63	50.28	47.63	0.37	2.28
1963-64	N.A.*	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1964-65	54.41	51.28	0.06	3.07
1965-66	53.73	48.71	—	5.02
1966-67	55.94	48.80	0.73	6.41
1967-68	81.28	66.20	0.23	14.85
1968-69	88.95	57.02	8.04	23.89
1969-70	57.59	2.84	—	54.75
1970-71	109.55	66.68	0.41	42.46
1971-72	111.66	67.02	4.50	40.14
1972-73	110.62	58.56	3.13	48.93
1973-74	87.26	22.02	—	65.24
1974-75	133.11	69.85	0.76	63.26

LAND REFORMS

After the formation of Rajasthan, measures were initiated as early as 1949, to protect the rights of cultivators, and ameliorate their condition. As mentioned earlier, large parts of land were held by Jagirdars. The tribute paid to the ruler by the Jagirdar did not bear any logical relation to the rents he realised from his own tenants.

In order to put an effective check on ejectment of tenants by Jagirdars, who, in anticipation of the impending legislation, had started arbitrarily ejecting their tenants, the Government promulgated the Rajasthan Protection of Tenants Ordinance in June, 1949. Besides protection from ejectment, the Ordinance also provided for reinstatement of ejected tenants. This Ordinance was in force till October 15, 1955 when the Rajasthan Tenancy Act, 1955, incorporating all the salient features of the Ordinance, was enforced.

In fulfilment of the recommendations of the Rajasthan-Madhya Bharat Jagir Enquiry Committee, the Rajasthan Lands Summary Settlement

* N.A. = Not available since not reported

Act, 1953 was enacted which empowered the Government to undertake summary settlement of any unsettled area it deemed fit to settle, as an interim measure.

The Rajasthan Land Reforms and Resumption of Jagirs Act, 1952 abolished all jagirs except religious endowments. The year-wise progress of resumption of jagirs and payment of compensation to the jagirdars in Kota district is shown in the table below:¹

Year	Jagirs resumed (Number)	Compensation paid (‘000 Rs.)
1957-58	188	306
1958-59	212	260
1959-60	57	123
1960-61	100	452
1961-62	250	383
1962-63	200	240
1963-64	100	230
1964-65	100	270
1965-66	100	360
1966-67	500	920
1967-68	700	170
1968-69	600	140
1969-70	—	90
1970-71	2220	50
1971-72	754	30
1972-73	—	17
1973-74	—	14
1974-75	—	0.2

To facilitate activities in connection with the *Bhoodan Yajna* of Acharya Vinobha Bhave and to provide for the constitution of the Bhoodan Yajna Board, the Rajasthan Government enacted the Rajasthan

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, 1958 onwards for figures upto 1962-63 and *Basic Statistics, Rajasthan*, for remaining years.

Bhoodan Yajna Act, 1954. The Board started functioning in 1955. It received land from donors and distributed it among landless farmers. The progress of the movement in the district since 1956 is shown below:¹

Year	No. of doners	Land donated (hectares)	Land distributed (hectares)	No. of families benefited
1956	304	2,348	129	60
1957	—	—	—	—
1958	11	41	164	72
1959	2	413	924	251
1960	40	145	621	311
1961	—	—	369	106
1962	—	—	91	24
1963-65	378	2,708	940	442
1966-69	—	—	—	—
1970	—	—	81.6	57
1971-72	—	—	—	—
1973	—	—	124	66
1974	—	—	—	—
1975	—	—	69.6	29

The Rajasthan Holdings (Consolidation and Prevention of Fragmentation) Act, 1954 was enacted to provide for consolidation of agricultural holdings and to prevent their fragmentation.

Another important legislation of land reform is the Rajasthan Tenancy Act, 1955. This Act has reduced all types of tenancies to three, viz. *Khatedar*, *Ghair Khatedar* and *Khudkasht*. The Act also confers upon the *Khatedars* the right to own, free of charge a site for a residential house in the *Abadi* area of the village. *Begar* (forced labour) is prohibited.

Heritable right has been given to the tenants, which means that a *Khatedar* tenant can now bequeath his interest through will in accordance with his personal law. If a tenant dies intestate, his interest in

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan* for figures upto 1962 and office of the Rajasthan Bhoodan Yajna Board, Jaipur for later years,

his holdings devolves according to the provisions of his personal law. *Khatedar* tenants have also been given the right to transfer, by sale or gift, their interest in the property, either wholly or partly. Mortgaging and sub-letting of the holdings within certain limits has also been allowed, and provision made for exchange of land for consolidation.

The Act also empowers the Government to prescribe a ceiling for rent which can be collected by a tenant from his sub-tenant. Arrest and detention of tenants in execution of decrees for arrears of rent are prohibited. The Act also provides special protection to tenants belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. Sale or mortgage of land by these persons to non-Scheduled Castes or Tribes is prohibited.

The Rajasthan Tenancy (Sixth Amendment) Act, 1959 prescribes that a family of five can have a maximum of 30 standard acres of land. Standard acre in Kota district is of 2½ acres. Surplus land holding, if any, shall have to be surrendered to the Government. The work on this is in progress.

OTHER SOURCES OF REVENUE

Revenue during princely regime

During the reign of Roa Mukand Singh in Kota State, besides land revenue, there were a large number of other taxes collected from the people to supplement the revenue. These were *Nega*, *Kunwar Matki*, *Khadpa*, *Ahidhi*, *Patel*, *Khunti*, *Kamin*, *Patwari*, *Kumhar*, *Balai*, *Pharoi*, *Gaj Bandhati*, *Kansari*, *Sarai*, *Barbai*, *Chapo*, *Napo*, *Dhani*, *Kalali*, *Besak*, *Singoti*, *Nav*, *Khunt*, *Jamdari* and *Dharijana*.¹ Of these, it is not known why the taxes called *Nega*, *Khadpa*, *Ahidhi*, *Kansari*, *Barbai* were levied nor are their names indicative of their purpose. *Kunwar Matki* was perhaps taken to meet the expenditure of the prince. *Patel*, *Khunti*, *Patwari*, *Balai*, *Gaj Bandhti* were, obviously, taxes collected for Patel, watchman, revenue inspector, black smith and elephant. *Sarai* was charged for the maintenance of Government buildings. *Chapa* was taken from printers and *Nav* from boat contractors, *Kalali* was tax on wine merchants. Tax was levied on potters, shoemakers, milkmen, carpenters and sweepers in lieu of earning their livelihood peacefully in the State and was like income tax of present day. Tax was collected annually from cattle rearers. Owners of buffaloes, cows, camels and goats were taxed annually. The tax per buffalo was ½ *Taka*,* per cow, two *Taka* per camel

1. Sharma, M.L., *op cit.*, pp. 150-151.

**Taka*=one rupee

three *Taka* and per goat one *Taka*. State had good income from this ordinary tax. In 1768 A. D., in Kanwas area alone, there were 803 animals and 1,644 *Taka* were collected by way of this tax. Tax was collected on marriage and remarriage also. All these taxes were collected by an official called *Jakati*, who used to sit at toll tax check post.

Customs and Excise Department

In 1936-37, this department in Kota State was under an officer designated as Superintendent, Customs, Excise and Forests.¹

Custom revenue in the years 1936-37 to 1938-39 was as below:²

(Rs.)

Head	1936-37	Income 1937-38	1938-39
Customs	7,99,775	7,04,614	7,35,380
<i>Mapa</i>	21,957	24,640	21,639
Total	8,21,732	7,29,254	7,57,019

Excise revenue during the same years was as below:³

(Rs.)

Head	1936-37	Income 1937-38	1938-39
Liquor	1,60,493	1,80,951	1,76,121
Hemp & Intoxicating drugs	46,377	33,851	77,522
Total	2,06,870	2,14,802	2,53,643

Present Sources of State Revenue

Besides land revenue which has been discussed above, the State derives income from a number of other sources, viz., excise duty, sale of stamps (both judicial and non-judicial), registration of documents, sales tax, entertainment tax and the tax on passengers and goods etc.

SALES TAX—This, as implied by the name, is a tax on sales of specified commodities covering a wide range of articles from bread to

1. *Annual Report on the Administration of the Kotah State*, for various years.

2. *ibid.*

3. *ibid.*

bullion. Starting at the lowest rate of one per cent on gold and silver bullion, iron ore and cereals and pulses, the tax reaches a height of 25 per cent on foreign liquors and Indian made foreign liquor, excluding beer and other kinds of foreign and Indian made foreign liquors containing upto 10 per cent spirit. The tax, levied under the Rajasthan Sales Tax Act, 1954, yielded an income of Rs. 153.96 lakhs in 1974-75. Income from this source for last several years is given in appendix IV.

ENTERTAINMENT TAX—This tax is levied in two forms, (i) on the cost of admission to an entertainment show and (ii) according to the number of seats in the hall. In the latter form, it is called the additional entertainment tax. On the cost of admission, the rates vary between 35 to 70 per cent as described below:

Rates of admission	Percentage rate of Tax
Upto 50 paise	35
More than 50 paise but not more than one rupee	50
More than one rupee but not more than two rupees	60
More than two rupees but not more than three rupees	70
More than three rupees	70

For the additional entertainment tax the rates are Rupee one per 100 seats per show for the first 300 seats. For seats in excess of 300, the tax is charged at the rate of Rs. two per 100 seats per show. The limits of this tax are set by the population of the place of show. Thus at a place having a population of 15,000 or less, the maximum amount of the additional entertainment tax per show is Rs. two. The amount fixed for other categories of places are as follows:

Population Range	Maximum amount of Additional Entertainment Tax per show (Rs.)
Above one lakh	10
Exceeding 50,000 but less than one lakh	6
Exceeding 15,000 but not exceeding 50,000	3

The district had an income of Rs. 18.56 lakhs from this tax in

1972-73. Income in this and previous years is given in Appendix IV at the end of this chapter.

RAJASTHAN PASSENGERS AND GOODS TAX—This tax was introduced by the Rajasthan Passengers and Goods Taxation Act, 1959 and yielded an income of Rs. 35.08 lakhs in 1972-73. It is collected in a number of ways as shown below:

- (a) In respect of passengers carried or goods transported by motor vehicles, the tax is charged on the amount of the fare or freight. The rates are 25 per cent for cemented, tarred, asphalted, metalled, gravelled and *Kankar* roads and 20 per cent for other types of roads.
- (b) For motor-cycle rickshaws (including scooter rickshaws or other three wheelers) the tax is charged as an annual lump sum. The rates vary according to seating capacity. For a capacity of two passengers it is Rs. 30 per annum, for four Rs. 120 and for more than four Rs. 240. Motor cabs are charged Rs. 360 per year.
- (c) Goods vehicles are taxed according to their carrying capacities and whether they ply throughout the State or only in a region. The rates are described below:

Carrying capacity	Amount of yearly tax (Rs.)	
	For Rajasthan-wide operation	For Regional operation
Below five tons	750	660
Five tons or more but below nine tons	1,080	960
Above nine tons	1,320	1,200

STATE EXCISE DUTY—The State excise duty is levied under the Rajasthan Excise Act, 1950. The income from this source during various years is given in Appendix IV.

STAMPS—In 1974-75 there was one treasury and eleven sub-treasuries where judicial/non-judicial stamps were being sold in the district. Sub-treasuries are located at each tahsil headquarter. The number of stamp vendors at the Kota treasury was 12 and at the 11

sub-treasuries there were 31 stamp vendors. Stamp vendors were allowed commission on the sale of judicial stamps at the rate of 1.55 per cent at all treasuries and sub-treasuries and for non-judicial stamps at the rate of 3.10 per cent at district headquarters, 4.25 per cent at sub-divisional headquarters and 6.25 per cent at tahsil headquarters. Income from sale of stamps in Kota district from 1969-70 to 1974-75 is given in the table below:¹

(Rs. '000)

Year	Figures of sale of stamps		
	(a) Non-judicial Revenue Stamps	(b) Judicial Stamps	
		Court fee	Copying fee
1969-70	207.1	280.9	41.3
1970-71	158.6	270.5	28.4
1971-72	143.0	285.2	33.0
1972-73	169.7	333.5	48.7
1973-74	181.1	383.2	32.9
1974-75	203.2	342.5	36.8

REGISTRATION—Collector is the ex-officio District Registrar and the judicial and non-judicial documents are registered by him or by the tahsildars who are similarly empowered. Total number of documents registered and amount of fees collected therefrom during last few years has been as under:²

Year	No. of documents registered	Total Registration Fee (Rs.)
1969-70	37	3,307
1970-71	42	2,625
1971-72	11	456
1972-73	17	969
1973-74	6	394
1974-75	25	467

1. Source : Office of the Treasury Officer, Kota.

2. Source : Office of the Collector, Kota.

Source of Central Revenue

The sources of revenue of the Central Government are central excise duty and income tax.

CENTRAL EXCISE AND CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT—This department has a divisional office at Kota. Kota division comprises four districts namely Kota, Bundi, Jhalawar and Sawai Madhopur. The divisional office is headed by an Assistant Collector. The revenue collected in the division during the years 1972-73 to 1974-75 is given below:¹

Year	(Rs. in lakhs)
1972-73	2,504.61
1973-74	2,185.40
1974-75	2,970.33

EXCISE DUTY—The central excise duty in the district is derived from tobacco and is charged differently on whole leaf and broken leaf. The basic excise duty on whole leaf is Rs. 1.75 per kg. Besides, there are additional and special excise duties charged at the rate of Re. 0.06 and Rs. 0.35 per kg. respectively, the latter being 20 per cent of basic duty. Thus the gross excise duty works out to Rs. 2.16 per kg. The gross duty on broken leaf is higher, i. e. Rs. 3.44 per kg.

1. Source : Office of the Assistant Collector, Central Excise Division, Kota.

APPENDIX I**Details of Fourth Settlement of Kota District**

Name of Tahsil	No. of villages	Area in sq. miles	Details of area				Term of settlement		Length of chain (ft.)
			Khalasa		Non-Khalasa		Samvat year		
			No. of villa- ges	area in sq. miles	No. of villa- ges	area in sq. miles	From	To	
1. Ladpura	214	595	178	486	36	109	2016	2024	132
2. Digod including Barod	165	352	144	313	21	39	2010	2032	132
3. Pipalda including Itawa	227	434	221	426	6	8	2008	2028	132
4. Mangrol including Anta	158	379	130	327	28	52	2010	2029	132
5. Kishanganj	198	552	198	552	—	—	2016	2035	132
6. Shahabad	236	565	215	459	21	106	2020	2039	132
7. Chhabra	194	316	176	288	18	28	2012	2031	165
8. Chhipa Barod	181	321	137	256	44	65	2013	2032	132
9. Atru	131	334	108	296	23	38	2013	2032	132
10. Sangod including Kanwas	227	459	155	362	72	97	2013	2032	132
11. Ramganj Mandi including Chechat	168	295	155	278	13	17	2012	2033	132
12. Baran	103	240	80	190	23	50	2015	2024	132

Source : Office of the Settlement Officer, Jaipur.

APPENDIX II

Land revenue rates in Kota District as per Fourth Settlement

(Rs.)		
Soil class	Maximum Rate	Minimum Rate
1	2	3
<i>Chahi alif</i>		
<i>Chahi</i>	8.44	5.00
I	7.50	2.70
II	6.56	2.20
III	4.37	1.80
IV	3.12	2.03
<i>Jau</i>		
A	—	3.30
I	2.80	1.35
II	2.30	0.90
III	1.80	0.80
<i>Nahari Teer</i>	4.06	0.30
I	2.50	1.30
II	2.00	1.00
III	1.75	—
<i>Kheda</i>		
I	2.50	1.30
II	2.10	1.10
<i>Sare</i>		
I	2.03	1.56
II	1.72	1.25
III	1.40	1.09
<i>Utar</i>		
I	1.09	0.94
II	0.94	0.71
III	0.62	0.47
<i>Mal alif</i>		
<i>Mal</i>	3.44	1.45
I	2.19	1.10
II	1.72	1.10
III	1.56	0.90

1	2	3
<i>Barani alif</i>		
<i>Barani</i>	2.50	1.87
I	1.40	0.70
II	1.20	0.50
III	0.94	0.30
IV	0.71	0.20
<i>Beed</i>		
I	1.00	0.40
II	0.80	0.25
III	—	—
<i>Banjad</i>	0.94	0.20
<i>Mervas</i>	0.62	0.20
<i>Barani Nahri</i>	0.90	—
<i>Doda</i>	0.39	0.31

Source : Office of the Assistant Settlement Officer, Kota.

APPENDIX III

List of Patwar Circles in Kota District in 1974-75

Sub-Division	Tahsil	Girdawar Circle	Patwar Circle
1	2	3	4
Kota	Ladpura	Ladpura	1. Ladpura 2. Ramchandrapura 3. Sakatpur 4. Nanta 5. Sogriya 6. Kishanpura Takiya 7. Daslana 8. Davli uraf
		Kethun	1. Kethun 2. Tated 3. Kheda 4. Godalyaheri 5. Jakhoda 6. Gandifali 7. Baniyani 8. Arandkhera
		Mandana	1. Mandana 2. Gopalpura 3. Dobra 4. Kasar 5. Rawatha 6. Dolya 7. Ranpur 8. Borabas
	Digod	Digod	1. Digod 2. Polaikalán 3. Kodsuva 4. Simalya 5. Dungarja 6. Rel 7. Choma Maliyan 8. Bambori 9. Bhandahera 10. Dhaba

APPENDIX III (Contd.)

1	2	3	4
		Sultanpur	1. Sultanpur 2. Toran 3. Nimoda 4. Amarpura 5. Sarola 6. Morpa 7. Kherli Toran 8. Banethiya 9. Notara
		Barod	1. Barod 2. Kotda Deepsingh 3. Madanpura 4. Lakhsanoja 5. Takarwada 6. Mandawara 7. Murana 8. Budadeef 9. Jakhdón 10. Kherula
	Pipalda	Ayana	1. Ayana 2. Vijayapura 3. Ayani 4. Ganeshganj 5. Luhawad 6. Durjanpura 7. Laxmipura 8. Ranodiya 9. Jaloda Khatiyani 10. Binayaka
		Itawa	1. Itawa 2. Rajopa 3. Kishanpura 4. Nanera 5. Pavda 6. Pipalda 7. Karwad 8. Gainta

APPENDIX III (Contd.)

1	2	3	4
		Khatoli	1. Khatoli 2. Bagli 3. Balupa 4. Sanmanpura 5. Borda 6. Bambulya Kalan 7. Talab 8. Joraverpura
	Indargarh (sub-tahsil)	Indargarh	1. Indargarh 2. Mohanpura 3. Chanda Khurd 4. Balvan 5. Babaij 6. Daulatpura 7. Navalpura 8. Dheebri 9. Kakaravada 10. Miyana
Baran	Baran	Baran	1. Baran 2. Melkheri 3. Koyla 4. Bara 5. Mathna 6. Tisaya 7. Miyada 8. Lisadiya 9. Fatehpur 10. Gajanpura 11. Seemli
		Kalmanda	1. Kalmanda 2. Khairali 3. Begna 4. Ratawad 5. Talsa 6. Bamla

APPENDIX III (Contd.)

1	2	3	4
			7. Aklera 8. Mundola 9. Narera 10. Pathera 11. Batavada 12. Barana
	Mangrol	Mangrol	1. Mangrol 2. Mau 3. Mal Bambori 4. Bambori Kalan 5. Jarela 6. Bohet 7. Esarpura 8. Bhatvada 9. Padlya 10. Kishanpura 11. Jaloda Tejaji
		Siswali	1. Tisaya 2. Siswali 3. Raithal 4. Udpurya 5. Badgaon 6. Pachelkalan 7. Patunda
	Anta (sub-tahsil)	Anta	1. Anta 2. Khajurna 3. Sorsan 4. Badwa 5. Govindpura 6. Mirjapur 7. Bamori 8. Dugari 9. Palaytha 10. Niyana 11. Bambulya Mataji

APPENDIX III (Contd.)

1	2	3	4
			12. Hatha Heri
			13. Tapkhera
		Siswali*	1. Bhojyakheri
			2. Baldra
			3. Balakhera
			4. Sorkhand
			5. Bijora
	Shahabad	Shahabad	1. Shahabad
			2. Devri
			3. Khanda Sehon
			4. Mandiya
			5. Rajpur
			6. Bhilkheda mal
			7. Bhilkheda Dang
			8. Vini
			9. Goyal
		Samrahnिया	1. Ajroda
			2. Sangrahnिया
			3. Kelwada
			4. Palda
			5. Ganeshpura
			6. Semli fatak
			7. Khetka
			8. Mahodra
			9. Dhikyani
		Kasbathana	1. Kasbathana
			2. Sanvada
			3. Raipur
			4. Nonera
			5. Manjhola
			6. Kachiya thana
			7. Bamangaon
			8. Sandokhoda

*Part of Siswali Girdawar Circle of Mangrol Tahsil.

APPENDIX III (Contd.)

1	2	3	4
	Kishanganj	Kishanganj	1. Kishanganj
			2. Bajrangarh
			3. Kankuda
			4. Sakhravada
			5. Misai
			6. Digodpur
			7. Ramgarh
			8. Asnawar
			9. Karvari kalan
			10. Relavan
			11. Pipalda kalan
		Bhanwargarh	1. Bhanwargarh
			2. Ghatti
			3. Garda
			4. Khandela
			5. Jetpura
			6. Bansthuni
			7. Nahargarh
			8. Jalwada
			9. Badipura
			10. Chatraganj
			11. Simlod
Chhabra	Chhabra	Chhabra	1. Chhabra
			2. Chhabra Additional
			3. Kedaiyavan
			4. Kedaiyavan Additional
			5. Halgana
			6. Halgana Additional
			7. Dilod
			8. Niyana
			9. Chanchora
			10. Pachwada
			11. Semli
			12. Kundi

APPENDIX III (Contd.)

1	2	3	4
	Jaipia		1. Jaipia 2. Mua Khedi 3. Bhilwada Neega 4. Bhoolon 5. Bapcha 6. Godiya Mehar 7. Kadya hat 8. Faliya 9. Hinglot 10. Hanaheri 11. Jala
	Chhipa Barod	Chhipa Barod	1. Chhipa Barod 2. Phoolbadoda 3. Ajnawar 4. Tancha 5. Digod khalsa 6. Dholam 7. Bambori Ghata 8. Mokhampura
		Sarthal	1. Sarthal 2. Gordhanpura 3. Setkolu 4. Rai 5. Kotda Bhagwan 6. Bhilandi 7. Kalmodiya 8. Devrilod
		Harnavada Shahji	1. Harnavada Shahji 2. Sahajanpur 3. Jhanjhani 4. Digod Jagir 5. Kachnariya Kalan 6. Banjari 7. Gagchana

APPENDIX III (Contd.)

1	2	3	4
	Atru	Atru	1. Atru 2. Kherli 3. Kunjer 4. Khuri 5. Ardand 6. Mundla Bisoli 7. Sahrod 8. Hanihera 9. Bhensra 10. Doti 11. Antana 12. Chajava 13. Mermaghah
		Mothpur	1. Mothpur 2. Kawai 3. Deelodhathi 4. Rechanda 5. Musal Gujran 6. Kundi 7. Aaton 8. Shergarh 9. Sakatpur 10. Sarkhararam lothan 11. Badora 12. Katavar 13. Nenavta
Ramganj Mandi	Ramganj Mandi	Kherabad	1. Kherabad 2. Richdya 3. Goyenda 4. Undwa 5. Devli Khurd 6. Kudayla 7. Amarpura 8. Peepakheri 9. Salavad Khurd 10. Suket

APPENDIX III (Contd.)

1	2	3	4
			11. Gadya 12. Julmi
	Chechat		1. Chechat 2. Ghatoli 3. Alod 4. Hathya Kheri 5. Kherli 6. Salera kalan 7. Devli kalan 8. Modak 9. Barodiya kalan 10. Kheepan 11. Pipalda
	Sangod	Sangod	1. Sangod 2. Shyampura 3. Doti 4. Baluheda 5. Maliheda 6. Mamor 7. Kundanpur 8. Kotdi 9. Mandap 10. Rajgarh
		Bapawar Kalan	1. Bapawar 2. Moi kalan 3. Laturi 4. Digod 5. Dingi 6. Labaniya 7. Kamolar 8. Borina Kalan 9. Umarda 10. Kishanpura

APPENDIX III (Concl'd.)

1	2	3	4
		Kanvas	1. Kanvas 2. Hingoniya 3. Bansaheri 4. Khajuri 5. Savanbhadon 6. Khajurna 7. Gagron 8. Ghulet 9. Khurad 10. Devli 11. Aavan

Source : Office of the Collector, Kota.

APPENDIX IV

Statement showing revenue from Commercial Taxes and Excise in Kota district from 1963-64 to 1974-75

(Rs. in thousands)

Year	Entertainment Tax	Rajasthan Passengers & Goods Tax	Excise	Sales Tax
1963-64	393	1,078	3,456	5,867
1964-65	313	1,086	3,788	7,255
1965-66	399	1,391	N.R.*	10,916
1966-67	443	1,687	6,275	14,046
1967-68	450	1,765	4,469	18,339
1968-69	495	1,859	6,748	20,208
1969-70	785	1,912	6,094	24,291
1970-71	704	2,611	6,718	27,052
1971-72	1,183	2,785	7,334	34,579
1972-73	1,856	3,508	10,798	40,474
1973-74	N.R.	N.R.	10,373	N.R.
1974-75	2,426	2,349	13,989	65,178

Source : Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan yearly volumes for figures upto 1972-73, and 1974-75. For the year 1973-74 Office of District Excise Officer, Kota.

*N.R.=Not Reported

CHAPTER XII

LAW AND ORDER AND JUSTICE

INCIDENCE OF CRIME

The following statement gives the number of various types of crimes committed in the Kota State during selected years:¹

Crime	1916-17	1926-27	1936-37
Dacoity	4	4	3
Robbery	30	26	16
Murder	7	7	5
Cattle theft	128	163	188
Burglary	809	684	529

After the merger of Kota State into Rajasthan and the formation of the present district, the total number of crimes has increased. This can be assigned to the fast development of Kota city into an industrial town which has given rise to various problems. Incidence of crime in Kota district during the past few years may be seen from the following table:²

Year	Dacoity	Robbery	Murder	Riot	Burglary	Cattle theft	Other theft	Miscellaneous	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1957	6	14	14	39	261	79	257	476	1,146
1958	4	21	15	37	285	52	310	579	1,303
1959	5	9	23	52	334	59	325	464	1,271
1960	7	22	18	55	307	102	337	595	1,443
1961	5	25	21	36	338	63	275	556	1,319

1. Annual Reports on the Administration of Kota State for relevant years.

2. Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, yearly volumes for various years.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1962	5	33	24	47	443	69	325	656	1,602
1963	6	24	20	52	387	90	398	685	1,662
1964	—	31	25	64	388	55	425	731	1,719
1965	7	26	26	80	383	71	382	779	1,754
1966	7	35	20	101	429	46	426	794	1,858
1967	15	60	33	171	572	98	548	953	2,450
1968	15	85	32	189	697	100	735	1,398	3,251
1969	25	88	44	182	587	96	571	1,169	2,762
1970	3	42	29	164	522	85	465	1,082	2,392
1971	4	40	19	169	472	66	403	1,107	2,280
1972	25	47	44	282	523	98	517	1,282	2,818
1973	15	69	45	288	541	90	550	1,242	2,840
1974	11	79	45	331	670	119	616	1,489	3,360

It would be observed from the table that there has been a general increase in all types of crimes. This constant increase in the number of crimes can be ascribed to the following reasons (1) increased population, (2) enmity due to disputes over land (3) appalling poverty coupled with soaring prices (4) establishment of several large scale industries with resultant increase in labour population.

The results of the attempts made by the police for the recovery of the stolen property were as follows:¹

Year	Property stolen during the year (Rs.)	Property recovered during the year (Rs.)	Percentage of recovery of property stolen
1	2	3	4
1957	2,331,97	89,598	38.4
1958	1,57,327	73,184	46.5
1959	3,11,051	84,389	27.1

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, yearly volumes for various years.*

1	2	3	4
1960	2,28,082	71,690	31.4
1961	2,69,452	1,69,342	62.8
1962	3,05,249	1,27,194	41.7
1963	3,36,892	1,18,103	35.1
1964	3,48,802	2,07,063	59.4
1965	4,72,446	2,88,323	61.0
1966	4,28,103	1,86,457	43.6
1967	6,25,689	2,96,514	47.4
1968	6,98,285	2,55,875	36.6
1969	10,84,469	5,57,584	51.4
1970	8,94,557	4,61,299	51.57
1971	8,32,800	4,13,593	51.4
1972	8,20,094	3,70,535	45.18
1973	8,87,340	3,76,934	41.2
1974	17,38,951	9,55,858	54.9

It can be observed from the table above that the percentage of recovery fluctuated between 27.1 and 62.8 during these years.

ORGANISATION OF POLICE FORCE

Historical background

In the area of the erstwhile Kota State, police department was known as *Girahi*. During the reign of Maharao Shatrushal Singh, a *Thanedar* was posted in each pargana. Under him were two *Munshis*, one *Jamadar* and 15 constables. *Thanedar* was empowered not only to arrest the criminals but also to imprison them or to impose pecuniary punishment on them. The *Thanedar* worked under the supervision of *Ziledar* who was the highest official in the district. The overall supervision of the all *Thanas* in the State was with an official called *Biladar*, headquartered at Kota City. He was assisted by two Hindi and two Urdu knowing *Munshis* and one *Fotedar*. His work included touring and checking all the police stations and out-posts in the State.¹ In 1904-05 the

1. Sharma, M. L., *op. cit.*, p. 651.

police was divided into two main bodies (a) the City Police and (b) District Police.¹ The former numbered 177 men and were directly controlled by the City *Kotwal* under the supervision of the city magistrate. The District Police worked under a General Superintendent of Police assisted by 6 Assistant Superintendents of Police who were incharge of the 6 divisions into which the State was divided for Police administrative purposes. Each division was sub-divided into a number of *Thanas* and each *Thana* maintained a number of out-posts. The total number of *Thanas* was 39 and of police out-posts 516.

The total number of District Police including the office establishments of the General Superintendent and Assistant Superintendents was 3,592. Most of these men were obtained from the Irregular Troops, but while on police duties, were entirely under the orders of the General Superintendent. Besides this force, there were 1,668 *Chowkidars* or village watchmen.² The ratio of district police to the area and population was about one man for every 1.5 miles and 151 persons, respectively. The force performed its duties of preservation of order and prevention and detection of crime satisfactorily and its composition suited local requirements well. The City Police were armed with batons and the district police with matchlocks and swords.

VILLAGE POLICE—Besides the police force, there were some 1,668 village watchmen locally known as *Santris*, who were under the control of the Police Department and whose duties were to keep law and order in their village, to watch travellers at night and report the commission of any offence to the officer-in-charge of the *Thana* in which their village was situated. They received revenue-free lands for their services.

In 1907-08, the City Police which hitherto numbered 178 increased to 196 and was graded. The salaries of the officers and men were also generally raised. Recruits were more systematically medically examined and due weightage was given to age, height and breadth of chest.

In 1909-10, the Police Department was reorganised as follows:³

1. *Annual Report on the Administration of Kotah State, 1904-05*, p. 4.

2. *Imperial Gazetteer of India, Provincial Series*, Calcutta, 1908, p. 380.

3. *Annual Report on the Administration of Kotah State, 1909-10*, p. 8.

(No.)

Designation	Previous strength	Reconstituted strength
District Police :		
General Superintendent of Police	1	1
Deputy Superintendent of Police	—	1
Assistant Superintendents of Police	4	3
Inspectors of Police	2	2
Sub-Inspectors of Police	32	29
Head Constables	185	126
Constables	1,850	1,197
<i>Risaldar</i>	1	1
<i>Dafadars</i>	12	3
<i>Sowars</i>	150	94
<i>Camel Sowars</i>	3	3
} mounted branch } mounted branch		
City Police :		
Inspector of Police	1	1
Sub-Inspector of Police	1	1
Head Constables	32	6
Constables	170	112

In 1909-10, there were 25 police stations in the State exclusive of City *Kotwali*, compared to 30 previously. Expenditure on Police Department was Rs. 2,28,361.

The system continued with minor administrative changes till the merger of the State into Rajasthan. In 1951, there was a Deputy Inspector General of Police for Kota Division stationed at Kota.¹ There were two main bodies of Police under the charge of a Superintendent, one for the city and the other for the district. There were 36 police stations and 64 out-posts in the district in 1951.

1. *Census 1951, Rajasthan & Ajmer, District Census Handbook, Kota, Part I*, Bikaner, 1954, p. vij.

Present Set-up

The Superintendent of Police, Kota is the head of the department of Police at the district level. He is directly responsible to the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Kota Range, headquartered at Kota. The organisational set up and the strength of police force in 1974-75 in Kota district were as follows:¹

Officials	Civil Police	Armed Police	Dy. Inspector General Reserve Force Armed Police	Check posts Civil police
Deputy Inspector General	1	—	—	—
Superintendent of Police	1	—	—	—
Additional Superintendent of Police	1	—	—	—
Deputy Superintendents of Police	7	—	—	—
Inspectors	9	1	1	—
Sub-Inspectors	57	4	3	—
Assistant Sub-Inspectors	21	—	—	—
Head constables	155	59	12	9
Constables	1,125	327	123	27

For the purpose of police administration the entire area of the district is divided into seven Police Circles namely East Kota City, West Kota City, Rural Circle, Chhabra, Baran, Shahabad and Ramganj Mandi Circles. The circles are divided into police stations, which in turn are divided into out-posts. Altogether there are 31 police stations and 55 out-posts in the district. A list of police circles, police stations and out-posts is given at Appendix I.

The police force in the district consists of two categories viz. Armed Police and Civil Police. The former comes into operation when dacoities and robberies are committed, or breach of peace is feared.

1. Source : Office of the Superintendent of Police, Kota,

Besides, the services of the armed police are utilised for escorting the treasury and for protection of the Government property. It is also deployed whenever emergency requires, either for security reasons or for restoration of order.

A police lines are maintained at Kota where preliminary training is given to the constables. The police personnel are sent to Kishangarh, Udaipur, Jodhpur, Chandigarh and Ajmer for various short-term training courses.

The functions of the district police include the prevention and detection of crimes, maintenance of law and order, escorting and guarding prisoners, guarding treasuries etc. They also perform any other duties connected with the maintenance of law and order and service of summons, execution of warrants and prosecution of criminals.

Traffic Police

Separate staff is sanctioned in the district for the control of traffic. The contingent of traffic police consists of one inspector, two sub-inspectors, two assistant sub-inspectors, seven head constables and 70 constables. The traffic police functions under the control of Superintendent of Police and its main responsibility is to direct and control the traffic according to traffic rules.

Challani Guards

Challani Guards are posted in the district at Baran, Chhabra and Ramganj Mandi. They escort undertrials to and from judicial courts. The staff of the Challani Guards consists of one head constable and eight constables at Baran, one head constable and six constables at Chhabra and one head constable and six constables at Ramganj Mandi. The contingent of Challani Guards form a part of the civil police sanctioned for the district.

Prosecution branch

Prosecution branch looks after the work of prosecution of criminals in various district courts. For this purpose 11 head constables and nine constables are posted at Kota, four head constables and four constables at Baran, two head constables and four constables at Chhabra and two head constables and three constables at Ramganj Mandi.

Special branch

This branch of the police keeps a watch on anti-Government

activities in the district. The total staff of this branch consists of one inspector, three sub-inspectors, six head constables and 14 constables.

Welfare of Police Personnel

Welfare of the police personnel is well looked after in the district. Under a police housing scheme, there is a provision for living accommodation for police officers and constables in the police lines and *Thanas*. Of the entire accommodation available, 60% is family and 40% barrack accommodation. There exists a club in the police lines for police personnel. It provides facilities like radio, newspapers, magazines and various indoor and outdoor games. There is also a welfare centre for women, functioning for the benefit of the wives and children of police personnel. Training in tailoring and knitting is imparted to them.

A dispensary situated in the police lines provides timely medical care and medical aid to sick and ailing.

Other facilities provided to police personnel within the police lines are a fair price shop, co-operative store, canteen, flour mills and a middle school.

Police Benevolent Fund

This fund is operated by State Police Headquarters at Jaipur and is utilised for giving economic assistance to the worthy students (children of police personnel) to pursue higher studies etc. Subscription for this fund is fixed according to the salary of the police officer. In 1974-75, Rs. 4,150 were disbursed from this fund towards the education of the children of twenty police officials in the district.

Police Welfare Fund

This fund is collected through public donations and by organising cultural programmes, and is utilised for the welfare activities for police personnel. Its governing body consists of Superintendent of Police, Reserve Inspector, Office Assistant and Accountant.

District Sports Fund

It has been started to encourage sports among police officials. Subscription is collected at a fixed rate in the month of January every year and the fund is utilised in training sportsmen and arranging tournaments. It is controlled by Superintendent of Police, Kota.

Anti-Corruption Out-post

The anti-corruption outpost in Kota division was first established

in 1957. It had under its jurisdiction the districts of Kota, Bundi and Jhalawar till 1975. Since 1975, only Kota and Jhalawar districts are under its jurisdiction. The out-post is headed by an Additional Superintendent of Police. He is assisted by one sub-inspector, one head constable, six constables, one lower division clerk and one class IV employee. Function of this out-post is confined to the eradication of corruption in various services under the State Government. With this object in view the incharge of the out-post (a) conducts investigations of trap and other cases after registration of cases at Anti-corruption Department Headquarters, (b) conducts preliminary enquiries on the complaints received from headquarters of Anti-Corruption Department, (c) conducts confidential enquiries on source reports, (d) associates Anti-Corruption Department in the departmental proceedings initiated or recommended by it against officers/officials of various departments.

On receipt of complaints of corruption, raids are organised, cases are registered, preliminary enquiries are conducted and departmental action is initiated/recommended with a view to eradicate corruption and to bring the corrupt officials to book. During the years from 1967 to 1975, 68 cases were registered, 160 complaints were investigated and 95 departmental enquiries were initiated/recommended.¹

Home Guards

Superintendent of Police is the ex-officio Commandant of Home Guards in the district. In 1974-75 the district had 792 home guard volunteers. Home Guards help in the maintenance of law and order and act as nucleus force for helping citizens in times of emergency, disturbance of essential services, fire fighting etc.

Railway Police

The main function of the railway police is to check and investigate crimes on railways. The sanctioned strength of railway police in Kota district in 1974-75 was one Deputy Superintendent of Police, two sub-inspectors, four head constables and 25 constables. Out of these, one head constable and 5 constables are posted at Baran out-post and the rest are posted at Kota. A table showing crimes committed on running trains etc., during last few years is given as follows:²

1. Source : Office of the Additional Inspector General of Police, Anti-Corruption Department, Jaipur.
2. Source : Office of Superintendent of Police (Railways), Ajmer.

Year	Thefts on running trains	Thefts at stations	Thefts in goods yards	Miscellaneous crimes	Total crimes	No. of cases of ticketless travellers
1971-72	9	26	15	12	62	50
1972-73	12	10	5	11	38	48
1973-74	32	9	6	12	59	44
1974-75	22	6	11	11	50	30

JAIL ADMINISTRATION

The erstwhile Kota State maintained a central jail at Kota City. Its existing building dates back to 1881.¹ In 1895, its building had good sanitary conditions. It could accommodate 244 male and 55 female convicts and 36 civil prisoners. Its plan is a square with admission at one angle and exits to latrines at the other three angles. It is dominated by central watch tower. Prisoners were partly employed extramurally in gardening and partly intramurally in carpet and durrie weaving, cloth weaving, spinning, carpentry, blacksmithy, chair making and shoe making. The diet meal was good and abundant water supply was derived from a well within the jail. In 1881, the daily average strength was 286.05. In the early years of this century, the jail had an accommodation for 468 prisoners. There were small lockups at the headquarters of each district in which undertrials and those sentenced to short term were confined.² The average daily strength of prisoners was 256.36 in 1916-17, and cost of maintaining³ the jail was Rs. 25,481. The jail provided weaving of durrries and making carpets, and the profits accruing from these products amounted⁴ to Rs. 10,000 in 1926-27. The daily average jail population during 1926-27 was 339.38, while it⁵ was 342.50 in 1936-37. Profits from jail industry came to Rs. 6,000 during 1936-37 and the expenditure on the jail amounted⁶ to Rs. 29,590. Besides this jail, there were small lock-ups at the headquarters of each district in the old State of Kota in which persons under trial and those sentenced to short term imprisonment were confined.

1. Weir, P.A. and Crofts, J. : *Medico-Topographical Account of Kota and Jhalawar*, 1900, pp. 11-13.

2. *Imperial Gazetteer of India, Provincial Series*, Calcutta, 1908, pp. 423 and 425.

3. *Annual Report on the Administration of the Kotah State*, 1916-17, p. 17 Appendix.

4. *ibid.*, 1926-27, p. 23 and p. 17 Appendix.

5. *ibid.*, 1936-37, p. 25. 6. *ibid.*, p. 19.

After the integration of States into Rajasthan two sub-jails were set up, one at Chhabra and another at Ramganj Mandi. The Inspector General of Prisons, Rajasthan is the controlling and co-ordinating authority in respect of the above jails. In 1951, besides the Central Jail at Kota, there were small lock ups in the district at Baran, Chhabra, Chechat, Indargarh and Sironj.¹ The Central Jail was categorised as A class and lock ups as F class. In 1974-75 there existed a Central Jail at Kota and sub-jails at Baran, Chhabra and Ramganj Mandi.

Central Jail, Kota

It is situated in a building which now has accommodation for 500 prisoners. Convicts of all types including undertrials, civil prisoners and political detenus are kept in this jail. Prison discipline is maintained in accordance with jail regulations. Medical facilities to the prisoners are extended through a part time doctor and a whole time compounder. The following table shows the jail population in the prison for the last few years:²

(No.)

Year	Prisoners			Daily average	
	At the beginning of the year	Admitted during the year	Released during the year	Population at the end of the year	
1971	280	1,837	1,837	280	303
1972	280	1,884	1,887	277	275
1973	277	2,774	2,761	290	315
1974	290	1,953	1,981	262	332
1975	262	2,651	2,515	398	390

A statement regarding the income and expenditure of the jail is given below:

(Rs.)

Year	Income	Expenditure
1972-73	57,588	374,878
1973-74	28,005	465,471
1974-75	29,921	606,072

1. *Census 1951, op. cit.*, p. vii.

2. Source : Office of the Deputy Inspector General, Prisons, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

Sub-Jail, Baran

This sub-jail existed as a lock up in State times and is now a sub-jail, 1st class. It has a capacity to house 50 prisoners. Only undertrials and convicts sentenced upto one month of imprisonment are kept here. Welfare of the prisoners is well looked after. A doctor and a compounder visit the jail whenever needed. The following tables¹ show the jail population and income and expenditure of the sub-jail :

Jail population (No.)

Year	Prisoners				Daily average
	At the beginning of the year	Admitted during the year	Released during the year	Remained at the end of the year	
1971	50	676	695	31	24
1972	31	691	678	44	47
1973	44	660	653	51	48
1974	51	585	588	48	48
1975	48	648	632	64	50

Income and Expenditure (Rs.)

Year	Income	Expenditure
1971-72	Negligible	46,065
1972-73	Negligible	46,282
1973-74	Negligible	58,614

Sub-Jail, Chhabra

It is a sub-jail 2nd class and has been situated in an old fort building since integration. Its maximum capacity is 60 inmates. Separate quarters exist for female prisoners. Only undertrials and convicts sentenced up to one month's confinement are kept here. A compounder visits the prison daily to watch the health of the prisoners, Newspapers and books are made available to the prisoners. The following tables² show the population and income and expenditure of the sub-jail :

1. Source : Office of the Inspector General of Prisons and Officer In-charge, Sub-Jail, Baran.

Source : Office of the Inspector General of Prisons and Officer In-charge, Sub-Jail, Chhabra.

Jail Population (No.)

Year	Prisoners				Daily average
	At the beginning of the year	Admitted during the year	Released during the year	Remained at the end of the year	
1971	25	258	264	19	27
1972	19	324	320	23	27
1973	23	363	359	27	27
1974	27	361	369	19	31
1975	19	328	337	10	30

Income and expenditure (Rs.)

Year	Income	Expenditure
1972-73	Negligible	42,719
1973-74	Negligible	37,325
1974-75	Negligible	58,956

Sub Jail, Ramganj Mandi

This sub-jail (III Class) has been functioning since 1951. Only undertrial prisoners are kept here. Its capacity is 25. Separate barracks exist for female prisoners. Health of the prisoners is cared for by a part-time doctor and a compounder. Books are available to the prisoners for reading. The following two tables show the jail population and income and expenditure of the sub-jail:¹

Jail Population (No.)

Year	Prisoners				Daily average
	At the beginning of the year	Admitted during the year	Released during the year	At the end of the year	
1971	17	320	317	20	21
1972	20	311	319	12	17
1973	12	356	345	23	20
1974	23	347	358	12	16
1975	12	391	371	32	15

1. Source : Office of the Inspector General of Prisons and Officer In-charge, Sub-Jail, Ramganj Mandi.

Income and Expenditure (Rs.)

Year	Income	Expenditure
1973	Negligible	6,964
1974	Negligible	7,000
1975	Negligible	11,942

JUDICIARY

Till the earlier part of the 19th century the judiciary in the erst-while Kota State was ill-organised and haphazard. *Thanedar*, *Ziladar*, *Kotwal*, *Palki Khana*, *Appellate Court* and *Darbar* all used to function as courts at times.¹ There was no judicial hierarchy for appeal. A complainant could submit his case to any court he liked. There was no unified law. Various crimes against life and property were considered punishable but the offences were not properly defined nor was there any set of rules on punishment. No procedure was laid down for investigation, *Challan* and hearing of the cases. In Appellate Court and police stations some servants were employed to do detective work. They were called *Nazarbaz*. Their function was to detect the commission of crime and inform the officials. Then the offender was called to the court and after questioning, was either released or punished. Separate files were not maintained for cases. If the stolen property was recovered it was returned to the owner after depositing certain amount with the State according to the value of the property.

