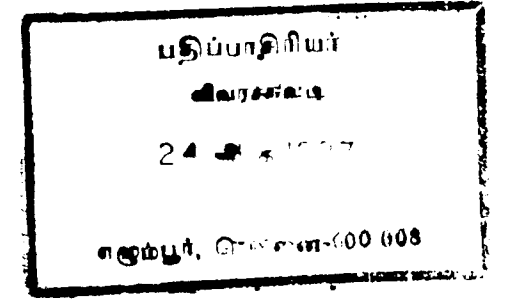
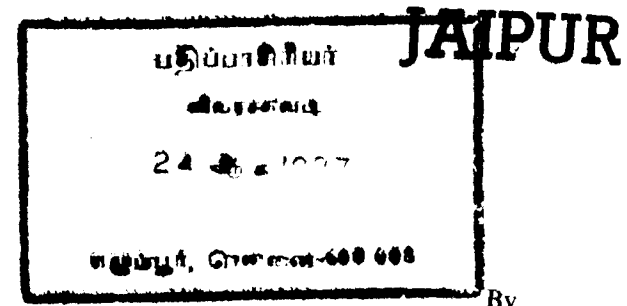




981/82

GAZETTEER OF INDIA
RAJASTHAN
JAIPUR

RAJASTHAN DISTRICT GAZETTEERS



951/87

By
(Miss) SAVITRI GUPTA

DIRECTORATE, DISTRICT GAZETTEERS,
GOVERNMENT OF RAJASTHAN,
JAIPUR.

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P R E F A C E

The publication of the Gazetteer of Jaipur District marks the completion of the present series of the District Gazetteers of Rajasthan, which are being brought out by the State Government under the scheme taken up in collaboration with the erstwhile Central Gazetteers Unit of the Government of India.

The area now occupied by the present Jaipur District had formed a part of the former princely State of Jaipur. No separate Gazetteer of the district was ever published before, though the area found mention in the Provincial Series of the Imperial Gazetteer of India (1908).

The District Gazetteers of Rajasthan in the present series have been written/revised in accordance with the general pattern laid down by the erstwhile Central Gazetteers Unit of the Government of India. In most cases the scheme involved writing the gazetteers afresh rather than their revision, because old gazetteers whenever written, covered little ground and gave a rather sketchy account of the areas, besides having become obsolete and irrelevant in content, to the present context. The current series had to be attuned to the transformed socio-economic and political conditions, eloquently and systematically covering, not only the transitional period but also the contemporary events.

In the compilation of the present volume, material given in the Imperial Gazetteer has been used wherever relevant. The information supplied by the various Government departments, both Central and State, and other agencies as well as published and unpublished archival and other records have formed main base of the write-up. The reference period of the statistical data pertains to the year 1976-77, unless otherwise mentioned.

The first draft of this gazetteer was prepared under the supervision of my predecessor Shri B.D. Agarwal, who also sent it to the Central Gazetteers Unit for approval. The various processes involved in the preparation of its press copy viz., incorporation of the comments offered by the Central Gazetteers Unit, verification of material from various sources, finalization of the manuscript for the approval of the State Government etc. and the task of seeing it through the press devolved on me.

Thanks are due to the departments of the State and Central Governments and other organizations who helped in the compilation of this volume, in a big way, by supplying necessary information and data. I wish to place on record the valuable contribution of various scholars in the form of Chapters/Sections of the Chapters viz. late Dr. Mathura Lal Sharma, Professor of History (Chapter on History), Dr. S. R. Bhansali, Professor of Law (Historical Perspective and Historical portions relating to Organisation of Police Force, Jail Administration, Judiciary and Legal Profession of Chapter XII), Dr. G. C. Verma of Rajasthan Education Service (Retd.) (Historical Background of Chapter XV) and Dr. A.K. Roy, I. A. S. (Retd.) (portion relating to Culture of Chapter XV). Dr. P. N. Chopra, M. A. Ph. D., the then Editor of the Central Gazetteers Unit, Government of India, Ministry of Education, Department of Culture and his staff also deserve my grateful thanks for scrutinizing the draft of the Gazetteer and offering valuable suggestions for making it more useful. It would not be out of place to mention that Central Gazetteers Unit released grant for the compilation of this volume.

I am extremely grateful to Shri Hari Deo Joshi, Chief Minister and Minister of Planning and Shri Hiralal Indora, Minister of State for Planning for taking keen interest in the work throughout. I also wish to express my deep sense of gratitude to Shri V.B.L. Mathur, Chief Secretary and Shri D.C. Samant, Special Secretary, Planning who admit their numerous pre-occupations gave valuable advice for improvement in the quality of the publication. The officers and the staff of the Gazetteers Department who helped in the compilation and publication of this volume all deserve my appreciation for their useful teamwork.

(Miss) SAVITRI GUPTA
DIRECTOR, DISTRICT GAZETTEERS,
RAJASTHAN, JAIPUR

GAZETTEER OF JAIPUR 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

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

Metric Weights and Measures

Length

- 10 millimetres=1 centimetre
- 100 centimetres=1 metre
- 1,000 metres=1 kilometre

Area

100 square millimetres=1 square centimetre
 10,000 square centimetres=1 square metre or centiare
 100 square metres=1 are
 100 ares=1 hectare
 100 hectares or 10,00,000 square metres=1 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
 100 kilograms=1 quintal
 1,000 kilograms=1 tonne
 200 milligrams=1 carat

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Amateur Artists Association, Jaipur, Santulan Samiti,,
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CHAPTER I

GENERAL

INTRODUCTORY

Origin of the Name

The district is nomenclatured after the city of Jaipur which is the seat of district administration and capital of Rajasthan State. The place was named Jainagar after its founder Sawai Jai Singh II. In wake of time it acquired the present name.

Location

The district is situated in the eastern part of Rajasthan and lies between 26° 22' and 27° 52' north latitudes and between 74° 55' and 76° 50' east longitudes¹. It is bounded on the north by Sikar district of Rajasthan and Mahendragarh district of Haryana, on the south by Tonk district, on the east by Alwar and Sawai Madhopur districts and on the west by Nagaur and Ajmer districts².

In 1971, the area³ of the district was 14,068.09 sq. km. The district covers 4.1 per cent of the total area of State and stands 9th in rank in area amongst the districts of the State. Its population according to the Census⁴ of 1971 was 24,82,385 (13,13,618 males and 11,68,767 females) of which the urban population was 7,45,876 (4,01,037 males and 3,44,839 females) and the rural was 17,36,509 (9,12,581 males and 8,23,928 females).

History of the District as an Administrative Unit⁵

The territory now known as Jaipur district used to be a part of the former Jaipur State. On the merger of the Jaipur State into the United State of Greater Rajasthan in 1949, a separate district of Jaipur was

1. Source : Office of the Director, Survey of India, Western Circle, Rajasthan, Jaipur.
2. *Census of India 1971, Series 18, Parts X-A & X-B, District Census Handbook, Jaipur District*, Director of Census Operations, Rajasthan, Jaipur, 1972, p. iii.
3. Source : Office of the Director, Survey of India, Western Circle, Rajasthan, Jaipur.
4. *Census of India 1971, Series 18, Rajasthan, Part II-A, General Population Tables*, Director of Census Operations, Rajasthan, Jaipur, 1973, p. 15.
5. *Census of India 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Jaipur District*, Superintendent of Census Operations, Rajasthan, Jaipur, 1966, pp. iii-iv.

formed. The district thus formed also included the former Kishangarh State. At the time of the reorganisation of the Indian States in 1956, the Kishangarh area of the district was transferred to Ajmer district.

In the district, there are five sub-divisions namely, Jaipur, Dausa, Kotputli, Sambhar and Amber and fifteen tahsils viz. Jaipur, Chaksu, Sanganer, Bassi, Dausa, Lalsot, Sikrai, Baswa, Kotputli, Bairath, Phulera, Phagi, Dudu, Amber and Jamwa Ramgarh. There are three sub-tahsils also; Govindgarh, Achrol and Kalwar under Amber, Jamwa Ramgarh and Jaipur tahsils respectively. Dudu tahsil was constituted during the period 1951-61 with the transfer of 29 villages and the former town of Mojamabad from Phagi tahsil and 101 villages transferred from Phulera tahsil while Sanganer tahsil was constituted with the transfer of 142 villages and Sanganer town from Jaipur tahsil, 47 villages from Phagi tahsil and 24 villages transferred from Chaksu tahsil. Bassi tahsil came into existence due to the transfer of 141 villages from Jaipur tahsil, 27 villages from Chaksu tahsil, 24 villages from Dausa tahsil and 8 villages transferred from Lalsot tahsil. The entire Sambhar tahsil was merged with Phulera tahsil and 21 villages and one former town of Paota from Bairath tahsil were transferred to Kotputli tahsil. Some inter-district transfers of territory involving two villages viz. Buchara and Dudawas from Neem-ka-Thana tahsil of Sikar district to Kotputli tahsil of this district and the transfer of the entire Kishangarh, Arain, Sarwar and Rupnagar tahsils to Ajmer district also took place during the years 1951-61.

Each sub-division is under the administrative charge of a Sub-Divisional Magistrate/Officer who is vested with 1st Class magisterial powers while each tahsil is under the charge and supervision of a tahsildar who is vested with 2nd or 3rd class magisterial powers as the case may be. They function under the overall control of the District Collector. The details relating to location, area, number and names of tahsils in these sub-divisions and their population are given in the following paragraphs¹.

KOTPUTLI SUB-DIVISION—It is situated in the northern-most part of the district and contains two tahsils, Kotputli and Bairath. In 1971, the area of Kotputli tahsil was 814.04 sq. km. while that of Bairath was 999.05 sq. km. In 1971, the population of Kotputli tahsil was 1,47,883 (78,208 males and 69,675 females) and that of Bairath tahsil 1,57,047

1. *Census of India 1971, Series 18, Rajasthan, Part II-A, General Population Tables*, Director of Census Operations, Rajasthan, Jaipur, 1973, pp. 15-18. Also the Office of Director, Survey of India, Western Circle, Jaipur.

(81,866 males and 75,181 females). Kotputli tahsil has a town, Kotputli, while Bairath tahsil has none.

AMBER SUB-DIVISION—It is sandwiched between the Kotputli sub-division and the Jaipur sub-division. Amber sub-division comprises two tahsils, Amber and Jamwa Ramgarh. In 1971, the area of Amber tahsil was 1,243.26 sq. km. while that of Jamwa Ramgarh was 1,346.87 sq. km. In 1971, Amber tahsil had a population of 2,11,014 (1,10,415 males and 1,00,599 females) while that of Jamwa Ramgarh 1,56,256 (82,017 males and 74,239 females). Amber tahsil has two towns, Amber and Chomu whereas Jamwa Ramgarh tahsil has no town.

JAIPUR SUB-DIVISION—It occupies the central and the southern part of the district and has four tahsils viz., Jaipur, Bassi, Chaksu and Sanganer and three towns viz., Jaipur, Bassi and Chaksu. Jaipur tahsil has the headquarters of both Amber and Jaipur sub-divisions. The area and population (1971) of the tahsils are given below¹:

Name of the Tahsil	Area (sq. km.)	Population (No.)		
		Total	Males	Females
Jaipur	518.03	6,67,937	3,59,349	3,08,588
Bassi	666.03	1,02,555	53,988	48,567
Chaksu	814.04	90,266	47,447	42,819
Sanganer	740.04	99,209	52,514	46,695

DAUSA SUB-DIVISION—It is situated in the eastern part of the district and has four tahsils viz., Dausa, Baswa, Lalsot and Sikrai and two towns viz., Bandikui (in Baswa) and Dausa. The area and population (1971) of the tahsils are given below:

Name of the tahsil	Area (sq. km.)	Population (No.)		
		Total	Males	Females
Dausa	888.04	1,44,405	76,048	68,357
Baswa	666.03	1,31,629	69,895	61,734
Lalsot	851.04	1,19,345	63,302	56,043
Sikrai	488.42	93,543	49,542	44,001

SAMBHAR SUB-DIVISION—It occupies the western part of the district and contains three tahsils viz., Phulera, Phagi and Dudu and three towns viz., Phulera, Sambhar and Jobner, which are in Phulera tahsil. Phagi

1. *Census of India 1971, Series 18, Rajasthan, Part II-A, General Population Tables*, Director of Census Operations, Rajasthan, Jaipur, 1973, pp. 15-18. Also the Office of the Director, Survey of India, Western Circle, Jaipur.

and Dudu tahsils have no classified towns. The area and population of Sambhar sub-division are given below (1971):

Name of the tahsil	Area (sq. km.)	Population (No.)		
		Total	Males	Females
Phulera	1,554.08	1,88,954	98,492	90,462
Phagi	1,147.06	82,388	43,395	38,993
Dudu	1,332.06	89,954	47,140	42,814

Police Circles

There are nine police circles in the district namely North, East, South, West, Sanganer, Dausa, Kotputli, Sambhar and Amber which have 36 police stations and 63 police out-posts.

Towns

The Census of 1971 lists eleven towns in the district. Their names, area, population and location are given below¹:

S. No.	Name of Town	Area (sq. km.)	Population			Latitude	Longitude
			Male	Female	Total		
1.	Kotputli	1.87	6,673	5,670	12,343	27°42'	76°12'
2.	Chomu	22.59	10,651	9,529	20,180	27°10'	75°44'
3.	Amber	39.65	5,266	4,627	9,893	26°59'	75°51'
4.	Jobner	25.13	2,997	2,628	5,625	26°58'	75°23'
5.	Sambhar	5.81	8,281	7,530	15,811	26°55'	75°11'
6.	Phulera	8.12	4,782	4,131	8,913	26°52'	75°15'
7.	Jaipur	206.06	3,31,400	2,83,858	6,15,258	26°55'	75°50'
8.	Bandikui	2.34	4,221	3,609	7,830	27°03'	76°33'
9.	Sanganer	12.86	6,170	5,447	11,617	26°48'	75°47'
10.	Dausa	19.11	10,086	8,839	18,925	26°54'	76°21'
11.	Chaksu	40.62	5,427	4,984	10,411	26°36'	75°57'

TOPOGRAPHY

Shape

The district has a roughly elliptical shape, broadest at the centre and tapering towards east and west with a narrow area extending northward².

1. *Census of India 1971, Rajasthan, Series 18, Part II-A, General Population Tables A-1*, Director of Census Operations, Rajasthan, Jaipur, 1973, pp. 15-17. Also the Office of Director, Survey of India, Western Circle, Jaipur.
2. Source : Office of the Director (G), Q. G. G. & E. G. Division, Geological Survey of India, Western Region, Jaipur.

Natural Divisions

Jaipur district belongs to the northern part of the East Rajasthan Upland and has a checkered mosaic of rugged mountainous terrain, uplands, basins and dune fields. The capital city of Jaipur, located more or less centrally, is situated in a valley on the northern limit of the Alwar hills of the North Aravalli mountain system. The southern part of the district belongs to the South-Jaipur Upland while the north-eastern part is rugged and mountainous. The Sambhar salt lake basin and an extensive dune field to its north occupy the western part of the district.

Hills

The hills of the district are members of the North Aravalli ranges. The range on the north-eastern side belongs to the Alwar hills while those in the east belong to the Lalsot hills. Besides, there are a few islebergs near Bichun, Naila etc. The main peaks in the district are Jaigarh (648 m), Nahargarh (599 m), Barwara (786 m), Manoharpura (747 m), Bilali (775 m) and Bichun (656 m).¹

Plateaux and Plains

The southern part of the district belongs to the South-Jaipur Upland, varying in height from 360 metres to 450 metres above mean sea level and the northern part belongs to the North-Jaipur Upland varying in height from 450 metres to 600 metres above mean sea level. There are broadly three plains in the district, varying in height from 150 metres to 300 metres above mean sea level, formed by the Banganga river in the east and Dhund and Bandi both tributaries to the Banas, in the southern part².

The general direction of drainage is towards south in the southern part of the district, towards east in the eastern part of the district and towards north-east in the northern part.

Desert

The district has a semi-arid climate with an average rainfall of about 556.4 mm. per year and does not include any desert terrain in strict sense. The area witnessed phases of more arid climate in the past as evidenced by the occurrence of successive layers of obstacle dunes in the south-western flanks of the hillslopes. An extensive dune field covers the

1. Source : Office of the Director (G), Q. G. G. & E. G. Division, Geological Survey of India, Western Region, Jaipur.
2. Source : as above.

western part of the district in the Sambhar-Jobner-Renwal-Ramgarh tract¹.

Sand dunes are present along the border of Sikar district and about 0.25 per cent of the area in Dausa tahsil in Jaipur district².

As strong winds blow from westerly and south-westerly direction, the sand movement may take place towards east or north-east directions, particularly, during the months from March to June³.

The wind blown sands have given rise to different types of land forms in the area. On the western side they form a rugged topography of dunes and interdunes. In the south facing the hillslopes, they form obstacle dunes. In vast areas, particularly near the river basins, they form undulating topography and also form linear dunes on the eastern sides of the rivers. The windblown sands are generally susceptible to gully erosion and are responsible for bed land topography in many places⁴.

The sandy tracts and the marginal lands of these desert terrain have been cultivated or overgrazed thereby resulting in soil erosion and shifting of sand from this terrain to the adjacent fertile lands. The hills prevent the movement of sand particles and, therefore, deposition of sand is a regular feature near the foothills⁵ particularly during the summer season.

RIVER SYSTEM AND WATER RESOURCES⁶

Main rivers and tributaries

BANAS—The Banas, the principal river of Udaipur, which rises in the Aravalli hills flows for about 160 km. near the borders of Jaipur district. It has number of tributaries such as the Dan, the Mashi, the Dhil, the Galwa, and the Morel.

BANGANGA—The Banganga is for about 164 km. a river of Jaipur region, flowing first in a south-easterly direction and then almost due east. The Banganga river originates in the hills of Bairath tahsil. It is a non-perennial river. It passes through Ramgarh, Dausa tahsil, Baswa tahsil and then it enters Bharatpur district.

1. Source : Office of the Director (G), Q. G. G. & E. G. Division, Geological Survey of India, Western Region, Jaipur.
2. Source : Office of the Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur.
3. Source : as above.
4. Source : Office of the Director (G), Q. G. G. & E. G. Division, Geological Survey of India, Western Region, Jaipur.
5. Source : Office of the Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur.
6. Source : Office of the Executive Engineer, Irrigation Department, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

BANDI—The Bandi river, a tributary of the Mashi, originates from hills near Samod in Jaipur district. It passes through Phulera and Phagi tahsils before entering the Tonk district.

MASHI—The Mashi river, a tributary of Banas, originates from Ajmer district. Before entering in Tonk district, it traverses through Phagi tahsil.

MOREL—The main tributary of Morel river is Dhund. It traverses in Chaksu tahsil before joining Morel river near village Hingonia. The Morel originates in Dausa tahsil and is a tributary of river Banas. It enters in Sawai Madhopur district.

SABI—The Sabi river originates in Neem-ka-Thana tahsil. It enters Jaipur district in Viratnagar tahsil. After traversing in north-eastern direction, it leaves Jaipur district from Kotputli tahsil and enters in Alwar district.

Other rivers of note are the Kantli or Katti and Mandha.

Lakes and Tanks

Jaipur district has only one natural lake which is at Sambhar in Phulera tahsil, with an area of about 145 sq. km. and is famous as one of the largest sources of salt in the country. However, the district has a total of 116 tanks both big and small. Water from bigger tanks is used for irrigation and drinking purposes whereas small tanks serve only as a source of irrigation. Some of the bigger and important tanks maintained by the State Irrigation Department are Jamwa Ramgarh, Hingonia, Chaparwara, Chitoli, Madho Sagar, Kalakh Sagar, Sainthal, Kalakh, Buchara, Marali Gudi Bund and Kheri.

Underground Water Resources

On the basis of the findings of semi-detailed hydrogeological survey by the Ground Water Department, the available ground water exploitable potential of Jaipur district has been worked out to about 286.59 million cubic metres. This groundwater in the district is mainly influenced by the basin of the Sabi and Bandi rivers where the greater part is underlain by gravel and pebbles. The general depth of water below ground surface varies from less than 5 metres to about 25 metres. Here high yielding tubewells are feasible. The number of tubewells drilled by the Ground Water Department from 1971-72 to 1976-77 was as follows¹:

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

Year	No. of tubewells	Year	No. of tubewells
1971-72	2	1974-75	42
1972-73	9	1975-76	33
1973-74	14	1976-77	16

These tubewells have mainly been successful with discharge generally varying from 5,000 gallons/hours to 26,000 gallons/hour¹. Around Jaipur city, the yield of wells is between 26,000 and 1,00,000 lpm. In Sambhar-Phulera area, wells yielding 8,000-17,000 lpm. at breakdown of 5 metres, provide potable water from an area 2 km. east of Sambar town-ship. Water is generally sweet in the district².

There are no springs or spring heads in Jaipur district.

GEOLOGY³

Geological Antiquity and Formation

A large part of the district is covered by a thick mantle of soil, blown sand and alluvium. The area to the east and north of Jaipur is occupied by hill ranges rising to over 200 metres above the surrounding plain. The district is drained by a number of ephemeral streams of which Banganga and Sabi are the important ones. Large areas of the district have been affected by sand encroachment through windgaps and river valleys. Sheet and gully erosion have also developed due to extensive deforestation and large scale quarrying.

The oldest rocks in the district are the schists, gneisses, migmatites, quartzites and conglomerates of Pre-Delhi formation. These rocks are mostly covered by a mantle of sand and alluvium of Recent to Sub-recent age. Overlying these rocks with a major unconformity are the rocks of Delhi Supergroup which is made up of Raialo, Alwar and Ajabgarh Groups. The rocks of the Raialo Group comprise mainly dolomitic marble and minor quartzites. The Alwar Group consists of quartzite, mica schists and conglomerates, which either lie unconformably over the Raialo or directly over the metamorphites of Pre-Delhi formation. The Ajabgarh Group is mainly made up of schists, phyllites, marbles and quartzite. These rocks have been intruded by amphibolite, granites, pegmatites and quartz veins. The general geological succession is summarised as follows :

1. Source : Office of the Chief Engineer, Ground Water Department, Rajasthan, Jodhpur.
2. Source : Office of the Deputy Director General, Geological Survey of India, Western Region, Jaipur.
3. Source : as above.

Recent to Sub-Recent	Below sand and alluvium
Post-Delhi intrusives	Amphibolites, granites, pegmatites, quartz veins and basic intrusives
Ajabgarh Group	Pure quartzite, quartz-biotitemuscovite-schist, phyllite and quartzite
Delhi Supergroup	Kushalgarh lime stone
Alwar Group	Quartzite, marble, quartz-biotite schist, mica schist, feldspathic quartzite and conglomerate
Raialo Group	Quartzite, feldspathic quartzite and marble
Pre-Delhi rocks	Quartzite, mica schist, conglomerate and gneisses.

Mineral Resources

The mineral deposits found in the district are described in the following paragraphs:

CHINA CLAY—One of the finest varieties of China clay occurs at Buchara (27°33' ; 76°02'), Aathal (27°33' ; 76°02'), Fatehpura (27°84' ; 76°03'), Kishorepura (27°31' ; 76°01'), Khelno (27°32' ; 75°59'), Rasna (28°41' ; 76°37'), Sanpura (27°30' ; 76°01') and Torda (27°36' ; 76°01'). The clays are usually white to milky-white in colour but are occasionally strained reddish, yellowish and brownish. Clay content ranges from 39 to 66% by weight. The clay has a water of plasticity of 34%.

COPPER—Investigation by Geological Survey of India has revealed promising areas near Gol and Badshahpur, Dhaula and Godyana-Ghati areas where exploration is in progress. A fairly extensive zone of old working for copper has been located recently over a strike length of 2 km. near Badshahpur. The group of workings near Gol and Badshahpur are marked by extensive slag heaps estimated to be around 24,000 tonnes. The rock types along the mineralised zone comprise Alwar quartzite intercalated with quartz-sericite schists of the Alwar Group. The first bore hole by G.S.I. at Badshahpur had intersected at 30 m. zone of mineralisation assaying 0.5-1.0% Cu. carrying some richer zones of over 1.0% Cu. Further drilling is in progress.

DOLOMITE—Nearly 50% of the total production of dolomite in the State comes from Jaipur district. Dolomite (Calcium Magnesium Carbonate having about 45% $Mg\ CO_3$) is chiefly used as refractory for furnace lining and as fluxing material in iron and steel manufacture. To a lesser extent, it is also used in glass industry in the manufacture of mineral wool. It is also a good source of magnesium metal.

IRON—The iron deposits are located mainly at Moriia, Rampura, Naila, Nimla, Raipur, Maonda and Kotputli areas in Jaipur district. The description of the important deposits are as follows :

(i) Moriia ($27^{\circ}10'$; $75^{\circ}49'$)—Iron ore deposits of this locality extend over a strike length of 4.5 km. It occurs as bands of massive hematite intercalated with coarse ferruginous grits belonging to the Alwar Group of the Delhi Super groups. The iron ore band is exposed in four zones, the intervening areas being soil covered. These zones are (i) Banol zone, (ii) Chorgat zone, (iii) Banheriya zone, (iv) Mayurbhunj zone. The number of bands exposed in each zone varies from one to six, while the length of the bands ranges from 30 to 1,800 m; the average thickness of each band being 4 m. Ore at Moriia contains 67% of iron.

(ii) Rampura ($27^{\circ}06'$; $74^{\circ}44'$) area—Associated with the Mica schists, the iron ores at Rampura occur as lenses, patches and thin bands. There are also several bands of micaceous hematite varying in thickness from 0.6 to 2.5 m.

(iii) Nimla ($27^{\circ}04'$; $76^{\circ}19'$) area—Iron ore deposit in this area is located within crystalline limestone and forms lenticular irregular masses, measuring at times 2.1 m. to 2.4 m. in width and ranging composition from iron-stained marble to almost pure hematite. The most important deposit occurs at 1.5 km. long ridge about 0.6 km. east of Nimla. Ore found here has 56 to 60% of copper.

(iv) Kotputli ($27^{\circ}12-50'$; $76^{\circ}22-30'$) area—Iron ore is found scattered in three places in Kotputli area, viz., (a) Bagawas ($27^{\circ}25'$; $76^{\circ}5'$), (b) Tateri ($27^{\circ}29'$; $75^{\circ}1'$) and (c) Bania-ka-Bas ($27^{\circ}31'$; $76^{\circ}10'$).

LIMESTONE—In Jaipur district, limestone deposit occurs near Kotputli ($27^{\circ}12'$; $76^{\circ}12'$). The limestone is grey to whitish in colour. The State Department of Mines and Geology, Rajasthan, has estimated a reserve of 586 million tonnes. In Maonda ($27^{\circ}49'$; $75^{\circ}50'$) limestone is found to be crystalline and grey in colour. The State Department of Mines and Geology, after detailed exploration, has indicated a reserve of

101 million tonnes. Impure limestone deposits are also found near Raori ($26^{\circ}57'$; $75^{\circ}59'$), Naila ($26^{\circ}52'$; $75^{\circ}54'$), Bandhia ($26^{\circ}55'$; $75^{\circ}59'$), Siroi ($26^{\circ}48'$; $75^{\circ}54'$), Harori ($26^{\circ}53'$; $75^{\circ}58'$), Raialo ($27^{\circ}05'$; $75^{\circ}16'$) and Nimla ($27^{\circ}04'$; $76^{\circ}19'$). The last occurrence is being worked.

SILICA SAND—Banskhoh and Jhir hills are the main source of silica sand in the district for which about 2.8 million tonnes of reserve have been indicated. Other occurrences are of Khorri, Nimora, Dhaula, Bhankri, Bhuj, Chitori, Gumanpura and Samod. The production of silica sand during 1976 was about 43,000 tonnes.

SOAPSTONE—In Jaipur district prominent deposits of soapstone are located at Dogetha-Jharna ($27^{\circ}07'$; $76^{\circ}16'$) and Geejgarh ($26^{\circ}50'$; $76^{\circ}35'$). The Dogetha-Jharna deposit is associated with dolomites of Raialo (Delhi Supergroup) and basic intrusives. It occurs as veins in three parallel zones and varies in thickness from 1 m. to 6 m. Massive variety is located in concentrated pockets. These deposits are under exploitation, producing 29,000 tonnes in 1974. Inferred reserves of about 0.5 million tonnes have been indicated in the area.

Earthquakes¹

The State of Rajasthan is in a geological stable belt. Earthquakes, therefore, are neither frequent nor severe in intensity in the State. Jaipur lies in a zone which is liable only to slight damage due to earthquakes. Records of the past earthquakes show that no great earthquake originated in this area. Earthquakes capable of causing minor damage have, however, at times been reported from this area. Great earthquakes having their origin in the active seismic zone of Rann of Kutch, the Aravalli range, the Great Himalayan Boundary Fault Zone and the Hindu Kush region have also been experienced in this area with slight intensity. The maximum intensity experienced during the past reached V on modified Mercalli scale during the Kangra earthquake of 4th April, 1905. However, keeping in view the proximity of tectonic features, the maximum intensity in future earthquakes may reach VI MM. Accordingly, Jaipur has been placed in Zone II in the seismic zoning map prepared under the auspices of the Indian Standard Institution. The following is the list of earthquakes that could have been experienced in the area :

1. Source : Office of the Director General of Meteorology, New Delhi.

Earthquakes from IMD Catalogue* occurring between latitude 24.00 to 29.00 N and longitude 72.00 to 79.00 E :

Date	Tim of Orgn	Latitude	Longitude	Depth	MG
1	2	3	4	5	6
15.7.1720	0.0	28.37	77.10	0.0	6.5
1.9.1803	30.0	27.00	77.00	0.0	6.5
16.1.1842	0.0	27.00	78.00	0.0	0.0
26.9.1848	0.0	25.00	73.00	0.0	6.0
26.4.1905	12,609.0	29.00	74.00	0.0	7.1
15.8.1906	0.0	25.00	73.00	0.0	5.0
11.12.1926	1,65,345.0	25.00	77.50	0.0	5.5
10.4.1929	2,35,300.0	23.00	77.50	0.0	5.5
25.6.1930	4,900.0	25.00	77.50	0.0	5.5
14.4.1934	0.0	29.00	75.00	0.0	5.0
10.10.1956	1,53,136.0	28.15	77.67	0.0	6.7
27.8.1960	1,55,859.2	28.20	77.40	109.0	6.0
1.9.1962	2,25,130.0	24.20	73.00	0.0	5.0
16.2.1964	1,00,637.0	29.00	75.30	0.0	0.0
2.10.1964	2,00,930.0	28.20	77.50	0.0	0.0
15.12.1964	1,90,914.0	27.80	76.10	33.0	0.0
18.4.1965	31,455.0	28.60	72.60	0.0	0.0
20.6.1966	1,34,257.0	28.50	76.98	53.0	4.7
15.8.1966	21,528.0	28.67	98.93	5.0	5.6

* Explanation of Computer output (I. M. D. catalogue)

1. Tim of Orgn means time of origin of earthquakes in G. M. T. and is given in hours, minutes and seconds. Recording as 0.0 means time of origin is not known.
2. Depth means focal depth in kilometres. If depth is reported as 33, it means that the earthquake is located in the crust but its exact focal depth could not be determined.
3. MG means magnitude on Richter scale. Magnitude scale for events, upto 1963 use Surface wave magnitude. For later events, body wave magnitudes are given. Both scales are interchangeable within wide limits of errors using semi-empirical formulae but have not been unified for obvious reasons.
4. Zero under any column means that the parameters have not been determined.
5. Events for period prior to 1963 are restricted upto magnitude 5 only. For later period all events reported in catalogues of International Seismological Centre, have been included. Care should be taken to use data prior to 1963 which is highly in-homogenous and with more errors in epicentral parameters due to lesser number of seismographs at sparse locations. Events prior to 1900 are generally based on Oldham's catalogue of earthquakes and are referred as historical data due to larger uncertainty in epicentral parameters based on field effects of earthquakes.

1	2	3	4	5	6
27.4.1967	2,22,925.0	28.00	73.00	0.0	5.1
21.11.1967	61,739.0	28.00	79.00	0.0	4.9
13.2.1969	64,836.0	28.50	75.70	0.0	5.1
24.10.1969	1,14,555.5	24.76	72.54	31.0	4.9
18.3.1970	74,055.0	28.15	76.60	18.0	0.0
2.1.1974	1,73,515.0	28.00	75.10	33.0	0.0
3.1.1974	71,532.0	27.20	75.20	75.0	0.0
20.2.1974	2,20,807.0	28.20	76.40	193.0	0.0
26.3.1974	1,74,601.0	27.90	75.40	33.0	0.0
20.10.1974	1,53,636.0	24.20	73.40	33.0	0.0
30.4.1975	30,828.0	28.20	78.50	33.0	4.5
16.1.1976	2,12,024.1	28.44	75.61	79.0	0.0
23.1.1976	2,12,725.1	29.00	76.67	127.0	0.0
29.10.1976	1,51,249.0	28.60	72.70	33.0	0.0

FLORA

About 2 per cent of the total classified area was under forests in the district according to the village papers during 1960-61. Subsidiary edaphic type of dry tropical forests are found in the district where the *Dhokra* (*Anogeissus pendula*) is the most common tree. Other species found are *Babul* (*Acacia arabica*), *Khejri* (*Prosopis spicigera*), *Dhak* (*Butea monosperma*), *Pipal* (*Ficus religiosa*), *Barh* (*Ficus bengalensis*), *Khair* (*Acacia catechu*), *Jamun* (*Syzygium cumini*) *Shisham* (*Dalbergia sissoo*) and *Siris* (*Albizia lebbek*). The forest area in the district is categorised as Reserved, Protected and Unclassified.

The area¹ under forest in Jaipur district in the year 1976-77 was about 62 thousand hectares, which came to 4.42 per cent of the total area of the district.

The timber obtained from the forests of the district is utilised for the manufacture of agricultural implements. Besides, it is used for roofing as well as for fuel purposes. Forest belts are found in Ramgarh, Bairath and Kotputli areas on the sides of the roads and mainly in Shekhawati and Torawati border hills. Grass *birs* which supply good fodder grasses, are found in arid plains in Jaipur, Bairath and Lalsot areas. *Amerbel*, *Chirmi*, *Malkangni* and *Neem giloy* are some of the

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, 1977*, Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Rajasthan, Jaipur, 1979, p. 33.

climbers found in Jaipur district, while the undergrowth consists generally of bushes of *Ak*, *Berjhari*, *Khimp*, *Lagru* and *Khausana*¹.

FAUNA²

The Jaipur district, like all other districts of Rajasthan, has seen a gradual decline in the number of wild animals. This state of affairs is due to indiscriminate killing and the destruction of natural vegetation by over grazing and the poor forest growth resulting in extinction of wild animals. Now, one seldom comes across wild life except in the former shooting ranges and in the comparatively difficult forest areas which obviously afford natural protection to the wild life. However, the better known animals found in the area are tiger, hyaena, wolf, bear, sambhar, deer, pig, *Neelgai* etc. Panther is found in the entire area of the district due to its adaptability to varied surroundings. The following animals are found in Jaipur district :

S.No.	English Name	Local Name	Zoological Name
1.	Tiger	<i>Sunhari Nahar</i>	<i>Panthera tigris</i>
2.	Panther	<i>Adhbesra</i>	<i>Panthera pardus</i>
3.	Wild Boar	<i>Suar or Soor</i>	<i>Sus criatus</i>
4.	Langur	<i>Langur</i>	<i>Seinnopithecus entellus</i>
5.	Sloth bear	<i>Reech</i>	<i>Melursus ursimus</i>
6.	Hyaena	<i>Lekhar Bagha</i>	<i>Hyaena hyaena</i>
7.	Wolf	<i>Bhedla</i>	<i>Canis lupus</i>
8.	Jackal	<i>Gidar</i>	<i>Canis anrens</i>
9.	Jungle cat	<i>Ban Bilau</i>	<i>Felis chaus</i>
10.	Fox	<i>Lomri</i>	<i>Vulpes bengalensis</i>
11.	Sambhar	<i>Sambhar or Hambar</i>	<i>Rusa unicolor</i>
12.	Blue Bull	<i>Neelgai</i>	<i>Boselaphus tragocamelus</i>
13.	Revine deer	<i>Chinkara</i>	<i>Gazelle bennetti</i>
14.	Bush Rat	—	<i>Golunda elltotti</i>
15.	Common hare	<i>Khargosh</i>	<i>Lepus ruficandatus</i>
16.	Mongoose	<i>Nevla</i>	<i>Herpestes edwardsii</i>
17.	Hedgehog	<i>Jhau musa</i>	<i>Hemiechuius collaris</i>
18.	Mouse	<i>Undra</i>	<i>Mus booduga</i>
19.	Squirrel	<i>Gilheri</i>	<i>Gunarubulus pennanoti</i>
20.	Rhesus Mecague or Monkey	<i>Bandar</i>	<i>Mecaca mulatta</i>

1. Source : Office of the Divisional Forest Officer, Jaipur.
2. Source : as above.

Birds¹

There are more than hundred species of birds in the district. It is difficult to describe all of them. The name of those which are common and seen throughout the district are given in table I at the end of this chapter. There is no bird sanctuary in the district. Wild birds are mainly confined to sits of old shooting lodges of the former rulers and densely forested areas.

Reptiles²

Snakes, both poisonous and non-poisonous are found in the district. Some of the species are, King Cobra, Rat-snake, Grass-snake, Russel's Viper, Water snakes etc.

Other type of reptiles found in the district are gila monster, house lizard (*Chhipkali*), *Kirkantia* (common garden lizard) etc.

Fishes³

Jaipur district has many lakes and tanks. This natural and artificial habitation is helpful in preserving a varied aquatic fauna in the district. During the rainy season, rivers are either connected with each other or nullahs drain them. This too serves as an ideal breeding ground for fishes. There are more than forty varieties of fishes which are generally found in the district, the most common, which are locally liked, are *Labeo-rohita*, *Catla Catla*, *Channa marulius*, *Wallago attu*, *Mystus seengala*, *Labeo-bala*, *Saccobran-chus-fossiles*, *Labeo-genius* etc.

Preservation of Wild Life⁴

Before integration of princely states in Rajasthan, wild animals were preserved and protected for entertainment of the then rulers and their guests. No body was allowed to shoot at wild animals found in the area. Even grazing and cutting of wood for domestic use was prohibited in the vicinity of shooting lodges. There are five such shooting lodges in the district viz. two at Ramgarh, and one each at Kukas, Jhalana and Odi Ramsagar. The wild life in Rajasthan is preserved in accordance with the rules framed under the Rajasthan Animals and Birds Protection Act, 1950. The enforcement of these rules has resulted in checking unlawful activities of poachers and preservation of wild animals, whatever available in the area.

1. Source : Office of the Divisional Forest Officer, Jaipur.
2. Source : as above.
3. Source : Office of the District Fisheries Officer, Jaipur.
4. Source : Office of the Divisional Forest Officer, Jaipur.

Forest Management¹

At present, the district for forest management comes under the territorial Forest Division of Jaipur, headquartered at Jaipur. Divisional Forest Officer is assisted by an Assistant Conservator of Forest who too is headquartered at Jaipur. The Forest Division has six ranges in Jaipur district with headquarters at Jaipur, Jamwa Ramgarh, Lalsot, Kotputli, Bairath and Shahpura. Each forest range is headed by a Forest Range Officer assisted by some foresters, assistant foresters and forest guards. Their number varies in different ranges. The Divisional Forest Officer is responsible for effective management and control of forests under his administrative control and he functions under the Conservator of Forests, Jaipur who, in turn, is controlled by the Chief Conservator of Forests, Rajasthan, Jaipur. He manages forests on scientific lines, and checks ruthless, indiscriminate and illicit fellings of forests. The Divisional Office maintains a nursery near the Rajasthan State Secretariat which supplies saplings for planting in forest areas and other places. Besides, it supplies saplings to public for promotion of the programme of grow more trees. The silviculturists have laid out numerous sample plants and different types of crops in different ranges for studying problems of regeneration, growth and statistics of forestry in the area.

CLIMATE²

The district has a dry climate except during the south-west monsoon season. December to February is the cold season after which the hot season commences and continues till about the third week of June when the south-west monsoon sets in. The south-west monsoon season is comparatively short in this region and lasts only till mid-September. The period from the second half of September to the end of November is the post-monsoon or retreating monsoon season.

Rainfall

Records of rainfall are available for sixteen stations in the district for periods ranging from 25 to 80 years. Table 2 gives the data of rainfall for these stations and for the district as a whole. The average annual rainfall in the district is 556.4 mm. The rainfall generally increases from the north-west to the south-east. But in the Amber-Jaipur region the rainfall is a little higher than the surrounding parts of the district.

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

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

The rainfall during the period June to September constitutes nearly 90% of the annual rainfall. The variation of the annual rainfall from year-to-year is very large. In the fifty-year period, from 1901 to 1950, the highest annual rainfall which amounted to 227% of the normal occurred in 1917. The lowest annual rainfall in the fifty-year period was only 24% of the normal which occurred in 1905. The rainfall was less than 80% of the normal in 12 years out of which three years (1937 to 1939) were consecutive. But at some stations consecutive years (even upto five years) of rainfall less than 80% of the normal have occurred on three to five occasions. The period 1937 to 1941 was one of generally low rainfall in the whole district although in varying degrees in the different parts. It will be evident from table 3 that in 40 years out of fifty, the annual rainfall in the district was between 300 and 800 mm.

On an average there are 32 rainy days (days with rain of 2.5 mm. or more) in a year. This number varies from 28 at Mozamabad to 36 at Baswa and Amber.

The highest recorded rainfall in 24 hours at any station in the district was 424.9 mm. at Dausa on September 10th, 1924.

Temperature

The only meteorological observatory in the district is located in Jaipur city. The data of this station may be taken as representing the weather conditions in the district as a whole. The period from March to June is one of continuous rise in temperature, May and the first half of June being the hottest parts of the year. The mean daily maximum temperature in May is 40.6° C and mean daily minimum is 25.8° C. The night temperature in June is a little higher than in May. In May and June the maximum temperature may sometimes go up to 48.0° C. The setting in of the south-west monsoon after the middle of June lowers the temperature somewhat but the relief from the heat is not marked because of the added discomfort from the increase in humidity, brought in by the south-west monsoon air. After the withdrawal of the monsoon by mid-September, days become hotter and in October a secondary maximum in day temperature is reached. The nights become progressively cooler. After mid-November both day and night temperatures drop rapidly till January which is the coldest month with the mean daily maximum temperature at 22.0° C and mean daily minimum at 8.3° C. In association with cold waves which sometimes affect the district in the wake of western disturbances passing across north India during the cold season, minimum temperatures, particularly in January and February,

may go down to a degree or two below the freezing point of water. The highest maximum temperature recorded at Jaipur was 47.8° C on May 25, 1932 and the lowest minimum temperature was 2.2° C on two consecutive days in 1905, January 31 and February 1.

Humidity

During the brief south-west monsoon the relative humidity is generally over 60%. In the rest of the year the air is dry. In the summer season which is also the driest part of the year afternoon humidity may be as low as 15 to 20%.

Cloudiness

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

Winds

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

Special Weather Phenomena

During the south-west monsoon season, the district is sometimes affected by depressions which originate in the Bay of Bengal and move across the central part of the country, causing widespread heavy rainfall. Thunderstorms occur practically in all the months of the year, but they are more frequent during the period between May to September. Along with thunderstorms, hail may also occur occasionally in the month from March to May. In the hot season dust storms also occur.

Tables 4, 5 and 6 give the temperature and humidity, mean wind speed and the frequency of special weather phenomena respectively for Jaipur.

TABLE I
List of common birds found in Jaipur district

S.No.	English Name	Local Name	Zoological Name
1.	The house sparrow	Chiri	<i>Passer domesticus</i>
2.	Common crow	Kawwa	<i>Corvus splendens</i>
3.	The king crow	Bhujanga	<i>Dicrurus macrocercus</i>
4.	The blue rock pigeon	Kabutar	<i>Columba livia</i>
5.	The common green pigeon	Harrial	<i>Crocopus phoenicopterus</i>
6.	The blue jay	Nilkanth	<i>Coracia bengalensis</i>
7.	The black partridge	Kala Titar	<i>Francolinus francolinus</i>
8.	The gray partridge	Titar	<i>Francolinus pandicercianus</i>
9.	The sarus	Sarus	<i>Antigone antigone</i>
10.	The gray jungle fowl	Jungli Murghi	<i>Gallus sonneratii</i>
11.	The red jungle fowl	Jungli Murghi	<i>Gallus gallus</i>
12.	The whistling teal	Murgabi	<i>Anas poecilor hynocha</i>
13.	The cotton teal	Murgabi	<i>Nettopus coromandelianus</i>
14.	The king vulture	Raj-gidh	<i>Sarcogyps calbus</i>
15.	The peacock	Mor	<i>Pavo cristatus</i>
16.	The common quail	Bater	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>
17.	The koel	Koyal, Kokila	<i>Eudynamus scolopaceus</i>
18.	The rose ringed parakeet	Tota	<i>Psittacula krameri</i>
19.	The common kite	Cheel	<i>Milvus migrans</i>
20.	The little egret	Safed bogla	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>
21.	The babbler	Sat Bhai	<i>Turdoides somervillei</i>
22.	The common weaver bird	Baya	<i>Ploceus philippinus</i>

TABLE 2
Normals and Extremes of Rainfall

Station	No. of years of data	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual	Highest annual rainfall as % of normal & years**	Lowest annual rainfall as % of normal	Heaviest rainfall in 24 hours* Date	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Jaipur	50 a	10.9	9.9	7.1	5.1	13.2	51.6	187.5	203.7	84.8	14.2	2.3	7.6	597.9	221	20	188.4 Aug. 14, 1959	
	b	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.5	1.5	3.7	10.2	10.0	5.0	0.7	0.3	0.7	35.3	(1917)	(1905)		
Chaksu	50 a	7.6	7.4	5.8	4.1	10.2	47.2	186.2	176.0	76.2	9.1	1.8	5.3	536.9	201	26	215.9 Aug. 15, 1959	
	b	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.4	1.1	3.2	9.5	9.4	4.3	0.6	0.2	0.5	31.4	(1917)	(1905)		
Amber	35 a	12.7	8.9	4.6	2.8	10.7	59.7	196.1	216.1	99.6	13.2	3.3	9.1	636.8	227	36	218.4 Sept. 10, 1924	
	b	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.4	1.5	3.9	10.7	10.7	5.2	0.7	0.3	0.7	36.4	(1917)	(1918)		
Jamwa	18 a	18.0	10.7	4.8	2.5	6.6	67.1	182.9	188.0	87.4	2.3	0.8	5.6	576.7	146	28	134.6 June 26, 1933	
	b	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.3	0.8	3.8	10.7	9.7	4.9	0.4	0.1	0.4	34.1	(1933)	(1939)		
Ramgarh	22 a	11.2	8.4	4.8	5.8	8.1	61.0	179.6	176.3	100.6	10.4	0.8	2.0	569.0	193	41	193.5 Sept. 12, 1945	
	b	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.9	4.0	9.8	10.3	5.1	0.7	0.0	0.3	34.4	(1942)	(1938)		
Kotputli	50 a	12.9	9.4	7.9	6.3	12.7	49.8	158.7	160.5	86.1	9.7	2.0	5.1	516.1	200	20	167.6 Aug. 29, 1960	
	b	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.6	1.3	3.4	8.7	8.4	4.0	0.6	0.2	0.4	30.6				
Dausa	50 a	10.2	8.4	5.3	2.5	11.4	43.2	192.0	167.9	95.3	9.9	2.5	6.3	554.9	235	24	424.9 Sept. 10, 1924	
	b	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.4	1.1	3.2	10.3	9.6	4.8	0.7	0.2	0.6	33.3	(1917)	(1905)		

RAJASTHAN DISTRICT GAZETTEERS—JAIPUR

GENERAL

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Lalsot	50 a	9.9	6.6	6.3	3.8	7.6	50.5	216.1	217.4	98.3	10.2	2.0	4.6	633.3	250	24	240.8 Aug. 24, 1885	
	b	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.8	3.4	10.5	10.2	4.5	0.7	0.2	2.4	33.3	(1917)	(1905)		
Pawta	15 a	11.7	15.5	8.9	2.0	9.9	63.0	126.2	175.5	80.3	6.9	1.8	2.3	504.0	200	43	149.9 July 15, 1954	
	b	1.2	1.6	1.1	0.3	1.4	3.5	8.1	8.9	4.4	0.5	0.1	0.3	31.4	(1942)	(1939)		
Sanganer	50 a	10.2	9.1	7.1	3.1	9.9	44.2	186.7	183.6	78.7	17.0	1.5	6.6	557.7	231	19	229.9 Oct. 24, 1928	
	b	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.4	1.2	2.9	9.4	9.2	4.5	0.8	0.2	0.6	31.7	(1917)	(1905)		
Chomu	50 a	10.4	8.9	6.3	3.6	9.9	42.9	172.7	172.7	74.4	10.9	2.5	7.1	522.3	264	25	203.2 July 27, 1920	
	b	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.5	1.1	2.9	8.7	9.4	4.3	0.8	0.2	0.5	30.8	(1917)	(1905)		
Baswa	20 a	14.5	6.6	5.3	3.8	9.4	63.3	167.9	177.8	11.3	8.9	0.5	5.3	574.6	168	44	199.4 Sept. 10, 1969	
	b	1.3	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.9	4.8	10.3	10.8	5.5	0.7	0.1	0.5	36.4	(1936)	(1938)		
Samod	50 a	8.4	7.6	5.8	3.3	11.2	46.0	176.3	175.0	81.3	10.2	2.8	6.3	534.2	289	23	393.7 July 27, 1920	
	b	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.4	1.0	3.2	8.4	9.1	4.2	0.7	0.2	0.5	30.0	(1924)	(1905)		
Bandikui	50 a	9.7	10.4	6.3	3.8	10.2	44.2	204.5	200.7	97.3	18.0	1.0	7.4	613.5	247	27	207.0 Oct. 1, 1910	
	b	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	1.1	3.1	10.1	10.1	4.7	0.7	0.2	0.6	33.5	(1924)	(1905)		
Sambhar	50 a	9.9	7.4	6.1	4.3	11.2	45.0	181.1	159.8	54.1	6.9	2.0	6.6	494.4	205	28	204.0 July 11, 1968	
	b	0.3	0.8	0.7	0.6	1.3	3.0	8.3	8.3	3.7	0.5	0.2	0.4	28.1	(1917)	(1905)		
Mozmabad	15 a	10.4	9.4	2.3	1.0	5.6	42.9	204.5	141.0	56.6	1.3	2.8	4.1	481.9	155	37	144.3 July 8, 1949	
(Dudu)	b	1.2	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.7	3.3	8.9	7.9	3.6	0.1	0.2	0.3	27.8	(1942)	(1941)		
Jaipur	a	11.2	9.0	5.9	3.6	9.9	51.3	182.1	180.7	85.2	9.9	1.9	5.7	556.4	227	24		
(district)	b	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.4	1.1	3.4	9.5	9.5	4.5	0.6	0.2	0.5	32.4	(1917)	(1905)		

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

a = Normal rainfall in mm.

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

* Based on all available data upto 1970 ** Years given in brackets.

TABLE 3

Frequency of Annual Rainfall in Jaipur district
(Data 1901-1950)

Range in mm.	No. of years	Range in mm.	No. of years
101-200	1	701-800	5
201-300	4	801-900	3
301-400	4	901-1000	0
401-500	10	1001-1100	0
501-600	10	1101-1200	1
601-700	8	1201-1300	1

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

TABLE 4

Normals of Temperature and Relative Humidity

Month	Mean daily maximum temperature °C	Mean daily minimum temperature °C	Highest maximum ever recorded** °C	Lowest minimum ever recorded** °C	Relative humidity	
					0830* %	1730* %
January	22.0	8.3	31.7	-2.2	60	35
February	25.4	10.7	36.7	-2.2	49	28
March	30.9	15.5	42.8	3.3	38	22
April	36.5	21.0	45.6	9.4	29	19
May	40.6	25.8	47.8	15.6	33	19
June	39.2	27.3	47.2	19.7	47	33
July	34.1	25.6	46.7	20.2	75	62
August	31.9	24.3	41.7	18.9	82	71
September	33.2	23.0	41.7	16.8	74	57
October	33.2	18.3	40.0	6.9	51	32
November	29.0	12.0	36.1	3.3	48	30
December	24.4	9.1	31.3	0.0	56	35
Annual	31.7	18.4			53	37

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

* Hours I. S. T.

** Based on all available data upto 1977

TABLE 5
Mean Wind Speed in k.m./hr.

January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual
11.0	11.5	12.0	13.1	16.5	17.8	16.2	12.4	12.3	10.0	7.6	8.1	12.4

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

TABLE 6
Special Weather Phenomena

*Mean No. of days with	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual
Thunder	1.7	1.4	2.0	3.0	5.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	6.0	1.9	0.5	0.5	49.0
Hail	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.0
Dust-storm	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.7	1.7	3.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	6.0
Squall	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.3	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	5.0
Fog	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.8

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

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

CHAPTER II

HISTORY

EARLY HISTORY

The territory now comprising the district of Jaipur was till early twelfth century, held partly by the Minas and partly by the Rajputs of the Badgujar clan, who were socially and culturally more advanced than their aboriginal contemporaries. Among the Minas there were five leading families who were known as Pachwara and who had long tracts of the country under their sway. But they were neither well organised nor well led and suffered from perpetual mutual feuds. The Mina family of Amber was regarded as a senior house but its leadership was not real or effective. The Badgujars belonged comparatively to a high order of civilization and many of the forts which dotted the district here and there were under them, and therefore, they enjoyed the commanding position. The leading Rajput chief was the Raja of Deoti to whom the Minas used to appeal, as to a sovereign, whenever they were in trouble.

The Minas were ousted by Kachhawa Rajputs whose three families ruled on either side of the Chambal river. One family ruled at Gwalior and consisted of eight rulers from Lakshman to Mahipal who ruled from 990 to 1128 A. D. (Sasbahu temple inscription of v. s. 1150 in Gwalior fort). The second family was that of Dubkund (Dubkund stone inscription in a ruined Jain temple of 1120 A.D.). It consisted of four rulers from Arjuna to Vikram Singh, who ruled in the eleventh century. The third family was that of Narvar (a grant of Virsingh of v. s. 1177) which ruled in the eleventh and twelfth centuries and consisted of only three rulers but they were considered as belonging to a powerful branch and claimed a high rank.

The Narvar family was most important and powerful. Whether it was the Narvar branch or the Gwalior branch of the Kachhawas who migrated to Eastern Rajasthan cannot be definitely determined because the traditions are conflicting and confusing, but a tradition has it that the first Kachhawa prince who entered Rajasthan was Dulha. He married Maroni, a Chauhan princess who was a daughter of Ralhansi, chief of Lalsot, now a small village. Ralhansi was the only Chauhan Rajput chief in this area. The Badgujars treated him with disregard and he felt that his position was not secure. In order to seek the support of a powerful chief he offered the hand of his daughter to Dulha Rai and gave

him a part of his chiefship with a half of the town of Dausa, which was then the capital of the surrounding districts, belonging partly to Ralhansi and partly to a Badgujar chief. The latter resided at Dausa and Ralhansi at Lalsot. After the marriage, Dulha Rai took possession of the other half of Dausa held by the Badgujar chief, and expelled him from the fort at the base of which the town of Dausa is situated. Thus the town of Dausa became the capital of the Kachhawas.

Dulha Rai next seized Manchi, the Mina stronghold situated at a distance of about 73 kilometres north-west of Jaipur. Dulha Rai then built a temple in the valley of the Banganga river and dedicated it to Jamwa mata. The Goddess is worshipped now both by the Kachhawas and the Minas. Emboldened by his victories of Dausa and Manchi, Dulha Rai advanced against the chief of Deoti. A great resistance had to be faced by Dulha Rai but he was victorious. Dulha Rai now had no difficulty in defeating Chanda, the Mina chief of Khoh, and captured his territories. The Mina fort of Gatore, 3 kilometres north-east of Sanganer was wrested from Jaita Mina, who offered little resistance. Jhotwara, about four kilometres west of Jaipur was surrendered by a chief named Jhota Mina. Dulha Rai thus established his authority over a land about 70 kilometres long and 42 kilometres broad and shifted his capital from Dausa to Khoh.

Dulha Rai's son Kakil Dev, who succeeded his father took Amber and its fort from Rao Bhutto, who had descended from the Susawat Mina family. Amber was of a great strategic value because the hill on which it was situated commanded the regions lying to the north and south and the narrow passage which joined them. Kakil further expanded his kingdom by seizing a number of villages held by Nanda Mina and also conquered the tract of Medbarat belonging to the Yadav Rajputs.

The great grand son of Kakil was a valorous hero who married a cousin of Chauhan Prithvi Raj I.

His son Malesi ruled Amber unchallenged and had wives hailing from Chauhan, Solanki and Badgujar families. He had 32 sons. His successors were equally prolific and in two or three generations the whole country of Dhundhar was dotted with the fiefs of a Kachhawa fraternity. By the beginning of the fourteenth century they had become so numerous that almost every important village in Dhundhar had a few families of Kachhawa Rajputs.

The Narukas branched off from the Kachhawas and held Alwar, Uniara and Lawa. One Naruka chief Baloji, was the founder of a very

powerful branch of the Kachhawas known as Shekhawats after the name of Shaikh Burhanuddin, who was well known for his miracles. Baloji's successor Mokul had no son, hence he waited on the Shaikh and a son was actually born to him. The new born baby was named Shekhaji. He conquered several districts and formed a large principality of his own, which came to be called Shaikhawati.

So far the capital of the Kachhawas was Khoh, but Rajdev, the third ruler in succession after Malesi, shifted to Amber which he beautified by noble temples and palaces. In the latter half of the fifteenth century Narsingh Dev, who was the ruler of Amber, and his son Chandra Sen, and their wives built several beautiful temples of Vishnu and Shiva.

Chandra Sen was succeeded by Prithvi Raj, who had nine wives. They bore him eighteen sons, six of them died before manhood and the remaining twelve were each assigned a Jagir which came to be known as Kotris. The fourth ruler after Prithvi Raj was Askaran who was, after a fortnight's rule, deposed by his nobles, and Behari Mal was put on the throne.

MEDIÆVAL PERIOD

Biharimal

Beharimal was fifty years old when he was seated on the throne in 1548. But it was with Beharimal that the greatness of Amber began. When Akbar was on his way to Ajmer to visit the tomb of Khwaja Muinuddin Chishti, Beharimal was introduced to him. Akbar was highly impressed by his mien and personality and gladly accepted the offer of the hand of his daughter. The marriage was solemnized at Sambhar in 1562, when Akbar returned from Ajmer and was encamped there. The matrimonial alliance was highly advantageous to both the parties.

Beharimal's political status rose very high. The gifts and honours which Akbar showered on him and his nephew Mansingh unnerved Mirza Sharfuddin Hussain, the Governor of Ajmer, who was encroaching on Beharimal's territory. Now he began to treat the Kachhawa Raja with fulsome flattery. Maldeva, the Raja of Jodhpur who had made aggressions on the Amber State, released the *Parganas* he had seized.

It was after a searching scrutiny of Akbar's attitude and policy that Beharimal sought his support and offered his allegiance. The political alliance between the prince of Amber and the Mughal king was immensely advantageous to both the parties. Beharimal succeeded, without drawing sword, in regaining his lost territory from Raja Maldeva of Jodhpur, and in making Sharfuddin desist from his aggressive designs on Amber.

Akbar also found in Beharimal a powerful prop of an empire threatened by the rebellion of the half subdued Afghans in the east, the treachery of Uzbeks and other Muslim generals and the selfish greed of his brother Hakim in the west, and the deadly hostilities of the Mirzas who shared his Timurid blood. Here was the brave Kachhawa race that could supply him with the most reliable personal guards and royal war-band, whose courage and fidelity were proof against every temptation. Besides, the Kachhawas could not be Akbar's rivals for his father's throne like the men of his own race and creed. The Kachhawas to begin with, and the other Rajputs who followed their example, supplied the Mughal monarch with the greatest strength in the troubled days of the new born empire.

Akbar knew how to win the hearts of his opponents. In most cases he succeeded, though Mewar for ever, and Marwar for a few years, spurned the hand of friendship extended to them. But his general Rajput policy secured him the loyal devotion of the Hindu fighting caste. Raja Beharimal's house supplied the Mughals the cool, penetrating brain power, the unfailing political in-sight and the great administrative skill, as also the inborn power of leadership of generals like Mansingh and Mirza Raja Jai Singh, and of statesmen and diplomats like Jai Singh.

Now there was no other state except Mewar which was keeping aloof. Bundi was, more or less, tied to the apron strings of Mewar. Its ruler Rao Surjan was a commandant of the fort of Ranthambhor which was in possession of the Maharana of Mewar.

Bhagwant Das

After the death of Beharimal, Bhagwant Das, his brother succeeded him and in 1567 accompanied Akbar when the latter besieged Chittaur and devastated the surrounding Mewar territory. Maharana Udai Singh had left Chittaur under the pressure of the advice of his nobles, and the defence was carried on most heroically and gallantly by Patta and Jaimal, but they were killed in action and the fort was capitulated after a year's siege.

Siege of Ranthambhor and Man Singh

The other important fort was now Ranthambhor. It belonged to the Maharana but was garrisoned and commanded by Rao Surjan Hada, the ruler of Bundi. When persuasions were of no avail, Akbar besieged this great fort. Surjan put up a stiff defence which dragged on for over six months. But eventually the fall seemed inevitable. This must have been realised by defenders themselves. Under these circumstances, Kanwar Man

Singh of Amber, suggested to Akbar that he should be permitted to employ a political stratagem which was likely to bear good fruit. Akbar agreed, and Kanwar Man Singh sought permission of Surjan Hada for an individual interview with the latter inside the fort. Surjan admitted Kanwar Man Singh, and along with him went Akbar in disguise. Rao Surjan gave a very honourable reception to Kanwar Man Singh, offered him a seat by his side, and discussed the situation with practical frankness. Man Singh explained that further resistance would be of no avail, and would only cause a greater bloodshed, and that the eventual capitulation of the fort was impossible to avert. Rao Surjan Hada agreed to surrender the fort provided honourable conditions were granted to him. The terms were immediately drafted, and at this moment on Man Singh's gesture Akbar threw off his mask and signed the terms. Rao Surjan surrendered the fort and his descendants continued to enjoy the privileged position which was granted to them, for generations under the Mughals. Surjan Hada accepted a big *Mansabdari*, under Akbar and he and his successors were exempted from the branding of their horses, crossing the frontiers of India etc. and their ladies from attending the Nauroza.

Man Singh's visit to Maharana Pratap

Towards the close of 1570, Akbar, while encamped at Ajmer, received the homage of the chiefs of Bikaner, Jaisalmer and Jodhpur, and in October 1572 he began his invasion of Gujarat. Maharana Udai Singh of Mewar had died in the preceding February, and the legacy of defending Mewar from the Mughals had descended to his undaunted and indomitable son Pratap Singh. But he was merely on the defensive. His ancestral capital was in the enemies' hands. Udaipur had been sacked and the fertile eastern part of his territory had been occupied by the Mughals which had greatly reduced his resources.

Chittaur had capitulated but Mewar had not. In spite of the fall of Chittaur and Ranthambhor, Maharana Pratap, the gallant son and successor of Udai Singh, kept his head high and would not accept the Mughal suzerainty, and Akbar's consuming ambitions would not let him tolerate the independence of even one ruler, who had lost his capital and was living in the tangled hills of his reduced kingdom, with his second capital in the small town of Gogunda.

Akbar, therefore, directed all his efforts at persuading the ruler of Mewar to accept his protection, and, for negotiating the terms of agreement, he deputed Raja Bhagwant Das and Kanwar Man Singh of Amber. The former was the brother and the latter a nephew of Beharimal. No

better men could be selected for the purpose. Man Singh, though young, was gifted with uncommon shrewdness and tactfulness. He possessed inborn power of statecraft and generalship, as his future career unfolded. Raja Bhagwant Das was a cool and collected chief, who was never swayed by any passion or prejudice. He was, now, over fifty years of age and had witnessed many ups and downs both inside and outside Dhundhar and possessed practical wisdom. However, the attempts of persuasion failed.

In the summer of next year Kanwar Man Singh was put at the head of a large army and sent to march through the territory of Dungarpur and Udaipur to reduce the chiefs of these states to obedience. Man Singh entered the territory of Dungarpur at the head of a large force. Maharawal Askaran (1549–1580), the ruler of Dungarpur met Kanwar Man Singh in a battle field and fought with great courage and heroism for the defence of his home-land, but his death and desperation did not avail against the skilful generalship of Man Singh. Askaran withdrew from the battle field and took refuge in the tangled hills of his state. It was three years later that Askaran accepted Akbar's sovereignty.

Man Singh paid a visit to Gogunda which Maharana Pratap had made his capital after the loss of Chittaur in his father's time. Abul Fazl, the court chronicler of Akbar says that the Rana came out to welcome Man Singh and other officers of his army and received him with respect and put on royal *Khillat* which was sent by Akbar for him. He brought Man Singh to his house as his guest, but about his attendance at the imperial court he proceeded to make excuses, alleging that his well-wishers could not suffer him to go, but made promises about going to the sublime court later and gave Man Singh leave to depart, while himself stayed and procrastinated. Hindu chroniclers say that Pratap made excuses and did not dine with Man Singh and the latter felt greatly offended.

Man Singh continued to smart under the treatment meted out to him as a guest by Maharana Pratap and constantly thought of wiping out the disgrace of his fruitless and ineffectual negotiations with the great ruler of Mewar. Akbar thought that the Maharana would not be able to hold out long and come to terms, but his hopes were belied. Ultimately in the beginning of April 1576, Akbar made up his mind to reduce the Maharana to obedience and sent Man Singh at the head of a large army.

Man Singh's objective was Gogunda. He made Mandalgarh as

his base. From there Gogunda was accessible via Udaipur or directly by proceeding south-west to the level country along the Banas river upto Khamnore, situated about 23 miles north-east of Gogunda. Man Singh preferred the latter route along which there was no difficulty of water supply.

The Battle of Haldighati

Hearing that Man Singh had reached Khamnore, Maharana Pratap left Gogunda in order to strike the first blow. His forces issued from the Haldighati and marched upon the camp of Man Singh, who immediately took the challenge, and then followed a battle. The Mewar horse-men were led by Ramdas, the son of Jaimal. The Jazw-i-Harawal of Kanwar Man Singh could not stand this and in a twinkling they were rolled upon the vanguard which itself was shaken. The men of Man Singh's van became hopelessly entangled in the broken narrow paths, hedged with thorny bushes, and sustained a complete defeat. The Mughal and Turkish horsemen gave way and fled away. The left wing of Man Singh, led by Loonkaran and Ghazikhan, sustained a severe reverse. The fugitives from this wing burst through Man Singh's vanguard and fled for shelter to the right wing which was commanded by Saiyads of Barha. The Saiyads were about to give way when Madho Singh Kachhawa, with his advanced reserve, dashed forward to support the Muslim commanders. Thus but for Madho Singh, the Muslim army had been converted into a confused and frightened rabble.

At this crisis of the battle, Kanwar Man Singh himself advanced to the front. Behind him came Mahatar Khan with his men of the rear guard. The cool but heroic manner of Man Singh heartened his officers and men. A cry went up from the combatants, and Maharana Pratap's troops, who were gaining the ground every moment and becoming more and more dominant lost heart. By this time the momentum of the Mewar charge had been spent and the battle line had become stabilized. The rival parties were now locked together in death embrace, and hand-to-hand fighting raged all over the battle field. Badauni, who was present on the battle field, and witnessed the unprecedented struggle with his own eyes, remarks. "The warriors on both sides yielded up their lives and preserved their honour."

It was now mid-day. Rana Pratap had sustained heavy losses on his side. By this time the tide of the battle had turned irretrievably against the Maharana. Pratap was led to safety. The Mewar army dissolved, leaving hundreds of their number to consecrate Haldighati with their life-blood.

Man Singh did not order pursuit. Next day the route was reconnoitred. Man Singh crossed the Haldighati and took possession of Gogunda which the Maharana had left.

Pratap blocked all the exits from Gogunda. Man Singh suffered great hardships and it was with great difficulty that he and his men by tens and twenties managed to extricate themselves from the hills and dispersed and disheartened, reached Ajmer. Akbar was greatly perturbed because Pratap had not been killed or captured and granted no audience to Man Singh for some days. When Badauni explained the situation, the emperor relented and met Man Singh, rather coldly.

Thereafter, Akbar himself marched towards Gogunda on the pretext of hunting and detached Bhagwant Das—this time with Qutbuddin Khan and Man Singh to penetrate into the hollows of the hills and lay hands on the dweller in the ravines.

Qutbuddin and Bhagwant Das, finding no trace of the Maharana in the Gogunda district, hastily returned to Mohi where Akbar was encamped.

Akbar then appointed Shahbaz Khan (Mir Bakhshi) commander of an expedition for suppressing the Maharana. Bhagwant Das and Man Singh were deputed with him. Shahbaz Khan sent back to the court Bhagwant Das and Man Singh, "lest they might delay in inflicting retribution on the Maharana".

Last efforts of the imperialists against Maharana Pratap

Shahbaz Khan's policy of frightfulness had no effect except to stiffen the Mewar resistance, and as soon as Akbar's forces were diverted to far off Afghanistan or Deccan, the Maharana returned and recovered much of his lost dominions.

In the autumn of next year when Pratap Singh reappeared in the course of his guerilla warfare, Jagannath made a forced march, and at the end of the day reached the village where Pratap had been living since the loss of Udaipur and Gogunda. Apparently one of the companions of the Rana gave him information and he took refuge with his family in the defiles. His house and household were plundered.

The Kachhawa Rajas, after being recalled from the war in Rajputana, were sent at the end of the same year (about the 10th of December 1578) to the Punjab, to defend that province under its *Subahdar* Said Khan. In the north-western frontier of India, and even beyond it

in what now forms the kingdom of Afghanistan, this Rajput tribe was destined to play a very important part during the next eleven years.

Man Singh was ordered to take charge of danger point in India's defence line. The Kachhawa prince hastened towards the frontier. At Rawalpindi he heard that a second and very large force from Kabul had arrived on the bank of the Indus, led by Shadman Beg, "whom Hakim regarded as the sword of his army", and so he quickly proceeded in order to oppose him. Shadman crossed the Indus and laid siege to the fort of Nilab about 22 kilometres south of Attock. Aain-ud-din Ali and other servants of Man Singh defended it. When Man Singh arrived at the place, he at once attacked the enemy, "who were in the slumber of neglect, but being aroused by the sound of the kettledrum sought to engage". No artillery had evidently accompanied Man Singh in his forced march and a hand-to-hand fight took place, the Kachhawas leading all important van centre and advanced reserve. Shadman fled mortally wounded by Rajah Suraj Singh Kachhawa (a brother of Man Singh).

Hakim descended into the north Punjab plains and encamped before Lahore for 22 days (6-27 February) engaged in "shooting arrows at an imaginary target" as Abul Fazl poetically puts it, because the Subahdar Said Khan, aided by Rajah Bhagwan Das and other officers offered a brave defence. Several assaults by the Afghans were beaten back.¹

The Emperor detached "Man Singh and other brave and loyal men", across the Indus to Peshawar. The nominal command of this army was given to his son Murad, and the most dangerous position, the leadership of the vanguard, was entrusted to Man Singh. Madho Singh and many other Kachhawa captains were posted to different divisions of the army of invasion. They crossed the Indus with orders to proceed to Kabul, if necessary.

Hakim himself appeared and gave battle in the darkness of the night but was defeated and put to flight. Next day Hakim debouched on the plain and at first the Afghans seemed to get the best of it. At this time Man Singh came forward with a rush. The Kabulis broke and fled away with their prince. Hakim narrowly escaped capture near Kotal Minar and fled away to Ghorband.

When Akbar advanced towards Kabul, Man Singh and many other officers accompanied him. Hakim now wrote a submissive letter,

1. *Akbarnama*, Vol. III, pp. 492-508.

and Akbar withdrew with his army from Afghanistan. The guardianship of the Indus province was entrusted to Kanwar Man Singh.

The Kachhawas kept the peace on the north-western frontier so well that for the next four years Akbar was relieved of anxiety about that frontier and was left free to subdue Bihar and Bengal, Gujarat and the Deccan.

After the death of prince Hakim (1585), disturbances broke out in the Kabul country. The Kachhawa prince entered Kabul and making the charge of the country over to his son Jagat Singh, turned back with the dead Mirza's property in order to meet Akbar at Rawalpindi and accompanied him to Attock.

The Yusufzai clan of Afghans had settled in the 15th century in the north Peshawar district or Swat and Bajaur, and lived there on the practice of robbery and turbulence. Man Singh was sent from Kabul in order that he might civilize that country by justice. He took post near Ohind (Und) on the bank of the Indus, few miles north of Attock, where he built a fort to dominate the Buner clan's homes. Todar Mal encamped near the Kohi-Lungar for overawing Swat. Thus the two exits from the Yusufzai country were blocked by the imperialists, while their punitive columns used to enter the encircled region and raid the villages. At last the people "had recourse to entreaties and the dust of commotion was laid".

In the meantime, another force of the Kachhawas under Raja Bhagwant Das and his son Madho Singh had joined Mirza Shahrukh in the expedition sent by Akbar from Hasan Abdal (1585) for the conquest of Kashmir. They advanced by the Baramula pass. At Peliassa, some 70 kilometres west of Baramula, Sultan Yusuf Khan, the weak ruler of that kingdom visited the invaders camp and made submission to the Emperor (c. 14 Feb. 1586). But the Kashmiri Muslim leaders under Yaqub (the son of Yusuf) rose and offered resistance. There was daily fighting, but Madho Singh with other officers cleared the pass, many Rajputs falling in the obstinate fighting. At last the Kashmiris submitted and made peace. Coins were stamped in Akbar's name and he was proclaimed sovereign from the pulpit at the capital of the country, and the administration was taken over by the imperialists. Then Bhagwant Das and other generals returned to Akbar at Attock with the deposed king of Kashmir, towards the end of March.

Raja Bhagwant Das, who held the office of *Subedar* of Punjab, was immediately ordered to proceed to Afghanistan in place of Man Singh

who had now been transferred to the Yusufzai country. But on account of Raja Bhagwant Das's long illness, his command of Afghanistan was transferred to Ismail Quli, whose short administration was an utter failure. Hence Man Singh was given the supreme charge of the Afghan government once more in April 1586. Man Singh made his way to Kabul and stayed there till the middle of September next. Leaving his subordinates in charge of that capital, he started for India in order to escort Mirza Sulaiman to the imperial court.

Mirza Sulaiman was brought to Peshawar. From Peshawar, Jagat Singh escorted the Mirza to Agra, where they arrived on 15th February 1587. On his return from Afghanistan, Man Singh was appointed to command the forces sent against the rebellious Raushaniya sect in the Yusufzai country. He entered their defiles and won a hard earned victory and then came back to his base at Jamrud Fort near the Khyber pass. In December 1587 Man Singh returned to the Emperor's court and was sent off to govern the province of Bihar.

On 8th November 1589, Raja Todar Mal died at Lahore, of old age and weakness. His bosom friend, Bhagwant Das, after returning from attending his cremation, was immediately seized by a severe illness, which carried him off in five days (13th Nov. 1589). One sentence from Abul Fazl's history tersely paints his character—"Rajah Bhagwant Das was endowed with uprightness, weight of counsel and courage". Man Singh received the title of Raja and the leadership of the Kachhawa clan, with the rank of a commander of 5,000 which was then the highest dignity open to a subject not of the royal blood and which no other Hindu or Muslim held as yet.

Man Singh was recalled from his post as warden of the north-western frontier (at Jamrud) and sent off as viceroy of Bihar. This was the beginning of the largest and most glorious chapter in his life. He now held the supreme command and controlled both the civil and military affairs i.e. conquered provinces and made treaties with hitherto independent sovereigns, on behalf of the Emperor, and he enjoyed it over the eastern marches of India for twenty years without a break (1588-1607).

The work done by Man Singh in Bihar is admirably summed up by Akbar's official historian in one short but very eloquent sentence—"The Raja united ability with courage and genius with strenuous action, he administered the province excellently, the refractory became obedient".

Man Singh set out in April 1590 for the conquest of Orissa, being reinforced by the Bengal artillery on the way. Qutlu, the ruler of Orissa

had died and his young son Nassir was placed on his throne by his *Wazir* Khwajah Isa. The Afghan boy-king made his bow before Man Singh, and presented his tribute of 150 elephants and many choice articles. After this success Man Singh returned to Bihar.

After the death of Isa Khan, the wise regent of their boy king, there was none who could keep the Afghans in check and they broke the treaty. Man Singh advanced and a severe battle was fought. The enemy broke and fled leaving 300 dead on the field.

At Bhadrak, the Kachhawa Raja learnt of the Afghan concentration at the fort of Saranggarh (Cuttack district). From Cuttack Man Singh invaded the Khurda territory. The Khurda Raja, Ram Chandra Dev submitted and sent his son Birbar with presents to the Mughal viceroy. On 30th May the fort of Saranggarh capitulated to Man Singh. The Khurda Raja personally waited on Man Singh (January 1593) and gave him his daughter (Akshaya Devi) in marriage. The conquest of Orissa was thus completed.

Man Singh then returned to Rohtas and stayed there till a summon from the emperor took him to Lahore. The Kachhawa Raja, crowned with the laurels won in Bengal and Orissa, was welcomed by the crown Prince Salim advancing some miles outside Lahore to meet him (1594) and introduced him to the Emperor who personally invested him with a robe of condolence for the death of his father Raja Bhagwant Das. Man Singh presented at Court three sons of Qutlu Khan and two great nobles of Orissa, namely Kashi Parida and Purshottam.

During the same year, Prince Salim was appointed to a nominal command of ten thousand horses, with Man Singh as his guardian. Jagat Singh, Durjan Singh and Sakat Singh received jagirs in Bengal, while Himmat Singh and Bhau Singh were granted fiefs in Orissa. Raja Man Singh whose ability and loyalty were conspicuous, was now made Governor of Bengal and his maintenance jagir was allotted to him in Bengal. In May 1594, Akbar sent Man Singh off to his new province with many wise counsels as to the administrative policy to be followed there.

Lakshmi Narayan, the Raja of the new-born Kingdom of Cooch Bihar, on being attacked by his cousin Raghudev in alliance with Isa Khan, begged for Akbar's protection. Man Singh hastened to his aid. Lakshmi Narayan came to welcome him (1596) and gave him his sister in marriage. The two enemies of the Raja took to flight on hearing of Man Singh's prompt advance.

Shaken by the Bengal climate, Man Singh begged permission to live in Ajmer and govern Bengal by a deputy (1598). Man Singh was selected to accompany Prince Salim who was ordered to subjugate Mewar now ruled by Amarsingh son of Maharana Pratap. Man Singh's eldest son Jagat Singh was ordered to go to Bengal to act as his father's deputy there. But the youngman died near Agra. The grief for him prostrated Man Singh, and Maha Singh (the son of Jagat Singh) though a lad in his teens, was sent to Bengal as deputy viceroy.

Akbar's grief was intensified by persistent misconduct and disobedience of his sole remaining son Salim (Jahangir). The aged Emperor now felt his end was approaching and saw his venal servants going over to the rising sun, the Crown Prince. So he summoned Man Singh to come quickly to his side, ostensibly to counsel him about a projected invasion of Turan. Man Singh arrived at Agra (March 1605) and was created a commander of seven thousand. He was appointed guardian of Khusrav, the eldest son of Jahangir on 26th August 1605. Akbar died on 15th October 1605.

Man Singh and Jahangir

Jahangir sent Man Singh off from Agra to Bengal as *Subedar* of that province once more (November 1605). But Man Singh's third viceroyalty of Bengal was a very short one since Jahangir appointed his foster-brother Qutubuddin Khan Koka (September 1606) as Governor of Bengal and Man Singh was transferred to Bihar. He took up his residence in the salubrious hill fort of Rohtas overlooking the Sone river for which he had a special liking. Though summoned to court shortly after Qutub's murder, he delayed in coming. The Emperor was highly exasperated at the Raja's delay and records in his autobiography, 'Man Singh came from Rohtas and waited on me after orders had been sent to him six or seven times'.

Jahangir decided to send his son Parvez at the head of a large army against Malik Amber who had strengthened the Kingdom of Ahmadnagar and was offering stiff resistance to the imperialists. He had driven the Mughal army there into the defensive within the walls of Burhanpur. The prince set out in October 1609. But he did not succeed. The Emperor, therefore, sent his favourite Afghan general Khan-i-Jahan Lodi (entitled Amir-ul-Umra) at the head of large forces, including Man Singh's division, to support the prince (February 1610.)

When Khan-i-Jehan and Man Singh were advancing to join the prince, a severe battle ensued, the Deccanis fought most bravely and so did the Afghans of Khan-i-Jahan and the Rajputs of Man Singh, and many

were slain. At last at the approach of relief from the prince's camp, the enemy fled away. This happened in March 1610. For lack of provisions and fodder the prince with Man Singh and other generals had no help but to fall back on Burhanpur.

Thereafter, Man Singh lived at Burhanpur which was the imperial base of operations. His marvellously eventful life ended in peaceful death at Elichpur on the 6th of July 1614.

Bhau Singh and Jahangir

Bhau Singh who was one of the many sons of Raja Man Singh, had worked with the deputy *Subedar* of Bengal. The nobles selected him as the leader of the Kachhawas. His *Mansab* was raised to 3000 by Jahangir and after one year he was made the first grade commandant of 4000.

He was despatched to campaign against Malik Amber who was carrying a guerilla warfare against the Mughals and, though the Mughal army had been operating against him for about ten years, was still unsubdued. Jahangir was neither an efficient ruler nor a skilful general and was a very poor judge of men and things. He was unable to inspire confidence in and exercise effective control on his commandants and, therefore, the Deccan campaign dragged on in a languid manner. There were divisions and discords among the commanders of the various divisions and prince Parvez, who had the supreme command, possessed no necessary go or drive for effective direction and co-ordination. Under these circumstances it was not possible for Bhau Singh alone to achieve anything substantial. Besides, the Mughal commanders as also the Kachhawa chiefs were confronted by new and unusual methods of fighting which Malik Amber had introduced. They felt baffled by his guerilla tactics. Sometimes, they were immobilized and usually their movements were harassed or impeded, and their supplies were either cut off or plundered. Bhau Singh felt much depressed by the prospects of an inglorious end of the long drawn campaign. He came to Agra to see Jahangir, who had a warm personal love for him and who now made him a commander of 5000.

Bhau Singh breathed his last in Deccan at Burhanpur in 1620 at the age of 44. His wife Ashakumari became *Sati*. He was a thoughtful youngman of pleasant disposition. But drinking had completely impaired his health. One day he suddenly fainted and passed away after the illness of a night and a day.

Other Kachhawa leaders

Among the kinsmen of Raja Man Singh who had distinguished career and who acquired name and fame in the Indian Empire were Jagannath and Madho Singh Kachhawa.

Jagannath Kachhawa was a son of Raja Biharimal. He served as a military captain under Kanwar Man Singh. He was with Akbar, when after the battle of Haldighati, he advanced to Gogunda and encamped there to subdue Maharana Pratap Singh. He had also fought in the battle of Haldighati. Jagannath held a big Jagir in the province of the Punjab. He was the leader of one of the battalions which were mobilized to check the advance of Mirza Muhammad Hakim from Kabul to the Punjab. For some time he held the post of the commandant of the fort of Ranthambhore. During the reign of Jahangir he served under Parvez in the campaign against Maharana Amarsingh of Mewar. For these distinguished services he was promoted to the rank of the commander of 3000. Raja Jagannath fell fighting in a Deccan campaign in 1630.

Madho Singh was a son of Raja Bhagwantdas. He held a *Mansab* or rank of 3000 *Zat* and 2000 *Sawar* and his son was the commander of 1000. Jahangir had great confidence in the tactfulness and sincerity of this noble Kachhawa leader. On the death of Akbar when Man Singh marched with Khusrō towards Bengal, Jahangir got rather nervous and commissioned Madho Singh to meet Raja Man Singh and persuaded him to return to the capital. Madho Singh participated in the imperial campaign against Jhujhar Singh Bundela. In 1630 he was killed while fighting in the same battle in which Jagannath Kachhawa sacrificed his life.

Mirza Raja Jai Singh

Bhau Singh, the Maharaja of Jaipur died sonless. The nobles of Amber decided that he should be succeeded by Jai Singh, who was a grand son of Jagat Singh (son of Man Singh) and only seven years of age. He was recognized as a successor of Raja Bhau Singh by the Mughal emperor and granted the title of Raja and a *Mansab* of 2000. Two years later he was raised to the rank of a commander of 3000. At that time he was hardly nine years of age. His father was Kanwar Maha Singh. Unlike other Rajput princes, Jai Singh received sound and liberal education. Before he ascended the throne he had acquired some working knowledge of Persian, Turkish, Urdu and Hindi and was not entirely ignorant of Sanskrit. He continued to develop his knowledge of these languages even after he had become the ruler and studied something of history, mathematics and geography.

A few years after his accession to the throne of Amber, Jai Singh commanded his Kachhawa contingent in the imperial campaign against Malik Amber in the Deccan. This was his first command after his appointment as a *Mansabdar* or commander of three thousand. Thence onwards (1623) he participated in this campaign or that, almost every year, during the whole reign of Shah Jahan (1627-1658) and the first decade of Aurangzeb's rule (1658-1668). His actual position was four thousand *Zat* and two thousand and five hundred *Sawar*. With his own Rajput forces he held Burhanpur for about two years, and when he learnt that Khan-i-Jahan, who held the supreme command had been bribed by Malik Amber and was about to revolt openly, he slipped away from the south and met Shah Jahan at Ajmer, in the beginning of 1628.

A few months later, Kabul was attacked by the Uzbegs, and Jai Singh marched to the north-west region to defend the province against them. On the approach of his forces, the Uzbegs lost their nerves and, without offering any fighting, fled away.

In 1630, Khan-i-Jahan was in open revolt, and the situation was considered so serious that Shah Jahan himself took charge of the campaign against him. Jai Singh was given joint command of a division. Khan-i-Jahan suddenly fell on the rear which contained a pretty large number of Kachhawa leaders. They offered a desperate resistance to the tough rebels. The Afghans also fought with ferocious courage and tenacity. There was heavy slaughter on both sides, but the battle ended in victory for the Kachhawa forces and Jai Singh now came to be reckoned as one of the top commanders of the Indian Empire.

Next year (1631) when the campaign was renewed, Jai Singh commanded the van of a division and came in close grip with Afghan rebel but Khan-i-Jahan Lodi fled away.

Jai Singh pursued him relentlessly for miles together. The number of Khan-i-Jahan's followers had now fallen to about fifty loyal fighters and among his captains only his two brave sons had survived. One of the parties of Jai Singh headed by Madho Singh Hada, was encountered by Khan-i-Jahan, in which action the Afghan leader and his gallant sons fought with remarkable courage and undauntedness. They all fell fighting.

Shahji Bhonsale, father of Shivaji, began to raid the region near Daulatabad which was under the Mughals, and created a menacing situation. Jai Singh pursued the Maratha chief and after many days hard riding, he fell upon Shahji's forces and captured his 3,000 men and 8,000 oxen

loaded with provisions, arms and rockets. It was a great victory of Jai Singh against the Maratha chief. He was, therefore, created a commander of 5,000 (March 1635) and in the following September he was congratulated by Shah Jahan himself on his brave exploits.

Jai Singh returned to Amber and stayed here for about two years. During this period of his stay in his State, he extended his patronage to art and literature. He honoured several Hindi poets who came to his court. Among them was the reputed poet Biharilal who wrote his *Satsai*. He gave employment to a number of local painters who enriched the art treasures of Amber. He started several big buildings which were completed later on. During this period he replenished his Kachhawa regiment for a campaign beyond the north-west frontiers, which he fore-saw, was coming.

The Raja was appointed Governor of Deccan and ruled the *Suba* for over two years with justice and moderation but with firmness, and impressed the king with his administrative ability.

In 1647 Shah Jahan, whose invasion of Balkh and Badakhshan had proved a dismal failure, was at Kabul and was hard pressed for lack of sufficient funds. Jai Singh escorted one crore and twenty lakhs of rupees and three lakhs of *Mohars* from the Agra treasury to Lahore. On arrival at Kabul, Jai Singh was further promoted by another of his thousand troopers being made *do aspa sih aspa*. Aurangzeb made his way to Balkh fighting hard against the opposition. In his advance the most important role was that of Mirza Raja Jai Singh, who, commanding the vanguard which consisted mostly of the Kachhawa and other Rajputs, bore the brunt of fighting on that bleak and ragged tableland. Balkh was taken and placed under the command of Madho Singh Hada, ruler of the newly created state of Kotah. As the whole country was up in arms against the invaders, Aurangzeb decided to abandon his conquest, and commenced his retreat. Jai Singh led the right wing of Aurangzeb's army and kept the Uzbegs every where at respectful distance. He brought his division safely to Kabul and won the praise from Shah Jahan.

Mirza Raja Jai Singh rendered great assistance to Shah Jahan when the fratricidal struggle ensued among his four sons, for seizing the throne. In this hour of crisis Mirza Raja Jai Singh was promoted to the rank of a commander of 6,000 with 5,000 troopers, and appointed guardian of prince Suleman Shikoh who was sent to check the advance of Shuja. Mirza Raja Jai Singh was officially designated not only as *Ataliq* or guardian of the prince but also as *Karguzar* or the real commander of the forces.

Leading prince Suleman, Jai Singh came in touch with Shuja's army at Bahadurpur, about seven kilometres north-east of Banaras. Jai Singh advised Suleman to march his troops on the pretence of changing their ground and then suddenly fall on Shuja's camp. The strategy succeeded. Shuja tried to retrieve the day but the battle was lost. Jai Singh's men had swarmed into Shuja's camp and began to plunder it.

When the news of victory over Shuja at Bahadurpur reached Shah Jahan he promoted Jai Singh to the command of 7,000, the highest *Mansab* open to any noble not of the blood royal.

When Aurangzeb seated himself on the throne of Delhi, Jai Singh now transferred his allegiance to the new emperor who heartily welcomed him. Aurangzeb hastened to face Dara near Ajmer, and Mirza Raja Jai Singh commanded the Imperial vanguard.

The Mirza Raja was then sent at the head of a large force in pursuit of Dara. On arrival at Mairta, Jai Singh learnt of the true route of Dara's flight and immediately set out southwards after him by way of Jalor and Sirohi. On reaching further he learnt that Dara had crossed the river, intending to go to Kandhar. A Baluch chief had invited Dara to his residence and then treacherously imprisoned him. Jai Singh sent Dara to Delhi in charge of his colleague Bahadur Khan, and himself returned by slow marches to Delhi.

On his return to Delhi, honours were bestowed upon the Mirza Raja. In May 1661, some *Paraganas* yielding a revenue of two and a half lakhs of rupees were assigned to him which made his jagir worth about five lakhs of rupees, received during the three years of Aurangzeb's reign.

Jai Singh was appointed leader of an army of 14,000 strong against Shivaji who had surprised and wounded Aurangzeb's maternal uncle Shaista Khan and killed one of his sons and several inmates of his harem. He had sacked with impunity the rich city of Surat notwithstanding all the defensive measures adopted by the Mughal *Faujdar*. It was, therefore, not only an important but a difficult task which was entrusted to Mirza Raja Jai Singh, who himself realised the difficult nature of his duty.

Before marching to the south, Jai Singh insisted that the responsibility and authority for directing the campaign against Shivaji must be his and his alone, and that he should exercise full powers in civil and military affairs including even the terms of truce with Shivaji. These conditions were all granted and Mirza Raja Jai Singh marched to the

south with his two sons and several kinsmen, leading the large force which had been put under him.

He arrived at Poona and kept eye on Bijapur. He sent two Europeans to Goa for help against Shivaji. He also sent Brahman emissaries to various chieftains in the Deccan to stir them up against Shivaji, and decided to besiege Purandhar. The siege was pushed on with vigour and determination which forced Shivaji to sue for peace. The Mirza Raja accorded to the vanquished but brave Maratha ruler an honourable and chivalrous reception. The two chiefs discussed for long the terms of a permanent peace. At long the following agreement was reached:

- (1) "That 23 of Shivaji's forts which yielded an annual revenue of four lakhs should be annexed to the empire,
- (2) That 12 of his forts including Rajgarh should continue under him and
- (3) That he should serve and be loyal to the Mughal King".

Jai Singh asked Shivaji to proceed to the north, and made his son Kanwar Ram Singh responsible for the safety of Shivaji's person and a decent treatment for him at the Mughal court. Kanwar Ram Singh received Shivaji in the suburb of the city of Agra and brought him to the tents which had been set up for him. Then he brought Shivaji to *Diwan-i-khas* where the latter and his son were introduced to Aurangzeb. The latter spoke a few words to them and then Shivaji was made to stand in the row of commanders of 5,000. He felt awfully annoyed by this treatment and openly expressed his resentment. Aurangzeb then asked Ram Singh to take Shivaji away to his quarters. Ram Singh tried his best but the Maratha chief would not agree to go to the court again.

Shivaji and his son escaped and hastened homewards. The emperor suspected Ram Singh's collusion with Shivaji, and reduced his rank by one thousand both *Jat* and *Sawar* and was ordered not to attend the *Darbar* for seven months.

Mirza Raja Jai Singh breathed his last at Burhanpur (1667 A.D.).

Ram Singh (1667-1698)

When the news arrived that the Mirza Raja had expired at Burhanpur, Aurangzeb recognised Ram Singh as his father's successor, and granted him the rank of a commander of four thousand *Jat* and three thousand troopers. The twenty *Parganas* which Ram Singh held in lieu of his salary as a *Mansabdar* and which had been attached by

Aurangzeb after Shivaji's flight were restored to him. The revenue of these *Parganas* amounted to eleven and a half lakhs.

Assam the region of perpetual trouble, was selected by Aurangzeb for Raja Ram Singh's military operation. The crafty Mughal planned that the Raja be entangled in the tumultuous province or fall prey to the unhealthy climate of the place. But Ram Singh left the province of pestilential climate and returned to Delhi in June 1676.

Before his arrival he had been raised to the rank of a commander of five thousand *Zat* with five thousand troopers. Immediately on his return he was deputed to leave with his contingent for the Khyber pass, where there was a general rising of the Afridis and Ghataks. Ram Singh and his son Kanwar Kishan Singh with their Kachhawa contingent served in Afghanistan.

On the death of Maharaja Jaswant Singh at Jamrud (December 1678), Aurangzeb imposed *Jaziya* on Hindus and issued orders for the destruction of all temples. Raja Ram Singh was at this time the most prominent of Rajput kings, and Aurangzeb apprehended danger from him. He was, therefore, posted in Afghanistan and appointed to guard the Khyber pass. His son Kanwar Kishan Singh was sent to the Deccan to assist in the invasion of Bijapur.

Ram Singh made himself very popular among the local population. But suddenly Ram Singh's days were darkened by the death of his only son Kishan Singh (April 1682) at Parenda fort in the Deccan, where he was then posted. The emperor transferred Ram Singh to Kohat, where he died in April 1688.

Bishan Singh

Bishan Singh was sixteen years old when his grandfather died. At that time Aurangzeb was fighting against the Marathas in the south. His absence in the south had encouraged the Jats of Mathura district to raise their heads.

In April 1688, Aurangzeb recognized Bishan Singh as the Raja of Amber, sent him the formal *Firman* and *Khillat*, and granted to him the rank of a commander of 2,500 *Zat* with 2,000 troopers. Immediately after the ceremonies of succession were over, he marched to Mathura, took over as *Faujdar* and distinguished himself in several bloody fights with rebels who tried to cut off grain convoys and menaced the isolated Mughal posts on the line.

In the siege of Sansani, Bishan Singh played a gallant role. The

Jats put up a very stubborn resistance, and dispersed only after 1,500 of their men had fallen. The fort was stormed and taken, but Bishan Singh lost 700 Kachhawas, slain and wounded.

Next year Bishan Singh attacked the other Jat strong-hold of Soghar, entered it at the gallop, and slew all those who resisted. About 500 Jats were taken prisoners.

He proceeded with Shah Alam to Afghanistan in 1698 when the latter was appointed *Subedar* of that province. He died there as *Faujdar* of Barbund in December 1699.

Sawai Jai Singh

Sawai Jai Singh (1699-1743) was a little boy when his father Bishan Singh was asked by Aurangzeb to send him to the Deccan to participate in the campaign against the Marathas. He delayed as long as he could but ultimately Jai Singh was sent to Aurangzeb in 1698. The Emperor now heard that Bishan Singh had breathed his last, he immediately recognized Jai Singh as the successor of his father.

When Sawai Jai Singh arrived, Aurangzeb was besieging the fort of Khelna in Konkan, west of Ambaghat. Jai Singh was deputed to assist prince Bedarbakht, who was in charge of trenches opposite the Konkani gate of the fort. Jai Singh delivered an assault on the gate, and scaled it. The gallantry of Jai Singh was appreciated by Aurangzeb, who made him a commander of 2000 with one thousand troopers. After the fall of Khelna, Jai Singh proceeded to guard Khandesh against Maratha incursions, and rescued Prince Bedarbakht who was encircled by the Marathas near Ajanta. Prince Bedarbakht nominated Jai Singh as his deputy governor. But Aurangzeb did not approve of it. Prince Bedarbakht recommended the Kachhawa ruler thrice to Aurangzeb, who eventually yielded.

After the death of Aurangzeb there was a contest for the throne between two of his three sons, Mauzzam Shah (Shah Alam) and Azam Shah in which Sawai Jai Singh supported Azam Shah. The younger brother, Bijay Singh was with Mauzzam Shah and fought on his side. The victory went to Mauzzam Shah and Azam Shah fell fighting, after which Sawai Jai Singh offered his allegiance to the victor who had crowned himself king with the name of Bahadurshah.

Bahadurshah marched towards the end of 1707 with his army against Amber and gave the kingdom to his protegee Bijay Singh. Early next year, the king hurried to the Deccan against his brother Kambuksh.

Sawai Jai Singh accompanied the Mughal king but saw that he had no prospects under Bahadurshah. Jai Singh now decided to fall back on his own talents, and slipped away to Amber via Udaipur where the Maharana promised him help and married his daughter to him on condition that the son born to her would succeed Sawai Jai Singh. Jai Singh combined himself with Mewar and Marwar to offer opposition to the Muslim power. Saiyad Hussain, the *Faujdar* of Mewar advanced to reduce Jai Singh but in the sharp action which took place near Sambhar, the Saiyad and his two brothers were killed and their armies were routed.

Learning what had happened Bahadur Shah bowed to necessity and recognized Jai Singh as the Raja of Amber.

Sawai Jai Singh was appointed viceroy of Malwa (October 1713). On his arrival the Marathas abstained from pillaging raids and the local rebels were cowed into submission. Emperor Farrukhsiyar was delighted to hear of the achievements of Sawai Jai Singh and sent him a robe of honour with a letter of appreciation.

Two big Maratha armies had entered Malwa, one 30,000 strong under Khanoji Bhonsle and the other consisting of 12,000 light horse under Khanderao Dhabare. Jai Singh arrived within sight of the Maratha camp an hour before sun-set, and fell desperately on the depredators. It was a bloody battle fought in darkness in which Jai Singh emerged victorious and the Marathas broke and fled.

The King wanted Jai Singh to join him against the Saiyad brothers, and simultaneously the latter also requested him to espouse their cause. With his keen foresight and sound judgement, Sawai Jai Singh rightly thought that it was not advisable to plunge into the politics of the decadent Mughal court. He, therefore, sent polite replies to the king and the king makers but made no common cause with either. Rather he felt disgusted when he heard of the cliques and counter-cliques which characterised the court affairs of the Mughal king. Sawai Jai Singh, therefore, appointed Roopram Dhabhai as his deputy or *Naib Subedar* in Malwa and he himself withdrew to Amber and watched the inter-play of forces which was taking place at Delhi.

The Jats had risen in revolt and Sawai Jai Singh, was appointed to suppress them. Jai Singh marched against them with 14,000 troops, mostly Rajputs. When the siege had dragged on for three weeks, Badan Singh, the nephew of Churaman, began to intrigue with Sawai Jai Singh. He came over to the Jaipur ruler and helped in seizing two outlying forts. The besieged then lost heart and evacuated their fort at

mid-night. Next day Sawai Jai Singh entered the fort. For the triumph thus achieved Sawai Jai Singh received from Muhammad Shah the title of "Raj Rajeshwar, Shri Rajadhiraj, Maharaj Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh" and bestowed on Badan Singh the *Tika*, and the title of Braj-raj. But Badan Singh very astutely abstained from assuming the title of Raja and throughout his life represented himself publicly as a mere Thakur of the Raja of Jaipur.

Now the Maratha raided Malwa with a larger force and slew the provincial governor of Malwa. This perilous situation forced Emperor Muhammad Shah to appoint Sawai Jai Singh as governor of the province in 1730 A.D.

Jai Singh advised Muhammad Shah to appeal directly to Raja Shahu to keep his Maratha generals in check and prevent raids into Malwa in lieu of an annual grant of ten lakhs of rupees to be granted in Jagir in favour of Shahu's adopted son, Kushal Singh. But a faction of Muhammad Shah's court cried out that imperial prestige would suffer if the Maratha claim to tribute from Malwa were peacefully conceded. In these circumstances Jai Singh left Malwa after about seven months subedarship and left Muhammad Shah to give as long a consideration as he liked to his factious nobles. During his absence the situation in this rich province continued to deteriorate quickly.

When the king saw that there was no way out, he appointed Sawai Jai Singh, the governor of Malwa for the third time on condition that he should maintain 30,000 troops and take two-third of the total provincial revenue for their maintenance. The Maratha generals with their combined overwhelming forces closed upon Jai Singh at Mandsore and forced him to make peace, by promising six lakhs in cash and ceding 28 *Parganas* in lieu of *Chauth*. Thereafter Jai Singh was too much involved in the affairs of Rajputana to pay any attention to Malwa, though the province continued in his charge for four years more.

Jai Singh persuaded the Emperor to despatch an imperial force to expel the Marathas from Rajasthan and Malwa, and promised that he and his brother princes would help him with their forces. The combined horde was encircled by the Maratha forces near Rampura, south of Kota. The vast army then withdrew with extreme difficulty. Jai Singh advised the Emperor that the only way of establishing peace in Malwa was to carry on friendly negotiations with the Marathas and induce the Peshwa to visit Delhi. But Muhammad Shah did not agree.

Jai Singh invited Bajirao to his State, Sawai Jai Singh advanced

to meet him at Bhambhola 48 km. east of Ajmer, and promised to secure for the Marathas the grant of the *Chauth* and cession of Malwa from the Emperor. But the proposal did not materialise. In 1741 Peshwa Balaji Rao set out to meet Jai Singh, who was then the *Subedar* of Agra. The Emperor now saw wisdom and issued a *Farman* conferring the provinces of Malwa and Gujarat on the Peshwa.

Jai Singh interfered in the internal affairs of Bundi using his influence with the Mughal king. The ruler of Bundi Budha Singh became a homeless wanderer and Jai Singh nominated Dalel Singh as the ruler of Bundi and got it confirmed by Muhammad Shah. But a son was born to Budha Singh (June 1729) but Jai Singh did not withdraw his nominee from Bundi which led to long drawn struggle between Bundi and Jaipur.

Sawai Jai Singh began to build a new city which came to be known as Jaipur. It was planned by a Bengali Brahmin, named Vidyadhar Bhattacharya. Bishop Haber who passed through Jaipur, four years later says "The fortifications of the city are so like those of Kremlin that I could almost have fancied myself at Moscow". A French scholar who stayed in India in 1832 gives an excellent account of this city. He says, "in general, the architecture of Jaipur is of a very elegant style".

Though constantly engaged in warfare and difficult issues of the times, Jai Singh found time to pursue two difficult branches of knowledge namely, astronomy and mathematics.

Under his patronage several works of great merit were written by scholars who adorned his court. Jai Singh himself wrote a few works on astronomy and astronomical mathematics, both in Sanskrit and Persian. Astronomical observatories built by Sawai Jai Singh still survive at Delhi, Jaipur, Ujjain, Mathura and Benaras. He invited a number of scholars at his court for personal discussions on various problems concerning astronomy and mathematics. For this purpose he requested the king of Portugal through the Viceroy of Goa to send a learned European scientist and a physician to Jaipur, whose expenses he (Jai Singh) would bear. The scholar sent by the Portuguese king was Padre Monoel de Figueiredo. The physician who accompanied this Portuguese mathematician was Pedro de Silva, who settled at Jaipur. The Portuguese mathematician was sent by Sawai Jai Singh to Europe with sufficient funds for purchasing books and instruments for astronomical observation. Sawai Jai Singh next invited two French scholars from Chandranagar, who studied his astronomical observatories at Benaras, Mathura and Delhi, on their way

to Jaipur and reported their views to him. Andre Strobl, a German scholar, came to Jaipur in March 1740 and stayed there for some years. Another German scholar who accompanied him died at Jaipur. Sawai Jai Singh thus had the benefit of the latest state of scientific knowledge prevalent in Europe.

Ishwari Singh

Sawai Jai Singh left to Ishwari Singh a fatal curse. By a treaty with Udaipur he had promised to give his throne to any son he might have by the Udaipur princess. He set aside the claims of all his elder sons. Jai Singh's only son by the Mewar Princess was Madho Singh born in December 1728, but his elder step brother Ishwari Singh succeeded to the Jaipur throne, and his succession was recognised by the Emperor Muhammad Shah. But he had put a crown of thorns on his head. He had not a day of peace during his reign of seven years. Bundi, Jaipur and the Maharana of Mewar, all were against him. As a ruler he was a tragic failure and his reign ended in the ruin of his country.

To support Madho Singh's claim, Maharana Jagat Singh took the field to wrest the throne of Jaipur and advanced to Jamoli. Ishwari Singh was then at Delhi. He returned quickly but no battle took place, and a peace was arranged on the condition that Madho Singh would get the *Parganas* of Tonk, Toda and three others as Jagir. The treaty did not last long because neither the Maharana nor Madho Singh was satisfied by it. Now a coalition of the Maharana of Mewar, Madho Singh and Umed Singh, dispossessed heir of Bundi was formed for avenging the humiliation of Jamoli. Holkar's aid was obtained for two lakhs. He was to help both Madho Singh and Umed Singh of Bundi. The battle was fought at Rajmahal in 1747 on the bank of Banas, 15 km. north of Deoli in which the allies were completely defeated. It was a great victory for Jaipur.

The Maharana now requested Raja Sahu to compel Ishwari Singh to give his brother Madho Singh a Jagir of 24 lakhs. In return for a sum of 15 lakhs of rupees Peshwa Balaji Rao entered Jaipur territory in 1748 and was joined by Madho Singh. Ishwari Singh begged for peace. But the Marathas made impossible demands and the negotiations broke down. After two months, a Maratha army led by Malharrao Holkar and Gangadhar Tantia, entered Jaipur territory, wrested Tonk, Toda and Malpura and gave them to Madho Singh. Then the invaders marched on and were joined by Umed Singh of Bundi and Maharao Durjan Sal of Kota. A great battle was fought at Bagru, 35 km. east of Sambhar town.

Ishwari Singh was defeated and agreed to give five *Parganas* to Madho Singh and to restore Bundi to Umed Singh. But the Maratha remained unsatisfied, they wanted a huge amount as war indemnity. In order to force their demands Holkar and Tantia reached Nainva (November 1750) and took it after three days siege. After devastating the Jaipur territory, during their slow march, the Maratha forces reached within 30 km. of Jaipur and next day their van guard appeared before the walls of Jaipur. Finding himself unable to put up an effective defence Ishwari Singh committed suicide.

Madho Singh (1751-1768)

Madho Singh was at Udaipur when the tragedy took place. He arrived in the Maratha camp (December 1750) and was conducted to his palace by Holkar himself. Meanwhile Sindhia also arrived. They demanded exorbitant price for the military help rendered to Madho Singh. In January 1751 A. D., 4,000 Marathas entered Jaipur and behaved very arrogantly and riotously towards the citizens. A riot broke out and the citizens attacked the Marathas. Some 1,500 of the latter were slain and many wounded. Madho Singh expressed deep regret and the matter was patched up.

The young Emperor of Delhi, Ahmad Shah, son of Muhammad Shah felt himself utterly helpless between the rebels outside and his Wazir who had made himself very dominant. Ahmad Shah appealed to Madho Singh to come and help him. The latter arrived at Delhi (October 1753) and met the Emperor in *Diwan-i-khas*. Then there were long negotiations between Madho Singh, the Jat Raja Suraj Mal and Wazir Safdarjung. Surajmal was persuaded to retire from struggle and eventually Safdarjung withdrew to his own province of Awadha and Madho Singh hastened back to Jaipur. As a reward for his services Ahmad Shah granted to Madho Singh the fort and district of Ranthambhor.

The Ranthambhor district consisted of 8 principalities which were founded by the descendents of the Bundi house. During the period of Maratha raids they were subjected to repeated plunder and devastation, their chiefs, therefore, approached the ruler of Kota for protection which he gave on condition of the transfer of their allegiance to him. The Jaipur ruler felt rightly provoked by the action of the Kota ruler and mobilized his forces against Kota for the restoration of the status quo. A battle was fought at Bhatwara (in Kota) between the forces of the two states in which Jaipur was completely defeated (October, 1761).

Jawahar Singh did not maintain traditionally good relations with the house of Jaipur. He fought a civil war with his step brother Nahar Singh in which the latter was defeated and took refuge in the Jaipur territory and finally died at Shahpura. Jawahar Singh demanded his attractive widow. But Madho Singh hesitated to surrender her. The lady committed suicide, which infuriated Jawahar Singh and he determined to beard the Jaipur Raja in his own home. He marched with the full supply of the artillery and Sambre's and Medoc's trained battalions to Pushkar through Jaipur territory without permission. He was welcomed there as an equal by Maharaja Vijai Singh of Jodhpur. When Jawahar Singh was returning and had reached Maonda about 30 km. south-west of Narnol, the Kachhawa forces, which were pursuing him, delivered an attack. The resistance was tough and vigorous but the Jats were defeated.

Jawahar Singh escaped and claimed it as a victory. He was again defeated near Kama (February 1768). This was the last battle fought by Madho Singh. He founded Sawai Madhopur town (January 1763). After a rule of 17 years he died in 1768 and was succeeded by his son Prithvi Singh.

Prithvi Singh (1768-1778)

Maharaja Madho Singh left two sons, Prithvi Singh five years old, and Pratap Singh, three years old. Being elder, Prithvi Singh was seated on the throne, and his mother became the Regent. During his time Pratap Singh Naruka, a noble of Jaipur became an independent Raja of Machheri and separated himself from his overlord the Maharaja of Jaipur. Prithvi Singh died in April 1778 leaving behind a widow of eleven years.

Pratap Singh (1778-1803)

Pratap Singh a boy of hardly thirteen years succeeded to the throne. During his rule, George Thomas, the well known Irish military adventurer raided Jaipur but was defeated in the battle of Fatehpur and put to flight and repulsed. A bloody battle was fought against the Jat Raja of Bharatpur, in which also Pratap Singh was victorious. Mahadji Sindhia as vice regent of Delhi invaded Jaipur to exact tribute due to the emperor. A battle was fought at Tunga but Mahadji had to withdraw. He smarted under the debacle and mobilized his forces against Jaipur in 1799 A.D. The two armies fought near the city of Patan about 28 km. south of Narnol, in which Sindhia's forces obtained complete victory over Jaipur.

Though constantly engaged in warfare, Pratap Singh pursued the peaceful art of poetry and literature and extended his munificence to a large number of scholars, who produced a number of good works on art and literature under his patronage. He himself was a gifted Hindi poet and wrote a large number of excellent poems on a variety of subjects in Brajbhasa and Dhundhari under the pen name of Brajnidhi. His poetical works have been published by the Kashi Nagri Pracharini Sabha. Sawai Pratap Singh died in 1803 at the age of 39 after enjoying for a few years immunity from raids and invasions by Holkar and Sindhia. He was succeeded by his son Jagat Singh.

Jagat Singh (1803-1818)

The reign of Jagat Singh is characterised by two important events, his struggle with Jodhpur for winning the hand of the beautiful Udaipur princess Krishna Kumari and his treaty with the East India Company.

Princess Krishna Kumari, the daughter of Maharana Bhim Singh of Udaipur, was reputed for her beauty. She was betrothed to the then Maharaja Bhim Singh of Jodhpur, who died soon after and was succeeded by his younger brother Man Singh. The Maharana now proposed the princess' hand for Maharaja Jagat Singh of Jaipur. But Man Singh of Jodhpur was instigated by one of his nobles to claim her for himself. This caused a conflict between him and Jagat Singh. In the battle that was fought near Gangoli, Man Singh was defeated. However, the war continued and Jagat Singh marched against Jodhpur and besieged the fort. Man Singh then hired Amir Khan's military help. The Pindari leader and some vassals of Jodhpur marched to Jaipur and plundered it ruthlessly. Jagat Singh then returned to Jaipur. To save the honour of Maharaja Man Singh, Amir Khan proceeded to Udaipur and forced the Maharana to poison his daughter to death so that the contention between Jaipur and Jodhpur might come to an end.

After long drawn negotiation a treaty was at length concluded in 1818 between Maharaja Jagat Singh and East India Company. According to it, "There shall be perpetual friendship, alliance and unity of interest between the two contracting parties. Maharaja Jagat Singh will act in subordinate co-operation with the British Government. His heirs and successors were bound to abide with it". Jagat Singh died in December 1818, a few months after the treaty.

Jagat Singh left no male issue and was succeeded by his posthumous son Jai Singh III (1819-35 A.D.). Soon after General Octorlony came to Jaipur and established a Council of Regency but it was not a

success, because the queen mother did not co-operate. She then appointed a council of her own choice but the new administration was also a complete failure. After the death of the queen-mother, a new administration was set up and the guardianship of Sawai Ram Singh who was 16 months old was undertaken by the British Government. This caused great tumult and excitement among the people which resulted in the murder of Mr. Blake, a British Officer and serious injuries to Major Alves. A judicial enquiry was held and Diwan Amar Singh and Hidayatulla were hanged.

Maharaja Ram Singh II (1835-1880 A.D.)

Ram Singh was only about 2 years old when his father Jai Singh III died. The administration was carried on by a State council constituted by the British Government. During the period of minority, the Political Agent, Major Thoresby acted as Regent and regular civil and criminal courts were established and British laws were introduced. After him, Major John Ludlow abolished Sati and slavery and, suppressed infanticide.

Ram Singh received suitable education. He received lessons in English, Sanskrit and Urdu. He spoke and wrote English with fluency and ease. Maharaja Ram Singh was given ruling powers in 1854 when he was twenty and a council was set up to assist him. During the upheaval of 1857 he placed his forces at the disposal of the British agent Major Eden and gave shelter to the European ladies and children who had sought refuge with him.

His reign was a period of progress. He set up public welfare departments like Education, Medical & Health, Famine Relief and P.W.D.

Sawai Madho Singh II (1880-1922 A. D.)

Ram Singh left no issue but had adopted Sawai Madho Singh during his life time. The reign of Madho Singh was the continuation of the progressive rule of Maharaja Ram Singh during whose time the Maharaja college had been started. Sanskrit college which had already been started made remarkable progress. A number of primary and secondary schools started by Ram Singh were raised to middle standard. The Mayo Hospital was further equipped during his reign. Railways, canals and roads received due attention. The State had one railway of its own from Jaipur to Sawai Madhopur and from Jaipur to Palsana. Jaipur State advanced 85 lakhs of rupees to the cost of construction of B. B. & C. I. Railway from Sawai Madhopur to Hindon.

Madho Singh received invitation from the King Emperor in 1902

to attend his coronation in London. He sailed from Bombay in a chartered ship flying his own five coloured flag on it. He entered London in a procession headed by his deity. He participated in the coronation ceremony at the Buckingham Palace. He returned after five months. He received the honorary degree of L.L.D. from the University of Edinburgh. Maharaja Madho Singh died in September 1922.

He received the highest honours as a ruler and was a deeply religious man, and very philanthropic. He accorded a respectful welcome to Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya and donated five lakhs of rupees for the Banaras Hindu University. His Diwan Sir Kanti Chandra Mukerji was a progressive administrator and was knighted for his beneficent conduct of administration.

Maharaja Madho Singh was succeeded by his adopted son who was renamed Man Singh. After rudimentary education at Jaipur by Indian teachers, he was admitted to the Mayo college where he studied upto 1929 under the tutorship of two English men. After passing the Diploma Examination of the Mayo college, Man Singh went to England to receive military training in the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich for one year. He returned in October 1931 and was later invested with full ruling powers.

POLITICAL AWAKENING

Arjunlal Sethi, a local Jain graduate who had served the Chief of Chomu *Thikana*, established a Jain Vardhaman school at Jaipur which was a secret centre inculcating revolutionary ideas among the students. It was conducted too secretly to attract the notice of the State authorities who little suspected any political activity in the State. Perhaps the State authorities had no knowledge that Sethi had secret contacts with the political revolutionaries of British India. He preached and advocated terrorism. The British authorities believed that he was a member of a small terrorist group. He was externed from Jaipur and lodged in Central Jail Vellore fort (North Arcot District, Madras) but was released¹ in 1920 under the general amnesty granted to the prisoners on the condition that

1. Saxena, K. S.: *The Political Movements and Awakening in Rajasthan*, New Delhi (1971), pp. 131-132. Dr. Saxena in this book says that Arjunlal Sethi was sentenced to five years imprisonment without trial by the Jaipur ruler in December 1914 on the allegation that he was concerned in political conspiracies and was dangerous to the public peace and was likely to be so in the future also. The ruler also requested the British Government to transfer Sethi from Jaipur State and to confine him elsewhere. Consequently Sethi was sent to Vellore jail.

he will not enter the Jaipur State territory without the previous consent of the Jaipur ruler. He, thereafter, became active in Ajmer and aroused anti-British feelings there.

The political workers in Rajasthan were inspired by the happenings in British India. As they could not work openly due to monarchical form of government, they took resort to indirect and underground methods. In Jaipur State, they organised *Khadi* work, Harijan uplift, prohibition and literacy drive. Apparently these were innocent activities but these were to serve as a blind for preparing the people for political agitation in near future. Congress leaders masquerading as *Khadi* workers or workers for Harijan uplift visited the State from British India.

Hiralal Shastri founded around 1929 an association known as Jiwan Kuteer and resigning his job from the Jaipur State government, devoted his whole time to the political work and trained a number of youngmen for political work. He wanted to begin with village uplift but by experience, he came to the conclusion that without administrative reforms no work of village uplift was possible. He called a meeting at Banasthali in 1936 and most emphatically criticised the Jaipur administration. He and his associates, encouraged by Jamunalal Bajaj reorganised the Praja Mandal which was founded in 1931 at Jaipur and towards which the State Government was not kindly disposed. From 1936 onwards, this revitalized organisation began to work with strength and activities. Leading persons of Jaipur State, Hiralal Shastri, Chiranjilal Misra, Mal Chandra Sharma, Kapoor Chand Patni, Harlal Singh, Chiranjilal Agarwal, Hans de Roy, Harish Chandra Sharma and others became active and leading members of the Mandal.

Due to the encouragement given by Jamunalal Bajaj, the membership of the Mandal increased quickly. Almost in every tahsil town, the branches of this organisation were set up and committees were formed. The Inspector General of Police of Jaipur State, Mr. F. S. Young, apprehended that the Praja Mandal was a seditious society. In a communication to Hiralal Shastri, he wrote that the political reforms were under the consideration of the government and would be introduced in due course of time and the government would not tolerate any interference by the Praja Mandal. Hiralal Shastri intimated him that the Praja Mandal was agitating for the removal of grievances of the people. Its object was to have a responsible government. In 1938, the working committee of the Praja Mandal decided to hold its first session at Jaipur under the Presidentship of Jamunalal Bajaj. Accordingly, on 8th and 9th May, the open

session was held and resolutions were passed demanding the establishment of responsible government.

This enraged the Prime Minister of Jaipur State, Sir H. Beachump St. John. He promulgated a Public Society Act according to which no public body could function without being registered. As the Praja Mandal was an unregistered body, it was declared an unlawful organisation.

The main demands of the Praja Mandal were relating to the formation of legislative assembly, freedom of speech and holding of meetings, abolition of certain obnoxious taxes and postponement of revenue collection during famine but the government turned a deaf ear to these demands. In 1939, a terrible famine visited Jaipur State. The Praja Mandal organised relief work and also carried political propaganda. The government tried to hinder their work. Jamunalal Bajaj wanted to come to Jaipur to preside over the meeting of the Working Committee of the Famine Conditions, but he was ordered not to enter the State territory (December 1938). However, he declared that he would disobey the orders. He was coming to Jaipur in consultation with Mahatma Gandhi who had advised him that in case his entry was banned, he should not offer *Satyagrah*. Jamunalal Bajaj was not allowed to detrain at Sawai Madhopur railway station. Hiralal Shastri and Haribhau Upadhyaya met Jamunalal Bajaj at Delhi and Mahatma Gandhi at Bardoli.

The political situation in Jaipur had become pretty serious. Jamunalal wrote to Sir H. Beachump St. John that if the ban on his entry was not withdrawn by 1st of February (1939) he would enter the State territory and offer *Satyagraha*. The letter was very politely worded and was drafted on the advice of Mahatma Gandhi. The Prime Minister replied by declaring the Praja Mandal an unlawful association which left no option to Jamunalal Bajaj but to disobey the ban order. An appeal was made to the people to remain peaceful and non-violent.

Jamunalal Bajaj when arrived (February 1939) was arrested and was detained at Moran Sagar. Harish Chandra Sharma, Chiranjilal Agarwal, Chiranjilal Misra, Kapurchand Jain, Hans de Roy and Hiralal Shastri and many other workers were arrested and imprisoned in a house in Mohanpura village. The *Jathas* of the *Satyagrahis* marched through the streets. They were arrested and imprisoned. On Mahatma Gandhi's advice, the *Satyagrah* in the State was postponed to enable the State authorities to give serious thought to the situation. Jamunalal Bajaj was set free on health grounds. The Praja Mandal now demanded that in place of the English Prime Minister, an Indian Prime Minister be appointed.

On the expiry of Sir H. Beachump's term, H.M. Todd, Raja Gyana Nath and then Sir Mirza Ismail were appointed as the Prime Ministers but everybody knew that they were the choice, not of the Maharaja but of the British government.

The Jaipur government issued notification in January 1940 prohibiting the government servants from discussing the policy matters of the State as this might prove prejudicial to State's security¹. The government servants participating directly or indirectly in any activity of the Praja Mandal were also suspected of disloyalty. The Praja Mandal strongly protested against such orders. Raja Gyana Nath threatened the organisation that if it persisted in anti-State activities the consequences would be serious.

But in April, an agreement was reached between the government and the Praja Mandal according to which the organisation was registered and permitted to function under the aegis of the Jaipur ruler with the aim to attain responsible government through legitimate and peaceful means. In spite of this agreement, the government did not completely desist from repressive policy. The Praja Mandal, therefore, demanded in 1941 that the government should abandon its policy of repression and grant responsible form of government.

However, due to differences which arose amongst the workers of the Praja Mandal, the party could not make much headway for some time.

In 1942, the Government of Jaipur State appointed a Committee to advise and make recommendations relating to introduction of constitutional reforms in the State.² This Committee submitted its report in 1943. Its main recommendations related to (1) the principle of an elected majority in the Legislative Council and its size, (2) the conferment of full powers—legislative, financial and deliberative, on the council and (3) the introduction of a popular element into the Executive Council.

On 1st of January 1944, the ruler announced in a proclamation his decision to introduce constitutional reforms in the State, the prominent features of which were³: the constitution of a Legislative Council with powers to make laws, vote supplies, move resolutions and ask questions within certain prescribed limits and a Representative Assembly

1. Saxena, K. S.: *op.cit.*, p. 236.

2. *Report on the Administration of the Jaipur State for the year 1942-43*, Jaipur (1945), pp. 14, 106-108.

3. *Report on the Administration of the Jaipur State for the year 1943-44*, Jaipur, p. 10.

with powers to make representations to government and ask questions. Both the Houses were to be representative of all classes and interests and were to have an elected majority. A Franchise and Delimitation Committee was appointed to make proposals in regard to franchise.

The general elections to the Jaipur Municipal Council were held in June 1944. A new Act giving more powers of self-government to the Municipal Council was brought into force with effect from 22nd June 1944. It was also decided to establish municipalities in 31 towns in the State and their electoral rolls were prepared.

The government of the State was conducted by the ruler with the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers. The Prime Minister who was appointed by the ruler was also ex-officio President of the Council of Ministers. The Government of Jaipur Act 1944 provided for the appointment of one or more non-officials as Minister or Ministers. In September 1945, the Legislative Council and the Representative Assembly were inaugurated¹ by the ruler. Both Houses had elected majority chosen on the basis of joint electorate. The Representative Assembly was composed of 125 members with the Prime Minister as President and the Ministers as Vice-Presidents *ex-officio*. Of the 125 members, 120 were elected and five nominated. Out of these 120 seats, 89 were general seats, 25 for the *Sardars* and of the remaining 6, two were for women, two for labour class and two for trade & industry representatives. Of the 89 general seats, 11 were reserved for Muslims. The Legislative Council was composed of 51 members, of whom 37 were elected and 14 were nominated by the government. The Prime Minister was ex-officio President of the Legislative Council and the senior Minister was its Vice-President. Of the 37 seats, 25 were general, 9 for the *Sardars* and the remaining three were for special class, viz., women; labour and; trade & industry, one each. The term of both the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council was three years. The Legislative Council could be dissolved sooner. The government had the powers to extend the Council's term by a period not exceeding one year.

In 1946, a Minister from outside the service, belonging to the Praja Mandal Party, Pt. Devi Shankar Tiwari, was appointed. In March 1946, a resolution was moved in the Legislative Council recommending establishment of full responsible government in the State and was passed by a majority. In August 1946, the matter was further discussed by the

1. *Report on the Administration of the Jaipur State for Samvat 2003 (1946-47)*, Jaipur (1948), pp. 14, 19-24.

Legislative Council and the government stated that the whole question of constitutional advancement in the State was under its active consideration. In May 1947, two members of the Legislative Council who were the leaders of the Praja Mandal and *Sardar* Party in the Council, were appointed to the cabinet, which now consisted of the Prime Minister (President), the Home Minister and three non-official members drawn from the Praja Mandal and *Sardar* Party in the Council.

After attainment of Independence and the signing of Instrument of Accession by the ruler of Jaipur, the constitutional reforms took a new turn. The ruler decided¹ that the Cabinet should be expanded and all the Ministers, except the Prime Minister, would be drawn from the parties in Legislature. It was also decided that the Cabinet should work as a united team under the existing Constitution Act and as a responsible Ministry, establishing the necessary conventions for this purpose so that the transition to the new constitution which was in the offing, might be effected smoothly. The Government of Jaipur Act 1944 was accordingly amended in March, 1948 and an Interim responsible Government was formed on 27th March, 1948.

Meanwhile, the process of integration of various princely States of Rajasthan had started. The Matsya Union, consisting of the States of Alwar, Bharatpur, Dholpur and Karauli was formed on 17th March, 1948 followed by another Union inaugurated at Kota on 25th March 1948 consisting of 9 States and two chiefships. Subsequently Udaipur State also joined this Union. Later on, Rajasthan Union was reconstituted which was joined by Jaipur State also and inaugurated on 30th March 1949. Other States also followed these States subsequently and the State of Rajasthan thus came into existence. The present district of Jaipur was then carved out as an administrative unit.

1. *Report on the Administration of the Jaipur State for Samvat 2004 (1947-48)*, Jaipur (1949), pp. 65-68.

CHAPTER III

PEOPLE

POPULATION

Total Population

According to 1971 Census, Jaipur district had a population¹ of 24,82,385 (13,13,618 males and 11,68,767 females). The sub-division and tahsil-wise break-up² of population alongwith the number of towns and villages is given in the following table :

District/ Sub- Division	Tahsil	Population		Total	Towns	Villages	
		Male	Female			Inha- bited	Unin- habited
District		13,13,618	11,68,767	24,82,385	11	2,683	141
Amber		1,92,432	1,74,838	3,67,270	2	485	21
	Amber	1,10,415	1,00,599	2,11,014	2	213	5
	Jamwa Ramgarh	82,017	74,239	1,56,256	-	242	16
Dausa		2,58,787	2,30,135	4,88,922	2	776	46
	Baswa	69,895	61,734	1,31,629	1	163	5
	Dausa	76,048	68,357	1,44,405	1	222	19
	Lalsot	63,302	56,043	1,19,345	-	258	19
	Sikrai	49,542	44,001	93,543	-	133	3
Jaipur		5,13,298	4,46,669	9,59,967	3	757	46
	Bassi	53,988	48,567	1,02,555	-	203	7
	Chaksu	47,447	42,819	90,266	1	252	30
	Jaipur	3,59,349	3,08,588	6,67,937	1	100	-
	Sanganer	52,514	46,695	99,209	1	202	9
Kotputli		1,60,074	1, 4,856	3,04,930	1	250	10
	Bairath	81,866	75,181	1,57,047	-	126	8
	Kotputli	78,208	69,675	1,47,883	1	124	2
Sambhar		1,89,027	1,72,269	3,61,296	3	445	18
	Dudu	47,140	42,814	89,954	-	116	8
	Phagi	43,395	38,993	82,388	-	145	6
	Phulera	98,492	90,462	1,88,954	3	184	4

1. Census of India 1971, Series 18-Rajasthan, Part II-A, General Population Tables, Directorate of Census Operations, Rajasthan, Jaipur, 1973, p. 15.
2. *ibid.*, pp 15-18.

Growth of Population

The decennial growth of population of the district during the present century has been rather unsteady which is evident from the following table¹ :

Year	Population			Percentage Decade variation
	Persons	Male	Female	
1901	12,11,256	6,36,395	5,74,861	—
1911	11,40,965	5,96,341	5,44,624	— 5.80
1921	9,35,828	4,97,054	4,38,774	—17.98
1931	10,43,522	5,50,495	4,93,027	+11.51
1941	11,88,131	6,20,858	5,67,273	+13.86
1951	15,24,493	7,94,655	7,29,838	+28.31
1961	19,01,756	10,06,134	8,95,622	+24.75
1971	24,82,385	13,13,618	11,68,767	+30.53

Migration and Immigration

According to the Census of 1971, out of the total population of 24,82,385 of the district, 17,67,030 were born in the place of enumeration, 4,58,503 elsewhere in the district of enumeration and 1,65,927 in other districts of Rajasthan². Only 61,474 were born in other States of India while 28,991 were born in Asia beyond India (including U. S. S. R.), 55 in Europe (excluding U. S. S. R.), 70 in Africa, 25 in the two Americas while 310 persons were unclassifiable.

Rural and Urban Population

Majority of the district population lived in rural areas. About 28.6 per cent of the population was urban during the Census of 1951 while the figures for 1961 and 1971 Censuses were 26.26 and 30.05 per cent respectively. In 1971 the distribution of population according to size of villages was as follows³:

1. Census of India, 1971, Series 18-Rajasthan, Part II-A, General Population Tables, Directorate of Census Operations, Rajasthan, Jaipur, 1973, p. 97.
2. Census of India 1971, Series 18-Rajasthan, Part II-D, Migration Tables, Directorate of Census Operations, Rajasthan, Jaipur, 1982, pp. 20-23.
3. Census of India, 1971, Series 18-Rajasthan, Part II-A, General Population Tables, Directorate of Census Operations, Rajasthan, Jaipur, 1973, pp. 104-106.

Size of village	No. of villages	Population		Percentage ¹ of total population
		Male	Female	
With less than 200 persons	672	39,203	34,611	4.25
Between 200- 499	989	1,73,393	1,55,363	18.93
" 500- 999	598	2,17,989	1,97,900	23.95
" 1,000- 1,999	267	1,91,623	1,72,746	20.98
" 2,000- 4,999	136	2,09,117	1,90,576	23.02
" 5,000- 9,999	18	64,498	57,484	7.03
" 10,000 and over	3	16,758	15,248	1.84

According to 1971 Census, seven out of 15 tahsils, were completely rural whose population statistics were : Bairath 1,57,047, Jamwa Ramgarh 1,56,256, Dudu 89,954, Bassi 1,02,555, Sikrai 93,543, Phagi 82,388 and Lal-sot 1,19,345. The rural and urban population of the remaining eight tahsils were as follows² :

Tahsil	(Number)		
	Rural	Urban	Total
1. Kotputli	1,35,540	12,343	1,47,883
2. Amber	1,80,941	30,073	2,11,014
3. Phulera	1,54,857	34,097	1,88,954
4. Jaipur	52,679	6,15,258	6,67,937
5. Baswa	1,18,477	13,152	1,31,629
6. Sanganer	87,592	11,617	99,209
7. Dausa	1,25,480	18,925	1,44,405
8. Chaksu	79,855	10,411	90,266

The rural and urban population during 1951; 1961 and 1971 Censuses are given in the following table³ :

Population		(Number)		
1	2	1951	1961	1971
		8	4	5
Rural				
	Male	5,66,963	7,37,684	9,12,581
	Female	5,22,166	6,64,757	8,23,928
	Total	10,89,129	14,02,441	17,36,509

1. Census of India, 1971, Series 18-Rajasthan, Part II-A, General Population Tables, Directorate of Census Operations, Rajasthan, Jaipur, 1973, p. XIX.
2. *ibid.*, pp. 15-18.
3. *ibid.*, p. XI.

	1	2	3	4	5
Urban	Male	2,27,692	2,68,450	4,01,037	
	Female	2,07,672	2,30,865	3,44,839	
	Total	4,35,364	4,99,315	7,45,876	
Total	Male	7,94,655	10,06,134	13,13,618	
	Female	7,29,838	8,95,622	11,68,767	
	Total	15,24,493	19,01,756	24,82,385	

There was a sudden increase in the rural and urban population of Jaipur district between the period 1951-61. This was due to the phenomena of natural population growth and the constant flow of immigrants. There has also been a drift of the population from villages to the towns as the towns provide numerous facilities like housing, transportation, communication, education and recreation. In addition, the towns provide new avenues of employment as more and more industries and offices are opened.

There were eleven towns in the district during 1951 census, namely, Jaipur City, Amber, Sanganer, Chomu, Dausa, Sambhar, Bandikui, Phulera, Kotputli, Chaksu and Jobner. In 1961, Sanganer was declassified from the list but was restored in 1971. Jaipur urban area consists of three towns, viz., Jaipur City, Amber and Sanganer. The population of these towns since 1901 is given at Appendix I.

Displaced Persons

The number of displaced persons¹ in the district in 1951 was 40,699. They all were from Pakistan (4,867 came in 1946, 22,297 in 1947, 12,182 in 1948 and 1,353 in 1949). Out of the total of 40,699 persons (21,256 males and 19,443 females) 3,231 lived in rural area and 37,468 lived in urban area. A majority of them, or 52.6 per cent were traders and 28.0 per cent earned their livelihood by "Other Services and miscellaneous sources." Industrialists accounted for 13.8 per cent. The remaining were engaged in transport, cultivation of land or were non-cultivating owners of land or cultivating labourers.

LANGUAGE

In 1961 census, 36 speeches were returned as mother tongue spoken by various people of the district. Dhundari was claimed by the largest

1. Census of India, 1951, Rajasthan and Ajmer, District Census Handbook, Jaipur, Part I, General Description and Census Tables, Superintendent of Census Operations, Rajasthan and Ajmer, Bikaner, 1954, p. 3.

number of people as their mother tongue, the speakers being 11,27,969 (5,91,663 males and 5,36,306 females). The other principal languages/dialects spoken by the people of the district were : Khari Boli 4,80,803; Urdu 78,413; Jaipuri 75,763; Rajasthani 49,355; Sindhi 38,161; Marwari 25,468 and Punjabi 15,484.

The mother tongue¹ whose speakers formed insignificant percentage were Gujarati, Bengali, Brijbhasha/Brijbakha, Mewati, Afghani/Kabuli/Pakhto/Pashto/Pathani, Arabic/Arbi, Assamese, Bihari, Chinese/Chini, English, French, German, Harauti, Kannada, Kashmiri, Maithili, Malayalam, Malvi, Marathi, Mewari, Nepali, Oriya, Persian, Sanskrit, Shekhawati, Tamil, Telugu and Wagdi.

The total² number of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the mother tongue was 75,718.

According³ to the available data of 1971 census, Hindi was spoken as mother-tongue by 20,77,184 persons. Speaker of other mother-tongue/dialects were : Marwari 11,808; Rajasthani 56,379; Bagri Rajasthani 24; Mewari 208; Urdu 1,16,157; Punjabi 14,747; Harauti 18; Sindhi 42,840 and Dhundhari 1,41,337.

RELIGIOUS AND SOCIAL GROUPS

Religious Groups

According to 1971 census⁴, the principal religious groups found in the district were those of Hindus, Muslims and Jains. The numerical strength of the followers of the various groups was : Hindus 22,70,068, Muslims 1,66,313, Jains 37,427, Sikhs 5,057, Christians 2,380, Buddhists 493 and others 647.

The tahsil-wise figures of population according to religions are given in the following table⁵ :

S. No.	Name of tahsil	Hindus	Jains	Sikhs	Buddhists	Muslims	Christians	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Kotputli	1,45,831	9	34	—	2,007	2	—	1,47,883
2.	Bairath	1,52,171	174	9	—	4,685	8	—	1,57,047

1. Census of India 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Jaipur District, Gupta, C.S., Jaipur 1967, p. 299.

2. Census of India 1961, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, Part II-C (1) Social and Cultural Tables, Gupta, C.S., Delhi, 1965, p. 257.

3. Census of India 1971, Rajasthan, Population Statistics, Directorate of Census Operations Rajasthan, Jaipur, 1972, pp 28-29.

4. *ibid.*, pp. 26-27.

5. Sankhikiya Rooprekha, Jaipur, 1976, Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Rajasthan, Jaipur, 1978, pp. 45-46.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3.	Amber	2,03,246	783	6	—	6,973	6	—	2,11,014
4.	Phulera	1,77,003	2,459	187	15	9,066	218	6	1,88,954
5.	Jaipur	5,16,734	28,073	4,608	137	1,15,830	1,943	612	6,67,937
6.	Jamwa								
	Ramgarh	1,52,298	116	6	—	3,822	4	10	1,56,256
7.	Baswa	1,29,291	394	73	—	1,713	150	8	1,31,629
8.	Dudu	83,038	1,271	11	49	5,575	10	—	89,954
9.	Sanganer	96,312	299	34	—	2,564	—	—	99,209
10.	Bassi	1,01,634	425	—	—	493	3	—	1,02,545
11.	Dausa	1,39,221	740	35	—	4,387	17	5	1,44,405
12.	Sikrai	92,472	178	—	—	889	4	—	93,543
13.	Phagi	78,170	1,268	22	292	2,630	—	6	88,388
14.	Chaksu	86,951	746	25	—	2,829	15	—	90,266
15.	Lalsot	1,15,996	492	7	—	2,850	—	—	1,19,345

Castes¹

The age old social classification of Hindu society based on *Varnashram Dharma* is still visible in the district. As elsewhere, the Hindus are divided into numerous castes and sub-castes and it is very difficult to give a clear picture of these social classifications especially when the social values are fast changing due to modernisation, urbanisation and increase in the literacy rate. A brief account of the principal castes is as follows :

BRAHMIN² —In the Hindu social system, the Brahmins perform many religious rites and as such they are found more or less everywhere in the district. Traditionally, they have been, and are still, functioning as priests in the Hindu temples. Those who have a knowledge of religious scriptures and mythology, officiate at different religious ceremonies. Others resort to cultivation of land or are engaged in government service for their livelihood.

Brahmins are sub-divided amongst themselves into further social classification, such as Adi Gaur, Gaur, Gujar Gaur, Haryana Gaur, Baran Gaur, Bagia, Jagind, Khandelwal, Parashar, Pareek, Vyas, Joshi etc. Such classifications are based either on the *Gotras* or *Shasan* or the place of the origin or migration of particular groups to a place to which they belong.

1. Source : Office of the Tahsildars of various tahsils of the district.

2. Source : as above.

RAJPUTS¹—The district has a sprinkling of all three important divisions of Rajputs, namely, those belonging to the *Surya Vanshi* or solar race, the *Chandra Vanshi* or lunar race and the *Agnivanshi* or fire race. Due to martial traditions, a considerable number of them were in the armed forces, police or security services. They were also employed in the State services or held *Jagirs* and paid tribute to the ruler of the State. But after the formation of Rajasthan and abolition of *Jagirdari* system, they have taken to agricultural pursuits and government jobs.

The Rajputs differ from other high-caste Hindus in that they are exogamous so far as their different clans are concerned. A Rathore will not marry a Rathore but will take his wife from the Sisodias or Kachhwahas. There are various sects among the Rajputs; those commonly found in the district are Chauhan, Rajawat, Shekhawat, Nathawat Rao, Chandela, Parmar, Rathore, Bhati, Naruka and Kachhwaha.

MAHAJANS²—Mahajans or *Baniyas* are generally known as Marwaris in other parts of the country where they are well established in trade or business. They form the wealthy section of the population. The *Baniyas* appear to trace their origin to Rajputana and it seems not unlikely that their ancestors were the trading community among the inhabitants of Rajputana. Among the *Baniya* caste, the three most important divisions, in the Jaipur district are the Agarwals, Maheshwaris and Khandelwal. There are also Oswals who are mostly Jains.

AGARWALS³—The Agarwals trace their origin from Raja Agar Sen, whose capital was at Agroha in the Punjab. They are divided into 17½ clans. The story runs that Agar Sen had seventeen sons and in order to fulfil his desire of marrying them to the eighteen daughters of Raja named Basak, or Vasuki of the Nag or serpent clan, the eighteenth son was formed out of half the body of the eldest, and hence the number 17½ of their clans, the half section may eat but not inter-marry with the others, while the other half section known as Narnaul Singhia, forms the *Mutsaddi* or the official class. The other clans are engaged in trade and are very enterprising, being found in almost all the cantonments and distant places, running their small shops, or managing establishments under the name of Marwaris.

MAHESHWARIS—The Maheshwaris are all Hindus. They trace their descent from Rajputs, chiefly belonging to the Chauhan, Parihar

1. Source : Office of the Tahsildars of various tahsils of the district.
2. Source : as above.
3. Source : as above.

and Solanki clans and comprise of seventy-two exogamous sub-divisions. The name is derived from Mahadeo or Mahesh whom they worship. They are of abstemious habits in food and drink, refrain from the use of liquor and meat, and do not use onions or garlic. They are by occupation traders, contractors and bankers and some of them have their agencies in the remotest parts of India.

OSWALS—A majority of the Oswals are Jains and they are said to have descended from a number of Rajput clans who had embraced Jainism in the remote past. It is said that they take their name from the town of Osi or Osian in the former Jodhpur State. Of the two major divisions of Jains, Digamber and Svetambar, the former are most numerous in the district and are engaged in trade both local as well as outside the district. The Digambar Jains consist of Ajmera, Chhabra, Tholia, Kala, Bakliwal, Gangwal, Luhadiya and Kasliwal.

KAYASTHAS—In the socio-political hierarchy, Kayasthas had an important role. From the functional point of view they stood between the Brahmins and the Vaishyas. In point of education and intelligence, this caste occupied a high position. As revenue officers, expounders of law and keepers of registers they rivalled the Vaishyas. Being the counter part of the Brahmins and Vaishyas, their influence and importance was felt in the society. Some of the more known sub-divisions are Mathur, Bhatnagar, Srivastava, Saxena, Kulshresta, Nigam etc.

SIKHS¹—Although Sikhism has no place for caste but being an offshoot of Hinduism, they follow some form of caste system. Some of their recognised divisions are Jat Sikhs, Khattris, Bhapas, Scheduled Castes, Namdharis and Nirankaris.

Being an industrious people they give their labour free for the construction of *Gurudwaras* or any charitable institution. They even have *Langars* or eating place where any person of any caste or creed can eat free of cost. It is a great help in bridging the religious and social distinctions.

OTHERS²—Besides these castes there are also Jats and Gujars whose main occupation is agriculture. The other occupational castes consist of *Khatri* (carpenter), *Kumhar*, *Nai* (barbers), *Lohar* (black-smith), *Dakot*, *Dhobi*, *Darzi*, *Sunar*, *Bharbhujia* and *Teli*. Most of these castes follow their traditional occupations while a few of them have switched over to government jobs or agriculture.

1. Source : Office of the Tahsildars of various tahsils of the district.
2. Source : as above

According to the 1961 census, the number of persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes¹ in the district was 3,23,493 (1,68,226 males and 1,55,267 females) while that of Scheduled Tribes was 2,18,569 (1,16,050 males and 1,02,519 females). During 1971 these rose to 3,99,525 (2,08,854 males and 1,90,671 females) and 2,76,577 (1,47,217 males and 1,29,360 females) respectively. 16.09 per cent of the total population of the district belongs to Scheduled Castes. The percentage of such population to the total in the rural areas was 18.21, while in the urban areas it was 11.17. The population of the Scheduled Tribes in the district was 11.14. The proportion of the tribal population in the rural areas of the district was 15.17 per cent while in case of urban areas it was only 1.76 per cent of the total urban population.

According to the 1971 census² out of the total population of 3,99,525 persons of the Scheduled Castes in the district, 3,16,219 resided in the rural areas and 83,306 in the urban centres. There were 2,76,577 persons belonging to the Scheduled Tribes in the district, of whom 263,480 lived in the rural and 13,097 in the urban areas.

The names of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the district are given in Appendix II.

RELIGIOUS BELIEFS, MANNERS AND CUSTOMS

Rituals among Hindus and Jains

Most of the rituals prevalent in other parts of Rajasthan among the Hindus and Jains are also observed by the members of these communities in the district. The various occasions and ceremonies on which these rituals are observed are described in the following paragraphs :

BIRTH³—*Simant* or *Agarni* ceremony is performed during sixth or eighth month of pregnancy. The near relatives and members of the caste are invited to a feast and under the guidance of the family priest the would-be-parents perform fire sacrifice and other ceremonies to be conducive to the safe delivery and future welfare of the child. On this day clothes and ornaments are presented to the would-be-mother by her relations and she is conducted in a procession attended by musicians and singers. The young wife generally goes to her parents for her first delivery after the *Agarni*

1. *Census of India 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Jaipur District, Directorate of Census Operations, Rajasthan, Jaipur, 1966, pp 332-336.*
2. *Census of India, 1971, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Jaipur District, Primary Census Abstract, Directorate of Census Operations, Rajasthan, Jaipur, 1972, p. 3.*
3. Source : Office of the Tahsildars of various tahsils of the district.

ceremony though much of the pomp and show attached with this ceremony is falling into disuse.

CHHATTI¹—The delivery generally takes place at home in the village whereas in urban areas, hospital facilities are availed. On the sixth day after the birth, Lord Brahma (the Creator) is worshipped under the name of *Vidhata* on the supposition that he records the destiny of the child on that day. This is known as *Chhatti* ceremony. Earlier in the day, the mother and the child are given a purificatory bath after which they can be touched by all. In very orthodox families the mother is considered unclean for ten days as a consequence of child-birth, and no one except the mid-wife touches her. On the tenth day the mother and the child are given a purificatory bath, their clothes are washed and the whole house is cleaned. The lap of the mid-wife is filled with rice, betal nut, betal-leaves and fruits and she is presented with a robe including a bodice and offered money. The mother is purified by sprinkling water mixed with *Tulsi* (sacred plant of the Hindus) leaves by the family priest and the male members of the family change their sacred threads.

NAMING²—The naming ceremony, *Nam Karan* or *Namdena* is generally held on the tenth (*Dashothan*) or twelfth day after birth and is a festive occasion for social gathering. Women friends and kins are invited to attend the ceremony. The family priest after taking into account the time and place of birth consults astrological books and gives the first letter by which the child is to be named. Some old matron of the family then takes the child in her arms and lays it in the cradle bidding the mother to repeat the name in the child's ear. The function ends with the distribution of *Gur* (mollasses) or *Patashas* and the guests give presents to the child and the mother. Widows are not allowed to take part in the cradling.

The question of naming is important and certain broad rules have to be followed in order that the name may refer to the family, the community or the social class to which the person belongs. In determining the name of the new born the names of living relatives as well as those of the ancestors are avoided as it is considered disrespectful to name the child after them. Among the higher and middle classes of Hindus, the names always consist of two words, whereas the lower castes usually have only one in their name.

1. Source : Office of the Tahsildars of the various tahsils of Jaipur district.
2. Source : as above.

SURYA PUJA¹—On the tenth day of the birth, the ceremony known as *Surya Puja* is performed when the Sun God along with the tutelary diety of the family is worshipped.

JAL PUJA²—The next ceremony is that of *Jal puja* also known as *Jalwa* which is performed usually on the 40th day after child birth when the monther takes her second bath and is permitted to walk about and resume her domestic duties. This is also attended by sumptuous meals.

ANNA PRASHANA³—The *Anna Prashana* (*Anna*-boiled rice or cooked food, and *Prashana*-eating) rite is performed during the sixth month after the birth. The child is now fed with cooked food for the first time. The ceremony starts with the family priest worshipping God Ganesh, the kindling of the sacrificial fire and the performance of *Hom*. This ceremony is gradually falling into disuse as the child is now a days fed with cooked food at the convenience of the parents.

KARNA VEDH⁴—The *Karnavedh* (piercing of the ear lobes) ceremony which used to be performed on some auspicious day within a year of the birth, is done much later now. The goldsmith first makes correct marks where the ears are to be pierced and passes through each of them a piece of gold or silver wire which he then adeptly twists and shapes into a loose ring. The right ear-lobe is pierced first in the case of a boy and then the left one and in the case of a girl the order is reversed. The practice of piercing the earlobes is now gradually disappearing in the case of male children. Even custom of getting the girl's ear pierced at three or even five places is getting rarer day by day. If the infant boy is born as a result of some vow undertaken by the parents, his right nostril is bored and a gold ring put into it.

MUNDAN SANSKAR⁵—*Mundan Sanskar* which is also called *Chuda Karana* or *Jadula Utarna* is the first cutting of hair from child's head. This finds an important place in Hindu *Sanskars*. As a ceremony of purification, *Mundan* is performed in the first, third or fifth year of the child in accordance with the traditions in individual families. This is done on an auspicious day and at some sacred place.

UPNAYAN OR JANE⁶—The *Upnayan* ceremony takes place among

1. Source : Office of the Tahsildars of the various tahsils of Jaipur district.

2. Source : as above.

3. Source : as above.

4. Source : as above.

5. Source : as above.

6. Source : as above.

Brahmins and in a very few cases among other *Dwij*a or twice-born castes. It also has an important place in the Hindu *Sanskars* and is performed with due ceremony. The boy is given a sacred thread to wear across his body to serve as a reminder of his creed and religious responsibilities. Sometimes this ceremony is just held before the betrothal or marriage and is observed with great pomp and show.

DEATH¹—Hindus and Jains cremate their dead as a rule, but ascetics like the *Gosains* and *Sanyasis* and some sects like the Bishnois, the worshippers of Jambaji, who die unmarried are buried. Among the Hindus, the dead infants are also buried. The *Antyeshthi* or the funeral rites mark the end of worldly relations of an individual and his entrance into the realm of ancestors. Shortly before the last breath of the dying man he is made to lie down on the floor which is cleaned and consecrated by smearing it with cow-dung and strewing over in the *Kushgrass* the sacred basil leaf, sesamum, barley and *Ganga Mati*. The dying man is stripped of his ornaments and clothes, only a single garment wraps his body, the hair of his head and his moustaches are shaved and his body is washed with water. He is then laid on the ground already prepared for the purpose. A few drops of water from the sacred Ganga are poured into his mouth, a priest recites verses from the *Vedas* or the *Bhagvad Gita* and the near relation or the family priest asks him to repeat "Narayan Narayan." His son rests the dying man's head on his lap and comforts him until he has drawn his last breath.

A small cup containing a cake with a silver coin is placed in his hand and some poor Brahmin is then called to receive the cup from the hands of the dying man. Rich persons present cow, gold or other valuables.

Simultaneously they put in the mouth of the dying man a leaf of the basil leaf and a little curd, and also other sacred articles and a small piece of gold. When all is over the women of the family sit round the body weeping and wailing while the men-folk and the children go out and sit in the varandah bare headed. The chief mourner puts on only a waist-cloth and an oblong cloth on the shoulder and sits in the front of the barber who shaves the chief mourner's head except the top knot and his face except the eyebrows, and pares his nails.

Five lumps of barley-flour and water for the ritual called *Pind-Dan* or lump offerings are prepared and one is placed as an offering where the

1. Source : Office of the Tahsildars of the various tahsils of Jaipur district.

corpse is lying, the second at the doorway of the house, the third at the place nearly half way to the cremation ground, the fourth on reaching the cremation ground and the fifth on the funeral pyre. The chief mourner leads the procession, with the sacred fire in a pot hanging from a cord tied round his neck.

Half way to the cremation ground the bier is lowered and without looking back, the bearers change places. When they reach the burning ground an earthen altar is made and the fire from the pot is poured over it. A few chips of firewood are thrown over the fire and it is fed with ghee. Close to the platform some ground is sprinkled with water and sesamum seeds are thrown over it. On this spot the funeral pyre is built by the mourners and they strew round it blades of *Darbha* grass and sprinkle it with water. The bier is then sprinkled with sesamum seeds and water, the upper cloth is pulled off the dead body and thrown aside, and it is laid on the pile. All the five *Pindas* or lump offerings are then placed on the chest. Sandal wood and basil leaves are scattered over the body. The son, or the nearest kin of the deceased, carrying an earthen pot full of water over his shoulders lights a bundle of dry grass or sticks and passing three times round the pile places the fire near the head of the corpse and the other mourners throw the rest of the fire under the pile. The party of mourners sit down and watch the burning of the body with sad resignation. When the skull is nearly consumed the chief mourner pours ghee upon the skull and tries to break its burnt structure with a long pole. This is called *Kapal Kriya*. After the termination of the cremation ceremony all the persons perform ablutions, wash their clothes and accompany the principal mourner to the house of the deceased where the head of the family expresses his gratitude to all who joined the funeral and enters the house where he is received by the ladies of the house and the female relatives with loud lamentations.

The last remains of the dead are collected on the third day from the cremation ground and the rite called *Asthi Sanchaya* is performed. More often the last remains are immersed in the Ganges at Hardwar or Garh Mukteshwar. If no stream is at hand and the situation does not permit carrying of these to Ganges, these are deposited in a pit dug for the purpose, and sprinkled with water.

The Jains visit a temple accompanied by the chief mourner on the third and thirteenth day after the death. On the thirteenth day, among the Jains the bereaved family observes *Uthawan* ceremony when the kinsmen and friends are invited to a feast and beggars are also fed. Among the Hindus, the obsequial oblations are offered on the twelfth day.

A woman at the death of her husband removes all the manifestations of *Suhag* (the happy state of being a wife when the husband is alive).

SHRADHA—The *Shradha* ceremony is performed by the chief mourner. On the 12th day a sumptuous feast called *Mosar* or *Kariya-war* is arranged for the members of the community. During the *Shradha* ceremony, the chief mourner wears a *Saniya*, a silk-cloth instead of a turban, round his head. The *Saniya* is removed on the 13th day when his father-in-law presents him a new turban. Near relatives are feasted from the tenth to the thirteenth day, and on the last day the family priest is presented with *Sajja*, or a sleeping cot with bedding, brass and copper vessels and various kinds of fruit and vegetables in the belief that they will be used by the departed soul.

On the morning of the thirteenth day, the mourner anoints himself with oil and after taking his bath performs a rite to reintroduce himself to the usual routine of life. A feast is also held.

Ceremonies are also performed on the *Tithi* or the lunar day on which the person had died. The oblation of the first anniversary are observed with great solemnity. The annual *Shradha* is performed on the day corresponding to the day of death in the first half of the month of *Ashvina*. Where the deceased's family can afford it, a *Shradha* is also performed on the anniversary day, which is known as *Kriya Tithi*.

Rituals among the Muslims

After the birth of a child among the Muslims, the parents or the *Qazi* if available, whisper the *Azan* in the ears of the child. On the sixth day after the birth the mother and the child both are given a bath, the ceremony is known as *Chhatti*. On this occasion the near relatives of the child also offer presents. On the seventh day after the birth a ceremony known as *Akika* or *Hakika* is performed when the head of the child is shaved, goats are sacrificed and the relatives are feasted.

The next bath is given to the child on the 20th or the 40th day. This ceremony is called *Chilla* and on this occasion also, friends and relatives are fed. *Patashas* are distributed and alms are given to the poor.

If the child is a boy, the *Khatna* or circumcision is done on any auspicious day between the age of two and nine years. A few days before the actual date, the boy puts on a gala attire and decorates himself with flowers like a bridegroom on the eve of his marriage. The *Zarrah* or the

barber cuts the skin for which he is given presents both in cash and kind the extent of which depends upon the financial condition of the parents. The healing of the wound is followed by a feast.

NAMING—The name giving ceremony is performed in a year or two after the birth, when the *Qazi* fixes the name for the child and gets a present of a few rupees.

BISMILLAH—When the child attains the age of five a pious man teaches him to pronounce the word *Bismillah* and this marks the beginning of his school life.

MARRIAGE—Among the Muslims, the *Mangani* or the betrothal is performed, as in case of the Hindus, some time before the marriage. On this occasion, the father of the boy presents clothes and ornaments for the bride. Next day the parents of the girl send presents for the boy and a *Safa* or turban is tied round his head. He bows to his would-be-father-in-law and receives presents from him. *Patashas* and dates are distributed from both the sides on this occasion. A few days later, the boy's father sends sweets or two to four *Seers* of *Gur* depending on his status, to the girl's father who distributes it to all the relatives and the members of his community and friends. This constitutes a sort of announcement of the completion of the betrothal to the public and is known as *Gantha*. It is generally accompanied by a present of ornaments, dry fruits and sugar candy. The girl's father sends dishes of boiled rice known as *Sakrana* to the bridegroom's father, and the date of marriage is fixed on this day. The intervening days are spent in rejoicing by both the sides. On the day of the marriage the bridegroom puts on the apparel presented by the bride's father and the bride is attired in the garments sent by her would-be-father-in-law. Wearing a *Sehra* (nuptial garment) the bridegroom goes in a procession from his house to the mosque and after the *Namaz* (recitation of prayers) and offering to the mosque, he rides to the bride's house where he sits in a *Majlis* outside to enjoy music that has been arranged for him. Verbal permission is obtained from the bride's father for the marriage and two of the relatives of the bride, along with a *vakil* and a witness go to her, administer her the *Kalma* and then the ceremony of *Ijab* and *Kabul* (offer and acceptance) is performed. The amount of *Mehar* is settled and communicated to the *Qazi* who administers the *Kalma* to the bridegroom and then accepts the *Mehar*. Glasses of *Sharbat* or cold drinks consecrated by the utterance of *Kalma* are then drunk by the newly wedded couple and the relatives shower *Patasha* and dates on them. *Patashas* and dates are also distributed to the relatives and greetings are exchanged.

The bridegroom bows to the male and female relatives of the bride and receives presents from them. He stays at the bride's house during the night and the next day relatives of both the sides are sumptuously feasted. The farewell ceremony comes off in the evening when dowry consisting of ornaments, utensils, clothes, bedding etc. is given to the couple by the bride's parent and relatives. On reaching home, the young couple faces the sisters of the bridegroom who stand at the door, as in the case of the Hindus, and permit their entrance after the bridegroom or his mother cajoles them with valuable presents.

Next day the bride returns to her father's house for a day or two and then returns to the bridegroom's house. For four consecutive Fridays after the marriage, the bridegroom takes his meals at the house of the bride's father and the bride goes to the bridegroom's house.

DEATH CEREMONY—When the members of the family have little doubt about the approaching end of the ailing man, they start reading the holy *Quran* generally the chapter '*Yasin*'. The dying mother calls her children around her bed and whispers *Dudh* which means 'I forgive you for the non-performance if any, of duties enjoined upon you in lieu of sucking the breast of the mother'. When a son dies before his mother he utters the same words. The dying wife tells her husband '*Mehar Bakшти Hun*'. According to Muslim law a sum called *Mehar* is settled at the time of marriage which the husband should pay to the wife. It is of two kinds, prompt payment and deferred payment or *Maujjab* and *Muwaijal*. The deferred *Mehar* usually remains unpaid. The wife at the death-bed, therefore, forgives the husband for not paying if it has not been paid. When the wife survives the husband, at the time of taking away the corpse the wife repeats the same thing, '*Mehar Mene Bukshi mere Khuda ne Buksha*' (I have forgiven the *Mehar* and my god has forgiven you the *Mehar*). The dead body is washed and wrapped in a coffin after cutting off from it a piece of cloth for *Kachhni* (underwear). The relatives also put *Duppattas* or *Chadars* (sheets on the dead body which is made to lie on a *Charpai* (cot). The body is anointed with scent and camphor. Flowers are scattered over the coffin which is then taken to the burial ground in a funeral procession attended by the friends and relatives of the deceased.

At the burial ground, all those present perform *Janaze ki Nomaz* led by the *Qazi*. The grave is then dug, and the corpse is lowered into it covering it with stone slabs but keeping it hollow underneath. The slabs are then covered with earth, a sheet of cloth is spread over it, flowers are strewn and *Fatiha* prayer is recited. For the next three days

Halva is cooked and offered to the poor. On the third day fried grams (*Chanas*) weighing at least 12½ Seers (about 11½ kgs.) and sometime mixed with *Patashas* are distributed to the children. Funeral feasts are arranged for the relatives and *Fakirs*, on the third, tenth, twentieth, thirtieth and fortieth days, when clothes are also offered to the *Qazi*. The observance of *Bada Chehlum* depends upon the financial condition of the deceased. Funeral feasts by way of distribution of sweets are held at the end of third month, sixth month and the year, as well as on festivals like *Bakra-id*, *Idul-fitr*, *Shaberat* etc. Alms are also distributed during the *Mohurram* for the sake of the deceased.

Mourning period is observed by the widow for four months and ten days. After this period she is permitted to contract another marriage if she likes.

Inter-caste Relations

The caste system pre-supposed exclusiveness of castes from one-another which is supported by the rigidity in marriage relations and inter-dining of different castes. Social relations between different castes were defined by traditions with the result that there was no inter-caste free movement where vertical differences in status was very great.

But on economic plane, there was interdependence between different castes as the services of one caste was required by another caste.

Relations between Hindus and Muslims have been cordial which is evident from the fact that no communal disturbances of note have occurred during the recent past.

After Independence there has been a gradual change in inter-caste free movement because of the provision in the Constitution of India for improving the condition of the backward classes, spread of education and the development of outlook among various castes towards the betterment of human beings and society, the major goal being the progress of the nation as a whole.

Religious movement

The *Bhakti* movement first made its appearance in the early mediaeval centuries in Rajasthan, the reformers emphasising on love of God and meditation. The reformers which had major influence in Jaipur were Dadu Dayal (1550-1605 A.D.) and his followers and Ramcharan (1718-1798 A.D.) the founder of *Ramsanchi* order.

SOCIAL LIFE

Joint Family

Joint family system among the Hindus was a rule of life in the past and is still an accepted fact in the villages of the district. But in the urban areas due to the social and economic pressures the joint family system is fast disintegrating. With the changed circumstances the benefits of the joint family system are fast declining and the disadvantages multiplying with the result that it is only prevalent among such classes as the traders and cultivators.

A joint family consists of all persons lineally descended from a common ancestor. All the earning members of the family contribute to the common pool according to their capacity and are entitled to get what they need and the head of the family is empowered to have control over income and expenditure. The disintegrating process came to the force with a number of factors emerging under the changed conditions of life. When living was simple and economic struggle less onerous, it served the society but when the economic conditions became hard and the way of living more complex, the joint family submitted to the onslaughts of modernization and urbanization. In fact, the family remains a joint one only in the matters of worship and rituals and is more a matter of convenience than an inviolable sacred institution.

Inheritance

The Jagirdars and *Muafidars* (holders of *Muafi* lands) were formerly governed by the rule of primogeniture according to which the eldest son inherited the ancestral estate whereas the younger sons got only maintenance allowance. In case of others, succession took place according to the personal law by which a person was governed, namely, Hindu law in the case of Hindus and the Mohammedan law in the case of the Muslims. The right to property and inheritance after the death of a member of the family, in case of partition of estates, was governed by the Hindu law according to which males were entitled to a share and the females only to a maintenance allowance. The Hindu Inheritance and Succession Act, 1956, which now regulates succession amongst Hindus and which confers right of inheritance on the daughters, in the property of the deceased father, has so far, had no effect in the rural area. The Hindu Inheritance and Succession Act, 1956 now admits the widow as an equal sharer with sons and daughters of the deceased to his property.

Adoption

A male issue is considered a religious necessity among the Hindus, for the performance of the last rites at the death of the parents without which it is believed their souls suffer in endless agony with no hope of salvation. In the absence of a natural son, a male issue of a relative preferably that of the brother, is adopted. The custom is known as *God-lena* (god means lap and *lena*, to receive in). The ceremony, *Dattaka hom* takes place on an auspicious day with the family priest presiding in the presence of the members of the caste or the community. The adoption is confirmed by registration of a deed with the court. The adopted son enjoys all legal rights and privileges of the adoptive father and at the same time, loses all claims to inheritance and other privileges in the family of his natural father. A legitimate son born subsequent to an adoption, takes precedence over the adopted one who is then treated as a younger son. Formerly, a woman had no right to adopt except with the explicit consent of her husband, or that of his agnates or collaterals in case of a widow. Under the provisions of the Hindu Succession Act, women can now adopt at their will and even a girl can be adopted irrespective of the age of the adopter and the adopted.

The custom of adoption is also prevalent among the Muslims. The issueless father selects a boy, as far as possible from the closest relation on the male side. The ceremony is solemnised in presence of the members of the community and the document is later registered in the court.

Marriage and Morals

POLYGAMY—Among certain classes of people like the ruler, courtiers and the well-to-do besides the backward sections of society polygamy was traditionally allowed and they could keep as many wives as they desired. Ordinarily a second marriage was contracted only when the former wife was (1) barren or (2) too ill to attend house keeping or (3) immoral or (4) when acrimonious relations existed between the couple and when the father owing to some reasons, did not send his daughter to her husband's house. Polygamy has been made an offence under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955. The law provides that neither party can marry again if a spouse was living at the time of marriage. According to Mohammedan law, Muslims can have more than one wife, the number being restricted to four. But in this district they rarely have more than one wife due to economic considerations.

RESTRICTIONS ON MARRIAGE—According to Hindu law no marriage

can take place among families of the same *Gotra* (lineage). Inter-caste and inter-sub-caste marriages are not tolerated though of late inter-caste marriages among the educated persons are now taking place on a small scale. Civil marriages are rarely resorted to. The number of civil marriages in Jaipur district is given in the following table from 1972-73 to 1976-77¹ :

		(No.)
Year	Civil Marriage	
1972-73	8	
1973-74	12	
1974-75	5	
1975-76	8	
1976-77	5	

MARRIAGE²—The *Vivah* ceremony involves a complex of rites which are quite varied and divergent in castes and sub-castes. Marriages are generally arranged when the boy or the girl attain marriageable age which is 21 and 18 years respectively. The parents take into consideration such factors as the age of the girl and the boy and the status of the family. Before the marriage is finally fixed, the horoscopes of the girl and the boy are generally compared by a priest to judge whether they would live a long and happy life.

SAGAI³—Everything settled, the ceremony of betrothal is performed at the house of the bridegroom's father with religious and social celebrations. The ladies of the family chant songs appropriate for the occasion and distribute sweets to those who are present. A representative of the girl's party puts *Tilak* on the boy's forehead and presents him a coconut and a silver coin thus giving final acceptance to the marriage proposal. Sweets, fruits, coconuts and some cloths with *Patashas* are then sent to the girl's house under the custom of *Pheraoni*.

FIXING LAGNA OR DAY OF MARRIAGE⁴—The marriage season among the Hindus is determined by astrological considerations. As a rule, marriage is avoided during the rainy season as these months are not considered auspicious for the purpose. The family priest fixes the day and time for the marriage. The intimation of this *Muhurat* is sent to the boy's father by a letter which is sprinkled with turmeric paste and vermilion (*Roli*)

1. Source : Office of the Marriage Officer and Addl. District Magistrate, Jaipur.
2. Source : Office of the Tahsildars of the various tahsils of Jaipur district.
3. Source : as above.
4. Source : as above.

requesting him to come with the marriage party on the appointed day of the marriage. This communication is called the *Lagna Patrika*¹.

The parents of the boy and the girl send marriage invitation to their relatives and friends, on coloured papers known as *Kum-Kum Patrika*. Usually a picture of Ganesh, the god of prosperity, is superimposed on it with some couplets invoking his blessing for the couple. *Patrikas* are, however, being replaced by decorated printed wedding cards which are sent by the wealthy and educated people in the urban areas.

A ceremony known as *Vinayak* is also performed, wherein the deity Ganesh is worshipped and his blessings are invoked for the successful termination of the marriage functions.

Another ceremony called *Pithi* is also performed in which the *Pithi*, a preparation of barley flour or gram flour mixed with scented oil, water and turmeric, is massaged on the body of the bride and the bridegroom.

Bracelets which contain rings of iron and lac (called *Kankan dora*) are at this time put around the wrists of the bridegroom and the bride, which are removed by them at the conclusion of the ceremony.

VAR NIKASI—At the auspicious time fixed for the marriage, the bridegroom with his *Barat* (the marriage party) sets out for the bride's place. Having once set out to marry, the boy is forbidden to return home without fulfilling the mission. The marriage party's camp at the bride's place is called *Janwasa*.

At the appointed hour, representatives of the bride's side come to the *Janwasa* to conduct the party to the bride's house for the marriage. The bridegroom and the bride are adorned as splendidly as the resources of the family permit.

The *Barat* is received at the bride's door by ladies of her family with *Kalash* (earthen or metal pot). The father of the bridegroom puts some cash in the *Kalash*.

TORAN CEREMONY²—Over the door of the bride's dwelling, is hung a garland of leaves, which the bridegroom, if of the warrior class, must bring it down with his lance or sword, but which in other cases is allowed to remain till it withers and drops down from decay. At some places and among some communities the door of the bride's house is decorated with a *toran*, a wooden frame. It contains image of Ganesh in the middle and of

1. Source : Office of the Tahsildars of the various tahsils of Jaipur district.
2. Source : as above.

Ridhi and *Sidhi* on both sides. On the top there are seven wooden birds. This is suspended on the main gate of the bride's house, the bridegroom touches the *Toran* with a cane, sword or dagger which completes the *Toran* ceremony.

The bridegroom is then received by the mother of the bride, who puts a *Tilak* (a mark applied on the forehead) on his forehead and performs *Arti* (worship by moving a lighted lamp circularly round the object of veneration). This is known as *Sasu-Arti*. In some cases the ceremony known as *Varmala* is also performed in which the bridegroom is garlanded by the bride and he reciprocates by putting a garland round her neck.

VIVAH MANDAP CEREMONIES¹—In the courtyard or the compound a temporary structure called *Mandap* is erected. After the ceremonies at the door the bridegroom is conducted into the house and then to the *Mandap*. The first ceremony on arrival in the *Mandap* is *Kanyadan* (giving away of the maiden). This is performed by the parents and in their absence, by another couple related to the bride. The holy fire is kindled symbolically as a divine witness to the nuptial ceremony and also as its sanctifier. The bridegroom offers oblations with the bride grasping her hand that makes the offering, this is also known *Panigrahan* or *Hathlewa*. Then the *Agniparinayan* ceremony is performed which means walking round the sacred nuptial fire amidst the chanting of *Mantras* by the priest. In the local dialect this ceremony is also known as *Phera*. The couple goes round the sacred nuptial fire seven times. This is followed by the *Saptapadi* (seven steps) ceremony which marks the last ritual of wedding which is considered final and irrevocable there after. Next morning, the bridegroom is given a breakfast known as *Kanwar Kalewa*.

The Goswamis, who are Brahmins from the south, follow their South-Indian customs regarding the marriage ceremony.

VIDA²—The last ceremony at the bride's place is *Vida* which means bidding farewell to the girl and the bridegroom's party.

When the married couple returns to the bridegroom's house they are received ceremoniously at the door-step by the bridegroom's mother who performs *Arti*. Inside the house the family gods are worshipped and the *Mod* (a decoration attached to the headgear of the bridegroom) and the *Kankan dora* are now removed. The bride stays at her in-law's house for sometime and then returns to her paternal home.

1. Source : Office of the Tahsildar of the various tahsils of Jaipur district.
2. Source : as above.

MOKLAVA OR GONA—This had practical importance during the former time when child marriage was the rule and the bride used to live with her parents till she attained puberty. The bridegroom accompanied by his relatives would visit the house of the bride's father and would return with the bride who was presented with ornaments and clothes. In modern times, where child marriages are rare, *Gona* has lost its utility and is, as such, performed shortly after the marriage ceremony. The bride goes to the husband's house for the second time only after *Gona* and stays there for a considerably longer period.

The ceremonies performed at the time of marriage among the Jains are akin to those mentioned above for the Hindus with minor variations in their religious performance.

AGE AND MARITAL STATUS—According to the census report of 1971, the age and marital status of the people in the district was as given in Appendix II.

DOWRY—Dowry system is still prevalent nearly among all the communities though legislative measures have been resorted to ban this evil. Generally, dowry is an amount offered by the parents of the bride determined largely through negotiations with the bride-groom's parents. The relative merits of the bride-groom and the financial position of the family of the bride are the focal points while determining the amount of dowry. Therefore the amount of dowry varies from caste to caste and individual to individual and the exact limits of minimum amount cannot be stated with any degree of accuracy. The amount so settled is paid either at the time of settlement of the marriage or of betrothal, or a part is given at the betrothal and the balance at the time of various ceremonies which precede the actual marriage. In certain communities like Meena, Mali, Jat, Ahir and Gujar, dowry is given by the father of the bride-groom to the father of the bride.

WIDOW MARRIAGE—The census of 1961 recorded¹ a total of 1,29,349 persons (43,255 males and 86,094 females) out of which 99,982 (34,411 males and 65,571 females) were in the rural areas and 29,367 (8,844 males and 20,523 females) were in urban areas.

Widow marriage is not an accepted norm among Brahmins, Mahajans, Rajputs and Kayasthas. It is common among classes like Jat,

1. Source : *Census of India 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Jaipur*. District, Directorate of Census Operations, Rajasthan, Jaipur, 1966, p. 285.

Gujar, Khatik, Balai, Khati, Kumhar (potter), Dhobi, Ahir, Nai (Barber), Dhankia, Chamar and Harijan. In whichever class widow marriage is resorted to, it is not necessary that a widow would marry only a widower. They have the choice to marry even the younger brother of the deceased or any unmarried person outside the family. On the other hand, in other classes a widow is expected to live a life of austerity and does not occupy a position of respect in the society. But with the spread of education among all sections of the people the out-look towards widow marriage is fast changing and the stigma attached to such marriages is gradually disappearing.

DIVORCE—Marriage among the Hindus is a sacrament and thus irrevocable though in certain castes like Gujar, Khatik, Balai, Khati, Dhobi, Harijan etc. the divorce is traditionally permissible and decided by their community panchayats. Divorce is traditionally permitted among the Muslims who are governed by Mohammdan law. However by the enactment of the Hindu Marriage Act of 1955, divorce is permitted among all the classes under certain stipulated conditions. Between 1971 and 1977, a total of 94 applications for divorce were moved in the district (48 by husbands and 46 by wives). Divorce was granted in 33 out of the 94 cases instituted¹.

Position of Women

ECONOMIC DEPENDENCE—According to the Census of 1961², out of the total female population of 8,95,622 of the district, 3,06,734 were employed in one occupation or the other, while 5,88,888 were not working. Majority of the females were working as cultivators and agricultural labourers. In 1971³, out of the total female population of 11,68,767 of the district, 91,833 were classified as workers and 1,076,934 as non-workers.

PLACE OF WOMEN IN SOCIETY—Traditionally, the lady of the house occupies a very high position in the family and society but many corrupt practices and taboos have retrograded her position over the years and exposed her to oppression and exploitation. Illiteracy among them has been a contributing factor of their backwardness in many spheres. However, a large number of girls are now being educated in schools and

1. Source : Court of the District and Sessions Judge, Jaipur.
2. *Census of India 1961, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, Part II-B (i), General Economic Tables*, Superintendent of Census Operations, Rajasthan, Jaipur, 1965, pp. 12-13.
3. *Census of India 1971, Series 18, Rajasthan, Parts X-A & X-B*, District Census Handbook, Jaipur District, Directorate of Census Operations, Rajasthan, Jaipur, 1972, pp. 4-5.

colleges and equipped for a better life than their sisters lived two generations ago. The final decision about choosing their spouse, no doubt remains with the parents but the views of the girls are often ascertained.

The *Purdah* system which was so common during the Pre-Independence era is now falling in disuse. However, in some communities like the Rajputs and Muslims, a few families still observe the system, while as a mark of respect *Ghoonghat* (veil) is still practised in most families. Several legislative measures regarding marriage, divorce, inheritance, adoption etc. have brought the status of women at par with that of the men, at least in the eyes of law and the effect is gradually visible. Seats in various political and social institutions and local-bodies are reserved for them to give them encouragement to come forward.

Prostitution

Prostitution as an institution has always been an evil in the society. Attempts made to restrict its influence are met with partial success. Introduction of Immoral Traffics Act, 1956, providing for the suppression of brothels and trafficking in women, had partly succeeded in vacating the red light areas. The fallen women still carry on the profession. The reported figures of crime are given in the following table:¹

Year	Reported cases	Stoppage of necessary action in a Report	Challaned	Judgement given (No.)
1972-73	6	-	6	6
1973-74	2	-	2	2
1974-75	6	1	5	5
1975-76	4	-	4	4
1976-77	2	-	2	2

Drinking and Gambling

There is no restriction on the sale of liquor in any part of the district but licenses for sale are to be obtained from the Excise Department. Drinking in public places is prohibited. Wine, *Bhang*, Opium and *Ganja* are in common use and are indulged in by the Rajputs, Bhils

1. Source : Office of the Superintendent of Police, Jaipur.

Meenas, Jats, Nais (barbers), Harijans, Balais, Chamars, Kanjars, Banjaras, Kumhars (potters) and *Dhobis* (washermen).

Some people do indulge in gambling which is prohibited by law. The table below shows the reported cases and convictions from 1972-73 to 1976-1977.¹ It may not be out of place to mention that gambling has a traditional religious sanction among the Hindus at the time of *Diwali* festival.

Year	Reported	Challaned	Punished	Released	Judgement given (Number)
1972-73	242	242	203	9	30
1973-74	104	104	83	3	18
1974-75	125	125	81	6	38
1975-76	80	80	33	11	36
1976-77	58	58	32	—	26

HOME LIFE

Dwellings

According to the 1971 Census² there were 3,91,112 occupied residential houses in the district out of which 2,68,760 were in rural areas while 1,22,352 were in urban areas. The following table shows the different kinds of material used in the construction of residential houses in the district in 1961 and 1971 :

	1961 ³			1971 ⁴		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

A—Predominant material of walls

1. Grass, Leaves, Reeds or Bamboo	107	206	313	885	420	1,305
2. Timber (Wood)	6	37	43	605	1,560	2,165

- Source : Office of Superintendent of Police, Rajasthan, Jaipur.
- Census of India 1971, Series 18, Rajasthan, Parts X-A & X-B, District Census Handboak, Jaipur, District, Primary Census Abstract, Directorate of Census Operations, Rajasthan, Jaipur, 1972, p. 2.
- Census of India 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Jaipur District, Table H-iv. Superintendent of Census Operations, Rajasthan, Jaipur, 1966, pp. 314-315 as on 20% Sample.
- Census of India, 1971, Series 18, Rajasthan, Part IV, Housing Report and Tables (Table H-II), Directorate of Census Operations, Rajasthan, Jaipur, 1972, pp. 12-13.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3. Unburnt Bricks	4,871	353	5,224	56,610	1,650	58,260
4. Mud	29,758	2,937	32,695	2,05,810	16,530	2,22,340
5. Burnt Bricks	449	192	641	12,105	8,980	21,085
6. C. I. Sheet or other metal sheets	7	48	55	75	550	625
7. Stone	14,749	15,197	29,946	1,54,685	1,37,015	2,91,700
8. Cement Concrete	3	4	7	35	250	285
9. All other materials	2	2	4	30	20	50
B. Predominant material of roof						
1. Grass, Leaves, Reeds, Thatch, Wood or Bamboo	36,907	2,763	39,670	2,61,145	18,855	2,80,000
2. Tiles, Slate	1,467	-	1,467	13,930	180	14,110
3. Corrugated Iron, Zinc or other metal sheets	1,700	2,088	3,788	14,175	16,545	30,720
4. Asbestos/Cement sheets	4	61	65	165	615	780
5. Bricks and Lime	21	25	46	1,735	930	2,665
6. Concrete and stone	9,850	14,025	23,875	1,39,395	1,29,660	2,69,055
7. All other materials	3	14	17	295	190	485

The above table suggests that majority of the residential houses in the district have walls made of unburnt bricks, mud, burnt bricks, stone and C. I. sheets or other metal sheets and the roofs are made of grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo, tiles, slate, corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets, asbestos/cement sheets, bricks and lime, concrete and stone etc.

The houses of the big and well-to-do people both in the urban and rural areas, are big and are known as *Haveli* or *Kothi*. Those which are old fashioned, have more than one storey and have separate apartments for male and female members of the family. In these houses, usually latrines are rarely provided because people go about in the outskirts of town or villages to answer the call of nature. However, in the recently constructed dwellings these amenities of W.C. and bath are provided. Articles of ordinary furniture are also kept in the drawing rooms or varandahs.

Some of the old buildings are highly imposing and possess grandeur of architectural craftsmanship but by and large the dwelling houses of the middle and lower-middle classes are devoid of architectural beauty. Houses of the cultivators are simple in design and have cattle sheds attached to them.

Furniture and decorations

Coloured curtains, large and elaborately worked bedsteads, water jugs, bowls, canopies hanging from the ceilings, mirror, dressing table, coloured bedspreads, cushions and pillows formed a part of the equipment of an aristocratic house. The bath rooms were provided with vessels containing water on pedestals, jugs, combs and pegs for hanging clothes. Female apartments were provided with ewers and pan-boxes. In towns, people of middle class sat on pieces of mat or *Pattiyas* which were spread to accommodate several persons. They also had crude type of bedsteads, wooden stools and tables. The common masses in the towns and villages generally sit on the floor or *Charpaies*.

In the modern age, the influence of western ideas and the improvement in the economic condition the concept of furniture has changed considerably. This has been also due to the opening of many furniture houses which display and sell modern furniture. This has resulted in adding to household furniture items like sofa sets, dining table and chairs, dressing tables, steel and wooden almirahs, beautifully decorated wooden and brass bedsteads, armed chairs, brass and wooden *Chowkis*. The houses of middle class people also have some of the above articles with the difference that they are not as expensive or beautiful and do not have the same finish. The common masses have only cradles, low stools, cots, *Mudhas* etc.

In the villages the walls are sometimes decorated with designs made of cow-dung. Flowers and leaves pasted imaginatively add designs and colours. Even in urban areas, paintings made by professional artists are found in the pucca houses. Some families use small motifs and patterns painted on small sheets and paper pasted on the door. The calendars and pictures duly framed and the wall hangings representing handicrafts of Rajasthan are also used as wall decorations.

The floors of huts are decorated with various kinds of designs, locally known as *Mandanas*. The designs generally change with season, occasion or festival.

Dress¹

The dress worn by the people in the district is very simple. Coarse cloth woven locally and mill-made *Lattha*, *Reja* and *Reji* are in common use except in the urban areas where mill-made cloth is more common. In recent years, superior cloth like terylene and terene is also in vogue among the rich and well-to-do people.

The men generally wear headgear known as *Pagari*, *Pag* or *Safa* or *Potia*, the colour and nomenclature of which vary from community to community using it. Its texture also depends on the financial condition of the users. The style of tying the *Pag* also differs from region to region and community to community in the district. Sometimes printing is also done on the cloth used for *Pag*; the varieties are differently known as *Lehria*, *Arardans*, *Chundar* etc. However, the use of the headgear is gradually dwindling either because of its increasing price or because it is no longer fashionable. A few people among the Hindus, and mostly among the Muslims, also wear caps.

The usual dresses of a male are: *Angerkhi*, *Kameej* (shirt), *Kurta* and *Bagal Bandi* on the upper part of the body and *Dhoti* on the lower part. In the urban areas and among well-to-do families, trousers, half pants and bushshirts of western style are also growing popular. *Kurta* and *Pyjamas* are also worn by the people. During the winter, a coat is generally worn by all the men folk irrespective of caste prejudices.

The common dresses of women are: *Aangi* or *Kanchli*, *Kurti*, *Odhna* or *Lugari* and *Kabja* (blouse) on the upper part of the body and petticoat, *Lahanga*, *Ghogra* and *Salwar* (in certain communities only) on the lower part. *Dhoti* and *Saree* are worn on the lower and upper parts. Coloured garments are preferred by the women folk and more so on ceremonial occasions and during fairs and festivals.

Ornaments²

Men seldom wear ornaments except rings on the fingers. Some men also wear rings and nails on ears, variously known as *Long*, *Bali* and *Murki*. The metal of which these ornaments are made, however, depends on the economic status of the persons wearing them. Men also wear a chain round the neck, known as *Janjir*, *Hansli*,

Khungali and *Dora*. Some of the persons also wear buttons made of silver and gold.

The women folk generally wear *Bor* or *Borla* on the forehead made of silver or gold and tucked or strewn in the hair, the chain is known as *Sankali*. Sometime instead of *Borla*, *Mangtika* is also worn on the forehead, *Nath*, *Laung* or *Kanta* on the nose, *Bali*, *Tops*, *Laung*, *Toti*, *Jhumka*, *Surliya*, *Bhuchariye*, *Patisulya* on the ears; *Hansli*, *Hamel Kanthi*, *Kantha*, *Galsari*, *Mala*, *Har*, *Tevta* round the neck; *Patla*, *Pahuchi*, *Kangan Churi*, *Kada* on the wrists; *Arat*, *Tadde*, *Amant* on the arms; *Chhap*, *Anguthi*, *Muchhali*, *Challa* on the fingers, *Kada*, *Kadi*, *Penjani*, *Chhailkada*, *Pajeb*, *Aniwala*, *Tanke*, *Nevari* on the ankles and *Tagri*, *Kandora*, *Sankli* on the waist. The variety and design of these ornaments depend on the choice and economic status of the users.

Food¹

The staple food of the people of the district varies according to seasons. It consists of wheat, barley, *Bajra* and maize. There is no hard and fast rule as to which community is vegetarian and which is non-vegetarian because food habits are fast changing although the Brahmins and Mahajans traditionally form vegetarian section. Much, however, depends on the circumstances and personal habits of individuals.

The morning break-fast (*Kalewa*) of the majority consists of bread left over from the previous evening meals, curd, *Mattha*, *Rabri*, *Chhach* and onions. The lunch consists of bread made of grain, *Bajra* or barley flour, *Dalia*, *Rabri*, *Chhach*, vegetables, sauce of chillies and *Gur*. The dinner consists of bread, *Khichri*, vegetables, *Kadi*, milk, *Dal* and sauce. On the occasion of festivals and fairs, special diet is prepared, consisting of rice, *Lapsi*, *Gulgula*, *Malpua*, *Bade*, *Kheer*, *Puri*, *Choorma*, *Halwa*, *Mitha Bajra*, *Laddu*, *Nukti*, *Ghewar*, *Kachori*, *Dalbati* etc. The non-vegetarians like meat dishes and *Pulao* (a preparation of meat and rice). The town dwellers usually have *Korma*, *Kofta*, *Kabab*, *Shami Kabab*, *Murga-Musallam* etc. in their diets.

There are no fixed dietary habits nor any fixed menu for the people. Much depends on the financial condition, social status and type of occupation. People may have two or more meals during the day supplemented by a breakfast.

In community dinners like marriage, *Mosar* etc. invitees are

1. Source : Office of the Tahsildars of various tahsils of the district and Headmistresses of various schools of the district.

2. Source : as above,

1. Source : Office of the Tahsildars of various tahsils of the district and Headmistresses of various schools of the district.

seated in a line on a long strip of cloth. Food is served on leaf-plates and cups called *Pattals* and *Donas* respectively and drinking water in *Sikora* (earthen cups). Service is done voluntarily by selected members of the community and specially the relatives of the host. All seated together, the eating commences simultaneously. Among most of the communities the actual eating starts when the principal host or someone on his behalf, requests the guests to begin. Similarly every one has to wait for others to finish, before getting up from his seat even if he had finished eating earlier. The western mode of sitting at dinner on chairs and tables and eating with knives and forks is in vogue only among the urban few.

AMUSEMENTS AND FESTIVITIES¹

The ordinary musical instruments used for music and dancing are *Dhapli*, *Nagara*, *Majira*, *Dholak*, harmonium, *Chang*, *Bansuri*, *Tasha*, *Turai*, *Tanbura*, *Dhap*, *Iktara*, *Chimta*, *Tabla*, and *Algoja*. Music is arranged on the occasion of *Bhajan* and *Kirtan* assemblage or during fairs, festivals, marriage or other occasions of joy.

Dancing is very common during the month of *Phalgun* and *Shrawan*. *Ghumar*, *Gindar*, *Kachi-ghodi*, *Panihari* and *Tordi* are some of the popular forms of dances enjoyed by the people of the district. The popular in the folklore are *Ambo*, *Moriyo*, *Paware Pabuji* and *Dholamaru*.

Festivals

The following festivals which are quite varied and numerous are observed by the people of the district.

JANMASHTMI—This is a fast as well as a festival day and falls on 8th day of the *Krishna Paksha* of *Bhadon* month of *Vikrami* era. It is believed to be the day on which Lord Krishna the divine incarnation was born thousands of years ago. The Hindu devotees observe fast and keep awake till the mid-night hour.

MAKAR SAKRANTI—It is a holy day when the people take a dip in a sacred stream or tank in the district and distribute alms to the poor. It falls on the 14th day of January during *Posha/Magh* month of *Vikrami* era.

BASANT PANCHAMI—This inaugurates the spring season and generally marks the termination of the cold weather. It falls on the

1. Source : Offices of the Tahsildars of various tahsils of the district and Headmistresses of various schools of the district.

PEOPLE

5th day of the *Shukla Paksha* of *Magha* month of *Vikrami* era. It is the beginning of the frolics and gusto accompanied by *Chang* which terminate after *Holi*.

HOLI—It is the most colourful of all the festivals of the Hindus and is celebrated on a mass scale. It is held on the 14th *Shukla* of *Phalgun* month of *Vikrami* era to celebrate the death of Holika and saving of Prahlad from the fire (symbolising the victory of good over evil). Well nigh about a month before the arrival of *Holi*, people start rejoicing and singing songs in praise of Cupid. The bumpkins celebrate the festival by indulging in drinks, slinging mud, ashes and garbage, use abusive language and make demonstrations. During the regime of the princes, *Holi* Durbars were held and the festival was celebrated in a grand manner, and festivities were enjoyed.

DIWALI—It is a festival observed for obtaining the favour of Lakshmi the goddess of wealth. Everybody cleans the house and sets the furniture in order to welcome the goddess of wealth. It falls on the *Amavasya* of *Kartika* month of *Vikrami* era. Sweets and special dishes are prepared and fire works are let off by the children. The occasion is also used for meeting friends and relations.

RAKHI—*Rakhi* or *Raksha Bandhan* fall on *Purnima* of *Shrawan* month of *Vikrami* era and is observed by the sisters who tie a sacred thread round the wrists of their brothers to ward off the evil and the brothers promise them protection. The priestly class also observe this festival and visit the houses of their *Jajman* (patrons) and receive alms and donations. A special sweet dish *Sewain* is prepared in most of the kitchens on this festival.

SHEETLA ASHTMI—*Sheetla Ashtmi*, locally known as *Basoda*, is observed by the Hindus; the women folk specially are very rigid in its observance. It falls on the eighth day of *Chaitra* month of *Vikrami* era. Food for this day is prepared during the previous evening and neither the kitchen is run nor hot meals taken on this day.

GANGAUR—*Gangaur* is a festival observed by Hindu ladies only. It is observed for a fortnight ending on the third day of the bright fortnight of the month of *Chaitra* every year. All unmarried girls worship Gauri, the consort of Lord Shiva. Early in the morning girls dressed in fine and multi-coloured costumes go to a tank or well with *Kalasha* (metal pots) on their head singing songs. On return they worship the idol of Gauri with the sacred water they bring. Maidens on the threshold of youth aspire for handsome, courageous and dauntless husbands and worship Gauri for obtaining this favour.

Idols of Ishar (Shiva) and Parvati (Gauri) are decorated and taken in a procession through the main markets and streets and large gatherings attend the functions. Later these are immersed in water.

In Jaipur the procession starts from the palace gate known as Tripoha and is taken to Talkatora gardens. Almost the whole of Jaipur city and persons from the neighbouring villages participate in the fair. A sweet preparation called *Ghewar* is consumed on this occasion. The ladies apply *Mehandi* on their palms and sing songs on this occasion.

DASHEHRA—It is observed on the 10th day of *Shukla Paksha* of the month of *Asoj* to commemorate the victory of Rama over Ravana as narrated in the epic. This is also considered to be a symbolic victory of good over evil. An effigy of Ravana is prepared, the final act of the epic is enacted and the effigy is burnt. The festival is of special significance to the Rajputs.

Other festivals of some importance are *Shivaratri*, *Annakoot*, *Navaratri*, *Ganesh Chouth*, *Ramanavmi* and *Teej*.

The Sindhis observe *Cheti Chand* on the 1st day of *Chaitra*, the beginning of the new year, as the birth day of their Lord Zhule Lal. Other festival of importance is *Thadudi*, celebrated on *Saptami* before the *Janmashtmi*, by worshipping *Shitla mata*.

The Punjabis observe all the festivals of the Hindus with the addition of *Lohri* which is celebrated on 13th January and *Hoi Ashtami* which is celebrated seven days before *Diwali*. The Sikhs also observe Guru Nanak birthday and Guru Govind Singh's birthday.

Among the Jains the principal festivals are *Mahavira Jayanti*, *Paryushan* and *Samvatsari*.

MAHAVIR JAYANTI—It marks the birthday of Lord Mahavir. The occasion is celebrated by the Jains by observing fast and taking in procession an idol or picture of Lord Mahavir. The festival falls on the 13th day of bright half of *Chaitra*.

During *Paryushan* the Jains observe fast for the purification of soul. It is observed during the month of *Bhadrpad*.

SAMVATSARI—It marks the successful termination and observance of *Paryushan Parva*. This is observed by begging pardon from every known individual for any wrong that might have been committed to them.

The Muslims observe *Moharram*, *Bara-Wafat*, *Shab-e-Barat*, *Ramzan*, *Id-ul-Fiter* and *Id-ul-Zuha*. *Moharram* is observed in the month

of *Moharram* of the *Hijari* era, in the memory of the martyrdom of Hussain. The followers of the faith keep fast and a procession of *Tazias* is taken out and later buried. *Bara-Wafat* is observed as solemn festival on the twelfth of *Rabi-ul-awal*. It was the day of death as well as the birth of the prophet Mohammed Sahab. *Shab-e-barat* is the night of the 14th of *Shaban* month and is an occasion when the Muslims offer oblations and distribute alms to the poor and needy. *Ramzan* is a holy month when fast is observed for a full month and prayers are offered. *Id-ul-Fiter* or the feast of terminating the fast marks the end of *Ramzan*. Mass prayers are offered in mosques and feasts are arranged. People visit the houses of their relatives and friends. On the occasion of *Id-ul-Zuha* Muslims go for a *Haj*, offer mass prayers in the mosque and perform sacrifice of ram or goats.

The main festivals observed by the Christians are¹ :

CHRISTMAS—Christmas is celebrated to commemorate the birth of Lord Jesus Christ. It is celebrated on 25th December every year. It is an occasion for expression of love and goodwill which is the theme of Christ's teachings by giving and exchanging gifts.

GOOD FRIDAY—The Friday before Easter, a holy day of the Christian Church, is observed as the anniversary of the crucifixion and death of Jesus Christ.

EASTER—Easter is an annual Christian celebration in commemorating the resurrection of Jesus Christ. It is observed on the first Sunday after the Good Friday.

Fairs

Some of the festivals like *Dashehra*, *Gangaur*, *Janmashtmi*, *Teej* etc. are celebrated by holding fairs. Apart from these fairs, there are numerous occasions when fairs are held; the principal social and religious fairs observed in the district are given in Appendix IV.

COMMUNAL LIFE

Pilgrim centres and jattras

Pilgrimage plays an important role in the religious life of the Hindus. Paying homage by visiting pilgrim centres has been regarded as an act of religious duty and merit. In the literary and epigraphic records there are references of pilgrimage to Gaya, Kashi, Mathura, Dwarka and Vrindavan. Pilgrimages to such spots are generally performed as acts of

1. Source : Rajasthan Bible Institute, Jaipur.

faith and devotion for the accumulation of religious merit or as atonement for sin; sometimes, however, they are undertaken for the performance of *Sraddha* or to consign the last remains of the bodies and to scatter the ashes on the holy water. The various pilgrim centres for Hindus in Jaipur district are Galta, Naraina and Seel-ki-Doongri, Chaksu. Like the Hindus, the Jains also have their pilgrim centres in Jaipur district at Padampura and Chulgiri. The Jains would generally go to their religious places in large groups called *Sangha*.

Games and Amusements¹

Kabaddi and *Gulli Danda* are played by youths. Cards, *Chauper* and Chess are favourite indoor games. Amusements are very common in the rural areas mostly on Hindu festivals of *Holi* and *Diwali*. On these occasions people of the same caste or same village form groups, sing songs and dance and visit their friends. This merriment goes on for a day or two. The common festivals of *Teej*, *Gangaur*, *Janamashtami* and *Ram Navmi* are also observed. The Muslims observe the two *Ids*, *Shab-i-barat* and *Moharram*.

Development in the educational facilities has enlarged the scope of extra-curricular activities for the youngsters in some institutions who now play games like volley-ball, football, carrom, table tennis etc. When these facilities are not available children play *Mardari*, *Ghotadari*, *Satolia*, *Lukachhipt* and wrestling as outdoor games. The popular in-door games are leudo, snake and ladder, trade, chinese checker etc. In some towns educated people have formed clubs. In industrial units, games and recreation form part of labour welfare activities.

Ramlila, *Tejaji-ka-Khel* (during Holi festival) etc. are, however, still the traditional modes of recreation and amusements. Where there are cinema halls, people resort to these for entertainment. Besides movie halls, the radio and transistor have become another important source of entertainment which is now no more considered a luxury but a necessity. Radio music, plays, skits instrumental music and non-film and film songs provide the cheapest and readily available means of entertainment. Though television had been introduced but it was more for educative purpose rather than for entertainment. Occasional visits of circus companies, *Kathputliwalas* and *Bajigars* also provide entertainment to the people.

On the occasion of marriage, the ladies dance to the beat of

1. Source : Office of the Tahsildars of the various tahsils of Jaipur district.

drums. The month of *Phalgun* is a special occasion of rejoicing for the cultivators as the spring crops are ripe and the exhilarating influence of the temperate climate during the transitional period between the severe cold left behind and the extreme heat to come fills the youthful spirit with joy. Dancing during various seasons and occasions is also a source of recreation to the people.

Different songs are sung on different occasions which too provides the ladies a source of recreation and entertainment. Even petty occasions are sought for recreation, e. g. birth of a child, marriage, or when a man visits the house of his father-in-law to fetch his wife. Various festivals and fairs too provide the ladies a source of recreation and entertainment.

In the villages, the Panchayat Samitis and the panchayat offices have emerged as important centres of recreation. Many villages like to spend their leisure time in the panchayat premises smoking *Bidi*, *Chilam* or *Hukkah* and listening to the radio. Gossiping and story telling are popular pastimes of the villagers.

Recreation clubs and associations

Clubs in Jaipur are popular with a selected group of well-to-do persons only. The well known clubs include Ashoka Club, Jai Club, Jaipur Club, Jaycee's Club, Lion's Club and Rotary Club. These clubs provide facilities for indoor games like chess, carrom, bridge, table tennis, lawn tennis, badminton, squash, swimming etc. Besides there are clubs not so widely known, which are limited to a specific caste or colony. There are also many women's clubs in the city.

Jaipur has several associations and organisations engaged in cultural activities.

ECONOMIC AND PROFESSIONAL GROUPS

After the Independence of the country, social changes of far reaching effects have taken place in the state due to several legislative measures. These changes have affected all the strata of society from the commoner to the prince. The most radical socio-political change has been the disappearance of the princely order and consequent merger of the various principalities in a bigger unit, the Rajasthan State. The creation of the district itself is a result of this change.

The introduction of various land reforms and the subsequent abolition of *Jagirdari* system and promulgation of *Khatedari* rights etc. have brought a great relief to the tillers of the land.

Another revolutionary measure in social field had been the uplift of the backward classes and their classification into Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Efforts by way of financial help and through reservation of seats in the state services, in various institutions and also in the political sphere and local self-bodies have been made to ameliorate their social and economic conditions.

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

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

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

The caste system is also losing its rigidity. In the big dinners, persons belonging to different castes, can now be seen eating together, particularly in the towns. It is very rare that one is ex-communicated on the charge of dining with the members of the caste inferior to one's own. However, the castes continue to be effective endogamous groups, inter-caste marriages have yet to become popular and acceptable. Regarding the joint family, it has been stated earlier that it is disintegrating. Very often divisions take place because of domestic squabbles. Though the division of property takes place, yet the members continue to be joint in matters of worship and rituals.

Classes

With the ushering of an industrial era the economic condition of the people improved considerably both in the villages as well as the cities. The all round development loosened the hold of the caste system in the cities and brought about a new social and economic structure

based on class. Thus emerged the higher, middle and lower class comprising of different castes with a complete change in attitudes and values. In this class system vertical mobility, either upwards or downwards, is possible which is not so in the case of the caste system.

During the last two decades considerable development work has been done in the district. The number of schools and scholars have considerably increased. The number of medical institutions is also fast increasing. As a result of the increased transport facilities, people have begun to travel more. More buses, trucks and cycles are plying on the roads as compared to the pre-Independence period. A number of new houses are being constructed and many of them are pukka. Radio sets, a luxury item even in the towns some twenty years ago, are now ubiquitous. There is a perceptible change from the traditional way of life to the modern style of living as may be seen in the use of nylon and tereylene clothes, perfumed oil, snow and other cosmetics, which have found their way even to the villages. The community development programme has created among the people, an urge for better living.

APPENDIX I

Population of Towns in Jaipur district

Year	Jaipur U.A. (a+b+c)	Jaipur-city (a)	Amber (b)	Sanganer (c)	Chomu	Dausa	Sambhar	Bandikui U.A.	Phulera U.A.	Kotputli	Chaksu	Jobner
1901	1,60,167	1,60,167	—	—	9,300	7,540	10,873	—	—	8,439	4,902	—
1911	1,37,098	1,37,098	—	—	6,497	5,191	11,094	—	—	6,879	3,949	—
1921	1,23,895	1,20,207	3,689	—	6,712	6,637	11,627	—	—	7,157	3,375	—
1931	1,48,755	1,44,179	4,576	—	7,807	7,691	12,593	—	—	8,739	4,131	—
1941	1,80,940	1,75,810	5,130	—	9,671	8,844	14,112	—	—	9,948	4,416	—
1951	3,04,380	2,91,130	6,407	6,843	12,929	11,048	14,301	8,543	7,117	10,048	5,962	3,709
1961	4,10,376	4,03,444	6,932	Declassified	15,791	14,612	14,139	10,638	9,808	11,281	8,063	4,607
1971	6,36,768	6,15,258	9,893	11,617	20,180	18,925	15,811	13,152	12,661	12,343	10,411	5,625

Source : Census of India, 1971, Series 18-Rajasthan, Part II-A, General Population Tables, Directorate of Census Operations, Rajasthan, Jaipur, 1973, pp. 132, 146-147, 152, 155-157 and 160, 167.

U. A. —Urban Area

APPENDIX II

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Jaipur district

Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1. Adi Dharmi	31. Kanjar
2. Aheri	32. Kapadia Sansi
3. Badi	33. Khangar
4. Bagri	34. Khatik
5. Bairwa or Berwa	35. Koli or Kori
6. Bajgar	36. Kooch Band
7. Balai	37. Korla
8. Bansphor	38. Kunjar
9. Bargi, Vargi or Birgi	39. Madari or Bazigar
10. Bawaria	40. Majhabi
11. Bedia or Beria	41. Megh or Meghwal
12. Bhand	42. Mehar
13. Bhangi	43. Mehtar
14. Bidakia	44. Nut
15. Bola	45. Pasi
16. Chamar, Bhambhi, Jatav, Rajgar, Jatia, Mochi, Raidass or Ramdasia	46. Rawal
17. Chandal	47. Salvi
18. Chura	48. Sansi
19. Dabgar	49. Santia
20. Dhankia	50. Sarbhangi
21. Dheda	51. Sargara
22. Dome	52. Singiwala
23. Gandia	53. Thori or Nayak
24. Garancha Mehtar or Gancha	54. Tirgar
25. Garo, Garura or Gurda	55. Valmiki
26. Gavaria	
27. Godhi	
28. Jingar	
29. Kalbelia	
30. Kamad or Kamadia	

Source : Census of India 1971, Series 18, Part-V, Special Tables and Notes on Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes, Directorate of Census Operations, Rajasthan, Jaipur, 1977, pp. xxii-xxiii.

APPENDIX

Age and Marital Status

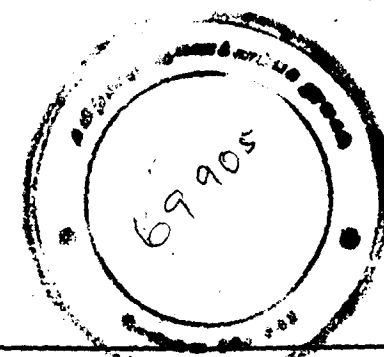
Age Group	Total Rural Urban	Total Population			Never married	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All Ages	T	24,82,385	13,13,618	11,68,767	6,90,562	4,98,237
	R	17,36,509	9,12,581	8,23,928	4,71,895	3,38,554
	U	7,45,876	4,01,037	3,44,839	2,18,667	1,59,683
0-9	T	7,75,613	4,04,691	3,70,922	4,04,691	3,70,922
	R	5,57,571	2,90,909	2,66,662	2,90,909	2,66,662
	U	2,18,042	1,13,782	1,04,260	1,13,782	1,04,260
10-14	T	3,07,907	1,68,790	1,39,117	1,53,226	97,381
	R	2,16,556	1,19,367	97,189	1,05,728	61,218
	U	91,351	49,423	41,928	47,498	36,163
15-19	T	2,24,382	1,23,487	1,00,895	79,886	24,134
	R	1,48,123	81,180	66,943	45,342	9,507
	U	76,259	42,307	33,952	34,544	14,627
20-24	T	1,93,629	97,761	95,868	26,982	4,201
	R	1,23,429	60,004	63,425	10,799	720
	U	70,200	37,757	32,443	16,183	3,481
25-29	T	1,81,536	92,840	88,696	7,604	705
	R	1,23,010	61,155	61,855	4,418	110
	U	58,526	31,685	26,841	3,186	595
30-34	T	1,60,736	82,968	77,768	3,927	240
	R	1,11,602	56,740	54,862	2,882	80
	U	49,134	26,228	22,906	1,045	160
35-39	T	1,35,114	71,963	63,151	2,408	150
	R	92,679	48,645	44,034	1,868	30
	U	42,435	23,318	19,117	540	120
40-44	T	1,24,610	65,644	58,966	2,352	80
	R	88,146	45,315	42,831	1,852	30
	U	36,464	20,329	16,135	500	50

PEOPLE

III

1971 (District Jaipur)

Married		Widowed		Divorced or Separated		Unspecified Status	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
5,82,056	5,80,690	39,930	89,290	100	205	970	345
4,08,543	4,19,955	31,403	65,269	90	110	650	40
1,73,513	1,60,735	8,527	24,021	10	95	320	305
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14,879	41,410	115	176	—	10	570	140
13,009	35,790	100	151	—	10	530	20
1,870	5,620	15	25	—	—	40	120
43,180	76,331	311	360	—	—	110	70
35,527	57,096	271	340	—	—	40	—
7,653	19,235	40	20	—	—	70	70
69,946	90,662	678	905	20	30	135	70
48,672	61,925	493	750	20	20	20	10
21,274	28,737	185	155	—	10	115	60
83,968	86,576	1,243	1,335	—	55	25	25
55,779	60,745	958	990	—	10	—	—
28,189	25,831	285	345	—	45	25	25
77,380	75,177	1,606	2,326	20	20	35	5
52,492	53,081	1,326	1,691	20	10	20	—
24,888	22,096	280	635	—	10	15	5
67,378	59,133	2,107	3,838	30	25	40	5
45,000	41,031	1,727	2,953	30	20	20	—
22,378	18,102	380	885	—	5	20	5
60,170	51,511	3,102	7,345	15	25	5	5
41,151	37,379	2,302	5,412	10	10	—	—
19,019	14,132	800	1,933	5	15	5	5



APPENDIX III

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
45-49	T	93,301	50,693	42,608	2,332	65
	R	65,954	35,395	30,559	1,952	20
	U	27,347	15,298	12,049	380	45
50-54	T	95,070	51,832	43,238	2,005	85
	R	69,090	37,289	31,801	1,700	40
	U	25,980	14,543	11,437	305	45
55-59	T	52,175	29,149	23,026	1,375	45
	R	38,130	21,169	16,961	1,190	10
	U	14,045	7,980	6,065	185	35
60-64	T	68,635	36,041	32,594	1,375	60
	R	51,600	27,475	24,125	1,220	40
	U	17,035	8,566	8,469	155	20
65-69	T	26,406	14,712	11,694	815	50
	R	19,104	10,812	8,292	640	30
	U	7,302	3,900	3,402	175	20
70 +	T	43,080	22,286	20,094	1,540	60
	R	31,398	17,074	14,324	1,360	20
	U	11,682	5,912	5,770	180	40
A. N. S.	T	191	61	130	44	59
	R	117	52	65	35	37
	U	74	9	65	9	22

Source : Census of India 1971, Series 18-Rajasthan, Part II-C (ii), Social and Cultural
A. N. S.—Age not stated.

PEOPLE

(concl'd)

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
44,848	35,631	3,508	6,892	—	20	5	—
30,700	25,715	2,743	4,814	—	10	—	—
14,148	9,916	765	2,078	—	10	5	—
44,388	28,768	5,424	14,370	5	—	10	15
31,299	21,040	4,290	10,711	—	—	—	10
13,089	7,728	1,134	3,659	5	—	10	5
24,032	14,619	3,732	8,362	—	—	10	—
17,040	10,840	2,929	6,111	—	—	10	—
6,992	3,779	803	2,251	—	—	—	—
27,603	11,589	7,033	20,935	10	10	20	—
20,514	8,372	5,721	15,703	10	10	10	—
7,089	3,217	1,312	5,232	—	—	10	—
10,555	5,218	3,342	6,411	—	10	—	5
7,551	4,031	2,621	4,221	—	10	—	—
3,004	1,187	721	2,190	—	—	—	5
13,712	4,003	7,729	16,026	—	—	5	5
9,792	2,891	5,922	11,413	—	—	—	—
3,920	1,112	1,807	4,613	—	—	5	5
17	62	—	9	—	—	—	—
17	19	—	9	—	—	—	—
—	43	—	—	—	—	—	—

Tables, Directorate of Census Operations, Rajasthan, Jaipur, 1981, pp. 48-49.

APPENDIX IV

List of the Fairs in Jaipur district (1961)

Tahsil/Name of the Fair	Place	Period	Purpose
1	2	3	4
Bairath			
Banganga	Banganga	<i>Vaishakha Sudi 15</i>	Religious
Triveni	Triveni	<i>Chaitra Badi 2</i>	"
Bhinsen	Bhimlata (near Bairath)	<i>Chaitra Badi 2 & Bhadrapada Sudi 2</i>	"
Hanumanji	Bairath	<i>Magha Sudi 13</i>	"
Gangaur	Shahpura	<i>Chaitra Sudi 3</i>	"
Moharrum	Amarsar	10th Moharrum	"
Teej	Shahpura	<i>Shavana Sudi 3</i>	"
Amber			
Kala Mahadeo	Amber	<i>Ashvina Sudi 6</i>	"
Mataji	Samod	<i>Vaisakha</i>	"
Peerji	Kaladera	<i>Vaisakha</i>	"
Sheetla Mata	Chomu	<i>Chaitra Badi 8</i>	"
Gharullah Shah	Amber	<i>Bhadrapada</i> (every Sunday)	Memorial
Phulera			
Shakambari Devi	Korseena	<i>Bhadrapada Sudi 8</i>	Religious
Deoyani	Sambhar	<i>Vaisakha Sudi 15</i>	"
Jwalamukhi Mata	Jobner	<i>Chaitra Badi 13 to 15</i>	"
Hanumanji	Asalpur	<i>Chaitra Sudi 14</i>	"
Shivji	Hirnoda	Last Monday in <i>Shravana</i>	"
Ramdeoiji	Narayana	<i>Ashvina Sudi 2</i>	"
Dadoo Dayalji	"	<i>Phalguna Badi 1</i>	"
Cattle fair	"	<i>Kartika Badi 1-7</i>	"
Tejaji	Phulera	<i>Bhadrapada Sudi 10</i>	Commercial
Nadiya	Sambhar	<i>Phalguna Sudi 15</i>	Religious
Jaipur			
Teej	Jaipur	<i>Shrayana Sudi 3</i>	"
Gangaur	"	<i>Chaitra Sudi 3</i>	"
Dashera	"	<i>Ashvina Sudi 10</i>	"
"	Pachor	" "	"

APPENDIX IV (contd.)

1	2	3	4
Kalyanji	Hathod	<i>Vaisakha Sudi 15</i>	Religious
Surya Saptmi	Jaipur	<i>Magha Sudi 7</i>	"
Nag Panchami	"	<i>Shravana Badi 5</i>	"
Hariyali			
Amawasya	"	<i>Shravana Sudi 15</i>	Social
Moharrum	"	10th Moharrum	Religious
Seetla Ashtmi	"	<i>Chaitra Badi 8</i>	"
Ramnavmi	"	<i>Chaitra Sudi 9</i>	"
Jamwa Ramgarh			
Danta Mata	Jamwa Ramgarh	<i>Chaitra Sudi 8</i>	"
Bhartari	Buj	<i>Jyaistha Badi 8</i>	"
Mahadeoji	Manhagi	<i>Phaiguna 11-12</i>	"
Bhainrooji	Raisar	<i>Phalguna Sudi 7</i>	"
Banki Mata	Raisar	<i>Phalguna Sudi 7 to 9</i>	"
Peerji	Tala	<i>Vaisakha Sudi 8</i>	"
Bhartari	Raipur	<i>Vaisakha Sudi 8 & Bhadrapada Sudi 8</i>	"
Sedh Mata	Lakher	<i>Vaisakha Badi 8</i>	"
Sheetla Ashtmi	Nayla	<i>Chaitra Badi 8</i>	"
Hanumanji	Jamwa Ramgarh	<i>Chaitra Sudi 15</i>	"
Sheetla Ashtmi	Jamwa Ramgarh	<i>Chaitra Badi 8</i>	"
Peepaji	Natata	<i>Chaitra Sudi 15</i>	"
Baswa			
Shah Kararji	Baswa	<i>Chaitra Sudi 11</i>	"
Bhomiyaji	Jhajhi Rampura	<i>Chaitra Sudi 13</i>	"
Seetla Mata	Baswa	<i>Chaitra Sudi 12</i>	"
Harsak Devi	Abhaneri	<i>Chaitra Sudi 8</i>	"
Janmashtmi	Jhajhi Rampura	<i>Bhadrapada Badi 8</i>	"
Shivratri	Arniya	<i>Phalguna Badi 13</i>	"
Dudu			
Dadoo Panthi	Bharana	<i>Phalguna Sudi 2-4</i>	"
Teej	Mauzamabad	<i>Shravana Sudi 3</i>	"
Gangaur	"	<i>Chaitra Sudi 2</i>	"
Ramdeoiji	Sali	<i>Chaitra Sudi 2</i>	"
Shivratri	Mauzambad	<i>Phalguna Badi 14</i>	"
Moharrum	"	10th Moharrum	"

APPENDIX IV (contd.)

1	2	3	4
Sanganer			
Sangaji	Sanganer	<i>Bhadrapada Sudi 7</i>	Memorial Religious
Jagnathji	"	<i>Ashadha Sudi 9</i>	
Jagdishji	Goner	<i>Chaitra Badi 2 & Shravana Sudi 11</i>	
Jugalji	Bagru Bara	<i>Chaitra Sudi 15</i>	"
Hanumanji	Sarangpura	(Three days) <i>Chaitra Sudi 15</i>	"
Bassi			
Nai-ka-Mahadeo	Nai-ka-Mahadeo	<i>Shravana Badi 14</i>	"
Shanischarji	Lalgarh	<i>Shravana Badi 15</i>	"
Kalyanji	Bainara	<i>Vaisakha Sudi 15</i>	"
Kalyanji	Bassi	<i>Chaitra Sudi 15</i>	"
Dausa			
Basant Panchami	Dausa	<i>Magha Sudi 5</i>	"
Hanumanji	Bhandarej	<i>Vaisakha Sudi 4</i>	"
Mahadeoji	Sainthal	<i>Jyaistha Sudi 3</i>	"
Mahadeoji	Baniyana	<i>Sharavana Sudi 2</i>	"
Balaji	Bhankri	<i>Vaisakha Sudi 10</i>	"
Sikrai			
Chhetrapalji	Ranoli	<i>Vaisakha Sudi 15</i>	"
Balaji	Moroli	<i>Jyaistha Badi 13-15</i>	"
"	Udaipura	<i>Phalguna Sudi 15 & Kartika Sudi 10</i>	"
"	Sikandra	<i>Chaitra Sudi 11</i>	"
Ramnavami	Sikandra	<i>Chaitra Sudi 10</i>	"
Bhainrooji	Torda	<i>Bhadrapada Badi 7</i>	"
Hanumanji	Intka	<i>Vaisakha Sudi 3</i>	"
"	Chhokarwara	<i>Jyaistha Badi 3-4</i>	"
Heeramanji	Peepalki	<i>Vaisakha Badi 5 & Bhadrapada Badi 5</i>	"
Bhomiyaji	Manpur	<i>Chaitra Sudi 15</i>	"
Kaila Devi	Geejgarh	<i>Chaitra Sudi 9</i>	"
Bankliwala	"		"
Hanuman	"	<i>Vaisakha Badi 9</i>	"
Heenglaj Mata	Sikrai	<i>Vaisakha Sudi 9-10</i>	"

APPENDIX IV (concl'd.)

1	2	3	4
Phagi			
Hanumanji	Renwal	<i>Vaisakha Sudi 6</i>	Religious
Ranchhorji	Sameliya	<i>Chaitra Badi 1</i>	„
Chaksu			
Sheetla Mata	Seel-ki-Doongri	<i>Chaitra Badi 8</i>	„
Lalsot			
Khurra Mata	Khurra	<i>Chaitra Sudi 13-15</i>	„
Diggi Mata	Digo	<i>Chaitra Badi 8</i>	„
Gangaur	Lalsot	<i>Chaitra Sudi 3-4</i>	„
Teej	„	<i>Shravana Sudi 3-4</i>	„
Jobner Mata	Deedwana	<i>Chaitra Sudi 2</i>	„
Balaji	Shyampura	<i>Jyaistha Sudi 14</i>	„

Source : *Census of India 1961, District Census Handbook, Jaipur District, Superintendent of Census Operations, Rajasthan, Jaipur, 1966, pp. 450-452.*

CHAPTER IV

AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

GENERAL AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS

Agriculture is the main industry of the district's economy and serves as the main source of livelihood for the people. In 1971, 77.21 per cent of the male working population and 88.27 per cent of the female workers were found to be engaged in agricultural pursuits, either as independent cultivators or as agricultural labourers. The district lies in the eastern portion of the State and most part of it is level and fertile, intercepted by several hill ranges belonging to the Aravalli system. The soils of the area vary from sandy to sandy loam, with patches of heavier, shallow and clay loam in some parts. The principal rivers flowing in the district are the Banganga, the Banas, the Sabi, the Bandi, the Morel and the Mashhi, all of them being non-perennial. The average rainfall is 556.4 mm., most of it coming through the south-western monsoons in June-September. The water table¹ in most parts varies from 5 metres to 25 metres, resulting in prominence of well-irrigation. The climate is generally dry and healthy, ranging between extremes, with hot winds blowing during May and June.

Land Utilisation

Out of a total area of 1,401 thousand hectares in Jaipur district, 767 thousand hectares or 54.75 per cent in 1976-77 constituted the net sown area. 139 thousand hectares being double cropped, the gross cultivated area under various crops in that area was 907 thousand hectares, having registered an increase from 844 thousand hectares a decade ago (1966-67). Fallow land in 1976-77 consisted of 109 thousand hectares of current fallow or 7.78 per cent of the total area and another 92 thousand hectares or 6.57 per cent of other fallow land. Other uncultivated land excluding fallow land was spread over 182 thousand hectares and consisted of permanent pastures and other grazing land (111 thousand hectares), culturable waste (70 thousand hectares) and land under miscellaneous tree crops and groves (spreading over one thousand hectares). With intensive efforts at development of agriculture, the cultivable waste land area had been going down, from 208 thousand hectares or 14.86 per cent of the

total area in 1960-61, it came to 98 thousand hectares or 7.00 per cent of the total in 1970-71 and further down in later years. Forest area, on the other hand, has been registering a rise as a result of efforts at afforestation; it was 62 thousand hectares constituting 4.42 per cent of the district area in 1976-77 as against only 28 thousand hectares or 2.0 per cent of the total in 1960-61 and 51 thousand hectares, spreading to 3.64 per cent of the area of the district in 1970-71. Land not available for cultivation consisted of 74 thousand hectares or 5.28 per cent put to non-agricultural uses like buildings, roads, etc., and another 115 thousand hectares or 8.21 per cent of barren and unculturable land in 1976-77. There two categories had 62 thousand hectares and 134 thousand hectares respectively under them in 1960-61.

Table at Appendix I depicts figures of land utilisation for different uses in the district during various years from 1960-61 to 1976-77.

Co-operative Farming

Co-operative movement in the Jaipur State was started in 1943, with the passing of the Jaipur Co-operative Societies Act. But the first co-operative farming society was registered¹ only after the formation of Rajasthan, under the provisions of the Rajasthan Co-operative Societies Act, 1951. This society was started as a collective farming society at Chittora in tahsil Phagi, and was registered on 5th April, 1958. It had an initial membership of 32 and it collected Rs. 32 as entry fee and a share capital of Rs. 3,080. Since the society could not be allotted any land, it remained defunct and ultimately the subscription of the members was returned to them. The liquidation proceedings are now on. However, the other societies registered later have been successfully running and their number in 1976-77 was 44, which included 27 joint farming and 17 collective farming societies. Details about their membership, capital, land under cultivation, production etc., as also the number of farming societies since 1971-72 with similar details are given in the following table²:

S.No.	Particulars	Unit	1971 -72	1972 -73	1973 -74	1974 -75	1975 -76	1976 -77
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Farming Societies Number		54	54	54	51	44	44
2.	Membership	„	1,022	1,022	1,022	975	777	777
3.	Share Capital Rs. in lakhs		2.05	2.05	2.05	1.75	1.59	1.58

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

2. Source : as above.

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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4. Borrowings	Rs. in lakhs	3.28	3.28	3.28	3.23	2.76	2.76	
5. Land under cultivation	Hectares	—	—	—	—	5,962	5,885	

Afforestation

As already stated, 4.42 per cent of the area of the district is occupied by forests (1976-77). Forests in Jamwa Ramgarh and Lalsot ranges are the best in the district. Other forest-belts are found in Ramgarh, Bairath and Kotputli areas on the sides of the roads and mainly in Shekhawati and Torawati border hills. Nearly 62 per cent of the forests in the district¹ are categorised as protected and 37 per cent reserved, the rest of them being unclassified.

The main trees found in the district are of *Dhokra* mixed with *Salar*, *Khair*, *Babul*, bamboo and *Kadwa Cheela* etc. Grass *Birs*, which supply good fodder grasses, are found in arid plains in Jaipur, Bairath and Lalsot areas.

Due to reckless cutting of forests in the past and shallowness on the hill sides due to constant soil erosion, problem of afforestation has increasingly been felt particularly on the upper hill side. The afforestation schemes taken up by the State Forest Department have, therefore, been aiming at increasing the forest area while simultaneously taking steps for conserving the plantations, rehabilitation of degraded forests, development of grazing and pasture lands and economic plants, soil conservation, scientific management of farm produce and grass collection. Year-wise details of works taken up since 1972-73 are given in the following table² :

Year	Name of the work	Coverage	Brief description of work done
1	2	3	4
1972-73	Digota	80 hectares	Tree plantation
1973-74	Sarjoed	120 "	"
	Achrol	120 "	"
	Kukus	120 "	"
	Benda	120 "	"
	Lalgarh	120 "	"
	Khori Bindara	120 "	"
	Manpura-Machis	120 "	"

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

2. Source : as above.

1	2	3	4
	Jharana	120 hectares	Tree plantation
	Saiwad	120 "	"
1974-75	Mungana	2 km.	Roadside plantation
	Nahargarh	54 hectares	Tree plantation
	Shahpura	30 km.	Roadside plantation
1975-76	Mawtha (Amber)	54 hectares	Tree plantation
	Garhganesh	139 "	"
	Achrol	15 "	"
1976-77	Ghat Jamwa-I	200 "	"
	Ada Dungar	200 "	"
	Bhithalpara	170 "	"
	Ramgarh Bandha	12 "	"
	Kotputli	64 km.	Roadside plantation
	Devikhola	70 hectares	Tree plantation
	Amargarh Sisodia	60 "	"
	Ghat Jhalana	170 "	"
	Achrol	4 "	Nursery development
	Sachivalaya Plantation	5 "	"
	Bilwari	16 "	Closer-plantation
	Papri	3 "	Plantation

FOREST PRODUCE—Main forest produce of the district consists of timber and firewood. Honey and wax, *Chhila* leaves, grass, *Pala*, *Pani Pula*, *Ardusta*, *Loom Patoli* (*Khejara*), *Daran Kambi*, bamboo, etc., are the minor products. The table at Appendix II records the quantity and value of forest produce in the district during the years 1972-73 to 1976-77.

IRRIGATION

The district ranks second among the districts of the State in respect of irrigational facilities, next only to Ganganagar.¹ Being not very favourably placed in the matter of rivers and canals etc., the wells and tube-wells are the most important source of irrigation, in respect of which the district stands first among the districts² of Rajasthan. Tanks form the only other source of irrigation in the district. In 1976-77, 29.25 per cent of the net cultivated area was irrigated. The percentage during 1960-61 was 24.25 and in 1965-66, 23.43.

1. *Industrial Potential Survey of Jaipur District*, The Rajasthan State Industrial and Mineral Development Corporation Ltd., Jaipur, 1973, p. 13.

2. *Ibid.*

Table at Appendix III depicts sourcewise irrigated area in the district in 1965-66 and 1970-71 to 1976-77 to bring out the relative importance of different sources in this respect.

Tanks and Bunds

Area irrigated by tanks and bunds during 1976-77 was 19,299 hectares or 7.28 per cent of the net irrigated area in that year. Tanks exist in all the tahsils of the district, but are most numerous in Phagi, Dudu and Dausa tahsils. Irrigation works were taken up during different Plan periods to utilise the water of the rivers flowing in the district. Besides the minor works an important Plan work is Morel,¹ completed in 1962 at a cost of Rs. 52.29 lakhs. Tanks of the Irrigation Department in the district numbered 116 in 1976-77. Their tahsil-wise list is given at Appendix IV, along with details like capacity and proposed irrigated area.

Wells

Wells form the most important source of irrigation in the district, providing, as they did, water to nearly 92.5 per cent of the irrigated area in 1976-77. Wells are almost uniformly found in all the tahsils of the district, though they are more prominent in the vicinity of rivers where water level is high due to percolation. The water is usually lifted from the wells by means of Persian wheels and the leather buckets (*Charas*), though these are increasingly being got energised by more enlightened agriculturists. When lifted with the help of a *Charas*, the leather bag is drawn up over a pulley by bullocks driven down a slope. For shallow levels, a bucket and a rope are used. Another contrivance called *Dhankli*, consisting of a wooden pole with an earthen pot at the end and weight at the other, is used.

The total number of wells in use² for irrigation purposes and wells energised³ in the district during the years 1971-72 to 1976-77 are given in the following table :

(Number)		
Year	Wells	Wells energised
1	2	3
1971-72	81,591	14,505
1972-73	90,322	18,155

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, 1977*, p. 50.

2. *19 Years of Agricultural Statistics, Rajasthan, 1956-57 to 1974-75*, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan, Jaipur, 1976, pp. 143-44.

3. *Annual Reports of the Rajasthan State Electricity Board, Jaipur*, for various years.

1	2	3
1973-74	90,144	19,632
1974-75	95,792	21,410
1975-76	95,252	22,212
1976-77	98,061	23,982

TUBE-WELLS¹—Tube wells are constructed by Ground Water Department (formerly Board) on behalf of the government as well as the private individuals. The first tube-well in the district was constructed by the department on its constitution in 1956. The discharge of a tube-well in the district has been found to be varying from 5,000 to 26,000 gallons per hour and most of the tube-wells constructed have thus, been found suitable for irrigation purposes. The number of tube-wells constructed by the department during the last few years was as follows :

(Number)	
Year	Tube wells constructed
1970-71	34
1971-72	2
1972-73	9
1973-74	14
1974-75	42
1975-76	33
1976-77	16

Irrigated Crops

Food-crops (other than sugarcane) occupy a bulk of the area under irrigation in the district. It was 95.7 per cent during 1976-77. Important irrigated food-crops include *Bajra*, maize, wheat and barley among cereals, gram, among pulses, vegetables, and fodder crops. Sugarcane occupied 0.2 per cent of the irrigated area among non-food crops sown on a total of 4.11 per cent of irrigated area. Oilseeds like rape and mustard, groundnut, linseed and *Taramira* were the important crops sown in irrigated conditions. Tobacco and fodder crops were the other irrigated non-food crops.

Irrigated area under major heads of crops viz., foodcrops (other than sugarcane), sugarcane, cotton and other crops during various years is shown in a table at Appendix V.

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

SOIL EROSION AND CONSERVATION

The soils of the district, suffer variously in the different soil regions¹, from excessive drainage, low water retentive capacity, wind erosion and low fertility in Chomu Association area, low fertility with slight to moderate erosion by wind in Bassi and Chaksu areas while salinity, alkalinity, poor drainage accompanied by moderate to severe erosion are the problems of soil in Naraina-Dudu, Chandrana-Padasoli and Chandrana-Bandikui association areas. Fast flowing nullahs and rivers during the rainy season cause erosion of soils near their banks. Occasionally flooded rivers inundate areas and silting is caused by flood channels and drains.

Soil conservation programme is implemented in the district under the supervisory control of Assistant Director, Agriculture (Soil Conservation), Jaipur. Measures adopted include land levelling, contour bunding, nullah bunding etc., on the cultivators' fields and on government land as a regular programme as well as during famine relief measures. Targets and achievements regarding area covered in the district under these programmes during 1972-73 to 1976-77 were as follows²:

Year	(Hectares)	
	Targets	Achievements
1972-73	1,540	1,472
1973-74	1,700	6,023
1974-75	3,700	5,254
1975-76	2,900	4,839
1976-77	4,850	4,911

Expenditure incurred on the soil conservation programme in the form of subsidies and loans granted as well as direct expenditure on crash programme, famine works and work on government land during these years has been as follows³:

S.No.	Item	(Rs. in thousands)				
		1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
1.	Regular Programme :					
	(a) Loans	12.81	4.15	6.27	3.73	—
	(b) Subsidies	3.97	3.99	15.68	19.20	16.02
2.	Famine Works	2.70	587.26	—	—	—
3.	Crash Programme	85.90	73.41	—	—	—
4.	Work on Government land	—	—	16.84	13.03	0.97
	Total	105.38	668.81	38.79	35.96	16.99

1. Source : Office of the Assistant Director, Agriculture (Soil Conservation), Jaipur.
2. Source : as above.
3. Source : as above.

AGRICULTURE

Soils

The soils¹ of Jaipur district are alluvial in nature. Geologically these have been derived from older alluvium of recent and sub-recent origin. Northern and north-western parts of the district have deep to very deep soils which are yellowish-brown to dark-brown in colour. Their coarse texture ranges from fine sand to loamy fine sand and these are well drained to excessive drained. On the other hand, the soils of the central, southern and eastern parts of the district are comparatively finer in texture.

On the basis of sub-soil characteristics, the soils of the district have been classified into seven soil associations described as follows :

CHOMU DUNE ASSOCIATION—This category of soils is technically classified as very deep dominantly coarse textured (loamy sand to loamy fine sand), generally light yellowish-brown to dark yellowish-brown in colour. These soils have a low fertility and the most of the areas with these soils is unirrigated. Consequently rainfed *Kharif* crops like *Bajra*, *Guar*, *Moth*, *Moong* and *Chanwla* etc., are grown in most of the area. However, under irrigated conditions, *Rabi* crops of barley, wheat and gram are grown. Vegetables like cabbage, cauliflower, chillies, tomatoes, brinjals, lady's fingers and cucurbits are also found to suit this category of soils.

BASSI RAJORI ASSOCIATION—These soils are very deep, dominantly medium textured (sandy loam to loam), yellowish-brown to dark-brown in colour. These are suited to almost all the climatically adopted crops of the region.

NARAINA-DUDU ASSOCIATION—These soils are technically classified as very deep to shallow, medium in texture (sandy loam to loam), grey to dark greyish-brown in colour. Depth erosion and salinity alkalinity are the principal limitations of these soils. Growing of deep rooted crops and orchards may be avoided.

CHANDRANA-PADASOLI ASSOCIATION—The area classified under this association is found to be having moderately deep to very deep soils, dominantly fine textured (clay loam to clay) and brown to very dark greyish-brown in colour. These are generally suited to all types of crops grown in the region, though very deep rooted crops and orchards do not find these soils as very favourable to their growth.

1. Source : Office of the Assistant Director, Agriculture (Soil Conservation), Jaipur.

CHANDRANA-BANDIKUI ASSOCIATION—Soils clubbed under this association are very deep and dominantly fine textured (clay loam to clay). These are yellowish-brown to dark greyish-brown in colour and found suited to the cultivation of all the adopted species of the region.

RAJORI-CHAKSU ASSOCIATION—Deep to very deep, dominantly medium textured (sandy loam to loam) soils of this region are yellowish-brown to reddish-brown or weak red in colour. These are found to suit the growth of almost all the climatically adopted crops and vegetables of the area.

PADASOLI-PHAGI ASSOCIATION—This association contains soils which are moderately deep to very deep, dominantly fine textured (clay loam to clay) and dark brown to dark olive grey in colour. The area predominantly is rainfed and dry farming is very commonly resorted to for the cultivation of *Kharif* crops like *Bajra*, *Jowar*, maize, *Guar* and *Til*. *Rabi* crops like wheat, barley, gram and mustard are also grown

Principal Crops

There are two major crop seasons in the district viz. *Kharif* and *Rabi* as in most other parts of the State and the country. Besides, there is a third crop season viz. *Zaid*. The important crops of the *Kharif* season are *Bajra*, *Jowar* and maize, among cereals. *Moong*, *Moth*, cowpea and *Arhar* among pulses and oilseed like groundnut and *Til*. These crops are mostly rainfed, sown during the months of June-July and harvested in September-October. The *Rabi* or the irrigated crops, sowing operations for which start during October-November and harvesting done in March-April, include wheat, barley and gram as the main crops and *Sarson*, *Taramira* and *Raya* also sown in certain areas. In the *Zaid* season, *Bajra* and *Jowar* is mostly cultivated for fodder, though in recent years short duration *Moong* variety has also been introduced. A total of 906 thousand hectares was under different crops in the district during the year 1966-67, out of which cereals and millets accounted for 53.75 per cent, pulses for 26.93 per cent, sugarcane for 0.11 per cent, condiments and spices for 1.44 per cent, fruits and vegetables for 0.55 per cent and oilseeds for 7.29 per cent, the rest of the 9.93 per cent being shared by other crops including fibre crops and fodder crops. Some of the important crops sown in the district are described in the following paragraphs¹. Figures of area and production of crops during various years is given at Appendix VI.

BAJRA (*Pennisetum typhoideum Pers.*)—Also known as balrush millet, *Bajra*, is the most important foodgrain crop of the district from

1. Source : Major information about the crops has been obtained from the offices of the District Agriculture Officer, Jaipur any Dy. Director, Agriculture (Extension), Dausa.

the point of view of area occupied which was nearly 23.5 per cent of the total cropped area in 1976-77, maximum under any crop. It is sown in the sandy to sandy loam soils mostly as a purely rainfed crop and thrives well if the rainfall is good at the sowing time. The soil preparation is done by 2 to 3 ploughings, starting with the first showers of regular monsoons; alternately the land may be worked with blade harrow. Actual sowing, done between the middle of June and the middle of July depending on the onset of the monsoons, is preceded by tillage starting in the last week of March and lasting till the end of April. The seed is sown in the traditional manner or with the help of a tractor, broadcast or in rows, the row to row distance being 40-45 cms. The seed rate varies from 2.5 to 4 kg. per hectare depending on the variety of the seed sown, the usual ones sown in the district being B.M. 04, B.K. 560 and *Desi*. Farm-yard manure is sometimes applied at the rate of 10 to 15 cartloads per hectare to get good yield. Chemical fertilisers wherever used are given at the rate of 40 kg. in case of Nitrogenous and 30 kg. per hectare in case of phosphatic fertilisers in irrigated crops and 20 kg. and 10 kg. respectively in unirrigated condition. Two to three irrigations are provided, wherever water is available and the rains are insufficient. When the crop is four or five inches (10 to 12 cms.) high, weeds and grasses are cleared to help the growth of the crop.

The average yield¹ of *Bajra* in the district was put at 288 kg. per hectare in 1974-75. The crop was grown on 2,12,916 hectares in 1976-77 which yielded 1,49,893 tonnes. A decade ago in 1965-66 these figures were 260 thousand hectares and 108 thousand tonnes respectively indicating a declining trend in the area under *Bajra* during recent years.

JOWAR (*Sorghum vulgare Pers.*)—This is also an important food-grain crop of the *Kharif* season and was sown on 26,784 hectares in 1976-77, the resultant production being 8,142 tonnes. The area under the crop a decade ago i.e. in 1965-66 was 34 thousand hectares, which yielded only negligible production due to drought conditions. The average yield² of *Jowar* in the district was put at 424 kg. per hectare in 1973-74. Areas of the district with sandy loam to clay soils are most prominent in growing *Jowar*.

The periods of soil preparation, tillage, sowing and inter-culture in case of *Jowar* are almost similar to those of *Bajra*. The soil preparations start with 3-4 ploughings with *Desi* (indigenous) plough or cultivator, again between mid-June and mid-July. The crop is grown pure or mixed

1. *Sankhiktya Rooprekha, Jaipur, 1976, p. 69,*

2. *ibid.*

with one or the other pulse or oilseed crop in irrigated conditions. Being a heavy feeder, a basic application of farm-yard manure or compost at the rate of 15-20 cartloads per hectare are found essential in case of *Jowar*. The seed is sown broadcast or in rows, the distance between them being 45 cm. The seed rate¹ varies from 15 kg. to 20 kg. per hectare, the varieties introduced include *Desi*, CSH-1 and CSH-5. Two to three irrigations are provided when needed and water is available. Chemical fertilisers, when applied, are at the rate of 45 kg. per hectare of Nitrogenous and 30 kg. of Phosphatic fertilisers in irrigated crops, while in unirrigated conditions the application rate of the two types of fertilisers is 30 kg. and 20 kg. per hectare respectively. The grain takes 100 to 115 days and 130-135 days in case of improved and *Desi* varieties respectively to mature and is ready by the second or third week of November. The harvesting is then done, its period continuing till the second or third week of December. *Jowar* is also sown in the *Zaid* season when it is grown as a fodder crop, known as *Chari*. Its chaff, green or dry, is a nutritious cattle feed.

MAIZE (*Zea mays L.*)—Maize or the Indian corn is the third most important *Kharif* foodgrain crop of the district. It is also grown as a fodder crop in the *Zaid* season, since it is sweet, succulent and fit for feeding green or for ensiling.

Maize is essentially a rich land crop of the warm season and is grown in sandy loam and clay loam soils of the district. It is sown as one of the earliest rain-fed crops. The crop needs plenty of moisture in its early stages of growth which is provided through well irrigation before the onset of the monsoons. The soil preparation starts in May, when three-four ploughings are done to lay a fine seed bed required for good germination. Thorough cultivation is essential. At sowing time, the soil has to be well pulverised but fairly compact and completely free from weeds and stubbles. The sowing is done in rows, 40 to 60 cms. apart. Maize needs heavy manuring and 25 to 30 cartloads² of farmyard manure or compost per hectare is the usual rate in the district. 40 kg./ha. of Nitrogen and 30 kg./ha. of Phosphate is the usual dose in irrigated conditions, which is reduced to 20 kg./ha. of Nitrogen and 15 kg./ha. of Phosphate in unirrigated crop. The rainfed grain crop is sown between 15th June and 15th July with the first showers of the monsoon, the seed rate being 15 to 20 kg. per hectare. The varieties of maize grown in the district are 65, Bassi-selected and *Desi*. One hand weeding and hoeing is done between the third week of August and second week of September.

1. Source : Offices of the District Agriculture Officer, Jaipur East, Dausa and Jaipur West, Jaipur.
2. Source : as above.

The harvesting is done usually after 85 to 100 days of sowing. When the grain fully matures i. e. when the sheaths turn brownish and the seeds become fairly hard and dry in October, the cobs are cut off the standing plants, spread in the sun to dry and then beaten with sticks to separate the grain. The crop specially grown for fodder is cut when tassels make their appearance.

The average yield¹ of maize in Jaipur district was put at 660 kg./ha. in 1973-74 and 544 kg./ha. in 1974-75. The crop was sown on 23,108 hectares in 1976-77 which yielded 20,058 tonnes of maize, as against 32 thousand hectares in 1965-66, producing 23 thousand tonnes.

WHEAT (*Triticum Savitum*)—It is the second most important food-grain crop of the district, being first in order of both area and production among the *Rabi* crops. The crop was grown on about 13 per cent of the total cropped area (1,19,540 hectares) in 1976-77 spreading over all the tahsils of the district. The total production recorded was of the order of 1,82,179 tonnes in that year. The average yield² of the crop in the district was put at 1,496 kg. per hectare in 1974-75.

Wheat is the staple food of the middle and the upper classes. Its chaff serves as a cattle feed. It is grown on sandy loam to loam soils of the district. The soil preparations³ start in April-May, when four to five ploughings with *Desi* plough or cultivator are done to lay a well pulverised but compact seed bed for good and uniform germination. These preparations, continuing for another month, include preliminary irrigation where the land is hard. The application of farmyard manure is at the rate of 15 to 20 cartloads per hectare. The actual sowing is done in rows 20 cms. apart, with the help of a *Desi* plough or a seed drill, in the last week of October in case of unirrigated crop and between the first week of November and 15th of December in irrigated conditions. The seed rate⁴ is around 100 kg. per hectare; the varieties of wheat introduced in the district include Kalyan Sona, Sonalika, HD 2009 and Raj. 911. The crop is given 5 to 8 waterings subsequently between December to March. Chemical fertilisers are increasingly being applied, the rate being 100 kg. per hectare of Nitrogen and 20 kg. per hectare of Phosphate in irrigated conditions, while in unirrigated crop, the rates of these two types of fertilisers is 30 kg. and 10 kg. per hectare respectively. The crop is harvested

1. *Sankhikya Rooprekha, Jaipur, 1976, p. 69.*

2. *ibid.*

3. Source : Offices of the District Agriculture Officers, Jaipur East, Dausa and Jaipur West, Jaipur.

4. Source : as above.

after 115 to 130 days of sowing, between March and mid-May, when the grain is fully ripe and the straw becomes golden-yellow and brittle. The threshing is done usually by being trodden on the threshing floor under the feet of the cattle or by simple mechanical threshers and winnowers by progressive farmers.

BARLEY (*Hordeum vulgare*)—This is the second most important foodgrain crop of the *Rabi* season, both from the point of view of area occupied and the recorded production in 1976-77 which were 1,04,283 hectares and 1,56,007 tonnes respectively. Barley is sown on the same type of soil as wheat, the crop-calendar for the two also being similar, except that the soil preparation for barley has to be less thorough and it is sown little earlier than wheat, between second week of October and November. The crop is sometimes sown mixed with wheat or gram. The watering requirement of barley is also less, 3 to 4 irrigations between January and early March. The seed rate¹ is again 100 kg. per hectare, the seed varieties introduced in the district being RDB-1, RD-1003 and RS-6. The application of fertilisers, where done, is at the rate of 60 kg. of Nitrogen and 30 kg. of Phosphate in irrigated conditions and 40 kg. of Nitrogen and 20 kg. of Phosphate in unirrigated crop. The harvesting lasts from third week of March to the middle of April.

PULSES—The main pulse crops of the district are *Moong*, *Moth* and *Tur* during the *Kharif* season and gram during the *Rabi* season.

Moong (*Phaseolus aureus* Roxb.) or the green gram and *Moth* (*Phaseolus aconitifolius* Jacq.) or the kidney bean are sown in between 10th of July and 15th of August, the tillage and soil preparation having been done in April and June-July with the fall of first regular monsoon, respectively. No irrigation is required for these crops. The inter-culturing is done between the end of September and middle of October and harvesting in October-early November. *Kharif* pulses including *Tur* were sown on a total of 1,33,460 hectares in 1976-77 and the production recorded was 44,740 tonnes. The average yield² of *Tur* and other *Kharif* pulses in the district was put at 184 kg. and 71 kg. per hectare respectively in the year 1974-75.

Gram (*Cicer arietinum*) is the most important pulse crop of the *Rabi* season and occupied 1,10,844 hectares in 1976-77, the production being 98,873 tonnes. It is a winter crop, grown either alone or mixed

1. Source : Offices of the District Agriculture Officers, Jaipur East, Dausa and Jaipur West, Jaipur.
2. *Sankhikiya Rooprekha, Jaipur, 1976, p. 69.*

with barley in sandy loam to clay loam soils.¹ Alkaline and saline soils are avoided. The soil preparation starts with 2 to 3 ploughings. Moisture in soil is conserved by using *Pata* (wooden raft) just after ploughing. Actual sowing of seed is done in October-mid November followed by one harrowing. The row to row distance is usually kept as 30 cms. The seed rate² for gram is 80 kg. per hectare, and varieties introduced include RS-10, H-208, G-130, C-235 and *Desi*. One to two irrigations are provided, which are not needed if there are sufficient rains in December-January to make a bumper crop a certainty. Frost and lightening are, however, injurious for the crop and do not let it blossom properly. When the seedlings begin to branch off and before flowers are produced, the leading shoots are sometimes nipped off to make the plants bushier and more productive and the cuttings are used as vegetables. Gram taken 120 to 140 days to ripen and is harvested in March-April, when the crop is reaped with a blunt sickle and generally uprooted. The average yield³ of gram in the district was 736 kg. per hectare in 1974-75.

OILSEEDS—Groundnut, sesamum, rape and mustard, linseed and *Taramira* are the main oilseed crops of the district. These oilseeds were sown on 55 thousand hectares in 1976-77.

Groundnut (*Arachis hypogaea*) is the most important oilseed crop of the district, occupying 33,522 hectares in 1976-77, which produced 22,024 tonnes. It is grown as a *Kharif* crop, sown in July-August and harvested in late September-October. The other important *Kharif* oilseed crop sesamum or *Til* occupied 16,529 hectares in 1976-77 and the production was 2,711 tonnes.

Rape and mustard family of oilseeds, i.e. *Sarson*, *Rai* etc. and *Taramira* and linseed are grown as *Rabi* crops sown in October-mid-November and harvested between February and April. These are grown in sandy loam to clay loam soils. The seed varieties⁴ of mustard introduced in the district are RL 18, Raya and Durgamani. The seed rate of the crop is 3-4 kg. per hectare. Three to four irrigations are provided. The crop takes 105 to 140 days to ripen.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES⁵—There are orchards of mango, guava

1. Source : Offices of the District Agriculture Officers, Jaipur East, Dausa and Jaipur West, Jaipur.
2. Source : as above.
3. *Sankhikiya Rooprekha, Jaipur, 1976, p. 69.*
4. Source : Offices of the District Agriculture Officers, Jaipur East, Dausa and Jaipur West, Jaipur.
5. Source : Offices of the District Agriculture Officer, Jaipur and Dy. Director, Agriculture (Extension), Dausa.

and citrus fruits in Sanganer, Durgapura, Madhogarh, Banskho, Bassi and Barawanda (Panchayat Samiti Sikrai). The cultivation of *Ber* is widespread near Chomu, where there are about 35 such orchards. The mango orchards are also found in Chomu, Jelpura, Morija and Heerapura while papaya is more commonly grown at Jaisinghpura Khore, Samod and Mahar. Lime is grown at Jaisinghpura Khore, Sakhoon, Heerapura, Jhotwara and Amber.

Main vegetable growing area lies in the vicinity of Jaipur city and numerous vegetable gardens are found at Durgapura, Sanganer, Kanota, Bhakhrota, Sodala as well as near other towns like Dausa and Bandikui. Vegetables commonly grown are brinjal, tomato, cauliflower, cabbage, radish, potato, cucurbit, *Guar*, *Tinda*, lady's finger and green foliage vegetables.

Area under fruits and vegetables¹ during the last two years 1975-76 and 1976-77 was 4,744 hectares and 5,416 hectares respectively.

Encouragement for the cultivation of fruits and vegetables is provided by the staff of the Agriculture Department, under the Fruits and Vegetables Development Programme, in operation in the district. The details of work done during recent years are shown in the following table² :

S.No.	Particulars	Unit	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
1.	Fruit Plants distributed	No.	13,977	29,552	27,052
2.	New Orchards developed	Hectares	10	20	21.5
3.	Old orchards rejuvenated	"	12	32	34
4.	Manuring of Fruit Plants	"	11.5	30	27
5.	Plant Protection Work	"	12	91	74
6.	Area under vegetables	"	3,393	N.A.	N.A.
7.	Area under improved vegetable seeds	"	58	N.A.	N.A.

Seeds

The introduction of improved and high yielding varieties of seeds have been an important factor in raising the agricultural production. The main source of seeds of hybrid and composite varieties is the Rajasthan

1. Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan, Jaipur.
 2. Source : Offices of the District Agriculture Officers, Jaipur East, Dausa and Jaipur West, Jaipur.
- N.A. = Not available.

Agro-Industries Corporation, which makes available certified seeds of *Bajra*, *Jowar*, maize, wheat and barley. Seeds of pulses, oilseeds and cotton are supplied by the State Department of Agriculture. The seeds of cereals, pulses, oilseeds and vegetable are also supplied by the National Seeds Corporation. The cultivators get their supplies of seeds through the co-operative marketing societies, village co-operatives and Agro-Service Centres, besides the private dealers operating in towns and bigger villages of the district. Besides, the seed multiplication farms (described later), certain cultivators are also engaged in the multiplication of nucleus seed (mostly of wheat) who sell the certified seed to the Rajasthan Agro-Industries Corporation. The department supplies foundation seed to the cultivators to be sown on their farms and experts undertake inspections of the standing crops to ensure procurement of seeds free from pest and disease.

There are seed stores of the Panchayat Samitis at their respective headquarters. Besides, two seed stores have been built at Padasoli farm, two at Durgapura farm and four at Dausa by the Rajasthan State Warehousing Corporation.

A special nucleus seed production programme¹ was undertaken during 1974-75 in Jaipur East Agricultural district, (composed of Sanganer, Phagi, Chaksu, Lalsot, Dausa, Sikrai, Bandikui and Bassi Panchayat Samitis). A total of 39.89 hectares (98.5 acres) were brought under the programme for the production of seeds of different crops by 1976-77.

Quantities of high yielding varieties of seeds distributed in the district during various years are shown in the following table² :

Year	(Quintals)			
	Wheat	Jowar	Bajra	Maize
1970-71	1,418.79	9.90	747.95	16.81
1971-72	1,696.00	0.18	448.40	0.48
1972-73	1,508.00	4.21	783.61	6.37
1973-74	1,819.57	5.50	1,187.00	20.82
1974-75	2,561.45	4.73	576.15	29.10
1975-76	1,940.00	13.22	801.44	32.00
1976-77	6,129.16	21.00	839.00	13.30

There are three seed multiplication farms in Jaipur district. Two of these are being operated at Padasoli Barwa in Bassi Panchayat Samiti

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

area by the Rajasthan Agro-Industries Corporation and the other one at Durgapura in Sanganer Panchayat Samiti is run by the State Department of Agriculture. Cultivation of foundation and nucleus seed of high yielding varieties is being done at these farms, for being made available to the Agro-Industries Corporation for distribution through usual channels.

Manures and Fertiliser

The usual remedy for overcoming deficiencies of the soil in the district, as in other parts of the State, is through the use of farmyard manure. Common compost is prepared by cultivators by digging pits in open space and accumulating all sorts of refuse in them. Urban night soil compost is being prepared by most of the municipalities of the district. The use of chemical fertilisers is increasingly getting popular due to the efforts of the State Agriculture Department's staff, which brings home to the cultivators, the utility of their use in increasing field production. Demonstrations are also arranged in the fields of the cultivators for the purpose.

The following table records the details of work done under the compost and manure programme during the last few years¹ :

Year	Rural compost used (tonnes)	Area under green manuring (hectares)	Urban compost prepared (tonnes)	Gobar Gas Plants (number)
1974-75	70,835	8,785	N. A.	—
1975-76	97,307	2,327	14,411	11
1976-77	66,760	4,790	56,190	38

The following quantities of chemical fertilisers were distributed among the cultivators of the district during various years² since 1970-71 :
(Tonnes)

Year	Nitrogenous	Phosphatic	Potash
1970-71	1,661	576	66
1971-72	2,106	583	212
1972-73	3,268	698	122
1973-74	3,822	658	167
1974-75	2,120	464	65
1975-76	2,308	666	111
1976-77	4,398	685	109

1. Source : Offices of the District Agriculture Officers, Jaipur East, Dausa and Jaipur West, Jaipur.
N. A. = Not available.
2. *Sankhikya Rooprekha, Jaipur, 1976, p. 82, and Offices of the District Agriculture Officers, Jaipur East, Dausa and Jaipur West, Jaipur.*

Agricultural Implements

The old and traditional type of agricultural implements¹ are almost in exclusive use by the bulk of the cultivators of the district. The *Desi* plough is used for land preparation, sowing and inter-culture operations. For levelling of fields, wooden *Pata*, made of a tree trunk is most commonly used. Small handled *Khurpis* (a hand tool for hoeing and weeding) are the common instruments for weeding and wooden racks are used for preparation of beds. However, the State Agriculture Department has been popularising the use of improved scientific instruments by demonstrating their benefits to the cultivators of the district, as elsewhere. As a result, tractors and tractor-driven instruments and tools have been coming into increasing use. These implements² are bullock-driven mould board ploughs, bund formers and two-row seed drills, chaff cutters, tractor-driven cultivators, disc harrows, levellers, seed drills, threshers and mould board ploughs. The function of introduction of these improved implements, initially performed by the field staff of the Agriculture Department is now handled by the Rajasthan Agro-Industries Corporation.

Table at Appendix VII shows the number of agricultural implements and machinery in use in the district at the time of the Livestock Census of 1956, 1961, 1966 and 1972.

The following table shows the number of different types of implements distributed during the last few years³:

					(Number)
S.No.	Implement	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
1.	Improved plough	362	181	152	16
2.	Seed drills	41	—	—	2
3.	Bund formers	2	5	5	24
4.	Harrows	5	6	—	7
5.	Cultivators	37	29	33	10
6.	Threshers	3	—	13	17
7.	Chaff cutters	83	114	91	133
8.	Tractor with implements	20	5	11	13
9.	Other implements	144	325	25	—

1. Source : Office of the District Agriculture Officer, Jaipur West, Jaipur.
2. Source : as above.
3. Source : Offices of the District Agriculture Officers, Jaipur East, Dausa and Jaipur West, Jaipur.

Crop Rotations

Crop patterns and rotations are determined in a particular area by the soil conditions and the availability of irrigational facilities. Main crop rotations adopted in the unirrigated and irrigated areas of the district are as follows¹:

UNIRRIGATED CONDITIONS

<i>Bajra</i>	—	Fallow-Pulses-Fallow
<i>Jowar</i>	—	Fallow-Fallow-Gram
<i>Bajra</i>	—	Fallow-Fallow-Gram
Fallow	—	<i>Taramira-Bajra</i> -Fallow
Fallow	—	<i>Sarson</i> -Fallow-Gram
Fallow	—	Wheat
Groundnut	—	Wheat
Fallow	—	Mustard
<i>Bajra</i>	—	Fallow
<i>Jowar</i>	—	Fallow
Fallow	—	Gram

IRRIGATED CONDITIONS

<i>Bajra</i>	—	Wheat/Barley
Maize	—	Wheat/Barley
Groundnut	—	Wheat/Barley
Pulses	—	Wheat
Maize	—	Potatoe-Wheat
<i>Bajra</i>	—	Wheat-Moong
Fallow	—	Wheat/Barley
Fallow	—	Mustard
<i>Jowar</i>	—	Gram (in canal irrigated area)
Cotton	—	Fallow-Fallow-Wheat

Crop Diseases and Pests

Crops in the district, as elsewhere in the State suffer from various diseases caused by micro-organism like fungi, bacteria, viruses etc. or due to physiological causes like high or low temperature, low or excess of soil moisture and aeration deficiency or excess of plant nutrients and soil alkalinity or acidity. The most serious diseases from which crops in the district suffer² include downy mildew and Ergot in *Bajra*, smut in *Bajra* and *Jowar*, loose smut in barley, covered smut in wheat, rust in barley and wheat and white grub (*Safed Lut*) in *Bajra* and groundnut. Downy

1. Source : Offices of the District Agriculture Officers, Jaipur East, Dausa and Jaipur West, Jaipur.

2. Source : as above :

mildew, which is a widespread disease in *Bajra* crop in the district, makes the affected plants stunted. The leaf is discoloured and whitish purple streaks appear on it, with the result that the seeds on the ears do not mature. The loss to the crop in the district due to this disease is approximately 8 to 10 per cent. Removal of affected plants where the crop is 21 days old helps. The disease is controlled by sowing of resistant varieties, and spraying with Zineb. Ergots which is also very common in *Bajra*, causes nearly 5 to 8 per cent loss to the crops. It is controlled by saline water treatment, summer ploughing and Zineb spraying at the time of emergence of ear heads. The onslaught of smut in *Bajra* and *Jowar* is reduced by removal of ear heads, the scientific treatment being the treatment of seeds with fungicide before sowing.

Loose smut in barley causes the formation of a loose black powdery mass in place of grain. Here also removal of ear heads is applied as a local remedy and treatment of seeds with fungicide as a scientific practice. The same control measures are applied in case of covered smut in wheat, in which cases the powdery mass is not loose but covered. Three types of rusts viz. yellow, brown and black appear in wheat and barley crops in the district. Zineb spray helps control this disease to a large extent.

Among the most destructive crop pests in the district is *Katra*, which commonly attacks *Bajra*, groundnut and *Kharif* pulses, when their plants are in 3-4 leaves stage. The leaves are damaged and the crop growth is stunted. The pest is easily controlled in early stages of its attack. The remedy applied is dusting with B.H.C. 10 or paratox dust. In case of white grub, which is a dangerous insect for groundnut, sorghum, *Bajra* and chillies, the use of Phorate or Thimet or Ekabix granules @25 kg. hectare by drilling the chemical before sowing of the seed is the most effective remedy. Stem borers cause nearly 5 to 8 per cent loss to major crops of the district and are controlled by spray with chemicals like Enclosulfau, Lendane etc. Aphids attack is also quite widespread, the estimated loss to mustard crop in particular is of the order of 3 to 5 per cent. White ants cause the plant first to turn yellowish which finally results in its drying up. Soil treatment with Aldrin dust @5 per cent helps destroy white ants. Red caterpillar in *Bajra* is the other destructive insect and is controlled with B.H.C. 10 per cent or Melhyl Parathion 2 per cent spray @2.5 kg. per hectare.

Plant protection measures are popularised by the staff of the State Agriculture Department working in the district, in collaboration with the agricultural extension staff of the Panchayat Samitis. A plant

protection scheme is in operation in the district under which the cultivators of the district are provided with free services of the staff equipped with sprayers and other equipment. Six plant protection units with headquarters at Jaipur, Chomu, Sambhar, Jamwaramgarh, Shahpura and Viratnagar are working under the administrative control of the District Agriculture Officer, Jaipur west and another seven units are working at the Panchayat Samiti headquarters included in Jaipur East Agriculture district. The plant protection measure adopted include seed and soil treatment, pest control, rat control, intensive treatment and fungus control etc.

The following table shows the details of plant protection work done during the last few years¹ :

S.No.	Particulars	('000 hectares)		
		1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
1.	Treatment of seed	69	52	133
2.	Treatment of soil	{ 40	16	11
3.	Pest control		3	3
4.	Intensive treatment	26	32	4
5.	Rat control	96	71	36
6.	Fungus control	2	50	Neg.
Total		233	224	187

Departmental Organisation and Activities

The work of propagation of measures and practices which help increase agricultural production is carried out by the staff of the State Agriculture Department working in the district. The department takes care of various aspects of agricultural development like soil conservation, adoption of improved seed and implements, manures and fertilisers, plant protection etc., and its experts, render technical advice to the cultivators to help them get better yields from their fields. The regulation of agricultural markets, conducting of surveys of important *Mandis*, commercial grading and daily model price reporting under the market intelligence scheme are the other important functions of the staff of the Agriculture Department. Agricultural demonstrations, training camps and exhibitions are also arranged at the district and Panchayat Samiti levels and at the sites of fairs for the benefits of the cultivators by way of apprising them of improved agricultural practices and their direct advantages. The

1. Source : Directorate of Agriculture, Rajasthan, Jaipur.
Neg. = Negligible.

agricultural extension staff of the Panchayat Samitis also renders similar service and supplements the efforts of the departmental agencies.

Jaipur district, for the purposes of agricultural administration is divided into two agricultural regions viz. Jaipur East and Jaipur West, each headed by a District Agriculture Officer with headquarters at Dausa and Jaipur respectively. The District Agriculture Officer, Dausa has his jurisdiction over Panchayat Samitis of Dausa, Bandikui, Sikrai, Sanganer, Phagi, Chaksu, Lalsot and Bassi, while the District Agriculture Officer, Jaipur has nine Panchayat Samitis viz. Jhotwara, Amber, Govindgarh, Viratnagar, Kotputli, Dudu, Sambhar, Shahpura and Jamwaramgarh under him.

The following staff of the department is working in the district (1976-77) :

Staff	(Number)	
	Jaipur East	Jaipur West
1. District Agriculture Officer	1	1
2. Assistant Plant Protection Officer	1	1
3. Assistant Agronomist	1	1
4. Assistant Agriculture Officer	10	9
5. Agriculture Supervisor	26	35
6. Agriculture Investigator	—	1
7. Junior Accountant	1	1
8. U.D.C.	2	2
9. L.D.C.	3	3
10. Drivers	2	1
11. Class IV employees	6	3
12. Cleaner	—	1
13. Mechanic	—	1

The department has taken up certain special schemes for the development of agriculture in the district. The following are the details of work done under them :

IMPROVED SEEDS PROGRAMME :

S. No.	Varieties of seeds	Area covered (hectares)		
		1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
1.	Bajra -hybrid	27,990	31,468	33,620
2.	Jowar-Hybrid	61	138	305
3.	Maize-Hybrid	167	211	126
4.	Wheat-Mexican	66,602	77,258	64,338
5.	Barley-RDB 1	—	659	—

INTENSIVE AGRICULTURE AREA PROGRAMME :

S.No.	Crop	Area covered (hectares)		
		1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
1.	Bajra	42,852	36,559	22,513
2.	Jowar	1,880	4,123	-
3.	Kharif pulses	327	1,009	-
4.	Wheat	16,501	12,845	30,432
5.	Barley	18,693	19,724	19,885
6.	Gram	8,841	12,550	19,797
7.	Maize	-	-	964

MINOR IRRIGATION SCHEME :

S.No.	Particulars	(Number)		
		1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
1.	New wells constructed	977	715	485
2.	Old wells repaired	782	735	322
3.	Pumping sets installed :			
	(a) Electric	74	61	291
	(b) Diesel	357	149	368
4.	Pakki Nalis (metres)	5,011	N.A.	23,062

SOIL ANALYSIS AND WATER-ANALYSIS :

S.No.	Analysis	(Number of samples)		
		1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
1.	Soil			
	(i) Kharif	1,286	1,077	7,027
	(ii) Rabi	1,323	1,538	5,174
2.	Water	97	-	-

SPECIAL PRODUCTION PROGRAMME :

S.No.	Particulars	(Hectares)		
		1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
1.	Potato Production	224	-	-
2.	Urea Spray	1,496	5,322	-
3.	Green manuring	365	-	-
4.	Moisture conservation in fallow land	7,129	8,259	-
5.	Gobar Gas Plants installed	-	11	-

N. A. = Not available.

AGRICULTURE EXTENSION PROGRAMME—This programme was launched in Jaipur district in November, 1975. Contact farmers were identified and *Chaks* organised under the programme. The selected farmers were contacted on the fields by the extension staff of the Agriculture Department. Agricultural families thus selected were provided with technical know-how about improved agricultural practices.

DEMONSTRATIONS :

S.No.	Type of Demonstrations	(Number)		
		1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
1.	Double Crop	16	39	39
2.	Fertiliser	11	-	-
3.	Plant Protection	18	-	-
4.	Wheat	14	2	-
5.	Cotton	-	2	-
6.	Oil seeds			
	(a) Kharif	22	-	-
	(b) Rabi	122	-	-
7.	Pulses Development	135	75	195
8.	Gram, Mattar	-	125	-
9.	Minicut Trials*	89	132	110
10.	District Trials**	2	-	-
11.	Multi-crop	2	2	-
12.	Agronomical Trials	5	-	29

TACCAVI LOANS—Short term agricultural loans as *Taccavi* have been granted in Jaipur district, the year-wise amounts of which are as follows¹ :

Year	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1971-72	1.60
1972-73	-
1973-74	18.14
1974-75	-
1975-76	3.43
1976-77	-

* Trials to see the effects of the use of pesticides on new varieties of crops.

** Trials on smaller scale in the specific conditions in the district.

1. Source : Office of the Chief Accounts Officer, Panchayat and Development Department, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND FISHERIES

Fodder

The main sources of animal fodder in the district, as elsewhere, are green fodder crops, dry stalks of cereal crops and leguminous crops, grazing land, culturable waste land and forest area open for grazing. Concentrated foods like oil cakes, cotton seeds etc., are fed to the milch cattle and buffaloes to increase their milk yield. Fodder grasses¹ which are prominently found in Jaipur district include *Anjan* (*Cenchrus ciliaris*), *Dhaman* (*Cenchrus satigerus*), napier grass (*Pennisetum purpurium*), sweet Sudan grass (*Sorghum vulgare x S. Sudanensis*) and *Doob* (*Cynodon dactylon*). Cultivated forage crops are lucern, oats, Chinese cabbage, berseem, barley, *Jowar*, M.P. *Chari Guar*, cowpea, *Methi* and maize. Tree leaves, plants and bushes of the trees which are found in the forest areas of the district and are fed to the animals include *Babul*, *Pala*, *Ardu*, *Khejari*, *Neem* and *Peepal*. Dry stalks most commonly used as fodder in the district are wheat *Bhoosa*, *Jowar-Bajra Kutti*, *Moth Chara*, etc.

All these sources of animal feed produce sufficient quantities of fodder for the animals of the district in a normal year, and surplus fodder is exported to neighbouring districts.

The following are the figures of area under main green fodder crops and their production during the last few years²:

S. No.	Fodder crop	(Area in thousand hectares, Production in thousand tonnes)									
		1972-73		1973-74		1974-75		1975-76		1976-77	
		Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
1.	Lucern	0.9	55.5	1.1	66	1.3	76.5	1.4	84.3	1.6	96
2.	Oats	0.4	10.8	0.4	12	0.5	14.1	0.5	15.7	0.6	17.7
3.	Sarson	0.5	9.5	0.6	11.2	0.6	12	0.6	12.8	0.7	14.2
4.	Berseem	0.06	3.6	0.08	4.8	0.1	6	0.1	6.6	0.2	9
5.	Jowar (Sorghum varieties)	2.5	125	3	150	3.2	161	3.6	180	4	200
6.	Maize	2.2	66	2.5	75	2.9	87	3	90	3.2	96
7.	Other pulses (leguminous), Guar, Cow pea, Moth etc.	12.5	24.9	12.7	254	13.1	262	14	280	14.5	290

1. Source : Office of the Food and Fodder Development Officer, Directorate of Animal Husbandry, Rajasthan, Jaipur.
 2. Source : as above,

Livestock

Livestock population in Jaipur district at the time of 1956, 1961, 1966 and 1972 Livestock Census is given at Appendix VIII at the end of this chapter. During the course of the Livestock Census of 1972, it was found that out of the total animal population, 36.60 per cent (9.32 lakhs) were cattle, 18.25 per cent (4.65 lakhs) buffaloes, 14.40 per cent (3.69 lakhs) sheep and 28.53 per cent (7.26 lakhs) goats. The rest of the 2.13 per cent of livestock consisted of camels (0.21 lakhs), pigs (0.18 lakhs), donkeys (0.13 lakhs), horses & ponies (0.02 lakhs) and mules (0.001 lakhs).

CATTLE—Cattle found in the district mostly belong to the Hariyana breed. The Hariyana is a dual purpose breed, the cows giving plentiful milk and the bullocks serving as strong and splendid beasts of burden. It is one of the best cattle breeds of the country. The average animal of this breed is heavy, fat and large. The bullocks are particularly useful for heavy jobs like pulling of water from deep wells and ploughing in heavy, loamy and clayey soils. The average weight of a fully grown animal is 320 to 400 kg. It has a clean and well built head, broad forehead and well marked prominence as the centre of the poll, rather narrow and elongated face, medium ears, long and straight legs, and broad back, high rump, round ribs and compact barrel with tail reaching the hoofs. The average yield of milk by a Hariyana cow is 6 to 9 kg. per diem. The prevailing colours are white, grey and silver-grey.

BUFFALOES—The buffaloes found in the district are of the *Desi* breed, though Murrah buffaloes are also quite numerous. Murrah is the best milk yielding variety of India, and animals of this breed have characteristically curled horns, are massive and stockily built with deep frames and short massive limbs. White marking on the forehead, legs and tails are much prized. The neck is short and heavy, forehead broad and muzzles narrow. The hips of this type of animals are found to be broad, quarters drooping and tails reach half way below the teats. The usual colour is black with scanty black hair, although brown and fawn shades are also found. The average milk yield is about 9 to 11 kg. per diem which sometimes goes up to 14 kg., the fat contents being about 7 per cent. The average animal is placid, docile and domesticated. The males are slow workers but are powerful for heavy cartload.

Dairy Farming¹

With a milch animal population of over 5.9 lakhs in 1972,

1. Source : Office of the Manager, Jaipur Zila Dugdh Utpadak Sahkari Sangh Ltd., Jaipur.

composed of 3.4 lakhs of cows and 2.5 lakhs of she-buffaloes, Jaipur district holds good prospects of dairy development. On the other hand, there is a good market for milk and milk products from over 1.20 lakh households in Jaipur city alone which account for a demand of nearly 1.5 lakh litres of milk per day.

The programme of dairy development in the district is being implemented through the Jaipur Zila Dugdh Utpadak Sahkari Sangh Ltd., Jaipur, a constituent of the Rajasthan Dairy Development Federation. The Sangh was set up in March 1975, with 13 dairy co-operatives as members. The actual team of the Union (Sangh), however, started with the training of its Spear Head Team in October 1975, and the first milk collection route began working in November, 1975. About 10 to 15 villages form a viable milk collection route.

Milk production is intended to be enhanced through cross breeding the local cattle by exotic breeds, animal health care and disease control and concentrated cattle feeding and nutritional green fodder to milch cattle. These inputs are provided through the Union's programmes of Artificial Insemination, Animal Health Coverage and Feed and Fodder Development. The achievements of the Sangh during the year 1975-76 and 1976-77 are detailed in the following table :

S.No.	Particulars	Unit	1975-76	1976-77
1.	Milk Collection Routes	Nos.	7	10
2.	Registered Dairy Co-operatives	"	65	101
3.	Membership of Dairy Co-operatives	"	2,241	6,938
4.	Milk Collection Centres	"	15	27
5.	Milk Collection	Lakh kg.	40.53	92.02
6.	Animals provided first aid, mobile and emergency treatment	Nos.	12,560	54,457
7.	Animals Vaccinated	"	1,100	6,968
8.	Artificial Inseminations	"	560	18,073
9.	Cross breed cases	"	-	984
10.	Cattle Feed distributed	M.T.	205.2	1,896.5
11.	Fodder Seed distributed	Quintals	23	89
12.	Calf Shows arranged	Nos.	6	15

Sheep and Wool

Jaipur district has been quite an important area for sheep breeding. Even during princely State times, sheep development was paid due attention and sheep breeding recognised as major occupation of the people of the State. An Office of the Sheep and Wool Development Officer¹ was established at Jaipur, as far back as 1946. A sheep breeding farm and wool grading laboratory had been established under this office during the State times in 1948. Jaipur has also been a famous centre for making woollen carpets. At the time of 1972 Livestock Census, sheep population in Jaipur district was 3.69 lakhs, which came to 4.30 per cent of the sheep population of the State.

Sheep found in Jaipur district mostly belong to Malpura breed² which is a prominent breed of the adjoining area also in Tonk and Sawai Madhopur districts. Sheep of this breed³ have long well built bodies with white or light brown faces, colour often extending to the neck and limbs. They have long bare legs, long tails, small ears, trailing on ground while grazing. The average body weight of an ewe is 25 to 30 kg. while a fully grown ram weighs between 30 and 34 kg. The wool produced is very coarse, average yield per year being 0.680 kg. to 1.360 kg. received in 2 to 3 clips. This wool is found quite suitable for manufacturing of *Namdas* and small carpets of which there are quite a few units situated in Jaipur.

Jaipur district has eight sheep and wool extension centres working at Jhotwara, Chomu, Dudu, Dausa, Phagi, Sambhar, Shahpura and Kotputli and three artificial insemination centres at Jaipur, Dudu and Rundal. A Wool Trading Board has also been established for the departmental purchase and sale of sheep and wool. These institutions work under the administrative control of the District Sheep and Wool Office, headed by a District Sheep and Wool Officer. The extension centres and artificial insemination centres are engaged in health services like castration, artificial insemination, vaccination and dosing against endoparasites etc., as steps for improvement of sheep breeds and distributing rams among sheep breeders. Russian Marinos and Ramboule have been introduced in the district for cross breeding with the local breeds. Mechanical shearing of wool is done under the Chief Wool Shearing Officer for the purpose of which two mobile units have been established

1. Source : Directorate of Sheep and Wool, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

2. Source : as above.

3. Source : as above.

in the district. Research on diseases of the sheep and their prevention is carried on by a Research Laboratory at Jaipur.

The following table¹ gives the details of work done in the district during the year 1972-73 to 1976-77 :

S.No.	Particulars	(Number)				
		1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
1.	Meetings of sheep breeders arranged	604	815	963	948	839
2.	Castration of useless ewe and rams	1,442	2,645	3,125	2,227	10,076
3.	Preventive doses administered to sheep	75,724	59,473	74,413	75,520	1,04,324
4.	Inoculations	1,61,880	2,34,423	2,37,876	3,09,503	2,27,448
5.	Mechanical clippings	6,049	1,929	622	-	5,827
6.	Preliminary treatment	8,775	10,561	15,777	24,683	25,002
7.	Artificial insemination	679	1,077	1,281	2,110	2,561
8.	Hybrid lambs born	139	134	470	758	1,060

Fisheries

A large variety of fish is found in the waters of the district; these include² *Narin* (*C. Mrigla*), *Catla* (*Catla Catla*), *Rohu* (*Labeo rohita*), *Calbasu* (*Labeo calbasu*), *Mahesheer* (*Tor tor*) and common carp (*Cyprinus carpio*) which are reared for commercial use. Cat fish variety found here are *Lanchi* (*Wallogoattu*), *Singara* (*Mystus seenghala*), *Katerna* (*Mystus covalins*), *Singhi* (*Sachobanchus fossiles*), *Sanwal* (*Channa marulius* and *Channa punctatus*), *Girhi* (*Channa striatus*), *Vaon* (*Eel*) and *Patola* (*Nolophtius notopterus*). Other varieties of fish reared in the district are *Sirsi* (*Labeo gonius*), *Bata* (*Labeo bata*), *Bhagun* (*Cershna Reba*), *Puthi* (*Puntius Sq.*), *Gambusia* (*Gambusia affendis*) and *Zeyra* (*Esomus danarica*). Main source of fish in the district include 12 tanks, 17 bunds and 9 rivers.

Three departmental fisheries projects are running in the district viz. Ramgarh Project, Morel Project and Kalakho Project. The first of these was taken up in 1970 and the rest of the two in 1975. Induced breeding of *Rohu*, *Mringal*, *Catla* and exotic varieties of fish are being

1. Source : Directorate of Sheep and Wool, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

2. Source : Office of the Fisheries Development Officer, Jaipur.

done in these bunds. During the last three years 1975, 1976 and 1977, hatchings done numbered 1.76 lakhs, 6.66 lakhs and 8.86 lakhs respectively.

Poultry

The total poultry population in Jaipur district at the time of 1972 livestock census was 52,918 which consisted of 51,971 fowls and 947 ducks. There is one government poultry farm in the district. Besides, an intensive Poultry Development Block is also working with the object of providing technical assistance to the poultry breeders for the optimum development of poultry in the district. A co-operative marketing society viz. Jaipur Poultry Products Co-operative Marketing Society has also been established at Jaipur with the encouragement provided by the State Animal Husbandry Department. A full-fledged unit for treatment of diseases among poultry is working in the Veterinary Hospital at Jaipur. Applied Nutrition Programme was in operation in the district through centres at Panchayat Samiti headquarters at Jhotwara, Jamwaramgarh, Sambhar and Dudu till December 1976 but these were closed down under economy measures.

Details about Government Poultry Farm and Intensive Poultry Development Block are given in the following paragraphs:

GOVERNMENT POULTRY FARM, JAIPUR—This poultry farm was established in the year 1960-61, on Jaipur Khatipura Road, about 9 km. from Jaipur. Breeding of improved varieties of chicken is done in this farm for being made available to poultry breeders. Eggs and birds for table use are also made available. Birds for breeding are arranged for increasing the percentage production and reducing the average feed of poultry breeds. The following table depicts the details of work done at the farm during the last five years¹, 1972-73 to 1976-77 :

Year	Brids for breeding	Production of eggs	Eggs for table use	Brids for table use	Production of chicken	(Number)
						Eggs fertilised in the farm
1972-73	37,222	409,881	246,596	6,286	78,329	147,189
1973-74	38,351	544,760	358,200	7,718	85,161	154,508
1974-75	39,661	580,895	376,381	8,228	84,711	146,171
1975-76	27,937	505,926	405,854	10,474	61,142	78,113
1976-77	21,316	478,468	303,656	9,130	75,782	122,634

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

INTENSIVE POULTRY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK—The activities under this block are aimed at the optimum development of poultry in the district. Besides rendering technical assistance to private poultry breeders regarding various aspects of poultry breeding, arrangements were made to make available poultry balanced feed to breeders at no-profit-no-loss basis as a part of the programme. Proper arrangements for marketing of eggs are also made, to help breeders get proper returns. The following table shows the details of work done under the Block during the last few years¹ ending 1976-77:

S.No.	Particulars	(Number)				
		1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
1.	Inoculations	45,226	41,249	51,119	26,892	31,607
2.	Cuttings of beak done	26,065	19,811	22,462	10,928	19,936
3.	Clipping	3,488	991	1,081	641	1,109
4.	Marketing of balanced feed (quintals)	22-92	34-54	30-94	361-00	297-00

Stock Improvement

Improvement of animal stock in the district is the main function of the staff of the State Animal Husbandry Department working in the district. Besides the veterinary hospitals and dispensaries, a key village scheme has been established in the district with that object in view.

KEY VILLAGE SCHEME—Two village centres are working in the district (1976-77) at Jaipur and Dudu (a third centre working at Andhi was closed in the year 1975-76). Jaipur centre has 11 sub-centres (Jhotwara, Harmara, Rampura, Gandhinagar, Hirapura, Sanganer, Achrol, Kanota, Banskho, Chitwari, Bassi) and Dudu ten sub-centres (Sawarda, Bichoon, Mehala, Baraj, Asalpur, Sakhu, Mazemabad, Naraina, Chomu and Jhag) working under them. Artificial insemination, natural services, inoculation, castration, treatment of infertility, besides normal treatment of animal diseases are the main activities undertaken under the scheme. The details of work done during the last few years is shown in the following table²:

Particulars	(Number)				
	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
1	2	3	4	5	6
Number of centres and sub-centres	3-26	3-25	3-27	2-21	2-21
Artificial Insemination	9,886	10,100	15,656	14,452	3,684

- Source : Office of the Deputy Director, Poultry, Rajasthan, Jaipur.
- Source : Office of the Dy. Director, Key Village Scheme, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Natural Services	429	304	265	76	91
Stock Production	3,138	3,569	3,927	4,877	-
Inoculations	18,380	17,025	10,980	31,162	6,148
Castrations	1,842	4,146	5,928	5,071	1,579
Infertility	5,714	2,870	3,041	6,576	635
Normal Treatment	-	3,172	-	23,944	4,955

Besides a cattle breeding farm had been working at Bassi since princely State times till 1973-74 which has been transferred to the control of Bassi Dairy.

GAUSHALAS—*Gaushalas* are engaged in the task of tending calves, dairy development, and supplying bulls for breeding, besides the main philanthropic object of keeping old and infirm cows. There are the following 15 *Gaushalas* in the district which are the members of the Rajasthan Gaushala Pinjrapole Sangh, Jaipur¹:

S.No.	Name of the <i>Gaushala</i>	Place
1.	Shri Gopal Gaushala	Kishangarh-Renwal
2.	Shri Pinjrapole Gaushala	Jaipur
3.	Shri Jaisingh Gaushala	Kotputli
4.	Shri Krishi Gopalan Kendra Rajasthan Goseva Sadan	Durgapura
5.	Shri Khadi Gramodyog Vikas Mandal Gaushala	Govindgarh
6.	Shri Rajasthan Khadi Sangh Gaushala	Chomu
7.	Shri Hanumant Gaushala, Bar ke Balaji	Sarangpur
8.	Shri Gopal Gaushala	Sambher lake
9.	Shri Krishna Gaushala	Pavta
10.	Shri Lakshminarayan Gaushala	Jaipur
11.	Shri Ramnujacharya Gaushala	Jaipur
12.	Shri Manav Seva Sangh, Prem Niketan Ashram Gaushala	Durgapura - Radawas
13.	Shri Gramodaya Gaushala	Jhain
14.	Shri Maheshwar Gaushala	
15.	Shri Adarsh Gopalan Kendra Prakritik Chikitsalaya Gaushala	Jaipur

- Source : Office of the Rajasthan Gaushala Pinjrapole Sangh, Jaipur.

The following *Gaushalas* had been included in the Gaushala Development Scheme of the State Animal Husbandry Department under which they were given grants for purchase and development of land and building, breeding of productive animals and youngstock etc. :

S. No.	Name of the <i>Gaushala</i>	Year of inclusion	Grants given (Rs.)				
			First year	Second year	Third year	Fourth year	Fifth year
1.	Shri Rajasthan Goseva Sangh Gaushala, Durgapura	1956-57	10,600	2,000	2,600	2,600	2,000
2.	Pinjrapole Gaushala, Jaipur	1961-62	11,050	2,000	3,500	500	3,100
3.	Shri Gopal Gaushala, Sambher Lake	1964-65	14,100	2,000	3,100	3,320	2,600

Departmental Organisation and Veterinary Institutions

The administration of animal husbandry department activities in Jaipur district vests with two District Animal Husbandry Officers for Jaipur East and Jaipur West Animal Husbandry regions, both headquartered at Jaipur. Each District Animal Husbandry Officer is assisted at the headquarters by a Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, a livestock inspector, a compounder, a junior accountant, an upper division clerk, a lower division clerk, a waterman and a sweeper.

There are twenty-three departmental veterinary hospitals¹ working in the district (at the end of the year 1976-77). These are located at Jaipur, Jaipur North, Gandhinagar, Kotputli, Bairath, Shahpura, Amarsar, Kaladera, Samod, Chomu, Phulera, Jobner, Jamwaramgarh, Mozamabad (Dudu tahsil), Sanganer, Bagru, Baswa, Geejgarh, Dausa, Bassi, Phagi, Chaksu and Lalsot. There are two mobile veterinary dispensaries with headquarters at Jaipur East and Jaipur West (Animal Husbandry district). Besides, there are three Panchayat Samiti dispensaries working at Narena (Panchayat Samiti, Phulera), Bandikui (Panchayat Samiti, Baswa) and Sikrai. These institution are engaged in the task of control and treatment of animal diseases, with the ultimate object of improving their breeds. The mobile units cater to the needs of the areas not having normal facilities of treatment as also for the prevention and control of epidemics among animals as and when these break out in any part of the district.

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

The following table¹ gives details of work done by the departmental hospitals during 1975-76 and 1976-77:

Year	Treatment	Castration	Supply of medicine	(Number)
				Vaccinations
1975-76	7,934	571	6,644	2,23,296
1976-77	1,187	986	5,183	1,86,052

Work done by the mobile units and Panchayat Samiti institutions was as follows² :

				(Number)
Year	Treatment	Castration	Medicines supplied	Vaccinations
Mobile Units				
1972-73	38,602	10,879	16,215	98,409
1973-74	40,807	13,700	18,498	1,12,858
1974-75	1,22,756	16,664	50,306	2,20,454
1975-76	1,28,113	17,002	40,517	1,12,025
1976-77	1,37,775	18,674	37,026	80,550
Panchayat Samiti Institutions				
1972-73	29,615	12,926	8,740	46,108
1973-74	31,156	13,600	9,039	50,278
1974-75	52,229	12,172	27,549	1,00,130
1975-76	59,817	14,319	32,452	1,15,389
1976-77	65,789	20,413	39,769	1,35,619

Animal Diseases

Diseases most common among the animals of the district are Haemorrhagic Septicaemia, Black quarter, foot and mouth disease and certain minor ailments. Rinderpest has almost been eradicated through a special programme taken up by the State Animal Husbandry Department.

Haemorrhagic Septicaemia or *Galghotu* as it is locally known, is an acute infectious disease, which is caused by a short ovoid bacillus known as *Pasteurella bovisseptica*. It is characterised by sudden onset, running a rapid and fatal course with marked rise in temperature, 106° to 108° F. It is most prevalent in low lying and marshy inundated or water logged

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

2. Source : as above.

areas during or immediately after monsoon. The disease chiefly affects buffaloes and cattle and causes a heavy mortality in buffaloes, occasionally affecting sheep and goats. The animals are immunised with H. S. vaccine before the onset of the monsoon.

Black quarter is also an infectious and highly fatal disease among cattle and sheep. It is locally known as *Zahrav* and is caused by spore-forming micro-organism known as *Clostridium chauvoei*. It is characterised by fever, emphysematous swelling and lameness and young and better conditioned animals of six months to three years of age are more prone to it, during monsoon season in heavy rainfall areas. The infection in cattle is through ingestion of spores with fodder or drinking water and through entry into tissues through injuries in the mouth, or the intestines. In sheep, the infection is through wounds caused during shearing, docking or castration or after parturition. The incubation period is usually twelve hours to three days. For control and prevention of this disease, the animals are inoculated one month before the onset of the monsoon with Black Quarter vaccine.

Foot and mouth disease is locally known as *Muaro* and generally occurs during the winter season. In the initial stages, a whitish mucus is discharged from the mouth of the affected animal. In the final stage, the hoof begins to rot. The disease, though not fatal is very contagious and results in great economic loss due to reduction in milk yield of the affected cows and buffaloes and disablement of working animals. Proper and timely treatment provides, quick and full recovery.

Table at Appendix IX gives figures of outbreaks, attacks and deaths due to major animal diseases in the district during various years.

Cattle Fairs

No State level cattle fairs are organised anywhere in the Jaipur district area. However, local cattle fairs are arranged periodically by local bodies like municipal boards, Panchayat Samitis and Panchayats. Relevant details of important of these fairs are given in the following table¹:

S.No.	Name of the fair	Location	When held
1.	Gangadashmi cattle fair	Chaksu	June
2.	Cattle fair	Shahpura	Phalgun Shukla 2
3.	Cattle fair	Naraina	Nov. 27 to Dec. 4

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

1	2	3	4
4.	Cattle fair	Sanganer	Ashwani Shukla 7 to 10
5.	Cattle fair	Gonera	February
6.	Cattle fair	Goverdhanpura	December
7.	Cattle fair	Narera	January

FLOODS AND FAMINES

Floods

The district lies in a region which experiences occasional heavy rainfall. If downpour is heavy and concentrated in a short span of time, small rivers and tanks are filled beyond their capacities and cause overflow of water, which causes a danger of floods. However, floods have not been serious in the area and have caused only minor damage in recent times.

Recently, Jaipur district along with other eastern Rajasthan districts faced such a situation during 1972 and 1977. The intensity of rainfall during 8th to 13th August 1972 was very heavy. Sikrai tahsil had 527.4 mm. of rains in a brief period of 36 hours between 10th and 11th August, 1972. Similarly Baswa tahsil recorded 276.6 mm. of rainfall during this period. The excessive rain water could not be drained off by the small rivulets and resulted in damage to Bandikui-Agra railway line and National Highway between Agra and Jaipur at certain places. Rail and road communication was disrupted. The impact of these floods was as follows :

S.No.	Particulars	Unit	Tahsil Baswa	Tahsil Sikrai
1.	Villages affected	Nos.	167	102
2.	Area affected	Acres	42,056	35,854
3.	Crop area affected	„	3,000	8,165
4.	Population affected	Nos.	15,000	15,000
5.	Cattle Perished	„	—	644
6.	Houses washed away	„	1,500	1,500
7.	Houses collapsed/damaged	„	3,958	2,500
8.	Estimated loss to house property	Rs. in lakhs	8.00	

Rainfall during July 1977 was very heavy when all over the district

it broke all records of the last 80 years. Incessant rains were received till 15th of August, 1977 scaled 1,105 mm. as against the normal of 597.9 mm. as a result of which Banganga and Sabi rivers were in spate. Heavy damage was caused to roads, tanks and crops. The number of villages affected was 2,929 with a population of 24.82 lakhs and spread over an area of 5.12 lakh hectares, the actual area affected being 3.65 lakh hectares. The extent of loss due to these floods was as follows :

S.No.	Particulars	Unit	Loss
1	2	3	4
1.	Crop damaged	Percentage	30
2.	Loss of crop	Rs. in lakhs	286.76
3.	Loss to house property		
	(1) Damaged partially	No.	8,654
		Value in lakh Rs.	26.06
	(2) Damaged completely	No. —	5,592
		Value in lakh Rs.	33.85
4.	Roads damaged	Km.	167
5.	Irrigation Department Works :		
	(1) Tanks damaged	No.	57
	(2) Tanks breached	"	2
6.	Private Property damaged	Value in lakh Rs.	81.91
7.	Govt. buildings damaged	"	22.07
8.	Public utility services	"	180.24

Twenty-eight human lives were lost to whose families Rs. 10,000 were gratuitously granted out of Chief Minister's Relief Fund. 13 cattle also perished. Besides, a sum of Rs. 5.18 lakhs were sanctioned for flood relief works in the district and another Rs. 65 thousand granted as *Taccavi* loans to agriculturists.

Famines

The area lies in a greener belt of Rajasthan, with fairly assured rainfall. Famines, thus have not been a serious problem and their severity has not been as much as in the western districts of the State.

EARLY FAMINES—No record of famines in erstwhile Jaipur State area prior to 1868-69 is available. In 1868, the rainfall through mon-soons was meagre resulting in a severe failure of forage. To meet the situation, all restrictions on the grain trade were at once abolished by

the then ruler of the State and large works were started near the capital. Distribution of cooked food between August, 1869 and March 1870 helped feeding of 1,31,000 persons. Land revenue was remitted to the extent of Rs. 1 lakh. The direct expenditure on relief works worked out to Rs. 1.8 lakhs. Private charity further helped mitigating the distress. In 1877, there was a grass famine and 30 per cent of cattle perished. In 1878, late rains pushed up prices though the difficult conditions were short lived and caused little distress. Relief works were, however, started and 6,000 persons employed daily for 2 months till rains set in. In 1891-92, scarcity in west and south-west necessitated granting of *Taccavi* advances, remittance of a part of land revenue and throwing open of forest areas for grazing. The period 1899-1900 witnessed acute famine everywhere. Relief works, mostly in the form of irrigation projects, helped relieving of 21 million units. In the villages and in the poor house at the capital i. e. Jaipur, 1½ million units were provided gratuitous relief at a cost of Rs. 1 lakh. The forests were again thrown open to grazing and poor permitted to remove and sell grass and fire-wood. Remissions of land revenue in the State amounted to Rs. 12 lakhs. *Taccavi* was also distributed freely. Emigrants numbered nearly 30,000 or about one per cent of population and 40 per cent of cattle population died. The scarcity of 1901-02 was not very severe and was confined to only one-third of the State. 6,93,000 units were employed on works at a cost of Rs. 2 lakhs. *Taccavi* advances amounted to Rs. 41,500 and suspension and remittance of land revenue to another Rs. 3.9 lakhs and Rs. 24,100 respectively.

In 1928-29, scarcity conditions¹ coupled with destruction of remaining of the crop by frost created almost a famine in the State. The State placed an embargo on the export of foodgrains and fodder and arranged the imports to ease the conditions of supply of human and animal food. Cultivators were provided facilities for sending cattle outside the State for grazing. Execution of civil courts decrees was suspended against bonafide agriculturists, who were further provided relief in the form of *Taccavi* advances on a large scale. Suspension and remission of land revenue was also liberally granted.

The years 1938-39 and 1939-40 were also years of acute scarcity² due to insufficient and untimely rains. Relief works were started but could be wound up early as rains came though late. The cattle mortality

1. Report on the Administration of Jaipur State, 1928-29, p. 12.

2. Report on the Administration of Jaipur State, 1939-40, p. 11.

was, however, high and in view of fodder scarcity throughout the State, grass *Birs* and forests were opened to free grazing. Arrangements for grazing in Gwalior State were made. Certain other concessions were also granted to cultivators as measures of relief. The year 1946-47 also witnessed scarcity conditions, though not so severe and not so prolonged.

RECENT FAMINES—In recent years, the district experienced scarcity conditions in *Samvat* years 2022 (1965-66), 2023 (1966-67), 2025 (1968-69) and 2029 (1972-73). The comparative severity of famine conditions during these years is revealed by the following number of affected villages and human and cattle population¹ :

<i>Samvat</i> year	Affected Villages (No.)	Affected population (No. in lakhs)	Cattle affected (No. in lakhs)
2022	833	3.84	N.A.
2023	520	1.46	3.69
2025	2,607	12.95	N.A.
2029	1,370	9.25	12.35

The State government provided relief to the affected population by starting relief works through its various agencies viz. Public Works Department, Irrigation Department, Agriculture Department (Soil Conservation), Revenue Department and Forest Department. Other relief measures included granting of gratuitous relief to the old and disabled who are not able to work, suspension of land revenue collection, water supply arrangements, cattle conservation and arrangement of fodder etc. and disbursement of famine *Taccavi*. Relief measures on minor scale at local level were also taken up by Panchayat Samitis in villages.

Details about the relief works started during scarcity condition and other measures were as follows² :

(Amount in lakh Rs.)

<i>Samvat</i> year	Relief works			Land	Cattle	Gratuitous	Water	Famine
	Num- ber	Employ- ment (No.)	Expendi- ture	Revenue suspension	Conser- vation & fodder arrange- ments	Relief	supply arran- gements	<i>Taccavi</i>
2022	46	7,000	N.A.	14.57	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
2023	78	3,896	4.04	21.43	7.68	0.29	9.53	4.54
2025	91	19,595	5.27	71.87	5.43	0.05	-	7.06
2026	26	4,624	20.23	10.17	0.77	0.90	-	9.75
2029	343	29,622	N.A.	41.45	N.A.	-	-	N.A.

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

N.A.—Not available.

2. Source : as above.

N. A.—Not available.

APPENDIX I Land Utilisation in Jaipur District

Year	(Area in '000 hectares)												
	Area not available for cultivation			Other uncultivated land excluding fallow land			Fallow land			Net area sown			Total cropped area
	Land put to non-agri- cultural uses	Barren and unculturable land	Forests	Permanent pastures & other grazing land	Land under miscellaneous tree crops & groves	Culturable waste	Fallow other than current fallow	Current fallow	Area sown more than once	Area sown once	Area sown more than once	Area sown once	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1960-61	1,400	28	62	134	100	2	208	88	116	662	76	738	
1961-62	1,398	37	63	127	121	2	173	80	91	704	121	825	
1962-63	1,400	38	67	122	125	2	159	74	92	721	93	814	
1963-64	1,400	40	67	120	118	2	158	66	102	727	76	803	
1964-65	1,400	49	67	113	112	2	151	62	87	757	96	853	
1965-66	1,401	50	66	111	113	2	140	66	123	730	81	811	
1966-67	1,400	51	65	110	112	1	128	72	94	767	77	844	
1967-68	1,400	51	66	111	110	1	117	56	87	801	104	905	
1968-69	1,400	50	64	113	110	1	115	62	123	762	89	851	
1969-70	1,401	50	63	112	111	2	106	63	84	810	94	904	
1970-71	1,401	51	62	115	107	1	98	53	83	831	120	951	
1971-72	1,401	48	65	116	106	1	92	53	107	813	136	949	

APPENDIX I (concl.d.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1972-73	1,401	52	68	113	107	1	88	73	147	752	120	872
1973-74	1,401	54	69	110	108	1	82	81	93	803	139	942
1974-75	1,401	54	70	115	108	1	75	68	105	805	177	983
1975-76	1,401	60	74	113	108	1	74	79	127	764	143	907
1976-77	1,401	62	74	115	111	1	70	92	109	767	139	907

Source : (1) *19 Years of Agriculture Statistics, Rajasthan*, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan, Jaipur, 1976, pp. 17-46.
 (2) *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, yearly volumes for 1976 & 1977.

APPENDIX II

AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

Forest Produce in Jaipur District

Forest Produce in Jaipur District

(Value in thousand Rs.)

S.No.	Product	Unit of quantity	1972-73		1973-74		1974-75		1975-76		1976-77	
			Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Major Produce :												
1.	Timber	Cu. Feet	360	1.80	400	2.10	170	1.36	2,786	2.78	2.04	0.02
2.	Firewood	Quintal	20,866	250.39	20,400	261.38	14,934	268.81	19,591	391.82	138.11	5.37
Minor Produce :												
1.	Honey Wax	Quintal	30	9.00	30	3.41	10.85	5.43	10.0	6.18	10.3	5.59
2.	Chhila Leaves	Head Load	2,70,000	27.00	2,70,000	12.01	2,47,000	371.25	2,40,975	36.15	2,50,975	20.91
3.	Grass	Quintal	1,286	25.72	1,286	4.18	2,090	10.45	7,384	36.92	7,384	8.74
4.	Pala	"	340	4.08	340	2.33	219	5.82	286	7.15	386	5.17
5.	Pani Poola	Poola	1,25,000	41.66	12,560	23.99	1,17,187	59.59	1,07,055	53.53	1,07,055	36.78
6.	Ardusta	Head Load	9,400	1.34	9,400	0.94	11,964	2.39	24,000	6.0	24,000	4.89
7.	Loom Patoli (Khejra)	"	1,04,600	26.15	1,04,600	23.55	1,06,316	31.89	82,914	20.73	82,915	27.00
8.	Daran Kandi	"	3,340	1.11	3,340	0.23	3,340	1.67	733	0.37	734	1.06
9.	Bamboo	Number	4,436	0.21	4,436	0.24	7,148	7.15	8,443	8.44	8,443	5.00
10.	Miscellaneous	Loads	28	4.33	28	4.33	51	12.11	50	9.40	20	3.16

Source : Office of the Divisional Forest Officer, Jaipur.

APPENDIX III

Irrigation by sources in Jaipur District

Year	Canals	Area Irrigated by			Total (Net) irrigated area (Hectares)
		Tanks	Wells and tube wells	Other sources	
1965-66	-	4,354	1,85,181	405	1,89,940
1970-71	-	28,308	1,79,252	144	2,07,704
1971-72	-	15,884	2,03,449	116	2,19,399
1972-73	-	6,325	2,35,738	165	2,42,228
1973-74	-	9,590	2,25,347	117	2,35,054
1974-75	-	22,262	2,59,956	126	2,82,344
1975-76	-	29,037	2,30,231	72	2,59,340
1976-77	-	19,299	2,45,794	59	2,65,152

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

APPENDIX IV

List of Tanks in Jaipur District

S. No.	Tahsil/Name of Tank	Capacity (in Mcft.)		Proposed Irrigation (acres)
		Gross	Live	
1	2	3	4	5
	Phagi			
1.	Kalakh Sagar	581.40	581.40	5,810
2.	Hingonia	265.84	265.84	3,060
3.	Bankiya Sagar	61.40	21.92	175
4.	Bala Sagar Sultania	17.66	17.66	180
5.	Budia	17.00	14.00	60
6.	Bujiyali	32.00	32.00	320
7.	Pratap Sagar (Bhojpura)	-	25.00	250
8.	Choru Sagar	-	27.84	278
9.	Gokulpura	86.37	30.28	711
10.	Ghatiyali	-	25.00	250
11.	Kanolao	12.56	12.56	150
12.	Tholai Bund	8.00	8.00	20
13.	Keria	10.00	10.00	100
14.	Kaishapura	6.80	6.80	68
15.	Kala Talab Govindi	30.60	30.60	310
16.	Moti Sagar	21.50	16.96	175
17.	Naya Sagar	21.75	21.75	220
18.	Nainsio	-	21.75	220
19.	Ram Sagar Choru	20.68	20.68	200
20.	Ram Sagar Phagi	21.00	21.00	200
21.	Ram Sagar Madho Rajpura	17.68	17.68	176
22.	Tilolao	43.20	43.20	430
23.	Rani Sagar Lusadia	15.68	15.68	190
24.	Kodia	18.80	18.80	170
	Chaksu			
25.	Bhojera	59.00	59.00	472
26.	Halolao	9.00	9.00	72
27.	Kadera	15.38	15.38	123
28.	Lambia	29.00	29.00	232
29.	Madho Singhpura	29.00	29.00	232
30.	Rawatwala	26.60	26.60	212
31.	Ram Sagar Chandlai	12.20	12.20	577
32.	Shilki Doongri	140.00	140.00	1,129

APPENDIX IV (contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
33.	Shyampura	45.00	45.00	850
34.	Shivdoongri	96.00	96.00	768
35.	Khajeri	85.00	85.00	850
	Dudu			
36.	Chapirwara	1,236.30	1,236.30	13,684
37.	Kalokho	581.00	581.00	6,064
38.	Agar Sagar	-	12.24	122
39.	Bod Solankiyan	-	12.00	120
40.	Bhorom Ka Dhaund	13.01	13.01	118
41.	Bada Talab Harsoli	-	7.20	35
42.	Chir	18.78	18.78	110
43.	Dhamanu	-	8.76	224
44.	Dhobalao Jhag	-	16.00	115
45.	Ganga Sagar Dudu	-	36.00	233
46.	Galota	18.75	18.75	97
47.	Hanuman Sagar Gagraadu	-	84.80	882
48.	Hanuman Sagar Banaria	-	32.28	130
49.	Ladera	-	47.90	174
50.	Manpuro	-	10.00	247
51.	Naya Sagar Mozmabad	91.75	91.75	329
52.	Naya Sagar Nokhampura	12.60	13.30	140
53.	Karbo Ka Bas	-	16.10	70
54.	Naya Talab Jhag	-	17.50	240
	Phulera			
55.	Bandolao	48.96	48.96	460
56.	Chaliawas	25.24	25.24	364
57.	Akoda	12.95	12.95	130
58.	Jaitpura	-	42.00	360
59.	Dhobolao	-	78.00	740
	Amber			
60.	Bhow Sagar	152.1	152.1	40
61.	Bund Talab	8.5	8.5	40
62.	Kukas	68.00	68.00	950
63.	Ram Sagar	12.20	12.20	100
64.	Man Sagar	82.50	82.50	16.40
65.	Kaladara	-	-	Breached

APPENDIX IV (contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
	Jaipur			
66.	Man Sagar	165.5	164.5	1,640
	Ramgarh			
67.	Khard	270.0	270.0	2,700
68.	Jamawa Ramgarh	2,083.6	2,083.6	20,830
69.	Pantli	44.90	44.90	450
70.	Rayawala	59.44	59.44	590
71.	Ramyawala	6.30	6.30	63
72.	Bhuru Sagar	11.00	11.00	110
73.	Birasana	-	-	Breached
74.	Nimla Pucca Vier	9.72	9.72	90
75.	Sainthal	484.30	484.30	2,000
76.	Dantli	44.90	44.90	134
	Bassi			
77.	Gudha Nala	27.30	27.30	240
78.	Kheri	6.00	6.00	60
79.	Patau	183.50	183.50	1,464
80.	Jhajwar	23.53	23.53	180
81.	Lalgarh	14.30	14.30	140
82.	Kunthara	21.30	21.29	160
	Dausa			
83.	Haripura	17.74	17.74	113
84.	Namolao Bara Chota	7.50	7.50	87
85.	Gatolao	198.24	198.24	1,982
86.	Jhilmili	220.00	220.00	1,940
87.	Churas	58.00	58.00	588
88.	Bhankri	11.70	11.70	98
89.	Sinoli	204.77	204.77	1,632
90.	Mahasra	44.53	44.53	444
91.	Puparda	11.47	10.33	100
92.	Rampura	11.35	11.35	68
93.	Chandrana	112.00	112.00	1,437
	Sikrai			
94.	Madho Sagar	800.00	800.00	6,390
95.	Naharkhora	31.87	31.87	370

APPENDIX IV (concl'd.)

1	2	3	4	5
96.	Bhandri	161.0	147.50	1,180
97.	Marali Gude Bund	500.00	500.00	-
	Lalsot			
98.	Rahuwas	192.36	103.29	1,510
99.	Dhakham Sagar	39.83	39.83	384
	Baswa			
100.	Bandiyal	22.20	22.20	102
101.	Bijay Sagar	36.40	36.40	364
102.	Uproda	38.30	38.30	380
103.	Gudhamui	44.00	44.00	440
104.	Phapawan	5.85	5.85	58
	Bairath			
105.	Tanku	23.52	23.52	163
106.	Jaggari	8.23	8.23	80
107.	Bairath	42.51	42.51	425
108.	Chitoli	861.20	861.20	780
109.	Pondo	15.82	15.82	134
110.	Sikwali	8.23	8.23	-
111.	Bagawas	-	-	-
112.	Mamtori	14.57	14.47	-
	Sanganer			
113.	Neota	-	230.72	1,840
114.	Gulseer	-	-	-
115.	Chiroata	10.00	10.00	80
	Kotputli			
116.	Buchara	533.00	533.00	5,070

Source : Office of the Executive Engineer, Irrigation Department, Jaipur.

APPENDIX V

Irrigation by crops in Jaipur district

Year	Area irrigated by				Total (gross) irrigated area
	Food crops (other than sugarcane)	Sugarcane	Cotton	Others	
1965-66	1,98,627	664	60	21,223	2,20,574
1970-71	2,07,138	193	17	16,758	2,24,106
1971-72	2,12,720	130	36	17,349	2,30,235
1972-73	2,62,897	181	36	22,175	2,85,289
1973-74	2,29,857	277	21	20,011	2,50,166
1974-75	2,99,220	434	15	29,702	3,29,371
1975-76	2,47,434	361	5	19,435	2,67,235
1976-77	2,56,748	466	8	18,485	2,75,707

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

APPENDIX VI Area and Production of Crops in Jaipur district

(Area in '000 hectares
and production in '000 M. tonnes)

Year	Bajra		Jowar		Maize		Wheat		Barley		Gram		Other Kharif pulses	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1960-61	210	71	30	8	31	29	52	60	91	125	81	39	142	17
1965-66	260	108	34	Neg.	32	23	52	39	84	105	61	10	109	15
1970-71	305	207	44	20	27	25	81	120	103	181	86	107	136	33
1971-72	249	122	34	5	24	11	103	153	99	132	122	61	145	35
1972-73	284	154	30	6	25	12	95	142	90	122	60	39	125	22
1973-74	315	166	37	16	26	17	93	86	105	103	78	30	123	61
1974-75	228	66	27	Neg.	23	12	101	151	124	198	121	90	141	10
1975-76	184	76	25	1	19	29	100	162	138	211	134	111	133	40
1976-77	213	150	27	8	23	20	120	182	104	156	111	99	129	43

Neg. = Negligible.

APPENDIX VI (concl.)

Year	Tur		Other Rabi pulses		Sesamum		Rape & mustard		Linseed		Groundnut		Sugarcane	
	Area	Produc- tion	Area	Produc- tion	Area	Produc- tion	Area	Produc- tion	Area	Produc- tion	Area	Produc- tion	Area	Produc- tion
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
1960-61	3	1	1	Neg.	12	1	5	2	Neg.	Neg.	11	5	1	21
1965-66	Neg.	Neg.	1	Neg.	32	2	9	1	Neg.	Neg.	32	3	1	18
1970-71	Neg.	1	Neg.	Neg.	29	3	31	6	Neg.	Neg.	25	16	Neg.	15
1971-72	Neg.	2	1	Neg.	20	2	20	5	Neg.	Neg.	40	28	Neg.	16
1972-73	Neg.	1	Neg.	Neg.	21	1	10	5	Neg.	Neg.	39	14	Neg.	16
1973-74	Neg.	-	1	Neg.	15	2	12	3	1	Neg.	31	19	1	24
1974-75	1	Neg.	1	1	21	1	12	4	1	Neg.	46	25	1	29
1975-76	3	1	1	1	14	1	4	1	1	Neg.	41	21	1	24
1976-77	4	2	1	1	17	3	4	1	-	Neg.	34	22	1	36

Sources : (1) 19 years of *Agriculture Statistics, Rajasthan, 1956-57 to 1974-75*, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan, Jaipur, 1976, pp. 47 to 80 for Area and pp. 109 to 142 for production.

(2) *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, yearly volumes for 1976, 1977 & 1978.

Neg. = Negligible.

APPENDIX VII

Agricultural Machinery and Implements in use in Jaipur district

S.No.	Implements	1956	1961	1966	1972
(1)	Ploughs	1,41,674	1,58,826	1,58,365	2,43,562
	Wooden	1,41,538	1,58,317	1,56,933	
	Iron	136	509	1,432	
(2)	Carts	53,252	60,123	66,316	247
(3)	Sugarcane crushers	336	284	325	
	(i) Bullock-Driven	335	283	299	
	(ii) Power Driven	1	1	26	247
(4)	Oil Engines with pumping sets used for irrigation purposes	109	299	1,067	6,404
(5)	Electric pumps for irrigation purposes	90	180	1,459	11,330
(6)	Tractors	113	182	480	4,639
	(i) Government	6	15	27	4,639
	(ii) Private	107	167	453	
(7)	Ghanis	537	509	439	487
(8)	Persian wheels or Rahats	N.R.	470	792	1,241
(9)	Wheel walking Tractors or power tillers	N.R.	N.R.	69	4
(10)	Harrows & cultivators	N.R.	N.R.	267	N.R.
(11)	Seed Drills	N.R.	N.R.	29	N.R.
(12)	Threshers	N.R.	N.R.	40	N.R.
(13)	Rottary chaff cutters	N.R.	N.R.	1,682	N.R.
(14)	Sprayers and Dusters	N.R.	N.R.	242	362
(15)	Power Driven machines & Miscellaneous equipments	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	994

Source : *The Rajasthan Quinquennial Livestock Census Report 1956*, p. 13 and *Report on the Livestock Census of Rajasthan, 1961*, p. 33; 1966, pp. 90-91; 1972, p. 73.

N. R. = Not Reported.

APPENDIX VIII

Livestock Population in Jaipur district

(Number)

S No.	Livestock/Poultry	1956	1961	1966	1972
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Cattle	8,97,809	9,79,312	8,62,235	9,31,505
	Males over 3 years	2,95,421	3,35,051	3,18,356	3,18,507
	Breeding	832	787	661	585
	Working	2,89,749	3,30,700	3,13,493	3,14,011
	Others	4,840	3,564	4,202	3,911
	Females over 3 years	3,20,477	3,46,315	2,96,648	3,36,967
	In Milk	1,04,249	1,03,442	91,581	1,33,436
	Dry	1,79,478	2,02,548	1,83,305	1,79,515
	Others	36,750	40,325	21,762	24,016
	Young Stock (3 years and under)	2,81,911	2,97,946	2,47,231	2,76,031
2.	Buffaloes	3,07,366	3,77,533	3,90,603	4,64,535
	Males over 3 years	6,464	10,332	6,760	6,943
	Breeding	486	589	266	400
	Working	5,594	8,672	5,663	5,603
	Others	384	1,071	831	940
	Females over 3 years	1,58,186	1,95,675	1,94,039	2,54,681
	In Milk	82,590	1,01,479	1,02,000	1,29,294
	Dry	57,097	70,826	75,218	1,03,000
	Others	18,499	23,370	16,821	22,387
	Young Stock (3 years and under)	1,42,716	1,71,526	1,89,804	2,02,911
3.	Sheep	3,36,686	3,62,875	3,82,539	3,68,843
4.	Goats	5,31,397	4,80,959	6,68,525	7,26,169
5.	Horses and Ponies	3,198	2,591	3,967	2,214
6.	Mules	107	89	46	107
7.	Donkeys	16,101	16,293	12,581	12,939
8.	Camels	10,259	12,547	13,789	20,618

APPENDIX VIII (concl'd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
9. Pigs		9,513	10,166	10,869	18,415
Total Livestock		21,12,436	22,42,365	23,45,154	25,45,345
Poultry		22,274	26,453	49,056	52,918
Ducks		496	543	292	947
Fowls		21,707	25,726	48,761	51,971
Others		71	184	3	-

Source : *The Rajasthan Quinquennial Livestock Census Report, 1956*, pp. 6-12, and *Report on the Livestock Census of Rajasthan, 1961*, pp. 20-32; *1966*, pp. 48-90; *1972*, pp. 56-72.

APPENDIX IX
Attacks and Deaths from Animal Diseases in Jaipur district

Year	Haemorrhagic Septicaemia		Black Quarter		Foot and Mouth Disease		Anthrax	
	Out-breaks	Attacks	Out-breaks	Attacks	Out-breaks	Attacks	Out-breaks	Deaths
1970-71	-	-	4	65	2	12	5	18
1971-72	18	206	-	-	-	-	-	13
1972-73	9	120	1	2	-	-	-	-
1973-74	5	37	1	7	2	23	1	2
1974-75	4	840	1	8	5	762	-	-
1975-76	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
1976-77	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-

Year	C. C. P. P.		Sheep Pox		Rinderpest		Others	
	Out-breaks	Attacks	Out-breaks	Attacks	Out-breaks	Attacks	Out-breaks	Deaths
1970-71	-	-	-	-	7	694	1	900
1971-72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
1972-73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1973-74	-	-	-	-	1	50	-	-
1974-75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1975-76	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	210
1976-77	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	40

Source : Directorate of Animal Husbandry, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

CHAPTER V INDUSTRIES

OLD TIME INDUSTRIES

The area now included in Jaipur district formed a part of erstwhile Jaipur State. The city of Jaipur was noted throughout India and abroad for its skilled artisans and beauty of the work they turned out. Since the foundation of the city, the rulers took great interest and always encouraged arts and industries. The best known artists were called to the capital from all over the country. Gold enamelling for which Jaipur was famous was carried on by the descendants of Punjabi Sikhs who were brought to Amber by Maharaja Man Singh I.¹ Jaipur enjoyed a high reputation in industry and trade of jewellery. Rough and unpolished precious stones of all sorts were directly imported from the continent and cut and lightly polished and were sold throughout India and abroad.²

Due to constant war conditions in Rajasthan, craftsmen like iron-workers, gun workers and makers of gloves, came into prominence. These craftsmen settled at several important towns where their skill was needed and where it brought returns to them. Jaipur was one of the states which employed and patronised them. The industries of and making of swords, daggers and knives were well established in Jaipur. The *Dastur Komwar*³ gives several names of craftsmen of 1730-1753 A. D. of Jaipur, who were engaged in the production of articles useful for warfare. Ali Nizam Haidra-badi, Allah Buksh, Ilahi Buksh, Kallu and Momchanda were craftsmen who were incharge of the royal *Karkhanas* for manufacturing weapons. Most of these Muslim craftsmen were imported from outside so that they might be of some use to the State in encouraging skilled art in metal work⁴. The Jaipur jewellery and enamel work was of high order. Gumanimal and Thambandas were the eminent craftsmen of Jaipur of the late 18th century and were patronised by the State⁵. All kinds of

brasswares were supplied by brassworkers locally called *Thateras*. The articles were made of brass, copper, bell-metal and *Bharat*, a type of alloy. Engraving of ornamental brasswares, of which dishes were most popular, was widely practised in Jaipur city. These things were of fine workmanship and finish and were in great demand by foreign tourists¹.

Various accounts refer to a large number of workers who were engaged in construction of temples, palaces, forts and houses in towns. These edifices provided employment to a considerable number of skilled artisans and unskilled labour. Besides, this sort of work helped the growth of subsidiary industries such as stone carving, sculpturing, engraving and manufacturing of bricks, mortar and lime and quarrying stones. The Amber Palace bears testimony to the fact that these industries had attained a high standard of efficiency and maintained ancient guilding traditions to a great extent². The industry of stone and marble carving is one of the oldest industries of Jaipur. The stone used in it, was procured from Makrana. Jaipur had been exporting large numbers of stone statues of the Hindu and Jain Gods and had a market all over India. Carvings, portraits and busts prepared at Jaipur were highly esteemed everywhere in India and abroad. The work was carried on by artisans locally called *Silawats*³.

The leather industry i. e. curing and tanning of hides was carried on all over the State. The tanners who belonged to *Khatik* and *Chamar* castes were found everywhere. Their methods were old and implements crude⁴. Though no account is available to verify the demand for leather goods from common people, it may rightly be presumed that some of the articles made of leather were popular among the upper classes. The *Jamakharcha Bahis*⁵ of Jaipur of the 17th and 18th centuries indicate that saddles, bridles, scabbards of swords, covers of books and shoes made of leather were purchased for general use in the State. In an early stage, these things in crude forms were supplied by *Chamars* (leather-workers), but it seems that the *Skikligars* and *Myangars*, referred to in the 18th century records⁶, who had specialised themselves in preparing these

1. Ajmera, Jain, K.L. and Jain, J.L. : *The Jaipur Album*, 1935, Ch. XVIII, p. 3.

2. *ibid.*

3. *Dastur Komwar*, Vols. III and XXIII, pp. 1, 42, 315, 323, 341, V.S. 1787-1810, quoted by G. N. Sharma : *Social Life in Mediaeval Rajasthan*, 1965, p. 304.

4. Sharma, G.N. : *Social Life in Mediaeval Rajasthan*, 1965, p. 304.

5. *Dastur Komwar*, Vol. III, pp. 315, 345, 396, quoted by G.N. Sharma : *Social Life in Mediaeval Rajasthan*,

1. *Jaipur Album*, 1935, Ch. XVIII, p. 5.

2. Grown : *Indian Architecture* (Islamic period), Ch. XXII, pp. 126-128.

3. Ajmera, Jain, K.L. and Jain, J.L. : *Jaipur Album*, 1935, Ch. XVIII, p. 6.

4. *ibid.*, p. 4.

5. *Jamakharcha Bahis* for the 17th and 18th centuries (BA), File No. 12 Jd (BA), Rajasthan Archives, Bikaner.

6. *Dastur Komwar*, Vols. III and XXIII, pp. 315, 323, 341, V.S. 1787-1810 (BA), *Jamakharcha* (Jd) No. 43-44, *Ghoda-ra-saman*, File No. 12 (Jd), Rajasthan, Archives, Bikaner.

articles with skill, were the sole distributors. *Mochis* (shoe-makers), however, met the needs of the town-dwellers and the princes by preparing shoes. *Jaipur Album*¹ mentions that the tanners did not export the hides directly but sold in markets and *Hats* (purely temporary market at regular intervals) to cobblers and shoes makers who in turn used to export a large quantity of shoes to Kanpur and Agra while untanned hides were sent to Bombay. Jaipur shoes were well-known for their high finish, durability and softness.

Weaving, spinning, dyeing and printing of cloth were important handicrafts of the area since the mediaeval period. The instruments used were stereo-typed and old and the output generally coarse. The hand woven stuff called *Rezi* was used by the villagers for their garments and wrapper all the year round². Sanganer near Jaipur was famous for calicuts or calicos having floriated prints in variegated colours, of which were made veils for women and scarves for men. It also served for bed-covers and kerchiefs. Bagru was famous for dyed or printed chhrints³. During the first quarter of the 20th century, the weavers started the use of mill yarn which was mostly procured from Ahmedabad and Beawar. The industry supplied a subsidiary occupation and employed large number of females and children. According to M/s Jain and Jain⁴ the main varieties of cloth manufactured were plain white *Rezi*, *Kayam Khani*, *Kharwa* or red *Rezi*, *Dusturi*, *Nadirshahi*, etc.

Dyeing and stamping of cloth was of three types viz., plain dyeing, tie and dye work and stamping with block prints on cloth. Stamping of cloth was done with wood blocks which were engraved with various designs. Scarves, turbans and *Safas* were extensively printed in this style. Sanganeri print was famous throughout the country for its fastness and elegance, but due to scarcity of water and the migration of technical workers to Ahmedabad and other places, the industry suffered some setback in the beginning of the 20th century. The other centres of this industry were Jaipur city, Bagru, Jobner and Shahpura.

Pottery practised in the state was of three types, viz. ordinary clay pottery, Baswa pottery and Jaipur stone pottery. For Baswa pottery the clay was obtained locally and it was prepared in two colours i. e., red and black. Baswa vessels were very durable and of elegant form

1. *Jaipur Album*, 1935, Ch. XVIII, p. 4.

2. *ibid.*

3. Sharma, G.N.: *Social Life in Mediaeval Rajasthan*, 1965, Ch. XI, p. 303.

4. *Jaipur Album*, 1935, Ch. XVII, p. 4.

and shape. Stone pottery was first introduced into Jaipur by the School of Arts. It was prepared in two colours, white and blue, and used for ornamental and decorative purposes.

Lacquer work comprised of the manufacture of bedstead legs, toys, boxes and bangles. These articles were given the required shape over a lathe and for colours the amiline dyes were used.

Laces of pure gold and silver were largely manufactured in Jaipur and were highly valued for their colour and purity and had lasting character. It was a peculiar industry in Jaipur.

The manufacture of toys and other articles of sandal wood, ivory, horn and shell was carried on extensively in the city of Jaipur. The finished articles were fine and of a high standard, and were in great demand by lovers of curio and by foreign tourists.

COTTON PRESSES and GINNING FACTORY¹—The erstwhile Jaipur State established two cotton presses in 1882, one each at Mandawar and Jaipur. Later on, one ginning factory was established in Jaipur in 1911. In 1923, Rs. 80,000 were spent on the expansion of ginning factory in order to remove the grievances of merchants that owing to lack of facilities for ginning, their capital was locked-up for an unreasonable period. These state undertakings worked well upto 1929-30, but after that there had been abrupt ups and downs owing to the depressed conditions of the cotton market due to heavy stocks of cotton in Bombay and the mill strikes in that city. A new cotton press and ginning factory was started at Malpura on 12th February 1937 by M/s Chaturbhuj Piramal of Bagar².

During 1939-40, the losses in State cotton presses and ginning factory were accountable to the failure of monsoons³ during the last two years and the consequent famine conditions and fodder scarcity. The agriculturists took more to the cultivation of foodgrains and fodder than cotton. Other factors which contributed to the losses were the declaration of World War and the fall in prices of the Bengal cotton to which class of cotton the local variety belonged. However, the endeavours were made in the later years to improve the working of the concerns by means of curtailing unnecessary expenditure and bringing

1. *Reports on the Administration of Jaipur State*, volumes for the years 1928-29 to 1942-43.

2. *Report on the Administration of the Jaipur State*, 1936-37, p. 29.

3. *Report on the Administration of the Jaipur State*, 1939-40, p. 30.

them more on a business like basis. As these measures proved of no use, the cotton presses at Mandawar and Jaipur were closed down in 1941-42 and leased out¹ to Jaipur Metal Industries Ltd. Appendix I shows the working of these concerns from 1927-28 to 1939-40.

State's policy towards industrialisation (Pre-independence period)

With the object of stimulating trade and industry in the state, a new Department of Industry & Commerce in Jaipur State, headed by a Director was opened² from 1st July, 1939. The department commenced its activities by collecting various statistics and information regarding raw materials and industrial resources in the State. A survey of the existing industries and handicrafts in the state was also conducted. Negotiations for the establishment of a cotton spinning and weaving mill, a metal factory and an oil mill were also started and finalised. The then ruler of the Jaipur state also took a very keen interest in the development of trade and industries of Jaipur³. The ruler repeatedly called upon such Marwari Seths to invest their capital on mills and factories in Jaipur. The following rules were formulated to promote industrial development of the area :

- (i) Rules for the guidance of persons who intend to start industries in the Jaipur State;
- (ii) Rules regarding the establishment of cotton ginning and pressing factories;
- (iii) Rules regarding the levy of Royalty on major industries, cotton presses, ginning factories, flour mills and other miscellaneous industrial concerns;
- (iv) General Rules regarding concessions and facilities to be given to the prospective industrialists.

Jaipur Factories Act⁴ was enacted during the year 1930-31.

The Council of State sanctioned during 1940-41, the appointment of an Industrial Committee⁵ comprising of three official and three non-official members and Dr. W. Chowdhry as its convenor, to enquire and report on the nature of industries most suitable for Jaipur. Another

1. *Report on the Administration of the Jaipur State, 1941-42*, p. 46, and *Report on the Administration of Jaipur State, 1942-43*, pp. 50-51.
2. *Report on the Administration of the Jaipur State, 1938-39*, p. 35.
3. *ibid.*
4. *Report on the Administration of the Jaipur State, 1931-32*, p. 83.
5. *Report on the Administration of Jaipur State, 1940-41*, p. 63.

committee was constituted¹ to advise the government on the introduction of suitable industries in the various districts of the State.

Jaipur Companies Act was enacted in 1941 and the following joint-stock companies were registered during the year 1941-42²:

- (i) The Rajputana Corporation Ltd.;
- (ii) The Ganesh Paper Mart Co. Ltd.;
- (iii) The Jaipur Trading Co. Ltd.;
- (iv) The Rajputana Trading Co. Ltd.;
- (v) The Shekhawati Trading Co. Ltd.

In all, fifty-seven joint stock companies were registered during the year 1942-43, the important among these were:³ The Jaipur Glass and Potteries Works Ltd., Hosiery Factory, two Sugar Refining Factories, Maize Products Factory, Cotton Spinning & Weaving Mills, Woollen and Silk Textiles Factory, Birla Tent Factory, two Gas Plant Manufacturing concerns, two Bobbin Factories, Blanket Factory by M/s Modern Wool Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Zoraster & Co., three Cinema Houses, the Bank of Jaipur Ltd., the Bhagwati Bankers and Commission Agents Ltd., Agrawal Financier Ltd., and the Bullion Exchange Ltd.

Khadi Industry⁴ received great impetus during the course of the year 1942-43 and the product was in great demand in the markets of Bombay and Ahmedabad. All the necessary transport facilities were obtained for the industry.

The State paid special attention to the development of paper industry⁵ at Sanganer and Govindgarh. The *Kagzis* were encouraged to produce finer qualities of paper and all possible help to supply them the requisite raw materials such as waste paper, *Maida*, caustic soda, dyes etc. at Sanganer itself was undertaken in order to save this infant yet important industry⁶. Later on, the paper workers of Sanganer organised themselves into a co-operative society and the number of cottage units increased to 84 by the end of 1946-47.

With a view to encouraging the local *Gota Kinari* industry, the control of the Tar-Kashi Department was withdrawn as an experimental

1. *Report on the Administration of Jaipur State, 1940-41*, p. 63.
2. *Report on the Administration of Jaipur State, 1941-42*, pp. 45-46.
3. *Report on the Administration of Jaipur State, 1942-43*, p. 51.
4. *ibid.*
5. *ibid.*
6. *ibid.*, p. 52.

measure and the change was widely welcomed, both by the *Gota Kinari* merchants and the artisans.

In order to enquire into the causes of the decline of the famous Sanganeri dyeing and printing industry, a committee¹ under the chairmanship of Mr. K. K. Mukerjee, Principal of the School of Arts and Crafts was appointed to go into the problems and suggest remedial measures to help rehabilitation of the industry and its development on a yet bigger scale. Another committee² under the chairmanship of Prof. M. D. Chakravarty was also appointed to explore the avenues for the development of fine chemicals and pharmaceuticals industry at Jaipur.

During the year 1946-47, the Government sanctioned 427 factories, out of which 207 started functioning and 32 were under construction. Among the important industries were³ Man Industrial Corporation, Stone Wares and Sanitary Pipe Manufacturing Co., Maondia Oil Mills, Kamla Oil and Dal Mills, Hansa Chemical Pharmacy at Naraina and Mahesh Ice and Oil Mills at Phulera. The Jaipur Spinning and Weaving Mills started producing cotton yarn with 5,000 spindles. Oil mills with an annual crushing capacity of 10,250 maunds (382.53 metric tons) of oil seeds had been established.

Besides these large and medium size industries, several small scale industries came into existence. Of these, special mention may be made of 32 factories manufacturing carpets mostly for foreign markets and 7 factories producing hosiery goods. Some of the hosiery workers had organised themselves into a co-operative society with financial assistance from the State.⁴

Next to agriculture and live-stock industries, cottage industries were the most important, both in respect of the number of people employed and the value of output. Of these, hand weaving of cotton was the largest with 15,054 hand-loom widely scattered all over the state. Four demonstration parties were stationed in the four districts of the State. The itinerant staff of each party consisted of one Supervisor and four *Mistris*. These introduced fly-shuttle looms, cottage warping sets and other labour saving appliances alongwith new designs and fast dyes⁵.

For improving the breed of local sheep and thereby improving the quality of wool, one Sheep and Wool Improvement Officer and one Laboratory Officer were appointed during 1946-47 and necessary funds

1. *Report on the Administration of the Jaipur State, 1942-43*, p. 52.

2. *ibid.*

3. *Report on the Administration of the Jaipur State, 1946-47*, p. 191.

4. *ibid.*

5. *ibid.*, p. 192.

were sanctioned for starting Sheep Breeding Farm, Wool Testing Laboratory and Wool Grading and Marketing Organisation. Local wool was purchased by the carpet factories the number of which increased from 5 in 1944 to over 30 in 1946-47. Weaving of blankets for local sales was also done in a couple of factories and the technical assistance was given to them by the Department¹.

Vocational Training²

The Jaipur State established one Government Cottage Industries Institute in May 1946. Thirty-two ex-servicemen and thirteen civilian students were imparted training in cotton weaving, wool weaving, dyeing and calico printing, tailoring and manufacture of agricultural tools and implements. Under the Rural Development Scheme, a training centre was started at Thoi to train the artisans in hand spinning and weaving.

In 1945, four persons were sent for training to the Cottage Industries Institute, Patna, five students were sent in 1947 to Bombay, Kanpur, Fatchpur and Bhiwani for training in textile manufacture, textile chemistry, tanning and manufacture of foot-wear and leather goods.

Marketing

To help the local handicrafts in selling their products in profitable markets, a Marketing Organisation was started by the State in June 1946 under the name of Jaipur Crafts. The objects of the Institute³ were:

- (i) To standardise the specifications and designs of the various products of cottage industries;
- (ii) To fix reasonable selling prices that would ensure adequate wages to workers; and
- (iii) To secure, thereby, profitable markets for manufactured goods both in India and outside.

MINING

Mining has been one of the old time industries of the district. In the beginning the work was limited to stone quarrying as is evident from the fact that huge palatial buildings and temples etc. were constructed with the help of locally available stone. Gradually, the occurrences of economic minerals came to light and efforts were made to exploit them. Jaipur district is fortunate enough for being endowed with potential

1. *Report on the Administration of the Jaipur State, 1946-47*, p. 192.

2. *ibid.*, p. 193.

3. *ibid.*, pp. 193-194.

deposits of a variety of minerals¹. While it is not so important in respect of metallic minerals, it has good deposits of non-metallic minerals and building stones.

Among the important minerals found in the district² are iron-ore, silica sand, soapstone, limestone, building stone, marble and white clay, dolomite, china clay, quartz, felspar and sand. Investigations recently conducted have also proved deposits of copper near Achrol area. The mineral deposits worked in the district, contributed revenue of about Rs. 24.34 lakhs in the year 1976-77. The principal mineral resources of the district are as described in the following paragraphs³ :

CHINA CLAY—Finest varieties of China clay occur at Buchara and Torda, with reserves of 0.712 million tonnes, upto a depth of 10 metres. In the year 1976, about 21,097 tonnes of China clay was extracted in the district. Details of China clay mines and quality extracted at different places in the district are :

- (i) Buchara : China clay is located on the east of Buchara. The clay-bed derived from the Kaolinised felspar of pegmatite appears to be about 5 metres thick. Reserves are estimated to be about 1.12 lakh tonnes. The clay is generally white in colour, fairly plastic, the water of plasticity being 33.82 per cent. Blended with high grade clay, this may be used in manufacture of stone and china ware.
- (ii) Fatehpura : A small clay pocket has been noted about 2 kms. west of Fatehpura. This clay is white, with 61 per cent clay matter and its water of plasticity is 33.82 per cent.
- (iii) Khelno : This place is located about 7 kms. south-east of Buchara. The clay is plastic and white, with yellow, brown and pink shades.
- (iv) Rasna : A bed of Kaolin of 18 to 20 metres thickness occurs on the ridge of the Alwar quartzite about 2 kms. south-east of Rasna. The clay is white, but impure. On washing, this yields high grade clay.
- (v) Sanpura : This place is located on a ridge about 3 kms. east of Tatera. The pegmatites intruding the Ajabgarh quartzites have been kaolinised to various degrees, yielding discontinuous clay pockets, numbering about 32, over a strike length

1. *Industrial Potential Survey of Jaipur District*, Rajasthan State Industrial and Mineral Development Corporation Ltd., 1973, p. 18.

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

3. Source : as above.

of 4 kms. The clay is plastic and white but with ferruginous stains.

- (vi) Torda : It is located about 1 km. south-east of Torda. The average thickness of the clay band is about 5 metres. Reserves are said to be more than 6 lakh tonnes. The clay is white with occasional limonitic stains. The water of plasticity is 33.44 per cent.

IRON-ORE—The iron-ore deposits in the district are mainly located at Morija, Rampura, Naila, Raipur, Maonda, Bhagawas, Tateri and Bania-ka-Bas. Detailed investigations for iron-ore at Neemla, about 60 kms. from Dausa, and at Morija-Banol about 5 kms. from Chomu-Samod railway station were carried out by the State Department of Mines and Geology in 1965, and total reserves of about 5.42 million tonnes of ore containing average 60 per cent ferrous ranging between 58 to 68 per cent, had been proved. Besides, the deposits near Bhagawas in Bairath tahsil have also been found with estimated reserves of 5 million tonnes. This brings the total iron ore reserves in the district to about 10.42 million tonnes.¹ These deposits being at a long distance from steel plants in the country, have great handicap to stand in competition with the high grade iron-ore mines in other States such as Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Goa etc. Earlier, this ore was exported to Japan and other countries, but the highly competitive world market prices in the last few years reduced the export and led to discouraging its production. During the year 1974, the production of iron-ore in the district was recorded as 1,300 tonnes and in 1975 it was 636 tonnes only. Thereafter the production stopped.

LIMESTONE—A number of occurrences of limestone deposits have been located in the district. Bands of grey to whitish and fine to coarse crystalline cement grade limestone occur near Kotputli. This limestone belt extends over a strike length of 6.5 kms. with an average width of 0.4 km. These deposits have been worked out at about 586 million tonnes and at Maonda about 101 million tonnes. The crystalline white lime stone is used for chips making, stone cutting and polishing. The Jamwa Ramgarh tahsil also has large deposits of limestone where about 25 leases have been given for extraction of limestone. The main deposits of limestone are located around Rajpur, Rampur, Rainala, Raisala, Ghati, Mohammedpura, Dagotha and Kalajpura where the content is between 10.8 to 19.5 per cent. Limestone of these areas is mostly used for burning. There are about 200 lime kilns in and around Jaipur. The limestone of Jamwa Ramgarh fulfils the requirements of

1. Source : Office of the Director, Mines and Geology, Rajasthan, Udaipur.

Jaipur, Bharatpur and Tonk districts. It is also transported to Uttar Pradesh and Haryana. The total production of limestone in the district during the year 1976 was 2.42 lakh tonnes valued at Rs. 21.44 lakhs¹.

SILICA SAND—Jaipur district occupies the top position in the production of silica sand in the State. Three distinct belts of silica sand deposits occur in the district. The first one extends from Chomu to Jamwa Ramgarh, the second from Manota-Palri to Raisala upto Guman, pura and Banskhoh deposit, and third is of Kundel and Selodra area. The Banskhoh deposit being the richest one where silica sand is found as friable bands in felspathic quartzites and arkose of the Alwar Group. This silica sand contains high percentage of SiO_2 . First grade silica sand contains 99.5 per cent SiO_2 and is used for manufacture of high quality glass. The silica sand upto 95 per cent SiO_2 , is used for manufacturing of glass and silica sand upto 70 per cent content of SiO_2 is used for foundry purposes. 3.6 million tonnes of reserves of silica sand have been estimated in Chittori, Banskhoh, Nimora, Khor and Jhir areas. In Chittori and Khor mines of Banskhoh and Samod mines of Chomu, silica contains more of alumina, ferrogeneous and micaceous impurities respectively; consequently, there is difficulty in putting it to industrial use. The production of silica sand during 1976 was about 43,000 tonnes valued at Rs. 8.75 lakhs.

SOAPSTONE—Soapstone is the hydrated silicate of calcium and magnesium. It is used in manufacturing of D. D. T., pesticides, cosmetics, etc., and also in textiles and paper industry. In Jaipur district, the soapstone found at Dogetha-Jharna in Jamwa Ramgarh tahsil is said to be of the best quality as is white and contains no free silica. It is compact in nature and generally yields large blocks for making bricks. Here the soapstone occurs as lenses and pockets in the Raialo dolomites. The other occurrences are found at Kalajpuri, Bandra, Bari, Pilwa, Raiwala in Jamwa Ramgarh tahsil, Khawa Raoj (Dausa), Geejgarh (Bandikui) and Bhuj in Bairath tahsil. The reserves of soap stone in the district have been established to the order of 3.4 million tonnes. About 32,000 tonnes of soapstone was extracted during the year 1976 carrying a value of Rs. 26.35 lakhs. There are presently two grinding plants installed in Jaipur district, located at Dausa and Jaipur. Some quantity of the pulverised material is used in the D. D. T. and pesticides manufacture in the district, while the bulk quantity of the powder is sent to other cosmetic, paper and textile units all over India as it is not used in the area. It is also exported in large quantity.

1. Source : Office of the Director, Mines and Geology, Rajasthan, Udaipur.

DOLOMITE¹—61 per cent* of the total production of dolomite in the State comes from Jaipur district. Dolomite in huge reserves is available from Jhiri, Dhani Nigran, Jaisingpura, Kalwar and Baldeogarh areas. But these areas being a little away from rail head, commercial utilisation is difficult due to high cost of road transport to industries in Delhi region. Dolomite deposits have been prospected by the Department of Mines and Geology in Bhainslana areas which are held under mining leases. Besides, dolomite deposits are also located at Kalajpuri, Sankotra, Raisala, Newar and Ghati areas of the district. These, however, need proper delineation along the limestone formations and assessment for commercial utilisation. While its use is increasing as a flux and refractory material, there is good scope of development of the proved deposits. About 13,000 tonnes of dolomite was extracted during the year 1976.

COPPER²—Geological investigations have revealed promising area of copper mineralisation such as Gol-Badshahpur, Dhaura and Ghati-Godyana. The copper mineralisation in Gol-Badshahpur area was prospected by the Department of Mines and Geology in the year 1969-70. Further exploration by diamond drilling was carried out by the Geological Survey of India and ore zones of 1 to 2.5 metres width, analysing 1.6 per cent values with at least 300 metres of depth persistence of mineralisation, has so far been indicated by drill holes.

MARBLE³—Marble is available at Bhainslana (Kotputli), Panchpalnari (Bairath), Neemla and Srigopalpura. This marble is dark grey, banded (stripped), hard and homogenous. However, on account of the processing facilities not being available at these places, the marble is brought to Jaipur where its cutting and polishing is done. Some quantity of marble is sent to Makrana for cutting and polishing. The production of marble has suffered a set back in the last few years i. e. from 1968 to 1971 and thereafter it has been rising.

BUILDING STONE⁴—Jaipur district is deficient in the matter of building stone. It has, however, several areas where building stones are found. These mines are located around Jaipur City, Dausa and Achrol where they are crushed and the product utilised for building construction purposes. The mines of Bhankhri (Dausa) have appreciable quantities of slabs for use as dimensional stones.

1. Source : Office of the Director, Mines and Geology, Rajasthan, Udaipur.

* However, it is nearly 50% as per Geological Survey of India.

2. Source : as above.

3. Source : as above.

4. Source : as above.

QUARTZ AND FELSPAR¹—Quartz and felspar deposits of Jaipur region have recently been developed for commercial utilisation in ceramic industries of the adjacent states. Quartz deposits are located at Bhonawas in Kotputli tahsil, Bidara in Bairath tahsil, Guata, Chop, Rainala in Jamwa Ramgarh tahsil and Bhawata in Amber tahsil. The quartz occurs in pegmatitic veins, quartz veins as by-product from felspar mines.

Minor occurrences of felspar are located at Mundoti in Dudu area and Sakum in Mozamabad area. These deposits are not of much potential.

CALCITE²—Calcite mineral occurrences are located at Bhoniawas in Kotputli tahsil, Lobimawas in Bairath tahsil and at Rahlana and Shivpura. The occurrences are in the form of veins and pockets.

MICA³—Mica deposits of the district are located at Dogra, Dudu, Madhorajpura and Firava in Phagi area. The mineral occurs in pegmatitic veins in association with other minerals such as beryl felspar etc.

GARNET⁴—Minor occurrences of abrasive variety of garnet have been located near Tikal and Bagrino-ki-dhani in Phagi tahsil. The mineral is found in garnetiferous mica schist.

OCHRE⁵—Minor occurrences of ochre are located at Dada in Jamwa Ramgarh tahsil and Girosha in Sikrai tahsil of the district. Ochre of Dada area is of yellow colour and that of Girosha area of red colour. The deposits occur as small concentrated pockets.

The details about the production of major and minor minerals and mining leases have been given in Appendices II and II (a).

POWER

Electrification of Jaipur began during the thirties when the then Jaipur Government sanctioned the installation of electric lights⁶ within the city of Jaipur in place of gas-lights. The electrification of Jaipur City imparted additional charm to the architectural beauty of the capital. Besides, the main streets of the city, excellent arrangements had been made for lighting the important suburbs. During 1941-42, 44,59,561 Kwh. of electricity was generated⁷. The electric energy both for power

and lighting purposes was generated by the local power stations equipped with diesel commuting sets of 2,750 K.W. During 1946-47, the Jaipur Government placed orders for purchase of two Turbo-Alternator generating sets to replace the existing plants. In 1947, two steam-turbo generating sets of 2.5 M.W. and 3 M.W. capacity each were installed along with boilers. During the same year, the electricity generated and sold was 7.575 million Kwh. and 6.278 million Kwh, respectively¹.

After the merger of the erstwhile Jaipur State into the State of Rajasthan, the Jaipur Power Houses were transferred to the charge of the newly created Electrical and Mechanical Department. During the year 1950-51, two more steam turbo-generating sets of 2.5 M.W. and boilers were installed at Jaipur Power House. As the original distribution lines of Jaipur were designed for 600 K.W. and the load increased to 3,000 K.W. by the end of March, 1951, the lines switches etc. were altered². Total connections³ in Jaipur City increased to 15,151 by the close of 1952-53. On 1st July 1957, the Rajasthan State Electricity Board was constituted for promoting the co-ordinated development of generation, distribution and supply of electricity within the State and the Jaipur Power Houses were transferred to the Board. Later on, 5 M.W. steam set was also added in 1961. During 1962-63, Jaipur was linked to Chambal Power Project on the completion of 132 KV Sawai Madhopur-Jaipur Transmission lines and three Grid Sub-stations were also established⁴.

Present system of power supply⁵ in the district consists of Inter-State partnership Hydel Power from Bhakra Nangal and Chambal complexes, the thermal power projects and Rajasthan Atomic Power Project, besides, two power houses located at Jaipur namely, Old Power House and Nallah Power House. Thus the power supply is from complex system of Hydel, Thermal and Atomic. The two power stations located in Jaipur together have the installed capacity of 15.5 M.W. steam power and 1.5 M.W. diesel power. The generating capacity of these Power Houses is utilised in emergency and these act as a stand-by. The generation and supply of electricity made by the two power stations during the period 1972-73 to 1976-77 are given in the following table⁶:

1. *Report on the Administration of the Jaipur State, 1946-47*, p. 201.
2. *Report on the Administration of Rajasthan, 1951-52*, p. 60.
3. *Report on the Administration of Rajasthan, 1952-53*, p. 58.
4. *Report on the Administration of Rajasthan, 1962-63*, p. 119.
5. Source : Office of the Chief Engineer, Rajasthan State Electricity Board, Jaipur.
6. Source : as above.

1. Source : Office of the Director, Mines and Geology, Rajasthan, Udaipur.
2. Source : as above.
3. Source : as above.
4. Source : as above.
5. Source : as above.
6. Ajmera, Jain, K.L. and Jain, J.L.: *Jaipur Album*, 1935, Ch. IX, p. 4.
7. *Reports on the Administration of the Jaipur State*, volumes for 1941-42 and 1942-43.

(In million Kwh.)

Year	Generation of Electricity	Supply of Electricity
1972-73	8.912	7.600
1973-74	4.529	3.937
1974-75	0.922	0.515
1975-76	0.402	0.037
1976-77	0.983	0.767

The power supply is made round the clock in the district. The mode of the receipt of power from Inter-State Partnership Projects is the extra-high-tension lines which are as under¹ :

- (i) 220 KV D/C line from Rajasthan Atomic Power Projects to Jaipur via Kota.
- (ii) 220 KV Hissar-Khetri-Jaipur.
- (iii) 220 KV Badarpur-Jaipur.
- (iv) 132 KV line from Gandhi Sagar to Kota, Sawai Madhopur, Jaipur.

These lines are being utilised to evacuate power from the generating stations/Inter-State Partnership Projects. Power received at Jaipur is being fed to various areas of the Jaipur district through following transmission lines² :

- (i) 132 KV line from Jaipur to Phulera.
- (ii) 132 KV line from Jaipur to Ratangarh feeding Chomu area through 132 KV GSS at Chomu.

The other areas are being fed by sub-transmission lines of 33 KV and 11 KV emanating from grid sub-stations of Jaipur, Chomu and Phulera. Kotputli area is being fed power from Alwar GSS through a 33 KV line from Alwar to Kotputli.³

The present system of power supply has been functioning⁴ since 1962 when power from Chambal-Hydel Station was received in Jaipur through 132 KV line from Gandhi Sagar to Jaipur via Kota-Sawai Madhopur. Power supply from Bhakra system was arranged in 1965 through a 132 KV line from Hissar to Rajgarh-Ratangarh-Jaipur. Thereafter Jaipur was connected to Hissar through a 220 KV line via Khetri in 1969, and to Rajasthan Atomic Power Station via Kota through a

1. Source : Office of the Chief Engineer, Rajasthan State Electricity Board, Jaipur.
2. Source : as above.
3. Source : as above.
4. Source : as above.

220 KV line in 1971 and Badarpur Power Station in 1975¹. It may, however, be mentioned that the power being received through this system is not only to meet the needs of Jaipur district but also to meet the needs of various areas of Rajasthan State. The sale of electricity in Jaipur district increased from 258,765 M.Kwh. during 1975-76 to 309,162 M.Kwh. during the year 1976-77. In other words, electricity sales in Jaipur district increased by 19.5 per cent during 1976-77 over the previous year². 1,52,079 consumers were served by power and electricity facilities during the year 1976-77 as against 1,37,992 consumers during the preceding year³ recording an increase of 10.20 per cent. Connected load to the industrial sector of the district decreased⁴ from 92,842 KW in 1975-76 to 91,503 KW during the year 1976-77.

Rural Electrification

The pace of rural electrification in the district has been very slow till the end of March 1969. A total number of 354 villages and 5,534 wells were electrified at the end of March 1969. The progress thereafter has been as indicated in the following table⁵ :

As on	No. of wells electrified	No. of villages electrified	Percentage of electrified villages
March 31, 1969	5,534	354	13.19
March 31, 1970	7,714	358	13.34
March 31, 1971	10,481	432	16.10
March 31, 1972	14,599	537	20.02
March 31, 1973	18,466	634	23.63
March 31, 1974	19,732	768	29.32
March 31, 1975	21,410	828	31.77
March 31, 1976	22,212	878	33.63
March 31, 1977	23,982	990	35.44

Rural electrification schemes sanctioned in the district till March 31, 1976 are given in the following table⁶ :

1. Source : Office of the Chief Engineer, Rajasthan State Electricity Board, Jaipur.
2. *Power Statistics, 1976-77*, pp. 75-76.
3. *ibid.*, pp. 107-108.
4. *ibid.*, pp. 128-129.
5. *Credit Plan for District Jaipur, 1977*, pp. 38-39 and *Power Statistics, 1976-77*, p. 144.
6. *Power Statistics, 1976-77*, pp. 153-157.

S. No.	Name of the Scheme	REC Loan (Rs. in lakhs)	Date of sanction	Targets for electrification (No.)		
				Wells	Villages	Industrial
1.	Eleven Tahsils of Jaipur	76.530	5.6.1970	2,185	117	219
2.	Panchayat Samitis					
	Govindgarh & Shahpura	38.005	16.7.1971	850	53	120
3.	Baswa-Sikrai-Dausa tahsils	42.525	15.11.1973	1,000	60	120
4.	Jamwa Ramgarh	53.587	2.3.1974	1,245	60	107
5.	Bairath Tahsil	19.364	Jan. 1977	300	27	Nil
6.	Bassi Tahsil	37.917	March 1977	423	44	39
7.	Lalsot Tahsil	53.121	27.2.1975	750	62	40
8.	68 villages in Dausa Tahsil	50.776	9.12.1975	570	68	80
9.	Jhotwara	13.501	31.12.1975	153	15	Nil
10.	Kotputli	120.435	—	2,226	123	Nil
11.	Dudu	42.881	Feb. 1977	320	66	30
12.	Bassi	3.275	March 1977	70	7	Nil

List of electrified villages in different tahsils of Jaipur district are given in Appendix III.

INDUSTRIAL ESTATES AND AREAS

In order to provide infra-structure facilities, the erstwhile Jaipur government sanctioned the reservation of five areas of land for the industries namely, three areas near Jaipur and Jaipur West Stations and another behind the Residency for large scale industries and two areas in Fateh Tiba and Bani Park for small scale industries.¹

After the formation of Rajasthan, large areas of land have been set apart at selected places in Jaipur by the State Government. The work relating to development of industrial estates and industrial areas had been undertaken by the Directorate of Industries upto 1969 but after the establishment of Rajasthan State Industrial and Mineral Development Corporation, the work was transferred to it. Land in industrial areas is allotted to industrial units on lease basis for a period of 99 years on payment of development charges, which are fixed at Rs. 10.00 per square

1. *Report on the Administration of Jaipur State, 1946-47, p. 193.*

metre payable in six years after a moratorium of two years. The annual rent charged is as follows¹ :

- (i) In towns with a population of 3 lakhs and above Rs. 50 per 4,000 sq. metres
- (ii) In towns with a population of 10,000 and below 3 lakhs Rs. 30 per 4,000 sq. metres
- (iii) In towns with population of less than 10,000 Rs. 15 per 4,000 sq. metres

There are at present one industrial estate and five industrial areas viz. Industrial Estate, Jaipur South (22 Godown), Malviya Industrial Area, Vishwakarma Industrial Area, Jhotwara Industrial Area, Sudarshanpura Industrial Area and Kanakpura Industrial Area. Vishwakarma, Kanakpura and Malviya Industrial Areas are run by Rajasthan State Industrial and Mineral Development Corporation. Vishwakarma Industrial Area was established on 25th February, 1970 and Malviya Industrial Area on 24th February, 1973. The remaining two industrial areas are run by the Directorate of Industries. Industrial area at Sudarshanpura and Jaipur South (22 Godown) Industrial Estate are well developed. Since Jhotwara Industrial Area has a large number of vacant plots, there is plenty of scope for industrial development in the immediate future. A detailed description of these industrial areas is given in the following paragraphs.

Industrial Estate, Jaipur South

The Industrial Estate at Jaipur South, more commonly known as '22 Godown Estate', was the first to be started in the district and set up by the State Government in 1959, wherein built-up factory sheds have been allotted to units since 1960 on rent or on hire purchase basis at nominal rates². Subsequently in 1966, as part of the expansion programme, land was acquired and developed. It was carved out into 94 plots, and 64 sheds. The details regarding sheds/plots constructed and allotted and number of units functioning are indicated below³:

Sheds/plots	No. of sheds/plots provided	No. of sheds/plots allotted	No. of allotted units	No. of units functioning
1. Built up Factory sheds (3 types)	64	64	50	40
2. Developed plots	94	94	59	19

1. Source : Office of the Rajasthan State Industrial and Mineral Development Corporation, Jaipur.

2. *Industrial Potential Survey of Jaipur District, 1973, p. 12.*

3. Source : Office of the Rajasthan State Industrial and Mineral Development Corporation, Jaipur.

The types of sheds constructed and the rent charged for each type of shed is as follows¹ :

Type of shed	No. of sheds	Rent per month (Rupees)
A	18	163.00
B	14	104.00
C	32	88.00

The Government has also made available essential services such as Industrial Extension Centres, managed by the S. I. S. I. (Small Industries Service Institute), Raw Material Depot, post office, banks, canteen, power, water facility through overhead tanks, railway siding and a common facility centre. The administrative office of the Manager, Industrial Estate is located there. The industrial units have also formed an association which looks after the interest of its members.

Jhotwara Industrial Area

Jhotwara Industrial Area in Jaipur is the oldest industrial area in the district. The land measuring 700 acres (283.5 hectares) was acquired in 1960 and carved out into 206 plots, all of which have already been allotted². However, some of the already allotted plots had fallen vacant since the allottees had failed to comply with the stipulation that the building construction should start within six months and factory should start production within three years from the date of allotment. The plots thus fallen vacant are being re-allotted to other applicant industrial units. So far 142 units have set-up their factories of which 82 units have commenced functioning. Nearly 70 units are in the preparatory stage of production³.

The lines for power connection have been laid; roads with black top have been constructed. Water too is available, though not in abundance. The other facilities, such as drainage, sewage, disposal of affluent, post office, common facilities centre are not provided in the area.

The Rajasthan State Industrial and Mineral Development Corporation constructed shops here with residential flats⁴.

Vishwakarma Industrial Area

It is situated at a distance of 8 kms. from Jaipur on Jaipur-Bikaner National Highway No. 11. It occupies an area of 1,075.536 acres of

1. Source : Office of the Rajasthan State Industrial and Mineral Development Corporation, Jaipur.
2. Source : Office of the Director of Industries, Rajasthan, Jaipur.
3. Source : as above.
4. Source : Office of the Rajasthan State Industrial and Mineral Development Corporation, Jaipur.

land which has been transferred on long lease to Rajasthan State Industrial and Mineral Development Corporation Ltd. by the Government of Rajasthan¹. Out of the total area, 926.25 acres has been developed by the Corporation at a cost of Rs. 18.50 lakhs upto April, 1972, including Rs. 10.65 lakhs spent on the arrangement of water and power supply etc. The developed land has been converted into 705 plots varying from 2,000 to 10,000 sq. metres of which 460 plots have been allotted to the new entrepreneurs on 99 years' lease on nominal yearly rent of Rs. 50.00 per 4,000 sq. metres of land or part thereof. Besides this, the entrepreneurs were also required to pay Rs. 1.30 per sq. metre as development charges to be paid in four equal instalments commencing from the third year of allotment². An area of 164.80 acres has been left open for various essential services such as electric sub-station, bank, post office, dispensary, telephone exchange, water supply, shops-cum-residences and greenery etc. The total length of roads constructed in the area is 15.10 kms³.

The Corporation has also constructed 146 sheds and 26 shops-cum-residential flats at a cost of Rs. 107.03 lakhs. The rate of rent of shed is fixed on the rent assessment basis after taking into consideration the amount of construction cost and over-head charges. Rent is calculated at 16 per cent of the total cost of shed and this rate of rent differs from shed to shed. 120 sheds had been allotted to industrial units upto the end of 1976-77⁴.

For electrification of the area, the money was advanced to the Rajasthan State Electricity Board which, in turn, made adequate arrangements for the supply of power. The Corporation has its own water supply scheme in the area and water is supplied to all the industrial units by the Corporation.

Malviya Industrial Area

The Rajasthan State Industrial and Mineral Development Corporation Ltd. is developing the area in the vicinity of Malviya Regional Engineering College, Jaipur. About 110.00 acres of land has been acquired for this area, 32 plots have been allotted. The Corporation has constructed 24 sheds also at the cost of Rs. 43.57 lakhs of which 10 had been allotted till the end of 1976-77⁵.

In view of the development of electronics industry one plot of 10

1. Source : Office of the Rajasthan State Industrial and Mineral Development Corporation, Jaipur.
2. Source : as above.
3. Source : as above.
4. Source : as above.
5. Source : as above.

acres (4.05 hectares) has been reserved for electronic estate¹. It was proposed to develop an Electronics Industries Complex there in collaboration with the Small Industries Research and Development Organisation (SIRDO), a division of the Birla Institute of Scientific Research. The Complex endeavours to encourage and assist technical entrepreneurs in establishing small scale electronics industries. A few units have come up in the field of electronics; the important among these are a factory established by Birlas, a unit by Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation and a Television Factory established by Rajasthan State Industrial and Mineral Development Corporation Ltd. One Test and Development Centre has also been established by the RIMDC.

The RIMDC has spent Rs. 22.09 lakhs on providing common facility centre and other facilities such as canteen, Railway and transport goods' sheds, bank and post office, Industrial Training Centre, Industrial Library, Export-Import Cell, godowns etc. Each applicant of the industrial plot in the industrial area has to pay lease fee at Rs. 45 per 4,000 sq. metres and security money at 50 paise per sq. metre which is refunded to the unit after it goes into production².

Sudarshanpura Industrial Area

Besides developing industrial areas departmentally, the government has also made provision for establishment of industrial areas by private agencies. A Co-operative Society was formed in 1961 by the industrial units for development of the area. 48 plots were developed by the Society but only 3 units were set up. The government took over the area in April 1970 and developed further plots. It is presently administered by the Directorate of Industries of the State Government³.

This area is located near Industrial Estate, Jaipur South Railway Station. It spreads over 36 acres (14.58 hectares) of land with 93 plots developed⁴. All the plots have been allotted to 77 units of which 22 units have already started functioning. The department incurred an expenditure of Rs. 7.30 lakhs on the development of this Industrial Area⁵.

Kanakpura Industrial Area

The Rajasthan State Industrial and Mineral Development Corporation is developing rural industrial areas. Kanakpura is one of them. It

1. Source : Office of the Rajasthan State Industrial and Mineral Development Corporation, Jaipur.
2. Source : Office of the Director of Industries, Rajasthan, Jaipur.
3. Source : as above. Since transferred to RIICO.
4. Source : as above.
5. Source : Office of the Director of Industries, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

is near Kanakpura Railway Station. About 50.06 acres of land has been acquired for this area. No shed was constructed upto 1977 hence no money has been spent on construction. However, one plot has been allotted upto 31st March, 1977 to M/s Anil Steel and Industries Limited¹.

INDUSTRIES AND MANUFACTURES

Jaipur district has made considerable progress in the development of industries during the last 15 years. There is a large concentration of industries, both large as well as the small scale units. A list of registered factories in Jaipur district has been given in Appendix IV. The existing industrial and manufacture structure in the district is discussed in the following paragraphs.

Large and Medium Scale Units

ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES—Engineering industries constitute more than two-third the total number of large and medium scale industries in the district. The major items of production are ball-bearing, transmission towers, steel sections, T.V. sets, forgings, water meters, wire cloth, spinning accessories, piston rings, steel clips, band saw blades, knitting needles, carbon alloys, carbon steel ingots, rolled brass and copper strips sheets.

NATIONAL ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES LIMITED²—This first and the largest ball bearing manufacturing unit in India and South East Asia, was established in 1946 at Jaipur under the name of National Bearing Company Ltd., with a modest initial production of 32,000 bearings per month in 19 sizes. It is now producing 8,00,000 bearings per month in about 250 sizes. The factory has opened many more units for manufacture of other vital industrial items like roller bearing axle boxes for railway rolling stock, steel balls and spindle inserts etc. The name of the Company was changed in 1958 as National Engineering Industries.

The company has assisted the Indian Railways in saving considerable amount of foreign exchange. At present, about 3,50,000 roller bearing axle boxes are running all over the country.

Tapered Roller Bearing Plant, set up with American collaboration, started production in 1968. It manufactures about 1,00,000 tapered roller bearings per month in about 50 sizes.

The company has launched a highly ambitious project to manufacture large diameter bearings of vital need to run the country's steel

1. Source : Rajasthan State Industrial and Mineral Development Corporation Ltd. Jaipur.
2. Source : Office of National Engineering Industries Ltd., Jaipur.

plants, rolling mills and bulldozers etc. At present, its products are used by the vital industries in automobiles, tractors, motor cycles, scooters, electric fans, machine tools, wagons and coach building, rickshaws and bicycles etc.

Its investment in the year 1976-77 was Rs. 60 lakhs. It gave employment to 2,800 workers and 600 persons were working on its staff during that year.

KAMANI ENGINEERING CORPORATION LTD.¹—It was established in the year 1967 with head office at Kurla, Bombay. The fixed assets of the Company as on 31st March, 1977 were of the value of Rs. 318.70 lakhs. The subscribed and paid up capital of the Company amounted to Rs. 170.56 lakhs. The plant of the company includes one electronically-controlled Tower Testing Bed, which is the only one of its kind in whole of the country. The main raw material includes steel and zinc which are obtained through agencies like Steel Authority of India Ltd., Tata Iron & Steel Company, Hindustan Zinc Ltd. and Mineral and Metals Trading Corporation. The source of power is Rajasthan State Electricity Board. The raw materials and power used by the company during the period 1972-73 to 1976-77 were as shown in the following table :

Year	Raw materials used (tonnes)	Power used (units)
1972-73	21,065	8,67,061
1973-74	8,945	12,42,473
1974-75	18,204	10,97,920
1975-76	16,816	9,31,284
1976-77	17,470	9,29,026

The production data of Kamani Engineering Corporation Ltd. has been as follows :

Year	Production (tonnes)	
	Unit tower or line	Unit Rolling mill
1972	15,610	685.83
1973	16,718	2,991.36
1974	10,599	4,711.27
1975	14,393	7,604.47
1976	14,523	3,295.17

1. Source : Office of Kamani Engineering Corporation, Jaipur.

The manufacturing process include survey of topographical conditions where High Transmission Line Towers are to be erected, designing, preparation of sketches of various members (parts) of transmission line towers, preparation of templates, preparation of prototype towers, testing of towers on field conditions, production planning and galvanizing. Company's clients include government agencies like National Thermal Power Corporation and State Electricity Boards and international markets, which account for 40 per cent of its production. The following table reveals the sales of the Company during the period 1972-73 to 1976-77 :

Year	Sales in domestic market (tonnes)	Exports (tonnes)
1972-73	13,595.40	991.15
1973-74	8,828.39	2,500.71
1974-75	15,649.35	406.04
1975-76	15,333.27	381.61
1976-77	10,432.25	3,342.14

ANIL STEEL AND INDUSTRIES LIMITED, JAIPUR¹—M/s Anil Steel and Industries Limited was established in the year 1973-74. The factory is located at Kanakpura, about 5 km. away from Jaipur. The unit is managed by a Board of Directors and its authorised share capital as on 30th June 1977 was of the order of Rs. 1.50 crores. It is a Rolling Mill and its plant comprises slitting machine, hardening and tempering lines, grinding and polishing machine, edge rounding machines and colour tempering line.

The plant manufactures cold rolled, steel strips of high carbon, medium carbon and mild steel strips. The high carbon steel strips are subsequently hardened and tempered to be used for wood working saws, flat thinner spring and automobile ancillary products. All the machines are most modern and automatically operated. It provides employment to nearly 100 workers every day who usually come from nearby villages and also from Jaipur city.

The raw materials used by the unit are both indigenous and imported. The main raw material imported by the unit is the cold rolled steel strips. The following table shows the quantum of raw material used during the period 1973-74 to 1976-77:

1. Source : Office of the Anil Steel and Industries Ltd., Kanakpura, Jaipur.

Year	(tonnes)	
	Raw materials used	
	Indigenous	Imported
1973-74	383.225	10.220
1974-75	16.251	566.764
1975-76	36.483	544.925
1976-77	344.000	583.000

The production of high carbon steel strips, which is the main product of the unit has shown a continuous increase during the period 1973-74 to 1976-77 as is evident from the following table :

Year	(tonnes)	
	Quantity of production	
1973-74	297.0	
1974-75	543.0	
1975-76	545.0	
1976-77	751.0	

Out of the total production, about 1 per cent is sold in Rajasthan, while 99 per cent is sold in other states of the country, the main markets being Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta.

JAIPUR METALS AND ELECTRICALS LTD.¹—The Company was incorporated in Jaipur in 1942 under the name Jaipur Metal Industries Ltd. The factory is located near Jaipur Railway Station. It was started with an initial issued, subscribed and paid-up capital of Rs. 20 lakhs. In 1952, further capital in the shape of 1,323 ordinary (equity) shares of Rs. 100 each, of the total value of Rs. 1.32 lakhs was issued and allotted to M/s Fuji Electric Manufacturing Co. Ltd. of Japan as lump-sum payment for their giving to the company technical know-how for the manufacture of "Fujis" type of meters. Thereafter in 1959, a further capital of Rs. 8.68 lakhs was issued in the shape of 8,677 ordinary (equity) shares of Rs. 100 each, out of which 5,000 shares of the value of Rs. 5 lakhs were allotted to M/s Siemens Schuckertwerke A.G. of Germany and the remaining 3,677 shares were allotted to the existing share holders. In November, 1960, 5,000 ordinary (equity) shares of the value of Rs. 5 lakhs were issued at a premium of Rs. 10 per share, and in

1. Source : Office of the Jaipur Metals & Electricals Ltd., Jaipur.

June 1962, equity shares of Rs. 25 lakhs at a premium of Rs. 15 per share were issued and allotted to the existing share holders. After this, the capital of Rs. 18 lakhs Redeemable Preference Shares was issued in 1968. The total Capital investment of the company during 1976-77 worked out at Rs. 718.25 lakhs.

The Company has its registered office at Jaipur and branch offices at Bombay, New Delhi and Calcutta. It is registered with the Director General of Supplies and Disposals, Government of India, State Government, Railways, Post & Telegraphs Department, State Electricity Boards and leading Power supply companies. It is also registered under Indian Standards Institution's Certification Marks Scheme for A.C.S.R., All Aluminium Conductors and Arsenical Copper Rods.

During the World War II, the company devoted its entire capacity to meeting defence requirements of the country and contributed immensely to India's War efforts by supplying items like Arsenical Copper Rods, White Metal, Phosphor Bronze and Tin Solder. It was the first unit in the country to concentrate on non-ferrous industry in all its diverse branches from the refining of scrap and casting of alloys to manufacture of various items. The Company is the pioneer in the manufacture of Arsenical Copper Rods, one of the most difficult and specialised items in non-ferrous metals, required for locomotive boiler stays. It also manufactures cadmium copper conductors for power transmission, with the technical collaboration with the Fuji Electric Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Tokyo. It also entered into collaboration with M/s Siemens Engineering and Manufacturing Co. of India for manufacture of House Service Electricity Meters. At present, the Company has ended all technical collaborations and manufactures all components at its own source.

The plant capacity of the Company is of 3,000 tons of Copper Conductors and Arsenical Copper Rods, 3,000 tons of A.C.S.R. and All Aluminium Conductors per annum and 40,000 House Service Electricity Meters per month. The production activities are undertaken through its four divisions, viz. The Meter Division, the A.C.S.R. Division, the Copper Division and the Covered Wire Division. Among the major machinery and equipments installed in the factory are Hydraulic Presses, Wire Drawing Machines, Refinery, Automatic Lathes, Stranding Machines, Testing equipments, Rolling Mill, Strip Making Machine and Enamel Machine. The Manufacturing process includes (a) manufacturing of alloys and non-ferrous metals especially copper and aluminium, (b) manufacturing of all-aluminium conductors and aluminium conductors.

steel reinforced applying wire drawing and stranding operations, (c) manufacturing of film insulated and fibre insulated copper and aluminium wires and strips applying hot rolling, pickling, rod breakdown, cold rolling, cold drawing, enamelling, lapping operations, (d) manufacturing of single-phase, polyphase meters, meter components, defence components, dies in light engineering workshop of the company after passing through Press Shop, Cyclometer Shop, Machine/Auto Shop/Bakelite shop, Die-casting Shop, Finishing Shop, Part Assembly, Final Assembly, Testing and Cover fixing etc.

The quantity of power used by the company during years the 1972-73 to 1976-77 was as follows :

Year	Quantity of Power used (in unit Kwh)	Value (Rs. in lakhs)
1972-73	31,74,674	7.24
1973-74	32,11,650	7.68
1974-75	41,76,460	9.70
1975-76	39,98,397	9.59
1976-77	36,91,083	8.86

Major raw materials used by the factory are copper, aluminium rods and sheets, C.R. steel sheets and strips, steel wire, etc. A small proportion of raw materials is procured through imports also. The following table shows the sources and quantum of raw material used by the Company during the period 1972-73 to 1976-77. The main indigenous suppliers include MMTC, HSL, SAIL :

Year	Raw material consumed (Rs. in lakhs)	Sources (per cent)	
		Indigenous	Imports
1972-73	338.88	N.A.*	N.A.*
1973-74	239.22	97.50	2.50
1974-75	277.41	94.90	5.10
1975-76	603.13	88.55	11.45
1976-77	493.42	92.60	7.40

The production of different kinds of products during the period 1972-73 to 1976-77 is given in the following table :

*N.A. = Not available

Year	Copper (tonnes)	Stranded conductors (tonnes)	Enamel wires. (tonnes)	Meters (number)	
				Single Phase	Poly phase
1972-73	614	4,200	106	2,92,742	28,746
1973-74	939	2,797	187	1,40,712	23,362
1974-75	1,613	1,904	163	2,01,039	44,574
1975-76	1,116	4,359	150	2,49,409	43,118
1976-77	1,612	3,071	209	1,56,187	23,930

The value of total sales of the Company during the period, 1972-73 to 1976-77 was as follows. Its main clients include Indian Railways, State Electricity Boards and private undertakings:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Indigenous sales	Exports	Total sales
1972-73	250.84	263.32	514.16
1973-74	287.63	137.11	424.74
1974-75	461.05	33.87	494.92
1975-76	471.48	512.17	983.65
1976-77	544.76	165.48	710.24

The factory employs over 1,600 workers and employees of different categories. The following table shows the total number of employees and workers employed, man days of production and wages paid during the years 1972-73 to 1976-77 :

Year	Workers and other staff (number)	Mandays (number)	Wages and salaries paid (Rs. in lakhs)
1972-73	1,927	5,68,822	88.40
1973-74	1,568	3,95,632	72.25
1974-75	1,616	4,86,194	103.99
1975-76	1,647	4,95,417	116.19
1976-77	1,691	4,57,926	97.42

R. G. ISPAT LTD., JAIPUR¹—This unit was registered as a company on 13th December 1972 to establish a steel plant at Jaipur. The factory is located at Vishwakarma Industrial Area, Jaipur. It entered into production with effect from 6th February, 1975. The company is managed by a

1. Source : Office of the R. G. Ispat Ltd., Tilak Marg, Jaipur.

Board of Directors. The authorised capital and issued and subscribed capital of the Company as on 31st December 1976 was reported to be Rs. 40 lakhs and Rs. 15.95 lakhs respectively. Its secured loans up to 31st December, 1976 amounted to Rs. 35.80 lakhs.

The important raw materials used by the factory are scrap graphite electrodes and alloys like ferro-magnesium, ferro-silicon aluminium bars etc. It manufactures steel ingots, bones, cast iron balls, steel castings, cylpebs and white cast iron balls. The consumption of raw material increased from 2,667 tonnes in 1975 to 3,027 tonnes in 1976. The production of the Company during the period 1975 to 1977 was as follows :

Year	Production (tonnes)
1975	1,616
1976	2,010
1977	2,950

The Company sells its products all over the country. About 50 per cent of the total sales are made to the Associated Cement Company Ltd. Cement industry is the principal buyer of the products of this Company for grinding of cement lumps. Thermal power stations buy its products for coal breaking and ore dressing units. Its annual wage bill during 1976-77 amounted to Rs. 4.11 lakhs.

MAN INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION LTD., JAIPUR¹—It was established in the year 1946 with its factory near Loco shed in Jaipur. Its present capital investment is 10,000 preference shares of Rs. 100 each and 3,000 equity shares of Rs. 100 each. The unit consists of a Steel Making Plant which uses about 700 tons of iron and steel scrap in a month, a Rolling Mill using 1,500 tons per month of billets and a Forge Shop, which consumes about 200 tons of forging quality billets per month. Iron and steel scrapes are procured from main producers in Jaipur, Dholpur, Ajmer and from outside Rajasthan, while billets are obtained from Steel Authority of India, Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., and Indian Iron Steel Co. Ltd., etc. Its production was 4,819 tonnes by Steel Making Plant, 6,365 tonnes through the Rolling Mills and 870 tonnes by Forging Unit.

It manufactures Ferrous and Non-Ferrous Forgings and steel doors and windows. The manufacturing process in the steel making plant includes melting of scrap metal in the electric arc furnace and refining with the help of slab forming, while adding of ferro alloys

1. Source : Office of the Man Industrial Corporation Ltd., Jaipur.

simultaneously. The molten material is then poured into the ingot moulds. The process is altered in case of alloy steels and castings, which amount to 10 per cent of the total production. The finished products are sections for steel doors and windows, 'Y' section for fencing posts and special sections liking lockring and flange sections. In the rolling mill, billets and/or ingots are heated in continuous pusher type furnace and rolled into required shape through the rolling mill stands. The rolled material is cut to length and straightened and bundled for use of end customers. The forging unit is used for cutting the material into required length and is heated with the help of hammers in closed, grooved dies to attain the required shape and size. The forged item is cleaned or shot blast or heat-treated as per requirement for being sent to other industries for further processing. The unit produces axle boxes, components for Railways like 20 ton end covers, 20 ton throwers, 20 ton clamping plates, 16.30 ton covers, tynes for tillers B. G. throwers etc.

It provides employment to 500 workers, besides 134 of other staff and officers. *Beldar* is paid Rs. 10 per day, semi-skilled worker Rs. 15 per day and skilled worker Rs. 20 to 30 per day. Total sale is about Rs. 20 to 30 lakhs per month.

The marketing of finished products is generally done through the Company branch offices at Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta as well as through the agents¹.

MAN STRUCTURALS LTD., JAIPUR²—It was established in the year 1970. Its present capital investment is Rs. 50.00 lakhs as share capital out of which Rs. 15.02 lakhs is subscribed capital. It uses 7,100 metric tonnes per annum of structural steel for the manufacture of transmission line towers, micro-wave towers, Railway traction structures, structural supports for mountings, steel tank, factory sheds and installations, pavilions, transformers etc., sub-station structures, antenna masts, wireless towers, flood light towers, hydraulic structures, regulator gates, stop log gates, radial gates, intake gates, lattice structures for ropeways, conveyors etc. The nucleus of this typical engineering unit lies in its sophisticated design and drawing office. It is equipped to undertake structural designing of various sorts and has been undertaking designing of transmission line towers, sub-station structures, micro wave towers, radio and T.V. towers, power house structures, Railway traction structures, irrigation gates, sheds and hutments, etc. The plant is designed

1. Source : Office of Man Industrial Corporation Ltd., Jaipur.

2. Source : Office of the Man Structurals Ltd., Jaipur.

for straightening, shearing, cutting, punching, bending, heat chipping, welding, inspections, pickling, galvanising etc. with the latest techniques.

The main source of raw material are Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., Steel Authority of India Ltd., Hindustan Zinc Ltd. and Indian Oil Corporation. It provides employment to 303 persons on an average constituting unskilled, semi-skilled and skilled workers. Total production during the years 1972-79 was 9,667.326 tonnes and the total sales were 3,970.376 tonnes.

CAPSTAN METERS (INDIA) LTD., JAIPUR¹—The unit was established in the year 1962. The paid-up capital of the company is Rs. 15 lakhs. It uses raw material worth about Rs. 17 lakhs per year which is mainly purchased from M.M.T.C. and partly imported. It provides employment to about 90 workers of all categories. Minimum wage given to workers is Rs. 200 per month. It produces domestic and bulk type water meters, the processing of which constitutes manufacturing of components, assembling and testing of these meters. Total production of water meters and their value, as well as sales during five years ending 1976-77 is given in the following table :

Year	Total Production		Sales (Rs.)
	No. of Meters	Amount (Rs.)	
1972-73	7,332	10,62,679	15,18,113
1973-74	8,729	14,25,509	20,36,441
1974-75	11,150	22,97,020	32,81,457
1975-76	9,261	19,54,066	27,91,523
1976-77	10,112	22,94,384	32,77,692

Sales were made through distributors/stockists and directly to Government departments and other customers including exports.

SHALIMAR INDUSTRIES PVT. LTD., JAIPUR²—Shalimar Industries Pvt. Ltd. was established in the year 1970 in Industrial Area of Jhotwara in Jaipur. Its capital investment as on the last day of 1976 was Rs. 33.27 lakhs. It manufactures jute and textile mill accessories (mainly loom spare parts) such as shuttles, jaws for shuttles, eyes for shuttles, tips for shuttles and jute shuttle covers. These items are manufactured with the help of power presses milling, drilling, wood working machines and Heat Treatment Furnaces. It provided employment to 77 persons in the year 1976. Wages paid per day to an employee ranged from Rs. 6 to 12.50.

1. Source : Office of the Manager, Capstan Meters (India) Ltd., Jaipur.
2. Source : Office of the Shalimar Industries Pvt. Ltd., Jaipur.

Raw material used in these accessories are wooden blocks, steel strips, brass flats, bright steel bars etc. which are mainly indigenous and partly imported. Total production in the year 1976 is detailed in the following table¹ :

Product	Unit	Quantity
Shuttles	Pieces	1,01,300
Jaws for Shuttles	Sets	55,000
Eyes for Shuttles	Pieces	64,400
Tips for Shuttles	Pieces	3,32,250
Jute Shuttle Covers	Pieces	33,700

The total sales during the year 1976 were of the order of Rs. 38,41,700. Sale is done direct from factory as well as through branch offices at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Ahmedabad, Delhi as also through the authorised agents. Export is looked after through Export Department situated at Calcutta.

COVENTARY METALS RAJASTHAN LIMITED²—The factory was established in the year 1970 in Jaipur. At present, the capital investment is Rs. 30 lakh. It employs about one hundred skilled and unskilled workers. Its production in the year 1976-77 was 253 tonnes. Sale value during the year was Rs. 63.18 lakhs. It manufactures non-ferrous strips and coils.

ASHOK FOUNDRY AND METAL WORKS PRIVATE LIMITED, JAIPUR³—It was established in the year 1971 having its registered office and works in Jhotwara Industrial Area. Its present capital investment is Rs. 12,50,000. Persons employed number about 200. The company's finished products include laminated springs and coil springs for railway wagons/coaches/locomotives and re-rolled flats, rounds and tapers of spring steel and mild steel, for further processing and for supply to Indian Railways workshops and railway wagon builders. The raw material in the form of spring steel ignots/billets, obtained from mini-steel plants in Rajasthan and Haryana, are rolled into various sections of flats, rounds, trapezoids etc., which are then passed through various processes of forming, coiling, heat treatment, shot peening, load and hardness testing etc. It uses about 4,000 to 5,000 M/T of steel ignots/billets per year. Its total production

1. Source : Office of Shalimar Industries Pvt. Ltd., Jaipur.
2. Source : Office of the Coventary Metals Rajasthan Limited, Jaipur.
3. Source : Office of the Ashok Foundry and Metal Works Pvt. Ltd., Jaipur.

is of the order of 4,000 tonnes approximately per year. The total value of sales during the year 1976-77 came to Rs. 96 lakhs.

RAJASTHAN STATE INDUSTRIAL AND MINERAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD.-TELEVISION FACTORY¹—A television factory was set up as a unit of the RIMDC in Malviya Industrial Area, Jaipur in August 1975. Actual production started from October 1976 and regular production started from February 1977. Besides the EC TV sets, which the factory manufactures on behalf of the Electronics Corporation of India Limited, the factory also manufactures its own brand namely, Hawa Mahal. For the year ending 31st March 1977, 633 T.V. Sets were manufactured out of which 465 were of EC brand and 168 Hawa Mahal brand. Total sales in 1976-77 was 271 sets. Number of persons employed during the said year was 40. The initial capital investment was Rs. 30 lakhs. Number of ancillary units during the year 1976-77 was 11 and persons engaged in ancillary units were 120.

SPINNING ACCESSORIES PRIVATE LIMITED, JAIPUR²—The factory was established in Jhotwara Industrial Area in the year 1957. Its present authorised capital amounts to Rs. 75 lakhs out of which the paid-up capital is Rs. 18 lakhs. Ninety-nine per cent of raw material is imported from France and West Germany. 103 workers of different categories were employed to manufacture fourdrinear wire cloth for paper, pulp and board industries. The manufacturing process includes warping, weaving, seaming, stretching and finishing of the wire cloth manufactured. Total production during 1976-77 came to nearly 25,183 sq. meters and total sales to Rs. 46.02 lakhs.

SARDA INDUSTRIES PRIVATE LIMITED³—Sarda Industries Pvt. Ltd. was established in the year 1962 in Industrial Area, Jhotwara, Jaipur. Its head office is in Calcutta. It manufactures expanded metal and structural fabrication. The capital investment of the Company during the year 1972-73 was Rs. 4.99 lakhs which went upto Rs. 6.96 lakhs during 1974-75, the present (1976-77) figures, remaining the same.

During the year 1976-77, 449.77 tonnes of raw material valued at Rs. 9.65 lakhs was used which was obtained from Steel Authority of India and Tata Iron Steel Co. Ltd. Total production during the five years 1972-73 to 1977 is shown in the following table :

1. Source : RIMDC 8th Annual Report and Accounts, 1976-77.

2. Source : Office of Spinning Accessories Pvt. Ltd., Jhotwara, Jaipur. The name of the concern has since been changed to Wires and Fabrics (SA) Pvt. Ltd.

3. Source : Office of the Manager, Sarda Industries Pvt. Ltd., Jaipur.

Item	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1977
Expanded Metal	557.900 tonnes	12,17,018 sq. ft.	10,88,762 sq. ft.	1,92,352 sq. ft.	2,42,111 sq. ft.
Steel Wire	295.170 tonnes	155.296 tonnes	227.739 tonnes	61.227 tonnes	Nil
Shearing Blade	—	350.4 Kg.	10.530 tonnes	Nil	Nil
Non-ferrous Alloy	39.109 tonnes	11.674 tonnes	2.259 tonnes	4.470 tonnes	Nil
Agricultural Imple- ments	63.900 tonnes	2.349 tonnes	7.620 tonnes	4.460 tonnes	Nil
Structural Fabrication	62.600 tonnes	Nil	77.213 tonnes	138.106 tonnes	52.098 tonnes

Total sales for five years had been as follows :

Year	(Rs. in lakhs) Sales
1972-73	29.92
1973-74	16.02
1974-75	23.04
1975-76	11.80
1976-77	6.93

The expanded metal is supplied for fencing, safety covers, building purposes, doors, windows, ventilators, tree guards, cages, poultry farms, while steel wire is made available for manufacturing of chain link fencing welded wire mesh, wire nails, barbed wire construction huts, screws, packing etc..

Agro-based Industries

Next to Engineering industries, agro-based industries form an important segment of large and medium industries in the district. The units in this group are all located in Jaipur city.

THE PREMIER VEGETABLE PRODUCTS LTD.¹—This factory with a plant capacity of 100 metric tonnes of vanaspati manufacturing per day was established in the year 1968-69, its commercial production starting in 1970. In addition to vanaspati plant, the Company has one oil mill and refinery at Jaora (M. P.) and Oxygen Gas Plant and Tin Plant at Jaipur. The subscribed capital of the Company as on 31st March 1977 was

1. Source : Office of the Premier Vegetable Products Ltd., Jaipur.

Rs. 36.85 lakhs, besides reserves of Rs. 26.53 lakhs. Its secured and unsecured borrowings amounted to Rs. 154.39 lakhs and total capital employed as on 31st March 1977 was Rs. 217.77 lakhs. During 1969-70 and 1976-77, its total investment increased by more than 450 per cent while the investment in machinery increased by more than 150 per cent, as is evident from the table given below :

(Rs. in lakhs)		
Year	Total investment	Cost of machinery (at cost price)
1969-70	96.93	46.52
1970-71	187.79	56.36
1971-72	174.89	57.29
1972-73	224.90	58.50
1973-74	225.49	63.80
1974-75	246.57	77.68
1975-76	301.04	119.25
1976-77	453.35	118.18

The raw materials used by the unit are the edible oils, oilseeds and tin plates, which are partly procured from the local market and partly purchased from Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Delhi, Madras, and Uttar Pradesh and imported oil is supplied by the State Trading Corporation of India. Chemicals and vitamins are procured from the local market and tin plates from Tin Plate Co. of India Ltd., Hindustan Steels Ltd., and the local market. The following table shows the quantity of raw material used by the unit during the period 1973-74 to 1976-77 :

(Tonnes)			
Year	Edible Oils	Oilseeds	Tin plate
1973-74	14,560	11,800	620
1974-75	13,240	7,020	390
1975-76	15,890	4,200	355
1976-77	11,790	725	250

In the process of manufacturing, raw oil is first deacidified and F.F.A. percentages removed by treatment with caustic soda. Soap stock produced in the process of neutralisation is pumped to soapery or to the storage tanks for its further disposal. Deacidified oil is then washed with water to eliminate the last trace of alkali and sent to bleachers. Washed oil is dried in bleacher and treated with activated fullers earths

and carbons for bleaching. Bleached oil is then passed through filters for removing bleaching materials and then hydrogenated in autoclaves under hydrogen pressure in the presence of nickel oxide acting as catalyst. Hydrogenation is stopped as soon as the melting points have reached the required degree and the product is filtered to remove catalysts. Filtered hydrogenated oil is post-refined i.e. treated with caustic in case of raw oils and post bleached in case of bleached oil and deodorised to remove oil odours. Deodorised oil is then sent to the churning vessels for addition of vitamins and filling in tins. Filled tins are chilled in cooling rooms, labelled and sent out for marketing.

The production data of unit shows ups and downs in different years during the period 1972-73 to 1976-77, as is evident from the following table :

Year	In Metric tonnes			Tin containers (number)	Oxygen gas (cubic metres)
	Vanaspati	Refined oil	Oils		
1972-73	17,533	Nil	Nil	5,61,446	Nil
1973-74	13,127	2,898	2,642	5,38,838	Nil
1974-75	10,719	591	2,117	3,38,562	Nil
1975-76	11,291	3,662	1,256	2,21,554	1,22,903
1976-77	10,590	544	222	2,13,396	1,59,127

The products consisting of vanaspati and refined oils, besides the by-products consisting of acid oil, soap stock, spent earth and spent catalyst of the unit are sold in Rajasthan, Haryana, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal and Assam states directly, through depots and agents. The percentage of sales inside and outside Rajasthan during the last few years are as given below :

Year	(Percentage of sales)		
	Within Rajasthan	Outside Rajasthan	Exports
1972-73	50.25	49.50	0.25
1973-74	76.73	23.27	Nil
1974-75	47.48	52.52	Nil
1975-76	35.17	61.65	3.18
1976-77	39.85	44.00	16.15

The unit provides employment to 100 to 120 workers everyday. The average wage of the workers have increased from Rs. 200 to Rs. 500 per month during the period 1972-73 to 1976-77. The annual wage bill amounts to Rs. 14.90 lakhs.

There are three Roller Flour Mills, all located in Jaipur city making flour, *Suji* and *Maida*. The total capacity of these units is 220 tonnes per day.

ROHTAS INDUSTRIES LTD., JAIPUR¹—The Rohtas Industries Ltd. established its vanaspati plant at Durgapura, Jaipur in 1974 with an investment of about Rs. 2 crores. In addition to vanaspati ghee, it manufactures margarine and refined oil. The factory is a subsidiary unit of Rohtas Industries Ltd., Bihar.

The principal raw materials used by the unit are the edible oils, oilseeds and chemicals like fullers earth, activated carbon, nickel catalyst, sulphuric acid, caustic soda (liquid) and citric acid, which are partly procured from the local market and partly purchased from other states. Imported edible oil is supplied by the State Trading Corporation of India. The consumption of power which was 29,52,327 Kwh. during 1974-75 increased to 61,54,467 kwh during 1976-77. The number of workers of all categories during March 1977 was 134, the annual wage bill coming to Rs. 9.86 lakhs.

The production of vanspati involves pumping of raw oil from storage tanks into neutraliser tanks. Its FFA percentage is determined and calculated quantity of Caustic Soda Solution is then mixed with it and then passed through centrifuges. The neutralised oil is further sent out for washing with hot water while soap stock, a by-product, gets collected in soap stock tank. The neutralised oil, stored in neutralised oil tanks, is charged with bleachers dehydrated and bleached under vacuum with fullers earth and activated carbon. It is then cooled and filtered through filter press and bleached oil is stored in bleached oil tanks. Bleaching earths decolourise yellow and red colour of neutralised oil. Bleached oil is charged into autoclaves for hydrogenation. Nickel catalyst is taken and hydrogen gas is passed through the oil at a temperature of about 180° C. After this, oil achieves desired melting point. Oil is cooled and filtered through filter press and hard oil is stored in hard oil tanks. Nickel catalyst promotes the process of hydrogenation.

The hard oil is charged into neutralisers, FFA percentage is determined and caustic lye wash is given. Traces of soaps, if any, are removed through hot water washes. The stuff is then pumped into bleachers where it is bleached under vacuum conditions with bleaching earth and activated carbon. The oil is then filtered and stored in hard bleached oil tanks.

Hard bleached oils, namely C. S. oil, S. F. oil, Palm oil etc. are

1. Source : Office of the Rohtas Industries Ltd., Jaipur.

charged into deodourisers in different proportions with 5 per cent bleached *Til* oil. Here odour is removed by steam distillation at about 180°C and under high vacuum of about 29.5" Hg. Deodourised oil is cooled and transferred to cooler cooled and filtered through polish filters and stored in deodourised oil tanks.

The deodourised oil is pumped into churns and vitamins A and D are mixed. It is then filled in tins, which are stored in cooling rooms till the product solidifies.

The production of vanaspati and other oil products during the period 1974-75 to 1976-77 are given in the following table :

Year	Production (in tonnes)			
	Vanaspati	Margarine	Processed oil	Refined oil
1974-75	5,380.6	1,473.8	Nil	Nil
1975-76	10,292.2	1,423.9	440.3	27.8
1976-77	13,750.1	Nil	Nil	241.3

The products are sold in Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Bihar, Haryana and Assam.

RAMNUGGAR CANE AND SUGAR CO. LTD.¹—The company was incorporated in 1936 with the object of cultivating sugarcane and manufacturing sugar. The present management took over the company in the year 1948 from the Managing Agents M/s Anderson Wright Ltd. The Vanaspati unit of the Company was set up in Jhotwara Industrial Area, Jaipur in 1969-70 with fixed capital outlay of Rs. 72.00 lakhs. The project was financed partly out of its own resources and partly under deferred payment scheme and term loan from Rajasthan Financial Corporation. The installed capacity of the plant is 50 tonnes of vanaspati per day. Fresh investment to the extent of Rs. 10.00 lakhs for increasing the hydrogenation capacity of the plant has already been taken up and completed by the end of June 1979. The vanaspati plant is a continuous automatic plant supplied by M/s De-Smet (I) Private Ltd. The main machinery comprises oil processing machinery, hydrogenation plant, boiler and Ammonia compressor.

The electricity consumption of the unit during the period 1972-73 to 1976-77 was as follows :

Year	Value of Electric Power Consumption (Rs. in lakhs)	
	1	2
1972-73		2.49
1973-74		3.14

1. Source : Office of the Ramnuggar Cane and Sugar Co. Ltd., Jaipur.

1	2
1974-75	4.33
1975-76	3.83
1976-77	6.66

The raw materials used by the factory are the oil and the oilseeds. The imported raw material is supplied by the Government of India through State Trading Corporation of India Ltd., while the indigenous raw material is procured from the open market. The consumption of raw material, during the period 1972-73 to 1976-77 was as given in the following table :

Year	Quantity (tonnes)		Value (Rs. in lakhs)
	Oil	Oilseeds	
1972-73	8,440	461	427.06
1973-74	7,373	171	496.50
1974-75	7,775	22	590.41
1975-76	6,814	607	356.12
1976-77	8,662	410	572.67

The unit manufactures vanaspati, margarine, refined oil and processed oil. The production figures during the period 1972-73 to 1976-77 have been as follows :

Year	(Tonnes)			
	Vanaspati	Margarine	Refined oil	Processed oil
1972-73	6,083.445	Nil	2,379.102	Nil
1973-74	6,952.625	263.011	Nil	25.358
1974-75	5,033.640	2,354.993	90.403	137.935
1975-76	6,565.087	Nil	21.584	Nil
1976-77	8,211.506	Nil	170.934	Nil

The main markets of these products are within Rajasthan. However, a small proportion of the total product is sold in Haryana, Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Assam also. The sales of the products during the period 1972-73 to 1976-77 have been as shown in the following table :

Year	Total Sales (Rs. in lakhs)	Percentage Sales	
		Within Rajasthan	Outside Rajasthan
1972-73	505.10	83	17
1973-74	577.57	84	16
1974-75	728.31	77	23
1975-76	468.66	71 ¹	29
1976-77	763.77	74	26

The employment provided by the factory during the years 1972-73 to 1976-77 is shown in the following table :

Year	Average number of workers	Annual wage bill (Rs. in lakhs)
1972-73	95	2.40
1973-74	100	3.25
1974-75	105	4.33
1975-76	115	4.02
1976-77	125	5.01

HEM RAJ UDHYOG¹—Hem Raj Udhog, a vanaspati manufacturing unit, is a registered partnership firm established in the year 1969 having works in industrial area, Jhotwara, Jaipur. Its capital investment for the last six years ending 1977 is shown below :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Capital investment (partners)	Long term loans
1971-72	7.03	—
1972-73	6.55	9.30
1973-74	6.50	8.77
1974-75	6.61	7.62
1975-76	3.06	6.44
1976-77	4.33	5.28

The source of its main raw material, edible and permitted oil, is purchased from State Trading Corporation of India and from the open market. It provided employment to 60 persons during the year 1976-77. Total wages paid during the said year were Rs. 41,753.

The manufacturing process consists of neutralisation of the oils by addition of a caustic soda and decolouring with the help of bleaching

1. Source : Office of Hem Raj Udyog.

earth. Soda is then separated from the mixture by adding water and filtering the remaining oil through high pressure filter presses for separating the bleaching earth. The oil thus filtered is heated to a temperature of 260°C and Hydrogen Gas is passed through it in the presence of Nickel catalyst. Consequently oil takes the nature of vanaspatis the Hydrogenated oil is again passed through high pressure filter presses to separate the catalyst and then passed through Autoclave. The colourless odourless fluid is stored in tanks and then the permitted vitamins are added. The melted vegetable oil is filled in tins and kept in cooling rooms to cool at a temperature of -10°C, where it gets ready for final marketing. The total production for five years is shown below :

Year	Production (in tonnes)			Total
	Vanaspati	Margarine	Refined Oil	
1971-72	217	-	-	271
1972-73	-	-	-	-
1973-74	2,218	-	523	2,741
1974-75	1,470	598	1,187	3,255
1975-76	233	-	-	233
1976-77	487	-	-	487

Total sales during the last few years have been as follow:

(Rupees in lakhs)	
Year	Sales
1971-72	52.39
1972-73	-
1973-74	205.20
1974-75	276.97
1975-76	30.76
1976-77	40.94

JAIPUR OIL PRODUCTS PRIVATE LIMITED—The unit was established in the year 1968. Its capital investment from 1972 to 1975 was Rs. 20 lakhs, and from 1976 to 1977 it was Rs. 25 lakhs. During the year 1976-77, 919 tonnes oil, 5 tonnes oil seeds and 60 tonnes Rice Bran were consumed as raw material; 95 per cent of the oils were imported from Malasiya. Number of workers during the year 1976-77 was 54.

It manufactures refined oils, de-oiled cakes, oils and oil cakes,

solvent extracted oil etc. It gets power from Rajasthan State Electricity Board. Total production for five years is shown in the following table :

(Tonnes)					
Class of goods	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
1. Refined Oils	-	-	-	-	882
2. Oils	2,611	1,219	1,434	495	-
3. Oil Cakes	5,030	821	3,483	865	-
4. De-oiled Cakes	12,259	8,656	5,396	3,148	46
5. Solvent Extracted Oils	974	717	416	289	-
6. H. P. S.	-	-	-	500	5
7. Acid Oil Soap Stock etc.	-	-	-	-	14

Sales for the years 1972 to 1977 are shown below :

(Rs. in lakhs)					
Class of Goods	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
1. Oils	-	102.79	105.46	28.93	43.61
2. Oil Cakes	-	11.20	17.95	2.82	4.76
3. De-oiled Cakes	-	153.11	68.25	41.74	18.47
4. Solvent Extracted Oils	-	51.27	30.60	13.36	-
5. Oilseeds	-	6.28	1.52	0.35	0.71
6. Refined Oils	-	-	-	-	74.94
7. H. P. S.	-	-	-	161.04	41.62
8. Acid Oil Soap Stock	-	-	-	-	0.08
9. Misc. Items	-	0.67	1.09	0.37	0.01
Total	297.58	325.32	224.87	248.61	184.20

ASSAM ROLLER FLOUR MILLS¹—This *Maida*, *Sooji*, *Atta* and bran manufacturing unit was established on Jhotwara Road, Jaipur in the year 1962 with capital investment of Rs. 10 lakhs, having a capacity of 1,810 M.T. per month. It started production from March 1962. During the year 1976-77 the quantum of raw material used was 26,757 quintals of wheat purchased mainly from Food Corporation of India. It employed about 34 persons during 1976-77, the total wage coming to Rs. 1.37 lakhs. The manufacturing process consists of cleaning of wheat through automatic machines for removing stones and dust. It is then washed in washer

1. Source : Office of the Assam Roller Flour Mills, Jaipur.

whizzer and grinded in automatic rolls and sieved through plansifters and purifiers etc. The production was *Maida* 13,525 quintals and *Sooji* 1,456 quintals during 1976-77.

SARVA MANGLA ROLLER FLOUR MILLS¹—The Mill was established at 46, Industrial Area, Jhotwara, Jaipur in the year 1970. It produces *Maida*, *Sooji*, Bran and *Atta*. It gives employment to 18 workers. Its total investment in the year 1977-78 was Rs. 10.80 lakhs.

JAIPUR ROLLER FLOUR MILLS²—The Mill was established on Station Road, Jaipur in the year 1964. Its present capital investment is Rs. 13.40 lakhs. It provides employment to 20 workers. Wheat, the only raw material, is obtained through Food Corporation of India and manufacturing of *Maida*, *Sooji*, *Atta* is done by grinding by roller mills. Its total production at present is 60,000 quintals of these products per year. Its annual sale is Rs. 32.82 lakhs. The marketing of its products is done by the mills through government permits as also through free sales.

SANGHI OXYGEN COMPANY, JAIPUR³—It was established in the year 1961 for the manufacture of Oxygen gas and has its works in Jhotwara Industrial Area. Subsequently one more unit was added for production of Acetylene gas. Investment in 1976 was Rs. 16.05 lakhs. In 1977, workers on roll were 22. The chief raw materials of the factory are atmospheric air besides electricity, supplied by R.S.E.B. for oxygen gas. For the manufacture of Acetylene gas, the raw material is calcium carbide which is obtained from its manufacturers at Bellary, Madras and Kerala etc. It produced 2,71,026 cubic metres oxygen gas and 36,227 cubic metres acetylene gas in 1976. The marketing of its products is done by the company through its stockists and also directly through its retail depots at various places.

JAI DRINKS PRIVATE LTD., JAIPUR⁴—The factory was established in the year 1967. Its fixed assets on 31st December 1976 were Rs. 32.20 lakhs and working capital was Rs. 12.06 lakhs. Average number of workers employed between 1967 and 1974 have been 44. It produced 4,36,820 cases of aerated sweet water and 7,037 cases of aerated soda water during 1976.

JAIPUR GLASS AND POTTERIES WORKS LTD., JAIPUR⁵—It was established in the year 1943 having its works on Tonk Road. Its capital

1. Source : Office of Sarva Mangla Roller Flour Mills, Jaipur.
2. Source : Office of Jaipur Roller Flour Mills, Jaipur.
3. Source : Office of Sanghi Oxygen Company, Jaipur.
4. Source : Office of Jai Drinks Pvt. Ltd., Jaipur.
5. Source : Office of Jaipur Glass and Potteries Works Ltd., Jaipur.

investment as on 30th June 1977 was Rs. 17.66 lakhs. Average number of workers employed are 200 besides the supervisory and administrative staff numbering 15 and 10 respectively. Raw material used during 1976-77 was 1,090 tonnes of china clay, felspar and quartz etc. procured indigenously. It produces crockery wares, the process involving the grinding of china clay, felspar and quartz separately and then their mixing in an underground blunger to be passed through filter press. The outcoming mixture taking the shape of cakes is again deaired in Pug Mill and then used for making the wares. These wares then pass through various stages like drying, finishing, glazing etc. and then loaded in kiln in the containers of fire clay. Kiln is fired by coal upto a temperature of 1300° C when the wares are baked. These are cooled, unloaded, sorted out and are finally ready for marketing.

Textile Industries

There are two spinning mills in the district, both located in Jaipur city and both producing cotton and synthetic yarn.

M/s PODAR SPINNING MILLS LTD.¹—It was set up in 1965 at a cost of Rs. 1.5 crores with its works near Jaipur Railway Station. It has an installed capacity of Rs. 25,056 spindles. The Mills has been designed by a famous Swiss firm M/s Gherzi Eastern Ltd., and is fully air-conditioned. The paid up capital of the mills was Rs. 88.50 lakhs at the end of 1977. The main products of the mills are cotton yarn of various counts and polyester viscose yarn and the raw materials being used are cotton, polyester viscose and staple fibre. It provided employment to 1,125 workers during the year 1976-77, the majority of whom came from nearby villages. Most of the machines are automatic and there is a well equipped laboratory also to test the quality of yarn. The mills was set-up initially for cotton yarn but later on it switched over to spinning of blended yarn. A dye house was added to the mills in 1975 and the major dyeing requirement of the mills is met out by it. The main raw material, cotton, is obtained from Nagda, Ahmedabad, Bhatinda, Asind, Ganganagar and Beawar while power is supplied by R.S.E.B. The consumption of raw material and power by this unit during the period 1974-1977 has been as follows :

Year	Raw material (bales)				Power (units) consumption
	Cotton	Polyester	Viscose	Wool-tops	
1974	19,768	Nil	Nil	Nil	71,77,875
1975	16,728	12	35	Nil	68,99,974
1976	16,379	928	836	44	74,37,000
1977	4,968	2,171	2,524	Nil	62,74,375

1. Source : Office of the Podar Spinning Mills Ltd., Jaipur.

The production of cotton and blended yarn by the mills during the period 1974-77 was as given in the following table :

Year	Cotton yarn (in Kg.)	Blended yarn (in kg.)
1974	27,93,425	446
1975	23,56,470	2,039
1976	22,78,339	2,93,838
1977	6,43,843	5,22,573

The cotton yarn manufactured by the mills is sold mostly to power-loom units located at Kishangarh in Ajmer district. The blended yarn is sold outside the State, i. e. Amritsar, Gwalior, Bombay, Delhi etc.

JAIPUR SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS LTD.¹—The other textile unit, known as the Jaipur Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd. was established in 1943 by the erstwhile Government of Jaipur and started working with 6,000 second hand spindles. After three years, the Podars were invited to take over the company. The new managers realised the problems inherent in the uneconomic size of the unit and decided to expand it with 25,000 spindles and 400 looms. The State Government also agreed to subscribe to the capital for the expansion of the unit and consequently the machinery and plant for expansion were imported from Japan. However, the State Government did not subscribe the full promised quota of the capital and took only shares worth Rs. 17.5 lakhs. Hence, the balance of shares were taken by Podars and others. The issued and subscribed capital of the company was Rs. 50 lakhs at the end of March 1977.

Due to paucity of funds, Podars retained only 18,000 spindles and sold 7,000 new spindles and 400 looms in 1949-50. In 1950, another 6,000 old spindles were sold and the factory worked with 18,000 spindles upto 1962. Later on, the number of spindles were increased to 27,000. Before the mills finally came under the management of Mr. G. R. Podar in 1969, the Company had incurred a loss of Rs. 21.29 lakhs during the

1. Source : Office of the Jaipur Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd., Jaipur.

period 1966-68. In 1969-70, the company earned a very small profit which increased to Rs. 22.41 lakhs in the very next year. Cash profits before providing for depreciation and development rebate for the period August 1971 to December 1973 were recorded at Rs. 102.23 lakhs. Consequently, in 1974, the company cleared all the ten years dividend arrears on preference shares and also declared 8 per cent dividend on equity shares. However, the dividend on equity shares could not be paid due to the declaration of freeze on dividends in 1975 by the Government of India. From September 1974, the demand and prices had fallen very sharply and as a result of it a severe set back in the profitability of the company's operations started and this trend continued till the end of March 1977. During 1970-75, the company undertook plans for modernising its machinery for spinning of synthetic yarn and spent Rs. 1.10 crores on it, of which Rs. 53 lakhs were provided by the Industrial Development Bank of India, the State Bank of India, the Government of Rajasthan and others. The installed capacity of the mills increased from 27,040 spindles in 1974 to 27,520 spindles in 1976-77. The mill machinery included Blow Room Line, Carding Machines, Draw Frames, Simplex, Ring Frame, Cone Winding, Cheese Winding, Doubling, Bailing, Reeling. Dyeing, Plant, Diesel Generating Sets etc.

The principal raw materials used by the mills are cotton and synthetic fibres. It purchases cotton from Rajasthan and Punjab. 90 per cent of demand for polyester fibre is met from Kota and the rest is bought from Bombay, Ahmedabad and Gaziabad. The entire quantity of staple fibre is purchased from Nagda (Madhya Pradesh). The other important input i. e. power is supplied by the Rajasthan State Electricity Board, Jaipur. The following table shows the consumption of raw material and power by the unit during the period 1973-77 :

Year	Cotton (tonnes)	Synthetic fibre (tonnes)	Power (lakh units)
1973	4,228	747	62.69
1974	5,577	222	68.88
1975	4,156	309	61.55
1976	2,664	549	59.10
1977	3,061	727	55.37

The production of cotton and synthetic yarn by the mills during the period 1973-77 was as given in the following table :

Year	(Tonnes)	
	Cotton yarn	Synthetic yarn
1973	3,615	705
1974	4,619	212
1975	3,398	303
1976	2,227	533
1977	2,504	699

The products of the unit are sold in Rajasthan, Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra states. The percentage of sales inside and outside Rajasthan are as given below :

States	(Percentage)	
	Cotton yarn	Synthetic yarn
1. Rajasthan	35	Nil
2. Delhi, Uttar Pradesh and Haryana	35	20
3. Punjab	5	Nil
4. Gujarat	5	Nil
5. Madhya Pradesh	5	Nil
6. Maharashtra	10	80
7. Others	5	Nil
Total	100	100

The unit provides employment to more than 1,500 workers everyday. About 80 per cent workers are from Rajasthan, i.e. mainly from Jaipur and nearby districts. Rest of the 20 per cent workers come from Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. The following table reveals the number of workers on pay-roll during the period 1973-77 :

Year	Number of workers
1973	1,817
1974	1,794
1975	1,580
1976	1,326
1977	1,541

Salt Industry

The salt sources in Rajasthan viz. Sambhar Lake, Didwana and

Pachpadra were leased to the Government of India under treaties and agreements concluded between the British India Government and Jaipur and Jodhpur States in 19th century¹. These sources were under the administrative control of the Salt Organisation under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India. The working of these sources was on commercial basis and the selling price of salt was fixed on no-profit-no-loss basis i.e. at the actual cost of production arrived at. On the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee under the chairmanship of Shri Gopala Swami Iyengar, Hindustan Salt Company, a public sector undertaking, came into existence with effect from 1st January 1959 and Sambhar Lake salt source was transferred to it. The name of the company was later on changed to Hindustan Salts Ltd., with effect from 31st March 1962. In the light of an award given by late Mr. V.T. Krishnamachari, Sambhar Salts Ltd. was incorporated as a subsidiary of the Hindustan Salts Ltd., on 1st October 1964 and Sambhar Lake salt source was transferred to it. The main functions of the Sambhar Salts Ltd., are to carry on all business relating to manufacture and sale of salt including the by-products and other allied chemicals either obtained in the course of salt production or processed from salt as raw material. The salt production is done manually and the raw material is the natural lake brine.

Out of total Sambhar Lake area of 90 sq. miles, salt works are laid out on about 30 sq. miles, the remaining area of 60 sq. miles, bifurcated by the Jhapog-Gudha dam, forming the catchment area where rain water is collected during monsoons. Four streams viz. Rupangarh from the south-west, the Kharian from the west, the Mendha from the north and Khandel from the north-east flow into the Lake during monsoons. About 20 to 40 inches of water is collected in the catchment area during the rainy season every year. The dry season is conducive to the manufacture of salt by solar evaporation. The rain water while coming in contact with saliferous mud forms the bed of the lake, and acquires salinity on evaporation, the density of brine increasing gradually to 2.5° to 3° Be. At this stage, the brine is pumped into the reservoirs of the salt works, from where it is pumped into condensers and when the density increases to 24° Be, it is retransferred into crystallisers. With density further reaching 29° Be, the brine in crystallisers is replenished and salt is formed by accretion. At least 4 inches to 6 inches of crust is formed in the crystallisers and Kyar Salt and Reshta Salt is formed in them. Only one crop is extracted every year. The salt deposit is scraped

1. Source : Office of the Sambhar Salts Ltd., Jaipur.

and collected into heaps and finally loaded in trucks for being railed to Central Stores by locomotives running on tracks in the salt works.