In 1866, there were two judicial officials in appellate court. Under them worked two *Karkuns** and two Urdu knowing clerks.

The entire judiciary was reorganised² in 1874. The highest Civil and Criminal court was established under the name of *Mahakma Aliya*. To assist this court in judicial work a council consisting of three members was set up. Under *Mahakma Aliya* were several subordinate courts to hear both civil and criminal cases. At the head of such courts were *Hakim Adalten* who were equivalent to Sessions Judges. *Nazims* were also given powers to hear certain civil and criminal cases. *Thanedars* and *Kotwals* retained their judicial powers to a certain extent. British legal codes were extended to the entire State. Physical punishments were made more humane and reforms were introduced in the prison.

1. Sharma, M L., *op.cit.*, p. 643.

2. *ibid.*, p. 668.

**Karkun*—Clerk

In 1904-05, the following hierarchy of courts existed for criminal and civil justice.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE—His Highness' Court or the *Mahakma Khas* was the highest Court of Appeal and Revision and controlled all the courts in the State. Under the *Mahakma Khas* were the Courts of the Sessions Judge, 3 Magistrates of Divisions and 23 *Nazims* and Tahsildars.

The Sessions Judge exercised powers similar to those enjoyed by Deputy Commissioner in non-regulation provinces of British territory, viz. 7 years' imprisonment of either description, Rs. 1,000 fine and whipping.

The Divisional Magistrates were empowered to award two years' imprisonment of either description, fine not exceeding Rs. 500 and whipping.

The powers of *Nazims* and Tahsildars were generally those of 2nd and 3rd class Magistrates in British districts viz. imprisonment not exceeding 3 to 6 months and fine not exceeding Rs. 50 to Rs. 200 in case of *Nazims* and imprisonment not exceeding 1 to 3 months and fine not exceeding Rs. 30 to Rs. 50 in that of Tahsildars.

A bench of 2 Honorary Magistrates for the trial of petty municipal offences committed in Kota City was created during the year.

CIVIL JUSTICE—As in criminal cases, the *Mahakma Khas* was also the court of the last resort in civil cases. The Chief Civil Judge called the *Hakim Appeal*, was empowered to hear and try suits of all descriptions and valuations. An appeal from his decision lay to the *Mahakma Khas*. There were two subordinate courts of appeal under the *Hakim Appeal* who heard appeals from the decisions of *Nazims* and Tahsildars and tried all original suits in which the amount claimed did not exceed Rs. 1,000.

The *Nazims* and Tahsildars tried original suits for claims not exceeding Rs. 300.

In addition to the courts described above, there were two other courts viz the court of *Hakim of Kotris* and his Assistant, for the administration of justice in all matters, criminal and civil, arising between the inhabitants of two of the *Kotri* Chiefships and for cases which occurred in any single *Kotri* if it happened to be under the direct management of the State. In case of those *Kotri Sirdars* who were managing their Chiefships, the *Hakim Kotris* tried all serious criminal offences committed in their estates and could award imprisonment of either description for a

term not exceeding three years and fine not exceeding Rs. 500. In civil suits he acted as Judge where the claim exceeded Rs. 300 in value. In all his work he was controlled by the *Mahakma Khas*, to whom appeals against his decisions lay.

The assistant of the *Hakim of Kotris* posted at Pipalda, one of the *Kotris*, enjoyed powers to award 6 months' imprisonment and to impose fine of Rs. 200 or both. On the civil side he tried all suits not exceeding Rs. 300. An appeal from his judgements, criminal and civil, lay to the *Hakim of Kotris*, who held his court at Kota.

The following types¹ of courts were functioning in Kota State in 1940-41:

Kota Division

Sessions Court
District Magistrate's Court
Nizamat Courts
2nd Class Honorary Magistrate's Court
3rd Class Honorary Magistrate's Court

Baran Division

District Magistrate's Court
Nizamat Courts

Aklara Division

District Magistrate's Court
Nizamat Courts

Present set up

After integration of Kota State into Rajasthan a judicial hierarchy was set up to function under the general control of Rajasthan High Court, Jodhpur. Courts in the district are under the direct administrative control of the District and Sessions Judge, Kota. The Munsif Magistrates are vested with first class magisterial powers and hear both civil and criminal cases. The subordinate staff attached to the various courts in the district consists of a few clerks and class IV employees.

In 1960, the judicial hierarchy in Kota district consisted of courts of District and Sessions Judge, Kota, Civil and Additional Sessions Judge, Baran, Civil Judge, Kota, Munsif Magistrate, Kota, Munsif Magistrate,

1. *Annual Report on the Administration of Kota State, 1940-41, p. 20.*

Baran, Additional Munsif Magistrate No. 1, Kota and Additional Munsif Magistrate No. 2, Kota.¹

A list of courts functioning in Kota district in 1974-75 along with their jurisdiction and powers is given at Appendix II.

A statement showing cases instituted and disposed of during the year 1974 is given at Appendix III.

Legal Profession

There are five Bar Associations in the district, situated one each at Kota, Baran, Chhabra, Atru and Ramganj Mandi. Their details are given below:²

BAR ASSOCIATION, KOTA—It was established in 1932 and had 17 members at that time. Now the membership has increased to 175. The executive body of the association is elected annually. Membership subscription is Rs. 2.00 per month. There is separate accommodation for the association within the premises of the District and Sessions Court. It has a library containing 400 books. Activities of the association include providing free legal aid to poor, upliftment of the members of legal profession and making efforts to provide quick justice.

BAR ASSOCIATION, BARAN—The association came into being in 1900. It has 45 members at present. The monthly membership subscription ranges from Re. 1.00 to Rs. 3.00. It has been provided with separate accommodation which also houses a library containing 250 books.

BAR ASSOCIATION, RAMGANJ MANDI—It was established in 1957. It has 12 members and its subscription fee is Rs. 24.00 per year. It has separate accommodation consisting of two rooms. A library was started in 1974 which now (1975) has 50 books.

BAR ASSOCIATION, ATRU—It came into being in 1969 and now has eight members. Monthly fee for its membership is Rs. 2.00

BAR ASSOCIATION, CHHABRA—Started in 1954 with six members, the Association now has 24 members. Membership fee is Rs. 2.00 per month. An executive body of three is elected every year. It has some accommodation for its members and has a small library.

1. Source : Office of the District & Sessions Judge, Kota.

2. Source : Offices of the Concerned Bar Associations,

APPENDIX I

List of Police Stations and Outposts in Kota district as on 31.3.1975

Circles	Police Stations	Out posts
1	2	3
1. East Kota City	1. Nayapura 2. Gumanpura 3. Udhyog Nagar	1. Badgoan 2. Kishorepura 3. Chhawani 4. Surajpol
2. West Kota City	4. Kotwali 5. Makbara 6. Bhimganj Mandi	5. Ladpura 6. Naya Darwaja 7. Ghantaghar 8. Patanpol 9. Tipta 10. Kethunipol 11. Tippan 12. Railway Colony
3. Rural	7. Itawa 8. Kethun 9. Sultanpur 10. Budadit 11. Indargarh 12. Khatoli 13. Mandana	13. Ayana 14. Baniyani 15. Nimoda 16. Digod 17. Mandawara 18. Jagapura 19. Borabas
4. Chhabra	14. Chhabra 15. Chhipa Barod 16. Harnawada 17. Babcha 18. Motpur 19. Atru	20. Town Chhabra 21. Chanchoda 22. Dilod 23. Amli 24. Belindi 25. Bambori Ghata 26. Sarthal 27. Kadiahat 28. Kawai 29. Badora

1	2	3
5. Baran	20. Baran	30. Bhimganj Ward Baran 31. Koyala 32. Bamla 33. Siswali 34. Bambori Kalan 35. Ramgarh
	21. Mangrol	
	22. Kishanganj 23. Anta	
6. Shahabad	24. Shahabad 25. Nahargarh	36. Jalwada 37. Biloda 38. Samrania 39. Khandela 40. Mahodara 41. Dewari 42. Sandari 43. Agar
	26. Bhanwargarh	
	27. Kasba Thana	
7. Ramganj Mandi	28. Ramganj Mandi	44. Town Ramganj Mandi 45. Suket 46. Julmi 47. Ghantoli 48. Darah Gaon 49. Alod 50. Morak 51. Amwa 52. Dhulet 53. Moru 54. Mashalpura 55. Bapawar
	29. Chechat	
	30. Kanwas	
	31. Sangod	

Source : Office of the Superintendent of Police, Kota.

APPENDIX II

Jurisdictions and powers of courts functioning in Kota District (1974-75)

Name of the Court	Jurisdictions		Powers	
	Civil	Criminal	Civil	Criminal
District and Sessions Judge, Kota	District Kota except Baran & Chhabra Sub-divisions	Same as civil jurisdiction	Civil suits for the amounts exceeding Rs. 10,000 & hearing of Appeals & Revisions	Trial of Sessions Cases & hearing of Appeals, Revisions etc.
Additional District & Sessions Judge, Kota	Kota District	—do—	—do—	—do—
Additional District & Sessions Judge, Baran	Baran & Chhabra Sub-divisions	—do—	—do—	—do—
Civil Judge-cum-Chief Judicial Magistrate, Kota	Kota District	—do—	Civil Suits for amounts exceeding Rs. 5,000 upto Rs. 10,000 & small cause cases	Trial of criminal cases in which conviction is not more than 7 years' imprisonment
Munsif-cum-Judicial Magistrate, Kota (North)	Municipal Wards 1 to 22 of Kota city	Kota District	Civil suits for amounts not exceeding Rs. 5,000	1st Class Magisterial powers

APPENDIX II (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
Additional Munsif-cum-Judicial Magistrate No. 1, Kota (North)	Municipal Wards 1 to 22 of Kota City	Kota District	Civil suits for amounts not exceeding Rs. 5,000	1st Class Magisterial power
Additional Munsif-cum-Judicial Magistrate No. 2, Kota (North)	—do—	—do—	—do—	—do—
Munsif-cum-Judicial Magistrate, Kota (South)	Municipal Wards 23 to 33 of Kota City	—do—	—do—	—do—
Additional Munsif-cum-Judicial Magistrate No. 1, Kota (South)	—do—	—do—	—do—	—do—
Additional Munsif-cum-Judicial Magistrate No. 2, Kota (South)	—do—	—do—	—do—	—do—
Judicial Magistrate No. 1, Kota	Nil	—do—	Nil	—do—
Judicial Magistrate No. 2, Kota	Nil	—do—	Nil	—do—
Judicial Magistrate, No. 3, Kota	Nil	—do—	Nil	—do—
Judicial Magistrate (Railways), Kota	Nil	Sawai Madhopur, Gangapur City and Bharatpur	Nil	—do—
Munsif-cum-Judicial Magistrate, Baran	Baran sub-division	Baran sub-division	Civil suits for amounts not exceeding Rs. 5,000	—do—

APPENDIX II (Concl'd.)

1	2	3	4	5
Additional Munsif-cum-Judicial Magistrate, Baran	Baran sub-division	Baran sub-division	civil suits for amounts not exceeding Rs. 5,000	1st Class Magis-terial powers
Judicial Magistrate, Baran	Nil	—do—	Nil	—do—
Munsif-cum-Judicial Magistrate, Chhabra	Chhabra Sub-division & Chhipa Barod tahsil	Chhabra sub-division	Civil Suits for amounts not exceeding Rs. 5,000	—do—
Munsif-cum-Judicial Magistrate, Atru	Atru tahsil	Atru tahsil	—do—	—do—
Munsif-cum-Judicial Magistrate, Ramganj Mandi	Ramganj Mandi sub-division & Sangod tahsil	Ramganj Mandi sub-division	—do—	—do—
Judicial Magistrate, Ramganj Mandi	Nil	—	Nil	—do—

Source : Office of the District and Sessions Judge, Kota.

APPENDIX III

Statement regarding the number of cases instituted and disposed off during the year 1974 in Kota district

S No	Name of the Court and type of cases	Previous balance	Instituted	Disposed off	Balance
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. District & Sessions Judge, Kota					
(a)	Criminal Regular	6	265	222	49
(b)	Criminal Appeals	94	239	166	167
(c)	Criminal Revisions	45	75	82	38
(d)	Civil Regular Suits	73	53	41	85
(e)	Civil Miscellaneous	195	222	208	209
(f)	Civil Appeals	117	153	161	109
(g)	Civil Miscellaneous Appeals	53	88	79	62
(h)	Civil Executions	—	81	30	51
Additional District & Sessions Judge, Baran					
(a)	Criminal Regular	30	135	57	108
(b)	Criminal Appeals	20	63	67	16
(c)	Criminal Revisions	29	38	31	36
(d)	Civil Regular Suits	48	10	25	33
(e)	Civil Miscellaneous	51	54	43	62
(f)	Civil Appeals	20	28	27	21
(g)	Civil Miscellaneous Appeals	5	33	22	16
(h)	Civil Executions	—	82	45	37
3. Civil Judge-cum-Chief Judicial Magistrate, Kota					
(a)	Criminal Regular	450	68	343	175
(b)	Civil Regular suits	165	103	133	135
(c)	Civil Miscellaneous	53	24	51	26

APPENDIX III (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
	(d) Civil Appeals	167	—	70	97
	(e) Civil Miscellaneous Appeals	12	—	2	10
	(f) Civil Executions	—	226	104	122
	(g) Small Cause Cases	67	126	152	41
4. Additional Civil Judge, Kota					
	(a) Civil Regular Suits	59	—	59	—
	(b) Civil Miscellaneous	10	—	10	—
	(c) Civil Appeals	155	—	155	—
	(d) Civil Miscellaneous Appeals	19	—	19	—
	(e) Civil Executions	3	—	3	—
5. Munsif-cum-Judicial Magistrate, Kota (North)					
	(a) Civil Regular Suits	1,678	840	1,240	1,278
	(b) Civil Miscellaneous	183	209	200	192
	(c) Civil Revisions	85	3	28	60
	(d) Civil Executions	—	950	395	555
6. Munsif-cum-Judicial Magistrate, Kota (South)					
	(a) Civil Regular Suits	935	61	296	700
	(b) Civil Miscellaneous	—	35	6	29
	(c) Civil Revisions	—	6	—	6
	(d) Civil Executions	—	128	46	82
7. Munsif-cum-Judicial Magistrate, Baran					
	(a) Criminal Regular	2,541	821	1,819	1,543
	(b) Civil Regular Suits	809	223	239	793
	(c) Civil Miscellaneous	112	90	61	141

APPENDIX III (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
	(d) Civil Revisions	100	36	71	65
	(e) Civil Executions	—	759	155	604
8. Munsif-cum-Judicial Magistrate, Chhabra					
	(a) Criminal Regular	1,433	469	353	1,549
	(b) Criminal Revisions	31	15	19	27
	(c) Criminal Suits	108	74	99	83
	(d) Civil Miscellaneous	46	24	36	34
	(e) Civil Revisions	38	36	27	47
	(f) Civil Executions	—	116	33	83
9. Munsif-cum-Judicial Magistrate, Ramganj Mandi					
	(a) Criminal Regular	1,655	465	325	1,795
	(b) Criminal Revision	45	20	2	63
	(c) Civil Suits	213	70	54	229
	(d) Civil Miscellaneous	57	7	14	50
	(e) Civil Revisions	51	22	13	60
	(f) Civil Executions	—	91	13	78
10. Munsif-cum-Judicial Magistrate, Atru					Court remained in abeyance
11. Additional Munsif-cum-Judicial Magistrate, Baran					
	(a) Criminal Regular	1,331	33	94	1,270
	(b) Criminal Revisions	—	5	—	5
12. Additional Munsif-cum-Judicial Magistrate No. 1, Kota (North)					
	(a) Criminal Regular	740	253	324	669
	(b) Civil Suits	256	—	256	—
	(c) Civil Executions	—	51	35	16

APPENDIX I (Concl'd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
13. Additional Munsif-cum-Judicial Magistrate No. 2, Kota (North)					
(a) Criminal Regular	286	720	245	761	
(b) Civil Suits	142	—	142	—	
(c) Civil Executions	—	14	5	9	
14. Additional Munsif-cum-Judicial Magistrate No. 1, Kota (South)					
(a) Criminal Regular	902	2,207	2,050	1,059	
(b) Criminal Revisions	1	12	7	6	
(c) Civil Suits	636	—	636	—	
(d) Civil Miscellaneous	77	—	77	—	
(e) Civil Executions	—	84	26	58	
15. Additional Munsif-cum-Judicial Magistrate No. 2, Kota (South)					
(a) Criminal Regular	625	172	150	647	
(b) Criminal Revisions	45	4	1	48	
16. Judicial Magistrate No. 1, Kota					
Criminal Regular	1,941	263	482	1,722	
17. Judicial Magistrate No. 2, Kota					
Criminal Regular	1,589	29	697	921	
18. Judicial Magistrate No. 3, Kota					
Criminal Regular	2,849	376	1,911	1,314	
19. Judicial Magistrate, Baran					
Criminal Regular	1,331	—	1,331	—	
20. Judicial Magistrate, Railways, Kota					
Criminal Regular	396	113	509	—	
21. Judicial Magistrate, Ramganj Mandi					
	—	—	—	—	

Source : Office of the District and Sessions Judge, Kota.

CHAPTER XIII

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

This chapter contains description of those departments which have either not been dealt with elsewhere or have not found adequate treatment in other chapters of this volume.

STATE GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

Public Works Department (Buildings and Roads)¹

There is an office of the Superintending Engineer at Kota, established in 1958, which is responsible for administration and execution of public works within its jurisdiction. This office had three divisions in 1975 namely, Buildings and Roads City Division, the District Division and the Chambal Command Division and each was headed by an Executive Engineer. Each of these Divisions in turn had the offices of Assistant Engineers. The City Division had four Assistant Engineers on its staff. The Assistant Engineers are assisted by Junior Engineers, upper division clerks, lower division clerks and class IV employees. Similarly there are four Assistant Engineers in the District Division who have Junior Engineers, upper division clerks, lower division clerks and Class IV employees to assist them. The Chambal Command Division is staffed with three Assistant Engineers, eleven Junior Engineers and ministerial staff consisting of upper division clerks, lower division clerks and Class IV employees. Each Divisional Office has its own staff which includes Divisional Accountant, office assistant, junior accountant, stenographer, upper division clerks, lower division clerks, store keeper, assistant store keeper, draftsman, junior draftsman, computers, tracers and class IV employees. The total strength of the office of the Superintending Engineer and the circle of his jurisdiction as on 31-12-1975 was one Superintending Engineer, three Executive Engineers, eleven Assistant Engineers, one Office Superintendent, 42 Junior Engineers, one senior draftsman, four junior draftsmen, one inspector, land acquisition office, three divisional accountants, one civil accountant, two junior accountants, thirty upper division clerks, forty-four lower division clerks, two store keepers, one

1. Source : Office of the Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department (B & R), Kota.

stock verifier, two assistant store keepers, one head draftsman, four stenographers, two tracers, one ferrowman and 39 class IV employees.

The department has been taking up a good number of significant construction works in the district. It constructed a stadium, a dak bungalow, United Nations Development Programme staff quarters, a social welfare hostel and the Central School in Kota and constabulary quarters at police stations, Bhimganj Mandi, Nayapura and Gumanpura during the last five years. The department also undertook road construction and repairing works during this period. The major works done by the department were:

1. Repairs to damaged causeway at Chambal on Kota-Bundi road
2. Bitumen treatment of Atru-Ganghat-Salpura road
3. Improvement of Baran-Khanpur road
4. Construction of metalled road from Kanwas to Dhulet-Khanpur
5. Bitumen treatment by road from Ganghat to Bapawar
6. Construction of missing link road between Ganghat-Badora
7. Construction of metalled road from Bhonra to Sangod via Rajgarh
8. Construction of roads Chechat to Kherarudda, Balaji ki Thak to Adusa (C. B. N. M. P. Work)

The department constructed building for various government departments. Residential bungalows/quarters were also constructed by the department for various classes of employees.

Animal Husbandry Department¹

The District Animal Husbandry Officer with headquarters at Kota is incharge of animal husbandry activities in two districts, Kota and Bundi. The office was established in June 1956. The office controls all the veterinary hospitals situated in the district. There are 18 veterinary surgeons (5 of whom work in the Bundi district) and 128 employees of technical and non-technical cadres. There is a mobile veterinary hospital which provides medical services to the cattle when it moves from village to village. The main functions and duties of the Animal Husbandry Officer are to ensure the implementation of the schemes relating to the improvement of the breed of cattle, protection of cattle against contagious diseases, castration and execution of other animal husbandry schemes. He gives guidance to improve the breed of livestock, arranges preventive measures for checking of contagious diseases among livestock through

1. Source : Office of the District Animal Husbandry Officer, Bundi & Kota.

various veterinary dispensaries and hospitals and helps people in getting loans through banks for the opening of cattle breeding farms, dairy farms poultry farms etc. When an epidemic is feared, the Animal Husbandry Officer issues necessary instructions to the veterinary staff in the veterinary institutions to take steps to control it, i.e. to conduct inoculation to prevent its outbreak.

In the capacity of an expert in his field and as a District Level Officer, the Animal Husbandry Officer attends the meetings of the Zila Parishad and Panchayat Samitis and offers his expert advice to the Panchayats for the development schemes pertaining to animal husbandry.

Forest Department¹

The department is headed by a Conservator of Forest (Eastern Circle) who is technically and administratively controlled by the Chief Conservator of Forest, Jaipur. Two offices of the Divisional Forest Officer, one at Kota and another at Baran also function in the district. The Divisional Forest Officer is assisted by one Assistant Conservator of Forest at headquarters. This division is sub-divided into five territorial ranges viz. Ladpura, Mandana, Morak, Kanwas and Indargarh. Each range is under the charge of a Range Officer. Every range is further divided into territorial sections, the charge of which is normally held by Foresters and Assistant Foresters. This section too is further divided into forest beats. Each beat is controlled by a forest guard. The Kota Division has two gazetted officers, namely, the Divisional Forest Officer and the Assistant Conservator of Forest, 154 officials of executive staff, 19 members of ministerial staff and 6 class IV employees. There is one Game Sanctuary in the Division called Darah Game Sanctuary which is in the charge of a Wild Life Warden. There is also a zoo at Kota maintained by the department which is looked after by a supervisor. Thirteen employees are working in the Darrah Game Sanctuary. The main functions of the department are soil conservation in ravines and in hilly areas, rehabilitation of degraded forests, implementation of grazing and pasture improving schemes, wild life preservation and preservation of zoo. The department also supervises the execution of contracts and the extraction of forest produce in the different ranges. The Kota Division of Forest Department comprises of Ladpura, Mandana, Morak, Kanwas and Indargarh ranges while remaining ranges are under Baran division. The Divisional Forest Officers, Baran performs the same functions as mentioned

1. Source : Offices of the Conservator of Forest (Eastern Circle), Kota and Divisional Forest Officers at Kota and Baran.

above. The organisational set up of the office is the same as in case of his counterpart in Kota. The office established on April 1, 1950, has one Divisional Forest Officer, one Assistant Conservator of Forest, six Range Officers, five deputy rangers, 26 foresters, 30 assistant foresters, 81 forest guards, along with 25 members of ministerial and class IV staff. The department has undertaken important soil conservation works in the ravine area. Cultural operation in the *Sagvan* and *tendu* trees has been done. New roads and forest *chowkis* have been constructed, new nurseries have been established and old ones equipped with new plants.

Field Evaluation Office, Kota¹

An office of the Evaluation Organisation has been functioning since February 1973 at Kota with Jhalawar, Bundi and Kota districts under its jurisdiction and is headed by a Junior Research Officer. There are four investigators, one lower division clerk and two class IV employees on the staff. Besides carrying out progress appraisal and concurrent evaluation of the Centrally sponsored special employment schemes, the field unit collects field data for all the three districts for all the regular as well as rapid evaluation studies initiated by Evaluation Organisation Rajasthan. Apart from this, it undertakes independent evaluation studies of local problems. The administrative control vests with the Director of Evaluation Organisation, headquartered at Jaipur who provides technical and administrative directives to the unit.

Among the studies conducted by the unit which deserve mention are: special employment crash scheme programme, multiple cropping programme, crash scheme for rural employment, survey and investigation of ground water resources, tractor mechanical course, slum improvement, rural electrification, effectiveness of extension agencies of Panchayat Samitis, family planning, problems of raw material and small scale industries and assessment of manpower requirements in Central government, local bodies and private industries registered under Indian Factories Act.

Statistics Department

A district office of the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan, headed by a District Statistician was opened in Kota in August 1958. The functions of this office include collection and compilation of statistics on different aspects of economy, financial and physical achievements under the Plans, annual survey of industries, price trends, vital statistics and socio-economic data under the National Sample Survey.

1. Source : Office of the Field Evaluation Officer, Kota (since upgraded).

The staff of the department consists of one District Statistician, four statistical assistants, five field inspectors, one computer, one lower division clerk and two class IV employees. The surveys conducted by the department are working class family living income and expenditure survey, small scale industries survey, debt and investment survey on behalf of the Reserve Bank of India. Timely reporting survey of area statistics, district co-ordination scheme and National Sample Survey, deserve special mention.

Agriculture Department

The department in the district is headed by a Joint Director headquartered at Kota. A Project Director of the department is also posted in Command Area Development Office, Kota.¹ There are two District Agriculture Officers in Kota district, both posted at Kota.² These officers are assisted by one Assistant Plant Protection Officer, one Assistant Agronomist, one Seed Development Officer and one Agriculture Assistant in addition to four Agriculture Assistants (Plant Protection), two investigators, one accounts clerk, three lower division clerks, one upper division clerk, 18 fieldmen, two plant protection mukaddam, two class IV employees, five ploughmen, one pump driver, one tractor driver, one farm manager and one driver.³

At Panchayat Samiti level, agriculture activities are undertaken through the staff of the Panchayat Samitis. Plant protection units have been established in most of the Panchayat Samitis. Under Special Schemes, pulses development scheme is also in operation in the district for which separate staff has been provided. The office assists in the lay out of the demonstrations and assesses the demand of agriculture inputs and organises supplies for cultivators. The department arranges production of improved seeds and their distribution. A minor irrigation scheme was launched by the department for Atru Panchayat Samiti in which 219 new wells were dug, 22 wells deepened, 110 pumping sets were installed and 2,770 cubic feet pucca channels were constructed.

Detailed analysis of the activities of the department has been given in chapter IV of this volume.

1. *Annual Administration Report of the Agriculture Department, 1974-75*, p. 1.
2. However in July 1975, the Office of one of the District Agriculture Officers was shifted to Baran.
3. Source : Office of the District Agriculture Officer, Kota.

Ground Water Department¹

The Department is concerned with scientific and systematic exploration of ground water in the district. It was initially constituted as Rajasthan Ground Water Board, but was converted into a Department of the State Government in 1971. The office in the district was established in 1972. It is headed by an Executive Engineer who is assisted by an accountant, an accounts clerk, three upper division clerks, two lower division clerks and four class IV employees.

There is a subordinate office to it, that of the Assistant Engineer, Kota, who assists the Executive Engineer in the operations of drilling, blasting and carrying out new plans. The Department undertook the task of making 37 hand pumps available at Shahabad in 1972-73 in addition to surface blasting under the famine works. Nine wells were also constructed by the Department during 1973-74. In the year 1974-75 nine blasting units were working under this sub-division, the area of this sub-division consists of Kota and Bundi districts. There was no drilling unit in this sub-division during the year 1974-75. Nine blasting units earned a revenue of Rs. 6,05,006 during the year 1974-75.

Transport Department²

The Department in the district is headed by a Regional Transport Officer who is assisted by two District Transport Officers, four motor vehicle inspectors, three motor vehicle sub-inspectors, one accountant, one junior accountant, four upper division clerks, 13 lower division clerks, four class IV employees and one driver. The main functions of the Department are : (i) Collection of motor vehicles tax; (ii) assessment and recovery of Rajasthan Goods and Passengers Tax; (iii) to grant permits to the public service vehicles (buses, taxis, autorickshaws, tempos and goods vehicles); (iv) to grant driving licences to boats in rivers and lakes; (v) to grant driving licences; (vi) to grant conductor licences; (vii) registration of motor vehicles and (viii) to grant fitness certificates to the transport vehicles.

The Department also grants stage carriage permits to Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation, Jaipur under the nationalisation scheme as a part of nationalisation policy of road transport.

Industries Department³

To strengthen the cause of industrial growth in the district, an office of the Industries Department was established at Kota in 1956. The

1. Source : Office of the Executive Engineer, Ground Water Department, Kota.

2. Source : Office of the Regional Transport Officer, Kota.

3. Source : Office of the Deputy Director, Industries, Kota.

Department is, now, headed by a Deputy Director who has also been working as the District Level Officer for the last two years. He is assisted by one Assistant Director at Kota who is also working as assistant controller of weights and measures. There is one District Industries Officer at Kota who looks after commercial affairs of the Department in the district. Among subordinate service staff, there are three inspectors, one manager industrial estate, one economic investigator and five inspectors weights and measures, one accountant, one stenographer grade II, four upper division clerks, one accounts clerk, seven lower division clerks, three manual assistants for weights and measures and four class IV employees.

The office endeavours to promote the development of small scale industries in the district by attracting the entrepreneurs to set up new units in this area and to assist the existing units to expand their production programme or to diversify wherever necessary. The Government have been announcing various concessions and facilities from time to time for the promotion of small scale industries in the State and schemes are being implemented to provide these facilities to the small scale industrial units of this area. Under the package of assistance programme, the department tries to make available the required facilities to the small scale industrial units. The small scale industrial units are also being provided necessary technical guidance or consultancy facilities and efforts are being made by the department to co-ordinate the programme of industrial development in the area with other government agencies.

Office of the Public Relations Officer¹

The office is headed by a Public Relations Officer who is assisted by one Assistant Public Relations Officer, one information assistant, one receptionist, one announcer, three clerks, one driver, two teleprinter operators and four class IV employees.

The department is mainly responsible for collection and circulation of the official information and news. It helps the press and its correspondants by way of furnishing them necessary information. The department also organises mobile exhibitions, cinema shows and other cultural programmes. An information centre is attached to the office where reading room and library facilities are available. Contemporary events of national interest are recorded by the department and are given publicity.

1. Source : Office of the Public Relations Officer, Kota.

District Treasury Office¹

The office was established in February 1949 to regulate financial transactions in the district. The Treasury Officer is the head of the office who is assisted by two Assistant Treasury Officers. The subordinate staff consists of two accountants, two junior accountants, 12 upper division clerks, 12 lower division clerks and six class IV employees. The Collector is the immediate controlling officer of the treasury at the district level. However, the controlling authority at the State level is Chief Accounts Officer headquartered at Jaipur.

The office has no subordinate office of its own. However, the Tahsildars act as Sub-Treasury Officers in their respective tahsils. The office deals with the financial matters pertaining to State and the Central Governments. Pensioners are also paid their pension by this department. The office is also responsible for keeping accounts of all government receipts and expenditure in the district, the Treasury Officer orders payment of all valid bills sent by the drawing and disbursing officers of the various departments in the district. The office deposits Government dues, makes payments of jagir bonds, issues judicial and non-judicial stamps to the vendors on payment and exercises control over all the sub-treasuries.

Office of the Area Development Commissioner, Chambal Command, Kota²

The Chambal Irrigation Project is one of the major irrigation and power projects of the State. It is located partly in Rajasthan and partly in Madhya Pradesh. The office of the Commissioner came into existence in June 1974.

The office is headed by the Area Development Commissioner who is assisted by an Additional Area Development Commissioner, as well as by officers of various departments such as Agriculture, Co-operative, Revenue, Accounts, Labour, Statistics, Forest, Public Works, Irrigation and Planning. The number of gazetted and nongazetted employees working in the department is 135 and 1,748 respectively. This is also one of the first projects in India for command area development. The work on the Chambal project commenced in the year 1953 and the water was made available in 1960 on completion of Gandhi Sagar Dam, Kota Barrage and a major portion of the canal system. The irrigable area (cultural command area) is 2,30,000 hectares in this State besides the area in Madhya Pradesh. The average farm size in the area

1. Source : Office of the Treasury Officer, Kota.

2. Source : Office of the Area Development Commissioner, Chambal Command, Kota.

is about four hectares and the medium size is only two hectares. An Additional Chief Engineer, Irrigation, has been made responsible for all the technical works to be executed in the command area in respect of the canals, drainage and on farm development. The Project Director (Extension) has been made responsible for the agriculture extension work and agricultural research activity of the project. Similarly, the Project Director, Land Development is responsible for survey, planning and execution of works. The Joint Registrar, Co-operatives has been posted to supervise and streamline the co-operation activity in the command area. The Joint Registrar, Co-operative Societies facilitates timely supply of inputs and credit facilities. He also assists the extension works in achieving the goals. An Officer on Special Duty (credit) has been posted to act as Liaison Officer to supervise the entire loaning operations in respect of the farm development works on the individual cultivators' lands. The road works and the afforestation works are looked after by the Superintending Engineer (Roads) and the Deputy Chief Conservator of Forest respectively. A Superintending Engineer, Canal Circle, has been made responsible for all the works relating to the canal system. He is assisted by three Executive Engineers who are responsible for maintaining regular supply of irrigation water, maintenance of canals and distribution and introduction of rotational irrigation system (*warabandi*). Besides, they are also responsible for the recovery of the irrigation dues etc. A Superintending Engineer is responsible for drainage works in this project. He is assisted by three Executive Engineers. The Project Director (Extension) is over all incharge of the agricultural extension activities. For this purpose chambal command area is distributed into three extension districts namely Bundi, Anta and Sultanpur.

The office endeavours planned development of limited resources of inputs and technology over selected water assured areas. It focuses extension efforts on a few specific known practices and up-to-dates technical know-how of the extension agency by organising periodical training. The agriculture research unit which has been working before the initiation of the programme is continuing. Similarly the construction of roads is supervised by a Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department (Building and Roads) and one division is looking after the road works envisaged in World Bank Report. The department is also carrying out the works of afforestation in areas under the supervision of a Deputy Chief Conservator of Forest (Project). The office also conducts agro-economic and Bench Mark Surveys to see the impact of the programme over the conditions of farmers and catchment area and

total command area separately. The statistical unit of the department provides monitoring of the programme and is responsible for timely supply of reports and information required by Government and the World Bank. The unit organises mini-surveys and collects data for the Command Area.

Mining Department, Kota¹

There is a Mining Engineer posted at Kota, who is assisted by 19 technical hands and 36 non-technical personnels of various cadres and whose office deals with the verification of technical returns and inspection of mines. The office was established in 1950. The district office prepares lease area maps and collects statistics for mines. It evaluates monthly returns for royalty, output, cost and labour employed. It also prepares survey sketch plans and topographical and geological maps. The task of levelling of topographical survey is also carried out at the district level. The field staff of the office deals with unauthorised cases and reports them to higher authorities. During the year 1969-70, the number of mining leases in the division was 7,547 which went up to 7,663 by 1974-75. Similarly, the revenue of Kota division in the year 1969-70 was Rs. 29,80,873.31 which increased to Rs. 43,09,361.73 by 1974-75. Among the important minerals available in the district and dealt with by the department are sand stone, *Bajri*, masonry stone and lime stone.

The office is controlled by the Director of Mines and Geology, Rajasthan headquartered at Udaipur.

Office of the Joint Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Kota Zone, Kota²

This office works under the over all administrative control of the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Rajasthan, Jaipur. Formerly the office was headed by a Deputy Registrar but since December 1975 it was made a zonal office to be headed by a Joint Registrar. This zonal office controls co-operative affairs of Bundi and Jhalawar districts as well. At present the staff consists of 17 officials of various ranks.

1. Source : Office of the Mining Engineer, Kota.

2. Source : Office of the Joint Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Kota Zone, Kota.

The office functions in accordance with the rules and regulations under the Rajasthan Co-operative Societies Act, 1965.

Besides this, periodical inspections of Central Co-operative Institutions and other co-operative societies are undertaken to watch their proper working. Remedial actions are also taken for smooth and proper working of co-operative institutions. Legal actions where necessary are taken and judgements are passed.

General supervision in respect of recoveries and advances made is also exercised over Central Co-operative Banks and Primary Land Development Banks.

It is also ensured that proper and timely distribution of fertilisers, seeds and pesticides is made to the farmers.

The District Level Officer (sub-ordinate officer to this office) is Assistant Registrar who is the main functionary responsible for development and working of co-operative movement in district. He is to act as per provisions of the Rajasthan Co-operative Societies Act, 1965 as empowered in respect of primary co-operative societies. He exercises administrative control over field staff.

Besides this, periodical inspections of co-operative societies of the district are undertaken and remedial actions are taken for discrepancies found at the time of inspections. Timely advances and recoveries are also watched by him. Legal actions against defaulting persons, in respect of repayments of loans are taken by him so that the co-operative set up may not get any set back. He issues orders, directions and guide lines for smooth and proper working of co-operative societies. Proper distribution of seeds, fertilisers and pesticides to farmers is also watched by him.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

Excise and Customs Department¹

This office is one of the five divisions of Collectorate of Central Excise and Customs. The Collectorate covers whole of Rajasthan including international borders. The Kota division, with headquarters at Kota, comprises four districts viz. Kota, Bundi, Jhalawar and Sawai Madhopur. The divisional office is headed by an Assistant Collector. The division is divided into two ranges, Kota I and Kota II, headed by their respective superintendents. Kota I range has jurisdiction over all the factories located at Kota and producing different commodities covered by the first

1. Source : Office of the Assistant Collector, Central Excise and Customs Department, Kota.

schedule to the Central Excise and Salt Act/Rules 1944. Similarly, Kota II range has jurisdiction over all the four districts minus the jurisdiction of Kota I range. The ranges are further bifurcated into sectors on the basis of the work load of collection of revenue. The sectors are headed by inspectors called the Sector Officers. There are four sectors in Kota I range, all headquartered at Kota. Kota II range is sub-divided into seven sectors with headquarters at Kota, Bundi, Bhawani Mandi, Baran, Sawai Madhopur, Karauli and Hindaun. For the purposes of the check and audit and to locate the evasion of central excises revenue, there is an inspection group headed by a superintendent and assisted by two or three inspectors with headquarters at Kota. For preventive and intelligence work, there is another cell which is also headed by a superintendent who is assisted by six or seven inspectors with headquarters at Kota.

To look after all the above functions including technical and administrative, the divisional office is provided with another superintendent. The office consists of one deputy office superintendent grade I, one deputy office superintendent grade II, 20 inspectors, eight upper division clerks, a six lower division clerks, two stenographers, one Hindi typist and 12 class IV employees.

The office is mainly responsible to look after provisions envisaged in the Central Excise and Salt Act 1944, Customs Act 1962, Gold Control Act 1968, Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1975.

Field Publicity Office, Kota¹

An office of the Field Publicity Assistant, Directorate of Field Publicity, Union Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has been functioning at Kota since June 1958. This office having jurisdiction over Kota district is mainly concerned with acquainting the general public about developmental plans and programmes undertaken by the Government. This is done through audio-visual aids like field shows, exhibitions, cultural programmes, symposia, public meetings and distribution publicity material. The staff includes a field publicity assistant, one lower division clerk, one driver, one cleaner and one class IV employee. The administrative control over the office is exercised by the Regional Officer, Directorate of Field Publicity, Jaipur.

1. Source : Field Publicity Office, Kota.

Small Industries Service Institute, Extension Centre, Kota¹

The department functions under the administrative control of Ministry of Industries and Supply (Department of Industry), Government of India. The office is headed by an Assistant Director who is the incharge of all the activities. The total strength of the staff in the office is 15 including technical, ministerial and class IV employees. Although the primary responsibility of the development of small scale industries falls on the authorities of the State Government but this office comes forward for rendering expert advice on all the technical problems arising before the government, public and entrepreneurs. The department acts as a catalytic agent in the development of small scale industries. The main functions of the department are to provide technical advice, development of ancillary units, design development, credit facility, technical and industrial management training, industrial potential area surveys and rural industrial projects. The department also undertakes activities such as capacity assessment of small scale units for raw material, inplant study work of running units, quick study of units for modernisation, recommendations of small scale units for registration in government, purchase programme, common facilities workshop for helping small scale units in job work, arranging open house discussions, exhibitions and seminars for small scale units, organisation of intensive campaign publicity of technical literature. The department is helping the local entrepreneurs of the district in preparing projects of the industries and getting them loans sanctioned.

Central Bureau of Narcotics, Kota²

In 1959 an office of the Assistant Narcotics Commissioner, Rajasthan, with headquarters at Kota was set up. Prior to this, the control of opium establishments in Rajasthan vested with the Assistant Narcotics Commissioner, Madhya Pradesh, Neemuch. Since 1970, the work has been entrusted to a Senior Officer of the rank of Deputy Narcotics Commissioner consequent upon the increase in the area under cultivation and other multifarious responsibilities, as also to arrest the increasing magnitude of opium smuggling. This office is controlled by the Narcotics Commissioner of India with headquarters at Gwalior (Madhya Pradesh).

1. Source : Office of the Assistant Director, Small Industries Service Institute, Kota.

2. Source : Office of the Deputy Narcotics Commissioner, Rajasthan, Kota.

The Deputy Narcotics Commissioner, Rajasthan, is the overall in-charge of poppy cultivation in Rajasthan and of maintaining co-ordination and liaison with the State Government departments. He is also responsible for bringing the allotted area under poppy cultivation, its superintendence, collection of opium and its despatch to the opium factories, payment of price of opium to the cultivators and preventive activities to arrest the leakage of opium from the growing areas.

The Deputy Narcotics Commissioner, Rajasthan, is assisted in carrying out his functions and obligations by the District Opium Officers with headquarters at Kota, Jhalawar, Bhawani Mandi, Jhalrapatan, Bhilwara, Chittaurgarh and Pratapgarh. The District Opium Officer is responsible for controlling, with the assistance of field and preventive staff available to him, the cultivation of poppy, its superintendence, collection and purchase on behalf of the Government.

The main functions and activities of a District Opium Officer are as under:

1. Licensing of cultivation of opium poppy in selected tracts only.
2. Elimination of inefficient or dishonest cultivators.
3. 100% survey and measurement of poppy fields.
4. Preliminary weighments of opium immediately after collection of latex and early purchase of opium by the Government agency.
5. Intensive vigilance and checks by preventive staff during the harvesting period.

The existing strength of staff posted in Rajasthan unit under the charge of the Deputy Narcotics Commissioner, Rajasthan, Kota is as follows: Class I-2, Class II-9, Class III-169, Class IV-238.

The cultivation of poppy has increased in the State of Rajasthan from 14,169 hectares in 1970-71 to 15,805 hectares in the year 1975-76. On opium, the department paid purchase tax of Rs. 14.63 lakhs and Rs. 37.37 lakhs in the years 1974-75 and 1975-76 respectively. Rajasthan Government also levies and collects sales tax and excise duty on lanced poppy heads. The licence for dealing in lanced poppy heads is auctioned by the Rajasthan Government and the auction proceeds plus the taxes on lanced poppy heads bring in revenue of over Rs. 25 lakhs a year.

OTHER ORGANISATIONS

Madhya Pradesh-Rajasthan Inter-State (Irrigation and Power) Control Board¹

This Board started functioning from September, 1973, after the abolition of Chambal Control Board located at Delhi. The Board consists of two units namely, administrative and financial. The Chief Ministers of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan become Chairman of this Board annually by rotation. The administrative wing is headed by a Secretary who is assisted by a Joint Secretary (part time). The financial unit is headed by a Financial Advisor who is assisted by subordinate staff working under him. This Inter-State Control Board looks after the administration, maintenance, augmentation of common works of the Chambal Complex namely Gandhi Sagar Dam, Rana Pratap Sagar Dam, Jawahar Sagar Dam, Kota Barrage, release of water in the canals, right main canal from head to Rajasthan-Madhya Pradesh border power houses located at Gandhi Sagar, Rana Pratap Sagar, Jawahar Sagar Dams and thermal power station at Satpura and also all the common sub-stations and common transmission lines under Chambal Satpura System. The Board also examines and recommends prospective new joint irrigation and power schemes to the respective States.

1. Source : Office of the Secretary, Madhya Pradesh-Rajasthan Inter-State (Irrigation & Power) Control Board, Kota.

CHAPTER XIV

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Before 1874, there were no regular arrangements for conservancy and municipal administration in the area. A Municipal Committee was formed at Kota city in 1874 which did much to improve the sanitation of the place. The income of the municipality was then, derived mainly from octroi duty on all imports.¹ During 1874-75 a sum of Rs. 1178-2-6 was earned from municipal taxes and expenditure² on municipal establishment was Rs. 769-13-6. It was looked after by the *Nagar Kotwal* who was at the same time its *Vibhagiya Adhyaksha*.³ He was responsible for the collection of octroi and other taxes and for the sanitation and lighting arrangements of the town. The municipality used to be provided sufficient grants by the Maharao of Kota, looking to its needs, because it had limited sources of income. During the year 1905-1906, the committee received Rs. 26,666 from various sources and incurred an expenditure of Rs. 23,455 on different civic amenities. There were 30 members in the municipal committee half of whom were officials and half merchants and leading citizens. The members were selected by the ruler, who himself used to be the President of the committee.⁴

The municipal committee was cognizant of beautification of the town and as such it removed ruins and deserted houses and some of the city streets were paved. House owners were encouraged to build their cesspools *Pucca* and on the pattern better suited for cleansing.⁵ The municipal committee extended lighting arrangements from the Umed Bhawan Palace to Kota junction.⁶ It supervised water supply and kept it free from contamination when cholera broke in the city in 1914. *Hawans* were also performed by the municipal committee at various places

to purify the atmosphere.¹ Likewise seven new *dhanas* were erected on the *Munshiji ka Kua* in Nayapura. Sixteen roofed stalls in Shripura near the new meat market were erected for the use of the meat hawkers in the streets. A *Pucca* slaughter house was built to replace the old *kuchcha* one.²

Rules for elections were approved by the ruler on September, 28, 1915 according to which the 10 wards into which the city was divided, were granted the right to elect members to represent them on the municipality. There were nine ex-officio members, 8 nominated members and 13 elected members.³

In 1915, a municipality was established at Baran. The newly formed committee consisted of 12 members, 10 of whom were from among the residents of Baran and two were ex-officio⁴ members. In 1919-20, the three year term of the Kota municipal committee expired, therefore, a new Board was constituted consisting of 28 members of which 13 were elected by the public. During this year new public latrines were constructed and roads were paved by the Board. The Baran Municipality also constructed one pavement inside the Mangrol Gate in 1919-20. In 1920-21, the system of election was extended to Baran municipality also. The official control over the Municipal Board, Kota was withdrawn in 1921 in response to the desire of the people to have their own vice-president. A local medical practitioner was elected vice-president for 1921-22 by a majority of votes.⁵ In 1922-23, the three year term of the municipality was over and a Board was reconstituted comprising 16 elected, nine nominated and six-officio members. The Chairman and the Vice-Chairman both were elected members this time.⁶ In the year 1923-24, cholera broke out in the city. The Municipal Board took the usual precautionary measures such as disinfection of wells etc. During the year the city was divided into four sanitary divisions and each division was placed in the charge of one *Daroga* whose work was supervised by one Assistant Health Officer.⁷ A separate Municipality was established⁸ at Indargarh in 1926.