Pan salt, crystals of which are smaller in size than Kyar Salt crystals, is manufactured in crystallisers of the size 100' x 50'. Brine is collected from wells and percolation canals. The density of brine is 12° Be to 20° Be. The brine from wells is lifted by counterpoised wooden lever units worked manually. The brine is directly charged into the crystallisers and 15 to 18 crops are extracted from the pans every year. Average yield per pan is 75 tonnes per annum.

The authorised capital of Sambhar Salts Ltd. is Rs. 2.02 crores and the paid-up capital is Rs. 1 crore which is held by the Hindustan Salts Ltd. and the Government of Rajasthan in the ratio of 60 : 40. The Company manufactured about 2.02 lakh tonnes of common salt during the year 1973-74. The floods during 1974, 1975 and 1977 resulted not only in a considerable decline but in the suspension of the manufacturing process, the labour employed by the company which was 1,407 in 1974, declined to 379 during the year 1977. Salt is issued from Sambhar Lake according to the Zonal Scheme drawn annually by the Salt Commissioner. It is supplied for human consumption to various districts of Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Northern Bihar, Delhi and Himachal Pradesh. Besides these, the salt is also supplied to heavy chemical industries, textile industries etc. The average offtake per annum ranges from 2 lakh to 2.5 lakh tonnes in normal years.

Rope Making Industry

RAJASTHAN ROPE WORKS¹—This is the only rope making medium scale unit in the district, located at Naraina, 79 kms. away from Jaipur. It was established in the year 1960. From the initial year to the year 1967, the factory worked without any plant and manufacturing of rope was done by hand. In 1967, the imported automatic plant and machinery was installed in the factory and since then the production and sale of ropes has been increasing every year. In the year 1970-71, the plant was expanded and Rope Walk and Tow unit was set up. Since 1972, the unit started manufacturing jute goods also. It is the third largest rope manufacturing unit in western and northern India. Its capital investment as on 31st March, 1977 amounted to Rs. 23.03 lakhs (depreciated value of fixed assets), which included share capital of Rs. 4.60 lakhs.

The unit gets raw materials from Maharashtra and Mysore States and Philippines and Kenya. The following table reveals the quantum of raw materials used by the unit during the period 1972-73 to 1976-77 :

1. Source : Office of the Rajasthan Rope Works, Naraina.

(Tonnes)

Year	Imported raw material			Indigenous raw material				
	Manila fibre	Sisal fibre	Tow fibre	Aloe fibre	Jute fibre	Ambare fibre	Hemp fibre	Coir
1972-73	34.1	98.3	54.2	1,419.6	697.3	Nil	80.2	Nil
1973-74	51.4	124.3	54.2	1,701.8	838.8	Nil	110.0	358.0
1974-75	33.5	188.8	14.3	1,064.5	539.9	166.7	196.8	Nil
1975-76	53.4	148.1	748.9	967.7	387.8	53.8	145.7	Nil
1976-77	3.6	198.9	101.3	1,119.8	824.8	256.2	66.2	Nil

The unit manufactures manila rope, sisal rope, aloe rope, hemp rope and jute goods. The production of the unit during the year 1976-77 increased to 2,314.9 thousand tonnes as against 2,011.0 tonnes in 1972-73. The production of various items during the period 1972-73 to 1976-77 has been as follows :

(Tonnes)

Year	Manila rope	Sisal rope	Aloe rope	Hemp rope	Jute goods	Total
1972-73	42.9	109.7	1,290.6	57.6	510.2	2,011.0
1973-74	87.2	101.4	1,526.3	75.7	614.7	2,405.3
1974-75	69.9	194.0	1,134.8	95.4	445.6	1,939.7
1975-76	134.0	658.1	958.4	41.8	332.3	2,124.6
1976-77	28.8	337.6	1,139.1	87.7	721.7	2,314.9

The unit sells its products in the domestic markets. Out of the total sales, sales in Rajasthan constitute 15 per cent. Majority of the workers employed in the factory are local workers. The ratio between local workers and workers of other States stood at 3:1. The following table reveals the employment position of the unit during the period 1972-73 to 1976-77 :

(Number)

Year	Workers from other states	Local workers	Total
1972-73	125	360	460
1973-74	125	340	465
1974-75	100	319	419
1975-76	100	300	400
1976-77	100	296	396

The consumption of power by the unit increased to 7.49 lakh units in 1976-77 as against 6.72 lakh units in 1975-76.

Small Scale Industries

Industrial units with capital investment in plant and machinery upto Rs. 10 lakhs are categorised as small scale industries¹ by the State Industries Department and are eligible to be registered as such. Besides the following type of ancillary units having investment upto Rs. 15 lakhs, are also included in the category of small scale units²:

(a) Units engaged in the manufacture of parts, components, sub-assemblies, toolings or intermediates;

(b) Units engaged in the rendering of services and supplying or rendering or proposing to supply or render 50 per cent of their production or the total services, as the case may be, to other units for production of other articles, provided that no such undertaking shall be a subsidiary or owned or controlled by other undertaking.

The total number of small scale units in the district as on 30 June 1975 was 2,023, with an investment of Rs. 1,357.65 lakhs. These units were providing employment to 19,950 persons³. Thus small scale industries sector of the district was having an investment employment ratio of 15 persons per lakh rupees of fixed capital investment. The number of small scale units increased to 3,106 by the end of March 1977, and their total employment and investment increased to 29,619 persons and Rs. 2,103.48 lakhs respectively. Industry-wise, town-wise information on number of units, their investment and employment (1975) are given in Appendix V. Some of the important broad categories of small scale industries of the district are described in the following paragraphs⁴:

FOOD PRODUCTS—This is an important small scale industry of the area, with 105 registered units working at the end of June 1975. Out of the total number of units, 81 were located in Jaipur City and the rest of the 24 units spread over to semi-urban and rural areas of the district. These units had invested Rs. 140.33 lakhs in fixed capital investment. Employment was being provided to 1,093 persons. Important centres of this industry are Jaipur, Chomu, Dausa, Bandikui, Kotputli and Sanganer. These units mostly use the locally produced raw material. Dairy products, grain mill products, bakery products, oils and vanaspati ghee, ice, animal

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

2. Source : as above.

3. Source : as above.

4. *Directory of Small Scale Industrial Units in Rajasthan, Vols. I and II*, pp. 657-780 and 267-340.

INDUSTRIES

feed, starch and preservation and processing of fruits and vegetables are some of the important items manufactured by this group of small scale units.

COTTON TEXTILE—Cotton textile is one of the important small scale industry of the district, with 112 registered units having a fixed capital investment of Rs. 44.43 lakhs at the end of June 1975. 1,370 persons were employed in this industry. Jaipur, Sanganer, Chomu and Jaipur (Rural) are the important centres where this industry is located. The manufacturing process of this group includes cotton ginning, cleaning, bailing, spinning, weaving, shrinking, sanforizing, printing, dyeing and bleaching of cotton textiles. Jaipur is famous for printing of cotton textiles.

CHEMICALS AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS—Under this group, chemical units other than petroleum and coal are included. There were 225 units registered in this group with an investment of Rs. 153.89 lakhs and employment of 1,685 persons at the end of June 1975. The corresponding figures in 1966 were 63, Rs. 35.80 lakhs and 807 persons respectively, showing a three and a half fold increase in the number of units, four-fold increase in investment and two-fold increase in employment during the intervening period of 9 years.

Units manufacturing perfumes, cosmetics, lotions, tooth pastes and soap constitute the bulk of this group, with 95 registered units; soap making units cater to the requirements mainly of Rajasthan State and very few of them send their products outside the State. 48 units were registered for manufacture of fine and heavy chemicals and 24 for drugs and medicines. 7 units manufacture paints and varnishes. Quite a large number of units in the group manufacture phenol, DDT powder, aerated water, camphor tablets, safety matches, candles, *Agarbattis*, nitric acid, calcium carbonate, chlorinated paraffin, sodium, barium, common and processed salts and other chemicals. The industry had units located in Jaipur City and towns of Amber, Bandikui, Chomu, Chaksu, Dausa, Sambhar and Kotputli.

RUBBER, PLASTIC, PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS—105 units were registered under this group with an investment of Rs. 98.11 lakhs and employment of 948 persons at the end of June 1975. 44 units with a fixed capital investment of Rs. 58.70 lakhs were manufacturing plastic products and providing employment to 447 persons. 32 units, with an investment of Rs. 5.26 lakhs and providing employment to 137 persons, were registered for the manufacture of wax candles and wax toys. 14 units with an investment of Rs. 5.83 lakhs and employment to 106 persons

were manufacturing coal briquettes, coke and re-coke. Other manufacturing and servicing activities under this group includes tyre retreading, manufacturing of cycle tubes, fan belts, and rubber articles.

PAPER, PAPER PRODUCTS, PRINTING, PUBLISHING and ALLIED INDUSTRIES—97 units were registered under this group, upto June, 1975 with an investment of Rs. 91.66 lakhs and employment of 1,089 persons. Printing presses constituted the largest number of units under this group. 71 printing presses were registered with a total investment of Rs. 68.53 lakhs and employment of 831 persons. The corresponding figures of this group in 1966 respectively were 14 units, Rs. 8.01 lakhs and 258 persons. Thus there is a seven-fold increase in the number of units, eleven-fold increase in investment and four-fold increase in employment during the period of nine years.

There were two screen printing presses and three tin printing units, three rotary presses (news paper) and others were minor press work units. 28 units were registered for the manufacture of hand-made papers, paper board, paper board articles and stationery. Rs. 21.34 lakhs had been invested in these units in the form of plant and machinery and employment was being provided to 229 persons. Two units manufacturing paper cones and tubes cater to the requirements of textile units located in the State. Most of the units under this group were located in Jaipur City.

MANUFACTURE OF NON-METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS—There were 402 units registered under this group at the end of June 1975. These industrial units had an investment of Rs. 101.81 lakhs, providing employment to 4,169 persons. 25 units with an investment of Rs. 17.20 lakhs were manufacturing bricks and tiles, 187 units with an investment of Rs. 17.27 lakhs were manufacturing lime and 31 units with an investment of Rs. 13.34 lakhs were engaged in manufacturing of marble *Murtis* (statues) and marble articles. Manufacturing of asbestos-cement products and a variety of cement-concrete were being undertaken by 143 units, with a fixed capital investment of Rs. 43.42 lakhs, providing direct employment to 327 persons. 8 units manufactured glass and glass products.

BASIC METAL AND ALLOYS INDUSTRIES—82 small scale units were registered under this group at the end of June 1975 and all were located in the city of Jaipur. These units had an investment of Rs. 174.37 lakhs and employment of 1,655 persons. 66 foundries had been registered with a total fixed investment of Rs. 139.56 lakhs and employment of 1,352 persons. These foundry units were making ferrous and non-ferrous castings and also cast iron castings. Four units manufactured ferro-alloys and five units with an investment of Rs. 2,123 lakhs and employment of

142 persons manufactured copper wire, copper coils, steel wire, electric wire cables and non-ferrous wire. Two units undertook supply of brass-ware to handicraft units and these units manufactured articles of aluminium. One metal refining unit had also been operating in Jaipur city.

MANUFACTURE OF METAL PRODUCTS and PARTS—499 units with a fixed capital investment of Rs. 228.94 lakhs and employment of 3,644 persons were registered under this group upto the end of June 1975. Out of these, 446 units with an investment of Rs. 213.03 lakhs and employment of 3,259 persons were located in the city of Jaipur. These units manufactured metal products and parts except machinery and transport equipment. 190 units with an investment of Rs. 89.96 lakhs have been making simple agricultural implements like cultivators, ploughs, pick axes and general hardware. There were 140 units manufacturing fabricated metal products, rolling shutters, channel gates, doors, windows and tin containers. 53 units employing 372 persons and carrying an investment of Rs. 16 lakhs were making structural metal products. Since very large industrial areas are being developed in Jaipur, where a large number of small and medium scale factory buildings are coming up, there is scope for expansion of these units. 28 units were engaged in the manufacture of steel furniture and metal fixtures. 61 units involving a fixed investment of Rs. 16.33 lakhs and employing 296 persons had been making metal utensils, cutlery and kitchenware. 4 units manufactured bodies of vehicles etc.

MANUFACTURE OF MACHINERY, MACHINE TOOLS AND PARTS (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL MACHINERY)—77 units were registered under this group with a fixed capital investment of Rs. 63.24 lakhs and employment of 704 persons. The manufacturing activity of this group varies widely from simple wire nails to precision tools and machines. 15 units manufacture agricultural implements like *Kutti* machines, cultivators, and iron utensils and 6 units manufacture mining industrial machines, rolling mill parts, scooter parts, Persian wheels and stone crushing rollers. One unit manufactures trollies for diesel engines and base plates for heavy pumps, two units manufacture textile parts and power-loom bushes, 6 units manufacture parts and accessories of industries, diamond cutting machines, asbestos-cement pipe machines, cement pipe machines, precision machine parts, water pump parts and tractor implements. Nine units have been making water meters and water pump parts, joints and man holes, cylinder liner for diesel engines, automobile parts and centrifugal pumps and 7 units are manufacturing drill machines, auto-grinding machines and auto parts. Asbestos-cement pipes, iron covers, beru-iron

black machines, sewing machines and stands were being manufactured by 31 units providing employment to 314 persons.

MANUFACTURE OF ELECTRICAL MACHINERY, APPARATUS AND APPLIANCES—This group consists of units manufacturing radios and transistors, lamp and tube fittings, switches, pumpsets, electric motors and starters, transformers, A. C. S. R. (Aluminium Conductors Steel Reinforced) conductors, copper wires and other miscellaneous electrical equipment. In all 49 units with a fixed capital investment of Rs. 92.10 lakhs and employment of 897 persons were registered under this group up to the end of June 1975. Most of these units, i.e. 47 were located in Jaipur city. 13 units with an investment of Rs. 34.72 lakhs and employment to 284 persons have been manufacturing G.L.S. electric lamps, fans, reflectors, transistor headers, fluorescent tubes, tube chocks, and aluminium conductors. 11 units were registered for the manufacture of electric motors, oil engines, pumping sets, saw machines, A. C. (Alternative-current) generating sets, welding transformers and machine parts. 6 units were engaged in making P.V.C. (poly vinyl chloride) cables and wires, P.V.C. (poly vinyl chloride) insulators, electric wires and cables. One unit each manufactured electric meters and storage-batteries and 6 units manufactured telephone parts. 3 units were making electric-components and transformers, control panel and electrical pumping sets. 4 units each were manufacturing electronic equipment and switch boards, steel tublers and structures. One unit manufacturing motors, claimed to be the only one of its kind in Rajasthan. The unit has good machines including testing equipment. The unit manufacturing super-enamelled wires is one of the two units in the State. It has a capacity of manufacturing items worth Rs. 5 lakhs per annum and supplies its products to manufacturers of motors, fans, transmissions, etc. The unit manufacturing manual and automatic transformers is the only unit registered in Rajasthan for these products and it markets its products all over India.

MANUFACTURE OF TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT AND PARTS—There were 39 units registered under this group up to the end of June 1975. These units with an investment of Rs. 54.04 lakhs and employment 512 persons have been manufacturing various parts and components required for cars, trucks, buses, scooters, motor-cycles, tempos, tractors, cycle-rikshaws and bicycles. 13 units with an investment of Rs. 21.69 lakhs and providing employment to 301 persons were manufacturing motor spare and auto parts, tractor parts and trollies, radiators, axles, axle shafts, gear and gear boxes, trailers and check-nuts. 10 units were making auto-rikshaws, bicycles and their parts, hubs and axles, 6 units motor-cycle and scooter

parts, one unit taxi meters and two units were engaged in the manufacture of box stappings, iron-stud and pig-iron goods required by locomotive work-shops; 5 units were registered for automobile body building.

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS AND HOSPITAL EQUIPMENT—At the end of June 1975, there were 16 registered units with an investment of Rs. 13.91 lakhs and employment of 264 persons. The units manufacture medical, surgical and scientific equipments, surgical cotton, microscopes, B. P. blades and other hospital ware. Gadgets Appliances manufactures electro-cardiograph paper. This is claimed to be the first unit started in the country. It has fabricated its own machinery and is making the paper with completely indigenous know-how and raw materials.

OTHER MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES—25 units registered under this group with an investment of Rs. 5.34 lakhs and employment of 168 persons have been making musical instruments, fountain pens, ball pens and pencils, ivory toys, sandal wood toys, lac bangles, peacock feather fans, and marble and stone articles. All units are located in Jaipur city.

MANUFACTURE OF LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS—This industry is predominantly located in Jaipur city and Sanganer town. Up to the end of June 1975, 34 units were registered with an investment of Rs. 11.61 lakhs and an employment of 312 persons. Most of these units manufactured embroidered sandals and shoes for which Jaipur is well known. These products have good demand all over the country; foreigners also like to use them as bed room slippers. Besides this, wearing apparel like coats, gloves, etc. of leather and substitutes of leather were also being manufactured by these units. One unit manufactured crushing bones and four units were engaged in the manufacture of travelling goods of leather.

MANUFACTURE OF WOOD AND WOOD PRODUCTS—These units manufactured mainly furniture. Some units were also engaged in wood sawing and in manufacturing of wooden barrels and boxes. As on 30th June 1975, 33 units with an investment of Rs. 11.28 lakhs and employment of 233 persons were registered with the Directorate of Industries. Competition among the furniture making units is very tough. Further the district is not having forest resources, which inhibits the future expansion of this group of industries. One unit manufactured photo frames.

MANUFACTURE OF TEXTILE PRODUCTS—55 units were registered under this group upto the end of June 1975, involving an investment of Rs. 27.11 lakhs and employing 588 persons. These units manufactured hosiery goods, *Gota*, *Zari*, carpets, readymade dresses and garments,

threads, ropes, umbrellas, cotton tapes, surgical cotton, bandage and Niwar, etc.

MANUFACTURE OF WOOL, SILK AND SYNTHETIC FIBRE TEXTILES— 18 units were registered under this group with a fixed capital investment of Rs. 22.56 lakhs and employment of 379 persons and manufactured woollen felts, woollen blankets, carpets, *Namdass* and silk and synthetic fibre textiles. Some of the units were engaged in wool spinning and weaving (other than in mills) and printing, dyeing and bleaching of silk and synthetic textiles.

Information regarding working of SSI units registered upto March, 1977 is given in the following table¹:

Major Group	No. of Units	Fixed investment ('000 Rs.)	Employment (No.)
1. Food Products	200	23,069	2,604
2. Tobacco Products	1	373	75
3. Cotton Textiles	168	8,814	1,914
4. Wool, Silk & Synthetic Fibre Textiles	59	5,166	774
5. Textile Products	75	4,441	819
6. Wood & Wood Products	87	5,081	726
7. Paper & Paper Products	176	14,357	1,850
8. Leather & Leather Products	59	3,261	505
9. Rubber, Plastics, Petroleum & Coal Products	185	19,380	1,823
10. Chemicals & Chemical Products	696	44,144	4,700
11. Non-Metal Mineral Products	522	20,990	5,870
12. Basic Metal & Alloys Products	285	29,515	3,280
13. Metal Products & Parts	590	31,757	4,679
Total	3,106	2,10,348	29,619

Cottage Industries

KHADI AND GRAMODHYOG¹—*Khadi* movement in Jaipur area started in the year 1926 with the establishment of a *Khadi* institution at Amarsar in Jaipur district. Later on, Rajasthan Charkha Sangh was established to propagate the *Khadi* movement in Rajasthan and Madhya Bharat States. After Independence, Rajasthan Khadi Charkha Sangh was

1. Source : Office of the Joint Director, District Industries Centre, Jaipur.

merged in Sarva Seva Sangh and the *Khadi* movement was decentralised with the establishment of Udhog Mandir, Rajasthan Khadi Sangh and Rajasthan Khadi Vikas Mandal at Amber, Chomu and Govindgarh respectively¹. All India Khadi and Gramodhyog Commission was established in 1952 to extend financial and technical assistance to *Khadi* and village industries. A regional office of the Commission was set up at Jaipur and the following 10 institutions were affiliated to it by the end of March 1977 :

1. Rajasthan Khadi Vikas Mandal, Govindgarh.
2. Udhog Mandir, Amber.
3. Aadim Jati Gramodhyog Sangh.
4. Khadi Gramodhyog Samiti, Bandikui.
5. Khadi Gramodhyog Samiti, Dausa.
6. Khadi Gramodhyog Samiti, Lalsot.
7. Khadi Gramodhyog Samiti, Sikandra.
8. Khadi Gramodhyog Samiti, Bassi.
9. Lok Bharti, Sheodaspura.
10. Rajasthan Khadi Sangh, Chomu.

The State government constituted Rajasthan Khadi and Village Industries Board with headquarters at Jaipur in the year 1955 to develop *Khadi* and village industries as a subsidiary to the rural economy of the State. The objectives and functions of the Board were stipulated as follows :

1. To prepare plans for the development of *Khadi* and village industries in the State;
2. To organise and implement various schemes;
3. To provide employment opportunities to the artisans and people belonging to the low income groups through *Khadi* and *Gramodhyog*;
4. Training of artisans;
5. Procurement and distribution of raw material and marketing of finished goods;
6. Research and development in production technology;
7. To develop co-operation among artisans.

1. Source : Office of the Rajasthan Khadi Gramodhyog Board, Jaipur.

The Board extends financial assistance including subsidy and loans to all approved institutions and societies. The assistance is granted for manufacture of cotton, silk and woollen *Khadi* and various items reserved under the rules for village industries. In Jaipur district, the following institutions/societies were affiliated to the Board as on 31st March 1977¹:

1. Khadi Gramodhyog Mandal, Amarsar.
2. Gramodhyog Vikas Samiti, Sanganer.
3. Gram Seva Mandal Ai-Dan-Ka-Bas (Dudu), Head office, Naraina.
4. Bairath Tahsil Khadi Gramodhyog Sangh, Shahpura.
5. Adarsh Khadi Gramodhyog Sangh, Jaipur.
6. Khadi Gramodhyog Bhawan, Jaipur.
7. Panchayat Samiti, Jhotwara.

Appendix VI shows the production, sales and employment situation of *Khadi* and village industries in Jaipur district during the last few years.

Handicrafts

Rajasthan is called the "Treasure Trove of Indian Handicrafts" and Jaipur is the main centre of Rajasthan handicrafts.² Almost every craft is practised in the district. The decorative brass engraved pieces, the tie and dye and Sanganeri prints, marble statutes, shellac bangles, toys and novelties and blue pottery are some of the important crafts for which Jaipur is known³. The handicrafts which thrived for ages under the Royal patronage received a set back during the post-Independence era due to loss of patronage and flow of factory goods. They, however, received a boost with the establishment of the All India Handicrafts Board and with the active assistance and encouragement of the State Government during the sixties. While data on actual production and sales are not available, sale figures of handicrafts through Rajasthan Emporia are considerable and Jaipur district has a substantial share of the production and sale of these handicrafts. A brief account of important handicrafts of the district is given in the following paragraphs⁴:

1. Source : Office of Rajasthan Khadi Gramodhyog Board, Jaipur.
2. *Industrial Potential Survey of Jaipur District*, Rajasthan State Industrial and Mineral Development Corporation, Jaipur, 1973, p. 72.
3. *ibid.*
4. *ibid.*, pp. 72-77.

HAND PRINTED TEXTILES—Sanganer, a town 12 kms. from Jaipur, is the centre of this craft. Plain cloth is obtained from Bombay and Ahmedabad and exclusive designs with highly decorative motifs are printed on them by skilled craftsmen with the help of blocks. The printing is famous as Calico printing and the important items of prints are *Sarees*, bed spreads, table cloth, curtain cloth and scarves etc. Water at Sanganer is reported to have a distinct characteristic which gives exclusive colour and glamour to the printed cloth¹. Another centre in the district is Bagru where this craft has developed considerably. There are about 80 families with 500 craftsmen engaged in this work and doing printing work to the tune of more than Rs. 30 lakhs annually. Of the total production, about 80 per cent is sold in Delhi and 20 per cent in the local market². From Delhi, a considerable quantity is exported to U.S.A. and other countries in the form of dress materials³. The industry is prospering well except for the difficulty in getting sufficient quantity of water for processing printed textiles. The industry gets chemicals like acramine, rapid fast, wet colours and lazarine colours from Bombay and Delhi⁴.

BANDHANI (TIE AND DYE)—It is an alluring and impressive craft being done in infinite variety and designs in Jaipur. The *Nathania Mulmal* and silk mixed cotton is usually used for *Bandhani* purposes. The craftsmen first draw a design on the *Saree*, tie the design with threads and then touch the knots with different colour pads. When the piece is completed, all the knots are untied and then it is ready for use. Usually women do the tying work which is most painstaking. Fine work done on *Sarees* depicts each dot as tiny as a pin head.

SHELLAC BANGLES AND NOVELTIES—Shellac bangles or *Choories* of Jaipur are very famous and in great demand. The bangles are prepared by a class of people called *Manihars*. Other items of shellac include toys, key chains, chains, cuff links, clips and ball pens etc. Nearly 200 families with 2,000 skilled craftsmen are engaged in this craft making a turn-over of about Rs. 16 lakhs per annum⁵. Bangles studded with bright and coloured glass chatons have now become an essential part of feminine attire. The chief raw material is the lac which is procured from Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal. However, the procurement of lac is a big problem and moreover the cost of lac has also gone up by 100 per cent⁶.

1. *Industrial Potential Survey of Jaipur District*, Rajasthan State Industrial and Mineral Development Corporation, Jaipur, 1973, pp. 72-77.
2. *ibid.*
3. *ibid.*
4. *ibid.*
5. *ibid.*
6. *ibid.*, pp. 74-75.

BLUE POTTERY—There are only two units in Jaipur producing glazed pottery with floral designs in blue and white. One of the units is aided by the All India Handicrafts Board. About 150 workers including craftsmen and artisans are employed in this craft¹. Local market for the product is almost nil, but a large quantity of it is sent to Delhi and Bombay from where some part is exported².

MARBLE WORK—Jaipur is one of the two centres in the country which are famous for marble work. About 200 families are engaged in this work³. White marble is obtained from Makrana and statues of deities and toys are chiselled at Jaipur. The images are highly coloured and gilded and this is the principal index of their cost. The statues are marketed all over the country as well as abroad.

DECORATIVE BRASSWARE—Engraved brassware with the familiar motifs of flowers, landscape and jungle scenery are made in Jaipur which are very artistic and have a good decorative value. Such engraving is done in three major styles of Chicken, Marovi and Vichi. These items have good demand. Majority of the units in this craft get moulds from Muradabad and do the carving here. Very few units make their own moulds.

GEM AND JEWELLERY—Jaipur is well known for enamel work and *Kundan* work, i. e. enamelling of gold ornaments and the art of setting precious stones in gold. But the most important and also the biggest craft in terms of value of production is lapidary, i. e. cutting of precious and semi-precious stones. Jaipur has been famous for artisans specialising in this craft. The design and the way the jewels are cut in Jaipur represents the admixture of Moghul and Rajput styles. After the partition of the country in 1947, Banaras and Delhi which were also famous in this art saw decline while Jaipur retained and flourished in it. As opposed to the modern equipments employed by the European Lapidaries, Jaipur workers use simple tools, but in spite of that the dexterity and skill that is displayed here in cutting jewels accurately and in evenly measured angles exhibiting the maximum colour and lustre, is remarkable. Jaipur is the main centre in the country for polishing and finishing of emeralds, besides ruby and sapphires in small quantities. Raw materials like raw emerald are obtained from Columbia, U.S.S.R., Australia, Brazil, Burma and Sri Lanka. After processing, the emerald is exported also. In fact, this industry is export-oriented and what is exported is really the treasure of the skilled craftsmen. One Gem Testing Laboratory has been set up

1. *Industrial Potential Survey of Jaipur District, op. cit.*, pp. 74-75.

2. *ibid.*

3. *ibid.*

in Jaipur by the Gem and Jewellery Export Promotion Council. Gem and jewellery dealers have formed an association also.¹

LEATHER FOOTWEAR—*Nagra Juties* of Jaipur are famous in the State. These *Juties* are made of *Mukhmal*, rexin and foam leather. Some quality of *Nagras* have also their uppers made of chrome, E. I. tanned cow hide leather and sued leather. In Jaipur, there are about 15 semi-organised units and about 400 artisans which are engaged in this craft.² About one lakh pairs costing about to Rs. 10 lakhs per annum are made in Jaipur.

HAND-MADE PAPER—This is another cottage industry of Sanganer wherein about 100 families comprising of 600 persons are engaged. They manufacture paper out of the paper waste and the entire process is manual. The annual turn-over is about Rs. 6 lakhs. The artisans have set up their own society where they get their products glazed and cut into size. This paper is used as judicial paper and for printing invitation cards³.

Other handicrafts in Jaipur include embroidery, colourful costumes, carpet weaving, ivory work etc. The handicrafts products are exported in a large quantity and the exports are mainly done through Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation which has been helping the handicrafts units in marketing their products in the profitable markets⁴.

Industrial Co-operatives

The co-operative movement in the field of industries started in the district when two industrial co-operative societies of weavers and hand-made paper manufacturers were registered under Jaipur State Co-operative Societies Act, 1943. Both the societies were established at Sanganer. An Industrial and Co-operative Federation, aiming at co-ordinating the activities of industrial co-operative societies working in the erstwhile Jaipur State was also constituted during the same year. After the formation of the State of Rajasthan, these co-operative societies became a part of the co-operative structure of the newly created Jaipur district.

The first co-operative society established in the district was the hand made paper makers' co-operative society, Sanganer registered on 31st August, 1944. It had 53 members and a share capital of Rs. 697. At the end of June 1977, the membership and the share capital of the

1. *Industrial Potential Survey of Jaipur District, op. cit.*, pp. 76-77.

2. *ibid.*

3. *ibid.*

4. *ibid.*

society increased to 135 and Rs. 11,277 respectively.¹ It is a production society and its members manufacture hand-made paper. The raw material is procured locally. The number of weavers' societies and industrial societies which were 139 and 338 respectively during 1972-73 decreased to 116 and 326 respectively during 1976-77. The details regarding the working of industrial and weavers' societies operating in the district have been given in Appendix VII.

Dairy Co-operatives²

Jaipur Milk Shed which forms part of the I. D. A. (International Development Agency)-assisted Dairy Project, comprises 2,817 villages with approximately 6 lakhs breedable animals (out of which 5.90 lakhs milch cattle), 3.36 lakhs cattle and 2.54 lakhs buffaloes. The estimated milk production in the district is 8.10 lakh litres per day of which 47 per cent is retained for the consumption of 1.74 lakh local population and the remaining 4.4 lakh litres is marketable surplus.

Jaipur City with its population of about 6.15 lakh people has approximately 1.08 lakh households. The demand for liquid milk and milk products in the city is estimated to be 1.5 lakh litres per day. To meet the demand of liquid milk and milk products and to provide remunerative market for the liquid milk produced in the hinterland, an Integrated Dairy Development Project based on AMUL model has been envisaged for Jaipur district. This model envisages organisation of milk producers into co-operatives at the primary level and their federation into a union at the district level. The Milk Producers' Co-operative Societies procure milk and provide micro level facilities for breeding and veterinary care besides providing extension education. The Union provides facilities for transport of milk and its marketing besides ensuring supply of macro level inputs to the societies for enhancement of milk production in the form of frozen semen for breeding cattle and buffaloes, balanced cattle feed for better nutrition, mobile and emergency veterinary services for better health, improved fodder seeds for economising milk production etc.

With the above objective, a Dairy Plant with a capacity to handle 1.5 to 2.0 lakh litres of milk per day and two chilling centres with a handling capacity of 20,000 liters per day expandable to 30,000 litres per day, are being set-up in Jaipur. For production and supply of frozen semen, a Semen Bank is being established at Bassi. 10 mobile veterinary units and 5 emergency units are being established to cater to the needs of animal health.

1. Source : Office of the Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Jaipur.
2. Source : Office of the Rajasthan Co-operative Dairy Federation Ltd., Jaipur.

The Jaipur Union started functioning since March 1975 and has so far organised 201 co-operative societies through which an average 30,000 litres of milk per day is being procured. The Union is also operating 5 mobile and 2 emergency service units. Jaipur Dairy Plant is being set up at Jawahar Lal Nehru Marg leading to Air Port, opposite Malviya Regional Engineering College. The civil works started during March 1977 and the plant is likely to be ready by July 1979 and would be commissioned by September, 1979. The plant would, besides processing liquid milk for city supply, manufacture milk powder, table butter, ghee and curd. To operate the plant at its rated capacity, two chilling plants one at Dausa and the other at Kotputli are nearing completion and would be ready by March 1979. Semen Bank established at Bassi has been supplying liquid semen to the Dairy Co-operative Societies. A frozen semen laboratory is also scheduled to be established at Bassi.

The Dairy Development Project aims at the replacement of the existing indigenous cows with their cross-bred progeny. To meet the requirements of cross breeding, an exotic farm with *Jersey* animals has been established at Bassi for production of pure bred *Jersey* bulls.

A centrally sponsored scheme is also under operation in the district which assists small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers for rearing of cross bred Heifers produced in the project area. Under this scheme, the small and marginal farmers are provided 50 per cent subsidy and agricultural labourers 67 per cent subsidy on balanced cattle feed for rearing of their cross bred Heifers, and the balance amount is provided in the form of loans from Commercial Banks. The scheme is in operation since April 1976 and has so far provided assistance to 1,100 small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers. These persons have been provided loans worth Rs. 6.60 lakhs and subsidy worth Rs. 8.80 lakhs.

The total cost of the Jaipur Dairy Project has been estimated at Rs. 6.23 crores, out of which Rs. 4.33 crores would be loan and Rs. 0.95 crore equity each from the Government of India and Government of Rajasthan.

Industrial Training

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING INSTITUTE, JAIPUR¹—This institution was set up in the year 1942 to provide training to the technical employees working in the Defence establishments. After World War II, the institute started taking up training courses in various industrial and

1. Source : Office of the Principal, Industrial Training Institute, Jaipur.

engineering trades like blacksmithy, carpentry, welding, moulding and those of electrician, fitter, turner, wireman, draftsman (civil and mechanical), sheet metal surveyor, radio mechanic, refrigerator mechanic, tractor mechanic, farm mechanic, building construction, Hindi stenography etc.

Stipends are given to 33 per cent of the trainees at the rate of Rs. 25 per month. Trainees belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes get scholarships through the State Social Welfare Department. The following table reveals the details of scholarships given to the trainees during the period 1972-73 to 1976-77 :

(Number of recipients)					
Particulars of Scholarships	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
(i) Scheduled Castes	53	22	52	40	46
(ii) Scheduled Tribes	8	4	6	8	8
(iii) Others	89	100	100	87	107
Total	150	126	158	135	161

The following table records the intake capacity in different trades and actual number of trainees during the six years ending 1976-77 :

(Number)							
S.No.	Trade of	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I.	Capacity :	472	504	520	544	520	554
1.	Blacksmith	16	16	16	16	16	-
2.	Carpenter	16	16	16	16	16	16
3.	Welder	24	24	24	24	24	24
4.	Moulder	16	16	16	16	16	16
5.	Motor Mechanic	32	32	32	32	32	32
6.	Draftsman (Civil)	32	32	32	32	32	32
7.	Draftsman (Mech.)	32	32	32	32	32	32
8.	Fitter	64	64	64	64	64	64
9.	Electrician	32	32	32	32	32	32
10.	Wireman	32	32	32	32	32	32
11.	Turner	24	24	24	24	24	24
12.	Machinist	24	24	24	24	24	24
13.	Sheet Metal	16	16	16	16	16	32

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14.	Hindi Steno	32	32	32	32	32	32
15.	Building Construction	16	16	16	16	16	16
16.	Surveyor	32	16	16	16	16	16
17.	Painter	16	16	16	16	16	16
18.	Plumber	16	16	16	16	16	16
19.	Radio Mechanic	-	16	-	24	-	18
20.	Steno (English)	-	16	16	16	16	32
21.	Refrigerator Mechanic	-	16	16	16	16	16
22.	Tractor Mechanic	-	-	16	16	16	16
23.	Farm Mechanic	-	-	16	16	16	16
II. Total strength							
(on roll)		439	878	380	651	465	553

STATE ASSISTANCE TO INDUSTRIES

Before Independence, the princely State of Jaipur took keen interest in the development of industries. During 1939-40, the then Jaipur Government formulated the rules¹ for the guidance of persons who intended to start industries, for the establishment of cotton ginning and pressing factories, for granting concessions and facilities to be given to the prospective industrialists. The Jaipur Factories Act was enacted in 1930 and a Department of Industries and Commerce was established² on 1st July 1939. The Department of Industries entered into negotiations for the establishment of a cotton spinning and weaving mill, a metal factory and an oil mill. The Jaipur Government appointed an Industrial Committee³ during the year 1940-41 to enquire and report as to the nature of industries most suitable for being started in Jaipur. During 1942-43, special attention was paid to the development of paper, *gota-kinari*, dyeing and printing and chemical industries in the State of Jaipur.⁴ A Marketing Organisation⁵ was formed in June 1946 to help the local handicrafts in selling their products in profitable markets. The Government also sanctioned the reservation of five areas of land for being developed as industrial areas. However, no financial assistance from the State was available to industries before Independence.

1. Report on the Administration of Jaipur State, 1939-40, pp. 34-35.
2. Reports on the Administration of Jaipur State, 1930-31 and 1939-40.
3. Report on the Administration of Jaipur State, 1940-41, p. 63.
4. Report on the Administration of Jaipur State, 1942-43, pp. 51-52.
5. Report on the Administration of Jaipur State, 1946-47, p. 195.

After Independence the State Government of Rajasthan committed itself to the cause of the speedy industrial development of the State. During the First Plan period the State Government provided mainly for the continuance or elaboration of the programmes which had been carried on for many years in the covenanted States. These related mainly to the strengthening of the departmental organisations, training, marketing and assistance to specific but limited schemes of development of small scale industries.

The State Government's policy of providing assistance to industries has been contained in the Rajasthan State Aid to Industries Act, 1961. Under Section 4 of the Act, industries to which aid may be given shall be such as have an important bearing on the economic development of the State. Under the provisions of the Act, the aid to an industry might be given in one or more of the following ways¹ :

- (a) by grant of loan,
- (b) by guaranteeing a cash-credit, over-draft or fixed advance with a bank or providing any other credit facility,
- (c) by paying a subsidy for the purchase of machinery, tools and implements in order to conduct research,
- (d) by under-writing or subscribing for shares or debentures,
- (e) by guaranteeing a minimum return on the capital of a company,
- (f) by providing at concessional rates supply of land, raw materials, fire wood or water,
- (g) by supply of implements and machinery on hire purchase system or by guaranteeing such purchases,
- (h) by supplying at concessional rates electrical energy from a source which is owned by the State Government, by granting rebate on the rate payable by any industry for supply of electricity to it or providing subsidy to the Rajasthan State Electricity Board for supply of power to any industry at the rates specified by the State Government or by providing built-in power houses,
- (i) by granting, free of charge or on favourable terms, the services of officers and experts in the service of the State Government for starting or advising an industry,
- (j) by undertaking establishment of Industrial Estates,

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

- (k) by granting concessions in, or exemptions from, state or local taxes and duties where the law relating thereto authorises such concessions or exemptions,
- (l) by running common facility centres of cluster type training centres or by providing industrial or technical institutions which may be beneficial for the development of the industry,
- (m) by opening emporia or other demonstration centres or providing facilities for marketing of products,
- (n) by giving preference in the purchase of products of an industry,
- (o) by providing credit facility to industrial co-operatives,
- (p) by granting of any assistance in any other form which in the opinion of the State Government, may be conducive for the promotion or development of industries in the State.

Government Financial Assistance

By INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT¹—Under the State Aid to Small Scale and Cottage Industries Rules, 1959, the Department of Industries advances loans upto Rs. 20,000 on liberal terms to small scale industrial units for the establishment of an industry. Interest is charged at 6 per cent per annum on timely repayment. Defaulting units are liable to pay penal interest at 15 per cent per annum. Repayment of loans start two years after the sanction and disbursement, and the entire amount is recovered within eight years. Under this scheme the district level officers can grant loan upto Rs. 5,000 and loan upto Rs. 25,000 can be granted by the Director of Industries on the recommendation of the Deputy Director, Industries of Jaipur district. A sum of Rs. 16,504 was sanctioned to 13 small units in the district during the year 1975-76. The financial assistance during 1976-77 was nil. Appendix VIII shows the financial assistance given by the Department of Industries to the small units in Jaipur district during the period 1955-56 to 1975-76.

By Rajasthan Financial Corporation²

(i) LONG-TERM LOANS—The Rajasthan Financial Corporation was established by the State Government in the year 1955 under the State Financial Corporations Act, 1951. The primary object of the Corporation is to help the industrial development of the State by rendering assistance to small and medium industries which are engaged in manufacturing, preservation, processing of goods, mining, hotels, transport industry,

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

2. Source : Office of the Rajasthan Financial Corporation, Jaipur.

generation and distribution of power and development of any contiguous land like an Industrial Estate. The Corporation grants long-term loans for fixed assets for establishment, expansion, modernisation and renovation of industrial units. The Corporation normally grants loans from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 30 lakhs per unit at rate of interest ranging from 8.5 per cent to 13.5 per cent depending upon the location and type of the industrial unit. The Corporation can also arrange loans to large-scale industries beyond Rs. 30 lakhs under participation arrangements with I. D. B. I., I. F. C. I. and other such agencies. The loan is advanced not exceeding 60 per cent of the net value of assets mortgaged in case of land, building, indigenous plant and machinery and not exceeding 75 per cent of the cost, insurance and freight (C. I. F.) value plus customs duty in case of imported plant and machinery. The Corporation has also made arrangements with some banks who provide term and working capital loan simultaneously to the units getting fixed capital loan from R. F. C. on easy terms and conditions.

(ii) **SOFT LOANS SCHEME**—In January 1972, the Corporation introduced a Soft Loan Scheme whereunder it sanctions loans from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 1.5 lakhs to small scale units for purchase of land, construction of factory building and for purchase of plant and machinery. No margin is retained by the Corporation in the case of technocrats while 25 per cent value of land, buildings and plant and machinery is retained by the Corporation as margin in case of non-technocrats. The effective rate of interest is 9 per cent per annum for Jaipur district (when 3 per cent subsidy is available from the State Government) provided that the instalments of principal and interest are paid by the borrowers in time other-wise the normal rate of interest is charged.

(iii) **TECHNICIANS' ASSISTANCE SCHEME**—Under this schemes, a maximum amount of Rs. 2 lakhs may be advanced to any single project provided that the applicant is qualified engineer holding a degree or Polytechnic diploma in engineering or having specialisation in any technical field and the proposed project is technically feasible and economically viable.

Since its inception in 1955, the Rajasthan Financial Corporation has sanctioned net financial assistance to 749 units in the district amounting to Rs. 1,240.77 lakhs by the end of March, 1977. Out of this, loans to the tune of Rs. 910.45 lakhs were disbursed to 695 units. The following table reveals the loans sanctioned and disbursed in the district by the Rajasthan Financial Corporation during the period 1972-73 to 1976-77:

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

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Loans Sanctioned		Loans Disbursed	
	Number of Units	Amount	Number of Units	Amount
1972-73	122	166.69	—	109.25
1973-74	136	147.63	—	94.61
1974-75	136	216.16	—	115.50
1975-76	83	182.09	—	115.45
1976-77	72	126.14	—	108.17

Industry-wise sanctions of financial assistance in the district have been given in Appendix IX.

Rajasthan State Industrial and Mineral Development Corporation Ltd.¹

CAPITAL PARTICIPATION SCHEME IN PRIVATE LTD. COMPANIES PROMOTED BY TECHNOCRATES—Under this Scheme of the Government of India for the year 1971-72, the Corporation invested in these companies as equity share and debentures. This scheme was for 1971-72 only and was not operated in subsequent years. Later on, it was decided that these units should more properly be handled by the Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation rather than by the R.I.M.D.C. As a result of this decision, the control and management of these units had been transferred to the Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation with effect from 1st January, 1975. As this change did not prove fruitful, the State Government in March 1976, transferred the control and management of these units back to the R.I.M.D.C. The R.I.M.D.C. has created a monitoring cell for regular monitoring for these units in order to keep a watch on their working.

INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATIVES OF ENGINEERS AND OTHER QUALIFIED PERSONS—This is one of the schemes launched by the Government of India under 'Half a Million Jobs Programme 1973-74' and the implementation of this scheme has been entrusted to the RIMDC. One society has been promoted in Jaipur. Besides assisting in the preparation of project reports, the Corporation subscribes to the share capital subscribed by the members.

UNDER-WRITING/CAPITAL PARTICIPATION—In order to give a fillip to industrialisation of the State, the Corporation participates in equity share capital of public limited companies in private sector. The progress under this scheme has been as follows² :

1. Source : Office of the Rajasthan State Industrial and Mineral Development Corporation Ltd., Jaipur.
2. Source : as above.

Particulars	Investment as on 31st March, 1977 (Rupees)
Shares	
(i) Quoted :	
(a) 43,300 fully paid equity shares of Rs. 10 each of M/s Anil Steel and Industries Ltd., Jaipur.	4,33,000
(ii) Un-quoted (fully paid up) :	
(b) Fully paid up 4 equity shares of Rs. 10 each of M/s Specker Tyre and Tube Manufacturing Company Private Ltd., Jaipur.	40
(c) 3 equity shares of Rs. 100 each of M/s Filter Aids and Chemicals (India) Pvt. Ltd., Jaipur.	300
(d) 3 equity shares of Rs. 100 each of M/s Rajasthan Civil Engineers Consultants, Manufactures and Builders Private Ltd., Jaipur.	300
(e) 11,003 equity shares of Rs. 10 each of M/s Jaipur Glass Bottles and Containers Ltd., Jaipur.	1,10,030
(f) 5,00,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each of M/s Aravali Svachalit Vahan Ltd., Jaipur.	50,00,000
(g) 440 equity shares of Rs. 10 each of M/s R. D. Plastic, Minerals and Chemicals Private Ltd., Jaipur.	4,400
(h) 1,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each of M/s Jaipur Forgings and Foundry Private Ltd., Jaipur.	10,000
(i) 395 equity shares of Rs. 10 each of M/s Avira Chemicals Private Ltd., Jaipur.	3,950
(j) 1,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each of M/s Kandoi Metal Powers Private Ltd., Jaipur.	10,000
(k) 55,600 equity shares of Rs. 10 each of M/s Lamps and Lighting Ltd.	5,00,000

TERM LOAN ASSISTANCE¹—The Corporation has been approved as an eligible financial institution for term loan refinance by the Industrial Development Bank of India vide Government of India notification dated 25th August 1976. The Corporation extends term loans upto Rs. 30 lakhs for projects costing Rs. 50 lakhs and above.

LEARN AND OWN YOUR INDUSTRY SCHEME—Under this scheme the Corporation provides financial assistance to the small scale units in the form of investment in share capital, debentures and temporary advances. The progress achieved under this scheme at the end of March 1977 is as follows² :

Name of the unit	Shares	Debentures	(Amount in Rs.) Advances (outstanding balance)
(1) M/s Speeder Tyre and Tube Manufacturing Company Private Ltd., Jaipur.	40	1,00,000	55,854
(2) M/s J. T. Precision Casting Private Ltd., Jaipur	40	90,000	1,34,954
(3) M/s Rajasthan Civil Engineers Consultants, Manufactures and Builders Private Ltd., Jaipur	300	2,00,000	2,68,197
(4) M/s Filter Aids and Chemicals (India) Private Ltd., Jaipur	300	99,000	2,05,945

Industrial Development Bank of India

Financial assistance and other facilities provided by the Industrial Development Bank of India are described in the following paragraphs³ :

REFINANCE OF INDUSTRIAL LOANS—Rajasthan Financial Corporation and Scheduled Banks provide financial assistance for creation of fixed assets to small scale industrial units. Industrial Development Bank of India under its scheme of refinance for industrial loans provides 100 per cent refinance in respect of loans to small scale units covered under the credit guarantee scheme of the Government of India. The minimum amount of loan eligible for refinance in respect of small

1. Source : Office of the Rajasthan State Industrial and Mineral Development Corporation Ltd., Jaipur.
2. Source : as above.
3. *Concessions and Facilities Available to Industries in Rajasthan*, The Rajasthan State Industrial and Mineral Development Corporation Ltd., Jaipur, p. 5.

scale industrial units is Rs. 10,000. Upto 1976-77, Rs. 677.42 lakhs were sanctioned under this scheme.

WORLD BANK CREDIT—The small scale industrial units located in the district can import machinery under World Bank Loan available with the Industrial Development Bank of India. The assistance for purchasing plant and machinery from abroad is being channelled through the Rajasthan Financial Corporation. Sanctions issued under this scheme upto 1976-77, for Jaipur district amounted to Rs. 48.33 lakhs out of which Rs. 22.93 lakhs were disbursed during the year.

RE-DISCOUNTING ASSISTANCE—For enabling the units to purchase machinery on deferred payment basis, the Industrial Development Bank of India re-discounts the bills/promissory notes arising out of sales of indigenous machinery. The minimum amount of transaction covering a set of bills has been fixed at Rs. 10,000 except in the case of agricultural implements. However, no maximum limit is stipulated. This facility also enables the small scale units to go in for modernisation/renovation schemes, etc. on a deferred payment basis. Sanctions for Rs. 622.56 lakhs were issued under this scheme for Jaipur district upto the year 1976-77.

Supply of Machinery on Hire Purchase

The National Small Industries Corporation Limited (N.S.I.C.), New Delhi, finances the purchase of new plant and machinery under hire purchase scheme¹ to new or expanding units by making full payment to suppliers and collecting the amount from the purchasers in instalments. It also provides technical assistance/consultancy to small scale industries in choosing profitable lines of production and assessing relative prospects of different industries, selection of machinery, their installation, plant lay-out, improved techniques and processes, use of modern machines and equipment, etc. The Corporation has supplied machinery on hire purchase to 24 units valuing Rs. 75.62 lakhs during the period 1971-72 to 1976-77².

Other assistance

Besides financial assistance, various types of concessions³ are offered by the State Government and other agencies to industrial units set up in Rajasthan. Certain concessions offered by the State and Central Governments to the industrially backward districts are not relevant in the case of Jaipur district, as it has not been included in the schedule of industrially backward districts of Rajasthan. However, other concessions

1. *Concessions and Facilities Available to Industries in Rajasthan*, The Rajasthan State Industrial and Mineral Development Corporation Ltd., Jaipur, p. 5.
2. Source : Office of the National Small Industries Corporation Limited, New Delhi.
3. *Concessions and Facilities Available to Industries in Rajasthan*, The Rajasthan State Industrial and Mineral Development Corporation Ltd., Jaipur, pp. 1-9.

like exemption from octroi duty is granted on plant and machinery, raw material and construction and fabricating material used in the units established or expanded during 1st April, 1968 to 31st March 1979. Sales tax concession in the form of levying a nominal rate of 1 per cent on raw materials sold to notified industries within Rajasthan, and also to existing industrial units which have expanded to installed capacity, are available to the industrial units. Further, all machines purchased for setting up textiles, ceramics, glass, cement, engineering, sugar, metal and mineral based industries are exempted from sales tax. Power subsidy is extended to small industries whose tariff exceeds 12.5 paise per unit to the extent of excess tariff upto the maximum of 6 paise per unit. Further, the power subsidy is also extended to small scale industrial units established between 1st March 1970 and 31st March 1979 on power consumed for production purposes to the extent of 25 per cent after actual payment of power bills to Rajasthan State Electricity Board. The facility is granted for a period of five years. Exemption from payment of electricity duty has been extended to electro-chemical and electro-thermal industries, and to those units which have been established/expanded between 1st April 1968 and 31st March 1979. Electricity duty at the rate of 1 paise per unit is levied on energy consumed in the manufacture, production processing, or repair of goods by industrial units. Cost of service lines is borne by the Rajasthan State Electricity Board in the case of H. T. and medium industrial consumers although this amount is initially taken as a loan from consumers and adjusted later against their power supply bills.

The Government Departments and Corporations give price preference upto 15 per cent for their purchases to products of small scale industries over those of large and medium scale industries and 3 per cent price preference to products of large and medium industries of Rajasthan over those located outside Rajasthan. The difference is reimbursed by the Industries Department.

The Rajasthan State Industrial and Mineral Development Corporation extends facility of participation in equity and preference share capital for setting up new industrial units. Testing facilities on nominal rates are available in the Chemical Laboratory of the Industries Department, and the Engineering College located at Jaipur. The State Industries Department provides testing equipment subsidy to the extent of 50 per cent of the cost of testing equipment or sum of Rs. 5,000 per annum per applicant, whichever is less. This scheme is being implemented from 1st April 1974 and will be in force upto 31st March 1979. Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation and Rajasthan State Industrial and Mineral Development Corporation are the two export houses which promote export

of products of industrial units. The scarce raw material like iron and steel, coal, wax, fatty acid etc. are distributed to the concerned industrial units through the depot of Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation located at Jaipur. For other scarce and imported raw material, recommendation is made to the concerned agency by the Industries Department.

The Industries Department subsidises the difference between the interest rate of 7 per cent per annum and the normal rate of interest charged on the loans advanced by financial institutions in case of technocrat entrepreneurs for a period of three years.

Marketing assistance to the small scale industrial units is being extended by the Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation which have established a Trade Centre-cum-Industrial Museum at Jaipur, to display and market the products of SSI units. The Corporation gives 90 per cent advance to the units on receipt of products and the balance 10 per cent is paid after realisation of sale proceeds. The Trade Centre is also eligible for 15 per cent price preference. The Corporation also encourages production and marketing of handicrafts of Rajasthan, provides common facility and training to artisans, runs Design, Development and Research Centre and arranges marketing of handicrafts through its emporia. It also supplies raw material through its Design Centre, Jaipur and provide loans to artisans for the supplies to be made by them. The handicrafts articles are also exported through the Corporation.

To co-ordinate and implement the various handloom development activities in the non-co-operative sector, the Rajasthan Handloom Project Board was constituted in 1975. The Board makes available to individual weavers 50 to 75 per cent subsidy and the rest as loan at concessional rates of interest for purchase of looms and accessories. The Board also provides working capital loan at low rate of interest. Export oriented production scheme of the Board is executed through the Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation. Handloom activities in co-operative sector is looked after by the Rajasthan Rajya Bunkar Sahkari Sangh Ltd., Jaipur. The Sangh provides raw material to the affiliated co-operative weavers' societies and arranges for marketing of their products. The State Department of Industries has appointed one Handloom Inspector and Designer in the district who promotes new designs and techniques of production. The working capital to individual handloom weavers is provided under differential rate of interest scheme through banks and to the co-operative societies through the Central Co-operative Bank. The Department also grants rebate at the rate of 5 per cent to the approved co-operative handloom societies on their sales.

The programme of development of the *Khadi* and village industries are being organised and implemented by the Rajasthan Khadi and Village Industries Board located at Jaipur. The Board grants loans, subsidies and other facilities to the institutions, societies and individuals engaged in such activities¹.

Industrial Potential and Plans for Future Development

Jaipur district is prominent for mineral and live-stock resources. Besides, there exist potentialities for development of agro-based and ancillary and demand based industries also. A brief outline of the industrial potential of the district can be derived from the table given in Appendix X.

Growth Centres and Rural Industrialisation

The industrial development of Jaipur district has mostly confined to Jaipur City and the pace of industrialisation has still not gained sufficient momentum in others parts of the district as very few industrial units have been set up outside Jaipur. This is largely due to the impediments in infra-structure facilities like power supply, water, financial assistance and lack of skilled workers in the district. However, this imbalance needs to be corrected with a view to bring about co-ordination and rational development of the area. The efforts made during the last few years have shown that in addition to Jaipur, certain areas in the district have also shown good growth potentialities. They have developed sufficient infra-structure facilities which are necessary for setting up small scale industries. In view of their advantageous economic factors, they have been indentified as potential centres. Greater concentration of development efforts at these centres will bring about development and minimise the regional imbalance.

The removal of unemployment and under-employment in the rural sector is possible through development of rural industries, which not only create immediate employment, but are also known to have a high employment-capital ratio. The Directorate of Industries has selected six centres² in the district for the development of rural industries viz. Chomu, Kotputli, Shahpura, Dausa, Lalsot and Dudu. Growth of rural industries at these centres would help in halting the exodus of rural labour and transport of raw materials from these areas to the urban side. It would also meet substantial part of the increased demand for common goods and evolve a decentralised growth pattern, integrated with agriculture. These

1. *Concessions and Facilities Available to Industries in Rajasthan*, The Rajasthan State Industrial and Mineral Development Corporation Ltd., Jaipur, pp. 1-9.
2. *Industrial Potential Survey of Jaipur District*, RIMDC, 1973, p. 114.

centres would have plenty of potential to serve as a nuclei for the future industrial development of the surrounding area. They will have an effective role for and links with the cluster of villages, which will depend on these centres, thus giving an impetus to the process of modernization of the rural sector. These growth centres would funnel the agricultural inputs into the farm sector, and facilitate the outward movement of agricultural surplus.

The growth centres have been identified after considering the static and dynamic factors influencing their development. A comparison of functional values of different centres has been made using the simple weightage technique duly modified to suit the requirements of the district. The factors taken into account are the infra-structure, resources, existing industrial activities and the development activities/projects envisaged at these centres. The Rajasthan State Industrial and Mineral Development Corporation has identified the following order of growth centres in Jaipur district :

- | | | |
|----------------------|---|------------------------------|
| (i) Chomu-Govindgarh | } | First order growth centres. |
| (ii) Sambhar-Naraina | | |
| (iii) Dausa | } | Second order growth centres. |
| (iv) Sanganer | | |
| (v) Kotputli | } | Low ranking growth centres. |
| (vi) Phulera | | |
| (vii) Bandikui | | |
| (viii) Chaksu | | |

These centres are already growing at a comparatively faster rate than other areas of the district and it has been envisaged that comparatively less investment at these places would result in higher production¹. Major outlay for developing these centres will have to come from various financial institutions. Development of industrial plots and construction of sheds will have to be fully financed by Industrial Development Bank of India at concessional rates of interest i.e. 6 per cent per annum. The entrepreneurs themselves are expected to invest about 10 per cent of the total investment in fixed assets, while for working capital they will bank on the operative bank units in the area. Industrial activities ideally suited for these centres are given in Appendix XI.

LABOUR AND EMPLOYERS' ORGANISATIONS

There were 173 registered trade unions in the district at the end

1. *Industrial Potential Survey of Jaipur District*, RIMDC, 1973, p. 114.

of the year 1976-77. Their details are given in a later Chapter. The following is the list of employers' organisations working in the district¹ :

1. Bullion Association, Johri Bazar, Jaipur.
2. The Chamber of Genuine Salt Distributors, Dhan Mandi, Sambhar.
3. The Employers' Association of Rajasthan, Podarpuri, Jaipur.
4. The Jaipur Paper Merchants' Association, Jaipur.
5. Old Tyre Dealer & Repairers' Association, Jaipur.
6. The Jewellers' Association, Johari Bazar, Jaipur.
7. The Jaipur City Small Industries Association, Jaipur.
8. The Kirana Merchants' Association.
9. The Jaipur Jaycees.
10. The Rajasthan Automobile Dealers' Association.
11. The Rajasthan Iron & Steel Re-rolling Association.
12. Rajasthan Silica Sand Mine Owners' Association.
13. Vyapar Mandal, Jaipur.
14. Jaipur Wholesale Textile Dealers' Association, Jaipur.
15. Jaipur Wool & Namda Association, Jaipur.
16. Jaipur Chamber of Commerce & Industry, Jaipur.
17. Rajasthan Textile Mill Owners' Association.
18. Management Association.
19. Jaipur Cycle Rickshaw Owners' Association.
20. Jaipur Kutti Khakhla Dealers' Association.
21. Jaipur Transport Operators' Union.
22. Rajasthan Chamber of Commerce and Industries.
23. Rajasthan Iron and Steel Merchants' Association.
24. Rajasthan Khadya Padarth Vyapar Sangh.
25. Rajasthan Vyapar Udyog Mandal.

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

26. Jaipur Power Loom Owners' Association.
27. Jaipur Textile Stores Suppliers' Association.
28. Jaipur Engine Reconditioners' Association.
29. Jaipur Yarn Merchants' Association.

Welfare of Industrial Labour¹

Welfare of industrial labour, general condition of industrial labour and wage levels and implementation of various labour laws and acts have been discussed in a later chapter. Under labour welfare activities, each industrial unit is required to provide general facilities to its workers. Workers' Education Centre located in Jaipur city arranges educational classes for factory workers.

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

APPENDIX I

Working of Jaipur State Cotton Presses and Ginning Factory

Year	Gross receipts	Gross expenditure	(Rupees)	
			Gross Profit (+)/	Loss (—)
1927-28	1,76,623	83,000	+	93,623
1928-29	62,487	41,251	+	21,236
1929-30	74,179	52,691	+	21,488
1930-31	15,534	29,442	—	13,908
1931-32	50,887	30,622	+	20,265
1932-33	91,329	55,313	+	36,016
1933-34	74,134	52,356	+	21,778
1934-35	42,202	37,344	+	4,858
1935-36	1,13,202	71,785	+	41,417
1936-37	75,388	54,562	+	20,826
1937-38	12,881	23,130	—	10,249
1938-39	44,632	34,487	+	10,145
1939-40	12,390	22,201	—	9,811

Source : Reports on the Administration of Jaipur State, for the years 1927-28 to 1939-40.

APPENDIX II

Production of Major and Minor Minerals in Jaipur District during the years 1972 to 1976

(Production of Major Minerals in tonnes and of Minor Minerals in '000 tonnes)

Names of the Minerals	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Major Minerals					
1. Iron-ore	Nil	246	1,270	636	Nil
2. Calcite	Nil	Nil	25	12	Nil
3. China clay	14,659	16,204	18,401	25,094	21,097
4. Dolomite	6,022	5,783	6,785	4,804	13,211
5. Felspar	181	Nil	874	909	1,380
6. Mica crude	161	22	2	2	Nil
7. Quartz	12	Nil	77	1,159	156
8. Soapstone	37,316	29,408	29,117	27,311	31,908
9. Silica sand	43,281	41,565	39,021	42,963	42,988
Minor Minerals					
1. Building stone	735.7	663.6	723.1	919.9	946.8
2. Limestone	223.6	226.0	237.5	213.7	242.0
3. Ordinary clay	95.6	213.6	200.2	221.1	199.7
4. Marble	5.9	7.3	9.1	11.1	28.0

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

APPENDIX II (a)
Number of Prospecting Licenses and Mining Leases in Jaipur District during the years 1971-72 to 1976-77

Names of the Minerals	1971-72		1972-73		1973-74		1974-75		1975-76		1976-77	
	M.L.	P.L.	M.L.	P.L.	M.L.	P.L.	M.L.	P.L.	M.L.	P.L.	M.L.	P.L.
Major Minerals												
Garnet	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Iron-ore	8	Nil	7	Nil	7	Nil	7	Nil	3	Nil	3	Nil
China clay	11	Nil	12	1	13	1	15	Nil	14	Nil	14	Nil
Calcite	1	1	2	1	3	Nil	4	Nil	4	Nil	4	Nil
Dolomite	4	Nil	3	Nil	3	Nil	2	Nil	2	Nil	4	Nil
Felspar	Nil	1	Nil	1	1	Nil	2	Nil	1	Nil	1	Nil
Graphite	2	Nil	1	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	1	Nil
Mica	2	Nil	8	Nil	8	1	8	1	6	Nil	5	Nil
Quartz	3	Nil	3	Nil	5	Nil	5	Nil	5	1	5	2
Soapstone	14	1	15	2	16	2	18	1	17	1	23	1
Silica sand	26	1	28	3	30	2	36	Nil	25	1	30	1
Minor Minerals												
Building stone	103	Nil	124	Nil	147	Nil	92	Nil	71	Nil	71	Nil
Limestone	28	Nil	31	Nil	34	Nil	34	Nil	41	Nil	43	Nil
Marble	8	Nil	11	Nil	14	Nil	13	Nil	14	Nil	15	Nil
Brick-earth and ordinary clay	10	Nil	26	Nil	27	Nil	28	Nil	27	Nil	34	Nil

Source : Office of the Director, Mines and Geology, Rajasthan, Udaipur.
M. L. = Mining Leases P. L. = Prospecting Licenses.

APPENDIX III

Progress of Rural Electrification in Jaipur district at the end of March 1978

S.No.	Tahsil	No. of villages electrified
1.	Sanganer	171
2.	Kotputli	38
3.	Phulera	86
4.	Bairath	55
5.	Amber	170
6.	Jaipur	107
7.	Jamwa Ramgarh	154
8.	Baswa	56
9.	Dudu	49
10.	Bassi	62
11.	Dausa	59
12.	Sikrai	48
13.	Lalsot	78
14.	Chaksu*	16
15.	Phagi*	7
Total		1,056

Source : Office of the Chief Engineer, Rajasthan State Electricity Board, Jaipur.

*In Chaksu & Phagi tahsils electrification of villages is being executed under a special scheme.

APPENDIX IV

List of Registered Factories in Jaipur District at the year ending 1976
(Factories registered under Indian Factories Act, 1948)

S.No.	Industrial sub-group	No. of units	Centres	Average number of workers employed
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Manufacture of pasturised milk in bottles, plain or flavoured	1	Jaipur	133
2.	Grain mill products and flour milling	7	Jaipur, Sanganer	97
3.	Manufacture of bakery products	1	Jaipur	7
4.	Manufacture of biscuits, cakes and pastries	1	Jaipur	14
5.	Production of common salts	1	Sambhar	524
6.	Manufacture of hydrogenated oils, and vanaspati ghee	75	Jaipur, Dausa, Chaksu, Kotputli, Bassi, Lalsot, Sanganer	1,221
7.	Manufacture of ice	1	Jaipur	6
8.	Frying of Dals, nuts and food, not elsewhere classified	1	Jaipur	98
9.	Manufacture of malt	1	Jaipur	28
10.	Manufacture of aerated drinks	2	Jaipur	64
11.	Cotton spinning & weaving	2	Jaipur	1,875
12.	Dye of cloth and yarn	4	Jaipur, Lalsot, Sanganer	149
13.	Cotton spinning other than in mills	1	Dausa	16
14.	Production of Khadi	2	Govindgarh, Khadibag (Chomu)	26
15.	Weaving of cotton textiles on handlooms other than Khadi	1	Jaipur	35
16.	Weaving & finishing of cotton textile in power-looms	11	Jaipur	98
17.	Cotton textiles not elsewhere classified	1	Jaipur	15

APPENDIX IV (contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
18.	Wool cleaning	1	Jaipur	38
19.	Wool bailing & processing	1	Jaipur	42
20.	Wool weaving in handlooms	1	Chomu	46
21.	Manufacture of Blankets & shawls	1	Amber	36
22.	Manufacture of felts	5	Jaipur	114
23.	Manufacture of other woollen products	1	Jaipur	23
24.	Cotton knitting in mills	4	Jaipur	59
25.	Manufacture of knitting other than in mills	1	Jaipur	—
26.	Thread and thread ball making	1	Jaipur	25
27.	Manufacture of other ropes & cordage	2	Jaipur, Naraina	371
28.	Embroidery and making of crepe laces and fringes	2	Jaipur	14
29.	Manufacture of carpets, rung, draggests etc. except of coir	7	Jaipur, Amber	249
30.	Manufacture of readymade garments	4	Jaipur	370
31.	Manufacture of coir products not elsewhere classified	1	Jaipur	87
32.	Manufacture of wood products, furniture and fixtures	40	Jaipur, Sambhar, Kotputli, Dausa, Lalsot, Bassi	170
33.	Manufacture of wooden boxes, barrels etc. except ply wood	2	Jaipur	50
34.	Manufacture of wooden industrial goods such as bobbines, blocks, handlers, saddilings and similar equipment and fixtures	1	Jaipur	45
35.	Manufacture of wooden furniture & fixtures not elsewhere classified	5	Jaipur	72

APPENDIX IV (contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
36.	Manufacture of paper board and straw boards	1	Jaipur	34
37.	Paper cones and tubes	1	Jaipur	35
38.	Printing & publishing of newspaper	1	Jaipur	—
39.	Printing, publishing and allied activities not elsewhere classified like envelopes printing, pictures, postcard, embossing etc.	131	Jaipur, Dausa, Sambhar Lake	1,415
40.	Manufacture of shoes	1	Jaipur	30
41.	Retreading of tyres	1	Jaipur	12
42.	Manufacture of plastic & P. V. C. footwear	4	Jaipur	61
43.	Manufacture of polythene bags (plain and printed)	4	Jaipur	102
44.	Manufacture of other plastic goods (including plastic foam products, buttons etc.)	1	Jaipur	14
45.	Manufacture of basic heavy inorganic chemicals	1	Jaipur	38
46.	Manufacture of pesticides formulations	1	Jaipur	19
47.	Paints, varnishes and lacquers	2	Jaipur	30
48.	Manufacture of other medicines	8	Jaipur	148
49.	Manufacture of detergents	2	Naraina	66
50.	Manufacture of celluloid	1	Jaipur	2
51.	Manufacture of glue and gelatine	2	Jaipur, Durgapura	78
52.	Manufacture of fire bricks	1	Jaipur	113
53.	Manufacture of hollow glassware (bottles, jars)	1	Jaipur	246

APPENDIX IV (contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
54.	Manufacture of other glassware	1	Jaipur	12
55.	Manufacture of chinaware	1	Jaipur	258
56.	Mica products	1	Jaipur	—
57.	Stone dressing and stone crushing	6	Jaipur	368
58.	Manufacture of asbestos cement and other cement products	2	Jaipur	55
59.	Manufacture of hume pipes and other cement and concert products (including slabs, poles, pillars and secrences)	3	Jaipur, Sanganer	134
60.	Manufacture of iron & steel items	17	Jaipur, Amber	354
61.	Casting and forgings	5	Jaipur	139
62.	Manufacture of structurals	4	Jaipur	990
63.	Manufacture of pipes	5	Jaipur	139
64.	Manufacture of wire drawing	6	Jaipur	136
65.	Manufacture of tools	1	Jaipur	18
66.	Manufacture of other iron and steel products	16	Jaipur, Kanakpura	795
67.	Manufacture of rolling into basic form	1	Jaipur	43
68.	Manufacture of wire drawing, not elsewhere classified	5	Jaipur	69
69.	Manufacture of others (copper)	1	Jaipur	13
70.	Manufacture of brass and rolling into basic form	1	Jaipur	19
71.	Manufacture of others (brass)	1	Jaipur	11
72.	Manufacture of others (wire-drawing)	3	Jaipur	53
73.	Manufacture of others (rolling into basic form)	1	Jaipur	38

APPENDIX IV (contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
74.	Manufacture of safes and vaults and almirahs	3	Jaipur	32
75.	Manufacture of drums, tanks, rails and metal containers, not elsewhere classified	11	Jaipur, Dausa, Durgapura	275
76.	Manufacture of others (stoves)	7	Jaipur	132
77.	Manufacture of structural metal products	1	Jaipur	6
78.	Manufacture of furniture & fixtures primarily of metal	3	Jaipur	35
79.	Manufacture of bolts & nuts	6	Jaipur	68
80.	Manufacture of hand tools	1	Jaipur	5
81.	Manufacture of general hardware	2	Jaipur	24
82.	Manufacture of others (general hardware)	1	Jaipur	6
83.	Manufacture of utensils	1	Jaipur	10
84.	Manufacture of others (utensils)	7	Jaipur	59
85.	Manufacture of razor blades	2	Jaipur	33
86.	Manufacture of others (type foundry)	2	Jaipur	222
87.	Manufacture of light agricultural machinery & equipments and parts	6	Jaipur	108
88.	Manufacture of others (agricultural machines, equipments and parts)	6	Jaipur	152
89.	Manufacture of others (machinery for other than food and textiles industries)	1	Jaipur	12
90.	Manufacture of others (prime-movers, boilers and steam generating plants such as diesel engine and parts)	2	Jaipur	45

APPENDIX IV (contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
91. Manufacture of size reduction, equipment crushers, bail mills, etc. and conveying equipments, bucket, elevators, <i>ship hoist</i> cranes dricks etc.	1	Jaipur		4
92. Manufacture of power driven pumps, receiprocating centri-fugal etc.	2	Jaipur		12
93. Manufacture of ball-roller and tapered bearings	1	Jaipur		2,467
94. Manufacture of sewing machine	1	Jaipur		46
95. Manufacture of generators	1	Jaipur		18
96. Manufacture of transformers	4	Jaipur		161
97. Manufacture of parts and accessories	1	Jaipur		32
98. Manufacture of insulated wires and cables	3	Jaipur		61
99. Manufacture of ordinary electrical lamps	5	Jaipur		162
100. Manufacture of others (including public address equipment)	1	Jaipur		20
101. Manufacture of carob and wire wound resistors	1	Jaipur		34
102. Manufacture of parts, accessories, motor vehicle	1	Jaipur		-
103. Manufacture of parts and accessories	2	Jaipur		63
104. Manufacture of others (motor vehicles and parts)	3	Jaipur		27
105. Manufacture of bicycles	2	Jaipur		31
106. Manufacture of laboratory and scientific instruments	1	Jaipur		19
107. Manufacture of surgical and medical instruments	1	Jaipur		34

APPENDIX IV (concl'd.)

1	2	3	4	5
108. Manufacture of water meters, steam meters and electric meters	1	Jaipur		64
109. Manufacture of parts and accessories (medical surgical & scientific equipment)	2	Jaipur		1,348
110. Manufacture of bones, ivory horns and similar products	3	Jaipur		199
111. Generation and transmission of electrical energy	4	Jaipur, Bandikui, Chomu		372
112. Water supply i.e. collection purification and distribution of water	4	Jaipur		148
113. Petrol filling station	1	Jaipur		11
114. Repair of footwear and other leather goods	13	Jaipur		601
115. Repair enterprises, not elsewhere classified	18	Jaipur		649

Source : Office of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

APPENDIX V
Small Scale Industries in Jaipur District (1975)

S.No.	Group	Centres	No. of Units	Fixed Investment (Rs. '000)	Employment (Number)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Food Products				
		(a) Bandikui	2	263	12
		(b) Chomu	4	257	20
		(c) Dausa	7	959	70
		(d) Jaipur	81	11,547	870
		(e) Kotputli	1	41	9
		(f) Sanganer	1	14	3
		(g) Rural	9	952	109
		Total	105	14,033	1,093
2.	Beverages, Tobacco, Tobacco Product				
		(a) Jaipur	3	373	40
		(b) Rural	1	-	35
		Total	1	373	75
3.	Cotton Textiles				
		(a) Chomu	4	94	44
		(b) Jaipur	73	3,425	934
		(c) Sanganer	23	772	271
		(d) Rural	12	152	121
		Total	112	4,443	1,370

RAJASTHAN DISTRICT GAZETTEERS—JAIPUR

INDUSTRIES

APPENDIX V (contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Wool, Silk and Synthetic Fibre Textiles	(a) Jaipur	18	2,256	379
5.	Textile Products (including Weaving Apparel other than footwear)	(a) Jaipur	54	2,710	582
		(b) Rural	1	1	6
		Total	55	2,711	588
6.	Wood & wood products and Furniture and Fixtures	(a) Jaipur	32	1,088	232
		(b) Rural	1	40	5
		Total	33	1,128	237
7.	Paper & paper products and Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	(a) Chomu	2	67	12
		(b) Jaipur	88	8,755	1,025
		(c) Sanganer	5	311	46
		(d) Rural	2	33	6
		Total	97	9,166	1,089
8.	Leather & Leather and Fur Products (except repair)	(a) Chomu	1	6	2
		(b) Dausa	2	18	2
		(c) Jaipur	14	679	240
		(d) Sanganer	17	458	68
		Total	34	1,161	312

APPENDIX V (contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Rubber, Plastic, Petroleum and Coal Products	(a) Bandikui	1	22	5
		(b) Jaipur	103	9,779	940
		(c) Rural	1	10	3
		Total	105	9,811	948
10	Chemicals & Chemical Products (except products of petroleum and coal)	(a) Bandikui	3	29	9
		(b) Chomu	3	123	14
		(c) Dausa	2	78	5
		(d) Jaipur	193	12,835	1,437
		(e) Kotputli	2	73	12
		(f) Sambhar	5	1,560	107
		(g) Amber	1	52	9
		(h) Chaksu	1	18	4
		(i) Rural	15	621	88
		Total	225	15,389	1,685
11.	Non-Metallic Mineral Products	(a) Amber	1	3	4
		(b) Bandikui	2	35	157
		(c) Dausa	5	401	66
		(d) Jaipur	294	8,445	3,097
		(e) Kotputli	9	316	249
		(f) Phulera	1	3	3

APPENDIX V (contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
		(g) Sambhar	2	28	8
		(h) Sanganer	4	108	43
		(i) Chomu	2	7	10
		(j) Rural	82	835	532
		Total	402	10,181	4,169
12.	Basic Metal & Alloy Industries	(a) Jaipur	82	17,437	1,655
13.	Metal Products and parts except machinery and Transport Equipment	(a) Amber	6	50	38
		(b) Bandikui	1	81	10
		(c) Chaksu	1	7	2
		(d) Chomu	22	487	176
		(e) Dausa	1	317	19
		(f) Jaipur	446	21,303	3,259
		(g) Sanganer	2	109	10
		(h) Kotputli	1	28	5
		(i) Rural	19	512	125
		Total	499	22,894	3,644
14.	Machinery, Machine Tools and parts except Electrical Machinery	(a) Chomu	3	106	18
		(b) Jaipur	70	6,150	667
		(c) Rural	4	68	19
		Total	77	6,324	704

APPENDIX V (contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	Electrical Machinery, Apparatus, Appliances and Supplies and Parts	(a) Chomu (b) Jaipur (c) Rural Total	1 47 1 49	76 9,119 15 9,210	4 888 5 897
16.	Transport Equipment & Parts	(a) Jaipur (b) Rural Total	38 1 39	5,369 35 5,404	508 4 512
17.	Other Manufacturing Industries	(a) Dausa (b) Jaipur (c) Kotputli (d) Rural Total	3 80 1 3 87	155 3,506 140 43 3,844	14 557 2 20 593
District Total			2,023	1,35,765	19,950

Source : *Directory of Small Scale Industries in Rajasthan, Volumes I and II*, published by the Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation Ltd., Jaipur.

APPENDIX VI

Production, Sale and Employment of Khadi and Village Industries in Jaipur District (Amount in Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	1971-72			1972-73			1973-74		
	Production	Sales	Employment	Production	Sales	Employment	Production	Sales	Employment
1. Khadi	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(a) Cotton	6.39	7.27	1,388	7.75	2.54	3,614	6.45	5.28	3,116
(b) Woollen	0.45	2.36	N.A.	2.21	5.34	609	3.21	4.26	488
(c) Silken	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2. Gramodhyog									
(a) Thread	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.37	0.38	4.1	0.20	0.21	50
(b) Match Boxes	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(c) Grains or Pulses	0.88	0.76	43	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.11	0.10	7
(d) Lime	0.47	0.46	7	1.70	1.83	19	2.22	2.43	83
(e) Potteries	0.24	0.25	34	0.22	0.22	34	0.23	0.23	49
(f) Non-edible oils and soap	0.05	0.05	3	0.01	0.02	2	0.17	0.16	3
(g) Hand made paper	8.32	7.50	643	12.12	12.15	666	12.97	14.64	720
(h) Oils	41.69	47.00	284	50.39	53.93	348	75.36	72.83	382
(i) Leather goods	8.25	10.10	431	11.79	14.99	624	16.19	21.47	664
(j) Tar Gur	0.08	0.08	12	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(k) Blacksmithy and carpentry	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

N.A.—Not available.

APPENDIX VI (concl.d.)

Particulars	1974-75			1975-76			1976-77		
	Produc- tion	Sales	Employ- ment	Produc- tion	Sales	Employ- ment	Produc- tion	Sales	Employ- ment
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1. Khadi									
(a) Cotton	10.63	16.16	1,282	10.26	17.97	1,526	101.22	223.58	13,048
(b) Woollen	4.31	13.32	505	3.48	10.84	536	107.58	223.29	10,759
(c) Silken	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	7.66	Nil
2. Gramodhyog									
(a) Thread	0.02	Nil	19	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.38	0.39	35
(b) Match Boxes	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.16	0.30	57
(c) Grains or Pulses	0.06	0.05	7	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.60	0.86	19
(d) Lime	1.63	1.74	74	2.53	2.74	77	4.08	4.56	94
(e) Potteries	0.84	0.86	78	3.19	2.40	243	4.33	3.97	286
(f) Non-edible oils									
and soap	0.08	0.07	6	0.34	0.33	5	4.78	4.82	55
(g) Hand made									
paper	14.67	15.00	637	19.08	18.73	654	20.49	21.17	648
(h) Oils	122.63	90.99	534	96.30	108.40	506	66.95	68.64	318
(i) Leather goods	15.61	19.29	615	13.94	17.42	737	18.15	20.03	630
(j) <i>Tar Gur</i>	0.10	0.27	12	0.30	0.46	82	0.89	0.72	64
(k) Blacksmithy and									
carpentry	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.45	0.59	22

Source : Office of the Rajasthan Khadi and Village Industries Board, Jaipur.

APPENDIX VII
Progress of Industrial Co-operative Societies in Jaipur district

Items	1972-73			1973-74		
	C.W.S.	W.S.	I.C.S.	C.W.S.	W.S.	I.C.S.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Industries, Co-operational (Nos.)	5	139	338	5	118	327
Membership (Nos.)	95	6,412	7,683	76	5,685	7,292
Capital (Government & Private) (Rs.)	16,596	1,70,702	8,07,363	27,650	1,55,828	8,28,456
Production & Purchases (Rs.)	Nil	2,10,003	Nil	3,77,628	1,72,709	3,20,321
Sales (Rs.)	Nil	1,64,317	Nil	4,12,795	1,43,530	2,64,611
Loans (Rs.)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Profit (Rs.)	4,946	1,069	Nil	27,387	2,103	51,206
Profit-Societies (Nos.)	1	1	Nil	1	1	13
Loss (Rs.)	17,573	Nil	Nil	Nil	865	2,465
Loss-Societies (Nos.)	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	5

APPENDIX VII (concl'd.)

Items	1974-75			1975-67			1976-77		
	C.W.S.	W.S.	I.C.S.	C.W.S.	W.S.	I.C.S.	C.W.S.	W.S.	I.C.S.
Industrial Co-operatives (Nos.)	5	118	1	5	116	323	5	116	326
Membership (Nos.)	81	5,685	198	83	5,595	6,548	85	5,625	7,012
Capital (Government & Private) (Rs.)	28,150	1,55,868	2,700	28,350	1,55,568	8,36,275	28,450	1,55,828	8,43,941
Production & Purchases (Rs.)	5,81,024	1,72,709	Nil	4,74,316	1,95,463	24,54,028	4,80,648	95,319	23,91,697
Sales (Rs.)	7,06,202	2,07,224	Nil	5,58,930	2,00,797	25,76,053	5,55,724	1,58,301	24,51,806
Loan (Rs.)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Profit (Rs.)	13,361	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	78,396	6,708	3,344	45,904
Profit-Societies (Nos.)	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	14	2	2	17
Loss (Rs.)	Nil	566	Nil	55,064	2,203	23,403	Nil	Nil	2,099
Loss-Societies (Nos.)	Nil	1	Nil	2	1	10	Nil	Nil	1

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

INDEX :

C.W.S. = Central Weavers' Societies

W.S. = Weavers' Societies

I.C.S. = Industrial Co-operative Societies

APPENDIX VIII

Financial Assistance by the State Industries Department to Small Industrial Units of Jaipur District, during the years 1955-56 to 1976-77

Year	No. of units	Amount sanctioned (in Rupees)
1955-56	8	11,503
1956-57	6	11,670
1957-58	7	19,125
1958-59	4	2,030
1959-60	6	9,670
1960-61	29	57,363
1961-62	18	43,150
1962-63	9	23,630
1963-64	6	11,800
1964-65	4	6,290
1965-66	6	20,746
1966-67	Nil	Nil
1967-68	Nil	Nil
1968-69	8	11,000
1969-70	5	14,140
1970-71	8	22,350
1971-72	19	3,04,971
1972-73	12	52,370
1973-74	10	92,400
1974-75	13	16,504
1975-76	Nil	Nil
1976-77		

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

APPENDIX IX
Industrywise sanctioned financial assistance in Jaipur District

(Amount in lakh Rs.)

S.No.	Type of industry	1972-73		1973-74		1974-75		1975-76		1976-77	
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Food Manufacturing Industries except Beverage Industries	10	10.12	12	11.04	16	40.21	8	6.59	19	40.18
2.	Beverage Industries	Nil	Nil	1	1.43	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3.	Tobacco Manufacturing	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4.	Manufacturing of Textiles	4	3.97	4	32.41	3	4.67	4	2.24	5	15.72
5.	Manufacturing of Footwear, other wearing Apparel and made-up Textile Goods	Nil	Nil	1	0.92	3	3.56	1	0.49	Nil	Nil
6.	Manufacturing of Wood & Cork except Manufacturing of Furniture	Nil	Nil	1	1.00	1	0.24	2	0.80	1	0.17
7.	Manufacturing of Furniture & Fixtures	1	0.44	2	0.59	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
8.	Manufacturing of Paper and paper products	1	0.50	3	3.05	3	3.91	3	28.61	4	5.26
9.	Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	3	9.18	2	1.79	Nil	Nil	3	14.20	Nil	Nil
10.	Manufacturing of Leather and Leather and Fur Products except Footwear & other wearing apparel	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
11.	Manufacturing of Rubber Products	3	2.60	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	1.82

RAJASTHAN DISTRICT GAZETTEERS - JAIPUR

INDUSTRIES

APPENDIX IX (concl'd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
12.	Manufacturing of Chemicals and Chemical Products	13	18.89	2	7.33	9	19.68	12	19.29	2	6.49
13.	Manufacturing of products of petroleum & coal	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	2.00	Nil	Nil	1	1.00
14.	Manufacturing of non-metallic mineral products except products of petroleum & coal	3	5.54	5	3.56	5	6.93	9	10.56	4	5.66
15.	Basic Metal Industries	13	31.80	9	8.89	4	7.00	6	36.35	5	5.03
16.	Manufacturing of Metal products except machinery & transport equipment	12	22.63	14	21.29	11	14.61	8	15.14	7	6.12
17.	Manufacturing of machinery except electrical machinery	6	15.32	7	6.31	10	23.59	8	16.55	2	2.12
18.	Manufacturing of Electrical Machinery	9	18.96	7	12.31	13	19.38	7	18.77	2	9.33
19.	Manufacturing of Transport Equipment	Nil	Nil	2	3.80	1	4.75	Nil	Nil	3	3.07
20.	Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	10	8.83	5	6.43	7	37.24	2	3.50	2	2.48
21.	Hotel	1	2.80	1	3.48	1	5.00	1	3.60	1	12.85
22.	Transport	33	15.11	58	22.00	48	23.39	9	5.40	12	8.84
23.	Electricity Gas, Water & Sanitary Services	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total		122	166.69	136	147.63	136	216.16	83	182.09	72	126.14

Source : Office of the Rajasthan Financial Corporation, Jaipur.

APPENDIX X Prospective Industries in Jaipur district

Proposed industries	Proposed location	Plant capacity	Capital Requirement (in lakh Rs.)			Employment potential
			Fixed	Working		
1	2	3	4	5	6	
A. Mineral Based Industries						
(i) Lime Reactive <i>Surkhi</i>	Jaipur	10 tons per day	0.60	0.50	10	
(ii) Precipitation calcium carbonate	Kotputli	5 tons per day	5.50	1.50	58	
(iii) Hydrated lime	Jaipur	—	—	—	—	
(iv) China clay washery	Torda, Kishorpura, Rasna	6,000 tons per annum	2.85	1.50	133	
(v) Low-loss Ceramic Ware and Industrial Procelium Ware	Jaipur	—	2.50 total		10	
(vi) L & T Insulators, Fire Bricks and Crockery	Jaipur	1 ton per day	5.60	0.75	56	
(vii) Silica Sand Benefication plant	Samod, Jaipur	—	—	—	—	
(viii) Glass and Glassware	Jaipur	1,250 tons per annum	6.87 total		43	
(ix) Sodium Silicate	Samod, Jaipur	1,800 tons per annum	0.62	0.42	15	
(x) Soapstone Crushing	Dogeta	7,500 tons per annum	3.77	2.90	17	
(xi) Marble Chips and Mosaic Tiles	Jaipur	22,400 sq. meters of tiles per annum	1.18	0.36	17	

RAJASTHAN DISTRICT GAZETTEERS — JAIPUR

APPENDIX X (contd.)

INDUSTRIES

1	2	3	4	5	6
B. Live-stock Based industries					
(i) Woollen Processing and Combing unit	Jaipur	—	—	—	—
(ii) Woollen Finishing and Dyeing centres	Jaipur	—	—	—	—
(iii) Milk Chilling Plants and Milk Products	Jaipur	—	—	—	—
(iv) Sole Leather Tannery	Chomu	50 pieces of sole leather per day	1.95	3.50	—
(v) Semi-mechanised Footwear	Chomu	50 pairs of Chappals and 24 pairs of shoes per day	0.11	0.75	35
C. Chemical Industries					
(i) Black Salt	Sambhar	—	0.40 total	—	—
(ii) Mineralised cattle licks	Sambhar	100 blocks of 2 kg. per day	0.06	0.04	—
(iii) Metallising of Plastic goods	Jaipur	Rs. 5 lakhs on 2 shift basis per annum	1.56	1.00	40
(iv) Injection moulded plastic articles	Jaipur	2,500 kg. per day	2.25	1.90	12
(v) Rigid P. V. C. Pipes	Jaipur	200 kg. per day	3.15 total		10
D. Electronic Industries					
(i) Carbon Resistors	Jaipur	60 lakhs pieces per annum	0.67	1.00	56

APPENDIX X (contd.)

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RAJASTHAN DISTRICT GAZETTEERS—JAIPUR

1	2	3	4	5	6
(ii) Ceramic Capacitors	Jaipur	22 million capacitors per annum	20.00	—	130
(iii) Electrolytic Capacitors	Jaipur	50,000 capacitors per annum	0.59	0.50	35
(iv) Plastic Film Capacitors	Jaipur	2.5 million capacitors per annum	5.25	4.00	68
E. Agro-Based Industries					
(i) Malt Extract	Jaipur	—	—	—	—
(ii) Brewery	Jaipur	—	10.00	4.00	87
(iii) Oil & Dal Mill	Chomu	10,000 tons oil, 750 tons Dal per annum	0.57	0.50	18
F. Demand Based Industries					
(i) Prestressed Cement Concrete Poles	Jaipur	15,000 poles per annum	3.29	4.70	58
(ii) Anodising and Dyeing of Aluminium Articles	Jaipur	1,250 sq. ft. of aluminium articles per month	0.55	0.25	15
(iii) Water proof packing paper	Jaipur	30,000 rolls each of 100 meters length and 44" width per annum	1.20	2.30	20

APPENDIX X (concl.)

INDUSTRIES

1	2	3	4	5	6
(iv) Paper cones	Jaipur	2 lakh cones per annum	1.50	0.50	17
(v) Domestic Electrical Appliances	Jaipur	45 appliances per day	1.10	0.75	31
(vi) Cattle and Poultry feed	Chomu	3 tons of feed per day	0.39	0.60	14
(vii) Auto and Tractor Service Station	Chomu	—	0.96	0.15	12
(viii) Corrugated Paper and Card Board Boxes	Jaipur	5,000 sheets and 100 boxes per day	1.65	2.50	16
G. Other Industries					
(i) Polythene bags					
(ii) Tyre Retreading					
(iii) Fertilizer Mixing					
(iv) Offset Printing Press					
(v) Leather Embroidery					
(vi) Neon Signs					
(vii) Imitation Jewellery					
(viii) Chemicals like acramine					
(ix) Stone Crushing					

Source : *Industrial Potential Survey of Jaipur District*, RIMDC, Sept. 1973, pp. i-v.
N.A. = Not available

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APPENDIX XI

Industrial activities suggested for Rural Growth Centres

1. Agro-Processing Units

- (i) Oil Mills
- (ii) *Dal* Mills
- (iii) Rice Mills
- (iv) *Khandsari*
- (v) Cotton Ginning and Pressing
- (vi) Spices
- (vii) Processing of Fruits & Vegetables
- (viii) Grinding

2. Agricultural Implements

- (i) Manufacturing of Agricultural Implements
- (ii) Bullock and Camel Carts making
- (iii) Sheet Metal Fabrication
- (iv) Manufacturing of Hand Tools

3. Agro-Service Units

- (i) Cold Storage
- (ii) Tyre retreading and battery charging
- (iii) Repair Work-shops

4. Live-Stock Based Industries

- (i) Shoe making
- (ii) Leather tanning
- (iii) Meat products
- (iv) Wool processing
- (v) Carpet weaving

5. Resources Based Industries

- (i) Manufacturing of lime
- (ii) Manufacturing of gypsum plastic
- (iii) Stone crushing

- (iv) Manufacturing of asbestos and cement products
- (v) Manufacturing of cement pipes

6. Demand Based Industries

- (i) Manufacturing of light steel furniture
- (ii) Manufacturing of soap
- (iii) Small and medium level foundry
- (iv) Plastic articles of common use
- (v) Manufacturing of ropes
- (vi) Manufacturing of wooden furniture
- (vii) Manufacturing of aluminium and brass utensils
- (viii) Nails Manufacturing
- (ix) Manufacturing of Bakery products
- (x) *Bidi* making
- (xi) *Dari* making
- (xii) Manufacturing of fountain pens
- (xiii) *Agarbatti* making
- (xiv) Manufacturing of suitcases and bags

Source : *Credit Plan for Jaipur District*, United Commercial Bank, 1977, p. 33.

CHAPTER VI

BANKING, TRADE & COMMERCE

BANKING AND FINANCE

History of Indigenous Banking in the District

The tract now comprised in the district, formerly formed a part of the erstwhile Jaipur State. Banking business by indigenous bankers seems to be well known in the distant past as "In each important trade centre of the Buddhist period like.....Malpura....., there lived many bankers of great influence."¹ These indigenous bankers used to grant loans to merchant traders, shippers, forest-adventurers and kings in times of war and financial stress. These bankers were called *Mahajans* and in due course of time, the term '*Shresthi*' became a surname of the descendants of the bankers.² It was a common practice among the ruling princes to make payment of their loans or tributes by means of *Hundis* on their bankers.³ Thus, in 1666 A. D. Shivaji while under detention at Agra, borrowed Rs. 66,000 from Kunwar Ram Singh of Jaipur and gave a *Hundi* to his officers in Deccan to pay Mirza Raja Sawai Jai Singh I.⁴ The existence of an elaborate system of payments through *Hundis* is in itself a sufficient proof of a developed banking system in the State.⁵

Maharaja Man Singh and Sawai Jai Singh granted concessions and incentives to promote bankers in carrying out the banking business here.⁶ These bankers used to finance the rulers also. During the rule of East India Company, the ruler of Jaipur agreed to pay for protection Rs. five lakhs per annum to the Company which was too heavy a sum looking to the revenue of the State and the payments were more often than not, in arrears. On 25th August, 1827, when Capt. Low⁷, the Political Agent, insisted on urgent payment of the arrears, loans were raised from the private bankers as Dr. Batra puts it. 'Towards the end of April, 1842 the arrears of tribute alone stood at incredible sum of Rs. 46,88,999 and

1. Sharma, H.C. : *Banking in Rajasthan*, Ph. D. Thesis, University of Rajasthan, p. 35.

2. *Ibid.*

3. *Ibid.*

4. Sardesai, G.S. : *New History of the Marathas*, Vol. II, p. 182.

5. Sharma, H.C. : *Banking in Rajasthan*, Ph. D. Thesis, p. 35.

6. *Ibid.*, pp. 40-41.

7. Batra, H.C. : *Relations of Jaipur State with East India Company*, p. 110.

the interest to private bankers for loans taken amounted to Rs. 1 lakh annually¹. The bankers were also a source of finance for the rulers in times of belligerency. In fact, there was a custom² in those days that the military contingent would always be accompanied by a banker or his *Gumasta* who disbursed salaries and pay to the officers and sepoys. Maharaja Man Singh I of Jaipur took with him three big bankers of Amber to help him in the matter of ration supply and distribution of pay to the army as well as for keeping valuables and other things in the Royal treasury³. The Purohits of Jaipur advanced large sums of money to the Nawab of Fatehpur and Jhunjhunun for payment of salaries of their army⁴.

Another peculiar character of banking could be found in the lending activities of *Zenana Sarkars* in Jaipur. The *Deodhiat* (Royal Palace Banks), as they were popularly called, were run out of the savings of the ladies of the royalty. Advances were given to the jagirdars, agriculturists and public men. On account of royal influence in administration, the *Deodhiat* practised usury extensively and charged compound interest⁵.

GENERAL CREDIT FACILITIES

Indebtedness

The All India Rural Credit Survey conducted under the chairmanship of A.D. Gorewala discussed the issue of rural indebtedness at length and made some observations based on Sample Survey. The Survey observed that the proportion of indebted families among the class of cultivators in Jaipur district during the year 1951-52 was 81.9 per cent, while among non-cultivators' families it was 49.4 per cent. Taking all families together, the proportion of indebted families was observed to be 73.4 per cent⁶.

This proportion was found to be larger than the one found in the case of Rajasthan State and the whole of the country.⁷ The proportion of indebted families among four classes of cultivators was reported as under⁸ :

1. Batra, H.C. : *Relations of Jaipur State with East India Company*, p. 110.
2. Sharma, H.C. : *Banking in Rajasthan*, Ph. D. Thesis, p. 51.
3. *Ibid.*
4. Bhargava, B.K. : *Indigenous Banking in Ancient and Mediaeval India*, p. 29.
5. Sharma, H.C. : *Banking in Rajasthan*, pp. 79-80.
6. *All India Rural Credit Survey Report, 1956*, Vol. I, Part I, p. 62.
7. *Ibid.*, p. 97.
8. *Ibid.*, p. 66.

Class of cultivators	Proportion of indebted families (per cent)
Big cultivators	76.9
Large cultivators	80.5
Medium cultivators	78.2
Small cultivators	87.9

Jaipur district was among the 10 districts of the whole sample which had the highest proportion of indebted families among small cultivators' class.

The Committee of Direction which conducted All India Rural Credit Survey (1951-52) reported that the average debt per family in case of cultivators' class was Rs. 745, for non-cultivators Rs. 200 and in case of all families it was Rs. 603, which was higher than the average debt per family in the State of Rajasthan during 1951-52¹ Jaipur district was among those districts of the country which had the highest average debt per family in case of the class of cultivators and all families taken together. The average debt per family among the four classes of cultivators was reported as under² :

Class of Cultivators	Average debt per family (in Rupees)
Big Cultivators	1,292
Large Cultivators	871
Medium Cultivators	732
Small Cultivators	630

Jaipur district was reported to be among the first 10 districts in the Country Sample which had the highest average debt per family in case of medium and small cultivators³. Among the indebted families, the average debt per indebted family in case of cultivators and

1. All India Rural Credit Survey Report, 1956, Vol. I, Part I, p. 72.

2. *ibid.*, p. 76.

3. *ibid.*

non-cultivators class was Rs. 910 and Rs. 405 respectively.¹ However, for all families it was reported to be Rs. 821, which again was higher than the State average of Rs. 746. The district was among those 10 districts in the Country Sample which were found to have highest average debt per indebted family in the class of all families². Average debt per indebted family among the four classes of cultivators was reported as under³ :

Class of Cultivators	Average debt per indebted family (amount in Rupees)
Big Cultivators	1,680
Large Cultivators	1,081
Medium Cultivators	937
Small Cultivators	717

In case of the class of medium and small cultivators, the district was grouped among those 10 districts of the country, which had the highest average debt per indebted family in 1951-52.⁴

All these data were set-out in terms of village averages and of weighted average for district. The average debt per family was itself compounded to two factors which appear somewhat independent. Firstly, the proportion of families having outstanding debt and secondly, the level of average debt per indebted family, both these contribute towards determination of the average level of debt per family.

Perhaps the most important aspect of the distribution of the burden of outstanding debt among various strata of cultivators is the manner in which outstanding debt is related to the size of their assets or farm business. A. D. Gorewala Committee on All India Rural Credit Survey arranged the cultivators in a graded order in decile groups on the basis of cultivated holdings of the cultivators and tried to measure the average debt per acre of cultivated holding in different deciles, which was as follows in the case of Jaipur district:⁵

1. All India Rural Credit Survey Report, 1956, Vol. I, Part I, p. 84.

2. *ibid.*, p. 87.

3. *ibid.*, p. 88.

4. *ibid.*, p. 90.

5. *ibid.*, p. 99.

Deciles	Average debt per acre of cultivated holding (amount in Rupees)
I	28
II	40
III	34
IV	41
V	53
VI	121
VII	89
VIII	107
IX	151
X	125

The table shows that the burden of debt per acre of cultivated holding in the district on the first decile was some what lower than the burden of debt per acre on the next succeeding deciles, i. e. the financial solvency of the 1st decile was strikingly superior to that of the other deciles. The last decile was composed of the families who were in main, not agriculturists, but were engaged in other types of work. The outstanding debt of the last decile cultivators might, therefore, consisted, to a significant extent, of debt which had been contracted in relation not to agricultural land or farming business but to other economic activities which members of the last decile were carrying on.¹ The share of different classes of cultivators in total outstanding debt of cultivators was as given below² :

Class of cultivators	Share in total outstanding debt of cultivators (percentage to total)
Big cultivators	18.3
Large cultivators	36.6
Medium cultivators	37.8
Small cultivators	25.6

1. *All India Rural Credit Survey Report*, 1956, Vol. I, Part I, pp. 101-102,
2. *ibid.* pp. 109-110.

The data show¹ that the coefficient of concentration of cultivated holdings and outstanding debt of cultivators for the period 1951-52 was 0.40. Large and medium cultivators had almost the same share in total out-standing debt of cultivators, because their credit worthiness on the basis of land holdings was higher than that of the small cultivators. Big cultivators, having a larger source of income, were generally affluent and needed a smaller proportion of total debt.²

The proportion of debt to the value of owned land is probably more significant from the stand point of measuring the equity of cultivators in their assets, as land represents the more stable element among the various assets of cultivators. The value of owned land would also probably represent the measure in relation to which the credit worthiness of most cultivating families is judged by credit agencies. The following table reveals the debt as percentage of value of owned land and total assets;³

Upper Strata Cultivators			Lower Strata Cultivators		
Average debt per family (in Rs.)	Debt as percentage of		Average debt per family (in Rs.)	Debt as percentage of	
	Value of owned land	Value of total assets		Value of owned land	Value of total assets
966	25.4	13.8	703	46.4	24.1

Another measure of the burden of debt could be its amount as compared with the value of current receipts or income of cultivators. There are two measures of gross receipts : viz. value of gross produce of farm and total cash receipts of cultivators. It was observed by the Committee of Direction that the amount of debt was larger than both the value of gross produce and total cash receipts of lower strata cultivators as is evident from the table given below⁴ :

(Rupees)

Upper Strata Cultivators			Lower Strata Cultivators		
Value of gross produce	Cash receipts	Outstanding debt	Value of gross produce	Cash receipts	Outstanding debt
806	246	966	295	145	703

GROWTH OF DEBT (1951-52)—The Committee of Direction (A.D. Gorewala Committee on All India Rural Credit Survey) tried to measure the growth of debt in rural areas in various sample districts of the country. The growth of debt during the year (1951-52) was arrived at

1. *All India Rural Credit Survey Report*, 1956, Vol. I, Part I, p. 113,
2. *ibid.*
3. *ibid.*, p. 135.
4. *ibid.*, p. 139,

by deducting the repayments from the borrowings or the amount of increase or decrease in debt during the year. The amount of net borrowings during the year deducted from outstanding debt at the end of the year or the amount of net repayments added to it, gives the debt at the beginning of the year. The two figures of debt at the beginning and at the end of the year enabled the Committee to find out the percentage increase or decrease in debt during the year.¹ Measured from this procedure, Jaipur district showed high growth of debt in case of the class of cultivators and all families together. The amount of growth of debt and percentage growth of debt during the year 1951-52 was as given below²:

	Growth of debt	Percentage Growth of debt
Cultivators	318	74.6
Non-Cultivators	26	15.3
All Families	242	67.1

Among cultivators, the average debt per family at the beginning of the period 1951-52 was Rs. 427 and at the end of the period was Rs. 745 resulting into average growth of debt by 74.6 per cent. Total expenditure per cultivating family and borrowing per borrowing cultivating family was reported to be Rs. 808 and Rs. 591 respectively during the same period.³

Family expenditure was the most important purpose for which borrowings were resorted to by both cultivators and non-cultivators. The overall proportion of borrowings for the purpose to the total borrowings of cultivators in the district was nearly 49 per cent as against 47 per cent for the country as a whole⁴. Repayments constituted only 11.5 per cent of borrowings among cultivators and 6.7 per cent among non-cultivators⁵. Current income and past savings together accounted for 74 per cent of total repayments, which was more or less equal to over all proportion of all other districts.

The Committee further observed that it was not merely in absolute terms that credit required for purchase of land reported by cultivators was high, but it took a much larger proportion than the proportion of

1. *All India Rural Credit Survey Report, 1956, Vol. I, Part. I, p. 143.*
2. *ibid.*, pp. 146-47.
3. *ibid.*, p. 258.
4. *ibid.*, p. 290.
5. *ibid.*, pp. 378-379.

actual expenditure on purchase of land to actual capital expenditure in agriculture. Most of the rural families expressed their willingness to borrow funds for a period of not less than five years at 3 per cent rate of interest¹.

Loans borrowed from professional money-lenders constituted 91.4 per cent of the total debt of cultivating families. The share of relatives was reported to be 8.3 per cent and that of commercial banks and co-operatives only 0.2 per cent². Non-cultivating families were supplied cent per cent loans by professional money-lenders. Average debt per non-cultivating family owed to agriculturist money-lenders constituted 97.2 per cent³.

During the princely rule, government finance was undertaken more as an emergency measure to mitigate the hardships of drought and famine than as a normal source for the supply of agricultural finance. After the formation of the State of Rajasthan, the State Government enforced *Taccavi Rules*⁴ in 1950. Loans were classified into two classes, Class I and Class II, according to the purpose for which these were given. Under class I loans, amounts were advanced for construction and repairs of kutchra (of dried mud) and pukka (solidly built) wells, deepening and boring of wells and for bunding and land improvement. Loans under class II were given for purchase of seed, manure, bullocks, fodder, agricultural implements etc. Loans for kutchra wells were ordinarily repayable within a year, while other class I loans were generally repayable within a period of 10 years and in special cases the period could be extended to 20 years. In the case of class II loans the duration varied according to the purpose, loans for fodder and implements were repayable in three six-monthly instalments, while loans for seeds were to be repaid after the harvest of the crop. Loans for cattle were to be recovered within three years and in special cases in five years. These loans were advanced at the rate of 3½ per cent interest per annum⁵.

During 1950-51, Rs. 2,01,250 were sanctioned to the agriculturists of the district under Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884 and Rs. 700 granted as subsidy under Jaipur State Subsidy Rules. Sanction was accorded to 248 loans and two subsidy applications. Average debt owed to the Government during the period was reported to be Rs. 750 which was 0.27 per cent of the total debt burden⁶.

1. *All India Rural Credit Survey Report, 1956, Vol. I, Part I, p. 1001.*
2. *All India Rural Credit Survey Report, Vol. I, Part II, p. 20.*
3. *ibid.*, p. 50.
4. *ibid.*, p. 67.
5. *ibid.*
6. *ibid.*, pp. 80-81.

Role of Non-Banking Financiers

Money-lending and indigenous banking are age old institutions, and played important role in financing agriculture and other sectors of the economy. Every village had atleast one money-lender, while there were more in larger villages or towns. Many bankers had their *Kothis*¹ (offices or branches) in Jaipur city. They were traditional merchants or traders and carried on almost every type of business. In Jaipur, a very large number of jewellers were bankers as well². These money-lenders and indigenous bankers had been the unquestionable controller of the rural credit and an ultimate source of all and sundry needs of the agriculturists and the village artisans.

The money-lending business is done by the persons³ of Brahmin Rajput as well as Bania communities on individual lines, and there has been no organisation within themselves. A number of money-lending systems had been prevalent in the district, such as *Khandi* system, *Rozana* or *Rujahi* system, pawning system, *Sawaya* system, etc.

Under *Khandi* system, loans are advanced on monthly or weekly instalments of repayment condition. *Rozana* or *Rujahi* system was one in which instalment was payable every day. It was widely practised in Jaipur among Sindhis and the transaction was recorded on some form of an agreement in writing⁴. *Pawning*⁵, under which money is advanced against pawn of ornaments, utensils and other articles of use, was widely prevalent in all parts of the district, rural as well as urban and this system is still prevalent in most of the rural and urban areas. *Sawaya* loans⁶ were more common in Jaipur, and under this system the money-lenders used to advance loans to the cultivators in grain for seeds for consumption purposes with the stipulation that the latter will repay *Sawaya* (i.e. 25 per cent over and above the amount lent) at the next harvest. In some areas, particularly Malpura and Jaipur, loans were given in grains but the borrower's account was debited with the price of the grain (in money) calculated at prevailing market rate and at the time of harvest, recoveries were made in grains, the amount this time to be determined at the prevailing market price.

1. Sharma, H.C.: *Banking in Rajasthan*, Ph. D. Thesis, p. 90.

2. *Ibid.*, p. 97.

3. *Ibid.*, p. 100.

4. *Ibid.*

5. *Ibid.*, p. 102.

6. *Ibid.*, pp. 105-106.

Land was considered to be the commonly accepted security¹ as a cover against the loans. Personal security of the borrower was also one of the most common cover against loans in villages.

Rates of interest charged by money-lenders on *Khandi* loans was quite high as they ranged between 17 and 37 per cent per annum². The rates on *Rozana* advances were also exorbitant as these used to be 18 per cent on secured loans and 24 per cent on unsecured loans³. In addition to the interest charges, illegal deductions between 5 and 6.25 per cent were made at the time of granting loans. These deductions were called *Kata*⁴. However, these rates were not uniformly observed in all cases, as there was no legal force behind them. Rates used to vary according to the stability of the debtor and the security offered by him. Compound interest⁵ was a general practice, relaxable at the discretion of the lender. The easy accessibility of the indigenous bankers, their flexible lending policies and the special facilities they offer to the debtor, had been attracting a large clientele to them. The debtors had generally hereditary dealing with them. *Khandi* and *Rozana* loans were generally advanced to poor or lower middle class people who needed small sums and found it convenient to repay in instalments.

By a notification⁶ dated 23rd November, 1923, the jagirdars and cultivators of Jaipur State were protected against the transfer of their lands to the bankers or *Sahukars*. Rajasthan Relief of Indebtedness Act, 1957 provided for Debt Relief Courts which have been empowered to reopen the account of agriculturist debtor for 12 years preceding the last transaction. The Relief Courts are also empowered to write-off the interest debited to the borrower which is in excess of the principal amount. These can also reduce the debt of the cultivator by 40 per cent at their discretion. The Rajasthan Money-Lenders' Act, 1963 was enforced in 1965, to regularise the institution of money-lending by the registration of money-lenders.

Joint Stock Banks

Joint stock banks have been playing an increasingly important part in providing credit to traders, individuals and producers both in the

1. Sharma, H.C.: *Banking in Rajasthan*, Ph. D. Thesis, pp. 108-109.

2. *Ibid.*, p. 118.

3. *Ibid.*, p. 122.

4. *Ibid.*

5. *Ibid.*, p. 112.

6. *Ibid.*, pp. 134-135.

urban and rural areas. Rural areas and weaker sections of the society which remained neglected prior to the nationalisation of bigger banks, have been assigned a special priority as far as the banking services are concerned. A beginning in the establishment of banking facilities¹ in the district was made in January 1924, with the establishment of a branch office of the erstwhile Imperial Bank of India² at Jaipur. Soon afterwards in July 1927 the Central Bank of India opened its first branch office at Sambhar Lake³. The Imperial Bank of India opened its second branch in the district at Sambhar Lake in June, 1939. The Bank of Jaipur Ltd. was registered as a Joint Stock Company⁴ under the Jaipur State Companies Act during the year 1942-43. United Commercial Bank and Punjab National Bank⁵ also opened their branch offices in Jaipur city in March, 1944 and August, 1944 respectively. Two years later, i.e. in July 1946, the Punjab National Bank opened its second branch in the district at Sambhar Lake⁶. Just after the formation of Rajasthan, the Bank of Rajasthan Ltd. opened its first branch office⁷ at Jaipur in March, 1949. However, the pace of the expansion of banking facilities had been very slow till 1960 and the banking companies had concentrated their operations at Jaipur and Sambhar Lake only.

The nationalisation of banks in July, 1969 marks a turning point in Indian Banking industry. At the time of nationalisation, there were 58 branches in the district, of which 37 were urban bank branches located in Jaipur city. There were only 8 semi-urban branches and 13 rural branches, or 64 per cent of the branches were urban, 14 per cent semi-urban and 22 per cent rural⁸. In a district where 70 per cent of the population is rural, only 22 per cent of the branches were located in the rural areas. Thus, to begin with, the banking structure in the district was lopsided⁹. The table below¹⁰ shows the growth of the banking structure over the years, right from June, 1969 upto December, 1976. Looking at the latest situation, i.e. of December, 1976, one observes that the imbalance persists, though it

1. *Credit Plan for Jaipur District (Rajasthan)*, United Commercial Bank, 1977, p. 43.

2. Source : Office of the Regional Manager, State Bank of India, Region-II, New Delhi.

3. Source : Divisional Office, Central Bank of India, Jaipur.

4. *Report on the Administration of Jaipur State, 1942-43*, p. 51.

5. Source : Divisional Office, Punjab National Bank, Jaipur.

6. Source : as above.

7. Source : Central Office, The Bank of Rajasthan Ltd., Jaipur.

8. *Credit Plan for Jaipur district*, United Commercial Bank, 1977, p. 41.

9. *ibid.*

10. *ibid.*, pp. 41-42.

has been reduced some what. The proportion of urban branches have come down from 64 per cent to 58 per cent, while that of the rural branches has gone up from 22 per cent to 32 per cent¹.

As on the last Friday of	urban branches	Semi-urban branches	Rural branches	Total	Population per bank office
June 1969	37 (64)*	8 (14)	13 (22)	58 (100)	42,800
Dec. 1969	39 (62)	8 (13)	16 (25)	63 (100)	39,403
Dec. 1970	41 (61)	8 (12)	18 (27)	67 (100)	37,051
Dec. 1971	45 (57)	8 (10)	26 (33)	79 (100)	31,423
Dec. 1972	49 (56)	9 (10)	29 (34)	87 (100)	28,533
Dec. 1973	56 (56)	12 (12)	32 (32)	100 (100)	24,824
Dec. 1974	59 (57)	12 (12)	32 (31)	103 (100)	24,101
Dec. 1975	63 (58)	12 (10)	35 (32)	110 (100)	22,567
Dec. 1976	65 (58)	12 (10)	36 (32)	113 (100)	21,968

The average population served by a bank office was 42,800 at the time of nationalisation, as against 70,000 for the State and 65,000 for the country². Thus, the statistics show that on an average the district offered better banking services than available in the State and the country. The state of affairs at the end of December, 1976 has considerably improved even further. The average population served per bank branch declined to 21,968 which means an absolute improvement in the banking services³. Yet, the fact that the branch expansion has been uneven, and has a marked urban bias has to be underscored. Though over the years

1. Analysis based on the list of the branch offices of different Banks operating in the district. See Appendix I.

*Figures within brackets show percentages.

2. *Credit Plan for District Jaipur*, United Commercial Bank, 1977, p. 42.

3. *ibid.*

the situation has shown steady improvement, the average population per rural branch has fallen¹ from 1,33,578 in June, 1969 to 48,236 in December, 1976. This situation calls for considerable improvement. Because of the increase in number of bank branches over this time span, average net area sown per branch in the district has declined from 57,846 hectares to 20,889 hectares². This is indeed an improvement, yet no rural branch can possibly cater to such a large farm area. It can, therefore, be inferred that the district's economy needs a large number of rural branches. Against this the urban situation appears almost rosy, because between June, 1969 and December, 1976, the average population served per urban branch³ decreased from 20,159 to 11,475.

Growth in Advances and Deposits

The table below gives details relating to the growth of advances and deposits in the district between June 1969 and December, 1976⁴:

As on the last Friday of	Deposits (Rs. in lakhs)	Variation	Advances (Rs. in lakhs)	Variation	Credit/Deposit ratio (per cent)
June 1969	23.21	—	14.86	—	64.0
Dec. 1969	26.12	+ 2.91	18.66	+ 3.80	71.0
Dec. 1970	31.47	+ 5.35	20.73	+ 2.07	65.9
Dec. 1971	44.85	+13.38	24.70	+ 3.97	55.0
Dec. 1972	49.36	+ 4.51	28.45	+ 3.75	57.6
Dec. 1973	52.16	+ 2.80	37.24	+ 8.79	71.4
Dec. 1974	56.99	+ 4.83	40.68	+ 3.44	71.4
Dec. 1975	70.45	+13.46	52.21	+11.53	74.1
Dec. 1976	94.57	+24.12	68.52	+16.31	72.5

The table reveals that the deposits have soared from Rs. 23.21 lakhs to Rs. 94.57 lakhs over this span of time, where as advances rose from Rs. 14.86 lakhs to Rs. 68.52 lakhs, i.e. the deposits have gone up by 3.1 times, while advances by 3.7 times of the June 1969 level⁵. Credit deposit ratio, which is a vitally important indicator of banking activity, does not display ascending or descending trend. Though over the period of reference, it has recorded a hike from 64 per cent of 72.5 per cent. It

1. *Credit Plan for District Jaipur*, United Commercial Bank, 1977, p. 42.

2. *ibid.*

3. *ibid.*, p. 43.

4. *ibid.*

5. *ibid.*, p. 44.

was at its lowest, at 55.0 per cent in December, 1971. High credit deposit ratio implies that a substantial part of the deposits mobilised in the district are being deployed locally¹. However, we have no way of knowing whether there is a rural-urban imbalance in the credit deployment as it is difficult to ascertain. Low credit utilization by rural and semi-urban branches goes against the objective of using banking as a vehicle of economic growth in rural and semi-urban areas.

The table below² reveals that, over this span of time, average deposits per bank branch in the district went up from Rs. 40.01 to Rs. 83.63 lakhs, while average advances from Rs. 25.62 lakhs to Rs. 60.69 lakhs. Thus, deposits average per branch increased by 2.9 times, while advances by 2.4 times over the years. The trend in advances showed a continuous rise, but deposits became stationary in 1972, fell in 1973 and started soaring from 1974 to reach its highest level in 1976.

As on the last Friday of	Deposits per bank branch (Rs. in lakhs)	Advances per bank branch (Rs. in lakhs)
June 1969	40.01	25.62
Dec. 1969	41.46	29.61
Dec. 1970	46.97	30.94
Dec. 1971	56.77	31.26
Dec. 1972	56.73	32.70
Dec. 1973	52.16	37.24
Dec. 1974	55.33	39.49
Dec. 1975	64.04	47.46
Dec. 1976	83.69	60.63

Qualitative Analysis of Bank Credit in the District

The occupation-wise classification of outstanding credit of Scheduled Commercial Banks in Jaipur district as on December, 1974 the latest year for which the data are available, is given in the following table³. For the sake of comparison, the corresponding figures for the State are also given alongside.

1. *Credit Plan for District Jaipur*, United Commercial Bank, 1977, p. 44.

2. *ibid.*

3. *ibid.*, p. 46.

Occupation	No. of accounts	Amount (Rs. in '000)
Total Bank Credit	19,501	4,507.34
1. Agriculture and Allied Activities	6,377	365.94
2. Industry	4,190	2,617.24
(a) Food manufacture	85	179.02
(b) Textiles	101	220.62
(c) Chemicals	133	235.65
(d) Metals	336	258.58
(e) Engineering	106	811.74
(f) Transport operators	1,182	220.67
(g) Services	1,459	113.95
(h) Others	788	577.19
3. Trade	1,948	1,017.51
of which to Retail Trade	1,274	171.68
4. All Others	6,986	506.47

The table gives a vivid account about the qualitative deployment of funds in the district and the demand made by the district's economy. Industries, small and large, are the biggest absorber of investible funds in the district. Though agriculture is the predominant sector in terms of value of output, industries absorbed 58.98 per cent of the total bank credit; out of this the share of small scale industries was 11.90 per cent. The corresponding percentages for the State were 57.6 and 13.7 respectively.¹ Among industries, the biggest claimant was heavy and light engineering group, which got 17.62 per cent². Agriculture as well as allied activities were able to attract a small chunk only, being 7.94 per cent in the district, while the average for the State was almost twice as high as 15.2 per cent.³ Traders (wholesale and retail) got the second largest proportion of total bank credit; their share in the district was 22.07 per cent which was more than the State average of 17.3 per cent. This is largely because Jaipur is one of the largest trading centres in the State.⁴ The proportion which went to the small retail traders was

1. *Credit Plan for District Jaipur*, United Commercial Bank, 1977, p. 45.

2. *ibid.*

3. *ibid.*

4. *ibid.*

virtually the same in the district as well as the State, the percentages were 3.73 and 3.80 respectively¹. The loan category called 'all others', which comprises loans given to the professionals, to the service classes and those for consumer durables were at a higher level in the district (11.01 per cent) than in the State (6.1 per cent), because of the comparatively higher urbanization in the district².

Regional Rural Banks

Five Regional Rural Banks were established in the country on 2nd October, 1975. Jaipur-Nagaur Anchalik Gramin Bank³ is one of these five Regional Rural banks and first one in the State of Rajasthan, established under Regional Rural Bank Act, 1975. It is a Schedule Bank being included in the second Schedule of the Reserve Bank of India. The share capital of this Bank has been contributed by the Central Government, the State Government and the United Commercial Bank (which is the sponsor on this Bank) in the ratio of 50:15:35. The operational area of the Bank covers two districts, viz. Jaipur and Nagaur. The head office of the Bank is located at Jaipur. After its establishment, it started functioning by opening the first rural branch at Lawan⁴ in Jaipur district on 2nd October, 1975. The bank has been established for providing banking facilities and credit in the rural areas specially to the neglected and weaker sections of the society⁵. The branches of the bank have been opened in those areas where credit gap was much more. The bank aims at catering to the needs of the rural economy by providing loans for the purposes of development of agriculture, trade, commerce, industry and other productive activities and credit and other facilities particularly to small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, artisans and small entrepreneurs, which constitute the target group of this bank.

During its two years of working after the inception, the Jaipur-Nagaur Anchalik Gramin Bank has been able to assist about 7,234 people from the weaker sections of rural areas in Jaipur district such as small and marginal farmers, landless agricultural labourers, rural artisans, self-employed persons and small retailers etc. to whom the loans aggregating to Rs. 106.19 lakhs have been disbursed under about 21 loan schemes with various purposes for which finance is sought by

1. *Credit Plan for District Jaipur*, United Commercial Bank, 1977, p. 45.

2. *ibid.*

3. Source : Jaipur Nagaur Anchalik Gramin Bank, Head Office, Jaipur.

4. Source : as above

5. Source : as above

the rural people¹. Besides, regular loan schemes, the bank has also played an important role in the execution of Twenty-Point, Programme Integrated Rural Development Programme, Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment and Self-Employment Schemes of the State Government. Moreover, the bank has also achieved remarkable success in the field of mobilisation of rural savings. The bank runs a number of deposit schemes such as Savings Bank Deposit, Current Deposit, Recurring Deposit, Deposit Certificates and Fixed and Time Deposits and offers a higher rate of interest on deposits as compared to the other commercial banks². The bank through its branches in the district has secured 13,658 deposit accounts and deposits to the tune of Rs. 95.91 lakhs by the end of December, 1977.³ The details⁴ of its branch offices are as given below (as on 31.3.1977)⁵:

S. No.	Name of the branch	Date of opening	Panchayat Samiti in which located
1	2	3	4
1.	Lawan	2.10.1975	Dausa
2.	Paparda	7.6.1976	Dausa
3.	Watika	3.2.1976	Sanganer
4.	Mahapura	27.12.1976	Sanganer
5.	Jahota	24.6.1976	Amber
6.	Manpur Macheri	2.8.1976	Amber
7.	Itawa Bhopji	27.9.1976	Govindgarh
8.	Sirsi	13.12.1976	Jhotwara
9.	Mukhyalaya Bank Shakha (Jaipur)	1.10.1976	—
10.	Kothawada	23.12.1976	Chaksu
11.	Sakhon	30.11.1976	Dudu
12.	Aandhi	11.8.1976	Jamwa Ramgarh
13.	Med	2.3.1976	Bairath
14.	Ramgarh Panchwara	24.9.1976	Lalsot
15.	Mandawari	27.9.1976	Lalsot

1. Source : Jaipur Nagaur Anchalik Gramin Bank, Head Office, Jaipur.

2. Source : as above

3. Source : as above

4. Source : as above

5. The bank had opened a total number of 31 branches by the end of December, 1977.

1	2	3	4
16.	Nareda	4.12.1976	Kotputli
17.	Jatwara	29.9.1976	Bassi
18.	Hingonia	22.12.1976	Sambhar
19.	Gudha Kotla	31.3.1977	Sikrai
20.	Neemera	11.4.1977	Phagi
21.	Garhranoli	31.5.1977	Sikrai
22.	Amarsar	3.6.1977	Shahpura
23.	Bhan Pur Kalan	28.6.1977	Jamwa Ramgarh
24.	Shahpura	29.6.1977	Shahpura
25.	Bairath	25.8.1977	Bairath
26.	Jamwa Ramgarh	7.9.1977	Jamwa Ramgarh
27.	Bichoon	4.11.1977	Dudu
28.	Pragpura	31.12.1977	Bairath
29.	Hastera	7.12.1977	Govindgarh
30.	Kalwar	14.12.1977	Jhotwara
31.	Toonga	30.12.1977	Bassi

The total advances of the bank as on 31st March, 1977 were Rs. 59.08 lakhs. The bank disbursed loans to the tune of Rs. 52.58 lakhs (as on December 31, 1976) to small and marginal farmers, rural artisans, landless labourers, self-employed persons, small retailers etc. spread over 4,694 accounts. The category-wise break up of borrowers and loans outstanding as on 31st December, 1976 is as under¹:

S. No.	Category of borrowers	No. of Accounts	Loan outstanding (Rs. in lakhs)	Percentage of total
1.	Agriculturists	1,806	29.92	56.90
2.	Rural Artisans	1,036	6.33	12.04
3.	Landless Labourers	406	6.05	11.51
4.	Retailers and small businessmen	258	2.48	4.72
5.	Self-employed and others	795	7.80	14.83
Total		4,301	52.58	100.00

1. Das, K. Dilip: *Credit Plan for District Jaipur*, United Commercial Bank, Planning and Development Department, Economic and Statistical Division, Calcutta, August, 1977, p. 50.

A description about the important joint stock banks operating in the district is given in the following paragraphs¹ and the location of their branch offices have been given in Appendix I.

THE ALLAHABAD BANK—The Allahabad Bank is operating two branches in the district. Both the branches i.e. the S.M.S. Highway branch (main branch) and Amba Bari branch are located in Jaipur city. The S.M.S. Highway branch was established on 2nd October, 1964 and the Ambabari branch on 20th November, 1976. Besides the general banking business, the bank has been taking active interest in the field of financing small scale industrial units, small businessmen and entrepreneurs and self-employed persons, big industrial units, public sector undertakings, transport operators, hotels, entertainment houses like cinemas, agriculturists and the *Antyodaya* families. The Bank has started a number of deposit schemes to attract deposits from the public.

INDIAN OVERSEAS BANK—Indian Overseas Bank has been operating three branches in the district. It works under the administrative control of New Delhi Regional Office. All the three branches are located in Jaipur city. The first branch office was opened by the Bank on M.I. Road on 22nd July, 1968. Tilak Nagar and Bani Park branch offices were opened on 19th December, 1973 and 19th November, 1976 respectively. The specialised field of operation of the Bank is the exports and imports business, and it has advanced exports credit to the tune of Rs. 30 lakhs. Besides this, the Bank advanced Rs. 6 lakhs to the agricultural sector and Rs. 10 lakhs to the weaker sections of the society. It has prepared special deposit schemes to suit the needs of different sections of the society.

BANK OF BARODA—The Jaipur district falls under the jurisdiction of the North-West Region of Rajasthan Zone of the Bank of Baroda. The Regional office of the bank is located in Jaipur city. The bank has been operating in the district since 1st August, 1958. At present, the bank is operating six branch offices in the district. Since the opening of its first branch in the district it has been providing banking facilities to various sectors of the economy. The bank has particularly helped the gems and jewellery business of Jaipur city by providing foreign exchange facilities and other services through its wide network of overseas branches. It has helped a lot to the export of precious and semi-precious stones. The bank has opened a 'Multi Service Agency Cell' at its Station Road branch to cater to the needs of small borrowers, retailers and artisans. It has also been providing financial assistance to weaker sections of the society for house construction under 'Slum Clearance Scheme'. Gautam

1. Source : Information supplied by different banks operating in Jaipur District.

Nagar, Barodia Basti and Yagyashala-ki-Baori are some of the colonies developed with the financial assistance of the bank.

Besides operating normal banking business and usual schemes of deposit mobilisation, the bank organises special weeks for specific groups of customers, e.g. students, teachers etc.

CANARA BANK—The Canara Bank established its one branch office in Jaipur city on 19th July, 1971. The branch office located at Jaipur falls under Delhi Circle of the Bank. Besides the general banking business, the Bank has launched intensive measures to mobilise savings.¹

DENA BANK—A branch office of the Dena Bank was established in Jaipur city on 11th September, 1964. The branch office falls under the Regional office located at Delhi. The Bank has launched a number of schemes both for deposit mobilisation as well as financing small and priority sectors of the district economy.²

INDIAN BANK—The Indian Bank established its branch office in Jaipur city on 10th August, 1974. It falls under the administrative jurisdiction of the Regional Office of the Bank located at Delhi. The Bank undertakes all normal banking business.³

NEW BANK OF INDIA—A branch office of New Bank of India was established at Jaipur on 15th September, 1969. Besides transacting the general banking business, the branch office has been serving the small borrowers, weaker sections and priority sectors of the local economy. It transacts foreign exchange business also.⁴

BANK OF MAHARASTRA—Bank of Maharashtra opened its branch office at Jaipur on 28th December, 1974. During four years of its working, the bank has mobilised about Rs. 55 lakhs as deposits from people and business establishments⁵. During the same period, it advanced about Rs. 66 lakhs to various sectors of the Jaipur city, of which Rs. 40 lakhs were advanced to priority sectors. It has also extended financial assistance to 7 persons from weaker sections of the society under the scheme of differential rate of interest, i.e. 4 per cent per annum⁶.

SYNDICATE BANK—Syndicate Bank with its two branch offices located at Jaipur City, opened its business in Jaipur district with

1. Source : Office of Canara Bank, Jaipur.
2. Source : Office of Dena Bank, Jaipur.
3. Source : Office of Indian Bank, Jaipur.
4. Source : Office of New Bank of India, Jaipur.
5. Source : Office of Bank of Maharashtra, Jaipur.
6. Source : as above.

effect from 27th March, 1973. The Bank has been doing all sort of banking business and paid special consideration to lendings to small borrowers specially Brass Craftsmen and other persons of lower income group. The Bank has launched Adarsh Deposit Scheme for mobilising small deposits. The bank had of late undertaken financing for house building by weaker sections especially members of SC/ST under the weaker section housing loan scheme¹.

BANK OF INDIA—Bank of India established its first branch office in Jaipur city on 4th June, 1963. Later on three more branches were opened in the district in 1965, 1972 and 1976 respectively. Out of the four branch offices working in the district, two are located in Jaipur city and the one each at Sanganer and Banskho. The Banskho rural branch of the bank has been allotted six villages, viz. Banskho, Chitori, Khor, Jatwara, Cotura and Nimora under Credit Plan of Jaipur district. Besides the general banking business, the Bank has been serving the key and priority sectors and weaker sections of the society. It undertakes transactions in foreign exchange also².

PUNJAB AND SINDH BANK LTD.—A branch office of the Punjab and Sindh Bank Ltd. was established at Jaipur city on 26th May 1972. The Bank opened one extension counter at Lal Bahadur Shastri College, Tilak Nagar, Jaipur on 5th December 1975. The Bank undertakes general banking business in the city³.

VIJAYA BANK LTD.—The Vijaya Bank Ltd. operates one branch office in Jaipur district, which was established in July 1973. The branch office located at Jaipur city works under the administrative supervision of its Regional Office, New Delhi. Besides general banking business, the Bank deals in foreign exchange also. It has invested in debentures issued by the Rajasthan Financial Corporation and the Rajasthan State Industrial and Mineral Development Corporation Ltd. and Rajasthan Housing Board⁴.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA—The Divisional office of Central Bank of India located in Jaipur city has been guiding the operations of its branches functioning in the district. The bank is serving the district economy with a net work of seven branch offices of which five are located in different parts of Jaipur city and the other two branch offices are carrying on their business in Paota and Sambhar Lake. The bank opened

1. Source : Office of Syndicate Bank, Jaipur.
2. Source : Office of Bank of India, Jaipur.
3. Source : Office of the Punjab and Sindh Bank Ltd., Jaipur.
4. Source : Office of the Vijaya Bank Ltd., Jaipur.

its first branch in the district, as far back as 1927 in the famous salt producing area of Sambhar Lake and since then it has been endeavouring to uplift the economy of Jaipur district. The bank has been advancing export of carpets and other articles. Advances under Antyodaya, Small Farmers' Development Agency and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labour Schemes are being made to lower income groups at 4 per cent rate of interest (i.e. under Differential Interest Rate Scheme). Free remittance and other facilities and loans on liberal terms are also being provided to military personnel and ex-servicemen. The bank has undertaken the following schemes of development in Jaipur district :

- (i) Drought Affected Area: Sinking of Wells in Kotputli sub-division, has been undertaken by the Bank through its Paota branch office. The Scheme spreads over to 488 accounts involving a financial outlay of Rs. 26.84 lakhs. The scheme has been completed.
- (ii) Minor Irrigation Scheme in Panchayat Samiti, Kotputli has also been undertaken by the Paota branch office. The Scheme is projected to cover 235 accounts and total financial outlay required has been estimated to the tune of Rs. 8.77 lakhs by the end of March 1977, financial assistance of Rs. 1.44 lakhs had been sanctioned to 34 accounts.
- (iii) Minor Irrigation Scheme in Panchayat Samiti, Bassi has been prepared and it was to be launched by the M.I. Road branch of the bank, spreading over to 180 accounts. The scheme involves a financial outlay of Rs. 16.26 lakhs. The scheme was pending with ARDC (Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation).
- (iv) B.K.B.M. (Bijay Kumar Bhuvneshwar Mishra) Dairy Scheme is to be operated through M.I. Road branch office of the bank. Under this scheme, the bank proposes to finance Dairy Unit by an amount of Rs. 2.21 lakhs.
- (v) Farm Mechanisation Scheme being launched through Paota branch office of the bank covers 20 accounts involving a financial outlay of Rs. 11.20 lakhs. The bank has so far advanced a loan of Rs. 2.29 lakhs to 5 units.

The bank has also launched several schemes of deposits to suit every section of the society. Under Mini Deposit Scheme, bank's authorised agents go from door to door to open new accounts and collect deposits.

Under the District Credit Plan, the Paota branch office of the bank has adopted six villages namely, Paota, Khelan, Mandha, Pachho Dala, Bhankari and Jodhpura of Kotputli Block and Sambhar Lake branch office has adopted three villages, namely, Bhaislana, Mandha Bheem and Sambhar of Sambhar Lake Block. It would be the endeavour of these branch offices to meet the requirements of all the viable units of these villages under the schemes included in the Credit Plan.

PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK—The bank has a net-work of eight branch offices in the district which work under the administrative control and guidance of the Regional office of the bank located in Jaipur. The first branch of the bank started functioning in the district on 28th August, 1944 and since then the Bank has spread its net work of offices substantially in this district and is now having as may as 9 banking offices at present (including two opened in February and July, 1978). In the Regional office the bank has established a Zonal Training Centre also, which imparts training to the trainees coming from the states of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Delhi. Punjab National Bank is providing all banking facilities including credit, foreign exchange business and advances under Differential Rate of Interest Scheme. It has also undertaken financing of house construction loans to weaker sections of the society.

THE BANK OF RAJASTHAN LTD.—The Bank of Rajasthan Ltd. entered the banking business of the district in the year 1949 when it opened its first branch office in Jaipur city. Since then, the bank has expanded its net work considerably and serving the district economy through its 18 branch offices, of which 16 were located in various parts of Jaipur city and one each at Jobner and Manoharpur. The Regional and Central offices of the bank are also located in Jaipur. Besides the two mobile branches, the bank operates extension counters at Sindhi Camp Bus Stand, St. Xavier School, Adarsh Vidya Mandir, Pareek College and Rambagh Palace Hotel. Johri Bazar Branch deals in foreign exchange business also. Three of its branches provide banking services on Sundays also. The bank has been advancing loans to the agricultural sector for a number of purposes including the purchase of improved seeds, chemical fertilizers, pesticides, agricultural tools, implements and machinery, tractors, *Gobar Gas* plants, milch cattle, sheeps etc. Loan facilities to artisans, small business, small scale and cottage industries and self-employed persons have also been extended by the bank. Loans under differential interest rate scheme are provided to the low income people of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

STATE BANK OF INDIA—State Bank of India was set up after the nationalisation of the Imperial Bank of India, which was the first banking company to open a branch office in Jaipur city in the year 1924. Thereafter the bank opened its branches at Sambhar Lake and Industrial Estate Jaipur South in the year 1939 and 1964 respectively. Since State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur which is a subsidiary of State Bank of India, had opened many branches in the district, it was not considered necessary to open any new branch of State Bank of India in the district. However, with the rapid development of the city of Jaipur and to cater to the needs of the military authorities, industries and weaker sections of the society, the bank opened two more branches in Jaipur city (one in Jaipur Cantt. and the other in Vishwakarma Industrial Estate) in the year 1977. The bank also operates a sub-office at Hotel Clarks Amber to meet the requirements of the tourists. All these branch offices work under the guidance and supervision of Region II office of State Bank of India, New Delhi. The bank has been providing credit facilities to different sections of the society under liberalised scheme such as Differential Interest Rates, Innovation Agriculture, Small Business Finance, *Antyodaya* etc., and it has disbursed loans amounting to Rs. 831.44 lakhs till the end of 1977.

STATE BANK OF BIKANER AND JAIPUR—The Bank of Jaipur Ltd.¹ was established in the year 1943. The bank had opened 41 branch offices, of which 6 were located in Jaipur district². It became a subsidiary of State Bank of India with effect from 1st January, 1960. On 1st January, 1963 State Bank of Bikaner took over the undertaking of State Bank of Jaipur and State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur came into existence³. The Head Office of State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur was located at Jaipur. In Jaipur district, the bank has a long association with trading community and other sectors of the society. Till the end of March, 1977 it had 40 branch offices, one pay office at Sanganer Air Port, one extension counter and six satellite offices in the district. The Gandhi Nagar Branch office located in Jaipur is exclusively a ladies branch. Out of 40 branch offices, 24 were operating in rural and semi-urban areas⁴. The bank adopted village Bobas in Dudu tahsil under the scheme of Integrated Rural Development Programme and assumed the

1. *Report on the Administration of Jaipur State, 1942-43.*

2. Source : State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur, Head Office, Jaipur.

3. Source : as above

4. Source : as above

responsibility of the development of every facet of the economic life of the villages¹. The number and names of villages adopted in various blocks by various branches of commercial banks including State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur have been given in Appendix II. It is the endeavour of the bank to meet the credit requirements of all the viable units under the schemes included in the credit plan of the district.

The bank continues to pay special attention to schemes for the self-employment of engineers and agricultural graduates through agro-service centres, assisting educated unemployed persons for setting up industries and for encouraging qualified medical graduates for self-employment under the Half-a-Million Jobs programme². Financial assistance to economically and socially backward sections of the community in selected areas under Differential Interest Rates Scheme is being provided by the bank's rural and semi-urban branches. In the field of innovative banking, the bank has been providing assistance to indigent students prosecuting higher studies, installation of *Gobar* Gas Plants, financing of kitchen gardens and kindergarten schools, assistance to parents belonging to low income group for the purchase of text books, uniforms, etc. for their children. In Jaipur city the bank has extended full co-operation to the Government/Municipal authorities in their efforts for slum clearance and has financed the construction of a large number of houses for weaker sections and markets to rehabilitate hawkers and *Rahrewallas*³.

As desired by the Reserve Bank of India, an Industrial Rehabilitation cell has been set-up under the Credit Department at the Bank's Head office to assist in rehabilitating sick industrial units with potential viability. The cell is entrusted with the task of identifying sickness or incipient sickness in industrial units developing an early warning system and modalities of preventive action, formulating strategies for revival of sick units and monitoring their performance.

During the year 1976-77, the Bank launched two special schemes for deposit mobilisation. One is the perennial pension plan which provides a steady flow of monthly income to the depositors after a specified term. The other known as "SBBJ comes to factory gate" provides for mobilisation of deposits from employees of commercial/industrial establishments right at their place of work. In addition,

1. Source : Office of State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur, Head Office Jaipur.
2. Source : as above.
3. Source : as above.
4. Source : as above.

the *Vyavasaya Nidhi* Scheme introduced in 1976 gained wide popularity in meeting the needs of small business concerns and professionals¹.

Bank's total deposits and advances in the district during the year 1976-77 were Rs. 29.26 crores and Rs. 28.12 crores respectively². The bank conducts the entire Government Treasury business in the district.

UNITED BANK OF INDIA—The branch office of the United Bank of India was established in Jaipur city on 12th November, 1974. The administrative jurisdiction over the Jaipur branch office vests in the North-India Regional Office located at New Delhi. During the four years of working, Jaipur branch office of the Bank has shown fairly good account of progress in respect of deposits and advances. The branch has achieved a deposit figure of Rs. 60 lakhs. Bank's advances touched the figure of Rs. 24 lakhs. Besides this, the Bank has advanced a sizeable amount to the priority sectors of the economy. The details of credit advanced for different purposes are as given below:

Category	No. of accounts benefited	Amount advanced (Rs. in lakhs)
(i) Small scale industries	34	3.05
(ii) Retail trade and small business	27	3.56
(iii) Transport operators	36	3.01
(iv) Self-employed persons	19	0.35
(v) Traditional advances	39	13.32

It has introduced a Tiny Deposit Scheme under which authorised representatives of the bank pay door-to-door visit for deposit mobilisation.

UNITED COMMERCIAL BANK—United Commercial Bank is the Lead Bank of the district. It has been serving the district with a network of 19 branch offices covering urban and rural areas. The bank opened its first branch in the city of Jaipur on 11th March, 1944. However, it was only after 1970 that fast expansion of its branch offices began in the district. The bank was operating 7 urban, 3 semi-urban and 9 rural branches at the end of 1977.

The bank in the capacity of Lead Bank prepared Lead Bank Survey Report and District Credit Plan for the district. It has been the endeavour of the Bank to mobilise all financial institutions operating in the district to join hands to cater to the needs of all sectors of the district

1. Source : Office of State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur, Head Office, Jaipur.
2. Source : as above.

economy. Different sections of the society are being provided finance for priority sector schemes. Facilities are also being provided to the weaker sections of the society under Differential Rate of Interest i. e. @ 4 per cent per annum.

UNION BANK OF INDIA—The Zonal Office (Central Zone-II), Bhopal of this bank has administrative control over its two branch offices located in the city of Jaipur. The bank opened its first branch in the State of Rajasthan at Johri Bazar, Jaipur in the year 1965. Later on, another branch of the bank was opened in the district at Santokba Durlabhji Memorial Hospital, Jaipur. Besides providing normal banking facilities the Bank has been rendering special services in the form of financing small and marginal farmers, landless agricultural labourers for dairy development, digging of wells, purchase of electric motors and pumpsets and for undertaking seasonal agricultural operations. It has also formulated special schemes for extending assistance to shoe makers, cycle repairers, stone idol makers, diamond cutters, artisans, educated unemployed persons, war-widows and ex-servicemen, etc. There is a special scheme for financing loan for purchase of buffaloes under dairy scheme.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES AND BANKS

Co-operative Credit Movement

The co-operative movement in the erstwhile Jaipur State started only after 1943 when Jaipur Co-operative Societies Act was passed on 24th December, 1943. The Co-operative Department was established in March, 1944¹. The former Jaipur Government used to spend more than Rs. 50,000 every year on the Co-operative Department. During 1946-47, 194 societies were working in the former Jaipur State, of which 71 were weavers' societies and 67 were village banks. Practically all cottage industries viz. weaving, calico printing, paper making, hosiery, tailoring, *Niwar* making, cord making, tanning, etc. were covered under the co-operative movement. Besides, there were three Housing Societies also. The total membership of these societies stood at 10,569 and their working capital was Rs. 2,90,301 at the end of August 1947. The Central Co-operative Industrial and Marketing Federation Ltd. headquartered at Jaipur used to co-ordinate the activities of the primary societies affiliated to it. The village banks used to make advances to their members for productive purposes and for purchase and sale of consumer goods, implements etc. The Co-operative Department was headed by a Registrar who was assisted by one Assistant Registrar, six Inspectors, four Auditors and 25 Supervisors. The Jaipur Bank used to finance co-operative societies

1. Report on the Administration of Jaipur State, 1943-44.

charging 4 per cent rate of interest. During 1946-47, the then Jaipur Government raised the limit of guarantee from Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 3 lakhs. The amount of loans outstanding against all societies as on 30th June, 1947 was Rs. 1,11,910.¹

The Jaipur Co-operative Societies Act, 1943 classified the societies into five categories, viz. Resource Society, Producers' Society, Consumers' Society, Housing Society and General Society.

After Independence and the formation of the State of Rajasthan, the Rajasthan Co-operative Societies Act was enacted² in 1953 and since then the co-operative movement has been acquiring momentum. There was a fall in the number of societies in 1977 which was due to the amalgamation of co-operative agricultural credit societies as recommended by the Dante Committee (Dante Committee on Reorganisation of Co-operative Movement in the country was appointed by the Government of India in 1975). The following table shows the progress of co-operative movement in the district during the period 1970-71 to 1976-77:

(Amount in Rs. in Lakhs)

Year	Societies (No.)	Member- ship (No.)	Share Capital	Working Capital	Credit Societies		
					Loans advanced	Reco- veries	Loans due
1970-71	2,158	2,20,471	164.01	1,029.68	355.44	237.16	601.62
1971-72	2,156	2,27,134	173.93	1,250.28	230.78	192.40	646.22
1972-73	2,363	2,49,952	194.41	1,412.88	333.02	241.56	749.23
1973-74	2,437	2,64,128	219.17	1,668.27	540.34	438.34	875.61
1974-75	2,534	2,62,266	255.81	1,953.83	800.54	666.18	1,052.76
1975-76	2,434	2,81,422	338.85	2,076.72	851.97	880.41	1,031.38
1976-77	2,276	2,95,294	460.08	2,583.25	1056.55	935.40	1,195.21

The table reveals that over the period 1970-71 to 1976-77 the membership of the societies recorded an increase of 34 per cent, share capital 181 per cent, working capital 151 per cent, and loans disbursed increased by 197 per cent.

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES—There were 635 agricultural credit societies in the district at the end of June, 1971, with a total

1. Report on the Administration of Jaipur State for 1943-44 and for later years.
2. Source : Office of the Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Jaipur.
3. Statistical Abstract Rajasthan, 1971 to 1977, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan, Jaipur & Office of the Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Jaipur.

membership of 1,03,218. The share capital of these societies was Rs. 42.49 lakhs.¹ As a result of the process of amalgamation and reorganisation, the number of agricultural credit societies reduced to 358 at the end of June, 1977. However, the membership of these societies increased to 1,47,262, thus recording a growth of 43 per cent.² During the period 1970-71 to 1976-77 the share capital of agricultural credit societies increased by 255 per cent, the working capital by 261 per cent and loans disbursed by about 334 per cent. The table given below reveals the progress achieved by the agricultural credit societies in the district during the period 1970-71 to 1976-77:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	No. of Societies	Membership (No.)	Share Capital	Working Capital	Loans disbursed	Loans recovered
1970-71	635	1,03,218	42.49	200.21	89.85	85.28
1971-72	632	1,03,631	42.59	229.66	38.76	55.24
1972-73	628	1,11,321	44.38	237.50	63.45	63.58
1973-74	628	1,11,282	56.38	310.21	151.95	99.89
1974-75	619	1,15,049	67.19	390.72	189.35	155.26
1975-76	596	1,38,208	80.89	419.52	289.32	248.83
1976-77	358	1,47,262	108.37	522.84	300.02	244.23

The agricultural credit movement as in force at the end of June, 1977 seems to be based on sound footings and the societies have been endeavouring to cater to the needs of its members by providing them short term and medium term farm loans. There exists a good understanding and mutual co-ordination between the Central Co-operative Bank and the agricultural credit societies. The fast expansion of agricultural credit movement has relieved the agriculturists to a great extent from the clutches of money-lenders.⁴

NON-AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES—A total number of 124 non-agricultural credit societies were operating in the district at the end of June, 1971 and their total membership was 24,048. The number of these societies increased to 159 while their membership decreased to 20,683 by the end of June, 1977. The share capital of these societies during the same period decreased from Rs. 92.14 lakhs to Rs. 28.06 lakhs.

1. Source : Office of the Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Jaipur.
2. Source : as above
3. Source : as above
4. Source : as above

The following table reveals the working of non-agricultural credit societies in the district during the last few years¹ :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Number of Societies	Member-ship (No.)	Share Capital	Working Capital	Loans		
					Disbursed	Recovered	Outstanding
1970-71	124	24,048	92.14	21.57	37.22	31.08	59.13
1971-72	129	25,178	92.16	21.76	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1972-73	142	27,705	73.67	18.87	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1973-74	152	28,695	209.63	28.34	70.69	56.61	166.92
1974-75	157	28,964	310.10	31.86	221.58	167.74	220.76
1975-76	158	22,435	20.48	97.97	N.A.	N.A.	66.42
1976-77	159	20,683	28.07	146.57	90.76	41.71	117.39

THE JAIPUR CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK LTD.—The Jaipur Central Co-operative Bank Ltd. Jaipur, was established² on 29th June, 1951. The bank was set-up to serve as a central agency for financing the co-operative credit societies of the district, which in turn provide finances to their members for short and medium terms.

The bank has 16 branches, all located at the Panchayat Samiti headquarters. Out of the 17 Panchayat Samitis of the district, the bank is serving 16 Panchayat Samitis directly. The Panchayat Samiti Viratnagar (Bairath) does not have the branch office of the bank³. The bank is affiliated to the Rajasthan State Co-operative Bank Ltd., Jaipur, the State Apex Co-operative Bank. It also undertakes general banking business such as collection of bills, cheques and drafts, acceptance of all types of deposits viz. savings, current, fixed and call deposits on more attractive terms and offers more liberal rates of interest on these deposits as compared to the joint stock banks. At present the bank is managed by an Administrator (the Collector, Jaipur). Day to day activities are looked after by the General Manager of the bank who is appointed by the State Government. The working of the bank during the last few years is revealed from the following table⁵ :

1. Source : Office of the Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Jaipur.
2. Source : Office of the Jaipur Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., Jaipur.
3. Source : as above.
4. Source : as above.
5. Source : as above.

(Rs in lakhs)

Year	Membership (No)	Share capital	Working capital	Deposits	Loans advanced
1970-71	1,012	35.81	205.47	51.73	91.96
1971-72	1,012	36.99	188.80	74.38	69.10
1972-73	968	36.99	228.62	94.06	111.52
1973-74	988	39.81	278.09	96.08	169.61
1974-75	998	56.90	409.84	115.59	330.98
1975-76	1,001	66.41	461.33	172.13	399.98
1976-77	1,002	84.93	578.17	203.43	459.34

Prior to 1975, there were 619 co-operative primary credit societies associated with the bank, but after the Dante Committee Report on Agricultural Credit Institutions in Rajasthan presented in December, 1975 the societies have been reorganised so as to make them viable. Under the new pattern, the number of primary credit societies was reduced¹ to 358. After the merger of remaining societies and reorganisation there of, the district now has 365 primary credit societies through which the bank has been performing its credit operations. The share of co-operative societies and the State Government in the total share capital of the bank as on 31st March, 1977 was Rs. 51.43 and Rs. 33.50 lakhs respectively. The credit advanced by the bank in the form of short-term, medium term and other loans during the last few years have been as follows²:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	1970- 71	1971- 72	1972- 73	1973- 74	1974- 75	1975- 76	1976- 77
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

I. Short Term Farm Loans

Distributed	77.90	40.22	71.23	154.61	288.55	305.79	366.22
Recovered	75.80	56.78	49.40	110.42	186.10	285.45	282.79
Outstanding	107.75	91.19	113.02	157.21	199.69	220.00	303.43

II. Medium Term Farm Loans

Distributed	0.17	-	9.78	-	28.55	Nil	Nil
Recovered	9.55	4.98	10.29	6.13	7.85	11.39	6.98
Outstanding	20.69	20.71	20.20	14.07	34.77	23.37	16.39

1. Source : Office of the Jaipur Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., Jaipur.

2. Source : as above.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
III. Other Loans								
Distributed		13.89	28.88	30.51	15.00	73.88	94.19	103.76
Recovered		15.51	24.24	28.77	7.60	63.81	96.85	89.61
Outstanding		16.70	21.34	23.08	30.48	40.55	37.87	52.02

THE URBAN CO-OPERATIVE BANK LTD.—The Urban Co-operative Bank Ltd., Jaipur was established on 15th April, 1959 with a view to finance small and tiny traders.¹ The bank is managed by a Board of Directors consisting of eleven directors who are closely connected with the trading community. The bank started functioning with one office at S. M. S. Highway, Jaipur but now there are five branches in Jaipur city.²

The paid up capital and reserves of the bank as on 30th June, 1978 were of the order of Rs. 1.58 lakhs and Rs. 5.10 lakhs respectively. The deposits and advances of the bank at the time of its establishment were to the tune of Rs. 2.78 lakhs and Rs. 1.43 lakhs respectively which increased to Rs. 160.11 lakhs and Rs. 71.83 lakhs respectively at the end of June, 1978³.

The bank is also engaged in the business of the collection of electricity and water bills on behalf of the Rajasthan State Electricity Board and Water Works Department. To facilitate the customers, the bank has opened eleven collection counters in different parts of Jaipur city. It entered the foreign exchange business also in June, 1977. The bank pays interest on deposits one per cent higher than those allowed by other commercial Banks⁴.

LAND DEVELOPMENT BANK—Jaipur Zila Sahakari Bhoomi Vikas Bank Ltd., Jaipur was established on 23rd November, 1959. The bank continued to function under the management of an elected Board of Directors till 1976 and after that the management was put under the control of an Administrator appointed by the State Government. The Administrator is assisted in his work by one Secretary and other supporting staff. The bank is operating 8 branches in the district at the

1. Source : Office of the The Urban Co-operative Bank Ltd., Jaipur.

2. Source : as above.

3. Source : as above.

4. Source : as above.

following places: (i) Jaipur (ii) Bandikui (iii) Bassi (iv) Chaksu (v) Chomu (vi) Dausa (vii) Sambhar Lake and (viii) Shahpura.

The bank was set-up with the objective of providing loans to the agriculturists for the development of farm operations. The bank provides long-term loans of 7 to 15 years' duration to the agriculturists for the following purposes¹:

- (i) Digging of new wells and repairing of old wells,
- (ii) Purchase of diesel and electric pump sets,
- (iii) Purchase of tractors and farm equipments,
- (iv) Construction of farm house and field channels,
- (v) Levelling of land, and
- (vi) Installation of *Gobar* Gas Plants.

Loans are advanced by the bank to those agriculturists who own land for agricultural purposes. The working of the bank during the last few years is revealed from the following table²:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Member-ship (No.)	Share capital	Borrowings	Loans advanced	Net Profit (+)/Loss (—)
1966-67	1,240	1.02	8.66	5.54	(+) 0.10
1967-68	1,850	2.51	21.07	15.44	(+) 0.54
1968-69	2,700	4.93	31.41	26.55	(+) 0.84
1969-70	4,456	10.75	79.96	65.69	(+) 0.21
1970-71	6,533	18.27	98.23	90.93	(+) 0.54
1971-72	7,414	22.96	60.18	56.98	(+) 0.41
1972-73	9,315	22.16	33.77	85.53	(+) 0.49
1973-74	11,307	29.36	43.80	31.46	(+) 0.47
1974-75	11,648	32.46	20.17	28.74	(+) 0.53
1975-76	11,728	32.15	6.28	4.85	(+) 5.97
1976-77	11,800	30.27	6.89	6.89	(+) 1.24

A detailed description about the loans advanced by the bank for different purposes during the period 1966-67 to 1976-77 is given in Appendix III.

THE RAJASTHAN STATE INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK LTD.—The Rajasthan State Industrial Co-operative Bank Ltd. Jaipur was established³ on 27th January, 1961. Prior to the establishment of this bank industrial co-operative societies of the State, artisans, industrial units and industrial workers had to face immense difficulties in getting industrial finance.

1. Source : Office of the Jaipur Zila Sahakari Bhoomi Vikas Bank Ltd., Jaipur.

2. Source : as above.

3. Source : Office of the Rajasthan State Industrial Co-operative Bank Ltd., Jaipur.

The bank is governed by a Board of Directors. At present, the entire Board of the bank has been nominated by the State Government. The Board consists of one Chairman and eight Directors. The bank is operating two branch offices in Jaipur city. These branches advance loans to artisans, industrial units, industrial workers, traders and individuals. The following types of loans are given by the bank¹ : (a) Hypothecation loan, (b) Pledge loan, (c) Cash Credit Limit, (d) Bills, (e) Working capital loan, and (f) Consumption loan.

The following table reveals the working of the bank during the period 1966-67 to 1976-77²:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Member-ship (No.)	Share capital	Deposits	Borrowing	Loans advanced	Net Profit (+)/Loss (—)
1966-67	332	6.25	12.10	4.19	19.14	+ 0.04
1967-68	415	6.53	35.35	4.19	85.61	— 0.06
1968-69	474	6.77	31.25	4.19	91.39	+ 0.08
1969-70	490	6.87	17.55	4.19	15.95	— 0.32
1970-71	501	6.91	47.43	4.19	25.01	— 0.37
1971-72	505	11.91	19.96	4.19	24.62	— 0.17
1972-73	587	11.98	172.10	4.19	23.89	— 0.69
1973-74	638	12.27	99.69	4.19	32.90	+ 0.09
1974-75	664	12.24	159.94	4.19	22.87	+ 0.86
1975-76	665	12.14	79.57	4.19	24.43	+ 0.09
1976-77	801	12.51	171.15	4.19	65.63	— 5.83

After 1968-69, the working of the bank remained suspended for some time owing to the non-payment of outstanding loans by some of the Directors and societies. However, it was reorganised³ with the assistance of the Reserve Bank of India and the State Government. The State Government contributed Rs. 5 lakhs to the bank as share money and another Rs. 5 lakhs against the bad debt. The table given above shows that bank's share capital, deposits and membership have increased over the years, but the losses also increased during the period 1968-69 to 1972-73. The loss incurred during the year 1972-73 may be attributed to the low volume of business carried out by the bank, while the establishment expenses increased. Further, the bank had to pay more to its employees on account of rise in the rates of bonus and dearness

1. Source : Office of the Rajasthan State Industrial Co-operative Bank Ltd., Jaipur.

2. Source : as above.

3. Source : as above.

allowance. On the recommendation of the Reserve Bank of India, the bank has been advised to function as urban bank to limit its operations to Jaipur district only and to cancel membership of all co-operative societies.

GENERAL AND LIFE INSURANCE

General Insurance

The work of general insurance in the district is carried on by the branch offices of the National Insurance Company Ltd., the New India Assurance Company Ltd., the Oriental Fire and General Insurance Company Ltd., and the United India Fire and General Insurance Company Ltd. The following Divisional Offices of all the four companies are located¹ at Jaipur which exercise administrative control over their branch offices located in the district:

Name of the company	Branch offices	Years of opening of the branch offices
1. The New India Assurance Company Ltd.	1. M.I. Road, Jaipur 2. Transport Nagar, Agra Road, Jaipur	1976 1978
2. The Oriental Fire and General Insurance Company Ltd.	M.I. Road, Jaipur	1977
3. National Insurance Company Ltd.	M.I. Road, Jaipur	1974
4. United India Fire and General Insurance Company Ltd.	M.I. Road, Jaipur	1975

Each of the four Companies working in the district, functions under the supervision of its Divisional Manager. Branch Offices are headed by the Branch Managers. The Branch Managers are assisted by Development Officers/Inspectors and Agents who visit the field to procure business and settle claims and other problems of the customers. The strength of Development Officers/Inspectors and Agents attached to the various companies is given in the following table² :

1. Source : Information supplied by the Divisional Offices located in the district.

2. Source : as above.

Name of the company	No. of Development Officers and Inspectors	No. of Agents
1. The New India Assurance Company Ltd.	17	350
2. The Oriental Fire and General Insurance Co. Ltd.	9	400
3. National Insurance Company Ltd.	9	353
4. United India Fire and General Insurance Company Ltd.	8	340

All the insurance companies are subsidiaries of the General Insurance Corporation of India Ltd. The companies carry out all types of general insurance business viz. motor insurance, fire-insurance, marine insurance and miscellaneous insurance like burglary, money-in-transit, all risk, lift insurance, baggage insurance, personal accident and sickness, fidelity guarantee, machinery break down insurance, workmen's compensation, cattle and aviation insurance etc.¹

The amount of premium received by the National Insurance Company Ltd. increased to Rs. 27.05 lakhs in 1977 as against Rs. 23.88 lakhs in 1976². Premium received by the Oriental Fire and General Insurance Company Ltd. amounted to Rs. 29.00 lakhs in 1977 as against Rs. 33.00 lakhs in 1976.³ National Insurance Company Ltd. settled 364 claims in 1977 and paid Rs. 8.724 lakhs. The amount of premium received by the New India Assurance Company Ltd. increased to 85 lakhs in 1977 as against Rs. 76 lakhs in 1976 and it settled 1,070 claims and paid Rs. 30,90,889. The amount of premium received by the United India Fire and General Insurance Company Ltd. in 1977 was 28 lakhs as against 21 lakhs in 1976. The number of policies issued by the company decreased from 13,246 in 1976 to 12,178 in 1977.

Rates of commission payable to the Agents on different types of business vary from 5 per cent to 15 per cent.⁵ A schedule showing the rates of commission payable to the Agents has been given in Appendix IV.

1. Source : Divisional Offices, General Insurance Companies, Jaipur.
2. Source : Office of the Divisional Manager, National Insurance Company Ltd., Jaipur.
3. Source : Office of the Divisional Manager, Oriental Fire and General Insurance Company Ltd., Jaipur.
4. Source : Office of the Divisional Manager, National Insurance Company Ltd., Jaipur.
5. Source : Office of the Divisional Manager, Oriental Fire and General Insurance Company Ltd., Jaipur.

Life Insurance

Jaipur district falls under the jurisdiction of the Northern Zone of the Life Insurance Corporation of India. A branch office of the L. I. C. was opened at Jaipur city with effect from 1st September, 1956. A Divisional Office of the Life Insurance Corporation of India was opened on 1st April, 1974 with headquarters at Jaipur. At present there are the following four branch offices in Jaipur district¹:

Name of Office	Date of establishment	No. of Development Officers	No. of Agents
1. Jaipur Unit I	1.9.1956	25	281
2. Jaipur Unit II	8.4.1961	26	305
3. Direct Agents' Branch	Nov. 1972	Nil	55
4. Career Agents' Branch	Dec. 1972	Nil	54

The Divisional Office is headed by a Divisional Manager, who is assisted by five Administrative Officers, four Assistant Divisional Managers, one Agents' Training Officer, six Assistant Administrative Officers, one Assistant Executive Engineer etc. The Branch Offices are headed by the respective Branch Managers. The administrative set-up of these offices of the Corporation in Jaipur district was as under²:

Office	Category of Staff				Total
	I	II	III	IV	
(i) Divisional Office	20	Nil	127	33	180
(ii) Branch Office I	4	25	28	4	61
(iii) Branch Office II	4	26	24	4	58
(iv) Direct Agents' Branch	3	Nil	9	3	15
(v) Career Agents' Branch	2	Nil	10	2	14

The following table gives an idea of the business secured by the Corporation in Jaipur district during the period 1972-73 to 1976-77³:

Year	No. of policies	Sum assured (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3
1972-73	12,475	1,127
1973-74	9,364	1,011

1. Source : Office of the Divisional Manager, Life Insurance Corporation of India, Jaipur.

2. Source : as above.

3. Source : as above.

1	2	3
1974-75	7,897	877
1975-76	11,363	1,430
1976-77	11,717	1,453

The Corporation invested lakhs of rupees in Government, co-operative and corporate sectors. Besides, the Corporation also advances loans for purchase as well as construction of houses under its various schemes. The total advances given under various schemes during the year 1976-77 amounted to Rs. 26.52 lakhs.¹

Only life insurance business is carried on by the Life Insurance Corporation and it offers all types of insurance covers viz. endowment, whole life, accidental etc.

State Insurance²

The former Jaipur State constituted a Committee in February, 1943 to advise as to how to carry on life insurance business under the rules prescribed for the Jaipur Government Servants' Life Insurance Fund. On the recommendation of this committee, certain amendments in the rules were made and the scheme of compulsory life insurance was introduced with effect from 1st August, 1943, as a complement to pension benefits available to the Jaipur State employees. The object of the scheme was to provide to the Government servants with a sufficient sum at the time when there would be a sudden drop in their income on retirement and to provide the dependents with some monetary aid in the unfortunate event of death of the bread earner before retirement. In 1946-47, the scheme was made applicable to all permanent employees of the government aged 50 and below and drawing a salary of Rs. 15 and above per month. On 31st August, 1946, 6,537 policies involving 9,966 assurance contracts were in force, the total sum assured being Rs. 31,75,288 *Jharshahi* and Rs. 2,44,561 *Kaldar*. During the year 1946-47, 810 new policies and 2,153 further assurance contracts were issued with a sum assured of Rs. 6,80,039 *Jharshahi* and Rs. 20,183 *Kaldar*. 31 claims due to death for an aggregate sum of Rs. 8,482 *Jharshahi* were admitted.

1. Source : Office of Divisional Manager, Life Insurance Corporation of India, Jaipur.

2. Source : Office of the Director, State Insurance, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

It was only towards the close of 1953 that a decision was taken by the State Government to extend the benefits of the compulsory State Insurance Scheme of former Jaipur State to the employees of the State of Rajasthan with effect from 1st January, 1954. This scheme was extended in three broad stages. In the first stage, it was extended to all permanent employees drawing a pay of Rs. 51 and above. In the second stage i.e. from 1st May, 1955 it was extended to all permanent employees drawing a pay between Rs. 35 and Rs. 50 and in the third stage i.e. from 1st December, 1956 all permanent employees irrespective of pay were covered. At present, the Compulsory State Insurance Scheme is applicable to all temporary and permanent employees irrespective of pay working in the Government departments.

The minimum rate of contribution is in accordance with the slab rates of premium appended to the Rajasthan Government Servants' Insurance Rules. These slab rates were introduced with effect from 1st February, 1968 and later on revised from 1st April, 1970 (see Appendix V). Prior to the introduction of slab-rates, the minimum recovery of premium was 6.25 per cent of the pay with an option to increase it to 12.5 per cent of the pay or the scale attached to the post.

In order that all assurances issued by the Department of State Insurance mature on one date, the rules have been amended with effect from 1st April, 1971 to make provisions for recovery towards first or further insurance from the pay of March only. Normally this scheme is a non-medical one, however, the medical examination may be arranged, if it is considered necessary. Before 1st April, 1964 there were different rates of sum assured per rupees of premium in regard to male and female lives but this disparity has been removed with effect from that date.

The policies issued by the State Insurance Department are non-assignable and free from attachment and sale in execution of decree. All the policies are entitled to bonus benefit declared from time to time as a result of Actuarial Valuation. Loans are granted upto 90 per cent of the surrender value of the policy and are repayable in easy instalments with an interest liability at the rate of 6 per cent per annum. Premium according to pre-determined slabs and loan instalments is deducted at source from the salary of the employee.

The progress of the work of State Insurance in Jaipur district is given in the following table :

Particulars	Unit	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Persons Insured*	No.	32,760	34,320	35,595	37,420	39,420	41,400
Premium collected	Rs. in lakhs	60.32	64.39	67.79	74.03	80.26	83.74
Claims Settled							
(a) By deaths	No.	125	187	140	139	225	175
(b) By maturity	No.	482	480	482	557	711	753
(c) Others	No.	279	295	129	135	496	671
Claims Paid							
(a) By deaths	Rs. in lakhs	3.58	5.43	4.45	4.58	7.08	4.97
(b) Maturity	„	7.97	8.80	9.70	13.15	17.82	19.68
(c) Others	„	0.80	0.89	0.42	0.66	2.28	3.41
Loans disbursed		29.52	38.12	50.66	57.62	64.62	54.89

National Savings

The work relating to small savings under the National Savings Scheme in the district is supervised by a Regional Director of National Savings Organisation with headquarters at Jaipur. The Regional Director is assisted by one Deputy Regional Director, six Field Officers, one Head Clerk and other supporting staff. The authorities organised special campaigns in the district from time to time and mobilised substantial investments from people in small savings securities. The following table shows the gross and net sales of securities in the district during the years 1971-72 to 1976-77 :

(Rs. in thousands)

Year	Gross value of sales of small savings securities	Net value of sales of small savings securities
1971-72	26,440	7,864
1972-73	30,316	8,896
1973-74	36,035	11,802
1974-75	45,117	13,573
1975-76	64,257	22,432
1976-77	1,44,653	74,627

*Estimated

1. Source : Office of the Regional Director, National Savings Organisation, Jaipur.

During the year 1976-77, the Jaipur district achieved a record growth in the sale of Small Savings Securities and bagged a number of prizes.

Students' Savings Bank (*Sanchayika* Scheme) has also been in operation in the district since 1971-72. The total number of institutions covered under this scheme was 115 and the total membership was 43,117 upto the end of 1976-77. The following table shows the amount of collection made by the Students' Savings Banks in the district¹:

(Amount in Rs.)	
Year	Amount of collection
1971-72	4,100
1972-73	10,310
1973-74	19,209
1974-75	32,490
1975-76	45,320
1976-77	54,010

COINS AND COINAGE

From the very beginning importance has been attached to *Artha* (wealth) in Indian way of life. Metallic pieces as coins were used as the medium of exchange and commercial transactions in Northern India by the time of Buddha². In the 6th century B. C. and earlier India had 16 Maha Janpadas. Jaipur region is said to be a part of Matya Janapada, with Bairath as the capital. From this area, coinage have been noticed right from 5th century B. C. to the modern times. This duration may be divided into three periods—Ancient, Mediaeval and Modern.

Ancient Period

Ancient coins of this area are silver punchmarked coins. Such currency include 8 silver coins from Bairath, 3,073 silver coins from Rairh and 5 from Sambhar (Jaipur). One more hoard of 132 silver coins was found at Ismailpur on the slope of a hillock by the two children who were grazing goats there. They are of two main types (i) Janpad

1. Source : Office of the Regional Director, National Savings Organisation, Jaipur.

2. *Jaipur History and Tradition*, Department of History and Indian Culture, Souvenir XI, 1978, p. 53.

issues and (ii) imperial issues¹. Janapada issues were also found in one of the five hoards from Rairh. Their main features are four bold obverse symbols and their standard weight is 24 *Rattis*. The imperial issues have a standard weight of 32 *Rattis* and bear five bold symbols,² reverse of both types of coins 1 to 14 or more than 14 minute symbols are found. Punchmarked coins in copper prevalent in this region with 80 *Rattis* standard weight and 5 obverse symbols have also been found from the ancient sites of Rairh and Nagar in district Tonk (almost in the vicinity of Jaipur district). Uninscribed and inscribed cast copper coins were also current in this region in 4th-3rd centuries B. C. Among the inscribed cast coins of this region *Senapati* and *Udehiki* coins are important.

SENAPATI COINS—A group of 6 coins with the legend (Senapatisa Vachhagsha) written in two lines of Brahmi script of 2nd century B.C. were also found at Rairh. The reverse bears a pillar-post topped by a bull sacrificial in nature³. Seven square coins recovered from Rairh bear the legend Vapu in early Brahmi characters⁴.

Fourteen coins of Mitras (Suryamitra and Dhruvmitra) of the 1st and 2nd century A.D. were also found at Rairh. On Suryamitra coin we find *Udehiki* inscribed before Suryamitra in Sunga Brahmi Script. Suryamitra coins are of triangular in shape and each coin weighs about 44 grains. These are made of copper. On the obverse of the coins of Suryamitra there is bull but elephant on the coins of Dhruvmitra. On the reverse of these coins there is the representation of a meandering river with fish. About the nomenclature and origin of Senapatavabu and Mitras coins there are different views.

Some of the copper punchmarked coins found at Rairh and Nagar having five bold symbols on the obverse are of 80 *Rattis* standard weight⁵. These coins were in circulation during 2nd-3rd century B. C. The symbols on Punchmarked coins are Sun Shadar-Chakra (six-arm symbol) crescented hill, Caduceus, standing man (Shiva-Mahakala), some forms of trees etc⁶.

The Indo-Greek coins found from this region contain a hoard of twenty-eight silver coins found from Bairath excavation

1. *The Researcher*, Vol. XII-XIII Appendix, pp. 1-3, A Bulletin of the Department of Archaeology and Museums, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

2. *ibid.*, pp. 1-3.

3. *Excavations at Rairh*, p. 66.

4. *ibid.*, p. 68.

5. *The Researcher*, Vol. XII-XIII, Appendix, p. 3, A Bulletin of Department of Archaeology and Museums.

6. *ibid.*, p. 3.

and one silver coin of Apolodotus found from Rairh¹. The coins of Hermaios who ruled in the 1st century B. C. found² from Bairath prove that the region formed a part of his Empire and it flourished as a Buddhist establishment from 3rd century B.C. to the 1st century A. D. On the obverse of the Indo-Greek coins, the bust of King and the name of the issuing King with title *Basileos Basileon* in Greek legend inscribed and on the reverse effigy of the Greek Gods and Goddesses viz. Zeus, Heracles, Appolo, Nike, Pallas etc. and legend in Kharoshthi Maharajas Tratrassa with king's name are inscribed. The weight of these coins is 36 to 38 grains or equal to half *Drachma*³.

One hundred and sixty two coins of Malava Jannpada have also been found from Rairh (it was a lief of the erstwhile Jaipur State, now in Tonk district) and 105 coins from Nagar respectively. These coins bear the inscription *Malavanam Jaya* in Brahmi script (2nd and 3rd century B. C.) on one side and on the other tree, bull, lion, triangular flag, *Nandipada* etc. Some coins found from Nagar bear incomplete inscriptions in Brahmi script viz. *Bhampy*, *Mapak*, *Majap*, *Gajaw*, *Jamuk*, etc. The weight of these coins varies from 2 to 42 grains. These are made of copper in round and square shapes. Coins of Arjunayanas, the Yaudheyas and one coin of Huvishka and Antimachos Nikepharos and six Indo-Sessanian coins were discovered from Naliasar (near Sambhar) in excavation⁴. Besides, two silver coins, one of Deomedes and another of Kumar Gupta and 55 copper coins of the Yaudhayas have also been discovered from the area⁵.

A hoard of three gold coins found from Maroli (Jaipur) pertains to the standard type of Samudra Gupta, Archer type and Lion Slayer type of Chandra Gupta II⁶. Silver coins of Kumar Gupta I found from Sambhar and weighing equal to half *Drachma*, prove the influence of the Gupta rulers in this region.

After Gupta period, from 6th century to 10 century, such coins were circulating in Jaipur region which could be taken as copies of Sessanian coins of Iran and Afghanistan. Twenty-two silver coins have been found from Khejroli (Jaipur), twenty-four from Raniawas, one copper

1. *Excavations at Bairath*, pp. 34-35.

2. *ibid.*, p. 35.

3. *The Researcher*, Vol. XII-XIII, Appendix, p. 5, A Bulletin of the Department of Archaeology and Museums, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

4. *Excavations at Sambhar*, p. 48.

5. *ibid.*

6. *The Researcher*, Vol. XII-XIII, Appendix, p. 20, A Bulletin of the Department of Archaeology and Museums, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

coin from Abhaneri (Jaipur), 566 from Amarsar (Jaipur), 97 from Rairh (Tonk) and 5 copper coins from Sambhar, on the obverse of these coins there is a Sessanian type bust of king with distinctly Indian features with a fine facial expression and on the reverse these contain crude fire alter. In front of the king's face, letters of Kutila script are beautifully carved.

In 9th and 10th century A. D. the coins of a Pratihara King known as *Adivaraha* were prevalent in Jaipur region¹ alongwith Indo-Sessanian type coins. A hoard of 50 silver coins from Kanpura (Jaipur), 85 from Kheda (Tonk) and 100 from Toda Raisingh (Tonk) have been found. On one side of these coins there is a depiction of the boar incarnation of Vishnu and on the reverse side is the legend Srimadadi Varaha in Nagri script of 10th century in two lines.

Mediaeval Period

A hoard of 24 silver coins of the Chauhans of Sambhar (Ajmer) have been found from Hasanpura (Jaipur). On one side of these coins is inscribed 'Ajaydeva' and on the another, a depiction of 'Laxmi'².

Horseman-bull type copper coins of the Chauhan rulers have been found in large quantity, 3 from Dayarampura (Jaipur) and 225 from Kanpura (Jaipur). The coins of this type have been copied from the coins of Kabul-Ohbind region's Saaki dynasty. On the obverse of these coins is a horseman with a long lance and recumbent bull with Nagri legend on the reverse³.

After a gap of about three to four centuries gold coins were revived by Gangeydeva (Kalchuri rulers of Tripurni). A hoard of 31 debased gold and 36 silver coins of Gangeydeva have been found from Lilogi-Banapura village (Jaipur). On the obverse of these coins is four armed Laxmi seated crossed legged and on the reverse is the name of Srimad-Gangeydeva in three lines in bold Nagri letters.

The coins of Delhi Sultans have also been found from this region, the treasure-trove findings constitute 888 coins from Amber, three from Phagi (Jaipur) and one from Devarampura (Jaipur). On the obverse of these coins is inscribed 'Al-Sultan-alam Allauddin' and on the reverse 'Al-Muzaffar Muhammad Shah al-Sultan' has been inscribed in Arabic script. The weight of these coins is 55 grains⁴.

1. *The Researcher*, Vol. XII-XIII, Appendix, p. 13, A Bulletin of the Department of Archaeology and Museums, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

2. *ibid.*

3. *ibid.*

4. *ibid.*, p. 14.

The coins of Lodi dynasty have been found in large number from this region. The hoard of 402 coins from Bairath, 428 from Amber and 1,083 from Amarsar (Jaipur) have so far been found. The coins of Lodi rulers are all of copper with the legend in Persian, 'Al-mutwakkal ali' the name of the issuer and the mint name on one side and 'fi Zaman a'inal-momnin Khilafat' and the date on the other. Their weight is about 151 grains.

A hoard of 132 silver coins of Akbar was found from village Thali (Jaipur). These coins bear on the obverse *Kalima* (la-ililah-Muhammad-rasul Allah) with the names of the four *Khalifas* and on the reverse, the name of the Emperor 'Jalaluddin Muhammad Akbar Badshah Ghazi' (in Persian script). The dates in *Hijri* era were inscribed¹ in a regular manner. Later Mughal silver coins have been found from many places viz. 34 from Bagru (Jaipur) and 114 from Baijupara (Baswa). These coins bear the inscription—*Sikka Mubarak-Badshah Gaazi* on the obverse and *Maimnat Manus Sanah Jalus Zerab* on the reverse, in persian script².

Modern period

As the Mughal power declined, the local States gradually assumed the right of striking coins for themselves. 'It is probable that Jaipur was amongst the first of the States allowed to set-up an independent mint, the privilege being perhaps early gained in consequence of the very close relationship existing between the Chief and his suzerain at Delhi³.' W. W. Webb writes in his book that "the earliest coins of the State I have met with are those of Isvari Singh (A. D. 1743-1760), and even those are early coins of a Rajput State⁴."

The special mint-mark of the State was a "Jhar or six springs or branches". The coins of the State were called *Jhar-Shahi*. In the state mint, gold *Mohars*, *Jhar Shahi* rupees and small silver and copper coins were coined.

GOLD COINAGE—Mr. Webb writes that the only gold coins which he had been able to obtain were those of Ram Singh (1837-1880) and those of Maharaja Madho Singh. The Jaipur gold Mohar circulated freely throughout Rajputana and to a limited extent

1. *The Researcher*, Vols. XII-XIII Appendix, p. 29, A Bulletin of the Department of Archaeology and Museums, Rajasthan, Jaipur.
2. *ibid.*, p. 30.
3. Webb, William Wilfred: *The Currencies of Rajputana*, 1893, p. 74.
4. *ibid.*

in other parts of India. A gold *Mohar* contained $10\frac{1}{2}$ *Mashas* of pure gold¹.

Inscription

Obverse—Zarab sawai Jaipur Sanah 1868 ba-ahdi malikah Mu'-azzamah Sultanat Inglistan Victoria.

Reverse—Sanah 31 julus maimanat ma'nu's Maharao-raj Sawai Ram Singhji.

SILVER COINS—Silver coins of Maharaja Iswari Singh's times (1743-1760) are available. The silver coins are the rupee, eight anna, four anna and two anna bits². They were struck by Iswari Singh, Ram Singh and Madho Singh II³. An assay of coins of various years conducted at the Mint of Hyderabad State showed that on an average the *Jhar-Shahi* rupees weighed about 174.73 grains and that the silver fineness was approximated 970 per 1,000. In 1899 the Mint was closed. The mint was again opened in 1921 and some eight lakhs of *Jhar-Shahi* rupees were coined. Since 1922, no *Jhar-Shahi* rupees were coined⁴. Prior to the year 1893 A. D., the *Jhar-Shahi* rupees appear to have been in general circulation throughout the State. After 1893 it had been gradually superseded by the British rupee. *Jhar-Shahi* rupee was used only for dealings in ghee, cereals, a few articles of local produce and payment of salaries to clerks and menials.

COPPER COINAGE—Copper coins were also struck in Sawai Jaipur Mint and it retained the names of later Mughal emperors on the obverse in Persian script (Mohammad Akbar Badshah Ghazi Sahib Kiransani) and on the reverse-Maimanat ma'nu's Sanah Ju'lu's-Zarab Sawai-Jaipur or Madhopur⁵. Coins in the name of Shah Alam about the year 1760 weighed about 262 grains. Coins struck between the year 1786 and 1806 in the name of Muhammad Shah weighed about 282 grains. Copper coins of Ram Singh's regime weighed about 94.96 grains. In 1944, a nickle-bronze *Anna*, one-sixteenth of a rupee, was issued with the portrait of Madho Singh III and his name in Hindi on the obverse and the name of the king of England in Persian on the reverse with the mint's name and value⁶.

1. *Report on the Administration of the Jaipur State*, 1922-23 to 1925-26.
2. *ibid.*
3. Webb, W. W., *op. cit.*, p. 74.
4. *Report on the Administration of the Jaipur State*, 1922-23 to 1925-26, p. 57.
5. *Jaipur History & Traditions*, Department of History & Indian Culture Souvenir XI, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur, 1978, p. 57.
6. Gupta, Parmeshwari Lal : *Coins*, 1969, Chapter XVIII, p. 172.

The Jaipur ruler entered into a treaty with East India Company in 1818 A. D. The name of the Mughal Emperor was substituted by the name of the British Crown subsequently. The British coinage which was current in Jaipur region along with other parts of the country consisted of one rupee *Kaldar* and currency notes, eight annas, four annas, two annas, anna, half anna, paisa and pie. In this coinage twelve pies were equal to one anna and 16 annas were equal to one rupee.

DECIMAL COINAGE¹—The decimal coinage was introduced in Jaipur district along with the rest of the country in 1957. In the new system, the rupee was divided into 100 paise instead of 64 as in the old system. The old and new currencies were allowed to circulate side by side for some time in order to allow the people to get used to the new system. The paise of the decimal system was called Naya (New) paise during the transitional period. The various coins of the new system at the end of March, 1977 were of these denominations: one paise, two paise, three paise, five paise, ten paise, twenty paise, twenty five paise, fifty paise and one rupee.

Trade and Commerce

Manufacture of some of the commodities during the mediaeval period was regulated in workshops owned by the State but much of the produce was prepared and sold at the doors of homes-cum-shops of the craftsmen. Normally, each craft or trade was concentrated in a separate street or *Bazar* where the craftsmen had their own workshops, stalls and homes². Besides, local transaction in the regular shops and specialised lanes, there were special markets or *Mandis* in towns which served as a convenient place for the disposal of surplus corn or goods produced in the neighbouring areas³. An appreciable part of the output of some products was disposed of by the farmer, peddling their produce to the markets of nearby villages and towns⁴. Business in big towns were also carried on with the help of brokers who finalised transactions by charging their commission from both parties. The trading class of *Mahajans* carried on their commercial activities through buying, selling, borrowing, lending, crediting and contracting processes⁵.

Weekly markets (*Hats*) have been referred to in the Jaipur records.

1. Gupta, Parmeshwari Lal : *Coins*, 1969, Chapter XVIII, pp. 173-175.
2. Sharma, G. N. : *Social Life in Mediaeval Rajasthan*, 1968, Ch. XII, p. 316.
3. *ibid.*
4. *ibid.*
5. *ibid.*

They were held at the villages of Dhahip, Jaspur and Remchowk of Jaipur¹.

The Jaipur State Government appointed special officials in 1698 A. D. to exercise rigid control over sale and purchase of food-stuff in open market. The supervising staff for markets of Jaipur regularised the dealings by drawing daily charts specifying prices of grain and goods². Attempts were also made in 1710 A. D. to regularise the sale of salt which was manufactured in Sambhar and other villages in or around Jaipur³.

Inter-state trade was also carried on during the mediaeval period. Cloth, tobacco, salt and grains were articles of inter-state trade. For such trade Amber was connected with Sirohi, Jalor, Phalodi, Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Ajmer and Merta by road. Nominal taxes on local imports and exports were levied at various centres. The *Banjaras* also helped to maintain internal and external trade by carrying articles from one place to another⁴.

Rajasthan, in general, and Jaipur in particular has a heritage of household industries. Jaipur has a rich past of polishing and cutting of precious stones, carpet weaving and cloth-printing. This splendid tradition was not built in a day. The poet of Mancharitr, while describing the city of Amber writes that *Jadiaz* (Gem Setters) were engaged in their work, *Patuas* were carefully threading the ornaments and carpet weavers were making carpets with silk wool⁵. Thus, it is evident that Amber was a mature centre of carpet weaving and gem setting even in the 17th century.

When Sawai Jai Singh founded his new capital in 1727, he issued letters inviting artisans and business communities to settle at Jaipur and practise their arts and crafts. A contemporary document dated *Marga Shirsha Sudi 9, Samvat 1784* alludes that a new township was in the offing; the *Mutsuddis* and *Parwanas* (orders) were issued, allowing concessions in the *Mapa Rahdari* (a sort of transit duties on goods). Another document, a *Parwana* (order) dated *Chaitra Badi 11 Samvat 1784* instructs the officials to give good accommodation to a *Saraff* who had been invited from Delhi to settle at Sawai Jaipur⁶.

1. Sharma, G. N. : *Social Life in Mediaeval Rajasthan*, 1968, Ch. XII, p. 316.
2. *ibid.* p. 318.
3. *ibid.* p. 319.
4. *ibid.*
5. *Jaipur History and Traditions*, Department of History and Indian Culture, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur, 1978, p. 48.
6. *ibid.*, p. 33.

Names like Manakchowk, Johari Bazar indicate the founder's taste. Joharis enjoyed State patronage and got free land for building their houses and financial help to start their industry. A lane is called Maniharion ka Rasta after bangle-sellers and the locality where stone-cutters live is called *Silawaton ka Mohalla*.

Jaipur is also famous for its textile production. Sanganer, a small town near Jaipur and founded in early 16th century, developed as one of the busiest printing centres. In brass, gold and silver plated work, embossing process was done in a very beautiful manner in the 19th century¹. In the 18th century, Persians brought the art of enamelling to Jaipur. Maharaja Mansingh I brought five Sikh families of enamellers from Lahore to Jaipur. The magnificent collection of Jaipur enamels can be seen in Victoria and Albert Museum, London. T. H. Hendley wrote in 1884 that the Jaypore artist was renowned not only for purity of his colours but for the evenness with which they were applied². All this information leads us to conclude that Maharajas of Jaipur took keen interest in the development of trade and commerce in the 18th and 19th centuries.

During first quarter of the 20th century Jaipur had become an important trade centre³. In the erstwhile Jaipur State, Malpura was a famous cotton growing centre. Oilseed and foodcrops were also raised extensively. The produce of Malpura was exported from Naraina or carried to Kekri. Dausa was a distributing centre for foodgrains, roofing stones and slabs. The slabs of Bhankri were famous throughout the state and were used extensively. Sambhar was the most important centre of salt trade. Jaipur rulers had taken a very keen interest in the development of trade and industries of Jaipur. They repeatedly called upon the rich *Marwari Seths* to open their business establishments in the city of Jaipur⁴.

At the beginning of 20th century almost all important towns of erstwhile Jaipur State were well connected by road and a few towns by train also. Sawai Madhopur was connected to Dausa by a metalled road. Naraina and Todaraisingh (now in Tonk district) were connected with Malpura by a fair weather road. Bandikui, Phulera and Jaipur had become important railway Junctions.

At present, Jaipur district is served by the metre gauge railway

1. *Jaipur Through the Ages*, Rajasthan History Congress XI, 1968, p. 50.
2. *Jaipur History & Traditions*, Department of History and Indian Culture, 1978, p. 52.
3. Jain, K. A. and Jain, J. L.: *The Jaipur Album*, 1935, Chap. XVII, p. 2.
4. *ibid.*, chap. XVIII, p. 3.

lines (five in number). The total length of railway line in the district is 425.25 km¹. Jaipur is well connected with important towns like Dausa, Phagi, Phulera, Sanganer, Bandikui, Chomu, Sambhar, etc. within the district, and also with other important cities like Ajmer, Jodhpur, Delhi, Agra, Sawai Madhopur, Indore, Udaipur, Bikaner, Sri Ganganagar and Ahmedabad. Rail lines connecting Agra to Jodhpur, Delhi to Ahmedabad, Delhi to Ajmer, Udaipur and Khandwa pass through the district. The first railway line in the district was constructed in the year 1874 (Rewari-Bandikui line). Majority of stations located in the district have water shade, waiting hall and other facilities. Big stations like Jaipur, Phulera, Bandikui etc. have Waiting Room/Retiring Room and Restaurant facilities. Many tahsils and Panchayat Samiti headquarters like Kotputli, Bairath, Jamwa Ramgarh, Dudu and Lalsot do not have rail connections.

During the year under review a net work of 1,879 km. roads was spread in the district². Two National Highways serve the district: N. H. No. 8 which connects Delhi with Ahmedabad, and N. H. No. 11 which joins Agra with Bikaner. The total length of both the highways which serve the district is 360 km³. Six State Highways pass through the district⁴.

Trade Centres

REGULATED MARKETS—The principal trade centres⁵ of the district are Jaipur, Dausa, Kotputli, Bandikui, Chaksu, Naraina and Chomu. There are well established markets in these towns which also serve as centres for inter-district and inter-state trade. Wholesale trade on large scale is undertaken in these centres. Weekly *Hats* are held at some of the local markets in bigger villages. In towns there are retail shops for each type of articles like foodgrains, grocery, fruits, milk and milk products, textiles, vegetables, sweets, leather goods and footwear, fancy goods, toilets, stationery, betel leaf, *Bidi*, cigarettes, tobacco, etc.

To look after the problems connected with marketing viz. standardisation, financing, transportation and market research and with a view to safeguarding the interests of the producer farmer, eight principal markets in the district viz. Jaipur (grain), Jaipur (fruits and vegetables),

1. Source : Office of the Divisional Superintendent, Western Railway, Jaipur.
2. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, 1977, p. 206.
3. *ibid.*
4. Source : Office of the Chief Engineer (B & R), Rajasthan, Jaipur.
5. Source : Office of the Rajasthan Rajya Krishi Vipnan Board, Jaipur.

Dausa, Kotputli, Bandikui, Chaksu, Naraina and Chomu have been regulated.¹ There are sub-market yards at Chandpole, Johari Bazar, Kishanpole, Bagru, Sanganer and Bassi under Jaipur (Grain Mandi-Ramganj), Moti-Dungari and Ajmeri Gate under Jaipur (Fruits and Vegetable Mandi-Johari Bazar), Lalsot under Dausa, Paota under Kotputli, Geejgarh under Bandikui and Shivdaspura under Chaksu markets². Krishi Upaj Mandi Samitis have been formed for these markets as provided in the Rajasthan Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1961. The following table gives details of these regulated markets³:

Principal Markets	Sub-Yard	Date of establishment	Catchment Area
1	2	3	4
1. Jaipur-Ramganj (Grain)	1. Chandpole 2. Johari Bazar 3. Kishanpole 4. Bagru 5. Sanganer 6. Bassi	17.10.1966	Area falling within Panchayat Samitis Amber, Jhotwara, Bassi, Jamwa Ramgarh, Sanganer and Municipalities of Jaipur, Sanganer and Amber
2. Jaipur (Johari Bazar) Fruits and Vegetables	1. Moti Dungri 2. Ajmeri Gate	6.1.1966	Panchayat Samitis of Bassi, Jhotwara, Jamwa Ramgarh, Sanganer and Municipality of Dausa
3. Dausa	Lalsot	15.3.1966	Panchayat Samitis of Dausa and Lalsot and Municipalities of Jaipur, Amber and Sanganer
4. Kotputli	Paota	15.3.1966	Panchayat Samitis of Kotputli, Bairath, Shahpura and Municipality of Kotputli

1. Source : Office of the Rajasthan Rajya Krishi Vipnan Board, Jaipur.
2. Source : as above.
3. Source : as above.

1	2	3	4
5. Bandikui	1. Geejgarh	25.5.1966	Panchayat Samitis of Bandikui and Sikrai and Municipality of Bandikui
6. Chaksu	1. Shivdaspura	9.6.1967	Panchayat Samitis of Chaksu and Phagi and Municipality of Chaksu
7. Naraina	—	6.10.1966	Panchayat Samiti Dudu
8. Chomu	1. Bus-stand Fruit and Vegetables Market	27.8.1966	Panchayat Samiti, Govindgarh and Municipality, Chomu.

At present there are Administrators¹ in all the market Committees. But when nominated or elected as per provisions of Act and Rules, each Mandi Committee is constituted of 15 members, which include 7 representatives of agriculturists and two each of traders, local bodies, co-operatives and government. As per the provisions of the scheme of establishing Krishi Upaj Mandi Samitis, each Mandi committee is supposed to provide all possible facilities to the agriculturists and traders in the Mandi Market, but since all Mandi Committees in the district are situated at their old sites and not shifted to the new sites wherever made available, these facilities could not be fully provided².

KRISHI UPJ MANDI (GRAINS), JAIPUR—Krishi Upaj Mandi (Grains), Jaipur was established³ on 31st August, 1966 but it was regulated⁴ on 1st December, 1973. The office of the Mandi committee is located on Sansar Chandra Road outside Chandpole Gate. The Mandi Committee is headed by an Administrator⁵ who is nominated by the State Government. The administrator is assisted by a Secretary. Besides Administrator, the Mandi Committee consists of 13 members, of which 7 represent agriculturists, and 2 each of traders, local bodies and government

1. Source : Office of the Rajasthan Rajya Krishi Vipnan Board, Jaipur.
2. Source : as above.
3. Source : as above.
4. Source : Office of the Krishi Upaj Mandi (Grains), Jaipur.
5. Source : as above.

nominees¹. The market functionaries² of this Mandi as on 31st March, 1977 consisted of 1,191 traders, 406 'A' class brokers, 603 retailers and 167 'B' class brokers. The Secretary was assisted by two upper division clerks, 8 lower division clerks, 6 auctioneers, 6 auction clerks-cum-carriers, 18 auction clerks, 1 weights supervisor and other subordinate staff³. Commodities covered under the regulatory provision for this market are cotton, wheat, barley, *Jowar*, *Bajra*, maize, rice, *Moong*, *Urad*, *Arhar*, gram, groundnut, *Moth*, *Guwar*, soyabin, sunflower, wool, ghee, poppy heads, *Tendu* leaves, *Gur*, Sugar, *Khandsari*, *Arandi*, *Dhaniya*, *Zeera*, *Methi*, etc⁴. The hinterland of this Mandi extends over to the areas falling within Panchayat Samitis of Amber, Jhotwara, Bassi, Jamwa Ramgarh, Sanganer and municipal areas of Jaipur, Amber and Sanganer. Besides the principal market yard at Ram Ganj, the Mandi has sub-market yards at Chandpole, Johri Bazar, Kishanpole, Bagru, Sanganer and Bassi.⁵

The Mandi Committee obtained a site of 67.77 acres (27.44 hectares) near Surajpole and a project report for development of the market at a cost of Rs. 122.28 lakhs has been prepared and submitted to the A.R.D.C. (Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation) for financial assistance. Some construction works have been done, which include 5 platforms, 3 water huts, 1 Farmers' Rest House, 36 shops-cum-godowns and 1 well⁶. Two platforms and 9 shops-cum-godowns have also been constructed in Bagru sub-yard.

Jaipur (Grains) Mandi is secondary mandi and most of the food and cash crops are brought here for local use only. Foodgrains from other parts of the State are imported but sometimes Mandi exports gram, *Bajra*, barley and wheat to Ajmer, Nasirabad, Udaipur, Sikar, Churu etc. This Mandi exports gram, *Bajra* and *Moth* to the southern states particularly Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh. After the processing of oilseeds, edible oils are exported to the eastern states particularly West Bengal, Assam and Bihar, *Zeera*, *Dhaniya*, *Sonf* etc. are exported to other districts of the State. The value and quantity of arrivals during the year 1976-77 have been given in Appendix VI.

Goods brought by the cultivators are sold through open auction⁷

1. Source : Office of the Krishi Upaj Mandi (Grains), Jaipur.
2. Source : as above.
3. Source : as above.
4. Source : as above.
5. Source : as above.
6. Source : as above.
7. Source : as above.

and the payments are made immediately. If the services of brokers are procured, commission is paid to them only after they sign the sale documents. Brokers' commission on *Meva*, *Mirch* and *Methi Kirana* are payable @0.50 paise per Rs. 100 and on other commodities the rate of commission is 25 paise per Rs. 100. Traders' commission (*Aadhat*) is payable @ Rs. 2.00 per Rs. 100 on *Mirch* and for other commodities the rate of *Aadhat* is fixed at Rs. 1.50 per Rs. 100. The rate of loading, unloading, storing and weighing are also fixed by the Mandi Committee.¹ (see Appendix VII)

All expenses, commission and charges are borne by the buyers of the commodities.² However, market fee is recovered by the Mandi Committee @ one per cent worth of agricultural produce from the buyer through the 'A' class brokers. The figure of income and expenditure of the Mandi Committee for the last few years are given below:³

(Rs. in lakhs)		
Year	Income	Expenditure
1973-74	2.68	0.41
1974-75	20.16	12.81
1975-76	34.96	13.70
1976-77	75.22	39.46

KRISHI UPJ MANDI SAMITI (FRUITS AND VEGETABLES), JAIPUR—Krishi Upaj Mandi (Fruits & Vegetables), Jaipur was established⁴ on 6th January, 1966, but it was regulated⁵ with effect from 16th August, 1975. The Mandi Samiti for this market is headed by an Administrator appointed by the Government. The day-to-day work is looked after by the Secretary of the Mandi Committee. The Mandi Committee is composed⁶ of 11 members, representing agriculturists, traders, co-operatives, local bodies etc. All kinds of fruits and vegetables are dealt with in the Mandi. Besides the main yards, the Mandi has two sub-yards also which are located near Sanganer Gate and Ajmeri Gate. The operational area of this Mandi extends over the Panchayat Samitis of Amber, Jamwa Ramgarh, Bassi, Sanganer and Jhotwara and the Municipal territory of Jaipur.⁷ The

1. Source : Office of the Krishi Upaj Mandi (Grains), Jaipur.
2. Source : as above.
3. Source : as above.
4. Source : Office of the Rajasthan Rajya Krishi Vipnan Board, Jaipur.
5. Source : Office of the Krishi Upaj Mandi Samiti (Fruits and Vegetables), Jaipur.
6. Source : as above.
7. Source : as above.

Urban Improvement Trust, Jaipur has earmarked 17 acres (6.88 hectares) of land to this Mandi Committee¹.

Market fee is recovered by the Mandi Committee @ 1 per cent from buyers. The traders are allowed to charge *Aadhat* @ Rs. 4.00 per Rs. 100. All market charges are to be borne by the buyers². All types of fruits and vegetables are sold through open auction and the payments are made then and there. The market functionaries³ of this Mandi include 134 'A' class brokers, 44 traders, one co-operative marketing society and 132 retailers. The following table gives the figures of income and expenditure of the Mandi Committee for the last two years⁴:

(Rs. in lakhs)		
Year	Income	Expenditure
1975-76	5.05	1.52
1976-77	8.27	3.94

KRISHI UPJ MANDI SAMITI, CHAKSU—The Krishi Upaj Mandi Samiti, Chaksu was established⁵ on 9th June, 1967 and was regulated⁶ with effect from 19th December, 1968. The Mandi Committee is headed by an Administrator who is assisted by one Secretary and other supporting staff. The Committee consists of 15 members, of which 7 are the representatives of the agriculturists, 2 each of traders, co-operative, local bodies and Government representatives⁷. The market functionaries of this Mandi as on 31st March, 1977 consisted of 32 'A' class brokers, 156 wholesale traders, 177 retailers, 22 *Hammals*, one co-operative society and 8 weighers⁸. The operational area of this Mandi is extended over to Panchayat Samiti areas of Phagi and Chaksu and the Municipal area of Chaksu. Besides one principal market yard at Chaksu, the Mandi operates one sub-yard at Shivdaspura also.⁹ The commodities covered under the regulatory provisions of this Mandi are wheat, barley, gram, *Bajra*, *Jowar*, groundnut, *Til*, *Taramira*, *Zeera*, *Moong*, *Urad*, *Chowla*, *Arhar*, *Guwar*, *Mirch*, *Moth*, *Alsi* and mustard¹⁰. The Mandi Committee

1. Source : Office of the Krishi Upaj Mandi Samiti (Fruits and Vegetables), Jaipur.

2. Source : as above.

3. Source : as above.

4. Source : as above.

5. Source : Office of the Rajasthan, Rajya Krishi Vipnan Board, Jaipur.

6. Source : Office of the Krishi Upaj Mandi Samiti, Chaksu.

7. Source : as above.

8. Source : as above.

9. Source : as above.

10. Source : as above.

has been allotted a site of 36.13 *Bighas* (14.63 hectares) and the construction work over it was in progress¹.

The Mandi expenses which are to be borne by the buyers, were as under² :

Item of market charges	Rate
<i>Aadhat</i>	1.25 per cent
<i>Hammali</i>	0.15 to 0.20 paise per bag
Straining	0.10 to 0.25 paise per bag
Loading and unloading	0.10 paise per bag

The following table gives the purchases of different commodities in the Mandi during the period 1971-72 to 1976-77³ :

(in Quintals)						
Item	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
1. Wheat	13,613	14,717	026	396	4,774	10,601
2. Barley	7,563	6,238	4,126	6,315	5,784	11,391
3. Gram	2,011	2,254	348	646	624	2,515
4. <i>Bajra</i>	9,556	12,716	2,437	1,889	794	4,907
5. Maize	890	1,692	786	1,552	1,175	876
6. <i>Jowar</i>	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	645	1,364
7. Ground-nut	18,387	18,673	17,885	20,010	30,588	42,007
8. Mustard	3,370	2,638	3,097	1,610	4,204	4,240
9. <i>Taramira</i>	4,485	6,841	7,839	5,687	13,499	6,846
10. <i>Zeera</i>	323	197	269	163	360	355
11. <i>Moong</i>	239	109	118	052	074	074
12. <i>Urad</i>	180	036	063	038	079	174
13. <i>Chowla</i>	637	230	880	059	342	609
14. <i>Til</i>	117	194	187	121	172	381
15. <i>Arhar</i>	048	1,306	386	023	604	1,364
16. <i>Guar</i>	059	249	206	257	075	261
17. <i>Mirch</i>	110	020	073	200	287	260

Out of the total arrivals of agricultural produce in this Mandi, 30

1. Source : Office of the Krishi Upaj Mandi Samiti, Chaksu.

2. Source : as above.

3. Source : as above.

cent of oil seeds and 70 per cent of other agricultural produce are exported. Out of the total exports about 60 per cent are exported to Jaipur and 40 per cent to other Mandis. viz. Bharatpur, Agra, Alwar, Sumerpur, Jhunjhunun, Chirawa, Ajmer and Beawar¹.

The following table shows the income and expenditure of Chaksu Mandi Committee during the period 1971-72 to 1976-77²:

Year	(Rupees)	
	Income	Expenditure
1971-72	19,647	16,885
1972-73	33,051	22,519
1973-74	69,678	24,973
1974-75	1,17,389	49,272
1975-76	1,72,046	86,526
1976-77	2,73,973	1,34,315

Krishi Upaj Mandi Samiti, Dausa

The Krishi Upaj Mandi Samiti at Dausa was established³ on 15th March, 1966 and it was regulated⁴ with effect from 1st April 1970. The Mandi Committee during 1976-77 was composed of 15 members. The day to day work of the Mandi Committee is looked after by a Secretary who is assisted in his work by subordinate staff. The market functionaries⁵ of this Mandi as on 31st March, 1977 consisted of 132 'A' class brokers, 294 traders, 410 retailers, two warehouses, a Marketing Society and office of the Food Corporation of India. The operational area⁶ of this Mandi is extended over the Panchayat Samitis of Dausa and Lalsot and the municipal area of Dausa. The Mandi Committee operates one principal market yard at Dausa and one sub-yard at Lalsot. The principal commodities dealt in this Mandi are wheat, barley gram, Bajra, maize, Jowar, Moong, Urad, Chowla, Til, mustard, Zeera, Taramira, groundnut, Arhar, Gur, Khandsari and fruits and vegetables. The market arrivals of principal agricultural produce in this Mandi during the period 1973-74 to 1976-77 were as follows⁷:

1. Source : Office of the Krishi Upaj Mandi Samiti, Chaksu.
2. Source : as above.
3. Source : Office of the Rajasthan Rajya Krishi Vipnan Board, Jaipur.
4. Source : Office of the Krishi Upaj Mandi Committee, Dausa.
5. Source : as above.
6. Source : as above.
7. Source : as above.

(Arrivals in Quintals)

Items	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Wheat	Nil	739	29,700	54,074
Barley	28,284	14,275	15,747	29,920
Gram	8,830	8,731	13,952	39,249
Bajra	11,449	12,368	6,650	65,845
Maize	3,798	3,026	461	7,843
Jowar	3,235	987	303	4,440
Groundnut	31,319	1,24,122	64,870	75,223
Til	472	834	352	905
Mustard	10,916	4,475	6,757	7,140
Chowla	2,225	328	940	3,551
Taramira	Nil	Nil	1,528	5,694
Arhar	Nil	Nil	1,287	19,031

Out of the total quantity of agricultural produce sold in this Mandi, about 90 per cent of food grains and pulses and 50 to 60 per cent of mustard are exported to other areas. Almost the entire quantity of oilseeds except mustard is consumed by the local oil mills.¹

The Mandi Committee derives its income from issue and renewal of licences, Mandi tax, etc. The main items of expenditure relate to Mandi development (construction) and for providing common facilities. The following table shows the income and expenditure of the Mandi Committee during the period 1971-72 to 1976-77²:

Year	(Rs.)	
	Income	Expenditure
1971-72	59,757	26,418
1972-73	59,535	39,997
1973-74	1,20,612	58,382
1974-75	2,74,608	1,05,593
1975-76	4,85,383	1,82,648
1976-77	10,48,711	7,78,109

1. Source : Office of the Krishi Upaj Mandi Committee, Dausa.
2. Source : as above.

KRISHI UPAJ MANDI SAMITI, CHOMU¹—Krishi Upaj Mandi Samiti, Chomu was established on 15th June, 1966 but it was regulated on 1st December, 1968. The office of the Samiti is located at Chomu and its hinterland extends over to the municipal area of Chomu and the Panchayat Samiti of Govindgarh. The Mandi Committee is headed by a Chairman. Besides the Chairman, the Committee consists of fourteen members including one Vice-Chairman. All commodities covered under the regulatory provisions of the Rajasthan Agricultural Produce Marketing Act, 1961 are dealt in the market. The market arrivals of important commodities in the Mandi during the period 1971-72 to 1976-77 has been given in Appendix VIII.

The day-to-day work of the Mandi Samiti is looked after by the Mandi Secretary, who is assisted in his work by one upper division clerk, six lower division clerks, one auction clerk, two auctioneers, three peons and four chowkidars. The market charges as in force in the Mandi during the year 1976-77 are given below :

S.No.	Items	Rates
1.	Commission	Rs. 1.25 per cent on food grains Rs. 4.00 per cent on fruits and vegetables
2.	Brokerage	Re. 0.12 per cent (if the services of brokers are procured).
3.	Weighing	Re. 0.15 per bag on food grains Re. 0.25 per cent on fruits and vegetable
4.	Labour Charges	Re. 0.15 per bag. Re. 0.10 per 48 kg. on fruits and vegetables
5.	Loading and Unloading in the godowns or trucks	Re. 0.10 per bag
6.	Loading upto Railway Station	Re. 0.40 per bag
7.	Godown Charge (Storage).	Re. 0.10 per bag per month.
8.	Cleaning charges	Re. 0.10 per quintal on food grains and Re 0.15 per quintal on oilseeds

1. Source : Office of the Krishi Upaj Mandi Samiti, Chomu.

All Mandi charges are to be borne by the buyers of the commodities.

The income and expenditure of the Mandi Committee during the period 1971-72 to 1976-77 are given below :

(Rs.)		
Year	Income	Expenditure
1971-72	24,861	21,266
1972-73	29,116	23,557
1973-74	47,538	26,873
1974-75	1,29,283	67,049
1975-76	2,78,983	93,673
1976-77	4,14,197	3,27,027

KRISHI UPAJ MANDI SAMITI, KOTPUTLI¹—Krishi Upaj Mandi Samiti, Kotputli, located on Bansur road, opposite Power House, was established and regulated in the year 1967-68. During 1976-77, the Mandi committee consisted of one Chairman, one Vice-Chairman and twelve executive members. Day-to-day administrative work is looked after by the Secretary of the Mandi Committee. The market functionaries of this Mandi as on 31st March 1977 Consisted of 373 retailers, and 35 'A' class brokers. The Secretary is assisted in his work by four lower division clerks, three watchmen, 2 class IV employees and six sweepers. The hinterland of this Mandi extends over to the Panchayat Samitis of Kotputli and Bairath. Commodities covered under the regulatory provision of this Mandi are wheat, barley, gram, *Bajra*, maize, *Moong*, *Chowla*, *Jowar*, *Guar*, *Methi*, groundnut, mustard, *Dhaniya* and *Til* etc.

Agricultural produce brought by the cultivators is sold through open auction and the payments are made immediately. If the services of brokers are procured, commission at the rate of one per cent is paid to them only after they sign the sale documents. The rates of loading, unloading, storing and weighing are given in the table below :

Item	Rate
(i) Loading and unloading	Re. 0.12 per bag
(ii) Weighing etc.	Re. 0.25 per bag
(iii) Loading and unloading in Trucks or godowns	Re. 12 per bag
(iv) Storage charges	Re. 0.10 per bag per month

1. Source : Office of the Krishi Upaj Mandi Samiti, Kotputli.

Goods bought in the Mandi are generally sold in other Mandis of the district and the State. The market arrivals of different commodities in the Mandi during the period 1971-72 to 1976-77 is given in Appendix IX.

The income and expenditure of the Mandi Committee during the period 1971-72 to 1976-77 is given in the table below:

(In Rupees)		
Year	Income	Expenditure
1971-72	14,351	18,028
1972-73	23,325	15,212
1973-74	33,140	16,030
1974-75	1,02,174	25,236
1975-76	2,64,563	1,38,121
1976-77	2,27,063	1,48,419

KRISHI UPAJ MANDI SAMITI, BANDIKUI¹—Krishi Upaj Mandi Samiti, Bandikui located in Madhoganj Mandi Yard was established on 17th March, 1966 and regulated with effect from 15th April, 1967. The Mandi Committee was composed of 15 members including the Chairman and Vice-Chairman. The day-to-day administration and work is looked after by a Secretary who is assisted by supporting staff. The operational area of this Mandi extends over to the Panchayat Samitis of Bandikui and Sikrai and the Municipal area of Bandikui. Besides the principal Mandi yard at Madhoganj (Bandikui), there is a sub-yard at Geejgarh. The market functionaries of the Mandi as on 31st March, 1977 were 212 traders, 144 retailers, 51 'A' class brokers, 7 vegetable dealers and 10 weighers. The principal products which are dealt in the Mandi are wheat, barley, gram, maize, Bajra, Jowar, Moong, Urad, Chowla, Arhar, groundnut, Til, mustard, Taramira, Methi, Zeera, Gur and sugar. The market arrivals of principal agricultural produce in the Mandi during the period 1972-73 to 1976-77 is given in the following table :

(Quintals)					
Items	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
1	2	3	4	5	6
Wheat	29,548	Nil	5,632	23,781	45,320
Gram	28,405	40,140	16,802	21,013	51,162
Bajra	13,198	5,990	31,852	9,746	69,751

1. Source : Office of the Krishi Upaj Mandi Samiti, Bandikui.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Barley	6,585	36,750	27,402	18,738	35,031
Maize	1,414	1,580	1,917	343	4,319
Arhar	13,870	6,137	1,517	5,339	29,266
Jowar	600	115	393	104	431
Moong	570	327	599	778	480
Mustard	10,935	2,565	9,678	12,002	9,753
Dhaniya	2,792	2,235	6,232	4,121	922
Groundnut	3,738	4,163	22,100	6,798	6,092
Moth	150	Nil	14	19	Nil
Til	395	982	1,082	968	3,226
Chowla	150	1,600	343	514	1,521
Gur	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	22,413

The Mandi expenses, which are payable by the buyers of the agricultural produce, have been fixed by the Mandi Committee as under:

Item	Rate
(i) Aadhat (Commission)	Rs. 1.25 per Rs. 100
(ii) Brokerage	Re. 0.12 per Rs. 100
(iii) Weighing	Re. 0.10 per bag
(iv) Godown rent	Re. 0.10 per bag per month
(v) Filling of bags and putting them on weighing instruments	Re. 0.10 per bag
(vi) Unloading from trucks/carts, etc. and process upto weighing	Re. 0.35 to 0.40 per bag
(vii) Stitching charges	Re. 0.05 per bag
(viii) Unloading from weighing instrument and taking the bags to godowns	Re. 0.20 per bag

The Mandi Committee has recently constructed one office building and a rest house. Water facility is also provided to the cattle.

The income and expenditure of the Mandi Committee during the period 1970-71 to 1976-77 were as follows:

(Rupees)

Year	Income	Expenditure
1970-71	32,090	26,206
1971-72	48,196	62,553
1972-73	44,232	37,170
1973-74	1,24,702	36,610
1974-75	2,11,285	59,169
1975-76	2,70,828	1,41,154
1976-77	5,29,079	3,36,129

KRISHI UPJ MANDI SAMITI, NARAINA—The office of the Krishi Upaj Mandi Samiti¹ was opened in Katla Bazar, Naraina on 6th April, 1969, but the regulation of this Mandi was done with effect from 20th November, 1969. Operational area of this Mandi extends over Dudu Panchayat Samiti. The Mandi Samiti is headed by an Administrator who has been nominated by the State Government. Day-to-day work is supervised by the Secretary of the Mandi Committee. The Mandi Committee consisted of 15 members, which included 7 representatives of agriculturists and 2 each of traders, co-operative societies, local bodies and 2 members are nominated by the Government. The main commodities dealt with in the Mandi are wheat, barley, gram, *Jowar*, maize, *Til*, *Moong*, *Mirch*, *Zeera*, *Guar*, *Chowla*, *Moth*, groundnut and *Taramira*. The market arrivals of main commodities for the years 1972-73 to 1976-77 are given in Appendix X.

The market functionaries² of this Mandi as on 31st March, 1977 consisted of 203 wholesalers, 84 retailers, 21 'A' class brokers, 15 godown keepers and 2 truck operators. Government has allotted 20 acres (9.1 hectares) of land to the Mandi Committee.³

Market fee is recovered by the Mandi Committee @ 1 per cent worth of agricultural produce from the buyers sold through 'A' class brokers. The traders are entitled to a commission @ 1.25 per cent. Storage charges @ 0.05 paise per bag are paid by the buyers. All expenses incurred on market charges are payable by the buyers of the produce.⁴ The following table shows the position of income and expenditure of this Mandi Committee during the last six years⁵:

1. Source : Office of the Krishi Upaj Mandi Samiti, Naraina.
2. Source : as above.
3. Source : as above.
4. Source : as above.
5. Source : as above.

(Rs.)

Year	Income	Expenditure
1971-72	12,986	10,996
1972-73	14,369	12,930
1973-74	17,432	16,509
1974-75	33,929	21,117
1975-76	1,20,592	50,725
1976-77	2,16,611	93,576

Agricultural produce brought to this Mandi is exported to Jaipur, Ajmer and Delhi¹.

Co-operation in Wholesale and Retail Trade

The co-operative movement in the former princely State of Jaipur began in the year 1944. Jaipur State Co-operative Societies Act was passed in 1943. At the time of formation of Rajasthan there were 410 co-operative societies in Jaipur². Progress³ of co-operative movement in Jaipur district is shown in the following table:

Year	Societies (No.)	Membership (No.)	Share Capital (Rs. in lakhs)	working Capital (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
1957-58	878	61,819	54.05	326.33
1958-59	1,010	73,202	84.00	559.07
1959-60	1,254	85,558	123.63	823.32
1960-61	1,412	98,702	156.72	955.18
1961-62	1,716	1,10,720	192.88	956.83
1962-63	1,864	1,24,652	216.01	971.55
1963-64	1,992	1,31,629	227.73	1,156.36
1964-65	2,136	1,41,164	250.06	1,534.72
1965-66	2,205	1,44,658	274.17	1,802.33
1966-67	2,221	1,73,712	344.08	1,985.51
1967-68	2,261	1,85,007	382.61	2,695.53
1968-69	2,163	1,96,875	442.20	3,621.71

1. Source : Office of the Krishi Upaj Mandi Samiti, Naraina.
2. *Co-operative Statistics, 10 years of Progress, 1951-60*, published by Co-operative Department, Rajasthan, 1961, p. 34.
3. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, 1959 onwards*.

1	2	3	4	5
1969-70	2,155	2,09,346	148.32	881.02
1970-71	2,158	2,20,471	164.01	1,029.68
1971-72	2,156	2,27,134	173.93	1,250.28
1972-73	2,363	2,49,952	194.41	1,412.88
1973-74	2,437	2,64,128	219.17	1,668.27
1974-75	2,534	2,62,266	255.81	1,953.33
1975-76 ¹	2,434	2,81,422	338.85	2,076.72
1976-77	2,276	2,95,294	460.08	2,533.25

A detailed Panchayat Samiti-wise break-up of co-operative societies in the district is given in Appendix XI.

Sahkari Upbhokta Bhandar

The Rajasthan University Wholesale Consumer Co-operative Store, Jaipur was established² on 24th March, 1964. The Bhandar started its activities as a small store in the Rajasthan University campus, Jaipur. Sales during the initial years had been very low resulting into cumulative losses³ of Rs. 18,735 up to 30th June, 1970. The management of the Bhandar launched sales promotion efforts and secured an order from the Social Welfare Department to supply goods to the Social Welfare Hostels. The effort proved fruitful and for the first time, the Bhandar not only recouped the old losses but earned a profit of Rs. 4,680 also⁴. As the Bhandar has been facing the problem of the lack of capital it was resolved that the first priority should be assigned to the counter sale to its regular customers and members. Consequently, supply to the Social Welfare Department was reduced and general sales were increased with a simultaneous reduction in prices. The new policy⁵ resulted into a total sale of Rs. 6,26,281 and a net profit of Rs. 12,433.

In the subsequent years, the Bhandar started selling H. M. T. watches, popular variety of textiles, tyres and tubes, electrical goods and appliances etc. The Bhandar also enrolled itself as a share holder of Rajasthan Rajya Sahkari Upbhokta Sangh Ltd. and purchased shares worth Rs. 10,000. Affiliation to the Rajasthan Rajya Sahkari Upbhokta

1. *Sankhyikiya Rooprekha, Jaipur, 1978, p. 126.*

2. *Annual Reports of the Rajasthan University Wholesale Consumer Co-operative Store, 1969-70 and onwards.*

3. *ibid.*

4. *ibid.*

5. *ibid.*

Sangh enabled the Bhandar to procure and sell imported goods. During 1971-72, the University of Rajasthan authorised the Bhandar to sell admission forms, syllabus etc. It has been distributing controlled articles and coarse cloth of various¹ varieties on ration cards.

The administrative set up of the Bhandar consists of a Board of Directors including one President, one Vice-President and 14 members. Day-to-day work is looked after by the Secretary-cum-General Manager. The members of the Board of Directors are elected by the General Assembly of the Bhandar for a period of three years².

The details regarding the share capital, working capital, sales and profits and losses during 1969-77 are given below³ :

Year ending	Share Capital (Rs. in lakhs)	Working Capital (Rs. in lakhs)	Sales (Rs. in lakhs)	Net Profit(+)/ Loss(-) (Rs.)
30.6.1969	18,860	1.11	2.12	(—) 18,130
30.6.1970	19,225	1.12	4.61	(+) 2,429
30.6.1971	19,475	1.12	6.73	(+) 23,415
30.6.1972	19,710	1.87	6.27	(+) 12,339
30.6.1973	19,800	1.19	7.25	(—) 1,063
30.6.1974	20,995	2.10	10.41	(+) 34,863
30.6.1975	28,190	2.62	10.40	(+) 4,035
30.6.1976	46,605	2.89	6.46	(+) 1,616
30.6.1977	45,685	2.85	5.43	(+) 32,853

Primary Co-operative Consumer Stores

There were 77 primary co-operative consumer stores working in the district with a total membership of 28,785 and share capital of Rs. 5.47 lakhs⁴. This number increased to 150 in the year 1976-77 (Appendix XII). Out of the total number of 150 primary co-operative stores in the year 1976-77, 83 were registered⁵ in the Jaipur City alone (Appendix XIII).

1. *Annual Reports of the Rajasthan University Wholesale Consumer Co-operative Store, 1969-70 and onwards.*

2. Source : Office of the Rajasthan University Wholesale Consumer Co-operative Store, Jaipur.

3. Source : as above.

4. *Sankhyikiya Rooprekha, Jaipur, 1978, p. 137.*

5. *ibid.*, pp. 138-139.

State Trading

FAIR PRICE SHOPS—During the World War II, the prices of essential commodities witnessed a steep rise and it became essential to put a check on hoarding, curb profiteering and control inflation of prices. The erstwhile Jaipur State, in order to solve these problems appointed in April, 1942, a Central Grain Control Organisation¹ consisting of officials and non-officials with the Home Minister as Chairman. Further, on the recommendations of the Price and Supply Sub-committee for Rajputana which went into the problems of ever-soaring prices of essential articles, the Jaipur Government replaced the Central Grain Control Organisation by a new and fully representative committee known as the Central Price and Supply Organisation with the Revenue Minister as its Chairman². On 19th August, 1942 as many as 13 notifications were issued and this marked the beginning of the control orders in Jaipur State. These notifications related to the appointment of Central Sugar Control Organisation, the Foodgrains Control Order, 1942, the Wheat Control Order 1942, and the Sugar Control Order 1942, etc³.

During 1942-43, the designation of the Price Controller was changed to the Controller of Civil Supplies and he was made responsible for arranging supplies and to organise distribution of essential commodities, i. e. foodgrains, sugar, salt, coal, matches, charcoal, medicine, etc⁴. The Director of Supplies was also appointed⁵ w. e. f. 1st June, 1943 with full powers as major Head of the Department. In order to unearth the hoarded stocks of all controlled articles and to make them available to the people at reasonable rates 50 Inspectors were appointed⁶ in various tahsils. These Inspectors were asked to report all cases relating to the violation of control orders, smuggling and profiteering. Police and military personnel were deployed on the northern frontier to check smuggling there. Sugar and Grain Dealer Association was formed on 26th January, 1943. The Association was made responsible for making available sugar and foodgrains to the public at large at controlled prices⁷. The Salt Department was also

1. *Report on the Administration of Jaipur State, 1941-42*, p. 47.

2. *ibid.*, pp. 41-42.

3. *ibid.*, pp. 41-42 and 47.

4. *Report on the Administration of Jaipur State, 1942-43*, p. 54.

5. *ibid.*

6. *ibid.*, p. 55.

7. *ibid.*

established¹ on 20th March, 1943, to procure and arrange the supply of salt throughout the Jaipur State at uniform prices.

In February, 1946 the food situation in Jaipur city became critical². There was acute shortage of foodgrains and this combined with black market activities caused panic. The Jaipur Government, therefore, undertook the responsibility of supplying foodgrains to the people at subsidised rates and to administer this, a Food and Supplies Department was constituted³. The Government launched the scheme for the procurement of *Rabi* foodgrains from May to July, 1946 by compulsory levy with a target of 15 lakh maunds⁴. The importance of food procurement was emphasized by the Woodhead Commission in 1945 and impetus was given to it by the Committee on the Stabilization of Agricultural prices⁵. The Jaipur Government constructed 57 modern godowns at important centres⁶ and officials were sent for storage training outside the state.

In 1947 the target fixed under procurement scheme was 12 lakh maunds⁷. An elaborate scheme of individual ration cards was prepared and statutory rationing was introduced⁸ in Jaipur city from 10th July, 1946. Ration cards were prepared and distributed to about 2,70,000 people. The rationing scheme, on the whole, worked satisfactorily. This procurement was made to meet the demand of Jaipur city and Shaikhawati district⁹. But on account of rust the balance of grain remaining with the cultivators after levy, proved inadequate to meet even the requirements of the surplus areas.

In order to make the work of distribution more effective, the Government devised a scheme by which the work of distribution of essential commodities was entrusted to the district, tahsil and municipal committees consisting of Members of the Legislature and other non-officials. The Central Advisory Board worked at the centre. In municipal areas the work of distribution was arranged through the Municipal Boards. The Municipal Commissioners, Senior Officers and Tahsildars were given sufficient powers under various control orders. Family ration

1. *Report on the Administration of Jaipur State, 1942-43*, p. 55.

2. *Report on the Administration of Jaipur State, 1946-47*, p. 218.

3. *ibid.*

4. *ibid.*

5. *ibid.*

6. *ibid.*

7. *ibid.*

8. *ibid.*

9. *ibid.*, p. 220.

cards were distributed throughout the state. Each tahsil was divided into convenient zones and a distribution centre was fixed for each zone. One wholesaler was appointed for each tahsil and separate retailers for all the zones for the distribution of various essential articles¹.

At present, the Government supplies foodgrains and sugar through fair price shops in the district. The District Supply Officer, Jaipur issues and renews licences of fair price shops and allots them their quota of foodgrains and sugar etc. The number² of fair price shops in the district as on 31st March, 1977, was 858.

Warehousing

The Rajasthan State Warehousing Corporation started its activities in Jaipur district in the year 1962 with the opening of a State Warehouse at Jaipur city³. It provides warehousing facilities for agricultural and notified commodities to producers, co-operatives, traders, government and semi-government bodies like Food Corporation of India, Fertilizer Corporation of India, etc. The commodities are scientifically stored to preserve their quality and quantity. The stocks are insured against theft including burglary. The scheme of disinfection of stocks stored outside the warehouse has also been introduced. The Corporation runs its warehouses in its own constructed godowns and also takes godowns from private parties on rent. The storage capacity of the warehouses in Jaipur district during the period 1972-73 to 1976-77 is given below⁴:

Year (as on 31st March)	Constructed (own)	Rented	Total
1972-73	2,400	10,217	12,617
1973-74	2,400	12,754	15,154
1974-75	2,400	12,157	14,557
1975-76	2,400	19,903	22,303
1976-77	2,400	29,337	31,737

The storage facilities provided by the Warehousing Corporation are on rental basis and rents are charged at different rates for different

1. Report on the Administration of Jaipur State, 1945-46, p. 220.
2. Source : Office of the District Supply Officer, Jaipur.
3. Source : Office of the Rajasthan State Warehousing Corporation, Jaipur.
4. Source : as above.

commodities. The storage charges for the important commodities which were in storage during 1972-1977 are given below¹ :

S. No. Name of commodity	Rates Applicable (in Rs.)		
	1972-74	1974-76	1976-77
1. All foodgrains and pulses (standard bag)	0.30	0.33	0.36
2. Sugar (standard bag)	0.33	0.40	0.38
3. Cement (bag 50 kg.)	0.12	0.14	0.16
4. All types of fertilizers (bag 50 kg.)	0.13	0.14	0.16

The revenue and expenditure of the Corporation from different centres of the district during the period 1972-73 to 1976-77 are given below² :

Name of centre	1972-73		1973-74		1974-75		1975-76		1976-77	
	Rev.	Exp.	Rev.	Exp.	Rev.	Exp.	Rev.	Exp.	Rev.	Exp.
Bandikui	0.76	0.41	0.09	0.21	0.18	0.18	0.61	0.29	1.15	0.43
Chaksu	0.18	0.07	0.02	0.08	0.01	0.01	-	-	0.55	0.13
Chomu	0.43	0.26	0.00	0.07	-	-	0.15	0.10	1.28	0.53
Dausa	0.23	0.16	0.25	0.15	0.15	0.18	0.77	0.28	1.83	0.51
Jaipur	0.67	0.52	1.22	0.77	2.96	0.91	3.19	1.15	5.91	2.08
Kanota	0.58	0.35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Naraina	0.35	0.21	-	-	-	-	0.12	0.04	0.55	0.16
Sambhar Lake	1.05	0.65	0.16	0.19	0.12	0.20	-	-	-	-
Lalsot	-	-	0.15	0.15	0.20	0.15	0.50	0.25	0.89	0.36

The Corporation earned a profit of Rs. 7.97 lakhs during 1976-77 as against Rs. 3.23 lakhs during 1975-76.

Every warehouse in the district is headed³ by a Warehouse Manager/Technical Assistant. To assist the Manager, other subordinate staff such as lower division clerks, godown keepers, class IV and chowkidars are posted at each warehouse. These warehouses have been placed directly under the control of Storage and Inspection Officer with the

1. Source : Office of the Rajasthan State Warehousing Corporation, Jaipur.
2. Source : as above.
3. Source : as above.

administrative control of Head office. The staff is provided at each warehouse according to the actual quantity of storage.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Old Units

In order to establish uniform standards of weights and measures in the erstwhile Jaipur State, the erstwhile Jaipur Government passed the Jaipur Weights and Measures Act¹ in October, 1943. Under the provision of this Act, no weight or measure could be used for trade unless it had been verified and reverified and stamped in the prescribed manner by an Inspector with a stamp of verification. According to the first schedule of this Act, standard weights were divided into two categories² viz., (a) weights based on the Jaipur *Tola* which was equivalent to 180 grains, a Jaipur seer was made up of 84 *Tolas* and a Jaipur maund of 40 seers, one tola was equivalent to 96 *Rattis* and one seer equivalent to 16 *Chhatanks*. The units of standard weights prevalent in use were *Tola*, *Masha*, *Ratti*, *Chhatank*, *Pao*, half seer, seer, two, five, ten and twenty seers, maund and two maunds. (b) Weights based on the English Avoirdupois: The pound avoirdupois was equal to 7,000 grains, and one pound was equal to 16 ounces and 2,240 pounds were equal to one ton. One hundred-weight was made up of 112 pounds.

Standard measures of capacity were based on the British standard pound. The Imperial Gallon was in common use which was equal to 10 British standard pounds of water. Sub-units of measures of capacity in use were a quarter and pint.³

The standard measures of length⁴ was the yard which was exactly equal to the certified yard kept in the custody of the then treasury officer, Jaipur. Multiples of yards were furlong (one furlong=220 yards) and mile (one mile=1,760 yards) and sub-multiples of the yard were foot, girah and inch. One yard was equal to 36 inches.⁵

The Act provided for the appointment of Weights and Measures Inspectors in order to keep the secondary and working standards in

1. *Report on the Administration of Jaipur State, 1943-44.*
2. Source : Office of the Controller, Weights and Measures, Rajasthan, Jaipur.
3. Source : as above.
4. Source : as above.
5. Source : as above.

safe and proper custody and verification of weights and measures and weighing or measuring instruments. The Act also laid down penalties for fraudulent practices¹. During 1940-41, Jaipur seer was equivalent to the weight of 88 *Jhar-Shahi* or 84 *Kaldar* rupees and the Jaipur yard was equivalent to 36½ inches².

The measures laid down under the Act of 1943 continued to be in use even after the Independence of the country. Standard weights and measures were uniformly used in all parts of the State after the enforcement of the Rajasthan Weights and Measures Act, 1954, from September, 1956³.

METRIC UNITS⁴—The new units of weights and measures are based on decimal system, the sub-divisions being in multiples of ten. Now kilogram and gram are used in place of seer and *Chhatank*, metre in place of yard, kilometre in place of mile and furlong, hectare, are and square metre in place of acre, *Bigha* and *Biswa*, litre and kilolitre in place of *Bottle* and gallon, quintal and metric tonne in place of maund and ton, and gram and miligram in place of *Tola*, *Masha*, *Rati* and grain. These metric weights and measures were introduced in the district according to a phased programme alongwith the rest of the country, under the provisions of the Rajasthan Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958, passed on the heels of the Union Standard Weights and Measures Act, 1956. Dates of introduction of the metric system in Jaipur district were as follows⁵ :

S. No.	Particulars	Date of Introduction
1.	Weight measures	1.10.1958
2.	Capacity measures	1.7.1961
3.	Linear measures	15.11.1961

The following table shows the number of cases challaned during the period 1971-72 to 1976-77 in the courts against defaulters under Rajasthan Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958 and the Rajasthan Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Rules, 1959⁶:

1. Source : Office of the Controller, Weights and Measures, Rajasthan, Jaipur.
2. Source : as above.
3. Source : as above.
4. Source : as above.
5. Source : as above.
6. Source : as above.

Year	No of cases challaned in courts
1971-72	Nil
1972-73	Nil
1973-74	19
1974-75	14
1975-76	99
1976-77	123

MERCHANTS' AND CONSUMERS' ASSOCIATIONS

A list of Trade and Commerce Associations working in the district at the end of 1976-77 has been given in Appendix XIV.

There are no organised consumers' associations in the district except those operating in the co-operative sector in the form of co-operative consumers societies.

Labour Organisations

There were 173 registered Trade Unions¹ in the district at the end of the year 1976-77. Their details are given in chapter XVII.

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS

Fairs attract people from all strata of society; they account for a considerable volume of trade. The buyers are usually the local people of the village, its neighbourhood and pilgrims from distant places. The transactions are mostly on cash basis in these fairs. A number of fairs are held in the district.

SHEETLA MATA FAIR—A fair is held in village Seel-Ki-Doongri (Chaksu tahsil) every year on *Chaitra Badi Asthmi* (March-April) in honour of the Sheetla-Mata². There is a shrine of Mataji on the top of hillock locally called *Doongri*. The fair is attended by more than a lakh persons from all parts of the State. The popular belief is that Mata protects persons from the disease of small pox. The shrine is situated near the Jaipur-Tonk road at about 5 km. from Chaksu or 35 km. from Jaipur City. The nearest railway station for the fair is Chaksu on Jaipur-Sawai Madhopur Railway line.

During the fair a temporary bazar is set up. The site for the shops and stalls is allotted by the Panchayat and the charges are very nominal, Re. 1 to Rs. 4 only. About 180 shops were opened during the 1962 fair.³ The shops sell food-stuffs, general merchandise, agricultural

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

2. *Census of India, 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Jaipur District*, p. 10.

3. *ibid.*, p. x.

implements, utensils, cloth, books, shoes, betal leaves and cigarettes etc. A cattle fair is also organised at the time of the fair which lasts for a week. Bullocks, cows, camels and horses are usually brought to the fair. The Panchayat charges nominal tax on the sale of each cattle¹. Prizes are awarded to the best cattle.

BANGANGA FAIR—The Banganga fair is held at small place near a rivulet about 11 km. from the important historical town Bairath in Jaipur district on *Vaisakh Sudi 15* (full moon day) every year when over 60,000 people assemble there to have a dip in the sacred stream. Alwar is the nearest railway station and Med is the nearest bus stand for the fair. Small traders set up their shops here. Balloons, bangles, mirrors, cheap necklaces, ear rings, plastic toys, bamboo sticks, axes and knives are brought here². The *Halwais*, fruit sellers and cloth dealers have brisk sales.

There are many other fairs held in the district³. The details of fairs have been given in Chapter III. To name a few, Khurra-Mata-Ka-Mela in Lalsot tahsil, Triveni in Bairath tahsil, Kala Mahadeo in Amber, Banki Mata at Raisar in Jamwa Ramgarh tahsil, Peerji in Jamwa Ramgarh tahsil and Hanumanji in Dausa tahsil. They are all religious fairs.

1. *Census of India, 1961, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, Part VII-B, 1966*, p. 94.

2. *Census of India, 1961, Rajasthan District Census Handbook, Jaipur District*, p. (ix).

3. *ibid.*, pp. 10 & 450 onwards.

APPENDIX I

List of Banks and their branch offices in Jaipur district

S.No.	Name of the Bank	Branch Office	Date of establishment
1	2	3	4
1.	Allahabad Bank	1. S. M. S. Highway, Jaipur	2.10.1964
		2. Amba Bari, Jaipur	2.11.1976
2.	Bank of Baroda	1. M.I. Road, Jaipur	1.8.1958
		2. Johari Bazar, Jaipur	13.11.1963
		3. Power House, Jaipur	24.6.1969
		4. Regional Office, Jaipur	1.1.1971
		5. Industrial Estate, Jaipur	18.9.1973
		6. Station Road, Jaipur	29.12.1976
3.	Canara Bank	1. M.I. Road, Jaipur	19.7.1971
4.	Central Bank of India	1. Sambhar Lake	14.7.1927
		2. M. I. Road, Jaipur	30.10.1953
		3. Johari Bazar, Jaipur	25.1.1962
		4. Chandpole Bazar, Jaipur	16.8.1969
		5. Paota	18.7.1970
		6. Sansar Chandra Road, Jaipur	4.9.1972
		7. Tonk Road, Jaipur	23.3.1977
5.	Dena Bank	1. M. I. Road, Jaipur	11.9.1964
6.	Bank of India	1. M. I. Road, Jaipur	4.6.1963
		2. Sanganer	26.10.1965
		3. Johari Bazar, Jaipur	27.11.1976
		4. Banskho	15.12.1972
7.	The Indian Bank	1. M. I. Road, Jaipur	10.8.1974
8.	Indian Overseas Bank	1. M. I. Road, Jaipur	22.7.1968
		2. Tilak Nagar, Jaipur	19.12.1973
		3. Bani Park, Jaipur	19.11.1976
9.	Bank of Maharashtra	1. M. I. Road, Jaipur	28.12.1974
10.	New Bank of India	1. M. I. Road, Jaipur	15.9.1969
11.	Punjab National Bank	1. M. I. Road, Jaipur	28.8.1944
		2. Sambhar Lake	22.7.1946
		3. Phulera	24.2.1968
		4. Bapu Nagar, Jaipur	28.6.1968
		5. Goner, Jaipur	9.11.1972
		6. Jhotwara, Jaipur	7.12.1972
		7. Chandpole Bazar, Jaipur	7.12.1973

APPENDIX I (contd.)

1	2	3	4
		8. Dhamani Market, Jaipur	20.4.1976
		9. Raja Park, Jaipur	9.11.1976
12.	Punjab & Sindh Bank	1. Station Road, Jaipur	26.5.1972
		2. Extension Counter, L. B. S. College, Jaipur	5.12.1975
13.	The Bank of Rajasthan Ltd.	1. Johari Bazar, Jaipur	29.3.1949
		2. M. I. Road, Jaipur	9.10.1951
		3. Mobile I, Jaipur	5.8.1960
		4. Bapu Nagar, Jaipur	31.8.1962
		5. Adarsh Nagar, Jaipur	28.2.1963
		6. V.K. Industrial Estate, Jaipur	27.6.1973
		7. Jobner	21.8.1965
		8. C-Scheme, Jaipur	29.12.1966
		9. Bani Park, Jaipur	12.4.1969
		10. Parivahan Marg, Jaipur	3.7.1971
		11. Manoharpur	18.5.1972
		12. Malviya Nagar, Jaipur	4.10.1972
		13. Janta Colony, Jaipur	28.11.1973
		14. Jawahar Nagar, Jaipur	10.7.1975
		15. Subodh College, Jaipur	14.10.1975
		16. Kanwar Nagar, Jaipur	6.10.1976
		17. Mobile II, Jaipur	30.12.1976
		18. Bajaj Nagar, Jaipur	10.9.1977
		19. Extension Counter, R.S.R.T.C. Bus Stand, Jaipur	5.5.1976
		20. Extension Counter, Ram Bagh Palace Hotel, Jaipur	13.1.1977
		21. Extension Counter, St. Xavier School, Jaipur	13.7.1977
14.	State Bank of India	1. Sanganeri Gate, Jaipur	3.1.1924
		2. Sambhar Lake	19.6.1939
		3. Jaipur South	14.12.1964
		4. Jaipur Cantt.	26.11.1977
		5. V. K. Industrial Estate, Jaipur	26.11.1977
15.	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	1. S.M.S. Highway, Jaipur	1.5.1943
		2. Dausa	24.11.1945

APPENDIX I (contd.)

1	2	3	4
		3. Chandpole Bazar, Jaipur	8.2.1947
		4. Johari Bazar, Jaipur	10.3.1947
		5. Secretariat, Jaipur	8.3.1956
		6. Bandikui	26.4.1958
		7. Dudu	11.12.1965
		8. Collectorate, Jaipur	15.3.1966
		9. Shahpura	20.6.1966
		10. Adarsh Nagar, Jaipur	22.2.1967
		11. Lalsot	8.4.1967
		12. Chaksu	15.4.1967
		13. Kotputli	25.7.1967
		14. Bassi	9.9.1967
		15. Amber Road, Jaipur	20.9.1967
		16. M.I. Road, Jaipur	23.12.1967
		17. Jhotwara, Jaipur	21.12.1967
		18. Phagi	30.3.1968
		19. Jamwa Ramgarh	31.7.1968
		20. Sikrai	30.8.1968
		21. Virat Nagar (Bairath)	27.2.1969
		22. Amber	31.5.1969
		23. Chomu	29.6.1970
		24. Tilak Nagar, Jaipur	30.12.1970
		25. Govindgarh-Malikpur	27.2.1971
		26. Kaladera	27.2.1971
		27. Samod	27.2.1971
		28. Geejgarh	30.4.1971
		29. Mobile Branch, Jaipur	15.5.1971
		30. Sikandra	30.11.1971
		31. Ramganj Bazar, Jaipur	14.4.1972
		32. Bhandarej	28.4.1972
		33. Khejroli	29.11.1972
		34. Shastri Nagar, Jaipur	5.5.1973
		35. C-Scheme, Jaipur	29.4.1974
		36. V.K. Industrial Area, Jaipur	31.8.1974
		37. Moujmabad	26.12.1974
		38. Gandhi Nagar, Jaipur	21.12.1975
		39. Baswa	9.9.1976
		40. Mahakavi Bihari Bazar, Jaipur	12.10.1976

APPENDIX I (concl.)

1	2	3	4
16. Syndicate Bank	1. M. I. Road, Jaipur	27.3.1973	
	2. Sethi Colony, Jaipur	24.12.1976	
17. United Commercial Bank	1. Johari Bazar, Jaipur	11.3.1944	
	2. Chandpole Bazar, Jaipur	4.12.1959	
	3. Chomu	7.6.1962	
	4. M. I. Road, Jaipur	27.8.1962	
	5. Agra Road, Jaipur	2.4.1965	
	6. Renwal	22.12.1966	
	7. Naraina	21.12.1968	
	8. Bani Park, Jaipur	22.11.1969	
	9. Bagru	27.1.1971	
	10. Dausa	28.1.1971	
	11. Kotputli	22.5.1971	
	12. Achrol	1.1.1973	
	13. Manpur	26.7.1973	
	14. Baneti	5.12.1973	
	15. Antela	5.12.1973	
	16. Baswa	17.12.1974	
	17. Tonk Road, Jaipur	24.12.1975	
	18. Sainthal	19.12.1973	
	19. Bhagwandas Road, Jaipur	26.12.1977	
18. Union Bank of India	1. Johari Bazar, Jaipur	3.5.1965	
	2. S. D. M. H. Jaipur	12.5.1975	
19. United Bank of India	1. S. M. S. Highway, Jaipur	12.11.1974	
20. Vijaya Bank	1. M. I. Road, Jaipur	July 1973	

Source : Offices of the concerned banks.

APPENDIX II

Villages adopted by various Commercial Banks in Jaipur District

Block	Name of the Bank	Branch	Names of the adopted villages
1	2	3	4
Dausa	Jaipur-Nagaur Anchalik Gramin Bank	Lawan	1. Lawan
			2. Dhigariya
			3. Baragaon
			4. Saniyana
			5. Khanwas
			6. Rajwas
			7. Malwas
			8. Pyeriwas
		Paparda	1. Nangal Rajawatan
			2. Charera
			3. Hapawas
United Commercial Bank	Dausa		4. Jaun
			5. Paparda
			6. Alooda
			7. Khawa Raoji
			8. Salawas
			9. Ladli-ka-Bas
			10. Toomri
			11. Chriawas
			1. Barkhera
			2. Bapi
			3. Bhandana
			4. Jirota Kala-Khurd
			5. Nangal Bersi
			6. Khairwal
			7. Mahua Kalan
			8. Mahua Khurd
			9. Singhwada
			10. Jasota
			11. Chandrana
	Sainthal		1. Sainthal
			2. Kableshtar
			3. Peelwa
			4. Titarwada Kalan and Khurd
			5. Baroda

APPENDIX II (contd.)

1	2	3	4
State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	Dausa		1. Dausa
			2. Dausa Khurd
			3. Hingotiya
			1. Parli
			2. Ganeshpura
			3. Bhandarej
	Bhandarej		4. Beechalwas
			5. Moondghisya
			6. Nangi Chempa
			7. Bhaglawar
			8. Bhaglai
			9. Ralawta
Kotputli Central Bank of India		Paota	10. Gothra
			11. Sarai
			12. Surpura
			1. Paota
			2. Khelna
			3. Mandha
United Commercial Bank			4. Pachho Dala
			5. Bhankhri
			6. Jodhpur
	Kotputli		1. Gordhanpura
			2. Sangtera
			3. Kotputli
State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur			1. Jagdishpura
			2. Raghunathpura
			3. Basri
	Kotputli		4. Saroond
			5. Kiratpura
			6. Barabas
United Commercial Bank			1. Baneti
			2. Churi
			3. Kayampurawas
	Baneti		4. Kalyanpura Kalan and Khurd
			5. Nareda

APPENDIX II (contd.)

1	2	3	4
Amber	United Commercial Bank	Achrol	1. Achrol 2. Labana 3. Gunavta 4. Kalwar 5. Sangawala 6. Arnee
	Jaipur-Nagaur Anchalik Gramin Bank	Jahota	1. Bas Baori 2. Khora Beesal 3. Jahota 4. Rojdan 5. Deo Gudha 6. Daulatpura (Benar)
		Manpur Macheri	1. Manpur Macheri 2. Rundal 3. Chandwaji 4. Dek-ka-Harmara 5. Bilochi 6. Gothwara 7. Sunder-ka-Bas 8. Beelpur
	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	Amber	1. Amber 2. Nangal Susawatan 3. Kukas 4. Khora Mina 5. Lalwas 6. Harwar
Bairath	Jaipur-Nagaur Anchalik Gramin Bank	Med	1. Med 2. Jodoola 3. Talba Bihajal 4. Amloda 5. Beelawari 6. Norangpura 7. Bhamod 8. Barotiya 9. Tewari 10. Gyanpura 11. Chhatarpura 12. Bagawas 13. Palri

APPENDIX II (contd.)

1	2	3	4
	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	Bairath	1. Ismailpur 2. Kuhada 3. Papri 4. Sothana 5. Kankrana
	United Commercial Bank	Antela	1. Antela 2. Neemli 3. Bhabru 4. Jaisinghpura 5. Surajmal-ki-Dhani 6. Luhakana 7. Bagawas Ahiran
Bandikui	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	Bandikui	1. Syalwas Khurd 2. Bandikui Jageer 3. Panditpura 4. Mukarpura 5. Anandpura 6. Bhandera
Bassi	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	Bassi	1. Mohanpura 2. Jeetawala 3. Doodli 4. Sujanpura 5. Kheda Malokpura 6. Bainara
	Bank of India	Banskho	1. Banskho 2. Chitori 3. Khori 4. Jatwara 5. Gothra 6. Nimora
Baswa	United Commercial Bank	Baswa	1. Baswa 2. Gullana 3. Karanswar 4. Meenapara 5. Jaipura

APPENDIX II (contd.)

1	2	3	4
Chawal	Punjab National Bank	Goner	1. Goner 2. Bansi 3. Dhani 4. Siroli
	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	Chaksu	1. Kathawala (Laxmipura) 2. Jaisinghpura 3. Girdharilalpur 4. Kothoon 5. Barodiya 6. Akodiya 7. Nimodiya
Govind- garh	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	Govindgarh	1. Govindgarh 2. Absar 3. Dhodhsar 4. Loharwara
		Chomu	1. Tankarda 2. Udaipuriya 3. Sirmoda (Srimadhopur) 4. Kotra
	United Commercial Bank	Chomu	1. Morija 2. Jetpura 3. Hathnoda 4. Chomu 5. Dhani Ahiran 6. Sirsali 7. Rampura Dabri 8. Boorthal 9. Nangal Purohitan
	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	Khejroli	1. Khejroli 2. Niwana 3. Itawa 4. Tigariya
		Samod	1. Samod 2. Mahar Kalan 3. Kushalpura

APPENDIX II (contd.)

1	2	3	4
		Kaladera	1. Kaladera 2. Astir Kalan & Khurd 3. Hasteda 4. Mandhu Bhindha
Jhotwara	Punjab National Bank	Jhotwara	1. Jhotwara 2. Sirsi 3. Hathod 4. Meenawala 5. Bindayaka 6. Khatipura (Sanganer P.S.) 7. Govindpura 8. Kanakpura 9. Gokulpura 10. Beed Hathod
	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	Jhotwara	1. Manchwa 2. Nangal Jaisabohra 3. Baori 4. Niwaroo 5. Sarna Doongar 6. Harnathpura
Jamwa Ramgarh	Jaipur-Nagaur Anchalik Gramin Bank	Andhi	1. Andhi 2. Thaulai 3. Barh Tholaj 4. Dagarwada 5. Bhanpur Khurd 6. Sankotra
	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	Jamwa Ramgarh	1. Jamwa Ramgarh 2. Khawa Raniji 3. Saipura 4. Heerawala 5. Malawala 6. Indergarh 7. Raisar 8. Mehana

APPENDIX II (contd.)

1	2	3	4
		Naila	1. Naila 2. Dhula 3. Rohari 4. Raniawas 5. Manota 6. Booj 7. Dhamsiya 8. Chavandia
Sambhar Lake	United Commercial Bank	Renwal	1. Renwal 2. Bhadal 3. Bagawas 4. Hasoli
	Bank of Rajasthan	Jobner	1. Jobner 2. Bhojpura 3. Jorpura 4. Asalpur 5. Teja-ka-Bas
	Punjab National Bank	Phulera	1. Phulera 2. Kachroda 3. Tyod 4. Teja-ka-Bas
	Central Bank of India	Sambhar Lake	1. Bhaislana 2. Mandha Bheem 3. Sambhar Lake
Lalsot	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	Lalsot	1. Lalsot 2. Diswana 3. Shyosinghpura 4. Dungarpur 5. Bagri
Dudu	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	Dudu	1. Sawarda 2. Parasoli 3. Gidani 4. Bichoon 5. Dudu 6. Paloo Khurd & Kalan 7. Khuriyala

APPENDIX II (contd.)

1	2	3	4
		Mojmabad	1. Jag 2. Dhamana 3. Kheti 4. Bharipura 5. Sawarda 6. Mojmabad
	United Commercial Bank	Naraina	1. Naraina 2. Srirampura 3. Malera 4. Chainpura
Phagi	Jaipur-Nagaur Anchalik Gramin Bank	Watika	1. Watika 2. Sanganer 3. Mohanpura 4. Lakhana
	United Commercial Bank	Bagru	1. Dahmi Kalan & Khurd 2. Bagru Kalan & Khurd 3. Mahalan (Dudu P. S.) 4. Chatarpura
	Union Bank of India	Jaipur Johari Bazar	1. Jaisinghpura 2. Bas Bhankrota
	United Commercial Bank	Jaipur Bani Park	1. Mahapura 2. Bhankrota 3. Jaisinghpura Bas-Neota
	State Bank of India	Jaipur Sanganeri Gate	1. Beelwa Basa 2. Kalyanpura 3. Chandlai (Chaksu P. S.) 4. Ramchandrapura 5. Govindpura 6. Peethawas & Bad Peethawas
	Bank of Baroda	Jaipur	1. Sukhalpura 2. Mangyawas 3. Manpur Devri (Coliawas) 4. Sukhiya

APPENDIX II (contd.)

1	2	3	4
Shahpura State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	Shahpura		1. Shahpura 2. Nayan 3. Kishanpura 4. Bari Jori 5. Sahiwad 6. Rampura 7. Janj Kalan 8. Govindpura Dhamai
Bank of Rajasthan	Manoharpura		1. Manoharpura
Sikrai United Commercial Bank	Manpur		1. Manpur 2. Pancholi 3. Dhoolkot 4. Peelori 5. Nikatpuri 6. Gujar Seemla 7. Murlipur 8. Khedla
State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	Sikrai		1. Sikrai 2. Kalwan 3. Nanipur 4. Ganjpur 5. Heengawa 6. Seekri 7. Kandra Doongar 8. Madiya Khera 9. Morer 10. Nemsar 11. Udaipura 12. Palpur 13. Nanderi
	Geejgarh		1. Geejgarh 2. Ghoomana 3. Jaisinghpura 4. Boojat 5. Patan 6. Brahman Borda

APPENDIX II (concl'd.)

1	2	3	4
	Sikandra		1. Sikandra 2. Dubbi 3. Beelai 4. Bemanpura 5. Itka 6. Chhokarwara 7. Beedarwada
	Bhandarej		1. Ranoli 2. Jhaprawas 3. Gumanpura 4. Shekhpura 5. Deori 6. Berawra

Source : *Credit Plan for District Jaipur*, United Commercial Bank, August 1977, pp. 182-188.

APPENDIX III

Purpose-wise loans advanced by Jaipur Zila Sahakari Bhoomi Vikas Bank Ltd. during the period 1966-67 to 1976-77

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Digging of new wells/repairing of old wells	Purchase of pump-sets	Purchase of tractors & equipments	Drainage & levelling of land	Miscellaneous	Total
1966-67	3.36	1.40	—	—	0.78	5.54
1967-68	5.42	6.09	2.51	Nil	1.42	15.44
1968-69	8.10	9.19	8.26	Nil	1.00	26.55
1969-70	22.70	27.07	15.17	Nil	10.74	65.69
1970-71	29.00	28.12	7.52	0.19	26.10	90.93
1971-72	20.84	22.93	2.66	0.08	10.47	56.98
1972-73	35.78	35.59	1.10	0.28	12.78	85.53
1973-74	16.27	10.07	3.42	0.03	1.67	31.46
1974-75	22.80	2.61	2.63	0.03	0.67	28.74
1975-76	4.49	0.12	0.24	Nil	Nil	4.85
1976-77	6.27	0.59	0.03	Nil	Nil	6.89

Source : Office of the Jaipur Zila Bhoomi Vikas Bank Ltd., Jaipur.

APPENDIX IV

Rates of commission payable by insurance companies to their agents

Items	Rates of commission (in per cent)
Fire	5
Marine	5
Motor	10
Miscellaneous-Traditional	10
Miscellaneous-Non-Traditional	
(a) Cash in transit	15
(b) Baggage	
(c) All Risks	
(d) Cattle	
(e) Agriculture Pump-Set	
(f) Pump-Sets & Lifts	
(g) Machinery Breakdown	
(h) Pedal Cycle	
(i) Personal Accident	
(j) Janta Personal Accident	
(k) Shop-keeper or House-holders Comprehensive	

Source : Divisional Offices of the National Insurance Company Ltd., The New India Insurance Company Ltd., The Oriental Fire and General Insurance Co. Ltd., The United India Fire and General Insurance Co. Ltd., Jaipur.

APPENDIX V

**Slab Rates of Premium on State Insurance for Government
Employees during the year 1971-72 to 1976-77**

Pay Slabs		Rates of premium (in Rs.)
Below	70	5.00
71	to 90	7.00
91	to 140	9.00
141	to 200	14.00
201	to 300	20.00
301	to 450	30.00
451	to 650	45.00
651	to 900	65.00
901	to 1250	90.00
1251	to 1600	115.00
1601	to 2000	145.00
2000	and above	175.00

Source : Office of the Director, State Insurance Department, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

APPENDIX VI

Arrivals of Commodities in Jaipur (Grains) Mandi (1976-77)

S. No.	Name of the Commodity	Arrival (in qtls.)	Value (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Wheat	4,08,492	468.47
2.	Barley	2,53,665	146.48
3.	Gram	2,02,728	236.49
4.	<i>Bajra</i>	1,23,136	114.20
5.	<i>Jowar</i>	38,706	47.19
6.	Maize	27,041	23.27
7.	<i>Moong</i>	22,970	38.61
8.	<i>Urd</i>	7,430	16.20
9.	<i>Til</i>	52,483	176.86
10.	Mustard	14,874	33.59
11.	Groundnut	38,483	65.38
12.	<i>Taramira</i>	36,086	59.65
13.	Chillies	24,707	210.99
14.	<i>Methi</i>	24,588	46.98
15.	<i>Zeera</i>	10,062	92.06
16.	<i>Dhaniya</i>	11,696	51.04
17.	Cotton Seed	76,392	128.42
18.	<i>Guwar</i>	42,194	93.80
19.	<i>Lobia</i>	21,752	29.21
20.	Others	N.A.	4,521.44

Source : Office of the Secretary, Krishi Upaj (Grains) Mandi Samiti, Jaipur.

APPENDIX VII

Rates of Loading, Unloading, Weighing and Storage Charges fixed by the
Krishi Upaj Mandi Samitis of Jaipur District

Item	Unit	Rate (in Rs.)
1. <i>Hamali</i>	(i) Unloading per bag	0.15
	(ii) Unloading from open carts and loading in storage per bag	0.15
	(iii) Unloading and storing (chillies, <i>Gur</i> , groundnut) Per <i>Katta</i>	0.10
	(iv) Unloading and storing of oil and ghee per <i>Pipa</i>	0.05
	(v) Unloading and storing of cotton per bale	0.50
2. Weighing	(i) Per bag	0.15
	(ii) Per bale of cotton	0.50
	(iii) Per <i>Katta</i> of <i>Gur</i>	0.10
	(iv) Per <i>Pipa</i> oil and ghee	0.10
3. Storage	per bag	0.10

Source : Office of the Rajasthan Rajya Krishi Vipnan Board, Jaipur.

APPENDIX VIII

Arrivals of Commodities in Krishi Upaj Mandi, Chomu

S.No.	Name of the Commodity	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
1.	Wheat	56,539	19,374	Nil	5,840	7,574	30,939
2.	Barley	7,214	1,913	8,439	5,111	3,626	6,548
3.	Gram	11,307	18,109	18,695	18,949	41,895	42,382
4.	<i>Methi</i>	2,600	3,661	7,896	3,455	2,774	3,099
5.	Groundnut	2,764	2,714	1,393	2,511	6,429	3,906
6.	<i>Bajra</i>	19,666	31,317	7,651	18,773	4,549	40,264
7.	Maize	703	672	642	1,040	183	1,753
8.	<i>Chola</i>	3,705	918	2,645	963	2,141	4,978
9.	<i>Guwar</i>	2,552	1,675	781	894	461	1,128
10.	<i>Moong</i>	846	248	351	531	363	512
11.	<i>Sarson</i>	Nil	Nil	N.A.	N.A.	169	685
12.	<i>Taramira</i>	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	178	252
13.	<i>Til</i>	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	11	8
14.	<i>Arhar</i>	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	5	23

Source : Office of the Secretary, Krishi Upaj Mandi, Chomu.

APPENDIX IX Arrivals of Commodities in Krishi Upaj Mandi, Kotputli

S.No.	Name of the Commodity	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
1.	Wheat	6,469	8,202	1,869	2,925	4,595	7,245
2.	Barley	3,603	2,333	13,262	12,618	11,150	10,834
3.	Gram	18,371	15,541	3,230	6,161	29,636	83,210
4.	Sarson	3,159	1,523	938	1,766	6,892	3,728
5.	Bajra	2,475	2,501	2,196	1,990	2,520	21,879
6.	Maize	-	3,359	106	9,428	2,804	285
7.	Moong	40	407	368	124	776	1,285
8.	Chola	100	568	4,139	1,033	2,641	2,231
9.	Groundnut	212	16	-	33	219	296
10.	Guwar	-	1,682	184	526	941	1,776
11.	Jowar	-	57	21	-	-	-
12.	Til	-	6	-	-	-	-
13.	Dhaniya	-	-	13	40	9	572
14.	Methi	-	-	-	197	932	4,882
15.	Bejad	-	-	-	-	12	135
16.	Gochani	-	-	-	-	23	5
17.	Zeera	-	-	-	-	4	20
18.	Taramira	-	-	-	-	413	510
19.	Moth	-	-	-	-	144	300
20.	Andolt	-	-	-	-	116	20
21.	Arhar	-	-	-	-	-	351

Source : Office of the Secretary, Krishi Upaj Mandi, Kotputli.

APPENDIX X Arrivals of Commodities in Krishi Upaj Mandi, Naraina during the period 1971-72 to 1976-77

Name of the commodity	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Wheat	4,922	6,825	4	670	4,302	5,680
Barley	5,388	6,556	1,208	4,575	7,802	10,824
Gram	3,200	4,643	514	4,109	6,669	15,861
Bajra	5,202	17,070	3,155	687	1,471	6,342
Jowar	1,104	128	547	315	45	319
Maize	616	80	220	117	146	1,476
Til	1,964	65	1,766	928	972	2,019
Moong	2,420	115	1,123	870	1,420	1,055
Ghee	25	22	3	Nil	Nil	Nil
Chillies	115	58	80	63	25	34
Zeera	271	87	25	129	259	338
Guwar	1,321	168	1,001	431	673	3,367
Moth	764	27	125	35	103	122
Lobia	1,057	13	338	88	464	1,749
Tur	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	26	983
Taramira	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	287	1,357
Mustard	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	174	208
Groundnut	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	337	416

Source : Office of the Secretary, Krishi Upaj Mandi Samiti, Naraina.

APPENDIX XI

Co-operative Movement in Jaipur District (1976-77)

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Name of Panchayat Samiti	No. of Societies	Membership (No.)	Share Capital	Working Capital
1.	Jhotwara	75	78,412	8.91	48.01
2.	Govindgarh	101	12,594	10.85	45.69
3.	Amber	99	11,390	5.59	36.13
4.	Jamwa Ramgarh	73	16,811	9.08	48.56
5.	Shahpura	73	8,325	4.10	27.25
6.	Kotputli	50	6,115	3.99	16.42
7.	Viratnagar (Bairath)	36	6,487	1.82	12.80
8.	Dausa	73	16,133	13.00	6.89
9.	Sikrai	22	6,728	51.03	26.77
10.	Lalsot	37	8,808	7.40	31.03
11.	Bassi	82	24,897	12.27	67.25
12.	Bandikui	54	15,561	8.57	44.12
13.	Chaksu	70	9,266	10.14	60.33
14.	Phagi	63	10,220	9.60	47.70
15.	Sambhar Lake	76	17,738	16.03	66.87
16.	Sanganer	127	11,101	9.59	55.23
17.	Dudu	73	13,208	21.44	103.48
18.	Jaipur City	725	86,612	155.76	880.76

Source : *Sankhyikiya Rooprekha, Jaipur, 1978, pp. 127-128.*

APPENDIX XII

Primary Consumers' Stores

(Amount in '000 Rs.)

Year	Number of Stores	Membership (No.)	Share Capital	Working Capital
1972-73	77	28,785	547	1,486
1973-74	80	18,796	507	1,426
1974-75	89	22,420	580	1,498
1975-76	87	23,435	608	1,835
1976-77	150	21,469	673	2,692

Source : *Sankhyikiya Rooprekha, Jaipur, 1978, p. 157.*

APPENDIX XIII

Primary Consumers' Stores, Jaipur District, 1976-77

(Amount in '000 Rs.)				
Panchayat Samiti/Town	No. of Stores	Membership (No.)	Share Capital	Working Capital
Panchayat Samitis				
1. Dudu	1	321	2	2
2. Phagi	2	143	3	6
3. Shahpura	2	69	4	1
4. Jhotwara	1	-	-	-
5. Sanganer	1	81	1	3
6. Govindgarh	1	1,320	10	36
7. Jamwa Ramgarh	2	69	1	1
8. Bandikui	1	-	-	-
9. Amber	2	351	1	1
10. Sambhar	3	1,319	36	51
11. Kotputli	1	807	4	5
Towns				
1. Bandikui	-	16	-	-
2. Dausa	50	776	-	-
3. Sambhar Lake	-	-	1	-
4. Jaipur	83	16,197	610	2,586

Source : *Sankhyikiya Rooprekha, Jaipur, 1978*, pp. 137-139, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

APPENDIX XIV

List of Trade and Commerce Associations in Jaipur District

1. Soap Manufacturers' Association
2. Wire Merchants' Association
3. Cycle Dealers' Association
4. Sarafa Traders' Committee
5. Pursharthi Thadi Holders' Union
6. Katla General Merchants' Association
7. Rajasthan Automobile Dealers' Association
8. Jewellers' Association
9. Vyapar Sangh
10. Rajasthan Sarafa Sangh
11. Rajasthan Iron and Steel Merchants' Association
12. Kirana Merchants' Association
13. Jaipur Fruit Merchants' Association
14. General Merchants' Association
15. Purana Bardana Vyapar Sangh
16. Vyapar Mandal
17. Rajasthan Wire Merchants' Association
18. Jaipur Iron, Hardware, Paint and Pipe Merchants' Association
19. Baiji Wali Lime Industries' Association
20. Soot Kapda Dalalan Committee
21. Cloth Merchants' Association
22. Shri Halwai Samiti
23. Jaipur Wholesale Textile Dealers' Association
24. Rajasthan Petroleum Dealers' Association
25. Cement Dealers' Association
26. Halwai Sangh
27. Khadya Padarth Vyapar Sangh
28. Jaipur District Small Scale Industries' Association
29. Chay Vyapar Sangh
30. Rajasthan Radio Merchants' Association
31. Tax Consultants' Association

CHAPTER VII

COMMUNICATIONS

OLD TIME TRADE ROUTES AND HIGHWAYS

Trade and commerce require good roads for proper functioning. Military also, it seems, had always stimulated road construction. In early times, an important trade route passed through Jaipur connecting the town to places outside Rajasthan.¹ From Agra this route reached Jaipur. At Jaipur the route was bifurcated so that one of these passed through Malpura, Bhilwara and Chittaur, and the other route passed through Ajmer.² From Ajmer again, there were two routes, one going to Bhilwara, Chittaur, Ujjain and Burhanpur onwards to Surat. This was the route which Sir Thomas Roe, the English Ambassador to the Court of Jahangir, had followed in 1615 to reach Ajmer from Surat. The other route from Ajmer traversed south-west to Sojat, Pali and ultimately to Surat.³

Writing in 1837, Boileau has made a mention in his travologue of several roads passing through Jaipur.⁴ A route went from Jaipur to Rewari via Amer, Achrol, Chundwajee, Munoharpoor, Narnaul, Bachod, Mandun and Ghat.⁵ There was a route⁶ from Jaipur to Jhunjhunun via Hurmara, Rajwas, Choumoo, Khejrolee, Madhopur, Odeypoor, Jaitpoora, Jakhul and Jaree. Another route went northward from Jaipur to Patun via Hurmaro, Nangul, Bhopus, Newa, Bilundpoora, Tilokpoora, Cheeplata and Todo. A route⁷ from Jaipur to Sikar passed through Bandee, Nuddee, Nangul, Jawuto, Sirsulee, Aleesir, Kishanpoora, Rae-poor and Jharlo. A road went from Jaipur to Ranthambor⁸ via Jhalano, Lalawlo, Sheodaspoora, Chundaleeo, Chatsoo, Lalpoor, Bute-ntee, Pilawro and Bugwuntgarh. From Merta a road connected⁹ Jaipur via

Netra, Pairee, Purbatsar, Sambhur and Jobner. Ajmer was connected with Jaipur by a road passing through Googula, Kishangarh, Doodhoo and Baoree. A road went to Agra from Jaipur via Dosa, Manpoor, Wer and Fathpoor Sikri.

Some of these routes were converted into metalled roads in 19th century. Various Reports of Political Administration of Rajpootana States give the progress of their construction. The report of 1865-66 mentions¹ that a first class metalled road had been under construction for some years to connect Agra and Ajmer via Bharatpur and Jaipur. The section east of Jaipur to the Bharatpur frontier, a distance of 80 miles (128.75 km.) was completed at the close of 1865-66. In 1867-68 a total of 195 miles (313.82 km.) of this road from Dodoo to Agra was constructed and opened to public². Remaining portion was completed in the following year. In 1876-77, a metalled road from Jaipur to Tonk was completed and opened to traffic. The total milage of metalled roads in Jaipur territory was 226½ miles³ (364.52 km.). A continuation of metalled road from Hindon towards Karauli was begun in March, 1885 and finished in February, 1886. The length of this road in Jaipur territory was 7.25 miles (11.67 km.). A new metalled road 20 feet wide was made from Jaipur Station to the city⁴. Total road length in Jaipur State during certain selected years is given below⁵:

Year	(in miles)	
	Metalled roads	Unmetalled roads
1892	296.50	133.50
1895	296.63	133.00
1900	300.92	224.13
1905	284.21	235.76
1910-11	292.38	232.24
1914-15	302.22	232.24
1920-21	308.09	226.24

In 1922-23 Jaipur State possessed a length of 308 miles (495.68 km.) of pucca roads and 226½ miles (364.52 km.) of fair weather roads⁶. Nearly 40 miles (64.37 km.) of new metalled roads and some 35 miles

1. Roy, A. K.: *History of the Jaipur City*, 1978, p. 60.

2. *Ibid.*

3. *Ibid.*, p. 6.

4. Boileau, A. H. E.: *Personal narrative of a Tour through the Western States of Rajwara in 1835*, Calcutta, 1837, p. 201.

5. *Ibid.*

6. *Ibid.*

7. *Ibid.*

8. *Ibid.*

9. *Ibid.*

1. *Report of Political Administration of Rajpootana States, 1865-66*, p. 22.

2. *Report of Political Administration of Rajpootana States, 1867-68*, p. 35.

3. *Report of Political Administration of Rajpootana States, 1876-77*, p. 75.

4. *Report of Political Administration of Rajpootana States, 1885-86*, p. 142.

5. *Jeypore State Public Works Report* for relevant years.

6. *Report on the Administration of the Jaipur State, 1922-26*, p. 75.

(56.33 km.) of new fair weather roads were built in 1929-30¹. Lalsot to Sawai Madhopur road was completed in 1930-31². In 1940-41 the total length of roads in Jaipur State was 873.57 miles (1,406.06 km.) of which 569.96 (917.26 km.) were metalled and 303.61 (488.8 km.) unmetalled³. There were 851 miles (1,369.55 km.) of metalled and 264.75 miles (426.07 km.) of unmetalled fair weather roads in charge of Public Works Department of the erstwhile Jaipur State in 1947-48⁴.

The Jaipur district had 541 miles (870.66 km.) of roads during 1950-51⁵.

Present Road Facilities

Road communication improved to some extent during the First Five Year Plan period. The Second Five Year Plan undertook the programme of linking all tahsils with sub-divisional head-quarters and connecting with roads 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 quarries⁶. These objectives were carried over to the Third Plan period also. At the end of First Plan in 1955-56, Jaipur district had 285 miles (458.66 km.) of painted, 212 miles (341.18 km.) of metalled, 7 miles (11.26 km.) of gravelled and 94 miles (151.28 km.) of fair weather roads bringing the total to 598 miles (962.39 km.). During the Second Five Year Plan Rs. 69.51 lakhs were spent on roads⁷. At the end of Second Plan period, Jaipur district had 779 km. painted, 441 km. metalled and 111 km. fair weather roads, in all 1,331 km. roads⁸. An expenditure of Rs. 41.81 lakhs was made on roads in the district during Third Plan period⁹. At the end of this period (1965-66) the district had 946 km. painted, 388 km. metalled and 68 km. fair weather roads¹⁰. Thus at the end of Third Plan period Jaipur district had 10.01 km. roads per 100 sq. km. area and 0.74 km. roads per 1,000 persons¹¹. During 1966-69

1. *Report on the Administration of the Jaipur State, 1929-30*, p. 37.

2. *Report on the Administration of the Jaipur State, 1930-31*, p. 46.

3. *Report on the Administration of the Jaipur State, 1940-41*, p. 168.

4. *Report on the Administration of the Jaipur State, 1947-48*, p. 199.

5. *Census of India, 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Jaipur District, 1966*, p. ix.

6. *Second Five Year Plan, Progress Report, 1956-61*, p. LLXXXIII.

7. *ibid.*, p. LLXXXV.

8. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, 1961*, p. 219.

9. *Tritiya Panchvarshiya Yojna, Pragati Prativedan, 1961-66*, p. 238.

10. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, 1966*, p. 163.

11. *Tritiya Panchvarshiya Yojna, Pragati Prativedan, 1961-66*, p. 290.

an expenditure of Rs. 7.89 lakhs was made on roads¹, and the total road length in 1968-69 in the district² was 1,413 km. In 1969-70, Rs. 1.81 lakhs were spent³ on maintenance of roads in the district. The road length remained the same (1,413 km.)⁴. Categorywise road length in the district from 1959-60 upto 1976-77 is given in Appendix I.

National Highways

Two national highways pass through the district. Their total length in the district is 360 km.⁵

State Highways

Six state highways pass through the district. Total length of these highways in the district is 380 km.⁶

Major district roads

There are four roads of this category in the district measuring 132 km.

Other district roads and village roads

These roads connect important marketing centres etc. with one another, but they are subject to frequent interruptions of traffic during the rains. Their total number in the district is 145 and total length 1,007 km.

Thus in 1976-77, a net work of 1,879 km. roads was spread throughout the length and breadth of the district.

Vehicles and Conveyances

In earlier times the main means of transport for internal trade were bullock carts, camels, bullocks and donkeys. In the country side, the bullock carts even now serve both as personal carriage and for transportation of produce. Among beasts of burden, horses, ponies, donkeys, camels and mules are used.

The principal vehicles according to registration categories of 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 registered vehicles on road in the district from 1960 to 1977 are given in Appendix II.

The total number of vehicles on road has increased considerably

1. *Yojna Pragati Prativedan, 1966-69*, p. 171.

2. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, 1969*, p. 152.

3. *Yojna Pragati Prativedan, 1969-71*, p. 123.

4. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, 1970*, p. 143.

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

6. Source : as above.

over the years. Increase in tractors and public carriers may be due to growing consciousness among the farmers of the utility of mechanised ways of farming and greater utilization of public transport system for travelling.

The incidental feature of this increase in vehicular traffic has been an increase in the number of accidents. The following table shows the number of road accidents, persons killed, persons injured and vehicles involved from the year 1960 to 1977:

Year	Accidents	Persons killed	Persons injured	(No.) Vehicles involved
1960	152	32	102	160
1961	183	40	170	205
1962	243	39	278	261
1963	201	26	206	196
1964	230	38	229	210
1965	247	62	269	236
1966	245	53	269	238
1967	276	78	208	256
1968	275	138	329	336
1969	315	95	327	343
1970	393	109	465	572
1971	436	112	443	643
1972	426	88	456	644
1973	463	143	428	647
1974	513	145	466	571
1975	469	120	457	600
1976	547	136	448	544
1977	377	75	302	377

It can be observed from the above table that the number of accidents as well as number of vehicles involved has increased in 1977 as compared to 1960.

In spite of the increase in public vehicles, the common man's vehicle is still the bicycle. Tongas and rickshaws are available as hired carriages in most towns.

There are many transport companies in the district. A list of some transport companies in the district is as follows²:

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, yearly volumes, 1965 onwards.

2. Source : Office of Secretary, Jaipur Transport Operators' Association, Jaipur.

Agra Farukhabad Transport Agency, Jaipur
 All India Golden Transport Company, Jaipur
 Bharat Roadways, Jaipur
 Bombay Delhi Transport Corporation, Jaipur
 Bright India Roadways, Jaipur
 Delhi Badwara Rajasthan Transport Co., Jaipur
 First Hariyana Rajasthan Goods Carriers, Jaipur
 Great India Roadways, Jaipur
 Jaipur Transport Corporation, Jaipur
 Kumar Trading & Transport Co., Jaipur
 Shri Mahavir Goods Transport Co., Jaipur
 New Azad Golden Transport Co., Jaipur
 Vardhman Goods Transport Co., Jaipur
 Vishal Golden Transport Co., Jaipur
 All India Quick Transport Co., Jaipur
 Bombay Rajasthan Transport Co., Jaipur
 Delhi Hills Goods Transport Co., Jaipur
 New Lakshmi Transport Co., Jaipur
 New Rajasthan Goods Transport Co., Jaipur
 Jaipur Golden Transport Co., Jaipur
 Rama Krishna Rajasthan Transport Co., Jaipur
 Sethi Transport Co., Jaipur
 Associated Transport Corporation Pvt. Ltd., Jaipur
 Rajdhani Transport Service, Jaipur
 Shiv Golden Transport Co., Jaipur
 Globe Transport Co., Jaipur

Bus Service

NATIONALISED ROUTES—There were 23 nationalised routes in the district in 1976-77 which are as follows¹ :

S.No.	Nationalised routes	Date of nationalisation
1	2	3
1.	Jaipur-Ajmer via Dudu-Kishangarh	26.1.61
2.	Jaipur-Alwar via Shahpura	26.1.61
3.	Shahpura-Shahjahanpur via Kotputli	16.8.75

1. Source : Office of the Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation, Jaipur.

1	2	3
4.	Jaipur-Tonk-Deoli-Kota	15.5.62
5.	Jaipur-Sainthal	26.1.73
6.	Jaipur-Bharatpur via Dausa	26.1.61
7.	Jaipur-Lawan via Bassi	26.1.73
8.	Jaipur-Bassi-Tunga	5.2.73
9.	Jaipur-Beawar via Sanganer-Diggi	20.3.74
10.	Jaipur-Padampura via Shivdaspora	10.9.74
11.	Jaipur-Watika	10.9.74
12.	Jaipur-Goner	10.9.74
13.	Jaipur-Kotkhawada via Sanganer	10.9.74
14.	Jaipur-Pilani via Chomu-Sikar	15.6.74
15.	Jaipur-Bichun via Mahala	30.6.74
16.	Jaipur-Sambhar via Dudu	30.6.74
17.	Jaipur-Jobner via Mahla	30.6.74
18.	Jaipur-Pratapgarh via Achrol	2.4.74
19.	Jaipur-Amber	10.9.74
20.	Jaipur-Bikaner via Chomu-Sikar-Salasar	16.10.74
21.	Jaipur-Bikaner via Ratangarh	16.10.74
22.	Jaipur-Kailadevi via Mahuwa-Hindaun	15.2.76
23.	Jaipur-Bayana via Mahuwa	15.2.76

Besides the nationalised routes, twelve inter-state routes are being operated by Jaipur depot, a list of which is as follows¹ :

1. Jaipur-Delhi via Shahpura and Kotputli
2. Jaipur-Delhi via Shahpura and Alwar
3. Jaipur-Agra via Bharatpur
4. Jaipur-Mathura
5. Jaipur-Bhopal via Kota
6. Jaipur-Indore via Kota
7. Jaipur-Dholpur via Agra
8. Jaipur-Gwalior

1. Source : Office of Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation, Jaipur.

9. Jaipur-Chandigarh via Delhi
10. Jaipur-Soronji
11. Jaipur-Loharu
12. Ajmer-Jaipur-Bharatpur-Agra-Rajakhera

Jaipur district has three bus depots namely Jaipur (West) depot, Express depot and Jaipur (East) depot. Jaipur (West) depot and Jaipur (East) depot have booking offices at all the important towns of the district.

PRIVATE BUS SERVICE—Private bus service is run in the district on 69 routes under permit from Regional Transport Authority¹. A list of private bus routes in the district as on 31.3.1977 is given at Appendix III.

RAILWAYS

Jaipur district is served by five metre gauge rail routes namely, Rewari-Bandikui, Agra fort-Phulera, Rewari-Phulera-Ajmer, Sawai Madhopur-Jaipur-Loharu and Sanganer Jn.-Todaraisingh.

REWARI-BANDIKUI LINE—This railway line was constructed in 1874 and only 19.52 km. of this route falls in Jaipur district². Bandikui Junction is the only station on this route in the district. Drinking water is available at this station. There is a waiting room which has facilities of running water and electricity.

AGRA FORT-PHULERA LINE—Construction of this line was completed in 1874³. About 160 km. of this route falls in Jaipur district⁴. First station from Agra fort side in the district is Bandikui and last station is Phulera. Stations on this route are Arniya, Kolvagram, Bhankri, Khan Bhankri, Dausa, Bhandana, Jotwara, Banskho, Jhir, Bassi, Kanauta, Khatipura, Getor Jagatpura, Gandhinagar, Jaipur, Kanakpura, Bindayaka, Dhankya, Ugariyawas, Asalpur-Jobner, Dhindhha and Hirnoda. Junction stations on this route are Bandikui, Jaipur and Phulera. Travellers' amenities provided on various stations are as follows :

Retiring room	- Jaipur
Waiting room	- Bandikui, Jaipur, Asalpur-Jobner and Phulera
Shed	- Bhankri, Jhir, Bindayaka, Dhankya, Asalpur Jobner and Dhindhha
Restaurant	- Jaipur.

1. Source : Office of the Regional Transport Authority, Jaipur.

2. Source : Office of the Divisional Superintendent, Western Railway, Jaipur.

3. Source : as above.

4. Source : as above.

REWARI-PHULERA-AJMER LINE—This line was constructed between 1875 and 1905.¹ Total length of this route in Jaipur district is 92.50 km². The first station on Rewari side on this route in Jaipur district is Badhal and last station on Ajmer side is Sali. Other stations on route are Panchar Malikpura, Renwal, Bheslana, Sanodiya, Khandel, Bhanwasa, Narana, Dantra and Sukhun. Passenger amenities available are as follows:

Waiting room	— Renwal
Shed	— Panchar Malikpura, Sanodiya and Sali
Drinking water	— At all stations

SAWAI MADHOPUR-LOHARU LINE—First section of this line from Sanganer to Newai, a distance of 32.15 miles (51.45 km.) was opened to traffic in November, 1905³. The line was completed from Sanganer to Sawai Madhopur, a distance of 73 miles (117.48 km.) in 1907 and was opened to traffic.⁴ It was extended from Jaipur to Reengus, a distance of 35.50 miles (56.86 km.) in 1916.⁵ The line connecting Jaipur to Sanganer town known as Shivdaspora realignment was opened to traffic in 1943.⁶ After opening this line, a portion of line measuring 6.66 miles (10 km.) between Sanganer and Shivdaspora was dismantled and abandoned during 1943-44.⁷ This Railway line was worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, under an agreement with the Durbar (Jaipur State) till March, 1936⁸. After giving one year's notice to the company, the agreement was terminated on 1.4.1936, when the management of the line was taken over by the erstwhile Jaipur State. A total length of 99 km. of this route now comes in Jaipur district. First station in the district on Sawai Madhopur side is Chaksu and the last station on Loharu side is Chhota Gudha. Stations in between are Shivdaspora-Padampura, Goner Road, Sanganer Jn., Durgapura, Bais Godam, Dher Ka Balaji, Needar Bavar, Bhatton-ki-Gali, Chomu Samod and Govindgarh Malikpur. Passenger amenities available at these stations are as follows :

1. Source : Office of Divisional Superintendent, Western Railway, Jaipur.
2. Source : as above.
3. *History of Indian Railway Constructed and in Progress corrected upto 31-3-1937*, p. 241.
4. *ibid.*
5. *ibid.*
6. *History of Indian Railway Constructed and in Progress, corrected upto 31-3-1949*, p. 216.
7. *ibid.*
8. *Report on the Administration of Jaipur State, 1935-36*, p. 40.

Waiting room	— Sanganer Junction and Chomu Samod
Shed	— Chhota Gudha
Drinking water	— At all stations

SANGANER JUNCTION TO TODARISINGH LINE—It was constructed in 1950 and 43.60 km. of this route is in Jaipur district. Stations on this line included in the district, are Sanganer Jn., Manpur Balawala, Chitora Renwal, Madhorajpur and Phagi. Drinking water is available at all stations.

In 1976-77, a total number of 23,126,000 passengers travelled on the above railway routes. Goods traffic in the same year amounted to 683,409 tonnes¹.

AIR SERVICE

The erstwhile Jaipur State maintained landing grounds for aircrafts at Sanganer, Badhal and Bairath². In 1946-47 the two runways at Sanganer airport were extended from 700 yards (640.08 mts.) each to 2,000 (1,820 mts.) and 1,600 yards (1,463.04 mts.) to accommodate landing of all types of heavy aircrafts³. Messrs Air India Ltd., Bombay contracted to run an air service from Bombay to Delhi via Jaipur and return and commenced working from August, 1947⁴. The Sanganer airport was taken over by Civil Aviation Department of the Government of India from State Government in September, 1950. Two hangars were constructed in 1957-58, a new terminal building in 1959 and a power house in 1962⁵. A new arrival lounge was added to the terminal building in 1974. Restaurant and bathrooms are available for the passengers at the airport.

The staff of Civil Aviation Department at Sanganer Airport consists of a Senior Aerodrome Officer, 3 Assistant Aerodrome Officers, two senior clerks, one junior clerk, seven aerodrome operators, two senior fire foremen, two fire foremen, 14 fire operators, seven airport ticket clerks and other ministerial employees. Indian Airlines operates daily air service from Jaipur to Delhi, Bombay and Udaipur. Jodhpur is also connected by air with Jaipur⁶. In 1976-77, 56,692 passengers disembarked and 57,759 embarked from Sanganer airport.

1. Source : Office of the Divisional Superintendent, Western Railway, Jaipur.
2. *Census, 1951, op. cit.*, p. viii.
3. *Report on the Administration of Jaipur State, 1946-47*, p. 228.
4. *ibid.*
5. Source : Office of the Senior Aerodrome Officer, Jaipur.
6. Source : as above.

TRAVEL FACILITIES

Dharamshalas

Dharamshalas or charitable inns are found almost all over the district in rural areas. There are a number of *Dharamshalas* in the towns also, which provide accommodation to the tourists and travellers. Their details are given in Appendix IV.

Hotels

A list of some hotels in Jaipur city is given at Appendix V.

Circuit House

A Circuit House is being maintained by the General Administration Department of the Rajasthan Government at Jaipur since integration of States. It has 45 rooms which are equipped with electricity and running water. Charges for officers on tour (on duty) are Rs. 3.00 per day for State Government Officers and Rs. 12.00 per day for Central Government Officers. Expenditure incurred on Circuit House in 1976-77 amounted to Rs. 3.68 lakhs.

Dak bungalows

The Public Works Department of the Rajasthan State Government maintains nine dak bungalows in the district which are primarily meant for State Government officers on tour. Tourists are allowed to stay in them but charges for them are different. The location and details of these dak bungalows are as follows¹ :

Location	Year of construction	No. of rooms	Electricity	Running water	Charges			
					Winter		Summer	
					Officers	Tourists	Officers	Tourists
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Rest House, Jaipur	1978	40	Yes	Yes	0.50	4.00	1.00	4.00
2. Rest House, Dausa	1932	4	Yes	Yes	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
3. Rest House, Phulera	1947	2	Yes	Yes	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
4. Rest House, Shahpura	1948	2	Yes	Yes	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
5. Rest House, Chaksu	-	3	Yes	No	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
6. Rest House, Sambhar	1947	2	Yes	Yes	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-

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

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7. Rest House, Paota	1925	2	No	No	0.50	4.00	1.00	4.00	
8. Rest House, Virat Nagar	1938	4	Yes	No	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	
9. Rest House, Dudu	-	2	Yes	Yes	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	

Irrigation Rest Houses

The Irrigation Department of the Rajasthan Government also maintains five rest houses in the district whose details are given below¹ :

Location	Year of construction	No. of rooms	Electricity	Running water
1. Chaperwara	State times	4	No	No
2. Phagi	„	4	Yes	No
3. Sikrai	„	2	Yes	No
4. Narayna	„	3	Yes	No
5. Lalsot	„	4	Yes	No

POST AND TELEGRAPHS

The erstwhile Jaipur State had its own local postal system since about 1861; it issued its own postage stamps². In 1867-68, a government mail cart and a carriage dak were established between Agra and Jaipur as well as a bullock train³. In the Jaipur division of erstwhile Jaipur State, post offices were located in 1867-68 at Jaipur, Kotputli, Fatehpur, Ramgarh, Lachmangarh, Ranowlee, Sambhar and Beesalwas⁴. In 1868-69 there was not a town of any importance in the whole State at which *Raj* post office had not been established. These offices were in every way complete and were managed by a staff of officers controlled by rules and regulations much the same as existed in British Government⁵. The Imperial postal organization also functioned in Jaipur State side by side with the local postal system known as *Bramanee* line⁶. The former was under the direct control of the Chief Inspector

1. Source : Office of the Superintending Engineer, Irrigation, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur.
 2. *The Imperial Gazetteer of India*, Vol. XIII, Oxford 1908, p. 393.
 3. *Report of the Political Administration of the Rajpootana States*, 1867-68, p. 36.
 4. *Report of the Political Administration of the Rajpootana States*, 1867-68, p. 48.
 5. *Report of the Political Administration of the Rajpootana States*, 1868-69, p. 92.
 6. *Report of the Political Administration of the Rajpootana States*, 1873-74, p. 95.

of post offices for Rajpootana; the latter was maintained and supervised by the State Government. Imperial post offices had their own stamp system and there was no inter change of mails etc. between the Imperial and State post offices. In 1901 there were 34 British Post Offices in the State and 86 local Post Offices¹. Local Post Offices delivered 227,072 letters, packets and news papers and 326 parcels. The length of postal lines was 483 miles. The mail was carried by camels and runners. The income was Rs. 10,500 and expenditure Rs. 17,100 including salary of 324 employees.

Local postal system was chiefly used in the interior localities of the territory and while it provided a good postal service, it was all important to the *Durbar* (Jaipur State) in maintaining its intelligence². Adhesive postage stamps were introduced in 1903-04³. Under the *Raj* postal system there was a central post office at Jaipur city. In the districts, post offices were located at the headquarters of *Nizamats* and *tahsils* and in important villages of *Khalsa* and *Jagir* area. Postal work was done by *Khabar Navises* (news writers) of the *Khabar* department in addition to their duties till 1935-36⁴. In this year postal department was separated from *Khabar* department and was placed in charge of a full time Superintendent. In 1936-37 a system of sale of stamps by postmen and overseers was introduced⁵. In 1937-38, to facilitate posting of letters from places where there was no Imperial post office, the sale of Imperial post cards and envelopes with *Raj* postage affixed thereon was introduced at selected *Raj* post offices⁶. Express delivery labels were introduced in 1940-41⁷. A system of direct exchange of money orders amongst post offices was introduced in 1943-44⁸. Savings banks were started and school masters were made postmasters in villages in this year. A letter of credit system was introduced in 1946-47 to enable drawal of money from sub-treasuries for making payment of money orders⁹.

After integration of the various States of Rajputana, the State post offices were closed. In 1951 Central Government post offices were

working in all important towns and villages of the district¹. The entire set-up was expanded and efforts were made to convey mail as speedily as possible. The following table illustrates the expansion of postal and telegraph facilities in the district from 1960-61 to 1976-77²:

(No.)				
Year	Post Offices	Telegraph Offices	Telephone Exchanges	Public Call Offices
1960-61	307	44	3	21
1961-62	435	51	3	22
1962-63	461	53	3	24
1963-64	461	44	7	24
1964-65	503	50	9	17
1965-66	503	60	11	12
1966-67	507	53	11	20
1967-68	509	55	13	30
1968-69	515	71	11	29
1969-70	525	63	13	39
1970-71	546	30	14	46
1971-72	546	81	15	36
1972-73	610	69	16	48
1973-74*	620	66	20	47*
1974-75	621	66	18	46
1975-76**	626	96	16	48
1976-77	642	105**	21**	51

A list of some of the post offices in Jaipur district as on 31.3.1977 is at Appendix VI.

As early as 1865-66, a telegraph line of British Raj passed through Jaipur State territory from Agra to Deesa and Karachi. It was laid along the metalled road via Morwa, Jaipur, Dudu up to Kishangarh border. A telegraph office was first opened at Jaipur in April, 1864 to facilitate the transmission of Indo-European messages along this line, a second wire and insulators were placed on the posts along these lines in 1865-66. upto about 1896 a Heliograph from Jaipur to Fatehpur in Shekhawati was maintained by the opium merchants of the latter town for use in

1. *Census 1951, Rajasthan and Ajmer, District Census Handbook, Jaipur District*, 1954, Bikaner, p. viii.
 2. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, yearly volumes.
- * *Sankhyiktya Rooprekha, Jaipur*, 1977, p. 182.
 ** Source : Office of the Superintendent of Post Offices, Jaipur.

1. *The Imperial Gazetteer of India, Vol. XIII*, 1908, p. 393.
2. *Report of the Political Administration of the Rajpootana States*, 1873-74, p. 96.
3. *Report of the Political Administration of the Rajpootana States*, 1903-04, p. 16.
4. *Report on the Administration of the Jaipur State*, 1935-36, p. 37.
5. *Report on the Administration of the Jaipur State*, 1936-37, p. 34.
6. *Report on the Administration of the Jaipur State*, 1937-38, p. 34.
7. *Report on the Administration of the Jaipur State*, 1940-41, p. 62.
8. *Report on the Administration of the Jaipur State*, 1943-44, p. 43.
9. *Report on the Administration of the Jaipur State*, 1946-47, p. 214.

their business. Telegraph system functioned with British postal system in Jaipur territory vide pp. 190-191 of the *Report of the Political Administration of Rajpootana States, 1865-66* and p. 393 of the *Imperial Gazetteer*.

In 1951, telegraph facilities were available in the Jaipur city and on all Railway Stations (excepting a few unimportant ones).¹ In 1960-61, there were 44 telegraph offices² in the district. The number decreased³ to 30 in 1970-71.

On 31.3.1977 there were 96 telegraph offices in the district. A list giving their location is at Appendix VII.

Telephone

In 1925-26, the then Government of India opened trunk telephone line from Agra to Ajmer via Jaipur State.⁴ This was the beginning of the telephone system in Jaipur State. Later Jaipur State purchased the entire telephone system from Government of India in 1941 at a cost of Rs. 1,40,000 and it was combined with the Railway telegraph system.⁵

In 1951, there was a trunk call telephone connection in the Jaipur City. Local telephone connection existed in the Jaipur City and all important Police Stations in the district⁶. Jaipur district had 2 telephone exchanges and 21 public call offices in 1960-61⁷ and 14 telephone exchanges and 46 public call offices in 1970-71.⁸

On 31.3.1977 there were 21 telephone exchanges functioning in Jaipur district. Their details are as follows⁹:

S. No.	Name of Exchange	Automatic/ manual	Equipped capacity	Working connections
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Jaipur	Automatic	13,100	12,819
2.	Jhotwara	-do-	400	380

1. *Census 1951, Rajasthan & Ajmer, District Census Handbook, Jaipur*, p. viii.

2. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, 1961, p. 225.

3. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, 1971, p. 157.

4. *Report on the Administration of Jaipur State, 1922-26*, p. 80.

5. *Report on the Administration of Jaipur State, 1940-41*, p. 61.

6. *Census 1951, Rajasthan & Ajmer, District Census Handbook, Jaipur*, p. viii.

7. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, 1961, p. 225.

8. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, 1971, p. 157.

9. Source : Offices of Manager, Telephones, Jaipur and Divisional Engineer, Telegraphs, Jaipur Division, Jaipur.

1	2	3	4
3. Jawahar Nagar	Automatic	400	377
4. Durgapura	-do-	250	245
5. Shahpura	-do-	100	41
6. Manoharpur	-do-	25	16
7. Paota (s)	-do-	50	24
8. Bassi	-do-	25	19
9. Bagru	-do-	25	18
10. Jobner	-do-	34	29
11. Phulera	-do-	35	27
12. Naraina	-do-	50	22
13. Banskho	-do-	25	14
14. Bandikui	-do-	100	60
15. Mandawari	-do-	25	11
16. Kotputli	Manual	150	84
17. Sambhar Lake	-do-	100	75
18. Dausa	-do-	200	194
19. Lalsot	-do-	100	59
20. Chomu	-do-	100	81
21. Renwal	-do-	100	53

Radio

The All India Radio Station at Jaipur started functioning in April, 1955. Its transmitter strength is one kilowatt operating on Medium Wave 1480 KHZ. Its total staff strength is 197 which includes 55 staff artists¹. There were 1,22,440 radio receiving sets in Jaipur district in 1976-77².

To begin with, the bulk of the broadcast consisted of Rajasthani folk music. Later on, programmes for women, children, school and rural areas were introduced. Currently programmes are relayed in five languages namely English, Hindi, Rajasthani, Sindhi and Urdu from Jaipur Station. News is relayed from New Delhi radio station everyday besides local news broadcast from Jaipur.

Television

A television station was established³ in Jaipur in March, 1977. Its transmitter strength is 10 KW video power. The field strength of

1. Source : Office of Station Director, Akashwani, Jaipur.

2. *Basic Statistics, Rajasthan*, 1978, p. 208.

3. Source : Office of Station Engineer, Doordarshan, Jaipur.

the TV transmitter is within a radius of 90 km. The station is in charge of a Station Engineer who is assisted by an Assistant Station Engineer, two Assistant Engineers, three senior engineering assistants, two engineering assistants, one senior technician, two helpers and other ministerial staff. Its coverage includes programmes for women, children, farmers and youth. There were 7,653 television sets in Jaipur district¹ in 1976-77.

Organisation of Employees

The organisations of Post and Telegraph employees function on an All India basis. All the employees in the district falling in a particular category are members of their respective unions. The object of these unions is welfare of the members of the union and removal of their genuine grievances. The names of the organisations are given below²:

Name of the Union	Headquarters
1. All India Postal Employees' Union, Postmen and Class IV employees, Jaipur (Rural Area)	Jaipur and Dausa
2. All India Postal Employees' Union, Class III, Jaipur (Rural Area Branch)	Jaipur and Bassi
3. National Union, Postmen and Class IV employees	Jaipur and Renwal

1. *Basic Statistics, Rajasthan*, 1978, p. 208.

2. Source : Office of the Superintendent, Post-Offices, City and Mufussil Division, Jaipur.

APPENDIX I

Categorywise Roads in Jaipur District from 1959-60 to 1976-77

Categorywise roads in Jaipur District from 1959-60 to 1972-73

Year	National Highway	Cement concrete	Painted	Metalled	Gravelled	Fair weather	(in kms.)	
							Total	8
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1959-60	-	-	540	452	-	153	1,145	
1960-61	-	-	779	441	-	111	1,331	
1961-62	-	-	808	423	-	137	1,368	
1962-63	-	-	803	391	13	137	1,344	
1963-64	-	-	898	364	-	124	1,386	
1964-65	-	-	938	361	21	80	1,400	
1965-66	-	-	946	388	-	68	1,402	
1966-67*	339	-	623	377	-	67	1,406	
1967-68	337	2	631	372	-	66	1,408	
1968-69	337	2	650	358	-	66	1,413	
1969-70	337	2	668	348	-	58	1,413	
1970-71	337	2	690	326	-	58	1,413	
1971-72	355	2	713	325	-	58	1,453	
1972-73	355	2	838	307	-	8	1,510	

APPENDIX I (concl.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1973-74	355	2	907	302	10	8	1,584
1974-75	355	2	966	264	2	14	1,603
1975-76	355	-	1,200	257	18	66	1,896
1976-77	360	-	1,239	225	13	42	1,879

Source : Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, 1960 onwards.

*A portion of State Highway was declared National Highway.

APPENDIX II

Registered vehicles on roads in Jaipur district

Year	(Number)									
	Private cars and jeeps	Private buses	Motorcycles and rickshaws	Contract and taxi carriages	State carriages	Public carriers	Private carriers	Tractors	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1960	3,600	172	927	72	944	2,123	250	384	51	8,523
1961	4,064	160	1,217	78	974	2,270	255	425	55	9,498
1962	4,266	65	1,218	70	1,076	2,575	221	453	55	9,999
1963	4,217	37	1,559	3	1,168	2,593	136	528	57	10,298
1964	4,938	164	2,643	110	1,274	3,122	168	696	70	13,185
1965	5,001	68	2,805	168	1,373	3,134	418	763	53	13,783
1966	5,684	68	3,612	170	1,477	3,307	477	870	54	15,719
1967	6,311	77	4,465	180	1,510	3,469	495	947	264	17,718
1968	7,044	77	5,062	898	1,610	3,745	541	1,211	269	20,457
1969	7,756	77	6,919	227	1,715	4,149	634	1,478	270	23,225
1970	8,180	77	7,708	248	1,747	4,313	681	1,701	270	24,920
1971	8,749	77	8,194	265	782	4,587	692	3,182	270	26,798
1972	9,492	-	10,345	281	1,880	5,718*	-	2,543	311	30,570
1973-74	10,303	-	13,063	350	2,204	6,113*	-	2,826	361	35,221

APPENDIX II (concd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1974-75	10,960	-	15,434	381	2,456	6,491*	-	3,138	383	39,243
1975	11,107	-	22,738	92	3,230	6,071*	-	3,878	48	47,164
1976	11,623	-	26,360	112	3,569	6,476*	-	4,236	61	52,437
1977	12,216	-	31,133	133	3,828	6,962*	-	4,539	73	58,884

Source : Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, yearly volumes.

*includes private buses and private carriers.

APPENDIX III

List of private bus routes from Jaipur District as on 31.3.1977

1. Asalpur-Jobner
2. Bansoor-Alanpur Mor
(Portion of Kotputli-Kotkasim)
3. Bansoor-Alanpur Mor
(Portion of Kotputli-Behror)
4. Behror-Ateli
5. Behror-Mahendragarh
6. Barod-Rewari
7. Chaksu-Daulatpura
8. Chomu-Ajitgarh
9. Chomu-Dhani-Jorawarsingh
10. Chomu-Dantaramgarh
11. Chomu-Neem-ka-thana (Katcha)
12. Dausa-Gangapur
13. Dausa-Bonli
14. Dausa-Khawa-Paparda-
Kala Kho-Umari-Sikrai Amalgamated Route
15. Dausa-Kot Khavda-Tamadia
16. Dausa-Bandikui
17. Dausa-Dholpur
18. Dausa-Sawai Madhopur
19. Dausa-Bayana
20. Dausa-Gudhachanderji
21. Dudu-Lalsot
22. Dudu-Malpura
23. Gadhota-Jhag-Mozamabad-Dudu-Arain
24. Govindgarh-Khejroli
25. Jaipur-Jagatpura
26. Jaipur-Pachar
27. Jaipur-Bhamod
28. Jaipur-Jhotwara

APPENDIX III (contd.)

29. Jaipur-Radhakishanpura
30. Jaipur-Renwal
31. Jaipur-Daurala
32. Jaipur-Bobas via Shivpur
33. Jaipur-Bobas via Begus
34. Jaipur-Bagru-Jhag-Mozmabad
35. Jaipur-Kotkhavda
36. Jaipur-Kunda
37. Jaipur-Rundal-Manpura
38. Jaipur-Diggi-Deoli-Kekri Amalgamated Route
39. Jaipur-Chomu-Ajitgarh-Amalgamated Route
40. Jaipur-Padampura
41. Jaipur-Muhana
42. Jaipur-Raholi
43. Jaipur-Dantaramgarh
44. Jaipur-Bichun
45. Jaipur-Kanota-Chanana
46. Jaipur-Bhadwa
47. Jaipur-Bonli
48. Jaipur-Mukandpura
49. Jaipur-Jobner
50. Jaipur-Khatipura
51. Jaipur-Watika Sunara
52. Kanota-Rupahera
53. Karansar-Sambhar
54. Lalsot-Sapotra
55. Lalsot-Sawai Madhopur
56. Lalsot-Sikandra
57. Manoharpur-Pratapgarh
58. Nareda-Narnaul
59. Paota-Kanwat
60. Paota-Nizampur

APPENDIX III (contd.)

61. Paota-Kalyanpur-Paragpura-Narainpur
62. Paniala-Narnaul
63. Phulera-Sambhar
64. Rajnota-Chaulai
65. Renwal-Sambhar
66. Saipura-Khawa-Barwa-Naktighati-Andhi-Dausa
Bandikui Amalgamated Route
67. Shahpura-Neem-ka-Thana (Katcha)
68. Tunga-Lalsot
69. Udaipuria Mor-Phulera Turn
(Portion of Chomu-Sambhar)

Source : Office of Regional Transport officer, Jaipur.

APPENDIX IV

Dharamshalas in some towns of Jaipur district (1978-79)

S. No.	Name	Number of rooms	Electricity	Water
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Panchayati Dharamshala, Station Road, Jaipur	14 rooms & 2 Halls	Yes	Yes
2.	Satte Walon Ki Dharamshala, Bapu Bazar, Jaipur	24 rooms & one Hall	Yes	Yes
3.	Ram Bhawan Trust Atithigrah, Moti Dungri Road, Jaipur	28	Yes	Yes
4.	Modi Dharamshala, Opp. S.M.S. Hospital, Jaipur	82 rooms & five Halls	Yes	Yes
5.	Gita Bhawan, Adarsh Nagar, Jaipur	4 rooms & one Hall	Yes	Yes
6.	Maheshwari Dharamshala, Chandpole Bazar, Jaipur	24 rooms & one Hall	Yes	Yes
7.	Gemji Patriya Walon Ki Dharamshala, Outside Chandpole gate, Jaipur	22 rooms & 2 Halls	Yes	Yes
8.	Muslim Musafir Khana, Moti Dungri Road, Jaipur	35 rooms & one Hall	Yes	Yes
9.	Sewa Sadan, Adarsh Nagar, Jaipur	6 rooms & 2 Halls	Yes	Yes
10.	Bhatia Bhawan, Adarsh Nagar, Jaipur	4 rooms & one Hall	Yes	Yes
11.	Tak Dharamshala, Ghee Walon Ka Rasta, Jaipur	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
12.	Digamber Jain Dharamshala, M. I. Road, Jaipur	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
13.	Khandelwal Dharamshala, Chandpole Bazar, Jaipur	39	Yes	Yes
14.	Gujrati Samaj, Mahavir Marg, Jaipur	22 rooms & 3 Halls	Yes	Yes
15.	Bakshi ji Ki Dharamshala, Ramganj Bazar, Jaipur	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
16.	Tholion Ki Jain Dharamshala, Johari Bazar, Jaipur	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

APPENDIX IV (contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
17.	Janak Bhawan Dharamshala, Ramganj Bazar, Jaipur	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
18.	Deewan ji Ki Dharamshala, Chaura Rasta, Jaipur	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
19.	Bagru Walon Ki Dharamshala, near Rly. Station, Jaipur	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
20.	Surya Bhawan Dharamshala, Ramganj Bazar, Jaipur	N.A.	Yes	Yes
21.	Damodar Dharamshala, Mishra Raja ji Ka Rasta, Jaipur	N.A.	Yes	Yes
22.	Agrawal Dharamshala, Chandpole Bazar, Jaipur	N.A.	Yes	Yes
23.	Imitation Walon Ki Dharamshala, Sanganeri Gate, Jaipur	N.A.	Yes	Yes
24.	Santosh ji Dharamshala, Renwal	7	Yes	Yes
25.	Suraj Bhawan Dharamshala, Renwal	11	Yes	Yes
26.	Station Darwaja Dharamshala, Renwal	7	Yes	Yes
27.	Maroo Dharamshala, Renwal	8	No	No
28.	Khunteta Dharamshala, Renwal	7	Yes	Yes
29.	Jain Dharamshala, Renwal	10	Yes	Yes
30.	Shivsagar Dharamshala, Lalasar	12	No	No
31.	Onkarmal Ginodiya Dharamshala, Bhainslana	12	No	No
32.	Babulal Ginodiya Dharamshala, Bhainslana	10	No	No
33.	Jain Dharamshala, Bhainslana	8	No	No
34.	Pusaram Dharamshala, Khandel	2	No	No
35.	Station Dharamshala, Badhatal	2	No	No
36.	Gram Ke Bheeh Dharamshala, Hingoniya	2	No	No
37.	Kuku Baba Ki Dharamshala, Phulera	4	No	No

APPENDIX IV (contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
38.	Singhania Dharamshala, Phulera	12	Yes	Yes
39.	Ramdwar Dharamshala, Phulera	12	No	No
40.	Nandramji ki Dharamshala, Phulera	3	No	No
41.	Chaudhari Dharamshala, Dausa	14	Yes	Yes
42.	Bansiwal Dharamshala, Dausa	20	Yes	Yes
43.	Jain Digambar Dharamshala, Dausa	22	Yes	Yes
44.	Maheshwari Bhawan Dharamshala, Naraina	5	Yes	Yes
45.	Mahavir Bhawan Dharamshala, Naraina	5	Yes	Yes
46.	Teli Dharamshala, Naraina	2	No	No
47.	Brahm Samaj Dharamshala, Naraina	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
48.	Station Dharamshala, Naraina	2	No	No
49.	Digambar Jain Dharamshala, Lalsot	8	Yes	Yes
50.	Bhonrilal Dharamshala, Lalsot	5	Yes	Yes
51.	Badaya Dharamshala, Lalsot	12	Yes	Yes
52.	Dharm Tibara Dharamshala, Achrol (Amber)	5	No	No
53.	Dharamshala, Chandwaji (Amber)	4	No	No
54.	Dharamshala, Bhanpura (Amber)	4	No	No
55.	Dharamshala, Jahota (Amber)	6	No	No
56.	Dharamshala, Sirsali (Amber)	5	No	No
57.	Dharamshala, Rundel (Amber)	4	No	No
58.	Dharamshala, Nangal Purohitan (Amber)	3	No	No
59.	Ram Bhawan Dharamshala, Kotputli	35	Yes	Yes
60.	Sarvajanik Dharamshala, Amber	13	No	Yes
61.	Jamnalal Bhawan, Shahpura	6	No	Yes
62.	Purohitji Ki Dharamshala, Shahpura	2	No	No

APPENDIX IV (contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
63.	Station Dharamshala, Sambhar	15	Yes	Yes
64.	Hari Bhawan Dharamshala, Sambhar	18	Yes	Yes
65.	Sindhi Dharamshala, Sambhar	5	Yes	Yes
66.	Banshidhar, Shivprasad Dharamshala, Sambhar	7	Yes	Yes
67.	Delhi Wali Dharamshala, Karori (Sikrai)	13	Yes	Yes
68.	Lashkar Wali Dharamshala, Karori (Sikrai)	26	Yes	Yes
69.	Calcutta Wali Dharamshala, Karori (Sikrai)	45	Yes	Yes
70.	Nando Devi Dharamshala, Karori (Sikrai)	18	Yes	Yes
71.	Phacholiya Dharamshala, Karori (Sikrai)	18	Yes	Yes
72.	Karori Mal Dharamshala, Karori (Sikrai)	28	Yes	Yes
73.	Budh-deo Dharamshala, Karori (Sikrai)	13	No	No
74.	Talab wali Dharamshala, Pawta (Virat Nagar)	11	-	-
75.	Sunaron wali Dharamshala, Pawta (Virat Nagar)	10	-	-
76.	Gopal Bhaiya Dharamshala, Pawta (Virat Nagar)	3	-	-
77.	Pansariyon ki Dharamshala, Pawta (Virat Nagar)	5	-	-
78.	Sethon ki Dharamshala, Khelna (Virat Nagar)	7	-	-
79.	Sarvajanik Dharamshala, Jodhula (Virat Nagar)	4	-	-
80.	Sarvajanik Dharamshala, Norangpura (Virat Nagar)	6	-	-

APPENDIX IV (contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
81.	Sarvajanik Dharamshala, Bhamod (Virat Nagar)	6	-	-
82.	Sarvajanik Dharamshala, Beelwari (Virat Nagar)	8	-	-
83.	Sarvajanik Dharamshala, Chatri Bazar (Virat Nagar)	4	-	-
84.	Sarvajanik Dharamshala, Chouhata Bazar (Virat Nagar)	6	-	-
85.	Sethon ki Dharamshala, Barnagar (Virat Nagar)	12	-	-
86.	H. L. Choudhary ki Dharamshala, Pragpura (Virat Nagar)	5	-	-
87.	V. L. Choudhary ki Dharamshala, Pragpura (Virat Nagar)	6	-	-
88.	Sarvajanik Dharamshala, Jawanpura (Virat Nagar)	4	-	-
89.	Sarvajanik Dharamshala, Luhakana (Virat Nagar)	3	-	-
90.	Sarvajanik Dharamshala, Padhudala (Virat Nagar)	11	-	-
91.	Sarvajanik Dharamshala, Bhankri (Virat Nagar)	5	-	-
92.	Sarvajanik Dharamshala, Bhabru (Virat Nagar)	8	-	-
93.	Sarvajanik Dharamshala, Mandha (Virat Nagar)	6	-	-
94.	Sarvajanik Dharamshala, Dudu	12	Yes	Yes
95.	Sarvajanik Dharamshala, Gagardu (Dudu)	2	No	No
96.	Sarvajanik Dharamshala, Harsoli (Dudu)	2	No	No
97.	Jain Dharamshala, Sali (Dudu)	10	No	No
98.	Sarvajanik Dharamshala, Sali (Dudu)	2	No	No
99.	Jain Dharamshala, Marva (Dudu)	11	No	No

APPENDIX IV (concl'd.)

1	2	3	4	5
100.	Jain Dharamshala, Sakhoon (Dudu)	2	No	No
101.	Khatikon ki Dharamshala, Gidani (Dudu)	2	No	No
102.	Sarvajanik Dharamshala, Gidani (Dudu)	1	No	No
103.	Sarvajanik Dharamshala, Gidani (Dudu)	2	No	No
104.	Jain Dharamshala, Savaranda (Dudu)	4	No	No
105.	Sarvajanik Dharamshala, Savaranda (Dudu)	2	No	No
106.	Sarvajanik Dharamshala, Mozmadabad (Dudu)	2	Yes	Yes
107.	Sarvajanik Dharamshala, Asalpur (Dudu)	10	No	No
108.	Sarvajanik Dharamshala, Asalpur (Dudu)	6	No	No
109.	Bagari Dharamshala, Dantri (Dudu)	2	No	No
110.	Bagari Dharamshala, Dantri (Dudu)	2	No	No
111.	Panchayat Khandelwal Dharamshala, Jhag (Dudu)	9	No	No

Source : Directorate of Tourism, Government of Rajasthan, Jaipur and offices of the concerned Vikas Adhikaris.
N.A. = Not available.

APPENDIX V
Details of some Hotels in Jaipur City (1978-79)

S.No.	Name of the hotel	Bed capacity	Tariff				Non A. C.
			A.C.		Single		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1.	State Hotel	49	Rs. 75	Rs. 115 to Rs. 200	Rs. 55	Rs. 95	
2.	Teej Tourist Bungalow	83	Rs. 50	Rs. 60	Rs. 12	Rs. 20	
3.	Gangaur Tourist Bungalow	68	Rs. 55	Rs. 80	Rs. 45	Rs. 60	
4.	Railway Retiring Rooms	45	—	—	Rs. 7	Rs. 11 to Rs. 25	
5.	Youth Hostel	50	—	—	Members Rs. 4 to Rs. 6	Rs. 6 to Rs. 11	
6.	Hotel Jaipur Ashok (I.T.D.C.)	46	Rs. 120	Rs. 180 to Rs. 250	Rs. 75	Rs. 120	
7.	Clark's Amber Hotel	228	Rs. 195	Rs. 290 to Rs. 400	—	—	
8.	Rambagh Palace	174	Rs. 225	Rs. 280 to Rs. 350 & Rs. 1,100	—	—	
9.	Raj Mahal Palace	33	Rs. 175	Rs. 200 to Rs. 500	—	—	
10	Hotel Man Singh (Started in Jan., 1979)	182	Rs. 175 to Rs. 200	Rs. 250 to Rs. 275	—	—	
11.	York Hotel	35	Rs. 90	Rs. 110	Rs. 40 to Rs. 70	Rs. 60 to Rs. 90	
12.	Jaipur Emerald	28	Rs. 75	Rs. 85 to Rs. 115	Rs. 55	Rs. 70	

APPENDIX V (contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13.	Rajdeep Hotel	75	—	—	Rs. 15	Rs. 25 to Rs. 45
14.	Jai Mahal Palace	64	Rs. 90	Rs. 145 to Rs. 250	Rs. 90	Rs. 145 to Rs. 250
15.	Man Hotel	10	—	—	Rs. 40	Rs. 65
16.	Jaipur Inn	45	—	—	Rs. 10 to Rs. 14	Rs. 16 to Rs. 20
17.	Imperial Hotel	38	—	—	Rs. 30	Rs. 50
18.	Bissau Hotel	36	—	—	Rs. 65 Air cooled	Rs. 85 Air cooled
19.	Ksheer Sagar	110	—	—	Rs. 14 to Rs. 23	Rs. 24 to Rs. 80
20.	Hotel Khetri House	30	—	—	Rs. 55	Rs. 80
21.	L.M.B. Hotel	55	Rs. 65 to Rs. 80	Rs. 80 to Rs. 95	—	—
22.	Laxmivilas Hotel	84	Rs. 60	Rs. 80	Rs. 40	Rs. 60
23.	Kaiser-e-Hind Hotel	30	—	—	Rs. 26	Rs. 50
24.	Madras Hotel	35	—	—	Rs. 12 to Rs. 20	Rs. 20 to Rs. 35
25.	Pink City Hotel	10	—	—	Rs. 25	Rs. 45
26.	Park Hotel	28	—	—	Rs. 10 to Rs. 20	Rs. 20 to Rs. 35
27.	Neelam Hotel	44	—	—	Rs. 35 to Rs. 55	Rs. 45 to Rs. 65
28.	Park View Hotel	32	—	—	Rs. 18 to Rs. 20	Rs. 30 to Rs. 35

APPENDIX V (concl'd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
29.	Rajdhani Hotel	64	—	—	Rs. 12 to Rs. 25	Rs. 25 to Rs. 40 and Rs. 50
30.	Raj Mahal Hotel	39	—	—	Rs. 15	Rs. 20 to Rs. 35
31.	Tourist Hotel	46	Rs. 45	Rs. 65 to Rs. 98	Rs. 20 to Rs. 33	Rs. 30 to Rs. 88
32.	Hotel Shiv Rani	18	Rs. 110	Rs. 150	Rs. 85	Rs. 125
33.	Narain Niwas Guest House	16	Rs. 105	Rs. 155	Rs. 65	Rs. 105
34.	Achrol Lodge	22	—	—	Rs. 35 to Rs. 45	Rs. 55 to Rs. 65
35.	Savoy Hotel	14	—	—	Rs. 12 to Rs. 20	Rs. 25 to Rs. 40
36.	Chaudhari Hotel	33	—	—	Rs. 12 to Rs. 22	Rs. 75 to Rs. 90
37.	Hotel Polovictory	21	—	—	Rs. 10	Rs. 15

Source : Directorate of Tourism, Government of Rajasthan, Jaipur.

APPENDIX VI

Some Post Offices in Jaipur district as on 31-3-1977

1. **Achrol**
 1. Bahlor
 2. Dhaula
 3. Jai Chandpura
 4. Jetpura Khichi
 5. Kali Pahari
 6. Labana
 7. Tala
2. **Amber**
 1. Bhanpura Kalan
 2. Bilod
 3. Dhand
 4. Nangal Susawatan
 5. Toda Meena
3. **Andhi**
 1. Bhawni
 2. Dangarwara
 3. Birasana
 4. Manhagi
 5. Mathasoola
 6. Phutala
 7. Raisar
 8. Sankotra
 9. Thali
4. **Bagru**
 1. Ajairajpura
 2. Awaniya
 3. Begas
 4. Bichoon
 5. Dohmi Kalan
 6. Gaila Dahra
 7. Mahlan
 8. Rampura
5. **Bandikui**
 1. Abhaneri
2. Aliyapara
3. Anantwara
4. Arniya
5. Bariyal Kalan
6. Baijupara
7. Balahera
8. Hingota
9. Kolana
10. Maukhurd
11. Panditpura
12. Nandera
13. Peechupara Khurd
14. Pratap Pura
15. Ralawata
16. Syalawas
17. Sudharanpara
6. **Bandikui Mandi**
7. **Baswa**
 1. Gullana
 2. Karnawar
8. **Bassi**
 1. Bainara
 2. Baskho
 3. Barwa
 4. Chawandiya
 5. Deogaon
 6. Dhula
 7. Phalyawas
 8. Jatwara
 9. Jhar
 10. Kacholiya
 11. Kashipura
 12. Lalgarrh
 13. Mohanpura
 14. Parasoli
 15. Palawala Jatan

APPENDIX VI (contd.)

9. **Bhandarez**
 1. Barh Bada
 2. Fareeshpura
 3. Gangadwari
 4. Gandrawa
 5. Gothra
 6. Gumanpura
 7. Jopara
 8. Kalakho
 9. Mohchegpura
 10. Ralawata
 11. Ranoli
 12. Shekhpur
 13. Torda
 14. Jhaparawas
10. **Chaksu**
 1. Ajairajpura Dehalawala
 2. Chanani
 3. Garadwasi
 4. Kadera
 5. Kothoon
 6. Kot Khawada
 7. Nimodiya
 8. Roopaheri
 9. Thali
 10. Toomli-ka-Bas
 11. Ram Nagar
 12. Seel-ki-Doongri
11. **Chittora Renwal**
 1. Chittora
 2. Dohandi
 3. Dabla Kalan
 4. Harsoolia
 5. Heerapura
 6. Mahapura
 7. Mohabbatpura
 8. Pahadiya
 9. Panwaliya
 10. Peepalya
12. **Chomu**
 1. Anantpura
 2. Boodthal
 3. Harota
 4. Jetpura
 5. Nangal Purohitan
 6. Rampura
 7. Tankarda
13. **Dausa**
 1. Badagaon
 2. Baroli
 3. Baniyana
 4. Bhandana
 5. Bhankri
 6. Chandrana
 7. Dhigariya
 8. Hingotiya
 9. Jasota
 10. Kalakho Sarak
 11. Kalipahari
 12. Khairwal
 13. Malarna
 14. Mahsara Kalan
 15. Mahsara Khurd
 16. Nangal
 17. Itarda
 18. Alooda
 19. Dhanwar
 20. Bane Ka Barkheda
14. **Dausa Town**
15. **Etawa Bhopji**
 1. Dhanota
 2. Nangal Koju
 3. Niwana
 4. Tigariya
16. **Geejgarh**
 1. Achalpura
 2. Denda Baseri
 3. Gerota
 4. Ghoomana

APPENDIX VI (contd.)

17. **Govindgarh**
 1. Anantpura
 2. Dhobalai
 3. Dhodhsar
 4. Malikpur
 5. Nangal Turkan
18. **Gurha-Katla**
 1. Enchari
 2. Chandera
19. **Gurhaliya**
20. **Jahota**
 1. Bhatton ki Gali
 2. Chatarpura
 3. Jairampura
 4. Jalsoo
 5. Khannipura
 6. Punana
 7. Radhakishanpura
 8. Raghunathpura
 9. Sirsali
21. **Jamwa Ramgarh**
 1. Bandha Jamwa Ramgarh
 2. Booj
 3. Khawa Rani Ji
 4. Lalwas
 5. Lagareeyawas
 6. Rupwas
 7. Saipura
 8. Saiwar
 9. Thaulai
 10. Dhudsar
22. **Kaladera**
 1. Alesar
 2. Dola-ka-Bas
 3. Ghinoi
 4. Jaisinghpura
 5. Kanarpura
 6. Manpura
7. Pratappura
 8. Raithal
 9. Sandarsar
23. **Khadibagh**
24. **Khejroli**
 1. Vilandrapur
 2. Kareeri
 3. Sigod Khurd
 4. Sigod Kalan
25. **Kotputli**
 1. Chaturbhuj
 2. Gonera
 3. Gopalpura
 4. Gordhanpura
 5. Jaisinghpura
 6. Kalyanpura Khurd
 7. Kansli
 8. Koojota
 9. Keshavana Rajput
 10. Mohanpura
 11. Mola Hera
 12. Mordha
 13. Nangalpanditpura
 14. Paniyala
 15. Pawana
 16. Ramsinghpura
 17. Sangtera
 18. Saroond
 19. Sundarpura
26. **Kotputli Bazar**
27. **Kundal**
 1. Delari
 2. Kalota
 3. Kolwa
 4. Sindoli
28. **Lalsot**
 1. Bagri

APPENDIX VI (contd.)

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 2. Bidarkha | 32. Mandawari |
| 3. Bilona | 1. Binori |
| 4. Chandsain | 2. Kherla Khurd |
| 5. Daulatpura | 3. Khurra |
| 6. Deoli | 4. Mahariya |
| 7. Didwana | 5. Suratpura |
| 8. Digo | 6. Toda Thekala |
| 9. Hodayali | |
| 10. Jhapda | 33. Manoharpur |
| 11. Kalyanpura | 1. Bishanpura |
| 12. Khatwa | 2. Bobari |
| 13. Nijharna | 3. Chandwaji |
| 14. Ramgarh Pachwara | 4. Chitanu Kalan |
| 15. Sanwasa | 5. Chharsa |
| 16. Shreema | 6. Gadri |
| 17. Shyampur Kalan | 7. Ghatwari |
| 18. Shyosinghpura | 8. Khora Ladkami |
| 19. Talabgaon | 9. Lakher |
| 29. Lawan | 10. Nawalpur |
| 1. Bhoorla | 11. Veelpur |
| 2. Khanwas | |
| 3. Patan | 34. Manpur |
| 30. Madhorajpura | 1. Chander |
| 1. Beechi | 2. Lotwara |
| 2. Chandmakalan | 3. Thikariya |
| 3. Bobas | 4. Udaipuriya |
| 4. Didawata | 5. Vishara |
| 5. Jhadla | 6. Pancholi |
| 6. Ranoli | 7. Karoli |
| 7. Tamriya | |
| 31. Med | 35. Morija |
| 1. Amloda | 1. Barware |
| 2. Barodiya | 2. Bilochi |
| 3. Bhamod | 3. Cheethawari |
| 4. Jodhoola | 4. Daulatpura |
| 5. Narangpura | 5. Khora Shyamdas |
| 6. Palri | 6. Sewapura |
| 7. Teori | |
| 8. Talba Bihajar | |

APPENDIX VI (contd.)

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| 36. Nangal Rajawatan | 40. Phagi |
| 1. Chharadara | 1. Chak Bara |
| 2. Dungarpur | 2. Chauru |
| 3. Deoli | 3. Ladana |
| 4. Kalawas | 4. Lasariya |
| 5. Kaluwas | 5. Mandi |
| 6. Malwas | 6. Mendawas |
| 7. Nizampura | 7. Neemera |
| 8. Radawas | 8. Pachala |
| 9. Salempur | |
| 10. Thoomri | 41. Pragpura |
| | 1. Bhainslana |
| 37. Nareda | 2. Bhuree Bhoraj |
| 1. Banar | 3. Dantil |
| 2. Baneti | 4. Dwarikapura |
| 3. Chimanpura | 5. Jodhpura |
| 4. Deota | 6. Pathreri |
| 5. Kalyanpura Kalan | 7. Raghunathpura |
| 6. Kherli | 8. Sundarpura |
| 7. Purshottampura | 9. Sujat Nagar |
| 8. Raikaranpura | |
| 9. Shukallawas | 42. Rajnota |
| | 1. Bhankari |
| 38. Paota | 2. Karoli |
| 1. Barnagar | 3. Mandhi |
| 2. Bagawas Ahiran | 4. Pachhodala |
| 3. Bhonawas | |
| 4. Buchara | 43. Sainthal |
| 5. Fatehpura Khurd | 1. Bapi |
| 6. Khelna | 2. Bishanpura |
| 7. Panditpura | 3. Boroda |
| 8. Taskola | 4. Kableshtar |
| 9. Torda | 5. Nabhawala |
| | 6. Neemla |
| 39. Paparda | 7. Gola Ka Bas |
| 1. Jaun | |
| 2. Khawa Raoji | 44. Samod |
| 3. Lahri ka Bas | 1. Basna |
| 4. Salarwas Kallan | 2. Dholi |
| | 3. Gulab Bari |
| | 4. Jagatpura |

APPENDIX VI (contd.)

5. Jatawali
6. Maharkalan
7. Mahar Khurd
8. Manpur Macheri
9. Rundal
45. **Sanganer Bazar**
 1. Kalyanpura
 2. Kalwara
 3. Lakhana
 4. Muhana
 5. Neota
 6. Sanganer R.S.
 7. Shivpur
46. **Shahpura**
 1. Antela
 2. Bagawas Chourasi
 3. Bari jori
 4. Bidara
 5. Bhabru
 6. Chhapra Kallan
 7. Chhapra Khurd
 8. Devipura
 9. Devan
 10. Joowanpura
 11. Khorj
 12. Lohakna Khurd
 13. Let ka Bas
 14. Nithara
 15. Nitura
 16. Rampura
 17. Saiwar
 18. Jaje Kalan
47. **Sheodaspura**
 1. Badapadampura
 2. Beelwa
 3. Chandlai
 4. Kumhariyawas
 5. Sanbhariya
6. Teetariya
7. Teentoli
48. **Sikandara**
 1. Bawanpura
 2. Bhandari
 3. Brahman Borda
 4. Chhokar Wara
 5. Dubbi
 6. Kailai
 7. Mariyada
 8. Peelwa Kalan
49. **Sikrai**
 1. Heengawa
 2. Kalwar
50. **Tripolia Chomu**
51. **Toonga**
 1. Anandpura
 2. Badh Barwa
 3. Dhanau Kalan
 4. Garh
 5. Mahadeopura
 6. Madhogarh
 7. Rajpura
52. **Udaipuria**
 1. Bhopawas
 2. Hathnoda
 3. Loharwara
 4. Nangal Bharda
53. **Viratnagar**
 1. Beelwari
 2. Chitroli
 3. Kuhada
 4. Sothana
 5. Jaisinghpura

APPENDIX VI (contd.)

54. **Watika**
 1. Dhadhiya
 2. Goner
 3. Mohanpura
 4. Shikarpura
 5. Shri Ram ki Nangal
 6. Vidhani
55. **Sambhar Lake**
 1. Habaspura
 2. Kazipura
 3. Korsine
 4. Tiyod
56. **Agriculture College, Jobner**
57. **Amarsar**
 1. Hanutai
 2. Hanutpura
 3. Nain
 4. Radawas
58. **Badhal**
 1. Asit Kallan
 2. Bhuteda
 3. Devo ka bas
 4. Gudhda
 5. Etawa
 6. Hastera
 7. Kishanpura
 8. Luniawas
 9. Mandha Binda
 10. Nangal Govind
 11. Sur Malikpur
 12. Turkiawas
59. **Industrial Area, Baraina**
60. **Jobner**
 1. Asalpur
 2. Bobas
 3. Boraj
 4. Bhojpur
5. Dhani Boraj
6. Hingotra
7. Kalakh
8. Kodi
9. Ugariawas
61. **Naraina**
 1. Chainpura
 2. Gahleta
 3. Ladera
 4. Mamano
 5. Sakhun
 6. Sali
 7. Shree Rampur
62. **Dudu**
 1. Dantri
 2. Dhandholi
 3. Gangardon
 4. Gidhani
 5. Harsoli
 6. Khudiyala
 7. Padasoli
 8. Rehlana
 9. Sawarda
 10. Sewa
 11. Sunadiya
63. **Mozmabad**
 1. Dhamana
 2. Gangoti Kallan
 3. Jhag
 4. Kanseel
 5. Mandore
 6. Raseeli
 7. Sanwali
64. **Phulera**
 1. Akoda
 2. Bhadewa
 3. Bhainslana RS

APPENDIX VI (contd.)

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 4. Hirnoda | 11. Bapu Nagar |
| 5. Kachroda | 12. Bhura Tiba |
| 6. Khandel | 13. Brahampuri |
| 7. Mandha Bhimsingh | 14. Chandpole Bazar |
| 8. Mundoti | 15. Chowkri Gangapole |
| 9. Rojdi | 16. Collectorate |
| 10. Sadulpur | 17. Durgapura |
| 11. Sinodiya | 18. Gandhi Nagar |
| 12. Teja ka Bas | 19. Ghat Gate |
| 13. Thikri Khurd | 20. Haldion Ka Rasta |
| 65. Phulera Bazar | 21. Indra Bazar |
| 66. Renwal | 22. Industrial Estate |
| 1. Basri Khurd | 23. Jaipur City |
| 2. Bagawas | 24. Jalebi Chowk |
| 3. Bhainsawa | 25. Janta Bazar |
| 4. Doongari Kallan | 26. Janta Colony |
| 5. Doongari Khurd | 27. Jawahar Nagar |
| 6. Harsoli | 28. Jhotwara |
| 7. Karansar | 29. Johari Bazar |
| 8. Kishangarh Renwal | 30. Khatipura Road |
| 9. Lalsar | 31. Kishanpole Bazar |
| 10. Minda | 32. Kotwali |
| 11. Mindia garh | 33. Krishana Mandir |
| 12. Ramjipur Kallan | 34. Labour Colony |
| 13. Khedi milk | 35. Laxmi Narainpuri |
| 67. Salt Colony Sambhar Lake | 36. Legislative Assembly |
| 68. Jaipur G.P.O.H.O. | 37. Mandi Khatikan |
| 1. Adarsh Nagar | 38. Mental Hospital |
| 2. A.G. Office | 39. M.I. Road |
| 3. Air Port, Sanganer | 40. Moti Dungri Road |
| 4. Amer Clarks Hotel | 41. M.R.E. College |
| 5. Amer Road | 42. Parivahan Marg |
| 6. Arjun Lal Sethi Nagar | 43. P.M.G. Office |
| 7. Ashok Nagar | 44. Purani Basti |
| 8. Assembly Hostel | 45. Raja Park Colony |
| 9. Bajaj Nagar | 46. Rajasthan Secretariat |
| 10. Bani Park | 47. Rajasthan State Hotel |
| | 48. Rajasthan University |
| | 49. Raj Bhawan |
| | 50. Ram Bagh Palace |

APPENDIX VI (concl'd.)

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|
| 51. Ram Ganj Bazar | 59. Station Road |
| 52. Rampura Roopa | 60. Subzi Mandi |
| 53. R.D.S. Bureau | 61. Tilak Nagar |
| 54. S.D.M. Hospital | 62. Tripolia Bazar |
| 55. Shastri Nagar | 63. Vishwakarma Industrial Area |
| 56. Sindhi Colony | 64. Jaipur-R.S.H.O. |
| 57. S.M.S. Highway | |
| 58. S.M.S. Hospital | |

Source : Offices of Superintendents of Post Offices, Muffusil & City Division, Jaipur.

APPENDIX VII

List of Telegraph Offices in Jaipur district as on 31.3.1977

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Achrol | 40. Manpur |
| 2. Amber | 41. Morija |
| 3. Bagru | 42. Nangal Rajawatan |
| 4. Bandikui | 43. Nareda |
| 5. Bandikui Mandi | 44. Paota |
| 6. Baswa | 45. Paparda |
| 7. Bassi | 46. Phagi |
| 8. Baskho | 47. Pragpura |
| 9. Bhandarez | 48. Sainthal |
| 10. Chaksu | 49. Samod |
| 11. Chittora Renwal | 50. Sanganer Bazar |
| 12. Chomu | 51. Shahpura |
| 13. Jatpura | 52. Antela |
| 14. Tankarda | 53. Bhabru |
| 15. Dausa | 54. Saiwar |
| 16. Baniyana | 55. Sheodaspura |
| 17. Nangal Bersi | 56. Sikandara |
| 18. Dausa Town | 57. Sikrai |
| 19. Geejgarh | 58. Tripolia Chomu |
| 20. Govindgarh | 59. Udaipuria |
| 21. Gudhakatla | 60. Viratnagar |
| 22. Jahota | 61. Jaipur G. P. O. H.O. |
| 23. Jamwa Ramgarh | 62. Jaipur-R. S. H. O. |
| 24. Kaladera | 63. Adarsh Nagar |
| 25. Khejroli | 64. A. G. Office |
| 26. Kotputli | 65. Air Port Sanganer |
| 27. Gordhanpura | 66. Ashok Nagar |
| 28. Kalanpura Khurd | 67. Bajaj Nagar |
| 29. Kansli | 68. Bani Park |
| 30. Kotputli Bazar | 69. Chandpole Bazar |
| 31. Kundal | 70. Collectorate |
| 32. Lalsot | 71. Haldion Ka Rasta |
| 33. Ramgarh Pachwara | 72. Industrial Estate |
| 34. Lawan | 73. Jaipur City |
| 35. Madhorajpura | 74. Jalebi Chowk |
| 36. Med | 75. Johri Bazar |
| 37. Mandawari | 76. Khatipura Road |
| 38. Manoharpur | 77. Kishanpole Bazar |
| 39. Chandwaji | 78. Kotwali |

APPENDIX VII (concl'd.)

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 79. Krishana Mandir | 93. Subzi Mandi |
| 80. M. I. Road | 94. Tilak Nagar |
| 81. Purani Basti | 95. Tripolia Bazar |
| 82. Raja Park Colony | 96. Vishwakarma Industrial Area |
| 83. Rajasthan Secretariat | 97. Sambhar Lake |
| 84. Rajasthan State Hotel | 98. Amarsar |
| 85. Rajasthan University | 99. Jobner |
| 86. Raj Bhawan | 100. Naraina |
| 87. Ram Ganj Bazar | 101. Dudu |
| 88. S.D.M. Hospital | 102. Mozmadabad |
| 89. Sindhi Colony | 103. Phulera |
| 90. S.M.S. Highway | 104. Phulera Bazar |
| 91. S.M.S. Hospital | 105. Renwal |
| 92. Station Road | |

Source : Offices of Superintendents of Post Offices, Muffusil & City Division, Jaipur.

CHAPTER VIII

MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS

In this chapter, miscellaneous occupations other than cultivation, are described.

According to the Census of 1971, the total population of the Jaipur district was 2,482,385 which included 1,313,618 males and 1,168,767 females. Of this, the total working population was 753,860 (662,027 males and 91,833 females)¹. According to Census of 1961, total population of Jaipur district was 1,901,756 (1,006,134 males and 895,622 females). Of this, the working population was 877,550 (570,816 males and 306,734 females)². The distribution of workers by broad industrial categories is discussed elsewhere in this volume. The miscellaneous occupations discussed below are based on the Census of 1961, as such statistics were not collected at the time of the Census of 1971.

Public Administration

Jobs in public administration are highly valued because of the security of employment and other amenities they provide. The Census of 1961 returned 4,027 persons engaged in various branches of public administration, distributed as under³ :

Category	Male	Female	Total
Central Government	1,776	9	1,785
State Government	989	22	1,011
Local Bodies	122	2	124
Quasi Government	36	—	36
Village officials	997	56	1,053
Govt. officials not elsewhere classified	16	2	18
Total	3,936	91	4,027

1. *Census of India 1971, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Jaipur District, Section II, pp. 2 & 4.*

2. *Census of India 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Jaipur District, 1966, p. 168.*

3. *Ibid.*, pp. 202-203 & 228.

Those engaged in the occupations under the above category constitute a minor proportion of the total workers namely about 0.5 per cent. Out of the total number of 4,027 persons employed under this category, 2,850 were in urban areas. A fairly large number of village officials (865) were in rural areas. 56 out of 91 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 rates 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 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. Children of all employees who are not paying income tax are entitled to free education in government institutions. Government officials can also avail other benefits like surrender leave pay, pay in lieu of accumulated leave up to six months at the time of retirement etc. Certain classes of officials are allowed orderly allowance. Liveries are supplied free of cost to class IV employees.

Learned Professions

This group includes 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. Government at the Centre and in the State are addressing themselves to this task and profession of teaching is assuming importance. The number of persons employed in educational services in Jaipur district according to Census of 1961 was as follows¹ :

Category	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4
University teachers	427	78	505
Secondary school teachers	776	155	931

1. *Census of India 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Jaipur District, pp. 200 & 228.*

1	2	3	4
Middle and primary school teachers	2,239	698	2,937
Nursery and Kindergarten school teachers	41	7	48
Teachers not elsewhere classified	2,804	141	2,945
Total	6,287	1,079	7,366

Teachers constituted about 0.8 per cent of the total workers of the district. Out of the total number of teachers, female teachers were 14.64 per cent which was above the State average of 11.9 per cent. More than half of the female teachers were employed in middle and primary schools. about 50 per cent (3,763) teachers were employed in rural areas. Proportion of teachers per 1,000 students at primary school level was 41.95, at secondary school level 42.99 and at University level 62.57. It is observed that in Rajasthan State, the proportion of teachers to a thousand students is higher at higher level of education. The proportion of teachers per 1,000 students at University level in the State is 70.7.

Some private educational institutions also exist in the district. Most of the schools are run by the Government. Primary schools in Panchayat areas are run by the Panchayat Samitis. Working conditions vary in private institutions and facilities like free medical aid, house rent allowance etc. are mostly not available to their teachers.

As regards the social and economic status of the persons in these occupations, only general observations can be made. All of them may be grouped as middle class people in the society with fixed income. The rising prices these days are encroaching on fixed resources of all salaried persons and teachers, as a class, are not an exception to the stresses and strains of the prevalent high cost of living. The attitude of veneration and sanctity towards this profession prevalent in good old days is disappearing.

There were 2,408 persons categorised as artists, writers and related workers in the district, their details were as follows² :

1. Census of India 1961, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, Part IX-B, Census Atlas, pp. 304-308.
2. Census of India, 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Jaipur District, pp. 201-202 & 228.

Category	Male	Female	Total
Authors	122	7	129
Editors, Journalists and related workers	81	2	83
Translators, interpreters and language specialists	28	—	28
Painters, decorators and commercial artists	76	1	77
Sculptors and modellers	343	36	379
Actors and related workers	33	—	33
Musicians and related workers	1,091	143	1,234
Dancers and related workers	11	17	28
Artists, writers and related workers not elsewhere classified	323	94	417
Total	2,108	300	2,408

Persons employed under this category form about 0.3 per cent of the total workers in the district. Majority of them are males and 1,249 of such workers live in urban areas.

Medicine

The Census of 1961 recorded the following number of persons¹ employed in medical profession in the district:

Category	Male	Female	Total
Physicians and Surgeons, Allopathic	358	56	414
Physicians, Ayurvedic	485	7	492
Physicians, Homeopathic	38	—	38
Physicians, others	128	1	129
Dentists	51	—	51
Physicians, Surgeons and Dentists not elsewhere classified	24	4	28
Total	1,084	68	1,152

Physicians, surgeons etc. formed a minor percentage of the workers of the district namely about 0.1. Males out-numbered the females in this profession by a large margin. About 36 per cent (415)

1. Census of India, 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Jaipur District, pp. 199 & 228.

of the total doctors, lived in the rural areas. The proportion of medical doctors per 100,000 of population in Jaipur district was 11.36 which was much higher than State average of 6.5.1 There were in the district 1,050 nurses, 170 midwives and health visitors, 189 nursing attendants, 804 pharmacists and pharmaceutical technicians, 104 vaccinators, 4 physio-therapist masseurs and related workers, 60 sanitation technicians, one optometrist and optician and 123 medical and health technicians not elsewhere classified.

The economic condition of the persons in this profession can be said to be satisfactory. Fresh entrants, however, have to face initial difficulties and competition.

Legal Profession

The specialised knowledge and independent nature of the 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 below²:

Category	Male	Female	Total
Judges and Magistrates	31	—	31
Legal practitioners and advisers	423	3	426
Law Assistants	17	1	18
Jurists and legal technicians not elsewhere classified	73	—	73
Total	544	4	548

Persons in legal profession formed about 0.06 per cent of the total workers of the district. Out of the total of 548 jurists, 494 persons were employed in urban areas. There were only four female workers in this category.

Engineering

The importance of this profession has increased considerably in recent years because of the State taking up various developmental projects involving specialization in engineering. The following table shows the employment position in the engineering profession in Jaipur district³ at the time of 1961 Census :

1. *Census of India 1961, Vol XIV, Rajasthan, Part IX-B, Census Atlas*, p. 326.

2. *Census of India 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Jaipur District*, pp. 200-201 & 228.

3. *Ibid.*, pp. 198 & 228.

Category	Male	Female	Total
Architects	10	—	10
Civil Engineers (including Overseers)	400	2	402
Mechanical Engineers	115	—	115
Electrical Engineers	114	—	114
Chemical Engineers	9	1	10
Mining Engineers	6	—	6
Surveyors	135	1	136
Architects, Engineers and Surveyors not elsewhere classified	54	1	55
Total	843	5	848

Engineers constituted about 0.1 per cent of the total workers of the district. 666 persons were employed in urban areas. Females have a very limited scope in this profession because of the nature of the job. This accounts for the low number of female workers in this category.

Domestic and Personal Service

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 in 1961¹ :

Category	Male	Female	Total
Housekeeper, matron, steward (domestic and institutional)	39	4	43
Cooks, cook-bearers (domestic and institutional)	735	540	1,275
Butlers, bearers, waiters, maids and other servants (domestic)	1,730	604	2,334
Ayas, nurse-maids	17	17	34
House keepers, cooks, maids and related workers not elsewhere classified	32	4	36
Total	2,553	1,169	3,722

1. *Census of India, 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Jaipur District*, pp. 224 & 229.

They formed about 0.4 per cent of the total workers of the district. Most of them (3,084) lived in urban areas. Domestic servants were generally employed by well-to-do families. They were utilised for cooking or for looking after domestic cattle and discharging other miscellaneous duties like cleaning utensils, gardening etc. They included employees working on full time and part time basis. Wages of these servants are sometimes paid partly in cash and partly in kind. Part time wages depend on the nature of the work.

There were 2,795 barbers, hair dressers, beauticians and related workers in the district. Out of them 1,219 lived in urban areas. There were 108 female workers in this category. All big cities and towns of the district have hair cutting saloons. Apart from cutting hair, barbers are also connected with religious ceremonies in Hindu household where on occasions like *Mundan* (hair cutting ceremony), 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 played an important part in marriages etc. For such duties barbers were paid in cash and kind.

Laundrymen, washermen and *Dhobis* totalled 1,816 in the district, out of which 1,604 were in urban areas. Females in this profession were 601, of which 518 were in urban areas. Generally washermen and *Dhobis* have fixed households from where they get their regular business. They go to these households once a week or so to collect dirty clothes and deliver the washed ones. They are mostly paid at the end of the month for the total number of clothes washed during that month.

There were 120 drycleaners and pressers in the district. 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*.

The number of persons engaged as tailors, cutters, furriers and related workers was 5,878. This formed 0.7 per cent of the total workers. 3,328 of them were in urban areas. The number of female workers was small (902).

There were 14,578 shoe makers and shoe repairers in the district of which 2,551 lived in urban areas. There were 3,647 female workers. Most of the workers squat on the roadside pavement 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.

Transport workers

Persons employed in road transport business at the time of 1961 Census are given in the table below¹ :

Category	Male	Female	Total
Motor vehicle and motor cycle drivers	2,537	—	2,537
Cycle rickshaw drivers and rickshaw pullers	1,268	—	1,268
Animal drawn vehicle drivers	2,215	42	2,257
Drivers, road transport, not elsewhere classified (including <i>Palki</i> * and <i>Doli</i> * bearers)	876	5	881
Total	6,896	47	6,943

They formed about 0.8 per cent of the total workers of the district. Of these workers, 5,642 lived in urban areas.

There were 88 deck officers, engineers and pilots of ship and 13 aircraft pilots, navigators and flight engineers in the district. Railway engine drivers number 440 and firemen 386.

Miscellaneous Occupations

Other miscellaneous occupations pursued in the district and number of workers in each at the time of Census of 1961 are given in the Appendix.

1. Census of India, 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Jaipur District, p. 213.

*Palanquin.

APPENDIX I

Miscellaneous occupational classification of persons at work other than cultivation in Jaipur district (1961)

Group	Persons	Male	Female
1. Chemists, Physicists, Geologists and Other Physical Scientists	64	58	6
2. Biologists, Veterinarians, Agronomists and Related Scientists	49	49	—
3. Social Scientists and Related Workers	607	585	22
4. Draughtsmen and Science and Engineering Technicians not elsewhere classified	252	252	—
5. Other Professional, Technical and Related Workers	2,801	2,704	97
6. Directors and Managers—Wholesale and Retail Trade	133	133	—
7. Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors—Financial Institutions	136	136	—
8. Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors—Other	2,814	2,784	30
9. Book-Keepers and Cashiers	2,649	2,631	18
10. Stenographers and Typists	655	642	13
11. Office Machine Operators	1,255	190	1,065
12. Clerical Workers, Miscellaneous	12,671	12,485	186
13. Unskilled Office Workers	7,424	7,158	266
14. Working Proprietors, Wholesale and Retail Trade	26,912	26,048	864
15. Insurance and Real Estate Salesmen, Salesmen of Securities and Services and Auctioneers	1,334	929	405
16. Commercial Travellers and Manufacturers' Agents	351	346	5
17. Salesmen, Shop Assistants and Related Workers	4,587	4,432	155
18. Money-Lenders and Pawn-Brokers	806	649	157
19. Farmers and Farm Managers	749	403	346

APPENDIX I (contd.)

1	2	3	4
20. Farm Workers	35,431	22,148	13,283
21. Hunters and Related Workers	33	33	—
22. Loggers and Other Forestry Workers	360	234	126
23. Miners and Quarrymen	1,413	1,214	199
24. Well Drillers and Related Workers	81	81	—
25. Mineral Treaters	1	1	—
26. Miners, quarrymen and Related Workers, not elsewhere classified	120	39	81
27. Deck Officers, Engineer Officers and Pilots, Ship	88	88	—
28. Deck and Engine Room Ratings (Ship), Barge Crews and Boatmen	12	11	1
29. Conductors, Guards, Brakesmen (Railway)	225	225	—
30. Drivers and Firemen, Railway Engine	826	826	—
31. Inspectors, Supervisors, Traffic Controllers and Despatchers, Transport	1,340	1,336	4
32. Telephone, Telegraph and Related Telecommunication Operators	248	238	10
33. Postmen and Messengers	580	578	2
34. Workers in Transport and Communications Occupations not elsewhere classified	865	860	5
35. Furnacemen, Rollers, Drawers, Moulders and Related Metal Making and Treating Workers	2,529	2,235	294
36. Precision Instrument Makers, Watch Makers, Jewellers and Related Workers	6,641	6,590	51
37. Tool-Makers, Machinists, Plumbers, Welders, Platers and Related workers	5,636	5,601	35
38. Electricians and Related Electrical and Electronic Workers	1,382	1,381	1
39. Carpenters, Joiners, Cabinet Makers, Coopers and Related Workers	6,107	6,021	86

APPENDIX I (concl.)

	1	2	3	4
40. Painters and Paper Hangers			492	487
41. Bricklayers, Plasterers and Construction Workers, not elsewhere classified			9,261	8,610
42. Compositors, Printers, Engravers, Book-Binders and Related Workers			1,699	1,602
43. Potters, Kilnmen, Glass and Clay Formers and Related Workers			7,462	5,163
44. Millers, Bakers, Brewmasters and Related Food and Beverage Workers			4,230	3,834
45. Chemical and Related Process Workers			368	359
46. Tobacco Preparers and Product Makers			382	355
47. Craftsmen and Production Process Workers not elsewhere classified			8,011	4,187
48. Testers, Packers, Sorters and Related Workers			185	141
49. Stationary Engine and Excavating and Lifting Equipment Operators and Related Workers			466	463
50. Labourers not elsewhere classified			45,728	34,989
51. Fire Fighters, Policemen, Guards and Related Workers			6,311	6,249
52. Building Care-Takers, Cleaners and Related Workers			7,937	4,602
53. Athletes, Sportsmen and Related Workers			3	3
54. Photographers and Related Camera Operators			66	65
55. Service, Sports and Recreation Workers not elsewhere classified			266	257
56. Workers Reporting Occupations Unidentifiable or Unclassifiable			2,603	2,401
57. Workers not Reporting Occupation			138	136

Source : Census of India, 1961, Rajasthan, Vol. XIV, Pt. II-B (ii), General Economic Tables, pp. 112 onwards.

CHAPTER IX

ECONOMIC TRENDS

LIVELIHOOD PATTERN

Jaipur district had a population of 2,482,385 persons (1,313,618 males and 1,168,767 females) at the time of 1971 Census.¹ On the basis of the main activity,² the population of the district was divided into 30.37 per cent workers and 69.63 per cent non-workers. Among the male population, the proportion of workers and non-workers was 50.40 per cent and 49.60 per cent respectively, while in case of females the respective percentages were 7.86 and 92.14. This signified a predominantly economic inactivity among the female population of the district as a whole, as in most parts of the State and the Country. The distribution pattern of workers and non-workers in respect of rural areas of the district is almost in the proportion of 1: 2 and in urban areas such proportion is 1:3. Among the rural males, the workers constituted 52.07 per cent and non-workers 47.93 per cent. In case of their urban counterparts these percentages were 46.60 and 53.40 respectively. The proportion of workers among females was small, viz., 9.74 per cent in rural areas and just 3.36 per cent in urban areas. The abstract of working and non-working parts of population is presented in the following table³ :

(Percentages).

Area	Workers			Non-workers		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
District (total)	30.37	50.40	7.86	69.63	49.60	92.14
Rural	31.98	52.07	9.74	68.02	47.93	90.26
Urban	26.61	46.60	3.36	73.39	53.40	96.64

1. Census of India 1971, Series 18, Rajasthan, Parts X-A and X-B, District Census Handbook, Jaipur District, Section II, p. 2.

2. *ibid.*, p. (ix)—The classification as workers in 1971 Census was based on economic activity as returned by a person as his main activity, as against the 1961 Census, wherein family workers and even those who were not in receipt of any income and/or who could not earn enough for their maintenance were also classed as workers.

3. *ibid.*

The economy of the district being predominantly rural based, agriculture is the main industry and provided employment to a majority of the working population, consisting of 57.99 per cent of the male workers and 78.36 per cent of female workers at the time of 1971 Census. Of these agricultural workers, 53.13 per cent of males and 64.33 per cent of females were engaged as cultivators, while the remaining 4.86 per cent of male workers and 14.03 per cent of female workers were working as agricultural labourers. Obviously, a high proportion of agricultural workers was observed at the level of rural areas. In case of urban areas of the district, female participation in the agricultural activities was of the order of 14.68 per cent of the total number, while the contribution of male workers was 6.10 per cent of their total strength. Economic activities next in importance to agriculture and engaging a sizable number of workers in the district are 'other services'. At the time of 1971 Census, 14.00 per cent of male workers and 8.69 per cent of female workers were found to be engaged in this sector. In urban areas, these services accounted for 33.27 per cent of the total employment of male workers and 49.59 per cent of female workers of the district. Other important fields of economic activity in the district were trade and commerce engaging 19.75 per cent of the urban male workers and manufacturing etc. other than household industry accounting for 18.94 per cent of urban male working population. Besides these, an important source of livelihood for urban male workers was transport, storage and communication sector, in which 10.22 per cent of these workers were engaged. Among urban female workers, 16.35 per cent found themselves engaged in household sector of manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs. Their participation in other activities was rather small.

Table at Appendix I depicts detailed sex-wise figures regarding the distribution of the working population of the district among various livelihood categories. Comparative figures, relating to each of these categories for Rajasthan as a whole are also given alongwith.

PRICES

The earliest record of prices prevailing in different market centres during some years between *Samvat* years 1773 and 1884 is available in *Nirakh Bazar* records of Jaipur State preserved in the Rajasthan State Archives. These figures for some years are given at Appendix II. The record of annual average prices of major foodgrains in Jaipur is available in an official publication of the office of the then Director-General of Statistics, Government of India. These prices relate to the period 1873

onwards and have been reproduced in Appendix III. An analysis of these figures¹ revealed that major foodgrains like rice, barley, *Jowar* etc. were cheaper in 1885 than in 1873. The period in-between these years witnessed scarcity conditions² in Jaipur State during the years 1877-78 and again in 1883-84, which must have affected prices as a result of the difficulty in making the agricultural produce available. A rising trend of prices was evidenced since 1886, in case of most of the foodgrains, which continued till 1890. A reversal of this trend was witnessed in 1892 in case of coarse grains and continued to have a general effect on the prices for the next three years, the exceptions being the prices of superior grains like rice and wheat, the prices of which showed an upward trend for a brief period in 1892. An intense and wide-spread famine gripped most parts of the country including Jaipur State in 1896-97 and the consequent scarcity and supply conditions pushed prices of foodgrains upwards. They fell in 1898 but were soon brought to a new high level due to acute famine conditions³ in 1899-1900.

Table at Appendix IV shows average prices of major foodgrains prevailing in Jaipur City during the period 1922-23 to 1942-43. Prices of foodgrains were fairly steady⁴ during the early 1905-06 but later these gradually started rising. The upward push in prices continued till 1908 except for a brief period during 1907. It was reversed in 1910. Prices continued to be fairly stable, generally experiencing small decline in most cases for the next two years but were soon affected by the abnormal market and supply conditions created by the uneasy period preceding and during the currency of the First World War, except for a brief period during 1917. The prices again started rising till a general slump was experienced in the markets of the whole country in 1921-22.

The rising trend of prices started since 1923-24 and continued till 1926-27 when there was a falling trend. Prices of foodgrains rose suddenly high in 1928-29 due to severe damage⁵ to crops in the whole of Jaipur State by frost. They started coming down the very next year due to generally easy supply position and were further brought down during the close of the year 1929-30 in sympathy with the general

1. *Prices and Wages in India*, volumes issued in 1901, 1910 and 1922, Office of the Director-General of Statistics, Government of India, Calcutta.
2. *Imperial Gazetteer of India, Provincial Series, Rajputana* by K.D. Erskine, Calcutta 1908, p. 246.
3. *ibid.*
4. *Report on the Administration of Jaipur State for the year 1905-06*, p. 9.
5. *Report on the Administration of Jaipur State for the year 1928-29*, p. 43.

depression¹ experienced since the early thirties. The markets generally experienced the effects of the depression till 1938-39, except for brief periods of an unward push of prices due to local conditions of scarcity, as experienced in the Jaipur State area during 1934-35 and 1936-37. The impending Second World War cast its shadows on the markets of the country and there started a period of rising prices everywhere since 1939-40. In Jaipur State area, prices fell to some extent during 1940-41 due to good harvest², but the tendency of abnormal rise in prices due to uneasy supply position during the War period soon took control of the situation. Prices of main foodgrains in Jaipur City during 1942-43 were about 50 to 70 per cent higher than in 1938-39.

The trend of rising prices started since the pre-Second World War period continued unabated even after the hostilities came to a halt. They were, however, brought down in case of controlled commodities through measures enforced since 1941-42. Prices in Jaipur State were reported to be abnormally high³ in 1946-47. The contributing factors were the abnormal conditions preceding the Independence and its aftermath resulting in heavy exchange of population on a large scale which worsened the production and availability of commodities, while simultaneously inflating their demand. There was heavy non-development expenditure on refugee rehabilitation giving strength to inflationary trends. Bad agricultural production in Jaipur State area in 1947-48 worsened the situation further and prices of foodgrains and other essential commodities⁴ consequently went very high. Inflationary trend of prices was in fact, being experienced throughout the length and breadth of the country, which was helped by the devaluation of the rupee in 1949.

It was recorded during the course of the Census⁵ of 1951, that after the Second World War, prices of all commodities and specially of foodgrains had gone very high. The price of wheat was recorded to be Rs. 20 to Rs. 22 per maund (Rs. 53.60 to Rs. 58.95 per quintal), barley, maize and Jowar, Rs. 12 to Rs. 14 per maund (Rs. 32.15 to Rs. 37.50 per

1. *Report on the Administration of Jaipur State for the year 1929-30*, p. 30.
2. *Report on the Administration of Jaipur State for the year 1940-41*, p. 4.
3. *Report on the Administration of Jaipur State for the Samvat Year 2003* (September 1946 to August 1947), p. 39.
4. *Report on the Administration of Jaipur State, Samvat Year 2004* (September 1947 to August 1948), pp. 81-82.
5. *Census, 1951, Rajasthan and Ajmer, District Census Handbook, Jaipur, Part I, General Description and Census Tables* by Yamuna Lal Dashora, Bikaner, 1954, p. (vii).

quintal) and *Bajra* Rs. 16 to Rs. 18 per maund (Rs. 42.87 to Rs. 48.23 per quintal).

With the starting of an era of concerted development under the plan programmes with the launching of the First Five Year Plan in April, 1951, particularly aimed at increasing agricultural production, coupled with generally favourable climatic conditions during the first four years of the First Plan, resulted in easier availability and lower prices of foodgrains. There was a reversal of this trend due to a shortfall in food production as a result of failure of monsoons, helped by the increasing inflationary pressures generated by heavy Plan expenditure. The following figures¹ of retail prices in Jaipur district during the years 1952 to 1961, illustrate the tendency of an almost continuous rising trend of prices during the period, except for a brief spell of good agricultural year in 1960-61. The inflationary tendencies were all through under pressure of deficit financing of Plan expenditure during the Second Plan period :

(Rs. per quintal)						
Year	Wheat	Barley	Gram	Jowar	Bajra	Maize
1952	48.92	32.66	46.99	35.93	41.85	43.91
1953	46.81	30.19	42.71	29.87	34.27	30.89
1954	34.54	24.22	32.42	23.42	25.45	24.09
1955	33.01	19.42	20.98	17.33	20.07	18.62
1956	42.87	31.43	29.87	34.03	31.61	32.37
1957	44.98	34.62	32.50	36.22	41.85	40.13
1958	48.33	33.44	34.35	32.42	38.80	35.93
1959	51.31	35.42	36.17	35.87	36.90	34.56
1960	48.90	34.86	36.92	39.22	40.00	34.86
1961	47.64	34.67	41.82	36.81	39.63	34.51

The rising trend in prices continued unabated till 1975, temporarily affected favourably or unfavourably by the conditions of bad or good harvest of crops during a particular year. With the imposition of internal emergency in June 1975, the prices were brought down forcibly by stringent administrative measures.

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, 1958*, p. 88 and *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, 1962*, p. 135. Prices during 1952 to 1956 were presented as Rs. per maund and have been converted to Rs. per quintal for uniformity in presentation.

Farm (harvest) prices of important crops prevailing in Jaipur district during various years since 1960-61 are given in a table at Appendix V. These prices represent the average wholesale rates charged by the producer from the trader at the village site during the harvest period. These are collected by the Board of Revenue, Rajasthan, and published by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan.

Price Control Measures

To keep prices at reasonable levels and not let them go out of control, has been the endeavour of the government, both during the pre-Independence and post-Independence periods.

While relief in the form of enhanced wages or suspension in land revenue etc., was sought to be provided to certain classes of society like the farmers or the government employees when very harshly affected by the abnormal fluctuation in prices, certain sporadic and ad-hoc controls were also introduced only during emergent periods to keep the prices in check. To combat the situation of artificially created scarcity and with the aim of unearthing hoarded stocks of essential commodities under the conditions of War, the Supply Department of the State Government of Jaipur, was expanded¹ in 1942 to cover all the tahsils in Jaipur State. The designation of Price Controller was changed to Controller of Civil Supplies indicating the new emphasis on unearthing of hoarded commodities and arranging better and more equitable distribution of available supplies. Various control orders on the lines of those issued in British India were issued with a view to regulating the supply of essential and controlled commodities which included² :

1. Jaipur Kerosene and Diesel Oils Control Order, 1942.
2. Jaipur Essential Articles Control Order, 1942.
3. Order Regulating Movement of Foodgrains from one district to another, 1942.
4. Order Fixing the Prices and Regulating the Supply of Paper, 1943.
5. Order Fixing the Scale of Persons to be Fed on Various Occasions, 1943.
6. Order Fixing the Scale of Grain to be kept for each adult and child in a family both in the districts and Jaipur City, 1943.

1. *Jaipur Administration Report, 1942-43*, pp. 54-55.

2. *ibid.*, p. 56.

7. Cotton (Forward Contracts and Options Prohibition) Order, 1943.
8. Oilseeds (Forward Contracts and Options Prohibition) Order, 1945.
9. Order Opening Various Centres of Salt in the districts and fixing Selling Rates of Salt, 1943.
10. Gur Control Order, 1943.

Besides, a scheme of procurement of *Rabi* foodgrains through compulsory levy was launched in 1946-47 in Jaipur State¹. In 1947, under another new scheme, the work of distribution of essential commodities was entrusted to district, tahsil and municipal committees consisting of members of legislature and other non-officials. In municipal areas, this work was put under the charge of the respective municipal boards. Family ration cards were distributed² and tahsils were divided into convenient zones, each to be fed by one distribution centre.

More concerted measures to regulate distribution of essential commodities and to keep the prices in check were taken by the State and the Central Governments after Independence and the formation of Rajasthan. These measures generally aimed at removing imbalances of demand and supply by regulating their movement and through other controls. Essential Commodities Act was passed by the Union Parliament in 1955 and renewed in 1958. Action to check hoarding and prevent abnormal rise in prices of essential commodities could be initiated under the provisions of this Act. The policy of State trading in foodgrains was accepted in principle in 1956 and fair price shops have been opened throughout the State, since 1960-61 to arrange distribution of foodgrains and other essential commodities. Measures to regulate the movement of foodgrains included the constitution of Rajasthan into a separate wheat zone under the provisions of the Inter-Zonal Wheat Movement Order, 1957. Wholesale trade in wheat was taken over by the government on an experimental measure during the *Rabi* season of 1973. Purchase and sale prices of foodgrains are fixed by the State Government under the Grain Procurement Orders from time to time. The Rajasthan Display of Prices of Essential Commodities Order, 1966, enjoins upon all dealers to prominently display the prices of notified commodities.

1. *Report on the Administration of Jaipur State for the Samvat year 2003* (September, 1946 to August, 1947), p. 218.

2. *ibid.*, p. 220.

WAGES

The following table gives the rates representing the average monthly wages¹ of skilled and unskilled labour for half yearly endings June during certain years between 1873 and 1920 :

(Rupees)			
Year	Able bodied agricultural labourer	Syce or horsekeeper	Common Carpenter or blacksmith
1873	4	5 to 6	8 to 10
1886	2 to 3	3.5 to 6	7.5 to 11.25
1894	2 to 3	3.5 to 6	8 to 10.31
1899	2.81 to 3.75	3.5 to 6	7.5 to 11.25
1905	2.81 to 3.75	3.5 to 6	5.62 to 13.12
1911	3.75 to 4.69	3.5 to 6	5.62 to 13.12
1912	5.62 to 7.5	3.5 to 6	5.62 to 13.12
1913	6 to 10	4 to 6	7.5 to 10
1914	7.5 to 10.31	4 to 6	8.44 to 15
1918	7.5 to 10.31	4 to 6	9.37 to 15
1919	7.5 to 9.37	4 to 6	8 to 19.22
1920	11.25 to 15	6 to 9	11.25 to 18.75

Thus, the wages of the above categories of workers registered only marginal fluctuation during the period 1873-1912. However, in 1920 they were nearly three times more in case of an agricultural worker as compared to 1873. In case of a Syce, the hike was only nominal in the later year as compared to the former, while in case of common artisans, the wage rates were higher by 40 to 70 per cent for different categories.

It was recorded in 1946-47 that a raise in the wages² of skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled labourers employed in the State Electricity, Water Works and Telephone Departments and the *Mistrikhana* and P. W. D. Workshops was granted in recognition of rising trend in prices.

1. *Prices and Wages in India*, volumes issued in 1910 and 1922, by the Office of the Director-General of Statistics, Government of India, Calcutta, p. 258 and pp. 160-161 respectively.
2. *Report on the Administration of Jalpur State for the Samvat year 2003* (September, 1946 to August, 1947), p. 1.

In 1951, wages¹ of unskilled labourers were found to be varying from Re. 1 to Rs. 1.50 per day, while those of skilled labourers from Rs. 2 to Rs. 5 per day.

After Independence, in conformity with the policy of the National Government to ensure a bare minimum rate of wages to major class of workers, the Union Parliament passed the Minimum Wages Act, 1948. Under the provisions of this Act, the State governments were to fix the statutory minimum rates of wages in scheduled employments. This Act was enforced in Rajasthan in 1950. The minimum monthly rates of wages of an unskilled adult male were fixed at Rs. 30, the daily rates ranging from 10 annas (62 paise) to Rs. 1-4-0 (Rs. 1.25) for different jobs. The rates of wages fixed under the provisions of this Act are revised every five years or earlier on the recommendations of Rajasthan Minimum Wages Advisory Board, specially constituted for the purpose. The provisions of this Act have also been extended from time to time to bring more and more categories of employment into the Schedule. The present (1976-77) rates are given in a tabular form in Appendix VI.

STANDARD OF LIVING

After the formation of Rajasthan, the old feudal order gave place to a democratic set-up with an elected government which aimed at a welfare State with equal political and economic opportunities to all. An all-inclusive step towards the transformation of the economy was the initiation of development plans with the launching of First Five Year Plan for the country in April 1951. The various measures of land reforms and policy of providing support to agricultural prices aimed at ensuring full returns of labour to the agriculturist and thus raising the standard of living of the large majority of population dependent on agriculture. The introduction of Community Development Blocks and the Scheme of Democratic Decentralisation made the villagers, partners in the efforts initiated by the government for upliftment of the rural areas. The incentives provided to the cottage, village and small industries helped to diversify the means of livelihood both for rural and urban population, thereby adding to their incomes and making lives richer and more varied. The extension of community services in the form of more schools, dispensaries and hospitals as well as the increasing means of transportation and communication have been going a long way in increasing the propensities of the residents of the district and the State, to better consumption and living standards. People eat better food, live in better-built houses, and enjoy other facilities provided by the government and also with increased

1. *Census, 1951*, op. cit., p. (vii).

income. At the time of 1971 Census¹ it was recorded that out of 2,679 villages, the staple food of 1,696 villages was wheat, of 593 villages barley, of 291 villages Bajra, of 77 villages maize and of the rest other foodgrains. The common villagers have, to a great extent, got out of the clutches of the evil of debt and the signs of their better material conditions are specially visible on ceremonial occasions. The age-long disabilities of the down-trodden sections of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are gradually being removed with the help of the special schemes taken up by the Social Welfare and other departments of the State Government. Jaipur City being the capital town has naturally got the largest concentration of business, industry and marketing, as well as better rail and road links and better developed communication system. Its residents have an access to a variety of social services and other facilities, which make their lives richer and more varied.

EMPLOYMENT

No regular employment market survey has been conducted in Jaipur district². As such it is not possible to get an overall picture of employment and to assess the extent of unemployment. However, an assessment of the employment market trends in the district is made available through an analysis of employment figures collected by the Sub-Regional Employment Office, Jaipur, through, what is known as the Establishment Reporting System, which covers all the public sector undertakings and the private non-farming establishments employing 10 or more persons. Total employment³ in all such establishments as on the last day of the year 1976-77 was reported to be 1.14 lakh persons working in 410 public sector and 520 private sector establishments, as against the figure of 1.12 lakh persons employed in 415 public sector and 510 private sector establishments on the corresponding day of 1975-76. The district's collective employment index⁴ (base 31st March, 1975) which stood at 101.2 in March, 1976 was 104.7 in March, 1977. The bulk of employment in the organised sector is provided by the public sector establishments, as indicated by the following figures⁵ :

1. *Census of India 1971, Series 18, Rajasthan, Parts X-A and X-B, District Census Handbook, Jaipur District, Section I, p. xviii.*

2. Source : Office of the Assistant Director, Sub-Regional Employment Exchange, Jaipur.

3. Source : as above.

4. Source : as above.

5. Source : as above.

(Number)

As on 31st December of	Employment in	
	Public Sector	Private Sector
1972	79,526	22,908
1973	80,363	23,748
1974	85,373	24,252
1975	85,645	23,788
1976	88,367	23,480
1977	89,863	23,807

The following pattern of employment¹ was reported in the organised sector on the basis of industrial classification in March 1976 and March 1977 :

(Number)

Industrial Sector	No. of Estab- lish- ments (March 1977)	Employment in March 1976			Employment in March 1977		
		Public Sector	Private Sector	Total	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total
Agriculture, Forestry, Livestock	15	1,024	—	1,024	1,151	—	1,151
Mining and Quarrying	2	95	13	108	95	13	108
Manufacturing	203	851	15,537	16,388	880	15,872	16,752
Construction	25	4,587	45	4,632	3,677	43	3,720
Electricity, Gas & Water Services	11	2,924	—	2,924	2,918	—	2,918
Transport and Communications	34	21,260	93	21,353	21,220	98	21,318
Finance and Insurance	90	4,911	723	5,634	5,174	709	5,883
Trade & Commerce including Hotels and Restaurants	75	157	1,628	1,785	251	1,580	1,831
Public & Community Services	470	52,558	5,441	57,999	54,497	5,492	59,989
Total	930	88,367	23,480	111,847	89,863	23,807	113,670

1. Source : Office of the Assistant Director, Sub-Regional Employment Exchange, Jaipur.

The percentage of women employees to the total number of employed persons stood at 7 as on 31st March, 1977. Their number was 0.08 lakh out of which 0.02 lakh were employed in private sector and 0.06 lakh in the public sector. A bulk of employment of women was in the services sector, education and medical and health services being the most important from this point of view. The total employment of women had registered 12.5 per cent increase in 1976-77 as compared to the previous year.

Employment Exchange

A Soldiers' Resettlement and Employment Exchange¹ was opened at Jaipur by the princely State Government of Jaipur in June, 1946, with the sole aim of arranging the resettlement of released soldiers after the Second World War, by way of finding suitable employments for them. The office later gradually started acting for the general public and was brought under the control of the Directorate of Employment, Rajasthan. It is now a Sub-Regional Employment Exchange, upgraded in April 1951. It is headed (1976-77) by an Assistant Director, who is assisted by four Assistant Employment Officers and one Junior Employment Officer. Other staff working in the exchange includes one office assistant, one upper division clerk, fifteen lower division clerks, one guide and six class IV employees.

The employment exchange provides a liaison between the employment seekers on the one hand and the employers on the other. It keeps a register categorising the unemployed persons seeking jobs, while disseminating information about the nature of vacancies notified to it by employers, with a view to help filling them up with suitable persons. An analysis of these figures provides an indication of the employment market trends, thereby bringing to light, the maladjustments in it projecting themselves in the form of surpluses and shortages of various categories of workers. All vacancies in the public sector and in the non-farming private undertakings employing 10 or more persons have to be notified to the employment exchange under the provisions of the Compulsory Notification of Vacancies Act, 1959. The table at Appendix VII, shows the figures of registration, placement, notification of vacancies, applicants on the live register of the employment exchange during various years. A perusal of these figures will show that an increasing number of job-seekers have been registering themselves at the employment exchange. The placements consequent upon the notification of vacancies to the exchange having not been keeping pace with the registrations, the number of applicants on the live register of the exchange have also been going up

1. Source : Office of the Assistant Director, Sub-Regional Employment Exchange, Jaipur.

with the passage of years. The bulk of the vacancies notified to the employment exchange and the placements done through it are from the public sectors of central and state government and quasi-government and local bodies. Sectorwise notification and filling of vacancies through the Jaipur Exchange during various years is shown at Appendix VIII.

An analysis of the applications pending on the live register of the employment exchange at the end of the various years given in Appendix IX shows that a great majority of them consisted of those persons, who could not be classified on the basis of any specialised category of occupations. The next numerically strongest category of these employment assistance seekers could be classified as professional, technical and related workers. Clerical and related workers and farmers, fishermen, hunters, loggers and related workers were the other two important categories of those who sought the services of the employment exchange in finding suitable employment opportunities. Classified on the basis of educational standards, training and experience, a bulk of the employment assistance seekers were untrained and inexperienced for any specialised job and also did not possess any educational qualifications, being either illiterates or just literates. Next came those who were educated upto upper primary and middle levels. The number of those with graduate or higher degrees were below 10 per cent of the total number of employment assistance seekers registered with the employment exchange.

A comparative analysis¹ of the quarterly returns received by the employment exchange from the public sector and private sector and the notifications of vacancies therein, on the one hand, and the figures of applicants available on the live register of the employment exchange at the end of the year 1976-77, revealed that there was a shortage of stenographers, upper division clerks, fishermen, health education officers, waiters-cum-cooks, masons, helpers for factory boilers etc., with regard to the demand for these workers coming from the respective occupations. On the other hand, surplus of persons with middle and secondary and higher secondary levels of education continued who neither had any experience nor any training for any particular category of jobs. Besides these, civil overseers, trained teachers with limited mobility, drivers, chowkidars and Industrial Training Institute trained candidates were also found to be in surplus supply as compared to their demand as a result of which an effective use of the available manpower could not be made.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

Community Development

The Community Development and National Extension Service

1. Source : Office of the Assistant Director, Sub-Regional Employment Exchange, Jaipur.

Programme was initiated in Jaipur district in the year 1953-54, a year in which two Community Development Blocks were opened at Bassi and Jobner. More such blocks were opened at Sanganer in 1954-55, Jhotwara (Jaipur) in 1955-56, and Bandikui in 1956-57. By the close of the year 1962-63, the whole of the district area had been covered by seventeen blocks, some of the details of which are given in the following table¹ :

S. No.	Community Development Block	Year of opening	Stage (31.12.1975)
1.	Amber	1962-63	II
2.	Viratnagar	1958-59	Post II
3.	Bandikui	1956-57	Post II
4.	Bassi	1953-54	Post II
5.	Chaksu	1960-61	II
6.	Dausa	1961-62	II
7.	Govindgarh	1959-60	II
8.	Jhotwara	1955-56	Post II
9.	Jamwa Ramgarh	1962-63	II
10.	Jobner	1953-54	Post II
11.	Kotputli	1962-63	Post II
12.	Lalsot	1962-63	Post II
13.	Dudu	1961-62	II
14.	Phagi	1957-58	Post II
15.	Sanganer	1954-55	Post II
16.	Shahpura	1959-60	Post II
17.	Sikrai	1958-59	Post II

Planning

FIRST FIVE YEAR PLAN (1951-52 to 1955-56)—This first in the series of quinquennial plans of development was initiated in Rajasthan along with the rest of the country on 1st April, 1951. The State's First Five Year Plan made a total provision² of Rs. 64.50 crores for the State and the centrally sponsored schemes in Rajasthan for the period of the Plan. No district-wise allocations were made nor the total expenditure

1. *Sankhyikya Rooprekha, Jaipur, 1976, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan, Jaipur, pp. 209-10.*

2. *A Decade of Planned Economy, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan, Jaipur, 1962, p. 2.*

for different districts is available separately. The actual expenditure during the period came to Rs. 54.14 crores. Since the State had come into existence only recently, the basic problems of evolving a coherent system of administration and financial integration of disparate legacies of the covenanted princely States along with the law and order problem resulted in giving the First Plan the nature of an emergency plan¹, the development plans of which were marked by the priorities of an essentially backward economy of a State like Rajasthan.

The development programmes in the rural areas were sought to be integrated into an all-comprehensive movement viz., Community Development and National Extension Service Programme, initiated in the district in the year 1953-54. A total of four Community Development Blocks were opened during the period of the First Plan. Rural Extension was the agency and the Community Development the method, through which the programme of co-ordinated transformation of social and economic life of the villagers and an integrated development of the rural economy was initiated. "Food for all" was the basic consideration of the programme of agricultural development taken up under the Plan². Schemes for the development of minor irrigation, mechanised cultivation, distribution of improved seeds, manures, fertilisers and compost and plant protection were also taken up in the district, as in many other parts of the State. Land reform measures gained momentum with the passing of the Rajasthan Land Tenancy Act in 1955. In the social services sector³ besides opening and upgrading of schools, Rs. 0.75 lakhs were spent for improving the Library Service by opening of one Central Library at Jaipur. The Medical College, Jaipur⁴ was largely equipped to make it a first rate teaching institution in the country and post-graduate classes started in it. Improvements were made in S.M.S. Hospital, Jaipur, by replenishing it with equipment and pharmaceutical preparations. New dispensaries were also opened in the district. Low Income Group Housing Scheme was introduced in the last year of the First Plan, in seven important towns of the State, including Jaipur. A scheme for industrial housing was also prepared for Jaipur. A sum of Rs. 3.85 lakhs was spent on 504 rural water supply schemes, undertaken by Rajasthan Water Board⁵ upto 1955-56.

1. *A Decade of Planned Economy, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan, Jaipur, 1962, p. 2.*

2. *First Five Year Plan, An Appraisal, Agriculture and Community Development (Rajasthan), p. 6.*

3. *First Five Year Plan, An Appraisal, Social Services (Rajasthan), p. 2.*

4. *ibid.*, p. 14.

5. *ibid.*, Appendix V.

SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN (1956-57 to 1960-61)—The Second Five Year Plan of Rajasthan made a total provision of Rs. 105.27 crores¹. The Plan was prepared on the basis of district plans², which were prepared for the first time in 1957-58 and continued to be accepted thereafter as an integrated part of the State planning. Total expenditure on the district schemes in Jaipur district during the period of the Second Plan came to Rs. 927.73 lakhs, the third highest among the districts of the State, next only to Ganganagar and Kota. The yearwise distribution was as follows³:

Year	(Rs. in lakhs)
1956-57	88.67
1957-58	132.66
1958-59	168.15
1959-60	163.79
1960-61	374.46
Total	927.73

Per capita plan expenditure in Jaipur district during the period came to Rs. 48.80 as against the all-State average of Rs. 47.74. The sector-wise distribution of the total expenditure on the district schemes during the period of the Second Plan is given at Appendix X, a perusal of which will show that expenditure on agricultural sector, including animal husbandry, forests, co-operation and community development came to 24.31 per cent of the total. Irrigation and power claimed 28.57 per cent and industries 9.25 per cent. The maximum share of 37.60 per cent of the expenditure was on social services, including education, medical and health, water supply, housing and labour and social welfare. The residual sector got the rest of the 0.27 per cent of the total expenditure.

The completion of the country's Second Five Year Plan marked a concrete step forward towards the national goal of increase in employment, output and incomes and improvement in the living standards of the people in general⁴. In Jaipur district, the irrigated area registered an increase from 163,914 hectares in 1956-57 to 175,950 hectares in 1960-61, the last year of the Plan. Besides, minor irrigation works, work on Morel irrigation project⁵ continued from the First Plan during this Plan period, the expenditure on which came to Rs. 6.56 lakhs, creating an

1. *Second Five Year Plan, Progress Report, Rajasthan, 1956-61*, Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Rajasthan, Jaipur, p. 18.
2. *ibid.*, p. 45.
3. *ibid.*, p. LXXXII.
4. *ibid.*, p. 1.
5. *ibid.*, pp. LLXX-LLXXI.

irrigation potential of 6.06 thousand hectares (15 thousand acres) as in 1960-61. Various measures of land reforms, coupled with other steps like adoption of better seeds, implements, chemical fertilisers etc., also helped increase agricultural production and ensured better returns to the tillers from their fields. The development¹ of commercial crops, horticulture and fruit preservation constituted an important scheme under the Second Plan of the State, under which 7 nurseries including one at Durgapura (Jaipur) were started. The work of consolidation of holdings under the Rajasthan Holdings (Consolidation and Prevention of Fragmentation) Act, 1954, was taken up in the right earnest. In Jaipur district², the work remained in progress in Baswa, Dausa, Sikrai and Jamwa Ramgarh tahsils. Co-operation got a boost during the period and the number of co-operative societies went up from 829 with a membership of 47,419 in the first year of the Second Plan³ (1956-57) to 1,412 societies having 98,702 members in the last year i.e., 1960-61. In the field of animal husbandry, in Jaipur district besides the usual increase in the facilities provided by old and new veterinary institutions important achievements included starting of a sheep research station at Jaipur, a survey milk product and a ghee grading station at Jaipur. Setting-up of one fish nursery at Amber and two fishermen co-operative societies at Jaipur were the important steps taken in the direction of the development of fisheries. The transformation of the social and economic life of the villages continued through the Community Development and National Extension Programme and seven more blocks were opened in Jaipur district. The hallmark of the Second Plan was the scheme of Democratic Decentralisation introduced from October 2, 1959 in Rajasthan under which the village panchayats were made the administrative units at the village level, for the planning and execution of development programmes, the agencies at the block and district levels being the Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads.

The target of construction and improvement of road mileage was highest in Jaipur district⁴, the road length⁵ having increased from 538 km. in 1956-57 to 1,331 km. in 1961. One of the basic objectives of the Second Five Year Plan was to raise the standard of living of the people

1. *Second Five Year Plan, Progress Report, Rajasthan, 1956-61*, p. 82.
2. *ibid.*, p. 91.
3. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, 1958*, p. 96 and *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, 1961*, p. 166.
4. *Second Five Year Plan, op. cit.*, p. 172.
5. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, 1958*, p. 134 and *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, 1961*, p. 219.

through the extension of the social services. The total number of educational institutions went up from 717 in 1956-57 to 1,832 in 1960-61. The intake capacity of Medical College, Jaipur, was raised from 60 to 100 and teachers' training schools were reorganised during the period. The facilities of medical and health were also extended and steps in this direction included construction of a 15 bedded T.B. Ward at T.B. Sanatorium, Jaipur.¹ Loans disbursed² in the district under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme and Middle Income Group Housing Scheme during the five year period were of the order of Rs. 50.09 lakhs for 710 houses and Rs. 16.77 lakhs for 44 houses respectively. 334 houses were constructed under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme, under which another 162 houses were under construction. Other achievements of the Second Plan included opening of a tourist bureau and a tourist bungalow at Jaipur in 1959-60, Jaipur being one of the five prestigious itinerary places of foreign tourists³ in the State.

THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN (1961-62 to 1965-66)—To accelerate⁴ the pace of economic development of the State, the Third Plan aimed at carrying forward the objectives set forth during the preceding decade of planning and achieving of a self-generating rate of growth. It made a provision of Rs. 236.00 crores originally, but it was later reduced to Rs. 208.98 crores. The actual expenditure, however, came to Rs. 212.34 crores. In Jaipur district, the total expenditure on district schemes came to Rs. 1,240.16 lakhs, the maximum among all the districts. Sector-wise distribution of this expenditure is given at appendix XI. The largest share of this expenditure i. e., 50.79 per cent was claimed by social services, including education, medical and health, water supply, housing and labour and social welfare. Next came agricultural programmes including minor irrigation, soil conservation, animal husbandry, forests etc., on which the expenditure was of the order of 31.47 per cent of the total. On co-operation and community development, including Panchayats, an expenditure of 12.18 per cent was incurred during the five year period. On other sectors it was : 3.45 per cent on transport and communication, 0.04 per cent on flood control forming part of the irrigation and power sector, 1.71 per cent on industries and mining and the remaining 0.36 per cent on miscellaneous heads. The per capita expenditure⁵ in the district during the Third Plan period was Rs. 65.20 as against the all State

1. *Second Five Year Plan*, op. cit., p. 204.

2. *Ibid.*, p. LLXLV.

3. *Ibid.*, pp. 221-222.

4. *Tritiya Panchvarshiya Yojna, Pragati Prativedan, 1961-66*, Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Rajasthan, Jaipur, p. 3.

5. *Ibid.*, p. 241.

average of Rs. 105.35. The yearwise distribution of total expenditure was as follows¹ ;

(Rs. in lakhs)	
Year	Expenditure
1961-62	181.25
1962-63	203.97
1963-64	191.85
1964-65	276.34
1965-66	386.75
Total	1,240.16

The period of the Third Plan witnessed two national emergencies in the shape of aggression on our borders first by China in 1962 and then by Pakistan in 1965, which necessitated the revision of national priorities for strengthening our defence. However, the development works taken up under the Plan helped realisation of objectives set before the country. Special attention² was paid to the agricultural production, as a result of which area and production of important crops registered a significant rise. In Jaipur district, the total cropped area went up from 738 thousand hectares in 1960-61 to 811 thousand hectares³ in 1965-66. The corresponding increase in irrigated area was from 179,011 hectares to 189,940 hectares⁴. Intensive Agricultural Development Programme popularly known as Package Programme was introduced for the wheat crop in Jaipur district and for oilseeds in Lalsot Panchayat Samiti area. The number of co-operative societies had reached 2,205 in 1965-66, an increase of about 60 per cent over a five year period, their membership being 1.45 lakhs⁵. One institute for providing co-operative training was started at Jaipur during the period. The period marked the complete coverage of the district by 17 Community Development Blocks. In the social services sector, the number of educational institutions increased from 1,832 in 1960-61 to 2,508 in 1965-66⁶ and of allopathic

1. *Tritiya Panchvarshiya Yojna*, op. cit., p. 234.

2. *Ibid.*, p. 4.

3. *19 Years of Agriculture Statistics, Rajasthan, 1956-57 to 1974-75*, pp. 43-44.

4. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, 1963*, p. 37 and *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, 1967*, p. 36.

5. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, 1967*, p. 103.

6. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, 1961*, p. 233 and *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, 1967*, p. 164.

and Ayurvedic and Unani medical institutions from 39 and 161 to 74 and 175 respectively, during the same period. Rs. 25.67 lakhs under the Low Income Group and Rs. 86.71 lakhs under the Middle Income Group Housing Schemes were disbursed for the construction of 474 and 178 houses respectively¹. Road length per 100 sq. km. and per 1,000 persons at the end of the Third Plan was 10.01 km. and 0.74 km. respectively².

ANNUAL PLANS (1966-67 to 1968-69)—After the Third Plan period, annual plans were resorted to for a three year period, pending finalisation of the Fourth Five Year Plan. The total expenditure on district schemes in Jaipur came to Rs. 1,634.24 lakhs during the period; the sector-wise details of this are given at Appendix XI. The maximum share was claimed by irrigation and power sector, followed by social services sector, agricultural programmes, co-operation and community development and transport and communication in that order. The per-capita expenditure in the district during 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69 came to Rs. 29.98, Rs. 24.13 and Rs. 31.36 respectively³, as against the all-Rajasthan averages of Rs. 24.26, Rs. 19.79 and Rs. 23.80.

FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1969-70 to 1973-74)—The Fourth Plan out-lay for Rajasthan was put at Rs. 316 crores⁴. Achieving a stipulated rate of growth, provision of more employment opportunities and bringing about basic changes in the social and economic structure were placed as the main objectives of the Plan. Expenditure on district schemes in Jaipur district during the five year period are given at Appendix XI.

Similar figures of expenditure in the district during 1974-75 to 1976-77 are also given in Appendix XI.

1: *Tritiya Panchvarshiya Yojna, op. cit.*, p. 310.

2: *ibid.*, p. 290.

3: *Yojna Pragati Prativedan, 1966-69*, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan, Jaipur, p. 186.

4: *Yojna Pragati Prativedan, 1969-70*, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan, Jaipur, p. 1.

APPENDIX I
Livelihood Pattern in Jaipur district and Rajasthan State, 1971 Census

Work Category	Jaipur district					
	Total Persons	Males	Per cent to total male workers	Females	Per cent to total female workers	
	1	2	3	4	5	6
I. Workers						
1. Cultivators	7,53,860	6,62,027	100.00	91,833	100.00	
2. Agricultural Labourers	4,10,819	3,51,750	57.99	59,069	78.36	
3. Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities	45,015	32,128		12,887		
4. Mining and Quarrying	18,368	14,371	2.17	3,997	4.35	
5. Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs	2,563	2,347	0.36	216	0.24	
(a) Household Industry	43,259	38,454	5.81	4,805	5.23	
(b) Other than Household Industry	44,215	42,903	6.48	1,312	1.43	
6. Construction	13,659	13,205	1.99	454	0.49	
7. Trade and Commerce	49,507	48,682	7.35	825	0.90	
8. Transport, Storage and Communications	25,771	25,484	3.85	287	0.31	
9. Other Services	1,00,684	92,703	14.00	7,981	8.69	
II. Non-Workers	17,28,525	6,51,591	-	10,76,934	-	

APPENDIX I (concl.)

Work Category	Rajasthan State				
	Total Persons	Males	Per cent to total male workers	Females	Per cent to total female workers
1	7	8	9	10	11
I. Workers	80,48,859	70,24,655	100.00	102,4,204	100.00
1. Cultivators	52,25,296	45,70,690	72.70	6,54,606	84.71
2. Agricultural Labourers	7,49,116	5,36,103		2,13,013	
3. Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities	2,05,823	1,71,979	2.45	33,844	3.30
4. Mining and Quarrying	36,050	31,957	0.45	4,093	0.40
5. Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs					
(a) Household Industry	2,76,227	2,45,773	3.50	30,454	2.98
(b) Other than Household Industry	2,57,607	2,44,655	3.48	12,952	1.27
6. Construction	99,784	93,891	1.34	5,893	0.58
7. Trade and Commerce	3,58,306	3,51,032	5.00	7,274	0.71
8. Transport, Storage and Communications	1,60,348	1,58,020	2.25	2,328	0.22
9. Other Services	6,80,302	6,20,555	8.83	59,747	5.83
II. Non-Workers	1,77,16,947	64,59,728	—	1,17,57,219	—

Source : Census of India 1971, Series 18, Rajasthan, Part II-A, General Population Tables, States Primary Census Abstract, pp. 4-7 & pp. 52-55, and Introductory Note, pp. XXXVII-XXXVIII.

APPENDIX II

Market Prices in Jaipur State

Commodity	1773	1777	1780	Samvat years/Market centres						1795
				Phagi	Sanganer	Sanganer	Phagi	Jaipur	Phagi	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
Jowar	1 md-01	37	28	—	—	—	—	36½ to 38	30	
Bajra	35	34	24½	1 md	1 md-8	19½ to 19	28 to 29	25		
Moth	1 md-07	33	—	1 md-5 to 1 md-7	1 md-9 to 1 md-14	—	30½ to 31½	22		
Moong	1 md-02	23	17	35 to 38	26½ to 30	11 to 10	22 to 23	15		
Barley	1 md-09	36½	24½	—	1 md-13½ to 1 md-14	22½ to 22½	35½ to 37	33½		
Gram	1 md-08	34½	21	—	1 md-11 to 1 md-12	15½ to 15½	18 to 32	20		
Wheat	34	30	20	38 to 1 md	34 to 38	20	26 to 28	22		
Atta	—	27	17	1 seer	—	16 to 15½	18½ to 23½	19		
Rice	—	11	—	11 to 17	9	—	5½ to 18	10		
Maida	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Ghee	4 seer/6	3 seer 4 Anna 3½	—	4-6 to 4-8	3-7 to 3-8	3-6 to 3-4	3-6 to 3-10	4½		
Oil	5½	10½	1	—	—	4 to 3-14	5-9 to 5½	7½		

(Seers per rupee)

APPENDIX II (contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Gur</i>	11	10½	8½	8	12½ to 14	7½ to 7½	11½ to 15	7½
<i>Khand (Sugar)</i>	-	5	3½	3½	4½ to 4½	-	4½ to 5½	6
<i>Urd</i>	1 md	23	20	36 to 38	32	12½ to 12½	26½ to 28	18
<i>Til</i>	14½	24	15	-	-	9½ to 9½	13½ to 14½	7
<i>Salt</i>	1 md-07	2 md-10	-	1 md-24	1 md-30	31 to 30	-	2 md
<i>Cotton</i>	5	3½	-	-	-	-	-	5

APPENDIX II (contd.)

Commodity	Samvat years/Market centres									
	1804	1808	1816	1836	1838	1845	1858	1884	(Manakchowk)	
	Phagi	Lalsot	Baswa	Phagi	Lalsot	Phagi	Phagi			
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		
<i>Jowar</i>	1 md	-	24	33	-	2 md	1 md-20	1 md-28½ to 1 md-35		
<i>Bajra</i>	35	1 md	34	27	1 md-2	1 md-30	1 md-20	-		
<i>Moth</i>	22	38	17½	22	33	1 md to 30	1 md	1 md-4½ to 1 md-7		
<i>Moong</i>	13	28	16	20	27	1 md-15	38 seer	10½ to 12½		
<i>Barley</i>	1 md	1 md	24	1 md-06	1 md-3	1 md to 33 seer	1 md-38	1 md-23½ to 1 md-32		
<i>Gram</i>	30	28	13½	33	33	1 md-23	1 md-38	1 md-19 to 1 md-24½		
<i>Wheat</i>	26½	30½	17	38	28	1 md-03	1 md	32½ to 37		
<i>Atta</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29½ to 34		
<i>Rice</i>	10	20	-	14	16 to 18	16	18	11½ to 12½		
<i>Maida</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21½ to 24		
<i>Ghee</i>	3½	4-2	5½	8	8½	5½	7	4 seer 7 to 4 seer-11		
<i>Oil</i>	9	-	5½	8½	-	9	12	9 seer-10 to 10 seer 2		

APPENDIX II (concl.)

	1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
<i>Gur</i>		11	12	13	11	14	14	11	11½ to 14
<i>Khand (Sugar)</i>	6	4½	4½	3½	10	5	-	-	4½ to 4-11
<i>Urd</i>	15	28	28	19½ to 22	20	28	1 md-16	35 seer	29½ to 32
<i>Til</i>	-	-	-	-	-	27	-	-	-
<i>Salt</i>	2 md	1 md-03	-	-	3 md-30	1 md-32	1 md-15	1 md-20	1 md-29 to 2 md
<i>Cotton</i>	5	-	-	-	8	9½	-	4½	-

Source : *Nirakh Bazar*, Records of Jaipur State in Rajasthan State Archives, Bikaner.
md = maund.

APPENDIX III

Average Annual Prices of major foodgrains in Jaipur

(Rs. per maund)

Year	Rice (Common)	Wheat	Barley	Jowar	Bajra	Gram
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1873	5.579	2.759	1.881	1.961	1.961	2.216
1885	4.376	1.036	1.391	1.278	1.567	1.436
1886	4.684	2.281	1.361	1.312	1.693	1.368
1887	4.525	3.13	1.821	1.959	2.169	1.887
1888	4.7	2.827	2.027	2.283	2.719	2.203
1889	5.161	2.548	3.165	1.738	1.995	2.024
1890	5.031	2.647	1.87	1.803	2.22	2.029
1891	4.957	2.867	2.115	2.168	2.488	2.233
1892	5.27	2.963	2.076	2.027	2.342	1.904
1893	5.413	2.749	1.596	1.551	1.89	1.469
1894	5.517	2.459	1.345	1.41	1.859	1.243
1895	5.376	2.863	1.69	1.823	2.17	1.701
1896	5.571	3.565	2.604	2.787	3.125	2.762
1897	6.678	4.444	3.142	3.54	3.54	3.802
1898	6.494	3.185	1.986	1.889	2.149	2.1
1899	5.891	3.62	2.561	2.562	2.907	2.762
1900	5.277	4.111	2.776	2.059	3.058	3.072
1901	5.472	3.401	2.037	1.832	1.837	1.825
1902	5.34	3.152	2.309	2.073	2.298	2.148
1903	5.886	2.978	2.005	1.670	1.947	1.717
1904	5.806	2.477	1.639	1.402	1.732	1.466
1905	5.717	3.172	2.102	2.054	2.405	2.102
1906	5.997	3.64	2.584	2.543	2.884	2.681
1907	6.689	3.717	2.411	2.131	2.287	2.205
1908	7.663	4.762	3.162	3.152	3.445	3.964
1909	6.689	3.988	2.43	2.457	2.705	2.896
1910	6.557	3.419	2.226	2.24	2.589	2.301

APPENDIX III (concl'd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1911	6.678	3.175	2.231	2.052	2.398	2.388
1912	7.105	3.518	2.786	2.799	3.067	2.884
1913	6.944	3.745	2.869	2.725	3.04	3.035
1914	6.969	4.499	3.347	3.407	3.81	4.273
1915	7.143	4.963	3.265	3.322	3.731	3.49
1916	7.547	4.515	3.469	2.787	3.436	3.766
1917	7.752	4.444	3.11	2.553	3.028	3.295
1918	8.83	5.602	3.968	4.525	6.309	4.175
1919	9.07	7.042	5.487	6.612	6.849	6.734
1920	10.178	6.757	4.386	4.545	5.698	5.391

Sources : 1. *Prices and Wages in India, 1910*, Office of the Director General of Statistics, Government of India, Calcutta, pp. 16-63 (for 1873 to 1909).

2. *Prices and Wages in India, 1922*, Office of the Director General of Statistics, Government of India, Calcutta, pp. 72 to 123 (for 1910 to 1920).

APPENDIX IV

Average Prices of Major Foodgrains in Jaipur City

(Seers and chhatanks per rupee)

Year (September- August)	Wheat	Barley	Bajra	Jowar	Maize
1922-23	8-10	12-8	12-2	14-3	—
1923-24	10-1	13-11	12-0	14-1	—
1924-25	9-2	13-2	10-10	13-8	—
1925-26	8-6	11-11	8-13	11-0	—
1926-27	7-4	9-7	8-10	9-12	9-8
1927-28	8-10	11-8	10-10	12-1	12-4
1928-29	6-12	8-12	8-0	8-12	8-12
1929-30	8-3	10-9	9-4	10-1	10-6
1930-31	13-0	17-2	16-4	17-14	18-8
1931-32	13-11	20-9	21-1	24-4	23-9
1932-33	10-0	17-8	16-5	19-2	17-13
1933-34	12-7	19-1½	17-7	21-5	21-10
1934-35	12-10¾	18-9½	16-13¼	19-5½	19-6¼
1935-36	13-8½	20-10	18-9	22-8½	23-5½
1936-37	12-5½	20-1¾	17-0	20-5¾	20-9¼
1937-38	12-4	18-11⅝	16-4	18-3⅝	19-12⅞
1938-39	12-7½	14-14¼	15-0	15-2¾	16-3
1939-40	9-1½	11-8¼	10-7½	11-5½	12-2
1940-41	10-0	17-1	20-4	19-10	18-11
1941-42	7-7	12-13	13-10	12-9	12-4
1942-43	4-11	6-9½	8-2½	8-10	8-1½

Source: *Report on the Administration of Jaipur State*, volumes for various years.

APPENDIX V Farm Harvest Prices of Principal crops in Jaipur District

Year	(Rs. per quintal)										
	Rice	Jowar	Bajra	Maize	Wheat	Barley	Tur	Gram	Groundnut	Sesamum	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1960-61	104	39	41	35	47	35	46	36	45	97	
1961-62	84	36	38	33	44	33	48	37	60	100	
1962-63	92	34	37	31	43	31	49	38	67	96	
1963-64	108	46	46	44	57	45	57	54	73	114	
1964-65	157	58	59	55	73	62	85	76	87	151	
1965-66	221	67	71	64	81	59	83	76	117	193	
1966-67	254	76	76	74	113	81	101	87	152	211	
1967-68	156	63	67	61	84	56	105	77	108	177	
1968-69	125	70	62	52	88	83	97	91	90	200	
1969-70	150	60	70	65	90	70	100	100	108	250	
1970-71	150	53	32	65	72	53	88	80	110	300	
1971-72	150	60	65	65	90	70	100	95	95	225	
1972-73	190	85	90	85	125	105	260	120	160	205	
1973-74	200	105	90	95	150	115	245	210	250	N.R.	
1974-75	250	170	200	180	170	140	240	180	250	320	
1975-76	-	105	90	80	107	55	Rejected	105	135	200	
1976-77	-	90	87	88	110	80	N.R.	120	161	250	

RAJASTHAN DISTRICT GAZETTEERS—JAIPUR

APPENDIX V (concl.)

Year	Rape & mustard	Castorseed	Linseed	Cotton (lint)	Sanhemp	Sugarcane	Red chillies	Tobacco	Potatoes
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1960-61	79	49	76	196	82	49	311	146	42
1961-62	83	48	80	153	81	58	284	149	41
1962-63	91	54	84	228	80	80	288	170	38
1963-64	98	-	91	246	94	110	333	172	56
1964-65	105	107	105	259	112	100	290	193	63
1965-66	149	-	135	209	140	80	479	217	68
1966-67	165	141	139	241	147	174	496	293	95
1967-68	134	-	126	300	105	203	283	306	50
1968-69	141	-	110	250	100	134	340	221	49
1969-70	300	100	Rejected	300	150	75	338	250	35
1970-71	225	-	135	375	75	80	338	225	40
1971-72	150	N.R.	140	300	125	145	400	175	42
1972-73	215	N.R.	-	N.R.	200	150	400	200	-
1973-74	350	N.R.	300	N.R.	N.R.	165	500	250	50
1974-75	205	-	195	N.R.	300	150	N.R.	300	70
1975-76	170	-	140	-	250	-	1,500	450	N.R.
1976-77	350	-	-	-	-	-	N.R.	425	125

N.R.—Data not reported.

Sources: 1. 19 years of Agriculture Statistics, Rajasthan, 1956-57 to 1974-75, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan, Jaipur, 1976, pp. 179 to 216.

2. Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, 1976, pp. 113-114 (for 1975-76 figures).

3. Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, 1977, pp. 134-135 (for 1976-77 figures).

APPENDIX VI

Minimum Wages fixed under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948
(1976-77)

Category of occupation/Scheduled Employment	Minimum Wages per adult 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 or 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 less than Rs. 5 per day inclusive of weekly days of rest.
(iv) General :	
(i) Pumping men, <i>Mistries</i>	Rs. 7.60 per day inclusive of weekly days of rest.
(ii) For other operations or occupations	Rs. 5 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 per day.
Piece rate occupation—	
(i) Yarn opener	Re. 0.25 per kg. (hand spun) upto 40 count. Re. 0.50 per kg. (mill spun) upto 40 count.

APPENDIX VI (contd.)

1	2
	Re. 0.55 per kg. (mill spun) upto 70 count
(ii) Spinner	Re. 0.70 per kg. (mill spun) above 70 count
(iii) Washer	Rs. 1.35 per kg. (wool spun)
(iv) Dyer	Rs. 188.50 p.m.
(v) Weaver	Rs. 230 p.m.
Plain carpet (in one colour)	(a) Rs. 8.40 upto 40,000 knots per square yard (b) Rs. 8.55 above 40,000 knots per square yard
Designed carpet	
(1) 30,000 knots per square yard having upto 15 colours	Rs. 13.50
(2) 30,000 to 40,000 knots per square yard having upto 20 colours	Rs. 15.75
(3) Above 40,000 knots per square yard having 20 colours	Rs. 25.30
Clippers	Rs. 225 p.m. or Rs. 1.05 per sq. yard
Embossers	Rs. 225 p.m.
Carpet <i>Mistri</i>	Rs. 225 p.m.
3. Rice, Flour and <i>Dal</i> mills :	
(i) Un-skilled worker	Rs. 130 p.m. or Rs. 5 per day
(ii) Semi-skilled worker	Rs. 156 p.m. or Rs. 6 per day
(iii) Skilled worker	Rs. 188.50 p.m. or Rs. 7.50 per day
(iv) Clerical staff	Rs. 220 p.m. to Rs. 285 p.m.
4. Tobacco (including <i>Bidi</i> making) manufacturing :	
(i) <i>Bidi</i> roller	Rs. 5 to Rs. 6.30 per 1,000 <i>Bidis</i>

APPENDIX VI (contd.)

1	2
(ii) <i>Bidi</i> sorter and checker (full time worker)	Rs. 225 p.m.
(iii) Bundle wrapper and packer	Rs. 5 per 1,000 bundles
(iv) Snuff making	Rs. 156 p.m. or Rs. 6 per day
5. Oil Mills :	
(i) Un-skilled worker	Rs. 130 p.m. or Rs. 6 per day
(ii) Semi-skilled worker	Rs. 156 p.m. or Rs. 6 per day
(iii) Skilled worker	Rs. 188.50 p.m. or Rs. 7.25 per day
6. Employment under local authority :	
(i) Un-skilled worker	Rs. 130 to Rs. 135 p.m. or Rs. 5 per day
(ii) Skilled worker	Rs. 188.50 p.m.
(iii) Office staff	Rs. 156 to Rs. 285 p.m.
(iv) Field staff	Rs. 188.50 to Rs. 260 p.m.
(v) Traffic Staff	Rs. 188.50 to Rs. 260 p.m.
7. Construction or maintenance of roads or building construction :	
(i) Un-skilled worker	Rs. 130 to Rs. 135 p.m.
(ii) Semi-skilled worker	Rs. 156 to Rs. 175 p.m.
(iii) Skilled worker	Rs. 188.50 to Rs. 285 p.m.
8. Stone breaking and stone crushing :	
(i) Un-skilled workman	Rs. 130 to Rs. 135 p.m.
(ii) Semi-skilled workman	Rs. 156 to Rs. 175 p.m.
(iii) Skilled workman	Rs. 188.50 to Rs. 220 p.m.
9. Mica Mines :	
(i) Un-skilled workman	Rs. 130 p.m. or Rs. 5 per day
(ii) Semi-skilled workman	Rs. 156 p.m. to Rs. 175 p.m.
(iii) Skilled staff	Rs. 188.50 to Rs. 200 p.m.
(iv) Traffic staff	Rs. 130 to Rs. 220 p.m.
(v) Clerical staff	Rs. 220 to Rs. 285 p.m.

APPENDIX VI (contd.)