1. *Imperial Gazetteer of India*, Vol. XV, Oxford, 1908, p. 425.
 2. Foreign Deptt./1793 p/6th Sept. 1874/National Archives of India.
 3. *Report on the Administration of Kota State, 1905-06*, pp. 9-10.
 4. *ibid.* 5. *ibid.*, 1910-11, p. 9. 6. *ibid.*, 1912-13, p. 14.

1. *Report on the Administration of Kota State, 1913-14*, p. 17.
 2. *ibid.*, 1914-15, p. 22. 3. *ibid.*, 1915-16, p. 61. 4. *ibid.* 5. *ibid.*, 1921-22, p. 35.
 6. *ibid.*, 1922-23, p. 35. 7. *ibid.*, 1923-24, p. 33.
 8. *Nagar Palika Samank, Rajasthan, 1971-73*, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan, Jaipur. p. 247.

During 1925-26, the three year term of Kota municipality expired but it was extended by one year. During this year, the elected president and the secretary had constant clashes and, therefore, both were replaced by the official nominees of the ruler.¹ The three year tenure of the Kota municipality was over in September 1929 and fresh elections were held. Twelve elected and five nominated members constituted the Board. Although the provision to have an elected Chairman was made in 1921, but due to political reasons all persons who occupied this office either resigned or were not allowed to work. Hence till 1930, the office continued to be occupied by a nominated Chairman.² In 1933-34 the Kota municipality framed rules for the levy of court fee. It was in 1934 that a new municipality was established at Ramganj Mandi.³ In 1935-36, fresh elections were held; the new municipality consisted of 21 members out of whom 13 were elected, 4 nominated and 4 ex-officio members. The municipality at Aklera was administered by the District Magistrate who was assisted by a Board of nominated members. The Municipal Board of Bhimganj Mandi consisted of seven members.⁴ In 1938-39, the Kota municipality passed rules relating to hand carts, sale of buffaloes and bullocks etc. Duties and powers of the Chairman, the office superintendent and the secretary were also defined in 1938-39 so as to demarcate and identify the stratificatory ladder of the various personnel. In 1939-40, the Kota municipality decided to retire its employees at the age of 50 and also framed rules relating to kine houses and the Dashera fair.⁵

Present Position⁶

In 1951, the Rajasthan Town Municipalities Act was promulgated which defined the powers and functions of municipal institutions in Rajasthan. In 1959, the Rajasthan Municipalities Act was passed with the object of bringing about uniformity in municipal administration. Under the provisions of the Act of 1959, the term of members of Municipal Boards is three years and there is a provision in the Act by which the State Government can extend the tenure of a Municipal Board on grounds of emergency, administrative convenience or in some other serious situation. The State Government can supersede a Board if it is found that the Board cannot function within the frame work of the Act.

1. *Report on the Administration of Kota State, 1925-26*, p. 23.

2. *ibid.*, 1929-30, p. 35.

3. *Nagar Palika Samank, Rajasthan, 1971-73*, p. 247.

4. *Report on the Administration of Kota State, 1938-39*, p. 30.

5. *ibid.*, 1939-40, p. 63.

6. Source : Office of the Director, Local Bodies, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

Elections to the Municipal Boards are held on the basis of universal adult franchise exercised through secret ballot. Every Board consists of such number of seats as may be fixed by the State Government from time to time on the basis of population. In doing so the government specifies the numbers of seats, general as well as reserved for the members of Scheduled Castes or Tribes. All reserved seats declared as such have relation to population of these castes and tribes. Every Board co-opts two female members if such persons have not been returned to the Board by election. The town is divided into a number of wards which is equal to the number of seats allotted to the Municipal Board. For every Board there is a Chairman and a Vice-Chairman. They are elected by the members of the Board from amongst themselves. The Chairman is paid some allowance which differs from place to place. The Chairman is the chief executive of the Board and all officials of the Board function under his supervision and control. He convenes and presides over the meetings of the Board and conducts the proceedings. He keeps a watch over the financial and executive administration of the Board. The duty of the Vice-Chairman is to exercise such powers and perform such duties of the Chairman as delegated to him by the Chairman or the Board from time to time. Ordinarily one general meeting of the Board is convened every month for the disposal of general business. Special meetings may also be called on special requests of the members. All questions in the meeting of the Board are decided by majority.

For administrative convenience, some committees are constituted to share the responsibilities of the Municipal Board. The committees usually constituted by the Board are : finance, buildings, public health, conveyance, house tax, licence, octroi, rent, water supply, sanitation and construction work. An Executive Officer is appointed by the State Government and made responsible for day-to-day administration of the Board. Under the Rajasthan Municipal Act, 1959, each Municipal Board has been authorised to levy several taxes. There are certain obligatory taxes such as house tax, octroi on goods and animals and a tax on professions and vocations, while the optional taxes include tax on vehicles, dogs, animals, scavenging tax, lighting tax and water tax. It is necessary to levy obligatory taxes. Some other important sources of income are licence fees, revenue from enforcement of by-laws, rent on municipal land, shops, markets and buildings. The State Government may advance loans and grant subsidies in order to meet specific schemes and projects. The main items of expenditure of a Municipal Board are general

administration, public health and sanitation, public works and development schemes, education, water and electricity supply.

MUNICIPAL BOARDS

There is one Municipal Council at Kota and four Municipal Boards in the district one each at Baran, Chhabra, Indargarh and Ramganj Mandi. Description of each of these institutions is as follows :¹

Municipal Council, Kota

It was established in 1874 by the erstwhile Kota State. The area of the council is 141.23 sq. km. with a population of 2,12,991 persons as per 1971 Census. The municipal council has been categorised as class I by the State Government. There are 40 members in the council. The council maintains 361.18 sq. km. of roads which lie within its jurisdiction. The last elections to the municipal council were held in 1971 in which 38 elected members represented 33 wards of the town and two members were co-opted.

STAFF—The municipal council employed 819 persons for sanitation and two for lighting arrangements. As many as 763 employees of the council belonged to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

WATER SUPPLY—The water works in Kota was commissioned at Ekalgarh during the rule of erstwhile State. Now it is maintained by the Public Health Engineering Department. The water charges, for those taps which have been existing since April 1970, are borne by the Public Health Engineering Department. The Municipal Council at present maintains 400 public hydrants.

STREET LIGHTING—The Municipal Council looks after the lighting arrangements in the town. Street lights are provided in almost all parts of the municipal area. New lighting arrangements are being done in the areas where suitable arrangements are not available. The use of the kerosene oil for the purpose of street lighting is not prevalent now.

SANITATION—The Municipal Council collects the garbage by hand driven carts. Five tractors alongwith trollies, one truck, two tractor tankers and 50 carts driven by animals are also engaged for collecting

1. Source : The information relating to the area, population, year of establishment, ward members, staff, roads, libraries, reading rooms and parks is taken from the *Nagar Palika Samank. 1971-73*, published by the Directorate, of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan, Jaipur while other information has been obtained from the respective Municipal Council/Boards. The former source refers to the year 1972-73 while the latter to 1974-75.

and removing the refuse and sullage of the town. Phenyl and powder disinfectants are used to disinfect the municipal drains. All important municipal thoroughfares are cleaned atleast once a day.

CONSTRUCTION—The construction of roads and streets in the municipal area and their maintenance is the responsibility of the Municipal Council. The council constructed 98 shops in different colonies of the city during the last five years ending 1974-75. The council constructed 78.39 km. long 'U' shaped and 135 km. long 'V' shaped drains in the city. As many as 90 public latrines and 60 public urinals are maintained by the council out of its own budget.

MISCELLANEOUS—The council maintained 21 parks during 1972-73. Eight new parks with fountains have been handed over recently to the council by the Urban Improvement Trust, Kota which are now looked after by the former organisation. The council maintains three libraries and eight reading rooms. There are ten kine houses in the town. The Municipal Council also started transport facilities in the municipal area from October 1973. This facility was started with four buses to meet the requirements of the passengers.

The details of income and expenditure of the council up to the year 1973-74 are given in Appendix I, while those of 1974-75 are given in Appendix II.

Municipal Board, Baran

The Board was established in 1915 by the erstwhile Government of the Kota State. The total area of the Board is 19.52 sq. km. The population of the town during the year 1971 was 29,809 as compared to 22,764 in 1961. The town is divided into wards having 20 members. The Board is housed in its own building which was constructed in 1921.

STAFF—The staff of the Board is divided into four sections. Eleven employees look after the arrangements of lighting and electricity, two are in water section, 141 in sanitation and 68 are engaged in other works. As many as 122 employees on the staff of the Board belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

SANITATION—The staff engaged in sanitation section regularly clean streets every day. The Board possesses a tractor with a trolley and 50 hand driven carts alongwith one animal driven van. The Board constructed 14 public latrines and 22 urinals in its jurisdiction to extend civic amenities. Open 'V' type drains measuring 12 km. are maintained by the municipality.

LIGHTING—The Municipal Board has got installed 700 electric points at various places in the town, 200 of these points are fluorescent tubes. There are 87 kerosene lights placed in the remote streets of the town.

WATER SUPPLY—The inhabitants of the town receive water supply maintained by the Public Health Engineering Department. Efforts are being made to improve water supply facilities in the town both by the Government and the Municipal Board.

CONSTRUCTION—The Board maintains 43 km. of roads in the town. In addition to construction of roads, the municipality has constructed a bus stand near the secondary school of the town. The Board has at its disposal a *Dharmashala* in the town where 600 visitors can stay at a time.

MISCELLANEOUS—The Board maintains three public parks, two libraries and two reading rooms at various places in the town. A *Gaushala* is also maintained by the municipality. Six statues of freedom fighters, historical figures, social and political workers of the country have been installed in the town.

The financial position of the Board up to 1973-74 has been given in Appendix I, while that of 1974-75 has been given in Appendix II.

Municipal Board, Indargarh

Established in 1926, the Municipal Board is functioning in a small building of its own. In 1948, the Chief of Indargarh merged his chiefship alongwith other institutions in the Kota State. In 1954, elections to the municipality were held. The population of the town according to the Census of 1961 and 1971 was 2,608 and 2,655 respectively. The Board occupies an area of 13.38 sq. km. and in all has ten wards. Two of the wards are double membered thus returning a total number of 12 members.

STAFF—The total staff of the Board consists of 16 employees of whom 10 are engaged in sanitation and six in other assignments. Nine employees of the Board belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

LIGHTING—The town has been electrified since 1962. As many as 134 electric points are placed for street lighting out of which 24 are operated through fluorescent tubes.

WATER SUPPLY—The water works in the town was commissioned in 1974 by the Public Health Engineering Department.

CONSTRUCTION WORKS—The Board maintain 12 kilometre long roads in the town. A bus stand has been constructed for the facility of the passengers by the municipality.

SANITATION—Streets of the town are regularly cleaned through 5 trollies and one animal driven cart. A plan to construct drainage in the town is under consideration of the Board. By 1974-75, 22 public latrines had been provided to the inhabitants by the municipality.

MISCELLANEOUS—The municipality maintain a park, a *Dharmashala* and a kine house.

The financial position of the Board upto 1973-74 has been given in Appendix I, while that of 1974-75 has been given in Appendix II

Municipal Board, Chhabra

The town of Chhabra was formerly a part of the erstwhile Tonk State. A Municipal Board was established here in 1907.¹ The Board was accorded class VI status by the Rajasthan Town and Municipalities Act, 1951. Later on, the Rajasthan Municipalities Act, 1959 revised the status of this Board and upgraded it to class V. Now the Board is housed in its own building. The population of the town during 1961 census was 7,558 which became 9,707 by 1971. The Board comprises an area of 12.60 sq. km. and is divided into ten wards.

STAFF—There is a staff of 38 persons of whom 21 are engaged in sanitation while other 17 are assigned in other sections. Nineteen employees belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

SANITATION—There is one tractor with trolley which carries the sullage and refuse of the town. The Board has provided 3 latrines and 4 urinals for the public. All the important thoroughfares are cleaned once a day.

LIGHTING—For the convenience of the citizens, 200 electric points are available on different roads of the town out of which 60 are fluorescent tubes.

WATER SUPPLY—The Public Health Engineering Department had commissioned a water works in 1972. About 400 hydrants are serving the water requirements of the inhabitants.

1. *Nagarpalika Samank*, 1971-73, p. 247. However, according to the Municipal Board, the year of establishment is 1901.

CONSTRUCTION—The Board maintains 8.55 kilometres of roads in various parts of the town. It constructed latrines and urinals and also paved drains on the main roads.

Figures of income and expenditure of the Municipal Board upto 1973-74 are given in Appendix I, while those of 1974-75 are given in Appendix II.

Municipal Board, Ramganj Mandi

The Municipal Board was established in 1934. Housed in a building of its own, the Board comprises an area of 10.82 sq. km. and is represented by 12 members. The population of the town in 1961 was 6,805 which increased to 11,185 in 1971.

STAFF—The total number of employees employed on the staff is 70 out of whom two are in water section, 35 in sanitation and 33 are engaged in other sections. Four employees belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

SANITATION—The Board possesses two tractors, one tempo, three animal driven carts and two hand trollies to carry out refuse and sullage of the town. Drains measuring about a kilometre are spread throughout the town. Public utilities consist of six latrines and two urinals. All the thoroughfares of the town are cleaned atleast once a day.

LIGHTING—Electric points, 250 in number, are maintained throughout the town out of which 55 are fluorescent tubes.

WATER SUPPLY—Water supply scheme started by the Public Health Engineering Department in the town is meeting out this requirement through hydrants.

CONSTRUCTION WORKS—The municipality constructed latrines and urinals for inhabitants as well as 'V' shaped drains measuring about two kilometres. It also maintained roads 6.28 kilometres long.

MISCELLANEOUS—The municipality laid special emphasis for the uplift of Harijans residing in its area. Electricity and water facility were extended to those people and *Pattas* were distributed to enable them construct their houses. A park and a library with a reading room are also maintained by the Board.

The figures regarding income and expenditure of the Board upto 1973-74 are given in Appendix I, while those of 1974-75 are given in Appendix II.

URBAN IMPROVEMENT TRUST¹

URBAN IMPROVEMENT TRUST, KOTA—For the planned development of the city, the Urban Improvement Trust, Kota was established in 1970 by the Town Planning Department of the State Government under the Rajasthan Urban Improvement Act, 1959. It aims at allotment of land and a systematic and planned development of the city area. There were 83 employees of various ranks on the staff of the Trust during 1974-75. The Collector was its ex-officio Chairman during 1974-75 while members included a Superintending Engineer, Rajasthan State Electricity Board, another Superintending Engineer from Public Works Department (Buildings and Roads), one Senior Town Planner and one Deputy Town Planner, Executive Engineer, Water Works, Administrator, Municipal Council, Superintendent of Police and the members of Legislative Assembly representing the town. The day-to-day administration of the Trust is looked after by a Secretary appointed by the State Government. In order to cater to needs of the increasing population and developing industrial area, it allotted land on nominal rates to the various organisations such as the Housing Board, the Truck Union, Institute of Engineers, Sanskrit College, Divisional Chamber of Commerce, Lions Club, Child Welfare and Maternity Home, Krishi Upaj Mandi and the New Dhan Mandi.

Plots have also been allotted to the persons of low income group based on the lottery system. The Trust laid special stress on the clearance of slums. The slum dwellers were allotted plots so that they could be settled in a systematic manner. The persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been allotted land and given *Pattas* under the Crown Act.

The Trust constructed Chambal Udyan where facilities for boating are also available. An artificial spring and an electrically operated fountain have been constructed in Chhatra Villas Udyan. The Trust used to maintain electricity and fountains of Umed Park which have been now transferred to Municipal Council. Draft Master Plan for Kota² was published on 17th November, 1973 for inviting public objections/suggestions. About 70 objections/suggestions were received in this regard and were processed. The final Land Use Plan, 1966 was also prepared along-

1. Source : Office of the Secretary, Urban Improvement Trust, Kota.
2. *Annual Administration Report, 1974-75*, Town Planning Organisation, Govt. of Rajasthan, p. 2 (Section Non-Plan).

with the report on the objections/suggestions. The report along with the revised Land Use Plan was to be placed before the Advisory Council.

Roads, parking places, crossings and triangular traffic control points have been constructed in the various parts of the city.

The sale of residential and commercial plots is its principal source of income. The following table¹ gives the income and expenditure of the Trust for the period 1970-71 to 1974-75 :

Year	Income	Expenditure (Rs.)
1970-71	13,94,872	9,45,856
1971-72	23,70,775	25,75,438
1972-73	27,76,804	27,32,390
1973-74	77,12,102	71,30,694
1974-75	81,90,452	87,82,361

PANCHAYATS

In the rural areas local bodies called Panchayats served the community interests of inhabitants by deciding petty cases. Their decisions were carried out because there was the strength of the social sanctions behind them. However, Panchayats were not concerned with performance of municipal functions which have now been assigned to them.

Caste Panchayats of individual castes were also in operation which controlled the observance of rules relating to endogamy, commensality and caste hierarchy etc. Although village Panchayats consisting of elder persons of the village were existing from the olden times but the formal setting up of these institutions is the phenomenon of the third decade of this century. The year 1927-28 left a landmark in the history of local self-government in the district when 48 panchayat courts were established.² Two more panchayats were established in the following year. The performance of panchayats was regularly watched by the State and those panchayats which showed poor performance were abolished. As such the panchayats established at Sultanpur, Digod and Mandana were abolished owing to unsatisfactory work of *Panchas*. The success of panchayats was regularly evaluated. The Judge who was asked to assess the functioning of Panchayats observed, "It is too early to

1. Source : The Office of the Urban Improvement Trust, Kota.

2. Report on the Administration of Kota State, 1927-28, p. 23.

form a definite opinion of the work performed by these courts. But the majority of *Panchas* being either illiterate or inadequately educated, the prospects of the success of the panchayat courts are not very bright."¹ During 1927-28, it was felt that there was necessity of providing an agency for speedy disposal of petty disputes in rural areas as far as possible near the people's homes. Therefore, a law was introduced under which panchayat courts were established for groups of villages consisting of 5 to 7 *Panchas* to decide small civil, criminal and revenue cases, to save the country people from the expenses and trouble of going to district courts, in some cases at very long distances from their villages to obtain justice in trivial matters and petty litigation. These courts began to function in fifty circles where *Panchas* of a suitable character were found.² During 1928-29, it was observed that the panchayat courts usually maintained and decided civil and revenue suits of the value of Rs. 10. The panchayat situated at Sangod was granted the power to try suits upto Rs. 20 as the performance and integrity of this institution was found to be excellent.³

The judgements of the panchayats were watched by the State Judge who could also revise the decisions given by them. The *Nazim* of the area was responsible to decide as to which judgement was to be sent to the State Judge. In 1930-31, civil and criminal judgements of the panchayat courts were submitted to the Judge's court by the *Nazim* concerned out of which 46 were quashed, 2 modified and 8 upheld. The judge observed that "with one or two exceptions the Panchayat Courts have not proved popular and the work done by them was not of good quality."⁴ Consequent upon the regular control of the Judge on the panchayats, the functioning of these institutions to some extent improved by 1932-33. The Judge during this year observed that panchayats while they had done fairly well in civil disputes, had come off rather badly in criminal case work. These courts had proved neither popular nor efficient.⁵

DEMOCRATIC DECENTRALISATION—The State Government introduced in 1959 a scheme of Democratic Decentralisation (Panchayati Raj) throughout the State, with a three-tier system. Under this scheme every

1. Report on the Administration of Kota State, 1927-28, p. 23.

2. *Ibid.*, p. 6.

3. *Ibid.*, 1928-29, p. 36.

4. *Ibid.*, 1930-31, p. 29.

5. *Ibid.*, 1932-33, p. 26.

village or the group of the villages in the district having a population between 1,500 to 2,000 persons has a panchayat. The number of *Panchas* varies from eight to fifteen according to population. The term of a panchayat is three years but it can be extended by the State Government. Elections are held on the basis of universal adult franchise by secret ballot. The area of the Panchayat is divided into wards equal in number to the number of *Panchas* fixed for the panchayat. The Chairman of a panchayat is called a *Sarpanch*. *Sarpanch* is elected by the entire electorate.

FUNCTIONS OF PANCHAYATS—The functions of the village panchayats are mainly municipal, developmental and administrative. It is obligatory for a panchayat to arrange for supply of pure water for human consumption, construction of minor irrigation works and construction and repair of school buildings in village. At present, main emphasis is laid on agricultural development. Village panchayats are expected to organise the village community for economic, socio-cultural and educational betterment.

GRAM SABHA—It is obligatory for every Panchayat to convene meetings of all adult residents of the panchayat area twice a year. At such meetings the programme and works undertaken by the panchayat and their progress are explained and views of the residents are recorded and considered in the next meeting of the Panchayat. The meeting of adult residents has been termed as *Gram Sabha*. The Rajasthan Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads Act was passed by the State Legislature in 1959 and Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads in Rajasthan were constituted on 2nd October, 1959. Under the new scheme, the existing tahsil panchayats were, however, abolished and their place was taken by the Panchayat Samitis. The jurisdiction of Panchayat Samitis coincided with the development blocks and at the district level Zila Parishad was established which co-ordinated local government activities for the whole district.

Elections under the new set up were first held in 1960 on the basis of universal adult suffrage through secret ballot. The following table shows the names of Panchayat Samitis and number of village panchayats under each Panchayat Samiti and Nayaya Panchayats in Kota district.¹

1. Source : Office of the Panchayat and Development Department, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

S.No.	Panchayat Samiti	No. of village Panchayats	No. of Nyaya Panchayats
1.	Ladpura	22	4
2.	Anta	31	6
3.	Baran	22	4
4.	Atru	26	5
5.	Shahabad	39	8
6.	Chechat	24	4
7.	Sangod	32	6
8.	Sultanpur	29	6
9.	Itawa	35	6
10.	Chhipa Barod	23	4
11.	Chhabra	20	4

FINANCIAL RESOURCES—Panchayats are entitled to a grant of some percentage of the land revenue actually collected in the Panchayat circle and some matching grants for development works. The percentage of grant of land revenue is determined by the State Government. Panchayats have also been empowered to levy taxes on pilgrimages, buildings, vehicles, commercial crops and duty on import of goods in the area. Panchayats also earn income from fees, fines and services rendered, sale of government land for buildings, grazing lands and water rates on irrigation tanks. The budget of a panchayat is approved by the concerned Panchayat Samiti. However, panchayats can incur expenditure within their own resources.

FUNCTIONARIES OF PANCHAYATS—The *Sarpanch* functions as the chief executive and the panchayat secretary attends to the ministerial work and duties assigned to him by the *Sarpanch*. *Sarpanch* convenes the meetings of the panchayat and presides over them and is responsible for safe custody of the cash. The budget expenditure is incurred only under his authorisation. He along with other *Panchas*, arranges and supervises the execution of work in the panchayat area. The *Gram Sevak* or the village level worker assists in developmental activities. The *Patwari* is a State Government official but he is expected to help the panchayat and Panchayat Samiti in crop inspection for the purpose of revenue. The forest guard of the Forest Department helps the panchayat in sowing and planting of forest species in village forest,

PANCHAYAT SAMITIS—Panchayat Samitis in the district were established under the Rajasthan Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads Act, 1959. There are eleven Panchayat Samitis in Kota district namely Ladpura Anta, Baran, Atru, Shahabad, Chechat, Sangod, Sultanpur, Itawa, Chhipa Barod and Chhabra. A Panchayat Samiti consists of three types of members :

(a) Ex-officio members

- (i) All *Sarpanchas* in the block,
- (ii) *Krishi Nipuns* selected for the block by the Zila Parishad through crop competitions.

(b) Co-opted members

- (i) Two women, if none is already sitting, or one, if there is a sitting member,
- (ii) Two persons belonging to Scheduled Castes under condition as in (i) above,
- (iii) Two persons belonging to Scheduled Tribes under conditions as in (i) above, provided the population of such tribes in the block exceeds 5 per cent of its total population.
- (iv) Two persons with experience of administration, public life or rural development,
- (v) One representative of the co-operative societies in the block,
- (vi) One representative of the *Gramdan* villages having a population not less than 1,000.

(c) Associate members

Members of the State Legislature whose constituency falls in the particular Panchayat Samiti are taken as its associate members. But they do not have a right to vote or to be elected to any office of the Panchayat Samiti.

The term of office of a Panchayat Samiti is three years. It elects its own *Pradhan* or Chairman.

FUNCTIONS—The Panchayat Samiti is responsible for development work in its area relating to agriculture, primary education, local 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—Panchayat Samiti works collectively. At least three standing committees have, therefore, been made statutorily obligatory for production programme, for social service and social amenities programme, and for finance, taxes and administration. If necessary, Panchayat Samitis can have more than three committees but the number of members in each has been limited to seven.

RESOURCES—The funds of Panchayat Samitis consist of (1) income accruing from taxes such as cess or rent for the use or occupation of agricultural land, tax on trades, professions and industries, primary education cess, tax on fairs, income arising from leases granted for the collection of bones and entertainment tax, (2) grants for liabilities and schemes transferred by various departments, (3) annual ad-hoc grants, (4) a levy of 25 paise per head of the population in lieu of a share in land revenue and (5) loans advanced by the State. Also, the Samitis themselves can raise loans. Every Panchayat Samiti frames its own budget, formulates its annual development plans and sends them to the District Development Officer who submits them, in turn, to the Zila Parishad. The Zila Parishad may pass or send it back with modifications to the concerning Panchayat Samiti. The Panchayat Samitis, however, are not bound to accept them.

Functionaries

PRADHAN—Pradhan is the elected head of the Panchayat Samiti. He exercises administrative control over Vikas Adhikari and other members of the staff in relation to implementation of decisions and resolutions of the Panchayat Samiti and its standing committees. He convenes and presides over the Panchayat Samiti meetings. He is expected to promote co-operation and enthusiasm and give guidance to all those related with execution of Panchayat Samiti programmes.

Vikash Adhikari

He is the chief executive and head of office of the whole Panchayat Samiti and administratively controls the staff of Panchayat Samiti. He co-ordinates the activities of the various Extension Officers, village level workers, teachers and others. He acts like a captain of a team and carries out decisions and programmes approved by the Panchayat Samiti. The Vikash Adhikari also takes care that rules and regulations of the Government are complied with.

FUNCTIONS—The Panchayat Samitis are in charge of the developmental work within their respective area of jurisdiction. Developmental

works cover agriculture, animal husbandry, health and rural sanitation, primary education, communications, co-operation, cottage industries, development work among backward classes, medical relief and encouragement of thrift through small savings and other miscellaneous activities related to development of the area. The Panchayat Samitis have full freedom to formulate their own plans of development. The plans and schemes have naturally to be within the frame work of the Plan of the State.

A list of village panchayats with number of villages and population in each panchayat in Kota district has been given in Appendix III. The staff working in different Panchayat Samitis during 1974-75 has been given in Appendix IV. Other details such as number of panchayats, number of Nyay Panchayats, number of members, number of schools, area covered and number of dispensaries have been given in Appendix V. Income and expenditure of Panchayat Samitis of the district during 1970-71 to 1974-75 have been given in Appendix VI.

The physical achievements of the Panchayat Samitis of the district in various sectors are given in the following pages:¹

PANCHAYAT SAMITI, SANGOD—In agricultural sector, the Panchayat Samiti distributed 371 quintals of seeds and 514 quintals of fertilisers during 1974-75. Similarly, 60 agricultural demonstrations were held during 1974-75 while 150 kg. of insecticides were distributed. Manure pits numbering 200, were also dug. In the field of animal husbandry 300 pedigree birds were supplied in the area. Under the minor irrigation programme, 30 new tube wells were constructed while 30 electric pumping sets and 4 diesel sets were installed by the Panchayat Samiti.

PANCHAYAT SAMITI, CHHABRA—The Panchayat Samiti distributed 20.79 quintals of seeds and 197.1 quintals of fertilisers to the farmers during the year 1974-75. It also distributed 26 improved agricultural implements during the year. As many as 32 agricultural demonstrations were held in the Panchayat Samiti area. Insecticides were also given to the farmers so as to cover 9,302.5 hectares of land. Manure pits numbering 157, were dug in various villages. Horticultural activities were further extended in 12 hectares of land in the Panchayat Samiti area. Under the soil conservation programme, contour bunding was done in an area of 5 hectares while terracing was done in 4 hectares. Thirty-nine new wells were constructed and 150 old wells were renovated under the minor irrigation programme. Twenty pumping sets were

¹ Source : Offices of various Panchayat Samitis of the district.

installed in the Panchayat Samiti area. In the co-operative sector there were 21 co-operative societies having a membership of 3,753 persons.

PANCHAYAT SAMITI, CHECHAT—The Panchayat Samiti distributed 47 quintals of seeds and 4,456 quintals of fertilisers during the year 1974-75. Fifteen improved agricultural implements were distributed while 45 agricultural demonstrations were held by the Panchayat Samiti. As many as 125 new manure pits were dug in the area. Under the minor irrigation programme 153 wells were constructed and 33 pumping sets were installed, of which 13 sets were electrically operated. An additional area of 156 hectares of land was brought under irrigation. In co-operative sector, there were 58 co-operative societies having 7,767 members.

PANCHAYAT SAMITI, CHHIPA BAROD—The Panchayat Samiti distributed 1,700 quintals of seeds and 408 quintals of fertilisers to the farmers during the year 1974-75. It also provided 54 new improved agricultural implements to the farmers. As many as 20 agricultural demonstrations were held and 20 new manure pits were dug in the Panchayat Samiti area. An area of 30 hectares was further developed for horticultural activities. Under the soils conservation scheme, contour bunding was done in 53 hectares. New wells numbering 100 were constructed in addition to 50 wells which were renovated under the minor irrigation programme. The Panchayat Samiti installed 31 pumping sets out of which 15 were electrically operated. There were 55 co-operative societies having a membership of 5,955. The Panchayat Samiti constructed 54 wells to make available drinking water to the rural people.

PANCHAYAT SAMITI, BARAN—The Panchayat Samiti distributed 30.83 quintals of seeds and 6 tonnes of fertilisers to the farmers of the area during the year 1974-75. Under the Animal Husbandry programme, 117 bulls were given medical treatment. Under the minor irrigation programme, three wells were constructed, two of which were electrically operated. An area of 47 hectares was brought under additional irrigation programme. The Panchayat Samiti constructed 27 new wells for drinking water.

PANCHAYAT SAMITI, ATRU—The Panchayat Samiti distributed 3,570 tonnes of fertilisers of various kinds to the farmers during the year. Similarly, an area of 8,165 hectares of land was taken under the intensive agriculture programme. Improved seeds were distributed by the Panchayat Samiti so as to bring 2,768 hectares of land under this programme. Fifty-one improved agricultural implements were distributed to the farmers. Under the minor irrigation programme, 278 new wells were constructed, 55 old wells were renovated and 119 pumping sets were

installed. As many as 52 agricultural demonstrations were held in the various villages of the Panchayat Samiti. At the initiation of the Panchayat Samiti 556 samples of soil were taken and analysed.

PANCHAYAT SAMITI, ANTA—Under the 'Crash Scheme' the Panchayat Samiti constructed as many as nine school buildings during 1974-75. Similarly, roads were constructed in the Panchayat Samiti area under the 'Crash Scheme'. Twelve new wells were constructed in the villages of the Panchayat Samiti during 1973-74 and 1974-75 to make drinking water available to the people. Two old wells were repaired and deepened during the year 1974-75 as against nine old wells repaired and deepened during 1973-74. Godowns were also constructed in the villages so as to respond to the requirements of the co-operative societies. Twenty-one houses were constructed for the down-trodden by the housing co-operative societies of the area. There were 15 literacy centres in the Panchayat Samiti. The Panchayat Samiti organised two cattle fairs during 1974-75. As many as 11,286 animals were given medical treatment during the year while 3,134 were castrated and 3,651 animals were inoculated. There are three ponds in the Panchayat Samiti area.

PANCHAYAT SAMITI, SULTANPUR—In the agricultural sector, the Panchayat Samiti distributed improved variety of seeds for various crops during the year 1974-75. Similarly, it distributed 4,321 quintals of fertilisers to the farmers. Insecticides were also distributed to the farmers under the plant protection programme. 42.5 tonnes of B.H.C. powder and 50 litres of Aldrine were sprayed over the farms. Improved agricultural implements numbering 99 were distributed throughout the Panchayat Samiti area which included ploughs, sprayers and dustors etc. The Panchayat Samiti was also benefited by people's participation and thereby got assistance to the extent of Rs. 10,500 during the year 1974-75. There were 20 literacy centres meant for the farmers. A big cattle fair is organised every year at Sultanpur by the Panchayat Samiti. The Panchayat Samiti also made available animal husbandry facilities to the farmers which included castrations and inoculation. The total area under irrigation in the Panchayat Samiti was 63,976 hectares during the year 1973-74.

PANCHAYAT SAMITI, ITAWA—The Panchayat Samiti distributed 7,273 tonnes of fertilisers to the farmers during 1974-75. It also distributed improved variety of seeds for various crops to the farmers. As many as 600 pits were dug throughout the Panchayat Samiti and 2,100 tonnes of cow dung manure was prepared. Green manure was prepared for 175 hectares. Twenty-five new wells were constructed, three electric

pumping sets and 4 diesel engine pumping sets were also installed during the year 1974-75. Contour bunding was done in 214 hectares of land. Seed treatment was also done in 4,180 hectares of land. The Panchayat Samiti got assistance from people's participation programme to the extent of Rs. 7,800 during the year 1974-75. There were 46 ponds in the Panchayat Samiti.

PANCHAYAT SAMITI, LADPURA—The Panchayat Samiti distributed 7,983.5 tonnes of fertilisers to the farmers of the area during 1973-74. Under the plant protection scheme, the Panchayat Samiti organised seed treatment programme in an area of 6,185 acres (2,504.92 hectares). Soil treatment was done in 730 acres (295.65 hectares) of land. Similarly insecticides were applied in an area of 9,568 acres (3,875.04 hectares) under the plant protection programme. Improved agricultural implements numbering 47 were distributed to the farmers during the year 1973-74; the implements included threshers, dusters, sprayers and other machines. There was an area of 44,480 acres (18,014.40 hectares) of irrigated land in 1973-74 comprising six major crops including potato and sugarcane. Seeds weighing 424.89 quintals were distributed to the farmers of the area for various crops during the year 1973-74.

PANCHAYAT SAMITI, SHAHABAD—The Panchayat Samiti organised various programmes to improve agricultural and animal husbandry conditions in its area. Landless farmers numbering 4,560 were allotted land which also included landless families of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. As many as 2,461 persons including 844 persons of Scheduled Tribes and 1,381 persons of Scheduled Tribes families were distributed residential sites during 1974-75 while the possession of land was also restored to the persons of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and thereby encroachment on their land was done away with. As many as 2,597 members were enrolled by the co-operative societies of the Panchayat Samiti. Under family welfare programme, 1,048 sterilisation operations were performed in the Panchayat Samiti area during 1974-75. This Panchayat samiti bagged third position in the district under the small saving competition. People's participation was received by the Panchayat Samiti to the extent of Rs. 1,200 in its various schemes during 1974-75. Ten new wells were dug in the Panchayat Samiti during 1974-75 while 13 old wells were renovated and deepened during this year.

ZILA PARISHAD

The Zila Parishad, Kota was constituted in 1959 under the Rajasthan Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads Act, 1959. Formerly, Panchayats were controlled by the Divisional Panchayat Officer.

The district administration, as a unit occupies an important position, being a link between the people and their representative institutions. With the introduction of the 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 Kota is composed of :

(a) Ex-officio members:

- (i) All *Pradhans* of the Panchayat Samitis
- (ii) Members of Parliament from the district
- (iii) Members of the Legislative Assembly from the district
- (iv) President of the Central Co-operative Bank in the district
- (v) Collector and the District Development Officer (non-voting member).

(b) Co-opted Members:

- (i) Two women, if already there is none elected
- (ii) One member of the Scheduled Castes, if there is none elected
- (iii) One member from the Scheduled Tribes, if there is none elected provided that 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.

Among the members of the Kota Zila Parishad are included all the eleven *Pradhans* of the Panchayat Samitis in the area, Chairman of Central Co-operative Bank, Kota, Chairman, Zila Sahkari Sangh Kota, the Collector of the district, two co-opted women members, both the members of Parliament representing the district and eight members of Legislative Assembly elected from the district.

Members of the Zila Parishad elect from among themselves the *Pramukh*, who acts as Chairman. The tenure of the Zila Parishad is three years.

POWERS AND FUNCTIONS OF THE ZILA PARISHAD—The Zila Parishad is a co-ordinating body. It scrutinises budgets and plans prepared by Panchayat Samitis but only in an advisory capacity. It also distributes to the Panchayat Samitis the ad-hoc grants received from the State Government. It classifies fairs, festivals and roads. It supervises the activities of Panchayat Samitis and organises camps, conferences and seminars of all *Sarpanchas*, *Pradhans* and *Panchas*. It also advises the State Government on matters relating to the implementation, within the

district, of the various schemes under the Five Year Plans. It also watches implementation of agricultural production and other constructive programmes and sees that targets are fulfilled and reviewed, at least twice a year.

The following are the important functionaries of the Zila Parishad :

PRAMUKH—*Pramukh* is the Chairman of the Zila Parishad whose principal role is to provide leadership. He helps Panchayat Samitis to draw up plans and is authorised to scrutinise their progress. He also sees that the funds are distributed quickly and equitably among Panchayat Samitis.

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 maintenance of law and order and collection of revenue, he is also the District Development Officer. In that capacity he is the chief co-ordinator to ensure smooth and effective working of not only the various Government Departments at the district level but also the institutions of the Panchayati Raj. He helps the Panchayat Samitis in formulating their programmes and periodically informs the Zila Parishad of their progress.

ADDITIONAL 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 sections of the Collectorate. He inspects Panchayats and Panchayat Samitis and reports to the Collector.

APPENDIX I

Income and expenditure of various Municipal Boards/Council in Kota District for the period 1965-66 to 1973-74

		(Rs. '00)									
S. No.	Heads Institution	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Baran											
Income :											
1.	Octroi	2,610	2,440	2,469	2,798	2,856	3,687	3,655	3,913	3,913	
2.	Taxes on houses and land	344	367	333	351	189	445	248	935	935	
3.	Lighting rates and taxes	575	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
4.	Other taxes	902	46	46	53	50	—	4,216	474	—	
5.	Realisation under special Acts	115	138	183	193	218	367	290	58	58	
6.	Fee from educational institutions	78	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7.	Receipts from markets, slaughter houses and rent of houses	265	6	267	374	385	429	473	510	674	
8.	Other fees and revenue	—	291	103	109	78	—	1,057	1,057	334	
9.	Grants received from the Government	317	153	303	303	303	39	381	337	209	
10.	Grants received from sources other than the Government	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	

APPENDIX I (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11.	Interest receipts	180	1	160	84	92	49	33	3	3
12.	Miscellaneous	—	649	748	673	681	896	1,845	2,417	1,073
13.	Sale of physical assets	850	—	55	144	229	151	40	—	2,417
14.	Other receipts	38	186	—	131	278	3	—	—	—
Total		6,274	4,277	4,667	5,213	5,359	6,078	12,238	9,704	9,616
Baran										
EXPENDITURE :										
1.	Public lighting and water supply	1,101	396	308	323	337	390	480	509	509
2.	Drainage, conservancy and sanitation	1,019	1,126	1,333	1,645	2,021	1,947	2,227	3,630	3,730
3.	Hospitals, dispensaries and vaccinations	—	—	1,122	1,975	1,695	—	—	725	718
4.	Public institutions	—	1,125	472	165	421	—	—	453	300
5.	Miscellaneous	1,326	618	623	14	154	2,874	2,432	2,652	2,446
6.	Roads	835	559	1,158	1,080	502	1,172	1,732	1,469	1,469
7.	Others (capital expenditure)	268	1,506	—	6	—	—	—	—	63
8.	Other extra-ordinary expenditure and interest	18	—	95	201	104	65	525	—	303
Total		4,567	5,330	5,111	5,409	5,234	6,448	7,396	9,438	9,538

APPENDIX I (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Kota										
INCOME :										
1.	Octroi	13,516	15,034	19,253	26,397	27,732	32,918	38,698	43,979	52,952
2.	Taxes on houses and land	—	—	—	—	1,303	1,238	1,564	1,824	—
3.	Other taxes	940	1,526	2,049	—	2,845	3,682	127	175	—
4.	Realisation under special Acts	101	191	418	—	—	—	471	453	—
5.	Receipts from markets, slaughter houses and rent of houses	1,234	59	53	1,092	185	1,238	—	—	3,170
6.	Other fees and revenue	—	567	472	988	—	—	1,183	1,105	536
7.	Grants received from Government	143	891	—	—	602	1,203	—	902	1,185
8.	Grants received from sources other than the Government	403	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.	Interest receipts	67	423	—	764	488	923	958	1,267	1,437
10.	Miscellaneous	—	337	628	—	679	744	991	780	11,257
11.	Sale of physical assets	757	11	71	313	—	—	—	—	333
12.	Other receipts	706	417	1,289	—	—	—	315	5,343	3,335
Total		17,867	19,456	24,233	29,554	33,834	41,946	44,307	55,828	74,205

APPENDIX I (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Kota										
EXPENDITURE :										
1.	Public lighting and water supply	1,135	1,888	2,692	2,785	N. A.	4,280	1,856	3,860	2,931
2.	Drainage, conservancy and sanitation	5,547	6,433	7,566	5,290	"	11,640	16,904	17,697	21,102
3.	Public institutions	197	—	—	—	"	—	13,224	12,863	996
4.	Miscellaneous	3,672	4,386	5,276	—	"	8,359	3,873	2,870	23,551
5.	Roads	3,402	4,254	3,977	3,415	"	12,278	—	—	19,828
6.	Others (capital expenditure)	803	517	2,421	—	"	62	74	2,858	7,744
7.	Payment of sinking fund and suspense account	—	188	548	59	"	53	—	—	—
8.	Repayment of other loans	401	438	421	—	"	—	—	—	—
9.	Other extra-ordinary expenditure and interest	756	—	—	—	"	827	8,367	6,085	6,990
Total		15,913	18,104	22,901	11,549	N. A.	37,499	44,298	46,233	83,142
Indargarh										
INCOME :										
1.	Octroi	70	67	81	92	86	98	135	191	198
2.	Other taxes	13	14	14	7	7	8	10	22	14

APPENDIX I (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3. Realisation under special Acts		15	11	15	23	12	18	53	88	60
4. Receipts from markets, slaughter houses and rent of houses	10	9	9	11	18	13	11	24	14	18
5. Other fees and revenue	16	7	7	9	—	14	15	—	—	61
6. Grants received from the Government	2	—	—	—	—	13	26	—	13	13
7. Interest receipts	—	—	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Miscellaneous	9	13	13	4	2	7	6	8	13	2
9. Sale of physical assets	2	7	7	8	21	8	4	31	10	41
10. Other receipts	15	—	—	—	5	7	19	11	43	5
Total	152	176	176	142	168	167	205	272	394	412

RAJASTHAN DISTRICT GAZETTEERS—KOTA

Indargarh

EXPENDITURE :

1. Public lighting and water supply	9	11	11	10	10	14	35	32	54	47
2. Drainage, conservancy and sanitation	45	47	47	52	54	52	58	82	96	97

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

APPENDIX I (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3. Hospitals, dispensaries and vaccinations	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Public institutions	15	—	—	—	93	—	—	—	—	—
5. Miscellaneous	55	46	46	86	3	110	91	114	153	234
6. Roads	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	39
7. Others (capital expenditure)	11	4	4	74	—	—	—	22	59	—
8. Payment of sinking fund and suspense account	—	—	—	—	3	—	4	22	—	—
9. Other extra-ordinary expenditure and interest	21	—	—	—	—	2	14	13	461	44
Total	156	125	125	231	163	178	202	285	823	461

Chhabra

INCOME :

1. Octroi	279	355	355	427	441	407	536	558	740	626
2. Taxes on houses and land	21	—	—	42	17	4	64	8	82	168
3. Lighting taxes	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Other rates and taxes	179	13	13	21	15	10	14	12	13	12

APPENDIX I (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
5. Realisation under Special Acts	—	—	33	2	38 1,252	54	—	—	34	49
6. Receipts from markets, slaughter houses and rent on houses	28	92	118	120	37	91	127	22	130	130
7. Other fees and revenue	74	—	—	37	1	—	—	—	6	49
8. Grants received from the Government	122	241	38	—	151	183	76	100	99	99
9. Grants received from sources other than the Government	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	123	—	—
10. Interest receipts	2	7	7	1	—	—	—	4	3	3
11. Miscellaneous	—	424	30	62	15	9	60	2	15	15
12. Sale of physical assets	—	38	60	—	80	285	28	217	368	368
13. Other receipts	—	—	153	—	321	307	12	614	24	24
Total	756	1,203	938	695	2,277	1,543	884	1,957	1,543	1,543

APPENDIX I (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	19	11
Chhabra										
EXPENDITURE :										
1. Public lighting and water supply	93	136	129	69	76	92	98	158	181	181
2. Drainage, conservancy and sanitation	5	142	1	—	265	47	20	407	437	437
3. Hospitals, dispensaries and vaccinations	—	—	222	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Public institutions	117	6	329	—	—	25	675	406	5	5
5. Miscellaneous	249	—	—	2	335	12	47	90	509	509
6. Roads	95	84	180	—	144	120	105	227	630	630
7. Others (capital expenditure)	77	281	177	—	—	66	—	558	46	46
8. Payment of sinking fund and suspense account	—	423	—	—	19	50	9	—	—	—
9. Other extra-ordinary expenditure and interest	—	—	212	—	195	416	304	—	393	393
Total	636	1,072	1,250	71	1,034	828	1,258	1,846	2,201	2,201

APPENDIX I (Contd.)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Ranganj Mandi											
INCOME :											
1. Octroi	1,145		1,001	1,404	1,349	1,115	1,376	1,474	1,677	1,627	
2. Taxes on houses and land	46		43	58	73	16	24	46	—	531	
3. Other taxes	28		27	34	341	31	49	48	51	37	
4. Realisation under special Acts	14		26	14	36	5	29	38	60	22	
5. Receipts from markets, slaughter houses and rent of houses	94		101	194	88	77	56	139	58	56	
6. Other fees and revenue	12		11	33	3	21	27	44	19	99	
7. Grants received from the Government	145		34	37	—	34	—	—	34	56	
8. Grants received from sources other than the Government	3		3	—	—	3	—	—	33	—	
9. Interest receipts	21		10	30	5	33	—	48	21	36	
10. Miscellaneous	3		14	10	19	118	316	103	90	49	
11. Sale of physical assets	129		123	29	45	53	622	253	378	800	
12. Other receipts	297		120	108	107	227	181	354	112	216	
Total	1,937	1,513	1,951	2,066	1,733	2,680	2,547	2,533	3,529		

APPENDIX I (Concl'd.)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Ranganj Mandi											
EXPENDITURE											
1. Public lighting and water supply	136		117	120	132	153	145	179	213	262	
2. Drainage, conservancy and sanitation	378		440	509	574	628	698	743	826	1,019	
3. Public institutions	19		32	15	—	—	—	—	20	34	
4. Miscellaneous	820		736	647	932	872	927	950	969	1,176	
5. Roads	55		183	—	4	89	104	375	215	197	
6. Others (capital expenditure)	464		302	205	57	—	19	99	176	21	
7. Payment of sinking fund and suspense account	—		—	59	34	25	34	47	45	—	
8. Repayment of government loans	318		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
9. Other extra-ordinary expenditure and interest	—		8	106	118	96	159	133	262	200	
10. Expenditure on commercial enterprises	—		—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total	2,190	1,818	1,673	1,851	1,8638	2,726	2,909				

Source : *Nagarpalika Samank*, 1966 onwards, and Director, Local Bodies, Rajasthan, Jaipur, for 1973-74 figures

APPENDIX II

Income & Expenditure of the Municipal Council/Boards in Kota District during the year 1974-75

S.N.	Name of Municipality/ Heads of income	Taxes				Total Taxes (col. 3 to 6)	Income under by-laws	Income from property	Income under other Acts and Rules	Penalties & Fines	Interest on in-vestment Govt.	Grant in aid from Govt.
		Building & Land Tax	Octroi	Vehicle Tax								
				Tax	Other Taxes							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Kota	—	69,499	—	—	69,499	601	3,361	—	69	1,571	1,064
2.	Baran	914	6,476	—	—	7,390	302	664	88	3	114	—
3.	Chhabra	106	826	12	1	945	53	109	44	4	2	48
4.	Indargarh	—	214	—	16	230	30	23	86	1	1	13
5.	Ramganj Mandi	88	2,584	48	—	2,720	75	92	18	11	72	56

APPENDIX II (Contd.)