1	2
(vi) Piece rated workman	Rs. 1.85 paise per kg. of mica cut (inclusive of Sunday wages) but not less than Rs. 130 p.m.
10. Public Motor Transport :	
(i) Un-skilled worker	Rs. 130 p.m. or Rs. 5 per day
(ii) Semi-skilled worker	Rs. 156 p.m.
(iii) Skilled worker	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.
11. Wool cleaning and pressing factories :	
(i) Un-skilled workman	Rs. 130 p.m. or Rs. 5 per day
(ii) Semi-skilled workman	Rs. 156 p.m. or Rs. 6 per day
(iii) Skilled workman	Rs. 188.50 p.m. or Rs. 7.25 per day
12. Agriculture :	
1. Irrigated (major irrigation project) area :	
(i) Adult (Male and Female)	Rs. 6 per day
(ii) Child over 12 years	Rs. 4 per day
2. Irrigated (other area) :	
(i) Adult (Male and Female)	Rs. 5 per day
(ii) Child over 12 years	Rs. 3.33 per day
3. Un-irrigated area :	
(i) Adult (Male and Female)	Rs. 4.25 per day
(ii) Child over 12 years	Rs. 2.85 per day
13. Cotton ginning and pressing factories :	
(i) Un-skilled worker	Rs. 130 per month or Rs. 5 per day
(ii) Semi-skilled worker	Rs. 156 p.m. or Rs. 6 per day
(iii) Skilled worker	Rs. 188.50 p.m. or Rs. 7.25 per day

APPENDIX VI (contd.)

1	2
14. Printing presses :	
(i) Un-skilled worker	Rs. 130 p.m. or Rs. 5 per day
(ii) Semi-skilled worker	Rs. 156 p.m. or Rs. 6 per day
(iii) Skilled worker	Rs. 188.50 p.m. or Rs. 7.25 per day
15. Cotton Waste Spinning Factories :	
Mixing Department	Labour Rs. 130 p.m.
Below room	Jobber Rs. 188.50 p.m.
Cotton Feeder	Labour Rs. 130 p.m.
Carding Department	
Jobber-cum-grinder	Rs. 188.50 p.m.
Tenter-cum-stripper	Rs. 145 p.m.
Frame Department	
Jobber-cum-Oiler	Rs. 188.50 p.m.
Drawing simplex, slubbing, Inter, Rooming, Tenter	Rs. 156 p.m.
Ring Department & Doubling Department	
Jobber-cum-oilman	Rs. 188.50 p.m.
Ring & Doubling sider	Rs. 170 p.m.
Doffer	Rs. 140 p.m.
Reeling Department & Winding Department	
Reeler and winder	Rs. 145 p.m.
Building Department & Press	
Pressman, <i>Antiwala</i> & Bailing, Pressman	Rs. 165 p.m.
Machine Fitter, Turner	Rs. 188.50 p.m.
Electric Department	
Electrician	Rs. 188.50 p.m.
Wireman & Helper	Rs. 156 p.m.
Office Staff	
Shift supervisor	Rs. 156 p.m.

APPENDIX VI (contd.)

1	2
Clerk	Rs. 188.50 p.m.
<i>Jamadar</i> and Peon	Rs. 140 p.m.
16. Woollen Spinning and Weaving Factory :	
(i) Un-skilled worker	Rs. 130 p.m. or Rs. 5 per day
(ii) Semi-skilled worker	Rs. 156 p.m. or Rs. 6 per day
(iii) Skilled worker	Rs. 188.50 p.m. or Rs. 7.25 per day
17. Power Loom Factories :	
(i) Un-skilled worker	Rs. 130 p.m. or Rs. 5 per day
(ii) Semi-skilled worker	Rs. 156 p.m. or Rs. 6 per day
(iii) Skilled worker	Rs. 188.50 p.m. or Rs. 7.25 per day
18. Soap Stone Factories :	
(i) Un-skilled worker	Rs. 130 p.m. or Rs. 5 per day
(ii) Semi-skilled worker	Rs. 156 p.m. or Rs. 6 per day
(iii) Skilled worker	Rs. 188.50 p.m. or Rs. 7.25 per day
19. Engineering Industries :	
(i) Un-skilled worker	Rs. 130 p.m. or Rs. 5 per day
(ii) Semi-skilled worker	Rs. 156 p.m. or Rs. 6 per day
(iii) Skilled worker	Rs. 188.50 p.m. or Rs. 7.25 per day
20. Cinema Industry :	
(i) Un-skilled worker	Rs. 130 p.m. or Rs. 5 per day
(ii) Semi-skilled worker	Rs. 156 p.m. or Rs. 6 per day
(iii) Skilled worker	Rs. 188.50 p.m. or Rs. 7.25 per day
21. Cotton Dyeing, Printing & Washing Factories :	
(i) Un-skilled worker	Rs. 130 p.m. or Rs. 5 per day
(ii) Semi-skilled worker	Rs. 156 p.m. or Rs. 6 per day
(iii) Skilled worker	Rs. 188.50 p.m. or Rs. 7.25 per day

APPENDIX VI (contd.)

1	2
22. Automobile Workshops :	
(i) Un-skilled worker	Rs. 130 p.m. or Rs. 5 per day
(ii) Semi-skilled worker	Rs. 156 p.m. or Rs. 6 per day
(iii) Skilled worker	Rs. 188.50 p.m. or Rs. 7.25 per day
23. Small Scale Industries :	
(i) Un-skilled worker	Rs. 130 p.m. or Rs. 5 per day
(ii) Semi-skilled worker	Rs. 156 p.m. or Rs. 6 per day
(iii) Skilled worker	Rs. 188.50 p.m. or Rs. 7.25 per day
24. Hotel and Restaurant :	
(i) Un-skilled worker	Rs. 4.04 to Rs. 5 per day or Rs. 105 to Rs. 130 p.m.
(ii) Semi-skilled worker	Rs. 5.04 to Rs. 6 per day or Rs. 131 to Rs. 156 p.m.
(iii) Skilled worker	Rs. 6.27 to Rs. 7.25 per day or Rs. 163 to Rs. 188.50 p.m.
25. Glass and chinaware :	
(i) Un-skilled worker	Rs. 130 p.m. or Rs. 5 per day
(ii) Semi-skilled worker	Rs. 156 p.m. or Rs. 6 per day
(iii) Skilled worker	Rs. 188.50 p.m. or Rs. 7.25 per day
26. Sugar Pan without mechanical power :	
(i) Un-skilled worker	Rs. 130 p.m. or Rs. 5 per day
(ii) Semi-skilled worker	Rs. 156 p.m. or Rs. 6 per day
(iii) Skilled worker	Rs. 188.50 p.m. or Rs. 7.25 per day
27. Gota, Kinari and Lappa Industries :	
(i) Un-skilled worker	Rs. 130 p.m. or Rs. 5 per day
(ii) Semi-skilled worker	Rs. 156 p.m. or Rs. 6 per day
(iii) Skilled worker	Rs. 188.50 p.m. or Rs. 7.25 per day

APPENDIX VI (concl.)

1	2
28. Shops and commercial establishments :	
(i) Un-skilled worker	Rs. 130 p.m. or Rs. 5 per day
(ii) Semi-skilled worker	Rs. 156 p.m. or Rs. 6 per day
(iii) Skilled worker	Rs. 188.50 p.m. or Rs. 7.25 per day
29. Mica Works (other than Mica Mines) :	
(i) Un-skilled worker	Rs. 130 p.m. or Rs. 5 per day
(ii) Dresser and Sorter	Rs. 135 p.m.
(iii) Clerk	Rs. 220 p.m.
(iv) Cutter	Rs. 2.20 per kg. of Mica cut but not less than Rs. 130 p.m.

Source : Office of the Labour Commissioner, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

APPENDIX VII

Employment Exchange-Registration, Placings and Vacancies
Notified in Jaipur District

Year	Exchanges at work	Applicants registered during the year	Applicants placed during the year	Applicants on the live register at the end of the year	(Number)
					Vacancies notified during the year
1961	1	20,947	2,844	7,652	3,519
1966	1	21,259	1,702	10,974	2,366
1971	1	27,517	2,015	22,545	2,985
1972	1	29,068	1,465	25,453	3,070
1973	1	28,729	875	26,591	2,558
1974	1	27,458	1,329	40,290	2,744
1975	1	25,430	2,316	40,168	3,062
1976	1	25,269	2,510	39,195	2,319
1977	1	29,085	2,218	40,802	2,870

Source : Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, yearly volumes.

APPENDIX VIII

Employment Exchange-Vacancies Notified and Filled by
Employers in Jaipur District

Year	(Number)									
	Central Government		State Government		Quasi-Government and Local Bodies		Private		Total	
	Noti-fied	Filled	Noti-fied	Filled	Noti-fied	Filled	Noti-fied	Filled	Noti-fied	Filled
1961	1,079	958	2,126	1,838	233	119	81	15	3,519	2,930
1966	397	235	1,419	1,092	295	132	255	65	2,366	1,524
1971	790	480	1,632	1,214	364	260	199	61	2,985	2,015
1972	608	120	1,322	1,018	897	318	243	9	3,070	1,463
1973	748	124	1,286	659	416	83	128	9	2,558	875
1974	589	111	1,176	722	816	489	163	7	2,744	1,329
1975	681	529	1,916	1,472	325	283	140	32	3,062	2,316
1976	669	470	2,260	1,309	1,181	644	332	15	4,371	2,510
1977	504	448	1,658	1,402	596	353	112	7	2,870	2,210

Source : Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, Yearly Volumes.

APPENDIX IX

Employment Exchanges—Occupational Distribution of the Applicants on the Live Register in Jaipur District

Year	Profes- sional, technical & related workers	Administra- tive, executive & managerial workers	Clerical and related workers	Sales workers	Farmers, fishermen, hunters and loggers and related workers	Miners quarrymen and related workers	Workers in trans- port & communi- cation occupations	Craftsmen, production process wor- kers & labo- rers not elsewhere classified	Service, sports and recrea- tion workers	Workers not classified by occupations	Total
1961	492	24	307	1	24	-	161	315	181	6,147	7,652
1966	1,053	8	197	3	24	2	153	526	569	8,439	10,974
1971	1,891	36	815	1	17	3	321	600	885	17,976	22,545
1972	1,672	25	214	11	57	7	1,015	847	1,161	19,444	25,453
1973	1,472	10	899	2	42	5	990	880	21,143	1,149	26,591
1974	2,280	13	2,490	4	777	38	1,840	-	-	32,848	40,290
1975	2,040	24	1,782	2	1,453	21	2,871	-	-	31,975	40,168
1976	1,885	42	1,756	5	1,159	36	1,632	-	-	32,570	39,185
1977	2,377	71	2,101	6	1,359	-	1,052	-	-	33,836	40,802

Source : Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, Yearly Volumes.

APPENDIX X
Expenditure on District Plans during Second Five Year Plan
in Jaipur District

Sector/Head	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Agriculture	30.61
2. Consolidation of Holdings	19.82
3. Animal Husbandry	30.28
4. Co-operation	28.94
5. Forests and Soil Conservation	12.01
6. Fisheries	0.39
7. Community Development and National Extension Service	86.56
8. Irrigation	6.66
9. Power	238.51
10. Industries	79.35
11. Roads	-
12. Education	155.18
13. Medical and Health	35.01
14. Ayurved	4.54
15. Water Supply	12.82
16. Housing	65.56
17. Labour and Labour Welfare	6.02
18. Social Welfare and Welfare of Backward Classes	43.51
19. Publicity	0.68
20. Statistics	0.15
21. Tourism	1.52
Total	858.12

Source : Second Five Year Plan, Progress Report, Rajasthan, 1956-61, Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Rajasthan, Jaipur, pp. LXXXIII-LXXXV.

APPENDIX XI

Plan Expenditure in Jaipur District

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sector/Head	Third Plan (1961-66)	Annual Plans (1966-69)	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I. Agricultural Programmes	390.63	272.72	33.72	48.35	52.63	73.62	58.00	42.96	98.10	126.21
1. Agricultural Production	159.25	125.59	14.15	10.27	12.86	15.80	11.74	3.05	8.44	6.67
2. Minor Irrigation	102.66	89.45	8.09	10.93	12.83	17.44	19.88	—	8.04	44.36
3. Soil Conservation	6.45	4.11	1.04	1.52	—	1.94	2.00	0.85	2.42	3.37
4. Animal Husbandry	55.12	21.13	5.31	17.79	17.69	20.37	12.13	19.82	27.32	15.94
5. Dairy Development and Milk Distribution	41.72	5.56	0.04	0.40	3.80	11.37	5.76	14.45	41.61	37.51
6. Forests	5.55	2.32	—	1.45	1.59	2.74	2.46	1.36	4.77	10.78
7. Fisheries	2.72	13.41	1.56	1.00	1.50	1.33	1.21	3.43	5.46	2.38
8. Warehousing, Sale, Purchase and Storage	10.70	11.15	3.53	4.99	2.36	2.63	2.82	—	0.04	5.20
9. Area Development	6.46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

RAJASTHAN DISTRICT GAZETTEERS—JAIPUR

ECONOMIC TRENDS

APPENDIX XI (contd.)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
II. Co-Operation and Community Development											
1. Co-operation		151.18	66.39	11.57	23.91	49.01	25.51	65.98	29.82	23.64	81.95
2. Community Development		37.24	16.91	6.86	19.03	44.23	21.62	63.48	29.19	21.64	75.72
3. Panchayats		87.37	44.55	4.71	4.41	4.56	3.89	2.10	} 0.63	2.00	6.23
		26.57	4.93	—	0.47	0.22	—	0.40			
III. Irrigation and Power											
1. Irrigation		0.48	999.58	303.05	336.42	282.81	273.88	—	496.77	524.92	712.91
2. Flood Control		—	2.89	0.99	0.87	0.32	—	—	—	—	—
3. Power		0.48	—	—	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—
IV. Industries and Mining											
1. Mining		21.18	9.32	3.80	3.00	5.29	2.16	3.63	7.64	8.51	6.32
2. Large and Medium Industries		—	—	0.85	0.99	0.14	0.50	0.28	0.07	0.88	0.68
3. Village and Small Industries		1.94	4.64	1.78	0.61	1.66	1.50	3.11	2.29	0.76	—
V. Transport and Communications											
1. Roads		19.24	4.68	1.17	1.40	3.49	0.16	0.24	5.28	6.87	5.64
2. Tourism		42.77	8.62	1.92	17.18	20.82	8.77	16.49	58.49	75.22	88.48
		41.81	7.89	1.81	15.25	18.45	6.62	11.23	43.75	50.21	53.86
		0.96	0.73	0.11	1.93	2.37	2.15	5.26	13.48	13.75	25.04

APPENDIX XI (contd.)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3. Road Transport Corporation		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.26	11.26	9.58
VI. Social Services		629.41	272.05	114.58	130.75	172.77	236.05	255.72	302.13	273.85	281.72
1. General Education and Cultural Programmes		303.11	114.40	18.14	63.42	62.10	87.13	90.40	45.52	68.61	87.64
2. Technical Education		29.18	33.90	1.00	2.01	2.00	2.75	3.00	1.50	1.15	1.64
3. Modern Medicine		184.16	80.70	9.41	11.47	23.20	14.39	30.11	22.43	37.19	53.13
4. Ayurved		4.46	4.82	1.05	2.46	2.97	7.90	5.76	3.06	3.91	4.75
5. Water Supply		52.25	13.36	13.76	20.54	42.20	76.23	82.79	90.47	87.43	74.66
6. Housing & Town Planning		36.58	2.15	27.81	17.21	22.02	19.47	16.14	18.38	60.36	32.98
7. Welfare of Backward Classes		9.34	13.03	41.36	8.76	22.06	14.34	9.52	—	—	—
8. Social Welfare		3.90	7.17	1.57	3.58	4.55	7.56	8.70	70.88	5.50	7.70
9. Labour and Labour Welfare		6.06	2.19	0.48	1.23	1.64	6.28	9.30	3.89	4.09	4.83
10. Public Participation		0.37	0.33	—	0.07	0.03	—	—	—	—	—
11. Urban Development		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46.00	5.61	14.39

RAJASTHAN DISTRICT GAZETTEERS—JAIPUR

ECONOMIC TRENDS

APPENDIX XI (concl.)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
VII. Miscellaneous		4.51	5.56	—	0.19	—	0.08	0.56	12.11	23.10	36.11
1. Statistics		2.34	0.09	—	0.19	—	—	0.14	0.95	2.51	0.40
2. Information and Publicity		2.17	5.47	—	—	—	—	0.19	3.42	0.45	—
3. Others		—	—	—	—	—	0.08	0.23	7.74	20.14	35.71
Total		1,240.16	1,634.24	468.64	559.80	583.33	620.07	729.39	949.92	1,027.34	1,333.70

Sources : 1. *Tritiya Panchvarshiya Yojna, Pragati Pravedan, 1961-66*, pp. 235-40.2. *Yojna Pragati Pravedan, 1966-69*, pp. 166-175 and *Yojna Pragati Pravedan, 1969-70*, pp. 120-128.3. *Fifth Five Year Plan, District-wise Expenditure, 1974-79*, Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Rajasthan, Jaipur, pp. 1-52.

CHAPTER X

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Prior to 1867 A.D., the administration of the Jaipur State had been conducted by the ruler personally, with the assistance of a minister styled *Musahib*. In that year, a Council of State was introduced by Maharaja Ram Singh. The ruler himself presided over the Council which was divided into three *Sighas* or departments. Practically nothing could be done without the sanction of the Council and no appointments, even of a menial servant, could be made without its approval. According to Erskine the administration of the State was carried on by the Maharaja, assisted by a Council of ten members. The Council consisted of three departments namely, financial, judicial and foreign, military and miscellaneous. There were three or four members in each department which dealt with its separate subjects in the first instance, but all matters of importance were brought before the whole Council, whose decisions were submitted to the Maharaja for confirmation and sanction. The State comprised two main divisions or *Diwanis* called the Eastern and Western, each under a Revenue Commissioner or *Diwan*. These *Diwanis* were divided into ten *Nizamats*, each under a *Nazim* and a *Naib-Nazim*, while the *Nizamats* were sub-divided into thirty-one tahsils.

On the accession of Madho Singh, this system of administration continued with the modification that certain matters were withdrawn from the cognisance of the Council and reserved for the decision of the ruler. Towards the close of his reign, when owing to protracted illness, the ruler was unable to conduct State business, he appointed a special Committee under the name of Cabinet or *Mahakma Khas* to deal with those matters which had hitherto been reserved for his own personal decision. The Council continued to perform its usual functions¹.

Owing, however, to the powers of this body and of its members being ill defined and to the failure of the latter to work in harmony, the arrangement did not prove a success. The Council which constituted the ordinary executive was defective both in personnel and procedure while the Cabinet had no effective control over its proceedings. As a solution to the difficulty, members of the Cabinet including the President

joined the Council and formed part of the regular executive body to avoid duplication of work.

A Chief Court was constituted to exercise the powers hitherto discharged by the Council in April 1924. After a year's experience of the working of the new Constitution it was clear that the hopes that it would provide an effective administrative machinery, could not be realised. Duplication of work increased rather than diminished and considerable confusion resulted from the existence of two executive bodies largely identical in composition. The revision had in fact to a great extent removed the *raison detre* of the Cabinet, while the Council which consisted of thirteen members and three probationers was too large a body to perform efficiently the main executive functions of Government. Members came to its deliberations with no previous knowledge of the subject to be discussed and intricate cases were decided without an opportunity being afforded for a perusal of the papers by those responsible for the decision. There was great delay in the despatch of public business and continuous friction among the *Sigha* or departmental members. The Cabinet was forced to the conclusion that if any progress was to be made, the system of dual Government must cease and one supreme executive authority constituted, as efficient in personnel as possible. Recommendations were accordingly made that the Council should be abolished and the number of the members of the Cabinet increased from four to six, that, as a temporary measure two of the existing *Sighas*, viz., the Military and Revenue should be maintained, the work of the remaining departments being discharged by the members of the Cabinet concerned.¹

At the same time the creation of a Consultative Committee of Sardars, five in number, to advise the Cabinet in matters relating to the rights and privileges of Sardars was proposed.

The revised Constitution² received the approval of the Government of India in August 1925, with the modification that the designation of the executive authority was changed to Council of State. These arrangements came into force in September 1925, and were slightly modified in March 1926. They proved much more efficient than the dyarchy system which they superseded. The despatch of public business was accelerated and excessive centralisation which was one of the great defects of the old system was avoided by regular delegation of powers. The number of members in the new Council was still perhaps unduly

1. *Report on the Administration of Jaipur State for 1922-23, 1923-24, 1924-25 and 1925-26*, pp. 9-11.

2. *ibid.*

1. *Report on the Administration of the Jaipur State for 1922-23, 1923-24, 1924-25 and 1925-26*, pp. 9-11.

large for the duties to be performed, but the personnel was much more representative than that of the previous Cabinet. The retention of the Military and Revenue *Sighas* was admittedly a provisional measure necessitated in the period of transition. It was probably found advisable later to form the latter into a Revenue Board under the Revenue member giving the members separate definite function in connection with the disposal of business of minor importance, while the decision of all important questions was reserved for the Board. The Military *Sigha* became redundant when the bulk of the reforms in the Army were carried through and the work in that department no longer justified its retention.

The administration of the State was carried on by a Council of State called the *Mahakama Khas* which consisted of a President, who was an officer deputed by the Government of India, and six members holding the portfolios of:

- (i) Foreign and Home
- (ii) Finance
- (iii) Revenue
- (iv) Public Works, Trade and Excise
- (v) Military
- (vi) Education

The Police and Judicial Portfolio was held by the President. The Head Municipality was transferred from the Foreign and Home Member to the Public Works Member in October 1926.

Subject to the power reserved to the Resident by the Government of India under the Constitution for the administration of the State during the minority of the ruler, the Council of State which was the highest authority in the State could pass final orders in all matters, revenue, criminal or civil.

All matters which were beyond the powers of the portfolio members and all cases of an important nature were submitted for orders to the Council of State, which ordinarily met once a week. Four members in addition to the President formed a quorum, and all questions placed before the Council were decided by a majority of votes, the President having a casting vote. Except in case of an urgent nature, when the President could dispense with this procedure (and ordinary vernacular cases) all papers were circulated among the Members of Council before they were actually brought up in Council and all questions of a financial

1. Report on the Administration of Jaipur State for 1926-27, pp. 7-8.

nature were referred to the Finance Department for criticism and opinion, in the first instance. Similarly all matters of a judicial or legislative nature were referred to the Judicial Department before being put up to the Council. The Judicial Department invited the opinion of the Chief Justice and if necessary, of the Legislative Committee before recording an opinion. The decision taken by the Council was recorded in the minutes of the meeting, which were signed by all members and a copy of the decision was placed with the notes of the case.

After the council had passed final orders on a case, the member in-charge was responsible for ensuring that they were carried out faithfully and without unnecessary delay. All notifications, proceedings or other matters were made known to the general public and published in the State Gazette which was issued fortnightly in English, Urdu and Hindi.

In March 1926, a schedule of powers was prepared and regular powers were delegated to all members of the Council and to Heads of Departments. This delegation of powers and consequent decentralisation reduced the amount of council work to some extent.

A scheme for the better working of the *Mahakama Khas* Secretariat was sanctioned by the Council during the year 1926-27. It was introduced on the 1st of February, 1927. Under this scheme a new system of office procedure was adopted. The Secretariat, consisting of its several sections including the council office, was regarded as a single office. Clerical establishment of all sections was brought on one general cadre and the entire staff placed under the Registrar. The sections which were formerly scattered about in different buildings were brought together and accommodated in the Mubarak Mahal. Each had a separate Superintendent of its own with two branches—English and Vernacular. Discipline was tightened and steps taken to promote punctual attendance to prevent delay in the disposal of work. Economy was effected in the expenditure on stationery and articles of local manufacture were used as far as possible¹.

Records were divided into specific major heads each of which was further sub-divided into minor heads, and every paper received was classified. The classification was so devised that it would have remained unaffected by any changes which occurred from time to time in the constitution of the Administration. Duplication of work in the matter of registration of communication was avoided as also multiplication of files on one and the same subject. The Card-Index system was introduced. All the files relating to the period of minority Administration dating

1. Report on the Administration of the Jaipur State for 1926-27, pp. 8-9.

from September 1922 onwards were listed and indexed under the new classification. There was a very large volume of records of the period prior to September 1922 and these were also dealt with by a separate temporary staff specially engaged for the purpose.

The clerical establishment was graded and in order to attract clerks of the right stamp the scale of pay was revised and improved. Matriculation or School Leaving Certificate Examination was laid down as the minimum qualification for admission to the junior grades and direct recruitment to the senior grades was restricted to graduates only. An efficiency bar was prescribed for promotion to the upper grades, advancement to which could not be claimed on the score of seniority alone. As work was conducted both in English and Vernacular, bilingual clerks were enlisted and as far as possible preference was given to Jaipur subjects.¹

Consequent on the assumption of Ruling Power by the ruler, on the 14th of March, 1931, the Council of Administration, which was responsible for the administration of the State during the ruler's minority, was converted into an Executive Council. The administration of the State was conducted by the ruler with the assistance of the Council of State or *Mahakama Khas*.

The Council of State exercised all the powers which were exercised by the Council of Administration during the ruler's minority as well as all the powers which were reserved to the Resident at Jaipur by the Government of India under the Constitution of the Minority Administration with the exception of :

- (i) Power to grant permission for tiger shooting,
- (ii) Power to make new investments or re-investment of State funds and treasures.

Orders in respect of (i) were passed by the ruler personally and those with regard to (ii) by the ruler in consultation with the Finance Member. Subject to these exceptions, the Council was competent to pass final orders in all matters.

The Military Portfolio² was abolished with effect from 15th September, 1931, but the departments under the control of the Military Member were not transferred to other Portfolios until 28th September, 1931. During the interregnum that is to say from the 15th to the 28th

1. *Report on the Administration of the Jaipur State for 1927-28*, pp. 7-9.

2. *Report on the Administration of the Jaipur State for 1930-31 (Samvat 1987)*, pp. 13-14.

September, 1931, the Education Member was responsible for work in the Military Department in addition to his own duties.

A new Portfolio called the Police Portfolio was created with effect from the 28th September, 1931 but was abolished on the 15th March, 1932. The Police Member was responsible for the following departments¹ :

(1) Police, (2) Medical and Sanitation, (3) Jails, (4) Bakhshi Khana, Qilejat and Jagir, (5) Risala Kalan, (6) Kachery Mina Baragaon, (7) Mir Buxi, (8) Farrash Khana, (9) Mashal Khana, (10) Feel Khana, (11) Baggi Khana, (12) Gazette, (13) Printing Press, (14) Veterinary and (15) Nagas.

The Public Works and Trade Portfolio in the Council was abolished with effect from the 15th December, 1933 and the subjects which used to be dealt with in that Portfolio were re-distributed among other members of the Council.

In consequence of the appointment of a Vice-President, there was a revision of the constitution of the Council and a further re-distribution of work took place with effect from 14th of February, 1934.

The constitution was again revised on the 27th April, 1934. Consequent on the appointment of a Vice-President of the Council, the post of State Secretary to the Ruler which had been created in February, 1931, was abolished with effect from the 31st of January, 1934².

The constitution of the Higher Administration of the State was also revised during the year 1936-37. The revised constitution came into force with effect from the 15th April, 1937³.

The Secretary to the Council of State was ex-officio Secretary to the Legislative Committee⁴.

In the absence of the ruler, the Prime Minister presided over council meetings and in the absence of both the ruler and the Prime Minister, the Senior Minister of Council present did so⁵.

In order to improve the efficiency of the *Mahakama Khas* and to include in it a special section for dealing exclusively with the Development

1. *Report on the Administration of the Jaipur State for 1931-32 (Samvat 1988)*, p. 15.

2. *Report on the Administration of the Jaipur State for 1933-34 (Samvat 1990)*, p. 10.

3. *Report on the Administration of the Jaipur State for 1936-37 (Samvat 1993)*, p. 9.

4. *Report on the Administration of the Jaipur State for 1939-40 (Samvat 1996)*, p. 8.

5. *Report on the Administration of the Jaipur State for Samvat 1997 (September, 1940 to August, 1941)*, p. 13.

Department which required close and urgent attention, two Additional Secretaries were appointed in July, 1942. A senior officer designated as Chief Secretary to the Government became the Secretary in the departments allotted to him and also served as *ex-officio* Secretary to the Council of Ministers. An Additional Secretary was appointed for the Development department and the Legal Remembrancer was also Law Secretary to the Government. The State Engineer, whose designation was altered to Chief Engineer, P.W.D., was *ex-officio* Secretary to the Government for that department as well as for the Irrigation department¹.

Till 31st August, 1942 there were two additional Ministers also, viz., Settlement Minister and Minister in Waiting. The period of extension of Settlement Minister's term of service which was extended by two years in 1940 expired in August, 1942. The post of Settlement Minister was consequently abolished².

All questions of a financial nature were in the first instance referred to the Finance Branch for examination and opinion. Similarly, all matters of a judicial or legislative nature were referred to the Law Secretary before being put up to the council.

All orders or instruments made or executed by order or on behalf of the Government, or the ruler of Jaipur were signed by the Secretary or the Assistant Secretary to the Government. The rules also provided for the disposal of routine cases by Secretaries.

There were following Secretaries to the Government at the end of August, 1947 :

1. Chief Secretary
2. Reforms Adviser Ex-officio Secretary to Government
3. Finance Secretary
4. Development Secretary-cum-Development Commissioner
5. Revenue Secretary-cum-Revenue Commissioner
6. Law Secretary
7. P.W.D. Secretary (Ex-officio)
8. Supply Secretary

To ensure careful selection for appointment to the State Services, a Public Service Commission was constituted in 1940. With the exception

1. *Report on the Administration of the Jaipur State for Samvat 1998* (September, 1941 to August, 1942), p. 10.
2. *Report on the Administration of the Jaipur State for 1942-43* (from 1st September, 1942 to 31st August, 1943), p. 11.

of posts of menials, temporary posts and certain technical posts, the Public Service Commission selected all candidates for direct appointment in the various departments of public service, according to the provisions of the Public Service Commission Rules. The Commission also conducted competitive examinations. Recruitment to the Judicial Service was through the Judicial Service Examination which was also conducted by the Public Service Commission. The Jaipur Civil Service and the Jaipur Subordinate service were started in 1943. Recruitment to higher posts was made by competitive examinations. Scholarships for higher education or training in India or abroad were granted on the recommendations of the Technical Scholarship Committee¹.

From 1st September, 1947 to 31st August, 1948 the government of the State was conducted by the ruler with the aid and advice of the cabinet, which consisted of the *Diwan* and six *Sachivas* (Secretaries). The *Diwan*, who was appointed by the ruler was *ex-officio* President of the Cabinet. Under the Government of Jaipur Act, 1944, as amended in March, 1948, *Sachivas* were to be elected members of the Legislative Council or subjects of the State not holding a place of profit under the government and one of the *Sachivas* so appointed was designated as the *Mukhya Sachiva* (Chief Secretary). The *Diwan* was also the President of the Legislative Council and of the Representative Assembly².

After Independence, the district of Jaipur comprised of the following areas (1) the former district of Jaipur excluding Kotkasim, (2) two tahsils of Phagi and Phulera formerly of Malpura district in Jaipur State, (3) Sambhar *Shamlat* areas of Jodhpur and Jaipur States, (4) Kishangarh State consisting of tahsils Kishangarh, Arain, Roopnagar and Sarwar and (5) Tahsil Bairath formerly of Jhunjhun district in Jaipur State.

During 1951, the district was sub-divided into six sub-divisions, 16 tahsils and 2 sub-tahsils, for the purpose of administration³ as follows :

Sub-Division	Tahsils
1	2
(1) Amber	(a) Amber
	(b) Jamwa Ramgarh

1. *Report on the Administration of the Jaipur State for Samvat 2003* (September, 1946 to August, 1947), pp. 20-23.
2. *Report on the Administration of the Jaipur State for Samvat 2004* (September 1947 to August 1948), p. 27.
3. *Census 1951, Rajasthan and Ajmer, District Census Handbook, Jaipur, Part I- General Description and Census Tables*, Superintendent of Census Operations, Rajasthan and Ajmer, Bikaner, 1954, p. viii.

1	2
(2) Dausa	(a) Baswa (Bandikui)
	(b) Dausa
	(c) Lalsot
	(d) Sikrai
(3) Jaipur	(a) Chaksu
	(b) Jaipur
(4) Kishangarh	(a) Arain
	(b) Kishangarh
	(c) Roopnagar
	(d) Sarwar
(5) Phulera (including Sambhar Shamlat)	(a) Phagi
	(b) Phulera
(6) Shahpura	(a) Bairath
	(b) Kotputli

The Collector was the head of the district and was also the District Magistrate who was assisted in his work by one Additional Collector and Additional District Magistrate and six Sub-Divisional Officers or Assistant Collectors¹.

With the formation of new district of Ajmer in 1956, the four tahsils of Kishangarh sub-division namely Kishangarh, Arain, Roopnagar and Sarwar were transferred to Ajmer.

PRESENT PATTERN

For the purpose of administration the district is divided into the following five sub-divisions and fifteen tahsils since 1956²:

Name of Sub-division	Name of Tahsil
1	2
1. Jaipur	1. Jaipur
	2. Sanganer
	3. Chaksu
	4. Bassi

- ¹ *Census 1951, Rajasthan and Ajmer, District Census Handbook, Jaipur, Part I, General Description and Census Tables*, Superintendent of Census Operations, Rajasthan and Ajmer, Bikaner, 1954, p. viii.
- ² *Census of India 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Jaipur District*, Superintendent of Census Operations, Rajasthan, Jaipur, 1966, p. iv.

1	2
2. Amber (H. Q. Jaipur)	1. Amber
	2. Jamwa Ramgarh
3. Dausa	1. Dausa
	2. Baswa
	3. Sikrai
	4. Lalsot
4. Sambhar	1. Phulera
	2. Phagi
	3. Dudu
5. Kotputli	1. Kotputli
	2. Bairath

From 1948 to August 1962, Revenue and Criminal cases were heard by the Revenue Officers. From September, 1962 onwards, with the separation of the judiciary from the executive, the criminal cases have come within the purview of the judicial magistrates. The Revenue Officers now hear cases which come under the minor acts only. With the amendment in the Criminal Procedure Code, cases under the minor acts have also come within the purview of the judicial magistrates. Now the Revenue Officers and the Executive Magistrates have cases of preventive sections only.

The district is under the administrative control of an officer designated as Collector while each Sub-Division and tahsil are in the charge of a Sub-divisional Officer and a Tahsildar respectively. In addition, there are three sub-tahsils, namely, Achrol, Govindgarh and Kalwar each headed by a Naib-Tahsildar.

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 acts as the District Magistrate, District Development Officer and as the head of the Revenue Department of the district.

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, 1956 he is the custodian of all

Government property in land and is required to safeguard its interests in this respect. He ensures that the rights conferred on the tenants under the Rajasthan Tenancy Act, 1955 are not encroached upon. He works as the highest court of appeal in the district for revenue matters within the scope of the Rajasthan Tenancy Act, 1955. 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 under a Superintendent of Police who is assisted by adequate staff. As District Magistrate, he functions within the scope of the Criminal Procedure Code and exercises control over five Sub-divisional Magistrates and six Assistant Collectors and Magistrates posted within the district. He is also an appellate authority for the orders passed by subordinate magistrates under section 514 of Criminal Procedure Code. His functions also 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 licence, under various Acts such as the Indian Arms Act, 1959, the Petroleum Act, 1939, the Explosives Act, 1940 etc.

In the district, the Collector is the ex-officio District Development Officer and as such he ensures co-ordination between the development departments functioning in the district. Since the establishment of Panchayati Raj institutions at 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 all 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 of the State 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 co-ordinates 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 is over all incharge of the treasury and is responsible for its general administration, for accounting of all money 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 directly responsible to the Collector and attends to all the treasury transactions in the district. The Treasury Officer is assisted by a Sub-Treasury Officer stationed at each tahsil. The post of Sub-Treasury Officer is held by the respective Tahsildars in addition to their own revenue duties. He is responsible to the District Treasury Officer so far as fiscal matters are concerned. Besides the treasury at the Collectorate, Jaipur, there is also a treasury in the Rajasthan State Secretariat working since 1st May, 1967 and a sub-treasury at Legislative Assembly Secretariat.

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.

During the year 1976-77, the work of the Collectorate was divided into 23 Sections viz. (1) Establishment (2) Judicial (3) Type (4) Receipt (5) Despatch (6) Loan (7) Land Record (8) Revenue (9) District Revenue Accounts (10) Rehabilitation (11) Panchayat (12) Chief Reader (13) General (14) Public Demand Recovery (15) Accounts (16) Land Acquisition (17) Copying (18) Civil Defence (19) Relief (20) Record (21) Election (22) Nazarat and (23) District Pool. The total strength of the staff consists of one Office Superintendent, two Office Assistants, six Accounts Clerks, 28 upper division clerks, 76 lower division clerks, 50 class IV employees, one jamadar, one daftri, two stenographers, four U.D.C.-cum-stenographers, four District Revenue Accountants, one Tahsil Revenue Accountant and nine junior accountants.

Directly subordinate to the Collector are one Additional District Magistrate headquartered at Jaipur and five Sub-Divisional Officers for Jaipur, Amber, Dausa, Sambhar and Kotputli Sub-Divisions. They are vested with first class magisterial powers and are supposed 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 Manual 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 15 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 21 Naib-tahsildars also to assist the tahsildars in their day-to-day working.

There are three Sadar Qanungos in the district whose main work is to keep the land revenue records upto-date and supervise the work of Patwari, Girdawar and Office Qanungo. There are also two Assistant Sadar Qanungos and 15 Office Qanungos.

Next comes the Girdawar or the Revenue Inspector who is incharge of a *Girdawar* Circle and is entrusted with the duty of supervising the work of *Patwaris* in his area. A *Patwari* forms the lowest range 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*. There are 782 *Patwaris* in Jaipur district.

The judicial and police departments form an important part in the horizontal line of administration. There are two District and Sessions Judges headquartered at Jaipur; one exercises control over the working of all civil and criminal courts within Jaipur city while the other judge exercises control over Jaipur district except Jaipur city. The police department is manned by a Superintendent of Police in the district who helps the Collector in maintaining law and order and in the prevention of crimes. He is assisted by necessary staff posted in the district.

With the advent of democratic decentralisation, 17 Panchayat Samitis have been formed out of which 13 are Community Development Blocks (including two pre-extension blocks). The Panchayat Samitis are guided by the Zila Parishad under the chairmanship of the Zila Pramukh and supervised by the Collector of the district who is also the District Development Officer. The Rajasthan Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads Act, 1959, devolves on these Panchayat Samitis the complete charge of the administration of the block including the implementation of the Community Department Programmes. For imparting technical guidance to the villagers, the government has deputed its representatives from the various departments to the blocks so that an all round progress may be achieved. The ultimate aim of the government is to make the Panchayat Samitis the sole agency of all developmental activities at the block level.

The judicial set up of the district and a detailed account of the working of the police department is given in the chapter on Law and Order and Justice. Other Officers in the horizontal line of administration

include the district level officers of agriculture, animal husbandry, co-operation, industries, forest, public works, education, social welfare and power department etc. These departmental officers have also assumed greater importance in recent years on account of development projects being undertaken in their respective fields. A list of district level officers of the State Government, besides the office of the District Collector, located in the district is as follows¹ :

1. District Agriculture Officer, Jaipur & Dausa.
2. District Industries Officer, Jaipur.
3. Chief Medical and Health Officer, Jaipur.
4. District Ayurved Officer, Jaipur.
5. District Animal Husbandry Officer, Jaipur.
6. Divisional Forest Officer, Jaipur.
7. District Family Planning Officer, Jaipur.
8. District Soil Conservation Officer, Jaipur.
9. District Probation and Social Welfare Officer, Jaipur.
10. District Statistical Officer, Jaipur.
11. Commercial Taxes Officer, Jaipur.
12. District Excise Officer, Jaipur (Rural).
13. District Fisheries Development Officer, Jaipur.
14. Executive Engineer, Irrigation, Jaipur.
15. Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Jaipur.
16. Executive Engineer, Public Health Engineering Deptt., Jaipur.
17. Executive Engineer, Rajasthan State Electricity Board, Jaipur.
18. Mining Engineer, Mines and Geology Department, Jaipur.
19. District Education Officer (Boys), Jaipur.
20. District Education Officer (Girls), Jaipur.
21. Executive Engineer, Ground Water Department, Jaipur.
22. Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Jaipur.
23. District Evaluation Officer, Jaipur.
24. Superintendent of Police, Jaipur.
25. District Employment Officer, Jaipur.
26. District Transport Officer, Jaipur.

1. Source : Office of the Collector, Jaipur.

27. District Labour Officer, Jaipur.
28. Public Relation Officer, Jaipur.
29. Superintendent of Jail, Jaipur.
30. District Land Acquisition Officer, Jaipur.
31. Assistant Director, Land and Building Tax, Jaipur.
32. District Agriculture Land Conservation Officer, Jaipur.
33. District Weights and Measurement Officer, Jaipur.
34. Additional District Development Officer, Jaipur.
35. Treasury Officer, Jaipur.
36. Treasury Officer, Secretariat, Jaipur.
37. District Supply Officer, Jaipur.
38. District Settlement Officer, Jaipur.
39. District Sheep and Wool Officer, Jaipur.
40. Tourist Officer, Jaipur.

Besides the above district level officers of the State Government, there were various offices of the Government of India which help the Collector in performing developmental work undertaken by him in the district.

CHAPTER XI

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

Historical Background

The land tenure in the erstwhile Jaipur State were the Jagir, *Inam* and *Khalsa*. About 3/5th of State's area had been alienated in grants as Jagirs or *Inams* to nobles, ministers, priests or courtiers, leaving only 2/5th as *Khalsa* or State land proper¹. The land alienated by the chief as Jagir, was granted to the members of royal family on tenure of the nature of apanages, the holders performing no service but paying quit rent; those acquired by the ancestors of the holders who paid tribute varying from 1/4th to 1/20th of their revenue to the ruler; those granted on ordinary Jagir tenure for which no rent was paid but service was rendered and those granted as *Inam* to temples or civil or military officers or court favourites². These were held rent free and without any obligation as to service.

In the *Khalsa* area several systems of land tenure prevailed. In some cases land was leased either to the actual cultivator or to a contractor for a specific term and the land revenue was paid in cash in four instalments during the year. In some villages so farmed, the tahsildar distributed the sums payable by the individual cultivators and in some villages the cultivators made the distribution themselves. In places where cash rent lease was not given, the cultivators paid land revenue in kind. The amount of land revenue varied according to the caste or tribe of the farmer and the nature and capabilities of soil. In contract villages, owing to almost non-existence of proper land records, it was almost impossible to ascertain the value of a village and the usual practice was to give the lease to highest bidder. Individual cultivators were mere tenants-at-will. They had no hereditary rights in the land, but the right of cultivation descended from the father to son and was recognised by the State. In actual practice, however, owing to the fact that the supply of land exceeded the demand for it, the position of cultivators was not at all insecure. As long as they paid the State dues, they were in no danger of ejection. Land could be transferred without the sanction of the ruler. Where the land revenue was payable in kind,

1. *Imperial Gazetteer of India*, Vol. XIII, Oxford, 1908, p. 396.

2. *Ibid.*

the share taken by the State varied from 1/5th to 1/2 of the produce. In case of cash payments the average rate per acre in 1904 on 'dry' land was about Rs. 2 (maximum Rs. 4 and minimum 12 annas*), and on 'wet' land about Rs. 5 (maximum Rs. 11 and minimum Rs. 1-12-0)†.

All leases in existence at the time of the death of Maharaja Madho Singh were terminated. It was decided in 1925 A. D. to continue the system already in force with certain improvement.

Work of settling individual parganas of the State was taken in hand from 1925 to 1928 in various parganas. Term of settlement was 20 years.

The rent rate was fixed on the basis of soil classification‡. In Jaipur State, the chief distinction was of irrigated and unirrigated areas. The areas irrigated by the wells were called *Chahi*. There were four classes of *Chahi* based on the fertility of the soil, situation, supply of water, crops grown, manuring etc. *Chahi* I was the standard class having all these advantages and *Chahi* 'A' were the best portions being profusely manured and producing double crops or valuable crops. The best fields of *Chahi* in proximity of the *Abadi* or populated area were classed as *Chahi Gorwan*. *Chahi* II was inferior to *Chahi* I having disadvantage of either soil, position, quality of water or of manure. *Chahi* III was the worst portion having irregular irrigation and poor soil. The plots watered by *Kham* wells and *Dhenkli*®, by the beds of the rivers and rivulets were classed *Chahi* II and III according to their productivity and situation. Likewise were the four classes of the unirrigated areas called *Barani*. *Barani* I was the standard class having the advantages of soil and position while the best fields having the additional advantage of manure and nearness to the *Abadi* (population) were classed *Barani Gorwan*. Other best plots of the same fertility and distant from the *Abadi* were classed as *Barani* 'A'. The best areas under the dry wells were also put in this class. *Barani* II had the disadvantage either of soil or situation. *Barani* III areas were the worst portions, being undulating and having sandy soil. The sub-merged areas in the beds of the State tanks were classed as *Talabi Sarkari* I and II, the former having better advantages than the latter. They grew the *Rabi* crops of wheat, barley and gram after the stored water was soaked up. *Khatli* was the best bed of the rivers and rivulets, which yielded wheat and barley by the application of abundant manure.

Dehri was the alluvial soil on the banks of the rivers and rivulets or on the depressed portions. It was classed I & II according to its fertility and position. The areas irrigated by the canals from the dams were classed *Nahri* I and II, the better plots being put as *Nahari* I.

There were a few blocks of *Chahi* in the State, growing fruit trees and vegetables for sale in Jaipur city. They were classed *Bagh Chahi* 'A', I and II according to their relative valuation. Likewise the *Chahi* areas under the State wells were classed as *Sarkari Chahi* 'A', I, II and III.

Chahi Dhenkli plots were those, in which irrigation was done by hand by drawing water with the help of a pole and rope from small pits dug in the beds of the rivers and on their banks. These were similar to *Chahi* III in value and production. The areas on dry wells were classed *Chahi Khushk* or *Barani* 'A'.

The unbroken areas called *Banjar* were put into two classes, *Banjar* I being better than *Banjar* II. They yielded grass, *Pala** and *Poola***. *Banjar Dol* being superfluous class was treated as *Banjar* I.

Bagh in the *Parat* lands was the grove area grown with *Neem*, *Peepal* and *Bonli* trees.

Rent rates fixed by the settlement of 1927 for Amber tahsil are given in Appendix I.

PRESENT POSITION

The land revenue is at present being collected at the rates fixed by the second settlement made during years 1943 to 1957. The rent rates fixed by this settlement are given tahsilwise in Appendices II to XVII.

The revenue administration machinery 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. *Girdawar* circles are further sub-divided into *Patwar* circles. The *Patwari* is thus at the base of the revenue administration. The names of tahsils in the district and number of *Girdawar* circles and *Patwar* circles in each are given in the following table :

*Pala —Cattle fodder

**Poola—Grass with which roofs are thatched

* One anna equalled today's six paise.

1. *Imperial Gazetteer, op. cit.*, p. 396.

2. *Assessment Report of Tahsil Amer*, 1947, pp. 14-15.

£ *Kham*—Unlined.

@ *Dhenkli*—A leather bucket with which water is lifted.

Name of Tahsil	No. of Girdawar Circles	No. of Patwar Circles
Jaipur	2	20
Bassi	4	41
Chaksu	4	46
Sanganer	4	36
Dausa	6	58
Baswa	4	36
Lalsot	4	43
Sikrai	3	33
Phulera	4	37
Phagi	5	52
Dudu	6	48
Amber	5	44
Jamwa Ramgarh	6	62
Kotputli	4	35
Bairath	4	39

Thus the district is divided into 65 *Girdawar* Circles and 630 *Patwar* Circles.

The present system of settlement and revenue collection follows the procedure laid down in the Rajasthan Land Revenue Act (No. XV of 1956). The work of settlement and that relating to the preparation, revision and maintenance of land records is looked after by Settlement Commissioner who is ex-officio, Director of Land Records. He, in both these capacities, is at the apex of the respective organisations at the State level. 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 regarding the taking up of survey of an area is notified in the State gazette. When the operations are actually commenced, all map corrections are incorporated on the last survey sheets. Records are prepared for the following¹ :

- (a) all permanent routes and paths
- (b) topographical features

1. Land Revenue Act, 1956, Land Record Rules, 1957 and Survey & Settlement Rules, 1957.

- (c) *Khasra* (field book)
- (d) estate holders in the area specifying the nature and extent of the interest of each and his co-sharer
- (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 incharge of the operations makes extensive tour of the area and prepares exhaustive notes of 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) communication 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 un-cultivated (*parat or banjar, beed*) and dry un-culturable (*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 the 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 of 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 maintenance of the land records at the district head-quarters, there is *Sadar Qanungo* and below him, 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 1961-62 for certain years is shown in the following table¹ :

(Rs. in lakhs)				
Year	Demand arrears and current	Collection during the year	Remission/ suspension during the year	Balance at the end of the year
1961-62	132.07	76.32	39.33	16.42
1962-63	137.10	83.56	39.51	14.03
1964-65	134.02	81.90	0.51	51.61
1965-66	125.87	76.30	32.49	17.08
1966-67	127.60	65.00	44.08	18.52
1967-68	143.31	68.13	48.48	26.70
1969-70	179.41	112.39	11.16	55.86
1970-71	152.70	89.52	3.75	59.42
1971-72	147.65	82.38	—	65.27
1972-73	147.24	89.66	—	57.58
1974-75	118.91	49.70	—	69.27
1975-76	+215.31	+137.45	38.89	77.86
1976-77	+192.38	+112.01	62.86	80.37

LAND REFORMS

After the formation of Rajasthan, measures were initiated, as early as 1949, to protect the rights of cultivators and ameliorate their

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, for relevant years.

+ Including Rs. 22.54 lakhs of O.S.D., Jaipur.

— Not available.

condition. As mentioned earlier, large parts of land were held by jagirdars. 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 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 in Jaipur district is shown in the following table¹:

Year	No. of Jagirdars paid compensation	Amount of compensation paid (Rs. in '000)
1	2	3
1957-58	654	1,803
1958-59	408	775
1959-60	1,051	1,117
1960-61	5,000	1,205
1961-62	8,000	11,788
1962-63	9,000	17,267
1963-64	10,000	16,500
1964-65	15,000	9,350
1965-66	1,000	17,620
1966-67	10,000	1,580
1967-68	15,000	18,700
1968-69	22,000	21,490
1969-70	359	18,250

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, 1958* onwards for figures upto 1962-63, *Basic Statistics, Rajasthan*, yearly volumes, for later years.

1	2	3
1970-71	22	19,680
1971-72	547	18,440
1972-73	N.R.	18,570
1973-74	3,062	14,020
1974-75	N.R.	11,650
1975-76	N.R.	13,180
1976-77	N.R.	7,018

Bhoodan Yajna

To facilitate activities in connection with the Bhoodan Yajna of Acharya Vinoba Bhave and to provide for the constitution of the Bhoodan Yajna Board, the Rajasthan Government enacted the Rajasthan Bhoodan Yajna Act, 1954. The progress of the movement in the district since 1960 is shown below¹ :

Year	Donors (No.)	Land donated (hectares)	Land distributed (hectares)	Families benefitted (No.)
1956	90	1,276	919	196
1957	22	1,089	836	184
1958	-	-	5,120	516
1959	-	-	-	-
1960	3	1	-	-
1961	-	-	-	-
1962	-	-	-	-
1963	558	9,808	7,732	1,205
1964	521	9,898	5,616	757
1965	524	9,553	5,718	768
1966 to 1977	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

The Rajasthan Holdings (Consolidation and Prevention of Fragmentation) Act, 1954 was enacted to provide for consolidation of agricultural holdings and to prevent their fragmentation. Till 1976-77

N. R. = Not reported.

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan* for figures upto 1962 and office of the Rajasthan Bhoodan Yajna Board, Jaipur for later years.

consolidation work has been done in Jaipur district in a total area of 5,10,787 hectares¹.

Another important land reform legislation is the Rajasthan Tenancy Act, 1955. This Act has reduced all types of tenancy 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. Land-holder is prohibited from accepting a premium for the grant of a lease or making a tenant liable to *Begar* or forced labour.

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 his holdings devolves according to the provision 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. A standard acre is an area of land in which ten maunds of wheat or any other grain equal to the price of ten maunds of wheat, can be grown. Surplus land holding, if any, shall have to be surrendered to the Government. This law has not so far been implemented in this district.

OTHER SOURCES OF REVENUE**Revenue during princely regime**

In the erstwhile Jaipur State, besides land revenue, there were a large number of other taxes and cesses collected from the people to supplement the revenue².

1. Source : Office of Settlement Commissioner, Jaipur.

2. *Assessment Report of Pargana Chatsu, 1926-27*, Ajmer, 1929, pp. 44-46.

(a) Cesses realised in Kham villages* from Kharif crop

Bhom	- Bhom means land. This cess was realised as land belongs to Raj.
Kasar	- It was realised on standard bigha of <i>Zabti</i> crop.
Siga	- Cess
Bhom Birar	- This means realisation for Bhom right. It was collected from all tenants, whether they had grown a <i>Zabti</i> crop or not.
Sadar	- Compensation of the wastage in winnowing corn of State's share.
Mapa	- A tax on trade realised from all cultivators and on sale of the village produce other than grain.
Bhet Srijee	- A present for the Govind Deoji Temple at Jaipur.
Mal Patwara	- A tax realised from the cultivators of the village for the <i>Patwari</i> .
Daroga	- A present to the <i>Daroga</i> (Inspector) of the Customs Department.
Shahnagi	- For remuneration of a <i>Shahna</i> kept by the State to protect the produce from stealth etc.
Peshkash	- <i>Nazar</i> or present to Raj.
Siropao	- <i>Siropao</i> means a set of clothes. <i>Zamindars</i> paid the amount for clothing expenses.
Sayar Khata	- This cess implied that the <i>Zamindars</i> had secured their rescue from <i>Batai</i> work.
Dastur Khabar nawis	- It meant gift of <i>Khabar nawis</i> paid to him in the past. Later on it was paid to the State.
Lata dori	- It was a <i>Nazar</i> to the <i>Batai</i> official and the chain.
Bhej Jamabandi	- A gift for preparing <i>Jamabandi</i> or land records book.
Dak	- It was a cess levied for postal arrangements.
Chheli ginti	- A grazing tax on sheep & goat realisable from those who kept more than 10 goats and sheep.
Nazar Dasehra	- A present to Raj for Dasehra festival.

*Kham Villages—Villages under direct management of the State.

Nazar Andar - *Andar* means inside the house. This cess was realised for the concubine of the Maharaja.

(b) Cesses realised in Kham villages from Rabi crop

In addition to the cesses realised from *Kharif* crop, the following cesses were realised from *Rabi* crop:

Bhet Tapdari	- A gift to <i>Tapdari</i> or <i>Batai</i> official.
Rozina	- For the mess expenses of a <i>Batai</i> officer.
Bahl Bharo	- Fare for the cart engaged by the <i>Batai</i> official.
Pani Poola	- A tax on the thatching grass cut and utilised by <i>Zamindars</i> or landlords.
Loom Patri	- Tax on sale of the leaves of <i>Babool</i> trees standing on abandoned land.
Adhori	- Tax on uncured hides.
Jhopri	- Tax levied on the huts of those who did not do cultivation.
Malba fund	- It was repaid to the <i>Patel</i> for his remunerations and joint village expenses.

(c) Cess in Ijara or contract villages

Talim Patwari	- Cess for the training of <i>Patwaris</i> .
Wirsa chaudhari and Qanungos	- Cess for remuneration of chaudharis and Qanungos.
Parkhai	- Cess paid for examining the genuineness of coin.

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 vehicles, registration of documents, sales tax, entertainment tax, and tax on passengers and goods.

SALES TAX—This, as implied by the name, is a tax on sale of specified commodities covering a wide range of articles from bread to 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, including beer and other kinds of foreign and Indian made foreign liquors containing

not more than 10 per cent proof spirit.¹ Income from this source for last several years is given in Appendix XVIII.

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 varied between 60 to 100 per cent in 1976-77 as described below² :

Rate of admission	Percentage Rate of Tax
Upto one rupee	60
More than one rupee	100

For the additional entertainment tax the rates in 1976-77 were³: Rupee one per 100 seats per show for seats not exceeding 300; for seats in excess of 300, the tax was charged at the rate of Rs. two per 100 seats per show. The limit of this tax are set by the population of the place of shows. 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 per 100 seats. The amount fixed for other categories of places are as follows :

Population Range	Maximum amount of additional entertainment tax per show per hundred seats (Rs.)
Above one lakh	10
Exceeding 50,000 but less than one lakh	6
Exceeding 15,000 but not exceeding 50,000	3

Income from this tax in previous years is given in Appendix XVIII at the end of this chapter.

RAJASTHAN PASSENGERS AND GOODS TAX—This tax was introduced by the Rajasthan Passengers and Goods Taxation Act, 1959. The charging section in the year 1976-77 was as under :

- (a) In respect of passengers carried or goods transported by motor vehicles, the tax is charged on the value of the fare or freight. The rates are 30 per cent, for cemented, tarred,

1. Source : *Commercial Taxes Statistical Abstract 1976-77*, Commercial Taxes Department, Jaipur, pp. 105-116.

2. *Ibid.*, p. 162.

3. Source : Office of Deputy Commissioner, Commercial Taxes, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

asphalted, metalled, gravelled and *Kankar* roads and 25 per cent for other types of roads.

- (b) For motor-cycle rikshaws (including scooter rikshaws 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. 36 per annum, for four Rs. 128, and for more than four Rs. 240. Motor cars are charged Rs. 360 per year.
- (c) Goods vehicles are taxed according to their carrying capacities and whether they ply in the whole State or a region. Rates are described below :

Carrying capacity	Amount of yearly tax (Rs.)	
	For Rajasthan operation	For Regional operation
Below five tons	840	735
Five tons or more but below nine tons	1,220	1,070
Above nine tons	1,470	1,345

Revenue realised from this tax is given in Appendix XVIII.

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 XVIII.

STAMPS—In 1976-77, there were two treasuries and fourteen sub-treasuries where judicial/non-judicial stamps were being sold in the district. The number of stamp vendors at the District Treasury, Jaipur was 14 and at the 14 sub-treasuries there were 36 stamp vendors. Stamps are not sold at Secretariat treasury. Stamp vendors were allowed commission on the sale of judicial stamps at the rate of 1.50 per cent at all places and for non-judicial stamps at the rate of 2.75 per cent at district head quarters, 4.25 per cent at sub-divisional head quarters and 5.50 per cent at tahsil headquarters. Income from sale of stamps in Jaipur district from 1970-71 to 1976-77 is given in the following table¹ :

Year	Judicial with Court fee and copying fee	Judicial paper	(Rs. in lakhs)	
			Non-Judicial	
1	2	3	4	
1970-71	9.74	0.25	37.34	

1. Source : Office of the Treasury Officer, District Treasury, Jaipur.

1	2	3	4
1971-72	11.19	0.25	38.27
1972-73	12.14	0.29	45.88
1973-74	13.97	0.29	38.26
1974-75	12.13	0.35	47.92
1975-76	12.90	0.50	69.55
1976-77	14.36	0.55	71.37

The receipts and payments of the District Treasury, Jaipur and Treasury at the Secretariat, Jaipur for 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77 are given below¹ :

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Particulars	Receipts	Payments
District Treasury, Jaipur			
1974-75	State	100.80	128.24
	Central	11.24	12.43
1975-76	State	120.74	126.53
	Central	17.02	14.75
1976-77	State	139.15	147.59
	Central	8.52	25.29
Treasury, Secretariat, Jaipur			
1974-75	-	3.67	12.75
1975-76	-	8.10	42.33
1976-77	-	10.06	37.28

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 fee collected therefrom by the Sub-Registrar, Jaipur, during last few years are given below²:

Year	No. of documents registered	Total registration fee (Rs. in lakhs)
1971	5,338	4.15
1972	4,968	4.73
1973	4,885	4.15
1974	5,427	3.50
1975	5,136	7.22
1976	2,826	1.98

1. Source : Offices of the Treasury Officers, District Treasury, Jaipur and Secretariat Treasury, Jaipur.
2. Source : Office of Sub-Registrar, Registration and Stamps, Jaipur.

Revenue collected in Jaipur district by registration of vehicles and number of vehicles registered during last few years is given below¹ :

Year	No. of vehicles registered	Registration fee collected* (Rs. in lakhs)
1971-72	10,003	377.93
1972-73	12,723	496.10
1973-74	14,678	555.65
1974-75	18,278	612.41
1975-76	18,372	652.11
1976-77	22,396	694.87

Sources of Central Revenue

The sources of revenue of the Central Government are Central Excise and Customs Duty and Income tax. Revenue realised by Central Excise and Customs department for the last few years is given below²:

(Rs. in '000)

Year	Excise revenue	Customs revenue
1974-75	21,45,20	84
1975-76	32,78,22	24,57
1976-77	90,71,41	85,91

Revenue collected by Income tax Department (Jaipur Range**) from Income tax and other taxes for the last few years is given below³:

(Rs. in '000)

Year	Income tax	Wealth tax	Gift tax	Estate duty
1974-75	20,46,84	84,74	12,81	14,42
1975-76	24,50,31	1,05,78	15,61	16,62
1976-77	28,15,49	1,23,95	15,95	20,54

1. Source : Office of Transport Commissioner, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

* These figures also include revenue collected from motor vehicle tax, licence fee and road tax.

2. Source : Office of the Collector, Central Excise & Customs, Jaipur.

3. Source : Office of Income tax Officer (Administration), Jaipur.

** Includes Tonk district also.

APPENDIX I

Rent rates fixed for Amber tahsil of Jaipur State by Settlement of 1927
(per bigha in Rs., annas & pies)

S. No.	Soil Classes	Circle I	Circle II
1.	Chahi Gorwa	10/8/0	10/0/0
2.	Chahi I	8/8/0	8/4/0
3.	Chahi II	6/2/0	5/12/0
4.	Chahi III	4/8/0	4/6/0
5.	Barani A	2/12/0	2/12/0
6.	Barani Gorwa	2/4/0	2/4/0
7.	Barani I	1/14/0	1/12/0
8.	Barani II	1/4/0	1/2/0
9.	Barani III	0/11/0	0/9/0
10.	Fallow I	0/15/0	0/14/0
11.	Fallow II	0/10/0	0/9/0
12.	Fallow III	0/5/0	0/4/0
13.	Banjar I	0/8/0	0/7/0
14.	Banjar II	0/6/0	0/5/0
15.	Banjar III	0/3/0	0/4/0
16.	Nahari I	4/0/0	3/8/0
17.	Nahari II	3/0/0	2/10/0
18.	Dahri I	3/8/0	2/12/0
19.	Dahri II	2/12/0	1/12/0
20.	Khatli I	2/12/0	2/12/0
21.	Khatli II	1/14/0	1/12/0
22.	Talabi I	4/0/0	3/8/0
23.	Talabi II	3/0/0	2/10/0

Source : Office of the Settlement Commissioner, Jaipur.

APPENDIX II

Rent rates applicable to tahsil Jamwa Ramgarh, district Jaipur
as per 2nd Settlement, V. S. 2008 (No. of villages 261)

		(per bigha in Rs.)			
Soil Classification		Circle I	Circle II	Circle III	Circle IV
Chahi A		9.37	7.97	7.19	6.87
Chahi I		8.12	6.56	5.94	5.62
Chahi II		5.94	5.00	4.37	4.37
Chahi III		4.06	3.12	2.97	2.81
Jav		1.87	1.74	1.56	1.40
Nahari A		2.81	—	—	—
Nahari I		2.19	1.87	1.64	—
Nahari II		1.87	1.25	1.25	—
Khatli I		4.06	3.12	2.96	2.81
Khatli II		3.12	2.50	2.19	2.19
Dehri A		3.12	2.50	2.50	1.72
Dehri I		2.50	2.19	1.87	1.40
Dehri II		1.87	1.62	1.56	1.40
Barani A		1.87	1.62	1.56	1.09
Barani I		1.56	1.32	1.17	1.09
Barani II		0.94	0.78	0.71	0.71
Barani III		0.62	0.47	0.47	0.39
Banjar Beed		0.62	0.47	0.47	0.39
Banjar I		0.39	0.31	0.31	0.31
Banjar II		0.25	0.24	0.24	0.24
Banjar III		0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08

Source : Office of the Settlement Commissioner, Jaipur.

APPENDIX III

Rent rates applicable to tahsil Chaksu, district Jaipur as per
2nd Settlement, V.S. 2004 (No. of villages 289)

Soil Classification	(per bigha in Rs.)				
	Circle Bhud West	Circle Dhamni North	Circle Bhud East	Circle Dhamni South	Circle Mal
Chahi A	8.75	10.31	9.06	0.37	8.28
Chahi I Plus	7.97	9.46	8.28	8.28	7.65
Chahi I	7.34	8.75	7.65	7.65	7.03
Chahi II Plus	6.64	-	-	-	6.33
Chahi II	5.94	7.03	6.09	6.33	5.62
Chahi III	4.69	5.47	4.69	4.69	4.37
Chahi Delvi	-	-	4.37	-	3.67
Nahari A	-	-	5.94	-	-
Nahari I	-	-	4.37	-	-
Nahari II	-	3.30	3.67	3.67	-
Nahari III	-	-	2.97	-	-
Talabi I	3.12	3.67	3.65	-	-
Talabi II	3.34	2.65	2.65	2.65	2.65
Dehri A	-	-	-	-	3.99
Dehri I	2.65	2.97	2.97	-	2.97
Dehri II	2.03	2.34	2.34	-	2.34
Dehri Khatli	-	-	2.97	-	2.65
Chahi Khushak	2.65	3.36	2.97	-	2.34
Barani Gorwa	-	3.99	3.65	3.99	2.65
Barani A	2.34	2.65	2.50	2.81	1.87
Barani I Plus	1.87	2.19	1.87	2.19	1.33
Barani I	1.49	1.87	1.72	1.87	1.12
Barani II	1.17	1.49	1.17	1.33	0.94
Barani III	0.78	0.94	0.86	0.94	0.78
Banjar I	0.78	0.94	0.86	0.94	0.75
Banjar II	0.31	0.47	0.39	0.31	0.31

Source : Office of the Settlement Commissioner, Jaipur.

APPENDIX IV

Rent rates applicable to tahsil Dausa, district Jaipur as per
2nd Settlement, V. S. 2002 (No. of villages 241)

(Per bigha in Rs.)

Soil Classification	Kavleshaver	Circle Nahari	Circle Dausa West	Circle Charda East	Circle Charda West
Chahi A	11.96	11.25	6.64	11.96	8.61
Chahi I	9.69	8.99	5.62	10.00	7.65
Chahi II	7.34	6.64	4.37	7.97	5.62
Chahi III	5.31	5.00	2.97	5.62	4.37
Nahari A	-	3.99	-	-	-
Nahari I	2.97	3.28	-	-	2.81
Nahari II	2.34	2.65	-	2.19	2.19
Nahari III	2.03	2.03	-	-	-
Talabi I	3.59	3.28	2.65	2.97	2.65
Talabi II	2.97	2.65	2.34	2.65	-
Dehri I	3.28	2.65	-	2.34	2.34
Dehri II	2.34	2.03	-	2.03	1.64
Khatli I	3.28	2.65	-	2.97	2.65
Khatli II	2.34	2.34	2.34	-	2.34
Barani A	2.03	2.03	1.49	2.03	1.64
Barani I	1.64	1.49	1.17	1.49	1.17
Barani II	1.17	1.17	0.86	1.17	0.86
Barani III	0.71	0.86	0.71	0.86	0.71
Banjar I	0.39	0.55	0.31	0.37	0.31
Banjar Dol	0.39	0.55	0.31	0.39	0.31
Banjar II	0.31	0.31	0.15	0.24	0.15
Banjar Poola	0.86	0.86	-	-	0.86
Banjar Beed	-	1.02	-	-	0.13

Source : Office of the Settlement Commissioner, Jaipur.

APPENDIX V

Rent rates applicable to tahsil Baswa, district Jaipur as per
2nd Settlement, V. S. 2003 (No. of villages 168)

(Per bigha in Rs.)

Soil Classification	Rate
Chahi Gorwa	10.62
Chahi A	9.06
Chahi I Plus	8.44
Chahi I	7.81
Chahi II Plus	6.87
Chahi II	6.25
Chahi III	5.00
Nahari I	4.37
Dehri I	4.37
Dehri II	3.75
Khatli I	4.06
Barani A	2.50
Barani I Plus	2.03
Barani I	1.72
Barani II	1.25
Barani III	0.94
Banjar Poola	0.62
Banjar I	0.47
Banjar II	0.31

Source : Office of the Settlement Commissioner, Jaipur.

APPENDIX VI

Rent rates applicable to tahsil Phulera district Jaipur as per
2nd Settlement, V.S. 2011 (No. of villages 189)

(Per bigha in Rs.)

Soil Classification	Circle Latus	Circle Phulera	Circle Jobner	Circle Dhamani
Chahi A	5.00	6.87	7.81	8.12
Chahi I	4.06	5.62	6.56	6.87
Chahi II	3.12	4.06	5.31	5.62
Chahi III	2.50	3.12	4.06	4.37
Barani Jav A	1.56	2.19	2.50	2.50
Barani Jav I	1.56	2.19	2.50	2.50
Barani Jav II	1.25	1.72	1.96	1.96
Barani Jav III	1.25	1.72	1.96	1.96
Nahari I	1.87	2.50	2.50	2.81
Nahari II	1.56	1.87	1.87	2.03
Talabi I	1.25	1.56	1.46	2.19
Talabi II	0.86	1.25	1.40	1.56
Barani A	0.78	0.94	1.25	1.56
Barani I	0.62	0.78	0.94	1.25
Barani II	0.39	0.62	0.31	0.94
Barani III	0.31	0.42	0.39	0.47
Banjar I	0.15	0.24	0.39	0.47
Banjar Dol	0.15	0.24	0.37	0.47
Banjar II	0.08	0.15	0.24	0.37
Banjar Beed	0.31	0.31	0.47	0.62

Source : Office of the Settlement Commissioner, Jaipur.

APPENDIX VII

Rent rates applicable to tahsil Bassi, district Jaipur as per
2nd Settlement, V. S. 2003 (No. of villages 210)

(Per bigha in Rs.)

Soil Classification	Circle Subkhan	Circle Eastern
Chahi A	6.00	6.60
Chahi I	7.50	6.00
Chahi II	6.00	5.75
Chahi III	5.50	3.50
Barani Jav A & I	3.25	2.50
Barani Jav II & III	2.55	1.75
Talabi II	—	2.00
Khatli II	—	1.85
Dehri II	—	1.55
Nahari II	—	2.50
Barani A	2.55	1.55
Barani I	1.85	1.25
Barani II	1.45	0.95
Barani III	0.95	0.60
Banjar I	0.50	0.30
Banjar II	2.25	0.15
Banjar Poola	0.60	0.50

Source : Office of the Settlement Commissioner, Jaipur.

APPENDIX VIII

Rent rates applicable to tahsil Sikrai, district Jaipur as per
2nd Settlement, V. S. 2003 (No. of villages 136)

(Per bigha in Rs.)

Soil Classification	Circle Dhamani	Circle Bhud I	Circle Bhud II	Circle Hill
Chahi Gorwa	10.62	10.00	9.69	10.94
Chahi A	9.37	9.06	8.75	10.00
Chahi I Plus	9.00	8.75	7.81	9.37
Chahi I	8.75	7.97	7.03	8.75
Chahi II Plus	7.34	7.03	6.25	7.34
Chahi II	7.03	6.25	5.62	7.03
Chahi III	5.62	5.00	4.37	5.94
Nahari A	—	—	—	5.94
Nahari I	—	3.99	—	5.00
Nahari II	3.11	2.97	—	3.99
Dehri I	3.67	2.97	2.97	3.67
Dehri II	2.34	2.19	2.19	2.34
Khatli I	5.00	—	4.69	5.00
Khatli II	—	—	3.34	3.99
Talabi I	—	—	—	3.99
Talabi II	—	2.19	—	2.97
Barani A	2.97	2.65	2.65	2.97
Barani I Plus	2.50	—	—	2.50
Barani I	2.19	2.03	2.03	2.19
Barani II	1.49	1.49	1.49	1.49
Barani III	0.86	0.86	0.62	0.86
Banjar I	0.47	0.47	0.31	0.31
Banjar II	0.31	0.31	0.15	0.15
Banjar Dol	0.47	0.47	0.31	0.31
Banjar Beed	0.62	—	0.47	0.47
Banjar Poola	0.62	0.62	0.47	0.47

Source : Office of the Settlement Commissioner, Jaipur.

APPENDIX IX

Rent rates applicable to tahsil Dudu, district Jaipur as per
2nd Settlement, V. S. 2011 (No. of villages 124)

(Per bigha in Rs.)

Soil Classification	Circle Gahari Dhamani	Circle Dhamani	Gram Jhag
Chahi A	7.81	6.87	8.12
Chahi I	7.50	6.56	6.87
Chahi II	5.62	4.84	5.62
Chahi III	3.90	3.44	4.37
Barani Jav A	—	2.25	2.50
Barani Jav I	—	2.74	2.50
Barani Jav II	—	2.52	1.96
Barani Nahari A	—	3.44	—
Nahari I	3.12	2.81	2.81
Nahari II	2.50	2.25	2.03
Talabi I	3.12	2.81	2.19
Talabi II	—	—	1.56
Nadi A	—	2.81	—
Nadi I	3.12	2.25	—
Nadi II	2.50	1.72	—
Dehri I	2.75	2.49	1.87
Dehri II	—	—	1.25
Khatli	3.12	2.81	2.19
Barani A	2.50	2.25	1.56
Barani I	1.56	1.40	1.25
Barani II	1.25	1.09	0.94
Barani III	0.78	0.71	0.62
Banjar Beed	—	—	0.62
Banjar Dol I	0.62	0.55	0.47
Banjar Dol II	0.31	0.31	0.31
Banjar Poola	—	0.71	—

Source : Office of the Settlement Commissioner, Jaipur.

APPENDIX X

Rent rates applicable to tahsil Phagi, district Jaipur as per
2nd Settlement, V.S. 2011 (No. of villages 151)

(Per bigha in Rs.)

Soil Classification	Circle Dhamani	Circle Gahri Dhamani	Circle Bhod North	Circle Bhod South
Chahi A	8.75	7.81	6.87	5.31
Chahi I	8.44	7.50	6.25	4.69
Chahi II	6.25	5.62	5.00	3.75
Chahi III	4.37	3.87	3.75	2.81
Nahari I	3.44	3.12	2.50	—
Nahari II	2.81	2.50	1.87	—
Nada I	2.81	3.12	—	1.40
Nada II	2.19	2.50	1.56	1.40
Dehri I	3.12	2.81	1.87	—
Talabi I	3.44	3.12	2.50	1.87
Khatli I	3.44	3.12	—	1.87
Barani A	2.81	2.50	1.50	1.25
Barani I	1.72	1.56	1.25	0.94
Barani II	1.40	1.25	0.94	0.78
Barani III	0.86	0.78	0.47	0.47
Banjar I & Dol	0.62	0.62	0.31	0.31
Banjar II	0.31	0.31	0.15	0.15

Source : Office of the Settlement Commissioner, Jaipur.

APPENDIX XI

Rent rates applicable to tahsil Amber, district Jaipur as per
2nd Settlement, V. S. 2004 (No. of villages 220)

Soil Classification	(Per bigha in Rs.)		
	Circle A	Circle I	Circle II
Bag Chahi I	10.62	10.62	-
Bag Chahi II	8.83	8.83	-
Chahi A	10.62	9.61	8.59
Chahi I	8.83	8.83	7.65
Chahi II	7.34	6.96	6.02
Chahi III	5.31	4.30	3.99
Nahari I	-	-	2.65
Talabi II	-	2.03	-
Dehri I	2.97	2.97	2.65
Dehri II	2.03	2.03	1.64
Khatli	-	2.97	-
Chahi Khushak	-	2.03	2.03
Bag I	2.65	2.65	-
Bag II	2.03	2.03	-
Barani A	2.50	1.80	1.64
Barani I	1.75	1.64	1.33
Barani II	1.02	1.02	1.86
Barani III	0.71	0.71	0.52
Banjar I	0.71	0.71	0.52
Banjar Dol	0.39	0.39	0.31
Banjar II	0.39	0.39	0.31

Source : Office of the Settlement Commissioner, Jaipur.

APPENDIX XII

Rent rates applicable to tahsil Lalsot, district Jaipur as per
2nd Settlement, V. S. 2002 (No. of villages 305)

Soil Classification	(Per bigha in Rs.)				
	Circle Lili	Circle South	Circle North	Circle Saral	Circle Hilly
Chahi Gorwa	-	8.59	8.75	10.94	-
Chahi A	7.34	7.97	8.12	10.31	10.62
Chahi I	5.94	6.64	7.53	9.06	9.40
Chahi II	5.00	5.31	5.62	7.34	7.65
Chahi III	3.67	4.37	4.69	5.62	5.94
Chahi Dhekli	-	-	4.69	5.62	-
Nahari I	-	2.97	-	2.97	2.97
Nahari II	-	2.34	-	2.34	2.34
Talabi I	-	3.67	-	-	-
Talabi II	-	2.65	-	-	-
Dehri I	-	3.28	2.65	3.67	2.67
Dehri II	2.03	2.03	1.87	2.34	2.34
Khatli	2.67	2.97	2.28	2.99	3.28
Barani Gorwa	-	2.03	-	-	-
Barani A	2.03	1.64	2.34	2.65	2.19
Barani I	1.33	1.53	1.56	1.64	1.56
Barani II	1.02	0.86	0.86	1.33	0.86
Barani III	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.86	0.62
Bag	2.02	1.64	2.34	2.65	2.19
Banjar Poola	-	0.39	0.31	0.37	0.37
Banjar Beed	-	-	-	-	0.39
Banjar I	0.31	0.39	0.31	0.37	0.39
Banjar Dol I	0.31	0.37	0.31	0.39	0.39
Banjar II	0.15	0.24	0.15	0.24	0.24

Source : Office of the Settlement Commissioner, Jaipur.

APPENDIX XIII

Rent rates applicable to tahsil Sanganer, district Jaipur as per
2nd Settlement, V. S. 2004 (No. of villages 230)

(Per bigha in Rs.)

Soil Classification	Circle Subersun	Circle Eastern	Circle Western
Chahi A	9.00	6.60	6.25
Chahi I	7.50	6.00	4.60
Chahi II	6.00	4.75	4.35
Chahi III	4.50	3.50	3.10
Barani Jav A	3.25	2.50	2.20
Barani Jav I	3.25	2.50	2.20
Barani Jav II	2.55	1.75	1.50
Barani Jav III	2.55	1.75	1.50
Khatli Amani Shah Nala III	6.00	—	—
Khatli I	3.25	—	—
Khatli II	3.25	—	—
Nahari I	—	2.50	2.00
Talabi I	—	2.50	—
Talabi II	—	1.85	1.50
Dekali I	—	3.50	—
Dekali II	—	2.50	1.25
Barani A	2.55	1.55	1.25
Barani I	1.85	1.25	1.00
Barani II	1.45	1.25	0.75
Barani III	0.95	0.60	0.50
Banjar I	0.50	0.30	0.25
Banjar Dol	0.50	0.30	0.25
Banjar II	0.25	0.15	0.10
Banjar Poola	0.60	0.50	0.30
Banjar Beed	—	0.60	—

Source : Office of the Settlement Commissioner, Jaipur.

APPENDIX XIV

Rent rates applicable to tahsil Kotputli, district Jaipur* as per
2nd Settlement, V. S. 2005 (No. of villages 9)

(Per bigha in Rs.)

Soil Classification	A	B
Chahi A	8.12	—
Chahi I	6.49	5.15
Chahi II	5.00	3.99
Chahi III	3.75	2.97
Chahi Jav	2.03	1.64
Barani A	2.03	1.20
Barani I	1.64	1.32
Barani II	1.25	0.94
Barani III	0.86	0.62
Khatli	1.25	0.94
Banjar I Dol	0.39	0.31
Banjar II	0.31	0.24
Khatli I	1.25	0.94
Khatli II	0.94	0.62
Parat kadim I	0.94	0.62
Parat II	0.62	0.47
Parat III	0.47	0.31
Banjar I	0.47	0.31
Banjar II	0.31	0.24

Source : Office of the Settlement Commissioner, Jaipur.

* Rent rates relate to nine villages which were transferred from Bairath
Tahsil to Kotputli Tahsil.

APPENDIX XV

Rent rates applicable to tahsil Kotputli, district Jaipur as per
2nd Settlement, V. S. 2005 (No. of villages 110)

(Per bigha in Rs.)

Soil Classification	A	B
Chahi Special	8.75	-
Chahi I	6.87	5.31
Chahi II	5.31	3.75
Chahi III	3.75	2.81
Nahari I	1.87	-
Nahari II	1.25	-
Chahi Kushak I	2.19	1.87
Chahi Kushak II	1.87	1.25
Talabi I	6.87	-
Talabi II	5.31	-
Barani Special	2.19	1.87
Barani I	1.87	1.25
Barani II	1.25	0.94
Barani III	0.94	0.62
Barani IV	0.62	0.47

Source : Office of the Settlement Commissioner, Jaipur.

APPENDIX XVI

Rent rates applicable to tahsil Jaipur, district Jaipur as per
2nd Settlement, V. S. 2015 (No. of villages 146)

(Per bigha in Rs.)

Soil Classification	Circle City Block	Circle Subersun	Circle Eastern	Circle Western
Chahi A	18.00	9.20	6.60	6.25
Chahi I	15.00	7.50	6.60	5.60
Chahi II	11.25	6.00	4.75	4.35
Chahi III	7.50	4.50	3.50	3.10
Barani Jav A	3.75	2.55	1.75	1.50
Khatli Nala Amani Shah II	-	7.50	-	-
Khatli Nala Amani Shah III	6.00	-	-	-
Nahari	-	-	2.50	2.00
Khatli	-	-	1.85	-
Talabi I	5.00	-	-	-
Talabi II	-	-	-	1.50
Dehri I	4.40	-	-	-
Dehri II	3.75	-	-	-
Barani A	3.75	2.55	1.55	1.05
Barani I	2.65	1.85	1.25	1.00
Barani II	2.00	1.45	0.95	0.75
Barani III	1.30	0.95	0.60	0.50
Banjar Pola	-	0.60	0.50	0.30
Banjar I & Dol	0.65	0.50	0.30	0.25
Banjar II	0.30	0.25	0.15	0.10

Source : Office of the Settlement Commissioner, Jaipur.

APPENDIX XVII

Rent rates applicable to tahsil Bairath, district Jaipur as per
2nd Settlement, V. S. 2008 (No. of villages 135)

(per bigha in Rs.)

Soil Classification	Assessment Circle rate I	I	II	III	Assessment Circle rate II	Circle A	Circle B
Chahi A	8.75	7.50	6.17	5.24	6.24	8.12	—
Chahi I	7.81	6.62	5.47	4.69	5.71	6.49	5.15
Chahi II	5.86	4.92	4.06	3.52	4.46	5.00	3.99
Chahi III	2.07	6.64	5.64	2.34	3.99	3.75	2.94
Barani Jav	2.34	1.96	1.64	1.40	1.56	2.03	1.64
Barani A	1.96	1.64	2.00	1.50	1.65	2.03	1.64
Barani I	1.56	1.33	1.09	0.94	1.02	1.64	1.33
Barani II	1.17	1.02	0.86	0.69	0.62	0.25	0.94
Barani III	0.86	0.78	0.65	0.65	0.52	0.86	0.62
Khatli I	—	—	2.19	1.87	—	—	—
Khatli II	—	—	1.64	1.40	1.25	—	0.94
Banjar I	0.37	0.31	0.39	0.31	0.52	0.39	0.31
Banjar II	0.31	0.24	0.17	0.24	0.31	0.31	0.24

Source : Office of the Settlement Commissioner, Jaipur.

APPENDIX XVIII

Excise, Sales Tax, Entertainment Tax and Passengers & Goods Tax
revenue realised from Jaipur district, from 1960-61 to 1976-77
(Rs. in '000)

Year	Excise	Sales tax	Entertainment tax	Passengers and Goods tax
1960-61	5,294	10,802	589*	878*
1961-62	5,694	11,994	804*	1,163*
1962-63	6,877	17,296	1,092*	1,972*
1963-64	7,989	29,479	1,178	2,594
1964-65	8,319	44,927	1,476	2,701
1965-66	9,283*	54,993	1,812	3,120
1966-67	10,661	53,197	2,013	3,946
1967-68	10,786	62,216	2,518	4,424
1968-69	13,353	66,840	2,938	4,744
1969-70	12,536	85,550	3,358	5,206
1970-71	14,616	99,880	3,506	6,629
1971-72	15,631	1,17,023	4,333	7,589
1972-73	24,036	35,927	5,515	8,729
1973-74	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
1974-75	32,709	2,15,069	7,796	42,758
1975-76	34,247	2,50,726	9,578	55,351
1976-77	45,932	2,86,845	12,859	67,539

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

* Source : Office of the Excise Commissioner, Udaipur.

N.R. = Not reported.

CHAPTER XII

LAW AND ORDER AND JUSTICE

HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE*

During the period of Sawai Jai Singh II, the Hindu law on crimes was based on those concepts of *Dharmshastras* which the commentators interpreted from time to time. The Jaipur State, which was following the Banaras School in this respect, considered the murder of Brahman (*Brahma-hatya*), woman (*Stri-hatya*), child (*Bal-hatya*) and cow (*Go-hatya*) as great sins. Also eating beef, serious theft or robbery, rape by a man belonging to the lower class of a woman belonging to a higher class or incest were regarded as deadly sins¹. The sentence of death was prescribed for (i) murder of Brahman, woman, child or cow, (ii) eating beef, (iii) serious theft or robbery, (iv) rape by a man belonging to a lower class, of a woman belonging to a higher class or incest, (v) disobedience of the order of the Ruler and (vi) dangerous activities against the State's safety.

Sentence of death was awarded either by stoning or through trampling by an elephant or by throwing from a high place or by hanging or by poisoning. However, the ruler was free to devise any means of awarding death sentence. Tod has referred to the case of Deoti Birgoojar in which Sawai Jai Singh adopted a peculiar course². It is evident from the facts of the case as to how a horrible scene was created by the Ruler when he presented the head of the offender in a handkerchief before the assembly of his nobles and how a unique manner of awarding death sentence was evolved. The reason for awarding such a barbarous punishment was to create awe and terror in the minds of offenders and the public.

Poisoning was also one of the modes of executing the death sentence. The case of Keshav Das is an evidence of such a mode. Keshav Das

was appointed as Diwan in 1749 A. D. by Sawai Ishwari Singh. In August, 1750 when his activities became dangerous to the State, the ruler hurriedly questioned him in camera and after having satisfied himself about the anti-State activities of the Diwan, gave him death sentence which was executed by administering poison to him¹. The course adopted by the ruler shows the primitive character of the procedure in criminal law. There was complete uncertainty about the course to be followed by the ruler. The ruler was considered above the law, and no person was authorised to question his judgement, even though he might have punished one of his nobles without any trial. The procedure followed by the ruler in the above case shows that the ruler sitting in the Nyaya Sabha, used to function not only as a court of last resort but as a court of first instance also. The ruler used to put questions to the accused and then used to give his judgement with or without seeking the opinion of his nobles. The execution of his judgement was also to be done in the manner indicated by him. In the case of an offence committed by one of his nobles, the ruler used to decide the case without consulting any other noble.

The law maintained no distinction between murder and culpable homicide not amounting to murder. Death sentence was awarded not only to a murderer but also to a person wilfully preaching a different religion than that of the ruler. The unjust nature of such a proposition was forcefully brought out by the author of a Jain work called *Budhi Vilas* by referring to the case of Todar Mal which had just come to light then.

After the signing of the treaty of 1818 with the East India Company, there came no immediate change in the administration of justice and the maintenance of law and order. Sometimes technical rules of English laws were made applicable though they were unsuited to the condition of the people of this State.

In the murder cases brought after 1924 before the Chief Court or the High Court, the letter of the law was the only important factor. Fine interpretations of murder and culpable homicide not amounting to murder were done. The rule of law was the basic factor before the judges. The personal whims or interests had then no place before the judges. The Jaipur courts made a breakthrough and took reformatory measures. Benefit of doubt was always given to the accused. The conduct of the deceased, nature of violence, quarrels without pre-meditation or the

1. *Chakta-ki-Patsyahi-ki-Parampara*, pp. 90-94, *Rajasthan ke Itihas ka Tithikram*, S. S. Gahlot (Ed.), 1967, p. 64.

* Contributed by Dr. S. R. Bhansali, Professor of Law, University of Jodhpur, Jodhpur (Portions relating to Historical Perspective of Police, Jails, Judiciary and General History).

1. *Papers of Syaya Adalat V. S. 1787 (1730 A. D.)*, State Archives, Jaipur (SAJ), *Papers of Nyaya Sabha, 1780-95 A. D.*, S.A. J., V.S. Bhatnagar, *History of Rajputana during the Eighteenth Century*, 1958, p. 393, unpublished.

2. *Case of Deoti Birgoojar of Rajore*, Tod, *op.cit.*, Vol. II, p. 295. Rajore was a city of great antiquity, the capital of a petty State called Deoti, ruled by a chief of the Birgoojar Tribe.

absence of motive and intention were the important factors in murder cases for the courts awarding light punishment.

The amputation of limbs was a prescribed penalty by Islamic law but the same was made applicable by the Hindu rulers in this State also to combat the evils of robbery and dacoity by persons belonging to criminal tribes. Nevertheless, the habitual criminals belonging to Mina tribe remained out of control.

Imprisonment for a specified period or for life was awarded to such persons who deserved light punishment. Such persons were usually kept in the forts or in the houses of the private persons.

The influence of the Mohammadan law on the Jaipur criminal law is again visible when we judge the punishment of slavery and branding or *Tusheer*. In the case of dacoity the accused was to be executed and his family¹ was to be made slave of the State. Such slaves were usually given away in marriage when the Jaipur rulers established matrimonial relations with the Mughal emperors. The *Tusheer* or public exposure was wholly a penalty prescribed by Mohammadan law. The credit goes to Major Ludlow, the Political Agent, for abolishing slavery and branding in 1844 in the State.

Banishment and sequestration of property were resorted to for punishing the Brahmins committing murder or any act against the State's safety. The murder of a Brahmin was considered a great sin, but the murder of a non-Brahmin by the Brahmin was only a sin. The historical cases of Raj guru Shyam Tiwari and Hanuwant Chela support this view.

The imposition of fine in the case of robbery or dacoity, on the entire village was a unique phenomenon of the criminal administration of justice. The system of collective fine was also responsible for bringing peace and paved the way for finding the clue of the offender.

PRESENT POSITION

Incidence of Crime

The general pattern of crimes in the district from 1957 to 1977 is shown in the following table¹ :

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, yearly volumes, 1958 onwards.*

									(No.)
Year	Dacoity	Robb- ery	Mur- der	Riot	Burglary	Cattle theft	Other theft	Miscell- aneous IPC	Total
1957	8	29	26	192	642	196	860	950	2,903
1958	12	30	26	161	675	215	779	929	2,827
1959	11	41	39	119	690	222	967	972	3,061
1960	7	24	20	146	688	203	1,052	988	3,128
1961	2	24	15	134	661	196	1,037	995	3,064
1962	2	30	28	161	791	245	1,357	1,166	3,780
1963	3	43	25	186	744	204	1,270	1,209	3,684
1964	4	35	19	152	870	201	1,377	1,287	3,945
1965	—	36	21	182	813	173	114	1,222	2,561
1966	4	63	24	238	884	210	1,367	1,215	4,005
1967	7	50	36	304	946	214	1,249	1,336	4,142
1968	8	74	37	291	968	243	1,243	1,393	4,257
1969	9	51	35	298	826	210	1,106	1,279	3,814
1970	10	76	39	387	748	150	1,098	1,536	4,044
1971	7	65	28	466	741	152	1,115	1,544	4,118
1972	9	81	34	527	807	205	1,209	1,484	4,356
1973	15	109	51	811	951	198	1,580	1,903	5,618
1974	18	96	64	805	1,160	193	2,033	2,008	6,377
1975	15	91	46	769	1,062	198	2,177	1,998	6,356
1976	5	109	35	728	1,024	216	1,886	2,297	6,300
1977	14	194	57	1,200	1,105	232	3,060	2,653	8,515

It would be observed from the above figures that generally, crimes of all types have increased. The total number of crimes rose from 2,903 in 1957 to 8,515 in 1977. The main factors responsible for increase in crimes can be said to be rise in population, increased industrialization and urbanisation, personal enmities for various reasons, social frustrations due to unsatisfactory economic conditions and the activities of traditionally criminal tribes. The incidence of crimes (monthly average) for the period 1968 to 1975 is given in the following table¹ :

1. *Sankhyiktya Rooprekha, Jaipur District, 1973, 1974, 1975 and 1976.*

Year	Dacoity	Robbery	Murder	Riot	Burglary	Cattle theft	Other theft	Miscellaneous IPC
1968	1	6	3	24	81	20	108	116
1969	1	4	3	25	69	18	92	107
1970	1	6	3	32	92	13	64	128
1971	1	5	3	29	93	13	62	129
1972	1	7	3	44	67	17	101	123
1973	1	9	4	68	79	17	132	159
1974	1	8	5	67	169	16	97	167
1975	1	8	4	64	181	16	88	166
1976	1	9	3	61	156	18	74	181
1977	1	16	5	97	120	20	236	240

During the period 1968 to 1977, the total number of cases reported under the Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act was 22. A large number of these related to the tribes like Sansis, Kanjars and Nats who have established dens on the highways¹.

Cases relating to smuggling numbered 115 during the period 1968-77. These were under the Opium Act and concerned the illicit sale of commodities like opium, *Ganja* and *Charas*².

The following statement shows the position regarding stolen property and the property recovered by the police³:

(Rupees)			
Year	Property stolen during the year	Property recovered during the year	Percentage of recovery of stolen property
1	2	3	4
1957	4,99,776	2,22,167	44.45
1958	5,86,626	1,58,674	27.05
1959	7,12,955	2,72,347	38.20
1960	10,13,671	6,32,479	62.39
1961	6,45,884	2,28,225	35.34
1962	9,02,147	4,62,368	51.25

1. Source : Office of the Superintendent of Police, Jaipur.

2. Source : as above.

3. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*. Yearly Volumes, 1958 onwards.

1	2	3	4
1963	8,07,297	4,19,302	51.9
1964	14,25,166	8,41,662	59.1
1965	9,24,044	5,29,786	57.3
1966	15,30,432	9,01,603	58.9
1967	10,56,362	5,03,990	47.7
1968	14,67,348	9,33,710	63.6
1969	16,53,073	11,13,886	67.4
1970	17,27,653	9,70,627	56.18
1971	15,03,609	9,25,867	67.4
1972	22,83,134	13,98,112	61.23
1973	32,33,052	15,70,203	46.7
1974	41,66,141	27,57,301	66.2
1975	52,20,774	34,09,021	65.29
1976	41,35,213	34,38,803	83.16
1977	82,90,758	47,01,029	56.70

ORGANISATION OF POLICE FORCE

Historical Background

Police as a separate executive unit for the maintenance of law and order in the Jaipur State is of recent origin. Upto the later half of the nineteenth century, police was not separate from the local military force. The *Fauj Bakshi* (Commander-in-Chief) who used to control the military affairs of the State, kept a portion of military separately for performing police duties in the parganas and at the capital. During the period of Sawai Jai Singh II, a *Kotwal* with a small force was posted in each pargana. His main concern was to prevent serious offences and to arrest the offenders. Besides apprehending thieves and other offenders, he used to check weights, collect tolls and other taxes and punished the defaulters.¹

1. *Papers Tankhadar Paragana, V. S. 1756*, Bundles Chabutra Kotwali Shamlat record, S. A. J.: See also H. C. Tikkiwal, *Jaipur and later Mughals*, p. 361. Many of the tolls etc. were collected at his station-called Kotwali Chotra. It was also his duty to check weights and measures, suppress hoarding of grain in times of scarcity and regulate sale of intoxicants in accordance with the prescribed rules. Such officers as Daroga Kilari who controlled and levied tax on breweries were under him. He also shared judicial rights with *Amil* and awarded suitable punishment in accordance with the customary and prescribed law and executed those given by the *Amil*.

In addition to that, he used to keep an eye on persons of bad-character of the paragana and post *Chowkidars* for night watch¹. Another important duty of the *Kotwals* was the collection of fees and duties and execution of court's orders. The ruler used to recognize their services by grant of honours. In 1726, Amar Singh *Kotwal* received honours for his efficient service in tracing thieves².

During the later part of the eighteenth century, on account of external invasions and internal disorders, much confusion prevailed in the State. Persons were appointed in the police on hereditary basis. *Amils* and *Ijaredars* also began arresting and punishing offenders. Villages which were under the charge of *Ijaredars* (State grantees) were to be controlled by the military force maintained by the *Ijaredars*. Where there was no regular force with such persons, they were expected to make police arrangements for the safety of life and property of their areas³.

Reforms made by the Regency Council

In 1839 A. D. when Major Thoresby joined as Political Agent, he found that the work relating to both the revenue and criminal matters was being looked after by *Amil* and *Ijaredar*. He was of the opinion that the revenue matters be altogether separated from the criminal matters and certain rules be prescribed for the guidance of police and criminal courts. In his letter dated 23rd May, 1840⁴, to *Panch Sardars*, the Political Agent stressed the need of framing a uniform law so that the administration of justice in the State may be given certainty and uniformity. The Regency Council, therefore, framed certain rules in 1840 for the guidance of the criminal courts and police, which were as under :

(1) The criminal cases shall be investigated and decided by the Thanedar or *Faujdar* and not by the *Amil* or *Ijaredar*.

(2) that the Thanedars were to perform certain duties and to exercise powers of deciding certain cases as follows :

1. H.C. Tikkiwal, *Jaipur and Later Mughals*, p. 361. He (*Kotwal*) even took notice of the visitors to the Paraganas, the necessary information was sent to him from the *Maujas* by the *Khojas* and his sub-ordinate staff. Probably village headman also supplied him with news of the villages of his concern. For greater part of the time, he himself remained in the Chief City of the Paragana.
2. *Dastoor Komwar No. 1*, pp. 503-65-SAJ quoted by G. N. Sharma, *Social Life in Medieval Rajasthan*, p. 44. (Ed. 1968), Jaipur.
3. J-2-6-16-1841-Judicial, S. A. J.
4. *Record No. 40-1840 Judicial*, S. A. J. *Kalfiyat from Political Agent to Panch Sardars dated 23rd May, 1840*.

- (a) in the case of theft, whenever any person made a complaint in the *Thana* or gave information regarding the discovery of stolen goods lying in the house of any person of a particular village and according to such information the goods were discovered, a criminal case was to be instituted against the accused in the *Adalat*;
- (b) in cases of riots, affray and quarrels, the enquiry was to be conducted in the *Thana*. The disputes requiring trial were to be presented before the *Faujdari Adalat*. Those persons who could be verbally warned were to be released from the *Thana* after obtaining *Muchalkas* from them.

(3) at the time of *Bandobast* or settlement of any village, the Thanedar was to take *Muchalka* from the incoming and outgoing persons;

(4) all the tenants of the village were to sign a *Muchalka* for maintaining night-watch duty of a chowkidar and for informing the *Thana* about any commission of offence;

(5) Whenever the Thanedar was to investigate a case under the *Faujdar's* order, no *Qiledar*, *Amil*, *Tahsildar* or *Ijaredar* was to interfere in such matters;

(6) Small criminal cases of affray, quarrels, assault and hurt were to be heard and decided by the Thanedar himself; and

(7) Other criminal cases of serious nature such as theft, murder, grievous hurt, rape, adultery, robbery and offences against the State were to be submitted by the Thanedar to *Faujdari Adalat* after investigation.

Thus the Regency Council separated revenue courts from the criminal courts. Revenue Officers were further prohibited from interfering in the criminal matters. It was just a beginning towards the re-organisation of the old pattern. Thanedars were to act both as Police Officers and Judicial Officers in petty criminal cases. By that time, there was no intention to separate judiciary altogether from the police.

The State Government used to constitute special police force as and when it thought fit to do so. In 1854, when two posts of *Mohatmims* or Commissioners were created, all the *Ziledars* and Thanedars were placed under them. The *Zila Police* was also directed to obey the orders of the *Ziledar* and *Mohatmim* for the purposes of arresting the accused¹.

1. File No. J-2-019-1854/1/S.A.J.

Establishment of Police Stations

The credit for establishing police stations or *Thanas* at important places in rural areas must go to the Political Agents posted in the Jaipur State from time to time. Captain William Henry Richards was of the view that the choice of the new place for *Thana* must be based on the place where either dacoity, robbery or other serious crimes were committed in greater number or where crimes were committed by the habitual offenders and thereafter they used to run away to any other place in the neighbouring States. If these places were in the *Thikana* areas, expenses for the establishment and running of *Thanas* were to be paid by the *Thikanedar*. In case of any refusal by the *Thikanedar*, his *Thikana* was to be resumed.

For the establishment of every new *Thana*, approval of the Political Agent was necessary. But when Sawai Ram Singh II was invested with full powers in 1853, in place of the Political Agent, his approval was necessary for the establishment of new *Thanas*.

In 1870, the Royal Council, decided that a regular police force must be maintained in the State. By the end of that year police force was organised and new *Thanas* were opened in the *Khalsa* and non-*Khalsa* areas of all the districts except the three jurisdictional *Thikanas* of Sikar, Khetri and Uniara¹.

During the reign of Sawai Madho Singh II a few *Hidayats* were issued for the guidance of State police e.g. :

- (1) that names of proclaimed or notorious offenders were to be registered after taking their signatures. The *Thikana* vakils were also directed to inform such names to the State police².
- (2) any search-party of another State, when permitted to search the thief, was to be assisted by the State police³.

1. Kasliwal, R.R.: *Administrative System of Jaipur State*, 1951, p. 166 Unpublished; Wills in his *Land Tenures*, Jaipur, 1939(p. 94) pointed out that State *Thanas* were established in the beginning in the jurisdictional *Thikana* of Uniara also. But the presence of these *Thanas* gave an offence to the Rao Raja of Uniara and the Royal Council decided, on the 3rd January, 1878, in defence to his complaints to remove the *thana* and to permit the Rao Raja to appoint his *Thanedar*, Fateh Singh.

2. Criminal Hidayat dated 9.5.1885, p. 103.

3. *ibid.*, 27.9.1885, p. 121.

- (3) unless there was a special reason, only a literate person was to be appointed as *Thana*-incharge¹;
- (4) the punishment to the accused awarded by the Court was to be recorded by the *Thanedar* in the *Thana* register²;
- (5) in the theft or dacoity case, the police party was authorised to take help from *Patel*, *Patwari*, *Bhomia*, villagers and *Jagirdar* of the village. They were also authorised to take help from other *Thana* or from the police employees of the *Tahsil* concerned³.

The members of the police force were under the orders of the *Kotwal* who worked under the immediate supervision and control of the *Faujdar*. The *Kotwal* was assisted by two *naib-kotwals*. The rural or district force was under the charge of an officer styled "Superintendent of Girai". He was assisted by 11 Deputy Superintendents, one Assistant Superintendent and 106 *Thanedars*⁴. Each *Thanedar* was the Station Officer of the *Thana* concerned⁵. Further, there were thousands of *Minas* and *Nagas* employed as incharge of forts etc., by the State on various terms who were helping and taking part in the police arrangements from time to time. While the criminal administration and its socio-economic conditions were modelled on new lines as a sequel to a net work of social reforms, its police organization was left practically unchanged, which survived, in its essential features as a mediaeval relic.

Till 1922, the *Fauj Bakshi*, however, continued to be the head of the police force. The *Thanedar* or *Kotwal*, and *Moharrirs* were the lower police officers. Officers were mostly appointed on the basis of hereditary claim. Sometimes the *Thanedars* were minors or were so old that they were unable to walk and that there was no check on these 'officials'. The registration of crime was purely nominal and in fact in many *Thanas* the registers were quite incomplete.

After 1922, during the minority administration, it was decided to give life to the police organisation. The Department was placed under

1. Criminal Hidayat No. 170, 31.12.1885-IH-79; Criminal Hidayat No. 24 dated 7.2.1888. *Intakhabe Hidayat* by Mohammad Hakiminduin (Ed. 1909) Jaipur p. 79; at the time of appointment, the physique, social status, intelligence and education was to be seen and the appointment was not to go by way of hereditary claim; see also Criminal Hidayat dated 10.2.1887-IH-5.
2. Criminal Hidayat No. 27 dated 20.4.1889-IH-29.
3. Criminal Hidayat No. 48 dated 22.8.1899-IH-55-54.
4. *Jaipur Administration Report*, 1905-06, p. 4; *Jaipur Administration Report*, 1908-09, p. 3; *Jaipur Administration Report*, 1909-10, p. 3.
5. *ibid.*
6. *Jaipur Administration Report*, 1922-26, p. 58.

the charge of an English man appointed as Inspector General of Police, whose services were obtained from the Government of India. The State was divided into six zones, each under a Superintendent of Police (previously called *Kotwal*). Under the charge of this new officer a number of dacoits were arrested or shot down. It began controlling habitual criminals also¹.

Jaipur Police Act, 1929

To re-organise the police and to make it a more efficient instrument for the prevention and detection of crime, the Jaipur Police Act was passed in 1929. The administration of the police throughout the State was vested in the Inspector General of Police and in a Deputy Inspector General of Police and of the Districts it was vested in a District Superintendent of Police. The Inspector General of Police was given full powers of a Magistrate, and was further empowered to award any one or more of the following punishments to any police officer below the rank of Superintendent of Police who had discharged his duty in a careless or a negligent manner :

- (a) fine of any amount not exceeding one month's pay;
- (b) confinement to quarters for a term not exceeding 15 days with or without punishment of drill, extra guard, fatigue or other duty;
- (c) deprivation of good conduct pay; and
- (d) removal from any office of distinction or special emoluments.

This Act was not made applicable to any hereditary or other village police officer unless such officer was enrolled with his consent as a police officer under the Act. In the case of any area found to be in a disturbed or dangerous state, it was made lawful to increase the number of police in that area by a proclamation and the cost of such additional police force was to be borne by the inhabitants of such area described in the proclamation. It was the duty of the police officer² :

- (1) to obey and execute all orders and warrants lawfully issued to him by any competent authority;
- (2) to calculate and communicate intelligence effecting the public peace;
- (3) to prevent the commission of offences and public nuisances;
- (4) to detect and bring offenders to justice;

1. *Jaipur Administration Report 1922-26*, Allahabad, pp. 54-55.
2. *Jaipur Police Act, 1929*, Sections 17 and 19.

- (5) to apprehend all persons whom he was legally authorised to apprehend;
- (6) to enter and inspect any drinking shop, gaming house or other place of resort of loose and disorderly characters without warrant;
- (7) to take charge of all un-claimed property and to furnish an inventory thereof without the least possible delay to the Magistrate of the district.

It was also made lawful for a police officer to detain any person without warrant who might have committed cognizable offence¹. All offences which tended to cause public alarm or affected the preservation of public order were cognizable. The promulgation of the Jaipur Evidence Act, 1924 and the Jaipur Code of Criminal Procedure, V. S. 1980, in addition to the Jaipur Police Act, 1929, geared the police machinery on the modern lines. Training centres for the police officers were opened in 1933 and all appointments in the police on the hereditary basis were banned.

Present Set-up

After the formation of the district in present form, the uniform system of police administration evolved for other districts of Rajasthan was made applicable to this district also. The strength of the police force in Jaipur district in 1951 consisted of one Superintendent, 10 Deputy Superintendents, 12 Circle Inspectors, 105 Sub-Inspectors, 364 Head constables, 65 Lower Head constables, 1,685 constables and 52 camel *Sowars*. There were 31 police stations including those within the city.

As far as the district is concerned, the Superintendent is the head of the police organisation. He is assisted by three Additional Superintendents and 10 Deputy Superintendents. The break up of the police force, in addition to the above, at the end of the year 1976-77 is as follows² :

1. *Jaipur Police Act, 1929*, Section 22.
2. Source : Office of the Superintendent of Police, Jaipur. (The strength of the traffic police and special branch is included in civil police and challani guards are posted from armed police).

	(Number)	
	Civil Police	Armed Police
Inspectors	20	4
Sub-Inspectors	112	35
Assistant Sub-Inspectors	134	-
Head Constables	243	164
Constables	2,250	1,097

The district falls under the control of the Deputy Inspector General of Police posted at Jaipur. For purposes of police administration, the district is divided into nine police circles, 36 police stations and 63 police out-posts. The names of circles and a list of police stations and out-posts under each is given in Appendix I.

The police force mainly concerns itself with the prevention and detection of crime. It helps in the maintenance of law and order, conducts investigation of crime and presents prosecution in courts against the culprits. Other functions include escorting and guarding of prisoners, guarding treasuries, serving summons and executing warrants.

Traffic Police

As on 31st March, 1977 the traffic police of Jaipur district had one Deputy Superintendent who was assisted by an Inspector, six Sub-Inspectors, five Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 20 Head constables and 160 constables. This branch looks after the regulation of traffic.

Traffic offences challaned in the district from the year 1973 to 1977 and other details are given in the following table¹ :

Year	No. of offences reported	No. of cases found false	No. of cases in which persons involved found untraceable	No. of cases closed for want of evidence	No. of cases challaned
1973	438	34	73	20	311
1974	607	44	98	25	430
1975	592	45	110	23	414
1976	567	34	79	9	445
1977	835	45	119	17	654

1. Source : Office of the Superintendent of Police, Jaipur.

Prosecution Branch

As mentioned earlier, one of the important functions of the police is to investigate crime and launch prosecution in relevant courts. The branch concerned with this task is called the Prosecution Branch. For this purpose there are 28 Head constables and 37 constables. The branch works under the supervision of Deputy Director (Prosecution), headquartered at Jaipur.

Welfare

In order to provide provisions at reasonable prices, there is a co-operative store at Jaipur. It is managed by a Committee presided over by the Superintendent of Police and consisting of 7 other members of various ranks.

The police welfare fund is also a source of assistance to police personnel and their families in cases of prolonged and serious illness. Police personnel contribute to the fund at a fixed ratio according to their salaries. Assistance from another fund, called the Rajasthan Police Benevolent Fund is provided in the form of scholarships for higher education beyond matriculation at fixed scales.

Home Guards

Home Guards were raised in 1962 in order to provide an effective organisation for civil defence during wars and other national calamities. On account of Rajasthan's having an international boundary, civil defence activities have acquired importance in this State. Jaipur is one of the 10 districts of Rajasthan where civil defence net work has been established. The Collector¹ functions as the controller of civil defence for the district and co-ordinates all the 12 services provided under the scheme. There is a post of Deputy Controller to assist the Collector in this respect. This post is at present held by the Deputy Commandant of the Home Guards at the State level.

Jaipur city has 70 posts of warden, 40 first-aid posts, two civil defence depots and two control rooms. In order to provide timely warning to citizens, 18 sirens have also been installed.

Against the target of 4,355 volunteers, 2,392 volunteers have already been trained. In addition to house fire service, the home guard organisation also has a civil defence fire service which has permanent and trained staff. The organisation also keeps liaison with essential services like telephone, water supply, power supply etc. The organisation has a

1. Source : Offices of the Deputy Director, Civil Defence & Deputy Commandant General, Home Guards, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

peace time function also in the maintenance of essential services (in case of strikes etc.) and relief in times of floods and other calamities. Volunteers requisitioned for the service are paid an allowance of rupees five per day. There is also a training centre at Jaipur.

There are 17 companies (12 in urban and 5 in rural areas) working in Jaipur district with a total number of 1,980 volunteers (1976-77).

The normal duration of keeping a volunteer on the active list is five years but it can be extended. The staff during 1976-77 was as below :

(Number)			
Urban		Rural	
Deputy Commandant	1	Company Commander	1
Platoon Commander	2	Platoon Commander	2
Chief Warden	3	Chief Warden	6
Warden	2	Warden	1
Office Assistant	1	Lower Division Clerk	1
Junior Accountant	1	Class IV Employees	2
Lower Division Clerk	2		
Part-time Doctor	1		
Compounder	1		
Chowkidar	1		
Class IV employees	2		

Anti-Corruption Department

Before the formation of Rajasthan in 1949 there was a post of an Anti-Corruption Officer in the erstwhile Jaipur State. This post was held by a Judicial Officer and was later on, after the formation of Rajasthan, taken over by an Inspector of Police with a skeleton staff comprising 2 Sub-Inspectors, 2 Head constables and 4 constables. As this staff was insufficient, the State Government decided upon the establishment of a full-fledged Anti-Corruption organisation with a view to combat corruption in public services.

So far as Jaipur district is concerned, its jurisdiction is covered by two Anti Corruption Department out-posts since 1957. One out-post has its jurisdiction over Jaipur city only while the other covers the rural area of Jaipur district. These two out-posts are continuing since

then. Since January 1975 sanctioned strength of these two out-posts is as under :

I-ACD Out-post, Jaipur City

Addl. S. P.	Dy. S. P.	Inspectors	SIs.	Head Constables	Constables	Driver	UDC-cum-steno
1	1	3	1	2	14	1	1

II-ACD Out-post, Jaipur (Rural)

Dy. S. P.	S. I.	H. C.	Constables	Driver	LDC	Class IV
1	1	1	6	1	1	1

From 1st September 1957 to 31 December 1974, in Jaipur city out-post, there were posts of one Dy. S.P., one S.I., one H.C. and three constables and for O.P. Jaipur (Rural) and Central Police Station, posts of one S.I., two H.C. and four constables and one Dy. S.P., one S.I., two H.C. and 19 constables respectively were sanctioned. As Jaipur city is the capital of the State and Jaipur district has a large area, special staff is deputed from headquarters etc. to meet the requirement.

The following figures show the working of the two out-posts during the last five years¹ :

Year	Cases under consideration at the commencement of the year	Cases added during the year	Total	Cases disposed	Balance
1	2	3	4	5	6
Jaipur City					
1972-73	34	7	41	8	33
1973-74	33	19	52	4	48
1974-75	48	6	54	17	37
1975-76	37	32	69	19	50
1976-77	50	10	60	21	39
Total	202	74	276	69	207
Jaipur (Rural)					
1972-73	11	7	18	4	14
1973-74	14	8	22	7	15

1. Source : Office of the Additional Inspector General of Police, Anti-Corruption, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

1	2	3	4	5	6
1974-75	15	3	18	3	15
1975-76	15	10	25	13	12
1976-77	12	5	17	5	12
Total	67	33	100	32	68
Grand Total (Jaipur district)	269	107	376	101	275

Central Bureau of Investigation¹

The Bureau was established in 1949. The entire establishment of the Bureau is headquartered at Jaipur and consequently its jurisdiction extends over the entire State. Its main function is to investigate cases of corruption. The Bureau is headed by a Superintendent of Police. The other staff consists of Deputy Superintendents (2), Inspectors (13), Senior Public Prosecutor (1), Public Prosecutors (2), Head clerk (1), Sub-Inspectors (5), Assistant Sub-Inspectors (2), Head constable (1), Constables (32), Upper division clerks (3), Senior clerk stenos (4), Lower division clerks (11) and sweepers (2).

A statement of the cases investigated by the Bureau during the last five years in Jaipur district is given in Appendix II.

Railway Police

The main function of the railway police is to ensure the safety of passengers and goods, and to prevent, detect and investigate crime on trains as well as on railway premises. The force works under a Superintendent of Police headquartered at Ajmer who has jurisdiction over whole of Rajasthan.

During 1976-77, the following staff was stationed in Jaipur district² :

Office	(Number)			
	Deputy Superintendent of Police	Sub-Inspectors	Head Constables	Constables
Section Officer, Jaipur	1	—	1	3
Govt. Railway Police, Jaipur	2	2	4	26

1. Source : Office of the Superintendent of Police, CBI, Govt. of India, Jaipur.
2. Source : Office of the Superintendent of Police (Railways), Rajasthan, Ajmer.

1	2	3	4	5
Govt. Railway Police, Bandikui	—	1	3	22
Govt. Railway Police, Phulera	—	1	3	21
Assistant Public Prosecutor II, Govt. Railway Police, Jaipur	—	—	1	4

In 1976-77, Railway Protection Force posted in Jaipur division included six inspectors, 11 sub-inspectors, 12 assistant sub-inspectors, 27 Head *Rakshaks*, 32 Senior *Rakshaks*, 90 *Rakshaks* and 3 *Rakshak* cooks¹.

During 1976-77, there were 95 thefts in running trains within Jaipur district, 22 thefts at stations and five thefts at goods yards. Other crimes were 37 and the cases² of ticketless travel numbered 260. Year-wise figures for railway crimes in Jaipur district for 1960-61 to 1976-77 are given in Appendix III.

JAIL ADMINISTRATION

There was no regular jail system in the eighteenth century in Jaipur State. People were kept either in the fort or in the private house of a particular person³. Whenever important persons were awarded life imprisonment or imprisonment for five to ten years, the court used to direct that the offender be kept in a particular fort. Thus when in the Blake murder case, ex-Chief Minister Jotha Ram, his brother Hukam Chand and Fateh Singh were awarded life imprisonment in 1837 A. D., the fort of Chunar was designated as the place of their confinement⁴.

The conditions in the forts and jails of private persons were highly insanitary. Civil and criminal offenders and lunatics were all huddled together indiscriminately. The reformatory theory, particularly with regard to the juvenile offenders was unknown to the jail authorities of that time. The prisoners were taken out to beg for food and it was only in 1884 A.D. that this system was abolished⁵.

1. Source : Office of the Assistant Security Officer, R.P.F., Western Railway, Jaipur.
2. Source : Office of the Superintendent of Police (Rlys.), Rajasthan, Ajmer.
3. In 1729 A.D. Moji Ram Vaidi, Faujdar informed Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh II that Godhan, Murli and his son Deva Ram and Dhabhai's wife had been kept in the custody of Daya Ram 1427 Kapd., 7.3.1729, S.A.J.
4. *State Trials held under Special Commission at Jaypoor for the trial of the ex-Minister Sunghee Jotha Ram, his brother and son and other persons* (Ed. 1837), p. 7.
5. Kasliwal, R.R., *Administrative System of the Jaipur State*, 1951, p. 166. In 1883 a Hidayat was issued that a person was entitled to get Annas 2 per day as diet charges through the jail doctor.

During the reign of Sawai Ram Singh II, it was decided in consultation with the British Government, that regular jail at the capital be established. A central jail outside the city wall was, therefore, constructed in 1863. By 1875, the average number of prisoners, male and female, was one thousand¹. A system of intramural labour was introduced in 1876².

During the period of Sawai Madho Singh II numerous reforms were made in the field of jail administration on the following matters :

- (1) Judicial custody and regular jail;
- (2) Persons having more than six months imprisonment to be kept at the Central jail;
- (3) Place of *lawaris* child in the jail;
- (4) Executing punishment of imprisonment in default of payment of fine;
- (5) Date from which imprisonment was to be counted;
- (6) Hand-cuffing;
- (7) Search and inspection;
- (8) Remissions; and
- (9) Place of persons having committed serious crimes.

In order to authorise the taking of finger-impression, foot print impression, measurement and photograph of convicts and other persons, the Jaipur Identification of Prisoners Act, 1940 was enacted on the basis of the British Indian Identification of Prisoners Act, 1923. If any person, who under that Act was required to give his finger or foot impression, measurement or photograph, resisted or refused to allow the taking of the same, he was to be punished under section 175 of the Jaipur Penal Code.

In 1943, the Jaipur Prisoners Act, 1943 was passed. Under that Act the officer-in-charge of a prison was empowered to receive and detain all persons duly committed to his custody under any law by any court³. Such officer-in-charge of a prison was to give effect to any sentence or order of tribunal⁴.

The Government was empowered to provide for the removal of any prisoner confined in a prison (a) under sentence of death, or (b) under

1. *Rajputana Gazetteer*, Vol. II, 1879, p. 151.

2. *ibid.*

3. Section 3, *Jaipur Prisoners Act*, 1943.

4. Section 15.

sentence of imprisonment, or (c) in default of payment of a fine, or (d) in default of giving security for keeping the peace or (e) for maintaining good behaviour, to any other prison in the Jaipur State¹. The High Court was empowered in any case in which it had recommended to the ruler for granting of a pardon to any prisoner, to permit the prisoner to be at liberty on his personal bond². The First Class Magistrate or the District Judge was empowered to secure attendance of prisoner to give evidence or to answer to charge. Any civil court or court below First Class Magistrate was also empowered to require appearance of prisoner to give evidence in any matter pending before it, through the District Judge³.

After the formation of Rajasthan and the creation of the present district, uniform system of jail administration was introduced throughout the State of Rajasthan. In 1951, there was a Central Jail at Jaipur and lockups at Dausa, Kishangarh, Bandikui and Shahpura.

At present, the administration of jails is controlled at the State level by the Inspector General of Jails who is headquartered at Jaipur.

Central Jail, Jaipur

During State times, this jail was the Central Jail of the State. The capacity of the jail is 957 prisoners. There is separate arrangement for females, the capacity in this respect being about 80. The jail keeps all kinds of prisoners, except juvenile prisoners, almost all of whom are now transferred to Udaipur. For whatever time the juvenile prisoners are kept in this jail, they are lodged in a separate ward to avoid contact with hardened criminals. In order to avoid escape, the jail is surrounded by live wires. Facilities of education, recreation, meditation and medical treatment are provided in the jail. Special diet like milk, eggs, fruits, butter etc. are provided on the recommendation of the doctor. For specialists' consultation, the prisoners are sent to other institutions in the city.

The jail has a radio and library. A number of important newspapers are subscribed for the reading room. Wards have been connected with radio through loud speakers.

Various industries are run in the jail like *Niwar* making, *Durry* making, cloth weaving, dyeing, carpet making, carpentry, tailoring etc. The tailoring shop supplies uniforms to other jails of Rajasthan as well as medical and police departments.

1. Section 9, *Jaipur Prisoners Act*, 1943.

2. Section 3.

3. Section 15.

Prisoners of good conduct are given opportunity of working on the open farms at Durgapura and Sanganer. Six prisoners are allowed to run tailoring shops outside the proper jail but within the jail premises. Machines have been bought by them with the help of bank loans. They support their families out of their own earnings and pay a small amount to the jail for their own board. The jail shop sells the jail manufactures to the public against cash payment. In fact, for some articles such as *Niwar* and *Durry* making and cloth weaving, the jail has earned a good reputation and there is a good demand. From 1970 to 1977, there have been seven executions in the Jaipur Central Jail one each in 1970, 1971, 1972 and 1975 and three in 1976. There is no permanent executioner on the staff of the jail.

The jail has a Superintendent and a Deputy Superintendent, six jailors, three deputy jailors, three assistant jailors, one chief head warder, 19 head warders and 184 warders. The ministerial staff consists of one office assistant, 2 upper division clerks, 8 lower division clerks, 2 Junior accountants and 17 class IV employees. The Advisory Board has two members.

Other jails

There are sub-jails at Dausa, Sambhar, Bandikui and Kotputli. The first two are classified as second class jails and the other two as third class jails. The staff and capacity of each is given in Appendix IV.

The jail population is given in Appendix V. Prison administration is carried on according to the prescribed manual.

Jail Industries

As mentioned in the section on Central jail, a number of crafts are run in the jails. The industry-wise information on production quantum, value and employment is given in Appendix VI.

JUDICIARY

A large number of manuscripts preserved by the State Archives help us in forming a clear and fair picture of the *Adalat* system introduced by Sawai Jai Singh II. It was a three tier system, consisting of the Nyaya Sabha, the Paragana Court and the Village Panchayat.

Nyaya Sabha¹ was the highest court in the State. It was presided

1. As we do not find papers of Nyaya Sabha of the times preceeding Sawai Jai Singh II, it is doubtful whether it existed before him. Sawai Jai Singh was a great scholar of Sanskrit and he must have given this name to his court in accordance with the old traditions.

by the ruler himself¹. His nobles or Diwans used to assist him² if he so wanted. The ruler used to decide in accordance with the law as defined in the scriptures and the decision used to be quick and impartial³. There was no officer like Mufti or Kazi or Pandit to expound the law. However, learned scholars in the traditional law were always at the court of the ruler to help him as and when necessary. Purohit continued to be the ruler's legal adviser on religious disputes, but he did not perform his duties as an official of the court⁴. A scholar, at the ruler's court, by virtue of his post was duty bound to oppose the ruler, if the latter wanted to proceed illegally, by remonstrating with him. This was supposedly based on the conviction that the scholar would, otherwise, share the ruler's sin. It was the duty of the scholar to do so, irrespective of whether the ruler accepted or rejected his opinion. Thus by taking advice of the learned scholars, the ruler always played an important role in the development of the Hindu Law.

The State's judicial department was controlled by two Diwans, Diwan Hazur and Diwan Desh⁵. The former was to remain at the capital with the ruler and the latter was to tour alongwith the ruler outside the capital⁶.

In the Nyaya Sabha, the ruler used to hear both appeals and original cases. It was an original court for the disputes between the State-grantees, the claim for succession to various State-grants, serious criminal cases, offences against the State, disputes between State officials and religious disputes⁷. During his tour the ruler also used to hear applicants directly, although their applications might not have been routed through the village and paragana courts⁸. In all civil, criminal and revenue matters, the Sabha was the last appellate court. He used to hear appeals against the judgements of the Amils.

1. *Bundles Nyaya Sabha, Shamlat Record, 1733 A.D., S.A.J.*

2. *ibid.*

3. *ibid.*

4. V.S. Bhatnagar: *History of Rajputana during the 18th. Century*, p. 388 (Ed. 1958), Unpublished work.

5. *Letter of Diwan Desh and copy of Diwan Hazuri dated Posh Sudi 2 V. S. 1794* (Amber Record), S.A.J.

6. It (the court) was at Mathura from *Ashad Vadi 1*, Thursday V.S. 1787 (1733 A.D.) to Sunday, *Vaisakh Vadi 3* and on *Vaisakh Vadi 11*, it was at Pavta, Bundles of Nyaya Sabha, Shamlat Record, S.A.J.

7. *Staha Khufia of Paragana Amber of 1727 A.D.*, 1214 Kapd: *Katik Sudi 15*, V. S. 1784, 18th October, 1727, S.A.J.

8. *Supra* Note 3.

Below the Nyaya Sabha was the Paragana court. For the purpose of administration of justice, the State was divided into sixteen paraganas. The Chief Paragana Officer known as Amil¹ used to decide both civil and revenue cases. In revenue cases, he had the original jurisdiction, whereas in civil cases he had both the original and appellate jurisdiction. There was no practice of taking assistance from the *Mufti* or *Purohit*, but the Amil used to decide the cases in accordance with the *Dharmashastras*. It is interesting to note that the Amil was the highest paid official in the paragana². He was responsible for the promotion of agriculture, welfare of cultivators and grant of *taccvi* to the famine-stricken people. In each paragana, a number of Khufia-navis (officials of the State-secret intelligence branch) were deputed, who were directly responsible to the ruler. Such Khufia-navis never failed to record in their daily reports as to what business was transacted by the Amil, nature of cases decided by the Amil and the decisions thereon, the law and order situation, conduct of the State-grantees, position of rainfall, position of revenue collection, and sometimes the real truth behind disputing parties in civil, criminal or revenue matters.³ This kept the ruler well-informed in all spheres, including judicial matters.

In addition to the provisions of the traditional law, the Amils were also guided by the instructions issued by the Diwan Musahib⁴. They used to hear appeals against the decisions of the village panchayats. Persons aggrieved from their judgements were free to appeal to the ruler. There was no pecuniary limit.

In criminal matters, ordinarily where *Faujdar* was posted in the Paraganas, Amil was divested of any jurisdiction in such matters. In

1. *Siaha Khufia of Paraganas of Vahatri and Phagi of 1714 A.D.*, S.A.J.
2. *Papers Tankhadar Paragana, 1699 to 1714 A.D.* reveal that the paragana officials were divided into three categories-Alufdars, Mahindars and Rajindars. In the first category were the Amils, whose wages have been noted for the whole year. It ranged between Rs. 1200 to 1500 per annum or Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 per month. In the second category of Mahindars were Faujdar, Kotwal, Khaufia Nawis, Naib Faujdar, Mushrif Jakhire, Tahvildar, Jakhira, Roznama-nawis, Mushrif-Khajanadesh, daftarband chopdar and chowkidar. Their wages were monthly and ranged between Rs. 5 to 30 per month. In the third category were the labourers and servants on the daily wages basis; See papers *Tankhadar Paragana Barats Roznama Daftat Bakhshi*, 1714 A.D.; S.A.J.; V.S. Bhatnagar, *Paraganah officials in Amber State during Jai Singh's Time, Rajasthan University Studies History*, 1963-64, pp. 41-42, Published by Deptt. of History, Jaipur.
3. *Sabha Khufia of Paraganas Vahatri and Phagi of 1714 A.D.*, V.S. Bhatnagar, *Paraganah officials in Amber State during Jai Singh's Time*, p. 43.
4. Bhatnagar V.S.; *History of Rajputana during the 18th Century*, 1958, p. 380.

absence of any Faujdar in the paragana, the Amil used to settle criminal cases also. Record shows that the Amil or the Faujdar was empowered to inflict death penalty on the accused¹. Other kinds of punishments were amputation of limbs, imprisonment, banishment, branding, confiscation of property and fines. Any person aggrieved from the decision of the *Faujdar* had a right to file an appeal to the Nyaya Sabha.

Maintenance of law and order in the paragana was the chief function of the *Faujdar*. It was his duty to keep an eye on the lawless elements and habitual offenders belonging to criminal tribes². *Naib-Faujders* and *Kotwals* were also posted at important places for his assistance³. It may be noted that there was no regular police in the modern sense at that time. The commander of the armed forces known as *Fauj Bakshi* used to depute a small force at the disposal of the *Faujdar* in each paragana⁴. In case of necessity for more force, the *Fauj Bakshi* was to be requested for assistance. The *Kotwal's* main duty was to prevent crimes in the paragana. For the night watch purposes it was his duty to post chowkidars or watchmen. He also used to collect fees and duties⁵.

The village panchayat was the lowest court. In each paragana, the village or *Mauza* formed the primary unit and its court formed the court of first instance. A village panchayat ordinarily consisted of village Headman, village *Patel* and village *Purohit*⁶. The panchayat was empowered to settle civil disputes. Justice at the panchayat court used to be quick and less expensive. Sometimes a village *Patel* and Headman used to be the same person. He used to arbitrate in cases not decided

1. Letter from Diwan Narsinghdass to Diwan Vidhyadhar dated *Jeth Vadi 6*, V.S. 1794 (1738 A.D.), S.A.J. The letter says that Amils and *Faujders* have been instructed that if a person commits serious theft he may be punished with death sentence, in case theft is committed on highway or road or market then one hand may be cut off and if the theft is of a less serious nature, the accused may be branded.
2. *Paper Tankhadar Paragana*, V.S. 1756, S.A.J., *Dastoor Komwar* No. 1, 503-65, S.A.J.
3. *ibid.*
4. *ibid.*
5. *Roznama Chotra Deodhi of V.S. 1800*, S.A.J.; *Papers Tankhadar Paraganah 1699 A.D.*, S.A.J.; V.S. Bhatnagar, p. 44, "A number of tolls were collected at his station called *Kotwal-chotra*. It was his duty to check weights and measures, suppress hoarding of grains in times of scarcity and regulate sale of intoxicants in accordance with the prescribed rules. Such officials as 'Darogah Kilari' who controlled and levied duty on breweries were probably under him."
6. *Siaha Khufia of Paraganah Tadaraisingh*, V.S., 1786, S.A.J.

by the village panchayat¹. The village panchayat used to decide in accordance with natural law and *Dharmashastras*. In criminal cases the village chowkidar was responsible for arresting the offender and thereafter bringing him before the *Kotwal*. In case he failed to produce the thief before the *Kotwal*, he had to make good the loss out of his own properties². A person aggrieved from the award of the panchayat had a right to go in appeal before the Amil or State grantee as the case may be. There was no limit as to the valuation of the suits.

The whole administration of justice during Sawai Jai Singh's period was simple and less expensive.

After the death³ of Sawai Jai Singh II, in consequence of external invasion and internal disorders, the affairs in Jaipur were so unsettled that there was, properly speaking, neither any written law nor any system of permanent and regularly constituted courts of justice emanating from the head of the State. Sawai Ishwari Singh (1743 to 1750 A.D.) was engaged in protecting his own throne, as a result of which the original cases and appeals on behalf of the Nyaya Sabha were heard by the Diwan Musahib, Raja Aya Mal. After the death of Raja Aya Mal, his son and thereafter Har Govind Natani was appointed as Diwan Musahib⁴. As usual Natani continued to administer justice on behalf of the ruler. In important cases he used to consult the ruler before finalising a decision⁵. Thus in course of time the Diwan's court became the final court of appeal⁶. In consequence of such a change the Diwan used to appoint persons of his liking as the paragona officers who were to decide civil, criminal and revenue cases⁷. Sawai Ishwari Singh remained much busy in war against his brother, Madho Singh, as a result of which administration of justice was completely overlooked by him⁸.

Truly speaking, since the death of Sawai Jai Singh II the 'judgment seat had been vacant' and the administration of justice in the State upto the end of the eighteenth century remained very much lax. Capital punishments were rarely awarded and the common sentences in case of murder were fine, corporal punishments, imprisonment, confiscation of

1. *Staha Khufia of Paraganah Hindaun*, for V.S. 1795, S.A.J.

2. *ibid.*

3. Sawai Jai Singh II died on 21st Sept., 1743 A.D., *Rajasthan Ke Itihas ka Tithikram*, S. S. Gahlot (Ed. 1967), p. 61.

4. *Ishwar Vilas Mahakavyam*, edited by Mathura Nath (Ed. 1958), p. 26.

5. *ibid.*

6. *Yad-dasht Paraganah record Sawai Jaipur, Asadh Vadi 6*, V. S. 1805.

7. *ibid.*

8. *ibid.*

property or banishment. On the other hand, political and religious offenders were very summarily dealt with, and whole power of the Government was concentrated to punish them¹. In some cases the people settled their own disputes as best as they could, and the principle of might being right usually determined the issue; in many other cases the assistance of the village panchayat was taken, or resort was had to one of the different forms of trial by ordeal; and in some others again, the matter was to be taken before the Amil, who, being an executive rather than a judicial officer, was, in paraganas, only a despot. Appeals against the decisions of the Amil were to lie to the Diwan who was at the capital, what his subordinate was in the paragona. There was consequently a virtual negation of justice, the only check on them seemed to be the fear of scandal reaching the ears of the ruler to whom, it should be remembered, it was often difficult to obtain access.

In 1748, when arrear of cases accumulated in the Diwan's court, it was decided to appoint one more Diwan.

Thus within a decade after the death of Sawai Jai Singh II, there became four courts e.g. the village panchayat, the Amil's court or the *Faujdar's* court at the paragona, the Diwan's court at the capital and the ruler's court as a court of last resort.

Sawai Madho Singh wanted to give life to the State's administration, but on account of his continuous struggle with Marathas or Jats, no substantial change was made in the judicial system. The Diwan Musahib continued to administer justice on behalf of the ruler.

The administration of justice continuously remained neglected even after the death of Sawai Madho Singh, because the Regent mother of the minor ruler appointed her father Rao Jaswant Singh of Deogarh (Mewar) as her advisor and neglected the assistance of the powerful state-grantees². They all considered the Rao as mere interloper and his ministers as opportunists. Offices combining important judicial and revenue functions, were openly leased out to persons without any legal qualifications, at a fixed annual amount, the leasee reimbursing himself by fines and other exactions³. When the public outcry against his acts became too general the leasee was to be imprisoned till he repaid the whole or part of the money squeezed from the unhappy public and having paid the same, he was re-employed in some cases. On account of the

1. *Budhi Vilas*, Bakhat Ram Shah, 8 (1770 A. D.), S. A. J., Published by Rajasthan Oriental Research Institute, Jodhpur, 1950.

2. Sharma, Dr. M.L.: *History of the Jaipur State*, Jaipur, Ed. 1969, p. 187.

3. *Imperial Gazetteer of India*, VI, XXI, p. 132.

weak administration, State-grantees and *Ijaredars* also usurped the powers and started administering justice within their respective areas¹.

During the last quarter of the eighteenth century, the Jaipur State lost 16 *paraganas* in the hands of Marathas, Jats and others. The only aim before the ruler was to collect more money from the State grantees for fulfilling the demands of Marathas. During that period whatever territory remained with the ruler, the judicial offices were auctioned to the highest bidder without any consideration of the knowledge or authority of the ruler. The justice was thus administered by highest bidders.

In the villages, a system of caste panchayats developed². Every caste had its own panchayat in a village. All the caste panchayats were more or less similar in their structure. By paying a fine or offering a feast to the whole caste or to the leading *Panchas*, the offender was permitted to retrieve his position³. The caste panchayat's decision had a binding effect on the parties to the dispute⁴. Disputes were settled mostly by private arbitration or compromises between the parties. Thus by the end of the eighteenth century there were various courts e.g. the caste panchayat at the village level, the courts of *Amil*, *Faujdar*, *Ijaredar* or state-grantee at the *paragana* level, the court of *Diwan* at the capital and the court of the Ruler being the highest court.

When Sawai Jagat Singh succeeded to the throne in 1803 A. D. the Jaipur State regained its lost territories and after the treaty of 1803 with the Company Government, the internal administration showed some signs of stability. Although there was no substantial change in the system of courts, the negation of justice in the State was checked. The law was customary and unwritten and mostly based upon Hindu *Smriti* and *Dharamshastras*⁵. The ruler exercised supreme civil and criminal jurisdiction within the State. He was assisted by Pandits and he used to dispense justice either through the Minister (*Diwan Musahib*) or personally. In order to clear the arrear of cases, three *Diwans* were appointed and were entrusted with the work of recovering arrears of rent and revenue also⁶.

1. *Yad-dasht, Paragana record Bhanpur, Balrath, Asadh Sudi 5, V.S. 1853 (1796 A.D.)*, S. A. J.

2. Sharma, Dr. G.N.: *Social life in Medieval Rajasthan*, p. 40 (1968).

3. *Ibid.*

4. *Ibid.*

5. *Yad-dasht, Paragana record, Jatsinghpura, paragana Sawat Jalpur, S. A. J., Posh Sudi 3, V. S. 1842.*

6. *186/3 Adsatta, Vatsakh Sudi 1, V. S. 1860 (1803 A.D.)*, S. A. J.

The procedure adopted by the courts was very simple. As soon as the accused was taken into custody, he was to be produced before the court. The trial was to begin immediately and it was seldom that such an accused had to wait for more than 24 hours¹. Witnesses were to be summoned and were to be severely examined. The trend in awarding sentences was towards excessive leniency rather than towards severity. Crimes of serious nature were sometimes condoned by a simple imprisonment of a few days or fines, while offences against caste and religion were severely dealt with. In the absence of any regular establishment of jail, imprisonment for crimes such as murder, robbery or adultery, was rarely awarded. Imprisonment was reserved for those dangerous activities which were of the nature of social or political order. Such persons were kept in a separate place earmarked in the fort itself which was a hell on the earth. Thus the judicial function in the modern sense hardly existed at that time.

It was for the first time in 1818 that the Regent mother adorned the highest court of justice in the State. She was assisted by the *Diwan Musahib* in her work relating to the administration of justice.

In view of several factors, such as the tender age of the Regent mother, Blake's murder case², award of life imprisonment to Jotha Ram³ (Chief Minister), and other quick political changes, the British Government decided to reinstate the office of the Political Agent at Jaipur. It was reinstated on the 29th September, 1838 with Major Ross as the Political Agent. On the advice of Major Ross, the Regent mother was divested of her powers and a Regency Council was constituted⁴.

The Political Agent became the Chief Supervisory Authority of the Council. The Council was also known as 'Panch Sardaran' or 'Panch-Musahibat'. This Panch Musahibat became the highest administrative and judicial authority in the State. It used to hear all important original cases concerning grave offences and also appeals from the subordinate courts. When Major Thoresby joined as the next Political Agent on 1st August, 1839 he first of all established regular civil and criminal courts viz., the 'Adalat Diwani' and 'Adalat Faujdari'⁵.

Before this period, the *Amil* used to decide all civil, revenue and criminal cases. It was for the first time that the judiciary was separated

1. *Paragana Record (Sawai Jalpur)*, Letter from *Diwan* to *Amil* of *Paragana* informing new rules for their guidance, *Maghsar Sudi 5, 1861 (1804 A. D.)*, S. A. J.

2. *Ibid.*, pp. 6-7.

3. *Ibid.*, pp. 7-8.

4. File No. 1 : 03/: 1839, District Archives, Jaipur (D.A.J.)

5. *Ibid.*

from the executive at the lower level. In 1840 A. D. the State was divided into zones, districts and paraganas. The eastern zone had eight districts (*Zilas*) whereas in the western zone there were nine districts. These districts were further divided into paraganas. There were in all 66 paraganas. The Amil continued to be the Presiding Officer of the paragona court. In 1841 A. D. four courts of Munsiffs were established, one each in the districts of Malpura, Toda Bhim, Bairath and Torawati¹. These Munsiffs were given the power to decide civil cases. Rules laying down the procedure to be followed by these courts were also framed. Appeals from the judgments of Munsiffs were to lie to the Adalat Diwani. In criminal cases appeals from the judgments of Amils were to lie to the Adalat Faujdari. The aggrieved party was given a further right of appeal to the 'Panch Musahibat' or Regency Council against the decision of Adalat Diwani or Adalat Faujdari².

After attaining the age of majority, Sawai Ram Singh II also made reforms in the Adalat system in two instalments, firstly, from 1854 to 1856 and secondly, from 1867 to 1870 A. D. In 1854 the court of 'Shri Huzur' was established. For efficient criminal administration, the State was divided into sixteen *Zilas*³. Each *Zila* court was the original criminal court. Two *Mohatmims* were posted in the State. Each *Mohatmim* was made head of eight *Zilas*. Both the *Mohatmims* were to work under the control of the Sadar Faujdari Adalat. The aggrieved party was given a right of appeal from one court to the other higher court. In 1856, a separate court of Ruler's Musahib was established which was known as 'Katcheri Musahibat'. Every appeal to the ruler was to route through the Musahib, who in turn was also empowered to decide petty cases finally.

Extensive changes in the administration of justice were declared by the ruler in 1867 A. D. The newly established Royal Council was declared the highest court in the State. In civil and criminal matters, Mahakma Appeal was made the lower appellate court. In civil matters the Sadar Diwani Adalat was made the next lower appellate court and the court of Munsiff at the capital and of Nazim at the Nizamat were declared the original courts. In criminal matters the court of *Faujdar* at the capital, the court of Nazim and the village panchayat in the *Muffasil* area were made the original courts⁴. In 1870, tahsildars were appointed for assisting

1. File Amils R-1-0-44 August, 1842, D.A.J.

2. *ibid.*

3. File No. J-2-019-1854/1 D.A.J.—Yad-dasth Kalam Dastoor Amal Mohatmim, 1854.

4. *Rajputana Gazetteer*, 1879, p. 150

the Nazims in revenue matters¹. One most memorable reform was the establishment of the offices of the Dharam-sabha and Shahar Kazi for awarding opinions to the court officers². Courts frequently used the services of these law officers for the purposes of ascertaining the provisions of the scriptures.

When Sawai Madho Singh II succeeded to the throne, he found that the suitor's main difficulty was the delay in the administration of justice. He was of the view that undue delay created corruption. He, therefore, re-organised the judicial structure with minimum changes which were considered necessary for quick and efficient administration of justice. In place of the Royal Council a 'Mahakma Alia Council' consisting of four members of the Council was constituted³. It was given full powers except that of death sentence which was to be passed when presided over by the ruler himself. Three Munsiffs in the Munsiff's court, two judges in the Diwani Adalat and four Sardars in the Mahakma Appeal were appointed⁴. A unanimous decision of any of these courts was deemed to be final, except that against the unanimous decision of Munsiffs over twenty-five rupees valuation only one appeal was to lie and that too to the Mahakma Alia Council directly. Appeal against the majority decision was to the next higher court and in the case of equal division of opinions, the case was to be referred for decision by the court itself to the next higher court⁵. In criminal matters no appeal against the *Faujdar* was to lie if he upheld the decision of the *Naib-Nazim* or the tahsildar of Shekhawati⁶. The Mahakma Appeal's decision was made final if it confirmed the decision of the *Naib-Faujdar* or the *Faujdar*⁷. For the Nizamat area no such rule was framed. The Nazim's court was the original court in the civil, criminal and revenue matters except that for cases upto one hundred rupees or one month's imprisonment, powers were delegated to the Tahsildar to decide in the first instance. Every decision of the Nazim was made appealable to the Mahakma Appeal⁸.

1. File No; R: 1: 0481; 1870, D.A.J.; R.R. Kasliwal, p. 166.

2. From the records of Mauj Mandir lying in the temple of Raj Rajeshwarji (City Palace). Originally following seven Pandits were appointed; Pandit Sheo Ram Sharma, Pandit Madhusudan Sharma, Pandit Bhainath Sharma, Pandit Bholenath Sharma, Pandit Paramsukh Sharma, Pandit Brijnath Sharma and Pandit Krishna Kumar Sharma.

3. *Imperial Gazetteer of India*, Vol. XIII (Ed. 1908), Calcutta.

4. *Hidayat* No. 5 dated 23.5.1883, I.H. 23.

5. *Civil Hidayat* dated 20.9.1887 No. 53.

6. *Criminal Hidayat* No. 124 dated 14.4.1885.

7. *Report on the Administration of Jaipur State*, 1922-25, Allahabad p. 34.

8. *Imperial Gazetteer of India*, Vol. XIII, Ed. 1908, Calcutta.

The last phase of the judicial reform came during the period of Sawai Man Singh II. The reforms were made in two instalments, firstly, during the minority of the ruler in 1924-25 and secondly, after attaining majority and full powers by the ruler in 1942-43. Both the reforms were steps towards bringing the Adalat system of the Jaipur State on similar lines to that of the British India. The credit goes to the minority administration for taking a bold step in separating the judiciary from the executive at the lower level. At the higher level the success could not be achieved in spite of the declaration of some reforms. The Mahakma Alia Council's work was entrusted to two bodies, i. e., the State Council and the Chief Court. The Chief Court came into existence by virtue of a resolution passed by the Cabinet on 25th March, 1924. It was directed "that the Chief Court would be invested with all the judicial powers now exercised by the council and the Cabinet excluding, of course, the prerogative of the Ruler." Thenceforth the Council of State remained the highest tribunal and appeals were to lie to the Council from the judgements of the Chief Court with certain restrictions as to the pecuniary value and so forth¹. The personnel of the Chief Court were one Chief Justice and three puisne judges.

The State Council retained the power of hearing appeals in cases of over ten thousand rupees or punishment of life imprisonment or death sentence and in all other cases the newly established Chief Court was empowered to decide finally. The Mahakma Appeal's nomenclature was changed to the District & Sessions Court and that of Diwani Adalat to the Subordinate Court. The appellate power of *Faujdar* was taken away and instead courts of Assistant Sessions Judges were established. The courts of *Faujdar*, *Naib-Faujdar* and Nazim were declared original courts of criminal jurisdiction and the courts of Munsiffs were declared original courts of civil jurisdiction². The tahsildars were also conferred with the powers of third class Magistrates.

The last instalment of judicial reforms came during 1942-44. In 1942 the High Court was established. The appellate powers of the Chief Court and the Ruler in Council were transferred³ to it. It was the last court for all matters except that in the case of death sentence, a mercy petition was to lie to the ruler.

Heretofore Jaipur was considered to be a single zone for the purposes of jurisdiction of the District & Sessions Judge. In view of the

reorganisation of the judiciary, three District & Sessions Judges were appointed with their headquarters at Jaipur, Jhunjhun and Gangapur. Wherever the work was in arrear an Additional District & Sessions Judge was appointed. The nomenclature of the subordinate judge was changed to the Civil Judge¹. The Senior Civil Judges were appointed as Civil & Additional Sessions Judges and others as Civil & Assistant Sessions Judges with power to award punishment upto seven years imprisonment. Munsiffs were also invested with the powers of the First Class Magistrates.

The District Magistrates were given the designation of Deputy Commissioner and were empowered to settle disputes upto one hundred rupees summarily². Similarly the nomenclature of Nazim was changed to that of Sub-Divisional Officer. A Small Causes Court was also established under the Jaipur Small Causes Court Act, 1943 with powers to settle disputes upto the valuation of five hundred rupees summarily.

The village panchayat courts under the Jaipur Village Panchayat Act, 1944 were established in the State. They were given powers to settle petty disputes. The plaintiff was to institute a suit where the defendant used to reside irrespective of the place where the cause of action arose. The decision of the panchayat was to be taken by majority and the same was not liable to be challenged in any court except by way of reference to the Deputy Commissioner. The Jaipur Village Panchayat Raj Act, 1948 created Panchayati Adalats, distinct from the village panchayats with more substantial powers relating to the administration of justice. That Adalat could hear civil matters upto the valuation of fifty rupees and could impose fine upto fifty rupees in criminal cases. The decision of the Panchayati Adalat was made final except that a revision lay with the Sub-Divisional Officer in the criminal matters and with the Munsiff in the civil matters.

After passing of the Jaipur Code of Civil Procedure, 1931, appeals were to be made to the higher courts in accordance with the provisions of the code. Similarly under section 320 of the Jaipur Code of Criminal Procedure no appeal was to lie from any judgment or order of a criminal court except as provided by Code or by any other law in force at that time. So far as jurisdictional *Thikanas* were concerned, no right of appeal was allowed to the aggrieved party.

The High Court was made the highest court of civil and criminal appeal, reference and revision and all the subordinate courts, civil and

1. *Sikar, Khetri and Uniara cases*, 1945, *Jaipur Law Journal*, p. 226.
2. *Jaipur Administrative Report*, 1922-25, Allahabad p. 36.
3. *The Jaipur High Court Act*, 1942, Section 4.

1. *The Jaipur Civil Courts Act*, 1943, Section 6.
2. Chapter VIII to XII of *Jaipur Cr. P.C.*, 1943.

criminal, were made subject to the superintendence and control of the High Court¹.

The Chief Justice of the High Court while sitting alone was empowered to hear and dispose of all appeals, revisions and references both civil and criminal against the decrees and orders, except in the following cases².

(a) Where the amount or value of the subject matter of the suit in the court of first instance and on appeal to the High Court happened to exceed ten thousand rupees or the decree or final order appealed against or sought to be revised involved directly or indirectly some claim or question to property of like amount or value; and

(b) Where the appeal or revision filed in, or references made to the High Court, was against or related to capital or life sentence.

Any of the judges of the High Court sitting singly was empowered to hear and dispose of³ (a) Civil appeals, revisions and references in original money suits not exceeding five hundred rupees in value and in execution as well as in miscellaneous proceedings arising out of such suits; and (b) Criminal appeals, revisions and references against convictions and sentence for offences, both cognizable and non-cognizable, with the exception of those detailed below; and the revisions and references for enhancement of sentences for the said offences, subject to the same exceptions, where the sentence (i) if imprisonment only, did not exceed six months; (ii) if fine only, did not exceed five hundred rupees; (iii) if of imprisonment and fine, did not exceed six months in the term of imprisonment and one hundred rupees in the amount of fine.

It may be noted that the judgement of the High Court was final and no appeal in the nature of a Privy Council appeal was provided against its decision. That was a distinctive feature of the judicial system of the State. The idea was to have a strong High Court which was to inspire confidence amongst the litigants and to save them from the expenses of any further appeal.

The High Court was competent to interfere in revision against an order of acquittal at the instance of a private complainant although no appeal had been filed on behalf of the State, but it exercised its jurisdiction to interfere with an acquittal sparingly and only when it was necessary in the interest of public justice⁴.

Under section 491 of the Jaipur Code of Criminal Procedure the High Court was empowered to issue an order in the nature of habeas corpus and to direct that a person illegally or improperly detained in public or private custody within its jurisdiction, be set at liberty. It therefore, became the duty of the High Court to go into the merits of such cases for the purpose of finding out whether the detention was illegal or improper¹.

After the formation of Rajasthan and the creation of the present district, uniform system of judiciary was brought into existence for the entire State. In 1951, the district had the following judicial officers who were subordinate to the Rajasthan High Court² :

1. District and Sessions Judge, Jaipur city
2. District and Sessions Judge, Jaipur District
3. Civil and Additional Sessions Judges, Jaipur and Kishangarh
4. Civil Judges one each for Jaipur city, Jaipur District and Sambhar.
5. Judge Small Causes, Jaipur
6. Munsifs one each for Jaipur East, Jaipur West, Jaipur District, Dausa, Bandikui, Kotputli and Kishangarh.

Now (1976-77), there are two Sessions Judges for Jaipur city and Jaipur district, and the Judicial administration is divided between them. In the District Judgeship, apart from the District and Sessions Judge who is stationed at Jaipur, there is an Additional District and Sessions Judge at Dausa. Then, there are a Civil Judge, a Munsiff and Judicial Magistrate, two Additional Munsif and Judicial Magistrates and a Judicial Magistrate at Jaipur. Outside Jaipur, Munsif and Judicial Magistrates are posted at Dausa, Bandikui, Shahpura, Kotputli and Sambhar Lake. There are also Additional Munsif and Judicial Magistrates at Dausa and Sambhar Lake. The category-wise staff of these courts is given in Appendix VII and the jurisdiction of each in Appendix VIII.

The Jaipur City Judgeship consists of the District and Sessions Judge as incharge. There are four Additional District and Sessions Judges, one Chief Judicial Magistrate-cum-Civil Judge, one Judge Small Causes, one Additional Civil Judge, two Munsif-cum-Judicial Magistrates, seven Additional Munsif-cum-Judicial Magistrates and eight Judicial Magistrates. Besides, there is one Judicial Magistrate each for railways

1. Chiranji Lal Agrawal Vs. Chief Secretary to the Government, 1948, J.L.R., p. 230.
2. Census 1951 Rajasthan and Ajmer, District Census Handbook, Jaipur, Part I, 1954, p. X.

1. Jaipur Code of Civil Procedure, Section 10.

2. Jaipur Code of Civil Procedure, Schedule A under Section 11 (2).

3. Jaipur Code of Civil Procedure, Schedule B under Section 11 (2).

4. Seth Bhanwarlal Vs. Mrs. Roshanlal, 1944, Jaipur Law Journal, p. 270.

and roadways. All these Judicial officers exercise powers of their respective categories under law. The date of establishment of each court, its staff and jurisdiction are given in Appendix IX.

The following table shows the number of criminal cases instituted and disposed of in the district since 1964-65¹:

(Number)					
Year	Previous Balance	Instituted during the year	Total	Disposed of during the year	Balance
1964-65	18,967	19,099	38,066	19,711	18,355
1965-66	18,355	25,156	33,511	23,731	9,780
1966-67	9,780	26,767	36,547	23,234	13,313
1967-68	13,313	22,981	36,294	23,139	13,155
1968-69	13,155	29,630	42,785	24,692	18,093
1969-70	18,093	38,316	56,409	32,248	24,161
1970-71	24,161	29,227	53,388	23,798	29,590
1971-72	29,590	28,425	58,015	27,378	30,637
1972-73	30,637	22,604	53,241	28,945	24,296
1973-74	24,296	29,700	53,996	24,364	29,632
1974-75	29,632	5,887	35,519	27,845	7,674
1975	36,669	33,014	69,683	27,691	41,992
1976	41,992	38,984	80,976	34,437	46,539

High Court

A bench of the Rajasthan High Court was established at Jaipur on 31st January, 1977. The bench has full Judicial powers of the High Court in respect of eleven districts, viz. Jaipur, Ajmer, Tonk, Sawai Madhopur, Sikar, Jhunjhun, Kota, Jhalawar, Bundi, Alwar and Bharatpur. There were five judges on the bench excluding the Chief Justice. The pending cases pertaining to these 11 districts were also transferred from the Principal seat to this Bench at the time of establishment of Jaipur Bench.

1. Source : *Sankhyiktya Rooprekha, Jaipur* for relevant years, Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Rajasthan, Jaipur, and for the years 1975 and 1976 the figures have been abstracted from the *Basic Statistics, Rajasthan, 1978*.

The posts of one Additional Registrar and one Deputy Registrar (Judicial) were created at the time of establishment of the Bench and rest of the staff was transferred from the Principal seat of Rajasthan High Court as per requirement.

Other Judicial Bodies

Established in 1953, the Industrial Tribunal has jurisdiction all over Rajasthan. It is presided over by a Judge. It adjudicates industrial disputes arising between the management and labour.

There is also a Labour Court which was established in 1963. It has an all-Rajasthan jurisdiction. This is presided over by a single judge. Position for entire Rajasthan regarding the number of disputes adjudicated during the last few years by the Industrial Tribunal and Labour Court is given below¹:

	Year	Previous Balance	Instituted during the year	Total	Disposed of during the year	Balance
Industrial Tribunal	1975	835	466	1,301	675	626
	1976	626	126	752	370	382
	1977	382	81	463	211	252
	(up to 31.7.77)					
Labour Court	1975	713	800	1,513	789	724
	1976	724	1,059	1,783	779	1,004
	1977	1,004	300	1,304	343	961
	(up to 31.7.77)					

LEGAL PROFESSION

As far as a strong bar is concerned, the historical development is far from satisfactory. In Blake's murder case a special court was constituted by Lord Auckland's Government in 1835 and Captain Thoresby was appointed as public prosecutor and conductor of the proceedings. The *Istihar* of 1840, issued on the advice of the Political Agent, says that the plaintiff or defendant may appear through a *Vakil*².

1. Source : Office of Judge, Industrial Tribunal, Rajasthan, Jaipur. There was no bifurcation of territorial jurisdiction. As such, number of cases for a particular district cannot be given.
2. File No. 36-Part I-1840-Judicial, S. A. J.

Since 1840, it is found from the record that persons having a little education did appear as Vakils before the lower and higher courts in the State. Uptill 1923, there was no clear rule as to what minimum educational qualification would be necessary for enrolling a person as a Vakil of the court. After the establishment of the Chief Court the minority administration appointed Shri Kanwarlal Bapna as public prosecutor for the State and framed rules for the enrolment of Vakils. The State-grantees also used to appoint their own Vakils with full power of attorney for all cases. After the establishment of the High Court in 1942, the State Government considered it necessary to appoint an Advocate General and on the 19th August, 1943 the first Advocate General of the State was appointed¹. A Public Prosecutor was also appointed to assist the Advocate General. The Advocate General also performed other statutory duties enjoined on him by various Acts. The Advocates of the High Court were admitted under the Jodhpur Bar Council Act, which again was an adaptation of the Indian Bar Council Act. Apart from the Advocates, there were pleaders who were enrolled under the Jaipur Legal Practitioners Act, 1943 and who were authorised to practise in the courts subordinate to the High Court or in other offices.

The Bar Association of Jaipur was established in 1939 which is now located in the Judicial Courts' new buildings. In 1977, the membership was 533. At the end of 1976-77, the library of the Association had 4,455 books. It also subscribes to important law journals. The paid staff consists of two clerks and a peon. The enrolment fee is Rs. 10 and subscription Rs. 3 per month which includes Rs. 2 for the Association and one rupee for the library. The executive committee consists of a President, two Vice Presidents, one General Secretary, one Joint Secretary, one Library Secretary, one Social Secretary, one Treasurer, one Sub-treasurer and 12 members.

There are also Bar Associations at Dausa (40 members), Kotputli (30 members), Sambhar Lake (27 members) and Shahpura (seven members).

The Rajasthan High Court Bar Association has a membership of 161. The library has 425 books and subscribes to 60 journals. Enrolment fee for senior advocates is Rs. 100 and for junior advocates Rs. 50. Subscription is Rs. 10 per month. The composition of the executive committee is on the same pattern as that of the Jaipur Bar Association.

1. File No. J-1-90-1950 D. A. J., G. O. No. 114 S. C. dated 19th August, 1943. Three Government pleaders were also appointed in addition to one Advocate General by that order.

APPENDIX I.

Police Circles, Police Stations and Police Out-posts in Jaipur District (1976-77)

Police Circle	Police Station	Police out-post
1	2	3
1. North	1. Kotwali	1. Kotwali
		2. Kishanpole
		3. Silawatan
		4. Nahargarh
		5. Chandpole
		6. Brahmpuri
2. East	2. Shastrinagar	1. Bassi-Sitarampura
		1. Manak Chowk
		2. Sabji Mandi
		3. Chandi-ki-Taksal
		4. Chowkri Ram Chandarji
		5. Haldiyan ka Rasta
3. South	4. Ramganj	1. Surajpole
		2. Ghatgate
		3. Daribapan
		4. Gangapole
		1. Puranaghat
		2. Tilaknagar
4. West	5. Adarshnagar	1. Lal Kothi
		2. Anandpuri
		1. Residency
		2. Statue Circle (Vidhayak Nagar)
		1. Bajajnagar
		2. Gandhinagar
	6. Moti Doongri	1. Vidhayakpuri
		2. Jalupura
	7. Ashoknagar	1. Sodala
		2. Sadar
	8. Gandhinagar	3. Civil Lines
	9. Vidhayakpuri	
	10. Sadar	

APPENDIX I (contd.)

1	2	3
	11. Banipark	1. Bani Park 2. Sindhi Camp
	12. Jhotwara	1. Jhotwara
5. Sanganer	13. Sanganer	1. Telawala
	14. Chaksu	1. Shivdaspura 2. Kothkhawda
	15. Bagru	1. Bhankrota
	16. Bassi	1. Tunga 2. Jatwara
6. Dausa	17. Dausa	1. Town Dausa 2. Sainthal
	18. Lalsot	1. Ramgarh Pachwara
	19. Manpur	1. Ranoli
	20. Bandikui	1. Baswa 2. Biwai
	21. Kolwa	-
7. Kotputli	22. Kotputli	1. Kotputli 2. Banethi
	23. Shahpura	1. Amarsar
	24. Bairath	-
	25. Pragpura	1. Dantal
8. Sambhar	26. Sambhar	1. Sambhar 2. Dhan Mandi
	27. Phulera	1. Naraina
	28. Jobner	-
	29. Renwal	1. Badhat
	30. Dudu	1. Sali

APPENDIX I (concl.)

1	2	3
	31. Phagi	1. Madhorajpura 2. Nimera 3. Renwal Maji
9. Amber	32. Amber	1. Harmara 2. Gahti Amber 3. Jal Mahal
	33. Chomu	1. Samod
	34. Govindgarh	1. Hastera
	35. Jamwa Ramgarh	1. Thali
	36. Chandwaji	1. Achrol

Source : Office of the Superintendent of Police, Jaipur.

APPENDIX II

Cases investigated relating to Jaipur District by Central Bureau of Investigation, Jaipur

Year	Cases pending at the beginning of the year	Cases registered during the year	Total of Col. 2 & 3	Cases sent up for trial	Cases sent up for R. D. A.*	Cases reported for R. D. A.*	Cases sent up for trial as well as reported for R.D.A.*	Cases reported for suitable action	Cases dropped	Cases pending at the end of the year
1972	-	11	11	-	1	-	-	-	1	9
1973	9	13	22	3	4	1	1	3	-	11
1974	11	18	29	5	12	-	-	1	-	11
1975	11	14	25	2	10	-	-	1	-	12
1976	12	16	28	9	12	1	1	2	-	4

Source : Office of the Superintendent of Police, Central Bureau of Investigation, Jaipur.

*R. D. A. = Regular Departmental Action.

APPENDIX III

Statement showing Railway Crimes in Jaipur District

Year	Theft in running trains	Theft at station	Theft at goods yards	Misc. crimes	No. of cases of ticketless travellers
1960-61	15	39	33	23	5
1961-62	12	33	29	17	9
1962-63	5	38	28	20	12
1963-64	11	32	16	33	7
1964-65	24	51	34	29	6
1965-66	27	35	32	39	11
1966-67	62	57	34	39	13
1967-68	45	44	40	47	18
1968-69	35	36	15	43	19
1969-70	22	43	22	47	23
1970-71	37	51	16	36	24
1972-73	25	54	16	54	34
1973-74	26	54	18	35	27
1974-75	29	56	13	50	49
1975-76	61	65	16	42	41
1976-77	95	22	5	37	260

Source : Office of the Superintendent (Railways), Rajasthan, Ajmer.

Note—Statistics for year 1971-72 are not available.

APPENDIX IV

Statement showing Category, Capacity and Staff of Sub-Jails in Jaipur district (1976-77)

	Dausa	Sambhar	Bandikui	Kotputli
1. Category	II	II	III	III
2. Capacity	30	30	15	15
3. Staff (1976-77)				
(i) Assistant Jailor	1	1	1	1
(ii) Head Warder	1	1	1	1
(iii) Warders	8	8	7	7
Part-time				
(i) Medical Officer	1	1	1	1
(ii) Compounder	1	1	1	1
(iii) Harijan	1	1	1	1

Source : Office of the Inspector General of Prisons, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

APPENDIX V

Statement showing details regarding Jails & Prisoners

Particulars	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
I. Jail							
1. Central Jail	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2. Jail-Class I	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Jail-Class II	-	-	2	2	2	2	2
4. Jail-Class III	-	-	2	2	2	2	2
5. Women Remand Home	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
6. Other Jails	-	-	2	2	2	2	2
II. Prisoners							
1. Sentenced prisoners	704	893	1,516	2,118	1,980	1,144	1,363
2. Under Trials	168	173	2,160	2,232	2,556	2,002	2,452
3. Civil prisoners	2	1	-	4	10	19	28
4. Detenues	-	-	-	22	33	227	93

Sources : 1. *Sankhyikiya Rooprekha*, Jaipur, 1973, p. 193 (figures from 1969 to 1973).
 2. *Sankhyikiya Rooprekha*, Jaipur, 1976, p. 221 (figures for 1974 and 1975).

APPENDIX VI

Jail Industries--Jaipur district

Type of Industry	Year	Unit	Production quantity	Production value (Rs.)	Working prisoners (days)
1. Cloth weaving	1971-72	Metres	48,171	127,526	15,536
	1972-73	"	34,194	90,868	8,476
	1973-74	"	18,100	60,221	5,672
	1974-75	"	14,793	57,284	4,929
2. Durray weaving	1971-72	Sq. metres	15,573	171,582	45,029
	1972-73	"	14,358	174,211	33,959
	1973-74	"	12,177	157,740	32,646
	1974-75	"	15,625	191,156	31,876
3. Carpet weaving	1971-72	"	51	8,354	3,903
	1972-73	"	233	21,935	5,343
	1973-74	"	127	22,295	5,856
	1974-75	"	65	6,469	1,918
4. Niwar weaving	1971-72	Kilograms	2,210	23,242	3,591
	1972-73	"	-	-	-
	1973-74	"	-	-	-
	1974-75	"	1,481	22,224	1,327
5. Vegetable Production	1971-72	Value in Rs.	-	10,364	5,401
	1972-73	"	-	17,088	5,030
	1973-74	"	-	16,979	5,200
	1974-75	"	-	13,141	4,088
6. Others	1971-72	"	-	222,233	22,488
	1972-73	"	-	181,625	18,782
	1973-74	"	-	151,374	15,271
	1974-75	"	-	-	-

Source : *Sankhyiktya Rooprekha, Jaipur, 1973, 1974, 1975 & 1976.*

APPENDIX VII

Category-wise staff in the courts of Jaipur District (1976-77)

[illegible]

APPENDIX VII (concl'd.)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12. Additional Munsif & Judicial Magistrate, Dausa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	2
13. Additional Munsif & Judicial Magistrate, Sambhar lake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1
14. Judicial Magistrate, No. 1, Jaipur district, Jaipur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	2

Source : Office of the District & Sessions Judge, Jaipur District, Jaipur.

APPENDIX VIII

Jurisdiction of Courts of Jaipur District, Judgeship

S. No.	Name of Court	Jurisdiction	
		Civil	Criminal
1	2	3	
1. District & Sessions Judge, Jaipur District, Jaipur.	Jaipur District (excluding Jaipur City)		—
2. Additional District & Sessions Judge, Dausa.	Sub-Division Dausa and Bassi of Jaipur division		—
3. Civil Judge, Additional C. J. M. Jaipur District, Jaipur.	Jaipur District (excluding Jaipur City)		—
4. Munsif & Judicial Magistrate, Jaipur District, Jaipur.	Jaipur Sub-Division (excluding Jaipur city and Amber Sub-Division)	P.S. Chomu P.S. Govindgarh	
5. Munsif & Judicial Magistrate, Dausa.	Dausa & Lalsot Tahsils	P.S. Dausa	
6. Munsif & Judicial Magistrate, Bandikui.	Baswa and Sikrai Tahsils	P.S. Bandikui P.S. Manpur P.S. Kolwagram	
7. Munsif & Judicial Magistrate, Shahpura, District Jaipur.	Bairath Tahsil	P.S. Shahpura P.S. Viratnagar P.S. Pragpura, Half	
8. Munsif & Judicial Magistrate, Kotputli.	Kotputli Tahsil	P.S. Kotputli P.S. Pragpura	
9. Munsif & Judicial Magistrate, Sambhar lake.	Sambhar Sub-Division	P.S. Phulera P.S. Sambhar lake	
10. Additional Munsif & Judicial Magistrate, No. 1, Jaipur District, Jaipur.	Jaipur Sub-Division (excluding Jaipur City)	P.S. Sanganer P.S. Chaksu	
11. Additional Munsif & Judicial Magistrate, No. 2, Jaipur District, Jaipur.	„ „ „	P.S. Jamwa Ramgarh P.S. Amber P.S. Chandwaji	

APPENDIX VIII (concl'd.)

1	2	3
12. Additional Munsif & Judicial Magistrate, Dausa.	Dausa & Lalsot Tahsils	P.S. Lalsot P.S. Bassi
13. Additional Munsif & Judicial Magistrate, Sambhar-lake.	Sambhar Sub-Division	P.S. Dudu P.S. Phagi P.S. Renwal
14. Judicial Magistrate, No. 1, Jaipur District, Jaipur.	—	P.S. Bagru P.S. Chandwaji P.S. Amber

P. S. = Police Station.

Source : Office of the District & Sessions Judge, Jaipur District, Jaipur.

APPENDIX IX

Statement showing details regarding various courts under District & Sessions Judge, Jaipur City

S. No.	Name of the Court	Date of establishment of Court	Categorywise staff in the court during 1976-77	Jurisdiction & Powers of the Court
1	2	3	4	5
1.	District & Sessions Judge Court, Jaipur City	12.3.1951	Munsarim 1 Steno. Gr. 1 1 Jr. Accountant 1 Sr. Reader 1 U. D. Cs. 5 L. D. Cs. 34 Class IV 36	1. Territorial Jurisdiction extends to Municipal limits of Jaipur City 2. For Civil Suits unlimited original jurisdiction 3. Cr. Appeal/Revision against the judgments of Subordinate Magistrates 4. Civil Appeal/Revision against the decision of sub-courts upto the valuation of Rs. 10,000 5. In Sessions Cases, to hear and decide Sessions cases 6. To try cases under Indian Succession Act, Hindu Marriage Act, Guardian Act, Trust Act, etc.

APPENDIX IX (contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Additional District & Sessions Judge No. 1, Jaipur City	15.6.1968	Steno. Gr. I Sr. Reader L. D. C. Class IV	1 1 3 4 It has no original Jurisdiction. The Court tries all cases civil & criminal, transferred by District Judge, Jaipur City to this court.
3.	Addl. District & Sessions Judge No. 2, Jaipur City	15.6.1968	Steno. Gr. I Sr. Reader L. D. C. Class IV	1 1 2 4 It has no original Jurisdiction. The Court tries all cases civil & criminal transferred to it by the District Judge, Jaipur City.
4.	Addl. District & Sessions Judge, No. 3, Jaipur City	15.6.1968	Steno. Gr. I Sr. Reader L. D. C. Class IV	1 1 2 4 -do- 2. Special Cases challaned by Delhi Police Establishment (CBI)
5.	Addl. District & Sessions Judge, No. 4, Jaipur City	15.6.1968	Steno. Gr. I Sr. Reader L. D. C. Class IV	1 1 2 4 1. Same as in S. No. 3 2. Special cases challaned by Rajasthan Anti-Corruption Department in respect of whole of Rajasthan.
6.	Chief Judicial Magistrate-cum-Civil Judge, Jaipur	Not known	Steno. Gr. II U. D. C. L. D. C. Class IV	1 1 3 2 1. As CJM : For whole of Jaipur district tries crime cases. 2. As Civil Judge : hears cases upto the valuation from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000

APPENDIX IX (contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Judge, Small Causes Court-cum-Addl. Civil Judge, Jaipur City	2.1.1952	U. D. C. Steno Gr. II L. D. C. Class IV	1 1 2 2 1. Small cause cases upto the valuation of Rs. 500 2. As Addl. Civil Judge : tries civil cases upto the valuation of Rs. 10,000 as transferred by D. J. Jaipur City
8.	Addl. Civil Judge-cum-Judicial Magistrate, Jaipur City	1.9.1976	U. D. C. L. D. C. Class IV	1 1 2 1. No original jurisdiction but civil cases upto the valuation of Rs. 10,000 are tried by it as transferred by D. J. Jaipur City. 2. It has powers of Judicial Magistrate 1st class.
9.	Munsif-cum-Judicial Magistrate, Jaipur City (East)	1952	U. D. C. L. D. C. Class IV	1 3 2 1. Civil Suits upto the valuation of Rs. 5,000 2. It has powers of 1st class Judicial Magistrate but, at present only civil cases are tried by these courts.
10.	Munsif-cum-Judicial Magistrate, Jaipur City (West)	1952	-do-	1. -do- 2. -do-
11.	Addl. Munsif-cum-Judicial Magistrate, Jaipur City (East)	1.9.62	U. D. C. L. D. C. Class IV	1 2 2 -do-

APPENDIX IX (contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Addl. Munsif-cum-Judicial Magistrate, Jaipur City (West)	1.9.62	U. D. C. L. D. C. Class IV	1 2 2 Same as in S. No. 9.
13.	Addl. Munsif-cum-Judicial Magistrate, No. 1, Jaipur City	29.6.59	-do-	-do-
14.	Addl. Munsif-cum-Judicial Magistrate, No. 2, Jaipur City	19.10.63	U. D. C. L. D. C. Class IV	1 2 2 1. Civil Suits upto the valuation of Rs. 5,000 2. It has powers of 1st class Judicial Magistrate but, at present only civil cases are tried by these courts.
15.	Addl. Munsif-cum-Judicial Magistrate, No. 3, Jaipur City	16.5.66	-do-	1. The court has the powers of a Munsif in civil side but, no civil suit is transferred to these courts. 2. The court has powers of 1st class Judicial Magistrate for the Jaipur City Municipal limit.
16.	Addl. Munsif-cum-Judicial Magistrate, No. 4, Jaipur City	17.12.66	-do-	-do-

APPENDIX IX (contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
17.	Add. Munsif-cum-Judicial Magistrate, No. 5, Jaipur City	17.9.74	U. D. C. L. D. C. Class IV	1 2 2 Same as in S. No. 15
18.	Judicial Magistrate-I, Jaipur City	1.7.74	U. D. C. L. D. C. Class IV	1 3 2 1. Powers of Judicial Magistrate 1st class for the Jaipur City Municipal limits.
19.	Judicial Magistrate-2	-do-	-do-	-do-
20.	Judicial Magistrate-3	-do-	-do-	-do-
21.	Judicial Magistrate-4	-do-	-do-	-do-
22.	Judicial Magistrate-5	-do-	-do-	-do-
23.	Judicial Magistrate-6	-do-	-do-	-do-
24.	Judicial Magistrate-7	-do-	-do-	-do-
25.	Judicial Magistrate-8	-do-	U. D. C. L. D. C. Class IV	1 2 2 -do-
26.	Judicial Magistrate (Railways), Jaipur	1.9.62	U. D. C. L. D. C. Class IV	1 3 2 1. Powers of Judicial Magistrate 1st class and cases challaned by G.R.P. Stations, Jaipur, Phulera, Bandikui, Sikar, Reengus and Neem-ka-Thana are tried by it.

APPENDIX IX (concd.)

1	2	3	4	5
27. Judicial Magistrate (Roadways), Jaipur		2.6.76	Staff is provided by Roadways Establishment	1. Powers of a Judicial Magistrate 1st class and its Jurisdiction extends to Roadways cases in respect of Revenue Districts of Jaipur, Tonk, Bharatpur, Sawai Madhopur, Alwar, Sikar and Jhunjhunun.

Source : Office of the District and Sessions Judge, Jaipur City, Jaipur.

CHAPTER XIII

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

Departments or organisations which have not found place elsewhere in this volume are described in this chapter.¹

STATE GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

Directorate of Bhasha Vibhag

The department was established on 26th January 1965 to ensure the use of Hindi in the day-to-day working in the Government departments and in the public undertakings. The department is headquartered at Jaipur and is headed by a Director who is assisted by one Dy. Director, one Bhasha Adhikari, two chief translators, four translators, one stenographer grade I, two stenographers grade II, two upper division clerks, four lower division clerks, one librarian, one junior accountant and ten class IV employees. The office functions at the state level only and there is no branch of the office in any of the districts. The department translates only non-statutory material of the government into Hindi (statutory material being translated by the Law Department) and also provides Hindi typewriters to the various offices. Courses in Hindi stenography are regularly conducted by the Directorate for persons aspiring to learn Hindi stenography and employees working in different departments undergo training. The department has brought out standard literature with regard to drafting, designations, correspondence, administrative glossary, financial terminology etc. in Hindi to facilitate working in Hindi. The Directorate recommends various Hindi examinations for their recognition at par with the Hindi level of University examinations. Such institutions which work to promote the cause of Hindi are aided by the department. The department also publishes a periodical *Bhasha Parichaya*. Its special issue called *Vidhi Visheshank* was published in 1977. The department keeps regular vigilance over implementation of constitutional reliefs given to linguistic minorities. The office inspects various departments to ensure adoption of Hindi in official work, organises surveys to assess the progress of working in Hindi in the various departments and provides necessary guidance to the officers and employees of the Government for a speedy progress of use of Hindi in government work.

1. Information relating to these departments have been obtained from their respective Heads of the departments.

Directorate of District Gazetteers

The Directorate was established at Jaipur in the year 1960 to bring out the district gazetteers in conformity with the pattern laid down by the Government of India. The Directorate is looked after by the Director of Manpower, Evaluation and Gazetteers, assisted by a Deputy Director, a Senior Research Officer, an Assistant Director, three Research Officers, two Research Assistants (Senior), two Research Assistants, two investigators, two compilers, 11 members of ministerial staff and ten class IV employees. By the year 1976-77, the department had published the gazetteers of Barmer, Jhalawar, Bundi, Ajmer, Sirohi, Alwar, Tonk, Churu, Bharatpur, Ganganagar, Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Jalor, Dungarpur, Banswara, Nagaur, Bhilwara, Pali and Chittaurgarh districts. Work on other districts was in various stages of progress and the Directorate proposes to complete the work as soon as possible. The Government of India gives grant-in-aid up to certain limits for compilation and printing of each district gazetteer after it is approved by the Central Gazetteers Unit, Ministry of Education, Department of Culture, Government of India, New Delhi. A few other projects of historical importance have also been undertaken by the Directorate. Tourist Brochures for Bharatpur, Sirohi, Udaipur and Chittaurgarh districts were prepared for the Directorate of Tourism. Collection of information for the project *Forts in Rajasthan* was concurrently initiated. Information was also being collected for the project on *Who's Who of Martyrs of 1857 in Rajasthan*. The Directorate has also taken up the work of translating English gazetteers into Hindi. Under this scheme the district gazetteer of Jaisalmer has been brought out in Hindi while the gazetteer of Tonk District is being published. The English volume of Jalor district has been translated and is awaiting publication.

Evaluation Organisation.

Appreciating the importance of evaluation in a rapidly developing economy, the Evaluation Organisation was set up in April, 1960 in the State. The Director is assisted in discharging the functions of the organisation by a team of officers comprising one Joint Director, Deputy Directors, Research Officer, Assistant Directors, Junior Research Officers and supporting technical and ministerial staff. The Department has 12 Field Evaluation Offices which are headed by Field Evaluation Officers/Junior Research Officers. The main functions and achievements of the Evaluation Organisation for the period under review are as follows :

The State Evaluation Organisation carries out evaluation studies for timely feed-back to those involved in policy planning or implementation of the programmes and projects. The programmes for Evaluation are

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

selected through the Committee of Direction for Evaluation Organisation, comprising the following :

1.	Chief Secretary	—	Chairman
2.	Secretary, Industries	—	Member
3.	Secretary, Agriculture Production	—	Member
4.	Secretary, Special Schemes Organisation	—	Member
5.	Special Secretary, Planning	—	Member
6.	Representative of Programme Evaluation Organisation, Planning Commission, New Delhi	—	Member
7.	Dr. R. N. Saxena, D. Lit (Honourary Advisor of Evaluation)	—	Member
8.	Deputy Secretary, Evaluation	—	Member Secretary

The evaluation studies carried out by the Evaluation Organisation can be grouped into the following categories :

- (i) Studies of Rural Development Programme;
- (ii) Case studies of Organisation and Institutions;
- (iii) Bench Mark and Repeat surveys;
- (iv) Studies of Extension and Social change;
- (v) Concurrent and quick evaluation studies of on going programmes;
- (vi) Estimational surveys to test the validity of progress reported by the Department;
- (vii) Development Programmes having statewide coverage including urban areas; and,
- (viii) Evaluation of the Projects.

Since inception to the year 1976-77, 43 reports pertaining to various development projects/schemes were released by the Organisation for official use. A few of the prominent reports are the following:

1. Working of Panchayati Raj in Rajasthan.
2. Pattern of Rural Development in Rajasthan.
3. Protective Legislation for Tribals of Rajasthan.
4. Primary Education in Rajasthan.
5. Working of Labour Welfare Centres in Rajasthan.
6. Rural Works Programme in Rajasthan.

7. Crash Scheme for Rural Employment in Rajasthan.
8. Applied Nutrition Programme in Rajasthan.
9. Working of Key Village Scheme in Rajasthan.
10. Working of National Small-Pox Eradication Programme in Rajasthan.
11. Agriculture Extension Services in the Rajasthan Canal and Chambal Command Area.
12. Working of Industrial Estates and Areas in Rajasthan.
13. Working of Agro-Service Centres in Rajasthan.
14. Working of Satellite Instructional Television Experiment (SITE) in Rajasthan.
15. Afforestation in Rajasthan Canal Area.

Besides these studies, 21 studies pertaining to Area Development, Industry, Irrigation, Health and Family Welfare, Agriculture and Allied Sectors were in hand at various stages of work.

The Field Evaluation Office, Jaipur was established in the year 1960 and was headed by Divisional Evaluation Officer (Redesignated as Field Evaluation Officer since 1970-71). The sub-ordinate and other staff of the Field Evaluation Office comprise one Research Assistant, three Investigators, one lower division clerk and one class IV employee. The main functions of this office are given below :

- (i) Collect preliminary data for planning of the studies;
- (ii) Pre-testing of schedules;
- (iii) Carry out field work of major studies entrusted by the headquarters;
- (iv) Supervision of field work and prepare detailed observation notes; and
- (v) Scrutinise the schedules.

This office has carried out field work of many a studies and some of the prominent one are listed as follows :

1. Distribution of milk by Jaipur Milk Supply Scheme.
2. Working of Agro-Service Centres.
3. Assistance to Medical Graduates.
4. Working of Family Planning Programme in Rajasthan.
5. Agriculture Credit Co-operatives in Rajasthan.

6. Special Assistance Scheme for Technocrats for setting up Small Scale Industries.
7. An Evaluation Study on Distribution of Chemical Fertilizers in Rajasthan.
8. Co-operative Credit for the Members of Weaker Section as per Statutory Provisions.
9. Bench Mark Survey of Agriculture Extension Programme.
10. *Rajasthan Mein Gramin Peya Jal Koop Nirman Karyakrama.*
11. *Rajya Mein Unnat Krishi Niveshon Ki Apurti Ka Mulyankan Adhyayan.*

Besides, carrying out the work of major studies of the Department, the Field Evaluation Office is also responsible for carrying out studies of local interest which are entrusted by the Collector, after getting the approval of the topic from the headquarters.

Office of the Examiner, Local Fund Audit Deptt., Jaipur

The department was established in 1953 to audit the accounts of municipalities, Panchayat Samitis, Panchayats, Krishi Upaj Mandis etc. The office issues pay slips to the officers employed in these organisations and deals with the Provident Fund Accounts of Class IV employees of these offices. The pension cases and the account of the Compulsory Deposits of the employees of these organisations are also maintained by this office. The Examiner of the department is a class I Head of the Department and functions under the control of the Finance Department. Apart from the Jaipur Office, there are four regional offices of the department functioning at Ajmer, Jodhpur, Udaipur and Bikaner. The staff of the regional offices is also posted in the municipalities for the purpose of pre-auditing. In the year 1976-77, the Examiner was assisted by one Deputy Examiner, one Assistant Examiner, six Assistant Examiners (Junior), one Accounts Officer (Junior), one Office Superintendent, two stenographers, four assistants, 15 accountants, 31 junior accountants, 39 upper division clerks, 26 lower division clerks and 32 class IV employees in Jaipur district, while four Assistant Examiners, 13 Assistant Examiners (Junior), four Assistants, 18 accountants, 62 junior accountants, 32 upper division clerks, 34 lower division clerks and 43 class IV employees were posted outside Jaipur district.

The department audited 5,500 institutions in 1976-77 alone. In 1976, 163 cases of pension/family pension and in 1977, 202 cases of pension were settled. Similarly under the compulsory deposit schemes, 96 per cent of the amount due to be returned was disbursed to the employees.

State Institute of Language Studies (English Division), Jaipur

The institute was established in 1966. It is headed by a Director who is assisted by one senior lecturer and three lecturers. The main function of the institute is to train in-service teachers of English and to revise existing syllabi. It also produces radio lessons and text books. By the year 1976-77, the institute trained 250 senior teachers of English, 286 secondary school teachers and 43 lecturers of different colleges. Summer courses were also organised in which 1,081 teachers were imparted training. It also organises advanced course for resource persons, in addition to re-orientation course and upper primary English teachers' course. The institute revised S.T.C. syllabus, submitted manuscripts for standard IV course book, work book and teachers' guide to the Rajasthan State Text Book Board during 1976-77. It also re-considered and revised syllabus for Bachelor of Education Degree.

Government Secretariat, Rajasthan, Jaipur

It was established on May 15, 1949 at Jaipur. The Government Secretariat is headed by the Chief Secretary under whom all government departments function. However, each government department works under a Secretary to the government who belongs to Indian Administrative Service. Each Secretary is assisted by Deputy Secretaries, Assistant Secretaries, Section Officers and requisite number of ministerial and class IV staff. As many as 2,050 employees, both gazetted and non-gazetted were working in the Government Secretariat during 1976-77. The Government Secretariat has many departments viz., Cabinet Secretariat, Agricultural Production, Animal Husbandry, Personnel, Departmental Enquiries, Colonisation, Devasthan, Education, Energy, Finance, Food and Civil Supplies, Forest, General Administration, Home, Industries, Irrigation, Law and Judicial, Urban Development and Housing, Local Self-Government, Labour and Employment, Planning and Statistics, Medical, Health and Family Planning, Mines, Public Works, Regional Planning, Removal of Public Grievances, Revenue, Special Schemes Organisation, Social Welfare, Rehabilitation, Relief, State Enterprises, Tribal Area Development and Advocate General's office. These departments formulate government policies and to supervise their implementation, promulgate rules so as to serve the cause of public interest with promptness and efficiency, find ways and means to create additional resources for the State and to effect economy in the expenditure of the Government.

Directorate of Public Relations

The Directorate was established in Jaipur in 1949. It has its

agencies in the districts working as Public Relations Officers and Assistant Public Relations Officers. In Jaipur City, it has three branches viz., the Information Centre, Rangmanch Office and the District Public Relations Office. These offices were established in the years 1959, 1963-64 and 1954 respectively. The Directorate is headed by a Deputy Secretary (Home) and who is also ex-officio Director. He is assisted by a Joint Director, three Deputy Directors (one each for News, Publicity and Literature), eight Assistant Directors, Research and Reference Officer, Field Exhibition Officer, a Public Relations Officer (Press Registration), three sub-editors, a Public Relations Officer (News), Rangmanch Adhikari, a Senior Photographer, one Movie Cameraman and four photographers. The accounts branch is supervised by an Accounts Officer assisted by an Assistant Accounts Officer. The number of non-gazetted employees in Jaipur Information Centre was 21 while seven and six non-gazetted employees worked in Rangmanch Office and District Public Relations Office respectively. The main function of the department is to give publicity to the policies and progress made by the government. This work is carried out through advertisements, features, news, exhibitions, lectures and published literature. The Jaipur Information Centre has a Microphone Station of its own through which news broadcast by All India Radio is amplified in various parts of the city.

Rajasthan Vidhan Sabha, Jaipur

It was established on March 19, 1952. It has a separate Secretariat under Article 187 of the Constitution. The Vidhan Sabha Secretariat is headed by the Speaker who is assisted by a Deputy Speaker, a Secretary, two Deputy Secretaries, six Assistant Secretaries, one Research and Reference Officer, one Library Officer, one Sargeant-at-Arms, one Assistant Accounts Officer, one Editor, Vaad-Vivad, four Personal Secretaries and four Section Officers. In addition to the above officers, there are 94 employees in the ministerial cadre, 52 in class IV rank and 17 others. The Vidhan Sabha Secretariat is divided into a number of sections. They are *Sansthanpan Shakha*, *Sadan Shakha*, *Prashna Shakha*, *Ashvasan Samiti*, Accounts Branch, *Vidhan Shakha*, *Jan Lekha Samiti Shakha*, *Prakkalan Samiti Shakha*, *Rajkiya Upkram Samiti Shakha*, *Anusuchit Jati evam Janjati Samiti Shakha*, *Sampadak evam Prativedan Shakha*, *Samanya Shakha*, *Library Shakha* and *Sandarbha evam Anveshan Shakha*. The Vidhan Sabha Secretariat performs various functions smoothly with the help of these sections. There is a library in the Vidhan Sabha Campus which is equipped with all necessary books.

Office of the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department (Buildings and Roads), Rajasthan, Jaipur

The department was established in 1949. It is headed by a Chief

Engineer who controls the working of Circles and Divisions spread all over Rajasthan. There are 11 Circle Offices viz., Jaipur, Jodhpur, Kota, Udaipur, Bikaner and Ganganagar and Divisional Offices in all the districts. The Circle and Divisional Offices are responsible for construction and maintenance of roads and buildings in the districts. In addition to the Chief Engineer's Office, there are offices of Superintending Engineers (Circle I, II and III), District Division Office, City Division Offices (I, II & III) and the National Highway Division Office at Jaipur. There were about 843 non-gazetted employees and 80 gazetted employees in Jaipur district. In addition to all the government buildings, the department maintained 1,879 km. long roads including 360 km. of national highways throughout the Jaipur district during 1976-77.

Harishchandra Mathur Rajasthan State Institute of Public Administration, Jaipur

This Institution with the nomenclature of "Officers Training School" was established at Jodhpur on November 14, 1957 to provide professional training to the officers of the State Government. On January 16, 1963, the Institution was shifted to Jaipur. It is headed by a Director who is assisted by 16 officers, 28 members of ministerial staff, 8 members of the subordinate staff and 38 class IV employees. The Institute organises training courses for the employees of the various cadres of the State government, conducts research with regard to various administrative reforms, sponsors workshops, case studies and conducts departmental examinations for the personnel of different government departments. The Institute publishes two journals entitled 'Prashasnika' and 'Development Policy and Administration Review' regularly. It has also brought out books relating to office procedures, General Financial and Accounts Rules, Travelling Allowance Rules, Senior Subordinate Relations and Management Development etc. The library of the Institute contains more than 20,000 books and subscribes to 203 newspapers and journals.

Department of Commercial Taxes, Rajasthan, Jaipur

Till 30th June, 1964, there existed a combined Excise and Taxation Department but thereafter, the Commercial Taxes Department was separated from the Excise Department. The department is headed by a Commissioner who is assisted by an Additional Commissioner, three Deputy Commissioners, one Senior Accounts Officer, one Deputy Director (Statistics), five Commercial Taxes Officers, two Accounts Officers, seven Assistant Accounts Officers, seven Assistant Commercial Taxes Officers, and other supporting staff at the headquarters. The department is divided into five zones each under the charge of a Dy. Commissioner (Adm.) and

zones are further sub-divided into 30 circles and six special circles. The Jaipur district is divided into five circles and two special circles. Circles are again divided into wards. There were 38 wards in Jaipur zone. The wards were under the charge of Assistant Commercial Taxes Officers.

The main function of the department is to enforce Rajasthan Sales Tax Act 1954, Central Sales Tax Act 1956, Rajasthan Entertainment Tax and Advertisement Tax Act 1957, and Rajasthan Electricity Duty Act, 1962 in whole of Rajasthan. An anti-evasion squad headed by an Assistant Commercial Taxes Officer was also working in the district. The department earned a revenue of 91.15 crores of which Rs. 84.29 crores were from sales tax, Rs. 4.43 crores from entertainment tax and Rs. 2.43 crores from electricity duty. Jaipur district earned a sum of Rs. 29.97 crores of which Rs. 28.68 crores were from sales tax and Rs. 1.29 crores from entertainment tax.

Directorate of Employment Rajasthan, Jaipur

A Sub-Regional Office of the Department was established at Jaipur in 1951. The Directorate was established in November 1956 to provide employment and necessary guidance to the un-employed persons. It is headed by a Director who is assisted by 334 employees of various ranks throughout the State of whom 106 are serving in the Jaipur district. A separate office for the students was started in 1962 in the Rajasthan University Campus to enable the students to seek quick guidance. A separated employment office for the handicapped persons is also functioning in Jaipur which was established in June 1975. The important functions of the Department include administration and inspection of sub-ordinate offices in various parts of the State, to implement various employment oriented schemes initiated by the State and the Central Government, to implement programmes relating to vocational guidance, to conduct surveys for assessment of the progress achieved in various schemes, to provide training to employees of the department, etc.

The sub-regional employment office at Jaipur registers un-employed persons and provides vocational guidance. Women candidates are also registered in this office. The office procures employment information from the employers of the district for its circulation and notification. The Sub-Regional Employment Exchange Jaipur registered 25,269 applications for employment while 2,510 applicants were helped in getting employment during the year. However, there were 39,195 applications on the live register by the end of 1976.

Land and Building Tax Department

The Department was established in 1973 to assess and realise Land and Building Tax under the Land and Building Tax Act, 1964. It is headed

by a Director who is assisted by two Deputy Directors (one each for Administration and Evaluation), Accounts Officers, Evaluation Officers, Assistant Directors and other requisite staff. The total number of employees working in the department during 1976-77 was 292 of whom 8 officers and 47 non-gazetted employees were posted in Jaipur. There are 11 Assistant Director Circles in the state; two of them are at Jaipur while one each is located at Ajmer, Alwar, Bikaner, Ganganagar, Jodhpur, Kota, Pali, Sikar and Udaipur. The Inspector of the department is competent to assess property upto Rs. 1.5 lakhs while the property above Rs. 1.5 lakhs but upto Rs. 2.00 lakhs is assessed by the Junior Engineer/Overseer. Evaluation Officers are eligible to assess property between Rs. 2 lakhs and Rs. 5 lakhs. The Assistant Director (Evaluation) can assess properties between Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs while all properties whose valuation is above Rs. 10 lakhs are assessed by the Deputy Director (Head-quarters). The department earned a total revenue of Rs. 95.73 lakhs during 1976-77 out of which Jaipur contributed Rs. 23.37 lakhs.

Directorate of Small Savings and State Lotteries

It is headed by a Director who is headquartered at Jaipur and is assisted by one Deputy Director, four Assistant Directors, one Accounts Officer and other supporting staff. All the Deputy District Development Officers in the districts work as officers incharge for the small savings work in the districts while Treasury Officers function as District Lottery Officers. The Directorate promotes savings schemes and conducts state lotteries. For the former function, it seeks co-operation of the National Savings Advisory Board. During the year 1975-76 the department collected Rs. 1,500 lakhs as against targets of Rs. 100 lakhs. Rs. 88.87 lakh were collected through state lotteries through the sale of 1,49,02,936 lottery tickets during 1975-76. In order to popularise small saving schemes, the department introduced cash prize schemes viz. *Sanchayika Yojna*, cash prizes to the teachers and students of primary, secondary and higher secondary schools, cash prize to group leaders, cash prize to authorised agents, cash prize to lady authorised agents. Further, posters, calendars, leaflets, folders, printing of slogans on calendars were made available to provide positive orientation to saving habits. The department had been organising training camps to train workers engaged in this field.

Election Department

The department was established at Jaipur in 1949 to conduct elections in Rajasthan. It is headed by the Chief Electoral Officer who is assisted by an Additional Chief Electoral Officer, one Deputy Chief Electoral Officer, one Assistant Chief Electoral Officer, one Deputy

Director (Statistics), one Accounts Officer, one Office Superintendent, two Accountants, eight Junior Accountants, two Assistants, four Stenographers, ten upper division clerks, 14 lower division clerks, one mechanic-cum-operator, one driver and 13 class IV employees.

The Collector of Jaipur district who functions as ex-officio Electoral Officer for the whole district has a section which consists of one upper division clerk, one lower division clerk and one class IV employee. At the sub-divisional level, the Sub-Divisional Officer acts as the Sub-Divisional Electoral Officer.

The department is responsible for conducting elections to the *Lok Sabha*, *Rajya Sabha* and the State Assembly. All elections to Municipalities and institutions of Panchayati Raj are also conducted by the department. The territorial delimitation in all the constituencies of these institutions is done by this department. The number of seats in municipalities is also determined by the Election Department. The department prepares electoral rolls for various elections from time to time. It keeps record of the expenditure incurred by the candidates on their elections and takes necessary legal action wherever necessary. The complaints relating to elections are finalised by the Election Commissioner.

Directorate of Economics and Statistics

In 1950, a Bureau of Statistics was formed under a Chief Statistical Officer who was assisted by three Statistical Officers. The Bureau was required to cater to the statistical needs of the Government. In 1956, the Bureau was re-organised and a Directorate of Economics and Statistics came into existence to cater the needs of planning in the State. In 1956, with the merger of erstwhile State of Ajmer in Rajasthan, the semi-official organisation known as Board of Economic Enquiry, Ajmer was merged with the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan, Jaipur. In 1959, the department established its district office at Jaipur. The department at present is headed by a Director who is assisted by two Joint Directors, six Deputy Directors, five Assistant Directors, 12 Statistical Officers and one Assistant Accounts Officer at the headquarters. The main function of the department is to have systematic collection, scientific analysis and objective interpretation of all economic and statistical data relating to the various aspects of socio-economic phenomena in the state with a view to build up a comprehensive, co-ordinated picture of developing economy in the State, improvement in the coverage and quality of statistical data. It co-ordinates statistical activities of various departments. It also act as advisory body to other departments in matters relating to economics and statistics. The department serves as a liaison between

statistical organisations within and outside the state as well as with the Central Government and participates in the National Sample Survey Programmes. It brings out periodical and ad-hoc economic and statistical publications. It also collects, compiles and co-ordinates statistical activities at district level and arranges for the training of various cadres of statistical personnel. The district office of the department is attached to the office of the Collector of the district. A Statistical Officer heads the district office at Jaipur and is assisted by six Research Assistants, ten inspectors and two computers. The department has its offices in all the twenty six districts of the state.

State Archives Department (Intermediary Depository), Jaipur

It is a subordinate office working under the Director, Rajasthan State Archives headquartered at Bikaner. The Jaipur office was established in 1956, but at that time the Directorate of Archives was also headquartered at Jaipur. In 1960, the Directorate of Archives was shifted to Bikaner and a depository was established in Jaipur. Now the Jaipur office is headed by an Archivist who is assisted by one Assistant Archivist, one Office Assistant, one junior technical assistant, one upper division clerk, two lower division clerks, one *Parirakshan Sahayak* and two class IV employees. The main task of the office is to preserve old records. The office has preserved old records relating to the year 1850 onwards up to 1951. The records include revenue records, *Lag-Bag*, court of wards and famine records, while general records include files relating to administration, medical, *Purejat*, *Karkhanejat* and *Punya Sadavrat*. The public works record and council records are also available in the depository. The office also provides copies of old record to the individuals and to the government for various purposes including litigation and reference. It conducts surveys for old records in various *Thikanas* and other places. All the non-current record of the various government departments is acquired by this office. The office also possesses old records of the secretariats of the erstwhile Jaipur and Tonk States, Jaipur Revenue Board and areas now in Sikar District. The office has organised exhibitions from time-to-time to highlight the importance of records. Exhibitions of documents on *Rajasthan men Jan Andolan*, *Rajasthan men Praja Mandal Andolan* and *Jaipur Sthapna* were organised in Jaipur to acquaint people with the importance of archival records.

Directorate of Social Welfare

It was established in 1951-52. The department is headed by a Director who is assisted by four Deputy Directors, two Assistant Directors, one Accounts Officer, one Chief Child Officer, one Chief Probation Officer, one Statistical Officer, one Regional Project Officer, one Probation

Officer and one Social Welfare Officer at the headquarters. The Directorate has a net work of field Officers viz. a Deputy Director at Udaipur, an Assistant Director at Rajasthan Canal Project at Anupgarh, 20 District Probation and Social Welfare Officers and 4 Child Officers working in districts. Shri Manik Lal Verma Adim Jati Shodh Sansthan situated at Udaipur is also under its administrative control. The Directorate looks after the welfare of the handicapped persons, women, children, poor, destitutes and pensioners under social service schemes. The welfare activities for the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were also organised. Scholarships, legal aid, reservations in employment and social security schemes were ensured for these persons. District Social Welfare Board were constituted in 1962-63 to advise the government for the uplift of the downtrodden. The department looks after three types of hostels viz., governmental, aided and third grade. As many as 11,678 students were admitted to the hostels in the year 1976-77. There were 149 government hostels, 129 aided hostels and 45 third grade hostels, which were supervised by the department. Similarly, four types of scholarships were distributed to 64,590 students amounting to Rs. 124.51 lakhs during 1976-77. The department provides stipend to unemployed graduates and post-graduates. 1,234 persons were granted Rs. 14.75 lakhs under this scheme. The department also provides facilities of coaching to those students of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who appear at various competitive examinations. In 1976-77, 38 candidates were admitted to the coaching centre. Among other functions performed by the Directorate include payment of interest on the loans given by the government to the persons of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, loans to these persons for the construction of their houses, implementation of correctional services and pension to destitutes and old age persons.

Directorate of Printing and Stationery Department, Jaipur

It was established in 1950. It is headed by a Director who is assisted at the headquarters (Jaipur) by one Superintendent, three Assistant Superintendents and requisite technical and ministerial staff. There is also a Labour Welfare Officer of the Labour Department posted at the Government Central Press, Jaipur. The department controls all the five Government Presses located at Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Udaipur and Alwar. The main task of the department is to print all Government publications and to supply stationery to the Government departments to meet their needs. It also sells Government publications and the gazettes which it publishes periodically. The total number of impressions printed by the department during 1976-77 was 15,36,32,306 out of which 4,52,95,050

were printed in Government Press, Jaipur alone. Similarly, the department sold publications amounting to Rs. 93,600 during 1976-77. 73 apprentices were given technical training in various trades during 1976-77. The Jaipur Government Press publishes weekly gazettes and also extraordinary gazettes whenever required. An automatic RTAF stop Cylinder letter Press Machine was purchased for the Jaipur Press during 1976-77.

Office of the Chief Accounts Officer, Jaipur

The department located at Jaipur is headed by a Chief Accounts Officer who is assisted by one Deputy Chief Accounts Officer, three Accounts Officers, seven Assistant Accounts Officers and other supporting staff. The main function of the department is to inspect accounts and make physical verification of stores of various government departments. It keeps financial control over various treasuries and sub-treasuries, keeps watch on audit and accounts of the different departments and takes suitable action in case of irregularities. The department is also entrusted with the task of recruitment, promotion, training and transfer of the persons of Rajasthan Subordinate Accounts Service. During 1976-77, the department inspected 386 offices and undertook special audit in case of six departments. The department successfully located missing vouchers amounting to Rs. 53.72 lakhs. The department ensures timely payment of the amount due under the Compulsory Deposit Scheme. To have a full look on the ways and means position of the state, fresh instructions were issued regarding collecting monthly data of income and expenditure from the treasuries during 1976-77.

Rajasthan Oriental Research Institute, Jaipur

There is a branch office of the Rajasthan Oriental Research Institute at Jaipur, headed by an Assistant Director who is under the overall control of the Director headquartered at Jodhpur. The office at Jaipur is located in the Maharaja Sanskrit College premises. It has a collection of 11,892 hand written manuscripts on all important subjects such as History, Philosophy, *Vedas*, Ayurveda, Astrology and Literature. These manuscripts are significant from the research point of view. It also contains a collection of the writings of *Purohit Hari Narainji*, an authority on the saint literature of mediaeval India. The office also tries to procure the writings of oriental value from the individuals and organisations.

Directorate of Tourism, Jaipur

It was established in the year 1956-57 and is headed by a Director who is assisted by 33 officers, 40 sub-ordinate cadre staff and 60 ministerial and 110 class IV employees posted at various places throughout

the State. However, there were 11 officers, eight employees of subordinate cadre, 23 employees of ministerial cadre and 6 class IV employees posted at headquarters during 1976-77. The department works for the promotion of tourism in the State and it provides facilities to the tourists visiting Rajasthan. During the year 1976, the number of tourists visiting Rajasthan was about 14 lakhs out of whom 92,275 were foreigners. Similarly, during 1976, the income from tourism to the State was Rs. 445.28 lakhs of which Rs. 184.55 lakhs was from foreigners alone. In order to provide authentic information to the tourists about history, culture and geography of the land, the department trains guides. A news bulletin *Paryatan* is published by the Directorate disseminating information about the places of tourists interests and the facilities available. Shops have been opened near such places where tourists invariably come so that they may purchase handicrafts and other items which interest them. The Government has approved a few shops which cater to the tourists in the city. A Board called the Rajasthan Tourism Advisory Board has been formed to discuss, guide and solve related problems.