S.No.	Name of municipality/ Head of income	Miscellaneous income	Sale of land	Grant-in-aid for special assignments	Amount received as loans	Other miscellaneous income	Total recurring income (col. 7 to 14)	Total non-recurring income (col. 15 to 18)	Grand total of income (col. 19 & 20)
		14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1.	Kota	13,574	14	120	—	4,032	89,739	4,166	93,905
2.	Baran	1,311	1,580	60	—	—	9,872	1,640	11,512
3.	Chhabra	37	92	50	10	138	1,242	290	1,532
4.	Indargarh	3	16	—	—	35	387	51	438
5.	Ramganj Mandi	108	1,363	—	—	505	3,152	1,868	5,020

APPENDIX II (Contd.)

(Rs. '00)

S.No.	Name of the municipality/ Head of expenditure	General adminis- tration	Tax coll- ection	Public welfare & public health	Dispen sary & hospital	Street lighting	Water charges	Cattle pond	Libray & reading room	Parks	Public safety
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Kota	18,404	4,969	25,830	—	3,374	1,167	13	694	850	909
2.	Baran	1,314	1,342	3,896	753	1,110	5	29	—	265	15
3.	Chhabra	290	301	529	—	92	9	7	—	4	2
4.	Indargarh	136	90	132	—	53	—	3	—	—	—
5.	Ramganj Mandi	717	759	1,267	—	272	93	—	—	27	—

APPENDIX II (Contd.)

S.No.	Name of the municipality/ Head of expenditure	Educa- tion	Public repairs	Commer- cial ins- titutions	Total re- curring Expendi- ture (col. 3 to 15)	Purchase of new property & other things	Construc- tion of develop- ment works	Repay- ment of loans	Other misc- llane- ous non- recur- ring expen- diture (col. 17 to 20)	Total non- recur- ring expen- diture (col. 17 to 20)	Grand total expendi- ture (col. 16 to 20)
		13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1.	Kota	—	3,373	5,254	64,837	2,111	15,409	—	2,020	19,540	84,377
2.	Baran	34	433	—	9,196	54	1,786	—	474	2,314	11,510
3.	Chhabra	—	6	—	1,240	12	15	—	256	283	1,523
4.	Indargarh	1	—	—	415	2	3	5	19	29	444
5.	Ramganj Mandi	217	53	—	3,405	46	1,169	236	525	1,976	5,381

1. Source : Office of the Director, Local Bodies Department, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

APPENDIX III

Statement showing Village Panchayats with number of villages and population in each Panchayat in Kota district in 1973.

S. No.	Name of Panchayat Samiti	Name of Village Panchayat	Number of villages	Population (1971)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Anta	1. Anta	2	7,430
		2. Palaytha	1	3,136
		3. Theekoriya	9	3,766
		4. Bhojya Hari Kheri	5	2,709
		5. Tamkhera	5	2,766
		6. Bargaon	1	2,511
		7. Patoonda	5	2,546
		8. Baldara	5	2,718
		9. Pachel Kalan	5	2,799
		10. Kachri	5	2,784
		11. Bijora	6	2,737
		12. Barwa	1	2,112
		13. Jainagar	6	2,575
		14. Mirzapur	8	2,460
		15. Sorsan	11	2,897
		16. Khajoorna Kalan	6	3,419
		17. Mangrol	1	10,718
		18. Mau	4	2,061
		19. Malvamori	4	2,331
		20. Bamori Kalan	3	2,615
		21. Jarela	7	2,300
		22. Seeswali	1	6,169
		23. Tisaya	6	2,207
		24. Jaloda Tejaji	8	2,550
		25. Udpuriya	10	2,161
		26. Bohat	1	2,683
		27. Padliya	5	1,877
		28. Bhatwara	3	2,396
		29. Raithal	5	2,968
		30. Kishanpura	8	2,180
		31. Isharpura	12	3,265

APPENDIX III (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Chhabra	1. Halgana	16	3,500
		2. Dilod	12	3,417
		3. Kadaiyaban	11	3,848
		4. Kadaiya Nohar	8	3,086
		5. Moondkya	9	2,609
		6. Chachoda	6	2,208
		7. Nipanya	7	2,879
		8. Samli	7	2,319
		9. Bhoolon	11	2,588
		10. Pachpura	11	2,607
		11. Babcha	14	3,022
		12. Bhuwa Keri	11	2,694
		13. Bhilwara Neecha	8	2,150
		14. Jopla	12	3,080
		15. Hanaheri	7	2,065
		16. Pali	10	2,221
		17. Kadciyahat	9	2,165
		18. Kulinjara	7	2,573
		19. Godiya Mehar	4	2,753
		20. Telni	10	2,437
3.	Sangod	1. Gagron	13	1,762
		2. Kanwas	1	3,180
		3. Moroo Kalan	8	2,492
		4. Hingoniyan	5	2,053
		5. Dhoolot	9	4,194
		6. Basyaheri	11	3,148
		7. Mamor	8	2,998
		8. Baloohera	11	2,912
		9. Sawan Bhaddon	4	2,353
		10. Anwa	1	3,084
		11. Kurar	6	2,704
		12. Dhoti	6	2,596
		13. Khajoori	3	2,920
		14. Deoli	7	2,725
		15. Khajoorna	12	2,491

APPENDIX III (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
		16. Sangod	2	9,699
		17. Moi Kalan	1	2,510
		18. Heengi	6	2,686
		19. Beawar Kalan	1	2,781
		20. Digod	7	2,996
		21. Kamolar	6	2,843
		22. Kurariya Khurd	14	2,258
		23. Shyampura	8	2,785
		24. Vinod Khurd	7	2,344
		25. Latoora	9	2,965
		26. Khariya	9	3,094
		27. Borina Kalan	7	2,402
		28. Labaniya	7	2,188
		29. Mandeeta	9	2,600
		30. Kundanpur	10	2,312
		31. Mandap	9	2,588
		32. Kishanpura	12	3,139
4.	Shahabad	1. Shahabad	5	2,825
		2. Shubhdhra	13	2,172
		3. Sanwara	22	2,007
		4. Kasba Thana	1	2,295
		5. Deori	7	1,900
		6. Agar	21	2,381
		7. Bamanguwan	25	2,262
		8. Kasba-Nonera	15	2,638
		9. Beel Khera Mal	11	1,753
		10. Beel Khera Dong	10	1,485
		11. Rajpur	10	2,051
		12. Mundiya	7	2,428
		13. Ganeshpura	13	2,008
		14. Khatka	14	2,457
		15. Balda	12	3,272
		16. Kamalwada	10	4,304
		17. Samraniya	16	4,437
		18. Mahodra	9	3,081

APPENDIX III (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
		19. Khanda Sahral	17	2,432
		20. Asnawar	14	2,639
		21. Ramgarh	13	3,153
		22. Pipalda Kalan	12	2,371
		23. Karwari Kalan	12	2,883
		24. Relawan	9	2,263
		25. Khandela	19	2,881
		26. Marda	7	3,844
		27. Bhanwargarh	1	3,257
		28. Ghatti	13	3,515
		29. Basthooni	14	2,867
		30. Digodpur	6	3,198
		31. Nisai Gumanpuri	7	3,763
		32. Kishanganj	1	3,374
		33. Bajrangganj	12	3,021
		34. Sakhrwada	10	2,951
		35. Jalwara	7	2,999
		36. Nahargarh	4	3,385
		37. Badipura	12	2,279
		38. Sevni	7	2,422
		39. Chhatraganj	19	2,836
5.	Sultanpur	1. Digod	4	3,547
		2. Polai Kalan	9	3,193
		3. Kodsuwan	9	2,746
		4. Nimoda	5	2,875
		5. Seemalya	5	2,544
		6. Sultanpur	1	4,165
		7. Doongarja	7	2,336
		8. Toran	8	2,434
		9. Dhaba	6	2,224
		10. Amarpura	9	2,428
		11. Rail	3	2,362
		12. Bamori	7	3,201
		13. Khairoola	3	2,174
		14. Bhadahera	6	2,287

APPENDIX III (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
		15. Chauma Moliyan	1	2,302
		16. Barod	1	2,328
		17. Kotra Deep Singh	5	3,152
		18. Madanpura	10	2,611
		19. Lakhsameeja	7	2,216
		20. Takarwara	5	2,412
		21. Jhargaon	7	2,664
		22. Mandawara	1	2,353
		23. Budhadeet	4	2,820
		24. Banethiya	5	2,012
		25. Kherli Tawran	8	2,127
		26. Natara	2	2,360
		27. Morpa	6	2,495
		28. Khairoola	8	2,168
		29. Kishorepura	6	2,969
6.	Chechat	1. Khairabad	1	3,316
		2. Reenchhariya	11	3,207
		3. Goyanda	8	2,960
		4. Undwa	4	3,141
		5. Zulmi	4	3,073
		6. Deoli	6	2,404
		7. Kumbhkot	4	3,974
		8. Gaudiya	13	3,253
		9. Kudayla	5	1,053
		10. Suket	1	4,812
		11. Salawad Khurd	15	2,925
		12. Peepa Kheri	3	4,915
		13. Kheemach	6	2,853
		14. Chechat	1	4,205
		15. Alod	8	3,212
		16. Ghatoli	9	3,048
		17. Deoli	7	2,509
		18. Hathiya Kheri	12	3,563
		19. Modak	4	3,865
		20. Udpura	1	2,953
		21. Pipalda	22	5,071

APPENDIX III (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
		22. Kherli	5	2,411
		23. Barodiya	8	2,679
		24. Budhwan	7	2,819
7.	Ladpura	1. Girdharpura	5	1,744
		2. Kishanpura Takiya	7	3,595
		3. Sogaria	4	3,874
		4. Naya Nohra	11	3,739
		5. Tather	9	3,369
		6. Khera Rasoolpura	7	3,278
		7. Dhakar Kheri	7	3,354
		8. Godulyakheri	6	2,392
		9. Jakhora	7	3,343
		10. Kethun	1	9,303
		11. Gandhi Phali	6	2,891
		12. Arand Khera	6	2,941
		13. Baniyani	7	2,746
		14. Ranpur	14	4,495
		15. Kasar	11	5,163
		16. Mandaniya	7	2,496
		17. Mandana	1	2,932
		18. Kaliya Kheri	10	2,683
		19. Bhawariya	7	1,669
		20. Rawatha	16	1,324
		21. Dolya	20	1,337
		22. Borawas	17	1,963
8.	Chhipa Barod	1. Digod Khalsa	11	2,748
		2. Chhipa Barod	1	8,704
		3. Ajnawar	7	2,707
		4. Tancha	4	2,852
		5. Phool Barod	5	2,537
		6. Gordhanpura	3	2,329
		7. Ranie	7	2,921
		8. Dholam	7	2,975
		9. Mokampura	18	4,243

APPENDIX III (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
		10. Deori Jodh	11	3,159
		11. Banjari	6	2,651
		12. Bambori Ghata	6	2,591
		13. Gagchana	10	3,544
		14. Setkolu	11	2,579
		15. Sarthal	1	2,579
		16. Bilendi	8	3,260
		17. Digod Jageer	9	3,279
		18. Kalmodiya	11	2,518
		19. Harnawada Shahji	1	3,572
		20. Sahjanpura	12	2,872
		21. Kachnariya Kalan	8	3,182
		22. Jhanjhani	14	2,849
		23. Manpura Jagir	10	4,149
9.	Itawa	1. Itawa	1	4,474
		2. Naunera	5	2,703
		3. Ranodiya	6	2,339
		4. Rajopa	7	2,894
		5. Ganesh Ganj	6	2,419
		6. Binayka	4	2,490
		7. Ayana	3	2,391
		8. Luhawad	3	2,527
		9. Durjanpura	8	2,937
		10. Laxmipura	7	3,062
		11. Ayani	6	2,450
		12. Jaloda Khatiyani	6	2,217
		13. Pipalda	1	2,992
		14. Phoosoda	9	3,162
		15. Karwar	1	2,098
		16. Jorawarpura	8	2,519
		17. Khyawada	10	2,665
		18. Genta	1	3,056
		19. Kakrawada	7	2,696
		20. Bamooliya Khurd	8	2,936
		21. Borda	4	2,619
		22. Talab	12	3,614

APPENDIX III (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
		23. Khatoli	1	3,713
		24. Binayka	6	3,314
		25. Jatwara	8	2,434
		26. Dheepri	9	2,187
		27. Bagli	8	2,715
		28. Baluma	11	3,322
		29. Balawan	5	1,928
		30. Mohanpura	7	2,719
		31. Sumerganj Mandi	5	3,814
		32. Chanda Khurd	8	1,233
		33. Daulatpura	11	2,031
		34. Babai	14	2,708
		35. Nawalpura	13	2,509
10.	Atru	1. Dhoti	3	2,289
		2. Moondlo Bisoti	7	2,273
		3. Chardana	7	2,649
		4. Bhaisara	6	2,601
		5. Khuri	5	2,734
		6. Sahrod	5	2,479
		7. Kunjer	1	1,884
		8. Piplod	3	2,437
		9. Atona	3	2,971
		10. Mermachah	5	2,552
		11. Atru	1	3,096
		12. Kherliganj	8	2,878
		13. Antana	3	2,500
		14. Barlan	9	3,205
		15. Kawai	1	3,310
		16. Moosaigoojran	9	2,915
		17. Koondi	6	2,874
		18. Mothpur	1	2,626
		19. Badora	3	2,645
		20. Shergarh	8	2,420
		21. Katawar	5	3,190
		22. Sakatpur	4	2,888
		23. Reechhanda	11	3,524

APPENDIX III (Concl'd.)

1	2	3	4	5
		24. Nanawata	6	3,075
		25. Patna	3	2,440
		26. Khar Khara Ramlothana	7	2,284
11.	Baran	1. Batawada	3	1,754
		2. Seemli	5	1,971
		3. Sundulak	6	2,199
		4. Melkheri	5	2,038
		5. Kalmanda	4	2,283
		6. Kherali	5	2,288
		7. Begaona	5	2,260
		8. Tulsan	4	2,634
		9. Bamla	2	2,287
		10. Ratawad	7	1,840
		11. Fatehpur	3	2,803
		12. Nareda	9	3,341
		13. Gharana	1	2,120
		14. Pathera	6	2,439
		15. Iklera	3	2,309
		16. Mandola	4	2,890
		17. Kayla	1	4,172
		18. Badan	3	2,247
		19. Miyada	4	2,291
		20. Tisaya	8	3,143
		21. Mathna	4	3,096
		22. Lisariya	5	2,208

Source : *Rajasthan Gazette Notification, Part 5 (Ga)*, dated December 18, 1973.
Community Development and Panchayat Department, Rajasthan, Jaipur,
pp. 1-22 (Ko).

APPENDIX IV

Staff of Panchayat Samitis in Kota district during 1974-75

Panchayat Samiti	Vikas Adhikari	Agriculture Extension Officer	Education Extension Officer	Co-operative Extension Officer	Gram Sewak	Vaccinators	U.D.C. L.D.C. Accts. clerk	Driver Class IV	(No.)	
									Others	
1. Ladpura	1	-	2	1	-	-	2	5	2	2 6 1 Mahila Samaj Sewak
2. Anta	1	-	2	1	-	-	2	4	2	1 13 -
3. Baran	1	2	2	1	22	2	2	4	2	1 4 -
4. Artu	1	2	2	1	24	-	2	4	2	1 7 2 stockmen
5. Shahabad	1	1	2	1	31	-	3	1	1	1 7 -
6. Chechat	1	1	2	1	10	-	3	4	1	1 9 -
7. Sangod	1	1	2	1	26	-	2	4	2	1 7 -
8. Sultanpur	1	-	2	1	-	-	3	4	1	1 12 -
9. Itawa	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	4	1	1 12 1 A.H.E.O.
10. Chhipa Barod	1	-	2	1	10	-	3	4	1	1 5 -
11. Chhabra	1	-	2	1	10	-	2	3	1	1 4 1 Office Asstt. 1 Mali

Source : Offices of the various Panchayat Samitis of Kota District.
Nil information may be treated where dash (-) is given.

APPENDIX V
Details about Panchayat Samitis, Kota District during 1974-75

	Ladpura	Anta	Baran	Atru	Shahabad	Chechat	Sangod	Sultanpur	Itawa	Chhipa	Barod	Chhabra
1. No. of Panchayats	22	31	22	26	39	24	32	29	35	23	20	20
2. No. of Nyaya Panchayats	4	6	4	5	8	4	6	6	6	4	4	4
3. No. of members (Sarpanch M.P., M.L.A. & Others)	31	39	29	33	47	33	40	38	40	30	27	27
4. No. of schools												
(a) Higher Secondary	-	1	-	1	1	2	2	-	-	1	-	-
(b) Secondary	2	2	2	2	4	2	2	4	-	1	-	-
(c) Middle	14	19	13	16	17	15	18	16	-	14	10	10
(d) Primary	59	77	54	61	105	60	89	67	71	64	73	73
5. Area (sq. km.)	1,345	984	613	857	2,798	773	1,191	913	1,112	833	789	789
6. No. of hospitals/ dispensaries/primary health centres	3	4	1	5	4	7	4	-	4	-	1	1

Source : Offices of the various Panchayat Samitis of Kota District.
Nil information may be treated where dash (-) is given.

APPENDIX VI

**Income and expenditure of Panchayat Samitis of Kota district
during the years 1970-71 to 1974-75**

Panchayat Samiti	Year	Income (Rs.)	Expenditure (Rs.)
1	2	3	4
1. Ladpura	1970-71	12,34,908	9,46,277
	1971-72	12,52,837	14,18,037
	1972-73	14,83,888	13,04,666
	1973-74	14,25,167	14,45,659
	1974-75	14,01,059	13,88,738
2. Anta	1970-71	8,70,791	8,10,140
	1971-72	10,92,130	9,33,200
	1972-73	10,45,054	9,47,583
	1973-74	10,07,583	9,85,337
	1974-75	11,54,501	10,58,515
3. Baran	1970-71	7,51,620	5,59,776
	1971-72	6,19,017	6,69,348
	1972-73	8,34,156	7,80,384
	1973-74	9,51,655	7,69,337
	1974-75	10,54,874	9,89,627
4. Atru	1970-71	7,51,588	5,71,375
	1971-72	6,81,512	7,48,828
	1972-73	8,07,494	7,66,701
	1973-74	9,38,430	8,02,473
	1974-75	9,38,147	8,60,138
5. Shahabad	1970-71	10,32,317	9,03,730
	1971-72	10,31,280	10,49,233
	1972-73	10,29,894	10,12,924
	1973-74	10,33,479	10,48,780
	1974-75	14,05,129	11,35,172
6. Chechat	1970-71	7,85,002	6,18,693
	1971-72	7,96,938	7,27,114
	1972-73	7,84,024	8,21,673
	1973-74	8,86,008	7,88,098
	1974-75	10,71,837	8,92,387
7. Sangod	1970-71	10,05,719	8,00,113
	1971-72	8,42,128	9,45,682
	1972-73	9,81,830	10,89,116

APPENDIX VI (Concl'd.)

1	2	3	4
	1973-74	12,03,164	10,65,439
	1974-75	13,09,197	13,35,073
8. Sultanpur	1970-71	42,699	33,253
	1971-72	62,136	27,562
	1972-73	26,695	49,277
	1973-74	36,724	48,360
	1974-75	66,014	20,882
9. Itawa	1970-71	10,48,396	10,06,808
	1971-72	8,46,858	10,36,058
	1972-73	22,58,048	12,84,951
	1973-74	15,01,931	13,55,579
	1974-75	15,75,295	16,05,182
10. Chhipa Borad	1970-71	7,69,528	6,00,728
	1971-72	6,70,038	7,32,984
	1972-73	6,71,719	7,83,376
	1973-74	9,45,195	7,73,370
	1974-75	8,59,743	8,49,668
11. Chhabra	1970-71	6,63,925	4,60,610
	1971-72	5,73,877	5,66,233
	1972-73	7,22,465	5,62,991
	1973-74	7,41,173	5,83,427
	1974-75	6,22,102	7,71,881

1. Source : Offices of the various Panchayat Samitis of Kota District.

CHAPTER XV

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

Historical Background

The system of education found in the erstwhile Kota State was of traditional type. The reason for this educational system can be assigned to the lack of specialised disciplines and prevalence of the concept of functional literacy for day-to-day requirements. As such accountancy and arithmetic were the popular branches of knowledge being taught during 19th century. The mercantile community was more keen to learn accountancy and arithmetic for obvious reasons. Temples, mosques and Jain monasteries were the places where instructions were imparted. There was special arrangement for the education of the children of the erstwhile rulers, who used to be sent to outstanding institutions outside the State, meant for this purpose.

The district did not have a remarkable place in the educational map of the country; on the contrary, it was quite backward in the matters of literacy and education. As far as literacy was concerned it was having at last but one place among the 20 States and chiefships of Rajputana at the time of 1901 Census; only 1.5 per cent of the population (2.9 per cent males and 0.1 per cent females) were able to read and write. The reason being, no educational institution in the State was existing till 1867 when the first State school was started with two teachers, one of Sanskrit and other of Persian.¹ The facility to learn Urdu was also available in the school. In 1874, Hindi and English classes were added and there were 82 boys learning Hindi, 15 Sanskrit, 75 Persian-Urdu and 51 English.² Till 1881, this was the only educational institution maintained by the State. The daily average attendance was 186 and the number of students and teachers was 234 and eight respectively during 1881.³ The so called members of upper castes were reluctant to seek education in spite of all facilities given to them. It is evident from the case of the prince of Kota who was, when sent to Mayo College for his studies accompanied by 200 persons as servants, cooks, friends, guardians, cashier etc. The report on

1. *Imperial Gazetteer of India*, Vol. XV, 1908, p. 423.

2. Vide Foreign Deptt. 1793 p/6th September 1874/WAI

3. *Imperial Gazetteer of India*, Vol. XV, 1908, p. 423.

the administration of Kota State for the year 1877-78 says that a room in the school at Kota was set aside and was comfortably furnished for the use of the boys of high social position to induce them to school but none of them came to attend it.

During 1884-85, five district schools one each at Anta, Ladpura, Kethun, Mangrol and Sangod were opened.¹ In 1891, there were 19 State schools, of these 18 were in the districts. The total number of boys in these school was 972 and expenditure on them was Rs. 8,892-12-9, the average daily attendance being 752.² A normal school was also opened during this year. Omitting indigenous and private schools not under the Department of Instructions, there were 41 educational institutions maintained by the ruler in 1905 and the number on the rolls was 2,447 including 115 girls.³ The daily average attendance in 1904-05 was 1,586 (75 being girls) and the total expenditure, including Rs. 5,000 on account of boys attending the Mayo College at Ajmer, was Rs. 33,000. Of these 41 schools, 39 were primary and of the latter 5 were for girls. The only notable institutions were the Maharao's High School and the Nobles' School. The people did not have positive orientation for education in spite of the fact that no fees were levied any where and that everything in the shape of books, paper, pens etc. was supplied free, the mass of the people were apathetic and did not care to have their children taught.⁴

In 1905-06, the total number of schools rose to 42 and the total number of pupils was 2,595 with an average daily attendance of 1,948. During this year two girls' schools at Kota and Baran and a Patwari school were closed. Three primary schools were opened at Kuai, Thana and Boith. A new girls' school was also opened at Kota for which the then Maharani Sahiba contributed⁵ Rs. 25,000.

It was a time when education continued to be looked at with secondary importance. Other social and occupational factors frequently used to disturb the attendance in the schools. The *Annual Report on the Administration of the Kota State* (1906-07) reads "the falling off in the numbers on roll and average daily attendance is ascribed to the abundance of harvests and consequent greater employment of village

1. *Report on the Administration of Kota State, 1884-85.*

2. *ibid.*, 1891.

3. *Imperial Gazetteer of India*, Vol. XV, Oxford, 1908, pp. 423-424.

4. *ibid.*, p. 424.

5. *Report on the Administration of Kota State, 1905-06*, p. 17.

students in their agricultural work and also to an abnormal increase of marriages that took place during the years." A second inspector was appointed during this year to inspect village schools. During 1906-07 there were 42 schools,¹ out of which 40 were village schools including three girls' schools, one High school and one Nobles' school. Schools located at Siswali and Chhipa Barod used to impart instructions upto middle standard. The Sanskrit section of the High school sent three students for the Banaras (Varanasi) examination and all the three passed. Persian was taught in 6 schools. The State used to supply books and slates free of charge to all the boys in the district schools.²

During 1907-08, there were 45 schools in the State. The number³ of girls in all the three girls' schools was 130.

In 1908-09, the total number of schools became 48 because three schools were opened at Mandawara, Taraj and Sarra. Students of this State sought technical and professional education outside the State and two of them were enrolled in Mechanical Engineering at Bombay, two at Police Training School at Moradabad and three as hospital assistants in Agra.⁴ In 1909-10, three new schools were opened at Churelia, Moi Kalan and Ghatoli and three schools were established in Kota city. In that year, for the first time two privately managed Mohammadan schools were given grant-in-aid. The number of girls enrolled was 239 and the total expenditure⁵ on education was Rs. 43,304.

In 1910-11, five new schools were opened at Bhupawar, Ayana, Panwar, Jalwara and Shampura, thereby raising their number to 61, of which 51 were in the rural areas. Three were 3,854 students and the average daily attendance was 2,587. Three girls were sent for training at Female Normal School, Lucknow by the State. The total expenditure⁶ on education during the year was Rs. 48,336.

Two boys' schools at Nahargarh and Kotra & one girls' school at Baran were opened in 1911-12. The private school at Anta and Vitthal Nath Sanskrit Pathshala attached to the temple of Mathureshji at Kota were brought under State control under the grant-in-aid programme. Next year, six more schools were opened. The study of science subjects

1. *Report on the Administration of Kota State, 1906-07*, p. 17.

2. *ibid.*

3. *ibid.*, 1907-08, p. 16.

4. *ibid.*, p. 20.

5. *ibid.*, 1909-10. pp. 26-27.

6. *ibid.*, 1910-11, pp. 21-23.

became popular and more students started opting for these subjects. Schools situated at Rampura, Mangrol and Manohar Thana were raised to middle standard during the year¹. There were 79 schools with a strength of 5,735 students in the State by the end of 1913-14.² In this year, students were granted permission to appear at Vernacular Teachers' Certificate Examination conducted by the Director, Public Instructions, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. Schools at Badora, Baran, Berwa, Charchoma, Chhinod, Deori, Jawar, Jolpa and Sakatpur were opened.³ With the opening of one Sanskrit School at Baran and five vernacular schools at Fatehpur, Garwara, Khuri, Pachel and Sirod, the number of institutions became 85 in 1914-15 out of which four were English schools (one secondary and 3 primary) and 81 vernacular schools. The vernacular schools included 8 middle schools, 65 primary schools, three Sanskrit schools, one normal school and four girls' schools.⁴ Four more schools⁵ were added during the year 1915-16.

In the year 1917-18, three circles viz. western, eastern and southern were created to make the inspection work more smooth and effective. Institutions in Ladpura, Chechat, Sangod, Anta, Digod and Barod *Nizamats* were placed under the inspector of western circle while those in Baran, Kishanganj, Itawa, Mangrol, Shahabad were under the inspector of eastern circle. The southern circle included schools falling in Shergarh, Chhipa Barod, Manohar Thana, Aklera, Bakani, Asawar and Khanpur *Nizamts*. The total expenditure incurred on education was Rs. 83,205. There were four grades of teachers according to their qualifications viz.⁶

Grade I	Rs. 20 to Rs. 30	For those who passed Vernacular Teachers' Certificate in II division or the Primary Teachers' Certificate.
Grade II	Rs. 15 to Rs. 20	For those who passed Vernacular Teachers' Certificate in II division or the Primary Teachers' Certificate.

1. *Report on the Administration of Kota State*, 1912-13, p. 27.

2. *ibid.*, 1913-14, p. 31.

3. *ibid.*,

4. *ibid.*, 1914-15 p. 38.

5. *ibid.*, 1915-16, p. 61.

6. *ibid.*, 1917-18, pp. 50-55.

Grade III	Rs. 10 to Rs. 15	For middle passed
Grade IV	Rs. 6 to Rs. 10	For under middle.

Monitors were called assistant teachers and they were paid Rs. 6 per month. There were 192 teachers on the staff in 1917-18. A significant feature of the year was that a widow home was established to provide education to the widows of higher castes and all expenses of their education were borne by the State. The number of schools increased to 107 and those of students to 7,318 during 1921-22. The concept of school parliament was introduced this year. To secure co-operation of the parents, system of sending them fortnightly cards was introduced in the schools and was reported to have proved a fair success in higher classes. Teachers also maintained a daily diary showing their annual targets. The students of the Vitthalnath Sanskrit Pathshala used to appear at Queen's College, Banaras (Varansi) Examination. Girls' schools were sanctioned at Khanpur, Sangod, Kishanganj and Chechat but only two at Khanpur and Sangod, were opened as no female teachers were available.¹

In the years that followed, more institutions were opened. In 1922-23, girls' schools were opened at Chechat and Chhipa Barod². In 1923-24, Herbert High School was raised to an intermediate college and was affiliated to the Board of High School and Intermediate Examination of Uttar Pradesh. The school situated at Baran was also upgraded to a high school in 1923-24 and prefect system in this school was introduced besides first aid, industrial weaving and physical training.³

The number of schools was 127 in 1932-33 in the entire Kota State⁴ which increased to 146 (130 for boys and 16 for girls) in 1940-41. Of these 128 were maintained by the State, 12 were aided and six were recognised but unaided⁵. In 1940 the Maharani's Anglo-vernacular Middle School was raised to high school. There was co-education in Harbert College at Kota.

1. *Report on the Administration of Kota State*, 1921-22, pp. 60-65.

2. *ibid.*, 1922-23, pp. 58-60.

3. *ibid.*, 1923-24, pp. 53-56.

4. *ibid.*, 1932-33, p. 44.

5. *ibid.*, 1940-41, p. 43.

LITERACY AND EDUCATIONAL STANDARDS

Literacy

At the time of 1951 Census, 70,591 males and 15,941 females of the total population were found to be literate¹. The literacy percentage was 11.31. At the time of 1961 Census², the percentage was 19.05 which was higher than the percentage for the State which was 15.21. The percentage of male literates to the male population of the district (excluding the age group 0-4) was 29.13 as against 23.71 for the State. In urban areas 55.06 per cent of male population was literate as compared to 50.90 for the State. The percentage of literacy in rural areas of the district was 13.74 as compared to 10.85 for the State.

The percentage of female literates to the female population (excluding age group of 0-4) of the district during 1961 Census was 7.8 as compared to 5.59 of the State. The percentage of literacy among females in the rural areas was 3.70 as compared to 26.24 in the urban areas.³

At the time of 1971 Census⁴, 25.28 per cent of the total population of the district was found literate, 47.33 per cent of the urban population of the district knew how to read and write (only 18.30 per cent of the rural population had this attainment). Male literacy in the district was 36.76 per cent (58.85 per cent in the urban and 29.49 per cent in the rural areas). Literacy among the women folk was comparatively poorer. Though the district average came to 12.30 per cent, it was only 5.90 per cent in the rural areas. It was, however, 33.45 per cent in the urban areas.

Analysing the literacy figures tahsil-wise⁵, it was found that it varied from 11.96 per cent in Shahabad tahsil to 41.62 per cent in Ladpura tahsil. In rural areas, it ranged from 11.89 per cent in Chhabra tahsil to 22.93 per cent in Managrol tahsil, while in case of urban areas it varied from 36.53 per cent in Pipalda tahsil to 48.73 per cent in Ladpura tahsil.

Literacy among males varied from 19.23 per cent in Shahabad tahsil to 53.29 per cent in Ladpura tahsil. In rural areas these were found to

1. Census 1951, Rajasthan and Ajmer, District Census Handbook, Kota, Part I, p. 88.
2. Census of India 1961, Rajasthan, Population Statistics, pp. 22-24.
3. Census of India, 1971, Rajasthan, Population Statistics, pp. 22-24.
4. Census 1971, Rajasthan, Series 18, Parts X-A & X-B, District Census Handbook, Kota District, p. VIII.
5. *ibid.*

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

fluctuate between 19.23 per cent in Shahabad tahsil and 35.82 per cent in Sangod tahsil, while in urban areas the range of variation of male literacy was from 51.16 per cent in Ramganj Mandi tahsil to 59.85 per cent in Ladpura tahsil. Comparatively low literacy figures among females are observed at the tahsil level ranging from 3.78 per cent in Shahabad tahsil to 27.64 per cent in Ladpura tahsil. At the level of rural areas of the various tahsils, the female literacy rates varied from 2.24 per cent in Chhabra tahsil to 10.27 per cent in Mangrol tahsil. Urban female literacy rates, however, ranged from 22.66 per cent in Pipalda tahsil to 35.11 per cent in Ladpura tahsil.¹

Educational Standard

At the time of 1951 Census,² 86,993 persons in the district were found educated and literate which included 70,895 males and 16,096 females.

The educational standards recorded at the time of 1961 Census are tabulated below³ :

	Male	Female
Total urban population	86,831	73,249
Illiterate	39,021	54,027
Literate (without educational level)	32,725	15,731
Primary or Junior Basic	5,671	1,862
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	7,209	1,225
Technical diploma not equal to degree	154	3
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	1,455	293
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	436	14
Total rural population	3,60,350	3,27,959
Illiterate	277,875	315,832
Literate (without educational level)	68,574	10,354
Primary or Junior Basic	10,965	1,670
Matriculation and above	2,936	130

1. Census 1971, Rajasthan, Series 18, Parts X-A & X-B, District Census Handbook, Kota District, p. VIII.
2. Census 1951, Rajasthan & Ajmer, District Census Handbook 23, Kota, Part I, Bikaner, 1954, pp. 104-105.
3. Census of India 1961, Rajasthan District Census Handbook, Kota District, p. 257.

At the time of 1971 Census¹ 134,693 males in rural and 88,464 in urban areas were found literate and educated. Similarly 24,298 females in rural and 41,726 in urban areas were found literate and educated.

GENERAL EDUCATION

During 1956–57, there were 3 colleges, 13 High/Higher Secondary Schools, 63 middle schools, 18 junior basic schools and 378 primary schools, 2 professional schools and 13 schools for special education in the district. The number increased to 21 High/Higher Secondary Schools, 69 middle schools, 94 junior basic schools, 540 primary schools, 4 professional schools and 188 schools for special education in 1960–61. The total number of scholars in all types of institutions during 1960–61 was around 70 thousand. Due to the introduction of the scheme of democratic decentralisation since October 1959, all primary schools in rural areas of the district have been transferred to the administrative control of the Panchayat Samitis. Rs. 52.56 lakhs were spent on educational facilities in the district during the period of the Second Five Year Plan².

Primary Schools

In the year 1956–57, there were 378 primary schools in the district which gradually increased to 544 by 1960–61, to 877 by 1965–66 to 939 and by 1971–72. There were 893 primary schools in 1974–75. During 1974–75, primary schools in rural areas were controlled by the Panchayat Samitis. According to the Third All India Educational Survey conducted in late 1973, it was revealed that 91.30 per cent of the population was served by primary education⁴ within a distance of 2 km. The percentage of population served by primary education within a distance of 1 km. was 82.91.

Middle Schools

There were 63 middle schools in 1956–57. The number went to 82 by 1965–66 and to 219 by 1974–75.

Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools

There were only 4 schools in the district which imparted education upto higher secondary class in 1956–57. Nine such schools were added

by 1960–61 bringing a total of 13. With the opening of new schools, this number went to 46 in 1971–72. In the year 1974–75, there were four higher secondary and three secondary schools for girls apart from 24 secondary schools and 13 higher secondary schools for boys. According to the Third All India Educational Survey conducted in late 1973, it was revealed that with regard to Secondary and higher secondary education,¹ 33.26 per cent rural population had the facility of secondary education either in the habitation itself or within a distance of 5 km. The places with secondary schools in the district have been listed in Appendix I. The number of educational institutions, students and teachers in the district have been given in Appendix II.

A brief description of all the higher secondary schools is as follows. The information relating to these schools has been obtained from respective offices.

GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, CHECHAT—Established as a primary school in 1904 it was upgraded to middle and higher secondary level in 1918 and 1960 respectively. It is housed in a government building having 14 rooms. Five play grounds for games and sports are attached to it where volley-ball and *kabaddi* are played. A school magazine, *Alok*, started in 1962–63, publishes news and views of the campus. Hostel facility is not available to the students. The school library has 3,598 books in its stacks and subscribes to three dailies, six weeklies and 15 monthly newspapers/magazines. Students also participate in scouting, *Shramdan* and cultural programmes.

GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, SANGOD—This school was established as a primary level institution during the year 1884–85 and was upgraded to middle standard in 1919. In 1954, it was upgraded to high school standard. It started functioning as a Higher Secondary School from July 1970. Housed in a government building, the institution has nine rooms and six play grounds available to it. Hostel facility is not available to the students. The library contains 6,000 books on different subjects. Eleven monthly, four daily and four weekly newspapers/periodicals are subscribed for the library. Students have the facility to opt either Arts or Science faculty. Geography, Sanskrit, Hindi literature, Civics and History are taught as optional subjects in Arts faculty. Science students can opt only Mathematics group. National Cadet Corps and scouting activities are also organised in the school. In 1972, a school magazine was published but was later on discontinued.

1. *Census of India, 1971, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Kota District*, p. 3.

2. *Census of India, 1961, Rajasthan, Population Statistics*, pp. 22–24.

3. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, volumes for relevant years.

4. *Third All India Educational Survey, Educational Facilities and Enrolment (School Education)*, NCERT, 1979, p. 23.

1. *Third All-India Educational Survey, Educational Facilities and Enrolment (School Education)*, N.C.E.R.T., 1979, p. 23.

GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, SHAHABAD—Established as a primary school in 1926, it was upgraded to middle school in 1952-53 and to Higher Secondary School in 1958. It is situated in a government building having ten rooms and a play ground of fourteen *Bighas* is attached to it. Training in handicrafts is also available to the students who have aptitude for them. The institution publishes an annual magazine *Jyotsna* incorporating the activities of the institution. The school library contains 5,312 books and subscribes to two newspapers and sixteen other magazines and journals. Instructions in Arts faculty are available to the students.

GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, ITAWA—It was established as a *Chatshala* in 1901 and was subsequently upgraded to primary, middle and higher secondary level in 1905, 1936 and 1957 respectively. Housed in a government building, it contains 15 rooms, two laboratories and five playgrounds. The institution has been publishing annual magazine *Aloka* since 1966-67. A hostel is also attached to the school having accommodation for 20 students. It is looked after by a teacher who acts as warden. The school library contains 5,184 books and subscribes to four daily news papers, eleven weekly and 26 monthly magazines. Facility to study Science and Arts subjects is presently available in the institution.

GOVERNMENT M. G. HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, RAMPURA, KOTA—It was established as a primary school but in 1912-13 it was upgraded to middle standard and was further upgraded as high school in 1946. Housed in a government building, the institution contains 28 rooms and 3 laboratories. The library of the school is equipped with 15,000 books on various disciplines and subscribes to 9 dailies, 9 fortnightlies, 7 weeklies, 33 quarterlies and 21 monthly newspapers and magazines. Having facilities to provide instructions in the three faculties viz. Arts, Science and Commerce, the school also runs vocational courses in stenography and furniture making for the students. Music is also taught to those who opt for it and examinations are held by the Registrar, Departmental Examinations, Bikaner. At present, there is no hostel in the school.

GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, AWAN—It was established as primary school in 1924 and was subsequently upgraded to middle and higher secondary standard in 1956-57 and 1959-60 respectively. The school building consists of one assembly hall, 16 rooms and two laboratories in addition to a play-ground. The school imparts education in the faculties of Science and Arts. Geography, Economics, Civics and Hindi Literature are taught in Arts faculty while Physics,

Chemistry, Biology and Mathematics are taught in the faculty of Science. There are 5,312 books in the school library. The school subscribes to 2 dailies, one fortnightly, 11 monthlies and three quarterly magazines. '*Jyotsna*' is the name of the annual magazine of the school which contains creative writings of the students. Training in various crafts and tailoring is also available in the school.

GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, GUMANPURA, KOTA—The school was established as a primary level institution in 1936 and upgraded to middle, high school and higher secondary standards in 1936, 1939 and 1955 respectively. Housed in a government building, the school has 45 rooms, 6 laboratories and 14 play-grounds. A hostel is also attached to the school having a capacity of 30 seats. The school library is equipped with 14,537 books and subscribes to seven dailies, five weeklies, four fortnightlies, 15 monthlies, three quarterlies and three annual magazines. The school has been bringing out a magazine *Vina* since 1957. Football, hockey, basket-ball, volley-ball, badminton, *Kabaddi*, *Kho-Kho*, table tennis and cricket are the popular games played by the students. Students also participate in dramas, creative writing, debates, drawing and painting, science club and poetry reciting as a part of their extra-curricular activities. Students can opt any faculty out of Arts, Science and Commerce. Sanskrit and Sindhi are taught as third languages to those who opt for them. *Karyanubhav Yojna* is also functioning in the school according to which pupils learn wood-work.

GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, SISWALI—During 1906-07, the school was enjoying the status of a middle school. However, the school was upgraded in 1959 as Higher Secondary School to meet the educational demands of the area. The building of the higher secondary section having eight rooms was donated by the public. A playground and science laboratories are also in the campus of the institution. An annual school magazine named *Pratibha* is published which contains creative writings of the students and the members of the staff. There are 5,549 books in the library including on disciplines taught in the institution. The library also subscribes to five dailies, two weeklies, one fortnightly, 14 monthlies and three quarterlies. *Shramdan* is a popular co-curricular activity.

GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, BHIM MANDI, KOTA—The school was established as a primary school in 1940. It was subsequently upgraded to lower middle, middle, high school and higher secondary levels in 1944, 1947, 1950 and 1959 respectively. Situated in a government

building, the institution has 18 rooms, including one library hall and two laboratories and nine play-grounds for different games. Scouting and all the wings of National Cadet Corps can be opted by the students according to their choice. *Archana*, the annual magazine of the school, has been published since 1958. Facility to offer one of the faculties out of Arts and Science has been extended to the students. Out of Tamil, Sanskrit and Urdu any one language can be opted as third language by the students. The school library contains 11,200 books and it subscribes to nine dailies, six weeklies, four fortnightlies, 27 monthlies and three quarterlies.

GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, ATRU—The institution got the status of a Higher Secondary School in 1960. It is housed in a government building having 14 rooms including 2 laboratories. The school magazine named *Archana* was first published in 1964-65. A hostel, having capacity of 15 seats, is functioning to meet the needs of the students. The library of the school contains 4,874 books and subscribes to 23 newspapers and magazines. One of the faculties out of Arts and Science can be opted by students depending upon their choice.

GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, CHHIPA BAROD—The institution was established as a primary school in 1908 and was subsequently upgraded to middle and higher secondary levels in 1937 and 1956 respectively. The school building has been divided into two blocks viz. old and new. The old block was provided by the government to the institution and the new one was donated by the public. There are 17 rooms in the school with one Science laboratory and one play-ground. Students frequently participate in games and sports and other cultural activities. The school has been bringing out an annual magazine *Jyoti* since 1965. The library of the school has books on various subjects and subscribes to four dailies, four weeklies and eight monthlies. The school provides facilities to opt any of the three faculties viz. Science, Commerce and Arts. Either Sanskrit or Urdu can be opted as a third language depending upon the choice of the students.

GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, BARAN—The institution was established as a vernacular school in 1916 and was upgraded to middle level in 1920, to high school level in 1924 and to be a Higher Secondary School in 1955. It is housed in a government building having 35 rooms including accommodation meant for library, laboratories and hostel, four play-grounds for out-door games and two rooms for in-door games. Facilities to study in Arts, Science, Agriculture and Commerce faculties are available in the institution.

Wood-work and animal husbandry are also taught to those who have orientation for them. Sanskrit or Urdu can be opted as a third language. *Jyoti*, the annual magazine of the school contains news and views of the students and the teachers. As many as 13,702 books are available in the library and 46 different newspapers and periodicals are subscribed for the reading room. A hostel has been available to the students since 1924, housed in a government building, having 20 seats.

GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, RAMGANJ MANDI—The school was established as a primary school in 1915. It was upgraded to middle school level in 1938 and was further upgraded to high school and higher secondary standards in July, 1949 and July 1974 respectively. The school is housed in a government building having 24 rooms and three laboratories. Four play-grounds are attached to the school building where students play various games. The school has three faculties Science, Commerce and Arts. The institution has been publishing an annual magazine named *Pradeep* since 1972. There is a library containing books on various subjects. Six dailies, five weeklies and nine monthly newspapers and magazines are subscribed by the school.

GOVERNMENT GIRLS' HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, BHIM MANDI, KOTA—The institution was established as a primary school in July 1940 and was subsequently upgraded to middle school in 1945 and Higher Secondary School in 1960. Housed in a government building, the institution has 20 rooms including laboratories and office accommodation. It is a uni-faculty institution which provides instructions in Arts subjects only. With a view to develop creative writing among the students, the school publishes an annual magazine entitled *Divya* which was first published in 1967. National Cadet Corps and games and sports are the popular extra-curricular activities opted by the students. The library contains 4,919 books and subscribes to three dailies, four weeklies and 10 monthlies.

GOVERNMENT GIRLS' HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, RAMPURA, KOTA—The institution was established in 1930 as a primary school to promote the cause of women education in the area. It was upgraded to middle school in 1958 and to Higher Secondary School in 1960. The school is housed in a government building where sufficient accommodation is available for library, laboratories and games and sports. It is an institution in which Science or Arts faculties can be opted by the pupils. *Prerna* is its annual magazine which contains news and views of the students and the faculty members. The library of the school contains 9,350 books on various subjects. It also subscribes to 23 periodicals.

The number of teachers on the staff of the school during 1974-75 was 49 while that of students was 1,175.

GOVERNMENT GIRLS' HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, BARAN—The school achieved the status of a higher secondary school in 1956, prior to which it was a middle school. It is housed in a government building having 17 rooms, three play-grounds and one Home Science laboratory. It provides teaching only in Arts subjects. *Medhavani*, the school magazine, was started in 1970-71. The library of the school has 3,414 books on various subjects. As many as 18 magazines are subscribed in the library and six are received as complementary copies. Scouting is the popular extra-curricular activity among the students.

GOVERNMENT GIRLS' HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, SRIPURA—The school was established as a primary institution in 1950 and was upgraded to secondary status in 1968 and to higher secondary level in 1971. The school building has sufficient accommodation for a library and a Home Science laboratory. The school provides teaching in Arts subjects only. The institution has been publishing an annual magazine *Parimal* since 1970-71. Its library contains 4,723 books on various subjects and also subscribes to 36 different periodicals for its reading room. Students participate in debates, essay writing, dancing, singing, painting and social service as a part of extra-curricular activities.

COLLEGE EDUCATION

Government College, Kota

This is one of the oldest institutions which introduced modern education in the district. Formerly, it was a High School known as Herbert High School but in 1923-24 it was given the status of an intermediate college and was affiliated to the Board of High School and Intermediate Examination, Uttar Pradesh. In 1945, the college was upgraded to degree standard and in 1947 it became a post-graduate college. Housed in a 82-roomed government building, it is the biggest college in the district which provides co-education upto post-graduation in the faculties of Arts, Science and Commerce. Law classes are also run in the college. Research facilities are available for those students who have aptitude for it. It is affiliated to the University of Rajasthan for the purpose of examinations. There were 2,826 students in the college during 1974-75 and as many as 132 members of the staff were engaged in teaching.

Two hostels are attached to the college which are named as Raghunath Chhatrawas and Swarna Jayanti Chhatrawas. The former

was established in 1926 and has accommodation of 54 seats. Both hostels are housed in the government buildings. The college library contains as many as 56,958 books and subscribes to 106 magazines and journals of different disciplines in various languages. Four cubicals are provided in the library itself for the research scholars. There is a students' union in the college which organises games and sports and other cultural activities.

Government College, Baran

The college was established on July 7, 1966. Housed in a government building, the college has 14 rooms, three laboratories and one play-ground. It is affiliated to the University of Rajasthan. It imparts instructions only upto degree standard in the three faculties viz. Arts, Commerce and Science. There are 9,269 books available in the college library. Fifty-five magazines are also subscribed by the college. As a part of extra-curricular activities, students offer any one out of National Cadet Corps, National Social Service and Scouting. *Alok*, the annual magazine of the institution, was first started in 1967-68. A hostel having 15 seats was started during 1973-74 and is functioning under the supervision of a warden, who is a faculty member.

Students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes numbering 21 and 25 respectively during 1974-75, were paid Rs. 16,350 as scholarships.

The strength of the students is increasing every year. There were 556 boys and 42 girls during 1974-75 as compared to 1970-71 when the strength was 415 boys and 20 girls. There were 31 members of the teaching staff during the session 1974-75.

J.D.B. Girls' College, Kota

The institution was founded as a primary school in 1926. It was raised to high school level in 1939 and to intermediate standard in 1949. It was in July 1958 that the institution got the status of a degree college. Situated in a government building, the college has fifteen rooms, four laboratories and two play-grounds. 1,142 books and three magazines were added to the library in the academic session 1974-75. Affiliated to the University of Rajasthan, Jaipur, the college imparts instructions in the faculties of Science and Arts. Biology group in the faculty of Science and Hindi literature, English literature, Urdu literature, Sanskrit literature, Economics, Political Science, History, Music, Philosophy, Geography and

Home Science in the faculty of Arts are offered by the students. A hostel of the college started functioning from 1969 which has accommodation for twelve students. *Rashmi*, an annual college magazine, was first published in 1958. Students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are also enrolled who get scholarship every year. There were three students belonging to Scheduled Castes who were paid Rs. 1,350 during 1974-75. A museum useful for biological discipline exists in the college which has many species.

Among extra-curricular activities, National Cadet Corps, National Service Scheme, Ranger Guides activities, organisation of cultural items and extension lectures deserve special mention. One hundred students were enrolled in National Cadet Corps during 1974-75. Camps to promote the cause of National Service Scheme were organised. There is also a union of the students. In order to raise the intellectual standards of the students many subject associations are functioning. Subject associations of Philosophy, English, Urdu, Political Science, History, Geography, Music, Science and Planning Forum organise extension lectures and different competitions to develop aptitude for the respective subjects. Hobby classes in drawing and painting, knitting and doll making were organised to cultivate interest in fine arts during 1974-75. Very attractive displays of *Menhdi Mandan* and flower decoration are put forward by the students during competitions every year.

There were 32 members on the teaching staff of the college during 1974-75 while the number of students during this year was 835.

PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Professional education in industrial training and in faculty of education is imparted in the district. The description of these institutions is as follows :

JAWAHAR LAL NEHRU TEACHERS' TRAINING COLLEGE, KOTA— To impart professional training in education, this institution was started in 1965 by Jawaharlal Nehru Shiksha Sansthan, a registered body which runs the college. The college started functioning from July 1965 in rented premises with 120 seats. The college prepares both male and female students for the B. Ed. examination of the University of Rajasthan, Jaipur. The institution is now housed in the building of its own, having 14 rooms. The library of the institution contains more than 4,450 books and subscribes to 15 magazines and journals. Teachers are prepared for the three faculties, viz. Science, Arts and Commerce. There are two

laboratories namely, audio-visual laboratory and psychological laboratory which are used to train teachers. Special equipment like film-strip projector and epidiascope are available in the college which prove successful aids to teaching. The institution has a hostel of its own which can accommodate 55 male students. *Udbodhan* is its annual magazine in which students contribute their creative writings. There were 120 students including 38 women, taking their B. Ed. Course in 1974-75. Ten teachers were employed on the staff of the institution.

GOVERNMENT POLY-TECHNIC, KOTA—The institution was started in 1960 by the Government of Rajasthan as a Centrally sponsored scheme. The scheme as such was approved by the Northern Regional Committee of All India Council of Technical Education, New Delhi. The institution provides training facilities in civil, mechanical, electrical, instrumentation and chemical engineering branches. The initial intake in the first year diploma classes of this poly-technic was 120 students. Later on, the intake capacity was raised to 240 students in July 1965. It was felt that the building was insufficient to accommodate 240 students and also there was no hostel for the students. The accommodation problems became so acute that the Committee for Inspections, Affiliation etc. recommended to reduce the intake capacity to 180 in 1966. A special course in instrumentation was started in 1969 but no candidate turned up till July 1970. Later on, students started joining this course also. A course in chemical engineering was started from the year 1974-75. The students of the institution are provided different types of scholarships according to their merit and needs. During 1974-75, the intake capacity in the branches of civil, mechanical, electrical, instrumentation and chemical engineering was 30, 30, 30, 18 and 20 respectively.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING INSTITUTE, KOTA—The Government of Rajasthan established an Industrial Training Institute at Kota to promote the cause of technical know-how. It was established in 1958 to provide professional orientation to those who wished to take up technical jobs. At present, people aspiring to become diesel mechanics, welders, tractor mechanics, motor mechanics, stenographers (English), fitters, turners, wiremen and draftmen (civil) can seek admission to the institution. The number of trainees in the institute has been varying between 216 and 246 during the last five years. The intake capacity in each trade is 16 except in the trades of welding and turning for which capacity is 12 and 36 respectively. The State Government has the administrative control of the organisation and the academic control is exercised by the Government of India, Ministry of Labour, Directorate General of Employment

and Training, New Delhi. The later conducts an All India Trade Test and awards trade certificates to the successful candidates.

The Hitkari Co-operative College has also been functioning at Kota since August 1969 with the facility to provide instructions in education faculty only.¹ It was an unaided women's college having 61 students and six teachers during 1973-74. However, the University withdrew its affiliation during 1974-75, which was again granted in the next academic session.

Facility to provide professional education in the field of medical sciences was also available in the district. A training centre at Kota was functioning which provided two-year training in auxiliary and mid-wife course. Similarly, a three-year male P.N.R.C. course was also started with an intake capacity of 50 candidates. Besides, a separate centre was also working at Kota for training compounders.² These centres were later on closed.

There is a Government Music School at Rampura, Kota having 117 students and 13 members of the staff. A Government B.S.T.C. School at Nanta Mahal, Kota is also functioning with 179 students and 12 members of the staff.³

ORIENTAL EDUCATION

SHRI VITTHALNATH ACHARYA SANSKRIT MAHAVIDYALAYA, KOTA—This institution is one of the oldest centres of oriental learning. It was established in the year 1896 to promote the cause of Sanskrit literature and grammar. Housed in the building of its own, the college having twelve rooms and two halls, is situated at Patan Pole. It is affiliated to the Board of Secondary Education, Rajasthan, Ajmer for *Praveshika* and *Upadhyay* examinations and to the University of Rajasthan, Jaipur for *Shastri* and *Acharya* examinations. Prior to 1971, the institution was affiliated to the Banaras Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya. Its library contains 4,344 books and a reading room attached to it subscribes to 12 magazines. Subjects like *Jyotish*, Sanskrit *Sahitya* and Hindi literature are given special attention but other subjects like English literature and Western

Astrology are also taught to the students. The college hostel situated in the campus has a capacity to accommodate sixty students. The hostel is managed by a committee consisting of fourteen members. Since the level of education available in the college is upto *Acharya*, therefore students willing to achieve proficiency in Sanskrit do not have to go out of the district. Extra-curricular activities like games and sports, cultural programmes and various competitions are also organised for the overall uplift of the students. During 1974-75, there were 117 students and 11 members of the staff in the college. Two Class IV employees and one lower division clerk were also employed in the institution.

SARASWATI VIDYAPEETH, KOTA—The institution was established on November 13, 1940 to promote Sanskrit literature and language and was recognised on August 29, 1947. It was upgraded to post-graduate standard in 1965. The Vidyapeeth, which is a registered institution, has sixteen rooms including three rooms used for its library. The library consists of 4,540 books on all the subjects taught in the institution. Three dailies, six weeklies, four fortnightlies and 11 Sanskrit journals are subscribed. Among the optional subjects taught in the institution, *Tarkshastra*, *Dharmashastra*, *Bhasha Vigyan* and *Sanskrit Sahitya* deserve special mention.

The students of the Vidyapeeth also participate in the dramas organised by the All India Radio and themselves organise regular cultural activities and debate competitions. As many as 215 boys and 90 girls were studying in the Vidyapeeth, which were taught by 13 teachers including 6 females.

SARVAJANIK ACHARYA SANSKRIT MAHAVIDYALAYA, BARAN—The institution was started on January 14, 1938 with a hostel to popularise Oriental literature. Formerly, students were prepared for *Prathma*, *Madhyama*, *Shastri* and *Acharya* examinations of Varanasi Sanskrit University. Now examinations upto *Upadhyaya* are conducted by the Board of Secondary Education, Rajasthan, Ajmer and the *Acharya* examination by University of Rajasthan, Jaipur. The institution since 1955-56 has been receiving grant-in-aid from the Government of Rajasthan. The college is housed in a building of its own having 13 lecture rooms and five play-grounds. The library of the institution contains 1,579 books and subscribes to 16 newspapers and magazines. There were 113 boys and 71 girls on the rolls during 1974-75 alongwith 13 teachers on the staff.

Cultural, Literary and Scientific Societies

Bhartendu Samiti, Kota is the leading institution which has been serving the cause of literature for many decades. The institution was

1. Source : Office of the Principal, Hitkari Co-operative Mahila College of Education, Kota.

2. *Census of India 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Kota District*, p. vii.

3. *Shaikshnik Sansthaon Ki Nideshika, Rajasthan, 1973-74, District Kota, Directorate of Primary and Secondary Education, Bikaner*, p. 51.

registered in 1935 and since then it has produced many significant literary works. The Samiti has a branch of its own which is known as Harauti Lok Kala Mandal. Under the auspices of this institution, many plays have been brought to the theatre. The Samiti also runs a *Ratri Path-shala* in which labourers who are busy in the day, seek education during night hours. This institution is the examination centre for many Hindi, Sanskrit and Ayurveda examinations which are conducted by various agencies. Students generally appear in *Sahitya Ratna, Uttama, Prathma* and *Madhyama* examinations from this centre¹.

In May 1966, the publication of a journal named *Harautivani* was started by the Samiti. Later on, in 1969 its nomenclature was changed to *Chidambara*. *Chidambara* gets regular grant from the Rajasthan Sahitya Academy, Udaipur. Kota district has produced a good number of literary persons who are known by their work throughout the country.² Shri Bashir Ahmed Mayukh of Kota is a poet of national repute. His poetic translation of *Jain Agams* has become very popular. He has been a recipient of many national awards.

There is no scientific society in the district. However, Science Associations are functioning in the colleges where students are acquainted with the latest scientific research and appliances.

SOCIAL EDUCATION

The Social Education wing of the Education Department at Bikaner controls the social education activities in the district. These activities are organised in one or the other Panchayat Samitis of the district. The major programme of Department is to impart adult education. As many as 273, 213 and 490 adults were made literate in Ladpura, Itawa and Chhipa Barod Panchayat Samitis respectively in 1973-74. The number of literacy centres in Ladpura, Itawa and Chhipa Barod was 10, 8 and 16 respectively during 1973-74. No such centre was running in 1974-75. In 1974-75, one village mobile library, 15 youth centres, 172 rural radio committees, seven information centres, five children centres, five village games and sport committees and 26 entertainment programmes were organised. Apart from it, 21 development fairs and exhibitions were also arranged during the year.³

Libraries and Museums

Besides the libraries maintained by the colleges and schools, there are following six other libraries in the district:⁴

1. Source : Office of the Secretary, Bhartendu Samiti, Kota.

2. *Chidambara*, December, 1974, pp. 37-119, published by Bhartendu Samiti, Kota.

3. Source : Office of the Deputy Director, Social Education, Bikaner.

4. *Rajasthan Men Pustkalaya Sewa*, Vaani Mandir Prakashan, Jaipur, 1973-74, p. 68.

SHRI BHARTENDU PUSTKALAYA, KOTA—The library was established in 1926, by Shri Bhartendu Samiti, a literary organisation of the district. Housed in the building of its own, the library contains rare books on various subjects and subscribes to literary magazines and those of general interest.

SHRI MAHARAO BHIM SINGH SARVAJANIK PUSTKALAYA, KOTA—It was established in 1910 and is now run by Municipal Council, Kota. The library was founded by Keshri Singh Barhat, a dedicated personality to the cause of education. It was taken over by the Municipal Board in 1921. Formerly it was aided by the erstwhile State of Kota who donated the building to the library. As many as 25,500 books on various subjects are available in the library. The library runs eight reading rooms in various parts of the town. Similarly, 125 magazines and newspapers are subscribed by it. Its annual budget is Rs. 89,000.

RAJKIYA MANDAL PUSTKALAYA, KOTA—The library was established in 1956. It is one of the well maintained libraries of the district. Having 35,464 books on various subjects, the library has 30 employees on the staff. It also subscribes to 117 magazines and newspapers in different languages. Every year books worth Rs. 8,000 are purchased to enrich the reading material.

INFORMATION CENTRE, KOTA—The centre is run by the Directorate of Public Relations, Rajasthan, Jaipur. It was established on August 15, 1961. It contains 5,000 books on various subjects and subscribes to 175 newspapers and magazines every year.

SHRI MAHAVIR JAIN PUSTKALAYA, KOTA—It is situated in Ram-pura and was established in 1918. It contains 3,059 books.

RAJKIYA TAHSIL PUSTKALAYA, BARAN—It was established in 1956 and is run by the Government of Rajasthan. It contains 4,920 books, which are classified according to Devy system.

MUSEUM

There is a museum in the district details of which are as follows :

GOVERNMENT MUSEUM, KOTA¹—The museum at Kota was established in year 1945-46 by the ex-ruler of the former State of Kota. It was taken over by the State Government in 1951. Since then its gradual extension started; the museum was transferred from the Brij Vilas Palace to the Hawa Mahal, situated just above the entrance of the Garh.

1. Source : Office of the Director, Archaeology & Museums Department, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

At present there are five main sections in the museum but these have further been divided into several sub-sections according to the classification of exhibits and their display.

Archaeological Section

SCULPTURES—The museum possesses several hundred sculptures acquired from different places of the region. Generally, sculptures belong to the period from the 8th to the 12th century A.D. During this period Atru, Baran, Ramgarh, Vilas, Kakuni, Badoli and Darrah flourished as great centres of plastic art. Sculptures worth mentioning are Shesh Shaiya Vishnu from Badoli (district Chittaurgarh), Jain image of Vardhaman from Baran and a dancing pair from Ramgarh. Gupta Sculptures from Darrah (on way to Jhalawar) are specimens of superb workmanship.

INSCRIPTIONS—A few inscriptions are displayed in the museum. Yupa pillars from Badwa are very important specimens of third century A.D.

COINS—A number of coins discovered from various sites of Kota region are preserved and displayed in the numismatic section. As many as 2,062 coins of different periods were collected in the museum upto March 1975. Most of the coins belong to the Mughal period and a few of them to the Rajput period in general and to that of Ajay Dev Chauhan in particular.

PAINTING SECTION—Several miniature paintings of Bundi, Kota, Nathdwara and Jaipur schools are preserved in the museum. Paintings of Shrimad Bhagawata of the early 17th century are most attractive from the point of view of workmanship.

MANUSCRIPT SECTION—This section contains a good number of manuscripts in Sanskrit; they include Vedic, Astronomical and Astrological subjects. Some manuscripts of Hindi are also preserved. The *Gita* and the *Bhagawata* written in the minutest letters on paper scrolls are worth mentioning from the calligraphic point of view.

LOCAL ARTS AND CRAFTS OF HADOTI REGION—Arms, several kinds of handicrafts, costumes, etc. are also displayed in this section.

LOCAL SECTION—A panoramic view of the cultural aspects of Kota region is available in this section through photographs, charts maps etc.

APPENDIX I

Places having Secondary Schools in Kota District

(1) Kota (Vocational) (2) Suraj Pole, Kota (3) Indargarh (4) Chhabra (5) Mandana (6) Mangrol (7) Sultanpur (8) Baroda (9) Kasba Thana (10) Kanwas (11) Kethun (12) Anta (13) Kishanganj (14) Koyla (15) Fatehpur (16) Harnawda Shahji (17) Kalwada (18) Kawai (19) Pipalda (20) Beawar Kalan (21) Khatoli (22) Digod (23) Atone (24) Simliya (25) Chhabra (Girls) (26) Ramganj Mandi (27) Kota (Sofia Girls)

Source : Offices of the District Education Officers (Men & Women), Education Department, Kota.

APPENDIX II

A statement showing the number of educational institutions, students and teachers for various years

Type of institutions	Year	No. of institutions	No. of students		No. of teachers	
			Boys	Girls	Male	Female
Higher Secondary Schools	1967-68	15	7,037	2,456	651	79
	1969-70	15	7,833	2,775	761	139
	1971-72*	46	17,278	5,099	892	174
	1972-73*	46	15,694	4,845	873	184
	1973-74*	55	16,163	7,586	854	341
High Schools	1967-68	16	6,218	346	—	—
	1969-70	21	7,941	1,660	—	—
	1971-72	—	—	—	—	—
	1972-73	—	—	—	—	—
	1973-74	—	—	—	—	—
Middle Schools	1967-68	85	20,484	7,583	847	246
	1969-70	85	20,099	7,139	862	216
	1971-72	91	20,331	7,690	892	256
	1972-73	124	26,250	9,191	1,108	260
	1973-74	215	36,044	11,372	1,477	387
Primary Schools	1967-68	892	49,825	15,370	1,968	256
	1969-70	910	54,389	20,216	1,995	400
	1971-72	939	56,349	18,117	2,035	412
	1972-73	895	56,987	18,952	2,028	342
	1973-74	842	50,436	17,298	1,691	382

Source : Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, yearly volumes for various years,

* Includes secondary level schools also.

CHAPTER XVI

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

EARLY HISTORY

As in other parts of Rajasthan, in Kota also the practice of medicine was, in former times, mostly in the hands of *Vaidyas* (Hindu physicians) and *Hakims* (Muslim physicians, chiefly of the Unani school). Very few of them were formally educated and they knew little of anatomy and nothing of modern pathology. The surgeons of older days were chiefly from the barber class, though amputations were not infrequently performed by Rajput swordsmen, some of whom were skilful enough to cut through a limb with one stroke. The stump was then placed in boiling oil to prevent haemorrhage.

An allopathic doctor was employed in Kota since early part of 19th century but till 1873 there was no budget provided for medicines etc. and people had little faith in allopathic treatment. In 1873, a qualified doctor was appointed to hold this post and a compounder, a dresser and several servants were also appointed to assist him. Budget was sanctioned for the purchase of medicines etc.¹ This was the beginning of the medical department in Kota State.

In 1879, an English doctor who was also incharge of hospitals at Jhalawar, was given special allowance to develop the medical department in the erstwhile Kota State. In 1883, the budget of this department was Rs. 11,000 and hospitals were opened in rented accommodations at Baran and Atru. A women's hospital was started in 1890 to commemorate the golden jubilee of Queen Victoria's rule. It had two lady doctors and several compounders, dressers and midwives.² Hospitals had been opened before 1893 at Itawa, Sangod, Ghatoli, Kunjed, Sultanpur, Atru, Mandana and Mangrol. A hospital was started in Indargarh also whose expenses were borne by Indargarh Kotri. In 1893 the budget of this department was over Rs. 31,000. At this time several doctors and even compounders were borrowed from the then Government of India.

1. Sharma, M.L. : *Kota Rajya Ka Itihas*, Part II, p. 666.

2. *ibid.*, 694.

In 1900 there were three hospitals and 17 dispensaries functioning both at the capital as well as other towns.¹ All the three hospitals were at Kota city and dispensaries were at Baran, Khanpur, Itawa, Sangod, Indargarh, Sultanpur, Mandana, Atru, Mangrol, Shahabad, Iklera, Rutlai, Chhipa Barod, Manohar Thana, Khairabad, Anta and Shergarh.² Till 1900 all the hospitals in the State kept both Indian and English medicines because people did not have much faith in western system of medicine. Gradually the people became convinced about the usefulness of hospitals and new hospitals began to be opened by the State. During the reign of Maharao Ummed Singh, to propogate among people the ways of keeping good health, Red Cross Society was established in the State.³

In 1904 the State possessed 21 medical institutions including the one attached to the jail, with accommodation for 216 in-patients.⁴ Of these, four medical institutions were at Kota city with accommodation for 79 in-patients. Remaining were at Atru, Baran, Itawa, Indargarh, Khanpur, Mandana, Mangrol, Sangod, Sultanpur, Chhipa Barod, Iklera, Manohar Thana, Shahabad, Bakani, Chechat, Shergarh and Anta. The number of cases treated was 105,464 (1,808 being those of in-patients) and 3,765 operations were performed. Total State expenditure in 1904-05 on medical institutions including vaccination and a share of the pay of the Agency surgeon and his establishment, was about Rs. 60,000.⁵ The Queen Victoria Hospital for Women had 22 beds.

In 1916-17 the number of hospitals, including one attached to the jail remained 21. 185,783 out-door and 1,665 in-door patients received treatment. Medical department with 20 medical institutions (excluding jail dispensary) cost⁶ the State Rs. 66,589 in 1916-17.

In 1926-27 there were in Kota State 26 hospitals and dispensaries excluding one attached to the jail. In these, medical relief was extended to 2,74,685 out-door and 1,485 in-door patients.⁷ Expenditure of the State on medical department came to Rs. 1,14,429.

1. Sharma, M.L., *op. cit.*, pp. 773-774

2. Weir, P.A. & Crofts, J. : *Medico-Topographical Account of Kota and Jhalawar*, Calcutta, 1900, p. 3.

3. Sharma, M. L., *op. cit.*, p. 774.

4. *Imperial Gazetteer of India*, Vol. XV, 1908, p. 424.

5. *ibid.*, p. 425.

6. *Annual Report on the Administration of the Kotah State*, 1917-16, p. 64.

7. *ibid.*, 1926-27, p. 42.

In 1936-37, there were in Kota State three hospitals and 27 dispensaries. These provided treatment to 419,995 out-door and 1,730 in-door patients. The expenditure incurred¹ on medical department came to Rs. 115,756. During this year sanction for an X-Ray Plant for Kota City Hospital was given. The plant was to cost Rs. 20,000 and the estimated cost of the building to house the plant was Rs. 4,600. A doctor was deputed for three months to J. J. Hospital, Bombay to learn X-Ray work.

In 1940, there were in Kota State 3 hospitals and 31 dispensaries. All the three hospitals were at Kota city and dispensaries were at Kota city, Iklera, Anta, Atru, Bakani, Baran, Chechat, Chhipa Barod, Indargarh, Itawa, Khanpur, Kishanganj, Mangrol, Manohar Thana, Ramganj Mandi, Sangod, Shahabad, Sultanpur, Asnawar, Bapawar, Barod, Bhanwargarh, Bhimganj Mandi, Harnaoda, Kethun, Kanwas, Mandana, Mothpur, Nahargarh, Siswali and Thana². The strength of the Medical Department of Kota State in 1940-41 was one State Surgeon, two male assistant surgeons, one female assistant surgeon, 21 male sub-assistant surgeons, one female sub-assistant surgeon, 42 male compounders, two female compounders, four male dressers, one female dresser, seven midwives, one assistant superintendent of vaccinations and six vaccinators. Total number of patients treated in hospitals/dispensaries was 513,294. Number of operations performed during the year was 17,151.

In 1951, there were four hospitals in Kota district and 35 dispensaries.³ There were 84 beds in these institutions in 1951. Two hospitals were at Kota city and one was at Baran and one at Sironj. Dispensaries were at Mangrol, Atru, Chhabra, Kishanganj, Shahabad, Anta, Chhipa Barod, Chechat, Itawa, Indargarh, Ramganj Mandi, Sangod, Sultanpur, Lateri, Thana, Nahargarh, Mothpur, Harnawada, Siswali, Bhanwargarh, Koela, Palaitha, Sarthal, Kota, Bhimganj Mandi, Khatoli, Barod, Bapawar, Digod, Dhipari, Kethun, Mandana, Suket, Kanwas and Palace dispensary, Kota.

After integration, great headway was made in the sphere of medicine and public health. During Second Plan period, Rs. 14.52 lakhs were spent on modern medical facilities and Rs. 1.02 lakhs on Ayurvedic medicine.⁴ in the district. There were 49 medical institutions in 1961 in

1. *Annual Report on the Administration of Kota State, 1936-37*, p. 44. and App. XVII.
2. *ibid.*, 1940-41, p. 56.
3. *Census 1951, District Census Handbook, Kota, Bikaner, 1954*, App. F, p. XII.
4. *Second Five Year Plan, Progress Report, Rajasthan, 1956-61*, p. LXXXIV.

Kota district of which 26 were dispensaries, 6 primary health centres, 15 general hospitals, one jail dispensary and one other dispensary.¹ There were 169 beds in these institutions. Expenditure on modern medicine during Third Plan period was Rs. 41.05 lakhs and on Ayurved it was Rs. 2.03 lakhs.² The number of medical institutions in 1966 in Kota district was 55. Of these 25 were dispensaries, 11 primary health centres, 15 general hospitals, one T.B. clinic, one maternity home, one jail dispensary and one other dispensary.³ During the period 1966-69, government spent Rs. 18.26 lakhs in Kota district on modern medicine and Rs. 0.16 lakhs on Ayurvedic medicine.⁴ In 1969, there were 24 dispensaries, 11 primary health centres, one maternity and child welfare centre, one maternity hospital, 17 general hospitals, three other hospitals and six other dispensaries, in all 63 medical institutions.⁵ During 1969-70, expenditure on modern medicine was Rs. 1.52 lakhs.⁶ Total number of medical institutions in the district in 1972 was 69. Of these, 45 were dispensaries, 11 primary health centres, one maternity & child welfare centre, one maternity hospital, three general hospitals, five other hospitals and three other dispensaries.⁷

GENERAL STANDARD OF HEALTH

Vital Statistics

Before the formation of Rajasthan the collection of statistics of births and deaths in the municipal towns was done through the municipalities. In rural areas this task was entrusted to the police *chowkis*. However, the system of recording was not perfect. Total Number of births recorded in Kota State (excluding Kotris) in 1916-17 was 14,450⁸ and total number of deaths was 10,606. In 1926-27, the number⁹ of births was 13,415 and of deaths 10,348. The number¹⁰ of births recorded for Kota State in 1936-37 was 24,909 and of deaths 15,976. The birth and death ratio respectively per 1,000 was 24.43 and 17.93 in 1916-17, 22.65 and 17.47 in 1926-27 and 34.31 and 22.02 in 1936-37. Reporting

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, 1962*, p. 212.
2. *Tritiya Panchvarshiya Yojna, Pragati Prativedan, 1961-66*, p. 239.
3. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, 1967*, p. 172.
4. *Yojna Pragati Prativedan, 1966-69*, p. 171.
5. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, 1970*, p. 159.
6. *Yojna Pragati Prativedan, 1969-70*, p. 124.
7. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, 1972*, p. 161.
8. *Annual Report on the Administration of the Kota State, 1916-17*, p. 43.
9. *ibid.*, 1926-27, p. 52 (Appendix)
10. *ibid.*, 1936-37, p. 52 (Appendix)

system has now improved. The table below gives the birth and death rates in Kota town from 1965 to 1974 :¹

Year	Birth rate	Death rate
1954	21.1	9.6
1955	11.1	9.5
1956	9.5	9.1
1957	6.5	7.9
1958	6.1	9.9
1959	16.7	11.0
1960	22.7	11.7
1961	15.1	7.4
1962	11.87	5.73
1963	16.28	4.97
1964	13.77	6.47
1965	18.0	7.1
1966	25.7	9.3
1967	25.4	8.8
1968	21.5	7.1
1969	27.3	10.2
1970	17.5	7.4
1971	17.8	5.8
1972	14.6	5.8
1973	14.2	5.1
1974	11.70	4.84

Important causes of mortality

Deaths registered during the last ten years were due to the following causes:²

Year	Small pox	Fever (malaria & others)	Dysentery & diarrhoea	Respiratory diseases	Injuries and suicides	Other causes	Causes not reported	Total registered deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1964	4	400	23	211	35	632	—	1,305
1965	24	390	37	127	68	737	—	1,383
1966	101	376	32	130	68	1,003	—	1,710
1967	49	330	35	120	78	1,021	3	1,636

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, yearly volumes.*

2. *ibid.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1968	2	304	45	204	94	1,052	—	1,701
1969*	46	384	130	290	75	1,144	—	2,069
1970	8	333	52	223	26	1,279	—	1,921
1971	16	229	34	195	17	1,167	—	1,658
1972	19	218	32	134	16	1,262	—	1,681
1973	2	158	41	178	41	1,189	—	1,609

Longevity

The total population according to various age-groups in the district as per 1961 census was as follows¹ :

Age group	Population	Percentage
0-14	343,369	40.47
15-34	284,438	33.53
35-59	183,136	21.59
60+	36,256	4.27
Age not stated	1,190	0.14

In a population which is growing fast, it is natural that the percentage of those under 15 years of age should be large. There is a big drop after 34 years of age which suggests that the expectation of life is low after that age.

Such statistics were not collected during 1971 Census.

DISEASES COMMON TO THE DISTRICT

The principal causes of illness in the 15 years ending 1895 were malarial fever (16.59 per cent), diseases of skin of subcutaneous connective tissues (13.97 per cent), diseases of the digestive system (11.67 per cent), ulcers (8.98 per cent), diseases of eye (7.28 per cent), diseases of respiratory system (6.03 per cent), venereal diseases (4.06 per cent), dysentery (2.15 per cent) and cholera (0.62 per cent).²

Epidemics

Outbreak of epidemics and dangerous diseases like cholera and plague have now become rare in this area. Government has launched programmes for the control of such diseases.

* Provisional

1. *Census 1961, op. cit.*, p. 134.

2. Weir, P.A. & Crofts, J., *op. cit.*, pp. 3-4.

Smallpox

Vaccination for smallpox appears to have been started¹ in about 1866-67 but it was not compulsory. In 1873, a staff of two vaccinators vaccinated 1,240 cases. In 1881, 1,896 primary vaccinations were performed by a staff of three vaccinators. Percentage of success was 86.67 and cost per successful case was 25 pies. Next year the number of successful cases nearly trebled, being 7,910, costing 24 pies each. The percentage of success steadily rose. In 1891, with four vaccinators 8,834 primary vaccinations were carried out, 98.00 per cent being returned as successful at a cost of 8 pies per case that succeeded. In 1895, of 12,749 primary cases 97.74 per cent succeeded costing 6 pies each and five men were employed for the purpose. In 1904-05, a staff of 5 men successfully vaccinated 16,351 persons or 30 per 1,000 of the population.² Total number³ of vaccinations performed in 1916-17 was 18,706. Average cost of each successful case was 17 pies. The number of successful cases per thousand of population was 27.45. Lymph for vaccination was being obtained from the Government Vaccine Depot, Belgaum. In 1926-27, total number of vaccinations performed was 14,652. Vaccination work continued to receive attention of the State and in 1936-37, Chief Medical Officer and Assistant Superintendent of Vaccination, during their respective tours, inspected the vaccination of 2,443 and 18,308 children from 266 and 1,744 villages respectively.

After integration of States into Rajasthan, a nation-wide effort was made to control and eradicate smallpox. National Smallpox Control Programme was launched in Kota district in 1962. Vaccination campaigns were organised. In 1969, National Smallpox Eradication Programme in collaboration with World Health Organisation was started in the district. Regular control and surveillance measures were started. Number of primary and secondary vaccinations performed in Kota district in last ten years is given in the following table :⁴

(No.)

Year	Primary vaccinations	Re-vaccinations
1	2	3
1965	13,098	26,079
1966	15,987	76,987
1967	35,375	1,22,755

1. *Imperial Gazetteer of India*, Vol. XV, 1908, p. 424.

2. Weir, P. A. & Crofts, J., *op. cit.*, p. 11.

3. *Annual Report on the Administration of Kota State*, 1916-17, p. 74.

4. Source : Office of the Deputy Chief Medical & Health Officer (Health), Kota.

1	2	3
1968	54,176	49,592
1969	20,289	45,880
1970	40,460	70,503
1971	1,07,232	80,798
1972	72,294	1,08,429
1973	75,393	1,16,900
1974	82,111	1,68,462

The staff employed under this programme during 1974-75 included one Deputy Chief Medical & Health Officer (Health), 11 medical officers in-charge, primary health centres, two para-medical assistants, one health educator, 14 vaccination supervisors, 15 sanitary inspectors and 60 vaccinators. Annual expenditure of Medical Department on smallpox eradication programme was Rs. 4.41 lakhs in 1972-73, Rs. 4.43 lakhs in 1973-74 and Rs. 4.58 lakhs in 1974-75.

Malaria

Climatic conditions of Kota are favourable to the recurrence of malaria. The National Malaria Control Programme was launched in Kota in 1958 and a unit designed to protect a population of 10,00,000 was set up. Its work included checking of the spread of malaria through the spray of D. D. T. and conducting spleen survey. In 1961-62, National Malaria Eradication Programme was started in Kota district with the full guidance and aid of Central Government. Manpower employed under this programme in Kota district on March 31, 1975 included one Medical Officer Incharge, N. M. E. P. Unit, Kota, one Assistant Unit Officer (non-medical), five Senior Malaria Inspectors, four Malaria Inspectors, 44 Surveillance Inspectors, 177 Surveillance Workers, ten Laboratory Technicians, one mechanic, five drivers and 350 seasonal labourers for spray work. Malaria Eradication Programme aims at eradication of the disease by extermination of the parasites (not mosquitoes). The main activity under this programme is residual insecticides spray operation for interruption of transmission of parasites. The rationale of the method is based on the fact that the mosquitoes do not become infective until the parasite which is picked up with blood meal has had time to develop to the sporozoite stage. This takes about 10 to 12 days. Most anopheles rest on the walls of houses or other shelters which they enter for purposes of feeding or resting. The application of insecticides on the walls and other such surfaces where they are likely to rest, ensures that infected mosquitoes do not survive long enough to become infective.

Three types of insecticides are in normal use for the interruption of malaria transmission namely D.D.T., B.H.C. and Dieldrin. Number of blood smears examined and positive cases detected during the last ten years are given below:¹

(No.)		
Year	Blood smears examined	Positive cases detected
1965	173,296	908
1966	138,818	1,920
1967	194,373	3,505
1968	191,646	554
1969	149,173	1,722
1970	127,434	1,166
1971	153,134	7,407
1972	160,416	4,047
1973	168,071	5,565
1974	182,261	8,415

The yearly expenditure on this programme in Kota district in 1972-73 came to Rs. 9.37 lakhs, in 1973-74 to Rs. 10.13 lakhs and in 1974-75 to Rs. 12.07 lakhs.

Tuberculosis

B. C. G. vaccination campaign against tuberculosis was started in Kota district in 1962. The B. C. G. team works from morning till noon and does house to house vaccination.

Every member of each house of the village is registered and those who are eligible i.e. between 1 day to 20 years of age, are given B. C. G. vaccination. After completing the work of entire district, every tahsil is revisited after 5-7 years. Number of B.C.G. vaccinations given during the last ten years in Kota district is given in the following table²:

(No.)	
Year	No. of vaccinations
1	2
1965	7,980
1966	9,722
1967	6,903
1968	4,268

1. Source : Office of Medical Officer, National Malaria Eradication Programme Unit, Kota.

2. Source : Office of the Director, Medical & Health Services, Jaipur

1	2
1969	18,436
1970	10,345
1971	19,377
1972	21,366
1973	5,002
1974	17,215

The budget allotted for B.C.G. work was Rs. 43.8 thousands in 1972-73, Rs. 41.6 thousands in 1973-74 and Rs. 56.9 thousands in 1974-75 in Kota district.

Other epidemics

Cholera had frequently visited Kota State¹ in epidemic form. There was an outbreak of this disease in 1875 and 631 cases occurred within the city, 45.31 per cent proving fatal. 84 cases with 45 deaths occurred in the other districts of the State. In 1882, cholera again appeared in the State. Out of 70 cases, 32 died. In the following year it commenced in July and lasted till September, with 250 cases and 114 deaths. 657 deaths by cholera were reported in the State in 1885. In 1889, rainfall being enormously above the average, cholera was unusually severe. Its origin was attributed to the great crowds that assembled for the funeral rites of the Maharao. 3,669 cases occurred of which 1,955 died. In 1892, cholera again broke out. There were 1,515 cases reported, of which 758 died. In 1896, disease broke out again; in all 252 cases were reported with 95 deaths.

It appeared in epidemic form in 1905-06, 1915-16, 1923-29, 1929-30, 1930-31 and 1940-41.²

Plague was prevalent in Batani, Asnawar and Kishangarh *Nizamats* during 1904-05 and 330 cases were reported and 228 deaths occurred in some 21 villages. The measures adopted were prompt, e.g. evacuation of all villages attacked, segregation of plague cases and thorough disinfection of all houses, including those which had been infected and those in which no cases had occurred. In 1905-06, plague broke out in village Aklera. There were 79 case and 60 deaths.

HOSPITALS, DISPENSARIES AND PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES

There were 15 hospitals, 45 dispensaries and 11 primary health centres in Kota district in 1974-75 under the administrative control of

1. Weir, P.A. & Crofts, J., *op. cit.*, p. 4.

2. *Annual Administration Reports of Kota State* for relevant years.

Chief Medical and Health Officer, Kota. Details about each are as follows (figures of patients treated are provisional):¹

Hospitals

MAHARAO BHIM SINGH HOSPITAL, KOTA—The scheme for building a new hospital in Kota was sanctioned by the State Government in 1951-52. This hospital was inaugurated in January, 1958. The total cost of the building and equipment came to about Rs. 30 lakhs. Initially there was a provision for 150 beds. In 1960-61, fifty more beds were added. Fifty beds each were added in 1969-70 and in 1970-71 bringing the total bed strength to 300. In 1973, a block of six cottages was built by Shri Ram Industries, Kota and was handed over to the Government. In 1974, Umed Smarak Samiti, Kota added a new block which consists of six rooms and twelve cubicals. The hospital is equipped with all facilities such as X-ray, pathological laboratory, dental clinic, anti-rabic treatment, blood bank etc. Staff employed in this hospital includes 47 doctors, 58 compounders, one midwife and 136 class IV employees. In 1974, 13,751 in-door and 1,98,326 out-door patients were treated at the hospital.

JAYKAYLON WOMEN'S HOSPITAL, KOTA—Previously a government hospital for women was situated in Rampura Bazar, Kota. In 1970, a scheme to construct a building for a new Women's Hospital in Kota by J. K. Industries was sanctioned by the State Government. After construction the new women's hospital building was handed over to the Government and old Zanana Hospital was shifted to this building in 1973. It is a double storeyed, well furnished hospital and is well equipped to cope with all types of cases of normal and abnormal deliveries and all gynaecological operations. It has 100 beds for women and 15 beds in medical paediatric ward. Its staff in 1974-75 included 14 doctors, two compounders and 36 class IV employees. In 1974, the number of in-door patients examined and treated was 9,684 and of out-door patients 29,000.

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL, BARAN—This hospital was started in 1970. At present (1974), it has 50 beds and a staff of five doctors, eight compounders, one midwife and nine class IV employees. The number of in-door and out-door patients examined and treated were 3,962 and 57,796 respectively.

T.B. CLINIC, KOTA—Its staff consists of two Medical Officers, three T.B. health visitors, two laboratory technicians, one X-ray technician,

1. Source : Office of the Chief Medical & Health Officer, Kota.

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

one compounder, one upper division clerk, one lower division clerk, four class IV employees and one driver. It has 20 beds. In 1974, 1,925 out-door patients received treatment in the hospital.

The fifth hospital in the district is Jail Hospital, Kota.

Dispensaries

GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY, CHECHAT—This dispensary was established in 1964. It has four beds and a staff of one doctor, one compounder, one midwife and four class IV employees. In 1974, 18 indoor and 20,265 outdoor patients were treated in this dispensary.

GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY, KISHANGANJ—This dispensary has facilities for accommodating three in-door patients. Its staff includes one doctor, two compounders and three class IV employees. In 1974, 28 in-door and 14,047 out-door patients were examined and treated.

GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY, SHAHABAD—Its staff consists of one doctor, one compounder, one midwife and three class IV employees. One in-door and 28,184 out-door patients were treated in 1974. The number of beds available for in-door patients is four.

GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY, INDARGARH—It has four beds with a staff of one doctor, one compounder and four class IV employees. In 1974, 47 in-door and 32,985 out-door patients were examined and treated.

GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY, ITAWA—Its staff in 1974-75 included one doctor, one compounder, one midwife and three class IV employees. It is equipped with three beds and it treated 109 in-door and 24,610 out-door patients in 1974.

GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY, SULTANPUR—It has a staff of one doctor, one compounder, one midwife and three class IV employees. Number of beds available is two and number of in-door patients treated in 1974 was 17 and of out-door patients 25,097.

GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY, GHATTA GHATTI—It is a dispensary equipped with five beds. In 1974, 5,148 out-door patients were treated in this dispensary. The staff includes one doctor, two compounders and four class IV employees.

GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY, ATON—Its work is looked after by a doctor, one midwife and three class IV employees. In 1974, 9,923 out-door patients were examined and treated here. The bed strength of the dispensary is four.

GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY, SANGOD—It has six beds and a staff of one doctor, two compounders and three class IV employees. In 1974, 95 in-door and 35,649 out-door patients were examined and treated here.

GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY, CHHABRA—It is equipped with six beds and has a staff strength of one doctor, two compounders and three class IV employees. Treatment was given to 25 in-door and 37,635 out-door patients in the dispensary in 1974.

GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY, RAMGANJ MANDI—Its staff includes one doctor, two compounders and four class IV employees. In 1974, 211 in-door and 21,126 out-door patients were examined and treated here. It has facilities for anti-rabic treatment. The dispensary has six beds.

GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY, MANGROL—It has four beds and a staff of one doctor, two compounders and four class IV employees. In 1974, 96 in-door and 41,819 out-door patients were treated.

GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY, ANTA—It has a staff of one doctor, one compounder, one midwife and four class IV employees. The dispensary has four beds and provided treatment to 37 in-door and 23,653 out-door patients in 1974.

GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY, CHHIPA BAROD—Its staff includes one doctor, two compounders and four class IV employees. It had six beds in 1974 and 71 in-door and 57,848 out-door patients received treatment.

CITY DISPENSARY, RAMPURA, KOTA—This dispensary provided treatment to 98,104 out-door patients in 1974. It has a staff of two doctors, three compounders and four class IV employees.

CITY DISPENSARY, BHIMGANJ MANDI, KOTA—One doctor, two compounders, one midwife and two class IV employees are posted in this dispensary. It provided treatment to 42,470 out-door patients in 1974.

CITY DISPENSARY, SURAJPOL, KOTA—Its total staff includes one doctor, two compounders and four class IV employees. In 1974, 1,18,485 out-door patients were treated here.

CITY DISPENSARY, CHHAWANI, KOTA—It treated 30,560 out-door patients in 1974. Its staff consists of one doctor, one compounder and two class IV employees.

GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY, MANDANA—It has one compounder grade I and two class IV employees. In 1974, 16,335 out-door patients received treatment here.

GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY, BAROD—It has a staff of one compounder grade I and one class IV employee. It examined 8,687 out-door patients in 1974.

GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY, DHIPRI—Its staff consists of one compounder grade I and two class IV employees. In 1974, 9,426 out-door patients were examined here.

GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY, KHATOLI—Its staff includes one doctor, one compounder grade II, one midwife and three class IV employees. The dispensary had 24,607 out-door patients in 1974.

GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY, DIGOD—There was one compounder grade I and one class IV employee in this dispensary in 1974. In the same year, 14,151 out-door patients were treated here.

GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY, SUKET—Its staff included one compounder grade I and one class IV employee. Patients treated numbered 14,903 in 1974.

GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY, KANWAS—It had one doctor, one compounder grade II, one midwife and three class IV employees on its staff. It treated 28,365 out-door patients in 1974.

GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY, BAPAWAR—Its staff consists of one compounder grade I and one class IV employee. Treatment was given to 30,023 out-door patients in 1974.

GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY, PALAITHA—Its staff includes one doctor, one compounder and one class IV employee. It treated 12,468 out-door patients in 1974.

GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY, BHANWARGARH—It has one doctor, one compounder grade II, one midwife and two class IV employees. The dispensary treated 16,499 out-door patients in 1974.

GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY, NAHARGARH—Its staff includes one compounder grade I and two class IV employees. It treated 13,165 out-door patients.

GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY, KASBA THANA—There is one compounder and one class IV employee posted here.

GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY, KOYLA—It has a staff of one compounder and one class IV employee.

GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY, MOTHPUR—The staff posted here is one compounder, one midwife and two class IV employees. It treated 18,681 out-door patients in 1974.

GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY, HARNAVADA—Its staff consists of one compounder and one class IV employee. The dispensary treated 17,413 out-door patients in 1974.

GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY, BILENDI—It has a staff consisting of one compounder and two class IV employees. Treatment was given to 5,138 out-door patients in 1974.

GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY, BANIYANI—Its staff consists of one compounder and two class IV employees. It gave treatment to 18,164 out-door patients in 1974.

GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY, KAKRAVADA—This dispensary is manned by one compounder and one class IV employee. In 1974, 10,523 out-door patients received treatment here.

GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY, SISWALI—Its staff consists of one doctor, two compounders grade II, one midwife, one auxiliary nurse midwife and three class IV employees. It treated 14,880 out-door patients in 1974.

GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY, SAMRANIYA—Its staff consists of one compounder grade II, one midwife and two class IV employees. The number of out-door patients treated here was 12,887 in 1974.

Besides, there are three E.S.I. Dispensaries, one Police Lines Dispensary and one dispensary each at Sakatpur, Baran city and Kota Dam.

Primary Health Centres

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE, BAMLA—This was opened in 1961. Its present (1974) staff strength is one doctor, four compounders grade II, four auxiliary nurse midwives and seven class IV employees. It has six beds and 40 in-door and 8,107 out-door patients were treated.

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE, ATRU—It was started in 1958. Now (1974) it has six beds and a staff strength of one doctor, three compounders, four auxiliary nurse midwives and seven class IV employees. There is facility available for anti-rabic treatment. It treated 313 in-door and 46,468 out-door patients in 1974.

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE, KELWARA—It was opened in 1958. Its bed strength is six and it has a staff consisting of one doctor, four compounders, four auxiliary nurse midwives and seven class IV employees. In 1974, 674 in-door and 33,068 out-door patients received treatment here.

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE, BAMBHORI KALAN—This centre was established in 1960. It has a staff of one doctor, four compounders, four auxiliary nurse midwives and seven class IV employees. There are six beds in the centre and 6,602 out-door patients received treatment here in 1974.

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE, PIPALDA—It was opened in 1961. It has six beds and a staff consisting of one doctor, four compounders, four auxiliary nurse midwives and seven class IV employees. It treated 22 in-door and 8,864 out-door patients in 1974.

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE, ANWA—It was started in 1965. At present (1974), one doctor, four compounders and seven class IV employees are posted at the centre. It has six beds and treatment was given to 45 in-door and 30,905 out-door patients in 1974.

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE, KETHUN—This centre was established in 1960. In 1974 it provided treatment to 425 in-door and 35,482 out-door patients. It has six beds. Its staff consists of one doctor four, compounders, four auxiliary nurse midwives and seven class IV employees.

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE, MANDAWARA—It was opened in 1963. It has six beds and staff consisting of one doctor, four compounders, four auxiliary nurse midwives and seven class IV employees. There are six beds in the centre and in 1974, it provided treatment to 22 in-door and 15,322 out-door patients.

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE, JAIPLA—This health centre was established in 1965. Its bed strength is six. One doctor, four compounders four auxiliary nurse midwives and seven class IV employees are posted here. It provided treatment to 6,621 out-door patients in 1974.

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE, SARTHAL—It was started in 1966. Its staff consists of one doctor, two compounders, four auxiliary nurse midwives and seven class IV employees. It has six beds and 17 in-door and 12,905 out-door patients were treated here in 1974.

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE, MORAK—It was opened in 1966. At present (1974), it has six beds and a staff of one doctor, three compounders, four auxiliary nurse midwives and seven class IV employees. It examined 19,734 out-door patients in 1974.

Each primary health centre has several sub-centres covering medical as well as family planning aspects. A list of these sub-centres is at Appendix I.

Besides these medical institutions, there are several hospitals and dispensaries in Kota which are controlled by various other departments and some private hospitals run by particular associations or individuals. A list of such institutions is at Appendix II.

Family Planning Centres

In Kota district there are five urban family planning centres and 11 rural family planning centres. There is a Maternity & Child Health Centre

at Ramganj Mandi and one post-mortem centre at Jaykaylon Women's Hospital, Kota.

Urban centres are at Maharao Bhim Singh Hospital, Kota, Government Dispensary, Rampura, Kota, Government Dispensary, Surajpole, Kota, Government Hospital, Baran and at Jaykaylon Women's Hospital, Kota. Rural centres are attached to the Primary Health Centres at Anwa, Atru, Bamla, Bambhori Kalan, Jaipala, Kethun, Kelwara, Mandawara, Morak, Pipalda and Sarthal. The staff employed by the District Family Planning Organisation, Kota consists of one Deputy Chief Medical and Health Officer, one Administrative Officer (Family Welfare), one Education and Publicity Officer, 23 Medical Officers, one statistical assistant, five urban family planning extension educators, 16 lady health visitors, five family planning welfare workers, six auxiliary nurse midwives, one staff nurse, 12 computers, 11 block extension educators, one accounts clerk, 16 upper division clerks, three lower division clerks, ten drivers, one projector incharge, one midwife and 44 family planning health assistants. The total number of sterilisation and intra-uterine contraceptive device insertions made in Kota district during the last few years are given in the table below:¹

Year	Sterilisations	Intra-uterine contraceptive device insertions
1970-71	1,179	1,010
1971-72	1,913	812
1972-73	10,224	452
1973-74	529	359
1974-75	1,099	479

NUTRITION PROGRAMME—Recognising the deficiencies in the diet of the poor sections of society and need of making it up by providing nutritionally valuable food material to them, a special nutrition programme was started in 14 cities/towns of Rajasthan during 1965-66 and Kota was one of these cities. The following table gives the details of the functioning of this programme in Kota during the last few years:²

1. Source : Office of the Dy. Chief Medical & Health Officer (Family Planning), Kota.
2. Report on Special Nutrition Programme in Rajasthan, Appendices.

Year	Number of Special Nutrition Centres	Allotment of funds for the programme (Rs. in '000)	Expenditure on the programme (Rs. in '000)
1970-71	8	5.39	5.51
1971-72	60	137.51	157.09
1972-73	90	292.77	232.29
1973-74	90	258.74	234.01
1974-75	90	183.05	178.74

INDIGENOUS SYSTEM OF MEDICINE

Ayurvedic system of medicine is quite popular in the district. In 1950-51, there were 32 Government Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries in Kota district. The number rose to 35 in 1961.¹ Now (1974), there are 55 Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries in the entire Kota district. A list of these dispensaries and their location is given in Appendix III. Total number of patients treated in these dispensaries during the last few years is given below:²

Year	Number of patients	
	New	Old
1968-69	308,238	208,436
1969-70	259,512	223,166
1970-71	208,992	177,927
1971-72	351,788	176,114
1972-73	148,737	187,143
1973-74	147,189	82,054
1974-75	350,940	211,901

In addition to 55 Government dispensaries, there are five aided dispensaries functioning in Kota district. They are :

1. Shri Mahavir Jain Dispensary, Baran
2. Digambar Jain Dispensary, Kota
3. Jan Hitaishi Dispensary, Kota
4. Sarafa Panchayati Dispensary, Kota
5. Shri Martand Dharmarth Dispensary, Kota.

There is one Unani hospital at Kota.

1. Census 1961, op. cit., p. vii.
2. Source : Office of the District Ayurved Office, Kota.

SANITATION

Sanitation is one of the primary functions of a municipality. In Kota district there are five municipalities and they look after the work of sanitation in their respective areas. These are at Kota, Baran, Chhabra, Indargarh and Ramganj Mandi. These municipalities employ sanitary inspectors and special staff to keep the municipal areas reasonably free from dirt and disease. One of the major problems is the absence of good drainage system. Municipalities arrange to dispose of sullage by handcarts and tractor trollies.

Water Supply

The office of the Public Health Engineering Department functions in Kota city to look after the water supply in the city and rural areas. The work of this department is to prepare, execute and maintain piped water supply to villages and towns and to provide safe, potable and adequate drinking water supply and prepare and execute drainage works. To make water potable complete treatment like sedimentation, filtration and chlorination is given to water if it is from a surface source like river, canal or tank. This is done by means of power operated clarifiers, flocculators, filtration plants and chlorinators. But if water is from a ground water source like an open well or tube well, only chlorination is done. Out of the five Public Health Laboratories existing in Rajasthan, one is located at Kota.¹ The main function of this laboratory is quality control and chemical examination of drinking water. After the examination, this laboratory reports whether the water is fit for human and cattle consumption or not and accordingly suggests treatment of water.

Urban and rural water supply schemes under maintenance by P.H.E.D. in Kota district in 1974-75 and their year of completion were as follows²:

Scheme/village/town	year of completion
1	2
Urban	
Kota	1950-51
Chhabra	1971-72
Ramganj Mandi	1971-72
Sangod	1967-68

1. *Annual Administration Report, 1975-76*, Public Health Engineering Department, Rajasthan, Jaipur, p. 5.

2. Source : Office of the Chief Engineer, Public Health Engineering Department, Jaipur.

1	2
Indargarh	1973-74
Baran	1973-74
Chhipa Barod	1973-74
Rural	
Palaitha	1962-63
Barod	1962-63
Atru	1965-66
Mangrol	1966-67
Kethun	1966-67
Kanwas	1967-68
Anta	1971-72
Shahabad	1971-72
Mandana	1973-74
Sultanpur	1973-74
Anwa	1973-74
Dulet	1974-75
Siswali	1974-75

APPENDIX I

List of sub-centres attached to various Primary Health Centres
in Kota district in 1974-75

Names of Primary Health Centres	Names of sub-centres on medical side	Names of sub-centres on family planning side
1	2	3
1. Anwa	1. Dhulet 2. Kundanpur 3. Moi Kalan	1. Kamolar 2. Deoli 3. Kishanpura 4. Shyampura
2. Atru	1. Aton 2. Sakatpur 3. Kunjer	1. Kawai 2. Katawar 3. Sahrod 4. Ardalna
3. Bamla	1. Fatehpur 2. Koyla 3. Batawada	1. Bada 2. Sundlak 3. Mathana 4. Ratawad
4. Bambori Kalan	1. Badwa 2. Raithal 3. Mirzapur	1. Baldra 2. Pachel Kalan 3. Bohat 4. Mal Vamori 5. Barwa
5. Jaipia	1. Kadeyahat 2. Bhuwakheri 3. Bhichalwaranicha	1. Kadeyahat 2. Kotri 3. Titarkheri 4. Kadeya Nohar
6. Kethun	1. Baniyani 2. Kasar 3. Chandresal	1. Arandkhera 2. Borawas 3. Kalyakheri 4. Rangpur
7. Kelwara	1. Kasbathana 2. Jalwara 3. Ramgarh	1. Raipuriya 2. Samarana 3. Chinod 4. Deori

APPENDIX I (Concl.)

1	2	3
8. Mandawara	1. Nimoda 2. Banethiya 3. Bhadahera	1. Budhadeet 2. Dunderja 3. Simlia 4. Morpa
9. Modak	1. Goyanda 2. Undwa 3. Khera Rudha	1. Julmi 2. Rinchandia 3. Barodia Kalan 4. Hathiakheri
10. Pipalda	1. Nimoda 2. Ganeshganj 3. Lohawad	1. Sumerganj Mandi 2. Talab 3. Ayana 4. Genta
11. Sarthal	1. Mokhampura 2. Bilendi 3. Tancha	1. Banjari 2. Rai 3. Bamori Ghata 4. Goverdhanpura

Source : Office of the Chief Medical & Health Officer, Kota.

APPENDIX II

**List of Hospitals/Dispensaries under the control of Other
Departments and Private Hospitals/Dispensaries in Kota
district in 1974-75**

Under Other Departments :

1. Military Hospital, Kota.
2. Western Railway Divisional Hospital, Kota.
3. Rana Pratap Sagar Dam Dispensary, Kota.
4. Western Railway, Mobile Dispensary, Kota.
5. Western Railway, Locoyard Dispensary, Kota.
6. Western Railway Workshop Aid-Post, Kota.

Private Hospitals/Dispensaries :

1. Mission Hospital, Salawad.
2. Mission Hospital, Peeplod.
3. Palace Dispensary, Kota.
4. Associated Stone Dispensary, Satalkheri.
5. Red Cross Dispensary, Tal Mandi, Kota.
6. Red Cross Dispensary, New Grain Mandi, Kota.
7. Red Cross Dispensary, Dadabari, Kota.
8. Red Cross Centre, M. B. S. Hospital Compound, Nayapura, Kota.
9. Lions' Club Maternity Home, Kota Junction.

Source : Office of the Chief Medical and Health Officer, Kota.

APPENDIX III

List of Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries in Kota District in 1974

S.No.	Location of dispensary	Tahsil
1	2	3
1.	Ramchandpura, Chavni	Ladpura
2.	Arandkhera	"
3.	Kethun	"
4.	Kota	"
5.	Kasar	"
6.	Khajuri	Sangod
7.	Kurad	"
8.	Deoli Manji ki	"
9.	Mandita	"
10.	Dhulet	"
11.	Mohi Kalan	"
12.	Khera Ruda	Ramganj Mandi
13.	Madanpura	"
14.	Morak	"
15.	Udpura	"
16.	Julmi	"
17.	Undwa	"
18.	Nimoda	Sultanpur
19.	Mandawara	"
20.	Budhadeet	"
21.	Morpa	"
22.	Sumerganj Mandi	Itawa
23.	Bagli	"
24.	Nimoli	"
25.	Talab	"
26.	Bambuliya	"
27.	Ganta	"
28.	Karwad	"
29.	Ayana	"
30.	Bargaon	Anta
31.	Palaitha	"
32.	Mirjapur	"
33.	Badva	"
34.	Koyla	Baran
35.	Fatehpur	"

APPENDIX III (Concl'd.)

1	2	3
36.	Sundlak	Baran
37.	Barana	"
38.	Knjer	Atru
39.	Badora	"
40.	Kawai	"
41.	Hathi ki Dilod	"
42.	Patna	"
43.	Chhipa Barod	Chhipa Barod
44.	Saitkolu	"
45.	Harnawada	"
46.	Chhabra	Chhabra
47.	Kadeyahat	"
48.	Devri	Shahabad
49.	Garda	"
50.	Khundela	"
51.	Jalwada	"
52.	Nahargarh	"
53.	Bamborighata	Chhipa Barod
54.	Unani Dispensary, Kota	Ladpura
55.	Unani Dispensary, Jaipia	Chhabra

Source : Office of the District Ayurved Officer, Kota.

CHAPTER XVII

OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

LABOUR WELFARE

Kota has occupied a prominent place on the industrial map of the State during last two decades and, therefore, labour welfare activities have been so organised as to keep pace with the industrial growth. Prior to merger of the erstwhile State of Kota, little was done to improve working conditions of labour. After the formation of Rajasthan, various legislative measures were adopted to bring about uniformity in social legislation throughout the State. A list of labour Acts relating to various aspects of labour welfare which are in force in the district is given in Appendix I. To gear-up the labour welfare activities in the district, the Labour Department established its office in the year 1955.

Administrative set-up

There is a Regional Deputy Labour Commissioner in the district, who is assisted by a Labour Welfare Officer and six labour inspectors. Four of the labour inspectors are engaged for Kota city alone and one looks after the remaining area of the district¹. One Labour Welfare Inspector is also at work who conducts welfare activities for the labourers. The other staff of the office includes one junior accountant, one upper division clerk/steno, eight lower division clerks and five class IV employees.

The Regional Deputy Labour Commissioner acts as Conciliation Officer under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. He is also empowered to execute the following Acts :

1. Payment of Wages Act, 1936
2. Minimum Wages Act, 1948
3. Payment of Gratuity Act, 1971
4. Rajasthan Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, 1958
5. Bidi and Cigar Labour (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966
6. Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970

Apart from above Acts, the Regional Deputy Labour Commissioner acts as Commissioner under the Workmen's Compensation Act,

1. Source : Office of the Regional Deputy Labour Commissioner, Kota.

1923, Additional Registrar under Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926 and Additional Chief Inspector under Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961.

Similarly, the Labour Welfare Officer acts as Conciliation Officer under Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. He also looks after different welfare activities for the labourers.

The Labour Inspectors are empowered to act as Conciliation Officers under Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 and they are also empowered to inspect the provisions envisaged by following Acts :

1. Minimum Wages Act, 1948
2. Payment of Wages Act, 1936
3. Rajasthan Shops & Commercial Establishments Act, 1958
4. Bidi and Cigar Labour (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966
5. Contract Labours Act, 1970
6. Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961
7. Payment of Bonus Act, 1965

There are 20 big industrial¹ establishments in the district both in private and public sectors which function according to Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946. Apart from these, many small scale industries also exist in the district. There are about 50,000 labourers in the district, 20,000 of whom are engaged in *Bidi* industry and rest 30,000 are associated with other industries². Many of the physically handicapped persons are engaged in *Bidi* industry.

Labour Welfare Centres

By the year 1974, the Government had opened two Labour Welfare Centres one at Kota city and another at Modak. The Modak welfare centre, a 'C' class institution, was closed in May, 1975. The Kota labour welfare centre, an 'A' class organisation, provides entertainment opportunities to both males and females in systematic way. The male apartment of the centre provides facilities for both in-door and out-door games like carrom, chess, football, *Kabaddi*, table tennis, volley ball etc. The centre helps workers in organising different cultural programmes. A library and a reading room is also run by the centre. Separate arrangements for performing *Bhajan* and *Keertan* have been made. The women section of the centre has facilities for tailoring, embroidery and knitting work. Women workers in this section also perform *Bhajan* and *Keertan*. They too, make the use of library and the reading room.

1. Source : Office of the Regional Deputy Labour Commissioner, Kota.
2. Source : As above.

There is also a children's section in the labour welfare centre where children are taught ciphering, playing different games, physical exercises and other cultural activities.¹ The staff of the centre consists of one labour welfare inspector, games supervisor, woman manager, tailoring teacher, waterman, chowkidar and a female class IV employee.²

Labour Legislation

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ACT, 1947—The Act provides for the settlement of labour disputes through conciliation, adjudication or arbitration. The number of strikes in different factories and the mandays lost in them during last five years ending 1974 is detailed as under:³

Year	No. of factories	No. of strikes	Persons involved	Mandays lost
1970	17	17	1,841	531
1971	5	5	4,730	N.A.
1972	7	7	806	75
1973	5	5	5,408	119
1974	7	7	3,245	117

MINIMUM WAGES ACT, 1948—The Act is being enforced in Rajasthan since 15th October, 1959 through Rajasthan Minimum Wages Rules, 1959. It requires the appropriate Government, Central or State as the case may be, to fix minimum rates of wages payable to employees in scheduled employments.⁴ The minimum rates of wages fixed by the Government in scheduled industries have already been given in Chapter IX. These have been fixed and revised in various scheduled employments from time to time.

MOTOR TRANSPORT WORKERS' ACT, 1961⁵—This Act was enforced in Rajasthan on June 27, 1962. It is applicable to such motor establishments which employ five or more workers. It provides for the welfare of motor transport workers and regulates conditions of their work. The Act prohibits the employment of children below the age of 15 years as motor workers. It also regulates leave, hours of work etc. of the workers.

The following table gives number of establishments inspected and prosecuted under this Act during the last five years:

1. Source : Office of the Regional Deputy Labour Commissioner, Kota.
2. Source : As above.
3. Source : As above.
4. Source : As above.
5. Source : As above.

Year	(Number)	
	Establishments	
	Inspected	Prosecuted
1970	6	1
1971	6	—
1972	9	—
1973	11	—
1974	16	12

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT, 1923¹—This Act has been enforced in Rajasthan since February, 1, 1960. It imposes an obligation upon employers to pay compensation to workers for accidents, arising out of and in the course of employment resulting in death or total or partial disablement.

The following table gives relevant data regarding operation of the Act in the district during 1970 to 1974:²

Year	(Number of cases)					
	Pending in the beginning of year	Received during the year	Total	Disposed off	Balance	Compensation in Rs.
1970	22	37	59	28	31	48,260.00
1971	31	48	79	39	40	81,972.39
1972	40	59	99	67	32	1,60,529.97
1973	32	42	74	38	36	1,01,083.00
1974	36	21	57	26	21	64,164.00

TRADE UNIONS—In the erstwhile Kota State the labourers were not as free to form any trade union as they are today and, therefore, no significant mass movement in the industrial sphere was witnessed. After the formation of Rajasthan, the concept of labour welfare emerged and the cause of labourers was given priority with the result that the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926 was made applicable throughout the State. This Act provides for the registration of trade unions, prescribes their rights and liabilities and gives them legal status. These trade unions are corporate bodies which safe-guard the interest of their members and strive to promote cordial relations between the employers and the employees. One hundred and five³ trade unions were registered in the

1. Source : Office of the Regional Deputy Labour Commissioner, Kota.
2. Source : As above
3. Source : Office of the Joint Labour Commissioner, Kota.

OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

district upto the last day of the year 1973, names of which have been given in Appendix II.

INDIAN FACTORIES ACT, 1948¹—This Act is also applicable throughout the State and regulates working conditions in the factories and other establishments by laying down minimum standard of health, safety and general welfare of workers such as rest, shelter, canteen facilities, medical aid and washing provisions etc. The Act also controls the employers in terms of hours of work for the employees.

PROVIDENT FUND²—The Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952 is applicable to all those establishments employing 20 persons or more. The total number of establishments covered under this Act on March 31, 1974 was 120 and the total number of employees covered under the said Act was 9,825. The total number of subscribers covered under the Act was 9,291.

EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE ACT, 1948³—The Employees' State Insurance Scheme was introduced in the district on August 15, 1965 under the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948. An insured employee is entitled to five kinds of benefits viz., medical, sickness maternity, disablement and dependents' benefits. The total number of insured persons covered under this Act till March 1974 was 11,650. There are provisions of free medical aid through the dispensaries of E.S.I. which are also available in Kota district. At present (1974-75), one mobile and two other dispensaries are working. Treatment in the dispensary is primarily meant for the out-door patients but there is also a provision for in-door medical advice and treatment. The services of specialists in eye, ear, nose, throat, tuberculosis and venereal diseases etc. are also made available to insured persons in the district.

Industrial Housing Scheme⁴

A labour colony having 192 residential quarters has been constructed at Kota for the workers under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme. Apart from it, houses under the scheme have also been constructed by individual industries viz., Oriental Paper Mills, Kota, Instrumentation Ltd., Kota, Shri Gopal Industries, Kota and Associated Industries, Ramganj Mandi.

1. Source : Office of the Regional Deputy Labour Commissioner, Kota.
2. Source : Office of the Regional Commissioner, Employees' Provident Fund, Rajasthan, Jaipur.
3. Source : Office of the Assistant Regional Director, Employees' State Insurance Scheme, Rajasthan, Jaipur.
4. Source : Office of the Regional Deputy Labour Commissioner, Kota.

PROHIBITION¹

The principal intoxicants used by the people in the district are *Bhang* and liquor and the sale of both is free though under some regulations. Consumption of *Ganja*, *Charas* and opium is completely prohibited throughout the district. During the princely regime, liquor was in general use among Rajputs and many of the well-to-do. As the traditional restrictions are getting lax, drinking habit is getting popular even among the educated upper classes. Although the use of liquor is free in the district, yet it has been restricted on these days: (1) Republic Day, (2) Budhpurnima, (3) Mahavir Jayanti, (4) Birth day of Mohammed Sahib, (5) Janmashtami, (6) Independence day, (7) Guru Nanak Jayanti, (8) Harijan Divas and (9) Gandhi Jayanti.

The supply of liquor, by way of sale, is prohibited for students and those below 18 years of age. Similarly shops of country liquor situated near educational institutions and religious organisations have been removed.

The consumption of various intoxicants in the district during the period 1970-71 to 1974-75 is given in the following table:²

Year	Country spirit (litres)	Lanced poppy heads (kg.)	<i>Bhang</i> (kg.)	Indian made spirit (litres)	Indian made beer (litres)
1970-71	4,21,787	6,34,420	2,840.00	N. R.*	N. R.
1971-72	5,00,084	3,15,725	2,790.40	N. R.	N. R.
1972-73	N. A.**	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.
1973-74	5,45,817	6,50,915	N. A.	46,579	1,01,241
1974-75	7,68,011	6,360	1,328.00	62,148	58,260

In the year 1974, the district had 146 shops selling country liquor, 42 selling *Bhang* and 18 shops selling Indian made foreign liquor, 11 shops were selling *Bhang ghotra* and 33 shops selling lanced poppy heads.³

There is only one distillery in the district located at Atru. Existing since the State times, the distillery is managed by Sri Ganganagar Sugar Mill, Jaipur. It produced 1,17,090.02 litres of Orange, Malta, Pine, Rose, Ginger, Kesar-Kasturi and Pine-apple brands of country liquor.

1. Source : Office of the District Excise Officer, Kota.

2. *Statistical Abstract*, yearly volumes for various years.

*N. R. = Not Reported.

**N. A. = Not Available.

3. Source : Office of the District Excise Officer, Kota.

OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

Cases of illicit distillation are also found and offenders are prosecuted by the State Excise Department. The following table gives the number of prosecutions and convictions for illicit distillation during last five years:¹

Year	Prosecutions	Convictions
1970-71	55	8
1971-72	88	51
1972-73	N.R.	N.R.
1973-74	94	13
1974-75	57	17

ADVANCEMENT OF BACKWARD CLASSES

The term backward class denotes Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Denotified Tribes and other depressed classes. Kota had a significant population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes numbering 2,06,920 and 1,66,301 respectively in 1971² and constituting 18.09 and 14.54 per cent respectively of total population. The important Scheduled Castes found in the district are Chamar, Balai, Koli or Kori, Bhangi, Megh or Meghwal, Thori, Khatik, Bala, Bedi or Beri, Mehar, Aheri while important Scheduled Tribes are Mina, Sahariya, Bhil and Garasia. People belonging to these classes were subject to many social and economic disabilities prior to Independence. After the formation of Rajasthan, the State Government have undertaken a series of ameliorative measures for the welfare of these classes. The Social Welfare Department of the State has been entrusted with the task of improving their allround conditions. The following schemes have been implemented for their uplift:

Removal of untouchability

Untouchability which puts a social ban on Scheduled Castes to mingle freely and without fear with their fellow beings of other communities is one of the greatest social disabilities from which they suffered for long and, therefore, there was an urgent need to remove this evil. Efforts had been made in the past, both by the social reformers and the government to do away with this evil practice but without much success. With the dawn of Independence, however, more concentrated and effective measures have been taken to eradicate this social evil.

1. Source : Office of the District Excise Officer, Kota.

N.R. = Not Reported.

2. *Census of India, 1971, Series 18, Rajasthan, Population Statistics*, pp. 30-32.

Under Article 17 of the Constitution, untouchability has been abolished and its practice in any form is forbidden. Accordingly, Rajasthan Government also brought into force Untouchability (Offences) Act in 1955, making the practice of untouchability a cognizable offence, punishable with fine or sentence or both. Besides, a number of orders and instructions have also been issued by the State Government from time to time to remove the numerous hardships and disabilities from which the Scheduled Castes have been suffering. A special programme named *Bhangi Kashta Mukti Yojna* was launched from the year 1969 to 1972 to improve the working conditions of *Mehtars* and those engaged in such occupations. Under the scheme, the practice of carrying night soil as head loads was done away with. Amounts totalling Rs. 2,85,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 17,000, Rs. 12,000 and Rs. 17,000 were utilised by the municipalities of Kota, Baran, Indargarh, Chhabra and Ramganj Mandi respectively for this purpose during the said period.¹

Education²

HOSTELS—The low percentage of education amongst the backward classes, caused due to Centuries old socio-economic stagnation, calls for special endeavour in the field of educational development of these communities. At present (1974-75), 12 hostels are run by the Social Welfare Department which are meeting out the lodging, boarding, books and stationery needs of these students. Seven of the 12 hostels are functioning for students of Scheduled Castes, four for Scheduled Tribes and 1 for Denotified Tribes. The total number of students residing in these hostels was 455 during 1974-75.

The first of these hostels for Scheduled Castes was opened on 26.5.1956 at Kota.

Hostels aided by the Government and other agencies are also running in the district. Three such hostels meant for Scheduled Tribe students having a strength of 75 are at present (1974-75), fulfilling their needs. Aided hostels are eligible for State-grant to the maximum of 90 per cent and rest of the amount is met out by other voluntary organisations. Students studying from 6th to 8th classes are paid at the rate of Rs. 55 per month and those of higher secondary Rs. 60 per month.

1. Source : Office of the District Probation and Social Welfare Officer, Jhalawar and Kota.

2. Source : As above

SCHOLARSHIPS—The effective role of scholarships to strengthen the cause of education among students of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes is unquestionable. A number of scholarships are awarded by the State Government to the students of backward classes at various levels of education. Pre-matric scholarships are granted to students of 6th to 8th standards at the rate of Rs 5 per month and to the students of 9th to 11th standards at the rate of Rs. 20 per student per month. Post-matric scholarships are provided to the students of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who take up degree and post-graduation studies and who reside in general hostels attached to the colleges or the universities. During 1974-75, four students belonging to Scheduled Castes and six students of Scheduled Tribes were benefited under this scheme. The rates of scholarship for hostelers and the day scholars are different and are given in the following table:¹

S. No.	Course of study	(Rs.)	
		Monthly rate for those residing in hostels	Monthly rate for day scholars
1	2	3	4
1.	Preparatory/Pre-University, Inter, B. Sc. (Agr.), B. Sc., B. A., B. Com. corresponding oriental language/Fine Arts courses	40	27
2.	M. Sc., M. A., M. Com., LL. B. and Hons. courses, corresponding oriental languages/Fine Arts courses	50	35
3.	D. Sc., D. Litt., Ph. D.	60	45
4.	Diploma/certificate course in Agriculture, Veterinary Science, Hygiene and Public Health course and Sanitary Inspector's course	40	45
5.	Pre-Engineering or Pre-Medical Course, Diploma and Degree course in Indian Medicine	40	27
6.	Teachers' Training and Physical Education		
	(a) Under-graduate course	40	27
	(b) Post-graduate course	50	35
7.	B. Sc. (Agri.), B. V. Sc., Diploma course in Rural/Civil and Rural Engineering	50	35

1. Source : Office of the Director, Social Welfare Department, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

1	2	3	4
8. Post-Graduate course in Agriculture, Post-Diploma course in Co-operation, Community Development		60	45
9. Bachelor of Nursing and Bachelor of Pharmacy		65	50
10. Diploma/certificate course in Engineer- ing, Technology, Agriculture, Medicine and courses for Overseer, Draftsman, Surveyor, Electrician, Tool-maker and Wireless Operator		65	50
11. Degree course in Engineering, Technology, Architecture, Medicine and B.A., M.S. or other similar courses, Master of Pharmacy		75	60
12. Trade Course e. g. Telegraphy, Book- keeping, shorthand, typewriting, tailoring, leather manufacture etc.	Adhoc financial assistance at the rate of Rs. 20 p.m. inclusive of fees.		

Relaxation and exemption from payment of fees

The students of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are exempted from payment of tuition fee in all the Government schools and colleges and half of the other school fees and college fees are chargeable from them. Each one of them is paid scholarship to meet out his expenditure on education.

EMPLOYMENT—Special efforts are being made by the State Government to give employment to the members of the backward classes. The condition of registration in Employment Exchanges has been waived in their cases and all Government departments, autonomous bodies and public enterprises have been empowered to employ them directly on their application.¹ The quota for reservation of seats for these classes in class IV and upper cadres of Government and other services has been increased since April, 1970 from 15 per cent and 12.5 per cent respectively, to 28 per cent in all cadres of services out of which 17 per cent of the seats are earmarked for Scheduled Castes and 11 per cent for Scheduled Tribes. Further, since 1970-71, to meet the problem of educated unemployment

1. Source : Office of the Assistant Director, Employment Department, Kota.

unemployment of these classes, all first and second class graduates and post-graduates who are not able to secure employment are provided with a monthly stipend of Rs. 150 for graduates and Rs. 250 for post-graduates, period of one year or the date of getting employment whichever is earlier. for a A Special Employment Cell has been established from 1970-71 in the Social Welfare Department to facilitate the employment of backward classes.

The following table shows the employment opportunities provided to these people during the last ten years through the employment exchange of Kota:¹

Year	Registrations	Placings (No.)
1965	307	15
1966	262	24
1967	298	31
1968	418	47
1969	473	21
1970	347	30
1971	336	49
1972	400	24
1973	408	35
1974	369	24

FREE LEGAL AID²—The facility of free legal aid has been extended to the backward classes by the Government. An advocate has been asked to work to deal with the cases of such persons. This service was started from the year 1968-69.

HOUSING—In order to help the people of Scheduled Castes to construct their houses, the State Social Welfare Department provides them subsidy. A statement showing the subsidy provided for this purpose and the number of persons benefited through the scheme is as follows:³

Year	Subsidy (Rs.)	Benefited Persons (No.)
1	2	3
1965-66	7,500	9
1966-67	14,000	14
1967-68	33,000	33

1. Source : Office of the Assistant Director, Employment Department, Kota.

2. Source : Offices of the District Probation and Social Welfare Officer, Jhalawar and Kota.

3. Source : As above.

1	2	3
1968-69	6,000	6
1969-70	8,000	8
1970-71	4,000	4
1971-72	47,000	47
1972-73	27,000	27

LIGHTING AND DRINKING WATER¹—For providing lighting and drinking water facilities in the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe colonies, grants were given to the Municipal Boards. As many as 25 colonies of these communities were provided Rs. 2,49,921 for the purpose of lighting and 18 colonies were provided Rs. 1,87,272 for drinking water.

OTHER SPECIAL ACTIVITIES—Under the denotified tribes scheme, a tailoring centre is being run in which 15 students can seek training. The course is of two year duration and each student is paid Rs. 55 per month as stipend. After completion of the training the Government awards them certificates through which they can get employment. If a successful trainee wants to establish in the trade on his own accord, he is given aid upto the extent of Rs. 500 in form of sewing machine, its accessories etc.

In order to help people construct their houses, housing co-operative societies have been also formed which are financed by the Rajasthan State Co-operative Housing Finance Society. Twenty nine such societies formed by the people belonging to Scheduled Castes have so far been registered for this purpose. The housing co-operative societies of the villages of Kakarawada, Anta and Kavai have been paid subsidies amounting to Rs. 16,500, Rs. 10,800 and Rs. 12,600 respectively. Similarly, in the year 1973-74, under the *Rajat Jayanti Gram Scheme*, Panchayat Samitis distributed Rs. 1,32,000 to the scavengers as subsidy for construction of houses at the rate of Rs. 2,000 per family. As such 66 families were benefited. A Zila Ashrya Griha has been functioning for socially handicapped persons in the district. Two Sanskar Kendras, one each at Kota and Baran were also in existence for development of cultural and religious activities for the members of Scheduled Castes.² These centres were closed in 1970 by the government.

CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS

Before the formation of Rajasthan, the work of charitable endowments was looked after by an officer appointed by the ruler of

1. Offices of the District Probation and Social Welfare Officer, Jhalawar and Kota.
2. Source : Office of the Director, Social Welfare Department, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

erstwhile Kota State. After the integration of the States, the Devasthan Department of Rajasthan Government was constituted to look after the temples and the attached properties through the district or divisional agencies. At present (1974-75), Assistant Commissioner, Devasthan Department, Udaipur exercises administrative control and an Inspector of the department posted at Kota supervises the functioning of the temples. The Devasthan Department is supervising three types of institutions, viz. temples run by the Government, aided temples and those registered under the Public Trusts Act. During 1974-75, 29 temples run by the Government, 1,998 aided temples getting an annual grants of Rs. 33,000 and another 66 institutions registered under the Public Trusts Act¹ were looked after by the Department of Devasthan, Government of Rajasthan. Most of the trusts established in the district are organised by either religious organisations or by cultural or educational institutions. There were as many as 66 public trusts in the district out of which 56 were functioning in Kota town, 4 in Ramganj Mandi, 3 in Baran, 2 in Shahabad and one in Mangrol.

The Devasthan Department is also disbursing a sum of Rs. 15,000 per year to needy males, widows and orphans.

The Rajasthan Board of Muslim Wakfs, Jaipur created under the Central Wakfs Act, 1954 supervises the functioning of the *Mutawallis* of *Awakfs* located in Rajasthan. The *Awakfs* are managed by the *Mutawallis*, who can be replaced if their work is not found satisfactory. There is no organisational set-up of the board at the district level.

No *Sarai* or *Musafir Khana* is run by the Board of Muslim Wakfs in the district. The Board does not run any orphanage either.²

Old age pension³

Under the Rajasthan Old Age Pension Rules, 1974, destitute persons, a male of 58 years of age or over, a female of 55 years of age or over, who are bonafide residents of the State of Rajasthan and who have been permanently residing in Rajasthan for more than three years on the date of the application for pension, are entitled to old age pension. Pension is also granted to disabled, blind persons etc., who have attained the age of 21 years or more.

1. Source : Office of the Inspector, Devasthan Department, Kota.
2. Source : Office of the Secretary, Rajasthan Board of Muslim Wakfs, Jaipur.
3. Source : Office of the Collector, Kota.

The Sub-Divisional Officer of the area concerned is the authority competent to sanction the pension. The number of persons granted such pension and the yearly amounts paid to them during the last seven years in Kota district were as follows :

Year	Old Age Pension		Pension to disabled blind etc.	
	Number of persons	Amount (Rs.)	Number of persons	Amount (Rs.)
1968-69	47	20,360	4	2,342
1969-70	59	28,602	9	4,594
1970-71	95	65,893	4	6,789
1971-72	45	90,280	2	6,784
1972-73	56	1,04,613	2	7,385
1973-74	83	1,19,587	7	8,159
1974-75	66	1,42,764	7	11,491

APPENDIX I

A list of Labour Laws in force in Kota District

(A) Central Acts

1. Industrial Disputes Act, 1947
2. Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926
3. Minimum Wages Act, 1948
4. Indian Factoriers Act, 1948
5. Indian Boilers Act, 1923
6. Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923
7. Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946
8. Payment of Wages Act, 1936
9. Working Journalists (Conditions of Services and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1955
10. Employment of Children Act, 1936
11. Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952
12. Employees' Liability Act, 1938
13. Children (Pledging of Labour) Act, 1933
14. Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961
15. Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948
16. Payment of Bonus Act, 1965
17. Maternity Benefit Act, 1961
18. Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970
19. Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972
20. Bidi and Cigar Labour (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966

(B) Rajasthan State Act

1. Industrial Disputes (Rajasthan Amendment) Act, 1958
2. Rajasthan Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, 1958
3. Rajasthan Maternity Benefits Act, 1953

(C) Rajasthan State Rules

1. Rajasthan Factories Rules, 1951
2. Rajasthan Workmen's Compensation (Unclaimed Deposits) Rules, 1959
3. Rajasthan Minimum Wages Rules, 1959
4. Rajasthan Boilers Rules, 1951
5. Rajasthan Industrial Disputes Rules, 1958
6. Rajasthan Payment of Wages Rules, 1951

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7. Rajasthan Shops and Commercial Establishment Rules, 1958
8. Rajasthan Trade Union Regulations, 1959
9. Rajasthan Employees' Insurance Court Rules, 1955
10. Rajasthan Maternity Benefit Rules, 1955
11. Rajasthan Economiser Rules, 1954
12. Rajasthan Motor Transport Workers Rules, 1962
13. Rajasthan Silicosis Rules, 1955
14. The Welfare Officers (Recruitment and Conditions of Services) Rules, 1952
15. Rajasthan Boilers Attendance Rules, 1951
16. Rajasthan Workmen's Compensation (Cost and Fee) Rules, 1955

APPENDIX II

List of registered Trade Unions in Kota District

1. Chambal Mazdoor Union, Kota
2. P.W.D. Workers' Union, Kota
3. Rajasthan P.W.D. Workers' Federation, Kota
4. Electricity Board Employees' Union, Kota
5. Rajasthan Textile Mill Mazdoor Union, Bhawani Mandi
6. Shri Gopal Mill Mazdoor Sangh, Kota
7. J. K. Synthetic Mazdoor Union, Kota
8. Oriental Power Cable Employees' Union, Kota
9. Irrigation Technical Staff Union, Kota
10. Chambal Workshop Karmchari Sangh, Kota
11. Pashchim Railway Karmchari Parishad, Kota
12. General Labour Union, Kota
13. Jal Karmchari Sangh, Kota
14. Press Mazdoor Union, Kota
15. Multi-metals Mazdoor Union, Kota
16. Railway Ticket Checkers' Association, Kota
17. Instrumentation Employees' Union, Kota
18. Rajasthan Sahkari Vyavasthapak Sangh, Kota
19. Patthar Khan Mazdoor Sangh, Kota
20. Gilard Engineering Mazdoor Union, Kota
21. Rajasthan Cable Mazdoor Union, Kota
22. Rajasthan P.W.D. Mechanical Employees' Union, Kota Circle, Kota
23. Indo Engineering Workers' Union, Kota
24. Nagar Palika Karmchari Sangh, Kota
25. Krishi Mazdoor Union, Kota
26. Rajasthan Multi-metals Karamchari Sangh, Kota
27. Nagpal Looming Mills Mazdoor Union, Kota
28. Rajasthan Vidyut Mandal Vahan Chalak Sangh, Kota
29. Rajasthan Sahkari Bank Karamchari Sangh, Kota
30. Nagpal Combing Mill Mazdoor Sangh, Kota
31. The Flour Mill Association, Kota
32. Shri Gopal Industries Shramik Sangh, Kota
33. Nadoti Kisan Mazdoor Sangh, Kota
34. Nayapura Motor Stand Merchants' Union, Kota
35. Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Mandal Karamchari Sangh, Kota
36. Municipal Employees' Union, Kota
37. Harijan Workers' Union, Kota

APPENDIX II (Contd.)