The Department has constructed eleven rest houses for tourists, viz., Gangore and Teej in Jaipur and one each at Udaipur, Ajmer, Mount Abu, Pushkar, Jodhpur, Chittaurgarh, Jaisalmer, Sariska and Nathdwara. The department has 14 Tourists Information Centres, two at Jaipur (one each at Railway Station and the main Bus Stand at Sindhi Camp Jaipur) and at Ajmer, Chittaurgarh, Udaipur, Aerodrome Dabok (Udaipur) Mount Abu, Jodhpur, Bharatpur, New Delhi, Agra, Ahmedabad, Calcutta and Bombay. Three deluxe buses, one each at Jaipur, Chittaurgarh and Udaipur are being maintained by the department which carry tourists to various places of interest. The department also organises special programmes on the eve of major fairs and festivals of the State.

Directorate of State Insurance, Jaipur

The office was established at Jaipur in 1943 by the erstwhile State of Jaipur to give insurance benefits to the employees. The scheme of giving insurance benefits continued even after the formation of Rajasthan. The office was, however, re-organised and developed with the increasing number of employees. In 1954, a district office of the State Insurance Department was also opened. The department has its head office at Jaipur and district offices at all the district headquarters of the State. The Director is overall incharge of the Directorate who is assisted by the officers of gazetted rank, four employees of the sub-ordinate rank, 387 employees of the ministerial staff and 69 employees of class IV rank. At the district level, only non-gazetted staff is posted. The district office keeps watch over recoveries made towards insurance premium, General Provident Fund,

and Advance Hazard Fund, checks insurance requirements in the salary bills presented at the treasury before pay order is given, collects first and further declaration forms wherever necessary, collects claim forms and other requirements in connection with settlement of claims as directed by the heads of the departments, posts the recoveries made from the pay of officials and issues annual premium receipts, satisfies policy holders seeking clarification regarding insurance, prepares and submits all the statements as required by the head office on due dates and complies with the instructions issued by the head office from time to time.

The activities of the Directorate are confined to the implementation of compulsory State Insurance Scheme. The method of deduction of premium at certain percentage of salary was changed and the slab rates of premium were fixed with effect from 1st February, 1968. These rates were further revised during 1970 and 1977. A unique feature of this scheme which has been added and brought into effect from 1st April, 1977 is the recovery of additional premium which secures benefits of payment of an additional sum equal to the sum assured originally calculated under a policy to the dependents of the life assured in unfortunate event of his death while in service before completion of his age of 55 years.

Consequent upon the revision of slab rates, the amount of annual premium under the scheme which was Rs. 4 crores on 1st April, 1977 has gone up to Rs. 11.50 crores (1978).

Directorate of Sheep and Wool, Jaipur

The Directorate was established in 1946 by the ruler of the erstwhile States of Jaipur. To begin with, a Sheep and Wool Development Officer was posted at Jaipur. In 1948 a farm was established by the department in which sheep breeding and wool grading was done. In 1963, the Directorate of Sheep and Wool was established in Jaipur. According to livestock census of 1972, the number of sheep in the State was 3.68 lakhs. The Sheep and Wool Directorate is headed by a Director who is assisted by one Joint Director (newly created post under D. P. A. P. scheme), two Deputy Directors, looking after marketing and extension works, an Accounts Officer. An Assistant Accounts Officer and an Information Officer also assist the Director. Under New Animal Husbandry Programme, three new posts of Deputy Director (Project), Statistical Officer and Assistant Registrar were created during 1976-77 and one post of Deputy Director (Marketing) was abolished under economy cut. The department has established its district offices at Jaipur, Ajmer, Jalor, Jodhpur, Barmer, Bikaner, Bhilwara, Churu, Sikar, Nagaur and Jaisalmer. During this year one more district office was opened at Suratgarh in Ganganagar district under Rajasthan Canal Area Project. There are 127

extension centres which are being run under district offices by the Directorate. There was a provision of Rs. 1.65 crore in the Fifth Five Year Plan for the activities of the department. Six sheep breeding farms, one each at Jaipur, Bakliya (Nagaur), Mandor (Jodhpur), Johad Beed (Bikaner), Lathi (Jaisalmer) and Chittorgarh and one at large scale Breeding Farm, Fatehpur (Sikar) under centrally sponsored scheme are functioning. The Directorate provides loans and grants to the marginal farmers and agricultural labourers. Under the drought prone area programme, the sheep are vaccinated and given medicines. Intensive care of the sheep is being taken at Jodhpur, Nagaur, Churu and Jalor. Twenty artificial insemination centres are working throughout the State of which three are in Jaipur district. In 1975-76, 2,110 artificial inseminations were performed and 758 infants of sheep were produced. In 1976-77, 2,561 artificial inseminations were performed in Jaipur district alone out of which, 1,060 lambs were produced. There is a training centre at Jaipur run by the department in Jaipur having one Principal, two lecturers and four instructors. Exhibitions and cinema shows are regularly organised by the publicity section of the Directorate. A quarterly journal is also published which contains progress of the Department and research material. An annual progress report is also published which contains progress of various programmes run by the department.

Office of the Chief Town Planner and Architectural Advisor, Rajasthan, Jaipur

Town Planning Organisation was first created as a Circle Office in the State Public Works Department, but later on, a separate office was established on 1st April, 1964 as an independent department to strengthen systematic and planned growth of towns and cities of the State. It is headed by the Chief Town Planner and Architectural Advisor who is assisted at the headquarters by Senior Town Planner, Deputy Town Planners, Planning Research Officer, Deputy Planning Research Officer, Deputy Architect, Technical Assistant to Chief Town Planner, Assistant Town Planner, Assistant Engineer, Administrative Assistants, Town Planning Assistants and other requisite staff of technical, ministerial and class IV cadre. The Zonal/Regional Offices are located at Bikaner, Jodhpur, Udaipur, Kota, Ajmer and Alwar.

The department prepares Master Plans for various towns and cities of the State. It also advises government on housing schemes, slum clearance, regional planning and village planning. The department frames model building bye-laws and advises the government to amend them, if needed. It also interprets and suggests possible additions in the Urban Improvement Act, 1959. Building plans of various local bodies are also

approved by this office. The office advises the government for extension of municipal boundaries if requested by local bodies. In order to check haphazard growth of the towns, the department keeps close watch to ensure systematic development of various towns in the State. In addition to these functions of the department, it also advises the government with regard to acquisition and compensation of land.

The department had prepared Master Plan of Jaipur City which covered an area of 385 sq. km. encircling 131 revenue villages. The Master Plan was approved by the government on 4th June, 1976. Scheme were also framed to settle 109 slums of Jaipur City in a systematic way. Jaipur Development Authority Bill and Rajasthan Disposal of Urban Land Rules were also drafted by the department. Schemes relating to taxi stands, traffic arrangements, public utilities, establishments of water huts, construction of buildings for government offices at Jaipur were also prepared by the department. The *Ganda Nallah* (Dirty drain) was covered and utilised for the construction of shops at various places.

Rajasthan State Motor Garage

The Rajasthan State Motor Garage Department was established in 1950 at Jaipur and Divisional offices at Udaipur and Jodhpur were started in 1950 and 1971 respectively. It is under the administrative control of the General Administration Department of the Secretariat. As the department is located at the State capital, it has to arrange suitable transport for the V. V. I. Ps. (very very important persons) of the State government and the State guests. The other functions of the department include arrangement of transport for the ministers and eligible government officers within the district including Secretariat and the High Court, repair and maintenance of garage vehicles as well as government's departmental vehicles, supply of fuel lubricants, batteries, tyres and tubes for the government departmental vehicles, inspection of new vehicles, inspection of government vehicles before these are declared unserviceable, rendering technical opinion to government regarding automobiles and transport matters.

The Department is headed by the Chief Superintendent. He is assisted by a Technical Officer (Automobile Engineer), an Assistant Accounts Officer, Divisional Superintendent at Udaipur and at Jodhpur for those districts. The Technical Officer in turn has mechanics/fitters, drivers, cleaners, helpers etc. and the Assistant Accounts Officer is assisted by Accountant and other ministerial staff. The total staff in the department on 31.8.1977 was 276.

Office of the Chief Engineer, Public Health Engineering Department, Jaipur

The office of the Chief Engineer, Public Health Engineering Department is headquartered at Jaipur and looks after water supply in the cities and rural areas of the State. The function of this department is to execute the urban and rural water supply schemes, to carry out drainage and sewerage schemes, to maintain state and municipal owned water works and tube wells used for drinking water, to install wind mills, prevent and control water pollution etc. 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 public health laboratories existing in Rajasthan, one is located at Jaipur and others are at Kota, Udaipur and Bikaner. The main function of this laboratory is to maintain and check quality control and chemical examination of drinking water. On the basis of examination, these laboratories report suitability of water for consumption of human and cattle and accordingly suggest methods of treatment of water. Fifteen wind mills were installed in Jaipur City in 1962, which were presented under the U.S. Aid Programme by the Government of United States to the Government of India. Up to the end of the year 1976-77, the department had completed 157 urban water supply schemes benefiting 45.44 lakhs of population for prevention and control of water pollution, maintaining or restoring of wholesomeness of water. The Water Prevention and Control of Pollution Act 1974, was promulgated by the government of India in March 1974, which was applied to the state of Rajasthan alongwith other states. Under the Act, the Rajasthan State government constituted a State Board in February 1975 headed by a Chairman, 9 members, Secretary, and fifteen members representing the state government, local authorities, non-officials and corporations. The Board is responsible for checking water pollution in the state, particularly in the industrial area. It also restores wholesomeness of water. In order to ensure proper functioning of the department, six committees were constituted. The Technical Committee considered the applications of industrial organisations and provided them recognition after fulfilment of necessary conditions to check pollution. Two hundred and twenty six industries were approved by the Board during 1976-77; 500 inspections of various industries were undertaken and 467 samples of waste material were taken. A grant-in-aid amounting to Rs. 4.97 lakhs was sanctioned by the state government for the year 1976-77.

The department is headed by a Chief Engineer, who is also Ex-officio Additional Secretary to the government. He is assisted by one Additional Chief Engineer, another Additional Chief Engineer for Planning, a third Additional Chief Engineer as Member Secretary with the Rajasthan State Board for Prevention and Control of Water Pollution (Jaipur), two Senior Accounts Officers, two technical Assistants to the Additional Chief Engineer, two Personnel Officers, one Labour Welfare Officer, four Executive Engineers, eight Assistant Engineers and subordinate staff. In the year 1976-77, there were three Circles at Jaipur, two at Jodhpur, one each at Bikaner, Ajmer and Udaipur. There were forty two Divisional and Sub-Divisional offices. During this year, one Chief Engineer, six Superintending Engineers, six Executive Engineers, five Assistant Engineers, two from subordinate staff and one Accounts Officer were sent for training within and outside the country.

Directorate of National Cadet Corps, Jaipur

The National Cadet Corps was started in Rajasthan with the establishment of one unit each at Jaipur, Jodhpur and Udaipur in 1949 and subsequently the Directorate of N.C.C. for Rajasthan was established at Jaipur in 1963 when it had only fourteen N.C.C. units under its control. The Directorate, headed by a Director and having requisite supporting staff, is responsible for conducting all the activities of N.C.C. in Rajasthan as per the policies and directives issued by N.C.C. Headquarters, Ministry of Defence, New Delhi, from time to time. Initially the activities were confined to imparting of military training only but now, in addition to military training, other activities include sports-games, training in courageous/adventurous activities, mountaineering, boating, cycling, social service programmes, illiteracy eradication, assistance to physically handicapped, cleaning and repairs of tanks/wells, blood donation, afforestation, etc.

The office of the Director-General headquartered at New Delhi, organises every year training connected with army, airforce and navy for N.C.C. Cadets, in which special attention is given to adventurous life, community life, social service etc. In addition to the annual training camps, the headquarters also organises in summer vacations special training camps covering basic leadership course, advance leadership course, Air Force Camp and Republic Day Camp.

In the Republic Day celebrations at Delhi every year, N.C.C. cadets from Rajasthan have also participated. The Directorate also conducts examinations for N.C.C. cadets all over the state. On completion of two years' training in N.C.C. the cadets, who are successful in

examinations are awarded 'B' Certificate and on completion of three years' N.C.C. training, successful cadets in examination are awarded 'C' Certificate. Similarly, for girl cadets 'G-1' and 'G-2' Certificates are awarded after completion of two and three years of training respectively.

Rajasthan Hindi Granth Academy, Jaipur

It was established in 1969 to make available university level books in Hindi to the teachers and students. The Academy not only manages to procure Hindi translations of standard books in various disciplines but also encourages original book-writing in Hindi by assigning such projects to appropriate authorities and teachers. It is headed by a Director who is assisted by one Academic Officer, two language editors, one Assistant Director and other supporting staff. The Academy published 186 books by the year 1976-77 and sold books worth Rs. 15,38,320. It organised many exhibitions to give publicity to its publications.

Rajasthan Civil Service Appellate Tribunal, Jaipur

It was established on July 1, 1976. The Department is headed by a Chairman who is an Officer of the Indian Administrative Service. It consists of two members one of whom belongs to Rajasthan Higher Judicial Service. The Registrar belongs to the Rajasthan Administrative Service. As many as 28 employees were working in the office during 1976-77. The main function of the department is to hear and decide the appeals brought before the tribunal by any employee of the State Government regarding service matters. As many as 2,900 cases relating to service matters were finalized by the tribunal by the end of the year 1976-77.

Office of the Commissioner, Rehabilitation, Rajasthan, Jaipur

Rehabilitation Department was established in each erstwhile princely State for providing relief assistance and re-settlement of displaced persons who had crossed over to India from West Pakistan at the time of partition of India in the year 1947. Later on all Rehabilitation Departments of erstwhile states were merged at the time of formation of Rajasthan in the year 1950 under the name and style as Relief and Rehabilitation Department. The Director was the Head of the Department. In the year 1971, large number of persons came from West Pakistan in the wake of Indo-Pakistan conflict, and to rehabilitate them, the post of Commissioner was created. Under this office there are three subordinate offices in Jaipur, namely office of the Executive Engineer Rehabilitation, Office of the Competent Officer, Rehabilitation and Office of the Tahsildar, Rehabilitation which were started in August 1975

and November 1976 respectively. The Commissioner who is ex-officio Secretary to the Government is the head of the department.

The main function of this office is to provide means of livelihood as per the directives of Government of India to the refugees or displaced persons to make them self-supporting. The process of rehabilitation is carried out in stages. Immediately after entering the Indian territory, the refugees are not in a proper mental condition to earn their livelihood. They are, therefore, accommodated in Relief Camps where they are provided free provisions, cloth, medical and educational facilities in addition to cash allowance. There after, plans are prepared for their gradual induction to proper vocation such as business, agriculture or any other profession depending upon the aptitude exhibited by them. Also land, house, shop etc., are allotted and grants as well as term loans on long period repayments are given to them. Gradually they develop self-confidence and try to develop their own future.

Displaced persons entering Rajasthan can be broadly classified in four groups. First were the displaced persons who came and settled in various princely states of Rajasthan after partition of India. The second group of displaced persons came after Indo-Pakistan war in 1965, while the third group came after Indo-Pakistan war in 1971. The fourth group of displaced persons are those who came from Burma, Sri Lanka, Uganda, etc., due to the internal policies of the concerned governments. During the period 1977-78, the Department of Rehabilitation was engaged in providing help and taking care of about 43,000 displaced persons who came to India after 1971 war with Pakistan and who were accommodated in 25 camps established for displaced persons in Barmer, Jalor and Jaisalmer districts.

The functions of the three subordinate offices are as follows:

- (a) **RAJASTHAN STATE COMPETENT OFFICER (REHABILITATION), JAIPUR**—The Competent Officer has statutory functions under the Central Evacuee Interest Separation Act, 1951, under which the interest of Evacuee and Non-Evacuee properties are separated. Thereafter, the Non-Evacuee property is disposed of and the money realised is distributed among the concerned parties, etc.
- (b) **TAHSILDAR (REHABILITATION), JAIPUR**—The main functions of Tahsildar (Rehabilitation) is to look after the shops, plots and vacant land of Rehabilitation Department in Jaipur, to collect loan repayments and interest on the loans given by Rehabilitation Department, to survey proper implementation

of terms and conditions in the auction of the property, inspection, etc. of the evacuee property given to state government by Government of India under various package deals. He also works as Evacuee representative.

- (c) **EXECUTIVE ENGINEER (REHABILITATION), JAIPUR**—The main function of the Executive Engineer is to construct houses and shops for permanent rehabilitation of displaced persons. This cell was established mainly for the construction work connected with rehabilitation in Mahakavi Bihari Bazar, Adarsh Nagar, Raja Park, Rawalji-Ka-Bandha and other areas of Jaipur. It is also looking after the auction of shops and plots in Burmese Colony, Rawalji-ka-Bandha, Adarsh Nagar and Mahakavi Bihari Bazar. This Office has also constructed residential houses, shops, etc. for the rehabilitation of displaced persons in Tonk, Deoli, Kota, Jodhpur and Barmer.

After Indo-Pakistan war in 1971, about 60,247 displaced persons came to Barmer and Jaisalmer districts. After some time few of them returned to Pakistan and some moved to other parts of India and about 43,113 persons were accommodated in the 25 Rehabilitation camps in Barmer, Jaisalmer and Jalor. In addition to cash grant of Rs. 200 per family for woollen clothing, free supply of food grains, cloth, etc. were provided. Medicines worth more than one lakh of rupees was provided in the camps. They were well looked after in the camps. But Rajasthan State Government was of the opinion that these persons should be permanently rehabilitated so that they may not lose self-confidence and morale. The main impediment in their permanent rehabilitation was delay in award of Indian citizenship to the displaced persons living in the camps.

The State Government has approved two plans for permanent rehabilitation of the displaced persons. The first is (a) allotment of land in Barmer, Jaisalmer, Jalor, Pali and Sirohi districts for persons having interest in agriculture and animal husbandry. This scheme was under active consideration of the Government of India. (b) The second is their settlement at various places under Small Trading Schemes.

Rehabilitation Camp at Deoli was finally continued to function for eight years and closed on 1. 10. 1977, the remaining 102 families were rehabilitated at Chhatrapura Agriculture Project.

Following action was taken for rehabilitation of displaced persons from East Pakistan.

(a) Residential houses and 135 shops were constructed in Jodhpur city and persons rehabilitated there were given a loan of Rs. 5,000 per family for business.

(b) Under Ratai Agriculture Plan, construction work of 1,200 houses, staff quarters, primary school etc., was started and was likely to be completed by the end of the year.

(c) Under Chhattarpura Agricultural Scheme 180 houses, staff quarters, primary school, etc., are under construction.

(d) The oldest scheme of Rehabilitation Department is the development of Adarsh Nagar, Raja Park and Sindhi colony and remained under planning during this period.

(e) MEAT AND FISH MARKET CONSTRUCTION—At the corner of Nehru Bazar near Ajmeri Gate in Jaipur city, a modern Meat and Fish Market has been constructed by Rehabilitation Department. Special attention is given for its cleanliness.

(f) Burmese colony development was also in progress. For the rehabilitation of displaced persons of Indian origin from Burma, a modern colony is being developed in Jaipur under which 117 plots have been allotted to the displaced persons at nominal cost. Construction of roads, etc. in this area was in progress and the colony was expected to be fully developed by next year.

(g) COLLECTION OF LOAN ARREARS—The following statement shows the amount of loan given and remaining outstanding:

S. No.	Nature of Loan	(Rs. in lakhs)	
		Loan given	Out-standing Balance
1.	Urban Loan	104.36	22.45
2.	Rural Loan	226.86	27.29
3.	Housing Loan	72.05	22.75
4.	Govt. Built properties	71.06	1.63
5.	Educational Loan	0.70	—
Total		475.03	74.12

Cases of joint property of displaced persons were pending with Central Government for a long time but they have now been transferred to the State Government. About 210 cases have been settled this year and the remaining 275 cases are likely to be disposed of by next year.

Office of the Chief Engineer, Irrigation Department, Rajasthan, Jaipur

The department headquartered at Jaipur since 1952 is headed by a Chief Engineer, who is assisted by an Additional Chief Engineer, one Superintending Engineer, four Executive Engineers, Senior Accounts Officer, Personnel Officer, Officer on Special Duty, Deputy Director (Statistics) and Deputy Director Hydrology. The Office of the Chief Engineer looks after all the work of irrigation in the entire state by a net-work of Divisional Offices which are suitably grouped under different Circle Offices. At micro-level, the Executive Engineer, who is incharge of a Division, is responsible for irrigation development of the district and co-ordinates with civil administration such as Collector, Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads. At macro level, the Chief Engineer co-ordinates with the Central Government Agencies, and contiguous States and prepares plan programmes etc. Under him, at the field level the Chief Engineer has seven Circle offices supported by twenty seven Divisional Offices as indicated below :

I. Irrigation Circle Jaipur	Irrigation Divisions of Jaipur, Alwar, Bharatpur and Sawai Madhopur
II. Irrigation Circle Ajmer	Irrigation Divisions of Ajmer, Bundi, Jhalawar, Jawai Canal Div. Sumerpur
III. Irrigation Circle Udaipur	Irrigation Divisions of Udaipur, Bhilwara, Kankroli, Chittaurgarh
IV. Irrigation Circle Jodhpur	Irrigation Divisions of Jodhpur and Jalor
V. Irrigation Circle Bikaner and Ganganagar	Gang Canal Division, North and South, Ganganagar Irrigation Division, Pilibanga and Hanumangarh
VI. Rana Pratapsagar and Jawaharsagar Dam Circle, Kota	Chambal Project Division I and II Kota, Rana Pratap Sagar and Store Division Rawat Bhata, Jawahar Sagar Dam Division, Dam Site.
VII. Construction Circle Udaipur	Irrigation Division of Dungarpur and Banswara.

In addition to the above, the Chief Engineer has Investigation and Survey Circle at Jaipur, which has four Divisions, Survey and Investigation Divisions of Jaipur, Udaipur and Kota and Planning, Co-ordination,

Administration, Accounts Division Jaipur. There is a Design and Research Directorate at Jaipur which has under it four Divisions viz., Design Division I and II, Material Division, Water Division and Land Management Division. The Chief Engineer's office has also two offices directly under its control viz. Water Controller for Rajasthan-Chandigarh (Regulation Division, Chandigarh) and Narmada Cell, New Delhi which is under a Superintending Engineer.

At the district level, the Executive Engineer is the incharge of the Division and he is assisted by 4 to 5 Assistant Engineers, 6 to 20 Junior/Sub-Engineers and other supporting staff.

The work involves supervision of construction work, proper maintenance of existing works and proper water management at field level. The Executive Engineer is also responsible for collection and realisation of irrigational dues of water and is assisted in this work by Deputy Collector, Zileadar, Kurki Amin and Patwaris.

The Executive Engineer is also responsible for the irrigational development in the district and advises District Collector, Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads on various issues concerning irrigation. There were 230 gazetted and 3,222 non-gazetted employees in the year 1976-77 in the Department.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

Directorate of Census Operations, Jaipur

The Directorate was established in 1959 to conduct census operation activities in the State. Under the Census Act, a Director is appointed in each State by the Central Government under whose supervision and guidance the census operations are undertaken. Normally, the tenure of the Director is for a period of four years. He is appointed about a year or two in advance of the Census operations in order to provide ample time to him to study the organisational matters and procedures and effectively prepare himself for organising large scale operations covering whole of the state. It is headed by a Director who is assisted by three class I officers, three class II officers, 81 class III officials and 18 class IV officials bringing a total strength of 105 persons on the staff. The department has employed both the technical and ministerial personnel to make use of their respective field of specialisation. This Directorate in Rajasthan functions as a Regional office under the office of the Registrar General-cum-Census Commissioner, Government of India, New Delhi. It conducts the decennial census operations in this State, processes the census data and prepares exhaustive reports on the basis of empirical data. The multi-dimensional types of data collected by the department

are published in its different publications viz., General Population Tables, Cultural and Migration Tables, General Report, Subsidiary Tables, Abstracts, Economic Tables, Housing and Establishment Tables, Tables on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Ethnographic Notes on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Survey Reports on selected villages, survey of selected crafts, Notes on Selected Fairs and Festivals, Census Administration Report (Enumeration), Census Administration Report (Tabulation) and Census Atlas. Separate district census handbooks are also prepared by this office for each of the twenty six districts of the State.

National Sample Survey Organisation (Field Operations Division), Jaipur, (Rajasthan)

The National Sample Survey (NSS) which came into existence in 1950 with a programme of nation-wide large scale sample surveys to provide data for National Income Estimation and for Planning and policy formulation has since grown into one of the largest operations of its kind in the world. Its field office in Jaipur started in September, 1950 as the block level office headed by a Superintendent, a Gazetted Officer. Its jurisdiction was the entire state of Rajasthan. With the re-organisation of the set up, the National Sample Survey Organisation came into being in 1971 and under its Field Operations Division, Jaipur Office was upgraded to the office of Asstt. Director. Later in 1974 this office was re-designated as the Regional Office and its jurisdiction was limited to 13 districts of Eastern Rajasthan. The remaining districts of the State are covered by a New Regional Office of N. S. S. O. set up at Ajmer. These Regional Offices are being headed by the Regional Asstt. Directors. Jaipur Regional Office controls its 3 Sub-Regional Offices located at Ganganagar, Kota and Alwar while Ajmer Regional Office has 2 Sub-Regional Offices at Udaipur and Jodhpur. In August, 1975, the Zonal Office of the Field Operations Division, National Sample Survey Organisation was also established at Jaipur, having the Northern Zonal jurisdiction of the State of Rajasthan, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Jammu & Kashmir and Union Territories of Delhi and Chandigarh. The Zonal Office is also the Zonal Training Centre and is headed by a Zonal Deputy Director.

Apart from the Zonal Deputy Director and 2 Asstt. Directors, Superintendents (Gazetted Officer), Asstt. Supdts., Investigators, 1 Office Supdt., 1 Accountant, 2 Stenographers, 4 UDCs, 6 LDCs, 1 Hindi Translator and members of Group 'D' staff comprise the staff strength in its office at Jaipur.

The NSS Organisation has its headquarter at New Delhi and is headed by the Chief Executive Officer and Jt. Secretary to Government of India, Department of Statistics, Ministry of Planning. It has 4 functional Divisions—Survey Design and Research Division, Field Operations Division, Data Processing Division and Economic Analysis Division, each headed by a Director who is vested with the necessary administrative and financial powers for the smooth functioning of the Division.

The National Sample Survey Organisation has been assigned the responsibility of filling in the information gap in the data base so as to meet the requirements of Central Ministries, Planning Commission and State Governments from time to time. The Organisation collects data relating to agriculture, industries and socio-economic aspects of life including newly emerging areas like environment, energy etc. In the Socio-Economic field, surveys on demography, health and family planning, debt, investment and capital formation land holdings and livestock enterprises are covered once in 10 years. Data concerning labour enquiry, employment and un-employment and unorganised segments of non-agricultural sector are covered once in five years. Price collection and house rent surveys are also undertaken periodically for building up the price index. The subjects to be covered for the purpose of surveys are determined by the Governing Council of National Sample Survey Organisation which is an autonomous body headed by a Chairman and comprising academicians, NSS data users and top functionaries of NSSO. In the industrial sector, the data are being collected from the registered sector of factories since 1959 under the statutory provision of Collection of Statistics Act, 1953. Similarly, under the Improvement of Crop Statistics Scheme of Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, the Organisation carries out sample checks of area and yield of crops to locate deficiencies in the system of Agricultural Statistics.

The results from the surveys are utilised by Planning Commission and other Central Ministries, State Governments etc. in formulation and evaluation of Plan programmes like nutritional standards and employment generation programmes, to mention a few.

The reports on the various topics of survey are available on payments from the Controller, Govt. of India Publication, Civil Lines, Delhi. NSS results are also published in its journal *Sarvekshna* which is also a priced publication and can be had from the Controller of Publication.

National Service Scheme, Jaipur

The office was established in October 1972. It is headed by a Youth Officer who controls the implementation of National Service Scheme throughout the State. He is assisted by a class III Field Officer, one upper division clerk and two class IV employees. Under the Scheme, students studying in universities and colleges are provided programmes whereby their services are utilised for social work. The Scheme is based on three tier system i. e. Central level, State level and at university/college level. The department provides multi-dimensional help to the colleges and universities in their attempt to implement the programme. Every college has National Service Scheme and it is run through a properly constituted body which includes the head of the institution and the members of the faculty. National Service Scheme is one of the three areas of activities out of which a student has to opt for one i. e. games and sports, N. C. C. and the National Service Scheme. By the end of the year 1976-77, as many as ten thousand students at under-graduate level were registered in the Scheme while five thousand had attended camps. The Scheme has been oriented to cover two spheres of social service viz., regular programme and special camps. Institutional works, urban area scheme, rural development works and help during natural calamities form the part of regular programme while in the camps students are motivated and are asked to demonstrate their role on a particular social problem. They stay in a camp for about ten days and share social work. The Central Government and the State Government meet the total expenditure in the ratio of 7 : 5.

Field Exhibition Office, Jaipur

The office is controlled by the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India. It was established in the district on 2nd November 1962 to make the masses aware of the programmes and policies of the government adopted from time to time. It is headed by a Field Exhibition Officer. He is assisted by another Field Exhibition Officer, one Field Exhibition Assistant, two Projectionists, one lower division clerk, one mechanic-cum-carpenter, one driver, one cleaner and two chowkidars. The office organises exhibitions in both rural and urban areas regarding family welfare, alcoholism, adult education, women's role in the society, uplift of backward classes and secular-democratic rights of citizens.

Meteorological Department

A meteorological centre was established on 25th December, 1947 to give weather forecast at Sanganer airport at Jaipur. In December 1970,

a meteorological centre at Jaipur was also established. These are under the Director, Regional Meteorological Centre, New Delhi at central level while at the State level, a Meteorologist (incharge) grade I supervises the two offices. The strength of the two offices consists of one Meteorologist grade I, four Assistant Meteorologists, one Professional Assistant, ten Scientific Assistants, 17 senior observers, three observers, one lower division clerk, one radio mechanic, one upper division clerk, six observatory assistants and five class IV employees.

Meteorological Centre, Jaipur caters to the aviation and non-aviation weather forecasting needs of Rajasthan State and issues warning for disturbed weather, heavy rain, hail, farmers' weather bulletins through All India Radio, Jaipur as well as directly to a large number of State Organisations. It also works in close association with the Irrigation Department of the State Government regarding rainfall and inspection of State rain gauge stations. It publishes a state daily weather report, weekly weather report containing the weather observations recorded at various observatories of the State and a summary of the forecast for the Rajasthan State. The Jaipur centre undertakes routine inspection of observatories and advises for the opening of new observatories as and when considered necessary. The Meteorological Centre, Sanganer Airport issues current weather reports of the airfield every hour which are required for aviation purpose. Weather observations are done eight times a day at fixed hours and upper wind observations are made twice a day and reported regularly.

Regional Evaluation Office, Programme Evaluation Organisation, Jaipur

Started as one of the 48 Project Evaluation offices of the Programme Evaluation Organisation (Planning Commission), the Jaipur office was upgraded in 1973 to a Regional Office with its jurisdiction extended to cover the State of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. As a complement to the set up, four Project Evaluation Offices manned by Project Evaluation Officers and two investigators grade II in each of the said offices were provided. The Regional Office is headed by a Regional Evaluation Officer, a grade III officer of Indian Economic Service. Other staff consists of one Research Officer and five economic investigators, office superintendent, one upper division clerk, two lower division clerks and two class IV employees.

The functions of the Programme Evaluation Organisation as defined by the Planning Commission include (i) keeping all concerned apprised of the progress being made towards accomplishing the programme objectives, (ii) pointing out those extension methods which are

proving effective and ineffective, (iii) explaining why some recommended practices are adopted while others are rejected by the villagers and (iv) furnishing the impact of the Community Development Programme upon the economy and culture of India. The office maintains close liaison with the Governments of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh for conducting technical studies. Among the important studies undertaken by the office include the studies of Rural Electrification Programme, Tribal Development Blocks, Drought Prone Area Programme, Integrated Child Development Scheme, Proliferation of District Development staff, Special Employment Programme, Satellite Instructional Television Experiment (SITE) Programme, Oil Seeds Development Programme, Rural Industries Projects and Small Farmers Development Agencies/Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers.

Office of the Accountant General, Rajasthan, Jaipur (Indian Audit and Accounts Department)

It was established in 1950. The Comptroller and Auditor General of India is the administrative head of the Indian Audit and Accounts Department and is appointed under Article 148(i) of the Constitution of India. The Office of the Accountant General, Rajasthan with headquarters at Jaipur and sub-offices at Kota, Bikaner and Banswara is one of the Civil Audit and Accounts offices of the Indian Audit and Accounts Department. The main functions of this office are :

- (i) Compilation and maintenance of accounts of the Government of Rajasthan,
- (ii) Preparation, from the accounts of the State Government so compiled, of Appropriation and Finance Accounts for each year for submission to the Governor of the State,
- (iii) Audit of all receipts and expenditure of the Government of Rajasthan including stores and stock accounts and in each case to report on the accounts so audited,
- (iv) Audit of all receipts and expenditure of any body or authority substantially financed by grant of loans from the Consolidated Fund of India of the State of Rajasthan and report on the transactions so audited,
- (v) Audit of the accounts of Government Companies in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 1966,
- (vi) Audit of the accounts of Corporations (not being companies) established by law by the Parliament/State Legislature and required to be audited by the Comptroller & Accountant General of India,

- (vii) Audit of the accounts of any other body or authority when requested to do so by the President/Governor,
- (viii) Controller of the cadre of Divisional Accountants posted in the various Divisional Offices of the State Public Works Department,
- (ix) Rendering assistance to the State Government, in the preparation of Budget estimate,
- (x) Preparation of estimates relating to pensions, service fund, debt services loans and advance by the Government of Rajasthan and Interest on Capital outlay in respect of the Government of Rajasthan.

Irregularities and deficiencies noticed in audit are brought to the notice of the departments through inspection reports. Important irregularities are brought to the notice of the State Legislature through the reports of the Comptroller & Auditor General presented annually. The Accountant General, Rajasthan is also responsible for the audit of income tax, central excise and custom receipts in respect of offices located in Rajasthan.

For day-to-day working, the office has been divided into various sections viz., administration, departmental audit, works audit, receipts audit, inspection (civil), commercial audit, pension audit, provident fund, debt and deposits, efficiency-cum-performance audit, book, report, appropriation and budget etc. The Accountant General is assisted by Senior Deputy Accountant Generals incharge of various groups. Each group consists of several branches and each branch is under the charge of an Accounts Officer/Assistant Accountant General. Each section is under the charge of a section officer and is manned by a number of auditors and a sectional clerk. The total number of employees in the office during 1976-77 was 2,163 including 67 stationed outside Jaipur. The department deals with the pension cases of the State Government employees and maintains their accounts with respect to conveyance advance and house building advance. The Accountant General also arranges payment of pension to those pensioners who opt to draw their pension on treasuries/banks in other States. The Accountant General also functions as Chairman of Central Government Employees' Welfare Co-ordination Committee constituted by Government of India for co-ordination of activities of Central Government offices located at Jaipur. As such he organises indoor games and cultural activities.

The Small Industries Service Institute, Jaipur

It was established in January 1958 under the Ministry of Industry of the Government of India. There is no subordinate office of the Institute; however, a workshop under the institute was established at Jaipur in 1962. The department is headed by the Director who is assisted by three Deputy Directors, 12 Assistant Directors, 13 Small Industry Promotion Officers and six investigators. The main function of the office is to provide techno-economic and managerial assistance to the entrepreneurs to develop small industries. The institute conducts Industrial Development Potential Survey for providing information to the entrepreneurs on industrial scope so as to help them to take investment decisions. In Jaipur district a survey of this sort was conducted in 1971-72. Among other functions of the Institute are technical guidance and assistance to the entrepreneurs in preparation of technical literature and its distribution, providing technical training, organising exhibitions and seminars, developing industrially backward areas and making efforts for modernising industrial milieu units. The Institute conducted area survey of various districts to explore possibilities of the development of small industries. By the end of 1976-77, the survey of 21 districts was completed.

Office of the Chief Enforcement Officer, Jaipur

It was set-up at Jaipur in March 1971. The department has been established under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act. The office works under the Enforcement Directorate of the Government of India. The Chief Enforcement Officer (B class Officer) is assisted by two C class officers and two D class employees. It has no subordinate office in the district. The main function of the office is to ensure enforcement of the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act of the Government of India.

Office of the Superintendent, Central Bureau of Investigations, Jaipur

It was established in 1956 at Jaipur. The office works under the Cabinet Secretariat of the Government of India (Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms). The office is headed by a Superintendent of Police who is assisted by requisite staff including two Deputy Superintendents of Police. The main function of the office is to investigate cases of corruption in the office of Government of India and public undertakings of the Central Government.

All India Radio, Jaipur

It was established in 1954 at Jaipur. It is headed by a Station Director who is assisted by 16 officers and other non-gazetted staff. The

Station prepares programmes for a large cross-section of society. It broadcasts such programmes which are of educative value. Similarly, a good number of entertainment programmes also find place in the broadcasting schedule. Separate programmes are produced whenever there is any specific occasion. News bulletins are regularly broadcast for the listeners.

Export Inspection Agency, Jaipur

The department was established at Jaipur in 1972. It works under the overall guidance and control of the Export Inspection Council, a statutory body under Ministry of Commerce, Government of India. It is headed by a Deputy Director who is assisted by a clerk, a Laboratory Assistant and a Laboratory Attendant. This office carries out inspection, testing and certification of various commodities notified under the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963. The department inspects all articles of mechanical nature meant for export. The quality control is also exercised by the department in case of export items. The exporters have to seek a certificate from this office, regarding exportability of each item. Under an agreement between developed and under-developed countries, a 'Certificate of Origin' is sought from the Export Inspection Agencies after which these are exempted from the export duty. The department has done significant work since its inception and thereby contributed in earning foreign currency for the country.

Central Excise and Land Customs Department, Jaipur

This department was established on June 11, 1975 and is headed by the Collector of Excise and Land Customs headquartered at Jaipur who has jurisdiction over whole of the State. He is assisted by an Assistant Collector also headquartered at Jaipur. The State is divided into five ranges. The department is responsible for collection of Central Excise Duty and Land Customs in the State. As many as 762 persons are working in this office.

Office of the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Rajasthan, Jaipur

The department was established in 1952. It is headed by the Commissioner who is assisted by an Assistant Commissioner and three Accounts officers. There are 140 other employees of various cadres who help the Commissioner in carrying out provisions of Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952. This office controls its subordinate offices of the Inspectors located at Ajmer, Kota, Jodhpur, Bikaner and Udaipur.

Office of the Registrar of Companies, Rajasthan, Jaipur

The department was established at Jaipur on April 1, 1956. It

functions under the Ministry of Industry and Company Affairs, Government of India. It is headed by a Registrar of Companies who is assisted by a Senior Technical Assistant, one Junior Technical Assistant, one Superintendent, one stenographer, four upper division clerks, seven lower division clerks, one daftary and four class IV employees. The main function of the department is to carry out requirements of Companies Act, 1956. It keeps control on companies with regard to their financial affairs. The office exercises the powers as envisaged by the Companies Act, 1956 on various companies of the State, having their registered offices in this State.

Office of the Superintending Engineer, Ministry of Shipping and Transport (Road Wing), Jaipur

The department was established at Jaipur in September 1971. It is headed by a Superintending Engineer who works under the overall guidance of the Union Ministry of Shipping and Transport (Roads wing) at New Delhi. In addition to the Superintending Engineer Civil Branch, the office has one Superintending Engineer for Mechanical Branch, two Executive Engineers (Civil), one Executive Engineer (Mech.), two Assistant Engineers (one each in Mechanical and Civil Branches) and other requisite ministerial and Class IV staff.

The main function of the office is to keep liaison with the State Government and to co-ordinate with the State Public Works Department, with regard to activities of construction, maintenance and development of National Highways under the overall responsibility of the Union Government. These works are executed through the State Public Works Department on agency basis. It monitors and exercises a broad over all supervision on the progress and quality of works, National Highways and other Centrally sponsored road works. The functions of the Mechanical Branch are to plan the mechanised construction management on modern techniques and to advise and guide the State Public Works Department on the mechanised road construction. In addition, it also accords technical approval to the estimates for maintenance and repairs of Central machinery and advises the state in the proper utilisation of the machinery. It has reconstructed many weak and narrow bridges and culverts across important rivers. Single lane sections on National Highways have been converted into double lane to meet emerging traffic requirements. The deficient pavements have been strengthened to meet the demands of heavy and fast moving vehicles during the year 1976-77.

Office of the Field Adviser (National Council of Educational Research and Training), Rajasthan, Jaipur

The department was established in 1971 at Jaipur. It is headed by a Field Adviser who is assisted by requisite staff. The department keeps liaison with the Education Department of the State Government and the National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi, with regard to educational activities. The office organizes workshops and seminars for the secondary school teachers and educational administrators. The office also releases grant to the primary and secondary school teachers for experimental projects in their respective schools. The council runs "Non-formal educational centre" at Bassi (Jaipur) for the education of children of 6 to 14 age group. The centre has been functioning since 1.1.1979.

National Savings Organisation, Jaipur

The office was established in 1952 and is headed by a Regional Director who is assisted by one Deputy Regional Director, eight Assistant Regional Directors alongwith 36 District Savings Officers as well as ministerial staff. The office of the Assistant Regional Director is located in the premises of the Regional Director's office. There are three District Savings Officers, one lower division clerk and one peon in the office of the Assistant Regional Director, Jaipur. The department propagates among various classes of people the habit of saving. For this purpose, schemes like National Savings Certificates, National Annuity Certificates, National Development Bonds, Cumulative Time Deposit Accounts, Post Office Accounts, Recurring Deposit Accounts and Time Deposit Accounts etc., are canvased. In Jaipur district, the department canvased the depositors to the extent that they deposited Rs. 1,44,653 thousand as their gross savings, the net savings for the year were Rs. 74,627 thousand in 1976-77. *Sanchayika Yojna* has been started to develop habit of saving among students. As many as Rs. 54,010 were deposited by the students of various schools during 1976-77. 43,117 students of 115 schools were enrolled under this scheme in the district. Agents including Mahila Pradhan, SAS and Public Provident Fund, group leaders are also the pillars of the scheme. These forces are engaged in mobilising financial resources for the development of the country.

The Office of the Aerodrome Officer, Civil Aviation Department, Jaipur

The Jaipur aerodrome is headed by a Senior Aerodrome Officer who is assisted by requisite staff. It was established in September 1950. It is under the overall control of the Director General of Civil Aviation headquartered at New Delhi and the responsibility of the Aerodrome

Officer is to run the administration of the aerodrome, provide air traffic control services and fire fighting services.

National Archives, Record Depository, Jaipur

It was established at Jaipur in January 1977 as a branch of National Archives of India, New Delhi. It is headed by an Assistant Director who in turn is controlled by the Director, National Archives of India, New Delhi. The Assistant Director is assisted by three class II officers and 22 other non-gazetted employees. The department preserves old record of the Government of India and advises the Government Departments for proper maintenance of the record. It also preserves record of national significance and provides research material for consultation to those engaged in research work.

Press Information Bureau, Jaipur

It was established in the year 1958 at Jaipur by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India. The office is headed by a Deputy Principal, Information Officer who is assisted by an Assistant Information Officer, two information assistants and members of subordinate and class IV categories. The main function of the department is to publicise the policies and programmes of Government of India through newspapers. The media of communication for this purpose are teleprinters and telephones. All important news are received by the office for their onward circulation to newspapers and news agencies.

Handicraft Marketing and Service Extension Centre, Jaipur

It was established in October 1972 to promote the cause of handicrafts in the State. It functions under the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), the Ministry of Commerce, Department of Textile, Government of India. It is headed by an Assistant Director who is assisted by a Junior Field Officer, Technical Assistant (Marketing), Technical Assistant (Design), a lower division clerk and a class IV employee. The department organises activities to promote handicrafts of Rajasthan both within and outside the State. The office keeps co-ordination between the producers and the marketeers. Symposia on technical matters are also organised to make the artists conversant with the new techniques in the field of handicrafts. The important functions of the department include (i) follow up action for supplies of handicrafts with manufacturers for the orders placed by importers, exporters and marketing agencies, (ii) attempt to popularise lesser known crafts of the state, (iii) identification of specific problems of production and their solution, (iv) arranging market analysis programmes for examining various

processes of production and suggesting possible improvements, (v) display of new designs and (vi) recommending for financial assistance through nationalised banks, Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation and State Financial Corporation.

Indian Post and Telegraphs Department, Jaipur

The department was established in 1953 as a Directorate of Post and Telegraphs for Rajasthan Circle which controlled the whole of the Rajasthan and the State of Madhya Pradesh for the purpose of Post and Telegraphs. In April 1961, Madhya Pradesh was separated and administered by a separate circle while Rajasthan was kept under the over all administration of newly created office of the Postmaster General. In January 1972, the office of the District Manager Telephones was also established. It was in September 1974 that the department was reorganised and postal wing was separated from the telegraphs and telephone wings of the department. The Postmaster General was now head of the postal wing while the General Manager Tele-communications was made head of the telegraphs and telephone wings.

There were 164 employees in the office of the General Manager, Tele-Communications including 5 group 'A' officers and 14 group 'B' officers during 1976-77. As many as 409 employees were working in the office of the Divisional Engineer Telegraphs, while 1,119 employees were working under the District Manager Telephones Jaipur during 1976-77. The Senior Superintendent, Telegraphs Traffic had 448 employees working under him by the end of 1976-77. There were 29 employees in the training centre of the department located at Jaipur.

Office of the Deputy Director General, Geological Survey of India, Jaipur

This office functions under the Department of Mines, Ministry of Steel and Mines, Government of India. Its office known as Rajasthan Circle was established in 1961 at Jaipur and the headquarters of Western Region were established at Jaipur in the year 1966. The office of Western Region is headed by a Dy. Director General who is assisted by ten Directors, 26 Senior Geologists, 112 Geologists (Jr.), 16 Geophysicists, 18 Chemists, 4 Mining Engineers, 28 Drilling Engineers and Drillers, three Mechanical Engineers and other requisite staff. The total number of Group 'A' officers was 149 while that of group 'B' was 74. There were 216 members of the ministerial staff while the number of class III (technical) employees was 489. As many as 366 persons were employed as group 'D' staff which included *Malis*, sweepers, *Khalasis*, Jamadars, cleaners, mining gangmen etc.

The main functions of the department are to prepare systematic geological mapping, exploring and assessing mineral resources with the help of geophysical, geochemical, air borne surveys and drilling. The department also undertakes systematic collection and scientific studies of rocks, minerals and fossils from surface and sub-surface, studies pertaining to environmental developments and projects, geo-technical investigations (dams, bridges, tunnels etc.). The task of processing, storing and dissemination of earth science data is also carried out by the department. The department also advises the government and the autonomous organisations on the matters of earth science.

Central Bureau of Narcotics, Jaipur

The office of the Narcotics Bureau was established at Jaipur during 1974. The Bureau is engaged in preventive and intelligence work relating to smuggling of opium in the area. The staff of the Bureau consists of an inspector, one sub-inspector and six sepoys.

Directorate of Survey of India (Ministry of Science and Technology), Government of India, Jaipur

The Survey of India, the national survey and mapping organisation of our country, which was set up in 1767, is the oldest scientific department of Government of India. Its headquarters are at Dehradun (Uttar Pradesh). The Western Circle of Survey of India was established at Dehradun on March 14, 1956. Its headquarter was moved to Mount Abu on March 21, 1956. The office of the Western Circle of Survey of India, now under the Ministry of Science and Technology, Government of India, was shifted to Jaipur on 4.1.1971. The Drawing Office was also started at Jaipur on the same day. The office is headed by a Director who reports to the headquarters to Dehradun. The Western Circle office located at Jaipur is responsible for all the activities of the department in the states of Gujarat and Rajasthan. It has eight field units, one photo unit and one Drawing office, out of which five field units, cover only Rajasthan with head quarters at Abu, Ajmer and Jaipur. The Drawing office located at Jaipur covers both Gujarat and Rajasthan. The present (March 1977) total strength of the office is as follows :

Group A	7
Group B	12
Group C-Division I	45
Group C-Division II	249
Group C-Ministerial	86
Group D	356

The functions of Western Circle office and subordinate offices relate to (1) geodetic control (horizontal and vertical), geodetic geophysical surveys, trilateration and satellite geodesy, (2) topographical control work, surveying, mapping and survey requirement of Defence Forces, (3) Tidal prediction for 44 points in Indian Ocean, (4) Survey for Developmental projects, (5) Survey of forest area, (6) Survey of Irrigation projects, (7) Survey and demarcation of International Boundaries, (8) Demarcation of inter-state boundary, (9) preparation of guide maps, (10) compilation and production of geographical maps viz., Railway Maps, Road Maps, Political Maps, Physical Maps etc., (11) Standardisation of geographical names based on phonetics and participation in the international body set, (12) Providing cartographic information to Scientists, Engineers, Economist, Geographers, Historians, National Atlas Organisation, Registrar General of India, (13) rendering advice to the Central and State Governments on all matters relating to Surveying and Mapping and (14) Providing photo coverage for the country.

During the last ten years ending 31.3.1977, projects surveyed in Rajasthan in addition to the Departmental cantonment and Guide Map Surveys were : Baneshwar Project Reservoir, Dewas stage II Tunnel Project, Gurgaon Canal Project, Jhamar Kotra Rock Phosphate Project, Mahi Bajaj Sagar Project, Mahi Project, Rajasthan Canal Project, Salaya Mathura Oil Pipe Line, Jakam Project, Sei Diversion Scheme and Wakal Project.

Office of the Salt Commissioner, Government of India, Jaipur

The headquarter of the department was transferred from Delhi to Jaipur in the year 1958. Office of the Salt Commissioner is attached office of the Ministry of Industry, Department of Industrial Development, Government of India, New Delhi. Salt is the subject of the Union list and the administration, progress, growth, inter-state trade and development of this industry are directly under the control of Salt Commissioner Ministry of Industry, Government of India, New Delhi. Four Regional Offices are located at Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Jaipur, which are Controlled by the Ministry of Industry, Government of India, New Delhi. Regional Offices are assisted in their various functions by Board Office, Circle office and Salt Inspector's office. Salt is included in the Union list as item 58 of 7th schedule of the Constitution as under :

“Manufacture, supply and distribution of salt by Union Agencies, regulation and control of manufacture, supply and distribution of salt by other agencies”. The chief functions are to grant of licenses for the manufacture of salt under the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944, collection of Salt Cess under the Salt Cess Act, 1953 and its administration

for the development of the Industry and the welfare of the labour engaged in the Salt Industry, planning, production of all grades of salt including iodised salt and its distribution in the entire country; inspection and quality control of salt for exports to the foreign countries and promotion of co-operative sector; to run administration, implementation of departmental policies, to issue licenses to salt producers, to make necessary arrangements for the proper distribution of salt, to improve the quality and quantity of salt and its purification. A total of 95 gazetted and non-gazetted employees were employed in the year 1976-77 in this department. There is a Central Advisory Board for Salt and seven Regional Advisory Boards for Salt to advise the Government of India for the grant of assistance from the Salt Cess proceeds for the development and labour welfare works and matters relating to the Salt Industry.

Directorate of Economics and Statistics (Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development), Government of India, M.I. Unit, Jaipur

The Directorate of Economics and Statistics in the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, had set up a Market Intelligence Unit on 19 July 1960 at Jaipur. The Market Intelligence unit is headed by a class I officer, designated as Inspecting Officer. He has the following supporting staff to assist him in his work—one Senior Market Intelligence Inspector, three Market Intelligence Inspectors and one computer assistant. There are no district offices or subordinate offices in the State under it.

The Inspecting Officer maintains liaison with departments like Agriculture, Planning and Development, Statistics, Food and Civil Supplies as well as other concerned Departments of the State Government in order to ensure speedy implementation of the provisions of the Scheme for improvement of Market Intelligence which aims at effecting improvements in market intelligence and market news service and is being implemented by the Central Government in collaboration with the State Government. The officers and staff of the Unit undertake tours of markets in various districts of the State every month in order to study the methods of collection and reporting of market intelligence data by the reporting agencies appointed by the State Government under the Scheme and impart guidance to them on the spot. They also make independent assessment relating to price situation of important agricultural commodities and crop out look on the basis of their discussions with the farmers, traders, Government officials and other knowledgeable persons during the course of their tours, and furnish market intelligence

and crop intelligence reports to the Directorate. They also conduct price spread and hinterland studies in selected markets.

**Regional Office for Health and Family Welfare, Government of India,
Jaipur, Rajasthan**

This office was established at Jaipur in July 1975. It is headed by a Regional Director, who is assisted by supporting staff of stenographer, technical assistant, upper division clerk, lower division clerk, driver and peon. The office supervises family welfare schemes, and MCH schemes which are sponsored by the Government of India from time to time and implemented by the State Government. It maintains close co-ordination and liaison for all the programmes as stated above and reports to the government of India as well as to the State Government, and follows up the pending matters with the State Government and evaluates different programmes which were assigned to this office by the Government of India.

APPENDIX I

A list of Boards & Corporations functioning in Jaipur District

1. Rajasthan State Electricity Board, Jaipur.
2. Rajasthan Financial Corporation, Jaipur.
3. Rajasthan Housing Board, Jaipur.
4. Rajasthan Land Development Corporation, Jaipur.
5. Rajasthan Rajya Sahkari Kraya Vikraya Sangh, Jaipur.
6. Rajasthan Khadi & Village Industries Board, Rajasthan, Jaipur.
7. Rajasthan State Text Book Board, Jaipur.
8. Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation, Jaipur.
9. Rajasthan State Industrial & Mineral Development Corporation, Jaipur.
10. Rajasthan State Social Welfare Advisory Board, Jaipur.
11. Rajasthan Homeopathic Board, Jaipur.
12. Rajasthan State Agro Industries Corporation, Jaipur.
13. Rajasthan State Dairy Development Corporation, Jaipur.
14. Rajasthan State Bridge & Construction Corporation, Jaipur.
15. Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation, Jaipur.
16. Rajasthan Tourism Development Corporation Ltd., Jaipur.
17. Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd., Jaipur.
18. Rajasthan Sailors', Soldiers' & Airmen Board, Jaipur.
19. Agricultural Refinance & Development Corporation, Jaipur.
20. Indian Oil Corporation, Jaipur.
21. National Seeds Corporation, Jaipur.
22. Life Insurance Corporation of India, Jaipur.
23. General Insurance Corporation of India, Jaipur.
24. Indian Tourism Development Corporation, Jaipur.
25. National Textile Corporation Ltd., Jaipur.
26. Board of Muslim Wakfs, Jaipur.
27. Rajasthan Canal Board, Jaipur.
28. Rajasthan Warehousing Corporation, Jaipur.
29. Central Ground Water Board, Jaipur.

APPENDIX I (concl'd.)

30. Food Corporation of India, Jaipur.
31. Rajasthan State Agriculture Marketing Board, Jaipur.
32. Rajasthan State Board for Prevention and Control of Water Pollution, Jaipur.
33. Rajasthan State Seeds Corporation, Jaipur.
34. Rajasthan State Tanneries Limited, Jaipur.

CHAPTER XIV

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

Historical Background

Prior to 1868, there was no regular arrangement for conservancy and municipal administration in the erstwhile Jaipur State. It was in the year 1868 that a municipality was established in the city of Jaipur to ensure better sanitational measures for the inhabitants¹. The municipality consisted of 26 nominated members² and the Chairman also used to be a nominated official³. These arrangements, to begin with were neither popular nor self-supporting. It looked as if the reforms had been imposed by the princes because the people, out of their ignorance, did not take kindly or receptively to the measures so introduced. It was also felt that people, by and large, had the misapprehension that the alien government thereby sought to undermine the indigenous characteristics of social set-up⁴. The local population resented the construction of public lavatories which were for the first time provided in the city of Jaipur in 1868-69⁵.

Even in the city of Jaipur where the Municipal Committee had been set-up as early as the year 1868, the institution existed only in name, because lack of powers and initiative and absence of official support did not allow it to introduce any municipal reforms⁶.

The conservancy arrangements of Jaipur, though comparatively a little better, were by no means satisfactory⁷. The conservation of the average house holder was a stumbling block in the introduction of any reforms. It would not be an exaggeration to say that the people believed only in ceremonial cleanliness without caring, even in the least, for cleanliness of their surroundings. Walls were strewn with dirt and filth and devoid of any plaster or after care; the interior of houses was specially dark. Sweepers were few and those that were, worked

1. Sharda Basrao: *Municipal Government in Rajasthan*, S. Chand & Co., New Delhi, 1975, p. 14.
2. *ibid.*
3. *ibid.*, p. 18.
4. *ibid.*, p. 11.
5. *ibid.*, p. 8.
6. *ibid.*, p. 9.
7. *ibid.*, p. 11.

according to the whims of a system, which amounted to hereditary rights for conservancy, often pawned or sold off. In Jaipur city alone there were 1,500 private sweepers, but the dirt from lanes and streets seemed to pile up each day. Stray cattle, dogs and scavenging birds kept perenially hovering round dirt heaps¹.

During 1890-91, increased attention was paid to sanitation in the city of Jaipur. The conservancy tramway was lengthened and the pipes for the supply of water were extended². A Municipal Board at Kotputli was established in 1892 to improve sanitational conditions of the town³.

The Jaipur Municipality continued to consist of 26 nominated members including a Health Officer and an Engineer. The refuse of the city was removed by a light tramway drawn by buffaloes and incinerators had been erected at convenient spots⁴.

In 1922, municipalities were re-organised in Jaipur State and they were placed under the whole-time paid Presidents. Sub-committees were set up to look after (i) the prevention of cruelty to animals (ii) public health (iii) sanitation (iv) construction of buildings. In 1926, municipal regulations were framed for the first time and members came to be nominated from various wards in accordance with rules and regulations. The city was divided into 13 wards⁵. In 1927, the number of officials was reduced to four and the distribution of seats was made on the basis of wards⁶. In 1925, a Municipal Board was established by the Sambhar Shamlat administration in Sambhar town⁷.

The Jaipur municipality in 1927-28 consisted of a Chairman, twenty nominated and five ex-officio members. Of the 20 nominated members, one was taken from judiciary and the remaining 19 from among non-officials to represent different wards. The five ex-officio members were the Executive Engineer, the Chief Medical Officer, the

1. Holbein Hendley Thomas: *General Medical History of Rajputana*, 1900, pp. 186-188.

2. Selections from the Record of Govt. of India, Foreign Deptt. No. CCL XXVIII, Foreign Deptt., Serial No. 38, *Report on the Political Administration of Rajputana States for 1890-91*, p. 11.

3. *Nagar Palika Samank, Rajasthan, 1971-73*, published by Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Government of Rajasthan, Jaipur, p. 245.

4. *Imperial Gazetteer of India, Provincial Series, Rajputana*, Calcutta, 1908, pp. 260-261.

5. Sharda Basrao: *Municipal Government in Rajasthan*, S. Chand & Co., New Dehli, 1975, p. 21.

6. *Ibid.*

7. Source : Office of the Executive Officer, Municipal Board, Sambhar.

City Magistrate, the City Superintendent of Police and the Daroga Imarat¹.

In the year 1929-30, the area of the Jaipur municipality was about 15.59 square kilometres or 6 square miles. The population according to Census of 1921 was 1,20,207 persons². The municipality was composed of a nominated Chairman and 24 nominated members; of these 6 were officials and 19 non-officials representing 13 wards of the municipality. The following bye-laws were enforced³ with effect from 15th July, 1930:

1. Holding of meetings and conduct of proceedings.
2. Establishment of committees.
3. Security from employees of the Board.
4. Retention and retirement of Municipal employees.
5. Remission of municipal dues and distress fees.
6. Inspection of slaughter houses.
7. Sale of meat.
8. Erection, re-erection or alteration of buildings & projections.
9. Registration of deaths and births.
- 10. Protection of State and Municipal property within the municipal limits.
11. Fixing fees for temporary occupation of bazar-streets.
12. Storage of hay, straw, thatching grass, wood and timber.
13. Sale of separated or adulterated milk.
14. Planting of cactus within the city walls.
15. Use of fresh filth in the fields within the municipal limits.
16. Control of traffic within the municipal area.

During the year 1929-30, picking system was introduced whereunder all droppings on the main roads were removed forthwith by sweepers specially employed for the purpose.

Motor vehicles were registered and licensed by the Police Department, but the fees were realised by the municipal boards and credited to its funds⁴.

1. *Report on the Administration of Jaipur State, 1926-27 and 1927-28*, Pioneer Press, Allahabad, 1929, p. 33.

2. *Report on the Administration of Jaipur State, 1929-30*, Pioneer Press, Allahabad, 1931, pp. 27-29.

3. *Ibid.*

4. *Ibid.*, pp. 27-29.

In November 1937 the Council of States approved the Village Panchayat Act. It was brought into force that very year. In 76 villages of the State, such Panchayats were established.¹ In 1938, election rules for the Jaipur municipality were framed under which 15 out of 30 members were to be elected². The year 1938 marked an era in the development of the Jaipur Municipality in as much as the New Municipal Act, 1938 which was framed on the lines of the Municipalities Act in British India embodying the elective principle as sanctioned by the Council of States. During 1939-40, the Council continued to administer the State and it was empowered to have control over³ all the Municipal Boards of the State.

During the year 1938-39, the municipality of Jaipur had an area of about 20.79 square kilometres or 8 square miles having a population of 1,44,179. Under the new Municipal Act, the strength of the Board was increased from 24 to 30 of which 15 members were elected and the rest were nominated including five officials of the State⁴. The following bye-laws were sanctioned and enforced during the year.⁵

1. Cattle Trespass Act.
2. Rules regulating manufacture, preparation and sale of sweet-meats within municipal limits.
3. Bye-laws regulating breeding of pigs.
4. Rules regarding release of branded bulls.

There was no District Board in Jaipur city till 1946-47. The District Board Bill was introduced in March 1947 session of the Legislative Council and was passed towards the end of the same year⁶.

A Small Village Panchayat Act was passed in 1938, but the panchayats established thereunder did not work satisfactorily. In 1944, an enlarged Village Panchayat Act was passed and panchayats were established in 1945 in the State. During 1946-47, 132 panchayats functioned⁷. Government gave Rs. 100 to each panchayat as subsidy.

Upto 1944, the city of Jaipur had a municipal committee partly elected and partly nominated under the Jaipur Municipalities Act, 1938.

1. *Report on the Administration of Jaipur State, 1937-38*, Allahabad, 1940, p. 11.
2. *Ibid.*, p. 27.
3. *Report on the Administration of Jaipur State, 1939-40*, Ajmer, 1941, p. 7.
4. *Report on the Administration of Jaipur State, 1938-39*, Ajmer, 1941, pp. 27-28.
5. *Ibid.*
6. *Report on the Administration of Jaipur State, 1946-47*, Jaipur, 1948, p. 46.
7. *Ibid.*

There were also a few town committees under the Jaipur State Small Town Rules, 1941. The Municipal Board at Chomu was established in 1944 to improve sanitary conditions of that town¹.

In November 1943, the City of Jaipur Municipal Act, 1943 was enacted which provided for the establishment of expanded Municipal Council for the city². The Municipal Council consisted of 36 members of whom four-fifth were elected and the rest were nominated. Out of the nominated members the salaried servants of Government could not exceed one-half. The Municipal Council had an elected Chairman and an elected Vice-Chairman. The main sources of the revenue of the Council were³: rent of markets, municipal shops, pavement shops, compensation in lieu of octroi on sugar and molasses, entertainment tax and licence fee in respect of vehicles. The levy of house tax was under consideration that year. The Jaipur State Town Municipalities Act was passed in December 1943, providing for establishment in every municipality of a municipal board consisting of elected and nominated members subject to the condition that the number of elected members was to be not less than three-fourth of the total number of members and of the nominated members, the salaried persons of the Government could not be now more than half.⁴ Meanwhile, Municipal Boards of Dausa, Bairath (Viratnagar) and Amber were established⁵ in the year 1945. The Chairman could be appointed by the Government by name or in ex-officio capacity or could be elected if the Government so directed, by the members from among their number in accordance with the rules. 15 out of 37 municipalities of the State were elected, while the Vice-Chairman was elected in every case⁶.

The Municipal Boards could impose taxes with the sanction of the government and had powers to make rules also with the sanction of the government. They could acquire land and hold properties. In order to enable the Boards to get over the initial paucity of funds, government contributed over Rs. one lakh every year to these 37 municipalities⁷. The *Thikanas* also contributed a total amount of approximately Rs. 43,000 to the Boards in non-*Khalsa* area⁸.

1. Source : Office of the Executive Officer, Municipal Board, Chomu.
2. *Report on the Administration of Jaipur State, 1946-47*, Jaipur, 1948, p. 43.
3. *Ibid.*, p. 48.
4. *Ibid.*, p. 43.
5. Source : Office of the Executive Officers of the respective Municipal Boards.
6. *Report on the Administration of Jaipur State, 1947-48*, Jaipur, 1949, p. 48.
7. *Ibid.*
8. *Ibid.*

At the close of the year 1946-47, there were 290 panchayats in the State. A grant-in-aid at Rs. 100 for each panchayat was sanctioned to be given in *Khalsa* areas and a lump-sum of Rs. 25,000 was earmarked for the purpose. Panchayats in *Thikana* villages were to be similarly helped by the *Thikana* concerned but response from the *Thikanas* was poor. Panchayats, therefore, could not progress in the non-*Khalsa* villages¹. Panchayats were empowered to realise house tax, shop tax, cart tax and tax on open sites but only a few panchayats used their powers². Panchayats mainly devoted their attention to sanitation, supply of pure drinking water and maintenance of village cart tracks. Some provided street lights also. All the panchayats had nominated Chairman to start with but they were gradually replaced by elected ones from amongst the members themselves. The number of members both elected and nominated varied from 7 to 12 out of whom the nominated could not exceed 2 in case of panchayats with a total number of members upto 128.

In 1947-48, the Municipal Act was amended so as to provide for adult franchise. The term of the Jaipur Municipal Council was also extended by one year. A Mobile Magistrate was appointed from April, 1948 by Government for trying summarily municipal cases on the spot. This year the income from municipal rates and taxes was increased to a little over Rs. 3 lakhs as compared to Rs. 2.33 lakhs during the previous year. During the year a qualified Municipal Engineer was appointed previous to which municipal works were looked after by the Public Works Department. In 1947-48, Rs. 2 lakhs were spent on installation of under ground sewerage through the P. W. D. in Chowkri Ghat Gate, Chowkri Top Khana Dosh, Govind Rajion ka Rasta and Rasta Munshi Jai Lalji. It was also decided that the State grant and loans would be used in future towards the doubling of the water supply and completion of under ground sewerage. During 1947-48, the Jaipur municipality completed two years of Local Self-Government⁴. A Municipal Board at Phulera in 1947 and at Jobner in 1948 were also established to improve sanitary conditions of these towns⁵.

There used to be a Local Self-Department under the control of the Inspector General, Local Boards and Panchayats and the Special Officer for the Town Municipalities. During 1947-48, the number of municipal

1. *Report on the Administration of Jaipur State, 1947-48*, Jaipur, 1949, pp. 144-145.

2. *ibid.*

3. *ibid.*, p. 146.

4. *ibid.*, pp. 139-141.

5. Source : Offices of the Executive Officers, Municipal Boards of Phulera and Jobner.

boards in the State increased from 31 to 37. In the beginning, all the boards had nominated Chairman, mostly officials, but they were gradually replaced by elected Chairmen with the result that 15 out of 37 were elected. The total number of members varied from 10 to 16 according to the size of the town. The number of nominated members could not exceed $\frac{1}{3}$ th of the total strength. There was reservation of seats for Muslims in accordance with their population. The aggregate population of the 37 municipal towns was about 3,43,000. The total number of seats on these boards was 383 out of which 302 were to be filled by election¹.

The Chairman used to be the executive head of the municipal administration subject to the general control of the Government.

The town municipalities derived their income from (1) Government subsidy at the rate of Rs. 440 per thousand population, (2) house tax, vehicle and animal tax, toll tax, octroi, terminal tax, shop tax, trade tax, fees on construction of buildings, fee for temporary occupation of land, market fee, fee on flour mills, fee on slaughter houses, fee on lime kilns, fee on *Gharats* (an instrument which converts lime into powder) etc.

During 1947-48, paving of streets was done by the municipal board of Dausa. The municipal board at Amber constructed a public park and a reading room. The municipal board of Bairath (now called Virat Nagar) constructed a reading room. The expenditure on staff did not generally exceed 25 per cent of the total expenditure, that on sanitation ranged between 40 per cent and 60 per cent and the rest was on works of public utility². Ordinarily, the boards held a meeting once a month. For efficient discharge of their functions some of the municipal boards formed sub-committees and delegated powers to them. These committees were generally formed for buildings, sanitation, distribution of rations and the framing of bye-laws. The term of the town municipal boards was over during the year and fresh polls based on adult franchise were proposed to be conducted but owing to the expected delay in the preparation of electoral list, the Act was amended and the term of the boards was extended by a year. By 1947-48 the boards had completed 4 years of their existence³. Sufficient steps were taken towards urban improvement in the city of Jaipur by this time.

In 1951, municipalities were functioning for Jaipur city, Amber,

1. *Report on the Administration of Jaipur State, 1947-48*, Jaipur, 1949, p. 142.

2. *ibid.*

3. *ibid.*

Chomu, Bairath (Virat Nagar), Kotputli, Dausa, Baswa, Lalsot, Phulera, Naraina, Jobner and Sambhar¹. The town Municipal Boards were constituted and functioned under the Town Municipal Act No. XXIII of 1951 of the Rajasthan Government. Government sanctioned grants-in-aid to the municipalities for the improvement of sanitation in the towns². Similarly, the number of *Gram* Panchayats functioning in the district in 1951 was 146 and functioned under the Jaipur Village Panchayat Act, 1944. These were empowered to try petty criminal cases and could impose fine upto Rs. 50. They could hear and decide civil suits³ upto the valuation of Rs. 100.

Municipal Boards at Bandikui and Chaksu⁴ were established in 1954 while at Lalsot a municipality was established in the year 1951⁵.

Present Set-up

Rajasthan⁶ Town Municipalities Act defined the powers and functions of municipal institutions in Rajasthan. In 1959, the Rajasthan Municipalities Act was passed with the object to bring uniformity in the municipal administration throughout the State. Under the Act of 1959, the term of the members of Municipal Boards is three years and there is provision in the Act by which the State Government can extend the term of the Municipal Boards on grounds of emergency, administrative convenience or in some other serious situations. The State Government can supersede a Board if it is found that the Board can not function within the constitutional frame work of the Act. 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 number of seats-general and reserved for members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. All reserved seats declared as such have relation to the population of town. To every Board two female members are co-opted if no such person has 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

1. *Census 1951, Rajasthan & Ajmer, District Census Handbook, Jaipur, Part I, General Description & Census Tables, Bikaner, 1954, p. xi.*
2. *ibid.*
3. *ibid.*
4. Source : Offices of the Executive Officers, Municipal Boards of Bandikui & Chaksu.
5. Source : Office of the Executive Officer, Municipal Board, Lalsot.
6. Source : Office of the Director, Local Bodies, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

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 upon special request of the members. All questions in the meetings are decided by majority.

For day-to-day administrative convenience, some committees are constituted to share the heavy burden of the Municipal Board. The committees usually constituted by a Board are for Finance, Buildings, Public Health, Conveyance, House Tax, Licence, Octroi, Rent, Water supply, Sanitation and Construction work. In the Municipal Councils, the Commissioners and in case of Municipal Boards the Executive Officers are posted by the State Government. 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 profession and vocation. Optional taxes include tax on vehicles, dogs, animals, scavenging, lighting and water. It is necessary to levy obligatory taxes. Some other important sources of income are license fees, revenue from enforcement of bye-laws, rent on municipal land, shops, market and buildings. The State Government may advance loans and grant subsidy 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.¹ The Municipal Council and Boards are working at Jaipur, Kotputli, Amber, Jobner, Phulera, Dausa, Sambhar, Sanganer, Naraina, Virat Nagar, Bandikui, Lalsot and Chomu.

Figures of income and expenditure of the Municipal Council/Boards are given at Appendix I. A brief description of the Municipal Council/Boards in the district is as follows :

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, JAIPUR

The detailed history of the municipality since 1868 has already been given in the beginning of this chapter. The council was established

1. Source : Office of the Director, Local Bodies, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

by the enactment of the City of Jaipur Municipal Act of 1943. This Act was implemented from 1st January, 1944 by which the name of the Jaipur Municipal Board was changed to Municipal Council. The Council is composed of 45 members and covers an area of 206.06 square kilometres. The population¹ of the city during 1971 was 6,15,258. The Council employs 3,064 persons whom 2,604 are engaged in sanitation work alone. As many as 2,047 employees belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The last elections to the Council were held in 1970. Since then it is under an Administrator. The office of the Council is housed in Jaleb Chowk.

Sanitation

The streets of the town are regularly cleaned twice a day by the employees of the Council. The sullage of the town is collected at earmarked places and the debris is removed by tractors, hand driven carts and animal driven trolleys. This work is being carried out through 16 trucks, 45 tractors and 500 carts. The health section of the Council takes sanitary measures from time-to-time. The Council has provided public facilities for 54 lavatories in the town having 543 seats and 50 urinals each having facility to be used by two persons at a time. The dirty water is passed out of the town through the drains and sewage lines which are 300 km. long. The Council takes specific sanitary measures in 56 slum areas.

Lighting

The Council maintains 16,135 light points throughout the town. Out of 16,135 points, 6,000 are fluorescents and 135 mercury lights. There is a control room in the Council which keeps vigilance over the lighting arrangements in the city. The Council has posted separate staff and engineering personnel to control lighting works. The charges on street lights are paid by the Council to the Rajasthan State Electricity Board.

Water Supply

Water supply in the town is done by the Public Health Engineering Department. However, the Council has provided 628 public water taps in various parts of the town.

Construction works

The Council got constructed 345 km. long drains in the city. It also constructed 543 seats in the lavatories and 100 seats in the urinals. A sum of Rs. 16,49,997 was spent on construction works during 1976-77.

1. Census of India 1971, Rajasthan, Series 18, Part I-A, General Population Tables, Jaipur, 1975, p. 133.

Miscellaneous

The Council maintains six parks located at various places in the town. These parks are at Govind Deoji's Temple, Bairwa Basti, Chaukri Topkhana, Desh, Janta Bazar, Telipara, Basant Marg, Bani Park and Chandpole *Shamshan*. The Council has settled many slum dwellers by allotting them residential plots at nominal rates. There are 36 slums in the municipal area where 5,640 households are putting up; 1,645 of them have already been allotted residential plots. There are 47 rikshaw stands earmarked by the Council. Fire fighting services run by the Council work round the clock. For this purpose seven vehicles are functioning. The health section manages vaccination campaigns as and when required. There are seven primary schools being run by the Council.

MUNICIPAL BOARD, KOTPUTLI

The Board was established in the year 1942 to improve sanitary conditions of the town. It is divided into 16 wards and covers an area of 1.87 square kilometres having a population of 12,343 persons (1971 Census). There is no double ward in the town. Last elections to the Board were held in 1974. There are 48 employees on the staff of the Board out of whom 30 are engaged in sanitation and 18 in other works. As many as 36 employees belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Board has been housed in its own building since 1958-59.

Sanitation

The sullage of the town is carried away every day through three animal driven carts, 25 hand driven carts and one tractor. The streets of the town are cleaned everyday. The dirty water is passed out of the town through 300 metre long drains. Four public lavatories and two public urinals situated in the town also help in maintaining the sanitary conditions.

Lighting

The whole town is electrified. There are 350 street lights in the town out of which 50 are fluorescents. The Municipal Board pays public lighting charges to the Rajasthan State Electricity Board.

Water Supply

The water supply in the town is provided by the Public Health Engineering Department commissioned in 1970-71. Four Public hydrants are installed by the Board for which all expenses are borne by the municipality.

Construction works

The Board constructed four lavatories, two urinals, one reading room and 300 metre long cemented drains in the town.

Miscellaneous

The Board maintains a public park and a reading room in the town.

MUNICIPAL BOARD, AMBER

It was established in the year 1945. In the beginning, the Board was a nominated one. The first elected Board was constituted during 1951. The Board is housed in its own building. It is divided into ten wards and there is no double member ward. The last elections to the Board were held in 1974. There are 39 members on the staff of the Board of whom 15 were engaged in sanitation, one in electricity and lighting and the remaining in other activities. As many as 15 belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It covers an area of 39.65 square kilometres.

Sanitation

The streets of the town are cleaned everyday and the sullage is carried out through two animal driven and ten hand driven carts. The Board has constructed 3.5 km. long drains to allow dirty water pass out of the town.

Lighting

The whole town is electrified and has 200 bulbs and 100 tube lights. The Board bears electricity charges of the street lighting.

Water supply

The water supply in the town is provided by the Public Health Engineering Department which was commissioned in 1972. The Board maintains 5 public hydrants at various places in the town.

Construction works

The Board constructed ten lavatories and 5 urinals by 1976-77. The drains measuring 3.5 kilometres were also constructed by the Board.

Miscellaneous

The Board maintains a reading room for which it bears Rs. 500 a year. The Board grants Rs. 300 to any such person who gets his non-flush latrine converted into flush latrine.

MUNICIPAL BOARD, JOBNER

The Municipal Board was established in 1948. It covers an area

of 25.13 square kilometres and a population of 5,625 persons. The town is divided into 10 wards, two of which are reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. There are 31 employees on the staff of the Board of whom 17 are engaged in sanitation, one in electricity and 13 in other works. As many as 10 belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Board was housed in a rented building till 1961 but thereafter the Board got its own building constructed. The first elected Board was formed in 1948 which worked till 1953. An Administrator worked till 1956. In 1956, the elected Board was again formed which worked till 1958. From 20-6-1958 to 10-11-1960 the work of the Board was looked after by various Administrators. From 11-11-1960 to 24-1-1967 the elected Board again functioned. On 25-1-1967 an Administrator took over who worked upto 11-11-1970. Again, elections were held and the elected Board functioned from 12-11-1970 to 10-12-1973. On 11-12-1973, an Administrator was appointed who worked till 3-10-1974. From 4-10-1974, the elected Board again started working which worked till 2-10-1977. It was on 3-10-1977 that an Administrator was again appointed who continued to work to date.

Sanitation

The streets of the town are cleaned everyday by both male and female employees. The sullage of the town is carted out through a tractor and animal driven carts. The debris is collected at earmarked places. The dirty water is carried away through cemented drains, 125 metres long.

Lighting

The electricity is available to the town dwellers. The Board has provided 125 points at various places in the town. There were 99 bulbs and 26 tube lights in the town during 1976-77. The power charges of street lights are paid by the Board to the Rajasthan State Electricity Board.

Water Supply

The Board borrowed Rs. 4.7 lakhs from the Life Insurance Corporation of India and got a water works commissioned in the town during 1969. Public taps have been provided to five colonies inhabited by the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Construction works

The Board enlarged during 1971, its own building costing about Rs. 40,000. Cemented drains were constructed in fifteen localities of the

town. Ten cement roads were repaired during last five years ending 1976-77. There were six lavatories in the town by the end of 1976-77.

MUNICIPAL BOARD, PHULERA

The Board was established in 1947. Prior to it, there was a panchayat in the town looking after sanitation work. Formerly it was housed in a rented building but since 1970-71, it was shifted to its own building. It covers an area of 8.12 square kilometres and a population of 8,913 persons. The Board employs 40 persons on its staff out of whom 25 were engaged in sanitation and 15 in other works. As many as 27 employees belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. There are ten wards in the town.

Since its inception, the elected Boards in the town functioned till June 1963, from June 1963 to January 1964 its work was looked after by an Administrator. Again from January 1964, the elected Board took over which worked till January 1967. From January 1967 to November 1970, it was again in the charge of an Administrator. From November 1970 to November 1973, the elected Board worked; there after an Administrator took over who worked till October 1974. The elected Board was again formed in October 1974 which worked till October 1977 where after an Administrator again took over its charge.

Sanitation

The streets of the town are cleaned everyday and the debris is sent out of the town through a tractor, the sullage is used for the preparation of the compost. 80 private and public service latrines were converted into flush latrines by the Board.

Lighting

The town is electrified and the Board has provided electric points on all the streets of the town. The electric charges on public lighting arrangements are paid to the Rajasthan State Electricity Board.

Water Supply

Water supply to the inhabitants is done by the Public Health Engineering Department of the State Government. However, the Board has provided 23 public taps in the town.

Construction works

Since its inception, the Board has been taking up many construction works in the town. Two kilometre long metalled roads were constructed in the town apart from another two kilometre long cemented road. About four hundred metres long drains were also constructed to

allow the dirty water of the town pass out. A vegetable market was also constructed by the Board costing Rs. 50,000. During 1970-71, the Board constructed its own building costing Rs. 45,000. In 1974-75, a new market for the *Thadi* (a small wooden shop) holders was also constructed.

Miscellaneous works

The Board has installed loud speakers at various points of the town from where important radio programmes are heard by the people. A public garden for children was provided by the Board in 1960-61.

MUNICIPAL BOARD, CHAKSU

It was established in 1954. It was housed in rented building till 1960 when it was shifted to its own building. The Board is divided into 13 wards and covers an area of 40.62 square kilometres with a population of 10,411 persons. The last elections to the Board were held in 1974 in which 13 members were elected and two co-opted.

Sanitation

The town is cleaned everyday by both male and female employees. The sullage is carted out of the town through nine hand driven carts and one tractor. There are three kilometres long cemented drains and ten kilometres long *Kachchi* drains in the town to carry away dirty water. Also, there are ten lavatories and five urinals for public use in the town.

Lighting

The electricity facility to the town dwellers was provided in 1966. The Municipal Board also provided street lights in various parts of the town. As such there were 280 points in the town in 1976-77. Out of 280 points there were 135 fluorescent tubes. The Municipal Board meets power charges on street lighting.

Construction works

The Board constructed 13 kilometre long drains in the town. It also constructed ten latrines and five urinals in the town. *Khurras* were also constructed in the town during 1972-73 and 1973-74.

Miscellaneous

The Board maintains a park in the town.

MUNICIPAL BOARD, DAUSA

The municipality was established in the year 1945 and was housed in a rented building. In 1962, the Board constructed its own building and the office was consequently shifted. The town is divided into 16 wards and there is no double member ward. The last elections to the

Board were held in August 1976. Prior to 1952, the Chairman was a nominated one but in July, 1952 elections were held and the Chairman was elected. From April 1965 to July 1966 the Board was under the charge of an Administrator. In July 1966, elections were held and an elected Chairman took over who worked till June 1969. Later on the work of the Board was again looked after by Administrators till November 1972 when an elected Chairman took over. An Administrator was again appointed in August 1974 who worked till August 1976. Elections were again held and an elected Chairman started working from 21st August 1976 and worked till 5th August 1977 when the Board was superseded. Since then it is in the charge of Sub-Divisional Magistrate who is working as the Administrator of the Board.

The Board covers an area of 19.11 square kilometres and a population of 18,925 persons as per Census of 1971. The total number of employees in the Board was 84. Of these 46 employees were engaged in sanitation while 38 in other services. There is one reading room and three parks in the town which are maintained by the Board.

Sanitation

The sweepers, both male and female, have been employed to clean the streets of the town twice a day. The sullage is carted out of the town through two tempoos and twelve hand driven carts. Public utilities have been extended at seventeen points in the town.

Street Lighting

The whole town is electrified. As many as 439 bulbs, 64 fluorescent tubes and 91 mercury lamps are fixed at different places in the town. The Board pays to the Rajasthan State Electricity Board for the maintenance and consumption of power on these points.

Water Supply

The inhabitants receive water supply from water reservoir constructed in 1955. 71 public hydrants installed on streets to supply water to the town dwellers. Individuals have taken water connection at their respective residences from the Public Health Engineering Department.

Construction works

The Board has constructed 16 lavatories and one urinal for the public. Drains measuring 11.5 kilometres have been constructed out of which 8 kilometres are cemented. The Board also undertook construction work of roads in the town.

Miscellaneous

For the welfare of *Harijans* and slum dwellers, the Board has

prepared a scheme under which service latrines will be converted into those based on flush system. The Board got one hostel constructed and presented to the local Government College for the students of backward classes.

MUNICIPAL BOARD, SAMBHAR

The Board was established in May 1925 under the administration of Sambhar Shamlat, the area being under the common administration of Jaipur and Jodhpur States. It remained under the control of joint administration till 1948. Its members were nominated. In January 1949, the first elected Board took over. The Board is housed in its own building since its establishment. In 1948, there were sixteen wards in the town which were reduced to nine in 1963. Now it is divided into sixteen single member wards. The last elections to the Board were held on 21st August, 1976 in which sixteen members were elected and two women were co-opted. The Board covers an area of 10.24 square kilometres and a population of 15,811 persons according to the Census of 1971. There are 88 employees on the staff of the Board out of which 52 are engaged in sanitation, one in lighting and 35 in other works. As many as 57 employees belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Sanitation

The town is cleaned everyday and the sullage is carried away through a tractor and three animal driven carts. The dirty water of the town is sent out by U shape and V shape drains. Public utilities are available in the town.

Lighting

The lighting arrangement throughout the city has been made and as such 470 bulb points and 50 fluorescent tubes are provided in the town. One employee of the Board looks after the lighting arrangement.

Water Supply

The water is being supplied to the inhabitants of the town through the Public Health Engineering Department since 1963. There are 44 public hydrants in the town being maintained by the Public Health Engineering Department.

Construction works

The Board has constructed drains and got four lavatories and 13 urinals built. A meeting hall in the Board office was also constructed.

Miscellaneous

The Board maintains two parks, Nehru Udyan and Gandhi Bal

Wadi, in the town and gives a monthly aid of Rs. 50 to the public library of the town.

MUNICIPAL BOARD, SANGANER

The Board was established on 18 January 1973. Formerly it was a *Gram Panchayat* which was converted into a Municipal Board. The *Sarpanch* was given the charge of Chairman while members of the *Gram Panchayat* were declared members of the Municipal Board. Due to the mis-management, the newly constituted Municipal Board was dissolved and an administrator belonging to the Local Self-Government Department was appointed to function. In September 1974, elections were held and 13 persons were elected and two women were co-opted. The Board was dissolved on 3rd October, 1977 and since then it is under an Administrator. It is housed in its own building. It covers an area of 12.86 square kilometres with a population of 11,617 persons.

Sanitation

The town is regularly cleaned and the sullage is carried away by ten hand driven carts and one tractor. Dirty water of the town is sent out through drains measuring about two kilometres. The Board also maintains two urinals in the town.

Lighting

The Board has made lighting arrangement throughout the town and maintains 250 bulbs and 195 fluorescent tubes. The Board pays the power consumption charges to the Rajasthan State Electricity Board. Four employees are working to look after lighting work in the town.

Water Supply

Water is being supplied to the town by the Public Health Engineering Department since 1971. The Board has provided 22 public hydrants and bears their maintenance charges. A water hut has also been constructed by the municipality which functions throughout the year.

Construction works

During 1976-77, drains were constructed measuring about 2 kms. Two urinals have also been constructed. To complete the drainage, a sum of Rs. one lakh has been deposited with the Public Works Department.

Miscellaneous

A reading room is being run in the meeting hall of the Board where all important newspapers and magazines are subscribed.

MUNICIPAL BOARD, VIRAT NAGAR (BAIRATH)

The Board was established in 1945 by the ruler of the erstwhile Jaipur State but it was converted into a village panchayat in October 1959. It was again given the status of a Municipal Board in February 1978. It is housed in a rented building. It consists of ten wards and there is no double member ward in the town. This being a recently created Board, no elections have taken place yet and the administration is looked after by an Administrator and the Executive Officer.

Sanitation

The debris of the town is collected at certain places earmarked for the purpose and carried away by two hand driven carts. Both male and female employees of the Board regularly clean the town.

Lighting

The Board has provided 50 electric points at various places of the town. The expenses of the power consumption are paid to Rajasthan State Electricity Board by the Municipal Board.

Water Supply

The inhabitants of the town are supplied water by the Public Health Engineering Department since November 1963. However, ten hydrants are maintained by the Municipal Board in various localities of the town.

Miscellaneous

There is one bus stand, one rest house and four *Dharmashalas* in the area of the Board. It maintains a latrine for the females in the Kangalpura area of the town.

MUNICIPAL BOARD, NARAINA

Prior to 1974 there was a village panchayat at Naraina but in October 1974 it was given the status of a Municipal Board. It is housed in its own building. The town is divided in ten wards and each ward is single membered. The Board is being looked after by an Administrator since 8th August 1977 and he is assisted by one Executive Officer. There has been no election to the Board since its inception.

Sanitation

The streets of the town are regularly cleaned by the employees and the sullage is carted out of the town through two animal driven carts. Dirty water is carried out through both the *Kachchi* and *Pucci* drains.

Lighting

The lighting arrangement in the town is looked after by the Board

through its two employees. In 1976, 19 street lights were installed and by 1976-77, the number of fluorescent tubes and bulbs went up to 46. Since a few parts of the town are not electrified, therefore, the Board has provided six kerosine lamps for such areas.

Water Supply

Water is supplied to the inhabitants through the water works of the Public Health Engineering Department commissioned in 1967. Apart from the private water connections which individuals have taken, there are seven public hydrants in the town.

Construction works

The Board has constructed cemented drains measuring about 4000 metres in the town to help the dirty water go out of the town. There are two lavatories and four urinals constructed in the town.

Miscellaneous

The Board organises a cattle fair every year. It maintains four gardens.

MUNICIPAL BOARD, BANDIKUI

The Board was established in 1954. It worked in a rented building till November 1967 and thereafter it was shifted to its own building. It is divided into eight wards out of which two wards are double membered. The Board covers an area of 2.34 square kilometres and according to the Census of 1971, a population of 7,830. There are 67 persons on the staff of the Board out of which 31 are engaged in sanitation and 36 in other works. Three employees belong to Scheduled Castes/Tribes.

Sanitation

The streets of the town are regularly cleaned by the employees of Board. The debris is carted out of the town through one auto scooter, one animal driven cart and four hand driven carts. The dirty water is sent out through both *Kachhi* and *Pucci* drains.

Lighting

The lighting work is looked after by the employees meant for the purpose. There were 215 electric points throughout the town during 1976-77. The Board bears the power expenses on street lights and pays to the Rajasthan State Electricity Board.

Water Supply

The water supply through the hydrants was available to the inhabitants of the town in 1968-69 when the Board commissioned a water works with the help of loan provided by the Life Insurance Corporation

of India. Now the water supply is done by the Public Health Engineering Department who has provided eight public taps for the people.

Construction works

The Board constructed cemented drains measuring about four kilometres. One lavatory was constructed by the board for public utility in the town.

Miscellaneous

The Board maintains one public garden in the town.

MUNICIPAL BOARD, LALSOT

The Board was established in the year 1951 at Lalsot and enjoyed this status till August 1959 but in September 1959 it was converted into a Gram Panchayat. It was on 22nd July 1976 when the Gram Panchayat was again accorded the status of a Municipal Board. Since July 1976, it is housed in its own building. The town is divided into thirteen wards. The Board was dissolved in August 1977 and no election took place since then.

Sanitation

The streets of the town are cleaned by the employees of Board who carry away the sullage themselves. There are ten lavatories and one urinal for public use.

Lighting

The town has lighting arrangements at various streets and corners. One hundred electric points are provided by the Board in the town. The Municipal Board bears power consumption charges of the street lighting.

Water Supply

The water supply in the town is regulated by the Public Health Engineering Department. Water connections are taken by individual house owners at their respective residences. There is no public hydrant provided by the Board.

Construction works

The Board owns 23 shops and a building which is used for a Bank.

MUNICIPAL BOARD, CHOMU

The Board was established in 1944 in a building owned by the *Thikana* (Chiefship) administration of Chomu. Till 1964 the office remained in a rented buildings; thereafter it was shifted to its own building. Prior to Independence, the Board consisted of three members of the *Thikana* and three persons from Hindu and Muslim communities.

The *Thikana* chief used to nominate members from these communities. There were three wards only and each voter of the town was entitled for one vote in each of the three wards. Now the Board consists of 21 members out of which two are co-opted. There are nineteen wards but none of them is double member. It covers an area of 22.59 square kilometres and a population of 20,180 persons according to the Census of 1971. Last elections to the Board were held in August 1976. There are 57 employees on the staff of the Board out of whom 30 are engaged in sanitation, one in lighting and 26 in other works. As many as 28 employees belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Sanitation

The Board has made arrangements for the regular cleaning of the town for which thirty employees are posted. Two tractors and a three-wheeler scooter are used in removing the sullage of the town. Eight flush latrines and sixteen urinals are also maintained by the Board. The dirty water of the town is sent out of the town through 14.8 kilometre long drains.

Lighting

The Board has made necessary lighting arrangements in the town. There were 344 electric points throughout the town during 1976-77 out of which 94 were fluorescent tubes. The municipality bears the power consumption charges for the street lighting.

Water works

The people of the town are supplied water through the Public Health Engineering Department which started water supply in the town from 1969. 27 public hydrants have been made available at various places of the town out of which ten are being maintained by the Board.

Construction works

The Board has constructed about 14.8 kilometre long cemented drains in the town. Eight lavatories and sixteen urinals have also been constructed in the town. Link roads, *Khurrah*, *Chabutaras* and tanks have also been constructed by the Board from time to time.

Miscellaneous

The municipality maintains a park named Nehru Balodyan and gives an aid of Rs. 200 per year to Sharda Pustkalaya, Chomu. There is one rest house and five *Dharamshalas* in the town.

URBAN IMPROVEMENT ACTIVITIES

Till 1947-48, town improvement schemes were carried out by the

Public Works Department of the Jaipur State with the assistance and advice of the city and town improvement committees constituted separately for Jaipur City and towns of the State.¹ In January 1947, a central authority known as Urban Improvement Board was constituted² which was composed of a Chairman, a member of Board of Revenue, Chief Engineer, Public Works Department and Development Secretary. The Home Minister was the Chairman of the Board³. Subsequent to the formation of the new cabinet in March 1948, the powers of the Chairman were vested in the *Unnati Sachiv*. The Board looked after the administration of the State lands and development of town extension schemes in the 34 towns of the State.

The Board was assisted by the City Improvement Committee and Town Improvement Committees for each town in matters of selection of sites of extension areas and formation of schemes⁴. These committees included local revenue and public works officials and prominent persons of the locality. The Government approved in principle that out-right sale of building and residential sites in the towns and in the city of Jaipur be abandoned and that sale of residential sites be subjected to levy of an annual urban assessment and sale of industrial sites be subject to levy of an appropriate ground rent⁵.

For the systematic development of the city of Jaipur on a planned basis, a committee was constituted to submit a plan for greater Jaipur with the *Unnati Sachiv* as its Chairman. In Jaipur, a new extension scheme was planned in the area lying between Moti Doongri hill and the Jhalana Railway Station. An Income of Rs. 4,81,893 was realised on account of sale of land in the city of Jaipur⁶. Zones and rates of urban assessment were sanctioned for the towns of Lalsot, Bairath (now Viratnagar), Sanganer, Bandikui, Paota, Chaksu, Sikrai, Dausa, Amber, Govindgarh, Jamwa Ramgarh and Baswa⁷.

Urban Improvement Trust, Jaipur⁸

For the systematic improvement of the urban area of the town, a Trust was established in 1960, which is headed by a Chairman. Members

1. *Report on the Administration of Jaipur State 1947-48, Jaipur, 1949*, p. 151.

2. *ibid.*

3. *ibid.*

4. *ibid.*, pp. 151-152.

5. *ibid.*

6. *ibid.*

7. *ibid.*

8. Source : Office of the Secretary, Urban Improvement Trust, Jaipur.

to the Trust are nominated by the government. During the year 1976-77 the Trust had the Collector, Jaipur as its Chairman and other members which included two public representatives nominated by the Government, the Chief Town Planner of the Town Planning Department, a Superintending Engineer of the Public Works Department, a Superintending Engineer of Rajasthan State Electricity Board, Administrator, Jaipur Municipal Council and a Superintending Engineer of Public Health Engineering Department. The staff of the trust consisted of one Secretary, one Officer on Special Duty, one Superintending Engineer, one Executive Engineer, one Deputy Town Planner, two Assistant Secretaries, one Assistant Town Planner, two Tahsildars, nine Assistant Engineers, one Assistant Accounts Officer, 22 Junior Engineers, two telephone operators, six assistant inspectors, two inspectors, one statistical assistant, two town planning assistants, one legal assistant, one garden superintendent, one surveyor, one senior draftsman, four junior draftsmen, two tracers, one ferrowman, one *Girdawar*, six *Patwaris*, one assistant inspector, one tractor supervisor, eight drivers, one cleaner, two Office Superintendents, two accountants, four stenographers, three accounts clerks, twenty-four upper division clerks, two store keepers, 44 lower division clerks and 33 class IV employees. There are 157 employees who were engaged on work charge basis.

The Trust allots residential and commercial plots to the persons of various income groups. It has also allotted land on concessional rates to the educational institutions, government offices, autonomous bodies, voluntary social service organisations, staff quarters of the offices and training centres. The crossings at various places were beautified by maintaining gardens. The slums or the *Kachchi Bastis* of the town were provided civic facilities under the environment improvement programme of the Government of India. The inhabitants of these colonies were allotted residential plots at the nominal rate of Rs. 3 per square yard. Roads were constructed in the *Kachchi Bastis* and parks, lights, sewage lines and hydraulic facilities were provided. The Subhash Nagar Scheme was approved in which both residential and commercial plots were allotted. Similarly, automobile and repair workshop scheme was implemented in which persons engaged in these occupations were allotted commercial plots for their business. The *Krishi Upaj Mandi* (Food grains) was allotted site at Galta road. The schemes of Vidyadhar Nagar and Malviya Nagar are under consideration and their implementation would help 5,000 persons of lower and middle income groups to construct their houses. For the recreation of the children, Trust has provided Nehru Bal Udyan on Tonk road where multiple types of playing devices

are available. The budget of the Trust for the last five years, ending 1976-77 is given below :

Year	Provision (Rs. in lakhs)	Actual expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
1972-73	94.94	42.78
1973-74	184.00	112.00
1974-75	260.00	137.00
1975-76	260.76	91.86
1976-77	297.28	136.18

Town Planning

The department had prepared the Master Plan of Jaipur City which covered an undeclared urban area of 385 sq.km., encircling 131 revenue villages. According to this plan, a Centralised Urban Development Programme was chalked out to develop the City of Jaipur. The Master Plan was approved by the Government on June 4, 1976. Schemes were also prepared to settle 109 slums of Jaipur City in a systematic way. Jaipur Development Authority Bill and Rajasthan Disposal of Urban Land Rules were also drafted by the department. Schemes relating to taxi stands, tempo stands, car parking places, traffic arrangements, establishment of water huts, public latrines, urinals, construction of buildings for government offices at Jaipur were also prepared by the department. The sullage was covered and it was also proposed to make 400 shops on it in the west of Ajmeri Gate and 500 shops at the site of Rajamal Talab. The development programme of 109 *Kachchi Bastis* was also completed. It was fully financed by the Central Government under Financial Assistance Programme. This provided residential accommodation to one lakh people. Local bodies of Jaipur City also tried to develop the town land under Rajasthan Disposal of Urban Land Rules. The department also advised the local bodies with regard to the joining of land for different uses within the municipal limits and in the scheme areas approved by the government. Transport plan was prepared for main road to provide adequate facilities of transport.

PANCHAYATS

Panchayats function as local bodies in the rural area. Till attainment of Independence, these units served the local communities only by deciding petty civil and criminal cases according to the customary

laws. But these panchayats were neither properly constituted nor vested with legal sanction behind their decisions, which were, however, carried out because there was the strength of social sanctions behind them. These bodies were not concerned with performance of municipal functions which were not devolved upon them. In November 1937, the Council of States approved the Village Panchayat Act, which was brought into force that very year and panchayats¹ were established in 76 villages of the State. The panchayats, did not work satisfactorily² and, therefore, in 1944, an Enlarged Village Panchayat Act was passed and panchayats began to be established in 1945. In 1945-46, 132 panchayats were functioning. The government gave Rs. 100 to each panchayat as subsidy.³ The policy of the Government was to open a panchayat in each *Khalsa* village with a population of 1,000 or more or in non-*Khalsa* villages with a population of 2,000 or more. The number of panchayats during 1947-48 was 290 in the Jaipur State. A new Jaipur Village Panchayat Raj Act, 1948 was passed by the legislature.⁴ It considerably widened the sphere of activities of Panchayats, both in executive and judicial matters. A grant-in-aid of Rs. 100 for each panchayat was sanctioned for *Khalsa* areas and a lump-sum of Rs. 25,000 was earmarked for the purpose. Panchayats in *Thikanas* were to be similarly helped by the *Thikanas* concerned but the response from *Thikanas* (chiefship) was poor. Panchayats, therefore, could not progress in the non-*Khalsa* villages⁵. Panchayats, were empowered to realise house tax, shop-tax, cart tax and tax on open sites but only a few panchayats used their powers⁶. Panchayats mainly devoted their attention to sanitation, supply of pure drinking water and maintenance of village cart tracks. Some provided street lights also. All the panchayats had nominated Chairmen to start with, but they were gradually replaced by elected ones from amongst the members themselves. The number of members, both elected and nominated varied from 7 to 12 out of whom the nominated could not exceed two in case of panchayats with a total number of members upto nine and three in case of panchayats with a total number of members upto twelve⁷.

During the year 1951, the number of Gram Panchayats in the district was 146. The panchayats functioned under the Jaipur Village

1. *Report on the Administration of Jaipur State 1937-38*, Allahabad, 1939, p. 11.

2. *Report on the Administration of Jaipur State 1946-47*, p. 46.

3. *ibid.*

4. *Report on the Administration of Jaipur State 1947-48*, Jaipur, 1949, p. 49.

5. *ibid.*, pp. 144-145.

6. *ibid.*, p. 145.

7. *ibid.*, p. 148.

Panchayat Act, 1944 and were empowered to try petty criminal cases and could impose¹ fine upto Rs. 50. In 1951 village panchayats were constituted under the Rajasthan Village Panchayat Act 1951. In October 1953, the Rajasthan Panchayats Act came into force and under its provisions, village and tahsil panchayats were established.

According to the provisions of the Rajasthan Panchayat Act 1953, every village or group of villages having a population between 4,000 and 8,000 formed a panchayat. The area of a village panchayat was divided into wards and a *Panch* was elected from each ward. The system of adult franchise through a secret ballot was introduced in the village panchayat elections. The village panchayat performed functions relating to conservancy, street lighting, registration of births and deaths regulation of local fairs and arrangement of water supply. After the introduction of the Community Development Programme these panchayats were utilised as agencies for implementing development programmes at the village level.

These panchayats were also given some judicial powers and could try petty civil cases and exercise third class Magisterial powers. They could also impose fines upto a maximum of Rs. 15 in administrative cases and upto Rs. 50 in judicial cases.

With the coming into force of the Rajasthan Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads Act 1959, which introduced the system of Democratic Decentralisation in Rajasthan, the tahsil panchayats were, however, abolished and their place was taken by the Panchayat Samitis. The jurisdiction of these Panchayat Samitis coincided with the development blocks. At the district level, Zila Parishad was established which co-ordinated development activities for the whole district. Under this Act of 1959, panchayats were delimited and made co-terminus with the smallest unit of revenue administration viz. *Patwar* circle with a population between 1,500 and 2,000. Panchayats under the new scheme were divested of the judicial functions and Nyaya Panchayats vested with judicial powers, were constituted.

Elections under the new set up were held in 1960 on the basis of adult franchise through secret ballot. Appendix II of this chapter shows the names of Panchayat Samitis and number of panchayats in the district.

1. *Census 1951, Rajasthan and Ajmer, District Census Handbook, Jaipur, Part I, General Description and Census Tables, 1954*, p. XI.

Organisation of Panchayats

Under the existing law, the number of *Panchas* varies in panchayats from eight to fifteen according to population. The term of a panchayat is three years which can be extended by the State Government. Elections are held on the basis of adult franchise by secret ballot. The area of the panchayat is divided into wards from which *Panchas* are elected. The number of *Panchas* is fixed by the Government depending upon the population of the area. The total number of *Gram Panchayats* in Jaipur district by the end of the year 1976-77 was 592.

Functions of Panchayats

The functions of the village panchayats are mainly developmental, municipal and administrative. At present the main emphasis is laid on agricultural development. However, village panchayats are expected to organise the village community for economic, social, cultural and educational betterment.¹

Functionaries of Panchayats

Among functionaries of the village panchayats are included one *Sarpanch*, one Secretary (who functions for group of three to five panchayats) and a *Gram Sevak*. The *Sarpanch* is an elected member and functions as Chairman of the panchayat. The Secretary, appointed by the Panchayat and Development Department, executes the orders passed by the *Sarpanch*. The *Gram Sevak* assists in the developmental activities. He is appointed by the Government on being selected by the Panchayat Samiti and Zila Parishad Service Selection Commission, Jaipur.

Financial Resources

Panchayats have been empowered to levy taxes on vehicles, buildings, commercial crops and to impose octroi duty on import of goods in the area. They derive income from fees, fines and grazing charges. Panchayats also receive grant-in-aid from the government. The budget of a panchayat is approved by the concerned Panchayat Samiti. However, panchayats can plan to incur expenditure within their own resources.

PANCHAYAT SAMITIS

The Panchayat Samitis established in the area under the Rajasthan Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads Act, 1959 are primary units for planning and local development at the block level. There are 17 Panchayat

1. Source : Office of the Panchayat & Development Deptt., Rajasthan, Jaipur.

Samitis in the district namely, Bassi, Sanganer, Jhotwara, Phagi, Bandikui, Dudu, Govindgarh, Amber, Jamwa Ramgarh, Shahpura, Viratnagar, Sikrai, Lalsot, Kotputli, Dausa, Chaksu and Sambhar.

Organisation

A Panchayat Samiti consists of ex-officio members (*Sarpanchas*, Members of Legislative Assembly and Sub-Divisional Magistrate etc.) co-opted members (women members and persons belonging to backward classes) and associate members (Chairman of Service Co-operatives etc.). The term of the office of the Panchayat Samiti is three years but it can be extended by the State Government. Some standing committees each consisting of seven members, such as finance, taxation, production, administration and education are constituted by election by each Panchayat Samiti. These committees help in formulation and implementation of development plans of the Panchayat Samitis.

Functions and Functionaries

Panchayat Samitis are responsible for all developmental activities within their areas, the most important being the activities related to agriculture, animal husbandry, public health, medical relief and local amenities etc. Among the functionaries of Panchayat Samiti are included one *Pradhan*, one *Vikas Adhikari*, Extension Officers, one vaccinator, one overseer and necessary ministerial staff.

Financial Resources

These consist of state grants, people's participation in the form of labour contributions, taxes on trades, fairs, professions, industries, entertainment cess, rent on agricultural land, cess on land revenue and primary education and loans advanced by State Government. Each Panchayat Samiti frames its budget with the approval of Zila Parishad of the area. Pertinent details about Panchayat Samitis such as year of establishment, number of panchayats and number of villages are given in Appendix II. Staff of the Panchayat Samitis is given in Appendix III. The data relating to the income and expenditure of Panchayat Samitis in the district are given in Appendix IV, while physical achievements of Panchayat Samitis are given in Appendix V.

NYAYA PANCHAYATS

Before the introduction of the modern system of panchayats, which are entrusted with local affairs and community development work, panchayats were primarily constituted to settle petty civil and criminal cases of the inhabitants. Such cases when referred to these panchayats were heard in open. Both, the complainants and defendants were

summoned and the proceedings were conducted before the whole village folk. Evidences both oral and documentary were furnished. The *Panchas* who presided over such deliberations heard the cases and decided them on ground of merit. The decisions were binding on both the parties.

Nyaya panchayats were constituted under the Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads Act, 1959 and were empowered to decide petty civil and criminal cases. Nyaya panchayats numbering 114 worked in the district till 24th September 1976 but thereafter this institution was abolished.¹

Zila Parishad²

The Zila Parishad at Jaipur was constituted in 1959 under the Rajasthan Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads Act, 1959. It is headed by a *Zila Pramukh*. The members of the Zila Parishad consists of five Members of the Parliament, seventeen Members of State Legislative Assembly and seventeen *Pradhans* of the Panchayat Samitis of the district. Executive functions of the Zila Parishad are carried on by the Secretary who is appointed by the State Government.

The main activity of the Zila Parishad is to keep co-ordination between Panchayat Samitis and the State Government. It supervises the work of the various Panchayat Samitis in the area. Besides, budgets of the Panchayat Samitis are also discussed in the Zila Parishad meetings and necessary advice is given. The Zila Parishad functions through four standing committees namely, Administration and Finance, Production, Social Services and Education. During the year 1976-77, three meetings of Zila Parishad were organised in which decisions were taken regarding upgradation of schools, rural electrification, family welfare, distribution of seeds and fertilizers and construction of school buildings. The Zila Parishad does not have independent source of income. The expenditure of Zila Parishad is incurred out of the funds received from the State Government. The staff of the Zila Parishad consists of one Assistant Secretary, one office assistant, one upper division clerk, three lower division clerks, one driver and four class IV employees. The Zila Parishad in Jaipur district was dissolved on 7th August 1977 and, thereafter, the Collector took over its Administration. The sanctioned budget and expenditure of the Zila Parishad was as follows:

1. Source : Office of the Secretary, Zila Parishad, Jaipur.
2. Source : as above.

Year	Sanctioned Budget (Rs.)	Expenditure (Rs.)
1973-74	7,33,261	13,46,363
1974-75	3,95,227	5,33,517
1975-76	27,04,146	17,05,882
1976-77	15,27,721	2,93,308

Recruitment of Personnel

The various types of employees working in the local bodies, viz., Panchayat Samitis, Zila Parishads, Municipal Boards and Municipal Councils are selected by the Rajasthan Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishad Service Selection Commission and Rajasthan Municipal Subordinate and Ministerial Service Commission. The former was constituted in 1959 and the latter in 1967. In 1974 these two Commissions were nomenclatured as the Rajasthan Panchayat & Local Self-Subordinate Service Commission though these two Commissions functioned separately for the two services. The Commission selects only the employees of subordinate services in the municipalities/council. The Collector and *Zila Pramukh* of each district are members of the Commission for their respective districts. Similarly for every municipality/council the Chairman of the Board/council acts as member of the Commission. The staff of the Commission consists of one Chairman, one Secretary, one Member, two office assistants, one Junior Accountant, three stenographers, eleven upper division clerks, fifteen lower division clerks and ten class IV employees. The Commission grants extension of service in case of temporary employees, promotes deserving employees of the municipalities and Panchayat Samitis and renders other advice on service matters.¹

1. Source : Office of the Secretary, Rajasthan Panchayat Samiti and Zila Parishad Service Selection & Municipal Subordinate & Ministerial Service Commission, Jaipur.

APPENDIX I

Income of Municipal Board, Amber

(Rs. in '00)

S.No.	Heads	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
1.	Octroi	-	77	161	199	327	1,388	1,508	695
2.	Taxes on houses and land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Other rates and taxes	-	6	3	3	105	69	3	2
4.	Realisation under special Acts	-	34	17	12	23	1	4	1,296
5.	Receipts from markets, slaughter houses & rent on houses	-	30	12	19	25	106	2	59
6.	Other fees and revenue	-	5	49	63	97	33	35	92
7.	Grants received from the Government	-	-	35	-	-	-	35	49
8.	Grants received other than the Government	-	-	60	-	-	69	-	-
9.	Interest receipts	-	1	-	1	-	17	1	-
10.	Miscellaneous	-	511	50	296	530	11	-	35
11.	Sale of physical assets	-	299	140	93	100	3	90	136
12.	Other receipts	-	5	229	112	449	69	35	-
13.	Lighting & Water	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-

APPENDIX I (contd.)

Expenditure of Municipal Board, Amber

(Rs. in '00)

S.No.	Heads	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
1.	Public lighting & water supply	-	48	45	54	73	90	2	98
2.	Drainage, conservancy & sanitation	-	90	91	95	122	152	62	378
3.	Hospitals, dispensaries & vaccinations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Public Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	87
5.	Miscellaneous	-	-	255	252	714	12	-	955
6.	Roads	-	479	-	-	-	43	48	1,140
7.	Other Capital Expenditure	-	312	53	86	7	-	-	2
8.	Re-payment of loans (Govt. & others)	-	38	48	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Other expenditure	-	-	210	139	374	44	-	-

APPENDIX I (contd.)

Income of Municipal Board, Bandikui

(Rs. in '00)

S.No.	Heads	1976-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
1.	Octroi	249	294	691	743	-	850	1,028	1,211
2.	Taxes on houses and land	1	11	-	-	9	9	1	-
3.	Other rates and taxes	1,792	-	15	8	-	-	431	-
4.	Realisation under special Acts	49	-	18	21	-	6	23	17
5.	Receipts from markets, slaughter houses & rent on houses	30	99	-	143	-	187	231	227
6.	Other fees and revenue	1	-	197	35	-	-	-	95
7.	Grants received from the Government	-	53	-	328	-	106	-	39
8.	Grants received other than the Government	-	8	-	-	-	250	-	-
9.	Interest receipts	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-
10.	Miscellaneous	-	1,453	525	53	-	75	-	45
11.	Sale of physical assets	395	1,226	-	179	-	4	-	19
12.	Other receipts	1,772	-	1,587	219	-	595	-	132
13.	Lighting & Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3

APPENDIX I (contd.)

Expenditure of Municipal Board, Bandikui

(Rs. in '00)

S.No.	Heads	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
1.	Public lighting & water supply	59	66	87	80	-	-	-	46
2.	Drainage, conservancy & sanitation	217	217	359	366	-	-	-	522
3.	Hospitals, dispensaries & vaccinations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Public institutions	1,073	-	42	-	-	-	-	60
5.	Miscellaneous	-	-	15	678	-	-	-	1,068
6.	Roads	-	992	835	93	-	-	-	181
7.	Other Capital Expenditure	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	15
8.	Re-payment of loans (Govt. & others)	21	27	-	-	-	-	-	59
9.	Other expenditure	1,146	1,858	1,693	249	-	-	-	43

APPENDIX I (contd.)

Income of Municipal Board, Chaksu

(Rs. in '00)

S.No.	Heads	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
1.	Octroi	142	147	188	208	235	896	915	361
2.	Taxes on houses and land	1	23	-	-	70	71	13	3
3.	Other rates and taxes	6	4	76	59	125	8	9	847
4.	Realisation under special Acts	-	14	27	22	19	7	10	27
5.	Receipts from markets, slaughter houses & rent on houses	10	13	131	37	12	-	-	156
6.	Other fees and revenue	62	75	-	63	374	-	-	195
7.	Grants received from the Government	25	40	-	156	81	196	40	92
8.	Grants received other than the Government	-	-	-	1	-	-	149	-
9.	Interest receipts	4	10	4	2	5	4	9	-
10.	Miscellaneous	72	89	27	119	-	284	240	-
11.	Sale of physical assets	179	157	172	-	-	-	226	2,034
12.	Other receipts	119	85	65	-	-	1,014	2,644	977
13.	Lighting & Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

APPENDIX I (contd.)

Expenditure of Municipal Board, Chaksu

(Rs. in '00)

S.No.	Heads	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
1.	Public lighting & water supply	62	52	88	23	88	181	181	153
2.	Drainage, conservancy & sanitation	124	146	252	-	167	508	508	464
3.	Hospitals, dispensaries & vaccinations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Public Institutions	-	280	92	4	5	4	4	3
5.	Miscellaneous	382	-	103	370	321	2,697	2,697	1,013
6.	Roads	13	105	3	56	87	-	-	1,955
7.	Other capital Expenditure	160	115	96	56	292	1,275	1,275	4
8.	Re-payment of loans (Govt. & others)	-	3	-	14	-	-	-	35
9.	Other expenditure	-	-	42	74	-	-	-	2,161

APPENDIX I (contd.)

Income of Municipal Board, Chomu

(Rs. in '00)

S.No.	Heads	1966- 67	1967- 68	1968- 69	1969- 70	1970- 71	1971- 72	1972- 73	1973- 74
1.	Octroi	298	361	374	502	551	665	890	-
2.	Taxes on houses and land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Other rates & taxes	32	40	39	40	44	39	37	899
4.	Realisation under special Acts	16	21	13	17	1	13	7	1
5.	Receipts from markets, slaughter houses & rent on houses	99	101	219	143	113	291	215	406
6.	Other fees & revenue	27	22	32	15	161	48	103	75
7.	Grants received from the Government	-	-	-	89	315	79	201	101
8.	Grants received other than the Government	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
9.	Interest receipts	-	-	-	-	-	25	46	43
10.	Miscellaneous	76	140	10	136	18	8	108	26
11.	Sale of physical assets	135	41	57	196	747	602	243	192
12.	Other receipts	173	71	53	162	714	108	229	241
13.	Lighting & Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

APPENDIX I (contd.)

Expenditure of Municipal Board, Chomu

(Rs. in '00)

S.No.	Heads	1966- 67	1967- 68	1968- 69	1969- 70	1970- 71	1971- 72	1972- 73	1973- 74
1.	Public lighting & water supply	51	68	76	148	221	83	104	80
2.	Drainage, conservancy and sanitation	248	281	302	339	348	520	608	675
3.	Hospitals, dispensaries & vaccinations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Public institutions	3	2	3	3	2	2	22	22
5.	Miscellaneous	234	247	310	361	574	491	499	524
6.	Roads	66	87	55	218	196	-	729	522
7.	Other capital Expenditure	18	54	-	3	-	254	236	304
8.	Re-payment of loans (Govt. & others)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Other expenditure	180	50	57	74	249	761	-	195

APPENDIX I (contd.)

Income of Municipal Board, Dausa

(Rs. in '00)

S.No.	Heads	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
1.	Octroi	-	366	482	590	490	596	516	523
2.	Taxes on houses & land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Other rates & taxes	-	-	46	646	-	-	1,133	-
4.	Realisation under special Acts	-	16	970	26	183	884	6	909
5.	Receipts from markets, slaughter houses & rent on houses	-	22	16	12	23	50	17	54
6.	Other fees & revenue	-	49	23	30	169	155	-	97
7.	Grants received from the Government	-	5	-	-	219	75	97	95
8.	Grants received other than the Government	-	-	-	-	72	-	2	-
9.	Interest receipts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Miscellaneous	-	1,318	178	311	-	26	1,117	2
11.	Sale of physical assets	-	-	-	-	162	695	-	1,972
12.	Other receipts	-	110	874	743	1,359	459	-	565
13.	Lighting & Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

APPENDIX I (contd.)

Expenditure of Municipal Board, Dausa

(Rs. in '00)

S.No.	Heads	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
1.	Public lighting & water supply	-	381	401	201	330	191	272	250
2.	Drainage, conservancy & sanitation	-	391	390	408	387	564	746	949
3.	Hospitals, dispensaries & vaccinations	-	-	-	-	3	3	2	-
4.	Public institutions	-	-	20	89	-	4	-	71
5.	Miscellaneous	-	-	39	113	-	746	-	1,399
6.	Roads	-	-	-	-	57	230	1,020	137
7.	Other capital. Expenditure	-	-	-	-	1,910	-	-	-
8.	Re-payment of loans (Govt. & other)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,067	-
9.	Other expenditure	-	1,921	1,736	1,550	21	421	801	147

APPENDIX I (contd.)

Income of Municipal Board, Jobner

(Rs. in '00)

S.No.	Heads	1966- 67	1967- 68	1968- 69	1969- 70	1970- 71	1971- 72	1972- 73	1973- 74
1.	Octroi	114	126	154	160	166	190	197	229
2.	Taxes on houses and land	2	32	149	85	106	186	112	138
3.	Other rates & taxes	7	29	24	12	77	8	12	11
4.	Realisation under special Acts	6	7	6	6	5	1	5	16
5.	Receipts from markets slaughter houses & rent on houses	7	7	9	18	2	-	25	59
6.	Other fees & revenue	4	-	-	-	-	-	6	32
7.	Grants received from the Government	23	25	23	53	69	75	69	78
8.	Grants received other than the Government	-	-	-	-	19	4	2	-
9.	Interest receipts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Miscellaneous	-	77	42	-	352	413	302	-
11.	Sale of physical assets	83	3	4	-	4	2	3	523
12.	Other receipts	96	36	25	85	-	-	-	82
13.	Lighting & water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5

APPENDIX I (contd.)

Expenditure of Municipal Board, Jobner

(Rs. in '00)

S.No.	Heads	1966- 67	1967- 68	1968- 69	1969- 70	1970- 71	1971- 72	1972- 73	1973- 74
1.	Public lighting & water supply	72	36	-	43	78	23	58	3
2.	Drainage, conservancy & sanitation	151	64	94	124	4	185	198	209
3.	Hospitals, dispensaries & vaccinations	-	-	-	-	687	-	-	-
4.	Public Institutions	47	-	-	-	17	-	-	48
5.	Miscellaneous	-	-	-	267	76	462	402	521
6.	Roads	119	15	60	-	-	195	96	122
7.	Other capital Expenditure	-	-	-	-	143	-	44	-
8.	Re-payment of loans (Govt. & others)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Other expenditure	119	190	273	128	2	-	-	88

APPENDIX I (contd.)

Income of Municipal Council, Jaipur

		(Rs. in '00)							
S.No.	Heads	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
1.	Octroi	22,669	27,627	38,017	41,152	44,135	50,069	66,491	80,214
2.	Taxes on houses & land	-	10,675	11,272	10,282	9,632	10,722	11,468	16,380
3.	Other rates & taxes	213	1,160	423	595	329	223	196	1,731
4.	Realisation under special Acts	-	-	521	623	621	596	381	3,361
5.	Receipts from markets, slaughter houses & rent on houses	1,599	1,024	1,290	2,741	2,777	2,135	2,530	2,599
6.	Other fees and revenue	13,523	1,686	4,686	6,544	5,020	3,803	4,335	6,328
7.	Grants received from the Government	2,108	6,493	5,455	5,455	5,155	3,047	5,155	3,196
8.	Grants received other than the Government	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Interest receipts	478	299	207	108	392	236	367	183
10.	Miscellaneous	-	1,255	2,207	1,264	926	1,531	872	3,047
11.	Sale of physical assets	234	-	262	683	284	209	880	49
12.	Other receipts	13,773	30,026	37,708	56,943	40,926	10,881	8,333	10,166
13.	Lighting & Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

APPENDIX I (contd.)

Expenditure of Municipal Council, Jaipur

		(Rs. in '00)							
S. No.	Heads	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
1.	Public lighting & water supply	5,477	5,566	5,489	5,618	6,083	3,615	4,670	3,901
2.	Drainage, conservancy & sanitation	28,369	35,586	41,817	47,232	42,836	49,669	39,641	62,506
3.	Hospitals, dispensaries & vaccinations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Public institutions	109	-	133	143	164	166	263	282
5.	Miscellaneous	216	10,745	37,757	14,998	17,081	18,056	20,169	24,747
6.	Roads	-	2,999	617	1,715	2,491	4,063	2,800	15,051
7.	Other capital Expenditure	2,748	882	481	237	494	215	167	3,366
8.	Re-payment of loans (Govt. & others)	1,009	262	1,173	1,552	1,054	-	1,054	1,538
9.	Other expenditure	27,582	23,287	15,455	43,496	40,447	2,269	9,999	5,046

APPENDIX I (contd.)

Income of Municipal Board, Kotputli

(Rs. in '00)

S.No.	Heads	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
1.	Octroi	-	317	430	404	594	645	632	1,135
2.	Taxes on houses & land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Other rates & taxes	341	-	9	8	11	10	9	10
4.	Realisation under special Acts	-	-	106	139	29	45	40	33
5.	Receipts from markets, slaughter houses & rent on houses	30	36	51	57	50	85	90	111
6.	Other fees & revenue	132	156	45	57	191	144	182	146
7.	Grants received from the Government	-	-	-	56	282	162	56	62
8.	Grants received other than the Government	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Interest receipts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Miscellaneous	41	12	13	19	32	13	46	14
11.	Sale of physical assets	254	347	225	80	45	45	110	2,414
12.	Other receipts	-	-	1	1	-	-	1,054	31
13.	Lighting & Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

APPENDIX I (contd.)

Expenditure of Municipal Board, Kotputli

(Rs. in '00)

S.No.	Heads	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
1.	Public lighting & water supply	47	72	83	77	44	97	91	4
2.	Drainage, conservancy & sanitation	226	-	340	368	129	1	23	597
3.	Hospitals, dispensaries & vaccinations	-	275	-	-	-	758	915	-
4.	Public institutions	23	38	281	300	-	-	-	22
5.	Miscellaneous	200	241	38	56	441	-	-	541
6.	Roads	321	283	124	2	-	158	475	334
7.	Other capital Expenditure	3	3	23	7	288	-	-	-
8.	Re-payment of loans (Govt. & others)	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Other expenditure	11	-	30	216	-	2	12	130

APPENDIX I (contd.)

Income of Municipal Board, Phulera

(Rs. in '00)

S.No.	Heads	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
1.	Octroi	46	37	15	33	8	507	733	701
2.	Taxes on houses & land	48	34	36	17	150	56	91	104
3.	Other rates & taxes	40	66	15	21	15	37	215	12
4.	Realisation under special Acts	13	11	20	96	9	9	11	9
5.	Receipts from markets, slaughter houses & rent on houses	80	20	13	85	124	88	-	150
6.	Other fees & revenue	461	2	1	-	17	-	120	28
7.	Grants received from the Government	49	-	49	49	147	222	-	95
8.	Grants received other than the Government	-	49	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Interest receipts	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
10.	Miscellaneous	31	3	9	41	63	281	407	5
11.	Sale of physical assets	-	1	-	200	-	15	702	109
12.	Other receipts	319	517	679	-	250	-	-	155
13.	Lighting & Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

APPENDIX I (contd.)

Expenditure of Municipal Board, Phulera

(Rs. in '00)

S.No.	Heads	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
1.	Public lighting & water supply	263	84	73	82	23	164	201	54
2.	Drainage, conservancy and sanitation	190	268	234	268	201	440	447	491
3.	Hospitals, dispensaries & vaccinations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Public institutions	-	149	-	-	-	-	-	29
5.	Miscellaneous	-	-	179	129	-	414	542	495
6.	Roads	399	73	-	73	-	143	915	201
7.	Other capital Expenditure	16	-	-	-	451	-	51	29
8.	Re-payment of loan (Govt. & others)	-	-	-	-	17	102	307	22
9.	Other expenditure	207	143	368	20	90	141	-	248

APPENDIX I (contd.)

Income of Municipal Board, Sambhar

(Rs. in '00)

S.No.	Heads	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
1.	Octroi	1,162	1,159	1,143	942	1,274	1,676	1,610	1,812
2.	Taxes on houses & land	25	140	69	49	75	21	111	64
3.	Other rates & taxes	10	11	11	11	14	216	128	20
4.	Realisation under special Acts	12	79	128	47	216	9	15	112
5.	Receipts from markets, slaughter houses & rent on houses	33	25	49	53	20	34	73	36
6.	Other fees & revenue	38	53	55	42	178	22	-	59
7.	Grants received from the Government	71	171	82	71	41	-	464	79
8.	Grants received other than the Government	56	42	-	25	-	-	-	-
9.	Interest receipts	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Miscellaneous	37	21	228	23	88	494	539	175
11.	Sale of physical assets	561	193	121	53	-	-	-	134
12.	Other receipts	199	133	-	602	-	-	-	191
13.	Lighting & water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

APPENDIX I (contd.)

Expenditure of Municipal Board, Sambhar

(Rs. in '00)

S No.	Heads	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
1.	Public lighting & water supply	398	338	321	235	67	88	175	199
2.	Drainage, conservancy & sanitation	554	744	792	33	9	950	1,170	1,243
3.	Hospitals, dispensaries & vaccinations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Public institutions	6	6	6	3	-	6	-	29
5.	Miscellaneous	529	854	706	1,736	315	958	909	849
6.	Roads	253	129	36	4	-	17	206	31
7.	Other capital Expenditure	146	43	-	1	-	14	338	18
8.	Re-payment of loans (Govt. & others)	47	-	-	-	-	-	250	118
9.	Other expenditure	262	295	-	46	392	-	-	184

Source : Nagar Palika Samank, Rajasthan, 1967-70 and 1971-73, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan, Jaipur and office of the Director, Local Bodies, Rajasthan, Jaipur for the year 1973-74 (for all Municipal Boards).

APPENDIX I (contd.)

Income of Municipal Board, Sanganer

S. No.	Heads	(Rs. in '00)
		1973-74
1.	Octroi	470
2.	Taxes on houses & land	-
3.	Other rates & taxes	-
4.	Realisation under special Acts	112
5.	Receipts from markets, slaughter houses & rent on houses	55
6.	Other fees and revenue	52
7.	Grants received from the Govt.	58
8.	Grants received other than the Government	-
9.	Interest receipts	-
10.	Miscellaneous	75
11.	Sale of physical assets	-
12.	Other receipts	-
13.	Lighting & Water	-

APPENDIX I (contd.)

Expenditure of Municipal Board, Sanganer

S.No.	Heads	(Rs. in '00)
		1973-74
1.	Public lighting & water supply	30
2.	Drainage, conservancy & sanitation	69
3.	Hospitals, dispensaries & vaccinations	-
4.	Public institutions	-
5.	Miscellaneous	592
6.	Roads	73
7.	Other capital Expenditure	-
8.	Re-payment of loans (Govt. & others)	-
9.	Other expenditure	-

Source : Office of Director, Local Bodies, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

APPENDIX I (contd.)
Details of Income of Municipal Council/Boards in Jaipur district
for the years 1974-75 to 1976-77

(Rupees)

S. No.	Municipal Council/Board	Years	Octroi	Other Tax Revenue	Grants	Sale of Land	Miscellaneous
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Jaipur	1974-75	97,216	16,637	3,076	371	23,918
		1975-76	1,28,522	34,785	7,153	3,016	52,106
		1976-77	1,72,208	22,469	32,774	1,695	44,369
2.	Chomu	1974-75	1,517	284	101	125	961
		1975-76	3,491	120	352	298	980
		1976-77	3,535	19	1,012	149	1,306
3.	Sambhar	1974-75	2,148	113	79	78	436
		1975-76	1,803	214	308	-	408
		1976-77	1,737	224	758	232	827
4.	Dausa	1974-75	1,370	-	95	189	1,734
		1975-76	2,312	-	339	85	2,139
		1976-77	2,841	93	812	187	3,108
5.	Bandikui	1974-75	1,234	-	78	36	527
		1975-76	1,507	380	178	18	397
		1976-77	2,011	281	379	101	1,026

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT**APPENDIX I (contd.)**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Amber	1974-75	883	134	99	99	1,245
		1975-76	1,313	350	199	505	1,819
		1976-77	1,039	333	451	586	3,106
7.	Chaksu	1974-75	450	89	104	105	2,651
		1975-76	610	1,991	204	92	946
		1976-77	778	1,303	469	82	1,706
8.	Kotputli	1974-75	1,180	5	123	23	503
		1975-76	1,564	8	222	430	886
		1976-77	2,386	15	537	157	1,584
9.	Phulera	1974-75	763	229	45	70	538
		1975-76	916	161	189	348	1,084
		1976-77	1,167	359	417	666	734
10.	Jobner	1974-75	417	145	78	145	198
		1975-76	498	131	156	219	277
		1976-77	589	120	302	138	465
11.	Sanganer	1974-75	726	-	58	41	593
		1975-76	1,304	-	316	7	1,590
		1976-77	1,425	-	612	80	2,698
12.	Naraina	1975-76	248	-	175	-	259
		1976-77	441	-	368	20	320
13.	Lalsot	1976-77	414	-	493	-	515

APPENDIX I (contd.)
Details of Expenditure of Municipal Council/Boards in Jaipur District
for the years 1974-75 to 1976-77

S. No.	Municipal Council/Board	Years	(Rs.)				
			General Administration	Sanitation	Electricity and Water Charges	Development Works	Miscellaneous
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Jaipur	1974-75	9,160	77,664	4,728	10,273	34,460
		1975-76	12,077	85,548	7,257	16,500	55,159
		1976-77	12,844	93,168	13,681	22,195	1,05,470
2.	Chomu	1974-75	480	1,006	140	626	599
		1975-76	788	1,877	182	501	1,139
		1976-77	838	2,339	183	1,140	1,994
3.	Sambhar	1974-75	401	1,407	221	14	7,704
		1975-76	408	1,387	215	44	863
		1976-77	540	1,469	259	19	1,213
4.	Dausa	1974-75	715	1,274	295	86	920
		1975-76	923	1,743	386	141	1,402
		1976-77	1,108	1,780	640	537	1,553
5.	Bandikui	1974-75	388	595	84	87	783
		1975-76	559	988	104	2	1,104
		1976-77	786	882	106	115	1,503

RAJASTHAN DISTRICT GAZETTEERS—JAIPUR

APPENDIX I (concl'd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Amber	1974-75	553	465	177	375	593
		1975-76	537	621	259	358	750
		1976-77	780	1,016	384	959	1,297
7.	Chaksu	1974-75	495	528	262	177	1,707
		1975-76	530	521	224	43	1,589
		1976-77	610	740	265	942	2,533
8.	. Kotputli	1974-75	325	831	8	266	670
		1975-76	391	952	2	782	1,071
		1976-77	525	1,522	13	1,578	1,639
9.	Phulera	1974-75	407	578	110	62	655
		1975-76	432	693	204	155	1,177
		1976-77	471	859	250	428	1,294
10.	Jobner	1974-75	349	222	3	117	355
		1975-76	338	248	2	192	452
		1976-77	301	234	2	362	767
11.	Sanganer	1974-75	410	207	141	101	364
		1975-76	327	280	190	623	738
		1976-77	467	666	237	1,504	1,294
12.	Naraina	1975-76	291	165	11	-	97
		1976-77	453	204	42	195	140
13.	Lalsot	1976-77	225	114	7	14	126

Source : Office of Director, Local Bodies, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

APPENDIX II

Details about Panchayat Samitis, Jaipur District

S.No.	Name of Panchayat Samiti/Block	Year of establishment	No. of Panchayats	No. of Villages
1.	Jobner (Head office Sambhar lake)	1953	32	117
2.	Bassi	1953	38	210
3.	Sanganer	1954	31	211
4.	Jhotwara	1955	17	100
5.	Bandikui	1956	44	168
6.	Phagi	1957	29	151
7.	Virat Nagar (Bairath)	1958	29	83
8.	Sikrai	1958	33	136
9.	Govindgarh	1959	34	96
10.	Shahpura	1959	26	64
11.	Chaksu	1960	33	282
12.	Dausa	1961	45	240
13.	Dudu	1961	40	193
14.	Amber	1962	38	185
15.	Kotputli	1962	37	109
16.	Lalsot	1962	43	277
17.	Jamwa Ramgarh	1962	43	195

Source : *Panchayati Raj Ke Pramukha Tathya* (1979), Published by Directorate of Panchayat & Community Development, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

APPENDIX III

Staff of Panchayat Samitis in Jaipur District during 1975-76

S.No.	Name of Panchayat Samiti	Vikas Adhikari	Agriculture Extension Officer	Education Extension Officer	Cooperative Extension Officer	Animal Husbandry Extension Officer	Gram Sewak	Vaccinator	UDC	LDC	Acco-unts clerk	Driver	Class IV Servant	Stock-man	Group Secretary	(No.)
1.	Amber	1	2	2	1	-	15	-	3	4	1	1	4	2	13	
2.	Bairath	1	1	2	1	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	
3.	Bandikui	1	2	2	1	-	16	-	3	3	1	1	8	2	-	
4.	Bassi	1	2	2	1	-	15	-	3	3	1	1	5	1	13	
5.	Chaksu	1	-	2	1	-	15	-	3	3	1	1	6	-	-	
6.	Dausa	1	-	2	1	-	4	-	3	3	1	1	4	1	-	
7.	Govindgarh	1	2	2	1	-	15	1	3	4	2	1	4	2	-	
8.	Jhotwara	1	-	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
9.	Jamwa Ramgarh	1	1	-	1	-	17	-	-	-	-	1	5	1	14	
10.	Jobner	1	2	2	1	1	18	-	3	3	1	2	4	1	11	
11.	Kotputli	1	-	2	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	12	
12.	Lalsot	1	-	2	1	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	
13.	Dudu	1	2	2	1	1	15	-	3	5	1	2	6	2	-	
14.	Phagi	1	2	2	1	-	10	-	3	4	1	1	6	1	10	
15.	Sanganer	1	2	2	1	-	26	-	3	4	1	1	5	2	-	
16.	Shahpura	1	1	2	1	-	15	-	3	3	1	1	7	1	9	
17.	Sikrai	1	2	2	1	-	15	-	3	3	1	1	8	3	-	

Source : Offices of the various Panchayat Samities, Jaipur District.

UDC=Upper Division Clerk. L. D. C.=Lower Division Clerk.

APPENDIX IV

Income and expenditure of Panchayat Samitis of Jaipur district during the years 1971-72 to 1975-76

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Amber		Sanganer		Dudu	
1971-72	1.98	1.87	12.62	12.87	0.68	0.25
1972-73	10.43	9.92	17.37	17.01	1.68	1.34
1973-74	23.32	21.11	29.32	27.89	1.75	1.11
1974-75	7.91	5.85	23.08	23.92	2.36	2.96
1975-76	19.72	18.65	23.01	24.88	4.63	3.98
	Sikrai		Shahpura		Viratnagar	
1971-72	0.66	0.36	—	—	—	—
1972-73	0.61	0.46	14.68	10.97	12.87	12.35
1973-74	0.76	0.33	14.46	15.16	1.89	16.57
1974-75	2.28	2.66	3.75	4.26	16.74	18.14
1975-76	2.73	2.29	19.44	2.01	18.08	18.06
	Kotputli		Lalsot		Chaksu	
1971-72	—	—	—	—	—	—
1972-73	13.46	12.88	12.76	14.39	11.3	9.99
1973-74	19.71	17.81	13.62	11.08	24.04	23.92
1974-75	21.69	20.60	20.03	19.68	0.32	0.52
1975-76	7.68	0.67	5.55	5.82	12.92	14.12

RAJASTHAN DISTRICT GAZETTEERS—JAIPUR

APPENDIX IV (concl.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Sambhar		Bassi		Dausa	
1971-72	12.56	14.01	1.29	0.85	10.06	9.37
1972-73	17.58	14.81	1.55	1.21	10.72	10.57
1973-74	29.46	30.00	2.56	2.64	11.22	9.61
1974-75	17.39	15.34	4.53	3.34	11.38	11.54
1975-76	17.68	18.25	2.72	2.70	10.35	11.27
	Jhotwara		Phagi		Bandikui	
1971-72	—	—	—	—	—	—
1972-73	60.30	3.62	8.05	5.66	16.54	13.94
1973-74	0.53	0.85	24.24	24.17	14.32	13.86
1974-75	11.95	11.87	16.41	17.27	20.04	17.89
1975-76	16.31	20.88	15.83	16.07	20.20	22.46
	Govindgarh		Jamwa Ramgarh			
1971-72	—	—	—	—		
1972-73	12.32	10.81	0.61	6.10		
1973-74	—	—	15.24	14.05		
1974-75	—	—	18.11	18.40		
1975-76	19.72	18.65	15.41	15.42		

Source : Offices of the various Panchayat Samitis, Jaipur District.

APPENDIX V

Physical Achievements of the Panchayat Samitis in Jaipur District for the year 1976-77

S.No.	Items	Unit	Amber	Bassi	Bandikui	Shahpura	Chaksu	Dausa	Phagi	Govindgarh
1.	People's participation	Rs.	-	500	65,200	-	6,800	-	29,241	-
2.	Improved seeds distribution	Thousand Kg.	284.2	8.5	17.0	279.4	40.7	9.1	2.8	3.6
3.	Fertilizers distribution	quintals	3,562	6,640	5,890	3,871	2,600	1,804	2,180	2,509
4.	Agricultural implements distributed	Rs.	-	900	2,810	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Insecticides/pesticides distributed: solid liquid	Kg.	24,895	10,540	21,000	12,478*	2,239	3,340	4,087	395
6.	Compost pits dug	Litres	1,065	30	26	-	22	111	1,025	195
7.	Fruit plants distributed	Nos.	538	42	145	-	298	428	1,089	130
8.	Agricultural land improved	Nos.	3,124	6,814	1,378	1,217	1,427	1,343	1,247	2,460
9.	Improved breed animals distributed	Hectares	1,049	1,197	168	1,750	97	158	185	315
10.	Improved poultry distributed	Nos.	-	1	-	73	-	-	-	-
11.	Wells constructed for irrigation	Nos.	-	-	-	1,086	-	-	-	-
12.	Installation of pumping Electric sets	Nos.	34	29	51	45	71	159	29	69
13.	Area brought under irrigation	Nos	114	373	217	86	5	47	8	56
		Hectares	740	1,865	68	13,530	145	51	111	418

*in Hectares

RAJASTHAN DISTRICT GAZETTEERS—JAIPUR

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

APPENDIX V (contd.)

S.No.	Items	Unit	Dudu	Kotputli	Jhotwara	Viratnagar	Sambar	Jamwarangarh	Sanganer	Sikrai	Lalsot
1.	People's participation	Rs.	-	-	-	-	N.A.	-	39,884	8,200	-
2.	Improved seeds distribution	Thousand Kg.	2.7	10.1	0.4	0.1	37.8	5.2	101.8	20.9	2.1
3.	Fertilizers distribution	Quintals	3,480	476	176	144	1,850	2,993	1,313	1,553	1,618
4.	Agricultural implements distributed	Rs.	50	-	-	-	N.A.	35	-	6,000	-
5.	Insecticides/pesticides distributed: solid liquid	Kg.	705	3,140	2,388	14,200	15,000	30,432	14,500	20,867	51
6.	Compost pits dug	Litres	30	-	-	-	150	-	80	6	34
7.	Fruit plants distributed	Nos.	135	-	36	89	N.A.	217	728	63	87
8.	Agricultural land improved	Nos.	1,337	7,700	2,672	980	1,313	1,738	5,880	1,929	4,476
9.	Improved breed animals distributed	Hectares	150	-	200	-	3,000	-	147	297	109
10.	Improved poultry distributed	Nos.	11	-	1	-	N.A.	-	2	-	-
11.	Wells constructed for irrigation	Nos.	-	-	20	-	N.A.	-	599	-	-
12.	Installation of pumping electric sets	Nos.	70	-	13	-	33	21	46	79	76
13.	Area brought under irrigation	Nos.	25	-	12	7	17	75	57	181	68
		Hectares	260	-	65	-	87	1,383	570	531	568

Source : Office of the Director, Panchayat & Community Development, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

CHAPTER XV

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Indigenous Education

Major Ludlow, the British Political Agent at Jaipur in 1844, has stated in his report that Sawai Jai Singh (1699-1743 A.D.) had established scores of schools in the city of Jaipur, its suburbs and districts, where he had appointed Brahmin Pandits as teachers. These schools were later on held in abeyance. According to Ludlow there were fifty-two *Parganas* in the Jaipur State in 1844 and that "in twenty of them, one hundred and eighteen village schools have been revived and brought into operation by the local officers under whose superintendence they will henceforth remain."¹

Thus when the British arrived, they found in Jaipur City and to some extent in some parts of the State, a fairly widespread but decaying system of indigenous education. These indigenous schools were established and conducted by the people of the area on old traditional methods and included Hindu *Chatshalas* and Muslim *Makhtabs*. These schools were maintained by private parties for the education of their own children, other boys being allowed to attend on paying tuition fees to the teachers, or these were kept by the teacher on his own account, his livelihood being dependent on the schooling fees paid by his scholars, or it might be, that he regarded the instruction of youth as a sacred obligation and taught gratuitously, either maintaining himself from his own private means or subsisting on alms and charity.²

The term 'school' had not acquired the same meaning in the beginning of the nineteenth century as it has today. It could mean any place of instruction having "a knot of boys sitting in a verandah around an aged Brahmin, who taught them to cast up figures and read the *Shastras*."³

The indigenous educational institutions in the Jaipur region were

mainly of two types, viz., (i) those dealing with elementary education and (ii) those concerning higher education. To the former category belonged the Hindu *Chatshalas* and *Posals* and Muslim *Makhtabs*, while to the latter belonged the Hindu *Pathshalas* and Muslim *Madrasas*. The Jain *Upasaras* belonged to both the categories depending on what type of education was imparted in them.

Beginning of Western Education

The credit of introducing the modern system of education in the State goes to Major Ludlow who was appointed Political Agent in January, 1844. A school was opened during the year which was superintended by Pandit Shiv Deen, Maharaja Ram Singh's tutor, who was assisted by two persons, Munshi Kishan Swaroop and Munshi Makkhan Lal. In 1847 the school had 250 pupils and Sanskrit, Persian and Urdu were taught. Later on, English was also introduced. Villages were granted by the State for the upkeep of the schools in Jaipur. The yearly expenditure of the school was Rs. 2,772 and a sum of Rs. 2,508 was spent on the maintenance of other schools¹.

In 1860 two branch schools were established², one in Gangapol and the other in Chandpol, two *Chokris* or wards of the city to facilitate small boys who could not go to the Maharaja's College due to long distance. Only Hindi and Persian were taught in them. In the same year an education fee of one anna to four annas per month was levied. In 1863, there were 476 pupils under instruction in the government schools in Jaipur city, besides 2,598 pupils in 110 private schools in the city. The number of private schools increased to 128 during the next four years. In the majority of them only Hindi was taught, but there were several Urdu and Persian schools largely attended by Muslim boys. A few Sanskrit schools also existed.

The year 1887 was an important milestone in the educational history of Jaipur³. It was in that year that Babu Hari Das Shastri, the newly appointed Principal of the Maharaja's College, and Superintendent of Public Instruction of Jaipur State, reorganised the schools and considerably strengthened the inspecting staff. Under the new scheme the tutorial staff of these schools consisted of 10 Head Teachers, 23 teachers of Hindi and 17 teachers of Urdu and their salaries ranged from Rs. 10

1. Verma, G. C. : *Modern Education; Its Growth and Development in Rajasthan, (1818-1983)*, Jaipur, 1984, p. 153.

2. *ibid.*, p. 18

3. *ibid.*

1. Verma, G. C. : *Modern Education; Its Growth and Development in Rajasthan (1818-1983)*, Jaipur, 1984, pp. 153-154.

2. *ibid.*, p. 154.

3. *ibid.*, p. 156.

to Rs. 25 per month. A comprehensive system of scholarships was also sanctioned by the State to connect the lower schools with the higher and the higher schools with the Maharaja's College. To the promising boys in primary schools and in primary classes of higher schools opportunities for advancement were offered by a chain of scholarships, the awardee of which could pass through several stages of education upto the College standard. Prizes for good conduct, regular attendance, calligraphy, general proficiency and skill in athletic sports were also awarded. As a result of these measures education got a fillip and the total number of elementary schools (both State and private) in Jaipur State rose to 784 with 21,129 pupils and the total expenditure on primary education to Rs. 14,927 by the end of the last century (1899 A.D.).

To provide sufficient funds for opening new primary schools in the districts, imposition of local rates on land assessment was recommended in 1902 by the Director of Public Instruction of Jaipur State¹. Another measure adopted to give an impetus to vernacular education in the districts was by prescribing of educational qualifications for certain officers—such as the village Patwaris and Qanungos, wrongly supposed to be hereditary. It was urged that the Vernacular Middle Examination certificate should be the minimum qualification for candidates for such posts. As a result of these measures the number of primary schools increased necessitating an increase on expenditure which amounted to Rs. 1,18,057 in 1922-23. Three years hence the amount increased to Rs. 2,13,256 which means that during three years the expenditure on education in Jaipur State nearly doubled. Another important step taken by the Education Department of the State was the establishment of a Normal School at Jaipur in 1925 to improve the quality of teachers in the district schools.

By 1931 the progress of education made in Jaipur could be considered fair as compared to the progress made in the other cities of Rajasthan². There was one public school for every 10 villages in Jaipur State. This ratio was further improved by 1941 when there was one school for every 7.84 villages, for every two square miles and for every 3,990 inhabitants in the State. Still the rate of literacy was appallingly low particularly among the females (0.85 per cent). The State, therefore, took energetic steps to increase literacy. Thus 106 new primary schools were opened in 1946-47 and in August, 1946, the State passed the Primary

1. Verma, G. C. : *Modern Education; Its Growth and Development in Rajasthan, (1818-1983)*, Jaipur, 1984, p. 161.
2. *ibid.*, p. 165.

Education Act according to which compulsory primary education was introduced in certain wards of the city municipality. A number of primary schools for girls and for depressed classes were also opened. For pre-primary school education, a Montessori class was started in the Maharaja's Girls' High School, Jaipur. Two private Montessori schools, namely the N. V. Durlabhji Bal Mandir and the Mahavir Vidya Mandir were opened in the city in 1947.

LITERACY AND EDUCATIONAL STANDARDS

Literacy

Before the merger of States into Rajasthan, the present Jaipur district was a part of the erstwhile Jaipur State. The condition of its literacy, therefore, can well be envisaged from that found in the Jaipur State as a whole. According to the Census of 1901, only 2.52 per cent (4.7 per cent males and 0.1 per cent females) of the total population was able to read and write in Jaipur State, which stood fourteenth among the twenty States and Chiefships of Rajputana in the matter of literacy¹. The percentage of literates rose to 3 in 1911. The progress of literacy in the State in subsequent decades is shown in the following table²:

Year	Description	Persons	Males	Females
1921	Literates	82,128	78,008	4,120
	Proportion per thousand	40	71	4.3
1931	Literates	93,339	87,834	5,505
	Proportion per thousand	42	74	5
1941	Literates	1,62,243	1,49,938	12,305
	Proportion per thousand	53	94	8.5

In the post-independence period, greater attention was paid to the education of masses, as a result of which, literacy gradually increased. According to the 1951 Census, the percentage of total literates in Rajasthan was 8.02 (13.09 males and 2.51 females). This percentage was found to be 11.2 for Jaipur district which was much higher as compared to the State. The details of literacy in the district in 1951 are given in the following table³:

1. *Imperial Gazetteer of India, Provincial Series, Rajputana*, Calcutta, 1908, p. 251.
2. *Census of India, Jaipur State*, volumes of concerned years.
3. *Census 1951, Rajasthan and Ajmer, District Census Handbook, Jaipur*, Bikaner, 1954, p. 13.

	Actual number of literates			Percentage of literates		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Total	184,658	152,952	31,706	11.2	17.7	4.0
Rural	67,351	62,582	4,769	5.7	10.1	0.8
Urban	117,307	90,370	26,937	25.0	36.9	12.0

In 1961, the percentage of literates in Jaipur district was 18.47 (27.48 males and 8.35 females). It was 10.84 (18.53 males and 2.29 females) in the rural areas and 39.92 (52.08 males and 25.77 females) in the urban areas. In the State as a whole, the percentage of literates was 15.21 (23.71 males and 5.84 females). It was 10.85 (18.34 males and 2.65 females) in the rural areas and 37.61 (50.90 males and 22.55 females) in the urban areas. Thus the percentage of total literacy in the district compared well with that of the State¹.

The percentage of total literates in the State in 1971 was 19.07 (28.74 males and 8.46 females) and that in the rural and the urban areas of the State 13.85 (22.87 males and 4.03 females) and 43.47 (55.3 males and 29.69 females) respectively, while in Jaipur district, the total literates were 23.73 (33.82 males and 12.40 females) per cent and those in the rural and urban areas, 14.12 (23.61 males and 3.60 females) and 46.13 (57.06 males and 33.42 females) per cent respectively². Thus the literacy in the rural areas was poorer in comparison to the urban areas and that among the females, in comparison to the males.

As far as the literacy at the tahsil level was concerned, its percentage varied from 11.90 in Lalsot tahsil to 45.79 in Jaipur tahsil. The range of variation in the rural areas of the various tahsils was from 10.55 per cent in Chaksu tahsil to 16.77 per cent in Phulera tahsil, while in the urban areas it was from 24.67 per cent in Amber tahsil to 56.55 in Baswa tahsil. Male literacy rates in the various tahsils ranged from 19.81 per cent in Lalsot tahsil to 56.12 per cent in Jaipur tahsil. In case of rural areas these varied from 18.06 per cent in Chaksu tahsil to 27.95 in Amber tahsil while in case of urban areas, from 38.82 per cent in Amber tahsil to 69.60 per cent in Baswa tahsil. Female literacy was found to be very low at the tahsil level, ranging from 2.66 per cent in Sikrai tahsil to 33.76 per cent in Jaipur tahsil. The condition was more deplorable in the rural areas of the tahsils, where the percentage of female literacy varied from 2.21 in Chaksu tahsil to 6.07 in Phulera tahsil. The literacy rates in

1. *Census of India, 1961, Rajasthan, Part II-A*, Jaipur, 1966, p. 158.

2. *Census 1971, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Jaipur District, Parts X-A & X-B*, Sec. II, Jaipur, 1972, p. VIII.

urban areas, however, ranged from 8.75 per cent in Amber tahsil to 40.79 per cent in Baswa tahsil.

Educational Standards

In 1951, out of the 186,726 persons (155,263 males and 31,463 females) in Jaipur district, 164,258 (135,661 males and 28,597 females) were literate without educational level; 8,619 persons (7,606 males and 1,013 females) had passed middle school; 5,998 persons (5,467 males and 531 females) had passed matriculation, school leaving certificate or higher secondary examinations; 1,822 persons (1,655 males and 167 females) were intermediate in Arts or Science; 6,029 persons (4,874 males and 1,155 females) were diploma or degree holders; 1,387 persons (1,204 males and 183 females) were graduate in Arts or Science; 262 persons (252 male and 10 females) were post-graduate in Arts or Science; 759 persons (549 males and 210 females) had qualified in Teaching; 29 persons (28 males and one female) in Engineering; 7 persons (6 males and one female) in Agriculture; 1 person (male) in Veterinary Science; 182 persons (168 males and 14 females) in Commerce; 275 persons (272 males and 3 females) in Law; 240 persons (182 males and 58 females) in Medical Science and 2,887 persons (2,212 males and 675 females) in other subjects. The details of educational levels for urban and rural areas are given in the following table¹:

S. No.	Educational level	Urban areas		Rural areas	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Literate (without education level)	74,127	24,225	61,534	4,372
2.	Middle School	5,914	934	1,692	79
3.	Matriculate, S.L.C. or Higher Secondary	4,804	515	663	16
4.	Intermediate in Arts or Science	1,472	167	183	—
5.	Degrees or diplomas	4,054	1,096	820	59
6.	Graduate in Arts or Science	1,095	181	109	2
7.	Post-graduate in Arts or Science	205	10	47	—

1. *Census 1951, Rajasthan and Ajmer, District Census Handbook, Jaipur, Bikaner*, 1954, pp. 112-113.

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Teaching	353	191	196	19
9.	Engineering	25	1	3	—
10.	Agriculture	5	1	1	—
11.	Veterinary	1	—	—	—
12.	Commerce	151	14	17	—
13.	Legal	266	2	6	1
14.	Medical	134	56	48	2
15.	Others	1,819	640	393	35

At the time of the Census of 1961, out of the total population of 1,901,756 (1,006,134 males and 895,622 females), 729,607 males and 820,871 females were illiterate; 225,009 males and 65,041 females were literate without educational level; 11,337 males and 3,146 females had passed Primary or Junior Basic; and 40,181 males and 6,564 females had passed matriculation or above.

In the urban areas of the district, 128,628 males and 171,364 females were found to be illiterate out of the total population of 499,315 persons (268,450 males and 230,865 females). The position of educational levels in the urban areas was as shown in the following table¹:

S. No.	Educational level	Males	Females
1.	Literate without educational level	101,005	50,486
2.	Primary or junior basic	5,611	2,615
3.	Matriculation or higher secondary	23,855	4,824
4.	Technical diploma not equal to degree	94	8
5.	Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	308	295
6.	University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	8,277	1,210
7.	Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree		
(i)	Engineering	191	—
(ii)	Medicine	355	51
(iii)	Agriculture	11	—
(iv)	Veterinary or dairying	5	—
(v)	Technology	6	1
(vi)	Teaching	39	11
(vii)	Others	65	

1. *Census of India, 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Jaipur District, Ahmedabad, 1966, p. 192.*

In the rural areas, out of the total population of 1,402,441 persons (737,684 males and 664,757 females), 600,979 males and 649,507 females were illiterate; 124,004 males and 14,555 females were literate without educational level; 5,726 males and 531 females had passed primary or junior basic and 6,975 males and 164 females had passed matriculation or above¹.

According to the Census of 1971, out of the total population of Jaipur district, which was 2,482,385 (1,313,618 males and 1,168,767 females), 444,300 males and 144,882 females were literate and educated. Out of these 215,475 males and 29,639 females were in the rural areas and 228,825 males and 115,243 females were in the urban areas of the district.

EDUCATION OF WOMEN

The earliest reference to the establishment of a girls' school in Jaipur city goes back to 1866, although a recently published work entitled *Literary Heritage of the Rulers of Amber and Jaipur* mentions that many books on literature, religious ethics, stories and plays were written for the use of princesses and queens of the royal family of Amber. Besides, the same work gives the names of some of the poets and learned persons who had been appointed for the education of the princesses and queens. Highly qualified maid servants had been kept in the royal harem specially to copy out the manuscripts for the study and use of the ladies of the *Zenana*. It is just possible that girls of rich and well-to-do families were also given some education privately at their parents' houses.

It is learnt from a *Kaifiyat* (statement) dated 7th May, 1866 which Kanti Chandra Mukarji (then Head Master of the Maharaja's College and Superintendent of Education, Jaipur State) sent to *Mahakma Aliya* (the State Council) informing the latter that according to His Highness's (Maharaja Ram Singh's) order a girls' school had been established at Jaipur on first of *Jyestha Budi 5, Samvat 1922* (corresponding to Saturday the 5th May, 1866). The *Kaifiyat* further tells us that a sum of Rs. 90-2-0 was spent on furniture and two lady teachers (@ Rs. 10 per month each), a maid servant and a watch-woman were appointed for this school. In addition to them two girls who taught needlework were also appointed on Rs. 4 each per month, and 25 girls enrolled themselves as pupils².

The number of girls' schools maintained by the State in Jaipur area rose to 10 with 717 pupils³ (578 Hindus, 138 Muslims and one

1. *Census of India 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Jaipur District, p. 193.*

2. Verma, G.C.: *Modern Education; Its Growth and Development in Rajasthan (1818-1983)*, Jaipur, 1984, p. 243.

3. *Imperial Gazetteer of India, The Indian Empire*, Vol. IV, 1909, p. 431.

Christian) in 1879. The total expenditure on girls' education was Rs. 6,858-7-0, which when calculated came to an average of Rs. 9-9-6 for each pupil. The slowly and gradually increasing number of girls coming to study in schools showed that the suspicion and fear so long entertained by the people towards girls' education was now decreasing year by year.

By 1881 the number of girls' schools in Jaipur and in the adjoining areas rose to eleven with a total roll of 748 girls, the average expenses per pupil being Rs. 8-15-8. But by 1888-89, the number of these schools dwindled to nine and their efficiency was also marred. The lingering indifference and opposition of the people, the difficulty of obtaining suitable teachers for girls' schools and the want of proper supervision and inspection contributed mainly to this state of affairs. The Education Commission of 1882 advised the Government that female education should receive encouragement and should be treated with special liberality. The Government accepted this view and particular attention was given to female education.

The first girls' school under private management in Jaipur was set up by the Presbyterian Christian Mission. It was in 1872 that the Mission opened two girls' vernacular schools in the city. But after the departure of reverend John Traill—the Missionary to England in March 1876, the schools seem to have languished and ultimately closed. Later on they were probably revived in the Mission Compound, although their existence was precarious. Towards the end of the last century the Mission opened a girls' school at Sambhar with 15 girls on roll. It was the only female school under private management in 1897, but it was soon¹ abolished. The Mission then opened a new school in Dariba Pan, Jaipur, mainly for the girls of the Kayastha community. This school continued for long. Another girls' school under private management was opened in 1899 A.D. by the Jain community of Jaipur city².

In the beginning of the present century more private agencies came to the field of education. The first girls' school that a gentleman opened in Jaipur city in the individual capacity was by Pandit Shiv Nand Sharma—a man of liberal views who was keenly interested in the spread of girls' education. He continued maintaining this small school exclusively from his own meagre resources until the State came to its help in March 1918, granting it a sum of Rs. 10 per mensem as aid.

The number of girls' schools maintained by the State in the

1. Verma, G. C.: *Modern Education; Its Growth and Development in Rajasthan (1818-1983)*, Jaipur, 1984, p. 245.

2. *ibid.*

beginning of the present century decreased to seven, and then to five in 1909. On the other hand, one more private girls' school was opened at Jaipur in 1904 by the Jain community. After five years seven more private girls' schools were opened—four by the Jains and three by the Christian Missions. The establishment of these private girls' schools in the city indicated a growing desire for girls' education among the local people. Thus by 1909, there were twenty girls' schools running in Jaipur State—15 by private agencies and five by the State. The total State expenditure on girls' education¹ in 1909 was Rs. 6,184 which was practically the same which the State was spending² in 1879-80 (Rs. 6,283). This shows that even after the lapse of three decades (1879-1909) the State's contribution to girls' education remained the same whereas private contribution increased considerably. There was not much improvement in the curriculum either, as Major Erskine, while describing the condition of female education in Jaipur State in the first decade of the present century, observed : "Female education has made little headway as social customs hinder its growth. The subjects taught are reading, writing, arithmetic in Hindi and needlework³." It was also because of the non-availability of qualified Indian lady teachers in those days that female education was supervised by English ladies who were designated Lady Superintendents. As they were not well-up in the vernacular literature and as they were not conversant with the local dialect, girls' education did not make much progress.

In the subsequent years girls' education in Jaipur State did not progress well nor improved in quality. However, in 1931, a number of girls' schools were opened by the State in the districts. In the private sector many philanthropic *Seths* came forward in the third decade of the present century and established several girls' schools, especially in Shekhawati. Primary education for girls was also provided in *Makhtabs* and *Chatshalas*. The Presbyterian and the Roman Catholic Missions also opened a number of girls' schools in the city. Some rich communities like the Agrawals and the Maheshwaris also established their denominational girls' schools⁴.

According to the Census of 1941 only 5,953 (3.43 per cent) out of the 1,73,497 girls of school going age were under instruction in Jaipur

1. Verma, G. C.: *Modern Education; Its Growth and Development in Rajasthan (1818-1983)*, Jaipur, 1984, p. 245.

2. *ibid.*

3. *Imperial Gazetteer of India, Provincial Series, Rajputana*, Calcutta, 1908, p. 82.

4. Verma, G. C.: *Modern Education; Its Growth and Development in Rajasthan (1818-1983)*, Jaipur, 1984, p. 245.

State¹. The number of State schools for girls in the city was 27 (one Normal School, two secondary schools and 24 primary schools), while the number of scholars studying in these schools was 1,388. The State expenditure on girls' education during the year was Rs. 45,164.

Female education in the State made a great deal of progress in the time of Sir Mirza Ismail, the Prime Minister of the State, when an intermediate college for girls was established at Jaipur in 1944, which was later on raised to degree and post-graduate standards². There were 183 girls schools in the State during the year 1947-48 (73 Government and the rest of them private) attended by 7,511 girls.

After the formation of Rajasthan, special attention was paid to girls' education in the developmental programmes of the Government and constant efforts were made by the public as well as the Government to make improvements in it. At present there are nine higher secondary (six Government and three aided), fourteen secondary (ten Government and four aided), 65 middle (59 Government, four aided and two unaided) and 118 primary (16 Government, 95 Panchayat Samiti, one aided and six unaided) schools for girls in the district. The details regarding the number and type of girls' schools in the district in 1976-77 and of students and teachers in these schools are given below³:

(No.)

Type of Schools	Schools	Students	Teachers
Higher Secondary	9	10,579	386
Secondary	14	4,103	211
Middle	65	16,736	666
Primary	118	12,844	392
Total	206	44,262	1,655

An expenditure of Rs. 48,68,086 was incurred on these institutions during the year 1976-77, against Rs. 44,69,596 of the previous year. New schools were opened and the old ones upgraded. Book banks were opened and scholarships were provided for poor and needy students. Seven girls' schools in the district were given grant-in-aid. The names of these schools and the amount given to them as grant-in-aid during the

1. Verma, G. C. : *Modern Education; Its Growth and Development in Rajasthan (1818-1983)*, Jaipur, 1984, p. 165.

2. *ibid.*

3. Source : Offices of the Joint Director, Ajmer Range (Women's Education), Jaipur, and Deputy District Education Officer (Girls' Schools), Jaipur.

year 1976-77 as compared with 1975-76 is given in the following statement¹:

S. No.	Name of the School	Grant-in-aid (in Rupees)	
		1975-76	1976-77
1.	Kanya Sadachar Pathshala, Jaipur	41,183	51,539
2.	Mahavir Digambar Jain Middle School, Jaipur	33,147	33,340
3.	Khandelwal Vaishya Middle School, Jaipur	11,359	27,712
4.	Arya Kanya Middle School, Bandikui	9,505	10,426
5.	S.S. Jain Subodh Middle School, Jaipur	35,728	35,415
6.	Muslim Primary School, Jaipur	11,252	13,448
7.	Railway Primary School, Bandikui	12,993	14,336

There are also three colleges for girls in the district, which have been described in detail with other colleges.

EDUCATION OF BACKWARD CLASSES

The first school² of this type in Jaipur State was a private school opened in Shekhawati in 1923. Four years afterwards the members of the Chamar, Naik, Balai, Khatik, Regar and Koli communities of the Jaipur city and suburbs submitted a petition to the Education Department praying to be provided means of primary and technical education to their children. They also added that they wished their boys to be admitted to all the public schools maintained by the Darbar (the princely State Government), but in case the orthodox Hindus resented it, they would be quite content if separate primary schools be opened for them.

It was in response to this demand that the Council of State, Jaipur, resolved in September 1927 that one school be opened in the Jaipur city for depressed classes and that if this school proved successful, others could be opened later on.³ A year earlier the Samaj Sudharak Mandal, Jaipur, had established a school for the depressed classes in Chowkri (Ward) Topkhana Huzuri. As other societies had in the meantime

1. Source : Office of the Deputy District Education Officer (Girls), Jaipur.

2. Verma, G. C. : *Modern Education; Its Growth and Development in Rajasthan (1818-1983)*, Jaipur, 1984, p. 258.

3. *ibid.*, p. 259.

taken up the work it was decided to close the school in 1929 and instead to open one outside the Chandpol gate. The Council permitted the opening of this school in the new locality in April, 1930. The Council of State permitted the Rajasthan Achhut Sahayak Mandal, Jaipur to open schools in October, 1929 for imparting education to boys of depressed classes at Amarsar, Manoharpur, Bansa and Govindgarh. The number of primary schools run by the State for depressed classes was 20 in 1947 with 627 pupils in them¹. A sum of Rs. 1,500 was also provided by the State for scholarships to children of depressed classes.

Since the Independence of the country, the welfare of the backward classes has received special attention. The students belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward sections of the society are given special concessions, economic benefits and educational facilities in all government institutions. They receive various grants, subsidies, scholarships and boarding and lodging facilities in hostels run by the Social Welfare Department and other voluntary social service organisations. There were 30 hostels (21 for the Scheduled Castes, 8 for the Scheduled Tribes and one for denotified tribes) running in the district in 1976-77 for the students of backward classes which provided accommodation to 1,106 students (829 of Scheduled Castes, 237 of Scheduled Tribes and 40 of denotified tribes). There was an Ashram School (under the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes Scheme) at Sikarai and a sewing school (under the Welfare of Scheduled Castes scheme) at Jaipur which provided instruction for 30 and 15 students respectively. The pre-matric scholarship of Rs. 63.17 lakhs (Rs. 38.79 lakhs to Scheduled Castes, Rs. 22.25 lakhs to Scheduled Tribes, Rs. 0.36 lakh to denotified and nomadic tribes and Rs. 1.77 lakhs to others) was awarded to 56,920 students (34,308 of Scheduled Castes, 20,445 of Scheduled Tribes, 326 of denotified and nomadic tribes and 1,841 of others) of backward classes, while the post-matric scholarship amounting to Rs. 58.28 lakhs (Rs. 35.96 lakhs to Scheduled Castes, Rs. 21.87 lakhs to Scheduled Tribes and Rs. 0.45 lakh to denotified and nomadic tribes) was given to 7,222 students (4,386 of Scheduled Castes, 2,784 of Scheduled Tribes and 52 of denotified and nomadic tribes) of these classes².

Literacy among these classes has steadily improved. The percentage of literacy of the Scheduled Castes in the district in 1961 was 7.56 (6.18 in rural and 14.34 in urban areas). It rose to 12.15 (9.65 in rural and 21.62 in urban areas) in 1971. Similarly, there were 8.19 per cent (7.50

in rural areas and 22.13 in urban areas) literates among the Scheduled Tribes of the district in 1971, while in 1961 their percentage was 4.69 (4.26 in rural areas and 17.89 in urban areas)¹. The rising percentage of literacy proves that there has been a definite improvement in the spread of mass education among these classes.

GENERAL EDUCATION

Administrative Set-up

Prior to the merger of the erstwhile Jaipur State into Rajasthan, both college and school education was controlled by the Education Minister of the State. There was a Special Education Officer for the supervision of college education, who held charge² till March 15, 1948. After that the post was abolished and the charge was taken by Education Commissioner-cum-Education Secretary. The school education was supervised by the Director of Education with the help of Divisional Inspector of Schools and Inspectress of Girls' Education. There was a Supervisor of Sanskrit Pathshalas and a special Superintendent for Physical Education.

The office of the Joint Director, Ajmer Range, which now supervises the school education of the districts of this range (including Jaipur district), was established at Jaipur in 1960. In the beginning it used to control both boys' and girls' education, but after the establishment of the office of Deputy Director, Women's Education, Ajmer Range, at Jaipur in 1964, only boys' schools remained under its jurisdiction. There are two District Education Officers (both headquartered at Jaipur) to control the boys' schools in Jaipur district, except the primary schools located in the rural areas, which have been entrusted to the care of Panchayat Samitis since the introduction of Democratic Decentralisation Scheme in the State in 1959. Each of them is assisted by a Senior Deputy District Education Officer and three Deputy District Education Officers, besides other staff. They supervise the preparation and implementation of various educational programmes in the district such as innovation programmes, improvement programmes, in-service training, research and publication, preparation of district education plan, evaluation of school plans, analysis of Board (Board of Secondary Education, Rajasthan) results, minority languages education, school complex, adult and social education, enrolment drive etc. They also inspect the primary schools under Panchayat Samitis and supervise the working of the Education Extension Officers posted in

1. Verma, G. C. : *Modern Education; its Growth and Development in Rajasthan (1818-1983)*, Jaipur, 1984, p. 166.

2. Source : Office of the Director, Social Welfare Department, Jaipur.

1. *Census of India 1971, Rajasthan, Population Statistics*, Jaipur, 1972, pp. 22-24.

2. *Report on the Administration of the Jaipur State, 1947-48*, Jaipur, 1949, pp. 50, 172.

various Panchayat Samitis. They function under the administrative control and supervision of the Joint Director of Boys' Education, Ajmer Range, Jaipur. The office of the Joint Director has three Deputy District Education Officers (one for the establishment and accounts section, another for the general section, and the third one for the section of physical education); an Assistant Accounts Officer; an Accountant and other requisite staff¹.

As for girls' education, a post of Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Rajasthan, was created in the Directorate of Education at Bikaner just after the formation of Rajasthan, for the supervision of all the girls' schools of the State. Later on, as the number of girls' schools went on increasing, two offices of Assistant Director, Women's Education were established at Jodhpur and Ajmer and one of Deputy Inspectress, Girls' Schools at Jaipur. The office of Deputy Director, Women's Education, Ajmer Range, was established² at Jaipur in July 1964 and was raised to the office of Joint Director, Women's Education, Ajmer Range, in 1970-71. It has all the girls' schools situated in Jaipur, Bharatpur, Alwar, Sikar, Jhunjhunun, Ajmer, Tonk and Sawai Madhopur districts under its jurisdiction. The schools of Jaipur district are controlled by the Deputy District Education Officer (Girls) headquartered at Jaipur, whose staff comprises a sub-inspectress, an office assistant, a junior accountant, two upper division clerks, a computer, fifteen lower division clerks and three class IV employees and who works under the administrative authority of the Joint Director of Women's Education, Ajmer Range, Jaipur³.

Prior to 1959, the colleges were controlled directly by the Education Department of the Rajasthan Secretariat at Jaipur. In 1959, a Directorate of College Education was established at Jaipur, with the Director of College Education as its head. At the time of its establishment, the Directorate had 22 colleges of Rajasthan within its jurisdiction, but in 1962 four Government colleges were transferred to the University of Rajasthan, Jaipur. At present there are 61 Government colleges functioning under its supervision (in the State). The financial affairs of 38 aided (by the State Government) colleges are also controlled by this Directorate. At the headquarters the Director is assisted by a Joint Director, two Deputy Directors, an Accounts Officer, an Administrative Officer, two Assistant Accounts Officers, two office superintendents, four office assistants, 24 upper division clerks, 18 lower division clerks, 20 subordinate staff and 15 class four employees. The principals are

1. Source : Office of the Joint Director, Boys' Education, Ajmer Range, Jaipur.
2. Source : Office of the Joint Director, Women's Education, Ajmer Range, Jaipur.
3. Source : Office of the Deputy District Education Officer (Girls), Jaipur.

responsible to the Director for the administrative and academic work in their respective institutions.

The Director also acts as an Executive Member of the Senates and Syndicates of the three universities of the State¹. The University of Rajasthan, Jaipur, functions under the administrative control of the Vice-Chancellor (the detailed description of his staff and jurisdiction is given while describing the University). The institutions of technical education are controlled by the Director, Technical Education, Jodhpur and those of Sanskrit Education, by Director, Sanskrit Education, Jaipur (the details are given under Oriental Education).

Primary Schools

In 1956-57, there were 541 primary schools with 25,766 scholars and 900 teachers in Jaipur district. The number rose to 1,227 in 1960-61, to 1,551 in 1965-66 and to 1,688 in 1971-72. In 1976-77, the number of primary schools was 1,578. Out of these 168 were managed by the Government, 1,283 by Panchayat Samitis, 37 were aided and 90 were unaided institutions. Details regarding the number of schools, students and teachers during these years are given in the following table² :

Year	No. of institutions	No. of Students		No. of Teachers	
		Boys	Girls	Male	Female
1960-61	1,227	60,931	13,734	2,832	258
1965-66	1,551	83,369	2,318	2,858	608
1971-72	1,688	118,677	32,627	3,394	815
1976-77	1,578	123,361	55,645	2,771	1,109

Middle Schools

In 1956-57, there were 63 middle schools in the district with 13,069 scholars and 599 teachers. The number rose to 134 in 1960-61 and to 160 in 1965-66. It again rose to 188 in the year 1971-72. There were 436 middle schools in the district in 1976-77. Out of these, 398 were managed by the Government, 28 were aided and 10 were unaided. The details regarding the number of schools, scholars and teachers during the above years are given in the following table³ :

1. Source : Office of the Director of College Education, Jaipur.
2. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Rajasthan, volumes for 1961 (pp. 233, 236 and 240); 1967 (pp. 164-169); 1974 (pp. 163-167) and 1977 (pp. 219, 224-225, 230-231) respectively.
3. *ibid.*

Year	No. of Institutions	No. of Students		No. of Teachers	
		Boys	Girls	Males	Females
1960-61	134	24,875	9,821	1,114	362
1965-66	160	33,810	12,549	1,492	510
1971-72	188	36,399	13,823	1,558	542
1976-77	436	80,589	27,232	2,920	1,114

Secondary Schools

There were 19 high or secondary schools in the district in 1956-57, with 7,621 scholars. Their number rose to 32 in 1960-61 and to 45 in 1965-66. In 1971-72, the total number of secondary and higher secondary schools was 125. There were 93 secondary schools in the district in 1976-77. Out of them, 79 were managed by the Government and 14 were aided private institutions. The following table shows the number of such schools in the various years and the number of students and teachers in them¹:

Year	No. of Institutions	No. of Students		No. of Teachers	
		Boys	Girls	Males	Females
1960-61	32	15,011	2,303	1,052*	216*
1965-66	45	17,303	3,675	1,578*	342*
1971-72	125*	50,872*	14,868*	1,986*	537*
1976-77	145*	56,968*	20,098*	2,476*	843*

Higher Secondary Schools

The number of higher secondary schools in the district was 3 in 1956-57, with 1,073 scholars. The number of teachers employed in the high and higher secondary schools was 468. The number of higher secondary schools rose to 30 in 1960-61 and 36 in 1965-66. In 1971-72 the total number of higher secondary and secondary schools was 125. There were 52 higher secondary schools in the district in 1976-77. Out of these, 38 were managed by the Government, 13 were aided and one, unaided. Particulars regarding the number of schools, students and teachers in the above mentioned years were as follows²:

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Government of Rajasthan, volumes for 1961 (pp. 233, 236 and 240); 1967 (pp. 164-169); 1974 (pp. 163-167) and 1977 (pp. 219, 224-225, 230-231) respectively.
2. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, volumes for the concerned years. For 1971-72 and 1976-77, see the earlier table.

Year	No. of Institutions	No. of Students		No. of Teachers*	
		Boys	Girls	Males	Females
1960-61	30	9,726	2,096	-	-
1965-66	36	16,570	5,547	-	-

University and Colleges

There is one university and fourteen colleges¹ (besides those for professional and technical education) in the district, which are described in the following paragraphs.

UNIVERSITY OF RAJASTHAN, JAIPUR²—It was on January 8, 1947 that the Act for a university for Rajputana was promulgated. The University of Rajputana founded by this Act had jurisdiction over the entire State of Rajasthan except the region of Ajmer-Merwara. With the merger of Ajmer-Merwara into Rajasthan in 1956, that region also came under its jurisdiction and it was renamed as University of Rajasthan. In the beginning the University controlled the high schools and the intermediate colleges also. These were transferred to the Board of Secondary Education later on.

The University of Rajasthan is a teaching-cum-affiliating institution. The first teaching department of the University, namely, the department of Economics came into existence in July 1949. In course of time the following departments were added : Philosophy and Geology came into existence in 1950 and History in 1953. The Law College (now known as the University Studies in Law) was transferred to the University by the State Government in 1953. Post-graduate courses in Economics & Public Administration were started in the department of Economics in 1957 and the departments of Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology and Library Science in 1960. English, Hindi, Sanskrit, Political Science, Sociology and Statistics were added in 1961. Classes in modern European languages (French, German and Russian) were also introduced in the same year (1961). The department of Adult Education was set up in 1962. In 1965 the courses of study in Public Administration were separated from the department of Economics and a separate department of Public Administration was brought into existence. The department of Geography was started in 1968. Post-graduate courses in Psychology were started under the auspices of the department of Philosophy in 1970

* As given in the earlier table.

1. Source : Offices of the Principals of concerned colleges and Office of the Director, College Education, Rajasthan, Jaipur.
2. Source : Office of the Registrar, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur.

and from 1971-72, a separate department of Psychology was set up. Post-graduate classes in Urdu and Indian Music were started in July 1973 and in Drawing and Painting in July 1974, and thus these three departments were also added to the University. In the year 1968-69 the University started coaching by correspondence to prepare for its B.Com. examination which was organised by an Institute set up for the purpose, headed by a Director. With effect from 1971-72, post-graduate correspondence wing headed by the Dean, Post-Graduate Correspondence Studies was set up and correspondence courses for M. A. in History and Political Science were started. In the year 1975-76 both the undergraduate correspondence wings were merged into a single unit named as University Institute of Correspondence Studies and Continuing Education headed by a whole-time Director. With effect from the academic session 1976-77, the following correspondence courses were added to the Institute : M. Com. in Accountancy and Business Administration; M.A. in Economics, Sociology, Public Administration and Hindi; B.A., B.Ed. (Summer School-cum-Correspondence Course) and Certificate in Library Science; and Post-Graduate Diploma in Tourism and Hotel Management, and Journalism.

Earlier in the year 1962, four local colleges viz., Maharaja's College, Rajasthan College, Maharani's College and Commerce College were handed over to the University by the State Government. During the session 1976-77, the number of the colleges affiliated to the University was 146. The constituent colleges as well as the affiliated colleges existing in Jaipur district are described in detail in this chapter.

The post-graduate teaching departments of the University, except Law, are grouped under 'Schools', i.e., Post-Graduate Schools of (i) Humanities, (ii) Social Sciences, (iii) Life Sciences, (iv) Physical Sciences and (v) Commerce, each school headed by an Honorary Director. The Rajasthan College (Arts), the Maharaja's College (Science) and the Commerce College are the undergraduate colleges of the University. The Maharani's College is a multi-faculty college for women (it has all the three faculties in itself).

Each of the above four colleges is headed by a Principal. The administrative head of the University is the Vice-Chancellor who is assisted in his work by the Registrar, the Deans of Faculties, the Honorary Directors of the Post-Graduate Schools, the Deans/Directors of the different Studies/Institutes, Associate Deans, Assistant Deans, Principals of the constituent colleges, Heads of the different Departments and other staff. He works under the control and supervision of the Chancellor. The faculties in which instruction is provided in the University are these : (1) Faculty of Arts, (2) Faculty of Fine Arts, Music and Dramatics,

(3) Faculty of Social Sciences, (4) Faculty of Science, (5) Faculty of Commerce, (6) Faculty of Law, (7) Faculty of Education, (8) Faculty of Medicine and Pharmaceutics, (9) Faculty of Engineering and Technology, (10) Faculty of Ayurved and (11) Faculty of Sanskrit Studies. The courses of study offered here include those of M.Phil., Ph.D. and D.Litt./D.Sc. also. Research fellowships and scholarships are provided to the candidates according to their merit. The total number of students enrolled in the University during the years 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77 was 8,209, 8,841 and 11,442, while the members of teaching staff numbered 489, 525 and 565 respectively.

The University has a number of fine, spacious buildings in its campus, surrounded with beautiful lawns and gardens. The University complex, besides the buildings used for academic purposes, has buildings for bank, press, guest house, health centre, N. R. S. C. (Non-Resident Students' Centre), hostels, residential quarters, botanical garden, swimming pool, gas chamber, marketing facilities such as co-operative store, book shop, hair dresser's shop, and so on. There is a museum and an aquarium also in the Zoology Department. Besides the library of the School of Law, there is a Central Library also. It contains more than two lakhs of books and subscribes to (or receives on complimentary basis) about 2,000 periodicals. It has a text book section also for needy students. The University is running 9 hostels, out of which three are within the campuses of Maharani's College, Maharaja's College and Rajasthan College. Those in the main campus are Ambedkar Hostel (men's), Dadabhai Nauroji Hostel (men's), Homi J. Bhabha Hostel (men's), Jagdish Chandra Bose Hostel (men's), Malviya Hostel (women's) and World University Service Hostel (men's), with the accommodation capacity of 60 seats, 61 seats, 96 seats, 61 seats, 96 seats and 23 seats respectively. The University Health Centre has a homoeopathic clinic as well as an allopathic dispensary, where medicines are supplied free of cost. The services of a medical officer, a lady doctor, a dental surgeon and a homoeopathic doctor are available at this centre. There is a building called *Gandhi Bhawan* in the University main campus, where programmes of spiritual and cultural value are organized from time to time. The University Guest House is situated at the northern corner of the University, just on the main road and has ten furnished suites surrounded by big green lawns. One out of these ten is a special suite known as Deluxe where special guests are lodged. There is a big dining hall, which is also used for holding the conferences, seminars, meetings etc. of the various departments of the University. The Guest House serves the departments on such occasions by arranging at-homes, lunches and dinners for them. During the year

1976-77 about 2,000 guests were received by the University Guest House.

Extracurricular activities of all types are organised in the University from time to time. To promote the cultural activities and the artistic talent among the students, it runs a Centre for the Creative Arts, which provides facilities for one year training in photography, music, dance, drawing and painting. The Department of Physical Education and Recreation provides facilities for various games and sports such as badminton, *Kho-Kho*, basketball, shooting (for N. C. C. cadets only), chess, swimming, cricket, table tennis, football, tennis, gymnastics, track and field events, hockey, volley ball, *Kabaddi*, wrestling, weight lifting and body building. Students are also imparted training in N. C. C. Employment Information and Guidance cells have been started from 7th August, 1974, which are of immense value to the N. C. C. cadets to find suitable employment. Rover Scouting Units also function in the University College of Commerce, the University Rajasthan College and the University Maharaja's College campus. The University has a National Service Scheme (N.S.S.) sponsored by the Ministry of Education, Government of India. It has undertaken the programme of mass literacy in Jaipur. Every student is expected to do teaching work at the Literacy Centres and do social work for 120 hours in each session. A students' union under the name "The Rajasthan University Students' Union" is also working in the University in order to stimulate and co-ordinate the students' activities and direct them into constructive channels. It works through an Assembly, an Executive Committee and such other committees/sub-committees as the Assembly/the Executive Committee may deem fit for efficient discharge of its functions. The Assembly consists of the Chief Rector, the Chief Proctor, three staff Advisors, Deans and Associate Deans of University Studies in Arts and Science, Directors and Rectors of the constituent colleges, Chief Warden of University hostels and student members including the President, Vice-President, Presidents and General Secretaries of the constituent colleges, Secretary General for the inter-hostel youth festival, various representatives and so on. The Executive Committee consists of the Chief Rector, a teacher member of the Assembly nominated by the Vice-Chancellor, President, Vice-President, General Secretary, Joint Secretary, Cultural Secretary, Secretary N.R.S.C., Secretary Students' Welfare and Literary Secretary of the students' union and three student members to be elected by all the members of the Assembly from amongst its non-office bearing members. There are different subject associations and committees in which students are the office bearers. The Dean of Students' Welfare, Rectors and Staff Advisors are available for

general supervision and help in running these organisations. There is a Students' Aid Fund to render financial assistance to needy students to meet various expenses such as on tuition fees, examination fees, books, hostel mess, clothing, medical expenses etc., in the form of reimbursement of expenditure on different items. In order to deal with the problems connected with the maintenance of discipline in its campuses, the University has proctorial system. The Proctor's office maintains a defaulters register in which the record of all cases of indiscipline is kept, and strict and immediate action under Ordinance 88 of the University Hand Book may be taken against any student who violates discipline. The University also operates a Students' Advisory Bureau in the campus. It provides up-to-date information and guidance to students regarding study programmes, courses, research possibilities, scholarships, living conditions etc., in different universities and institutions in India and abroad. At the same time the Bureau functions as an information centre for students regarding the different courses, syllabi, examinations etc., of the University of Rajasthan. It publishes a monthly Guidance Newsletter. A psychological counselling wing has been attached to the Bureau which helps students in solving their problems in the field of study, social life, vocational opportunities, personality, health etc. Facilities for intelligence and aptitude tests are also available in this wing.

An Employment Information and Guidance Bureau, established by the Government of Rajasthan, has also been functioning in the University campus for the purpose of guiding students in choice of vocation, in planning a career and in seeking employment. It functions under the supervision of the Vice-Chancellor and the State Director of Employment. An advisory committee appointed by the Vice-Chancellor, reviews the activities of the Bureau and offers advice for improvement. The Bureau is headed by a full time Assistant Director. It maintains literature on various educational and training facilities available in the country, as well as information regarding qualifications required for different types of occupations, information about competitive examinations, scholarship facilities and current job opportunities etc. To a limited extent, it also functions as an employment exchange and submits applicants against vacancies advertised by the Central Employment Exchange. It provides assistance to the students of the University in getting part-time employment also.

The teachers' association, named RUTA (Rajasthan University Teachers' Association) is a very prominent organisation. All the teachers of the University are members of this association and they have to pay

Rs. 3 as annual membership fee. The executive set-up of the association consists of a President, a Vice-President, a General Secretary, two Joint Secretaries, and ten executive members. The elections are held every year by the middle of August. The objective of this association is to guard the interests of teachers and to improve the standard of education in the University.

An association of the non-teaching staff known as RUNTSA (Rajasthan University Non-Teaching Staff Association) is also functioning in the University. It has a President, a Vice-President, a General Secretary, three Joint Secretaries and 17 members in its executive. The association works for the welfare of the non-teaching staff. The demands of the employees are placed before the executive, which, after examining them carefully, places them before the concerned authorities. An annual membership fee of Rs. 3 is to be paid by every member of the association.

UNIVERSITY MAHARAJA'S COLLEGE, JAIPUR—It is a very old institution, which was started as a high school in 1844 through the efforts of Major Ludlow, the Political Agent. At that time the classes in this school ranged from the primary stage to the high school standard of the Allahabad University. In 1873 it was affiliated to the Calcutta University for F.A. (First Arts) examinations. In 1890, B.A. classes were started in the college and in 1900 it was recognised by the University of Allahabad for the teaching of M.A. and also of B.Sc. standard. At present this institution is imparting Science education upto degree standard, and is one of the constituent colleges of the University of Rajasthan.

In the beginning (as a school) it was accommodated in a temple building which became entirely inadequate as the institution developed, so the new building was constructed by the State Government at a cost of eight and a half lakhs of rupees and was occupied in 1933. It has 5 lecture theatres, 17 laboratories, 18 rooms, N.R.S.C. (Non-Resident Students' Centre), a zoological museum, a big lawn and facilities for all the outdoor and indoor games. The college library contains more than 40,000 books. The facilities of canteen, cycle shed, coolers etc., are also provided. There is a hostel also, called Gokhale Hostel, with accommodation for 200 inmates.

The administration of the college is in the hands of the Principal who is assisted by the Vice-Principal, Assistant Principal, Assistant Registrar, teaching staff and office staff. The subjects taught in the college are Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics, Biology, Statistics, Geography, Geology, Botany and Zoology, besides the compulsory subjects which are

General Hindi, General English, General Education, History of Indian Civilization and Culture, Elementary Mathematics and Elementary Biology. There were 1,862 students and 194 teachers in the institution in 1974-75; 1,540 students and 194 teachers in 1975-76 and 1,271 students and 148 teachers in 1976-77. Students participate in N.S.S. (National Service Scheme), games, debates, drama and other cultural activities organised in the college from time to time. The students' union is formed for every session. Two or three issues of a magazine named *Mercury* are published every year. Besides this, an annual magazine is also published by the college.

UNIVERSITY RAJASTHAN COLLEGE, JAIPUR—It is another constituent college of the University of Rajasthan, Jaipur. It was founded in 1962. The college is housed in a spacious building having 30 rooms, laboratories for Geography, Statistics, and Experimental Psychology and facilities for indoor and outdoor games. The college has a hockey ground, a football ground, a cricket pitch, two *Kabaddi* courts, two tennis courts, two volley ball courts, two basket ball courts and two badminton courts. The indoor games facilities are being provided in the N.R.S.C. (Non-Resident Students' Centre). There is a small room, used as weight lifting room, in which more than 50 students practise every day. The college has a well equipped library of 39,344 books on different subjects. It runs from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. daily. There is a separate book bank section having 4,200 books and a text book section with 1,200 books. The reading room of the library has a sitting accommodation of 60 seats and 62 different types of periodicals are regularly subscribed for it. The students of this college can avail of the hostel facilities in any of the University hostels. However, preference is given to the Vivekanand Hostel, which is within the college campus.

The internal administration of the college is in the hands of the Principal who is assisted by the teaching staff and the office staff consisting of 70 employees. The college provides instruction for the three year degree course in all subjects of Arts faculty. The number of students studying in this institution during the years 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77 was 1,800, 1,200 and 1,200, while the number of teachers was 125, 130 and 130 respectively. Students participate in all types of academic, literary and cultural activities organised for them. They participated in the inter-University tournaments, University of Rajasthan inter-collegiate tournaments as well as in the district level competitions organised during the year 1976-77 and won various championship prizes. They also did creditably well in the local, State and national championships. The college

awarded 223 scholarships of various types, amounting to Rs. 1,28,345 to deserving students during the session. The students' union is constituted every session according to the University rules. The college regularly brings out an annual magazine named *Trividha*.

UNIVERSITY MAHARANI'S COLLEGE, JAIPUR—This is another constituent college of the University of Rajasthan. It was established as an intermediate college for women in August 1944 and was upgraded to a degree college in July 1949 and to a post-graduate college in July 1957. It remained in the control of the Government till July 1962 and was handed over to the University of Rajasthan in July 1962. The Principal, Vice-Principal and Assistant Principal are appointed for the administration of the institution for a term of two years out of the senior members of the teaching staff. In the beginning the college was run in the Madhav Vilas building and in August 1947 it was shifted to its present building which is rented from the Government of Rajasthan. It has 33 rooms, 2 play grounds, 7 laboratories (arranged in 16 rooms), including a laboratory in Home Science, N.R.S.C., and a botanical garden. There is also a library having 35,206 books and a hostel with accommodation capacity of 100 inmates. At present the institution provides instruction in the three year degree course in Arts, Science and Commerce. Besides the compulsory subjects which are General Hindi, General English and General Education/History of Indian Culture and Civilization (in the Commerce faculty, Book Keeping is taught instead of General Education/History of Indian Culture and Civilization), the subjects taught are Hindi, English, Sanskrit, Economics, History, Mathematics, Political Science, Philosophy, Psychology, Home Science, Sociology, Drawing, Music, Urdu, Statistics and Public Administration in the Arts faculty; Chemistry, Physics, Biology, Mathematics, Zoology, Botany and Statistics in the Science faculty; and Economic Administration and Financial Management, Business Administration, Accountancy and Business Statistics, Labour Law etc., in the Commerce faculty. The number of students during the years 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77 was 2,101, 1,952 and 1,800, while the number of teachers for the corresponding years was 135, 115 and 151 respectively. The extracurricular activities organised in the college include N.C.C., debates, music, dance, drama etc. Students' union is formed every year through elections as per University rules. A magazine named *Bhagirathi* is also regularly published by the college.

UNIVERSITY COMMERCE COLLEGE, JAIPUR—The college is one of the constituent colleges of the University of Rajasthan imparting education in Commerce. Owing to the long felt need for the growth and

expansion of such Education in Rajasthan, the Government of Rajasthan wanted to establish a full-fledged post-graduate institution for imparting education in commerce, at Jaipur. Accordingly, the Commerce faculty of the Maharaja's College was converted into a Commerce College on December 13, 1956. The college was handed over to the University of Rajasthan in July 1962. In the beginning (till October 1977) all the classes of the Faculty of Commerce (from Pre-University to D.Litt.) used to be held in the college. Afterwards the post-graduate departments of the faculty were shifted to the University campus. At present it imparts education to the students of B. Com. Pass Course and B. Com. Honours courses (in Accountancy and Business Statistics, Business Administration and Economic Administration and Financial Management). The Principal is the administrative head of the college and there is a Vice-Principal for his assistance. The college office has a Section Officer, an Assistant, an Accountant, a stenographer, four upper division clerks and seven lower division clerks. The college library has an Assistant Librarian, a Junior Technical Assistant and four lower division clerks. The college has its own double storeyed building having 55 rooms, a large assembly hall, a big library building with a spacious reading room, N.R.S.C., playing courts/fields, facility for indoor games, a nursery and beautiful well maintained lawns. The college library contains 30,000 books on Commerce and allied subjects and a large number of Indian and foreign journals. There is also a separate book bank section for poor and deserving students, and a well equipped research cell. The number of students (undergraduate ones) studying in the college in 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77 was 1,659, 1,621 and 1,130, while that of teachers, 59, 62 and 62 respectively. The college teams participate in inter-collegiate, inter-University and State level tournaments and games and sports competitions. Other extracurricular activities organised in the college include all-India debate competitions, symposia, seminars, drama etc. The elections of the students' union are held in the beginning of every academic session. The college magazine *Utkarsh* is published every year.

S.S.G. PAREEK COLLEGE, JAIPUR—Established in 1906, the institution became an intermediate college in 1945 and a degree college in 1955. The college is affiliated to the University of Rajasthan, Jaipur. The management of the college is in the hands of a managing committee. The building is a donated one, having 20 rooms and playgrounds for all the major games. There is a big library also, with 20,000 books and a hostel with accommodation for 80 students. Education is provided in Arts and Commerce subjects. During the years 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77, there were 484, 577 and 592 students respectively receiving education in

the institution, while the number of teachers was 20 (each year). Evening classes are also held for the benefit of those who cannot attend the college during day time. Students participate in extracurricular activities like N.C.C., N.S.S. (National Service Scheme), debates of different subject associations etc., organised by the students' union and the college authorities. The college also publishes an annual magazine named *Ritavari*.

LAL BAHADUR SHASTRI COLLEGE, JAIPUR—It was established in July 1963 as an evening college under the name 'Bharat Sewak Samaj Evening College'. In the beginning it was run in Maharaja's College building and the lecturers of the University were appointed here as part-time lecturers. This arrangement continued till 1966 when full time teachers were appointed in this institution. In November 1967 the college was given its present name. From July 1969 to April 1972 its classes were run in Rajasthan College. In 1970, Science faculty was started in the college in its own building in the Tilak Nagar locality. In 1972, Arts and Commerce faculties were also shifted to the new building. The Commerce and Law faculties were also introduced in 1972. At present education is being imparted in these four faculties according to the three year degree course. The institution is affiliated to the University of Rajasthan, Jaipur. The management of the college is in the hands of a managing committee of 9 members, besides the Principal. The college building is a spacious one, having 35 rooms, four well equipped laboratories (for Physics, Zoology, Chemistry and Botany), a botanical garden, a Health Centre, a well, a big lawn and a cycle stand. A canteen is under construction. The college library contains 18,736 books and subscribes to 62 periodicals. The number of students and teachers during 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77 was 1,372 and 41; 1,635 and 42; and 3,075 and 47 respectively. Besides studies, students take part in N.C.C., seminars, symposia, debates, games and sports (such as volley ball, cricket, *Kabaddi*, table tennis, weight lifting, basket ball, hockey, wrestling, *Yoga* etc.) and other cultural and academic activities organised in the college. An International *Yoga* Institute is also running here which is managed by a trained teacher. Elections of the students' union are held every session. The college brings out an annual magazine named *Shaivalini*.

SHRI SATYA SAI COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, JAIPUR—This institution was established in June 1974, under the aegis of Shri Satya Sai Education Foundation. It is affiliated to the University of Rajasthan, Jaipur. The managing council of the college has six members including the Principal. The college building, which is a donated one, has 12 rooms and three play grounds. Instruction is provided in Arts and Commerce subjects, through English and Hindi mediums. Special classes are arranged to

improve the knowledge of English. The subjects taught are Hindi Literature, English Literature, Sanskrit, Sociology, Economics, History, Political Science and Music (vocal) in the Arts Faculty and Accountancy and Business Statistics, Economic Administration and Financial Management, Business Administration, Banking and Co-operation and Steno-Typing in the Commerce faculty. The college library is equipped with 3,588 books and subscribes to 42 periodicals. A text book bank has also been opened for the needy students. The facility of a reading room is also provided. The college hostel has accommodation for 30 students. The number of students during the years 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77 was 89, 149 and 344 while that of the teachers, 10, 14 and 19 respectively. Extracurricular activities are also organised in the institution to develop the students' talents through creative activity. They include batik, candle making, cooking, handicrafts, shorthand and typing. Every student has to participate in atleast one of them. Two magazines, *Swati* (annual) and *Deep Shikha* (quarterly), are published by the college.

R. L. SAHARIA COLLEGE, KALADERA—The college is situated in a rural area, about 50 km. from Jaipur city. It was started by Seth Rameshwar Lal Saharia in 1959. It remained under private management for one year and was then taken over by the Government of Rajasthan. The building of the college was donated by Seth Rameshwar Lal Saharia. It has 28 rooms, four laboratories (for Physics, Chemistry, Zoology and Botany), a botanical garden, a museum for the Zoology department and play grounds for foot ball, basket ball, volley ball, *Kabaddi*, *Kho-Kho*, cricket and athletics. The college library has 25,077 books and subscribes to 60 periodicals. The facilities of a book bank and a reading room are also available. There are two hostels attached with the college in which 125 students can be accommodated. The college is affiliated to the University of Rajasthan, Jaipur. Instruction according to the three year degree course is imparted here in Arts, Science and Commerce faculties. The subjects taught are English Literature, Hindi Literature, Sanskrit, Economics, History, Political Science and Geography in the Arts faculty; Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Zoology, Botany and Mathematics in the Science faculty; and Book Keeping, Economic Administration and Financial Management, Accountancy and Statistics, Business Administration, Banking and Co-operation etc., in the Commerce faculty. There were 519 students and 29 teachers in 1974-75; 569 students and 29 teachers in 1975-76; and 720 students and 31 teachers in the institution during the year 1976-77. Besides studies, students also participate in extracurricular activities like N.C.C., Scouting, N.S.S. (National Service Scheme) and various types of games and sports. The students' union is formed every

year through direct elections. The college magazine *Arunodaya* is published every year.

LAL BAHADUR SHASTRI GOVERNMENT COLLEGE, KOTPUTLI—It is located 107 km. north of Jaipur city on the national highway from Jaipur to Delhi. It was established in 1962 as a degree college in Arts, Science and Commerce and was upgraded in 1977-78 as a post-graduate college. The institution is affiliated to the University of Rajasthan. It runs in a Government building constructed through public donations, having 17 class rooms, a library, laboratories for Science, a botanical garden, a museum and play grounds for football, volley ball, cricket, badminton, hockey and athletics. The college library contains 24,000 books and subscribes to 125 periodicals. There is a book bank also for needy students. There are two hostels for students with accommodation capacity of 30 and 60 inmates respectively. Freeship and half freeship are sanctioned to the students belonging to lower income groups. Merit scholarships and scholarships for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students are also provided. The subjects taught in the college are English, Hindi, Economics, Political Science, History and Geography in Arts faculty; and Accountancy, Business Statistics, Economic Administration, Business Administration and Financial Management in the Commerce faculty. The number of students receiving education here during the year 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77 was 1,286, 1,129 and 1,249 while the number of teachers, 45, 39 and 39 respectively. The extra-curricular activities organised in the college include N. S. S., N. C. C., scouting, games and sports. The students' union is formed every year according to the University rules. The college magazine *Rachana* is an annual publication.

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE, DAUSA—It was started in 1952 as an intermediate college and was raised to a degree college (for Arts and Commerce) in 1960. Science classes were introduced in 1971. Post-graduate classes in Political Science and Accountancy were started in July 1977. The college is affiliated to the University of Rajasthan, Jaipur. The Principal is the head of the institution. He is assisted by a Vice-Principal, 41 lecturers, a physical training instructor, a librarian, an assistant librarian and eleven office staff. The building of the college is newly built, having 12 class rooms, two laboratories for Science (being used as class rooms at present), an administrative block and enough space for play grounds. Science classes are still being run in the old building of high school (in which the college was housed before the present building was constructed) owing to the non-availability of laboratories. The college library contains 18,522 books and subscribes to 57 periodicals. There is

a hostel attached to the college which can accommodate 16 students. The subjects taught are Hindi, History, Economics, Geography, English and Sociology in the Arts faculty; Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Zoology, Botany and Mathematics in the Science faculty and Book Keeping, Labour and Industrial Relations, Accountancy, Economic Administration and Financial Management, Business Administration, Banking and Co-operation etc., in the Commerce faculty. The number of students studying in the institution in 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77 was 1,027, 925 and 1,003, while the number of teachers in the corresponding years was 38, 36 and 38 respectively. Various extracurricular activities are organised in the college for the students' benefit. Every year the college celebrates a cultural week in which *Kavi Sammelan*, debates, story, essay and recitation competitions, drama, music and other cultural programmes are organised. Students are also given training in N. C. C. and scouting. Persons of repute in the political, cultural and academic field are invited to the college from time to time to deliver lectures. The elections of the students' union are held every year. The college magazine *Vihan* is published every year.

AGRAWAL COLLEGE, JAIPUR—Started in 1919, this institution was recognised as an intermediate college in the year 1954. The B.Com. classes were started in it in 1957, B.A. classes in 1958, B.Sc. in 1963 and LL.B. in 1973. It is affiliated to the University of Rajasthan, Jaipur. The college is run by a managing committee called Shri Agrawal Shiksha Samiti. The internal administration is in the hands of the Principal. The college has its own building, having 20 rooms, a library block, six laboratories (two each for Chemistry and Physics and one each for Botany and Zoology), a botanical garden, a museum and play grounds for cricket, foot ball, hockey, basket ball, volley ball, badminton, *Kho-Kho* etc. The college library has 28,029 books and subscribes to 77 periodicals. There is a hostel also which has 48 rooms for 48 students and a residential quarter for the warden. The optional subjects taught here are English, Hindi, History, Political Science, Economics and Sociology in the Arts faculty; Accountancy and Statistics, Business Administration, Economic Administration and Financial Management, Cost and Quantitative Methods, Banking and Co-operation and Labour and Industrial Relations in the Commerce faculty; Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics, Botany and Zoology in the Science faculty; and Labour Law/Taxation and Legal Remedies in the Law faculty. There were 1,744 students and 50 teachers in the college during the year 1974-75; 1,757 students and 58 teachers (including the part-time teachers for Law) in 1975-76 and 1,812 students and 60 teachers in 1976-77. Besides studies, students participate in N. C. C., N. S. S.,

games and sports (including table tennis, rifle shooting, athletics, weight lifting, gymnastics etc.) and other academic and cultural activities organised by their clubs and societies like Music Club, *Natya* Club, Debating Society, Planning Forum, Audio-visual Club, Photographic Club, Careers Bureau etc., and by their subject associations. There are fourteen such associations, one for each subject, having students as office bearers, who work under a professor incharge. The students are represented in the following committees for the purpose of management: (i) Students' Welfare Council, (ii) Sports Board, (iii) Students' Aid Fund, (iv) Library Committee, (v) Canteen Committee and (vi) subject associations, clubs and societies. The students' union is constituted every year. Besides organising various activities for the students it helps to remove their difficulties. The college brings out an annual magazine named *Agrawal College Patrika*.

GOVERNMENT SHAKAMBHAR COLLEGE, SAMBHAR LAKE—It was established in 1970. The Principal is the administrative head of the college. He is assisted by the Academic Dean and the Students' Dean. The Academic Dean deals with all the academic affairs and the Students' Dean looks after the welfare of the students. The institution is affiliated to the University of Rajasthan, Jaipur. The building of the college, which was donated to the Government by the public, has 34 rooms, a big library hall, four well equipped laboratories (for Physics, Chemistry, Botany and Zoology), a botanical garden and four play grounds. The college library is equipped with 10,000 books and subscribes to 55 periodicals. The hostel of the college has accommodation for 30 students. The college also possesses a cinema projector for 35 m.m. films. Instruction is imparted in various subjects under Arts, Science and Commerce faculties viz., Hindi Literature, English Literature, History, Geography, Sanskrit, Political Science and Economics in the Arts faculty; Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Zoology, Botany and Elementary Mathematics in the Science faculty; and Book Keeping, Business Administration, Cost and Quantitative Method, Economic Administration and Financial Management, Banking and Co-operation, and Accountancy and Business Statistics in the Commerce faculty. The number of students studying in the college during the years 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77 was 405, 346 and 395, while the number of teachers was 20, 20 and 18 respectively. Students also take part in N.C.C., Rover Scouting, N.S.S. and other cultural and academic activities organised by the Planning Forum and the Subject Associations of the college. The students' union is constituted every year. The college magazine *Suparna* is an annual publication.

KANORIA MAHILA MAHAVIDYALAYA, JAIPUR—The college was

established in July 1965. It is a Government aided private college run by the Kanoria Charitable Trust and affiliated to the University of Rajasthan, Jaipur. The college has its own building, located near the University Guest House. It has 16 rooms, six laboratories, a botanical garden and a play ground. The college library contains 16,575 books. Instruction is provided for the three year degree course in Arts and Science subjects, viz., English Literature, Hindi Literature, Economics, Political Science, History, Sociology, Sanskrit, Philosophy, Music (vocal and instrumental), Drawing and Painting, Home Science, Psychology and Public Administration in the Arts faculty; and Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Botany and Zoology in the Science faculty. Honours courses are also offered in Hindi, English Literature, History, Philosophy, Economics and Political Science. The number of students receiving education in this college during the years 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77 was 936, 870 and 1,003, while the number of teachers during these years was 45, 45 and 46 respectively. Besides studies, students also participate in extra-curricular activities such as drama, dance, debate, N.S.S., workshop project, games etc., organised by their union from time to time. Two magazines, named *Subhashini* and *The College Chronicles* are regular publications of this institution. The college was selected in 1976-77 under the University Grants Commission scheme for improvement in the humanities & social science faculties and was recognised as a College of Humanities and Social Science Improvement Programme.

S. S. JAIN SUBODH COLLEGE, JAIPUR—This college was founded in the year 1925 as a primary school. It was raised to an intermediate college in Arts and Commerce in 1954 and a degree college in Science in 1960. The degree classes in Arts and Commerce were added to it in 1966. Since then it has been imparting instruction upto degree classes in these three faculties.

The college is run by a society called the Shwetambar Sthanakwasi Jain Samaj and aided by the Government of Rajasthan. It is affiliated to the University of Rajasthan, Jaipur. The day to day administration of the college is in the hands of the Principal who is assisted by different committees constituted by the staff of the college. The college has recently shifted to its present building (near Rambagh Circle), which belongs to the above mentioned society and is still under construction. The ground floor of this building, which is complete, consists of seven class rooms, two laboratories (for Chemistry and Physics), an office room, a staff room, a room used as Principal's office and a library. The first floor is under construction at present and the playground is also being developed. The college library contains 9,707 books and subscribes to 23

periodicals. The subjects taught are History, Hindi Literature, Political Science, Economics and Sociology in the Arts faculty; Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics in the Science faculty; and Business Administration, Economic Administration and Financial Management, Accountancy and Statistics in the Commerce faculty. The number of students studying in this institution during 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77 was 990, 929 and 1,131 respectively, with 31 teachers (during each of these years). Besides studies, students take part in almost all extracurricular activities including N.C.C., Red Cross, N.S.S. and All Rajasthan Debate Competition organised in this college every year. The students' union is constituted every year through direct voting process. There are also various faculty associations, the office bearers for which are elected by the faculty students. The college magazine *Parijat* is published every year. Its editorial board consists of students and teachers both.

ORIENTAL EDUCATION

There are 106 institutions in the district at present for Sanskrit education. There are some primary schools of Urdu also. Certificate and Diploma courses in Urdu and Persian are also taught in the University of Rajasthan, Jaipur.

The Sanskrit education of the district (as well as of the whole State) is administratively controlled by the Director, Sanskrit Education, headquartered at Jaipur. The directorate was established at Jaipur in March 1958. The Director is assisted by an Assistant Director, an Inspector, two Sub-Inspectors, an Accounts Officer and other staff.

During the year 1976-77, the number of students receiving education in the Sanskrit institutions of the district was 38,081 (27,592 boys and 10,489 girls), while in 1975-76, it was 34,700 (24,680 boys and 10,020 girls). The grant-in-aid given to the various Sanskrit institutions of the district during these two years (1975-76 and 1976-77) was Rs. 8,45,684 and Rs. 7,18,057 respectively. The institutions imparting Shastri, Shiksha Shastri and Acharya degrees are affiliated to the University of Rajasthan, while those teaching upto Pravesika and Upadhyaya courses are affiliated to the Board of Secondary Education, Rajasthan. Education is imparted free in the Government institutions.

The details of the main institutions are as follows¹:

MAHARAJA'S SANSKRIT COLLEGE, JAIPUR—Established in 1852 A.D., it is one of the oldest educational institutions in the district. It is managed by the Government of Rajasthan. The building of the college is fairly

1. Source : Offices of Principals and Heads of the concerned institutions.

large, having 25 rooms. The college library contains 7,200 books on various subjects. There is a hostel also with accommodation for 40 persons, where free lodging facility is provided to the students. The institution imparts teaching for Pravesika, Upadhyaya and Shastri courses. The subjects taught are Literature, Grammar, Philosophy, Economics, History, Religious Literature, Astronomy, Linguistics, Astrology etc. The number of students during the years 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77 was 413, 433 and 434 while that of teachers, 36, 37 and 37 respectively. Students take part in extracurricular activities like N.C.C. (National Cadet Corps), scouting, games and sports.

Two magazines, named *Vaijayanti* and *Pratibha*, are regularly published by the college. The college is affiliated to the University of Rajasthan and Board of Secondary Education, Ajmer, for its various examinations.

GOVERNMENT SHASTRI SANSKRIT COLLEGE, DAUSA—Established in April 1938 as a Pravesika school, the institution was upgraded to the Upadhyaya standard in September 1967 and to the Shastri standard during the session 1968-69. It runs in a Government building having 11 rooms and a playground. The college library contains 2,246 books. Teaching is provided for Pravesika, Upadhyaya and Shastri examinations. The number of students during the years 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77 was 300, 328 and 235 respectively, with 25 teachers (during each year). Students participate in the State level tournaments organised by the Department of Sanskrit Education and other cultural activities organised by their college union. They also publish a magazine named *Manjari*. The college is affiliated to the Board of Secondary Education, Ajmer and University of Rajasthan, Jaipur.

GOVERNMENT SHASTRI SANSKRIT COLLEGE, KALADERA—Established in 1944, it was provisionally recognized for Pre-Upadhyaya examinations in 1956, and was upgraded to its present standard in 1972-73. The building of the institution was constructed by a local philanthropist in 1959. It has 20 rooms (including a laboratory) and a playground. There is a five roomed hostel also which can accommodate 20 students. The institution prepares candidates for Pravesika, Upadhyaya and Shastri examinations. The number of students and teachers during the years 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77 was 406 and 19; 432 and 22; and 499 and 23 respectively. Students participate in the Zonal and State level tournaments and other academic and cultural activities organised by the college union from time to time. The college organized the Zonal and State level tournaments in 1973-74 and 1975-76 respectively. The college also brings out a magazine every year.

GOVERNMENT SHASTRI SANSKRIT COLLEGE, MAHAPURA—The college was established in 1958 and was recognized for Praveshika standard in 1959, for Upadhyaya standard in 1961 and for Shastri standard during the session 1966-67. It is running in a Government building having 14 rooms and playgrounds for football and volleyball. The college library is equipped with 3,879 books on different subjects. Teaching is provided for *Praveshika*, *Upadhyaya* and Shastri examinations. There were 247 students and 24 teachers in 1974-75, 255 students and 26 teachers in 1975-76 and 246 students and 26 teachers in 1976-77. Students take part in scouting, games, sports and the literary and cultural activities organized by the college union. The college is affiliated to the Board of Secondary Education, Ajmer and the University of Rajasthan, Jaipur.

GOVERNMENT DHULESHWAR SANSKRIT COLLEGE, MANOHARPURA—The college was established in August 1952 and was upgraded to Upadhyaya standard during the session 1961-62 and to Shastri standard during 1966-67. Since then the institution has prepared hundreds of candidates for *Praveshika*, *Upadhyaya* and Shastri examinations. The library of the college contains about 2,500 books on various subjects. The college runs in a Government building having 22 rooms and two playgrounds. There is a four roomed hostel also, which can accommodate 20 students. The subjects taught in this institution are Sanskrit Literature, Grammar, Hindi Literature, Economics, English Literature, General Sanskrit, Linguistics, General English, General Hindi etc. The number of students in 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77 was 407, 364 and 364 and that of teachers, 26, 25 and 25 respectively. Students participate in scouting, games and sports and State level tournaments of the Sanskrit Education Department. These tournaments were twice (in 1971 and 1976) organised in the premises of this college. Other academic and cultural activities are also organised in the college from time to time for the students' benefit. The college magazine *Manohara* has been published twice (in 1966-67 and 1970-71). The institution is affiliated to the Board of Secondary Education, Ajmer and the University of Rajasthan, Jaipur.

VIJAY SAGAR BRAHMACHARYASHRAM SHASTRI SANSKRIT COLLEGE, TALABGAON—Established in January 1947, the institution was recognized as a Shastri college from the very beginning. It is an aided institution, receiving 80 per cent grant-in-aid from the Government of Rajasthan. It is situated in an area where most of the population belongs to Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes. It has its own building with 10 rooms and a play ground. The college library contains 1,171 books. There is a hostel also, with accommodation capacity of 20 persons, where lodging is

provided free to the students. The subjects taught in the institution are Sanskrit Literature, Grammar, Hindi Literature, English Literature and Political Science. The number of students and teachers during the years 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77 was 109 and 11; 130 and 10; and 120 and 9 respectively. The students' union is formed every year according to the University rules. The college is affiliated to the University of Rajasthan, Jaipur.

SHRI DADU ACHARYA SANSKRIT COLLEGE, JAIPUR—The institution was started in 1920 as a small Sanskrit *Pathshala*. It sent its candidates for Prathama examinations in 1922, for Madhyama in 1924, for Shastri in 1926 and for Acharya examinations in 1928. The management of the college is in the hands of a managing committee. The building of the college, which belongs to the same committee, has 15 rooms, a playground, a laboratory, a garden and a very old museum. The college library possesses 4,739 books on various subjects. There is a hostel also, with free lodging facility, which can accommodate 40 students. The number of students studying here during 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77 was 98, 118 and 161 respectively, while the number of teachers was 10 (during each of the years). Students participate in extracurricular activities like games, scouting, debates and other cultural programmes organized by the college union. The college is affiliated to the Board of Secondary Education, Ajmer and the University of Rajasthan, Jaipur.

SHRI DIGAMBAR JAIN ACHARYA SANSKRIT COLLEGE, JAIPUR—It was established as a *Praveshika* school in 1885. The Upadhyaya and Shastri courses were started here in 1895 and Acharya classes, in 1938. The college has its own building, but owing to lack of space, part of the Digambar Jain temple has been taken on rent. It has 9 rooms, 5 varandahs, 3 tin sheds and provision for indoor games. The college library contains 4,891 books. The number of students studying in the Upadhyaya, Shastri and Acharya classes in this college during the years 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77 was 31, 22 and 26, while that of teachers, 6, 6 and 7 respectively. It is affiliated to the Board of Secondary Education, Ajmer and University of Rajasthan, Jaipur.

SHRI SANATAN DHARMA SHASTRI SANSKRIT COLLEGE, LALSOT—It was started on May 20, 1935. At that time teaching was imparted here for Prathama, Madhyama, *Praveshika*, *Upadhyaya* and Shastri examinations. In 1962 the institution was given recognition as a Shastri college by the Department of Sanskrit Education, Rajasthan, and in 1970 it was affiliated to the University of Rajasthan. It has its own building having 13 rooms. Its library has 2,531 books and its hostel, an accommodation capacity of 20 students. The subjects taught in this institution are

Sanskrit Literature, Sanskrit Grammar, Hindi Literature, Political Science, English Literature etc. The number of students in 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77 was 83, 76 and 72 respectively, with 14 teachers. Students take part in tournaments and in other extracurricular activities organized by their union.

GOVERNMENT SANSKRIT TEACHERS' TRAINING SCHOOL, MAHAPURA— This institution for Sanskrit teachers was established in November 1974. It is an S.T.C. school. It runs in a Government building having 5 rooms and a playground. The library of the institution contains 1,332 books. There is a hostel also with 5 rooms and accommodation for 16 students. The subjects taught here are Theory and Practice Teaching in Sanskrit, Mathematics, Social Studies, General Science, Hindi/English (Optional). The institution also offers a two year course for the training of teachers upto middle school in which the second year's course is taught through correspondence. There were 75 students (pupil teachers) and 11 teachers during each of the three years upto 1976-77. The extracurricular activities include games, scouting, social service, crafts, work experience and various cultural programmes. The students' union is formed every year. The institution possesses all types of teaching aids. Its examinations are conducted by the Registrar, Departmental Examinations, Education Department, Rajasthan, Bikaner, and the Deputy Director, Correspondence Course, S.I.E., Udaipur.

PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION

SAWAI MAN SINGH MEDICAL COLLEGE, JAIPUR¹—It is situated on Jawaharlal Nehru Road adjacent to Ram Niwas Garden. The foundation stone of the college building was laid by Field Marshal Viscount Lord Wavell, Viceroy and Governor General of India, on 13th March, 1946, and the college was started in September 1947, providing M. B. B. S. degree course. The post-graduate courses were introduced during the year 1952. There are eighteen post-graduate departments in the college at present.

The Principal is the administrative head of the institution and deals directly with the Government, with a view to co-ordinate the work of medical college and the attached hospitals. The Principal of the college also works as the controller of the attached hospitals, i.e. Sawai Man Singh Hospital, Zenana Hospital, T. B. and Chest Hospital, Psychiatric Centre, Lazaretto and Isolation Hospital and Rehabilitation Research Centre. The college is affiliated to the University of Rajasthan, Jaipur.

The college building which was constructed by the Government of

1. Source : Office of the Principal, S. M. S. Medical College, Jaipur.

Rajasthan, has 222 rooms on the ground floor, first floor and basement. There are four lecture theatres, an examination hall and a seminar room having audio-visual equipments and accommodation for 40 students with a library where scientific discussions and classes for post-graduate students are also held. Attached to the college building, there is a separate building for Animal House which has 26 rooms and is used for the unkeep and breeding of experimental animals. The workshop is located near Animal House within the college campus. There is a well equipped auditorium also which is situated in the campus of the attached S.M.S. Hospital. The college has ample facilities for games and sports. There is a table tennis hall with two tables, six open courts for badminton, grounds for cricket and hockey, a court for basket ball, two courts for tennis and four courts for volley ball. A swimming pool and a building for gymnasium are under construction. All the departments of the college have separate laboratories and museums. There are four hostels in this college: (i) Resident Doctors' Hostel, which is for post-graduate students and resident doctors. It has single seated and double seated rooms having accommodation for 168 inmates. The residents include interns, house officers, registrars and others. (ii) Dr. S. K. Menon Hostel, where the students of first to ninth semester are residing. It has single seated and double seated rooms with accommodation for 190 students. (iii) Senior Boys' Hostel in which the students of ninth semester are accommodated. It has single seated rooms and accommodation for 83 students. (iv) Girls' Hostel, for undergraduate and post-graduate girl students. It can accommodate 130 inmates. The college has an excellent library containing books and journals on all the subjects of medical science for graduate, post-graduate, research and advanced studies. It contains 31,159 books and subscribes to 518 periodicals.

The college has seven non-clinical and seventeen clinical departments. The non-clinical departments are Anatomy (Post-Graduate), Physiology (Post-Graduate and Upgraded), Biochemistry (P. G.), Pharmacology (P. G.), Pathology (P. G.), Preventive and Social Medicine (P. G.) and Forensic Medicine. The clinical Departments are those of Medicine (P. G. and Upgraded); Skin and Venereal Diseases; Chest and T. B. (P. G.); Psychiatry; Radiology (P.G.); Paediatric Medicine (P.G.); Surgery (P. G. and Upgraded); Urology (P.G.); Plastic Surgery; Paediatric Surgery (P.G.); Neuro Surgery; Orthopaedics (P.G.); Diseases of Ear, Nose and Throat (P.G.); Anaesthesia (P.G.); Dentistry; Gynaecology and Obstetrics (P.G.) and Ophthalmology (P.G. and Upgraded). The different sections of the college include Establishment Section, Accounts Section, General Section, Stores

Section, Statistical Section, Library, Workshop, Arts Section, Photography Section, Vehicle Section, Games and Sports, Garden, Tailoring, Animal House etc.

The courses of instruction offered in this institution are (i) M.B.B.S.; (ii) M. D. (in Anaesthesia, Biochemistry, General Medicine, Paediatrics, Pathology, Pharmacology, Physiology, Preventive and Social Medicine, Radiology and T. B. and Chest); (iii) M. S. (in Anatomy, Diseases of Ear, Nose and Throat, General Surgery, Gynaecology and Obstetrics, Ophthalmology and Orthopaedics); (iv) M. Sc. Medicine (in Anatomy, Biochemistry, Pharmacology, Physiology); (v) Ph.D. and D.Sc. (in Anatomy, Biochemistry, Pathology, Physiology, Pharmacology etc.); (vi) M. Ch. (in Paediatric Surgery and Urology); and (vii) Diploma (in Anaesthesia, Thoracic and Chest Diseases, Medical Radiotherapy/Medical Radiotherapy Diagnosis, Public Health, Gynaecology and Obstetrics and in Physiotherapy). There were 869, 897 and 867 students on roll in the years 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77 respectively. Out of these 116, 105 and 122 candidates respectively were registered for the various post-graduate courses. The number of teachers during the corresponding years was 181, 185 and 205 respectively. Besides studies, students participate in various extracurricular activities organised in the college. These activities include the celebration of the annual day, the annual English and Hindi debates, on-the-spot drawing and painting competition, annual Hindi and English essay competition, the college picnic, foreign students' annual meet, melody club etc. The students' union is constituted every year. The president of the union is nominated by the Principal from among the staff members and the rest of the office bearers are elected by the students themselves. The college magazine *Sanjeevini* is published every year by the students' union. The Rural Health Training Centre, Naila and the Urban Health Training Centre, Adarshnagar are under the direct administrative control of the Principal and are utilized for imparting training to interns, post-graduates and under graduates of this college. The specialists of the college are regularly visiting district hospitals to give medical and health services to the rural population in Jhunjhunun, Sawai Madhopur and Tonk districts.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AYURVED, JAIPUR¹—It was established in 1946 and was affiliated to the University of Rajasthan, Jaipur in 1966. In the beginning it was a degree college called State Ayurved College. In 1971, post-graduate classes in *Kay Chikitsa* (treatment of a particular part of the body affected by a disease) were started in this college. It

1. Source : Office of the Principal, National Institute of Ayurved, Jaipur.

was raised to its present status in February 1976 according to the Plan of the Central Government. The Director, who is administratively controlled by a governing body, is the head of the Institute. The Institute runs in a Government building having 40 rooms, four laboratories, two play grounds, a botanical garden and a museum. The museum has sixteen showcases displaying 66 samples of special Ayurvedic medicines and 455 of herbal medicines. The Institute also possesses an X-ray machine and a radiographic machine. The library of the Institute contains 7,511 books and subscribes to 102 newspapers and Journals. There is a hostel also with twelve three-seated and twenty-single seated rooms, which can accommodate 56 students. The Institute provides instruction in *Ayurved-acharya* (degree) and *Ayurved Vachaspathi* (post-graduate) courses. Arrangements have been made for Ph. D. in Ayurved also. The number of students on roll during the year 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77 was 500, 456 and 454, while that of teachers, 36, 32 and 34 respectively. The students' union is constituted according to the rules of the University. The Institute regularly brings out an annual magazine named *Anvikshiki*.

THE SCHOOL OF NURSING, JAIPUR¹—This institution is located in the campus of S. M. S. Hospital, Jaipur. It was started in 1954 as a General Nursing Training Centre for women, but now male students are also being admitted to it. The institution works under the administrative control of the Medical Superintendent of the Hospital and is affiliated to the Rajasthan Nursing Council. It runs in a Government building having two lecture rooms, an office room and two store rooms. The library of the institution contains 239 books. There is a hostel also which can accommodate 120 candidates. The institution is equipped with charts and models, disarticulated skeletons, epidiascope etc. Instruction is imparted in General Nursing and Midwifery course. The subjects taught here are Nursing Arts, Anatomy and Physiology, Physics and Chemistry, Pharmacology, Nutrition Psychology, Microbiology, Elementary Sociology and Economics, Personal and Environmental Health, Surgical Nursing, Medical Nursing, Maternal and Child Health, Community Health, Health and Social Services in India and Professional Trends and Adjustments. The number of students during the years 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77 was 151, 174 and 181 respectively. There were three tutors and 14 part time lecturers to teach them. Facilities are provided for indoor games. The students are members of the Student Nurses Association of India, affiliated to T.N.A.I. (Trained Nurses Association of India, New Delhi).

LADY HEALTH VISITORS' TRAINING CENTRE, JAIPUR²—It was

1. Source : Office of the Nursing Superintendent, S.M.S. Hospital, Jaipur.
2. Source : Office of the Superintendent, Zenana Hospital, Jaipur.

started during the year 1964 with an intake capacity of 60 students. Later on the capacity was increased to 90 students. At present midwives are being given promotional training for the L.H.V. (Lady Health Visitors) course at this Centre. It is controlled by the Superintendent, Zenana Hospital, Jaipur. The staff of the Centre consists of a Medical Officer, a Nursing Tutor, a staff nurse, an upper division clerk and a class IV employee. As the Centre is being run in the building of Zenana Hospital, the L.H.V. students share all the facilities available there, such as dispensary, laboratory, X-ray department, theatre, library, museum, garden, nurses' hostel etc. Ten double seated rooms are reserved in the nurses' hostel for L.H.V. students. The number of students receiving training at this centre during the years 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77 was 58, 58 and 81 respectively. The institution is affiliated to the University of Rajasthan, Jaipur and the Indian Nursing Council, Delhi.

REHABILITATION RESEARCH AND REGIONAL LIMB FITTING CENTRE, JAIPUR¹—This Centre is located in the Sawai Mansingh Hospital campus and works under the supervision of S.M.S. Medical College, Jaipur. It was established in 1968. The Director, who is also the Professor and Head of Department of Orthopaedics, is the administrative head of this Centre. His staff comprises a Reader in Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, a lecturer in Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, a Tutor in Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, an Instructor in Physiotherapy, three Senior Physiotherapists, four Physiotherapists, an upper division clerk/steno and a class IV employee.

The building of the Centre, is newly constructed, at a cost of Rs. 22 lakhs. Half of the amount was given by the State Government and the rest was donated by a Philanthropist. It is a four-storeyed building. The ground floor is used for workshop. On the first floor the department of Physiotherapy has been accommodated. It has rooms for Electrotherapy and Hydrotherapy, waiting hall for the patients, a measurement room, a record room (medical records) and a staff room. The second floor accommodates the department of Occupational Therapy. It has two big halls having two apartments, a room for telephone exchange, the administrative block, the Director's room, the Personal Assistant's room, two rooms for doctors, a lecture hall, a library hall and a hall for the office staff. On the third floor there are male and female wards with 40 beds and four cubicles and a paraplegic ward. The fourth floor is still under construction. The library of the Centre contains 391 books and subscribes to six periodicals. There is no separate hostel attached to this

1. Source : Office of the Director, Rehabilitation Research and Regional Limb Fitting Centre, Jaipur.

Centre. The female students get accommodation in the Girls' Hostel of S. M. S. Medical College.

The Centre provides instruction for the diploma course (a two year course) in Physiotherapy. It also caters to the needs of physically handicapped persons and provides them all kinds of rehabilitation help. The Centre is recognised for this diploma course by the Government of Rajasthan as well as by the Government of India. Its affiliation to the University is under consideration. The number of students receiving education in this institution in 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77 was 8, 7 and 6 respectively, while the number of teachers was 8 (during each of the years). The special equipments of the Centre include the short wave diathermy machine, infra-red machine, ultrasonic machine, muscle stimulators, traction machine etc. The Centre is preparing artificial foot for the physically handicapped persons, which is known as 'Jaipur Foot' and the plan of preparing other rehabilitation aids is under consideration. For this purpose it is getting an annual grant both in cash and in kind amounting to Rs. 2.80 lakhs from the Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India (a Government of India undertaking) for a period of five years (the agreement was signed on 25th November, 1975). After the expiry of this period the liability of the Regional Limb Fitting Centre will be transferred to the State Government. The ALIMCO has set up five centres of this type in India and this Centre is one of them.

RAJASTHAN COLLEGE OF NURSING, JAIPUR¹—This institution was founded in 1963. It is administratively controlled by the Director, Medical, Public Health and Family Welfare Services, Jaipur. The internal administration of the college is in the hands of the Principal who is assisted by the teaching staff and other staff consisting of an office assistant, an accounts clerk, a lower division clerk, two laboratory technicians, eight class IV employees and a driver for the college bus.

The college runs in a Government building having 12 rooms. The college library contains about 1,398 books. There is a hostel also where only female candidates are accommodated. It has an accommodation capacity of 60 seats.

The college imparts instruction for the B.Sc. (Nursing) four year degree course. The yearwise number of students and teachers for the last three years (upto 1976-77) has been about 64 and 3 (one Senior Lecturer and two Lecturers in Nursing) respectively. In addition to the full time teaching staff, the part-time services of various doctors and professors in Arts and Science, approximately 40 in number (each year), are also

1. Source : Office of the Principal, Rajasthan College of Nursing, Jaipur.

available. For Clinical Nursing Experiences, including Practice in Nursing Education and Nursing Administration, students are posted at the Medical College and the associated group of hospitals (all hospitals, dispensaries and health centres) in Jaipur. A workshop for Nursing personnel of India was conducted in August-September 1977, with the assistance of W.H.O. (World Health Organisation) and co-ordination from Nursing Section, Director General Health Services, Ministry of Health, Government of India. The students as well as the staff of the college actively participated in this workshop. The students are members of the Student Nurses' Association of India, which is affiliated to T.N.A.I. (Trained Nurses' Association of India), New Delhi. The college possesses all types of audio-visual aid apparatus, besides the nursing and medical equipments.

RAJASTHAN HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE, JAIPUR¹—This institution was founded in September 1965. In the beginning the college was affiliated to the State Board of Homoeopathic Medicine, U.P., Lucknow, but now it is affiliated to Rajasthan State Board of Homoeopathic Medicine, Jaipur. It is run by Dr. M.P. Khuteta Homoeo Charitable Trust and receives grant-in-aid from the State Government as well as the Central Government. The management board of the college comprises a president, two vice-presidents, a secretary, an assistant secretary, a treasurer and five members. The administration of the college is in the hands of the Principal, who is assisted by the Vice-Principal, the teaching staff and the office staff consisting of an accountant, an office superintendent, a typist and other requisite staff. The Principal and the Vice-Principal both are members of the Central Council of Homoeopathy, Government of India. The Principal is also a member of the Rajasthan State Board of Homoeopathic Medicine.

The present building of the college is a rented one, having ten rooms and a big hall. It has pharmaceutical, pathological and physiological laboratories and a museum of Anatomy and Pathology, equipped with models and specimens. There is also an E.C.G. machine and an X-ray machine. The college has a library of about 1,400 books and subscribes to daily news papers and homoeopathic journals. It has almost all the standard books on Homoeopathy and allied medical subjects. The college's own building is under construction.

The institution provides instruction for the four and a half year course leading to the D.H.M.S (Diploma in Homoeopathic Medicine and Surgery) of Rajasthan Board of Homoeopathic Medicine. The subjects taught are Anatomy, Physiology, Principles and Practice of Medicine,

1. Source : Office of the Principal, Rajasthan Homoeopathic Medical College, Jaipur.

Pathology, Bacteriology, Surgery, Radiology, Obstetrics, Gynaecology, diseases of ear, nose and throat, Dentistry, Medical Jurisprudence, Hygiene and Public Health, Materia Medica, Therapeutics and Homoeopathic Philosophy. Special stress is laid upon the study of Materia Medica and Organon of medicine. The number of students on roll during the years 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77 was 121, 118 and 189 respectively, while the number of teachers was 14 each year. Besides studies, students participate in get-togethers, seminars, study circles and other academic and cultural activities and in games like cricket, football etc. The college has a students' organization and academic associations. There is also an organization of the ex-students and teachers of the college called 'Homoeopathic Medical Society'. This organisation is working for the development of this college as well as of the Homoeopathic science in the State.

MALVIYA REGIONAL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, JAIPUR¹—The M.R. Engineering College was established in 1963 as a joint enterprise of the State Government and the Government of India. It is an autonomous institution registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1958 and affiliated to the University of Rajasthan, Jaipur.

The college is situated on the outskirts of Jaipur. It has a vast campus having nearly 350 acres (141.75 hectares) of land. The campus has its own water supply scheme and is served by city bus service. The college has a dispensary in the campus to attend to the medical needs of the students and the staff members. This dispensary is looked after by a full time Medical Officer with the help of two full time compounders. A consumers' co-operative society, a post office and a regular branch of the Bank of Rajasthan Ltd. are also located in the college premises to cater to the needs of the students and the staff. There are play grounds for tennis, volley-ball, basket-ball, hockey, football and cricket and facilities for table tennis in the common rooms of the hostels. Other facilities available are those of canteen, guest house, staff club, children's park etc. The college has four hostels with a total accommodation capacity of 540 seats. There are residential quarters for the staff members also. All the buildings have been constructed out of Government funds.

The college is managed by M.R. Engineering College Society vested with full powers for the administration and management of the institution. The chairman of the society is appointed by the State Government with the approval of the Central Government. The members of the society are representatives of the Government of India, Government of Rajasthan, All India Council for Technical Education, University of

1. Source : Office of the Principal, M.R. Engineering College, Jaipur.

Rajasthan, the Indian Institute of Technology in the region, University Grants Commission, industrialists/technologists in the region, faculty of the college etc. The day to day administration of the college is in the hands of the Principal, who is a member as well as Secretary of the society. He is assisted in his work by a Registrar, a Deputy Registrar for administration, a Deputy Registrar for Accounts and other teaching, administrative and academic staff, 93 in number.

The college has nine teaching departments, namely Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Metallurgical Engineering, Structural Engineering, Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics and Humanities. The college offers courses leading to Master's degree in Metallurgical Engineering (non-ferrous group), Post-graduate diploma course in Irrigation Engineering and Hydrology (for engineers in service), Bachelor's degree in Civil, Electrical, Metallurgical Engineering and part-time courses leading to post-graduate degree in Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Metallurgical Engineering and Structural Engineering. There were 619 students receiving education in this institution in 1974-75, 637 in 1975-76 and 640 in the year 1976-77. Besides studies, students also participate in the various cultural and academic activities organised by their institution, including games and sports tournaments. Athletics and gymnastics is also popular among them. During the session 1976-77, they participated in the North Zone Tennis Tournament held at Patiala. The college teams also participated in the University of Rajasthan Inter-College tournaments in tennis, table tennis, cricket, chess, athletics, swimming etc. The students, with the help of the staff and the authorities, organized the fifth All India Advani Memorial Basket ball Tournament with great success. Other activities organized by the Engineering Students' Association are inter-class English and Hindi debate competitions, Hindi and English essay competition, vocal and instrumental music competitions, all India English and Hindi debates, photography competition, variety entertainment programmes etc. The students' union is constituted through elections and its executive body consists of a president, a vice-president, a general secretary, a cultural secretary, an academic secretary, a refreshment secretary, a treasurer-cum-finance secretary and section representatives. An annual magazine is regularly published by the editorial board of the institution.

S.K.N. COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, JOBNER¹—This college was started in 1947 by Rawal Narendra Singh of Jobner Thikana as a private institution and was affiliated to Rajasthan University. It was taken over

1. Source : Office of the Principal, S.K.N. College of Agriculture, Jobner.

by the Government of Rajasthan in 1955. In July, 1962 with the establishment of Rajasthan Agricultural University, it formed a part of the University. In 1963, by change in the University Act, the Rajasthan Agricultural University was changed to University of Udaipur and this college was one of the campuses of the agricultural faculty.

The college was started only in one building, as in the beginning it had only eight departments with 90 students and 11 teachers. At present there are twelve departments, each headed by an Associate Professor except in Statistics, Animal Husbandry, Extension Education and Dairy Science. The departments of Statistics and Animal Husbandry are headed by an Assistant Professor each and the departments of Extension Education and Dairy Science are headed by a professor each. Each department has a separate building constructed with the I.C.A.R. (Indian Council of Agricultural Research) grant. There are two instructional farms, a horticultural farm and a dairy farm (with 123 cattle, 16 sheep and 82 goats) also attached to the college. The college has a well equipped library of 19,000 books with open shelf system. There is also a book bank which contains 1,041 books. The college has three hostels with accommodation for 270 students and residential quarters which can accommodate 51 staff members. There is also a *Bal Mandir* (Children's School) run by the University on the college campus for the education of the children of staff members.

Each department of the college carries out the three functions of teaching, research and extension. There are at present 74 faculty members out of whom 20 have received training in foreign countries and 31 are Ph.D. holders. The total strength of the students is about 450. Besides under graduate teaching, post-graduate classes are run in Agronomy, Soil Science and Agriculture, Chemistry, Agricultural Economics and Extension Education. In some departments students are also doing research work for the Ph.D. degree. Besides this, a number of research schemes are running in the college with the aid of the State Government and the I.C.A.R. (Indian Council of Agricultural Research). In addition to teaching and research, the extension department, in collaboration with other departments of the college, is carrying on extension activities in the area, such as farm advisory service, organization of *Kisan Goshthis* (farmers' meetings), exhibitions and film shows, farmers' fairs, youth clubs, literacy programme for farmers, applied nutrition programme, training of farmers and officials, dairy development programme, vocational agriculture and some special programmes and campaigns.

Some of the recent academic achievements of the college can be mentioned here. The department of Agronomy has worked out effective

cropping plans to get maximum yield with limited water resources and invented a water evaporation equipment. The department of Dairy Science worked to increase the production of green fodder and the average production of milk throughout the year (1976-77), as a result of which, the department was able to earn a net profit of Rs. 43,633. The department of Animal Husbandry has worked for the improvement of cows, sheep and goats by cross breeding programme in the surrounding villages. The department of Agriculture, Botany and Plant Breeding identified 173 lines of *Bajra* for higher grain yield. An All India Co-ordinated Spices and Cashewnut Improvement Project and another scheme regarding the growing of *Moth* are in operation. Two research projects, one on *Bajra* and another on *Moth* have been sanctioned an aid from the wheat levy bonus fund by the Government of Rajasthan. The department of Plant Pathology is screening a collection of *Bajra* germ plasm for the resistance of disease and some promising ones have been identified. Research on 'control of ergot with cheap chemicals' is being made. A scheme on diseases of papaya is in operation and some important diseases have been identified. The department of Entomology is actively engaged in controlling the attack of white grub (under the All India Co-ordinated Research Project on white grub control)—a menace to *Kharif* crop—by mechanical and chemical means. The department of Agricultural Engineering has designed, fabricated and developed a solar heat grain/seed dryer and a pricker (hand operated) for pricking *Amla* for the preparation of jam. The department of Horticulture has been busy in solving the major problems of vegetable growers of this area. The work includes utilisation of saline water for vegetables, and the use of improved methods in vegetable growing. A *Palak* variety called 'Jobner Green' was released by the department. The department of Agricultural Economics has analysed the behaviour of wholesale prices of all the important food crops in Rajasthan in the last fifteen years, to build up a base for determining an integrated agricultural price policy. The department of Extension Education carried out intensive work on tree plantation and white grub and rat control. A number of training programmes for young farmers and youth club leaders were organized in collaboration with Nehru Yuvak Kendra, Jaipur. In the annual agricultural fairs, various types of sports competitions (camel race, which is immensely enjoyed by the audience, being one of them), demonstrations and question and answer sessions are held for the village farmers. In the question and answer sessions agricultural experts answer the questions of farmers and solve their problems.

The college also organizes all types of extracurricular activities for the benefit of students, such as games and sports, drama, music,

dances, debates (Hindi and English), academic tours etc. Students also participate in N.C.C., N.S.S. and various competitions arranged by the I.C.A.R., such as competitions in cattle judging, poultry judging, budding of flower plants and fruit trees, ploughing (by bullocks and tractors both) etc. Photography is taught to the students by the Photographic Club and the Cine Club of the college organizes film shows for them. The students' association brings out a magazine named *Sknoba News Letter*.

FOOD CRAFT INSTITUTE, JAIPUR¹—It is a Government institution and was established in July 1976. It was sponsored by the Government of India and the Government of Rajasthan, with an aim to provide theoretical and practical training in Hotel Management and Catering, looking to the rising need of well trained workers in these professions. The institution is affiliated to the Board of Technical Education, Rajasthan. The administration of the Institute is in the hands of its Principal, who is assisted by a lecturer, an instructor and a laboratory attendant each in the cookery, House keeping and Restaurant sections; a lecturer and an instructor in the Reception section and an office superintendent, an accountant, two upper division clerks, a store keeper, a typist, two office boys, two *Chowkidars* and two sweepers in the administrative section of the Institute. The Institute provides instruction in one year diploma courses namely, (i) Hotel Reception and Book Keeping, (ii) House Keeping, (iii) Restaurant and Counter Service, and (iv) Cookery. Half of this period of one year consists of practical training at some well known five star hotel, which is compulsory for all the trainees. There were 64 trainees in the Institute during the year 1976-77. Admissions are given according to sandwich system, i.e., one batch is admitted in August and another in November every year. Among the special equipments of the Institute are those received from the United Nations Development Project and also a rich collection of books related to the trades taught in the Institute. There are seventeen books on Hotel Reception and Book Keeping, 62 books on Cookery, 31 books on House Keeping, 23 books on Management and 20 books on Restaurant and Counter Service, written by experts all over the world. Other equipments are convection oven, carrier trolley, dish washing machine, plate dispenser, refrigerator drawer unit, refrigerator bottle cooler, tilting frying pan, tilting kettle etc.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING INSTITUTE, JAIPUR²—It is one of the sixteen industrial training institutes in Rajasthan. It was established in 1942 by the Government of India. In the beginning it belonged to the Government of India, but from November 1, 1956 its administration was handed

1. Source : Office of the Principal, Food Craft Institute, Jaipur.

2. Source : Office of the Principal, Industrial Training Institute, Jaipur.

over to the State Government. It functions under the administrative control and supervision of the Director Technical Education, Jodhpur. The head of the institution is the Principal, who is assisted in his work by the Vice-Principal, the teaching staff and other staff.

The Institute runs in a Government building having 34 rooms, a workshop and a playground. The library of the Institute is equipped with 2,500 books. There is a hostel also attached to the Institute, which can accommodate 50 candidates.

The Institute prepares the trainees for the trades of Motor Mechanics, Turners, Fitters, Wiremen, Machinists, Farm Mechanics, Electricians, Draftsmen Civil, Draftsmen Mechanical, Radio Mechanics, Carpenters, Welders, Moulders, Painters, Plumbers, Stenographers (in Hindi and English both), Blacksmiths, Tractor Mechanics, Refrigeration Mechanics etc. The number of trainees admitted to the Institute during the years 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77 was 651, 465 and 553 respectively, while the number of instructors was 44 in each year. The trainees also participate in games and sports. The All Rajasthan Games Meet is organized every year at different industrial training institutes, in which the trainees of this Institute actively participate. No magazine is published by the Institute.

TEACHERS' TRAINING INSTITUTIONS

S. S. G. PAREEK TEACHERS' TRAINING COLLEGE, JAIPUR¹—The college is one of the leading colleges of Education in Rajasthan. It was started in 1965 by the S. S. G. Pareek College Managing Committee under the direct control and supervision of the Principal of Pareek Degree College, Jaipur. In the beginning this college was run in the building of Pareek Degree College. It was shifted to its present building during the session 1972-73. The institution is affiliated to the University of Rajasthan, Jaipur.

The administration of the college is in the hands of the Principal who is assisted by professors, lecturers, physical instructor, librarian and other staff. The college has its own building having eight rooms and a play ground. The college has a rich library of 5,115 books. There is no separate hostel for this college. The B. Ed. students are accommodated in the hostel of Pareek Degree College. The subjects taught in the institution are General Science, Chemistry, Book Keeping, Commercial Practice, Hindi, English, Social Studies, Geography, Civics, Economics etc. The number of students and teachers during the years 1974-75,

1. Source : Office of the Principal, S.S.G. Pareek Teachers' Training College, Jaipur.

1975-76 and 1976-77 was 122 and 8; 124 and 9; and 125 and 10 respectively. Students also participate in extracurricular activities like games, debates and other cultural and academic activities organized in the college. The students' union, which consists of President, Secretary, Cultural Secretary, Games Secretary and Tour Secretary is constituted every session. The college also publishes a magazine named *Peeyush*.

GOVERNMENT HANDICRAFT TEACHERS' TRAINING SCHOOL, PARASHURAMDWARA, JAIPUR¹—It was started by the Government of Rajasthan as a Basic Teachers' Training School in July 1949 and was converted into Handicraft Teachers' Training School in 1961. It offers a two years' certificate course and awards Handicraft Teachers' Training Certificate which makes the trainees eligible for handicraft teaching job. Freshers as well as untrained teachers are eligible for this training. It is affiliated to the Directorate of Primary and Secondary Education, Rajasthan, Bikaner. The institution is run in a Government building having ten rooms, four laboratories-cum-lecture rooms, an assembly hall, two spinning and weaving rooms, two play grounds, an agricultural field and well maintained lawns. It possesses a good film projector also. The library of the school has 7,492 books. There is a hostel also in the school campus, which can accommodate 50 students. The subjects taught in this institution are Hindi, Mathematics, Principles of Education and a number of trades such as Electricity, Electronics, Tailoring, Wood work and Papier mache. The number of students on roll during the years 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77 was 100 (during each), and that of teachers, 10, 9 and 9 respectively. The elections of the students' union are held every year at the beginning of the session. Students take part in the local tournaments and in various cultural and academic activities organized in their institution. Students who have learned the above mentioned trades can get part-time employment in the market and be self-dependent. There are only two training schools of this type in Rajasthan : this school at Jaipur and the other one at Bikaner run by the Directorate of Primary and Secondary Education, Rajasthan, Bikaner.

RAJASTHAN SHIKSHAK PRASHIKSHAN VIDYAPEETH, SHAHPURA BAGH, JAIPUR²—It was established in December 1966, under the auspices of Rajasthan Sanskrit Sahitya Sammelan. It is affiliated to the University of Rajasthan, Jaipur. The institution runs in a rented building having 20 rooms, a laboratory (for Psychology), a play ground, a library rich in

1. Source : Office of the Headmaster, Government Handicraft Teachers' Training School, Parashuramdwar.

2. Source : Office of the Principal, Rajasthan Shikshak Prashikshan Vidyapeeth, Shahpura Bagh, Jaipur.

books on Education and a reading room equipped with 41 Educational journals regularly subscribed to. There are two hostels attached to the institution with accommodation capacity of 60 seats. The courses taught here are those of B. Ed. and *Shiksha Shastri*. In 1976-77, the percentage of successful candidates was 97 in B. Ed. and 98 in *Shiksha Shastri*. The number of students was 99 in 1974-75; 113 in 1975-76 and 143 in 1976-77 while the number of teachers in the corresponding years was 11, 9 and 7 respectively. Besides studies they participate in games, sports and various other cultural and academic activities organized for them in the institution. A magazine named *Shiksha* is published by the institution.

BAL MANDIR MAHILA SHIKSHAK PRASHIKSHAN MAHAVIDYALAYA, JAIPUR¹—It is a private institution started in August 1976 by Shrimati Gita Bajaj with an aim to impart education based on Gandhian ideology. It had its own building having five class rooms, two office rooms, a library, a children's educational museum, facility for indoor games and ample space for gardening. A psychological laboratory is shortly going to be established. A hostel is also under construction. The library contains 3,628 books and subscribes to 45 periodicals. The institution is affiliated to the University of Rajasthan, Jaipur. It prepares candidates for the B. Ed. examination. The subjects taught are Hindi, Sanskrit, Economics, Civics, History, Social Studies, Domestic Science etc. The total number of students in 1976-77 was 120 (two units of 60 students each). The extracurricular activities organized in the institution include educational tours, block teaching, camping, seminars, debating, social education etc. The institution has started publishing a magazine named *Sanskar*. A souvenir was also brought out in 1976-77. In accordance with the Gandhian ideology, special stress is laid here on manual labour, secularism and work experience (craft). Side by side with the B. Ed. course the trainees are made acquainted with the practical teaching of primary and secondary classes, as most of them are generally appointed in primary schools after B. Ed. In specialisation more emphasis is laid on Social Education and its practical work in the field, specially in villages.

GOVERNMENT B. S. T. C. SCHOOL, GONER²—This institution was started as a Nobles' School in 1933. It became a P.T.C. (Physical Training Certificate) school in 1944, a J.T.C. (Junior Teachers' Certificate) school

in 1950, a B.S.T.C. (Basic Senior Teachers' Certificate) school in 1955, an R.T.C. (Refreshers' Training Certificate) school in 1966 and a B. S. T. C. school again in 1970. It runs under the administrative control of Director, Primary and Secondary Education, Rajasthan, Bikaner. The school is housed in a Government building having 35 rooms, a well maintained garden and a playground. There is a hostel also attached to the school which can accommodate 175 persons. The subjects taught in the institution are as prescribed in the B.S.T.C. syllabus. The number of students during the years 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77 was 175, 175 and 80 respectively while the number of teachers was 11 (each year). The trainees also take part in cultural programmes, games and sports, scouting, academic tours etc. organized for them.

SCHOOLS FOR THE HANDICAPPED

SETH ANANDILAL PODAR INSTITUTE FOR DEAF, DUMB AND BLIND, JAIPUR—The institution was established in July 1945 by the Jaipur State Government in a building donated by the Podar family (Podar Charitable Trust, Bombay) to meet the educational and vocational needs of handicapped (deaf, dumb and blind) children. The Institute is run and managed by the Department of Education, Rajasthan and functions under the administrative control of the Director of Primary and Secondary Education, Rajasthan, Bikaner, and gets in touch with other institutions and organizations of its category all over the country and outside too, when needed. The internal administration of the Institute is in the hands of a Headmaster assisted by other staff.

The building of the Institute, which was donated by the Podar family, now belongs to the State Government. It has about 25 big and small rooms and a number of play grounds. The library of the Institute contains 1,441 books and subscribes to six periodicals every month. A hostel is also attached to the Institute, with free lodging and boarding facilities and accommodation capacity of 40 seats. A vocational centre for deaf and dumb adults and a dolls museum are shortly going to be added to the Institute. The buildings for both have been constructed by the Podar family. The Institute provides bus facility to the day scholars, who are also eligible for monthly scholarships from the Social Welfare Department, Rajasthan. Most of the children get this scholarship. Other special facilities and equipments available in the Institute include (i) speech trainer, (ii) audiometre to assess the hearing loss, (iii) individual and group hearing aids, (iv) over head projector for mass teaching, (v) tape-recorder to assess the speech of the deaf children, (vi) Television etc. Students are taught with the help of these equipments.

1. Source : Office of the Principal, Bal Mandir Mahila Shikshak Prashikshan Mahavidyalaya, Jaipur.

2. Source : Office of the Principal, Government B. S. T. C. School, Goner.

The subjects taught in this Institute are Auditory and Sense training, Language, Arithmetic, Speech, Speech Reading and Silent Reading. Besides these, pre-vocational training is given in Carpentry, Tailoring, Cane-work, Chalk making etc. The number of students on roll in the institution during the years 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77 was 90, 90 and 99, while that of teachers, 10, 7 and 11 respectively. Students take part in all the activities of the Institute including extracurricular activities. They participate in games and in cultural programmes. There is a children's bank in the Institute called *Sanchayika*, run by the Post and Telegraph Department of the Government of India. This bank is managed by the children themselves under the supervision and guidance of their teachers. They also take part in the 'Earn While You Learn' programme organized in the Institute.

ADULT AND SOCIAL EDUCATION

Efforts for the introduction of adult literacy in the city were made as early as 1924 when night schools were opened for the sons of the labouring classes and the handicrafts men. Such schools were organised by the Department of Public Instruction of the State¹.

In 1932 William Owens, the Director of Education in the State, submitted a detailed educational policy for the State. He suggested the establishment of a Rural Reconstruction Centre at a selected place in the State with the object of showing the peasant the ways of adding to his meagre earnings by improvement of agriculture, cottage industries, cattle-breeding, poultry-farming, bee-keeping, market-gardening, fruit-growing etc. Such centres had proved very successful in South India where there had been trading centres for workers and they had been established also in Hyderabad (Deccan) and Baroda. But in Jaipur the scheme of adult education did not succeed, for all the five night schools conducted by the State had to be closed during 1933-34 owing to gradual fall in attendance. In the only private institution of this class which remained, the attendance was very poor, as it had only 5 pupils on its rolls². Only 169 adults in the city were made literate and awarded literacy certificates after the usual test during 1941-42 as against 260 in 1940-41³. In 1946-47 the Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1 lakh to organise a literacy campaign. During the period of six months (January to July, 1947) 99 adult classes were started in the districts and those who came out successful

1. *Report on Public Instruction in the Jaipur State, 1924*, Jaipur, 1925, p. 16.
2. *Report on the Administration of Jaipur State, 1933-34*, Jaipur, 1935, p. 48.
3. *Report on the Administration of Jaipur State, 1941-42*, Jaipur, 1943, p. 80.

in the test were awarded certificates. But actually the movement of adult education was mainly confined to Jaipur city where 18 Government schools for adults (10 for men and 8 for women) were conducted by trained teachers who had undergone a regular course in adult psychology, methods of teaching adults and organisation. In addition to the State adult education centres, four private classes were also conducted by social workers¹.

Next year (1947-48) 39 adult classes for men and 20 for women with an enrolment of 769 and 258 respectively were conducted in the city. In addition to these, six such classes with an enrolment of 102, were run by honorary local workers. For undertaking propaganda work in connection with the literacy campaign, a complete loudspeaker unit, a gramophone with suitable records, a radio-set and a Magic Lantern with slides were purchased at a cost of Rs. 4,274. With a view to enlist public co-operation an Adult Education Committee with the Education Minister and the Education Commissioner as President and Secretary respectively was formed in the city. Ward Committees in different *Chowkis* (wards) were also formed. An Adult Education Week was organised in April 1948. It was inaugurated by the Chief Secretary and an interesting and varied programme was gone through for eight days. Lectures on adult education and talks on useful topics such as health preservation, sanitation and hygiene etc., were the main features of the programme. The Public Health Department extended full support in making this week a success. 219 teachers (189 men and 30 women) were trained by the Adult Education Officer in adult education methods, and adult classes were started in some selected places in the districts. A total sum of Rs. 21,806 was spent on adult education in 1947-48.

The scheme of Adult Education was one of the schemes which were given primary importance in the developmental plans of the State. For the first time, during the Five Year Plan period, provision was made for social education at the State level, and a Chief Social Education Officer in the community project areas and an Adult Education Officer for promotion of literacy among adults were appointed. The scheme was taken up at district level also through such programmes as audio-visual education, opening of district libraries, organisation of district social education offices, production of literature related with social education, night classes for adults, cultural programmes, film shows and literacy campaigns². Adult education centres were opened in the rural areas at

1. *Report on the Administration of Jaipur State, 1946-47*, Jaipur, 1948, p. 183.
2. *Second Five Year Plan, Progress Report, 1956-61*, Jaipur, 1962, p. 184.

various Panchayat Samitis. Details regarding the number of adult education centres run by the various Panchayat Samitis of the district, the number of teachers and of adults educated in these centres during the year 1976-77 are given in the following table¹ :

Panchayat Samiti	No. of Adult Education Centres	Number of Adults Educated	Number of Teachers
Dausa	19	485	19
Sikrai	11	293	11
Govindgarh	15	506	15
Bairath	35	342	35

Apart from these, 60 adult education centres were opened in the district in 1971-72 by the Department of Social Education, Rajasthan, Bikaner, under the functional literacy scheme for farmers. 1,800 adults were educated at these centres and an amount of Rs. 66,600 was expended for this purpose during the year 1976-77. Twenty two adult education centres were opened by Lok Shikshan Sansthan, Jaipur, a voluntary social service organization, in 1974-75. The number of adults educated at these during the year was 660, and the expenditure incurred² amounted to Rs. 21,000.

SCOUTS AND GUIDES

Scouting was introduced³ in Jaipur State in 1923 with the organization of open groups. The centre of these groups was then housed in the barrack-like buildings of Nath Malji Ka Katla. The enthusiasm of the public regarding this movement inspired the Government also and it was started in the schools of the State by the Department of Public Instruction in October 1924 when four small troops were organized in the city schools (besides the scouts troops at Pilani and Chirawa). A small committee was formed to organize scouting in the State. In 1926 this committee took the shape of a regular Boy Scouts Association⁴.

After the formation of Rajasthan⁵, a need was felt for the integration of the various units in the State and in 1950 the Rajasthan State

1. Source : Office of the Dy. Director, Social Education, Rajasthan, Bikaner.

2. Source : as above.

3. Source : Office of the Divisional Secretary, Rajasthan State Bharat Scouts and Guides, Jaipur.

4. *Report on the Instruction of the Jaipur State, 1926*, Jaipur, 1927, p. 10.

5. Source : Office of the Divisional Secretary, Rajasthan State Bharat Scouts & Guides, Jaipur.

Bharat Scouts and Guides Association (with headquarters at Jaipur) was established. At present there are six divisional associations working in Rajasthan, one being for Jaipur division (headquartered at Jaipur) and nine local associations working in Jaipur district, viz. at Jaipur, Dausa, Bandikui, Bassi, Govindgarh, Paota, Sambhar Lake, Shahpura and Phagi. The administrative set-up at the divisional headquarters consists of a *Pradhan* (Head), four *Up-Pradhans* (Sub-Heads), Divisional Commissioner (one each for Scouts and Guides), Divisional Secretary, Divisional Joint Secretary, Treasurer, Assistant State Organizing Commissioner (one each for Scouts and Guides), Circle Organizer (one each for Scouts and Guides), District Commissioner (one each for Scouts and Guides), Assistant District Commissioner (one each for Scouts and Guides) and Secretary and Joint Secretary for the local associations. The jurisdiction of the divisional office extends over Alwar, Bharatpur, Jaipur, Jhunjhunun, Sikar, Sawai-Madhopur and Tonk districts. The administrative set-up at each of the local associations consists of a *Pradhan* (Head), four *Up-Pradhans* (Sub-Heads), Assistant District Commissioner (one each for Scouts and Guides), Assistant District Commissioner Scouts and Guides (for miscellaneous works), Secretary, Joint Secretary, Assistant Secretary, Publicity Secretary, Quarter Master, District Sub-Master and Flock Leader, District Scout Master and Guide Captain, District Rover Leader and Ranger Leader. All these officials are honorary workers. The Assistant District Commissioners and District Scouters/Guiders supervise the groups under their jurisdiction from time to time. They meet the groups at least once a year.

During the year 1976-77, four scouts and guides competition rallies were arranged at Jaipur, Govindgarh, Bandikui and Shahpura in which 279 (143 scouts and 136 guides), 124 (Scouts), 65 (Scouts) and 91 (Scouts) candidates respectively participated. Training camps for the group leaders of the scouts and guides associations were held at Govindgarh, Shahpura, Jaipur, Bassi, Bandikui, Paota and Dausa, in which the number of participants was 49 (39 scouts and 10 guides), 44 (scouts), 206 (131 scouts and 75 guides), 47 (scouts), 66 (scouts), 41 (scouts) and 103 (scouts) respectively. During the same year two First Class Scouts and Guides Training Camps took place at Jaipur and Shahpura, in which 384 (304 scouts and 80 guides) and 38 (scouts) candidates respectively were recorded to have participated. Scouting was introduced in the rural areas also. Arrangements were made for the training of rural youth from February 21 to March 2, 1977 at Jagatpura (Sanganer). Rural Rover Scouting groups were formed in the villages Jcetavala and Madhogarh and various programmes of national and international level were organized

by them which were greatly appreciated. The scouts and guides also participated in social service work from time to time, which included tending the patients in hospitals, water service at railway stations, service of poor and needy people in the famine stricken areas, community development work, social service during various fairs, meetings and conferences and the work done for the development of their schools, camping centres and scouts and guides headquarters. In this way, 5,248 hours' social service work was done by the scouts and guides during the year 1976-77. The details regarding number of groups of scouts and guides and their strength in the educational institutions at various places in the district are given in the following table¹:

Local Associations	No. of Scout Groups	No. of Guide Groups	Total	Strength		
				Scouts	Guides	Total
Jaipur	113	55	168	2,451	1,652	4,103
Bandikui	23	5	28	685	143	828
Dausa	40	4	44	1,278	120	1,398
Bassi	45	5	50	1,230	159	1,389
Govindgarh	39	2	41	1,178	60	1,238
Paota	26	3	29	789	84	873
Shahpura	26	3	29	1,113	216	1,329
Sambhar Lake	37	7	44	709	83	792
Phagi	30	3	33	-	-	-

NATIONAL CADET CORPS

After the formation of Rajasthan, N. C. C. was also paid due attention in the development programme of the State. 17 senior divisions and 159 junior divisions of N. C. C. and A. C. C. units were started in the State during the Second Five Year Plan period². During the Third Five Year Plan, N.C.C. was made compulsory in all the colleges of the State³. Since then, it has been serving the nation by providing it with disciplined and trained manpower which can be of assistance during a national emergency and serve as raw material for the armed forces. The N. C. C. training is imparted in 33 educational institutions (15 colleges and 18 schools) of the district at present (1976-77).

1. Source : Office of the Divisional Secretary, Rajasthan State Bharat Scouts and Guides, Divisional Association, Jaipur.

2. *Second Five Year Plan, Progress Report*, 1956-61, Jaipur, 1962, p. 182.

3. *Tritiya Panchvarshiya Yojna, Pragati Prativedan*, 1961-66, Jaipur, 1967, p. 41.

MUSEUMS

GOVERNMENT CENTRAL MUSEUM, JAIPUR¹—This museum is located in Ram Niwas Garden. The foundation stone of this museum, then called the Albert Hall Museum, was laid on 6th February 1876 during the reign of Maharaja Ram Singh. Only the foundation plinth of the building could be finished before his death, and the rest of the construction was finished during the time of Maharaja Madho Singh II. The total amount spent on this building was nearly six lakhs of rupees. It is, in the opinion of architects, a museum itself, because it illustrates in its decorative details all that was best in Rajputana and its vicinity. The museum was established in this building in 1886 with economic, educational, historical and industrial art sections. After Independence it was converted into a State Museum (of Rajasthan).

The collections made for an exhibition held in 1883 by the former Jaipur State had served as a nucleus for this museum. Additions were made by purchase, exploration, treasure trove, donation and exchange. The museum is recognised for treasure trove finds.

The museum is looked after by a curator, who is controlled by Superintendent, Archaeology and Museums, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur, under Director, Archaeology and Museums, Rajasthan, Jaipur. Besides, there is a guide lecturer, two upper division clerks, a store keeper, two lower division clerks, an artist, a modeller and 25 other employees.

The various sections represented in the museum are :

(i) Art and Industry (Metal, Wood and Pottery sections); (ii) Armoury; (iii) Textiles; (iv) Carpets; (v) Paintings; (vi) Geology; (vii) Zoology; (viii) Botany and (ix) Toys and Dolls. There is a Persian garden carpet of a fabulous cost obtained by Mirza Raja Jai Singh I from Shah Abbas of Persia. It contains various sketches of a Persian garden with running water streams. There is also an Egyptian mummy belonging to the Ptolemaic Epoch. There are miniature paintings of Rajasthan and a glimpse of the land and the people of Rajasthan is presented through well planned dioramas.

From 1959 onwards the various galleries in the ground floor of the museum were completely reorganised and renovated. After careful scrutiny, exhibits were selected and displayed with explanatory labels on them in Hindi and English. People (of Rajasthan, both males and females)

1. Source : Office of the Director, Archaeology and Museums, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

from the higher strata of society, such as Rajputs and Seths as well as the common tribal people like Meenas, Bhopas, Bhils, Gadoliya-Lohars etc. find depiction here in their typical dresses and ornaments and that too in their natural surroundings. Typical designs and motifs in *Mehndi Mandana*, so characteristic of Rajasthani ladies, are also displayed in the gallery. In the antechamber of the wing is exhibited puppetry from Rajasthan and the painted scroll delineating the scenes from Pabuji Rathore, a great folk-hero from Marwar.

The central gallery is devoted to Rajasthani music and dance, which find depiction in colossal dioramas in a novel way with audio-visual aids. Original musical instruments, both classical and folk, are displayed in functional position. The models of the players of these instruments are exhibited and appropriate taped music is played in the background to create a realistic atmosphere. The specimens include typical folk instruments like *Masak*, *Kamayacha*, *Dadh*, *Madal*, *Khanjari*, *Sitari*, *Bankia*, *Pungi*, *Algoja*, *Ektara* etc. Some of the popular and typical dances, classical as well as folk, have also been dioramized in their natural and social backgrounds made effective through colour scheme in the background suited to the situation. The models of the dancers (in plaster medium) wear the same type of dresses and ornaments as are worn by actual dancers. A brief and precise description of the dance theme is also provided for the guidance of the visitor, enabling him to appreciate the occasion of its performance, the region with which it is associated and the tribes enacting it. The dances illustrated in the gallery include classical ones like Kathak, for which Jaipur *Gharana* is famous, as well as popular folk dances such as *Dandia*, *Ghoomar*, *Holi* etc. Festivals (like Holi, Gangaur etc.) and ceremonies (like marriage) are also dioramized in a lively manner. They are equipped with tapes recording the songs sung on such occasions. The annual budget allocation and the actual expenditure of the museum during the year 1976-77 was Rs. 1,56,750 and Rs. 1,56,835 respectively.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM, AMBER¹—It is located in Dilaram Garden, Amber. It was established in 1949. Prior to this, the excavated material from Rairh, Bairath, Sambhar, Nagar etc. and the sculptures and epigraphs collected from various sites in erstwhile Jaipur State were housed at Vidyadhar Garden in Purana Ghat. In July 1949 the entire collection was transferred to Dilaram Garden, a part of the old palaces at Amber. The museum functions under the administrative control of Director, Archaeology and Museums, Rajasthan, Jaipur. It is looked after

1. Source : Office of the Director, Archaeology and Museums, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

by a curator and a store keeper, a cashier and three other employees. The Curator works under the direct control and supervision of the Superintendent, Archaeology and Museums, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur.

There are three sections in the museum : (i) Archaeological section, which contains material recovered from excavations at Rairh, Bairath, Sambhar, Ahar, Nagar etc.; (ii) Sculpture section and (iii) Epigraphy section. There are Yupa Pillar inscriptions from Barnala (v.s. 284 and v.s. 335); Pratihara sculptures from Abaneri (8th century A.D.) and terracottas from Rairh, Bairath, Sambhar and Nagar belonging to an early historical period. The material is arranged in a chronological sequence, thus making the visitors familiar with the contribution of Rajasthan in various fields of art and culture through the ages. The annual budget allocation and actual expenditure of the museum during the year 1976-77 was Rs. 44,470 and Rs. 41,738 respectively.

MAHARAJA SAWAI MAN SINGH II MUSEUM, JAIPUR¹—This museum was founded in 1959 by the late Maharaja Sawai Man Singh II out of the ancestral collections built up by the successive rulers of Amber and Jaipur. It is situated in the City Palace, nestled amidst old buildings, temples and palace quarters.

The museum is run by a public charitable secular trust with a Director, an Administrator, three keepers, a Librarian, a Chemist, a Superintendent City Palace, a Superintendent M. G. D. Market, a Superintendent Dharmarth and Ceremonies, a Security Officer and a staff of 180. The collections for the museum have been made out of the following sources : (i) The collections of the royal house of Jaipur, (ii) the collections of the old *Chhattis Karkhanas* (the 36 departments for the different works of art) of Jaipur (Hazuri) and (iii) the collections in City Palace, Rambagh, Rajmahal, Moti Doongri, Jaigarh etc. (all in Jaipur).

The Kachhawaha rulers were great patrons of art, music and literature and admirers of artistic handicrafts, fine weapons and rare objects of art. They collected these objects from wherever they went as generals and governors of the Mughal emperors and in course of time a large collection of delicate miniatures, important manuscripts, rare carpets, fine weapons and unique jewellery was built up. Regular additions were made to this collection by skilful craftsmen and painters recruited and employed by the Maharajas. The Maharajas loved to show their proud possessions and interesting acquisitions to friends and visiting

1. Source : Office of the Director, Maharaja S. M. S. II Museum, Jaipur.

dignitaries. A representative selection of miniature paintings, manuscripts, weapons and armours was displayed in the *Pothikhana* (library) and the *Silehkhana* or armoury (both of these in their present form, were established in 1952) of the palace. However, the collection remained exclusive and was shown only to selective visitors and dignitaries with the special permission of the Maharaja. In 1959, this private museum consisting of the *Pothikhana* and the *Silehkhana* was reconstituted and converted into a public museum under a trust, now known as the Maharaja Sawai Man Singh II Museum Trust and a new textile and costume gallery was also added to it. The trust decided to dismantle the old kitchen (*Rasoda*) building in the palace and reconstructed four large halls for the new exhibition galleries. The trust was enlarged with the inclusion of more areas like the Atish Market (renamed Maharani Gayatri Devi Market), Jai Niwas garden etc. in 1970. There are proposals to include more rooms, increase the display area as well as exhibit new collections, open a new Transport section and revive as many of the old *Chhattis Karkhanas* as possible.

The collection of the Museum is broadly distributed in three sections : the Art Gallery, the Arms and Weapons section and the Textile and Costume section, with two new sections, the Painting Gallery and the Transport Gallery, coming up.

The Art Gallery is housed in the painted and chandeliered Diwan-i-Am building constructed for holding important State functions. A variety of objects—miniatures, paintings, illustrated manuscripts, decorated bookcovers, palm-leaf and *Sanchipat* manuscripts, old printed books, gigantic Mughal carpets, gold and silver *Takht-e-rawan* (movable throne), covered *Ambabadis*¹ and open *Howdahs*, palanquins and carriages with richly embroidered velvet coverings are displayed in this gallery. The museum has a splendid collection of miniature paintings including two unique and priceless manuscripts of the Persian translation of the *Ramayana* and the *Mahabharata*. The latter work, specially made for the use of emperor Akbar, known as the *Razmnama*, contains illustrations made by the greatest Mughal painters and is reported to have cost seventy two thousand gold mohurs in 1584–85 A.D. Besides the finest miniatures of Amber–Jaipur school evident in the illustrations of the *Ragamala*, *Bhagavata Purana*, *Devi Mahatmya* etc., good examples of early and later Mughal schools, Deccanese schools and fair specimens from Bikaner, Malwa, Bundi, Kota, Jodhpur, Kishangarh etc., are represented. A fine

1. *Ambabadi* or *Ambari* is a litter or canopied seat, placed on the back of an elephant.

collection of astronomical works in Arabic, Persian, Latin and Sanskrit acquired by Sawai Jai Singh for study of the planets and their movements, an old copy of the *Ain-i-Akbari* and its Hindi translation made in 1797 A.D. and a rare manuscript on 146 forms of *Shaligram*, Surdas's *Padavali* (contemporary copy) and the earliest copy of Bihari's *Satsai* are also on display. The manuscript of Ubaid's *Mush Wa Gorbeh* with beautiful illustrations of the seventeenth century Mughal style is a unique copy. The contemporary works of Kulpati Misra, Padmakar Bhatta etc. are also available. This manuscript collection consists of nearly 16,000 volumes. There are rare bird and animal studies by Ustad Mansur, court scenes, battle scenes, portraits and mythological paintings by famous Mughal painters. Important examples of the Jaipur school consisting of life size portrait-studies of the Maharajas by Sahib Ram and the leading painters of the courts of Maharaja Ishwari Singh, Madho Singh I, Pratap Singh and Jagat Singh have been displayed in the gallery. The large carpets displayed against the eastern and western walls of the Art gallery were manufactured in the Mughal carpet factories at Agra and Lahore during the reign of emperor Shah Jahan. These are said to have been collected by Mirza Raja Jai Singh to decorate some of his newly built palaces at Amber. Mention should also be made of the very delicate silk throne carpet, with floral designs and arabesques in rich colour, which is undoubtedly one of the finest Mughal carpets in existence. Attention should be drawn here to the large Kishangarh masterpieces of Raja Sawant Singh and Bani Thani personified as Krishna and Radha and to a set of large cloth paintings from Hyderabad and Jaipur. Other objects on display in this section include book covers, paper cuttings, postage stamps and coins of the old Jaipur State, old photographs and negatives, old furniture, glassware and other decorative objects of art.

The *Silehkhana* or the Armoury of the museum is housed in a beautifully decorated suite of rooms. It has one of the largest and finest collections of edged weapons and antique handguns in the country. The edged weapons include swords—curved Persian *Unnas*, slightly curved Mughal *Shamshers*, *Talwars*, double-edged *Khandas*, pointed *Guptis* and *Asas*; daggers—broad *Jamdhars*, curved *Jamkhas*, long and narrow *Katars*, hiltless *Jhanbwas* and *Chhuris*; lances, axes, knives and arrows of various shapes and kinds. Some of the swords are of great historical importance : there are two swords—a *Talwar* and a *Khanda* inscribed with the name of emperor Shah Jahan and a few with the names of Persian emperors and Mughal generals, and many personal weapons of Maharaja Ram Singh, Madho Singh II etc. Swords of European types and workmanship received as presents from the Viceroys in the nineteenth century and some

exotic types including the huge broad sword said to have been used by Raja Man Singh I are also on display in this section. Besides these, there is a fine collection of beautiful gun-powder flasks (*Kuppis*) made of horn, ivory, leather and sea-shell, inlaid with delicately carved ivory or mother of pearl and decorated with embroidered motifs. Shields made of tough crocodile hide or rhinoceros, antler and buffalo hide, embossed, lacquered or painted and set with bosses of chiselled steel gilt or studded with precious stones, armours and helmets of fine Mughal and Rajasthan workmanship also abound in the collection. Fire-arms of all descriptions, imported from Europe or made in Jaipur, or other parts of India, are of considerable interest. A good selection of bows and arrows, lances and spears, shields, axes, knives, sticks, betel-nut-cutters, archer's rings etc. is also on display. The handles and scabbards of the swords and knives present some of the finest examples of Mughal and Jaipuri gold, enamel or jewellery work, as many of these are delicately engraved, enamelled or chiselled and set with diamonds, rubies, emeralds and pearls. The knives have hilts of ivory, walrus, silver, gold, crystal, jade etc. carved in the form of heads of ram, horse, elephant, nilgai etc. The matchlocks and handguns with inlaid or chiselled stocks and barrels are also equally interesting.

The Textile and Costume section has a fine collection of the fine loom-woven and embroidered Kashmir shawls, *Kimkhab*s (brocades) from Surat, Banaras and Aurangabad, the large variety of hand-block prints from Sanganer and other localities, the *Bandhej* (tie and dye) pieces from Jaipur, muslins from Dacca, old embroidered rugs and tent-hangings, delicately embroidered and applique rosary-bags, caps, *Rath* (a type of carriage) covers, *Thal-Poshes* (dish covers) royal paraphernalia, exquisitely embroidered costumes worn by the different Maharajas and their consorts, typical Rajasthani costumes used over the ages and delicate *Zari* (gold thread) and *Gota* (gold or silver frill) works, for which Jaipur has always been very famous. The most noteworthy exhibit is perhaps the unusually large brocaded *Jama* (a robe) and pyjama of Maharaja Madho Singh I. The Maharaja was no doubt of gigantic physical proportions. There is an equally large white muslin pleated *Jama* and a huge silk covered *Atamsukh* worn by him, in the museum. A very rare gold brocaded velvet throne carpet bearing seal marks and notes dated 1605 A.D., two richly embroidered window curtains belonging to the mid-seventeenth century and a finely woven gold and silk circular *Thal-Posh* (dish cover) also belonging to the seventeenth century are worthy of mention in this section.

It is obvious that such a large collection of antiquities cannot be

put on regular public display but attempts are being made to exhibit more items of historical and topical interest and artistic merit like old *Baggis*, *Rathas* and *Palkis*; old utensils, ritual objects, old furniture and tents etc. in order to give the visitors a good idea of the rich cultural heritage of Jaipur and Rajasthan.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS

THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN, JAIPUR¹—It is situated in Ram Niwas Bagh and belongs to the State Government. It was established in the year 1877. The management of the zoo is in the hands of its Superintendent, who works under the Divisional Forest Officer headquartered at Jaipur. He is assisted in his work by nine caretakers, two sweepers, two mechanics, three gatekeepers and eight class IV employees. The expenditure of the zoo during 1976-77 was Rs. 6,39,700, while in 1975-76 it had amounted to Rs. 4,41,900. A special feature of this zoo is crocodile breeding. The zoo contains various types of animals and birds. The total number of animals is 1,186, while that of birds is 1,466.

LIBRARIES²

Apart from the libraries belonging to the various educational institutions, there are public libraries also in the district. The details of these libraries are as follows :

STATE CENTRAL LIBRARY, JAIPUR—It was started in 1956 as a Five Year Plan project concerning the development of public libraries. The library works under the administrative control of the Director of Primary and Secondary Education, Rajasthan, Bikaner. It brings out the lists of newly published books and rare manuscripts under Rajasthan Printing, Registration and Publication Act, makes arrangements for the training of people employed in library service and recommends good and useful books and journals to the different institutions and libraries of the State. It supervises the working of all the tahsil libraries, district libraries and divisional libraries of the State, gives recognition to the various public libraries of the State and recommends them for grants-in-aid. In order to promote the production of good literature on adult education, it organises a contest every year in which the best books of this category are rewarded.

The library provides only reference service. It contains 3,798 reference books. There are about 1,700 books which can be considered rare. The gazettes of the Central and State Governments are regularly

1. Source : Office of the Superintendent, Zoological Garden, Jaipur.
2. Source : Offices of the concerned libraries.

subscribed to. The library remains open from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. It has a daily attendance of 15 readers. Besides the State Librarian, the staff of the library comprises a Librarian (class I), an Assistant Education Officer, a Central Librarian and five other employees.

MAHARAJA'S PUBLIC LIBRARY, JAIPUR—It is one of the oldest public libraries of the State. It was established in 1866 by Maharaja Sawai Ramsingh. Upto 1881 the library used to serve only the students of Maharaja's College, Jaipur, which was located nearby. After the college was transferred to its new building, this library started serving the general public of the city. In 1956 (under the Second Five Year Plan programme concerning the development of public libraries) the range of its services was extended and now it is serving not only Jaipur city but some villages of the district also.

Before 1956 the library was managed by a private library committee. Afterwards it was placed under the administrative control of the Director, Primary and Secondary Education, Rajasthan, Bikaner, and then, under that of Deputy Director, Social Education, Rajasthan, Bikaner. At the local level it was controlled by an advisory committee of 12 members, the Collector being the president and the Librarian being the Secretary of the committee. There are 1,01,535 books in the library on various subjects. Out of these 68,995 books are in the main sections; 14,780 in the children's section and 17,760 books in the mobile section. Books which are considered rare, are arranged in a separate section. The library subscribes to 88 periodicals, out of which 15 are dailies, 22 weeklies, eleven fortnightlies, 39 monthlies and one annual. The facility of a separate reading room is available for the research scholars. The library remains open for 12 hours every day, except the children's section which opens only for 7 hours. It has 2,007 members and a daily attendance of about 500 readers. There are 13 reading rooms of this library running at different places in Jaipur city and 120 centres in the district to which the services of this library are extended through its mobile section. The staff of the library consists of a Librarian, an Assistant Librarian, an Office Assistant, an Assistant Librarian (junior), an upper division clerk, five lower division clerks, a jeep driver, a binder, three book lifters, four *Jamadars*, seven peons in the main library and fifteen peons employed in the various reading rooms running in different parts of the city. The library works under the direct control of the State Librarian, State Central Library, Jaipur.

SHRI SAMBHAR PUSTAKALAYA, SAMBHAR LAKE—This library was

established in September 1922 by Seth Gulab Chand Kala, a philanthropist of the town. In the beginning the library was housed in a rented building but now it has its own building donated by Seth Shiv Vallabh Mandhana. The library is managed by an executive committee, elected periodically from among its members. The library possesses 7,000 books (including reference books) on various subjects such as History, Hindi Literature, Philosophy etc., and subscribes to eight daily newspapers, nine weeklies, five fortnightlies, seventeen monthlies and two annual magazines. The library has a spacious reading room well equipped with electric lights and fans. It also runs a *Mahila Gashti* (mobile) Library which supplies books and periodicals to its lady members at their houses. The library has also been the centre of educational, social, religious, literary and cultural activities of the town. The managing committee has passed resolution to start reading rooms in certain localities inhabited by backward classes and also to start some centres for adult education for women and backward classes. For finance it depends on the members' subscription, public donation and grant-in-aid from the Education Department and local bodies. The library hours are from 7.30 to 10.30 in the morning and 6 to 8.30 in the evening. The library has a membership of 412 and daily attendance of 150 readers. It is looked after by a librarian who is assisted by an assistant woman librarian and a class IV employee.

INFORMATION CENTRE, JAIPUR—It is a State owned institution controlled by the Directorate of Public Relations, Rajasthan. It is one in the chain of information centres opened at the State capitals and other important towns in the country under a scheme of the Government of India. The Centre was established on 22nd November 1959.

The Centre is run on open shelf system. It has 32,072 books and 16,336 pamphlets in its collection. It contains publications of various Government departments, ministries etc., and is especially rich in books pertaining to Rajasthan. The main collections of the library include Union and State Government reports, gazetteers, atlases, maps, guide books, almanacs, yearbooks, handbooks, manuals, directories, dictionaries and encyclopaedias. This material is duly arranged subjectwise, statewise and districtwise to provide a ready reference to visitors. It regularly subscribes to 503 periodicals out of which 51 are dailies, 150 weeklies, 45 fortnightlies, 171 monthlies, 12 bi-monthlies, 68 quarterlies and six half-yearlies. The Centre renders its services through its various sections, which are (i) Reference Library, (ii) Reading Room, (iii) Enquiry Desk, (iv) Research Gallery, (v) Educational Bureau, (vi) Sales Section, (vii) Film Auditorium, (viii) Microphone Station, and (ix) Art Gallery.

There is a separate gallery, very well equipped, which provides facilities for quiet study to the research scholars and senior students. There is provision of reservation of seats in this gallery. The Centre has an average daily attendance of 250 persons. The library hours are from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. The staff of the Centre consists of an officer-in-charge, a librarian, an assistant librarian, two library assistants, a cataloguer, two receptionists, an announcer, two sales assistants, a stenographer, an accounts clerk, a projectionist and ten class IV employees.

GURU NANAK BHAWAN SANSTHAN PUSTAKALAYA, JAIPUR—It was established in January 1977. The library is located in Adarshnagar and belongs to the Education Department of the Government of Rajasthan. The books available here are textbooks upto degree and B. Ed. classes. The number of books is 704 and that of the periodicals subscribed to is 14, out of which four are daily newspapers, five weeklies, two fortnightlies and three monthlies. The library remains open from 10.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. The daily attendance is of 30 readers. The facility of a reading room is available. There were 84 members in the library during the year 1976-77. The library is looked after by an upper division clerk.

ACHARYA SHRI VINAYCHANDRA JNAN BHANDAR, JAIPUR—This library runs in a building called Lal Bhawan in Chaura Rasta. It was established by Acharya Shri Hastimalji, who was writing a history of Jain religion, for the purpose of collecting relevant literature for his book. There are 6,361 printed books and about 20,219 manuscripts on various subjects such as Religion, Ethics, Astrology, Geography, Arithmetic, History, *Ayurved*, Grammar, Poetics etc., and seventeen periodicals are subscribed to for the reading room. Those who want to borrow books from the library have to deposit Rs. 20 as caution money which is ultimately returned to them when they leave their membership. The library remains open from 9 a.m. to 12 noon in the winter and from 8 a.m. to 11 a.m. during the summer. A man has been appointed to look after the library.

SHRI JAIN SHVETAMBAR MITRA MANDAL PUSTAKALAYA, JAIPUR—This library is located in Johari Bazar. It was established in 1929. It is run by Jain Shvetambar Sangh, Jaipur. There are 2,173 books on different subjects such as Literature, Philosophy, Logic, History, Biography, Fiction and so on. The periodicals subscribed to for the reading room include two dailies, three weeklies and ten monthlies. The library has a membership of 149. It remains open from 7 to 9 in the morning and 6 to 8 in the evening. The membership of the library is free of charge. The library staff consists of two librarians and a *Farrash* (servant).

MAHILA PUSTAKALAYA BAL VIDYAPEETH, JAIPUR—The library runs in a building owned by a *Seth* (a businessman) and is located in Chandpole Bazar. It was established in 1947. The management of the library is in the hands of the Managing Committee, Mahila Shilp Vidyalaya, Jaipur. There are about 1,000 books in the library on social, historical and cultural subjects. The periodicals subscribed to, include one daily, three weeklies and three monthlies. The facility of a reading room is available. The library hours are from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. The daily attendance is of 150 to 200 readers. The library had 200 members during the year 1976-77. It is looked after by a woman teacher.

GANDHI PUSTAKALAYA, GOVINDGARH—This library was established in 1926. It is owned and run by a trust. The library contains 1,823 books on various subjects such as Gandhian literature, Politics, Economics, Literature, History, Geography, Religion, Biography, Drama, Fiction etc., including text books and books for children and subscribes to a number of periodicals including three dailies, five weeklies, two fortnightlies and eleven monthlies. The facility of a reading room is available. The library remains open for five hours and has a daily attendance of 50 readers. It is looked after by a librarian.

SHRI JAJU JNAN MANDIR, KHADI BAGH, CHOMU—The library belongs to Rajasthan Khadi Sangh. It was started in 1948 with the establishment of the *Sangh*, but was given its present name only after the death of Shri Krishna Das Jaju (in 1955) in order to honour his memory. The building of the library is its own. There are about 2,500 books in this library on various subjects, specially on Gandhian Literature, *Sarvodaya* Literature, Religion and Ethics, Drama and Fiction. The periodicals subscribed to, include three dailies, eight weeklies and seven monthlies. The facility of a reading room is available to the readers. Various seminars and meetings are also organised in the library from time to time. The library hours are from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. The library has 300 members and is looked after by a senior worker of the *Sangh*.

SHRI KRISHNA PARNAMI PUSTAKALAYA, JAIPUR—The library is located in Adarshnagar. It was started in 1955 and was transferred to this building in 1968. It is run by a society called Shri Chhatrasal Parnami Navyuvak Sabha. The library contains about 1,200 books on social, literary and religious subjects and subscribes to eight daily newspapers, nine weeklies, two fortnightlies and sixteen monthlies. The facility of a reading room is available. The library remains open from 8 to 11 a.m. and 5.30 to 8 p.m. It has a membership of 70 and a daily attendance of about 200 readers. There is an honorary librarian to look after it.

ADARSH LIBRARY AND READING ROOM, JAIPUR—The library is located in Adarshnagar. It was started in 1962 in another building under the name of Gita Bhawan Library. In 1972 it was shifted to its present building and was given its present name. The library belongs to the Jaipur Refugees' Co-operative Housing Society, which is a registered body. There are 6,375 books in different languages (4,000 in Hindi, 1,375 in English and 1,000 in Sindhi) and of various types such as books of fiction (English and Hindi) which include social, literary and detective novels; books of general knowledge; books for children and so on. The library subscribes to seven dailies, twelve weeklies, ten fortnightlies and eleven monthly magazines for its reading room. It remains open for four hours in the morning and 2½ hours in the evening and is closed on Tuesday, which is the weekly holiday. It had 125 members during the year 1976-77. The staff of the library consists of an honorary librarian and two other honorary workers (one for the library and the other for the reading room).

RAJASTHAN CHAMBER LIBRARY, JAIPUR—This library belongs to Rajasthan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and is housed in Rajasthan Chamber Bhawan on Mirza Ismail Road, Jaipur. It was started during the year 1947. The library is run by a trust. It contains 2,000 books concerning Trade and Industry and subscribes to about 45 periodicals including eight daily newspapers besides weekly and monthly journals from India and abroad. The Committee Hall of the Chamber is used as reading room. The library had 580 members during the year 1976-77. Its staff consists of a Secretary and an Assistant Librarian.

SAHITYA SHODH VIBHAG PUSTAKALAYA, DIGAMBAR ATISHAYA KSHETRA, SHRI MAHAVIRJI, JAIPUR—The library runs in a building called Mahavir Niketan, near Mahavir Park, Jaipur. It was established in 1947 with an aim to conduct research in oriental Jain literature, to preserve and publish translations of old and rare manuscripts and to prepare catalogues of Jain *Granthas* preserved in various *Shastra Bhandars* throughout Rajasthan. In this connection, five volumes covering the manuscripts available at various places in Rajasthan have been published and fifteen other publications have also been released so far. The management of the library is in the hands of the managing committee of Shri Digambar Jain Atishaya Kshetra, Shri Mahavirji, Mahavir Bhawan, S. M. S. Highway, Jaipur. The library possesses 3,688 manuscripts (most of the manuscripts are rare) and 2,340 printed books. The number of periodicals subscribed to is 40. The facility of a well equipped reading room is available to the readers and research scholars. Two scholars of Jainism are also employed to guide them. The library hours are from 8 a.m. to 10.30 p.m. The library is looked after by two scholars and a peon.

CULTURE

Cultural activities have always been confined to the Jaipur city. Except for publishing one or two periodicals the areas outside the city have not been active in cultural or literary matters. The position was the same before the integration of the States. Moreover, at that time it was the Ruler alone who provided patronage to the artistes and scholars. This has changed since independence. The public also now takes an interest in the cultural activities and provides patronage to the performing arts.

Performing Arts

The Jaipur Rulers since at least the days of Sawai Jai Singh (1700-1743) had a department of the government set apart for maintaining musicians and dancers. This department was known as the *Gunijan-khana*. The artistes here were generally given monthly salaries, but some artistes were employed on daily wages also. In about 1943, the highest salary was paid to the Khayal singer Gohar Jan. Her salary was Rs. 300 a month. About 80 artistes were maintained by the *Gunijan-khana* at this time. This number came down to about 20 in 1949 when with the integration of the States the *Gunijan-khana* was closed down. Such of the artistes who had earned their pensions were pensioned off by the Rajasthan Government.

Artistes are no longer maintained on regular basis by the State Government, but this function is partly performed by the Jaipur Station of the All India Radio. The State Government has established a Sangit Natak Akadami for the encouragement of the performing Arts. This Akadami with its headquarters in Jodhpur gives the students and artistes scholarships and awards. These are available to the Jaipur students and artistes also.

RAJASTHAN SANGIT SANSTHAN—This is a government institution for teaching classical music both instrumental (*Tabla*, *Sitar*, Violin), and dancing (*Kathak*). It is situated in Kishanpol Bazar. It was established in 1950. It has at present (1978) 13 teachers and 126 students (about 30 are boys and the rest are girls). A seven years' course leads to the diploma of *Sangit Nipun*. From 1980 onwards the examinations would be conducted by the Rajasthan University.

GANDHARVA MAHAVIDYALAYA—This is a private institution for teaching music to girls. The subjects taught are the same as in the Rajasthan Sangit Sansthan. It was started in 1958. It has at present (1978) 5 teachers and 40 students. An eight years' course leads to the diploma

of Sangit Alankar of the Gandharva Mahavidyalaya, Bombay to which this institution is affiliated.

JAIPUR KATHAK KENDRA—From the later half of the 19th century, a new School of Kathak had developed in Jaipur. The then Ruler of Jaipur, Ram Singh, was much interested in the performing arts. He re-organised the *Gunijan-khana* and brought a number of Kathak *Gurus* here. Among these was Girdharji Kathak. It was Girdharji and his descendants who it might be said started the Jaipur Kathak Gharana, a school of Kathak well-known in the country. The Rajasthan Government have decided (1978) to establish the Jaipur Kathak Kendra for the further development of this art.

RAVINDRA MANCH—On the occasion of the birth centenary of Rabindranath Tagore a building known as the Ravindra Manch was constructed in Jaipur. It contains a stage and two auditoriums. The purpose of this Manch was to make a well equipped auditorium available to performing artistes and cultural organisations. The Manch started functioning in 1963. The charges for using the main auditorium for a cultural programme of four hours is Rs. 300. The number of such programmes held during the last three years (music, dance, drama, variety, etc.) and the income to the Manch are as given below :

Year	Number of Programmes	Year	Income
1975	125	1975-76	Rs. 70,589
1976	234	1976-77	Rs. 86,625
1977	279	1977-78	Rs. 1,09,284

The management of the Manch in the various years has been with the following bodies :

Rajasthan Sangit Natak Akadami	From 1963 to October 1972
Rajasthan Lalit Kala Akadami	From October 1972 to July 1975
Rajasthan Government (Education Department)	From July 1975 onwards

In 1977 the State Government formed the Ravindra Manch Society under the Chairmanship of the Education Commissioner of the State Government for the management of the Manch. The Society will take over the charge of the Ravindra Manch shortly.

A number of non-official organizations have grown up in recent years for promoting and organizing cultural activities. One such body

known as the Tarun Kalakar Parishad was formed in 1954. The purpose of this body was to give encouragement to young artistes by organising music competitions, training camps, etc. Sometime later, the Parishad took up the work of arranging programmes of classical music by eminent artistes from all over India in Jaipur. In 1964 this latter work was taken up by an off-shoot of the Parishad. This new organization known as the Shruti Mandal arranges 12 to 14 programmes of classical music and dance in Jaipur every year. The programmes are meant mainly for the members of the Mandal and their wives. The membership at present is about 275. The State Government have given a grant of Rs. 10,000 in year 1978-79 to the Shruti Mandal.

There are in Jaipur a few organizations who arrange annual drama festivals and drama competitions. The oldest among these is the Cultural Society of Rajasthan. The Society was established in 1955.

VISUAL ARTS—Both in painting and in sculpture, Jaipur has a name since at least the last few centuries. Because of the nearness of the Makrana marble mines, Jaipur artistes had a ready source of working material; and they have been supplying marble images to the Hindu and Jain temples in all parts of northern India for a very long time. Some of these persons were no doubt outstanding artists, but we do not know their names.

There appears to have been a widespread love of paintings also in this area. People who could afford it, had pictures painted on the walls of their houses. Such paintings mainly depicted scenes from the Krishna-lila, but sometimes other themes such as the *Ragamala* were also painted. Some of the places where such wall-paintings are seen, are the following¹:

Mozumabad (headquarter of the Dudu tahsil), is associated with Raja Man Singh as his place of birth (b. 6.12.1550). In a ruined tower here, there are some paintings of this period.

Viratpuri, on the Jaipur-Alwar road has some wall paintings from the period of Raja Man Singh. These are found on the walls of the building known as the caravansarai (This was perhaps a garden-house earlier).

Some wall-paintings are found in Galta also. These are in the Mughal-Rajasthani style.

Wall-paintings are found in places in Amber. Among them the noteworthy ones are :

1. Source : Kanwarjit Kang, Album of wall paintings, *Marg*, September, 1977, pp. 69-76.

BHARMAL KI CHHATRI, OUTSIDE AMBER—These are from the period of Raja Man Singh.

GANESH POL (C.A.D. 1640)—The sophisticated figure of Ganesh on this gateway was got done by Mirza Raja Jai Singh.

BHOJAN-SHALA—The paintings in black here were got done by Sawai Jai Singh.

There are several other places in the Amber palace where wall-paintings are found.

JAIPUR CITY—The tradition of having artistic pictures painted on the walls continued in the Jaipur city also upto the end of the 19th century. Among the buildings where such paintings are found are :

Pundarikji ki Haveli in Brahmapuri; Dushadhji ki Haveli in Kishanpol Bazar; Pratap Narayanji Purohit ki Haveli in Gangori Bazar.

SURAT-KHANA—The Amber State used to have a *Surat-khana* or Department of Painting from quite early times. This department was reorganized by the Ruler Sawai Jai Singh when he moved his capital from Amber to Jaipur. He brought in many eminent artists to the *Surat-khana*. The most famous among them was Sahib Ram. Sahib Ram was a resident of Jaipur and seems to have learned the technique here¹.

The *Surat-khana* continued to flourish throughout the 18th century, and indeed, reached its greatest period at the time of the Ruler Pratap Singh. After him the *Surat Khana* declined rapidly. However, even at the time of the integration of the States in 1949 five artists were working here.

The Ruler Ram Singh had started a school for teaching mainly artistic crafts in about 1866. The school still exists and has now become a full-fledged Art School. In 1961 the School was named the Rajasthan School of Arts. It is situated in the same building where the Maharaja's Schools of Arts was situated in the Kishanpol Bazar. It has three departments viz., (1) Drawing and Painting, (2) Modelling and Sculpture, (3) Applied Arts.

The total period of training is five years. The first two years are for the Foundation Course and the next three years lead to a Diploma.

1. Asok Kumar Das, *Miniatures, Marg*, September, 1977, pp. 77-94.

It is likely that the course would be raised to the Degree level shortly. The School has at present (1978), 15 teachers and 104 students.

RAJASTHAN LALIT KALA AKADAMI—It was founded in Jaipur on 24-11-1957, by the State Government. The object of the Akadami is promotion and development of Fine Arts in the State. The Akadami gives scholarships to promising artists, gives awards to competent artists, honours the eminent artists of the State, organizes art exhibitions and does other such things. The number of exhibitions of various types organized by the Akadami in Jaipur average about ten a year. The Akadami has a permanent gallery for organizing exhibitions in the Ravindra Manch building. The Akadami published a quarterly journal *Akruti*.

CHAPTER XVI

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

EARLY HISTORY

Prior to the introduction of allopathic system in the erstwhile State of Jaipur, there were seven types of physicians and surgeons¹. The first category of physicians was *Baids* or Hindu physicians of whom very few were learned. In fact most of them knew little more than a few Sanskrit verses or *Shlokas* which they recited as guides to the selection of particular remedies when they thought they were dealing with the disease to which these texts referred. State *Baids* were subsidised by the State in many villages. The second category of physicians was Jain priests or *Jaties* and other priests. These depended chiefly upon the *Amritsagar*, an abridgement of Susruta, Charaka and other well known Sanskrit authors, which was drawn up during 1779-1805 A.D. by order of Maharaja Pratap Singh of Jaipur. Thirdly, there used to be *Hakims* or Mohammedan physicians who practised the *Unani* or Greek (more correctly Arabian or humoral) system of medicine. Very few of them were educated. One or two of them were attached to each of the State regiments. Fourthly, there were *Jarrahs* or barber surgeons, a very poor and ignorant set of men, who bled, drew teeth, applied the actual cautery and bandaged limbs in cases of fracture. They had great influence especially with the women. Fifthly, there were *Sathyas* or couchers who practised reclination of the crystalline lens in case of cataract. Sixthly, *Bairagis* or Hindu devotees and *Fakirs* or Musalman devotees, wise women, clever persons who drove out diseases by the aid of the *Jharu* or stick broom or charms, also practised their respective techniques to do away with the disease. Finally, there were *Pansaries* or druggists, at whose shop *Baids* were accustomed to sit and practise.

Besides all this, the people resorted to temples, made pilgrimages, and listened to any one, especially to a priest, who had a word to say on the subject of their diseases and adopted the advice of any plausible individual². Hendley wrote that during the early years of the last decade of the nineteenth century there was a fashion for Hindu mothers to take their children to an old *Fakir* who had set up a hut, two or three miles

away from Jaipur city¹. Similarly Hendley refers to a sweeper who used to sit outside the jail gates in Jaipur and pretended to drive out diseases with his broom². Hendley observed that *Hindus* mixed up religion so much with every action, particularly where eating and drinking were involved, that they feared to use strange and especially European drugs which they thought might contaminate them³.

Bishop Heber mentioned in 1825 that Dr. Simpson was working as the Agency Surgeon in Jaipur and therefore, it can be presumed that early European surgical aid was available even at that early time. The treaty with Jaipur was only signed in 1818 and the Agency was established in Jaipur on 18th March 1821 and Dr. Simpson was the first British Medical Officer who was stationed at Jaipur⁴. It was not, however, until 1844 that a dispensary was opened in Jaipur by the Council of Regency which managed the State affairs during the minority of late Maharaja Sawai Ram Singh. In May 1860, another branch of the dispensary was opened in the other part of the city⁵. Dr. Burr (1854-1872) the Agency Surgeon as well as Superintendent of the State Medical Institutions conducted a medical school in which youths were trained for work in the country towns. As soon as they were qualified, several district dispensaries were started in the towns including that of Dausa⁶ and Chaksu⁷ in 1870, of Sanganer⁸ in 1874, of Bandikui in 1885⁹, Kotputli in 1868, (closed in 1869, re-opened in 1871) and Lalsot in 1881. The Chiefships or the *Thikanas* had also medical facilities at their respective headquarters and as such Thakur Govind Singh of Chomu had a fully equipped dispensary in 1887 in the town¹⁰. Insanitary conditions were mainly responsible for serious epidemics which visited Rajasthan between 1860 and 1880¹¹. On the basis of various recommendations made by Resident Surgeons, Political Agents pressed hard for the setting up of Municipal Committees at least in the capital towns so that necessary arrangements with regard

1. Hendley, T.H.: *A Medico-Topographical Account of Jeypore*, Calcutta, 1895, p. 10.
2. *ibid.*
3. *ibid.*, p. 11.
4. *ibid.*
5. *ibid.*
6. *ibid.*, p. 84.
7. *ibid.*, p. 87.
8. *ibid.*
9. *ibid.*, p. 88.
10. *ibid.*, p. 11 and p. 88.
11. *ibid.*, p. 88-89.

1. Hendley, T.H.: *A Medico-Topographical Account of Jeypore*, Calcutta, 1895, p. 10.
2. *ibid.*

to sanitation and conservancy could be made¹; and therefore, in Jaipur a municipality was founded² in 1868.

The long felt need of a full-fledged hospital in the town of Jaipur was fulfilled by the opening of Mayo Hospital near Ram Niwas Gardens. The Mayo Hospital was built to commemorate the visit of Lord Mayo to Jaipur. He was the first Viceroy who visited Jaipur. He laid the foundation stone of the hospital on 14th October 1870 A.D. The design and working drawings were prepared by Surgeon Major De Fabeck, I.M.S., the then Principal of the School of Arts. The hospital was opened in 1875 by Lord Northbrook who also unveiled the statue of Lord Mayo in Ram Niwas gardens. In 1890 the Lansdowne Hospital was opened with twenty five beds by His Excellency Lord Lansdowne, the Viceroy and Governor-General of India³. Two female hospital assistants who had completed their training in 1890-91 at Agra were attached to the Mayo Hospital⁴. Arrangements were made by Dr. Hendley for starting a training class for native midwives and a number of models were procured from Berlin and Paris. It was hoped that some of the dangers which arose from the gross ignorance of the *Dais* might be mitigated⁵. By the year 1895, there were two fully qualified medical men and seven male and two female Hospital Assistants in the city of Jaipur who were all the time present in the town under the control of the Residency Surgeon⁶. Similarly, by the year 1895, the number of in-and out-patients⁷ in Mayo hospital was 2,73,371 while in Purani Basti dispensary it was 1,99,919. Both the dispensaries had completed 22 years of their establishment by the time Hendley reported above mentioned figures⁸. There were Motikatlā Dispensary, Palace Dispensary and Lansdowne Hospital in the city which completed 21, 13 and 3 years respectively of their establishment⁹. The Lansdowne Hospital was primarily intended for the treatment of the sick of the Imperial Service Transport Corps. It was founded by Viceroy Marquis of Lansdowne in November 1890.

1. Sharda Basrao: *Municipal Government in Rajasthan*, New Delhi, 1975, p. 13.
2. *ibid.*, p. 14.
3. *Report on the Administration of Jaipur State, 1922-23 to 1925-26*, Allahabad, 1927, p. 100.
4. *Selections from the Record of Government of India, Foreign Department No. CCL XXVII, Foreign Department Serial No. 38, Report on the Administration of Rajputana States for 1890-91*, p. 14.
5. *ibid.*
6. Hendley, T.H.: *A Medico-Topographical Account of Jeypore*, Calcutta, 1895, p. 12.
7. *ibid.*
8. *ibid.*
9. *ibid.*

By the year 1908, there were three dispensaries for out-patients, two small jail hospitals¹, a lunatic asylum, a hospital attached to the Residency, the Lansdowne Hospital for the use of Imperial Service Transport Corps and the Mayo Hospital. The Mayo Hospital had beds for 125 in-patients². During 1908, plague was prevalent in 40 villages and towns (including Jaipur city) in the Jaipur State from 1st January to 4th June, and again from 1st September to 31st December 1908. There were 5,211 attacks and 5,107 deaths. Prophylactic measures to check the epidemic were taken as far as possible by improving the sanitary conditions in the city, disinfection of the infected quarters and encouragement to undergo inoculation. Rat killing was not adopted owing to ignorance or prejudice or both on the part of the citizens. A plague camp hospital was opened near the Rawalji's Bundh in Jaipur. Evacuation of villages was again found to be best means of dealing with the epidemic³. In Jaipur city, 44 deaths from smallpox and 15 deaths from measles occurred during the year 1908. Similarly, 121 deaths occurred due to cholera in Jaipur city in 1908⁴. The vaccination scheme which was adopted in 1907 with a view to improve the entire Vaccination Department and to ensure greater regularity, better quality of work, worked satisfactorily by arm-to-arm vaccination during the hot weather. Lymph was used. During 1908 there were 26 hospitals and dispensaries in the Jaipur State excluding the dispensaries for the two city jails and the Lunatic Asylum. The total expenditure on Medical Department was Rs. 64,220 excluding cost of supervision, vaccination, buildings and jail hospitals and Lunatic Asylum⁵. In June 1919, an *Ayurvedic Aushdhalaya* named Dhanvantri Aushdhalaya was started by a few philanthropic citizens of Jaipur. The main object of the *Aushdhalaya* was to encourage the indigenous system of medicines. Its chief source of income was donations from the Public⁶.

There were 29 hospitals and dispensaries in the Jaipur State during 1922 excluding the dispensaries for the two city jails and lunatic asylum⁷.

1. There were two jails, the District Jail and the Central Jail until September 1925, when the District Jail was transferred to and amalgamated with the Central Jail. Consequently the District Jail Dispensary and its staff were transferred to and amalgamated with those of the Central Jail Dispensary, vide *Report on the Administration of Jaipur State, 1925-26*, p. 101.
2. *Imperial Gazetteer of India, Provincial Series, Rajputana*, Calcutta, 1908, pp. 260-261.
3. *Annual Report on the Jaipur Medical and Meteorological Institutions*, 1908, p. 4.
4. *ibid.*
5. *ibid.*, p. 12.
6. *Report on the Administration of Jaipur State, 1936-37*, Allahabad, 1939, p. 43.
7. *Annual Report on the Jaipur Medical and Meteorological Institutions for 1922*, p. 6.

By 1925-26, there were several wards in Mayo hospital for surgical, medical and eye cases. Also, there were out-patients' room, quarters for the staff, a postmortem room, a store room and a fully equipped operation room. The hospital was well equipped with up-to-date instruments and appliances¹. An X-ray apparatus was functioning for which the services of a trained assistant surgeon were requisitioned. A leprosy and tubercular ward was also opened under the charge of a trained sub-assistant surgeon in the Mayo Hospital². The pay of the staff was revised and made similar to government scale of pay. As such the pay scale of Assistant Surgeon was Rs. 200-400 while those of Sub-Assistant Surgeons and compounders were Rs. 70-200 and Rs. 12-30 respectively³. During 1925-26 the number of out-patients treated in Mayo hospital was 44,305 while that of in-patients treated was 4,559. The total expenditure on Mayo hospital⁴ was Rs. 75,290.

The Medical Department of the State was originally under the control of the Residency Surgeon, Jaipur who was designated as Superintendent of Dispensaries and Vaccination, Jaipur. The control was transferred to the ruler of the Jaipur under the orders of the Government of India and as such the charge of the Medical Department was handed over to the Durbar Medical Officer on 3rd April 1920⁵. In 1924-25 there was a virulent epidemic of smallpox in Jaipur city resulting in the death of 387 children. Similarly 27 deaths occurred in Bandikui due to the epidemic of plague⁶. By 1925-26, there were 33 medical institutions in the State in addition to those maintained by private individuals, eight of which were maintained by Jagirdars and the rest by the ruler of Jaipur. There were ten dispensaries and hospitals in Jaipur city. Locally trained doctors were gradually replaced by qualified assistant and sub-assistant surgeons. In the year 1927-28, the Mayo Hospital contained 170 beds for males and 50 for females. For patients of better classes, there were the Curzon Wyllive ward and the Lady Hardinge ward, which provided suitable exclusive accommodation on payment of rent for males and females, the later was a Zenana ward⁷.

During 1929-30, the construction work of the buildings of a new

1. *Report on the Administration of Jaipur State 1922-23 to 1925-26*, Allahabad, 1927, p. 100.
2. *Ibid.*
3. *Ibid.*, p. 101.
4. *Ibid.*
5. *Ibid.*, p. 102.
6. *Ibid.*
7. *Report on the Administration of Jaipur State, 1926-27 and 1927-28*, Allahabad, 1927, p. 52.

Zenana Hospital near Chandpole was nearing completion. It started functioning on 13th April, 1931. The hospital was initially designed to provide accommodation for 54 beds in public wards and 12 in private wards¹. During the year 1929-30, 63 persons bitten by rabid dogs were sent to the Pasteur Institute at State's expenses².

From 1920 to 1932, the State Medical Institutions were controlled by the Chief Medical Officer of the State but in 1932 the office of the Director, Medical Services, Jaipur State was created who was made incharge of all the medical institutions of the State³.

During March 1934, the foundation stone of Sawai Man Singh Hospital was laid and in March 1936 this hospital started functioning⁴.

During the year 1936-37, there were 47 hospitals and dispensaries working in the erstwhile Jaipur State, excluding three inspection out-posts at the Jaipur Lancers, the 1st Jaipur infantry and the 2nd Jaipur infantry, but including thirteen dispensaries maintained by private individuals and *Thikanas* under the supervision of the Director, Medical Services⁵. The opening of three new dispensaries at Naraina, Alsisar and Jobner raised the total number of hospitals and dispensaries from 47 to 50. Of the 50 hospitals and dispensaries in the erstwhile State, nine were in Jaipur city and 41 elsewhere in the State⁶. The annual grant given to the Dhanvantri Aushdhalaya, Jaipur by the State was increased from Rs. 1,000 in 1926 to Rs. 1,200 in 1930, to Rs. 1,500 in 1932 and to Rs. 1,800 in 1935 in the light of its usefulness⁷. In the year 1936-37 the Mayo Hospital had 170 beds for males and 50 for females. The total expenditure on this hospital during the year was Rs. 1,12,395 and the number of out-patients treated, in-patients treated and operations performed was 72,338; 5,803 and 3,600 respectively⁸. Similarly in Zenana Hospital⁹, Jaipur 9,507 out-patients and 1,707 in-patients were treated and 314 operations performed in the year 1936-37. The annual expenditure on Zenana Hospital during the year was Rs. 39,009.

1. *Report on the Administration of Jaipur State, 1929-30*, Jaipur, 1931, p. 44.
2. *Ibid.*, p. 44.
3. Ajmera Jain, K.L. and Jain, Jawaharlal: *The Jaipur Album, Chapter on Medical and Sanitation*, Jaipur, 1935, p. 3.
4. Source : Office of the Superintendent, Sawai Man Singh Hospital, Jaipur.
5. *Report on the Administration of Jaipur State, 1937-38*, Vedic Yantralaya, Ajmer, 1940, p. 42.
6. *Report on the Administration of Jaipur State, 1937-38*, p. 42.
7. *Report on the Administration of Jaipur State, 1936-37*, Allahabad, 1939, p. 43.
8. *Ibid.*, p. 47.
9. *Ibid.*

Mayo Hospital, the central hospital of the State, had accommodation for all types of patients and was provided with laboratory, X-ray services etc. It had 170 beds for males and 50 for females; daily average number of out-patients was 397 during the year 1937-38. An anti-rabic treatment centre was also functioning in the Mayo Hospital¹. The Curzon Wyllie ward and the Lady Hardinge Memorial ward used by patients of affluent class².

The training of probationer nurses and *Dais* was conducted at the State Zenana hospital and of probationer compounders at the Mayo hospital³.

The laboratory⁴ located in the Mayo Hospital was entrusted with the work of examination of various samples of water, analytical examination of poisonous drugs, etc. and the manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations for the use of State's medical institutions. During 1938-39, the opening of two new dispensaries, one for railway and another at Isarda raised the total number of hospitals and dispensaries to 52 in the State. The expenditure on the State Medical Institutions for the year⁵ was Rs. 4,00,840 including on the Lansdowne Military Hospital, Sambhar Shamlat dispensary, Police Hospital and Railway Dispensary.

In September 1942, the King George Sanatorium was opened. There were 20 separate and self-contained cottages each accommodating one patient. Under Government orders, of the 20 cottages, one was earmarked free for indigent woman patient, and one for low paid⁶ government servants on half rates. During 1946, the Jaipur State Government granted scholarships for post-graduation studies in United Kingdom to the five doctors of the State Medical Department⁷.

By the year 1947-48, the total number of hospitals and dispensaries working in the State was 73. Of the 73 hospitals and dispensaries, 14 were in Jaipur city and 59 in the districts. This number (73) included sixteen dispensaries under the supervision of the Director, Medical Services

1. *Report on the Administration of Jaipur State, 1937-38*, pp. 42-43.

2. *Ibid.*

3. *Report on the Administration of Jaipur State, 1938-39*, pp. 42-43.

4. *Ibid.*

5. *Ibid.*, pp. 44-45.

6. *Report on the Administration of Jaipur State, 1947-48*, Jaipur, 1949, p. 158.

7. *Ibid.*, p. 156.

which were maintained by the *Thikanas* and the private individuals¹. The eye specialist of the Sawai Man Singh Hospital held eye treatment camps at Bairath during 1947-48. In the year, that first batch of the local girls who were undergoing training at the State Zenana Hospital as Nurse-*Dais* had come out successfully and they were posted in the districts. Efforts were also made to post lady doctors at some of the hospitals in the rural areas. The authorised number of beds in the Sawai Man Singh Hospital was 383 which included 12 cottage wards, 32 cubicals and 3 Deluxe wards². 1,117 patients were given anti-rabic treatment during the year. The State Zenana Hospital, which was opened in 1931, had treated 80,126 patients in 1947-48, the daily average of out-patients and in-patients in this hospital during the year was 241 and 143 respectively³. It had 159 beds. By the year 1947-48, *Ayurvedic* and *Unani* dispensaries numbering 39 were also working in the State⁴. To encourage *Vaidyas* and *Hakims* to settle in villages, government gave a subsidy of Rs. 300 per annum to the qualified *Hakims* and *Vaidyas*. The Jaipur Ayurvedic and Tibbi Practitioners Act 1943 was brought into force with effect from 1st January 1945. Under the provisions of this Act, a Board consisting of 13 members with Raj Vaidya Shri Nand Kishore as its Chairman was constituted⁵ on 25th October 1945.

The State maintained a lunatic asylum at Jaipur in a rented building near the Government Telegraph Office⁶. It was shifted to a new building outside the Chandpol Gate on 27th May 1932 and was under the charge of a *Darogha* who worked under the control of the superintendent of the Central Jail assisted by the Jail Medical Officers, from where food for the inmates of the asylum was supplied⁷. But since 2nd September, 1944 it started as an independent unit under the direct control of the State Medical Department⁸. No outdoor patients were treated at this institution and the total number of beds was 100. Finding the present institution more of a concentration camp, the Government decided to build an up-to-date mental hospital on the Mysore pattern⁹. A Central Medical

1. *Report on the Administration of Jaipur State, 1947-48*, p. 153.

2. *Ibid.*, pp. 155-156.

3. *Ibid.*

4. *Ibid.*, pp. 156-160.

5. *Ibid.*, p. 158.

6. *Jaipur Administration Report, 1922-23*, p. 101.

7. *Jaipur Administration Report, Year 1937-38*, p. 27.

8. *Jaipur Administration Report, Year 1946-47*, p. 162.

9. *Report on the Administration of Jaipur State, 1947-48*, Jaipur, 1949, pp. 158.

Depot was also established from where medicines, drugs and other medical equipments were distributed to the various hospitals and dispensaries¹.

Anti-Rabic Treatment

Anti-Rabic treatment was not available in the erstwhile State of Jaipur in the beginning and the patients were sent to the Pasteur Institute at the expense of the State. As many as 97 and 63 persons were sent to the institute by the State during 1928-29 and 1929-30 respectively². However, four Sub-Centres for anti-rabic treatment in the State were opened in 1943 at Sikar, Jhunjhunun, Neem-ka-Thana, Sambhar and Chirawa. In 1947-48, the number³ of patients treated was 117. There were thirteen anti-rabic centres⁴ in the district in 1976, one each at Sawai Man Singh Hospital, Government Hospital Dausa, Government Hospital Sambhar Lake, Government Hospital Kotputli, Purani Basti Dispensary Jaipur, Bani Park Dispensary Jaipur, Gandhi Nagar Dispensary Jaipur, Government Hospital Bandikui, Primary Health Centre Amarsar, Primary Health Centre Bhanpur, Primary Health Centre Phagi, Primary Health Centre Kishanganj and Primary Health Centre Kaladera.

Similarly, there were ten pathological laboratories⁵ in 1976 in the district one each at Sawai Man Singh Hospital Jaipur, Zenana Hospital Jaipur, Mental Hospital Jaipur, Chest Hospital Jaipur, Government Hospital Sambhar Lake, Government Hospital Dausa, Government Hospital Chomu, General Hospital Kotputli, T. B. Clinic Jaipur and Yogic Centre Jaipur. There was also Public Health Laboratory at Jaipur. X-ray facilities were available at Sawai Man Singh Hospital Jaipur, Zenana Hospital Jaipur, Mental Hospital, Jaipur, Chest Hospital Jaipur, Government Hospital Chomu, Government Hospital Dausa, Government Hospital Sambhar Lake, General Hospital Kotputli and T.B. Clinic Jaipur⁶.

1. *Report on the Administration of Jaipur State, 1947-48*, Jaipur, 1949, pp. 153-160.

2. *Report on the Administration of Jaipur State, 1929-30*, p. 44.

3. *Report on the Administration of Jaipur State, 1947-48*, p. 156.

4. *Directory of Institutions 1976*, Directorate of Medical, Health & Family Planning, Rajasthan, Jaipur, 1977, p. 85.

5. *ibid.*, p. 83.

6. *ibid.*

VITAL STATISTICS

Longevity

According to the 1961 Census, infants aged upto 4 years formed 7.9 per cent of males and 7.6 per cent of females. Those aged between 5 and 14 years formed 14.2 per cent of males and 12.1 per cent of females and persons between 15 and 34 years formed 16.8 per cent of males and 15.5 per cent of females; those aged 35 to 59 years formed 11.2 per cent of males and 9.3 per cent of females and sixty years or above formed 2.9 per cent of male and 2.5 per cent of female population¹. The figures for various age groups were as follows²:

Age group	Persons	Males	Females
Total	19,01,756	10,06,134	8,95,622
0-14	7,91,983	4,17,334	3,74,649
15-34	6,14,900	3,19,916	2,94,984
35-59	3,90,319	2,12,687	1,77,632
60+	1,03,512	55,584	47,928
Age not stated	1,042	613	429

The high proportion of children under 14 years of age in the district indicates that births outnumbered deaths and the population has increased rapidly. While no conclusive estimate of longevity can be drawn, the sharp drop in the percentage of those above 35 years of age and the small percentage of those aged over 60 years, indicate that expectancy of life is rather low after the age of 35 years. Lack of literacy is one of the factors leading to ignorance of disease and ill health.

Epidemics and Common Diseases

Smallpox is the chief infectious disease that occurred in the district. Other epidemics and serious diseases like cholera, and plague also occurred in Jaipur State. In the year 1875-76, 123 persons died of smallpox³ in the Jaipur city. In 1877 and 1880 the number of persons who died of smallpox was 1,367 and 1,451 out of a total mortality of 6,505 and 6,012 respectively in the Jaipur city⁴. During the decade 1901-1911, the Jaipur State suffered from three out-breaks, namely smallpox, Dengu

1. *Census of India 1961, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, Part IX-B, Census Atlas*, p. 60.

2. *Census of India 1961, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, Part II-B (I), General Economic Tables, Jaipur*, 1965, p. 12.

3. Hendley, T.H.: *A Medico-Topographical Account of Jeypore*, Calcutta, 1895, p. 14.

4. *ibid.*, p. 62.

fever and one of cholera¹. The next decade (1911-21) witnessed the prevalence of plague throughout the first half of the decade. Plague reappeared during 1917-18 accompanied with influenza of an acute type which caused heavy mortality². In 1924-25 smallpox claimed death of 387 children in Jaipur city while plague claimed 27 deaths in Bandikui in the same year. Other details about these epidemics have been given in the historical background given in the beginning of this chapter. During last four decades, there have been only scattered cases of smallpox and the disease has been almost eradicated. Respiratory diseases, dysentery, diarrhoea and fevers of various types are the common and prevalent diseases in the district. Some idea of the diseases at present common in the district as the causes of deaths can be formed from the following table³ :

(Number)									
Year	Urban Centres/Municipalities	Small-pox	Fever (Malaria and others)	Dysentery & diarrhoea	Deaths due to Respiratory diseases	Injuries and suicides	Other causes	Causes not reported	Total Registered deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1957	—	73	1,616	377	223	164	3,191	—	5,644
1958	—	90	1,676	302	893	58	2,332	—	5,351
1959	3	15	1,525	340	696	128	2,127	—	4,831
1960	7	38	1,905	452	648	159	2,878	—	6,080
1961	5	32	1,495	665	802	198	1,819	—	5,011
1962	7	23	1,490	788	802	185	2,054	—	5,342
1963	9	42	1,158	620	490	119	2,411	—	4,840
1964	9	11	875	505	741	109	2,316	—	4,557
1965	9	46	1,214	490	605	206	2,008	—	4,569
1966	9	17	1,521	579	552	302	1,874	26	4,871
1967	9	77	1,755	702	659	222	2,327	4	5,746
1968	10	3	1,592	690	782	200	2,209	—	5,476
1969	10	18	1,402	748	682	185	1,749	—	4,784

1. Kealy, E.H.: *Census of India 1911, Vol. XXII, Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara, Part I, Report*, Ajmer, 1913, p. 55.

2. *Census of India 1921, Vol. XXIV, Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara, Part I, Report*, Calcutta, 1923, p. 27.

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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1970	10	14	1,632	832	701	187	1,848	—	5,214
1971	10	13	1,609	806	612	156	2,424	—	5,620
1972	10	34	910	389	639	145	3,427	—	5,544
1973	10	5	710	210	381	145	3,823	—	5,274
1974	N.A.*	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1975	11	—	277	187	396	99	5,136	—	6,095
1976	12	—	267	105	216	84	4,591	—	5,263
1977	13	—	169	96	187	94	4,596	—	5,142

These figures show that the causes of death have been smallpox, respiratory diseases, malarial and other fevers, dysentery, diarrhoea, injuries and other causes. The figures mentioned for the year 1977 in the above table do not include deaths on account of heart diseases, tuberculosis and maternity complications number of which was 166, 150 and 22 respectively¹. The following table shows the total rate of recorded births and deaths (rate per 1,000 of mid-year estimated population) in the Municipal town of Jaipur since 1958² :

Year	Birth rate	Death rate
1	2	3
1958	12.9	12.3
1959	11.1	10.6
1960	14.2	12.0
1961	17.0	11.7
1962	15.43	11.87
1963	18.33	11.03
1964	18.1	9.3
1965	21.2	4.2
1966	21.7	9.7
1967	23.0	11.4
1968	21.0	9.8

* N.A. = Not available.

1. *Statistical Abstract, 1977*, Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Government of Rajasthan, Jaipur, p. 239.

2. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, 1958, onwards*, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Rajasthan, Jaipur.

1	2	3
1969	22.4	11.1
1970	17.4	8.4
1971	18.0	8.9
1972	16.3	7.9
1973	16.6	7.3
1974	15.33	7.10
1975	15.85	7.65
1976	15.09	6.63
1977	15.84	6.57

It transpires from the above figures that the birth rate and the death rate have been rather fluctuating all these years. In terms of medical amenities Jaipur town is the one best served¹; however, Sambhar provides for the highest number of beds per thousand population in medical institutions. The data relating to the total number of beds in medical institutions and number of beds per 1,000 population at the time of 1971 Census are given below²:

S. N.	Name of the Town	Total number of beds in Medical institutions	No. of beds per 1,000 population
1.	Kotputli	40	3.24
2.	Chomu	12	0.59
3.	Amber	2	0.20
4.	Jobner	3	0.53
5.	Sambhar	66	4.17
6.	Phulera	11	1.23
7.	Jaipur	2,366	3.85
8.	Bandikui	19	2.43
9.	Sanganer	2	0.17
10.	Dausa	26	1.37
11.	Chaksu	6	0.58

1. *Census of India 1971, Rajasthan, Series 18, Part X-A, and X-B, District Census Handbook, Jaipur District, p. XVI.*

2. *ibid.*

Data relating to the total number of indoor patients (treated, cured, relieved and mode of their discharge), percentage of deaths to total in-door patients and out-door patients treated in the district are given in Appendix I while Appendix II gives number of Government Medical Institutions (allopathic) in the district from 1957 to 1976.

Public Hospitals and Dispensaries

In 1951, the total number of hospitals and dispensaries in Jaipur district was 40 including Sawai Man Singh Hospital, Zenana Hospital, Mental Hospital, Lazarto and Isolation Hospital, King George V Sanatorium and Leper Asylum in Jaipur city¹.

There were 24 Government allopathic hospitals (all classes) and 15 dispensaries² with 1,405 beds in the district in 1960. These included 20 general hospitals with 259 beds, two maternity wards in hospitals with 67 beds and 7 Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, one T.B. Sanatorium with 160 beds, one leprosy hospital with 40 beds, one mental hospital with 180 beds and one Lazarto and Isolation hospital with 66 beds.

In the year 1970, there were 27 dispensaries, 39 hospitals, 17 primary health centres, 14 maternity and child welfare centres, one T. B. sanatorium, one leprosy asylum, one mental hospital and one Isolation hospital³ under the Medical Department. Besides these, there were 7 hospitals and one dispensary working under other departments. The highest incidence of dispensaries and hospitals per 100 square kilometres was obtained in Bairath and Kotputli respectively. The reduction in the number of hospitals and dispensaries was due to the timelag taken in closing, shifting and re-opening them at different places which is being done because of converting them into Primary Health Centres. In the year 1977, there were 17 allopathic hospitals, 72 allopathic dispensaries, 17 primary health centres, 15 maternity and child welfare centres, 15 family planning centres (Urban area), 9 State special medical institutions and 5 private hospitals⁴. There were⁵ three Ayurvedic hospitals and 259 Ayurvedic dispensaries in the district during 1976-77.

The Medical, Health and Family Welfare Department is, at the State-level, headed by the Director, who is assisted at the headquarters by

1. *Census 1951, Rajasthan and Ajmer, District Census Handbook, Jaipur, Part I, General Description and Census Tables, 1954, p. XI.*
2. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, 1961, p. 244.*
3. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, 1971, p. 169.*
4. Source : *Directory of Institutions 1977*, Directorate of Medical Health and Family Planning, Rajasthan, Jaipur, pp. 25-29.
5. Source : Office of the District Ayurvedic Officer, A Zone and B Zone, Jaipur,

four Additional Directors, six Deputy Directors, 12 Assistant Directors, one Chief Nursing Superintendent, two Senior Accounts Officers (one each for Medical and Family Welfare), nine Assistant Accounts Officers, one Assistant Director (Statistics), three Statistical Officers (one for Medical and two for Family Welfare), one Secretary Store Purchase Organisation, one Demographer and Exhibition Officer, one Social Scientist, two Administrative Officers (one each for Medical and Family Welfare), one Store Officer (Family Welfare), one Officer on Special Duty (Publicity), one Exhibition Officer, one Sub-Editor, one Manager Off-set Press, one Senior Drugs Inspector and ten drugs inspectors. At the district level the Chief Medical and Health Officer controls the dispensaries, primary health centres and family welfare activities. He is assisted by three Deputy Chief Medical and Health Officers (one each for Family Welfare, Health and Malaria Eradication Programme). The Sawai Man Singh Hospital Jaipur, Chest Diseases Hospital Jaipur, Mental Hospital Jaipur, Zenana Hospital Jaipur and Lazarto and Isolation Hospital Jaipur are under the control of the Principal, Medical College Jaipur, who is also controller of the attached hospitals in the ex-officio capacity.

A list of hospitals, dispensaries, primary health centres and rural family welfare centres, maternity and child welfare centres, family welfare centres (urban area), state special hospitals and dispensaries is given at Appendix III. The details of the hospitals situated in the district are as follows. The information with regard to these hospitals have been obtained from the concerned hospitals.

GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS

Sawai Man Singh Hospital, Jaipur

The foundation stone of the hospital was laid in March 1934 and it started functioning from March 1936. It is housed in the building of its own which was built during the erstwhile Jaipur State.

There were 28 wards in the hospital out of which 11 were for males, six for females and eleven were common for both. These wards include medical wards, surgical wards, male and female eye wards, isolation ward, medical ward for children, neuro-surgery ward, orthopaedic wards and rehabilitation ward. There were twenty operation theatres in the hospital. The X-ray section and the oxygen plant were also functioning in the hospital. A blood bank and a biochemical laboratory were also working for necessary investigations. The out-doors included, medical out-door, surgical out-door, dental out-door, ear, nose and throat out-door, skin and venereal diseases out-door, injection out-door, anti-rabic out-door,

eye out-door, family planning out-door and urology out-door. The accident and emergency services are available in the hospital round the clock. Facilities for plastic surgery were also available to the patients. The total number of North wing cubical wards was 15 while that of South wing cubical wards was 14. There were 50 cottage wards and 3 deluxe wards. The Neuro-surgical ward, the urology ward and the rehabilitation ward of the hospital are known for their special services in the country.

The Sawai Man Singh Hospital is attached to the Sawai Man Singh Medical College, therefore, the hospital has been getting the regular services of the members of the faculty in the college. As such 33 professors, 50 readers, 69 lecturers and 32 tutors were engaged in the hospital. There were 16 other specialists whose services were available to the hospital. For the smooth administration of the hospital there were five officers incharge of the different sections who were in turn working under the overall supervision of the Medical Superintendent. There was a Deputy Medical Superintendent and Medical officers incharge of kitchen, medicines, store and electricity. A Nursing Superintendent was also working to supervise the work of nurses working in the hospital. An Assistant Accounts Officer, a Medical Record Officer and an Assistant Engineer are also posted to supervise their respective fields of working. During 1976-77, there were 194 compounders, 108 nurses, one A. N. M. (Auxiliary Nurse Midwife) and one L. H. V. (Lady Health Visitor). The in-door patients treated in the hospital during 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976 and 1977 numbered 24,294, 25,270, 26,217, 29,288 and 31,450 respectively while out-door patients treated in the hospital during these years numbered 428,225, 435,629, 469,083, 538,380 and 545,801 respectively. There were 943 beds in the hospital during 1976-77. Out of 943 beds, 477 were for males, 263 for females and 203 for both. The hospital has facilities for the treatment of almost all types of diseases.

Zenana Hospital, Jaipur

The hospital started functioning in 1931. It is housed in a Government building constructed by the erstwhile Jaipur State. There are 16 wards in the hospital, all for females. Three wards are for post-natal care, one for septic maternity, five for gynaecology, one for sterilization, one labour room, one septic labour room, and three anti-natal rooms. The total number of beds available in the hospital is 416 out of which 90 beds are for neonatal and ten are for especial care unit (neonatal). There is a fully equipped operation theatre in the hospital. The total outdoor patients in the hospital during 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974 and 1975

numbered 55,262, 81,373, 70,850, 81,150, 76,990 and 88,106 respectively while indoor patients during these years numbered 18,798, 20,335, 19,854, 20,778, 20,356 and 15,345 respectively. The total number of outdoor patients treated in the hospital during 1976-77 was 87,006 and 21,557 were indoor. There is a pathological laboratory in the hospital where patients undergo certain necessary tests. During 1976-77, there were 275 employees on the staff of the institution of whom two were professors, four were readers, 9 were lecturers, four were tutors, 16 were C.A.S. (Civil Assistant Surgeons), 4 were compounders Grade I, 5 were male nurse Gr. II, 48 were staff nurses, 7 were A.M.Ns. (Auxiliary Male Nurses), one was L.H.V. (Lady Health Visitor), 115 were class IV employees while rest of the employees were engaged in other technical and non-technical works. The administration of the hospital is looked after by a Superintendent who is invariably a senior professor.

Chest Hospital, Jaipur

It was established in the month of September 1942 as King George V Silver Jubilee Tuberculosis Sanatorium in a Government building. It is one of the biggest hospitals for the treatment of chest diseases in the State. There are ten wards in the hospital including cottage wards and three female wards. One was constructed by Red Cross Society and another by an individual. Lions Club has also constructed a *Dharamshala* in the campus. The total number of beds in the hospital is 280 out of which 181 are for males, 85 for females and 14 are private cottages. The total outdoor patients in the hospital in 1971-72, 1972-73, 1973-74, 1974-75 and 1975-76 numbered 8,302, 8,628, 13,245, 26,714 and 29,328 respectively while indoor patients were 1,829, 2,082, 2,380, 2,194 and 2,244 respectively during the said years. However, the total number of patients treated in the hospital during 1976-77 was 37,449 out of which 2,524 were indoor while 34,925 were outdoor patients. There is one pathological laboratory in the hospital campus which provides facilities for all required tests. The staff of the hospital consists of two professors, one reader, one lecturer, one lecturer (Pathology), 6 C.A.S. (Civil Assistant Surgeon), one Nursing Superintendent, 20 compounders, 10 staff nurses, 6 sisters, four nurse *Dais*, one physio-therapist, one radio-grapher, one X-ray technician, one senior laboratory technician, two laboratory technicians, one senior electrician, two electricians, two tailors, one driver, one accountant, one junior accountant, one office assistant, two upper division clerks, one stenographer Grade II, six lower division clerks and 90 class IV employees.

Mental Hospital, Jaipur

This hospital was established in 1955, in the present building near Janta Colony. There are two wards in the hospital one each for males and females. The male ward has the capacity to accommodate 180 patients while female ward can accommodate 100 persons. There is no operation theatre in the hospital. The hospital is supervised by the Superintendent incharge who is assisted by six Civil Assistant Surgeons, two clinical psychologists, one Matron grade I, two sisters, six male nurses grade I, five staff nurses, eleven male nurses grade II, one psychiatric social worker, one occupational therapist, one senior technician, two technicians, one carpenter, one driver, seven employees of the ministerial staff and 74 class IV employees. The hospital extends facilities for various types of tests through latest available sophisticated equipments. The indoor patients treated in the hospital in 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976 and 1977 numbered 1,556, 1,672, 1,877, 1,899, 2,000 and 2,230 respectively while outdoor patients during these years were 30,167, 36,225, 39,743, 44,172, 54,275 and 56,870 respectively. During 1976-77, the number of outdoor and indoor patients treated in the hospital was 56,870 and 2,730 respectively.

Lazarto & Isolation Hospital, Jaipur

The hospital was opened in 1939 in a government building having tin shade and thatched roofing. In March 1974, it was shifted to its own building in the Sawai Man Singh Hospital campus. There are four wards in the hospital, two for gastroenteritis (one for males and another for females) patients and another two for fever with rashes (one each for males and females). The total number of beds in the hospital is 82 and all beds are used for the patients of infectious diseases. There is no operation theatre in the institution. The total indoor patients treated in the hospital during 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974 and 1975 were 966, 663, 261, 532 and 640 respectively while the total outdoor patients treated in the institution during these years were 31,798, 26,961, 25,325, 13,688 and 5,346 respectively. During 1976 the number of patients treated in the hospital was 3,591 of whom 614 were indoor patients. Similarly during 1977 the total number of patients treated in the hospital was 3,478 which included 771 indoor patients. There is no pathological laboratory in the hospital. The number of employees working in the hospital during 1976-77 was 42 which comprised one Senior Demonstrator of the rank of Civil Assistant Surgeon, four male nurses Grade II, one driver, one lower division clerk, one auxiliary nursing midwife, one nurse *Dai* and 33 class IV employees.

Government Leper Hospital, Jaipur

It was established in 1945 for the treatment of leprosy. It is housed in a government building. The hospital consists of three wards of which two are male wards while remaining one is for females. These wards provide 60 beds. There is no operation theatre in the hospital. The number of in-door and out-door patients treated in the hospital during 1976-77 was 110 and 4,421 respectively. The institution does not have laboratory facilities yet. During 1976-77, there was one Civil Assistant Surgeon, two compounders Grade II, one lower division clerk and 16 class IV employees posted in the hospital.

Rajkiya Yogic Chikitsa Evam Anusandhan Kendra, Jaipur

The centre provides treatment based on *Yoga*. It is housed in a rented building where facilities for both in-door and out-door treatment are available. There are two wards in the hospital one each for males and females. Each ward can accommodate ten beds. The number of patients treated during 1976 was 259 of whom 99 were in-door patients. During 1977, 303 patients were treated which included 110 in-door patients. For various types of investigations there is a pathological and bio-chemical laboratory attached to the hospital. The centre is well known for the treatment of patients of asthma, diabetes, arthritis and gastric troubles. The hospital is staffed with one Medical Officer, one Senior Specialist (part time), two *Brahmacharis*, one upper division clerk-cum-typist, two laboratory technicians and five class IV employees.

Government Hospital, Sambhar Lake

It was established about six decades back in a government building. The hospital has seven general wards having a capacity of 30 beds. There is one operation theatre in the hospital. A pathological laboratory also functions in the hospital premises. The indoor patients treated in the hospital during 1972-73, 1973-74, 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77 numbered 1,446, 4,556, 6,571, 6,311 and 5,084 respectively while outdoor patients during these years were 52,075, 65,526, 56,197, 65,536 and 57,911 respectively. During 1976-77, there were two Medical Officers, three compounders, six ward boys, one lower division clerk, one midwife and one X-ray technician on the staff of the institution. The hospital also provides facility for medical termination of pregnancy and X-rays.

Zenana Government Hospital, Kotputli

It was established in 1941. The building of the hospital was donated by the people to the government during the rule of Raja of Khetri. There are six general wards in the hospital having 20 beds. The indoor patients treated in the hospital during 1972, 1973, 1974 and 1975

numbered 856, 726, 683 and 731 respectively while outdoor patients numbered 21,058, 19,346, 14,322 and 12,686 respectively. The number of indoor and outdoor patients treated during 1976 in the hospital was 1,099 and 14,403 while those during 1977 was 1,080 and 19,057 respectively. There is no pathological laboratory in the hospital. During 1976-77, there was one Medical Officer, one lower division clerk, one staff sister, three auxiliary nurse midwives, 6 class IV employees, two sweepers and one washerman in the hospital.

Government Hospital, Kotputli

It was established in 1974 by the government, in the building donated by a philanthropist. The hospital consists of six wards, viz., male surgical, female surgical, male medical, female medical, eye male and eye female wards. There are 100 beds in the hospital out of which 50 are for males and 50 for females. There is one operation theatre in the institution. There is one pathological laboratory and one anti-rabic centre in the hospital. The total outdoor patients given treatment in the hospital during 1972, 1973, 1974 and 1975 numbered 42,557, 43,223, 29,579 and 35,484 respectively. The number of patients treated in the hospital during 1976 was 43,643 (2,742 indoor and 40,901 outdoor). There were four Junior Specialists, 4 Civil Assistant Surgeons, nine compounders, seven nurses and 22 class IV employees.

Government Hospital, Shahpura

It was named as Lal Bahadur Shastri Memorial Dispensary in 1974 but in August 1976, it was upgraded to the status of a hospital. The hospital building has been constructed by the government but rooms have been also constructed with the help of public donations. It has one ward which is common for both males and females. The total number of beds in the hospital is 25 out of which six are for females. The facilities of anti-rabic treatment and pathological laboratory are yet to be made available. The staff of the hospital during 1976-77 consisted of two Civil Assistant Surgeons, three male nurses Grade II, two auxiliary nurse midwives, one lower division clerk, one midwife and three class IV employees. The number of outdoor patients treated in the institution during 1974, 1975 and 1976 was 27,033, 31,690 and 30,138 respectively while that of indoor patients in 1976 was 396. A Child and Maternity Centre has also been attached with the hospital in which 292, 2,752 and 1,341 outdoor patients were treated in the years 1974, 1975 and 1976 respectively while the number of indoor patients treated in the centre during 1974, 1975 and 1976 was 70, 81 and 76 respectively.

Government Hospital, Dausa

It was established in the year 1936 in a Government building. Later, in 1974, a ward and a theatre were constructed by the Dausa Municipal Board in the hospital campus while a verandah was constructed through public donations. There is only one ward in the hospital having 20 beds. Both males and females are kept in this ward. The operation theatre is equipped with minimum necessary appliances. Although there is no pathological laboratory, there is one anti-rabic centre in the hospital. The number of patients treated in the hospital during 1976-77 was 86,670 of whom 1,067 were indoor patients. However, the total indoor and outdoor patients treated in the hospital during the last five years ending 1977 numbered 4,729 and 2,22,614 respectively. There were two Civil Assistant Surgeons, 6 male nurses, one Senior nurse, one A. N. M. (Auxiliary Nurse Midwife), one X-ray technician, four class IV employees and one sweeper on the staff of the hospital.

Government Hospital, Saiwar

It was established in 1958 in a private building but in 1963, it was shifted to a Government building. Thereafter two more rooms were constructed in the hospital campus with the help of public donations. There is one ward in the hospital which is common for both males and females. The total number of beds in the hospital is ten out of which five are for females. The facility of operation theatre is still not available to the patients. The hospital has yet to possess a pathological laboratory and facility of anti-rabic treatment. In 1976, 18,609 old patients and 13,117 new patients got the treatment in the hospital while in 1977, 23,064 old and 12,626 new patients were cured. 14 and 26 indoor patients were given treatment in the hospital in 1976 and 1977 respectively. The staff of the hospital consisted of one Civil Assistant Surgeon, one male nurse Grade I, one midwife, one auxiliary health worker, five peons and one sweeper.

Government Hospital, Paota

It was established in the year 1932 in a private building. Later, in 1938, it was shifted to a Government building. There are seven wards in the hospital; five for males and two for females. The total number of beds in the hospital was 18 of which 8 are for females. There is neither a pathological laboratory nor an operation theatre in the hospital. There is one Civil Assistant Surgeon, two compounders, one auxiliary nursing midwife and three class IV employees in the hospital. The total outdoor patients treated in the hospital during 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976 and 1977 numbered 13,207, 13,780, 15,211, 18,678 and 21,756 respectively while

indoor patients during these years were 198, 157, 225, 345 and 383 respectively.

STATE SPECIAL MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS

There are nine hospitals/dispensaries in the district which are categorised as State Special by Medical and Health Department. Some of the details of these institutions are as follows :

Police Lines Hospital, Jaipur

It was established in 1929 during the administration of the erstwhile Jaipur State for the treatment of persons working on the staff of the Police Department. The building of the hospital was constructed by the erstwhile Jaipur State which is now maintained by the Public Works Department of the State Government. The hospital provides facility for 10 beds which were used for keeping patients under observation. During 1976-77, 21,589 patients were treated as outdoor patients. The total outdoor patients treated in the hospital during 1972, 1973, 1974 and 1975 were 7,012, 9,722, 8,827 and 6,496 respectively. The staff of the hospital consists of one part time C.A.S. (Civil Assistant Surgeon) and two male nurses grade II. There is no laboratory attached to the hospital.

Central Jail Hospital, Jaipur

It was established in 1934 in the Central Jail campus, in a Government building located in the city. The purpose of the hospital is to give medical aid to the prisoners housed in the jail. There are four wards in the hospital three of them are for males while remaining one is for females. The total number of beds in the hospital is 30 out of which 21 are general (male), four for females and five for the patients of skin and allied diseases. The number of in-door and out-door patients treated in the hospital during 1976-77 was 100 and 36,000 respectively. At present there is no laboratory or operation theatre in the hospital, there are five employees on the staff of the hospital namely one C. A. S. (Civil Assistant Surgeon), three compounders and one female nurse.

Employees' State Insurance Corporation Hospital, Jaipur

It was opened in 1972 with the assistance of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation, New Delhi to give medical facilities to the workers engaged in various industrial organisations. It is located at Laxmi Nagar, Ajmer Road, Jaipur. There are five wards in the hospital out of which two are for males, two for females and one for children. These wards provide 133 beds out of which 68 are for males while 65 are for females.

There is one operation theatre in the hospital. During 1976, the number of patients treated was 63,948 out of which 4,317 were in-door patients and 59,631 were out-door patients. The out-door patients treated in the hospital during 1972, 1973, 1974 and 1975 numbered 10,014, 19,123, 42,025 and 48,687 while in-door patients during these years numbered 1,514, 2,563, 3,468 and 3,893 respectively. There is a pathological laboratory in the institution which is used for various types of tests. The hospital has 11 Civil Assistant Surgeons, 5 specialists, 15 male nurses, 4 sisters, 15 staff nurses, 9 auxiliary nurse midwives and 51 class IV employees.

Post and Telegraph Dispensary, Jaipur

It was established in 1966-67 by the Government of India to provide medical facilities to the Post and Telegraph employees of the district. It is located in a building situated in Tilak Nagar colony, Jaipur. There is a pathological laboratory in the dispensary where different type of medical examinations are done. During 1976-77, there were 3 male doctors, two lady doctors, one staff nurse, one lab technician, two family planning workers and other ministerial and technical employees in the institution.

Western Railway Hospital, Jaipur

It was established in 1963 for the employees of the Railway Department. It is situated in a government building near Jaipur railway station. There were ten wards, six for the males and four for females, in the hospital during 1976-77; 35 beds were available for the in-door patients. There is an operation theatre in the hospital which is equipped with necessary instruments. During 1976-77, 11,218 employees got indoor treatment while 9,78,360 were out-door patients. Anti-rabic treatment is also available in the institution. 12 Medical Officers of the gazetted rank and 105 employees of non-gazetted cadre were engaged in the hospital during 1976-77.

Western Railway Hospital, Bandikui

It is situated in a government building in the Railway Colony having a dressing room and a dispensary. There were four wards, two each for males and females. It contains an operation theatre providing necessary equipment. The total number of in-door and out-door patients treated in the hospital during 1976-77 was 1,118 and 45,465 respectively. Similarly the in-door patients treated in the hospital during 1972-73, 1973-74, 1974-75 and 1975-76 numbered 1,169, 1,216, 1,296 and 1,265 respectively while out-door patients during these years were 55,345, 50,540, 43,271 and 44,632 respectively. There are five Medical Officers including

one female Medical Officer in the hospital. There are 42 other employees of technical and non-technical cadres.

Western Railway Dispensary, Phulera

It is located in a Government building in Railway Colony. It contains one observation ward. There are five beds in the dispensary; two of them are for females. There is a separate maternity room attached to the institution. In 1976-77, the total number of in-door and out-door patients given treatment was 244 and 160,284 (including both new and old patients). A pathological laboratory is attached to the dispensary and arrangements for anti-rabic treatment are available in the institution. During 1976-77, there were 3 Medical Officers and 16 other employees posted in the dispensary.

Apart from the above mentioned institutions, there are three more such institutions in the district. Generally there remain two R. A. C. Battalions in the district which keep on shifting from one place to another. These R. A. C. Battalions maintain their dispensaries. Similarly, there is a Military Hospital in Jaipur which has capacity of 10 beds.

There was also one Mobile Surgical Unit of the family planning in the district during 1976-77. In 1965, I. U. C. D. insertion work was started in the Jaipur district and 2,953, 2,485, 2,309, 1,674, 1,271, 1,763 and 1,123 I. U. C. D. were inserted during 1970-71, 1971-72, 1972-73, 1973-74, 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77 respectively.

Similarly sterilization operations are also done in the district. The sterilization operations done during 1970-71, 1971-72, 1972-73, 1973-74, 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77 numbered 3,963, 4,287, 5,612, 5,698, 5,613, 12,354 and 31,197 respectively. These operations were done during camps organised by the family planning bureaus from time to time.

Training Facilities

Specialised training courses at the higher level of personnels are available at the Sawai Man Singh Medical College, T. B. Sanatorium, Zenana Hospital and Mental Hospital. However, for the para medical staff, there are a few courses available in the town. General nursing courses are available at Jaipur having an intake capacity of 25 persons. The course is of 3½ years duration. A four-year B. Sc. Nursing course is also available for those students who have passed their Higher Secondary Examination with Science; the intake capacity of the course is 30. Another course of Lady Health Visitors training is available at Jaipur with an

intake capacity of 30 and lasting for 2½ years. Radiographers are also trained at Jaipur who undergo this training for 18 months and 12 students can be imparted this training at a time. At Jaipur, courses for Diploma in Pharmacy with an intake capacity of 40 students are also available. This course is organised for ten months. Finally, multipurpose workers training is also organised at Jaipur where 40 students can be admitted, only in-service candidates are admitted to this course¹.

Mobile Surgical Unit, Jaipur

There is one mobile surgical unit² at Jaipur which organises camps for the treatment of eyes, teeth, other surgical cases and tuberculosis. The facilities of screening and X-ray machine are also available in the mobile camps. The Mobile Surgical Unit with its base hospital in S. M. S. Hospital at Jaipur is functioning in the rural areas of Rajasthan with a capacity of 500 beds. The unit organised various camps at different Panchayat Samitis of Jaipur district and at Jaipur Rotary Club and dispensaries of the city. The unit performs valuable services at the time of natural calamities.

Family Welfare Programme³

The family welfare programme is being looked after by an Additional Director (Family Welfare). There were two Deputy Chief Medical and Health Officers (Family Welfare) who were organising family welfare activities during 1976-77 in the district. There were nine Urban Family Welfare Centres under the jurisdiction of District Family Welfare Bureau I, names of which are given below :

1. Urban Family Welfare Centre, Ramganj, Jaipur.
2. Urban Family Welfare Centre, Chaura Rasta, Jaipur.
3. Urban Family Welfare Centre, Gandhi Nagar, Jaipur.
4. E. S. I. Hospital Family Welfare Centre, Jaipur.
5. S. M. S. Hospital Family Welfare Centre, Jaipur.
6. Urban Family Welfare Centre, Chaksu.
7. Urban Family Welfare Centre, Shahpura.
8. Urban Family Welfare Centre, Kotputli.
9. Zenana Hospital Family Welfare Centre, Jaipur.

1. *Health Statistics 1977, Rajasthan*, Directorate of Medical, Health and Family Welfare Services, Rajasthan, Jaipur.
2. Source : Office of the Superintendent, Mobile Surgical Unit, Rajasthan, Jaipur.
3. Source : Office of the Additional Director (F.W.), Medical & Health Services, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

One privately organised institution named Saint John Institution also runs a Family Welfare Centre at Jaipur.

Similarly, there were eight Rural Family Welfare Centres under the jurisdiction of District Family Welfare Bureau I, which were located at Sirsi, Jahota, Maid, Kotkhavda, Amarsar, Hareda, Watika and Phagi.

There were six Urban Family Welfare Centres under the jurisdiction of District Family Welfare Bureau II, namely :

1. Urban Family Welfare Centre, Adarsha Nagar, Jaipur.
2. Urban Family Welfare Centre, Purani Basti, Jaipur.
3. Urban Family Welfare Centre, Dausa.
4. Urban Family Welfare Centre, Phulera.
5. Urban Family Welfare Centre, Sambhar.
6. Urban Family Welfare Centre, Bandikui.

There were two privately organised Urban Family Planning Centres in Jaipur city, one of them was run by Red Cross and other by Amar Jain Relief Society, Jaipur. There were ten Government Rural Family Welfare Centres one each at Mandawari, Bhanpur Kalan, Kaladera, Bichun, Baswa, Bhandarej, Kishangarh-Renwal, Manpur, Bassi and Lalsot under the jurisdiction of District Family Welfare Bureau II.

INDIGENOUS SYSTEM OF MEDICINE

Ayurved

The Ayurvedic mode of treatment was prevalent in the past, and still continues to be popular with the masses in the district. Even after the establishment of a large number of allopathic hospitals and dispensaries, it is still widely sought, particularly in the rural areas, where people believe that the indigenous system of medicine is better suited to their nature with the additional advantage that it is cheaper and the medicines are locally available. Jaipur had always remained an important centre of Ayurvedic treatment. There were 3 hospitals with 75 beds in the district during 1956-57¹, while the number of dispensaries during that year

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, 1958*, p. 151.

was 37. In 1961-62¹, the number of hospitals was two, the number of beds rose to 115 and that of dispensaries to 162. The Ayurvedic hospitals and dispensaries during 1976-77 numbered three and 259 respectively, a list of which is given at Appendix IV. A list of Government Ayurvedic and Unani institutions and beds from 1956-57 to 1976-77 is given in Appendix V.

At present (1976-77) the Deputy Director (Ayurved) controls the Ayurvedic Institutions in the district who in turn is controlled by the Director, Ayurved, headquartered at Ajmer. For the administrative convenience the Jaipur district is divided into two zones namely 'A' and 'B' zones. Each zone is headed by a District Ayurved Officer. 85 *Vaidyas* and 6 *Hakims* were registered² in the district during 1976-77.

National Institute of Ayurved, Jaipur

It is an autonomous body established in its present form in February 1976 to co-ordinate various activities of Ayurvedic mode of treatment and research in the State. During 1976-77, the institution was headed by a Director. The total number of employees working on the staff of the institution was 187 which included Principal, Professors, Readers, Lecturers, Radiologist, *Vaidyas* and other junior technical staff, ministerial staff and class IV. The governing body of the institution consists of 14 members of whom 6 represent the State Government and 8 represent the Central Government. The institution is financed by both the Central and the State Governments.

The institution consists of five units viz. Ayurved College, Arogyashala, Madhav Vilas, Regional Ayurved Research Institute, Rasayanshala Madhav Vilas and Seth Suraj Mal Bombaywala 'A' class Ayurvedic Hospital.

The first unit is Ayurved College, Jaipur. Although the Ayurvedic treatment and its training to the students was prevalent and popular in Jaipur and the surrounding areas, but it was in August 1865 when a separate department of Ayurvedic studies was established in the newly opened Maharaja's Sanskrit College of Jaipur. In 1922, a laboratory and a pharmacy were added to the department of Ayurvedic studies. A separate Ayurvedic College was established in August 1946 at Madhav Vilas Palace in Jaipur,

having facilities for out-door patients and 20 in-door patients. In 1955, fifteen beds were added to facilitate in-door treatment of women and children. In 1956-57, 40 more beds were added and as such the total number of beds became 75. The college had its own building in 1960 and a research wing was added to the institution. In 1967, the college was affiliated to the University of Rajasthan. It was in 1974, when a separate building for the out-door patients was ready in the college premises. In 1975, a hostel named Shri Swami Laxmi Ram Chhatravas was constructed to accommodate hostlers. In February 1976, the college was affiliated to the National Institute of Ayurved.

The Ayurved College imparts instructions upto post-graduate standard. At the level of graduation, all prescribed subjects are taught while at post-graduate level instruction in Kay chikitsa only are available. It is expected that two more disciplines namely Dravya Gun Vigyan Vishay and Maulik Siddhant Vishay will be added soon at the post-graduate level. Students undertake research work in the institute under qualified guides and are awarded with the degree of Ayurved Brihaspati. The students of Ayurved Brihaspati are paid Rs. 200 p.m. as stipend.

Another constituent of the National Institute of Ayurved is Arogyashala, which consists of six wards which are common for both males and females. The total capacity of the wards is 100 beds. In 1976-77 as many as 177,674 patients were given treatment in the Arogyashala out of whom 17,987 were in-door patients. There were 60 employees of various cadres in the Arogyashala. Also there is a Rasayanshala in the National Institute where medicines are prepared and supplied to the sister institutions.

Another unit of the National Institute of Ayurved is the Seth Suraj Mal Bombaywala Ayurvedic Hospital, which was established in 1957. It contains two wards, one each for males and females. There are eight beds in the male ward and 12 beds in the female ward. The total new out-door patients given treatment in the hospital during 1972-73, 1973-74, 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77 were 56,025, 60,299, 62,150, 56,764 and 57,578 respectively while the in-door patients during these years were 273, 307, 388, 346 and 281 respectively. The total number of in-door and new out-door patients treated in this hospital during 1976-77 was 281 and 57,578 respectively. There were 29 employees in the hospital during 1976-77, consisting of five *Vaidyas*, one clerk, seven compounders, eight nurses and the remaining eight class IV employees.

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, 1962*, p. 218.

2. Source : Office of the Registrar and Secretary, Board of Indian Medicine, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

There are a few other Ayurvedic and Unani hospitals in the district, which are described below :

HOSPITAL LAXMI NARAINPURI, JAIPUR—The building was constructed in 1974 with the assistance of a local philanthrope. The hospital started functioning from November 1976. There are two wards in the hospital one each for males and females. These wards contain ten beds, five for males and five for females. There are three *Vaidyas*, 5 *Kalpads* and one *Pari-charak* on the staff of the hospital.

GOVERNMENT A CLASS AYURVEDIC HOSPITAL, KHEJDOLI—The hospital was established in 1948. The building of the hospital was constructed with the assistance of public donations. There is one ward with five beds in the hospital primarily meant for males. The number of indoor patients treated in the hospital during 1976-77 was 2,349 while that of outdoor patients was 50,146. There was one senior *Vaidya*, one *Sahayak Vaidya*, two *Up-Vaidyas*, two *Dhatris* and two class IV employees on the staff of the hospital.

GOVERNMENT A CLASS UNANI HOSPITAL, JAIPUR—It has been working since the administration of the erstwhile State of Jaipur. It was shifted to a rented building in March 1969 where it has been functioning to date. The hospital prescribes medicines based on Greek system of medical treatment. The hospital has one ward having ten beds; six of the beds are reserved for males and four for females. The number of outdoor patients treated in the hospital was 76,349 in the years 1972-73 while in 1975-76 and 1976-77 it was 71,067 and 64,942 respectively. Beds are generally used for keeping the patients for observation purpose. During 1976-77, there were 14 persons working on the staff of the hospital out of whom one was Senior *Hakim*, two were Assistant *Hakims*, six were nurse-compounders and 5 persons were working as class IV employees.

There are two privately managed hospitals in the district viz., Jagdamba Hospital, Jaipur and Shri Jain Aushdhalaya, Kishangarh-Renwal. They too provide indoor treatment facility within their limited resources.

Homoeopathic treatment is also gaining popularity in the district. At present, there are three government dispensaries providing homoeopathic treatment one each located at Bapu Nagar (Jaipur), Hirapura and Sanganer. The Government Homoeopathic Dispensary, Sanganer was established in 1977. It is housed in a Government building. The Homoeopathic dispensary at Bapunagar, Jaipur was established in May 1972. It

is housed in a building donated by the Nagrik Parishad Satsang Bhawan, Jaipur. During 1976-77, it gave treatment to 30,491 patients. It had a staff of 4 persons which included one Medical Officer incharge. There is one Homoeopathic dispensary located in University campus at Jaipur.

OTHER MEDICAL ORGANISATIONS

There are a few hospitals in the district which are run by other organisations. The details of such hospitals are as follows:

Indian Red Cross Society, Jaipur

The society is running a Maternity and Child Welfare Centre in Jaipur. Apart from the consultancy and diagnostic clinic at Jaipur, there are two clinics located in slum areas of the city where patients are advised to adopt healthy living conditions and to adhere to family welfare programmes. There are two ambulances with the society which are made available to needy persons on reasonable rates. The diagnostic clinic caters to patients mostly from rural areas, gives facilities for X-ray, E. C. G. and laboratory tests and also renders service for immunisation, medical termination of pregnancy and douche etc. The society works mainly for the amelioration of suffering and for this purpose relief services at times of flood, fire and drought are its main activities. The society is also working towards giving sanitary orientation to *Antyodaya* families in the villages. The society runs training courses in first aid, mother craft, sanitation and hygiene under the Community Development Programme centres at 17 prominent hospitals and dispensaries in the State. The deliveries conducted from the years 1971-72 to 1976-77 numbered 179, 202, 267, 289, 295 and 379 respectively. Similarly the ante-natal cases attended from the years 1971-72 to 1976-77 numbered 2,422, 2,970, 3,172, 4,801, 5,391 and 10,256 respectively. There is an immunisation centre of the society in which children are protected from various diseases like polio, whooping cough, tetanus and diphtheria. The number of children provided protective measures from these diseases during 1974-75 to 1976-77 were 6,992, 13,442 and 18,865 respectively.

Sambhar Salt Limited Hospital, Sambhar Lake

It was established under the administration of Sambhar Salts Ltd., a Government of India undertaking. It is housed in a Government building having four general wards; two wards are used for males while remaining two wards are for females. There are 24 beds in the hospital 12 each for males and females. There are also two private wards in the hospital. There is one fully equipped operation theatre in the institution. The outdoor patients treated in the hospital during 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974

and 1975 numbered 152,297, 135,187, 133,678, 148,303 and 156,030 respectively while indoor patients during these years were 1,322, 1,279, 1,325, 1,444 and 1,551 respectively. During 1976, the total number of patients treated in the hospital was 160,035 of whom 1,692 were indoor. In the year 1977, 159,565 patients were treated in the hospital which included 1,686 indoor patients. A pathological laboratory is also functioning in the hospital which provides facility for various types of tests. The staff of the hospital during 1976-77 included one Medical Officer (incharge), one female physician, two compounders, one X-ray technician, two nurses, six ward boys, two female ward attendants, two sweepers and one chowkidar.

Amar Jain Relief Society Hospital, Jaipur

It is run by Shri Amar Jain Medical Relief Society, Jaipur and is located at Chaura Rasta, Jaipur. The society is running a hospital, a dispensary and a maternity home. It was established in February 1961 in a private rented building. A pathological laboratory is also attached to the hospital for necessary tests. An X-ray clinic also works in the hospital campus. The building of the hospital was further extended with the help of public donations in July 1970. There are two female wards in the hospital one of which is general and another is for maternity purposes. These wards provide facility for 27 beds. There is one modernised operation theatre in the hospital. The hospital provides facility for oxygen cylinder round the clock. The staff of the hospital consists of nine doctors, two staff nurses, five compounders, seven auxiliary nurse midwives, one midwife, three ward maids, eight class IV employees and six sweepers.

Santokba Durlabhji Memorial Hospital, Jaipur

It was established in January 1972 by a Trust. Initially there were 80 beds in the hospital but by 1976-77 this number rose to 175. At present, there are two male wards and three female wards. There are five categories of wards, namely, General, Isolation, C. C. U. (Child Care Unit), I. C. U. (Intensive Care Unit) and private. 147 beds are available in the general wards while 28 in the private wards. Two operation theatres are attached to the hospital having 5 operation rooms. The outdoor patients treated in the hospital during 1974 and 1975 numbered 33,107 and 45,740 respectively while indoor patients were 3,162 and 3,879 respectively. During 1976, the number of patients treated in the hospital was 36,563 of whom 4,172 were cured as indoor patients. In 1977 the total number of patients cured was 37,078 of whom 4,944 were given indoor treatment. A fully equipped pathological laboratory is also functioning in the hospital for various types of tests. There were 15

specialists, seven resident doctors, one matron, one deputy matron, one sister tutor, four nursing sisters, 48 staff nurses, 13 A. N. M. (Auxiliary Nurse Midwives) and 77 class IV employees in the hospital. A *Dharamshala* is also attached to the hospital in which attendants of the patients can stay. It has thirty five rooms and Rs. 5 per day are charged for a room. It is run by the Trust. It is looked after by four employees including one Manager.

Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, Sheodaspura

It was established in 1960 in a private building. It is run by Gram Vikas Samiti. There is only one ward in the hospital having eight beds exclusively for ladies. There is an operation theatre in the hospital which is not fully equipped. The number of patients treated in the hospital during 1976-77 was 4,492 including 102 indoor patients. The staff of the hospital consists of a nurse, an assistant nurse, a midwife and a chowkidar.

In addition to above medical institutions, there are certain other private nursing homes, hospitals and maternity homes in the district which are engaged in rendering medical and health services. These are Jaipur Nursing Home, Jaipur, Dr. A. Sarojini's Nursing Home, Jaipur, Pink City Nursing Home, Jaipur, Sharda Eye Hospital, Jaipur, Dr. Hari Charan Eye Hospital, Jaipur, Happy Nursing Home, Jaipur, Anil Nursing Home, Jaipur, Consul Eye Hospital, Jaipur, Bhatnagar Memorial Nursing Home, Jaipur, Sahai Nursing Home, Jaipur, Sewayatan Raj Hospital, Jaipur, S. Kumar Clinic, Jaipur, Gahlot Clinic, Jaipur, Rajdhani Clinic, Jaipur, Dasot Clinic, Jaipur, Dr. Prakashwati Bhatnagar Clinic, Jaipur, Fracture Clinic, Jaipur, Raghu Poly Clinic and Maternity Home, Jaipur, Delhi Eye Hospital, Jaipur, Suraj Eye Clinic, Jaipur and Surana Clinic, Jaipur. These are rendering services to the public. There are also other Registered Medical Practitioners in the district. Their number during 1976-77 was 275.

The Rajasthan Branch of the Private Medical Practitioners Association of India (Regd.), headquartered at Jaipur also works in the district. It registered 275 private practitioners in the district by 1976-77.

SANITATION

Sanitary measures in the district are taken by the Municipal Boards/Council, Medical and Health Department and the voluntary social service organisations to ensure that the sullage is collected regularly and the debris is carted out of the city without fail. The Jaipur Municipal

1. Source : Office of the General Secretary, Private Medical Practitioners Association of India (Regd.), Jaipur.

Council provided 54 lavatories in the town having 543 seats and 50 urinals each having facility to be used by two persons at a time. There is a separate health section in Jaipur Municipal Council headed by a Health Officer. Sanitary inspectors have also been appointed by most of the municipalities to ensure sanitary measures.

Water Supply

Protected water supply scheme in Jaipur city was available even prior to integration of States. Water works at Jaipur city needed extensions in view of the growing population as a result of which over Rs. 87 lakhs were spent during the period of the first two Five Year Plans¹. Another water supply scheme at Sambhar claimed Rs. 1.21 lakhs spent during the Second Five Year Plan. Besides, water supply schemes were taken up in villages Bhankrota (Sanganer tahsil) and Renwal-Kishangarh by 1961². By 1971, there were seven villages which had protected water supply schemes and 27 had tube well facility³.

SLUM CLEARANCE⁴—The task of slum clearance has been taken on priority basis in the city of Jaipur. The Urban Improvement Trust has extended civic facilities in these colonies under the environment improvement programme sponsored by the Government of India. Out of 109 slums in the city of Jaipur, 36 are within the walled city. The Municipal Council, Jaipur has taken specific sanitary measures in 36 slums of the area. The municipalities ensure that disinfectants are regularly sprayed in the slums and drains are kept clean. Many slum dwellers in the city of Jaipur have been allotted residential plots on nominal rates so as to enable them live in *Pucca* houses. The Medical and Health Department also gets D. D. T. sprayed in the slums so that they may be saved from the attack of malaria.

Vaccination

Vaccination was introduced at the end of 1860⁵ by Dr. Burr who

1. *Census of India 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Jaipur District*, p. (vii).
2. *ibid.*
3. *Census 1971, Rajasthan, Series 18, Parts X-A and X-B, District Census Handbook, Jaipur District, Town and Village Directory & Primary Census Abstract*, p. (xxii).
4. Source : Office of the Secretary Urban Improvement Trust and Office of the Commissioner Municipal Council, Jaipur.
5. *History of Vaccination of Jeypore*, an extract from Annual Report of 1884 quoted by Hendley, T.H. : *A Medico Topographical Account of Jeypore*, Calcutta, 1895, p. 11.

trained four men and employed them in the city of Jaipur. In 1861-62, three of these vaccinators worked in the State of Jaipur. The system of vaccination was believed to be discouraging in Rajputana. One female vaccinator¹ was also appointed from November 1883 to April 1884. The old system of vaccination continued till 1921 when arm to arm vaccination was abolished in the erstwhile State of Jaipur and vaccination with lymph obtained from Government Depots was applied². In 1935-36, the staff of the Vaccination Department consisted³ of two inspectors, 45 vaccinators, six candidate vaccinators, three permanent vaccination *Chaprasis* and 66 temporary vaccination *Chaprasis*. The Vaccination Department worked under the supervision of an Assistant Surgeon and the lymph was obtained from the Government Lymph Depot at Patwa-Dungar in the Nainital District. The number of primary successful vaccinations during 1936 was 78,636 and that of successful re-vaccinations was 158. The expenditure of the department amounted to Rs. 20,426 during 1935-36⁴.

With the advancement of medical institutions, vaccination and re-vaccination were started in the district to combat smallpox and inoculation against cholera together with disinfections of all sources of water supply and destruction of over-ripe, under-ripe, rotten and decaying eatables. During 1947-48, the Jaipur State was free from plague. However, there was a wide spread out-break of cholera epidemic resulting in 6,292 seizures with 2,662 deaths. Similarly, smallpox claimed 996 seizures and 214 deaths in the Jaipur State during 1947-48. The State performed 1,76,027 vaccinations, the number of primary vaccinations being 1,14,757 during 1947-48. Anti-malarial measures were also taken during this year⁵. At the time of the Census of 1951, facilities of vaccination became available to the public throughout the district. During 1975, the number of primary vaccinations and re-vaccinations in Jaipur district was 1,05,196 and 3,11,374 respectively while in 1976 it was 71,849 and 1,50,536 respectively⁶.

1. *History of Vaccination of Jeypore*, an extract from Annual Report of 1814 quoted by Hendley, T. H. : *A Medico Topographical Account of Jeypore*, Calcutta, 1895, p. 11.
2. *Report on the Administration of Jaipur State, 1922-23 to 1925-26*, Allahabad, 1927, p. 99.
3. *Report on the Administration of Jaipur State, 1935-36*, Allahabad, 1937, p. 46.
4. *ibid.*
5. *Report on the Administration of Jaipur State, 1947-48*, Jaipur, 1949, pp. 163-164.
6. *Health Statistics 1977, Rajasthan*, Directorate of Medical, Health and Family Welfare Services, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

Anti-Malarial Measures¹

The National Malaria Eradication Programme was introduced in the year 1958-59 in the district. The activities relating to the National Malaria Eradication Programme in the district are supervised by the Additional District Health Officer and the Deputy Chief Medical and Health Officer, Malaria, Jaipur. A Health Supervisor, a Health Inspector, Basic Health Workers, Malaria Technicians and required number of ministerial and class IV staff are also employed to implement the programme. The blood slides collected during 1975, 1976 and 1977 (upto March) numbered 2,00,550; 2,88,888 and 39,331 respectively. In 1975 the total positive cases detected were 12,411 while in 1976 and 1977 (till March) these were 19,524 and 497 respectively. Similarly Rs. 12,86,539, Rs. 13,75,414 and Rs. 14,78,857 were spent on anti-malarial activities in 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77 respectively.

1. Source : Office of the Deputy Chief Medical and Health Officer (Malaria), Jaipur

APPENDIX I**Patients treated in Government Medical Institutions under the Control of State Medical and Health Department (Number)**

Year	Indoor Patients				Percentage of		Outdoor patients treated
	Treated	Cured	Relieved	Mode of Discharge Discharged otherwise	Died	deaths to total indoor patients	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1957	25,778	15,183	6,225	3,342	903	3.5	11,05,542
1958	25,367	13,524	6,965	3,607	960	3.8	10,51,030
1959	27,939	15,317	7,827	3,572	1,002	3.6	11,26,572
1960	31,303	17,291	2,844	3,624	1,185	3.8	12,17,804
1961	33,260	19,366	8,702	3,585	1,172	3.5	14,03,537
1962	35,174	19,513	10,180	3,591	1,252	3.6	14,43,358
1963	49,232	23,425	9,521	4,108	1,374	2.8	16,52,915
1964	39,235	24,475	10,109	3,752	1,423	3.6	9,19,209
1965	41,280	24,695	10,235	3,975	1,421	3.4	15,59,382
1966	46,559	13,502	10,300	3,849	1,455	3.1	17,70,528
1967	64,678	33,609	10,605	4,338	2,004	3.10	19,28,609
1968	59,432	35,701	10,316	4,724	1,990	3.34	19,38,272
1969	59,655	37,234	12,870	5,911	2,145	3.59	19,51,976
1970	55,200	33,035	12,257	7,689	1,977	3.6	19,05,771

APPENDIX I (concl.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1971	57,756	35,262	15,306	4,801	2,056	3.6	18,74,953
1972	59,917	32,693	16,176	5,861	2,128	3.5	20,68,052
1973	64,239	54,972	15,736	7,296	2,060	3.2	21,55,216
1974	67,414	38,676	17,757	7,946	2,162	3.2	21,92,962
1975	72,255	38,459	22,302	7,643	2,352	3.3	25,30,416
1976	77,184	39,914	24,164	6,196	2,404	3.1	26,84,909
1977	75,260	31,172	29,305	7,301	2,532	3.36	28,72,649

Source : Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, 1958 onwards

APPENDIX II
Government Medical Institutions
(Allopathic)

Year	Under State Medical and Health Department				Under other Departments	
	Dispen- saries	Primary Health Centres	Maternity Child Welfare Centres	Hospitals	Hospitals	Dispensaries
1957	15	-	7	23	-	-
1958	16	-	7	22	-	-
1959	15	-	7	22	-	-
1960	15	-	7	24	-	-
1961	21	11	-	24	3	-
1962	24	11	-	23	5	-
1963	26	14	-	27	5	-
1964	21	15	-	30	5	-
1965	22	17	-	30	5	-
1966	22	17	-	30	5	-
1967	24	17	-	30	6	-
1968	23	17	14	32	7	1
1969	24	17	14	32	7	1
1970	27	17	14	43	7	1
1971	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1972	58	17	16	16	4	1
1973	57	17	16	16	4	1
1974	59	17	16	16	4	4
1975	61	17	16	16	4	5
1976	72	17	15	17	4	5
1977*	72	17	15	17	4	5

Source : Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, 1958 onwards.

*Directory of Institutions 1977 (position as on 31.3.1977), Directorate of Medical, Health and Family Planning, Rajasthan, Jaipur, pp. 25-29.
N.A. = Not available.

APPENDIX III

Institutions under control of Medical Department, Jaipur district

Particulars	Panchayat Samiti	Tahsil
1	2	3
Hospitals-Urban Area		
1. S.M.S. Hospital, Jaipur (BLX)	Jhotwara	Jaipur
2. Zenana Hospital, Jaipur (LX)	Jhotwara	Jaipur
3. Chest Hospital, Jaipur (LX)	Jhotwara	Jaipur
4. Mental Hospital, Jaipur (LX)	Jhotwara	Jaipur
5. Lazarto and Isolation Hospital, Jaipur	Jhotwara	Jaipur
6. Leper Asylum Hospital, Jaipur	Jhotwara	Jaipur
7. Police Hospital, Jaipur	Jhotwara	Jaipur
8. Yogic Chikitsa Evam Anusandhan Kendra Jaipur	Jhotwara	Jaipur
9. Central Jail Hospital, Jaipur	Jhotwara	Jaipur
10. E.S.I. Hospital, Jaipur	Jhotwara	Jaipur
11. Govt. Hospital, Sambhar Lake (LX)	Sambhar	Sambhar
12. Govt. Hospital, Kotputli (LX)	Kotputli	Kotputli
13. Zenana Hospital, Kotputli	Kotputli	Kotputli
14. Govt. Hospital, Dausa (LX)	Dausa	Dausa
Hospitals-Rural Area		
1. Govt. Hospital, Saiwar	Shahpura	Bairath
2. Govt. Hospital, Paota	Kotputli	Kotputli
3. Govt. Hospital, Shahpura	Shahpura	Bairath
Dispensaries-Urban Area		
1. Govt. Dispensary, Sanganeri Gate, Jaipur	Jhotwara	Jaipur
2. Purani Basti Dispensary, Jaipur	Jhotwara	Jaipur
3. Sardar Patel Dispensary, Jaipur	Jhotwara	Jaipur
4. Sirehdeodi Dispensary, Jaipur	Jhotwara	Jaipur
5. Gandhi Nagar Dispensary, Jaipur	Jhotwara	Jaipur
6. Motikatla Dispensary, Jaipur	Jhotwara	Jaipur

B-Blood Bank
L-Laboratory
X-X-Ray

APPENDIX III (contd.)

	1	2	3
7.	Topkhana Dispensary, Jaipur	Jhotwara	Jaipur
8.	Banipark Dispensary, Jaipur	Jhotwara	Jaipur
9.	Adarsh Nagar Dispensary, Jaipur	Jhotwara	Jaipur
10.	Tilak Nagar Dispensary, Jaipur	Jhotwara	Jaipur
11.	Top Khana Hajuri Dispensary, Jaipur	Jhotwara	Jaipur
12.	Arjunlal Sethi Dispensary, Jaipur	Jhotwara	Jaipur
13.	Secretariat Dispensary, Jaipur	Jhotwara	Jaipur
14.	Raj Bhawan Dispensary, Jaipur	Jhotwara	Jaipur
15.	Stayayatan Ashram Dispensary, Jaipur (A.P.)	Jhotwara	Jaipur
16.	T.B. Clinic, Jaipur	Jhotwara	Jaipur
17.	8th R.A.C. Dispensary, Jaipur	Jhotwara	Jaipur
18.	9th R.A.C. Dispensary, Jaipur	Jhotwara	Jaipur
19.	E.S.I. Dispensary No. 1, Jaipur	Jhotwara	Jaipur
20.	E.S.I. Dispensary No. 2, Jaipur	Jhotwara	Jaipur
21.	E.S.I. Dispensary No. 3, Jaipur	Jhotwara	Jaipur
22.	E.S.I. Dispensary No. 4, Jaipur	Jhotwara	Jaipur
23.	E.S.I. Dispensary No. 5, Jaipur	Jhotwara	Jaipur
24.	E.S.I. Dispensary No. 6, Jaipur	Jhotwara	Jaipur
25.	Govt. Dispensary, Jobner	Phulera	Sambhar
26.	Govt. Dispensary, Phulera	Phulera	Sambhar
27.	Govt. Dispensary, Bandikui	Bandikui	Baswa
28.	Govt. Dispensary, Chomu	Govindgarh	Amber
29.	Govt. Dispensary, Chaksu	Chaksu	Chaksu
30.	Govt. Dispensary, Amber	Amber	Amber
31.	Govt. Dispensary, Sanganer	Sanganer	Sanganer
32.	P.T.A. Dispensary, Jaipur	Jhotwara	Jaipur
33.	E.S.I. Dispensary No. 7, Jaipur	Jhotwara	Jaipur
34.	Govt. Dispensary, Nahri-ka-naka, Jaipur (A.P.)	Jhotwara	Jaipur
35.	Jhotwara Industrial Area Dispensary, Jaipur (A.P.)	Jhotwara	Jaipur

APPENDIX III (contd.)

1	2	3
36. E.S.I. Dispensary No. 8, Jaipur	Jhotwara	Jaipur
37. Jawahar Nagar Dispensary, Jaipur (A.P.)	Jhotwara	Jaipur
Dispensaries-Rural Area		
1. Govt. Dispensary, Samod	Amber	Amber
2. Govt. Dispensary, Mojmabad	Dudu	Dudu
3. Govt. Dispensary, Toonga	Bassi	Bassi
4. Govt. Dispensary, Badiya Kalan	Bandikui	Baswa
5. Govt. Dispensary, Badnagar	Kotputli	Kotputli
6. Govt. Dispensary, Raghunathpura	Kotputli	Kotputli
7. Govt. Dispensary, Jamwa-Ramgarh	Jamwa-Ramgarh	Jamwa-Ramgarh
8. Govt. Dispensary, Goneda	Kotputli	Kotputli
9. Govt. Dispensary, Bairath	Bairath	Bairath
10. Govt. Dispensary, Lalsot	Lalsot	Lalsot
11. Govt. Dispensary, Naraina	Dudu	Phulera
12. Govt. Dispensary, Bhaislana	Sambhar	Phulera
13. Govt. Dispensary, Goner	Sanganer	Sanganer
14. Govt. Dispensary, Saipura (A.P.)	Jamwa-Ramgarh	Jamwa-Ramgarh
15. Govt. Dispensary, Sikrai	Sikrai	Sikrai
16. Govt. Dispensary, Govindgarh	Govindgarh	Govindgarh
17. Govt. Dispensary, Rundal (A.P.)	Amber	Amber
18. Govt. Dispensary, Chharjara (A.P.)	Kotputli	Kotputli
19. Govt. Dispensary, Antela	Shahpura	Bairath
20. Govt. Dispensary, Khejroli	Amber	Amber
21. Govt. Dispensary, Bhankri (A.P.)	Dausa	Dausa
22. Govt. Dispensary, Radawas	Shahpura	Bairath
23. Govt. Dispensary, Achrol	Jamwa-Ramgarh	Jamwa-Ramgarh
24. Govt. Dispensary, Dudu	Dudu	Dudu
25. Govt. Dispensary, Manoharpur	Shahpura	Bairath
26. Govt. Dispensary, Banethi	Kotputli	Kotputli

APPENDIX III (contd.)

1	2	3
27. Govt. Dispensary, Kesuwana Rajpur (A.P.)	Kotputli	Kotputli
28. Govt. Dispensary, Bagru Kalan	Sanganer	Sanganer
29. Govt. Dispensary, Geejgarh	Jamwa-Ramgarh	Jamwa-Ramgarh
30. Govt. Dispensary, Hingonia (A.P.)	Jobner	Sambhar
31. Govt. Dispensary, Madhorajpura (A.P.)	Phagi	Phagi
32. Govt. Dispensary, Saithal (A.P.)	Dausa	Dausa
33. Govt. Dispensary, Dantil (A.P.)	Kotputli	Kotputli
34. Govt. Dispensary, Kalayanpura (A.P.)	Kotputli	Kotputli
35. Govt. Dispensary, Bilandarpur (A.P.)	Shahpura	Bairath
Primary Health Centres and Rural Family Planning Centres		
1. Kot Khawda	Chaksu	Chaksu
2. Maid	Bairath	Bairath
3. Baswa	Bandikui	Bandikui
4. Phagi	Phagi	Phagi
5. Kishangarh Renwal	Jobner	Sambhar
6. Watika	Sanganer	Sanganer
7. Amarsar	Shahpura	Bairath
8. Jhahota	Amber	Amber
9. Manpur	Sikrai	Sikrai
10. Bassi	Bassi	Bassi
11. Kaladera	Govindgarh	Amber
12. Bhanpur Kalan	Jamwa-Ramgarh	Jamwa-Ramgarh
13. Sirsi	Jhotwara	Jaipur
14. Narhera	Kotputli	Kotputli
15. Mandawari	Lalsot	Lalsot
16. Bichun	Dudu	Dudu
17. Bhandarej	Dausa	Dausa
Maternity and Child Welfare Centres		
1. M.C.W. Centre, Ramganj, Jaipur	Jhotwara	Jaipur

APPENDIX III (contd.)

1	2	3
2. M.C.W. Centre, Chaura Rasta, Jaipur	Jhotwara	Jaipur
3. M.C.W. Centre, Kamani Centre, Jaipur	Jhotwara	Jaipur
4. M.C.W. Centre, Adrashnagar, Jaipur	Jhotwara	Jaipur
5. M.C.W. Centre, Gandinagar, Jaipur	Jhotwara	Jaipur
6. M.C.W. Centre, Bani Park, Jaipur	Jhotwara	Jaipur
7. M.C.W. Centre, Kaladera	Govindgarh	Amber
8. M.C.W. Centre, Pragpura	Kotputli	Kotputli
9. M.C.W. Centre, Sambhar	Jobner	Sambhar
10. M.C.W. Centre, Dausa	Dausa	Dausa
11. M.C.W. Centre, Chomu	Govindgarh	Amber
12. M.C.W. Centre, Samod	Amber	Amber
13. M.C.W. Centre, Naraina	Dudu	Dudu
14. M.C.W. Centre, Lalsot	Lalsot	Lalsot
15. M.C.W. Centre, Bandikui	Bandikui	Baswa

Family Planning Centre—Urban Area

1. S.M.S. Hospital, Jaipur
2. Zenana Hospital, Jaipur
3. E.S.I. Hospital, Jaipur
4. M.C.W. Centre, Choura Rasta, Jaipur
5. M.C.W. Centre, Adarsh Nagar, Jaipur
6. M.C.W. Centre, Ramganj, Jaipur
7. M.C.W. Centre, Purani Basti, Jaipur
8. M.C.W. Centre, Gandhi Nagar, Jaipur
9. M.C.W. Centre, General Hospital, Bandikui
10. M.C.W. Centre, Dausa
11. M.C.W. Centre, Zenana Hospital, Kotputli
12. M.C.W. Centre, Govt. Dispensary, Chaksu
13. M.C.W. Centre, Shahpura
14. M.C.W. Centre, Sambhar
15. M.C.W. Centre, Govt. Dispensary, Phulera

APPENDIX III (concl.)

1	2	3
State Special		
1. P & T Dispensary, Jaipur		
2. Salt Deptt. Hospital, Sambhar Lake		
3. Western Rly. Hospital, Jaipur		
4. Western Rly. Hospital, Bandikui		
5. Military Hospital, Jaipur		
6. 8th R.A.C. Dispensary, Jaipur		
7. 9th R.A.C. Dispensary, Jaipur		
8. Western Rly. Dispensary, Phulera		
9. Red Cross M.C.W. Centre, Jaipur		

Source : *Directory of Institutions 1977*, Directorate of Medical, Health and Family Planning, Rajasthan, Jaipur, pp. 25-29.
A. P.—Aid Post

APPENDIX IV

List of Ayurvedic Aushadhalayas in Jaipur District as in 1976-77

A Zone	
1. Achrol	37. Doongri Khurd
2. Amarpura	38. Dhodsar
3. Anantpura	39. Devipura
4. Andhi	40. Dhularaoji
5. Astikalan	41. Dhobolai
6. Bagwada	42. Govindgarh
7. Badhal	43. Ghinoi
8. Brahmpuri	44. Harsoli
9. Barodiya	45. Hasteda
10. Bagawas	46. Hanutiya
11. Bagawas Ahiran	47. Hanutpura
12. Bagawas Chaurasi	48. Jaisinghpura Khor
13. Basdikhurd	49. Joowanpura
14. Basna	50. Jalsoo
15. Barijori	51. Jobner Rural
16. Beelawari	52. Khawarariji
17. Bilod	53. Lalasar
18. Bilaunchi	54. Luhakana
19. Beri-ka-Bandh	55. Looniyawas
20. Begas	56. Letkawas
21. Bobari	57. Lorwara
22. Bhamauri	58. Maharkalan
23. Bhamod	59. Manhagi
24. Bhabroo	60. Mandha Bheem Singh
25. Bhanpurkalan	61. Mandha Bhinda
26. Badwa	62. Manoharpur
27. Bhootera	63. Nahari Ka Naka
28. Bhansawa	64. Nangal Govind
29. Bhainslana	65. Nangal Bharda
30. Bhonawas	66. Nayan
31. Manpur Macheri	67. Needar
32. Chandwaji	68. Niwana
33. Charanwas	69. Naurangpura
34. Chitanu	70. Pacher
35. Cheetwari	71. Paniyala
36. Dagarwara	72. Pachhodala
	73. Palri
	74. Papri

APPENDIX IV (contd.)

75. Raithal	115. Khoralarkhani
76. Raisar	116. Khori
77. Rajnauta	117. Radawas
78. Ramsinghpura	118. Talba-Bihajar
79. Ramjipura Khurd	119. Vilandarapur
80. Renwal Kishangarh	120. Vishangarh
81. Sahiwad	121. Chharsa
82. Samod	122. Chhapara Khurd
83. Sangtera	123. Jajekalan
84. Sankotra	124. Pragpura
85. Sigod	125. Pathreri
86. Sigod Khurd and Kalan	126. Khandel
87. Sirsi	127. Mundota
88. Sirsali	128. Nangal-Jaisa-Bohra
89. Surmalikpur	129. Hathnoda
90. Sujatnagar	130. Itawa
91. Tala	131. Itawabhopji
92. Tigariya	132. Kishan-Manpura
93. Torda	133. Dhani-Surajmal
94. Shyosinghpura	134. Bhojpurakalan
95. Shuklawas	135. Bhojpurakhurd
96. Udaipuriya	136. Khora-Sharana
97. Karansar	137. Mohanpura-Jodhpura
98. Kareeri	138. Malikpur-Toran
99. Kuhada	139. Vidhan Sabha
100. Gulabpura	140. Topkhana Desh
101. Chatarpura	141. Prawas-Bhawan
102. Chimarpura	142. Ghatwari
103. Jagatpura	143. Dantil
104. Dhani Surajmal	144. Bansa
105. Dhankiya	
106. Dholi	B Zone
107. Kalwar	145. Adarsh Nagar
108. Kalakh	146. Arniya
109. Teori	147. Abhaneri
110. Moreja	148. Alooda
111. Mordha	149. Akoda
112. Banar	150. Asalpur
113. Baneti	151. Baniyana
114. Devan	152. Bagri

APPENDIX IV (contd.)

153. Biwai	193. Ghumna
154. Bilona	194. Habaspura
155. Baijuara	195. Jamroli
156. Bairawanda	196. Jatwara
157. Bagru	197. Jhag
158. Baskho	198. Karori
159. Bas-Badanpura	199. Kalakh
160. Bariyal Kalan	200. Kalwar
161. Bichoon	201. Kanota
162. Bapu Nagar	202. Kumhariya Bas
163. Bhandari	203. Khijri-Bujarg
164. Banzara Basti	204. Kalipahari
165. Bhandarej	205. Kalyawas
166. Boraj	206. Karnawar
167. Bhankrota	207. Kalwan
168. Chittora	208. Kundal
169. Chhanrera	209. Kotkhawda
170. Chandra	210. KSHIPURA
171. Chandma Kalan	211. Kothoon
172. Chandlai	212. Khovaravji
173. Chakbada	213. Khatipura
174. Chandrana (Unani)	214. Kutkya
175. Chhaparwara	215. Lawan
176. Deedwana	216. Lahadi-ka-was
177. Dolatpura	217. Lotwara
178. Durgapura	218. Lakhana
179. Dhapawan Kalan	219. Malwas
180. Dhanawar	220. Mandawari
181. Dantli	221. Mahesara
182. Deogaon	222. Muhana
183. Dudu	223. Mendwas
184. Ghurliya	224. Mahapura
185. Garadwasi	225. Manpura
186. Dubbi	226. Mandore
187. Geeigarh	227. Mahalan
188. Gudha-Bairsal	228. Marwa
189. Gudha-Katla	229. Nimodiya
190. Gumanpura	230. Neota
191. Gwalni	231. Madhorajpura
192. Gagardu	232. Neemera

APPENDIX IV (concl.)

233. Narena	247. Sambharya
234. Nirjharna	248. Sewa
235. Nareda	249. Sakhoon
236. Paparda	250. Sawarda
237. Roopaheri	251. Sachivalaya
238. Phalyawas	252. Seengwara
239. Pawaliya	253. Shyamsinghpura
240. Ramgarh-Pachwara	254. Titarwara
241. Rahuwas	255. Toonga
242. Renwal (Maji)	256. Theekariya
243. Shyopura	257. Talabgaon
244. Shivdaspura	258. Teetariya
245. Sikandara	259. Ugariyawas
246. Sainthal	

Source : Offices of the District Ayurvedic Officers, A and B Zones, Jaipur.

APPENDIX V

Government Ayurvedic and Unani Institutions and Beds

Year	Hospitals	Beds	(Number)
			Dispensaries
1956-57	2	75	37
1957-58	3	75	37
1958-59	3	75	38
1959-60	3	115	152
1960-61	3	115	158
1961-62	2	115	162
1962-63	2	115	160
1963-64	2	145	161
1964-65	2	145	173
1965-66	2	145	173
1966-67	N.A.	145	182
1967-68	2	145	183
1968-69	2	145	186
1969-70	2	110	188
1970-71	2	110	195
1971-72	3	110	209
1972-73	3	N.A.	N.A.
1973-74	3	110	209
1974-75	3	125	213
1975-76	3	130*	228
1976-77	3	135*	247†

Source : *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, 1958 onwards.

*Includes beds in Ayurvedic Colleges at Jaipur and Udaipur.

†According to the office of the District Ayurvedic Officer, Rajasthan, Jaipur, there were 259 Aushadhalayas in Jaipur District in the year 1976-77.

N. A.—Not Available

CHAPTER XVII

OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

LABOUR WELFARE

The labourers form an important segment of the community and promotion of their welfare, therefore, has always been a matter of prime concern to the State and society. Before the beginning of the present century, there was very little industrial labour in the district. But with the growth of industries in the area, considerable industrial labour has come into existence. Before Independence, the erstwhile Jaipur State had enacted certain legislations for labour welfare which were as follows :

1. Payment of Wages Act, 1946-47
2. Factories Maternity Benefit Act, 1946-47
3. Trade Union and Trade Disputes Act, 1946-47
4. Jaipur Weekly Holidays Act, 1946-47
5. Jaipur Payment of Wages Act, 1947
6. Jaipur Trade Unions Act, 1947
7. Jaipur Boilers Act, 1947

After the formation of Rajasthan various legislative measures were enacted to bring about the 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 office of the Assistant Regional Labour Commissioner, Ajmer Division was first established in April 1959 and Jaipur was under its jurisdiction.

Administrative set up¹

There is now a Regional Deputy Labour Commissioner in the district, posted at Jaipur, who is assisted by Assistant Labour Commissioner, eight labour inspectors, a junior accountant, an upper division clerk-steno, eight lower division clerks and six class IV employees.

The Regional Deputy Labour Commissioner also acts as Conciliation Officer under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, and he is also empowered to execute the following Acts:

1. Source : Office of the Joint Labour Commissioner, Jaipur.

1. Payment of Bonus Act, 1965.
2. Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970.
3. *Bidi* and Cigarette Labourers Act, 1966.
4. Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961.
5. Minimum Wages Act, 1948.
6. Working Journalists (Condition of Services and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1955.
7. Rajasthan Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, 1958.
8. Payment of Wages Act, 1936.
9. Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923.
10. Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926.
11. Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972.

Apart from above Acts, the Regional Deputy Labour Commissioner acts as Commissioner under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, Additional Registrar under Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926 and Additional Chief Inspector under Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961. The list of Trade Unions registered in Jaipur district under the Trade Unions Act is given in Appendix II.

Labour Welfare Centres

The Government Labour Welfare Centre situated in Shanti Nagar, Hasanpura, Jaipur is being run by the Labour Department. The centre provides facilities for recreation, child welfare, children and adult education, medical, indoor and outdoor games, first aid etc. It provides facilities for sewing, knitting, embroidery and cutting to the ladies. Tailoring classes are also run for women to enable them to supplement working income. The number of labourers benefited by the facilities provided by the Labour Welfare Centre are shown below¹ :

(No.)			
Year	Males	Females	Children
1972-73	68	17	64
1973-74	69	20	77
1974-75	68	30	73
1975-76	62	27	61
1976-77	72	41	53

1. Source : Office of the Inspector, Labour Welfare Centre, Jaipur.

The Centre is looked after by one Labour Welfare Inspector and assisted by one male supervisor, one female supervisor, one female tailor and one male tailor. The purpose of the Labour Welfare Centre is to look after the Welfare of the labourers. A library and a reading room are also run by the Centre¹.

The big industrial and commercial establishments provide many welfare activities to the labourers under the various Acts laid down by the Government. Besides the welfare activities provided under the Acts, these industrial and commercial establishments also provide facilities for recreation like indoor and outdoor games, libraries and reading rooms, adult and children education, music and medical and health².

SAMBHAR SALTS LTD.—This government undertaking has provided housing, street-lights, roads, rest shelters at work sites to its labourers. A hospital well equipped with modern facilities and qualified staff is run by the company for the benefit of its employees. The company also runs its own nursery school for the children of its employees. A middle school is also functioning within the company's staff colony with the assistance of the Government of Rajasthan. The company has provided a well maintained park for the use of public in addition to members of the staff. There is also a library-cum-reading room, two recreational clubs and a *Rang-Manch*. The company is also running a fair price shop for the benefit of its employees.

Under labour welfare activities, each industrial unit is required to provide general facilities to its workers. Workers' Education Centre located in Jaipur city arranges educational classes for factory workers.

Industrial Disputes Act, 1947

The Act provides for the settlement of labour disputes through conciliation, adjudication or arbitration. The Conciliation Officer tries to settle industrial disputes arising in his jurisdiction through conciliation only. The following table gives particulars of complaints received in the Jaipur district from 1973 to 1977 :

(Number)						
Year	Wages	Employment	Working conditions	Personnel	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1973	11	48	1	92	61	213
1974	14	38	4	33	111	200

1. Source : Office of the Inspector, Labour Welfare Centre, Jaipur.

2. Source : Office of the Joint Labour Commissioner, Jaipur.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1975	10	18	19	29	93	169
1976	16	15	3	73	161	268
1977	2	23	—	11	99	135
Total	53	142	27	238	525	985

It transpires from the foregoing table that most of the complaints lodged related to personnel, wages and employment. The disposal of complaints during the same period in the district was as under :

(Number)			
Year	Balance of previous year	Complaints received	Disposal
1973	155	213	239
1974	129	192	251
1975	70	169	218
1976	21	268	214
1977	75	135	109
Total	450	977	1,031

Minimum Wages Act, 1948

The Act has been in force in Rajasthan since 1959. It requires appropriate Government, Central or State, as the case may be, to fix rates of wages payable to employees in scheduled employments. The minimum rates of wages in scheduled employments have been fixed and revised by the Government from time to time.

The minimum wage levels fixed or revised in the State under Minimum Wages Act, 1948 have been given in Chapter IX of this volume.

Payment of Wages Act, 1936

This Act provides against irregularities in payment of wages to workmen by their employers. Some of the important safeguards it provides are against unauthorised deductions except those specified in the Act and delay in payment of wages. The following table gives particulars of cases in the Jaipur district from 1973 to 1977:

Year	Last balance	No. of cases received	No. of cases disposed	Amount distributed (in Rs.)
1973	169	164	216	6,564.64
1974	117	445	228	8,173.88
1975	334	515	767	10,461.56
1976	82	446	360	8,180.18
1977	168	171	211	28,387.51
Total	870	1,741	1,782	61,767.77

Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926

This Act provides for the registration of trade unions in the district, prescribes their rights and liabilities and gives them a legal status. These trade unions are the corporate bodies which safeguard the interests of their members and strive to promote cordial relations between the employers and the employees.

Motor Transport Workers' Act, 1961

The Act, which is in force in Rajasthan since 1962, covers motor establishment employing five or more workers. This Act regulates the hours of work and leave etc. of the workers. The employment of children below the age of 15 years is prohibited.

Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923

This Act was applied to Rajasthan in 1960. It imposes an obligation on the employers to pay monetary compensation to disabled workers as well as to their dependents in the case of accidents arising in the course of employment and resulting in death or total or partial disablement. The details relating to cases received, cases disposed and compensations paid under the Act are given below :

Year	No. of cases received		Total	No. of cases disposed		Total	Balance	Amount distributed (in Rs.)
	Fatal	Non-Fatal		Fatal	Non-Fatal			
1973	18	10	28	11	3	14	14	74,980.62
1974	28	13	41	15	7	22	19	97,817.50
1975	42	16	58	39	13	52	6	1,43,965.95
1976	23	5	28	21	3	24	4	1,29,500.50
1977	11	9	20	4	2	6	14	57,110.66
Total	122	53	175	90	28	118	57	5,03,375.23

Indian Factories Act, 1948

This Act is also applicable throughout the State and regulates working conditions in factories and other establishments by laying down minimum standard of health, safety and general welfare of workers such as rest, shelters, canteen facilities, medical aid etc. The Act also fixes the hours of works for the employees in the factory¹. The list of all the factories registered under the Factories Act in Jaipur District is given in Chapter V of this volume.

Provident Fund Act, 1952²

The Employees Provident Fund Act, 1952, is applicable to all those establishments employing 20 persons or more in their organisation. The total number of establishments covered under this Act as on March 31, 1977 was 562 in Jaipur district and the total number of employees covered under the said Act was 95,900. The total number of subscribers covered under the Act was 83,940. The following table gives number of employees who have been benefited by the settlement of provident fund claims and loan facilities during the years 1972-73 to 1976-77 :

(Number)			
Year	Claims settled	Loans settled	Total employees benefited
1972-73	490	99	589
1973-74	584	142	726
1974-75	643	132	775
1975-76	1,037	444	1,481
1976-77	1,369	187	1,556
Total	4,123	1,004	5,127

Employees' State Insurance Corporation³

The Employees' State Insurance Scheme was introduced in the district on December 2nd, 1956. Under the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, an insured employee is entitled to five kinds of benefits viz. Medical benefit, Sickness benefit, Maternity benefit, Disablement benefit and Dependents benefit. The total number of insured persons covered under this Act till March 1977 was 34,100. There is also a provision of

1. Source : Office of the Joint Labour Commissioner, Jaipur.
2. Source : Office of the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Rajasthan, Jaipur.
3. Source : Office of the Assistant Regional Director, Employees' State Insurance Corporation, Jaipur.

free medical aid through the dispensaries of E.S.I. to the employees. Initially this scheme was introduced only in Jaipur municipal area and served through eight dispensaries. But now the scheme has been started at other areas of the State also.

PROHIBITION

The principal intoxicants¹ used by the people in the district are *Bhang* and liquor and sale of both is free though under some regulations. Consumption of *Ganja*, *Charas* and opium is completely prohibited throughout the district. According to Rajasthan Excise Act, 1950, a person is allowed to keep 2.25 litres of indigenous liquor, 3 litres of foreign liquor, 250 grams of *Bhang* and one kg. of lanced poppy heads². Use of liquor is strictly prohibited in public places. Although the use of liquor is allowed in the district yet it has been restricted during the following ten days :

1. Republic day
2. Independence day
3. Gandhi Jayanti
4. Mahavir Jayanti
5. Budha Jayanti
6. Bara Bafat (Birthday of Muhammed Sahib)
7. Guru Nanak Jayanti
8. Janmashtmi
9. Harijan Diwas
10. First day of each month

Students and persons below the age of 18 are prohibited to drink liquor. Similarly shops of country liquor are not allowed to be set up near educational institutions and religious organisations.

The consumption of various intoxicants in the district during the period 1960-61, 1965-66 and 1970-71 to 1976-77 is given in the following table³ :

1. Source : Office of the District Excise Officer, Jaipur.
2. Source : as above.
3. *Statistical Abstract*, yearly volumes, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

Year	Country spirit (L. P. litres) in lakhs	Opium (kgs.)	Lanced poppy heads (kgs.)	Bhang (kgs.)	Imported spirit wine (litres)	Indian made spirit (lakh litres)	Indian made beer (lakh litres)
1960-61	3.74	15	—	5,094	3,828	1.25	2.00
1965-66	6.48	3	—	10,610	1,005	0.79	1.85
1970-71	6.29	2,155	—	7,143	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
1971-72	7.48	1,996	5,160	7,101	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
1972-73	7.48	1,996	5,160	7,101	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
1973-74	10.38	1,583	6,300	3,771	@58	@1.35	@3.36
1974-75	14.93	726	18,205	5,062	198	1.99	2.46
1975-76	12.23	348	57,330*	13,941*	110	3.00	5.16
1976-77	13.98	348	80,731*	10,856*	576	2.85	6.56

The number of shops selling intoxicants in Jaipur district is given in the following table¹ :

(Number)			
Year	Country liquor	Indian made foreign liquor	Hemp drugs
1960-61	154	35	92
1965-66	146	33	74
1970-71	144	41	83
1971-72	134	32	83
1972-73	134	32	83
1973-74	133	94	83
1974-75	133	118	109
1975-76	133	115	109
1976-77	133	116	109

There is no distillery in Jaipur district.

Cases of illicit distillation are generally found and offenders are prosecuted by the State Excise Department. The following table² gives the number of prosecutions for illicit distillation during last five years:

*=Including Sikar and Jhunjhunun districts.

@=Includes only Jaipur city.

N.R.=Not Reported.

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

2. Source : Office of the District Excise Officer, Jaipur.

Year	Prosecutions (Number)
1972-73	106
1973-74	118
1974-75	153
1975-76	176
1976-77	382

The figures of excise revenue raised during the last four years in the district are given elsewhere in the volume.

ADVANCEMENT OF BACKWARD CLASSES

The term backward classes has been used to include Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Denotified and nomadic tribes and other backward classes. The district had a significant population of Scheduled Castes¹ numbering 399,525 in 1971 which constituted 16.09 per cent of the total population. The total population of Scheduled Tribes² in the district was 276,577 in 1971 which constituted 11.14 per cent of the total population. The Scheduled Castes found in the district are Chamar, Balai, Koli or Kori, Bhangi, Megh, Meghwal, Thori, Khatik, Bola, Bedi or Beri, Mehar, Aheri and Scheduled Tribes are Mina, Sehria or Sahariya, Bhil and Garasia. People belonging to this class were subject to many social and economic disabilities prior to Independence of the country. After the formation of Rajasthan the State Government has undertaken series of ameliorative measures for their welfare. The Social Welfare Department of the State has been entrusted with the task of improving their conditions.

The staff consisting of one District Probation and Social Welfare Officer, one welfare inspector, one accountant, one office assistant, two junior accountants, three upper division clerks, five lower division clerks and four class IV employees was posted in the district to look after the work of social welfare. Following are the schemes which have been introduced for the uplift of these Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Removal of Untouchability

Untouchability which puts a social ban on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to mingle freely and without fear with their fellow

1. *Census of India 1971, Rajasthan, Part II-A, General Population Tables*, Directorate of Census Operations, Rajasthan, Jaipur, 1973, pp. (xxx) and (xxxi).

2. *ibid.*

beings of other communities is one of the greatest social disabilities from which they had 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 government to do away with this evil practice but without much success. With the dawn of Independence, however, more effective measures have been taken to eradicate this social evil. 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 the Untouchability (Offence) 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 and Scheduled Tribes have been suffering.

Education

The low percentage of education among the backward classes caused due to the centuries old socio-economic stagnation calls for special endeavour in the field of educational development of these communities. At present 12 hostels are run by the Social Welfare Department which provide free lodging, boarding, books and stationery facilities to these students. Seven out of the 12 hostels are functioning for the students of Scheduled Castes having a total capacity of 395 and rest five for Scheduled Tribes having a total capacity of 175. The list of Government hostels available to them in Jaipur district is given in Appendix III. The average expenditure on these above hostels is between Rs. 12 to 13 lakhs per annum.

Nine hostels, aided by the Government and other agencies, are also running in the district. Eight out of the nine hostels, meant for Scheduled Caste students, have a total capacity of 355 and the one for Scheduled Tribes has a capacity of 30 students. The list of aided hostels in Jaipur district is given in Appendix IV. Aided hostels are eligible to get State grant as shown below¹ :

Class	Grant (in Rs.)
VI to VIII	95 p.m. per student
IX to XI	100 p.m. per student

There are only two hostels of III category for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes which are getting free lodging, electricity and water

1. Source : Office of the District Probation & Social Welfare Officer, Jaipur.

facilities and have a total capacity of 62 students with an annual expenditure of 30 to 35 thousands of rupees. A list of III category hostels in Jaipur district is given in Appendix V.

Scholarships¹

The effective role of scholarships to strengthen the cause of education among students of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes is unquestionable. A number of scholarships are awarded by the State Government for different levels of education to the students of backward classes. No scholarship is awarded upto 5th standard. The pre-matric scholarships are granted to the students of 6th to 8th standard at the rate of Rs. 10 per month and to the students of 9th to 11th standard at the rate of Rs. 20 per student per month. Post-matric scholarships are provided to the students of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes who take up degree and post-graduation study and if they reside in general hostels attached to the college or the University. The rates of scholarship for hostelers and the day-scholars are different as given in the following table :

Course of study	Years of course of a study	(Rs. p. m.)			
		Rate of maintenance allowance			
		Hosteler	Day-scholar		
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6
Group A					
Higher technical and professional studies like Degree and Post-graduate courses in Engineering, or after Technology, Agriculture and Veterinary science.	1st year	125	135	75	85
	2nd year	125	140	75	90
Group B					
Degree and Diploma level courses in Indian Medicine, B.A.M. & S. & comparable course in Ayurvedic, Unani/Tibbia and Homoeopathic system of medicine.	1st year	90	100	60	70
	2nd year	95	110	65	80
Degree and Post-graduate course in nursing and pharmacy.		-do-			

1. Source : Office of the District Probation & Social Welfare Officer, Jaipur.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Diploma and comparable course in Engineering, Technology, Architecture, Medicine, Diploma level courses in Printing Technology and courses for overseers, draft-man, surveyer.	1st year	90	100	60	70
	2nd year or after	95	110	65	80
Commercial Pilot Licence, Diploma and higher courses in Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition.		-do-			
Wireless and Television operators, sound recording and sound engineering, motion picture, photography, film direction, film editing, film acting, screenplay writing.		-do-			
Degree/post-graduate diploma courses in Business Administration, Chartered and Cost/Works Accountancy.		-do-			
Post-graduate courses in Science subjects.		-do-			
Group C					
Certificate courses in Engineering, Technology, Architecture and Medicine.	1st year	80	90	50	60
	2nd year or after	85	100	55	70
Diploma and certificate courses in Agriculture, Veterinary Science, Indian Fisheries, Dairy Development, Hygien and Public Health, Sanitary Inspectors' courses, courses for Rural Services, co-operation and community development, sub-officers' courses at the National Fire Service College, Nagpur.		-do-			
Degree/Post-graduate Diploma and Post-graduate courses in Teachers'		-do-			

1	2	3	4	5	6
Training, Library Science and Physical Education, Music, Fine Arts and Law, Craft Instructor's Training course, certificate courses in Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition.	1st year	80	90	50	60
	2nd year	85	100	55	70
Post-graduate courses in Arts and Commerce subject.			-do-		
Group D					
General courses upto graduate level	1st year	70	80	40	50
	2nd year or after	75	90	45	60

Blind students are given an additional amount of Rs. 20 p.m. as Readers charges in the first year and Rs. 35 p.m. in second and subsequent years.