38. Rajasthan State Irrigation Employees' Union, Kota
39. Agricultural Industries Employees' Union, Kota
40. J. K. Tyre Cord Employees' Union, Kota
41. Khan Mazdoor Union, Kota
42. Sriram Rayons (Red Flag) Mazdoor Union, Kota
43. Rasthriya Rajasthan Textile Mills Shramik Union, Kota
44. J. K. Staple and Tea Shramik Union, Kota
45. Kota Zila P.W.D. Employees' Union, Kota
46. Kota Drivers' Union, Kota
47. Sriram Rayons Employees' Union, Kota
48. Kota Box and Printing Mazdoor Union, Kota
49. Merchants Employees' Union, Baran
50. Jeevan Fertiliser Mazdoor Union, Kota
51. Tempo Owners' Union, Kota
52. Hadoti Marketing Sahkari Samiti Karamchari Sangh, Baran
53. Nagar Vikas Nyas Karamchari Sangh, Kota
54. Cinema Employees' Sangh, Kota
55. Shramik Sangh, Kota
56. Sriram Chemical Sangh, Kota
57. Oriental Power Cables Supervisory Staff Association, Kota
58. Irrigation Engineering Subordinate Union, Kota
59. Technical Supervisor Union, Kota
60. Municipal Mazdoor Union, Kota
61. Rickshaw Pullers' Union, Kota
62. Kota Grain and Seeds Trader' Sangh, Kota
63. Chambal Planning (Canal Service) Lower Division Clerks' Organisation, Kota
64. Bricks Manufacturing Sangh, Kota
65. P. B. Oil Mill Mazdoor Union, Kota
66. Sarvajanik Udyan Shramik Sangh, Kota
67. Rajasthan Textile Mazdoor Union, Kota
68. Kota Division Lease Holders' and Dealers' Association, Kota
69. J. K. Tyre Cord Shramik Union, Kota
70. Nyas Employees' Union, Kota
71. Municipal Kamgar Union, Kota
72. Hotel and Shops Karamchari Union, Kota
73. Public Carrier Truck Union, Bhawani Mandi
74. Contractor Mazdoor Union, Kota
75. N. B. C. Mazdoor Union, Anushakti, Kota

APPENDIX II (Concl'd.)

76. Small Industries Mazdoor Union, Kota
77. Instrumentation Limited Abhiyantrik aur Karmic Sangh, Kota
78. Hotel Workers' Union, Kota
79. Nahar Mandal Irrigation Department Shramik Union, Kota
80. R.S.E.B. Revenue and Accounts Employees' Union, Kota
81. Pushpa Motor Union, Kota
82. Rashtriya Jal Karamchari Sangh, Bhawai Mandi
83. Hadoti Krishi Tractor and Diesel Pump Owners' Association, Kota
84. Industrial Staff Association, Kota
85. Hadoti Bidi Mazdoor Union, Kota
86. Kota Bidi Mazdoor Union, Kota
87. Kota Division Krishi Mazdoor Union, Kota
88. Hadoti Kamgar Sangh, Kota
89. J. K. Staples Mazdoor Union, Kota
90. Nagar Parishad Employees' Union, Kota
91. Chambal Nahar Vritt Shramik Union, Kota
92. Hamal and Thela Mazdoor Union, Ramganj Mandi
93. Kota Gumashtha Parishad, Kota
94. Kota Bidi Manufacturing Association, Kota
95. Associated Industries Mazdoor Union, Ramganj Mandi
96. Drainage and Nahar Mandal Karamchari Sangh, Kota
97. Instrumentation Krantikari Union, Kota
98. Regional Chambal Development (Irrigation) Employees' Union, Kota
99. Hadoti Parivahan Sramik Sangh, Kota
100. Gatta Mill Karamchari Sangh, Kota
101. Kota Zila Laghu Udyog Mazdoor Union, Kota
102. Rashtriya Zila Jal Karamchari Sangh, Kota
103. Kota Zila Khet Mazdoor Union, Kota
104. Adarsh Bidi Mazdoor Sangh, Chhipa Barod,
105. Kota Transport and Sahayak Merchants' Sangh, Kota.

1. Source : Office of the Joint Labour Commissioner, Kota.

CHAPTER XVIII

PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

REPRESENTATION OF THE DISTRICT IN THE UNION LEGISLATURE¹

Lok Sabha, 1952

In the First General Elections of 1952, Kota district was represented in Lok Sabha by two single member Parliamentary constituencies, namely, Kota-Bundi and Kota-Jhalawar. The extent of these constituencies is given in Appendix I.

KOTA-BUNDI CONSTITUENCY—There were 6 candidates in the field—one each from Ram Rajya Parishad, Congress and Socialist Party and three Independents. Total electorate in the constituency was 411,738 but the valid votes polled were 93,005 or 22.65 per cent. The seat was won by the candidate belonging to Ram Rajya Parishad who got 41,715 or 44.9 per cent of valid votes polled.

KOTA-JHALAWAR CONSTITUENCY—The seat was contested by four candidates one each belonging to Congress, Jan Sangh and Socialist Party and one was Independent. Total electorate was 361,030 out of which total valid votes polled were 194,936 or 26.03 per cent. The seat was captured by Congress candidate who got 38,518 or 40.6 per cent of valid votes polled.

Lok Sabha, 1957

In the Second General Elections, Kota was made a double member constituency with an electorate of 773,929 and one seat was reserved for a Scheduled Caste candidate. Six candidates were in the field contesting the two seats; two each were from Congress and Jan Sangh and two were Independents. Valid votes polled were 488,581 or 31.6 per cent. Both the seats were won by Congress candidates securing 29.8 and 24.6 per cent of the total valid votes polled. The extent of constituency is given in Appendix I.

1. The data for the first five General elections has been adopted from various reports published by The Election Commission of India and the State Election Department in the 1952, 1957, 1962, 1967 and 1971 elections.

Lok Sabha, 1962

In 1962, the system of having double member constituency was abandoned and Kota was again divided into two Parliamentary constituencies, of which one (Kota-Bundi) was reserved for a Scheduled Caste candidate. The extent of these constituencies is given in Appendix I.

KOTA-BUNDI CONSTITUENCY—This was a reserved seat. The total electorate was 469,930. The valid votes polled numbered 204,153 or 44.90 per cent. The seat was contested by three candidates belonging one each to Jan Sangh, Congress and Socialist Party. The seat went to Jan Sangh candidate who polled 96,421 votes.

KOTA-JHALAWAR CONSTITUENCY—Total electorate of this constituency was 420,382. Three candidates contested the seat—one each belonging to Congress, Jan Sangh and Socialist Party. Total valid votes polled were 192,293 or 47.43 per cent. Congress candidate secured the seat with 130,887 votes.

Lok Sabha, 1967

In the Third General Elections, the pattern of 1962 General Elections was followed and Kota district was represented in the Lok Sabha by two members. The extent of the constituencies is given in Appendix I.

KOTA-BUNDI CONSTITUENCY—It was a reserved constituency for a Scheduled Caste candidate and was contested by two candidates one each belonging to Congress and Jan Sangh. The total electorate consisted of 513,800 persons out of which 276,633 or 55.53 per cent valid votes were polled. The seat was annexed by Jan Sangh candidate securing 151,258 or 54.68 per cent of valid votes polled.

KOTA-JHALAWAR CONSTITUENCY—This seat was contested by three candidates one belonging to the Jan Sangh, another to the Congress Party and the third was an Independent. Total electorate was 473,655 and number of valid votes polled was 228,069 or 50.07 per cent. The seat was captured by Jan Sangh candidate with 143,882 or 63.09 per cent of total valid votes.

Lok Sabha, 1971

In the mid-term elections of 1971, there was no change in the pattern of constituencies or their territorial extent.

KOTA-BUNDI CONSTITUENCY—It was a reserved seat for a Scheduled Caste candidate. Total electorate was 5,60,904. Valid votes polled were 284,522 or 50.73 per cent. Three candidates were in the field one each

from Jan Sangh and Congress (N) and one was Independent. Jan Sangh candidate won the election securing 156,134 or 54.88 per cent of total votes polled.

KOTA-JHALAWAR CONSTITUENCY—It was a general seat and was contested by two candidates only—one belonging to Jan Sangh and another to the Congress (N) Party. Total electorate was 508,045. Out of this, valid votes polled were 297,520 or 58.56 per cent. Jan Sangh candidate captured the seat securing 186,694 votes.

REPRESENTATION IN THE STATE LEGISLATURE

Vidhan Sabha, 1952

During the First General Elections, the district was divided into eight Assembly constituencies namely Sironj, Chhabra, Atru, Kishanganj, Sangod, Ladpura, Pipalda and Anta-Mangrol. Territorial extent of these constituencies is given in Appendix II. Fifty candidates contested the elections for these nine seats, nine belonging to Congress, eight to Socialist Party, seven to Ram Rajya Parishad, six to Jan Sangh, one to Hindu Maha Sabha and nineteen were Independents. Four seats were captured by Ram Rajya Parishad, four by Congress and one by Hindu Maha Sabha. Table below gives constituency-wise details of the elections :

Name of constituency	Total electorate	Valid votes polled	Percentage of valid votes polled	No. of contesting candidates
Sironj	56,111	12,444	22.17	6
Chhabra	49,283	12,949	26.27	5
Atru	36,492	8,989	24.63	5
Kishanganj	39,302	10,427	26.53	8
Sangod	38,718	9,243	23.8	6
Ladpura	119,489	42,342	17.71	11
Pipalda	50,359	10,993	21.83	5
Anta-Mangrol	49,589	12,156	24.51	4

Vidhan Sabha, 1957

At the time of the Second General Elections, the Assembly constituencies were reorganised reducing their number to four i.e. Baran, Chhabra, Kota and Pipalda. Except Kota, the other three were double member constituencies. Sironj was merged into Madhya Pradesh following the reorganisation of States in 1956. Territorial extent of these constituencies is given in Appendix II. Twenty two candidates contested the elections for these seven seats. Seven belonged to Congress, seven

to Jan Sangh and remaining eight were Independents. Congress secured five seats and Jan Sangh two. Constituency-wise details about the election pattern are given below :

Name of constituency and number of seats	Total electorate	Total No. of valid votes polled	Percentage of valid votes polled	Total number of candidates
Baran (2)	107,989	54,149	26.0	9
Chhabra (2)	104,572	27,653	26.5	4
Kota (1)	50,728	20,626	40.7	4
Pipalda (2)	94,209	64,940	35.8	5

Vidhan Sabha, 1962

In the Third General Elections, the system of double member constituencies was abandoned and the district was represented in the State Assembly by seven single member constituencies. They were Atru, Baran, Chhabra, Chechat, Digod, Kota and Pipalda. The first two constituencies were reserved for Scheduled Castes and last one for Scheduled Tribes. Territorial extent of these constituencies is given in Appendix II. Total number of contestants for these seven seats were 39, of which seven belonged to Congress, seven to Jan Sangh, five to Socialist Party and four to Swatantra Party. Sixteen candidates were Independents. Four seats were captured by Jan Sangh and three by Congress Party. Details of election pattern are given below :

Name of constituency	Total electorate	Total No. of valid votes polled	Percentage of valid votes polled	Total No. of candidates
Atru (SC)*	57,991	27,449	47.33	5
Baran (SC)	54,984	23,855	43.39	7
Chechat	66,262	30,887	46.61	7
Chhabra	66,860	25,326	37.88	6
Digod	55,236	27,569	49.91	5
Kota	62,387	32,903	52.74	6
Pipalda (ST)**	56,756	24,887	43.85	3

Vidhan Sabha, 1967

In the Fourth General Elections to Rajasthan Vidhan Sabha, the district was represented by eight constituencies, namely, Atru, Baran,

*S.C. = Scheduled Castes

**S.T. = Scheduled Tribes

Chhabra, Digod, Kishanganj, Kota, Pipalda and Ramganj Mandi. Territorial extent of these constituencies is given in Appendix II. Eight candidates each from Jan Sangh and Congress, one from Samyukta Socialist Party and 22 Independents contested these eight seats. All these seats were won by candidates belonging to Jan Sangh. The following table gives constituency-wise election pattern :

Name of constituency	Total electorate	Total No. of valid votes polled	Percentage of valid votes polled	No. of contestants
Atru (SC)	59,433	25,147	42.31	5
Baran	62,636	38,487	61.46	4
Chhabra	63,240	26,086	41.25	6
Digod	64,122	37,899	59.10	7
Kishanganj (ST)	58,533	26,353	45.02	5
Kota	62,639	39,649	63.30	3
Pipalda	58,750	32,760	55.76	4
Ramganj Mandi	70,751	32,363	45.74	5

Vidhan Sabha, 1972

In the Fifth General Elections, no change was made in the number, character or territorial extent of Assembly constituencies. They remained the same as in 1967. Besides Independents, six political parties contested the elections—Congress (O) with six candidates, Jan Sangh with eight candidates, Communist Party (Marxist) with three candidates, Congress (N) with eight candidates, Swatantra Party with four candidates and Socialist Party with three candidates. Six contested as Independents. All the eight seats were captured by the candidates of Congress (N). Following table gives the details of election pattern, constituency-wise :

Name of constituency	Total electorate	No. of valid votes polled	Percentage of valid votes polled	Number of contestants
Kota	83,900	51,405	61.27	6
Digod	80,984	43,002	53.10	8
Pipalda	66,027	29,595	44.82	4
Baran	70,063	42,555	60.74	5
Kishanganj (ST)	65,668	29,616	45.10	3
Chhabra	70,421	35,929	51.02	2
Atru (SC)	65,282	24,695	37.83	5
Ramganj Mandi	80,323	38,366	47.76	5

Bye-elections

No bye-election was held¹ in Kota district between 1952-74.

Careful analysis of the results of the General Elections reveal a few interesting facts about the political scene in the district. During the first three elections, there was a close contest between Congress and Jan Sangh. But in 1967, Jan Sangh made a clean sweep of all the eight Assembly seats and two Parliamentary seats. Jan Sangh won the two Parliamentary seats in 1971 mid-term elections but the situation was reversed in 1972 Assembly elections when all the eight seats went to Congress (N).

Another significant fact that emerged from the successive election results is the gradual increase in political awareness of the people of the district. This is shown by the increasing number of people who went to cast their votes in the successive General Elections.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Indian National Congress

This party participated in all the elections of the district. In 1952, it captured one Parliamentary and four Assembly seats, in 1957, two Parliamentary and five Assembly seats and in 1962 one Parliamentary and three Assembly seats. In 1967 elections it could not win any of the Parliamentary or the Assembly seats. After a split in 1969, the Indian National Congress was divided into two parties, namely, Congress (N) and Congress (O). The mid-term Parliamentary elections and 1972 Assembly elections were contested by them by putting up separate candidates.

CONGRESS (N)—At present the Shahar Zila Congress Committee, Kota with its headquarters at Kota city, is the main organisation of the Rajasthan Pradesh Congress Committee in the district. It was established in 1954 and claims to be having 2,000 members at that time. At present (1974-75), this organisation claims to have 360 active and 5,779 primary members. The organisation is headed by a Chairman who is assisted by 3 Secretaries. It has organisational set up at ward level. It is responsible for the proper functioning of party units at lower levels and for helping in carrying out the progressive programmes of the party.

In April, 1974, Dehat Zila Congress Committee, Kota was started with 12,967 primary and 818 active members. For the proper

1. Source : Office of the Election Commissioner, New Delhi.

functioning of the party, in each of the 11 Panchayat Samitis of the district, there is a Block Congress Committee. Several connected organisations function in association with this organisation. They are Youth Congress, Mahila Front, Students' Congress Organisation and Agricultural Labour Congress. The Dehat Zila Congress Committee, Kota is headed by a Chairman who is assisted by a Vice-Chairman, two Secretaries and a Treasurer. For organisational purposes and in order to implement its programmes effectively, it is divided into 11 cells, namely, Farmers' Cell, Panchayati Raj Cell, Co-operatives Cell, Scheduled Castes Cell, Scheduled Tribes Cell, Minorities Cell, Accommodation Cell, Labour Cell, Women's Cell, Students' Cell and Traders and Commercial Cell. The responsibility of carrying out the related work is entrusted to these cells.

In 1972 Assembly Elections, Congress (N) captured all the eight seats in the district.

CONGRESS (O)—It has a district office at Kota city and units at various places in the district.

Bharatiya Jan Sangh

A district branch of Bharatiya Jan Sangh exists at Kota City since 1951. The party's lowest unit known as the Local Samiti has been formed at the Panchayat level. On the basis of these units, the Mandal Centre, which usually covers a development block area, is built. Office bearers of the Local Samitis elect members of the executive body of Mandal centre. At the district level, a District Samiti functions which is organised on the basis of Mandal Centres (both in the rural and urban areas).

In 1957 elections, it captured two Assembly seats, in 1962 elections one Parliamentary seat and four Assembly seats, in 1967 elections both the Parliamentary seats and all (8) Assembly seats of the district. In 1971, mid-term Parliamentary elections it won both the seats.

Socialist Party

In 1946, it was organised in the name of Congress Socialist Party and continued to function as such till 1949 when a separate Socialist Party was constituted. In 1952 it was renamed as Praja Socialist Party and in 1962 it was again renamed as Samyukta Socialist Party. Now (1974-75), it is known as Socialist Party. Its office was set up in the district in 1966. It has not been able to make a mark politically in Kota district. Though its candidates contested in various elections, it was not able to capture any seat either in the Parliament or in the Assembly.

Swatantra Party

This party came into being just before the Third General Elections in 1962. It put up candidates in 1962 and 1972 Assembly elections only, but none of them was successful. Organisational pattern of the party is constituency based. In every Assembly constituency, there are primary units and each such unit has a committee, provided that there are not less than 20 workers in it. At the district level, it has a district committee elected by the members of the primary unit committees.

NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES

District Newspapers¹

In all, five dailies and 34 periodicals are published in the district and most of them are published from Kota City. Of these, 35 periodicals, two are quarterlies, two bi-monthlies, ten monthlies, ten fortnightlies and ten weeklies. Some of them are not regular in publication. Brief particulars of these are as follows :

Dailies

ADHIKAR—It was started in 1973 and covers news and current events. Its price is 21 paise.

CHAMBAL—It was first published in 1954. It is being printed in Hindi at Kisan Sandesh Press, Kota and covers news and current affairs. Its retail selling price is 10 paise per copy and total circulation comes to about 1,500 copies.

DESH KI DHARTI—It is also a Hindi daily being published since 1974 and its subject matter is news and current affairs.

RASHTRADOOT—This Hindi daily started publication in 1975 and it covers news and current affairs. Its circulation is about 5,013 copies.

SOCIALIST SAMACHAR—Its publication was started in 1973. Its circulation is about 2,500 copies priced at 15 paise per copy. It covers current affairs.

Weeklies

All the ten weeklies published from Kota are printed in Hindi and all of them cover news and current affairs.

BARAN TIMES—It is published from Baran since 1973. It covers news and current affairs and about 500 copies are circulated.

1. *Press in India, 1976, Part-II*, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, New Delhi, pp. 419-456.

EKATM—It came out in 1969. Printed at Adarsh Printing Press, Kota it is priced at 20 paise per copy and its total circulation comes to about 1,000 copies.

JANWANI—Its first publication dates back to 1942. Now it is printed by Janwani Press, Kota. Its price is 15 paise per copy and circulation comes to 2,000 copies.

JANTA KI AWAZ—It made an appearance for the first time in 1966. It is being printed at Adarsh Press, Kota. Its price is 6 paise per copy and circulation 540 copies.

KISAN SANDESH—It is in publication since 1943 and contains news and current affairs. Its circulation is 1,900 copies and price is 15 paise.

LOK NIRMAL—It came out in 1959. Its printer is Lok Nirman Mudranalaya, Kota. Its price is 10 paise per copy and circulation about 2,000 copies.

MATRI DOOT—It was first published in 1962. Its price per copy is 10 paise and about 1,500 copies are circulated.

MAZDOOR CHETNA—It is being published since 1973 and covers news and current affairs. Its circulation is 2,100 copies and price is 20 paise.

TAKNIKI SAMACHAR—Its publication started in 1969. The price is 20 paise and circulation 950 copies. It covers news and current affairs.

YUG DARPAN—It was printed for the first time in 1972. It is printed by the Yogesh Printers, Kota. Its price is 15 paise per copy and circulation is about 1,400 copies.

Fortnightlies (Hindi)

CHAMBAL SANDESH—Published since 1974, it covers current affairs. Its price is 15 paise per copy.

DAWANAL—It is being published since 1973 and is priced at 15 paise per copy and it covers current affairs.

DHARTI KARE PUKAR—Its printer is Kota Printers, Kota. It first came out in 1970. Its price is 15 paise per copy and it covers current affairs.

GRAMMEEN—Its first publication was in 1970. Now it is being printed at Eagle Printers, Kota. It covers current affairs. Its price per copy is 20 paise and circulation 1,839 copies.

JANRATH—It is a periodical about current affairs being published since 1975. Its price is 25 paise.

KOTA SAMACHAR—This periodical is about news and current affairs and is being published since 1968. It is priced at 25 paise per copy.

NAV YUVAK TIMES—Its publication started in 1974 and it covers current affairs. About 1,832 copies are circulated at 20 paise per copy.

TYCORD MANJARI—It was started in 1967. It is printed by M/S Jyoti Printing Press, Kota and circulated free. It covers labour affairs. Its circulation is 3,370 copies.

YUVA NIRDESH—It first came out in 1971. Now it is being printed at Yogesh Printers, Kota. Its price is 20 paise and circulation 2,167 copies.

Fortnightlies (Other languages)

HAROTI HUNKAR—This is being published since 1967 in Haroti dialect. Its printers are Swatantra Printing Press, Kota. It covers news and current affairs. Its price is 10 paise.

Monthlies (English)

THE BIBLE REMINDER—It is being published since 1974 and is devoted to religion and philosophy. Its price is 50 paise and about 615 copies are circulated.

Monthlies (Hindi)

CHIDAMBRA MASIK—It was printed for the first time in 1969. It is a literary and cultural magazine priced at 75 paise per copy. Its circulation is 450 copies and it is printed by Adarsh Printing Press, Kota.

CHITTORA SAMAS—It is a magazine devoted to social welfare and is being published since 1973.

DHAUNS—It came out in 1972 and is printed at Kisan Sandesh Press. Its price is 15 paise per copy and it covers current affairs. Its circulation is 950 copies.

JAI SHRING—It was started in 1969 and is printed by Devlia Art Printer, Kota. Its annual subscription is Rs. 6.00 and it is devoted to religion and philosophy. Its circulation comes to about 675 copies.

MALI BANDHU—Its publication started in 1974 and it is about social welfare. About 540 copies are circulated and it is priced at 50 paise per copy.

MEENA SAURABH—It was started in 1972 and its printer is Kisan Sandesh Press. Priced at 50 paise per copy, its circulation is 1,000 copies. It covers current affairs.

NARI SANDESH—It is being published since 1973 and is a literary and cultural magazine. Its price is Re. 1.00 per copy.

PORWAL SAMAJ—Its publication started in 1975 and it covers social welfare activities. About 298 copies are circulated and its price is Re. 1.00 per copy.

YUG SADHANA—It was first brought out in 1969 and is printed by Sadhana Press, Kota. It is priced at 34 paise per copy. It is a literary and cultural magazine.

Bi-monthlies

AUDICHYA SANDESH (HINDI & GUJRATI)—It is being published since 1974 and covers social welfare activities. About 325 copies are circulated.

KIA NEWS (ENGLISH & HINDI)—It is being published since 1974 and covers commerce and industry. It is distributed free.

Quarterlies

KRISHI NEEHARIKA—It is being published in Hindi since 1973 and is devoted to agriculture. Its price is Re. 1.00 per copy.

MANAGEMENT BOOK (ENGLISH & HINDI)—This magazine about commerce and industry is being published since 1974. About 2,000 copies are distributed and price is Rs. 3.00 per copy.

Apart from these newspapers and magazines several other periodicals are also published in Kota which are community papers. Their names are *Shriram Patrika*, *Meena Sansar*, *Bagerwal Sandesh*, *Nanwana Samaj*, *Shri Kumarwal Sandesh* and *Vijay Vargiya Sandesh*.

VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

INDIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY, KOTA—The district branch of this Society has a building of its own and its office-bearers include Chairman, Honorary Secretary, Treasurer etc. The Society runs four dispensaries in Kota at Grain Market, Dadabari, Talmandi and Red Cross Bhawan. It distributes Milk and medicine free among poor and needy persons. It also holds medical Camps in rural areas where patients are given free treatment on the spot and chronic cases are brought to Maharao Bhim Singh Hospital, Kota for necessary treatment. Health films are screened at Medical Camps and other places for the benefit of the public. The Society is also running a medical retail shop which sells medicines at cheaper rates, round the clock. It has a portable X-ray machine and Electric Cardiogram machine and respective jobs are done at concessional rates and free in case of deserving and poor persons. The expenditure incurred by the Society during 1974 was Rs. 41,144.

LIONS CLUB, KOTA—It was formed in Kota in 1962 with the purpose of rendering public service and for community welfare. Its office bearers are President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer etc. In Kota district it is running a Maternity Centre and a Sewing School. It distributes Polio Vaccine free of cost, holds free eye relief camps and is doing rural welfare work at Raipura village.

RAJASTHAN ADIM JATI SEWAK SANGH, KOTA—The Kota branch of this organisation was set up in Kota City in 1957 with the purpose of uplifting the backward classes socially and morally through education and *Khadi* village industries. In educational field, the organisation is running three hostels in the district for backward classes at Shahabad, Nahargarh and Kasba Thana. It also runs an Ashram School from 1st to 5th Classes for backward classes at Shahabad. It benefits 25 students per year. It is also running a Destitute Children's Home, 50 literacy centres for adults and one Rehabilitation Centre. Economic assistance and training in *Khadi* and other village industries are provided by this organisation to Scheduled Tribes in the district mostly at Shahabad and Kasba Thana.

MATRI SEWA SADAN, KOTA—It was started in 1947 with a view to uplift women by making them educated and economically independent. It trains girls in sewing, embroidery etc., and provides education upto Middle School standard.

APPENDIX I

Territorial extent of the Parliamentary Constituencies of
Kota District, 1962 to 1971

Name of Constituency	Extent of Constituency
1	2
General Elections 1952¹	
1. Kota-Bundi	Bundi, Hindoli, Patan, Sangod, Ladpura, Pipalda and Anta-Mangrol Assembly constituencies.
2. Kota-Jhalawar	Sironj, Chhabra, Atru, Kishanganj, Jhalrapatan, Khanpur and Manohar Thana Assembly constituencies.
General Elections 1957²	
1. Kota	Kota, Jhalawar and Bundi districts & Begun and Bhensrorgarh tahsils and some villages in Gangrar tahsil.
General Elections 1961³	
1. Kota	Assembly constituencies of Hindoli, Patan, Bundi, Kota, Digod, Pipalda, Baran, Chhabra.
2. Jhalawar	Assembly constituencies of Atru, Chechat, Khanpur, Aklera, Jhalrapatan, Pirawa, Dag, Begun.

1. Statement and map showing delimitation of constituencies for election of the House of the People, Office of the Chief Election Officer, Rajasthan, Jaipur, 1951.
2. Delimitation of Constituencies for General Elections, Election Department, Government of Rajasthan, 1957, p. 2.
3. Delimitation of constituencies for General Elections. Election Department, Government of Rajasthan, 1961, p. 2.

APPENDIX I (Concl'd.)

1	2
General Elections 1967¹	
1. Kota-Bundi	Assembly constituencies of Hindoli, Patan, Bundi, Kota, Digod, Pipalda, Baran and Atru.
2. Kota-Jhalawar	Assembly constituencies of Kishanganj, Chhabra, Ramganj Mandi, Khanpur, Aklera, Jhalrapatan, Pirawa and Dag.
General Elections 1971	
1. Kota-Bundi	Same as in the General Elections of 1967.
1. Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly constituencies Order, 1966, Rajasthan Order No. 14 of Delimitation Commission, India, published by Election Department, Rajasthan, Jaipur.	

APPENDIX II

Territorial extent of Assembly Constituencies of Kota
District, 1952 to 1972

Name of Constituency	Extent of Constituency
1	2
General Elections 1952¹	
1. Sironj	Sironj and Lateri tahsils
2. Chhabra	Chhabra and Chhipa Barod tahsils
3. Atru	Atru tahsil and villages of the Baran tahsil specified below : Bamli, Gordhanpura, Dolatpura, Aklaria, Barani, Bamanhera, Karanaheda, Kotra, Kotri, Mandoli Jagir, Mandela, Pataira, Chak Jalaida, Akaira Jagir, Nahareda-Jagir, Laxmipura, Susawan, Basorikhera, Raptawan, Fatehpura, Niyana, Gopalpura, Mathri, Mathna, Khedli, Manpur Jagir, Tatawa Jagir, Bhatsue, Lisadia, Shambhaspur, Raniheda, Khedli Bhaidoliya, Banda, Koyalla, Miyada, Bambuliya. Kheri, Chainpura, Raroti Laharia
4. Kishanganj	Kishangaj and Shahabad tahsils and villages of Baran tahsil specified below : Ulti Jagir, Kotrisunda, Rithod Shahgarh, Tajgarh, Majravta, Kalyanpura, Ghata, Sambalpur, Chandpura, Chirari, Bhatl Khedi, Jaloida, Gugalhedi,

1. Statement and map showing delimitation of constituencies for Election of the State Legislative Assembly, Office of the Chief Election Officer, Rajasthan, Jaipur, 1951

APPENDIX II (Contd.)

1	2
	Hanutia, Khedahedi, Hikar, Naredi Jagir
5. Sangod	Sangod tahsil and Baran tahsil (excluding such of the villages as are specified in 3 and 4 above)
6. Ladpura	Ladpura (including Kota City) Chechat, Kanwas and Ramganj Mandi tahsils
7. Pipalda	Pipalda, Barod and Itawa tahsils
8. Anta-Mangrol	Digod, Anta and Mangrol tahsils
General Elections 1957¹	
1. Kota	Kota Municipality, and some of the villages in Ladpura tahsil
2. Pipalda	Pipalda, Itawa, Mangrol, Barod and Digod tahsils and Ladpura tahsil (excluding some villages)
3. Baran	Baran, Anta, Sangod, Kanwas Chechat and Ramganj Mand tahsils
4. Chhabra	Chhabra, Chhipa Barod, Atru Kishanganj and Shahabad tahsil
General Elections 1962²	
1. Kota	Kota Municipality and some of the villages in Ladpura tahsil
2. Digod	Digod and Barod tahsils, Ladpura tahsil (excluding Kot Municipality and some of th

1. Delimitation of Constituencies for General Elections, Election Department, Government of Rajasthan, 1957, p. 10.
2. Delimitation of Constituencies for General Elections, Election Department, Government of Rajasthan, 1961, pp. 15-16.

APPENDIX II (Contd.)

1	2
	villages) and some of the villages in Mangrol tahsil
3. Pipalda	Pipalda and Itawa tahsils and Mangrol tahsil (excluding some of the villages)
4. Baran	Anta tahsil, and Baran tahsil (excluding Barana village)
5. Chhabra	Chhabra, Shahabad and Kishanganj tahsils
6. Atru	Atru and Chhipa Barod tahsils and Barana village in Baran tahsil
7. Chechat	Chechat, Kanwas, Ramganj Mandi and Sangod tahsils
General Elections 1967¹	
1. Kota	Kota Municipality (excluding wards 30, 31 and 33)
2. Digod	Ladpura tahsil (excluding Kota Municipality but including wards 30, 31 and 33) and Digod and Sultanpur r.cs. in Digod tahsil
3. Pipalda	Pipalda tahsil and Barod r.c. in Digod tahsil
4. Baran	Baran tahsil (excluding Kalmanda r.c.) and Mangrol tahsil (excluding p.cs. 2-Mau. 4-Bam-bori Kalan, 5-Jarela, 6-Bohat, 7-Pad-liya, 8-Bhatwara and 10-Ishar-pura in Mangrol r.c.
5. Kishanganj (S.T.)	Kishanganj and Shahabad tahsils and p.cs. 2-Mau. 4-Bam-bori Kalan, 5-Jarela, 6-Bohat,

1. *Rajasthan Gazette, Extra-ordinary, Election Department Notification, April, 25th 1966, p. 4.*

p.c. = Patwar Circle
r.c. = Revenue Circle

APPENDIX II (Concl'd.)

1	2
	7-Padliya, 8-Bhatwara and 10-Isharpura in Mangrol r.c. in Mangrol tahsil
6. Chhabra	Chhabra and Chhipa Barod tahsils
7. Artu (S.C.)	Atru tahsil, Kalmanda r.c. in Baran tahsil, and Bapawar r.c. in Sangod tahsil
8. Ramganj Mandi	Ramganj Mandi tahsil and Kanwas and Sangod r.c.s. Sangod tahsil
General Elections 1971¹	
	Same as in the General Elections of 1967

1. *Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1966, Rajasthan, Order No. 14 of Delimitation Commission, India, published by Election Department, Rajasthan, Jaipur.*

CHAPTER XIX

PLACES OF INTEREST

Anta¹

Situated in Mangrol tahsil and lying 45 km. to the east of Kota town on the main road connecting Kota and Baran, the place is the headquarters of a Panchayat Samiti and a sub-tahsil. It is also connected by train, being a railway station on the Kota-Bina broad gauge. The nearest town from here is Baran, 22 km. to the south-east.

The place is electrified and has facilities of post and telegraph office and telephone. Water is supplied to the place through pipelines by the Public Health Engineering Department. The place has a police station, a rest house, two primary schools, one middle school for boys and another for girls, a secondary school (boys), an allopathic hospital, a veterinary hospital, a *Krishi Upaj Mandi* and a marketing society.

Besides the office of the Vikas Adhikari, the offices of the Assistant Land Records Officer and the Assistant Engineer (Irrigation-Drainage) are also located here. The place has two temples, that of Anant Bhagwan and Goverdhannath. Four kilometres to the north-west is a village, Nagda by name which has an old temple dedicated to Lord Shiva. Kali Sindh river flows in its vicinity.

The population of the place in 1971 was 7,430.

Atru²

It is situated 96 km. south-east of Kota town on the main road connecting Kota with Chhabra. It is also a railway station on the Kota-Bina broad gauge. Atru is the headquarters of a tahsil and a Panchayat Samiti of the same name. The nearest town is Baran, 27 km. north-west of it.

The place is electrified and has the usual amenities of post and telegraph, telephone, water supply, police station, branches of State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur, Co-operative Bank and Land Development Bank,

1. Source : Office of Assistant Land Records Officer, Anta; *Census 1971, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Kota District*, pp. 28 and 32.
2. Source : Office of the Tahsildar, Atru; *Census 1971, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Kota District*, pp. 82, 84, 88 and 90.

a *Krishi Upaj Mandi*, a rest house, a *Dharamshala*, a primary school, two middle schools (one for girls and another for boys), a higher secondary school, a primary health centre and a veterinary hospital. The offices of Tahsildar, Vikas Adhikari, Forest Ranger, Overseer, Minor Irrigation Scheme, Excise Inspector, Court of Munsif, Gram Panchayat, Nyaya Panchayat, a distillery of Ganganagar Sugar Mills and Junior Engineer, Rajasthan State Electricity Board are located here.

The village had a population of 3,096 during 1971 Census. The usual modes of conveyance are bullock carts, horses and cycles. The place has three temples, namely, those of Ganesh, Garhigaj and Phooldeora, and also an Idgah.

South-west of this place at a distance of about 24 km. is the fort of Shergarh on the banks of Parwan river which can be approached from Atru by a *Katcha* road and from Baran by a motorable road. The village has a few ancient temples of historical importance. The fort is a protected monument.

Baran¹

Located in 25° 6'N and 79° 31'E on the left bank of the Banganga rivulet, a tributary of the Parbati river, Baran was the headquarters of a district of the same name in the erstwhile Kota State. It is situated to the east of Kota town, about 72 km. away by road and 67 km. by train, and is now the headquarters of a sub-division, tahsil and Panchayat Samiti of the same name. The town is said to have been founded by the Solanki Rajputs during 14th or 15th century and is believed to be called by its present name because it was populated by the inhabitants of twelve *(Barah)* adjacent villages. It was a trade centre for opium and known for *Chundri Bandish* or tie and dye work. The *Imperial Gazetteer of India, Provincial Series* (1908) mentions that the pattern of tie and die work was produced by knotting up with thread any portion of the cloth which was to escape being dyed and as a separate knotting was required for each of the numerous colours in the case of an elaborate design, the delicacy and labour involved were enormous.

This municipal town possesses post and telegraph office, telephone, electricity, water supply facilities, an allopathic hospital, an ayurvedic dispensary, a veterinary dispensary, two colleges (one for general education and another for Sanskrit education), two higher secondary

1. Source : Office of the Tahsildar, Baran; *Imperial Gazetteer of India*, Vol. VI, p. 428; *Census 1971, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Kota District*, pp. 2-4b,

schools (one for boys and another for girls), three middle schools and seven primary schools, a police station with an out-post, a club, a cinema house, a public park and a garden, public library, a dak bungalow (P.W.D.), a *Dharamshala*, branches of the Bank of Rajasthan, State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur, Punjab National Bank, the Land Mortgage Bank, the Kota Central Co-operative Bank, a *Krishi Upaj Mandi* and a few co-operative societies.

The important manufactures of the town are iron and steel goods and leather footwear. It is an important trade centre, its main exports are foodgrain, rice, *Dhania* (coriander) and oil seeds while its main imports are sugar, merchandise and cloth.

Besides the offices/courts of the Sub-Divisional Officer and Tahsildar, the town has the office of the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Munsif Court, offices of various departments, viz., State Excise, Commercial Taxes, Co-operative, Forest, Water-works and Agriculture. An office of the Central Excise Department is also located here. The Agriculture Department has an agricultural farm, a dairy and an agricultural training centre.

The place possesses a mosque, two *Gurudwaras* and two temples. It is a thriving town, its population in 1901 was barely 7,892 which increased to 29,809 in 1971.

Chechat¹

Chechat, a panchayat samiti headquarters of the same name, is situated to the south of Kota town (82 km. by road) and to the north-west of Ramganj Mandi (22 km.) which is its tahsil headquarters. The village is electrified and possesses post and telegraph office, telephone, police station, a primary school, a middle school for girls and a higher secondary school, a veterinary dispensary, an allopathic dispensary and a maternity and child welfare centre. The village is served by a branch of Central Bank of India. Its population during 1971 Census was 4,285.

Chhabra²

Chhabra town is situated in the south-eastern corner of the district and is connected with Kota town by rail (126 km.) as well as by road. It is the headquarters of a sub-division, tahsil and panchayat samiti of the same name.

1. Source : Office of the Tahsildar, Ramganj Mandi; *Census 1971, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Kota District*, pp. 64 and 70.
2. Source : Office of the Executive Officer, Municipality, Chhabra and *Census 1971, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Kota District*, pp. 2-4 b.

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This municipal town is electrified and has a hospital, an ayurvedic dispensary, a veterinary hospital, five primary schools, one middle school and two secondary schools, a police station a dak bungalow, a *Dharamshala*, post and telegraph office, telephone and piped water supply. It is served by two banks, State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur and the Kota Central Co-operative Bank.

Besides the offices/courts of the Sub-Divisional Officer, Tahsildar and Munsif, the town has the offices of the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Vikas Adhikari and Range Officer of the Forest Department and a sub-jail. A hostel maintained by the Social Welfare Department is also located here.

The important manufactures of the town are wooden articles and dyed and printed cloth. The exports of the place include foodgrains, *Dhania* (coriander) and poppy seeds, while its imports are cloth, grocery and iron-goods.

The town had a population of 6,724 in 1901 which increased to 9,707 in 1971.

Chhipa Barod

Chhipa Barod is the headquarters of a tahsil and a panchayat samiti of the same name and is situated 128 km. to the south-east of Kota town with which it is connected by road. The nearest railway station is at Salpura, 18 km. away.

Chhipa Barod, though classified as a town during 1971 census has no municipality. It possesses a hospital, an ayurvedic dispensary, a secondary school, a middle school and nine primary schools, a public library, two banks, a water-works, a police station, veterinary hospital, *Gram* panchayat, post and telegraph office and telephone facilities. Besides the offices of the Tahsildar and Vikas Adhikari, there are offices of Forest Ranger, Public Works Department, Kraya Vikraya Sahkari Samiti, Gram Sewa Sahkari Samiti and Rajasthan State Electricity Board.

The manufactures of the town are handloom cloth, dyed and printed cloth and wooden articles. Commodities which are exported from the district consist of *Dhania* (coriander), poppy seeds and *tendu* leaves while those imported include cloth, kerosene oil and salt.

The town had a population of 8,704 during 1971 census.

Darah Games Sanctuary

Situated at a distance of 50 km. south of Kota, the sanctuary is located in the Mukandara range of hills. It is rich in wild fauna and is managed by the Forest Department. Visitors can see the wild life from the watch towers erected for this purpose in the sanctuary.

Digod¹

The village of Digod lies at a distance of 25 km. east of Kota and is the headquarters of a tahsil of the same name. It is also a railway station on Kota-Bina railway track but the distance from station to the village is about 6 km.

The place has a post and telegraph office with facility of telephone, electricity, an allopathic dispensary, a primary school, a middle school for girls, a secondary school, a police out-post and a branch of the State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur. The Office of the Tahsildar for Command Area Development is also located here.

The village had a population of 2,446 during 1971 census.

Indargarh²

A municipal town in Pipalda tahsil, Indargarh is situated to the north-east of Kota town and connected with it by rail (72 km.) and road (108 km.) It is the headquarters of a sub-tahsil of the same name. The offices of the Junior Engineer, Rajasthan State Electricity Board, Krish Upaj Mandi Samiti and Forest Range Office are also located here.

The town is electrified and has the facilities of water supply, electricity, post and telegraph, telephone, police station, a rest house, two *Dharamshalas*, two primary schools, a middle school for girls, a secondary school, an allopathic dispensary and a veterinary dispensary. The usual mode of conveyance in the town is tonga.

Three religious fairs³, namely Kawaleshwar Mahadeo (*Kartika Sudi* 15 or October-November), Gopreshwar Mahadeo (*Magh Badi* 2 or November-December) and Mataji (*Vaisakha Sudi* 15 or March-April) are held here.

Itawa

Itawa, situated in Pipalda tahsil, is the headquarters of a panchayat samiti of the same name. It is 50 km. north of Baran town. The village had a population of 4,474 in 1971. It has a higher secondary school, three primary schools, a police station, a hospital, a post and telegraph office,

1. Source : Office of the Tahsildar, Digod; *Census 1971, Rajasthan District Census Handbook, Kota District*, pp. 20 & 24.

2. Source : Office of the Executive Officer, Municipality, Indargarh; *Census 1971 Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Kota District*, pp. 2-4b.

3. *District Census Handbook, Kota District 1961*, p. 386.

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telephone, a rest house, branches of Punjab National Bank, Bhumi Vikas Bank, the Kota Central Co-operative Bank, Offices of the Assistant Engineer, Land Development Programme and Sumerganj Mandi Krya Vikrya Sahkari Samiti.

Kethun

A place in Ladpura tahsil about 14 km. from Kota, Kethun is known for handloom *Sarees* called as *Doria*. It had a population of 6,154 in 1961 which increased to 9,303 in 1971. It is connected with Kota town by a tarred road and possesses facilities of post and telegraph, telephone, electricity, rest-house (Irrigation Department), a branch of Central Bank of India, a high school, primary health centre, *Ayurvedic Ausha-dhalaya* and police station. Auto-rickshaws and tongas are available for local conveyance.

Kishanganj¹

The headquarters of a tahsil of the same name, Kishanganj is situated 16 km. east of Baran town, with which it is connected by road and which is also the nearest railway station for those bound for this destination. The place had a population of 3,374 during 1971. The village is electrified and has a post and telegraph office, telephone, a branch of State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur, a high school, two primary schools, an allopathic dispensary, a veterinary dispensary, a police station and *Dharamshala*. A fair known as *Tejaji*² is held here on *Bhadrapad Sudi* 10 (August-September) which is attended by people of all the communities.

Kota³

Seat of the former princely State of Kota, the town is now the headquarters of the district administration. It is a railway junction on the Delhi-Bombay section of Western Railway and is connected with Jaipur both by rail and road.

This municipal town situated on the banks of river Chambal has grown into an industrial complex in recent years. Its population in 1951 was 65,107 which increased to 2,12,991 in 1971. The old town is enclosed by massive bastioned walls, now giving way. When last gazetteer was written (1908), there were six massive double gates which were used to be closed during night. This practice, after the expansion of the town beyond the old periphery and the changed circumstances is no more in vogue. The place is electrified and has facilities of post and telegraph, telephone

1. Source : Office of the Tahsildar, Kishanganj.

2. *District Census Handbook, Kota District* (1961), p. 387.

3. Source : Office of the Tahsildar, Ladpura.

exchange, branches of Central Bank, United Commercial Bank, Rajasthan Bank, State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur, Punjab National Bank, Bank of India, State Bank of India, Bank of Baroda, Union Bank of India, New Bank of India, Allahabad Bank, Hindustan Commercial Bank, and Co-operative Bank, two colleges (one for girls and another for boys), higher secondary, middle and primary schools, a poly-technic, a Teachers' Training College of degree level, allopathic hospitals and dispensaries, *Ayurvedic* and *Unani* dispensaries, maternity centre, veterinary hospital and dispensary, three public parks and two gardens,* three libraries, five cinema houses, two clubs and police stations. The town has a circuit-house, a dak bungalow (P.W.D.), a rest house (Chambal) and five *Dharamshalas* besides other lodges. The place is a big grain *Mandi*. In industrial field, it is known for production of fertiliser, nylon thread and handloom cloth.

The important offices located in the town are :

STATE GOVERNMENT—District Collector, Superintendent of Police, Commissioner Chambal Area Development, Court of District and Sessions Judge, Deputy Inspector General of Police, Superintending Engineer of Public Works Department, Director, Land Development, Joint Director of Agriculture Department, Director Forest Project, Deputy Commissioner, Commercial Taxes, Chief Medical Officer, Mining Engineer, Deputy Town Planner, Deputy Labour Commissioner, Commandant of Rajasthan Armed Constabulary, Deputy Director of *Ayurved* and District Education Officer.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—Assistant Collector of Central Excise, Income Tax Officer, Executive Engineer Telegraphs, Sub-Divisional Officer Telegraphs, Sub-Divisional Officer, Telephones, Superintendent of Post Offices, Deputy Commissioner Narcotics, Incharge, Rajasthan Atomic Power Project, Assistant Director of Industries, Divisional Superintendent of Railways, Army Station Commanding Officer and Central Soil Conservation Officer.

OTHERS—Officer-in-charge, Food Corporation of India, Superintending Engineer of Rajasthan State Electricity Board and Zila Pramukh of Zila Parishad.

Places worth-seeing here include the *Garh* or the fort, Dad Devi temple, Kansuwa temple and Shiva temple at Bhitaria Kund. Kota town is known for the Dashera celebrations and people from adjacent villages

*An excellent garden (Chambal garden) has been recently developed on the banks of Chambal river. It is very well maintained and is a delightful resort for the town-dwellers.

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and districts flock here on this occasion when a fair is held. Formerly, masonry structures depicting the torsos of Ravana and his associates were retained permanently on the site of Dashera celebrations and heads were temporarily raised on them on the occasion of Dashera. They were, however, not burnt, but were beheaded. However, this practice has been abandoned now and effigies of Ravana and his associates are prepared for the occasion and are burnt as a part of Dashera celebrations, as elsewhere. The *Doria sarees* of Kethun, reputed for their design and texture, have a ready market here. For local conveyance, motor taxi, auto-rickshaw, cycle rickshaw and tonga are available.

The village of Ladpura, which is now almost a part of Kota city, is the headquarter of tahsil and panchayat samiti of the same name. The town of Kota is included in this tahsil.

Mangrol¹

Situated to the north-east of Kota town at a distance of 83 km. by road, Mangrol is the headquarters of a tahsil of the same name. Rail route is available upto Baran from where Mangrol is only 26 km. to the north and reached by road. The town is situated on the right bank of Banganga river, a tributary of the Parbati. The place is electrified and has post and telegraph office, telephone, two rest houses, higher secondary, high, middle and primary schools, allopathic hospital, *Ayurvedic* dispensary, maternity and child welfare centre and a police station.

During the princely regime, it was the headquarters of a district² of the same name in Kota State and site of a battle fought in 1821 between Maharao Kishor Singh of Kota and his minister Zalim Singh in which the former was defeated.

The place had a population of 5,156 in 1901 which increased to 10,718 in 1971.

Pipalda Kalan³

It is the headquarters of Pipalda tahsil and had a population of only 2,992 persons in 1971. It is connected with the district headquarters by road, the nearest town, however, is Baran (60 km.). The place possesses two primary schools, a secondary school, a dispensary, a primary health centre and maternity and child welfare centre, telephone facilities, a post

1. Source : Office of the Tahsildar, Mangrol.
2. *Imperial Gazetteer of India*, Vol. XVII, pp. 180-81.
3. *Census 1971, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Kota District*, pp. 14-18.

and telegraph office, a branch of State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur and office of Krishi Upaj Mandi.

Ramganj Mandi¹

Situated 73 km. south of Kota town, Ramganj Mandi is a railway station on Kota-Nagda section of the Western Railway and is sub-divisional and tahsil headquarters of the same name. It is also connected with Kota by road (80 km.). The town is electrified and has water supply. It has a municipality, post and telegraph office, telephone exchange, a higher secondary school for boys, a secondary school for girls, eight primary and two montessory (Bal Mandir) schools, allopathic hospitals, a private *Ayurvedic* hospital, a maternity and child welfare centre, a veterinary hospital, branches of State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur, the Bank of Rajasthan Ltd., Central Bank of India, the Kota Central Co-operative Bank Ltd. and the Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank, Krishi Upaj Mandi Samiti office, a marketing society, *Dharamshalas*, a guest house of the A. S. I. Co., a hostel run by the Social Welfare Department, a police station, a cinema house and a club.

The place has a court of Munsif Magistrate and offices of the Sub-Divisional Officer, Tahsildar, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Assistant Engineer, P. W. D., a sub-jail and offices of Excise and Mining departments. An office of the Junior Engineer, Rajasthan State Electricity Board and another that of Rajasthan State Warehousing Corporation are also located here. Another office, that of Associated Iron and Steel Factory Pvt. Ltd. also functions here.

The town is known for its stone of *Farshi* quality as well as for the *Mandi* of coriander, chillies, poppy head, *Sonf* and gum. The population of the place was 5,111 in 1951 which increased to 11,185 in 1971.

Sangod²

Sangod is situated on the right bank of the Ujar, a tributary of the Kali Sindh, 75 km. south-east of Kota town with which it is connected by road. The place is the headquarters of a tahsil and panchayat samiti of the same name. It is electrified and has post and telegraph office, telephone, branches of State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur, the Kota Co-operative Bank and the Land Development Bank, a higher secondary, two middle and one primary schools, a police station, an allopathic hospital and a veterinary hospital. The village gets water

1. Source : Office of the Municipality, Ramganj Mandi.
2. Source : Office of the Tahsildar, Sangod.

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through taps managed by the water supply scheme of the Public Health Engineering Department.

A minor cattle fair is organised here by the panchayat samiti during *Jyeshth Sudi* 1 to 10 (May-June). The place had a population of 9,696 persons in 1971.

Shahabad¹

It is the headquarters of the eastern-most tahsil of the district, as well as a panchayat samiti bearing the same name. It is 80 km. from Baran, its sub-divisional headquarters and 152 km. from Kota. The village is said to have acquired its name after emperor Shahajahan who founded it. This small village had a population of 2,089 in 1971 and possesses a post office, telephone, a branch of State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur, a higher secondary school, primary school, an allopathic dispensary, a veterinary hospital, police station and a rest house. The office of the Deputy Superintendent of Police is also located here. The village has an old fort, a mosque (Jama Masjid), said to have been built by Shahajahan and a temple of sage Balmiki at Sitabari (39 km.) with a cluster of *Kunds* (ponds). Sitabari is a religious place and a fair takes place from *Vaisakha Sudi* 15 to *Jyaistha Badi* 15 (April-May). It is attended by a large number of devotees, even from adjacent district of Madhya Pradesh. Visitors attending the fair take a dip in the *Kunds* (ponds) and offer grain, *Batashas* (sugar drops), jaggery, coconuts, cash etc. to the various temples located here.

Sultanpur²

Situated in Digod tahsil, Sultanpur is 36 km. east of Kota town and is connected with it by road. It is the headquarters of a panchayat samiti bearing the same name and possesses facilities of post office, telephone, electricity, secondary school, middle school for girls and primary school, allopathic dispensary, police station, two rest houses (P.W.D. and Irrigation Department), a *Dharamshala* and branches of Co-operative Bank and Central Bank of India. Water to the village is supplied through piped line from wells.

Offices of the Executive Engineer, Land Development Programme Assistant Engineer (L.D.P.), Assistant Engineer World Bank, Assistant Engineer (Irrigation) and District Extension Officer (C.A.D.) are located here. It is also a grain *Mandi* under Krishi Upaj Mandi, Anta.

1. Source : Office of the Tahsildar, Shahabad.
2. Source : Office of the Tahsildar, Digod.

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GLOSSARY

<i>Abadi</i>	Residential area
<i>Acharya</i>	Post-graduation in Sanskrit
<i>Angarkhi</i>	A sort of tight short coat
<i>Ashvina</i>	Seventh month of the Vikrami calendar followed by the Hindus
<i>Badi</i>	Dark fortnight of Hindu month
<i>Bajri</i>	Sand found near the river beds
<i>Bandi</i>	A sort of tight short coat
<i>Baniya</i>	Trading class
<i>Bati</i>	A small thick lump of flour baked on open fire and made delicious by adding ghee etc.
<i>Bhadrapada</i>	Sixth month of the Vikrami calendar followed by the Hindus
<i>Bhajan</i>	Hymn
<i>Bhang</i>	Hemp
<i>Bhashavigyan</i>	Philology
<i>Bhat</i>	A tribe whose members are professed genealogists and poets, a bard
<i>Bidi Biri</i>	Indian crude form of cigarette, tobacco rolled in leaves
<i>Binola</i>	Cotton seed
<i>Bir</i>	Grass land
<i>Bohra</i>	An indigenous money-lender
<i>Chaitra</i>	First month of the year of Vikrami calendar, followed by the Hindus
<i>Charas</i>	Hemp
<i>Chatshala</i>	An indigenous Hindu School imparting elementary education
<i>Chopar</i>	A game like back-gammon which is played by dices
<i>Dalia</i>	A preparation from crushed wheat boiled with water, hominy
<i>Daroga</i>	An official of the Excise Department
<i>Dhanas</i>	A quadrangular basin on the upper edge of a well used for releasing the water drawn from the well

Dharamshala
Dhobi
Diwan
Doli
Durbar
Farman
Faujdar

Ganda
Ganja
Gaushala
Ghagra

Ghani

Girah
Girdawar
Gotra
Gram
Gram Sabha
Gram Sevak
Gramdan
Gur
Gur-khandsari
Hakim
Hakim Mal

Halka
Hat
Hawan
Jagir
Jain Agams
Jamadar
Jungli
Jyestha

Jyotish
Kabaddi
Kabja
Kameej

A charitable halting place, an inn
Washerman
Minister
Palanquin
Royal court
A decree, an order
An official having magisterial and police powers
An amulet
Hemp
Cow house
A skirt, usually ankle high and gathered at waist in innumerable plaits and used by rural women
An indigenous oil mill usually worked by bullocks
A unit of measurement
A revenue official
Parentage, ancestral line
Village
Village council
Village level worker
Donation of village
Jaggery, raw sugar
Raw sugar
A Muslim physician
Officer incharge for collecting revenue in the district
A circle, area
Market
A sacred fire
A fief
Jain literature
Head constable
Wild
Third month of the year of Vikrami calendar followed by the Hindus
Astrology
An indigenous sport in India
A blouse
A shirt

<i>Kanchali</i>	A bodice
<i>Kankar</i>	Gravel
<i>Kanungo</i>	A superintendent of village papers
<i>Kartika</i>	Eighth month of the Vikrami calendar followed by the Hindus
<i>Karyanubhav Yojna</i>	Earning while learning scheme
<i>Katha</i>	Catechu
<i>Keertan</i>	Recitation accompanied by music
<i>Khalsa</i>	Lands directly managed by the State, crown land
<i>Kho-Kho</i>	A game
<i>Kiledar</i>	The commandant of a fort or garrison
<i>Kotwal</i>	A Police Officer
<i>Kotwali</i>	Police Station
<i>Krishi Nipuns</i>	Expert in agriculture
<i>Krishnalila</i>	A ballet on the life of Lord Krishna
<i>Kurta</i>	A cuffless, collarless loose shirt for males
<i>Kutch road</i>	Unmetalled road
<i>Loogra</i>	A loose wrap for the body and the head, used by females
<i>Lota</i>	A water pot
<i>Magha</i>	Eleventh month of the Vikrami Calendar followed by the Hindus
<i>Mahajan</i>	An indigenous money-lender
<i>Mahal</i>	A territorial sub-division of Mughal administration
<i>Mahuwa</i>	<i>Bassia latifolia</i> tree
<i>Mandi</i>	A market, a regulated market
<i>Mansab</i>	A rank in the official hierarchy in the Mughal administration
<i>Mansabdar</i>	One who held a <i>mansab</i> or a rank in the official hierarchy in the Mughal administration
<i>Mantra</i>	A Vedic hymn, a sacred text used as an incantation
<i>Margshirsha</i>	Ninth month of the Vikrami calendar followed by the Hindus
<i>Mehtar</i>	Scavenger
<i>Meithi</i>	A seed of a leafy vegetable

*Menhdi Mandan**Muddha**Mundan**Munshi**Musafir Khana**Mutawallis**Nagar Kotwal**Nagarseth**Nakkaras**Namkin**Nazim**Nazr**Nishan**Nizamat**Nyaya Panchayat**Odhani**Pajama**Palki**Panchas**Pargana**Patel**Patta**Patwari**Phalguna**Pradhan**Purdah-Nashin**Puri**Rabri**Rakhi**Ramlila*

Making attractive designs on palms with the paste of myrtle leaves
 A chair with or without back-rest and arms and made from reed or cane and having a circular seat
 Hair cutting ceremony
 Clerk
 An inn
 Trustees
 Police officer in charge of city
 An indigenous money-lender
 Kettle drums
 Saltish dish
 Revenue official
 A present or a gift
 Heraldic insignia and arms
 An administrative division of territory during princely regime
 A village council for dispensing justice
 A wrap for shoulders and head for females
 Loose trousers
 Palanquin
 Members of Panchayat
 Revenue circle
 Head of the village
 A deed, title, grant
 A revenue official at village level
 Twelfth month of the Vikrami calendar followed by the Hindus
 Head of the Panchayat Samiti
 A woman living in seclusion, veil
 A small unleavened fried bread
 A preparation of *Jowar*, *Bajra*, maize or barley flour boiled with whey
 A festival of Hindus when sisters tie sacred threads round the brothers' wrists and in return get promise of protection under all circumstances
 A ballet on the life of Lord Rama

<i>Ratri Pathshala</i>	A night school
<i>Risaldar</i>	An officer of mounted police
<i>Sagwan</i>	Teak
<i>Sahitya</i>	Literature
<i>Sanad</i>	A grant, a charter
<i>Santri</i>	Guard, gate keeper
<i>Sardar</i>	A chieftain
<i>Sarkar</i>	A territorial division in Mughal administrative system
<i>Sarpanch</i>	Chairman of village council
<i>Saunf</i>	Aniseed
<i>Shramdan</i>	Voluntary labour
<i>Sowar</i>	Horse rider
<i>Sudi</i>	Bright fortnight of Hindu month
<i>Sulphi</i>	Smoking of hemp drug by putting it in a <i>Chilam</i> (an earthen cigar)
<i>Tantra</i>	A religious textbook of the Saktas; also used for practising its doctrines
<i>Tarkshastra</i>	Logic
<i>Taveej</i>	A charm, amulet
<i>Thana</i>	Police Station
<i>Thanedar</i>	Sub-inspector of Police
<i>Thikana</i>	A principality
<i>Upadhayaya</i>	Examination in Sanskrit equalent to intermediate
<i>Vaidya</i>	A Hindu Physician
<i>Vaisakha</i>	Second month of the Vikrami calendar followed by the Hindus
<i>Vibhagiya Adhyaksha</i>	Head of the Department
<i>Wakf</i>	Charitable Endowment

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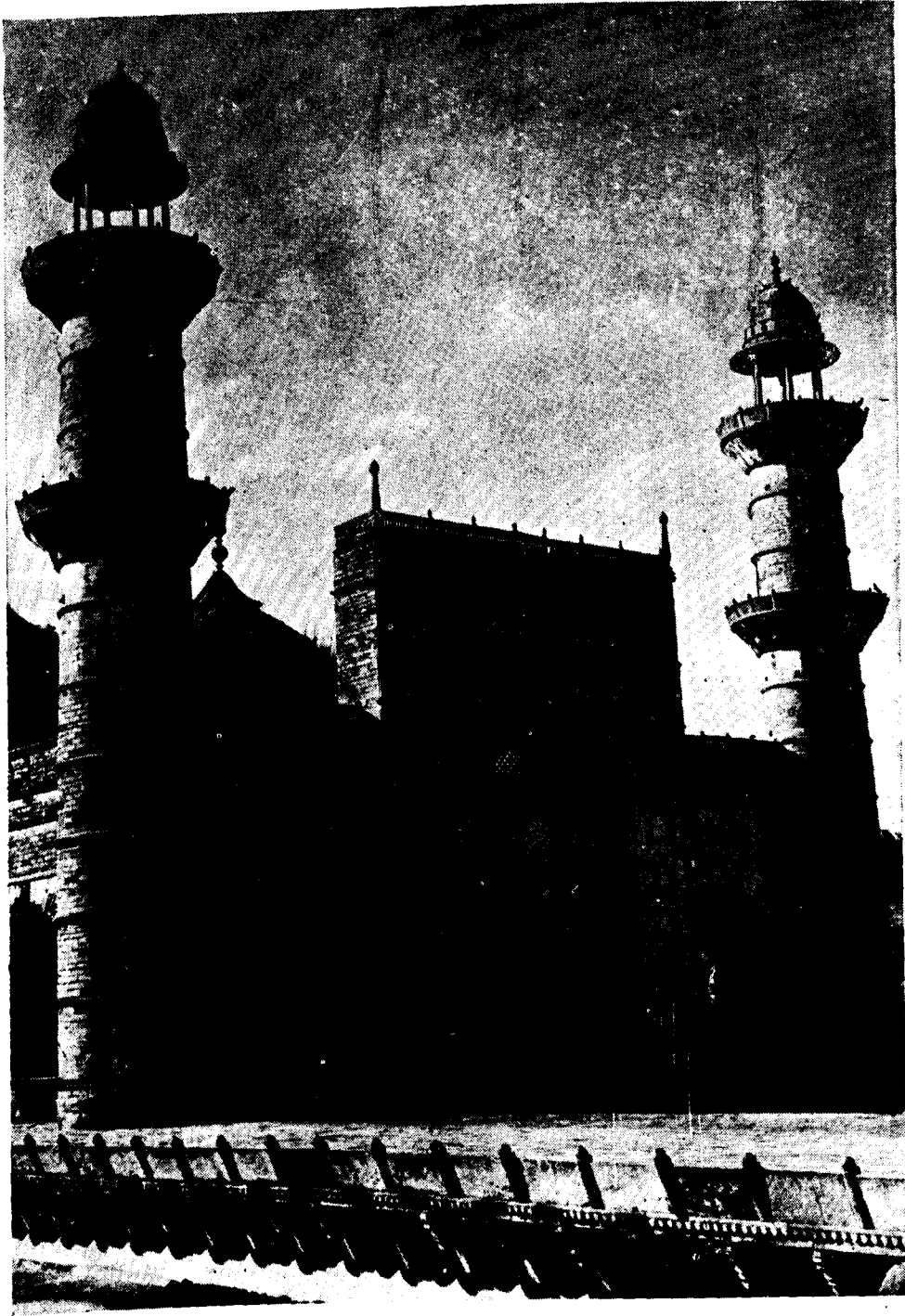
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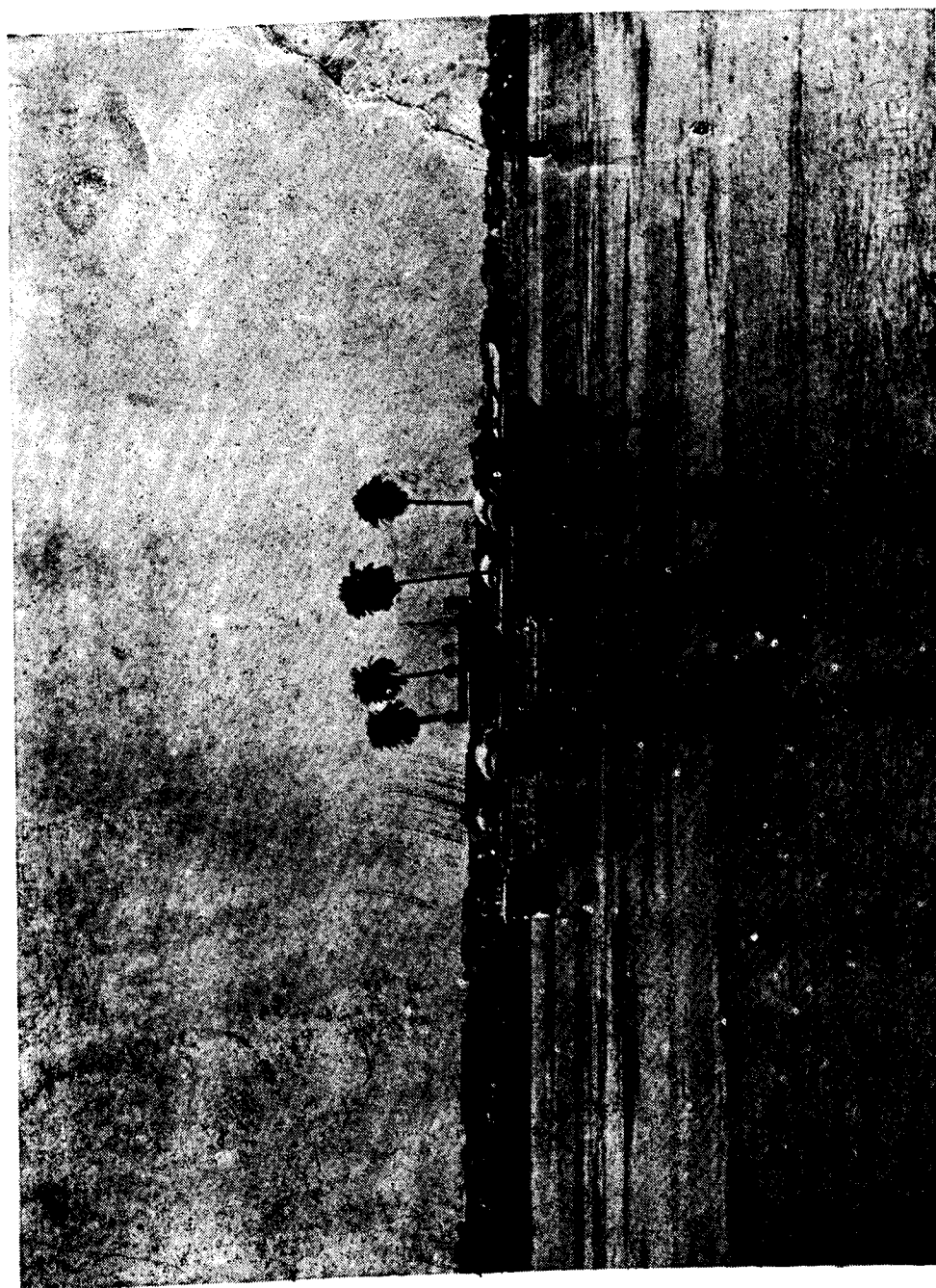
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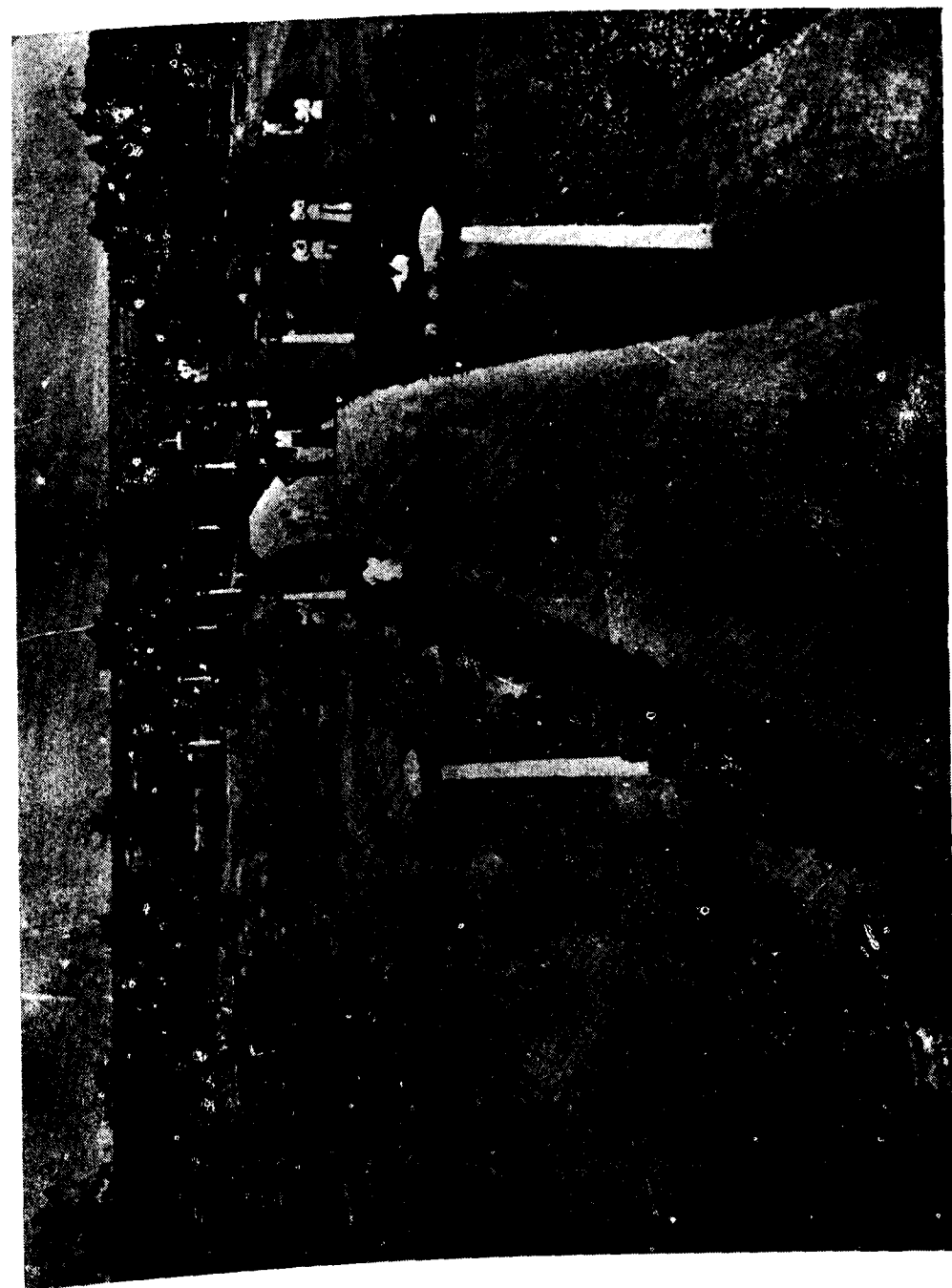




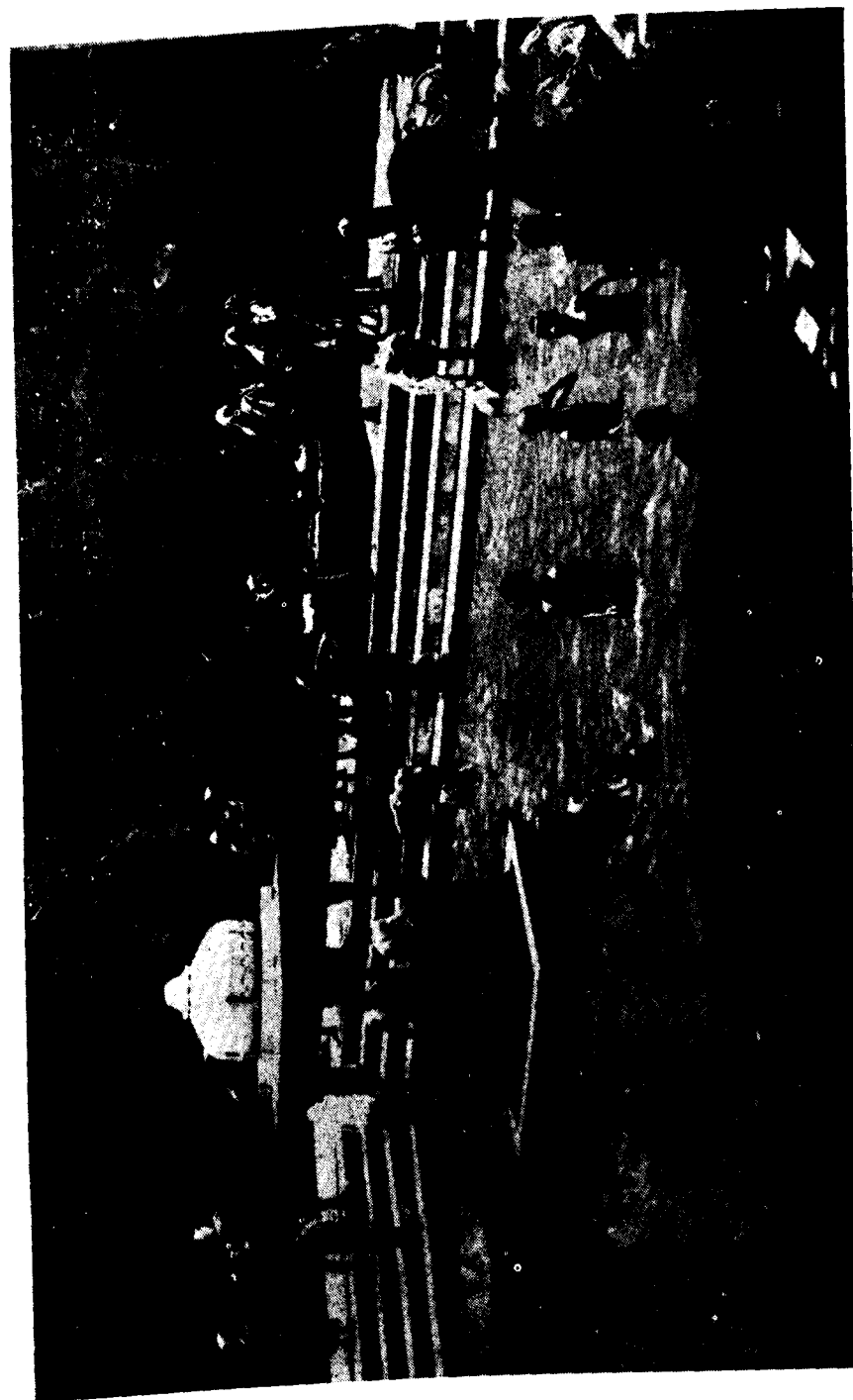
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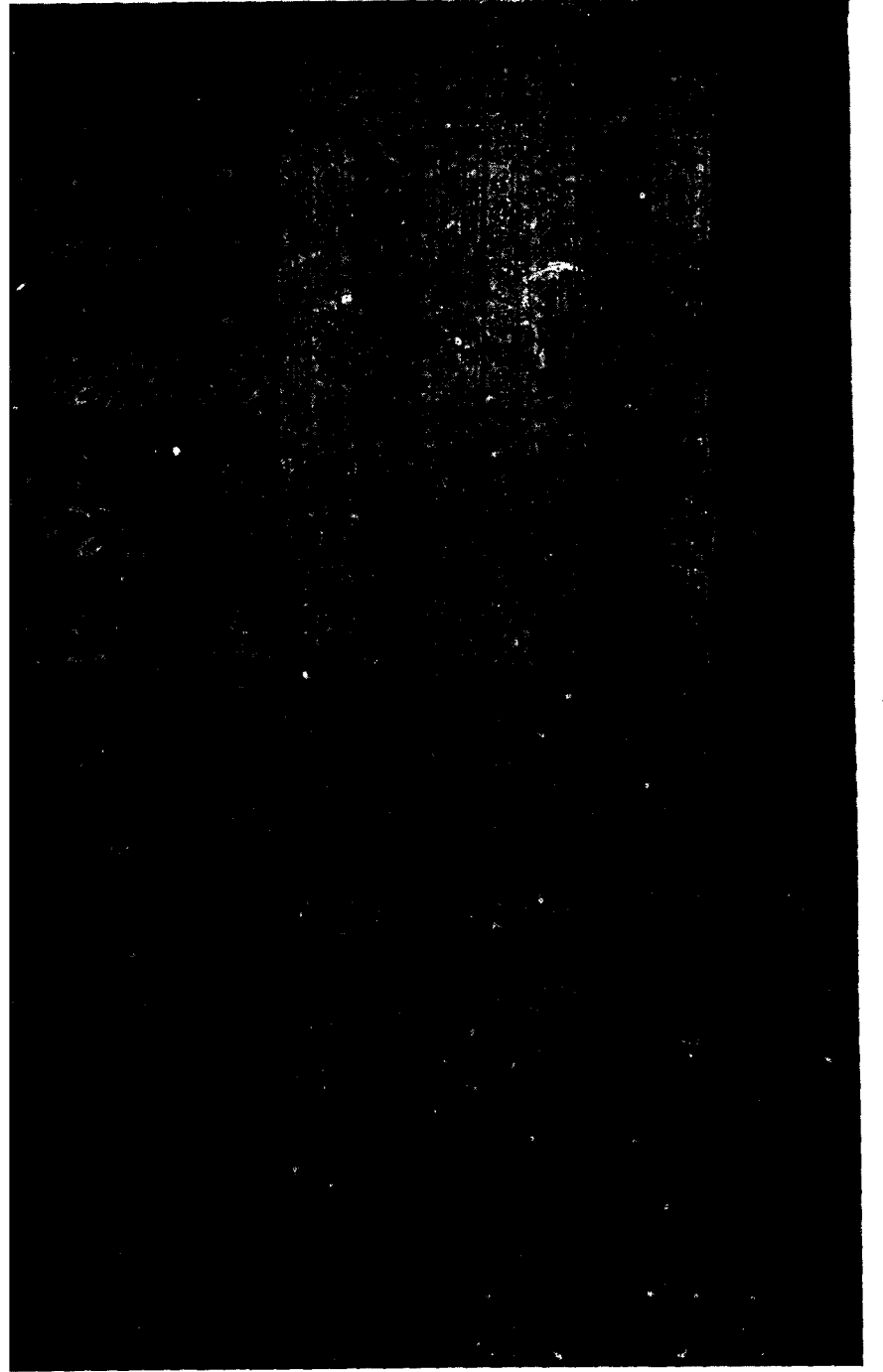
Fort at Kota



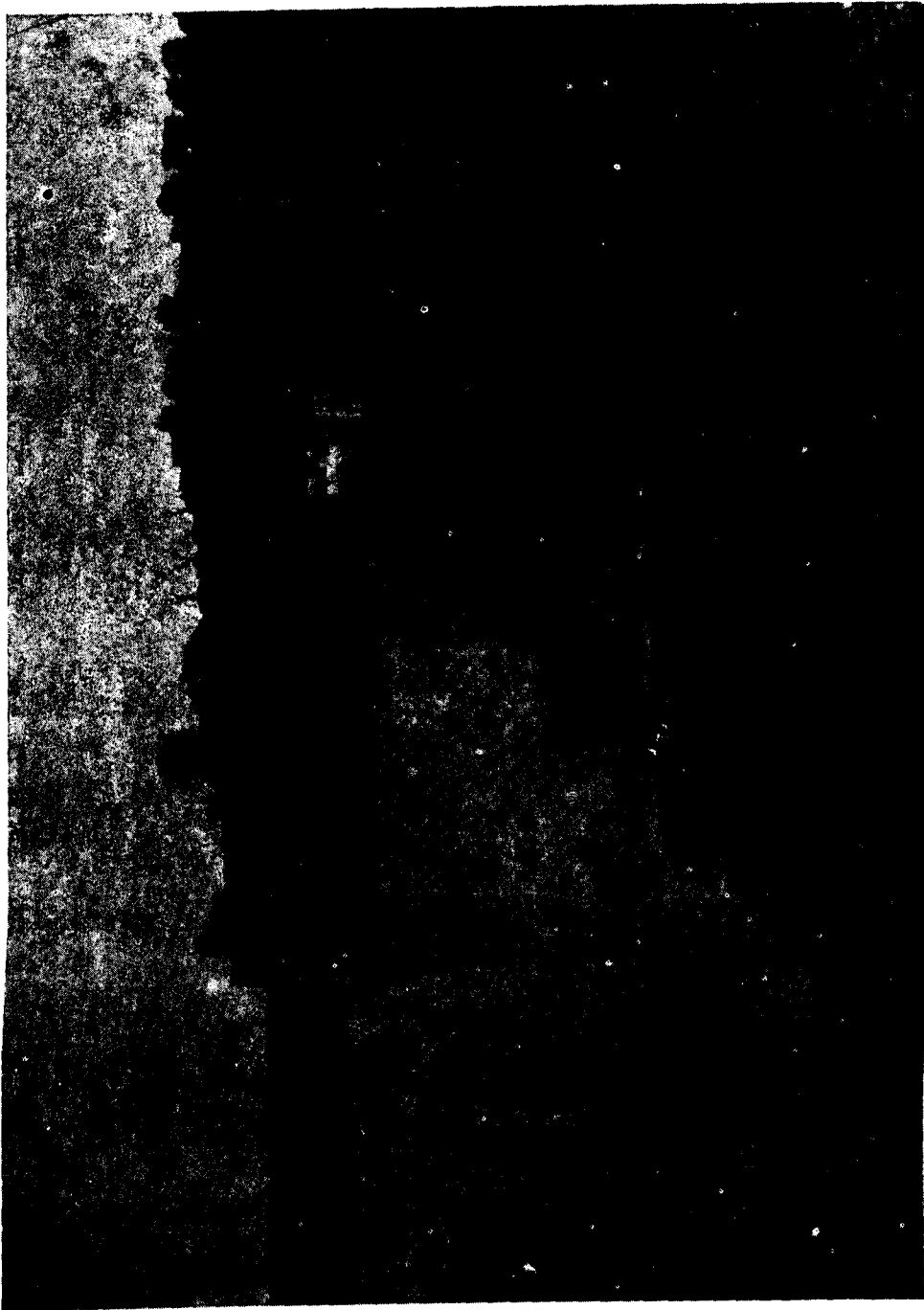
A view of Chambal Garden, Kota



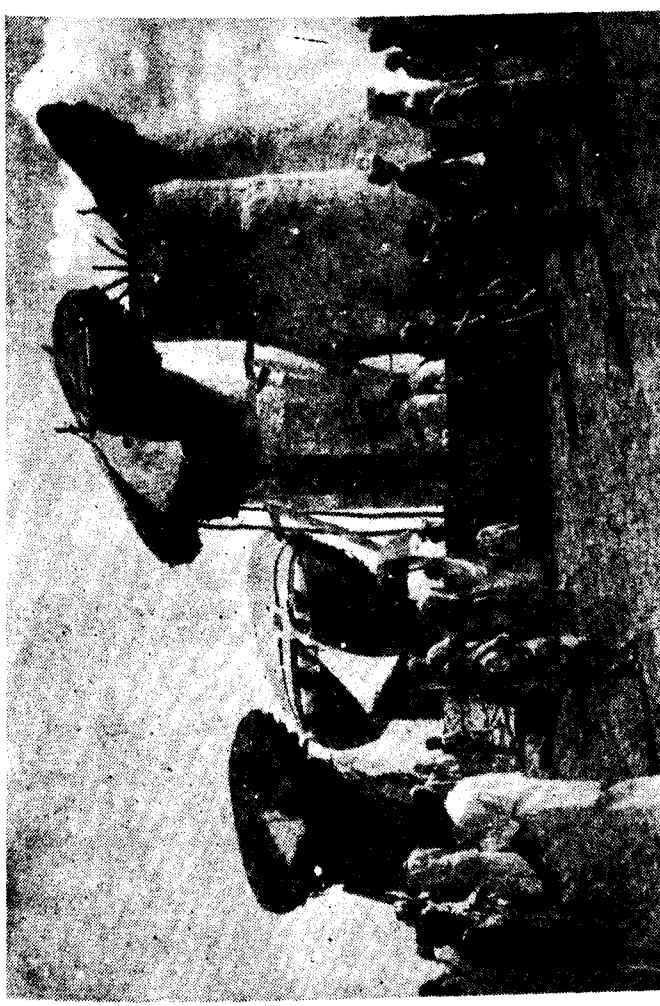
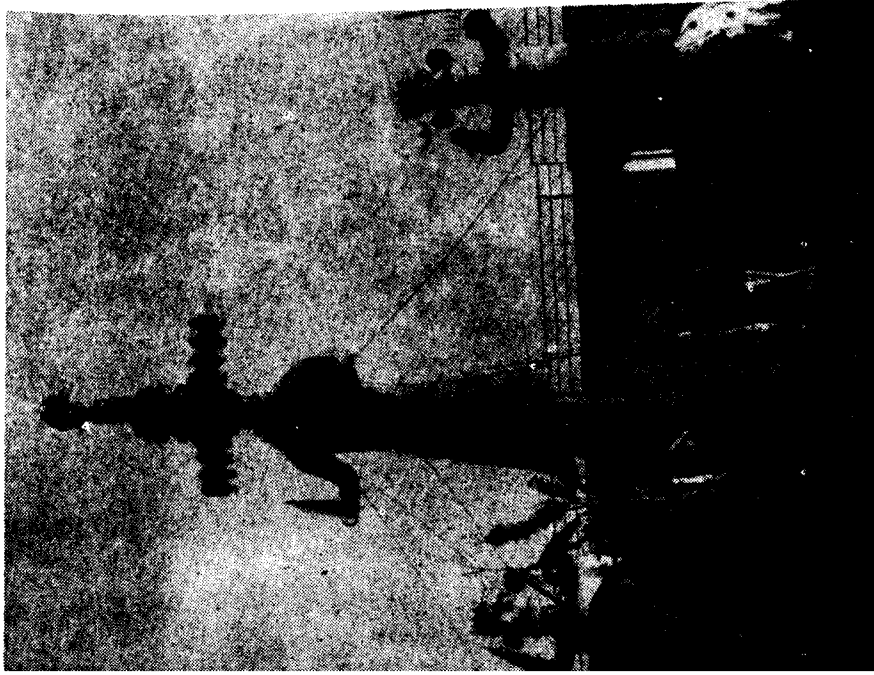
Sage Balmiki Temple, Sita Bari



A specimen of Kota *Doria Saree* print

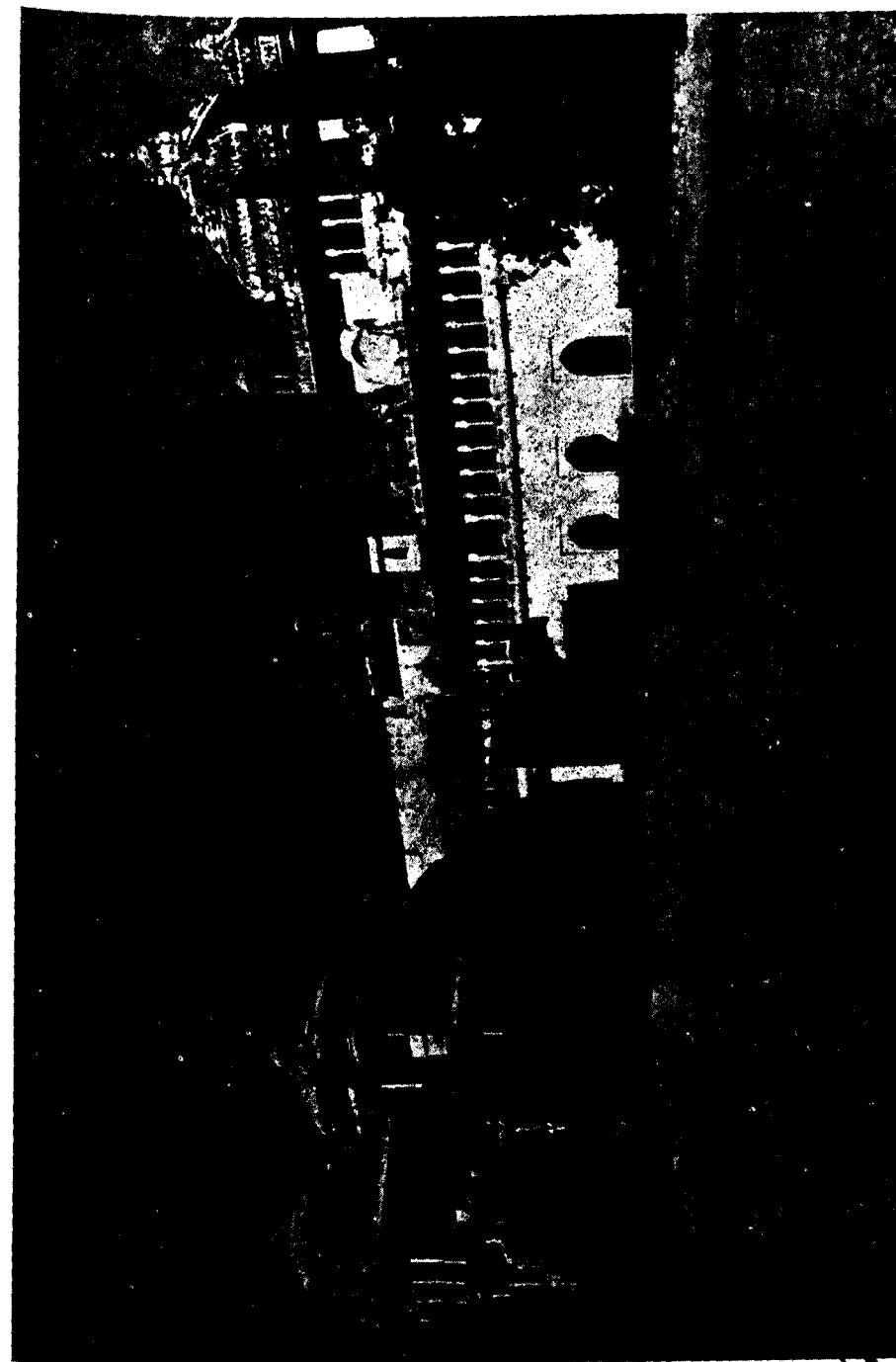


Fort at Shergarh



Dashera Celebrations

- A—Effigies of Ravana and his associates made of paper and wood, now in vogue on the occasion of Dashera Celebrations.
- B—Permanent masonry structures of Ravana and his associates, now no longer used on the occasion of Dashera Celebrations.



Palaces inside the Fort, Kota

59988