The details of scholarship granted to the students of Scheduled Castes/Tribes for the last three years are as follows¹ :

Year	No. of students		Amount sanctioned (in Rs.)	
	S. C.	S. T.	S. C.	S. T.
1974-75	397	403	2,53,250	2,53,806
1975-76	350	310	3,31,500	3,10,000
1976-77	370	326	3,14,626	2,90,000

Relaxation and exemption from payment of fees

The students of S.C. & S.T. are exempted from payment of tuition fee in all the Government schools and colleges. Each one of them is paid scholarship to meet out his expenditure incurred on educational pursuits.

Employment

Special efforts are being made by the State Government to give employment to 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 can employ

1. Source : Office of the District Probation & Social Welfare Officer, Jaipur.

them directly on their applications. The quota for reservation of seats for these classes in the class IV and upper cadres of government and other services has been increased since April 1970 from 15 per cent and 12½ 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, 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 for a period of one year or till the date of getting employment whichever is earlier. A special employment cell has been established in the Social Welfare Department to facilitate the employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

The stipend given to the unemployed persons of S.C. and S.T. for the last three years is given below¹ :

Year	Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Amount (in Rs.)
	Graduate	Post-Graduate	Graduate	Post-Graduate	
1974-75	115	68	68	61	59,700
1975-76	120	75	70	81	67,500
1976-77	109	89	71	79	69,000

The following table shows the employment opportunities provided to these people from 1970 to 1977 through the Employment Exchange of Jaipur²:

Year	(Number)			
	Registrations		Placements	
	S.C.	S.T.	S.C.	S.T.
1970	2,050	609	79	52
1971	1,826	602	93	23
1972	2,501	785	75	19
1973	2,260	955	60	20
1974	2,334	932	49	29
1975	2,829	1,105	163	52
1976	2,960	1,174	305	134
1977	3,212	1,460	229	95

1. Source : Office of the District Probation and Social Welfare Officer, Jaipur.

2. Source : Office of the Assistant Director, Sub-Regional Employment Exchange, Jaipur.

Re-imbursement of interest on loans for construction and repair of wells

Farmers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who have taken loan after 1.4.1970 upto Rs. 5,000 from any bank are exempted from paying interest. The interest is paid by the Government. The interest paid for the last three years is given below¹ :

Year	No. of persons benefited		Amount (in Rs.)	
	S.C.	S.T.	S.C.	S.T.
1974-75	11	3	4,560	1,083
1975-76	60	34	18,726	8,274
1976-77	185	125	55,632	29,805

Industrial Aid

In Jaipur City there is a Sewing Training Centre² for Scheduled Castes students with a total capacity of 15 students. The course is of two years, duration. In this Centre every trainee gets Rs. 50 per month as stipend and after successful completion of training they can get subsidy up to Rs. 500 for machines and other equipments.

OTHER SOCIAL WELFARE ACTIVITIES

Some other social welfare activities for economically backward and handicapped persons have been launched by the Social Welfare Department, the details of which are as follows :

Nutrition Programme

The programme has been introduced through the aid of U.N.O. affiliated CARE. For this nutrition programme, 100 centres are running in Jaipur district. In these centres about 200 children and pregnant and nursing mothers are getting nutritious food. In this programme about Rs. 2 lakhs are spent every year.

Rescue Homes

Women who had been involved in immoral practices or those discarded by society are kept in the Rescue Home run by the Social Welfare Department in Jaipur city having a capacity of 100 women. In this institution women get free food, clothes etc. and they are also imparted training in sewing, embroidery and knitting etc.

1. Source : Office of the District Probation and Social Welfare Officer, Jaipur.

2. Source : as above.

The main function of the Rescue Home is to rehabilitate these women. This home also organises group marriages of these women.

Mentally Disturbed Women's Home

There is one such home in Jaipur district located in Jaipur city where mentally disturbed and discarded women are sheltered. This home has a capacity of 25 patients but sometimes the limit is crossed to include more patients. Free medical aid and free boarding and lodging are provided to the inmates.

Child Welfare

The Social Welfare Department is also looking after the welfare of the children. The following institutions are being run by this Department :

SHISNU GRIHA—Only one *Shishu Griha* is working in Jaipur district, located in Jaipur city which was established in 1969 with a capacity to accommodate 75 children. In this *Shishu Griha* illegitimate children discarded by their mothers are kept up to the age of 5 years. These children are provided with full facilities which are necessary for the development of the child.

Those parents who are interested in adopting children from this home are given full co-operation to do so. The yearwise figures of children in the *Shishu Griha* and the number of them adopted is given in the following table¹ :

Year	Total number of <i>Shishus</i>	No. of adopted <i>Shishus</i>
1972	40	5
1973	45	5
1974	51	7
1975	62	13
1976	63	8
1977	71	7

BOYS' AND GIRLS' HOSTELS—These types of hostels are meant for orphans between the age group of 5 to 18 years. There are six such hostels in Jaipur district out of which five are for boys and one for girls. Free boarding, lodging and education facilities are provided by these hostels. The yearwise figures of inmates in the boys' and girls' hostels are given in the following table²:

1. Source : Office of the District Probation and Social Welfare Officer, Jaipur.
2. Source : as above.

Year	No. of Resident Boys	No. of Resident Girls
1972	21	10
1973	53	2
1974	101	14
1975	100	13
1976	69	20
1977	72	18

REFORMATION HOME—From August 1971, the Rajasthan Children Act, 1970 was promulgated for the welfare of children. Therefore one Reformation Home was established in Jaipur city with a capacity of 150. In this Reformation Home, children get free boarding, lodging and education. The main function of this home is to reform juvenile delinquents.

RAJASTHAN OLD AGE PENSION—Under the Rajasthan Old Age Pension Rules 1964, destitute persons 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 3 years on the date of application of these rules 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.

The Collector is the competent authority to sanction the pension. The number of persons granted such pension and the yearly amount paid to them from 1970-71 to 1976-77 is given below¹ :

Year	Number of Pensioners	Amount (Rs.)
1970-71	249	3,25,151
1971-72	512	5,24,203
1972-73	243	5,05,140
1973-74	441	5,39,149
1974-75	221	6,86,400
1975-76	350	7,14,650
1976-77	610	8,64,953

SOLDIERS' WELFARE²—Sainik Board located at Jaipur is meant to look after the welfare of the ex-servicemen, their families and families of serving soldiers. It takes special care of all the welfare work and resettlement activities for the disabled army personnel and war widows.

1. Source : Office of the Treasury Officer, District Treasury, Jaipur.
2. Source : Secretary, Zila Sainik Board, Jaipur.

During the last five years the board allotted 7,684 bighas of land to 624 serving and ex-soldiers while no plot was allotted during the same period; 240 ex-servicemen were given employment as chowkidars/watchmen and drivers; Rs. 1,68,175 were paid to children of ex-servicemen as scholarships; 557 personnel were provided with canteen and ration facilities; 440 personnel were provided with free medical facilities; Rs. 11,000 in cash was given to Gallantry Award holders or to widows; a sum of Rs. 27,987 was given as financial assistance from Red Cross and Record Offices and 18 widows were given sewing machines.

The Zila Sainik Board consisted of a President, (District Collector), a Secretary, a Welfare Organiser, an upper division and three lower division clerks and a peon.

CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS

Before the formation of Rajasthan the work of charitable endowments¹ was looked after by several charitable societies. After the integration of the State, the Devasthan Department of Rajasthan Government was constituted to look after the temples and attached properties through the district or divisional agencies.

At present, Assistant Commissioner, Devasthan Department exercises administrative control and an inspector of the department supervises the functioning of the temples. There are 4 upper division clerks, 2 lower division clerks and 2 class IV employees in the department.

The Devasthan Department supervises three types of institutions viz., temples run by Government, aided temples and temples registered under Rajasthan Public Trust Act, 1959. At present, there are 117 temples managed and controlled by the government and 528 temples and institutions registered under the Rajasthan Public Trust Act, 1959. During 1976-77 the total number of aided temples and institutions was 1,879.

Only one *Dharamshala* (Maji-Sahib-ki-Dharamshala) is being run by the Devasthan Department which is located in Chand Pole Bazar, Jaipur.

MUSLIM WAKF—The Rajasthan Board of Muslim Wakf, Jaipur formed under the Central Wakf Act, 1954 supervises the function of the *Mutawallis* of *Awakfs* located in Rajasthan. The *Awakfs* are managed by the *Mutawallis*. They are almost hereditary and they can be changed if their work is not found satisfactory. There is no organisational set up of the board at the district level. The list of *Wakf's* property in Jaipur district is as follows² :

1. Source : Office of the Assistant Commissioner, Devasthan Department, Jaipur.
2. Source : Office of the Secretary, Rajasthan Board of Muslim Wakfs, Jaipur.

Name	Number	Value (in Rs.)	Annual income (in Rs.)
Mosques	432	60,90,937	34,681
Grave-yards	264	17,06,393	5,319
<i>Durgahs</i>	91	13,46,077	34,681
<i>Madarsas & Maktabas</i>	19	7,18,512	70,931
Miscellaneous	476	30,88,157	71,576

The Board does not run any orphanage, *Sarai* or *Musafir Khana* in the district directly, but there are various *Musafir Khanas* and *Sarais* in the district which are being run by local Muslim Committees. The following were the main Muslim *Musafir Khanas* during 1976-77 :

1. Muslim *Musafir Khana*, Moti Doongri Road, Jaipur.
2. *Musafir Khana* Qureshiyan, Moti Doongri Road, Jaipur.
3. Muslim *Musafir Khana* Qureshi, Rasta Bhindiyan, Chandpole Bazar, Jaipur.
4. *Sarai* Mewatiyan, Kantiyan-ki-Peepli, Ghatgate, Jaipur.
5. *Musafir Khana*, Halwai Bazar, Phulera (Jaipur).
6. *Sarai*, opposite temple Sanicharji, Sambhar (Jaipur).

APPENDIX I

List of Labour Laws in force in Jaipur district

A. Central Acts

1. Industrial Disputes Act, 1947
2. Indian Trade Union Act, 1926
3. Minimum Wages Act, 1948
4. Indian Factories 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 (Condition of Services And Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1955
10. Employment of Children Act, 1936
11. Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952
12. Employers' 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. Bidi and Cigarette Labour Act, 1966
20. Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972

B. Rajasthan State Acts

1. Industrial Disputes (Rajasthan Amendment) Act, 1958
2. Rajasthan Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, 1958
3. Rajasthan Maternity Benefit Act, 1953

C. Rajasthan State Rules

1. Rajasthan Factory Rules, 1951
2. Rajasthan Workmen's Compensation (Unclaimed Deposits) Rules, 1959
3. Rajasthan Minimum Wages Rules, 1959

APPENDIX I (concl'd.)

4. Rajasthan Boilers Rules, 1951
5. Rajasthan Industrial Disputes Rules, 1958
6. Rajasthan Payment of Wages Rules, 1951
7. Rajasthan Shops and Commercial Establishments Rules, 1958
8. Rajasthan Trade Union Regulation Rules, 1959
9. Rajasthan Employees' Insurance Court Rules, 1955
10. Rajasthan Maternity Benefit Rules, 1955
11. Rajasthan Economiser Rules, 1954
12. Rajasthan Motor Transport Working Rules, 1962
13. Rajasthan Silicosis Rules, 1955
14. The Welfare Officers (Recruitment and Conditions of Service) Rules, 1952
15. Rajasthan Boilers Attendance Rules, 1951
16. Rajasthan Workmen's Compensation (Cost and Fee) Rules, 1955

Source : Office of the Joint Labour Commissioner, Jaipur.

APPENDIX II

Trade Unions in Jaipur District (1976-77)

S. No.	Name of Trade Union
1	2
1.	Rajasthan Bank Employees' Union, Jaipur.
2.	Rashtriya Bijly Karmchari Union, Jaipur.
3.	Dausa Soap Stone Mill Mazdoor Sangh, Dausa.
4.	Jaipur Thela Hawker Mazdoor Sangh, Jaipur.
5.	Vidyut and Jaldai Vibhag Karamchari Sangh, Jaipur.
6.	Degota Khan Mazdoor Sangh, Degota.
7.	Prantiya Vidyut Mandal Mazdoor Federation, Jaipur.
8.	Rajasthan Central Bank Employees' Union, Jaipur.
9.	Rajasthan Khadi Gramodhyog Employees' Union, Chomu.
10.	Reserve Bank Employees' Union, Jaipur.
11.	Rashtriya Vidyut Mandal Employees' Union, Sambhar Lake.
12.	Jaipur Cinema Employees' Union, Jaipur.
13.	Jaipur Circle Garden Works Union, Jaipur.
14.	Prantiya Nal Mazdoor Federation, Jaipur.
15.	Jaipur Zila Silica Khan Mazdoor Union, Dausa.
16.	National Engineering Industries Labour Union, Jaipur.
17.	Jaipur Metal Industries Works Union, Jaipur.
18.	Jal Mazdoor Sangh, Jaipur.
19.	Man Industries Corporation Mazdoor Union, Jaipur.
20.	Reserve Bank Employees' Association, Jaipur.
21.	Jaipur Kutti Khakhala Dealers' Association, Jaipur.
22.	Rajasthan Electric and Water Works Federation, Jaipur.
23.	Hotel and Restaurant Works Union, Jaipur.
24.	Rajasthan Agriculture Engineering & Agro-Employees' Union, Jaipur.
25.	Brook-Bond Employees' Union, Jaipur.
26.	Rajasthan P. W. D. Mechanical Employees' Union, Jaipur.
27.	Rajasthan Khadi Gramodhyog Board Karamchari Sangh, Jaipur.
28.	Jaipur Municipal Engineering Karamchari Union, Jaipur.
29.	R.S.E.B. Transmission and Construction Employees' Union, Jaipur.

APPENDIX II (contd.)

1	2
30.	Glass and Pottery Works Union, Jaipur.
31.	Jaipur Zila P. W. D. Mazdoor Sangh, Jaipur.
32.	Krishi Udyog Nigam Karamchari Union, Rajasthan, Jaipur.
33.	Rajasthan Rajya Sahkari Sangh Karamchari Union, Jaipur.
34.	Alembic Chemical Karamchari Union, Jaipur.
35.	Man Works Union, Jaipur.
36.	Rajasthan Rajya Warehousing Corporation Employees' Union, Jaipur.
37.	Rajasthan Area Military Engineering Service Works Union, Jaipur.
38.	The Bank of Rajasthan Officers' Association, Jaipur.
39.	Rajasthan Rajya Krida Parishad Karamchari Union, Jaipur.
40.	Rajasthan Rajya Roadways Karamchari Sangh, Jaipur.
41.	The Central Bank Officers' Association, Jaipur.
42.	Hindusthan Salt's Employees Union, Jaipur.
43.	Metal and Electrical Labour Union, Jaipur.
44.	Lavan Utpadak Shramik Sangh, Sambhar Lake.
45.	Rashtriya Khadi Commission Karamchari Union, Jaipur.
46.	Rajasthan Salt Works Union, Sambhar Lake.
47.	Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Karamchari Federation, Jaipur.
48.	Shri Shakambhar Namak Mazdoor Sangh, Sambhar Lake.
49.	Udyog Mandir Karamchari Sangh, Jaipur.
50.	R. I. M. D. C. Employees' Union, Jaipur.
51.	Udyogic Sansthan Karamchari Sangh, Jaipur.
52.	Rajasthan Rajya Khadi Gramodyog Works Federation, Jaipur.
53.	Rajasthan Rajya Khadi Gramodyog Works Union, Jaipur.
54.	Jaipur Transport Operators' Association, Jaipur.
55.	Furniture Making Karamchari Union, Jaipur.
56.	Western Railway Works Union, Jaipur.
57.	Jaldai Karamchari Sangh, Jaipur.
58.	Rajasthan Elephant Owners' Association, Jaipur.
59.	United Motor Works Union, Jaipur.
60.	Jaldai Karamchari Sangh, Dausa.

APPENDIX II (contd.)

1	2
61.	Canteen Karamchari Sangh, Jaipur.
62.	Jewellers Association Karamchari Sangh, Jaipur.
63.	The Bank of Baroda Karamchari Union, Jaipur.
64.	Rajasthan Rashtriya Vastu Udyog Shramika Federation, Jaipur.
65.	Kamani Engineering Mazdoor Union, Jaipur.
66.	Sinchai (Irrigation) Vibhag Karamchari Union, Dausa.
67.	Jawahar Udyog Shramika Sangh, Dausa.
68.	Ooni Dhaga and Carpet Works Union, Jaipur.
69.	Rajasthan Gau-Seva Sangh Karamchari Union, Jaipur.
70.	United Commercial Bank Officers' Association, Rajasthan, Jaipur.
71.	All India Bank of Rajasthan Employees' Union, Jaipur.
72.	Rajasthan Newspaper Employees' Union, Jaipur.
73.	Hotel, Restaurant and Halwai Karamchari Union, Jaipur.
74.	Metals and Electricals Mazdoor Sangh, Jaipur.
75.	Rashtriya Metal Mazdoor Union, Jaipur.
76.	Rashtriya Anaj Mazdoor Sangh, Jaipur.
77.	Rajasthan Cine Karamchari Union, Jaipur.
78.	Rajasthan Roadways and Transport Works Union, Jaipur.
79.	Jaipur Thadi Holders' Union, Jaipur.
80.	Rajasthan P.W.D. Employees' Federation, Jaipur.
81.	Rashtriya Transport Karamchari Sangh, Jaipur.
82.	Rajasthan Jan Swasthya Kanishth Abhiyanta Sangh, Jaipur.
83.	Rajasthan Jan Swasthya Abhiyantriki Vibhag Karamchari Sangh, Jaipur.
84.	Nagarpalika Karamchari Sangh, Chomu.
85.	Rashtriya Nal Karamchari Union, Jaipur.
86.	Rajasthan Damkal Karamchari Sangh, Jaipur.
87.	Rajasthan State Roadways Employees' Union, Jaipur.
88.	Jaipur Metal and Electricals Limited Karamchari Sangh, Jaipur.
89.	Rajasthan Shramjeev Patrakar Sangh, Jaipur.
90.	Karamchari Union Sinchai Khand, Jaipur.
91.	Rajasthan Kirayadar Sangh, Jaipur.

APPENDIX II (contd.)

1	2
92.	Rajasthan Rajya Udyogic and Khanij Vikas Nigam Karamchari Association, Jaipur.
93.	Akhil Rajasthan Sahkari Banks Adhikari Association, Jaipur.
94.	Sarvajanik Nirman Vibhag Kamgar Sangh, Jaipur.
95.	Rashtriya Ricksha Chalak Mazdoor Union, Jaipur.
96.	Petroleum Works Union, Jaipur.
97.	Rajasthan Rajya Krishi Udyog Nigam Karamchari Sangh, Jaipur.
98.	Sambhar Namak Karamchari Sangh, Sambhar Lake.
99.	Rajasthan Rajya Sinchai Vibhag Karamchari Federation, Jaipur.
100.	Tungsten Mines Workmen Union, Jaipur.
101.	Shree Halwai Samiti, Sanganer.
102.	Ashoka Engineering Mazdoor Sangh, Jaipur.
103.	Jaipur Dugdh Vitaran Karamchari Sangh, Jaipur.
104.	Rashtriya Thadi Thela Mazdoor Sangh, Chomu.
105.	Karamchari Trade Union, Nagar Parishad, Jaipur.
106.	Laxmi Machine Tools Shramik Sangh, Jaipur.
107.	Vidyut Mandal Karamchari Sangh, Jaipur.
108.	Ricksha Chalak Works Union, Jaipur.
109.	Vishvakarama Udyogic Kshetra Shramik Union, Jaipur.
110.	Jaipur Spinning and Weaving Mills Shramik Sangh, Jaipur.
111.	Krishi Mazdoor Union, Chakwada.
112.	Jaipur Kshetriya Bijly Karamchari Sangh, Jaipur.
113.	Carpet Mazdoor Union, Jaipur.
114.	Drug Store Employees' Association, Jaipur.
115.	Jaipur Shahar P.W.D. Nirman Mazdoor Sangh, Jaipur.
116.	National Rubber Manufacturing Ltd. and Inchek Tyre Ltd. Employees' Union, Jaipur.
117.	Rashtriya Vidyut Karamchari Sangh, Malpura.
118.	Rashtriya Thela-Gadi Hawkers' Union, Jaipur.
119.	National Highway Division P.W.D. Employees' Union, Jaipur.
120.	Rashtriya Poddar Mill Mazdoor Congress, Jaipur.
121.	Jaipur Spinning Mills Karamchari Sangh, Jaipur.

APPENDIX II (contd.)

1	2
122.	Jaipur Zila Ricksha Chalak Mazdoor Union, Jaipur.
123.	Ashoka Foundry and Metal Karamchari Union, Jaipur.
124.	N.E.I. Mazdoor Congress, Jaipur.
125.	Rashtriya Capston Meters Shramik Sangh, Jaipur.
126.	Rashtriya Jaipur Shahar Zila Chakki Chalak Union, Jaipur.
127.	Jhotwara Udyogic Kshetra Shramik Union, Jaipur.
128.	N.E.I. Staff Congress, Jaipur.
129.	Rashtriya Transport Mazdoor Sangh, Jaipur.
130.	Jaipur Industrial State Staff Union, Jaipur.
131.	Jaipur Zila Eent (Brick) Bhatta Shramik Sangh, Jaipur.
132.	Jaipur Zila Khet Mazdoor Congress, Jaipur.
133.	R.S. Metal Mazdoor Congress, Jaipur.
134.	Rashtriya Vidyut Shramik Sangh, Renwal.
135.	Old Tyre Dealer and Repairing Association, Jaipur.
136.	Rashtriya Vanaspati Mazdoor Sangh, Jaipur.
137.	Sahkari Mudranalaya Karamchari Union, Jaipur.
138.	Rashtriya Kamal and Company Shramik Sangh, Jaipur.
139.	Mill Mazdoor Union, Jaipur.
140.	Rashtriya Nagarpalika Karamchari Sangh, Jaipur.
141.	Granite Polishing Factory and Mines Workmen Union, Jaipur.
142.	Jaipur Metals and Electricals Limited Officers' Association, Jaipur.
143.	Rashtriya Vidyut Mandal E.M.T. Karamchari Sangh, Jaipur.
144.	Jaipur Horse Breeding Association Karamchari Union, Jaipur.
145.	Shree Karanpura Vyapar Mandal, Karanpura.
146.	Rajasthan Khet Mazdoor Union, Jaipur.
147.	New Bank of India Employees' Union, Jaipur.
148.	Kirayadar Sahyogi Sangthan, Jaipur.
149.	Rashtriya Jaipur Metals and Electricals Ltd. Karamchari Union, Jaipur.
150.	Rajasthan Co-operative Banks Employees' Congress, Jaipur.
151.	Rashtriya Housing Board Karamchari Sangh, Jaipur.
152.	Rashtriya Rohtas Mazdoor Sangh Jaipur.

APPENDIX II (concl.)

1	2
153.	Jaipur Zila Dugdh Vikreta Congress Union, Jaipur.
154.	Greaves Cotton Employees' Union, Jaipur.
155.	Rashtriya Furniture Karamchari Union, Jaipur.
156.	Jaipur Cycle Stand Mazdoor Shikshit Berojgar Sangh, Jaipur.
157.	Rashtriya Eent (Brick) Mazdoor Sangh, Jaipur.
158.	Jaipur Glass and Pottery Works Ltd., Jaipur.
159.	Sahkari Samiti Karamchari Union, Jaipur.
160.	Malviya Regional Engineering College Karamchari Sangh, Jaipur.
161.	Airport Taxi Operators' Association, Jaipur.
162.	Vishvakarma Laghu Udyog Mazdoor Union, Jaipur.
163.	Indo Falmal Mazdoor Congress, Jaipur.
164.	Rashtriya Bijly Mantraliyak Karamchari Sangh, Jaipur.
165.	Rajasthan Rajya Laghu Udyog Karamchari Sangh, Jaipur.
166.	Rashtriya Bijly Karamchari Sangh, Jaipur.
167.	Jaipur Metals and Metre Karkhana Mazdoor Union, Jaipur.
168.	Pinjrapol Gaushala Mazdoor Sangh, Sanganer.
169.	Golecha Garden Industries Employees' Union, Jaipur.
170.	Rashtriya Anil Steel Mazdoor Sangh, Jaipur.
171.	Metal and Small Engineering Shramik Union, Jaipur.
172.	Jaipur Zila Dugdh Utpadak Sahkari Sangh Field Staff Union, Jaipur.

Source : Office of the Joint Labour Commissioner, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

APPENDIX III

Government Hostels for Scheduled Castes/Tribes

Name of Hostel	No. of Students (intake capacity)
A. For Scheduled Castes	
1. Rajkiya Bapu Ashram Anusuchit Jati Chhatrawas, Jalupura, Jaipur	50
2. Rajkiya Anusuchit Jati Chhatrawas, Adarsh Nagar, Jaipur	80
3. Rajkiya Anusuchit Jati Kanya Chhatrawas, Gandhi Nagar, Jaipur	75
4. Rajkiya Anusuchit Jati Chhatrawas, Kotputli	60
5. Rajkiya Anusuchit Jati Chhatrawas, Dausa	30
6. Rajkiya Anusuchit Jati Chhatrawas, Bandikui	50
7. Rajkiya Anusuchit Jati Chhatrawas, Sambhar	50
Scheduled Castes	395
B. For Scheduled Tribes	
8. Rajkiya Anusuchit Janjati Chhatrawas, Bajaj Nagar, Jaipur	40
9. Rajkiya Anusuchit Janjati Chhatrawas, Sikrai	25
10. Rajkiya Anusuchit Janjati Chhatrawas, Bassi	25
11. Rajkiya Anusuchit Janjati Ashram School, Sikrai	50
12. Rajkiya Vimukta Jati Chhatrawas, Adarsh Nagar, Jaipur	35
Scheduled Tribes	175
Grand Total	570

APPENDIX IV

Aided Hostels for Scheduled Castes/Tribes

S.No.	Name of Hostel	No. of Students (intake capacity)
1.	Shri Nehru Chhatrawas, Chomu Scheduled Castes	60
2.	Sahitya Sadavrat Chhatrawas, Jaipur -do-	55
3.	Shri Thakkar Bapa Chhatrawas, Manoharpur -do-	35
4.	Anusuchit Jati Seva Samiti Chhatrawas, Phulera -do-	30
5.	Shri Gandhi Chhatrawas, Amarsar -do-	45
6.	Kshetriya Anusuchit Jati Chhatrawas, Lalsot -do-	35
7.	Anusuchit Jati Chhatrawas, Sainthal -do-	35
8.	Rajasthan Vidyamandir Chhatrawas, Shahpura -do-	60
		355
9.	Adivasi Chhatrawas, Lalsot Scheduled Tribes	30
	Grand Total	385

APPENDIX V

Hostels of III category for Scheduled Castes/Tribes

S.No.	Name of Hostel	No. of Students (intake capacity)
1.	Rajkiya Chhatrawas, Jamwa-Ramgarh	32
2.	Rajkiya Chhatrawas, Dausa	30
Total		62

CHAPTER XVIII

PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL
SERVICE ORGANISATIONSREPRESENTATION OF THE DISTRICT IN THE STATE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY (VIDHAN SABHA)

Vidhan Sabha, 1952

During the First General Elections of 1952, the Jaipur district had thirteen single member assembly constituencies¹ namely Jaipur city 'A', Jaipur city 'B', Jaipur city 'C', Bandikui, Rupnagar, Phagi, Kishangarh, Sikrai, Kotputli, Bairath, Amber A, Amber B and Jamwa Ramgarh and two double member constituencies of Lalsot-Dausa and Jaipur-Chaksu. The territorial extent of all the fifteen Assembly Constituencies is given in Appendix I. From these fifteen constituencies 66 candidates contested the elections of whom 17 belonged to the Congress party, 5 to the Communist party, 5 to the Socialist party, 2 to the Jan Sangh, 10 to Ram Rajya Parishad, 8 to the Krishikar Lok party and 19 were independents.

For the seventeen seats allotted to the district, twelve candidates belonging to the Congress party, four to Ram Rajya Parishad party and one Independent were declared elected.

The total electorate in the district was 8,22,700 out of which 2,68,901 valid votes or 32.68 per cent votes were polled. The break-up of the total number of voters, valid votes polled and percentage of polling (constituency-wise) is as follows :

S.No.	Name of the constituency	Electo- rate	No. of valid votes polled	Percentage of voting (valid votes)	No. of contesting candidates
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Jaipur city 'A'	41,830	11,485	27.45	6
2.	Jaipur city 'B'	44,632	11,143	24.96	8
3.	Jaipur city 'C'	52,290	13,296	25.42	7
4.	Jaipur Chaksu (D)	97,494	42,899	44.00	8
5.	Bandikui	43,404	15,195	35.01	3
6.	Rupnagar	41,010	16,162	39.41	3
7.	Phagi	51,725	16,021	30.97	4

1. Report on the First General Elections in India, Vol. II (Statistical), Election Commission, India, pp. 654 to 657 and Election Department, Government of Rajasthan, Jaipur.

1	2	3	4	5	6
8. Kishangarh	50,557	17,355	34.32		2
9. Lalsot-Dausa (D)	87,344	48,938	56.03		5
10. Sikrai	45,178	16,052	35.53		3
11. Kotputli	75,159	unopposed	unopposed		1
12. Bairath	22,506	9,127	40.55		3
13. Amber 'A'	74,969	24,549	32.75		5
14. Amber 'B'	34,915	12,888	36.91		5
15. Jamwa Ramgarh	59,687	13,791	23.11		3
Total	8,22,700	2,68,901	32.68		66

The Kotputli constituency returned an unopposed candidate who belonged to Congress Party.

Vidhan Sabha, 1957

In the Second General Elections to the Vidhan Sabha in 1957, the Jaipur district was divided into twelve constituencies out of which Amber, Dudu, Lalsot, Dausa and Jamwa Ramgarh were double member. As such the district was again represented by 17 members in the State Assembly. In 1957, the Assembly Constituencies were territorially delimited and the nomenclature was changed, and the number of the constituencies was twelve¹. In all 64 candidates contested the elections out of whom 17 belonged to Congress party, nine to Ram Rajya Parishad, one to Communist party, one to Praja Socialist party, two to Jan Sangh and thirty-four were independents. Out of the seventeen seats allotted to the district seven were captured by the Congress party, four by Ram Rajya Parishad, two by Jan Sangh and four by independents. The electorate consisted of 7,96,623 voters out of which 4,24,956 or 53.34 per cent valid votes were polled. Some details of voting pattern in all the assembly constituencies are as follows :

S.No.	Name of the Constituency	Electo- rate	No. of valid votes polled	Percentage of voting (valid votes)	No. of contesting candidates
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Hawa Mahal	45,978	15,826	34.42		6
2. Johari Bazar	49,558	17,789	35.90		6
3. Kishanpole	51,537	14,464	28.07		7
4. Amber	93,677	42,156	45.00		7

1. *Report on the General Elections in India 1957, Vol. II (Statistical)*, Election Commission, India, pp. 920-923 and Election Department, Government of Rajasthan, Jaipur.

1	2	3	4	5	6
5. Phulera	45,742	16,769	36.66		5
6. Dudu	96,330	60,341	62.64		4
7. Lalsot	87,460	58,156	66.49		4
8. Dausa	76,953	69,279	90.03		7
9. Bandikui	47,270	19,174	40.56		5
10. Jamwa Ramgarh	94,607	67,521	71.37		5
11. Bairath	55,566	17,778	31.99		5
12. Kotputli	51,945	25,703	49.48		3
Total	7,96,623	4,24,956	53.34		64

Vidhan Sabha, 1962

During the Third General Elections¹ held in 1962, the double member constituencies were abolished and the district continued to be represented through seventeen Assembly Constituencies namely Johari Bazar, Kishanpole, Phulera, Dudu, Phagi, Chaksu, Lalsot, Sikrai, Bandikui, Dausa, Bassi, Jamwa Ramgarh, Bairath, Kotputli, Chomu, Amber and Hawa Mahal. The constituencies of Phagi, Jamwa Ramgarh and Chomu were reserved for the candidates of Scheduled Castes while those of Lalsot and Sikrai were kept reserved for the candidates of Scheduled Tribes. With the abolition of double member constituencies, the territorial extent of the constituencies had to undergo certain changes. The territorial extent and names of the Assembly Constituencies in 1962 are given in Appendix I. During this election 109 candidates contested the election for the seventeen seats of the district. Out of these 17 belonged to the Congress party, 15 to the Swatantra party, 4 to Ram Rajya Parishad, 8 to the Socialist party, 12 to the Jan Sangh party, 2 to the Praja Socialist party, 5 to Communist party of India, one to Hindu Maha Sabha and the remaining 45 were Independents. The Swatantra party secured 13 seats while two each were won by the Congress and the Jan Sangh. The following table gives the constituency-wise details of the voters, number of contesting candidates, number of valid votes polled and the percentage of valid votes polled to the total number of voters²:

1. *Report on the Third General Elections in India, 1962, Vol. II (Statistical)*, Election Commission, India, pp. 350-353 and Election Department, Government of Rajasthan, Jaipur.

2. *ibid.*

S. No.	Name of the Constituency	Electo-rate	No. of valid votes polled	Percentage of voting (valid votes)	No. of contesting candidates
1.	Johari Bazar	69,593	43,456	62.44	15
2.	Kishanpole	75,363	42,690	56.64	10
3.	Phulera	53,724	30,227	56.26	5
4.	Dudu	52,344	28,692	54.81	8
5.	Phagi (SC)	54,745	26,456	48.32	9
6.	Chaksu	50,951	30,197	59.26	3
7.	Lalsot (ST)	47,225	27,607	58.45	2
8.	Sikrai (ST)	43,311	25,638	59.19	3
9.	Bandikui	54,451	31,674	58.16	4
10.	Dausa	52,387	35,929	68.58	4
11.	Bassi	53,160	31,415	59.09	4
12.	Jamwa Ramgarh (SC)	51,818	25,648	49.49	8
13.	Bairath	65,659	33,243	50.62	3
14.	Kotputli	60,228	29,132	48.36	2
15.	Chomu (SC)	52,685	18,919	35.90	5
16.	Amber	48,534	24,048	49.54	8
17.	Hawa Mahal	55,480	33,243	59.91	16
Total		9,41,658	5,18,214	55.03	109

Vidhan Sabha, 1967

In the Fourth General Elections¹ which were held in 1967, the Assembly Constituencies were delimited on the basis of revenue units i.e. tahsils and revenue circles². The number of constituencies in Jaipur district remained the same i.e. seventeen namely, Chomu, Amber, Hawa Mahal, Johari Bazar, Kishanpole, Gandhi Nagar, Phulera, Dudu, Phagi, Lalsot, Sikrai, Bandikui, Dausa, Bassi, Jamwa Ramgarh, Bairath and Kotputli. The constituencies of Phagi, Dausa and Bassi were reserved for the candidates of Scheduled Castes and those of Sikrai and Lalsot were reserved for the candidates of Scheduled Tribes. For all the 17 seats, 90 candidates contested the elections out of whom 14 belonged

1. *Report on the Fourth General Elections in India 1967, Vol. II (Statistical)*, Election Commission, India, pp. 453-455 and Election Department, Government of Rajasthan, Jaipur.
2. The extent of the Assembly constituencies of Jaipur district for 1967 General Elections is given in Appendix I.

to the Swatantra party, 17 to Indian National Congress, 5 to Praja Socialist Party, 2 to Bharatiya Jan Sangh, one each to the Communist Party of India and Communist Party (Marxist), 3 to Janata Party, one to Samyukta Socialist Party and 46 were Independents. Of the 17 seats, 10 were captured by the Swatantra party, four by Indian National Congress, two by Bharatiya Jan Sangh and one by an Independent. The constituency-wise details of the number of electors, number and percentage of valid votes polled and the number of contesting candidates are tabulated below¹ :

S. No.	Name of constituency	Electorate	No. of valid votes polled	Percentage of voting (valid votes)	No. of contesting candidates
1.	Chomu	64,014	38,602	60.30	4
2.	Amber	66,651	37,138	55.72	4
3.	Hawa Mahal	67,441	32,867	48.73	10
4.	Johari Bazar	63,344	35,567	56.14	4
5.	Kishanpole	78,938	42,992	54.46	8
6.	Gandhi Nagar	66,094	34,784	52.62	9
7.	Phulera	71,436	41,825	58.54	7
8.	Dudu	62,383	36,758	58.92	4
9.	Phagi (SC)	70,479	34,113	48.40	5
10.	Lalsot (ST)	71,763	34,575	48.17	3
11.	Sikrai (ST)	75,534	41,991	55.59	2
12.	Bandikui	65,033	38,560	59.29	3
13.	Dausa (SC)	68,964	34,095	49.43	6
14.	Bassi (SC)	65,116	26,193	40.23	5
15.	Jamwa Ramgarh	65,297	34,472	52.79	4
16.	Bairath	69,724	38,079	54.61	3
17.	Kotputli	71,786	39,964	55.67	9
Total		11,63,997	6,22,555	53.48	90

Vidhan Sabha, 1972

In the Fifth General Elections held in 1972, the district was represented in the State Assembly by 17 members, one each from Chomu, Amber, Hawa Mahal, Johari Bazar, Kishanpole, Gandhi Nagar, Phulera,

1. *Report on the Fourth General Elections in India 1967, Vol. II (Statistical)*, Election Commission, India, pp. 453-455 and Election Department, Government of Rajasthan, Jaipur.

Dudu, Phagi, Lalsot, Sikrai, Bandikui, Dausa, Bassi, Jamwa Ramgarh, Bairath and Kotputli. The seats of Phagi, Dausa and Bassi were reserved for the candidates of Scheduled Castes and those of Lalsot and Sikrai were reserved for Scheduled Tribes. There was no delimitation of the Assembly constituencies¹ during the period 1967-1972, hence the extent of constituencies was the same as in 1967.

In all 95 candidates contested for the Fifth General Elections to the State Assembly from the district out of whom 16 belonged to the Congress, 4 to Congress (Organisation), 17 to Swatantra Party, 13 to Jan Sangh, one each to Communist Party of India and Communist Party (Marxist), 2 to Socialist Party and 41 were Independents. Eleven seats were captured by the Congress Party, three by the Swatantra Party and one each was captured by Jan Sangh, Communist Party of India and an Independent candidate. The total electorate consisted 13,33,931 persons and of these the number of valid votes cast was 7,04,525 or 52.81 per cent. The following table gives constituency-wise details of the electorate, number of valid votes polled, percentage of votes polled and number of contesting candidates in each constituency²:

S.No.	Name of the constituency	No. of Electors	No. of valid votes polled	Percentage of voting (valid votes)	No. of contesting candidates
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Chomu	72,972	40,856	55.98	4
2.	Amber	77,769	45,001	57.86	5
3.	Hawa Mahal	78,377	43,762	55.83	9
4.	Kishanpole	95,618	52,294	54.69	6
5.	Gandhi Nagar	81,782	46,329	56.67	13
6.	Johari Bazar	74,987	44,456	59.28	8
7.	Phulera	78,650	45,406	57.73	6
8.	Dudu	71,682	45,192	63.04	5
9.	Phagi (SC)	79,941	39,338	49.20	6
10.	Lalsot (ST)	80,923	41,043	50.71	4
11.	Sikrai (ST)	84,645	42,586	50.31	4
12.	Bandikui	74,712	39,235	52.51	6
13.	Dausa (SC)	77,311	28,235	36.52	2

1. Source : Office of the Chief Electoral Officer, Government of Rajasthan, Jaipur.

2. Source : as above.

1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	Bassi (SC)	72,736	25,712	35.34	5
15.	Jamwa Ramgarh	72,142	39,440	54.66	4
16.	Bairath	78,318	45,470	58.05	4
17.	Kotputli	81,366	40,170	49.36	4
Total		13,33,931	7,04,525	52.81	95

Vidhan Sabha, 1977

The sixth general elections were held on June 10th and 13th, 1977 in which the number of constituencies was increased to 19. Two new constituencies were created, namely, Jaipur Rural and Sanganer. Similarly Gandhi Nagar constituency was abolished and a new constituency of Bani park was created with certain changes in territorial extent. The territorial extent of the constituencies is given in Appendix I. The constituencies of Phagi, Dudu and Dausa were reserved for the candidates of Scheduled Castes while those of Sikrai and Lalsot were kept reserved for the candidates of Scheduled Tribes. For all the 19 constituencies, 154 candidates contested out of whom 17 were from Congress Party, 19 from Janata Party, one from Communist Party of India, two from Communist Party (Marxist), 3 from Muslim League and 112 were Independents. Out of the 19 seats, 18 were captured by the Janata Party while remaining one by an Independent who won from Kotputli assembly constituency. Following table indicates total number of voters in the electorate, total number of valid votes polled, percentage of valid votes polled and number of candidates who contested from each constituency¹:

S.No.	Name of the constituency	No. of electors	No. of valid votes polled	Percentage of voting (valid votes)	No. of contesting candidates
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Chomu	80,881	40,759	50.39	7
2.	Amber	86,271	40,010	46.38	23
3.	Jaipur Rural	68,606	32,360	47.16	12
4.	Hawa Mahal	74,084	35,825	48.35	6
5.	Johari Bazar	97,991	43,810	44.70	10
6.	Kishanpole	89,252	41,739	46.76	9
7.	Bani Park	76,565	38,106	49.76	14

1. Shashtam Vidhan Sabha Aam Chunav 1977, Nirwachan Vibhag, Jaipur, 1977, pp.41 to 63.

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Phulera	85,652	43,223	50.46	6
9.	Dudu (SC)	79,768	35,382	44.35	4
10.	Sanganer	71,422	41,898	58.66	12
11.	Phagi (SC)	75,058	35,256	46.97	3
12.	Lalsot (ST)	72,161	35,783	49.59	2
13.	Sikrai (ST)	73,932	30,891	41.78	3
14.	Bandikui	80,347	42,496	52.89	4
15.	Dausa (SC)	74,551	34,836	46.72	4
16.	Bassi	77,579	39,380	50.76	8
17.	Jamwa Ramgarh	71,989	37,208	51.69	7
18.	Bairath	78,953	47,010	59.54	6
19.	Kotputli	89,236	49,282	55.22	14
Total		15,04,398	7,45,253	49.54	154

REPRESENTATION OF THE DISTRICT IN THE HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE (LOK SABHA)

Lok Sabha, 1952

During the first General Elections¹ in 1952, the Jaipur district was represented in the Lok Sabha through Jaipur Parliamentary constituency and Jaipur-Sawai Madhopur Parliamentary constituency. Details of territorial extent of both the Parliamentary constituencies are given in Appendix II. Both the constituencies were single membered and unreserved. In Jaipur constituency there were 3,97,855 electors. The total number of valid votes polled was 1,19,094 or 29.60 per cent. In all, seven candidates contested the election i.e. one each from the Congress, the Socialist Party, the Ram Rajya Parishad and the Communist Party and three Independents. The Congress Party candidate was declared elected who polled 49,773 or 41.8 per cent of total valid votes polled. The Socialist Party candidate polled 4,124 or 3.5 per cent votes. The Communist party candidate polled 5,490 votes or 4.6 per cent while Ram Rajya Parishad candidate secured 10,942 votes or 9.2 per cent of the total valid votes polled. All the three Independents polled 48,765 votes or 40.9 per cent of the total valid votes polled.

1. *Report on the First General Elections in India, 1951-52, Vol. II (Statistical), Election Commission, India, pp. 112-113.*

In the first General Elections of 1952, another constituency which covered the area comprising part of Jaipur district was Jaipur-Sawai Madhopur Parliamentary constituency. It consisted of 3,82,763 voters and 1,22,770 or 31.38 per cent valid votes were polled. There were four candidates who contested the election and one each belonged to the Congress Party, Krishikar Lok Party, Hindu Mahasabha and an Independent. The Congress Party candidate who polled 66,197 or 53.9 per cent of total valid votes polled, was declared elected. The candidates of Krishikar Lok Party and Hindu Maha Sabha secured 13,741 or 11.2 per cent and 35,338 or 28.8 per cent votes respectively. The Independent candidate polled 7,494 or 6.1 per cent votes.

Lok Sabha, 1957

The second General Elections¹ were held in 1957. In these elections the district was again represented in the Lok Sabha by two members. The new constituency of Dausa was created and as such Jaipur and Dausa constituencies returned their representatives to the House of the People. The territorial extent and changes which took place during the process of delimitation of the constituencies are given in Appendix II. In the Jaipur Parliamentary constituency there were 3,82,822 electors and the number of valid votes polled was 1,18,036 or 30.9 per cent. Two candidates contested the election, one from the Congress Party and another was an Independent. The Independent candidate captured the seat who polled 61,270 or 51.9 per cent votes; the Congress candidate polled 56,766 or 48.1 per cent votes.

The Dausa Parliamentary constituency, during the second General Elections of 1957, consisted of 3,61,856 electors in which 1,39,826 or 38.6 per cent valid votes were polled. In all four candidates contested the election out of whom one was sponsored by the Congress Party and remaining three were Independents. The seat was captured by the candidate from the Congress Party who secured 54,817 or 39.2 per cent votes. The three Independent candidates secured 41,486, 33,100 and 10,423 or 29.7 per cent, 23.7 per cent and 7.4 per cent votes respectively.

Lok-Sabha 1962

As in the second General Elections, the district was again represented in the Lok Sabha during the third General Elections² (1962) through the parliamentary constituencies of Jaipur and Dausa. The

1. *Report on the Second General Elections in India, 1957, Vol. II (Statistical), Election Commission, India, pp. 182-183.*

2. *Report on the Third General Elections in India, 1962, Vol. II (Statistical), Election Commission, India, pp. 54-55.*

territorial extent and the changes are given in Appendix II. The Jaipur constituency had an electorate of 4,62,468 voters. The total number of votes polled was 2,57,454 or 55.67 per cent. The number of valid votes was 2,50,272 or 52.88 per cent. Eleven candidates contested the election. The candidate of Swatantra Party was declared elected who polled 1,92,909 valid votes. The Congress candidate polled 35,217 votes while the candidates of Communist Party of India, Socialist Party and Ram Rajya Parishad secured 2,969, 1,358 and 2,430 votes respectively. The remaining six Independent candidates polled 6,123; 3,756; 2,141; 1,467; 1,147 and 755 votes.

The Dausa Parliamentary constituency, in the third General Elections (1962) consisted of 4,18,962 electors. The total number of votes polled was 250,386 or 59.76 per cent. The number of valid votes was 2,42,504 or 56.61 per cent. There were nine contestants in the election, one each from the Swatantra Party, the Congress Party, the Ram Rajya Parishad and the Jan Sangh and five were independents. The Swatantra Party won the seat whose candidate polled 1,52,902 votes. The candidates of the Congress Party, Jan Sangh and the Ram Rajya Parishad secured 63,206; 5,101 and 2,688 votes respectively. The remaining five independents secured 5,608; 5,100; 3,347; 2,657 and 1,895 votes.

Lok Sabha, 1967

During the fourth General Elections¹ held in 1967, the district was again represented in the Lok Sabha through the Parliamentary constituencies of Jaipur and Dausa. The territorial extent of constituencies is given in Appendix II. There were 5,38,899 electors in the Jaipur Parliamentary constituency. The total number of valid votes polled was 3,07,619 or 56.01 per cent. There were four candidates who contested the election. The Swatantra Party candidate was declared elected who polled 1,96,892 or 64.01 per cent votes. The candidates of Congress and Praja Socialist parties polled 1,02,641 or 33.37 and 5,605 or 1.82 per cent votes respectively. The Independent candidate polled 2,481 or 0.81 per cent votes.

In the Dausa constituency, there were 5,50,250 electors. The total number of valid votes was 2,98,647 or 52.53 per cent. In all five candidates contested the election out of whom one each was from the Congress and the Swatantra parties and three were Independents. The candidate of Swatantra Party who polled 1,48,239 or 49.64 per cent valid votes,

1. *Report on the Fourth General Elections in India 1967, Vol. II (Statistical)*, Election Commission, India, p. 75.

captured the seat. The Congress Party polled 1,03,148 or 34.54 per cent valid votes while the remaining three Independents polled 22,452; 15,901 and 8,907 or 7.52; 5.32 and 2.98 per cent respectively.

Lok Sabha, 1971

Mid-term elections¹ (Fifth General Election) to the Lok Sabha were held during the year 1971. During these elections the district continued to be represented in the Lok Sabha through the Jaipur and Dausa Constituencies. In these elections the electorate in the Jaipur Parliamentary constituency consisted of 5,91,100 persons. The number of valid votes polled was 3,21,010 or 52.34 per cent. Nine candidates contested the elections but the candidate sponsored by Swatantra Party was declared elected who secured 1,80,059 or 56.09 per cent votes as compared to his nearest rival of the Congress (J) candidate who polled 1,29,415 or 40.31 per cent valid votes. The seven Independent candidates secured 3,434; 2,526; 2,108; 1,624; 814; 614 and 416 valid votes.

In the Dausa Parliamentary constituency the electorate consisted of 5,98,337 persons. As many as 2,76,091 valid votes or 44.22 per cent were polled. There were seven contesting candidates but the candidate sponsored by the Congress (J) won the seat who polled 1,23,648 or 44.78 per cent valid votes. The Swatantra Party candidate polled 1,02,631 or 37.17 per cent votes while the candidate from the Bharatiya Kranti Dal secured 26,234 votes. The four Independents secured 7,272; 6,566; 5,374 and 4,366 votes.

Lok Sabha, 1977

In the Sixth General Elections² held in March 1977, the district was again represented in the Lok Sabha by two Parliamentary constituencies viz, Jaipur and Dausa. The Jaipur Parliamentary constituency consisted of 6,10,124 electors and 3,51,569 valid votes were polled. The percentage of valid votes to the electorate was 56.88. In all, nine candidates contested the elections of whom one belonged to the Bharatiya Lok Dal, one to the Congress Party, one to the Communist Party (Marxist), and one to Muslim League while five were Independents. The Bharatiya Lok Dal candidate was declared elected who polled 2,49,367 or 70.93 per cent valid votes. The candidate from the Congress Party polled 59,885 or 17.03 per cent votes. The candidate sponsored by the Communist Party (Marxist) polled 7,527 votes. The five Independents polled 1,731; 783; 2,310; 2,115 and 1,131 votes and Muslim League candidate polled 26,720.

1. Source : Office of the Chief Electoral Officer, Election Department, Government of Rajasthan, Jaipur.

2. Source : as above.

The Dausa Parliamentary constituency in the Sixth Parliamentary Elections (1977) consisted of 6,22,623 electors and 3,28,656 or 51.42 per cent valid votes were polled. In all seven candidates contested the elections out of whom one each was sponsored by Bharatiya Lok Dal and the Congress Party and five were Independents. The seat was captured by the Bharatiya Lok Dal candidate in whose favour 2,36,345 valid votes were polled, as compared to his nearest rival of the Congress Party candidate who polled 72,942 or 22.19 per cent valid votes. The five Independents secured 1,000; 3,643; 9,476; 2,640 and 2,610 valid votes.

BY-ELECTIONS

By-Elections (Legislative Assembly)

FIRST BY-ELECTION¹—A by-election in the district was held in 1953 in the Kotputli constituency. There were 78,248 electors in the constituency and 22,153 valid votes were polled. The percentage of valid votes polled was 26.3. Six candidates contested the by-election one each from the Congress, Ram Rajya Parishad, Jan Sangh and Krishikar Lok Party and there were two Independents. The Congress Party captured the seat whose candidate secured 9,134 votes, while Ram Rajya Parishad, Jan Sangh and Krishikar Lok Party secured 5,162; 3,939 and 422 votes respectively. The Independents secured 3,169 and 327 votes.

SECOND BY-ELECTION²—It was held in 1954 in Amber 'A' constituency of the district. There were 80,400 electors and the number of valid votes polled was 14,218 or 17.7 per cent. Three candidates in all contested the election, one each from the Jan Sangh, the Congress and Ram Rajya Parishad. The candidate belonging to the Congress Party captured the seat who secured 9,298 valid votes as compared to 4,038 votes secured by the Jan Sangh candidate and 882 by the Ram Rajya Parishad candidate.

THIRD BY-ELECTION³—It was held in Amber 'B' constituency in 1954. There were 33,596 electors and 7,956 or 23.7 per cent valid votes were polled. There were four candidates who contested the election. One candidate from each of the Congress, Ram Rajya Parishad and Praja Socialist parties contested the election. The fourth candidate was an Independent. The Congress candidate won the election who secured 3,957 votes while candidates of Ram Rajya Parishad and Praja Socialist Party

1. *Results of By-Elections held since the First General Elections, 1951-52 upto the 31st July, 1955*, Election Commission, India, 1955, pp. 86-87.

2. *ibid.*, pp. 88-89.

3. *ibid.*

secured 277 and 746 votes respectively. The independent candidate secured 2,976 votes.

FOURTH BY-ELECTION¹—It was held in 1968 in the Chomu constituency of the district. There were 64,047 electors. The total number of valid votes polled was 37,418 or 58.42 per cent. There were four candidates who contested the poll, one each from the Congress and the Swatantra Party and two contestants were Independents. The candidate from the Congress Party who polled 20,845 or 55.71 per cent votes, won the seat. The Swatantra Party secured 15,045 or 40.21 per cent votes while independents polled 983 and 545 or 2.63 and 1.45 per cent vote respectively.

By-Elections (House of People)

FIRST BY-ELECTION²—It was held in 1955 in Jaipur-Sawai Madhopur constituency during the first Lok Sabha (1952-57). The constituency consisted of 3,86,270 electors and 36,598 or 9.5 per cent valid votes were polled. Two candidates contested the election, one each from the Congress Party and the Socialist Party. The Congress Party was declared the winner whose candidate secured 31,282 votes while the candidate from the Socialist Party secured 5,316 votes.

SECOND BY-ELECTION³—It was held in 1955 in Jaipur Parliamentary constituency to the first Lok Sabha (1952-57). There were 3,97,855 voters in the electorate and 42,505 valid votes were polled. The percentage of valid votes polled was 10.68. Four candidates contested the poll, one of whom was sponsored by the Congress Party and the remaining were Independents. The seat was captured by the Congress candidate who secured 22,483 votes while the Independents secured 1,760, 17,427 and 835 votes.

THIRD BY-ELECTION⁴—This by-election was caused by the death of Shri Rai Charanjeet Ganpat on 1.1.1968. It was held in Dausa constituency of the district in April 1968. The electorate consisted of 5,50,278 voters and 1,86,215 valid votes were polled. The percentage of valid votes polled to the electorate was 33.84. Two candidates contested the election one each from the Congress and the Swatantra parties. The Congress candidate won the poll who secured 96,271 or

1. *By-Election Brochure, An Analysis*, Election Commission, India, 1971, p. 106.

2. *Results of By-Elections held since the First General Elections 1951-52 upto the 31st July, 1955*, Election Commission, India, 1956, pp. 86-87.

3. *Results of By-Elections held between the 31st July 1955 & the 31st Oct., 1956*, Election Commission, India, 1956, pp. 54-55.

4. *By-Election Brochure, An Analysis*, Election Commission, India, 1971, p. 21.

51.70 per cent votes as compared to his rival of Swatantra Party who polled 89,944 or 48.30 per cent votes.

Hold of Political Parties in the district¹

Many political parties in the district have emerged from time to time and influenced masses to a great extent. In the beginning not only the Congress Party but Ram Rajya Parishad too, influenced the voting behaviour with the result that its candidates were returned to Vidhan Sabha in the General Elections of 1952 and 1957. The Jan Sangh was able to capture seats in 1957 and in later years also. During 1962 and 1967 elections, Swatantra Party exerted influence over the electorate and its candidates were also elected to the Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabha Elections alongwith candidates of Congress and Jan Sangh. During 1972 Vidhan Sabha Elections, the Congress and Swatantra Party continued to be represented in the Vidhan Sabha. However, the Communist Party of India too was represented in the Vidhan Sabha.

The voting behaviour in 1977 elections brought the Janata Party into power in the Vidhan Sabha and Lok Sabha. Independent candidates have been in the picture since very beginning and they have been occupying seats in the House.*

NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES

By the end of the year 1977, the number of daily newspapers published from the district was nine while there were 91 weeklies, 45 fortnightly, 60 monthlies and nine half yearlies, 13 quarterlies, One yearly magazine and 15 non-included category papers.

Daily newspapers of regional standing are subscribed in the district by the libraries, reading rooms and many of the literate persons.

1. Analysis is based on the election results of various general elections held in the district since 1952.

* In the seventh General Elections (May 1980) the Indian National Congress (I) won 11 seats out of the 19 Assembly seats in Jaipur district. Seven seats were captured by Bhartiya Janta Party and one by Janta Party (J. P.). Other parties which contested the elections were : Indian National Congress (U), Communist Party of India, C. P. I. (M), Janta Party Secular (Raj Narain), Janta Party Secular (Charan Singh). But all of them as well as independents, could not capture any seat (*Vidhan Sabha Elections 1980, Rajasthan*, pp. 38 to 43).

In the seventh General Elections (January 1980) for Lok Sabha, the district had two Parliamentary Constituencies viz., Jaipur and Dausa. The Janta Party captured the Jaipur Parliamentary Constituency seat, securing 44.62 per cent votes, while the Indian National Congress (I) Party won the Dausa Parliamentary Constituency seat securing 40.35 per cent votes (*Lok Sabha Elections 1980, Election Department, Rajasthan, Jaipur*, pp. 22 to 25).

Newspapers, weekly and fortnightly periodicals are also subscribed in the district. Almost all the major national dailies are subscribed in the district. Jaipur being the capital of the State, has many libraries and reading rooms. Journals of technical disciplines are also subscribed by the Rajasthan University libraries/teaching departments and the government offices. Similarly, a majority of Hindi and English weeklies and fortnightly are read in the district. Accurate circulation figures of the magazines of different periodicity can not be given because these are procured in the district from different sources in addition to the source of publication or authorised agents in the area. However, it may be pointed out that most of the magazines are subscribed by educational institutions, public libraries, reading rooms, public bodies and elite of the town. The organisations based on regional and linguistic harmony subscribe to magazines of their respective regional languages. Details about newspapers published from the district are given at Appendix III.

VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

The following voluntary social service organisations are working in the district. The information relating to these organisations and their activities have been obtained from their respective office bearers.

Rajasthan Adim Jati Sewak Sangh, Jaipur

It was established on 14th November 1957 by late Shri Manak Lal Verma for the uplift of the tribal people. It is registered under Rajasthan Society Registration Act, 1960 and works for the multi-dimensional development of tribes in Rajasthan viz., Bhils, Minas, Damors, Garasians, Sahariyas and Kolis etc. The Sangh runs 16 hostels in 10 districts of the state where 575 students are being accommodated. For the activities relating to hostels, the Sangh is given grant-in-aid by the Social Welfare Department of the State Government. Two *Ashram* schools are being run by this institution one each at Shahbad (Kota) and Rikhabdeo (Udaipur). Eight rehabilitation centres are also functioning under the control of the Sangh. It also runs seven centres for the benefit of handicapped children and centres for functional literacy in the tribal areas of the State. The Adult Education Programme is running in Udaipur and Bundi districts. 40 centres known as Lok Sampark Kendra keep themselves abreast of the problems of the tribal world in the State. Similarly, the Sangh runs *Palna Grihas* for the children of working women and the Sangh runs 18 Creches and one Balwadi to take care of the children in the absence of their parents.

The organisational set up of the Sangh consists of one President, two Vice Presidents, one Treasurer and two Secretaries. Besides the grants from the Social Welfare Departments, the Sangh also raises donations from individuals and institutions.

Shri Ram Sabha, Kotputli

It was established in the year 1924 to promote the cause of ethico-religious orientation of the inhabitants of the area. It is running a *Dharmashala* known as Shri Ram Bhawan where fifty persons can stay at a time, at a nominal rent. There are temples of Lord Ram, Hanuman and Shiva in the premises of the institution where regular lectures and discussions on religion and literature are held. There is a library in the institution which contains 1,100 books on various subjects most of them being on indology. The executive of the institution consists of one president, one vice-president, one secretary, one assistant secretary, one treasurer and six members of the executive council.

Yuvak Sewa Samiti, Kotputli

It was established in the year 1920, by the youth of the town for various types of social services. It is housed in its own building and its source of income is through five shops attached to the building. The volunteers of the institution render their services at the time of community fairs; they try to maintain harmony between various groups which assemble in the community fairs. It also makes water arrangements during social gatherings, performs social services like cremation of unidentified persons, provides food to the poor, serves handicapped persons of the town and organises literacy camps for adults. It is governed by a Council which consists of a chairman, a secretary and a treasurer.

Shri Ram Lila Samiti, Kotputli

It was formed in the year 1920 by the youths of the town. It is housed in its own building in the town. The purpose of the establishment of the Samiti was to popularise the teachings of *Ramayan*. Every year a *Mahant* was elected by the members of the Samiti to conduct all activities of the samiti including annual staging of *Ram Lila*. Contributions were also raised from individuals and voluntary associations to gear up the programmes. Now there is a committee consisting of 17 members which manages its affairs out of a consolidated fund of Rs. 10,000 at the disposal of the Samiti.

Hindu Sabha, Kotputli

It was established in the year 1935 to strengthen the cause of national solidarity and ideological teachings. In the beginning a committee of 21 persons used to look after the activities of the Sabha. Later on, it was affiliated to the All India Hindu Maha Sabha and its constitution was amended according to that of its parent organisation. The institution organises lectures on the eve of various national festivals. Although there is a fund of about Rs. two thousand with the Sabha yet contributions are raised from time to time to meet out specific needs. It is governed by an executive having a president and a secretary.

Shri Pinjra Pole Gaushala, Jaipur

It was established in 1907 for looking after approximately 700 old and disabled cows, calves and bulls of the area and improvement in the breed of livestock. The *Gaushalas* of Dausa and Sanganer also work under this institution which maintains a farm in which fodder and food stuff for animals are cultivated. The *Gaushalas* also supply milk to the citizens on competitive rates. These *Gaushalas* are looked after by a committee headed by a president and assisted by a vice-president and an honorary secretary.

Shri Gujarati Samaj, Jaipur

It was established in 1944 to bring together Gujaratis coming from Cutch Kathiawad and Gujarat to Jaipur. It organises programmes for multi-dimensional development (ethical, cultural, physical and mental) of Gujaratis. For this purpose regular activities are organised; there are two guest houses at Jaipur where Gujaratis coming from any part of the country can stay on nominal rates. It runs a higher secondary school, a library, a reading room and a gymnasium. The members of the Samaj generally contribute towards its fund which is utilised for various activities. It is governed by a President, a Vice-President, an Honorary Secretary, a Joint Secretary, a Treasurer and 10 members of executive council, elected every year.

Bani Park Dharmarth Sansthan, Jaipur

It was established in 1968 by the inhabitants of the area and social workers of the town, to strengthen ethical-moral values. Its main aim is to promote religious outlook in life through knowledge and social service. It organises religious lectures from time to time. It encourages Yoga in life and organises eye camps every year. It invites religious authorities to enlighten the members from time to time. The building of the Sansthan is used to accommodate tourists and marriage parties at

nominal rates. It manages its expenses through donations and the rent of the building. There are twenty one trustees who mainly organise all the activities.

Shri Amar Jain Medical Relief Society, Jaipur

It was established in 1961 in order to provide better medical care to the people irrespective of caste, creed and sex. For this purpose it is running six medical institutions viz., Lal Haweli Dispensary, Jaipur, Amar Bhawan Chikitsalaya, Jaipur, a maternity home, allergy and dental pay clinic, an X-ray and E.C.G. clinic and a pathological laboratory in Jaipur. Senior Doctors sit in pay-clinic and it has facility for indoor patients with 100 beds and an air conditioned operation theatre. The society meets out its expenses through donations and contributions. It is headed by a President who is assisted by an Honorary Secretary, Treasurer and members of executive. It is a public charitable society.

Amateur Artists' Association, Jaipur

It was established in 1959. It is affiliated to the Rajasthan Sangeet Natak Academy and works for the promotion of music, dance, drama, folk art and literature. It tries to provide a new dimension to these traits of cultural complex. It organises cultural programmes and training camps for the amateur artists of the state. It also encourages local talents to achieve excellence in the field of music, drama and dance. Since 1965, a camp is being organised every year in the summer vacations by the association in which students and other citizens interested in the activities participate. Similarly, competitions of these activities are also organised in which prizes are awarded to the winners. The day to day activities of the association are looked after by a General Secretary.

Santulan Samiti, Jaipur

It was established in March, 1962 in Jaipur to strengthen the cause of balanced and broad out look in life. It has a Convener, a Co-convener, a Treasurer and eight members of the executive, to run its activities. The Samiti organises weekly meetings of those families, associated with the organisation and discusses various problems of socio-cultural milieu. It also runs Santulan Vidya Mandir, a school, located at Gandhinagar in Jaipur. The school was established in July, 1964, and provides education upto primary standard. It is a recognised institution, and is housed in a government building. Another Santulan Vidya Mandir is run in C-Scheme Jaipur. The students are taught the basic elements of Indian culture through a programme called *Gitayan*. The Samiti has introduced a new pattern of marriage called *Santulit Vivah Paddhati* which discards ill conceived traits of traditional pattern of marriage. A new experiment

in the family life of the people was made by the members of the Samiti, in which members could live as a family of persons of common ideas and interest; the scheme was called *Sahnivas Prayog*. The concept of *Santulit Upasana* (balanced worship) was also propagated and practised by the Samiti. The Samiti has published a bulletin named *Santulan*, which contains news and views of the Samiti. The Samiti has a 'social-fund' of its own which is used for social welfare activities.

Lions Club, Jaipur

It is a branch of the international association of the Lions Club having headquarters in United States. It was established in May 1964 in Jaipur to create and foster a spirit of generous consideration among the people of the world through study of the problems of international relationship. The organisational set up of the club consists of one President, three Vice-Presidents, one Secretary, one Treasurer and one Tail Twister, one lion tamer and 12 directors. It promotes the idea of good citizenship and takes an active interest in the civil, social and moral welfare of the community. It provides a forum for the full and free discussion of all matters of public interest. It also advocates high ethical values in business. To achieve these aims, the club has been running a dispensary at Purani Basti where free treatment is provided. It organises health camps, eye camps, blood donation camps and distributes scholarship to needy students, donates artificial limbs and other equipments to disabled persons. It helps leprosy homes, runs free polio and vaccination centre, provide timely aid to the victims of flood and other natural calamities and distributes free clothes, food and fruits to institutions for orphans. The sources of income of the club are Lions Mela or the festival organised by the club from time to time and the income accruing from the sale of tickets for this Mela etc., collection of donation from the members and their families, organisation of charity film shows and publication of souvenir. At present there are 151 members of the club, the ladies wing and the junior wing of the club are known as the Lioness Club and Leo Club respectively which too are helping the cause of service of humanity.

Khandelwal Vaishya Mahasabha, Jaipur

It was established in the year 1916 to strengthen the cause of national integration, national language, women education, literacy, eradication of undesirable social customs and to help disabled persons. The executive of Mahasabha consists of a President, a Vice President, a General Secretary, four Joint Secretaries, a Treasurer and an Auditor. There is one paid Secretary who looks after day to day working of the Society.

Anybody who has attained the age of 18 is eligible to become its member and one who pays Rs. 101 may become its life member. The annual membership fee is, however, Rs. 2.

Rajasthan Society of Criminology and Correction, Jaipur

It was established in 1975 to mobilise public opinion and secure community involvement in reformation and rehabilitation of offenders and prevention of crimes. It arranges non-official service through prison visits, visits to juvenile observation and detention homes, prison lectures and social work for prisoners. It co-ordinates the activities of the educational institutions, courts, prisons, police and Social Welfare Departments and voluntary agencies in dealing with criminals, delinquents and allied issues. It organises training and refresher courses for persons engaged in correctional activities. It arranges lectures and programmes with a view to create consciousness among the public for changed attitude towards criminals and victims and also brings out a journal named *The Journal of Criminology and Correction*. The Society consists of Chief Patron, Patrons, Fellows, Life members and ordinary members. There are ten ex-officio members representing various government departments. The Executive consists of 21 members. The members, the institutional members and the fellow members can become members of the Society by paying prescribed membership fee.

Rajasthan Jain Sabha, Jaipur

It was established in 1952 to organise the members of the community to promote the cause of national values. It organises social functions, cultural activities, physical exercise training, literary discussions etc. It also works towards eradication of harmful customs from the society in general and Jain community in particular. It preserves literature written by Jain scholars and organises lectures of eminent authorities. Its income accrues from memberships, advertisements in souvenirs and donations. The Sabha functions through a council headed by a President and assisted by two Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, two Joint Secretaries, one treasurer and 14 members of executive. It organises cultural programmes and camps in which social services are performed.

Others

There are many other voluntary social service organisations in the district which are engaged in promoting social cause in various ways. Organisations like Rotary Club and Jaipur Jaycees Club, Jaipur are making sincere attempts towards social service. Caste and regional organisations like Marwar Samaj, Khandel Vipra Samaj, Maheshwari Samaj, Rajput

Maha Sabha, Navyuvak Meena Samaj, Panch Dravida Tailong Samaj, Tamil Sangam, Maharashtra Mandal, Kerala Samaj, Shekhawati Samaj etc, are also organising activities to strengthen the cause of national integration and social service. Also, there are organisations which run *Vyayam Shalas*, sports, wrestling and *Akharas* for the members.

There are also certain other voluntary institutions in the district names of which are as follows¹:

1. Manav Sewa Sangh Prem Niketan Ashram, Durgapura, Jaipur.
2. Rajasthan Gau-Sewa Sangh, Duragpura, Jaipur.
3. Geeta Satsang Bhawan, Chaksu.
4. Muslim Musafirkhana, Moti Doongri Road, Jaipur.
5. Gandhi Shanti Pratishthan, Tripolia Bazar, Jaipur.
6. Rajasthan Samaj Sewa Samiti, Jaipur.
7. Mook Badhir Sansthan, Moti Doongri Road, Jaipur.
8. Kushta Niwaran Sanstha, Jaipur.
9. Radha Swami Damodar Trust, Bani Park, Jaipur.
10. Man Singh Satsang Bhawan, Jaleb Chowk, Jaipur.
11. Amarapura Sthan Sindhi Samaj, Jaipur.
12. Marathi Kendra, Bapu Nagar, Jaipur.
13. Kanoria Charitable Trust, Jaipur.

The voluntary social service organisations registered in the district during 1970-71, 1971-72, 1972-73, 1973-74 and 1974-75 numbered 72, 92, 91, 109 and 85 respectively.

A list of such organisations registered during 1975-76 and 1976-77 is given in Appendix IV.

¹ Source : Office of the Tahsildars of the concerned tahsils, district Jaipur.

APPENDIX I

Territorial extent of Assembly constituencies of Jaipur District

S.No.	Name of Constituency	Extent of Constituency
1	2	3
General Elections 1952		
1. Jaipur City 'A'	The Topkhana Hazuri, Ghat Darwaza and Hawali Shahar Janubi Chowkris of the Jaipur City and some of the villages of the Jaipur tahsil.	
2. Jaipur City 'B'	Chowkari Ram Chandraji, Purani Basti and Sarhad Gangapol, Hawali Shahar-Shakri Chowkris of the Jaipur City and such of the villages of the Jaipur tahsil which excluding from Jaipur City 'A'.	
3. Jaipur City 'C'	The Jaipur City (excluding the Topkhana Hazuri, Ghat Darwaza, Hawali Shahar Janubi, Ramchandraji, Purani Basti and Sarhad, Gangapol, Hawali Shahar-Sharki Chowkris of the Jaipur City).	
4. Jaipur-Chaksu	The Jaipur tahsil (such of the villages which are excluded from Jaipur City 'A' and Jaipur City 'B') and the Chaksu tahsil.	
5. Bandikui	The Bandikui tahsil.	
6. Rupnagar	The Rupnagar tahsil and such of the villages of the Phulera tahsil (including Sambhar Shamlat Area).	
7. Phagi	The Phagi tahsil and such of the villages of Phulera tahsil which excluding from Rupnagar constituency. The Kishangarh, Sarwar and Arain tahsils.	
8. Kishangarh	The Kishangarh, Sarwar and Arain tahsils.	
9. Lalsot-Dausa	The Lalsot tahsil and the Dausa tahsil (excluding some villages).	
10. Sikrai	The Sikrai tahsil and such of the villages of the Dausa tahsil which are excluding from Lalsot-Dausa constituency.	

APPENDIX I (contd.)

1	2	3
11. Kotputli		The Kotputli tahsil and the Paota sub-tahsil of the Bairath tahsil.
12. Bairath		The Bairath tahsil (excluding the Paota sub-tahsil).
13. Amber 'A'		Some villages of the Amber tahsil and the Phulera tahsil such of the villages which excluding from Rajanagar and Phagi constituencies.
14. Amber 'B'		The Amber tahsil (such of the villages which excluding from Amber 'A' and Jamwa Ramgarh constituencies).
15. Jamwa Ramgarh		The Jamwa Ramgarh tahsil and such of the villages of the Amber tahsil which excluding from Amber 'A' and Amber 'B' constituencies.
General Elections 1957		
1. Hawa Mahal		Ward Nos. 6, 7, 8 A, 8 B, 8 C and 11 of Jaipur Municipality.
2. Johri Bazar		Ward Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 10 of Jaipur Municipality.
3. Kishanpole		Ward Nos. 1, 2 and 9 of Jaipur Municipality.
4. Amber		Chomu (Amber) tahsil and Jaipur tahsil (excluding Jaipur Municipality).
5. Phulera		Phulera tahsil (excluding some villages).
6. Dudu		Dudu and Phagi tahsils, Sanganer tahsil (excluding some villages) and some of the villages in Phulera tahsil.
7. Lalsot		Lalsot and Chaksu tahsils and some of the villages in Sanganer tahsil.
8. Dausa		Dausa and Sikrai tahsils.

APPENDIX I (contd.)

1	2	3
9. Bandikui	Baswa tahsil.	
10. Jamwa Ramgarh	Jamwa Ramgarh and Bassi tahsils.	
11. Bairath	Bairath tahsil.	
12. Kotputli	Kotputli tahsil.	
General Elections 1961		
1. Chomu (S.C.)	Amber tahsil (excluding some villages of Amber tahsil).	
2. Amber	Jaipur tahsil (excluding Jaipur Municipality) and some villages in Amber tahsil.	
3. Hawamahai	Ward Nos. 6, 7, 8 A, 8 B, 8 C and 11 of Jaipur Municipality.	
4. Johri Bazar	Ward Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 10 of Jaipur Municipality.	
5. Kishanpole	Ward Nos. 1, 2 and 9 of Jaipur Municipality.	
6. Phulera	Phulera tahsil (excluding some villages of Phulera tahsil).	
7. Dudu	Dudu tahsil and some villages in Phulera tahsil).	
8. Phagi (S. C.)	Phagi tahsil and Sanganer tahsil (excluding some of villages).	
9. Chaksu	Chaksu tahsil and some villages of Sanganer tahsil.	
10. Lalsot (S. T.)	Lalsot tahsil	
11. Sikrai (S. T.)	Sikrai tahsil and some villages in Dausa tahsil	
12. Bandikui	Baswa tahsil.	
13. Dausa	Dausa tahsil (excluding some villages).	
14. Bassi	Bassi tahsil and some villages from Jamwa Ramgarh tahsil.	
15. Jamwa Ramgarh (S.O.)	Jamwa Ramgarh tahsil excluding from Bassi	

APPENDIX I (contd.)

1	2	3
16. Bairath	Bairath tahsil.	
17. Kotputli	Kotputli tahsil.	
General Election 1967		
1. Chomu	Chomu and Govindgarh r. cs. in Amber tahsil.	
2. Amber	Amber and Jai Rampura r. cs. in Amber tahsil, Kalwad r. c. in Jaipur tahsil and Bagru r. c. in Sanganer tahsil.	
3. Hawa Mahal	Wards 1 to 5 & 22 to 29 of Jaipur Municipality	
4. Johri Bazar	Wards 13 to 21 and 32 of Jaipur Municipality	
5. Kishanpole	Wards 6 to 12 and 33 to 37 of Jaipur Municipality.	
6. Gandhinagar	Jaipur r. c. (excluding Jaipur Municipality but including wards 30, 31, 38 and 39) in Jaipur tahsil and Sanganer r. c. in Sanganer tahsil.	
7. Phulera	Rainwal r. c. and Jobner r. c. (excluding p. cs. 20-Rojari, 21-Hirnoda, 22-Asalpur and 23-Bobas) and p. cs. 7-Phulera, 8-Sambhar and 10-Teonda in Sambhar r. c. in Phulera tahsil.	
8. Dudu	Dudu tahsil and Sambhar r. c. (excluding p. cs. 7-Phulera, 8-Sambhar and 10-Teonda) and p. cs. 20-Rojari, 21-Hirnoda, 22-Asalpur and 23-Bobas in Jobner r. c. in Phulera tahsil.	
9. Phagi (S. C.)	Phagi tahsil and Chaksu tahsil (excluding Kot Khawda r. c.).	
10. Lalsot (S. T.)	Lalsot tahsil and Kot Khawda r. c. in Chaksu tahsil.	

APPENDIX I (contd.)

1	2	3
11. Sikrai (S. T.)	Sikrai tahsil and Alooda and Baniyana r. cs. in Dausa tahsil.	
12. Bandikui	Baswa tahsil.	
13. Dausa (S. C.)	Dausa Sainthal and Bhandarej r. cs. in Dausa tahsil and Thali and Booj r. cs. in Jamwa Ramgarh tahsil.	
14. Bassi (S. C.)	Bassi tahsil and Beelwa r. c. in Sanganer tahsil.	
15. Jamwa Ramgarh	Jamwa Ramgarh tahsil (excluding Thali and Booj r. cs.) and p. c. 16-Manoharpur in Shahpura r. c. and p. cs. 21-Chharsa and 22-Khora Ladkhani in Maid r. c. in Bairath tahsil.	
16. Bairath	Bairath tahsil (excluding p. c. 16 Manoharpur in Shahpura r. c. and p. cs. 21-Chharsa and 22-Khora Ladkhani in Maid r. c.).	
17. Kotputli	Kotputli tahsil.	
General Election 1977		
1. Chomu	Chomu Municipal Board, Chomu and Govindgarh RICs in Amber tahsil.	
2. Amber	Amber and Jairampur RICs in Amber tahsil, Achrol RIC in Jamwa Ramgarh tahsil and Kalwad RIC in Jaipur tahsil.	
3. Jaipur Rural	Wards 7 to 11-in Jaipur Municipal Council and p. cs. 18-Jaisinghpura Khor and 19-Jamdoli in Jaipur (Rural) RIC in Jaipur tahsil and Jamwa Ramgarh RIC in Jamwa Ramgarh tahsil.	
4. Hawa Mahal	Wards 1 to 6, 17 to 20 and 22 in Jaipur Municipal Council.	
5. Johri Bazar	Wards 21, 23 to 27 and 30 in Jaipur Municipal Council.	

APPENDIX I (contd.)

1	2	3
6. Kishanpole	Wards 12 to 16, 31 and 33 to 35 in Jaipur Municipal Council.	
7. Bani Park	Wards 28, 29, 32 and 36 to 38 in Jaipur Municipal Council and Jaipur (Rural) RIC (excluding p. cs., 18-Jaisinghpura Khor and 19-Jamdoli) in Jaipur tahsil.	
8. Phulera	Renwal RIC Jobner Municipal Board, Jobner RIC (excluding p. cs. 20-Rojari, 21-Hirnoda, 22-Asalpur and 23-Bobas), Phulera Municipal Board, Phulera Railway Colony (OG), Sambhar Municipal Board and p. cs. 7-Phulera, 8-Sambhar and 10-Teonda in Sambhar RIC in Phulera tahsil.	
9. Dudu (S. C.)	Sambhar RIC excluding Sambhar Municipal Board, p. cs. 7-Phulera, 8-Sambhar and 10-Teonda and p. cs. 20-Rojari, 21-Hirnoda, 22-Asalpur and 23-Bobas in Jobner RIC in Phulera tahsil and Dudu tahsil.	
10. Sanganer	Sanganer tahsil and Shivdaspora RIC in Chaksu tahsil.	
11. Phagi (S. C.)	Phagi tahsil and Chaksu Municipal Board, Chaksu and Kothun RICs in Chaksu tahsil.	
12. Lalsot (S. T.)	Lalsot tahsil.	
13. Sakrai (S. T.)	Sikrai tahsil and Bhandarez RIC in Dausa tahsil.	
14. Bandikui	Baswa tahsil.	
15. Dausa (S. C.)	Dausa Municipal Board and Dausa, Sainthal, Alooda and Baniyana RICs in Dausa tahsil.	
16. Bassi	Bassi tahsil and Kotkhawada RICs in Chaksu tahsil.	

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1	2	3
17.	Jamwa Ramgarh	Booj, Tala, Dhola and Thali RICs in Jamwa Ramgarh tahsil and Maid RIC in Bairath tahsil.
18.	Bairath	Bairath tahsil (excluding Maid RIC).
19.	Kotputli	Kotputli tahsil.

- Sources: 1. *Statement and Maps showing districtwise delimitation of constituencies for Elections to the State Legislative Assembly, Rajasthan, Jaipur, 1951*, p. 15.
2. *Delimitation of Constituencies for General Elections*, Election Department, Government of Rajasthan, 1957, p. 6.
3. *Delimitation of Constituencies for General Elections*, Election Department, Government of Rajasthan, 1961, pp. 6-7.
4. *Rajasthan Gazette, Extraordinary*, Election Department Notification, April 25, 1966, pp. 7-9.
5. *Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1976, Rajasthan, Order No. 44 of Delimitation Commission, India*, Election Department, Rajasthan, Jaipur, p. 6.
- r. c.—Revenue Circle.
p.c.—Patwar Circle.
RIC—Revenue Inspector Circle.

APPENDIX II

Territorial Extent of the Parliamentary Constituencies of Jaipur district

Name of the constituency	Extent of constituency
1	2
General Elections, 1952	
Jaipur	Assembly constituencies of Jaipur City 'A', Jaipur City 'B', Jaipur City 'C', Chaksu, Phagi, Amber 'A', Amber 'B'.
Jaipur-Sawai Madhopur	Assembly constituencies of Jamwa Ramgarh, Dausa, Lalsot, Sikrai, Bandikui, Mahuwa, Malarna-Chor and Sawai Madhopur.
General Elections, 1957	
Jaipur	Sambhar Sub-Division; Jaipur and Chomu (Amber) tahsils and Sanganer tahsil (excluding some villages of Jaipur district).
Dausa	Dausa Sub-Division; Bairath, Jamwa Ramgarh, Bassi and Chaksu tahsils and some villages in Sanganer tahsil.
General Elections, 1962	
Jaipur	Assembly constituencies of Chomu, Amber, Hawa Mahal, Johri Bazar, Kishanpole, Phulera, Dudu, Phagi.
Dausa	Assembly constituencies of Chaksu, Lalsot, Sikrai, Bandikui, Dausa, Bassi, Jamwa Ramgarh, Bairath.
General Elections, 1967	
Jaipur	Assembly constituencies of Amber, Hawa Mahal, Johri Bazar, Kishanpole, Gandhinagar, Phulera, Dudu and Nawan.
Dausa	Neem-ka-Thana, Chomu, Bandikui, Dausa, Bassi, Jamwa Ramgarh, Bairath and Kotputli.
Mid-term Parliamentary Elections, 1971	
Jaipur	During the mid-term Parliamentary Elections of 1971 territorial changes in the Jaipur constituency did not take place.

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1	2
Dausa	During the mid-term Parliamentary Elections of 1971 territorial changes in the Dausa constituency did not take place.
General Elections, 1977	
Jaipur	Assembly constituencies of Jaipur Rural, Hawa Mahal, Johri Bazar, Kishanpole, Bani Park, Sanganer, Phagi and Bassi.
Dausa	Assembly constituencies of Amber, Lalsot (ST); Sikrai (ST), Bandikui, Dausa, Jamwa Ragmarh, Bairath and Kotputli.

Sources: 1. *Statement and Maps showing delimitation of Constituencies in Rajasthan, for elections to the House of the People*, Office of the Chief Electoral Officer, Rajasthan, Jaipur, 1951, p. 3.
 2. *Delimitation of Constituencies for General Elections*, Election Department, Government of Rajasthan, 1957, p. 1.
 3. *ibid.*, 1961, p. 1.
 4. *Rajasthan Gazette, Extra-ordinary, Election Department Notification*, April, 25th 1966, p. 3.
 5. *ibid.*
 6. *Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1976*, Rajasthan, Order No. 44 of Delimitation Commission, India, Election Department, Rajasthan, Jaipur, p. 2.

APPENDIX III

List of Newspapers of Jaipur District

S. No.	Name of the Newspaper/Magazine	Year of first publication	Language	Place of publication
1	2	3	4	5
Dailies				
1.	Aaj ka Rajasthan	1970	Hindi	Jaipur
2.	Adhikar	1956	"	"
3.	Amar Rajasthan	1960	"	"
4.	Jaipur Reporter	1977	"	"
5.	Nav Jyoti	1960	"	"
6.	Rajasthan Patrika	1956	"	"
7.	Rashtradoot	1951	"	"
8.	Young Leader	1967	"	"
9.	Roshan Kirdar	1977	"	"
Weeklies				
10.	Bharat Outlook	1975	English	"
11.	Rajasthan Chronicle	1951	English	"
12.	Abhyuday	1975	Hindi	"
13.	Amar Jyoti	1948	"	"
14.	Anima	1972	"	"
15.	Antes Chetna	1974	"	"
16.	August Kranti	1974	"	"
17.	Azad Nishan	1969	"	"
18.	Azad Sandesh	1966	"	"
19.	Badalta Jamana	1972	"	"
20.	Bajrang Ban	1956	"	"
21.	Bedharak Awaz	1963	"	"
22.	Bhrashtachar ke Stambh	1974	"	"
23.	Chehak	1972	"	"
24.	Ek Tara Bola	1970	"	"
25.	Fafoond	1977	"	"

APPENDIX III (contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
26.	Film Bala	1977	Hindi	Jaipur
27.	Ghumakkar	1968	"	"
28.	Ghumta Aina	1977	"	"
29.	Gram Raj	1961	"	"
30.	Gulabi Nagar	1972	"	"
31.	Gupt Doot	1973	"	"
32.	Haldhar ke Laikar	1974	"	"
33.	Hamara Watan	1965	"	"
34.	Hamari Zindagi	1977	"	"
35.	Hind Mail	1972	"	"
36.	Hindustani Karamchari	1972	"	"
37.	Itwari Patrika	1973	"	"
38.	Jagran Path	1966	"	"
39.	Jai Prajai	1968	"	"
40.	Jan Abhiyog	1967	"	"
41.	Jan Bal	1961	"	"
42.	Jan Utkarsh	1950	"	"
43.	Janpad	1965	"	"
44.	Jo Maine Dekha	1977	"	"
45.	Jwala	1951	"	"
46.	Khabar Navees	1970	"	"
47.	Kranti Dharhi	1975	"	"
48.	Krantisheel	1977	"	"
49.	Krishi Vikas	1977	"	"
50.	Kronch	1977	"	"
51.	Lalsot Darpan	1967	"	Lalsot
52.	Lok Janvad	1974	"	Jaipur
53.	Lok Sankalp	1972	"	"
54.	Man Darshi	1972	"	"
55.	Maru Senani	1974	"	"

APPENDIX III (contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
56.	Meena Kshetriya Kisan Patrika	1977	Hindi	Jaipur
57.	Meghdhara	1974	"	"
58.	Necti Parayan	1977	"	"
59.	Nirman Mazdoor	1974	"	"
60.	Pahla Rajasthan	1973	"	"
61.	Pashupat	1974	"	"
62.	Pasina	1973	"	"
63.	Praja Sandesh	1970	"	"
64.	Prajayug	1970	"	"
65.	Purvodaya	1967	"	"
66.	Rajasthan Kehri	1972	"	"
67.	Rajasthan Reporter	1973	"	"
68.	Rajlok	1968	"	"
69.	Raj News	1969	"	"
70.	Rashtra Path-Pradarshak	1975	"	"
71.	Ratan Kala	1968	"	"
72.	Sachi Kalam	1974	"	"
73.	Sahkar Darshak	1974	"	"
74.	Saptahik Anand Bharat Patrika	1972	"	"
75.	Saptahik Antarjatiya Parivar	1976	"	"
76.	Seedha Rasta	1977	"	"
77.	Shekhawati Pravashi	1969	"	"
78.	Shikva	1972	"	"
79.	Shisha-a-Rajasthan	1974	"	"
80.	Shreyans	1970	"	Kishangarh
81.	Sumati	1967	"	Jaipur
82.	Swarankar Samachar	1972	"	"
83.	Swaylambi Nari	1973	"	"

APPENDIX III (contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
84.	Taposthali	1974	Hindi	Jaipur
85.	Teekha Teer	1971	"	"
86.	Ulahna	1977	"	"
87.	Veer Shaitan	1968	"	"
88.	Vishwamaan	1971	"	"
89.	Yadgar	1970	"	"
90.	Yatayat Sandesh	1951	"	"
91.	Yatayat Times	1967	"	"
92.	Young Leader	1964	"	"
93.	Yug Charan	1966	"	"
94.	Yug Doot	1977	"	"
95.	Yuva Prerna	1976	"	"
96.	Ganganagar Jyoti	1970	Bilingual	"
97.	Harit Kranti	1977	English & Hindi	"
98.	Janta ki Lalkar	1961	English & Hindi	"
99.	Kridar	1974	Hindi	"
100.	Rajasthan Swayatta Shasan	1974	English & Hindi	"
101.	Young Youdh	1972	English & Hindi	"
Fortnightlies				
102.	Akash Deep	1972	Hindi	"
103.	Arya Martand	1960	"	"
104.	Bank Karmchari Lalkar	1970	"	"
105.	Benet	1975	"	"
106.	Chetak Sandesh	1974	"	"
107.	Chhatra Sainik	1977	"	"
108.	Galta ki Ghathi	1977	"	"
109.	Grameen Doot	1976	"	"
110.	Grameen Phulwari	1977	"	"
111.	Hamare Sutra	1977	"	"
112.	Hua Sabera	1977	"	"
113.	Jaipur Chronicle	1971	"	"
114.	Jaipur Congress Patrika	1975	"	"

APPENDIX III (contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
115.	Joshili Awaz	1977	Hindi	Jaipur
116.	Karmajyoti	1966	"	"
117.	Khula Raj	1977	"	"
118.	Kumar Sambhav	1975	"	"
119.	Lohyaite	1973	"	"
120.	Lok Shikshak	1971	"	"
121.	Look Well	1977	"	"
122.	Mukti Sandarabh	1973	"	"
123.	Nav Yatna	1966	"	"
124.	News King	1975	"	"
125.	Rajasthan Chhatra Sandesh	1975	"	"
126.	Rajasthan Kisan Samachar	1952	"	"
127.	Rajasthan News	1968	"	"
128.	Rajaswa Karamchari Sandesh	1971	"	"
129.	Reactionary	1974	"	"
130.	Sahkar Vikas	1970	"	"
131.	Samanvya ki Bhavna	1975	"	"
132.	Sanchar Samachar Darpan	1977	"	"
133.	Shramik Vikas	1977	"	"
134.	Shramik Andolan	1975	"	"
135.	Takniki Darshan	1975	"	"
136.	Veer Vani	1946	"	"
137.	Vishwa Niti	1975	"	"
138.	Yug Chalan	1975	"	"
139.	Yug ki Awaz	1971	"	"
140.	Young Star	1977	"	"
141.	Yuva Sandhya	1977	"	"
142.	Basharat	1966	Urdu	"
143.	Rajasthan Chamber Sandesh	1972	English & Hindi	"

APPENDIX III (contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
144.	Sanskritik Chetna	1977	Hindi & English	Jaipur
145.	Young Age	1965	"	"
Monthlies				
146.	G. N. P.	1973	English	Jaipur
147.	Agradoot	1951	Hindi	"
148.	Agra Jeevan	1970	"	"
149.	Agraniya Rajput Samachar	1977	"	"
150.	Anima	1965	"	"
151.	Antarman	1970	"	"
152.	Apka Pariwar	1974	"	"
153.	Arth Satta	1976	"	"
154.	Chitanya Bharat	1974	"	"
155.	Jinwani	1941	"	"
156.	Kavimanch	1974	"	"
157.	Maruti	1975	"	"
158.	Milawati	1974	"	"
159.	Nari Mangal	1966	"	"
160.	Piara Bulbul	1974	"	"
161.	Rajasthan Krishi Samachar	1963	"	"
162.	Rajasthan Vikas	1960	"	"
163.	Rajasthan Vyapar Udyog Patrika	1972	"	"
164.	Sans ki Awaz	1976	"	"
165.	Sarva Bhasha	1975	"	"
166.	Shram Ekta	1972	"	"
167.	Shram Shakti	1970	"	"
168.	Upatyaka	1973	"	"
169.	Vallabh Sandesh	1972	"	"
170.	Vanar	1955	"	"
171.	Vidyarthi Hunkar	1975	"	"
172.	Vidyut Sandesh	1976	"	"
173.	Vigyanik Balak	1964	"	"

APPENDIX III (contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
174.	Viklang ki Aawaj	1977	Hindi	Jaipur
175.	Viswa Hiteshi Sandesh	1974	"	"
176.	Vivek Vikas	1968	"	"
177.	Yatayat Samachar	1968	"	"
178.	Bharati	1950	Sanskrit	"
179.	Sindhu Darshan	1969	Sindhi	"
180.	Amity International	1973	English & Hindi	"
181.	Bijlee Vyavasyay	1976	"	"
182.	Brahm Khatri Sandesh	1973	Sindhi & Hindi	"
183.	Brotherhood	1962	English & Hindi	"
184.	Christian Rail Roder	1972	"	"
185.	Gem World	1973	"	"
186.	Homoeo Sevak	1973	"	"
187.	Homoeopathic Sportlight	1972	"	"
188.	Isharlat	1974	Rajasthani & Hindi	"
189.	Jeevandan	1975	English & Hindi	"
190.	Khadi Worker	1975	"	"
191.	Krishi Vikas	1969	"	"
192.	Parimandal Sandesh	1964	"	"
193.	Rajasthan Digdarshan	1970	"	"
194.	Rajasthan Khadya Padarath Vyapar Patrika	1976	"	"
195.	Rajasthan Red Cross Newsletter	1969	"	"
196.	Ayurved Prahari	1972	English, Hindi & Sanskrit	"
197.	Mahran	1969	English, Hindi & Sindhi	"
198.	Maruvani	1953	Rajasthani	"
199.	Khadi Shramik	1975	Hindi	"
200.	Rajasthan Laghu Udyog	1966	"	"
201.	Rajasthan Vikas	1960	"	"
202.	Swasthya Triveni	1974	"	"

APPENDIX III (contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
203.	Tarun Vishwakarma	1974	Hindi	Jaipur
204.	Uljhan	1972	"	"
205.	Samaj Sanskar	1974	"	"
Quarterlies				
206.	Argument	1974	English	"
207.	Journal of the Rajasthan Institute of Historical Research	1976	"	"
208.	National Travel Magazine	1974	"	"
209.	Rajasthan Medical Journal	1969	"	"
210.	Bhasha Parichay	1971	Hindi	"
211.	Pariwarika	1963	"	"
212.	Pashu Palan Samachar	1973	"	"
213.	Pashu Vigyan	1975	"	"
214.	Rasayan Samiksha	1974	"	"
215.	Sampreshan	1973	"	"
216.	Rajasthan Homoeo Messenger	1971	English & Hindi	"
217.	Rajasthan Udyog	1968	"	"
218.	Adhyayana Anusandhan	1972	English, Hindi & Sanskrit	"
Half Yearlies				
219.	Administrative Change	1973	English	"
220.	Carpet News	1976	"	"
221.	Commercium	1965	"	"
222.	Journal of Gem Industry	1964	"	"
223.	Van Sampada	1970	Hindi	"
224.	Rajasthan Economic Journal	1977	English & Hindi	"
225.	Rajasthan Journal of Agri- cultural Science	1970	Hindi & English	"
226.	Diamond World	1973	Hindi, English & Gujarati	"

APPENDIX III (concl'd.)

1	2	3	4	5
227.	Samyak Gyan	1972	English, Hindi & Sanskrit	Jaipur
Annual				
228.	Rajasthan Varshika	1975	Hindi	"
Non-Included Category of Papers				
229.	State Daily Weather Report	1971	English	"
230.	Jat Sewak	1968	Hindi	"
231.	Pink City Market	1974	"	"
232.	Vyapar Report	1975	"	"
233.	Koli Yuvak Sandesh	1974	"	"
234.	Sangathan Sandesh	1975	"	"
235.	Paryatan	1977	"	"
236.	Dadhimati	1930	"	"
237.	Ajmera Book News	1973	English & Hindi	"
238.	Rajasthan Rajput Sandesh	1972	"	"
239.	Upjao Beej	1973	"	"
240.	Index India	1968	English	"
241.	Jyotish Martand	1969	"	"
242.	Khandal Vipra Niharika	1975	Hindi	"
243.	Muktavali	1970	Hindi, English & Sanskrit	"

Source : Press in India, 1978, Part II.

APPENDIX IV

List of Voluntary Social Organisations registered in Jaipur District during 1975-76 and 1976-77

S.No.	Name of the voluntary social organisation	Date of Registration
1	2	3
1975-76		
1.	Veena Pani Kala Mandir Samiti, Jaipur	3.4.75
2.	Shri Mahila Satsang Mandal, Sambhar Lake	3.4.75
3.	Rajasthan Primary School Samiti, Jaipur	3.4.75
4.	Kachchi Basti Vikas Samiti, Nayakon ka Tiba, Jaipur	10.4.75
5.	Akhil Bhartiya Gaytri Pariwar Shiksha Samiti, Jaipur	10.4.75
6.	Youth Recreation Club, Chomu	10.4.75
7.	Subhash Bal Vidyalaya Samiti, Chomu	16.4.75
8.	Voluntary Blood Bank Organisation, Jaipur	22.4.75
9.	Vishva Karma Sangit Kala Kendra Samiti, Jaipur	26.4.75
10.	Adhunik Mahila Silai & Kadhai Prashikashan Samiti, Jaipur	28.4.75
11.	Nari Chetana Sangthan, Jaipur	30.4.75
12.	Rajasthan State Hockey Association, Jaipur	30.4.75
13.	Shri Devi Smriti Janhitkari Samiti, Jaipur	3.5.75
14.	M. G. D. old Girls' Guild, Jaipur	9.5.75
15.	Jagriti Mandal, Jaipur	12.5.75
16.	Andhra Association, Jaipur	21.5.75
17.	Nav-vina Bal Niketan Samiti, Jaipur	24.5.75
18.	Shri Mahavir Jain Jagriti Mandal, Jaipur	27.5.75
19.	Kaushal Bal Niketan Samiti, Jaipur	30.5.75
20.	Tarun Bharat Sangh, Jaipur	30.5.75
21.	Panchayat Shri Digamber Jain Mandir, Bagruwala, Jaipur	3.6.75
22.	Shri Napit Sevak Mandal, Jaipur	9.6.75
23.	Shri Ram Seva Samiti, Jaipur	9.5.75
24.	Rajiva Bal Vidyalaya Shikshan Samiti, Jaipur	17.5.75
25.	Virindra Bal Niketan Samiti, Jaipur	19.6.75
26.	Shri Sitaram Bal Mandir Shiksha Samiti, Jaipur	19.6.75

APPENDIX IV (contd.)

1	2	3
27.	Saraswati Mandir Society, Jaipur	29.6.75
28.	Upadhyay Primary School Samiti, Jaipur	24.6.75
29.	Maharshi Shiksha Samiti, Jaipur	4.7.75
30.	Kasturba Mahila Shiksha Samiti, Jaipur	26.5.75
31.	Rajasthan Khatik Yuvak Sangh, Jaipur	5.7.75
32.	Shri Adrash Nayak Samaj Vikas Sangh, Jaipur	16.7.75
33.	Janvikas Samiti, Raja Park Colony, Jaipur	17.7.75
34.	Jaipur Vikas Parishad, Jaipur	1.8.75
35.	Vishva Bharti Shiksha, Jaipur	1.8.75
36.	Shri Sanatan Dharma Sabha, Jaipur	5.8.75
37.	Agnihotri Shikshan Sanstha, Jaipur	7.8.75
38.	Raiger Samaj Sudhar Sangh, Nidad, District Jaipur	28.8.75
39.	Man Vidya Niketan Samiti, Jaipur	28.8.75
40.	Vidya Vihar, Jaipur	10.9.75
41.	Food Craft Institute Samiti, Jaipur	11.9.75
42.	Pratibha Sangam, Jaipur	12.9.75
43.	Suraj Bal Vidyalaya Samiti, Jaipur	12.9.75
44.	Shiksha Niketan, Amber	23.9.75
45.	Shri Styayatan Asharm Samiti, Jaipur	25.9.75
46.	Rajasthan Students and Youth Association, Jaipur	26.9.75
47.	Shri Krishan Navyuvak Mandal, Chomu	1.10.75
48.	Mahila Jivanodhar Samiti, Jaipur	9.10.75
49.	Navyuvak Mandal, Dodsar, District Jaipur	20.10.75
50.	Shri Ram Karan Ayurvedic Anshadhalaya Samiti, Jhotwara	21.10.75
51.	Rajasthan Adiwasi Hostel Samiti, Jaipur	21.10.75
52.	Saraswati Kala Mandir, Jaipur	23.10.75
53.	Navyuvak Mandal, Gram Arjunpura, District Jaipur	28.10.75
54.	Arvind Bharti Vidyalay Samiti, Jaipur	29.10.75
55.	Mumal Lok Kala Sansthan, Jaipur	30.10.75
56.	Jhankar Kala Parishad, Jaipur	31.10.75
57.	Rajasthan Mina Samaj Sanskritik Parishad, Jaipur	17.11.75

APPENDIX IV (contd.)

1	2	3
58.	Rajasthan Saraswati Samaj, Jaipur	30.12.75
59.	Vimal Sharda Vidhya Mandir Samiti, Jaipur	3.12.75
60.	Brahaman Samaj, Renwal, District Jaipur	3.12.75
61.	Mahavir International Association, Jaipur	10.12.75
62.	Mathur Shiksha Samiti, Jaipur	10.12.75
63.	Gyan Vigyan Vidhyalaya Samiti, Jaipur	19.12.75
64.	Shri Gateshwar Kala Sansthan, Jaipur	19.12.75
65.	Jijivisha Forum, Jaipur	10.12.75
66.	Aravali Lok Kala Sansthan, Jaipur	23.12.75
67.	Lalpura Vikas Samiti, Jaipur	26.12.75
68.	Rashtriya Lok Kalyan Parishad, Jaipur	2.1.76
69.	Badrinath Vidya Niketan, Jaipur	3.1.76
70.	Shri Dasnath Goswami Samaj Sewa Samiti, Jaipur	12.1.76
71.	Madanbag Vidyapeeth Siksha Samiti, Jaipur	12.1.76
72.	Bharat Varishiya Veetrag Vigyan Pathshala Samiti, Jaipur	12.1.76
73.	Dausa Kshetriya Anusuchit Jan Jati Sevak Sangh, Dausa	30.1.76
74.	Progressive Forum, Jaipur	30.1.76
75.	Kaushal Bal Mandir Samiti, Dausa	30.1.75
76.	National Institute of Ayurved, Jaipur	6.2.76
77.	Jagkalayan Shikshan Samiti, Jaipur	9.2.76
78.	Leprosy Relief Association, Jaipur	9.2.76
79.	Krishnapuri Vikas Samiti, Jaipur	9.2.76
80.	Jaishakti Navyuvak Mandal, Keshyawala, (Jaipur)	9.2.76
81.	M.K. Public School Shiksha Samiti, Jaipur	11.2.76
82.	Rajasthan Raiger Jati Utthan Sangh, Jamwa Ramgarh, District Jaipur	11.2.76
83.	Jaipur World City Society, Jaipur	24.2.76
84.	Sindhi Nagar Bal Vidyalaya Samiti, Jaipur	24.2.76
85.	Student-Legal Services Clinic, Jaipur	24.2.76
86.	The Indian Institute of Comparative Law, Jaipur	24.2.76
87.	Navinkala Bharti Sangam, Jaipur	26.2.76

APPENDIX IV (contd.)

1	2	3
88.	Shri Shiv Shiksha Sadan Samiti, Jaipur	26.2.76
89.	Phulera Higher Secondary School Bhawan Nirman & Vikas Samiti, Phulera, District Jaipur	1.3.76
90.	Amit Gyan Vidyalaya Samiti, Jaipur	3.3.76
91.	Shri Navyuvak Mandal, Tamriya, District Jaipur	3.3.76
92.	Navyuvak Mandal, Nayla, District Jaipur	10.3.76
93.	Nayak Jati Sudhar Sabha, Jaipur	10.3.76
94.	Archana Mahila Utthan Kendra Samiti, Jaipur	17.3.76
95.	Tilak Vidyapeeth Samiti, Jaipur	18.3.76
96.	Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Vyayam Mandir Prabandh Samiti, Samod, District Jaipur	18.3.76
97.	Maa Gayatri Shishu Niketan Shiksha Samiti, Jaipur	23.3.76
98.	Modern Children Education Society, Jaipur	25.3.76
99.	Rose Wood School Samiti, Jaipur	26.3.76
100.	Anita Colony Welfare Society, Jaipur	27.3.76

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1.	Social Welfare Society, Jaipur	5.4.76
2.	Campus School Society, Jaipur	7.4.76
3.	Shri Purnanand Jan Hitkarini Samiti, Jaipur	7.4.76
4.	Rajasthan Gramin Vikas Parishad, Jaipur	7.4.76
5.	Rajasthan Hath Kargha Pariyojana Mandal, Jaipur	8.4.76
6.	Rajasthan Cultural Youth Organisation, Jaipur	15.4.76
7.	Deep Pragati Samiti, Jaipur	15.4.76
8.	The Youngsters' Association, Jaipur	16.4.76
9.	Maharshi Valmiki Panchayat Asharam Samiti, Jaipur	19.4.76
10.	Shri Ganesh Bihari Saraf Relief Society, Jaipur	20.4.76
11.	Moonlight School Samiti, Jaipur	20.4.76
12.	Prabandh Samiti Bagichi Shri Mangleshwar Mahadev, Jaipur	23.4.76
13.	Vijay Nursery Shiksha Samiti, Jaipur	23.4.76
14.	Ankro ka Rasta Vikas Samiti, Jaipur	27.4.76
15.	Swachchha Nagar Sansthan, Jaipur	28.4.76

APPENDIX IV (contd.)

1	2	3
16.	Prabandh Samiti Thakurji Shri Murli Manoharji Mandir Kumawat Kshatriyan Panchayati Bas, Khendela, Nidand Raoji Ka Rasta, Jaipur	28.4.76
17.	Shri Shanti Bal Vidhyalaya Samiti, Jaipur	5.5.76
18.	Navnutan Bal Shikshana Samiti, Jaipur	6.5.76
19.	S.S. Secondary School Samiti, Jaipur	7.5.76
20.	Prantiya Dhanka Samaj Yuva Sangh, Jaipur	10.5.76
21.	Nagrik Vikas Samiti, Ward No. 4, Jaipur	10.5.76
22.	Sakksharta Abhiyan Samiti, Jaipur	18.5.76
23.	Saptrishi Association, Jaipur	23.5.76
24.	Vinod Bal Prashikshan Kendra, Jaipur	28.5.76
25.	Pragatishil Yuva Morcha Samiti, Jaipur	8.6.76
26.	Khora Shyamdas Gram Vikas Samiti, Khora Shayamdas, (Jaipur)	11.6.76
27.	Nehru Bal Navyuvak Mandal, Dhankiya, Jaipur	14.6.76
28.	Pragatisheel Rastriya Shiksha Samiti, Jaipur	18.6.76
29.	Navyuvak Mandal, Jone (Jaipur)	19.6.76
30.	Navyuvak Mandal, Kalota, Panchayat Samiti Dausa, (Jaipur)	19.6.76
31.	Navyuvak Mandal, Singhapura, Panchayat Samiti Dausa (Jaipur)	19.6.76
32.	Sangita Bal Niketan Samiti, Jaipur	23.6.76
33.	Navyuvak Mandal, Hathroi Baori, Jaipur	25.6.76
34.	Rachana Sansthan, Jaipur	26.6.76
35.	Om Siksha Niketan Sanchalan Samiti, Jaipur	28.6.76
36.	Jai Bharat Vidyalaya Sikshan Sansthan, Jaipur	6.7.76
37.	Social Education Welfare Society, Jaipur	6.7.76
38.	Jaipur Zila Anusuchit Jan Jati Sangh, Jaipur	8.7.76
39.	Progressive Cultural Society, Jaipur	9.7.76
40.	Adarsh Naveen Bal Mandir Siksha Samiti, Jaipur	13.7.76
41.	Rajasthan Kisan Parishad, Jaipur	13.7.76

APPENDIX IV (contd.)

1	2	3
42.	Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Hostel, Government Secondary School, Sainthal, District Jaipur	19.7.76
43.	The Youngman Christian Association, Jaipur	19.7.76
44.	Navyuwak Mandal, Kundal, Panchayat Samiti Dausa	19.7.76
45.	Arunodaya Samiti, Jaipur	20.7.76
46.	Tagore Bal Vidyalaya Niketan Prabandhak Samiti, Chomu	31.7.76
47.	Nehru Shiksha Vidya Niketan Samiti, Jaipur	2.8.76
48.	Shahpura Gramodhyog Samiti, Shahpura, District Jaipur	3.8.76
49.	Saraswat Bal Vidya Samiti, Jaipur	3.8.76
50.	Gulab Balvidyalaya Samiti, Jaipur	6.8.76
51.	Sant Vivekanand Gyan Samiti, Jaipur	6.8.76
52.	Nai Roshani Society, Jaipur	6.8.76
53.	Ramnagar Vidya Mandir Samiti, Jaipur	6.8.76
54.	Saint Teresa Education Society, Jaipur	6.8.76
55.	Art Dramatic Society, Jaipur	12.8.76
56.	Deepa Singh Vyayam Shala Sansthan, Peela Akhara, Jaipur	12.8.76
57.	Rajasthan Kashtha Kalakar Sansthan, Jaipur	16.8.76
58.	Pragatisheel Mahila Bal Kalyan Sangh, Jaipur	24.8.76
59.	Amarprakash Bal Vidyalaya Shikshan Samiti, Jaipur	24.8.76
60.	Shri Gyandev Vidyalaya Samiti, Jaipur	24.8.76
61.	Rastriya Navyuwak Vikas Samiti, Jaipur	26.8.76
62.	Nil Gagan Bal Shikshan Kendra Samiti, Jaipur	1.9.76
63.	Jaipur Bal Hitkari Samiti, Jaipur	4.9.76
64.	Pariwar Kalyan Vichar Manch Parishad, Jaipur	7.9.76
65.	Vikas Samiti, Sector No. 3, Jawaharnagar, Jaipur	9.9.76
66.	Khandelwal Yug Parishad, Jaipur	10.9.76
67.	Nehru Navyuvak Mandal, Luniyawas, District Jaipur	10.9.76
68.	Nagar Vikas Samiti, Chaksu, District Jaipur	18.9.76
69.	Lekhavigya Sansthan, Jaipur	18.9.76
70.	Amin-ul-Islam School Samiti, Jaipur	20.9.76
71.	Gramodhyog Prasar Samiti, Jaipur	21.9.76

APPENDIX IV (contd.)

1	2	3
72.	Tarun Yuvak Mandal, Govindgarh, District Jaipur	21.9.76
73.	Shiv Shakti Bal Shiksha Mandir, Jaipur	23.9.76
74.	Shri Mulchand Bhimraj ka Siksha Vikas Samiti, Jaipur	20.9.76
75.	Rajasthan State Seed Certification Agencies, Jaipur	30.9.76
76.	Rajasthan Pariwar Niyojan & Vraksha Ropan Samiti, Jaipur	1.10.76
77.	Pujya Sindhi Panchayat Sangh, Jaipur	5.10.76
78.	Tri-Avink Sansthan, Jaipur	6.10.76
79.	Madhav Shishu Niketan Samiti, Jaipur	6.10.76
80.	Jaipur Zila Gramdan Sangh, Jaipur	11.10.76
81.	Rajasthan Jangid Brahman Samaj, Jaipur	13.10.76
82.	Navyuwak Mandal, Shaktinagar, Jaipur	15.10.76
83.	Vedgyan Mandir Shiksha Samiti, Rampura, District Jaipur	15.10.76
84.	Navodaya Bal Vikas, Jaipur	16.10.76
85.	Rajasthan Pragatisheel Rajput Sabha, Jaipur	27.10.76
86.	Deep Shikha Kala Sansthan, Jaipur	28.10.76
87.	Navyuwak Mandal, Jagatsar Geetawala, Jaipur	28.10.76
88.	Bhartiya Pragati Samiti, Jaipur	28.10.76
89.	Sikar House Vikas Sewa Samiti, Jaipur	28.10.76
90.	Jaipur District Ex-Services Wing, Jaipur	28.10.76
91.	Nehru Yuvak Mandal Nangal-Bersi, District Jaipur	29.10.76
92.	Rai Bahadur Champalal Oriental Research Institute, Jaipur	1.11.76
93.	Raj Bal Vidyalaya Prabandh Samiti, Govindgarh (Jaipur)	1.11.76
94.	Adrash Navyuvak Mandal, Bhainsawa, District Jaipur	3.11.76
95.	Natraj Natya Niketan Samiti, Jaipur	3.11.76
96.	New Indira Colony Quarters Panchayat, Jaipur	4.11.76
97.	Hindustan Bal Vidyalaya Samiti, Jaipur	5.11.76
98.	Shri Shyam Satsangh Ashram Prabandha Karini Samiti, Jaipur	15.11.76
99.	Jansewa Sahitya Kala Parishad, Jaipur	15.11.76
100.	Vivek Vidyapeeth Mandal Montessory & Technical Institute, Jaipur	18.11.76

APPENDIX IV (concl'd.)

1	2	3
101.	Shri Ram Navyuvak Mandal, Raithal, Panchayat Samiti, Amber, District Jaipur	1.12.76
102.	Sankalp Natya Sansthan, Jaipur	1.12.76
103.	Haroti Samaj, Jaipur	13.12.76
104.	Vip Shyana Samiti, Jaipur	16.12.76
105.	Shri Parnami Sahyog Samiti, Jaipur	24.12.76
106.	Sanjay Siksha Samiti, Jaipur	30.12.76
107.	Vishnu Vidya Mandhir Siksha Vikas Samiti, Jaipur	3.1.77
108.	Akhil Bharat Varshiya Kumawat Kshatriya Mahasabha, Jaipur	3.1.77
109.	Nehru Happy School Shiksha Samiti, Jaipur	4.1.77
110.	Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru Manav Seva Sansthan, Bandikui, District Jaipur	15.1.77
111.	Public School and Welfare Organisation of India, Jaipur	17.1.77
112.	Pashu Vigyan Samiti, Jaipur	18.1.77
113.	Rao Dhir Singh Smriti Bal Vidyalaya Samiti, Shahpura, District Jaipur	29.1.77
114.	Divya Chetana Pratishthan, Jaipur	1.2.77
115.	Rajasthan Minority Students' Welfare Organisation, Jaipur	2.2.77
116.	Gyan Mandir Samiti, Jaipur	10.2.77
117.	Shri Vashnav Brahman Navyuvak Sangh, Jaipur	18.2.77
118.	Rajasthan Prakriti Bharati Sansthan, Jaipur	21.2.77
119.	Shri Tak Mahasabha, Jaipur	21.2.77
120.	Kashmiri Pandit Sangh, Jaipur	24.2.77
121.	Shri Vardhman Smarak Seva Samiti, Jaipur	28.2.77
122.	Film Society of Jaipur, Jaipur	4.3.77
123.	Institute of Continuing Education and Development, Jaipur	24.3.77
124.	Navyuvak Mandal, Gumanpura, Panchayat Samiti Sikrai, District Jaipur	26.3.77
125.	Navyuwak Mandal, Heengawa, Panchayat Samiti Sikrai, District Jaipur	26.3.77
126.	Vikalpa Yuva Parishad, Jaipur	26.3.77
127.	Navyuvak Mandal, Sikrai, District Jaipur	30.3.77

Source : Office of the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

CHAPTER XIX

PLACES OF INTEREST

Jaipur is the most important tourist centre of Rajasthan. The district has a rich heritage and there are several places of historical and religious importance for the tourists. A brief account of the places, historically or otherwise important and interesting, is given in the following pages.

Abhaneri

About 5 km. south-east of Bandikui, is situated a small village Abhaneri or Abhanagari (an ancient city), which was said to be the capital of the Nikumbha Rajputs before they founded Alwar¹. This place is known for its artistic, magnificent and excellent antiquities and monuments which remind us of our old and glorious heritage and culture. Chandra, the ruler of this place was well known from local traditions and other sources. Abhaneri is specially famous for two fine monuments, the Chand Baori and the temple of Harshat Mata, probably of 8th century A.D. These are said to have been built by Raja Chandra and the name of the stepped tank Chand Baori was also probably named after him². The sculptures of these monuments belong to the post-Gupta period and exhibit a high standard of technique³.

The external dimensions of the platform on which the temple of Harshat Mata⁴ is built, are 191'-3" from east to west and 144'-3" from north to south, and a flight of steps placed on eastern side gives an access to the main shrine which stands at an imposing height of about 20 ft. above the ground level, on a platform measuring 76 ft. by 38 ft. Two more platforms intervene between the shrine and the ground level and it is believed that on these once stood shrines of minor gods arranged round the central shrine, although, trace of not more than one such shrine is to be seen on the *Shikhar* (peak) that once crowned the main shrine and the *Mandapa* or the Assembly Hall.

The standing mutilated image of Durga was worshipped by the name of Harshat Mata. It is said that the idol was stolen sometime

back and a new image of Goddess Laxmi with *Shankha*, *Chakra*, *Gada* and *Padma* in four hands has been installed by the priests and local people. The temple was so thoroughly dismantled and spoiled that pieces which once belonged to the central *Shikhar* are now found on the ground level¹. Three symbolic images of Balram, Pradyumn and Anruddha can be seen around the main temple bringing one to the conclusion that idol in the temple might have been that of Krishna². During the year 1941-42 the State Archaeological Department cleared the sides of the temple about 25 feet on all sides. The architectural pieces and carved stones were collected and arranged to serve as an Open Air Museum. The Archaeological Department identified and earmarked 362 such pieces for safe custody.

Abhaneri is specially famous for its artistic excellence. The sensitive carving, simplicity of ornamentation are the main features of the sculptures of this place. These secular sculptures lying in abundance outside the main temple depict scenes of music, dance, nature, animals, beauty and the meeting of lovers. The *Rasa* in these sculptures is *Sringara* marked with infinite delicacy³. The youthful human form in different attitude and *Mudras*, with delicate curves is found. Heavy large pieces of black stone carved in beautiful sculptures, which cannot be lifted even by twenty persons taken together are lying all around. There are figures depicting religious themes as well. The *Ardhanarisvara* form of Shiva, half male and half female, is a fine carving on a niche outside the main temple. It is a protected monument under Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 (24 of 1958).

There is also an idol of Mahavir in a room near the site of main shrine now converted in Hanuman idol by applying *Sindur* on it. The place is said to have been inhabited by rich men who constructed Jain temples. The two Jain temples of Adinatha and Mahavir of this place were well known⁴ in earlier times.

The Chand Baori built of such stones which cannot be lifted even by 20 persons taken together has been provided with double flight of steps which are many in number, on each of the landing, which are ten in number on the three sides. It is very huge and imposing in dimension and about 65 feet in depth. The fourth or the southern side consists of a multi-storeyed corridor supported on pillars and two niche like projecting stone shrines of Ganesh immediately above the surface of water.

1. *Archaeological Survey of India*, Report by Cunningham, Alexander, 1871, p. 9, quoted by K.C. Jain in the *Ancient Cities and Towns of Rajasthan*, 1972, p. 276.
2. Jain, K.C. : *Ancient Cities and Towns of Rajasthan*, 1972, p. 276.
3. *Vishnu Sthal Abhaneri*, Gyan Swaroop Gupta : *Rashtrdoot Saptahik*, 11.12.1983.
4. *Report on the Administration of Jaipur State, 1941-42*, p. 54.

1. *Report on the Administration of Jaipur State, 1941-42*, p. 54.
2. *Vishnu Sthal Abhaneri*, Gyan Swaroop Gupta: *Rashtrdoot Saptahik*, 11.12.1983.
3. Jain, K. C.: *Ancient Cities and Towns of Rajasthan*, 1972, p. 276.
4. *ibid.*, p. 277.

Above Ganesh idol there are two sculptures of Mahesh Mardini. There is a very small room known as *Andheri Ujala*. In it there is a *Surang* (tunnel) which is said to be connected with Dausa. In Dausa also there is a *Baori* near Baijnath temple very deep and big, having many landings, each landing having many double flight of steps. If excavations are made, some kind of relationship might come to knowledge, may be the same ruler might be ruling over Abhaneri and Dausa simultaneously. It is said that one cannot go and come back from the same set of steps, as they are so many in number and built in such a manner that one may get confused to forget the set of steps. This *Baori* is enclosed by a high wall, having a gateway to the north. The enclosure is provided with verandah on all four sides¹. These were built after the Mughal style some three centuries ago. The *Baori* is assignable to 8th or 9th century A.D. Lately, idols of Hanuman and Durga have been put up inside the entrance of *Baori* and are worshipped by local people.

Amber

Amber is not a railway station but it is well connected by road with Jaipur. Regular city bus service between Jaipur and Amber is operated by the Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation. Tempos, autorikshaws and tongas are available as local means of conveyance. Elephants can also be hired from the town for going up the palace and the fort of Amber.

Dak bungalow and tourist bungalow facilities are not available in the town. However, two *Dharmashalas* exist². The town is electrified and provides protected water supply. The Municipal Board in the town looks after the conservancy and local affairs and maintains the Dilaram Park. The town has a public library, a secondary school (co-educational), two upper primary schools (one each for boys and girls) and four primary schools³, three *Bal Mandirs* (run by private institutions), a dispensary, a post and telegraph office, branches of State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur and Jaipur Central Co-operative Bank and a police station. The town does not have its own telephone exchange but telephone connections are available through Jaipur telephone exchange.

Amber is the headquarters of a tahsil and a Panchayat Samiti of the same name⁴. It is located in 26°59' North latitude and 75°51' East longitude. It was the old capital of Dhundhara before Jaipur was founded

1. Report on the Administration of Jaipur State, 1941-42, pp. 57-58.
2. Source : Office of the Executive Officer, Municipal Board, Amber.
3. Source : as above.
4. Source : Office of the Tahsildar, Amber.

in 1728 and is situated at a distance of 10 km. from Jaipur on Jaipur-Delhi section of National Highway No. 8. After the transfer of capital to the new city of Jaipur, the old capital fell apart. Much of the original Amber is now in ruins, but the palace and the fort still stand majestically atop the hill. According to 1971 Census the population of the town was 9,893 persons as against 6,932 persons in 1961.

In a stone inscription of 16 lines, now in Jaipur Museum (No. 1951) removed from a Jain temple, Amber is mentioned as *Ambavati*¹, which was the capital of the territory named *Dhundara*. The capital was adorned with step wells, wells and tanks and with beautiful gardens. There is another view which holds that the name of Amber was derived from *Ambikeshwar*, a title of Shiva, whose temple is located in the midst of the old town². The level of the temple is about 15 feet deep from the ground resulting into water logging during rainy season due to which 10 to 15 feet water collects and the shrine submerges into water for about four to five months in a year. The *Lingam* in the shrine is known as *Ambikeshwar*. According to yet another view, the name Amber has been derived from *Ambarisha*, son of *Mandhata*, and king of *Ayodhya* who had built Amber as well as the temple³.

The Kachhawaha rulers, though followers of a Vishnavism, were tolerant in the matters of religion and a large number of Jain temples were constructed and flourished. D. R. Bhandarkar⁴ writes that he found no less than three temples which were originally Jain but were afterwards appropriated to Shiva worship. The oldest of these is *Sanghi Jutha Ram Ka Mandir* ascribed to *Jutha Ram Sanghi* (Jain) a *Kamdar* (manager) and assassin of *Jai Singh III*. This assassination prompted Hindus to take a revenge and they appropriated many Jain temples into Hindu shrines. The interior of this temple consisted of three contiguous shrines with a *Mandapa* or closed hall. The lintels of shrines' doors are carved with the figures of *Jinas* and so also the doors of the *Mandapa* itself. But on the raised dais in the middle of this hall are placed several Brahminical images. In the centre is a *Linga*. There are three more *Lingas*, four *Nandis* and three *Ganapatis*, one of the *Lingas*, the main one, has four busts carved one on each side. In one of the niches

1. Sahni, Daya Ram: *Archaeological Remains and Excavations at Bhatra*, p. 9.
2. Cunningham, Alexander, *Archaeological Survey of India Reports, 1862-63-64-65*, Vol. II, 1871, p. 250.
3. *Ibid.*
4. Bhandarkar, D.R.: *Progress Report of the Archaeological Survey of India, Western Circle, Bombay, 1910*, p. 47.

inside the walled enclosure is an old elegant image of Ganapati of later than the 10th century.¹

Sun temple is also famous and has been much repaired in recent times and looks quite a modern edifice now. It has an inscription dated 1011 (954 A.D.) *Bhadrapada Vadi 11*, hence quite old².

The Jagat Shiromani temple is also a very fine building in good condition, famous for a remarkable gateway and with a beautifully carved Garuda pavilion in front.³ It was built by Mansingh. It is said that the temple was constructed by spending one crore and eighty lakhs of rupees.⁴ The main image in the shrine is that of Vishnu. Mansingh brought the image of Girdharji, which is also worshipped in this temple, from Chittor when he conquered it in the battle where his son Jagat Singh fell, after whom the temple has been named Jagat Shiromani or Crown of the world. This temple is also called Girdhar Gopal ka Mandir, Lalji ka Mandir or Meera ka Mandir. There is another view that Kankavati, sister of Jagat Singh built the temple in the loving memory of her brother Jagat Singh out of affection when he fell in the battle. The next temple is that of Laxmi Narayan attributed to Balabai, the queen of the Kachhwaha Maharaja Prithvi Raj. A short inscription of two lines is engraved above the figure of a *Dwarapala* on the left jamb of the sanctum indicating the date⁵ of construction of the temple. Near the temple of Ambikeshwar, a temple of Kalyana Rajaji has been freed from fallen debris and other rubbish, and an inscription was discovered on the finely carved doorway of its sanctum in the course of the scraping off of lime plaster. This temple was built by a Purohit named Kanhada on the 2nd of the dark fortnight of *Marga-Sirsha* in the *Vikram Samvat* year 1634 and in the reign of Bhagawanta Das during the time of Akbar⁶.

A very interesting and historical palace in Amber is the earliest residence of the Kachhwahas. A noteworthy monument at Amber is a white marble *Toran* in a small and irregular temple of Narasinghji in the Purana Mahal located behind the temple of Jagat Shiromani. In it the Maharajas of Jaipur continued to be installed to the *Gaddi* and where their first marriage rites were and are celebrated. Thirteen images of

1. Bhandarkar, D. R.: *Progress Report of the Archaeological Survey of India*, Western Circle, Bombay, 1910, p. 47.

2. *ibid.*

3. *ibid.*

4. *ibid.*

5. Sahni, Daya Ram : *Archaeological Remains and Excavations at Bairath*, p. 9.

6. *ibid.*, p. 10.

different Hindu gods are beautifully engraved on the pillars of the *Toran*. There is a Sanskrit inscription which states that on 8th of the dark fortnight of *Phalguna* in the *Samvat* year 1702, Sri Damayantiji of the Sisodia family, the mother of Maharaja Jai Singh (*Samvat* 1678-1724) made a swing (*Dola*) in honour of Krishna¹. The main idol of Narsinghji was broken and pieces stolen away sometime back while a small piece is worshipped these days.

A group of about twenty *Chhatris* or cenotaphs of the past rulers of Jaipur, situated just outside the town of Amber include some very well built structures in Mughal style². There is located the shrine of Narsinghji, the household deity of the Kachhwaha rulers³. There is a mosque also called Akbari Masjid which was built by the order of Emperor Akbar in 1569 A.D.⁴. Near Ambikeshwar temple there is Panna Meena ki Baori, 30 feet deep tank, with double flight of steps which are many in number on three sides. The pattern of its construction resembles to that of Chand Baori of Abhaneri near Bandikui. It is said to have been constructed during Mirza Raja Jai Singh's times in 17th century.

Amber is situated in a gorge of Kalikho hills. In the skirts is the lake of Maotha, on whose margin in the West stands the magnificent palace of Amber, the most interesting object to tourists. There is a foot path up the hill in the rear of the Dilaram Garden (reminiscent of Mughal Gardens) and there is an old paved path for bullock carts, jeeps, cars and elephants on the other side near the erstwhile Nijamat or Revenue Officer's Court. On way up there is a beautiful small garden called Mohan Bari on ground projecting towards the Maotha Lake.

But the most interesting object to a tourist is the palace. The palace was constructed in about 1600 A.D. by Raja Man Singh. Additions were made by Jai Singh I (the Mirza Raja), and it was completed in the 18th century by Sawai Singh⁵. In one corner of the quadruple in Mohan Bari is the famous temple of Sila Devi, the royal deity of the erstwhile rulers of Jaipur State. Entering the main palace is a forty pillared audience hall called Diwan-i-Am (Hall of Public Audience). It has a fine vaulted roof centrally supported on 16 white carved marble pillars and 24 carved red stone pillars. This is a noble edifice and was built by Mirza Raja

1. Sahni, Daya Ram, *Archaeological Remains and Excavations at Bairath*, p. 10.

2. *ibid.*

3. Ajmera Jain, K. L. & Jain, J. L.: *Jaipur Album*, 1935, Ch. XVII, p. 15.

4. *ibid.*, p. 16.

5. Bhandarkar, D.R.: *Progress Report of the Archaeological Survey of India*, Western Circle, Bombay, 1910, p. 48.

Jai Singh¹. The pillars have capitals shaped like elephant heads with raised trunks supporting the architraves. It was this prince who built the peerless gateway² called the Ganesh Pol in 1639 which gives access to the Diwan-i-Khas, a hall of Private Audience. The top most room on this gate is called Suhag Mandar, from which the royal *Zenana* (ladies) looked at the Assemblage in the Diwan-i-Am below. The Sukh-Niwas or Pleasure Palace has channels for water to run through to the formal garden, which is the part of the old air-conditioning system. Across is the Hall of Private Audience where, in an interior room, there is a dazzling mirror inlay work described by some as the best in the world. In between Sukh Niwas and Sheesh Mahal there is well planned beautiful small garden. Very large number of people visit Amber for picnic and enjoyment during rainy season when the scenery is at its top and the Maottha tank on the left of Dila Ram garden is full of water. In between Jaipur and Amber there is Jal Mahal Palace (a palace surrounded by water). It has since been abandoned and not used.

Perched on a ragged range and virtually unapproachable is the hill fort, Jaigarh, which was the most important stronghold among the forts and fortresses in the former Jaipur State. On the basis of the legends and information based on material preserved in the *Pothikhana* (library or record room in City Palace, Jaipur) and in the Rajasthan State Archives, Bikaner, one can say that both Mirza Raja and Sawai Jai Singh were responsible for the construction of Jaigarh fort. Sawai Jai Singh made it still more unapproachable and completed it in the 18th century. The fort, its residential parts, water reservoirs, the puppet theatre, *Diva Burj* and the large cannon called *Jaya Vana* are of great interest. The fort reminds the heroism and splendour, discipline and loyalties of a forgotten age. It is said to be a monument of superb military and strategic construction of medieval chivalric life style³.

Bairath

Viratnagar or Bairath headquarters of Panchayat Samiti of the same name is situated in the 27° 27' North latitude and 76° 12' East longitude, in the midst of circular valley surrounded by low bare red hills which have all along been famous for their copper contents. The valley is about 2½ miles in diameter and forms 7½ to 8 miles in circuit. It is 169 km. to the south-west of Delhi and 66 km. to the north of Jaipur, situated along

1. Ajmera Jain, K. L. & Jain J. L.: *Jaipur Album*, 1935, Ch. XVII, p. 15.
2. Bhandarkar, D. R.: *Progress Report of the Archaeological Survey of India*, Western Circle, Bombay, 1910, p. 48.
3. *Jaigarh Fort*—A Folder published by G. N. Bahura and Chandramani Singh.

Jaipur-Shahpura-Alwar route. According to 1971 Census the population of the place was 7,578 as against 6,162 in 1961. The town has branches of State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur and Jaipur Central Co-operative Bank. The area is drained by two rivulets, the Bairath Nala and the Bandral Nala. The town is situated on a mound of ruins about one and a half km. in length by three-fourth km. in breadth. The old city is said to have been quite deserted for several centuries until it was rehabilitated about 400 years ago most probably during the reign of Akbar. Abul Fazl in *Ain-i-Akbari* mentions it as having very profitable copper mines¹.

The history of Bairath goes to very early times. Virat, the capital of Matsya Janpad is celebrated in Hindu legends as the abode of Raja Virata, where the five Pandavas spent the period of their exile of 12 years from Dilli (Delhi) or Indraprastha. Even at present, there are strong traditions as well as places sacred to the memory of the Pandavas. These are Bhima-ki-Dungri, where Bhima is said to have lived, the hill where Kichaka's palace was situated, the Ban Ganga, which was brought into existence by Arjuna with his arrows and the marks of the feet of Kurus and the hooves of the cattle pilfered by them.

The material brought to light by the archaeological excavations and explorations proves that Bairath formed a part of the Mauryan Empire and flourished as a Buddhist establishment from the 3rd century B.C. to the first century A.D. The Ashokan pillar inscription, monastery, circular temple and other antiquities throw important light on Buddhism².

Bairath is the modern representative of the capital of Po-Li-ye-to-lo of the Chinese pilgrim Hwen Thsang who visited this town in 634 A.D. According to him Paryatra of Bairath was situated at 500 *li*, or 83½ miles to the west of Mathura and about 800 *li*, or 133½ miles to the south-west of the kingdom of She-to-tu-lo, that is, of Satadru, or the Satlaj. The bearing and distance from Mathura point unequivocally to Bairath, the ancient capital of Matsya³. According to him the capital was 2½ miles in circuit, and the place possessed eight Buddhist monasteries⁴.

1. Cunningham, Alexander : *Archaeological Survey of India Reports*, 1862-63-64-65, Vol. II, 1871, p. 245.
2. Jain, K.C.: *Ancient Cities and Towns of Rajasthan*, 1972, p. 86.
3. Cunningham, Alexander : *Archaeological Survey of India, Reports* 1862-63-64-65, Vol. II, 1871, p. 242.
4. *ibid.*, p. 246.

The principal object of antiquarian interest here are three, Bijar-ki-Pahari, *Bhim ki Dungari* and the temple of *Parasvanath*,

BHIM KI DUNGARI OR PANDU HILL—Long low rocky hill about one mile to the north of the town, formed of enormous blocks of coarse gritty quartz, called *Bhim ki Dungari* can not boast of any ancient remains. A large cave here is shown as the very abode of Bhima, some of these blocks have single straight face sloping inwards, the result of a natural split of which advantage has been taken to form small dwellings by the addition of rough stone walls plastered with mud. One block of 60 feet in diameter and 15 feet in height is said to be the abode of Bhima and still smaller rooms are said to have been the dwellings of Bhima's brothers¹. It was on a large rock at the foot of this hill that Mr. Carlleyle discovered the now well known Bairath version of the Rupnath and Sahasram edicts of Ashoka². It is the only known edict of Ashoka which is inscribed on a slab as distinguished from a stone pillar.

BIJAR-KI-PAHARI—The hill forms a conspicuous object at the south-west corner of the valley of Bairath³. This hill is composed of enormous blocks of grey granite of a friable nature with thick veins of felspar which dissolves and causes the blocks to split in the course of time. This hill is about three-fourths of a mile in circuit round its base. The ancient Buddhist remains found on Bijar-Ki-Pahari are taken to be the remains of two of the eight Buddhist monasteries which were in existence at the time of Hwen Thsang's visit in 634 A.D. sprawled over two distinct platforms, western or the upper one 30 feet higher than the eastern or lower one. Both were provided by broad staircases to give access to them. These staircases were composed of bricks of unusually large size. As to the actual buildings on this upper platform, Sir A. Cunningham thought that the large mass of rocks in the centre must have been the core around the *Stupa* had been constructed and the ruins of brick walls around the *Stupa* formed the chambers of the resident monks of this monastery⁴. In the middle of the lower platform there is a circular chamber with an inside diameter of 27½ which appears to be the interior of a temple. It has all around it a 7'3" wide circumbulatory passage and around it again is a fairly well preserved encircling wall. This is the oldest structural temple and one of those which furnished

1. Cunningham, Alexander : *Archaeological Survey of India, Reports 1862-63-64-65*, Vol. II, 1871, p. 244.
2. Jain, K.C. : *Ancient Cities and Towns of Rajasthan*, 1972, p. 86.
3. Sahni, Daya Ram : *Archaeological Remains and Excavations at Bairath*, p. 17.
4. Cunningham, Alexander : *Archaeological Survey of India Reports, 1862-63-64-65*, Vol. II, 1871, p. 248.

models for numerous rock cut cave temples of western India¹. Close besides it, on the east there is a gigantic mass of rock 73 feet in length, which is familiarly known amongst the people by the name of 'Top' or 'The Cannon'. Under this part of the rock a small chamber has been constructed, in modern times to serve as a shrine of Hanuman². On all four sides of the platform there are remains of brick-walls which once formed the cells of the resident monks³. Buddhist origin of these chambers is undoubted as the famous inscription which was found on the lower platform distinctly records the belief of the donor in the ancient Buddhist triad of Buddha, Dharma and Sangha. These two monasteries, therefore, must have been in existence at least as early as the time of Ashoka in 250 B.C. when the inscription was engraved.

Mr. Sahni also found in Bairath many fragments of a stone umbrella of Ashokan workmanship. On the outside walls of the temple were inscribed Buddhist texts in Brahmi character of the Ashokan period. Other objects found in and around the temple were terracotta hood of a snake, a terracotta figure of a dancing girl or Yaksha with the left hand on the left hip and the right on the thigh⁴. It all goes to prove that Bairath is quite an ancient city and was a seat of Buddhist culture and religion since Ashoka's times. There is total absence of Buddha in form or material which is also in full accord with the view that the Buddha's image was not evolved until about 2nd century A.D.

THE JAIN TEMPLE—It is situated in the neighbourhood of the tahsil office and consists of a sanctum preceded by a spacious *Sabha-Mandapa* and surrounded by a broad circumbulatory passage on the other three sides. There is an oblong open courtyard surrounded by a high wall and a beautifully carved pillared portico in front of the entrance on the east⁵. Inside the southern wall of the courtyard is built a large inscribed slab of 40 lines. One Indraraja, caused images to be made of three Tirthankars i.e. a stone image of Parasvanath, another of copper of Chandraprabh, a third of Rishabhadeva and placed them along with an image of Vimalnath, the principal pontiff built in Saka year 1509 or 1587 A.D. in the reign of Akbar⁶. In the inscription Bairath is called the receptacle of many hill mines such as those of copper.

1. Sahni, Daya Ram : *Archaeological Remains and Excavations at Bairath*, p. 30.
2. *ibid.*, p. 17.
3. Cunningham, Alexander : *Archaeological Survey of India, Reports, 1862-63-64-65*, Vol. II, p. 248.
4. Sahni, Daya Ram : *Archaeological Remains and Excavations at Bairath*, p. 31.
5. *ibid.*, p. 16.
6. Bhandarkar, D. R. : *Progress Report of the Archaeological Survey of India*, Western Circle, Bombay, 1910, p. 45.

IDGAH—Idgah is situated near the village of Papoti at the north-west corner of the valley in which Bairath is situated. This is an open enclosure surrounded by a high wall with hexagonal masonry pillars at the corners. A white marble slab built into the back wall bears an inscription in Persian that in the reign of the King Nuru-d-Din, a man named Mulla Khawaja built at Bairath beautiful Idgah in 1613 A.D. This date falls in the reign of Nuru-d-Din Jahangir, the son of Akbar¹.

A mint was also started at Bairath by Akbar and copper coins of Jahangir, Shah Jahan and Aurangzeb bearing the mint name of Bairath are well known. The site of the mint is pointed out in the middle of the present town².

Another building of this period is a large and well built Mughal gateway. Not far from this is a Mughal garden with a rectangular pavilion facing north and supported on tapering marble pillars and plastered brick. In front of this is a fountain tank which was fed in the usual way from a high level reservoir attached to a wall³.

BRICK TEMPLE—A small brick temple, on the eastern edge of Bhim-Ki-Dungari, was salvaged from debris by Rai Bahadur Daya Ram Sahni which he thought to be of 14th or 15th century. To about the same period he assigns the massive masonry dam which is built across the Bairath Nala⁴.

Bandikui

The headquarters of the Panchayat Samiti of the same name⁵, Bandikui is situated in 76°33' East longitude and 27°03' North latitude in the far east of Jaipur. It is 91 km. away from the district headquarters, and 35 km. from Dausa, the Sub-Divisional headquarters. Bandikui is an important railway junction of Delhi-Ahmedabad metre gauge railway section under the Jaipur Division of the Western Railway. There is a Railway rest house for departmental officials, having three suites. The railway station has yard, waiting rooms, a refreshment stall, a book stall and tea stalls.

1. Sahni, Daya Ram : *Archaeological Remains and Excavations at Bairath*, p. 14.

2. *ibid.*, p. 15.

3. *ibid.*

4. *ibid.*, p. 13.

5. Source : Offices of the Vikas Adhikari, Panchayat Samiti, Bandikui and Executive Officer, Municipal Board, Bandikui.

Bandikui is full of life because of Krishi Mandi and it being an important railway junction. Railway colony is a mini town in itself. It has a school, hospital, church, mosque and a small market still known as English Bazar. The town has got two railway crossings which cause much inconvenience to the people. The town is connected with Mandawar, Mahuwa Road, Gijgarh, Dausa, Manpur and Sikrai by bus route. Cycle-rickshaws and tongas are available as a local means of conveyance. In 1971, the population of the town was 7,830¹ persons as against 10,638 persons in 1961. In the town, there is a *Dharmashala* for visitors. The town does not have hotels and lodges. The town is electrified and has protected water supply. The town has a Municipal Board which maintains a public park and a library². The town has a co-educational degree college of the State Government since September, 1977, a higher secondary school, a secondary school, one upper primary school three primary schools, and two *Bal Mandirs* (run by private institutions). There is an allopathic dispensary³. The town is served by a post and telegraph office, telephone exchange, railway mail service, three banks (the State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur, the Rajasthan State Land Development Bank and the Jaipur Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.), a police station and Krishi Upaj Mandi Samiti.

Bandikui has several offices of both the State and the Central Government, notable among them being those of the Panchayat Samiti, Court of Munsif Magistrate, Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Offices of the Junior Engineers of Public Health and Engineering Department and of the P.W.D. (B&R) and Assistant Engineer, Irrigation Department and office of the Station Master. The Rajasthan State Electricity Board has its offices of the Junior Engineer, Assistant Engineer (Rural Electrification) and Executive Engineer, Rural Electrification Project.

Bassi

It is the headquarters of a tahsil and Panchayat Samiti of the same name⁴ situated in 76°03' East longitude and 26°50' North latitude about 33 km. to the south-east of Jaipur city on Jaipur-Agra National Highway No. 11. The place is known as Bassi *Bida ki* and is connected with the district headquarters both by rail and road. The railway station is situated on the Jaipur-Agra metre gauge line and has the facilities of

1. Besides this 5,322 represents the population of outgrowth of the town. Source : *Census of India, 1971, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Jaipur, District*, p. 2.

2. Source : Offices of the Vikas Adhikari, Panchayat Samiti, Bandikui & Executive Officer, Municipal Board, Bandikui.

3. Source : Office of the Municipal Board, Bandikui.

4. Source : Office of the Vikas Adhikari, Panchayat Samiti, Bassi.

waiting hall, electricity, lavatory and water hut. According to 1971 Census, the population of the village was 8,090 persons as against 6,242 persons in 1961. The village has electricity and piped water supply from tube-wells, a post and telegraph office, a telephone exchange, a police station, a primary health centre, a veterinary hospital, a public library, a secondary school, a middle school and primary schools. Hostel facility to the students of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is also available here¹.

The place has a Public Works Department gang hut. Besides, *Dharmashalas* are also available here for passengers and visitors. Banking facilities in the village are offered by the branch offices of the State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur and the Jaipur Central Co-operative Bank Ltd. Long-term loans to the agriculturists are provided by the branch office of Jaipur District Co-operative Land Development Bank Ltd.; a branch of Jaipur-Nagaur Anchalik Bank is also situated here.

A Research Centre of the Animal Husbandry Department has also been working here².

Places worth-seeing in the vicinity are the temples of Kalyanji and Nai-Ka-Nath. The temple of Kalyanji is situated in a village Benara which is 4 km. from Bassi and 20 km. from the district headquarters. The temple is situated on a hillock with an idol of Kalyanji and a fair of Kalyanji is also organised here on *Baisakh Sudi Purnima* every year³. Near the temple there is a *Dharmashala* constructed by Jankilal of firm Chhoti Lal Sunder Lal Temani, Nagewala of Jaipur.

NAI-KA-NATH TEMPLE—A temple dedicated to Lord Shankar, it is 42 km. away from the district headquarters. This place is situated amidst natural scenery and is surrounded by big hillocks. A fair is also organised here on *Shravan Sudi 14* every year⁴.

Baswa

The headquarters of the tahsil of the same name⁵. Baswa is situated in 76°36' East longitude and 27°09' North latitude at a distance of about 102 km. from the district headquarters and 40 km. from Dausa which is the sub-divisional headquarters of the area. The place is connected by road and rail with Bandikui, Dausa, Bassi, Sanganer and

Jaipur. It is a railway station on the Jaipur-Delhi metre gauge section of the Western Railway. The population of the place according to the Census of 1971 was 9,820 persons as against 8,468 persons in 1961. The town has a private *Dharmashala*. Facilities of electricity, piped water supply, post and telegraph office, telephone, police outpost, educational institutions from primary to higher secondary standard, primary health centre, public library and a public park are available in the town. Banking facilities are extended by the branch offices of the United Commercial Bank and the State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur. In the month of March every year a fair is held at the *Dargah* of Sakarar—Veer a place 1.5 km. from Baswa.

In the interior of Baswa, about 5 km. east is located a place Jhaji-Rampura amidst the hills. There is a temple of 11 *Rudras*¹ (*linga*), five *Lingas* on each side, and idols of Shiva, Parvati on Nandi carved on a single white marble stone in the middle. There is a perennial flow of water on these eleven *Lingas* from small eleven *Gaumukhs*. Water comes from some mysterious source in the hills. On the right of 11 *Rudra* temple, there is about 6 feet deep *pacca Kund* which is surrounded by corridors on all the four sides. In one of the corridors there is a big marble *Gaumukh* and a perennial stream of water flows through it from some mysterious source. Local people bath in this *Kund*. Special provision has been made for ladies bathroom in one of the corridors. On the right of this *Kund* there is a small *Kund* measuring 4 feet by 4 feet in which small stream of water comes from mysterious source. On the left of the eleven *Rudra* temple, there is a temple of Hanuman. In it there is a big Hanuman idol and a four-faced idol of Mahadev. Water also falls on this Mahadev from some invisible source. Outside the temple there is a big raised platform having five trees. One can sit and take rest here for a while. The place is worshipped and visited mostly by Hindu population of the local area. It can be developed as a good picnic spot. In the month of *Shrawan* thousands of people come and enjoy the scenery.

Chaksu

Chaksu is the headquarters of tahsil and Panchayat Samiti² of the same name, located at a distance of 45 km. south of Jaipur city by rail and 41 km. by road. The town is situated in 26°36' North latitude and 75°57' East longitude. Being located on National Highway No. 12 Chaksu is connected with Jaipur and Kota and regular buses are

1. Source : Office of the Tahsildar, Baswa.
2. Source : Office of the Tahsildar, Chaksu.

1. Source : Office of the Vikas Adhikari, Panchayat Samiti, Bassi.
2. Source : as above.
3. Source : Office of the Tahsildar, Bassi.
4. Source : as above.
5. Source : Office of the Tahsildar, Baswa.

available to the passengers. By rail, the town is connected with Sawai Madhopur and Jaipur. Within the town tongas are available for conveyance. The population of the town according to the Census of 1971 was 10,411 persons as against 8,063 persons in 1961. This municipal town has a dak bungalow managed by the Public Works Department. The town is served by a post and telegraph office, telephone, two *Dharmashala* piped water supply and electricity. The town also has a girls' secondary school, a middle school, four primary schools, a nursery school, an allopathic dispensary, a veterinary hospital, a public library and a police station. It has the offices of the Panchayat Samiti, Tahsildar and Junior Engineer of Rajasthan State Electricity Board. Chaksu is one of the important *Mandis* of agricultural products of the district. Banking facility is available in the town through the branches of the State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur and the Jaipur Central Co-operative Bank, Jaipur. A branch office of the Rajasthan State Land Development Bank is also operating here¹.

Chaksu is a place of great antiquity. It was known as Chatsu and was existing in the 6th century A.D.² Its early name, as is known from the literary and epigraphical sources was Champavati from which Chatsu appears to have derived its name. The antiquity of this town is clear from the remains of a pillar of ancient gate of a wall.

In 1871-72 Mr. Carlleyle discovered an undated stone inscription which was edited by Dr. D. R. Bhandarkar in the *Epigraphia Indica*. Vol. XII, p. 13. It records the construction of a temple of Murari-Vishnu by Baladitya, a Guhila prince to commemorate his wedding to a Chahamana princess³. This stone was found built into the side wall of the steps leading down into the great tank of Guhil Rao to the west of the town of Chaksu. This tank is surrounded by many ancient and new temples including that of Radha Damodarji, Hanumanji, Bamanji, Shivji, etc. A small Shiva temple is situated in the tank and is submerged in the water almost round the year. A six armed figure of Durga, a well carved figure of Ganapati and a Buddha head were also lying scattered about the *Ghats* around the great tank, states Dr. Daya Ram Sahni⁴. The Buddha head was the only Buddhist object so far noticed at Chaksu. This all goes to prove the antiquity of the town.

Two miles north of Chaksu is a hill called Shiva Dungari which

is crowned with a fortified temple. The whole temple is comparatively a modern construction but old pieces of sculpture are available here and are imbedded into the walls. The shrine is empty and in the closed hall is a *Linga* which is worshipped casually. The door of the shrine is as old as 8th century. On Shiv Dungari hill two pillars with inscription now preserved in Jaipur Museum, were found. The pillar of this temple was erected by Bhattarak Chandrakirti in 1604 A.D. His disciple Bhattarak Narendra Kirti got the pillar in the temple of Neminath erected in 1649 A.D.¹ This proves that there were Jains who worshipped this temple at that time. The earliest inscription on this pillar states that in *Samvat* 1706 Shri Devendra Kirti was in the Pontiff's chair and in the reign of Maharaja Jai Singh this *Pattaval* Stambha was set up in the temple of Neminatha and the place known as *Dungari* near the town of Champawati². Thus, it becomes clear that the temple crowning the hill was originally a Jain temple but later on appropriated to Shiva worship.

A Jain temple called Digamber Jain Bada Mandir Parshvanath, Mohalla Kot, in the area which appeared to date from the late medieval period contains large Tirthankara images ranging in date from *Samvat* 1376 to 1680³, four of these images are placed in the circumbulatory and are said to have been removed from Shiva Dungari.

In the eastern extension of the city is a temple of the 10th or 11th century A.D. partially destroyed by the Muslim invaders. Its door way is decorated with a figure of dancing Shiva and the extended portion of its *Mandapa*, 30 ft. by 16 ft., is supported on well carved pillars of stone. Over this temple on first floor a later temple, known as Chaturbhujaji-ka-Mandir, was constructed in *Vikram Samvat* 1677, which is the date inscribed on the principal image in this temple. Maharaja Man Singh was at that time the ruler of Jaipur and the Emperor Akbar reigning at Delhi⁴.

A famous Jain temple of Shri Padamprabhu at Bada Padampura is located at a distance of 19 km. from Chaksu (5 km. away from Sheodaspura). In a village Sheel Dungari 4 km. from Chaksu a temple dedicated to Sheetlamata is located at the top of a hillock. Thousands of devotees come to worship during a fair organised on *Sheetlashatmi*, 8th day of *Chaitra Badi* every year.

1. Source : Office of the Tahsildar, Chaksu.

2. Jain, K. C.: *Ancient Cities and Towns of Rajasthan*, 1972, pp. 203-204.

3. Sahni, Daya Ram: *Archaeological Remains and Excavations at Bairath*, p. 5.

4. *ibid.*

1. *Annual Report, Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1927-29, No. 11, p. 4.*

2. Sahni, Daya Ram: *Archaeological Remains and Excavations at Bairath*. pp. 5-7.

3. *ibid.*, p. 6.

4. *ibid.*

Chomu

Chomu, a town in Amber tahsil, is situated in 27° 10' North latitude and 75° 44' East longitude at a distance of 31 km. from Jaipur city¹. It falls under Govindgarh Panchayat Samiti. The town is connected with the district headquarters by National Highway No. 11. The railway station (Jaipur-Sikar railway section) is named as Chomu-Samod and has facilities like waiting hall, water hut, electricity and tea-stall. By rail, the town is linked with Jaipur, on one side and Sikar, on the other. Tongas and Jeeps are available for local conveyance. According to 1971 Census, the population of the town was 20,180 as against 15,790 persons in 1961².

The town has facilities of an inspection hut maintained by the Public Works Department and five privately managed *Dharamshalas*, viz. Thavariya *Dharmashala*, Agarwal *Dharmashala*, Gayatri *Bhawan*, Khandelwal Mahajan *Dharmashala*, Jain *Dharmashala* and Ghiya *Dharmashala*. The town is electrified and has its own piped water supply. It has a police station, a post and telegraph office, a telephone exchange, a higher secondary school, two secondary schools, two middle schools, 8 primary schools an allopathic hospital, Radhaswamy Ayurvedic Aushadhalaya and a veterinary hospital. Municipal affairs are looked after by a Municipal Board. The place has a park known as Nehru Bal Udyan and a cinema hall. Banking facilities in the town are extended by branch offices of the State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur, the United Commercial Bank and the Rajasthan State Land Development Bank. A regulated market with Krishi Upaj Mandi Samiti is also located here³.

Among the offices located here, mention may be made of Assistant Engineer, Public Health Engineering Department, Junior Engineer, P. W. D., Executive Engineer, Assistant Engineer and Junior Engineer of the Rajasthan State Electricity Board, Inspector, Excise Department, Krishi Upaj Mandi Samiti and Municipal Board⁴. On National Highway No. 11 near the bus-stand there is a fort surrounded by a deep moat. Inside the fort there is a beautiful palace and a few other buildings including some temples. A mill producing gram pulses has recently been started inside the fort.

Samod, 9 km. away from Chomu, is famous for the palace situated on a hillock at the extreme end of the village. Two apartments of the palace namely the *Sheesh Mahal* (Mirror Palace) and Sultan Mahal are

simply fantastic, one is known for its inlay mirror work and other for the mural depicting, hunting and love scenes. Mavaliyon ka Mandir and Hanumanji ka Mandir are popularly worshipped. Chomu and Govindgarh are important milk producing centres, meeting 50 per cent of the requirements of Jaipur Milk Supply Scheme, Jaipur. The area is rich in mineral resources also¹.

Dausa

Headquarters of a Panchayat Samiti, Tahsil and Sub-division of the same name, Dausa, which is known to have been the first capital² of the Kachhwaha rulers in Jaipur State, is situated at the foot of a high hill at a distance of 51 km. by road and 61 km. by rail from the district headquarters. Dausa is located in 26° 54' North latitude and 76° 21' East longitude.

The top of the hill is occupied by an irregularly shaped fort which is believed to have been constructed by a tribe of Bargujars from whom it was wrested by the Kachhwaha Prince Dulha Rai when he migrated from Narwar in Gwalior around 967 A.D. Dausa is a very ancient place in Jaipur. Mr. Carlleyle in the year 1871-72 found on the sloping ground to the north of the foot of the hill a number of stone circles one or two of which contained cromlechs, a few cairns and a sepulchral mound of pre-historic date³. Daya Ram Sahni also visited Dausa and discovered other interesting antiquities which can be assigned to the late medieval period. These include a collection of some 40 or 50 fragments of stone images of some of the principal Hindu gods and goddesses. A large stone *Linga*, whose top alone is visible above the ground, which originally belonged to a Shiva temple on the summit of the hill and whose site is now occupied by a later temple of Nilakantha Mahadeva is standing within a small fortified citadel. Another group of finely carved sculptures of about 12th century A.D. are worshipped⁴ which are built into the front wall of a modern temple (built in 1965) known as Mataji-ka-Mandir, etc.

At present there are five Shiva temples in Dausa. All the five Shiva *Lingas* belong to late mediaeval period, including the one on the top of the hill described by Rai Bahadur Daya Ram Sahni. The remaining four are as follows.

SOM NATH KA MANDIR—In the north on the Bharatpur road,

1. *Industrial Potential Survey of Jaipur District*, Sept. 1973, published by Rajasthan Industrial and Mineral Development Corporation Ltd., Jaipur, p. 115.
2. Source : Office of the Sub-Divisional Officer, Dausa.
3. Sahni, Daya Ram: *Archaeological Remains and Excavations at Bairath*, p. 4.
4. *ibid.*, p. 5.

1. Source : Office of the Survey of India, Western Circle, Jaipur.
2. Source : Office of the Vikas Adhikari, Panchayat Samiti, Govindgarh.
3. Source : Office of the Municipal Board, Chomu.
4. Source : Office of the Vikas Adhikari, Panchayat Samiti, Govindgarh.

1 km. away from the Dak Bungalow this temple lies in a dilapidated condition and it seems to be a very old temple. It contains a Shiva *Linga* inside and a Nandi idol outside. On the right side of the main temple another temple of Hanuman has been recently built.

GUPTESHWARJI KA MANDIR—It is located on the Lalsot road before the octroi post. Inside the temple is a Shiva *Linga*. A modern temple in 1945 has been constructed here. In it same old Shiva *Linga* is worshipped. Out side the temple is Nandkeshwar's idol.

SAHAJ NATH KA MANDIR—In front of the octroi post and near Sanskrit College is located this temple having a Shiva *Linga* inside and a Nandkeshwar idol outside. It is very old, and sculptures carved on the door of the temple also look very old. Over this temple, later on, on the terrace, Ganeshji's temple has been constructed. Its spire is beautiful and is carved with sculptures on all sides. It is said that one Mr. Bane Dasji got this temple constructed about 7 to 8 centuries ago.

BAIJNATH KA MANDIR—Below the hill on the eastern side of the city is this temple. Here also Shiva *Linga* is very old though the temple building is a modern construction. On *Ganesh Chaturthi* every year a fair is organised here in which thousands of people collect to pay respect to their lord in the temple. In the vicinity of the temple there is a very deep and old *Baori*, having a well laid system of landings and each landing having many stairs, each staircase having a double flight of steps. It is out of use these days.

It is said that all the five Shiva *Lingas* were established on one night and they belong to a later medieval period. All the temples have Shiva *Lingas*. Idol of Parwati and Ganesh are nowhere found in all these five temples. Local people say that Dausa was known as Devgiri in olden times. There are Raghunathji Ka Mandir in the old city and Sita Ramji Ka Mandir on Bharatpur-Agra Road. Near the school, there is one brick temple of about the 14th century A.D.¹ known as Bhomiyon Ka Mandir. On *Tekri* (mound) there is Dadu Dwara. Marble footsteps of Dadu Jag Jeevanji and his disciples are planted there on the floor of the courtyard under a *Chhatra*. In *Samvat* year 1566 a Jain Temple near Manak Chowk was also constructed.

It was from Dausa, that the Amber Princes gradually came into the possession of the territory known as the erstwhile Amber Raj.

1. Sahni, Daya Ram: *Archaeological Remains and Excavations at Bhitrath*, p. 5.

Facilities like water, electricity and waiting hall are available at the railway station. National Highway No. 11 joins Dausa with Agra, Jaipur and Bikaner and regular buses ply between Dausa and Jaipur. There is a Dak-Bungalow in the town, maintained by the Public Works Department. Water and electricity facilities are available in the rest house. The town is electrified and has its own piped water supply scheme. Motor taxis, cycle-rickshaws and tongas are available in the town for local transport. The town has a police station, a police out-post, a telephone exchange, a post and telegraph office, an allopathic hospital, a maternity ward and vaterinary dispensary, a Government College, secondary, middle and primary schools, a public park, a public library and a cinema hall. The town has a Municipal Board for conservancy and local affairs. Offices of the Panchayat Samiti, Sub-Divisional Officer and Magistrate, Tahsildar, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Munsif Magistrate, Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, Junior Engineer, Public Health Engineering Department, Assistant Engineer, Rajasthan State Electricity Board and Krishi Upaj Mandi Samiti are located in the town. State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur, the Rajasthan State Land Development Bank, Jaipur, Central Co-operative Bank and United Commercial Bank have their branch offices at Dausa. The population of the town according to 1971 Census was 18,925 as against 14,612 persons in 1961.

Govindgarh

It is the headquarters of the Panchayat Samiti of the same name, situated in 75°37' East longitude and 27°15' North latitude at a distance of 50 km. north of Jaipur city¹. It is connected with the district headquarter both by rail and road. National Highway No. 11 passes through this town, and is connected with Chomu and Jaipur. The Railway station, called Govindgarh-Malikpur, has facilities of a waiting hall, water hut, a waiting room, lavatories, benches and tea stall etc. According to 1971 Census, the population of the village was 3,591² persons as against 3,021 persons in 1961³.

The place has a police station, a post and telegraph office, an allopathic dispensary, a veterinary dispensary, a public park, higher secondary, middle and primary schools and *Dharmashalas*. The place is electrified and water is supplied from the tube-wells through water tanks by Public Health and Engineering Department. Branches of the State

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

2. Census 1971, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Jaipur District, p. 22.

3. Census of India, 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Jaipur District, p. 22.

Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur and Jaipur Central Co-operative Bank are located here. The important office located here are those of the Panchayat Samiti and Assistant Engineer, Rajasthan State Electricity Board.

Rajasthan Khadi Vikas Mandal, situated at Govindgarh is an important *Khadi* institution of the State. This institution manufactures blankets, carpets, sweaters and soap worth lakhs of rupees annually. It provides employment to about 6,000 workers both on whole time and part time basis¹.

Jaipur

Amber having become unfit for accommodating the fast growing capital of the State, Sawai Jai Singh II in 1728 A.D. shifted it to present Jaipur which was built by himself. Presently it is the district headquarters and the capital of Rajasthan State lying between 26°55' North latitude and 75°50' East longitude, the city is situated on a small plain surrounded on all sides by rugged hills except the south. Spread over an area of 206.06 sq. km.² the city has a population of 6,15,258 persons according to the Census of 1971 as against 4,03,444 persons in 1961.

Jaipur is a unique city. It is a living monument to the genius of Indian town planning and architecture. The planning was based on the ancient principles of *Shilpa Shashtra*. The city is laid out on the straight line principle with great regularity. Two wide roads cross the central long road between the eastern gate (the Surajpole) and the western gate (the Chand Pole) about 3.24 km. in length and about 110 feet in width³. One cannot but appreciate the farsightedness and imagination of the Maharaja, in making such a wide road, which even to day is a rarity. The city is divided into six rectangular blocks. These rectangular blocks are again interseected at intervals forming lanes on either sides of the main roads. There are in all seven gateways, namely Dhruwa Pole (Zorawar Singh Gate), Ghat Gate, New Gate, Sanganeri Gate, Ajmeri Gate, Chandpole Gate and Surajpole Gate. The planning of this city was a marvel when in the 18th century there were few planned cities even in Europe. The city contains many lofty houses, temples, mosques and fort and fortresses such as Nahargarh, Hathroi and Moti Dungari. The old city is protected by a masonry wall about 20 feet in height and 9 feet in thickness running all around it. There are three *Chaupers* (squares where principal streets meet) at places where roads from Ghate gate,

Sanganeri Gate and Ajmeri Gate cross the main road. They are nerve centres of the social, religious and political life of the city. Isarlat stands on the edge of the old palace enclosure. It was erected by Maharaja Sawai Isari Singh. The shops throughout the city are built on a uniform plan which strikes the eye of a visitor with wonder and admiration. The late Maharaja Sawai Ram Singh had the whole city coloured in pink which has considerably enhanced the beauty of the main roads and streets and the city is appropriately called 'the Pink City'. Since then, Jaipur has grown by leaps and bounds. Mirza Ismail Road has added a new beauty to the city. Many new markets such as Mirza Ismail Road, Bapu Bazar, Nehru Bazar, Jayanti Market, Behari Bazar, Link Road and many new colonies such as Bani Park, C-Scheme, Bapu Nagar, Tilak Nagar, Adarsh Nagar, Sethi Colony, Janata Colony, Jawahar Nagar, Gandhi Nagar, Bajaj Nagar, Malviya Nagar, Shastri Nagar, Amba Bari etc. have sprung up. Some new buildings such as University of Rajasthan, some five star and three star hotels have added a new charm and lustre to the pink city of Jaipur.

THE CITY PALACE¹—It is entered by several gates, though generally the main entrance is Tripolia Gate. The area accommodating the palace is one-seventh of the total area of the old walled city. This palace is an imposing blend of traditional Rajasthani and Mughal art and architecture. The first building in it is Mubarak Mahal, built by Maharaja Sawai Madho Singh. There is a beautifully carved marble gate with heavy brass door on either side of this gate. There are fine frescoes depicting Hindu Gods. Inside this gate is Diwan-i-khas. This is in the centre of the paved square called Sherbata. There is another large square on the east of Sherbata to which an entrance leads. Here there is a very big hall on a raised platform open on three sides. This is *Diwan-i-Am* or the Public Audience Hall.

To the north-west is the stately graceful seven storeyed Chandra Mahal the residence of the ex-ruler. Each storey is called by a distinctive name and it is a place of sheer beauty and luxury with apartments sumptuously adorned with painting, floral decorations, mirror walls and with ceilings in the traditional Jaipur style. The upper most storey is called the Mukat Mahal (The crown palace). The palace gardens are extensive. They have the Chandra Mahal on one side and the Badal Mahal at the other and with Govind Deoji temple in the middle. A very delightful system of fountains covers the middle of the paved path between the Chandra Mahal and the Badal Mahal.

1. Ajmera Jain, K.L. and Jain, J. L.: *Jaipur Album*, 1935, Chapter XVII, p. 4.

1. Source : Office of the Vikas Adhikari, Panchayat Samiti, Govindgarh.

2. *Census 1971, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Jaipur District, Primary Census Abstract*, p. 2.

3. Ajmera Jain, K. L. and Jain, J. L.: *Jaipur Album*, 1935, Chapter XVII, p. 1.

MAHARAJA SAWAI MAN SINGH II MUSEUM—On the ground and first floor of Chandra Mahal is the Museum with a very fine collection of paintings, carpets, sculptures, enamel ware, jewellery, manuscripts and old weapons. The paintings include portraits of the members of Jaipur's Princely House, the dancing Radha and Krishna, illustrated *Bhagwat Gita*, *Mahabharat* and *Poranic* tales.

JANTAR MANTAR—East of Chandra Mahal is the most famous and elaborate observatory. This was constructed in the year 1718 A.D. even before the city of Jaipur itself was built, and has been described as the most surrealistic and logical landscape in stone. It was built to measure the local time, the sun's declination, altitude, the declination of fixed stars and planets and to determine eclipses.

HAWA MAHAL¹—The Palace of Wind built by Maharaja Sawai Pratap Singh in 1799 is characterised by elaborate and fanciful architecture. The broad pyramidal facade comprises five storeys of semi octagonal overhanging windows with perforated screens, domes and spires.

RAM NIWAS GARDEN—Although known to the world as desert, Jaipur possesses some of the most beautiful gardens of the country. It is across the road from the old city and contains the zoo and the museum. It was built in 1868² by Maharaja Sawai Ram Singh. It covers an area of 33 acres and was laid out at a cost of more than Rs. 4 lakhs and was designed by Surgeon Major De-Faback. It is said to have been taken as a famine relief work. Within this garden are the zoo, museum, playgrounds, exhibition ground, gymnasium and Ravindra Rangmanch etc.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN—It is situated in the Ram Niwas Garden. It is a century old and is among the oldest in the country. Set in a landscaped garden, it has a good number of birds and animals and also houses a famous crocodile breeding farm.

MUSEUM AND ART GALLERIES—It lies in the spacious and beautiful Ram Niwas garden. It has rare collection of art and crafts such as metalware, ivory carvings, caned wood articles and exquisite pieces of jewellery, textile, pottery and paintings. It is particularly rich in specimen of embossed, hammered and chiselled brass wares. The building was designed by Colonel Sir Swinton Jacob in the modern Indo-Saracenic style and was built in 1876 when king Edward VII visited India as the Prince of Wales³.

1. Ajmera Jain, K. L. and Jain, J. L.: *Jaipur Album*, 1935, Chapter XVII, p. 5.

2. *Jaipur*, published by the Department of Tourism, Government of Rajasthan, Jaipur.

3. Ajmera Jain, K. L. and Jain, J. L.: *Jaipur Album*, 1935, Chapter, XVII, p. 6.

NAHARGARH FORT—The Nahargarh Fort, sprawling on the hills on most picturesque site, affords a breath taking view of the city below. Initially built by Sawai Jai Singh in 1734 it was enlarged and given its present shape by Sawai Ram Singh in 1868. From Amber there is a road to Nahargarh, which passes through the hills. Decorative motifs in some of the rooms are delightful. From the window of the suites one gets a magnificent view of the city, complete with the geometrical layout.

GAITOR—Another place worth seeing from the architectural point of view is Gaitor, situated at the base of the Nahargarh range under the shade of the Nahargarh Fort and the temple of Ganesh. The place preserves beautiful cenotaphs of the Maharajas of Jaipur. The most prominent of the cenotaphs is that of Maharaja Jai Singh and is built of white marble, supported by ornate pillars and carved with mythological scenes and figures¹. Latest addition to these cenotaphs is that of Maharaja Sawai Man Singh. A lamp has been kept burning since his death in his cenotaphs.

GALTA—In the vicinity of the city, 10 km. from Jaipur, Galta is situated amidst the ranges of hills east of the city. On the top of the hill over-looking the Galta valley is sun temple. To the east of the temple is a reservoir or a tank which is perennially fed by a never-failing spring of pure water falling from a *Gaumukh* or an outlet shaped like the mouth of a cow.

On way to Galta by Ghat-ki-Gooni, there is a range of hills which is crowned with the fort of Amargarh. At the end of the causeway, stands a palace of the former Jaipur rulers with good gardens, kiosks, temples and palaces. The erstwhile state garden called Roopniwas with commodious and beautiful palace in it is a worth visiting place².

SISODIA RANI PALACE AND GARDEN—8 km. east of Jaipur, it was built for the Sisodia Queen of Jai Singh II in 1779. It was here that Maharaja Madho Singh I was born of a Sisodia Queen³. It is a terraced garden with fountains, the top terrace being occupied by a palace. The palace has painted murals illustrated by hunting scenes and the Radha Krishan legend.

VIDYADHAR GARDEN—Situated 7 km. east of Jaipur in a narrow valley, the garden is surrounded by high hills. Vidhyadhar was the chief architect and town planner of Sawai Jai Singh II. This newly renovated and enthrallingly beautiful place is a former vineyard of the royalty.

1. Ajmera Jain, K. L. and Jain, J. L.: *Jaipur Album*, 1935, Chapter XVII, p. 11.

2. *ibid.*

3. *Rajasthan, Jaipur*, Brochure published by the Department of Tourism, Government of Rajasthan, in May, 1979.

This again is a terraced garden with fountains and ponds and other features of a formal royal resort.

Jaipur is also famous for a large number of Hindu temples; important among them are, Govind Deoji Ka Mandir, Ganeshji Ka Mandir near Moti Dungri, Tarkeshwarji Ka Mandir in Chaura Rasta, Ram Mandir near Poddar Spinning and Weaving Mill, Hanumanji Ka Mandir inside Chandpole Gate, Hanumanji Ka Mandir, Johari Bazar, Ganeshji Ka Mandir, Garh Ganesh, Madho Behariji Ka Mandir, Station road and Surya Mandir near Galta. There are some important churches. To name a few are All Saints' Church, Chand pole; All Saints' Church, Hathroi; Ghat Gate Church and St. Xavier Church. There are two famous Gurudwaras, that of Chaura Rasta and Raja Park. There is a mosque called Jama Masjid in Johri Bazar. There are many Sindhi places of worship in the city such as Jhulelal Ka Mandir in Bani Park, Durgapura and Raja Park, Teu Ramji Ka Darbar at M.I. Road, Radha Swami Satsang Bhawan at Adarsh Nagar and Dhan Nirankari Sat Sang Bhawan, Raja Park.

Jaipur enjoys a high reputation for manufacture and trade of jewellery. It is the jewel market of the world and is famous for precious and semi-precious stones and also for the cutting, polishing and setting of these stones, particularly that of emerald. Jaipur brass work is of immaculate quality. Jaipur brass worker is successful in infusing life like charm into the dull metal. Two kinds of work is done in Jaipur on brass viz., lacquered brass and carved brass. Jaipur enamel or *Minakari*, mostly done on gold and silver has always been a class of its own. The Jaipur artist is renowned not only for the purity of the colours but for the enormous evenness.

Jaipur is also famous for its textiles. Cloth having Sanganeri print and Bagroo black print is the fashion designer's craze. The industry of stone and marble carving is also a famous art of Jaipur. The stone used is either procured from within Jaipur or marble stone from Makrana. Jaipur exports large number of stone images of the Hindu and the Jain gods. Carvings, portraits and busts prepared in Jaipur are highly esteemed every where in India. There is a lane called Silavaton Ka Mohalla, now known as Khazanewalon Ka Rasta. It is a pleasing sight to see piles of marble and stone lying scattered in front of the shops and sculptors using tools and making pretty idols. The manufacture of toys and other articles of sandalwood, ivory, horn and shell is carried out in the city. Jaipur is the centre of world famous art of Blue Pottery. It gives a new dimension to the traditional art of fresco and wall paintings.

Jaipur is a rail and road junction. Metre gauge railway lines from Delhi to Ahmedabad, Jodhpur to Agra Fort and Sawai Madhopur to Loharu connect Jaipur with a number of big cities of the country. The railway station has three big platforms, goods sheds, retiring rooms, water, electricity, tea stalls, refreshment rooms, dinning hall, book stalls, waiting rooms etc. There is a Railway Officers' Rest House and a Railway Inspection Rest House. By road, Jaipur is linked with all district headquarters of the State and number of places outside. Regular buses ply from Jaipur to all district headquarters of the State. Besides inter-state bus services are also available for Delhi, Agra, Chandigarh, Indore, Bhopal, Gwalior, Aligarh, Vrandawan, Hissar, Rewari, etc. The Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation which operates buses on the major bus routes, has its Central Bus Stand located at Sindhi Camp along station road, and all civic and essential amenities like light, water, enquiry, cloakroom, retiring room, waiting hall, book stall, tea and refreshment stall etc. are available there. By air, Jaipur is connected with Delhi, Udaipur, Jodhpur, Ahmedabad and Bombay and regular flights for these places are operated by the Indian Airlines through its airport located at Sanganer. City buses, taxi cars and jeeps, auto-rickshaws cycle-rickshaws and tongas are available as local means of conveyance. Government managed State Hotel (Khasa Kothi), Circuit House, Dak Bungalow, Teej Tourist Bungalow and Gangaur Tourist Bungalow provide boarding and lodging facilities. In addition, there are five star hotels like Ram Bagh Palace, Clarks Amber, Hotel Welcome Man Singh and luxurious hotels like Raj Mahal Palace, Jaipur Ashoka, Ksheer Sagar, Rajdhani, Laxmi Vilas etc. Besides, a number of small and medium category hotels are also available in the city. A number of charitable institutions have constructed *Dharmashalas*. Tourism Department of the State Government conducts regular sight seeing tours through its buses and taxi cars.

Being the capital city of the State of Rajasthan, Jaipur has developed as an important centre of education in the State. Post-graduate teaching and research activities in all faculties are undertaken by the University of Rajasthan. It is a teaching-cum-affiliating institution. Under-graduate teaching facilities in various disciplines are provided to the students by University colleges like Maharaja's College, Maharani's College, University Rajasthan College and Commerce College and also by some private institutions like Kanodiya Girls' College, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri College, S. S. G. Pareek College, Shri Satya Sai College for Women etc. Post-graduate and under-graduate teaching facilities in medical sciences are available in the Sawai Man Singh Medical College.

The Rajasthan College of Nursing conducts certain courses for nursing. Malviya Regional Engineering College imparts educational facilities of under-graduate and post-graduate standards in various branches of Engineering. Poddar Institute of Management Studies, a constituent unit of the University of Rajasthan runs Master of Business Administration courses in the Faculty of Management Studies. Besides these academic and highly specialized professional and educational institutions, a number of training centers and institutions are run both by the government and autonomous bodies and institutions, wherein training is imparted to unemployed persons and regular employees for developing professional skills and talents. A large number of higher secondary, secondary, middle, primary and pre-primary schools both government as well as privately managed, cater to the needs of the school going children of the city.

Medical and health services in the city are extended by S.M.S. Hospital and Medical College, Zenana Hospital, thirty dispensaries, six Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, eight family planning centres, Mental Hospital, T.B. and Chest Hospital and Employees' State Insurance Hospital. Besides these, government hospitals and dispensaries, a number of charitable and private hospitals, dispensaries¹, nursing homes and maternity hospitals are also available which cater to the needs of the people. Santokba Durlabhji Memorial Hospital, Amar Jain Relief Society and S. Zoraster Poly Clinic are some of the privately managed medical and health institutions. The city has an Ayurvedic College, Ayurvedic Hospital, a Unani Hospital and many dispensaries as well as Homoeopathic College besides several *Aushdhalayas* and dispensaries pertaining to these systems of medicine.

The city has a number of police stations and police outposts. All police stations are equipped with wireless facilities. A Police Training Academy, Crime Research Centre, Forensic Science Laboratory, Police Control Room, Flying Squad, Traffic Police and Wireless Training Centre are also operated by the Police Department. A number of Post and Telegraph Offices, Telephone Exchange, in different corners of the city render communication facility. A station of All India Radio has been functioning since April, 1955 in Jaipur and a television station since March, 1977. The city is electrified and has its own piped water supply system. There are nine cinema houses and a number of parks, public libraries, the City Palace Museum, Albert Hall Museum and a zoo. The Urban Improvement Trust and Jaipur Municipal Council look after the civic amenities

1. *Directory of Medical and Health Institutions, Rajasthan, 1975-76*, Directorate of Medical and Health and Family Planning, Rajasthan, Jaipur, p. 24.

and services of the city. Banking facilities to the trade, business, industry and different sections of the society are available from the branch offices of State Bank of India, State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur, Allahabad Bank, Bank of Baroda, Central Bank of India, Dena Bank, Punjab and Sindh Bank, Punjab National Bank, Bank of Maharashtra, the Bank of Rajasthan, Syndicate Bank, United Commercial Bank, Union Bank of India, Vijaya Bank, the United Bank of India, the New Bank of India, Bank of India, the Indian Bank, the Canara Bank, Indian Overseas Bank, the Jaipur Central Co-operative Bank, the Urban Co-operative Bank, the Rajasthan State Land Development Bank and the Jaipur-Nagaur Gramin Anchalik Bank located in different parts of the city. There are also branches of Reserve Bank of India and Industrial Development Bank of India in the city.

Having been developed as the capital city of Rajasthan, a number of government, both Central as well as the State and semi-government offices are located in the city.

Jamwa Ramgarh

It is the headquarters of the Panchayat Samiti and tahsil of the same name, situated in 76°01' East longitude and 27° 02' North latitude. It is 26 km. east of Jaipur city and linked with the district headquarters by a tarred road. It is not connected by rail. Regular buses ply between Jaipur and Jamwa Ramgarh. During rainy season, some obstruction develops on the road due to floods in river Dhoond. Bullock carts are available as local means of conveyance. According to 1971 Census, the population of the place was 5,439 persons as against 3,942 persons in 1961.

The place has a rest house of the State Government. The place has a post office, a public call office, a police station, an allopathic dispensary, a veterinary dispensary, a public park, a higher secondary school, a middle school and primary schools. The place is electrified and has piped water supply from wells. Offices of Tahsildar, Vikas Adhikari, Panchayat Samiti, Range Officer of Forest Department and Junior Engineer, Rajasthan State Electricity Board are located here. Banking facilities are extended by the branch offices of State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur, the Jaipur Central Co-operative Bank and Jaipur, Nagaur Gramin Anchalik Bank.

Among the temples, that of *Jamwa Mata* is famous, and according to local legend this place is said to have derived its name from Jamwa

Mata, A dam, Jamwa Ramgarh Bandh, about 5 km. from this place is an important picnic centre. Ramgarh lake with an area of 16 sq. km. is the main source of water supply to Jaipur city. It is an important spot of scenic beauty¹. Village Tala, which is 70 km. away from Jamwa Ramgarh is famous for Pir-Ki-Dargah. A fair is also held here on *Vaisakha Sudi* 8th every year. Nearly 10,000 people attend the fair². Bus services are available for village Tala.

Jobner

Jobner is situated in 75°23' East longitude and 26°58' North latitude. It is 40 km. west of Jaipur city. Jobner is linked with the district and Sub-divisional headquarters both by rail and road. Regular buses ply between Jobner, Sambhar and Jaipur. The distance of the place from Sambhar, the Sub-divisional headquarters, is 60 km. by road and 66 km. by rail. The railway station, called as Asalpur-Jobner, is situated on Jaipur-Ajmer metre gauge line. The railway station has the facility of a waiting hall, a waiting room, a lavatory and a waterhut. Camel carts are available as a means of local conveyance. According to 1971 Census, the population of Jobner was 5,625 persons as against 4,607 persons in 1961. The place has facilities of electricity, piped water supply, post and telegraph office, public park, public library and police station. Jobner has an agricultural college, one higher secondary and one secondary school, two middle schools, three primary schools, a *Bal Mandir*, an allopathic dispensary, one Ayurvedic *Aushadhalaya* and one veterinary dispensary. The offices located at Jobner are those of the Panchayat Samiti, Junior Engineer, Rajasthan State Electricity Board, Junior Engineer, Public Health Engineering Department, Agriculture Department and Sheep and Wool Department. Banking facilities in Jobner are offered by branch offices of the Bank of Rajasthan Ltd. and the Jaipur Central Co-operative Bank.

The place has an old temple of Jwala Mata, where a fair is organised every year attracting a large number of people. The temple is located on a hill top to the south of Jobner. The construction area of the temple is about 100 ft. x 200 ft. and electricity and piped water facilities are available there.

Kotputli

The headquarters of a Sub-division, tahsil and Panchayat Samiti of the same name, Kotputli is situated in 27°42' North latitude and 76°12'

1. *Rajasthan Jaipur*, Brochure published by the Director of Tourism, Government of Rajasthan, Jaipur, 1979.
2. *Census of India, 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Jaipur District*, p. 450.

East longitude in the north-east of Jaipur. It is 105 km. away from district headquarters and located on the road side on Jaipur-Delhi National Highway No. 8. Kotputli is 160 km. away from Delhi. The town is not linked by railway. Regular buses ply between Kotputli and Jaipur, Shahpura, Alwar, Neem-ka-Thana, Narnol, Sikar, Khetri and Delhi. The nearest railway station for this town is Dabla, 35 km. away. Rewari railway junction is 65 km. away from this town. Tongas, cycle-rickshaws and horse carts are available here as local means of conveyance. The population of the town according to the 1971 Census was 12,343 persons as against 11,281 persons in 1961.

The town has a Municipal Board, a 100-bedded Government hospital, the building for which was donated by Seth Bhagwandas Morijawala, a Zenana hospital, a veterinary hospital, post and telegraph office, telephone exchange, a police station, a sub-jail, a Krishi Upaj Mandi Samiti, a post-graduate college, one higher secondary school for boys and one higher secondary school for girls, four upper primary schools, 9 primary schools, a hostel run by Social Welfare Department and two hostels for college students¹.

There is a rest house of the Public Works Department. This rest house was constructed by the erstwhile Khetri Thikana and named as Lake-House after the name of Lord Lake. It is a very beautiful building and has a huge garden. The town has seven *Dharmashalas* of which four are used only for marriage purposes and three are open for the people to stay in. The rest house and *Dhamarshalas* are electrified and have the facility of piped water supply². Non-agricultural credit societies, restaurants, indigenous *Dhabas*, hotels and lodges and a marketing society are there in Kotputli.

The town is electrified and has its own piped water supply. Banking facilities are offered in the town by the branch offices of State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur, United Commercial Bank and the Jaipur Central Co-operative Bank.

As a Sub-divisional, tahsil and Panchayat Samiti headquarters, Kotputli has a number of Central and State Government and semi-government offices and offices of the corporations notable among them being those of the Sub-divisional Officer, Tahsildar, Panchayat Samiti, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Municipal Board, Munsif Magistrate, Sheep and Wool Extension Officer, Senior Inspector, Malaria Eradication Programme,

1. Source : Office of the Vikas Adhikari, Panchayat Samiti, Kotputli.
2. Source : as above.

Assistant Engineer, Public Health Engineering Department, Junior Engineer, P.W.D., Post Master, Depot Manager, Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation, Managing Director of Kotputli Gramin Vidyut Sahakari Samiti, Secretary, Krishi Upaj Mandi Samiti and Manager, Kraya Vikraya Sahkari Samiti.

Buchara dam is an important picnic spot in this area. Durga Mata¹ temple located at a distance of about 8 km. from Kotputli attracts devotees in very large number. A big fair is held there.

Lalsot

The headquarters of the Panchayat Samiti and tahsil of the same name, Lalsot is situated in 26°35' North latitude and 76°21' East longitude, about 93 km. south-east of Jaipur with which it is connected by a tarred road. It is connected with Dausa, the Sub-divisional headquarters by road, which is 38 km. away from this place². The nearest railway station is Dausa. Regular buses ply between Lalsot, Dausa, Gangapur and Sawai Madhopur. The population of the place according to the Census of 1971 was 11,231 persons as against 8,687 persons in 1961. Facilities of electricity and piped water supply are available in the town. The place has a dak bungalow maintained by Irrigation Department and *Dharmashalas*³. Another dak bungalow has been constructed near Morel dam near Kankaria village, which is maintained by Irrigation Department. The place has an allopathic dispensary and a maternity centre, a veterinary dispensary, a police station, two secondary schools, three middle schools, five primary schools, three *Bal Mandirs* and two hostels, one each for Scheduled Tribe students and *Harijans*⁴. The place has a park and a club, known as the Nehru Park and the Lal Club. Banking facilities in the village are extended by a branch office of State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur. A branch office of the Jaipur Central Co-operative Bank is also working here.

Among the government and semi-government offices located in the village, mention may be made of the offices of post and telegraph, telephone exchange, tahsil, Panchayat Samiti, Range Office of Forest Department, Fisheries Project Officer, Junior Engineer, Rajasthan State Electricity Board, Junior Engineers, Public Works Department and Public Health and Engineering Department.

Lalsot is an important agricultural *Mandi* of the district and a

1. Source : Office of the Vikas Adhikari, Panchayat Samiti, Kotputli.
2. Source : Office of the Tahsildar, Lalsot.
3. Source : as above.
4. Source : as above.

Krishi Upaj Mandi Samiti has been working here to assist the agriculturists in the marketing of their produce at fair prices.

Mauzmabad

Mauzmabad is the headquarters of Dudu tahsil in Sambhar Sub-division and situated in 75°15' East longitude and 26°40' North latitude at a distance of 80 km. from the district headquarters and 41 km. from the Sub-divisional headquarters¹. The village is connected with the district headquarters by a metalled road. This village is also approachable from Dudu which is 15 km. away from here². Regular buses plying between Jaipur and Sambhar-Lake via Dudu provide transport facilities to this village. The village has a post and telegraph office, a secondary school, a girls' middle school and a primary school, an allopathic dispensary and a veterinary dispensary. The village is electrified and has piped water supply facility. Banking facility is offered by a branch of the State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur. The population of the village was 4,431 in 1971 as against 3,698 persons in 1961.

Chhaparwara dam is an important picnic spot of this area which is about 22 km. from this village. There is a rest house³ maintained by the Irrigation Department. There is a 'Dadu Dwara' in village-Bharane, 15 km. away from this place. This is a temple of Dadu *Sampradaya*. There is no idol here. A palace of historical importance of the former ruler of Jaipur is also located here.

Dudu is situated 67 km. from Jaipur, on Jaipur-Ajmer road on National Highway No. 8. According to 1971 Census the population of Dudu was 4,035 persons as against 2,849 persons in 1961. The place has a secondary, a middle and a primary school, an allopathic dispensary, a post and telegraph office and a branch of State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur⁴.

Naraina

Naraina is a small station on the metre gauge line of the Western Railway between Phulera and Ajmer, situated in 26°48' North latitude and 75°13' East longitude, 79 km. from Jaipur. The town is connected with Jaipur, Sambhar, Phulera and Dudu by road also and regular buses are available. The population of the place according to 1971 Census was 7,505 persons as against 6,315 persons in 1961. There is a rest house

1. Source : Office of the Tahsildar, Dudu-Mauzmabad.
2. Source : as above.
3. Source : as above.
4. Source : as above.

maintained by Irrigation Department of the State. Banking facilities in the town are offered by a branch of United Commercial Bank.

This town was in existence in the 11th and 12th centuries A.D. Its old name, as known from the literary and epigraphical sources¹ was Narayana, Narana or Naranaka. When it was under the possession of the Chauhans of Shakambhari and Ajmer, it was considered to be a place of great strategical importance. Its military importance continued even up to the time of Rana Sanga who mentioned it in the list of great fortresses, which were according to him, inaccessible and impregnable².

This place had great commercial importance and had become the emporium of foreign articles of Central Asia as well as that of the indigenous ones brought from various parts of the country³. The discovery of early medieval Jain images (of the 10th and 11th centuries A. D.) from the underground of this place proves that it was invaded by Muslim forces.⁴ During the reign of Chauhans, Naraina became a great centre of Jainism. Siddhasenasuri mentions it as a holy place of the Jains and Jain saints used to reside here⁵. Images of gods and goddesses, pillars, doorways and other sculptures were discovered from the underground of the field near the temple of *Bhairava*. It is said that these belong to the famous temple of Mahavir at this place which was in existence in the 11th century A.D.⁶

In 1437 A.D. Muzaid Khan repaired the fort and a tank⁷, which he named after the Mustafa (i. e. Prophet Muhammad). This tank is now known as *Gaurisankara* tank. Muzaid Khan erected the Jama Masjid. This mosque consists of a pillared hall which is divided into four aisles, each of the latter being sub-divided into nine bays. The pillars show Hindu workmanship and mosque seems to have been built on the remains of an old Hindu temple. To the immediate north of the mosque is a large gate with three arched openings styled as *Tripolia*, it is built on the remains of Hindu buildings. The gate is in a dilapidated condition and near it are lying some elaborately carved sculptures⁸. Naraina is a renowned seat of *Dadupanth* sect⁹, founded by Dadudayal in 16th century A.D.

1. Jain, K.C.: *Ancient Cities and Towns of Rajasthan*, 1972, pp. 316-320.

2. *Archaeological Survey of India, Annual Report*, 1907-08, Cunningham Alexander, p. 216.

3. Jain, K. C.: *Ancient Cities and Towns of Rajasthan*, 1972, p. 316.

4. *ibid.*, p. 317.

5. *ibid.*

6. *ibid.*, p. 318.

7. *ibid.*

8. *ibid.*, p. 319.

9. *ibid.*, p. 320.

Phulera

Phulera is a town in Sambhar Sub-division. It is located between 75°15' East longitude and 26°52' North latitude. The place is an important railway junction on Delhi-Ahmedabad metre gauge line of Western Railway and is well connected with Ajmer, Jaipur, Ahmedabad, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Merta Road, Reengus, Delhi and Rewari. Phulera is also considered to be one of the biggest Railway yards of the metre gauge in the country. The town is 55 km. away from the district headquarters by rail and 65 km. by road and 10 km. from Sambhar, the Sub-divisional headquarters. The Railway Station has waiting room, book stalls and tea stalls. This place is connected by tarred road with Jaipur, Dudu and Sambhar. Regular buses ply between Phulera and Jaipur and Dudu, and Sambhar Lake via Phulera. Tongas are available as a local means of conveyance. The population of the town in 1971 was 8,913 persons as against 9,808 persons in 1961.

Phulera is served by a municipal board, a police station, an allopathic dispensary, a veterinary hospital, two secondary schools, two upper primary schools, five primary schools, a post and telegraph office and a telephone exchange¹. The town is electrified and has a piped water supply scheme. There is a dak bungalow of the Public Works Department here, having facility of electricity and water supply. Besides this, there are a few *Dharmashalas* in the town. The town also has a cinema house and a public park².

Among the offices located here are those of the Station Superintendent, Railways and Assistant Engineer, Railways, Junior Engineer, Public Works Department, Junior Engineer, Public Health Engineering Department, Junior Engineer, Rajasthan State Electricity Board, Incharge, Ware House, Incharge, Police Station and Superintendent, Railway Mail Service. Banking facilities have been extended by the branch office of United Commercial Bank.

About 3 km. east of the town is situated a place named Dadu Dayalji-ka-Akhara, noted for its temple and a *Kund*³.

Sanganer

It is a tahsil and Panchayat Samiti headquarters of the same name, and is situated in 26°48' North latitude and 75° 47' East longitude and is 13 km. south of Jaipur city. Sanganer is linked with the district headquarters both by rail (14 km.) and road. The railway station has

1. Source : Office of the Executive Officer, Municipal Board, Phulera.

2. Source : as above.

3. Source : as above.

the facilities of waiting hall, water hut and lavatories, etc. Regular buses ply between Jaipur and Sanganer. According to 1971 Census, the population of Sanganer town was 11,617 persons as against 8,460 persons in 1961. The town has facilities of electricity and piped water supply, post and telegraph office, etc. The town has higher secondary school (co-educational), a secondary school for girls, one upper primary school and five primary schools, an allopathic dispensary, a municipal board, a veterinary dispensary and a police station. Among the offices situated at Sanganer are those of the tahsildar, Panchayat Samiti, and Assistant Engineer, Rajasthan State Electricity Board. Banking facilities are available through the branches of Bank of India, the Urban Co-operative Bank Ltd., and the Jaipur Central Co-operative Bank. Motor taxis, auto-rickshaws, jeeps, tongas and camel carts are available for local conveyance. Sanganer is an airport.

In old inscription, *Prasastis*, its name is found to *Sangrampura*. It is said to have been founded by Sanga. But who this Sanga was, is not known beyond all doubts. It is said that he was one of the 17 sons of the Kachhwaha king Prithviraja. There is a famous temple named Sanga-Baba-Ka-Mandir¹. The temple of *Sangesvara Mahadeva* was constructed by Sanga. Sanganer was founded by the Kachhawaha prince Sanga in the sixteenth century A.D., but its history goes back to early period². This town specially famous for the Jain temple called Singhiji-Ka-Mandir supposed to be of 11th century and is a wonderful specimen of Jain architecture³. It is a very beautiful example of deep, and delicate carving in stone ranking next to the famous Jain temple at Dilwara (Mt. Abu) in excellence of artistic work and finish. It has a richly adorned spire and is a wonderful building standing on a high plinth⁴. There is an inscription of 954 A.D. on a *Bandaraval* of the main shrine in the second hall of the temple, which definitely proves that the temple belongs to the 10th or 11th century A.D. There are three stone images of the 11th century A.D. The door of this temple is beautifully carved with the figures of dwarfs, elephants, *Kinnaras*, *Kinnaris* and *Tirthankaras*. Then comes the *Sabha Mandapa* or the open porch⁵. There are two courtyards on both the sides with twelve pillars. Between the two pillars, there is a beautiful *Bandaraval*. On the capital of the pillar is standing the figures of *Kinnar* and *Kinnari* holding child, flower, drum and *Chamvar*. These

1. Jain, K.C.: *Ancient Cities and Towns of Rajasthan*, 1972, p. 455.

2. *Ibid.*, p. 456.

3. *Ibid.*

4. Ajmera Jain, K.L. & Jain, J.L.: *Jaipur Album*, 1935, chapter XVII, p. 16.

5. Jain, K.C.: *Ancient Cities and Towns of Rajasthan*, p. 456.

Kinnaris are skillfully carved. The entrance of the second *Sabha Mandapa* is also carved with *Apsaras*, *Devas* and peacocks. In the hall, there is a central shrine, most beautifully carved with scrolls, lotus flowers, creepers and elephants pouring water over the heads of *Tirthankaras*. The central shrine has excellent *Bandaravals* on the three sides. Besides, there are nineteen subsidiary cells in a row, in which images are placed. The main shrine, and these subsidiary cells are surmounted by *Sikharas*.¹

There are several other interesting temples in the town. There is also a monastery in which once lived Daduji, the founder of the *Dadu-pantha* a well known sect followed by the *Nagas* of Jaipur². Sanganer is also widely known for its prints, block printing work on cotton fabrics and manufacture of rough and craft paper.

Sambhar

Sambhar is located in 75° 11' East longitude and 26° 55' North latitude and 94 km. from the district headquarters in the West. Sambhar is the headquarters of Panchayat Samiti and Sub-division of the same name. The population of the town in 1971 was 15,811 while according to 1961 Census the population was 14,139. It has a post office, telephone exchange, hospital, primary health centre, maternity ward, veterinary hospital, public library, police station, degree college, higher secondary school for boys, secondary school for girls and primary schools. Banking facilities are extended by the branches of State Bank of India, Central Bank of India, Punjab National Bank, the Jaipur Central Co-operative Bank and the Rajasthan State Land Development Bank. The town is famous for its salt lake. Facilities of a P.W.D. Dak Bungalow and a rest house of the Salt Department and *Dharamshalas* are available. The place is famous for a sweetmeat called *Phini*.

Sambhar was the first capital of the Imperial Chauhan Kings of Northern India. An interesting account of this dynasty is preserved in Sanskrit historical poem entitled *Prithviraja-Vijaya* composed by a Kashmirian poet named Jayanaka in the reign of Prithviraja, a resume of which was published³ by Dewan Bahadur Harbilas Sarda in an interesting article in the Journal of Royal Asiatic Society, 1913. The founding of the

1. Jain, K. C.: *Ancient Cities and Towns of Rajasthan*, p. 456.

2. Ajmera Jain, K. L. & Jain, J.L.: *Jaipur Album*, 1935, Ch. XVII, p. 16.

3. Sahni, Rai Bahadur Daya Ram : *Archaeological Remains and Excavations at Sambhar during 1936-37 and 1937-38*, p. 10.

city of Sambhar is attributed to Vasudeva¹. This king on a hunting expedition arrived at a spot, now represented by Sambhar and there built a lofty palace and started living in it². The old city, now known as Saratha is situated at a distance of 18 km. from the present site of the town. This town was founded near the temple of Goddess Sakambhari (the consort of Shiva) and became well known after the name of the Goddess.

The old town of Sambhar must have been founded about the 3rd century before Christ and continued to flourish until the 10th century A.D. when presumably due to the drying up of the adjacent fresh water lake the site was deserted and the new town founded on the banks of the salt lake. The town was densely populated and well planned. The town was an important industrial centre and its artisans specialised in the manufacture of ornamental pottery, cutting and polishing of hard stones.

An important place of pilgrimage in the neighbourhood of the modern town of Sambhar is a large and well constructed tank surrounded by a building dating from the 16th century downwards. The tank was originally constructed at a much earlier date and had a temple of about the 10 century A.D. attached to it, as is evident from a number of black stone images, which were recovered from this tank³. This tank is known as Devayani tank, and it is said that it is the same tank in which Devayani, daughter of Sukra and the queen of Raja Yayati, was thrown by Princess Sarmishtha. The tank is surrounded all around by 19¹/₂ old and new temples including four Shiva temples located on all the four directions.

In the very beginning Sambhar was neither a village nor a town but only a cluster of a few scattered huts. Under the rule of Chauhans it became a premier city of Northern India⁴. The salt lake of this place remained a great source of income to the Chauhan rulers. In the year 1198, Sambhar passed to the Sultanate of Delhi and on account of its great repository of salt, has always been a valued possession.

A fort was built by the early Chauhan kings⁵. The fort was existing during the Mughal period. No trace of fort is found at present.

1. Jain, K. C.: *Ancient Cities and Towns of Rajasthan*, 1972, p. 250.

2. Sahni, Rai Bahadur Daya Ram: *Archaeological Remains and Excavations at Sambhar during 1936-37 and 1937-38*, pp. 10-11.

3. *Ibid.*, p. 10.

4. Jain, K. C.: *Ancient Cities and Towns of Rajasthan*, 1972, p. 251.

5. *Ibid.*, p. 252.

Altogether forty five separate dwellings were exposed during excavations made by Rai Bahadur Daya Ram Sahni in all the trenches at Naliasar, an ancient site at a distance of 6 km. from Sambhar Lake on Dudu-Jaipur road. These are found to lie in six distinct levels each of which can be approximately dated with the help of antiquities including short epigraphs and coins¹ recovered from these dwellings.

It is clear that at Naliasar a civilization flourished during Kushana and Gupta periods. Town planning was also there at that time and streets and lanes were straight and the buildings were constructed in a systematic way. Houses were having several storeys and were having staircases. This town was an industrial centre also, manufacturing terracottas, ornamental pottery etc. The terracotta figures are of gods and goddesses, animals, male and female figures. Figures of Shiva, Yam, Uma and Maheshwara, Durga and some Yaksha have also been found. There are figures of foreigners, such as Sakas and Kushans, figures of lion fighting with elephant, figure of an ape, figure of horses etc., are also there. Vessels of white clay were also found.

In his article entitled *Buddhist Remains near Sambhar*, Hendley concluded that this old mound at Naliasar was the site of an important Buddhist town. But the excavations carried out by Daya Ram Sahni provide incontrovertial evidence that this was a Brahmanical town².

Sikrai

The headquarters of a tahsil and the Panchayat Samiti of the same name, Sikrai is situated in 76° 42' East longitude and 26° 55' North latitude, about 98 km. east of Jaipur city and 40 km. from Dausa, the Sub-divisional headquarters. Sikrai town lies 5 km. south of Highway No. 11 which connects Jaipur and Agra. Regular buses ply between Sikrai and Jaipur, Dausa, Bharatpur and Agra. Taxis, jeeps, tongas and cycle-rikshawas are available as local means of conveyance. According to 1971 Census the population of this place was 3,380 persons as against 2,787 persons in 1961.

The place has a dak bungalow maintained by the Irrigation Department of the State. The town is served by an allopathic dispensary, one higher secondary school, one girls' secondary school, 9 middle and

1. Sahni, Rai Bahadur Daya Ram: *Archaeological Remains and Excavations at Sambhar during 1936-37 and 1937-38*, p. 20.

2. Jain, K. C.: *Ancient Cities and Towns of Rajasthan*, 1972, p. 121.

primary schools, a post and telegraph office and a telephone exchange¹. An allopathic dispensary and police station are located in nearby Manpur town, about 5 kms. from this town. Banking facilities are extended by branches of State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur and the Jaipur Central Co-operative Bank. The town is electrified. Offices of Panchayat Samiti, Tahsil and Junior Engineer, Water Works Department are located here.

The most important place of interest in the area is the temple of Mehandipur Balaji, situated about 18 km. east of this place. A good number of devotees visit this place round the year.

1. Source : Office of the Tahsildar, Sikrai.

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GLOSSARY

<i>Aadhat</i>	Brokerage, Commission
<i>Adalat</i>	Court
<i>Agarbattis</i>	Incense Sticks
<i>Ajan</i>	A loud call given by the Muslim priest from the mosque to denote prayer time
<i>Akhara</i>	A place for wrestling
<i>Amavasya</i>	Last day of the waning moon i.e. of the dark half of the month
<i>Amils</i>	Revenue Officers
<i>Amla</i>	<i>Emblic myrobalan</i> ; a type of fruit
<i>Andheri ujala</i>	Dark and bright
<i>Antyodaya</i>	Upliftment of the down trodden
<i>Apsara</i>	A fairy
<i>Arogyashala</i>	A Hospital
<i>Ashadha</i>	Fourth month of Hindu calendar (<i>Vikram</i> era)
<i>Ashvin</i>	Seventh month of the Hindu calendar (<i>Vikram</i> era)
<i>Asoj</i>	Seventh month of the Hindu calendar (<i>Vikram</i> era)
<i>Atta</i>	Flour
<i>Aushadhalaya</i>	Dispensary
<i>Awakafs</i>	Charitable endowments
<i>Aya</i>	Maid Servent
<i>Ayurvedic</i>	Indian medicinal system
<i>Babool</i>	<i>Acacia arabica</i>
<i>Badi</i>	Dark half of the Hindu month
<i>Bajigar</i>	A juggler
<i>Bal Mandirs</i>	Schools for children
<i>Bandarval</i>	An ornamental arch
<i>Baori</i>	A deep well with a flight of stairs down to the surface water

*Bazar**Bejad**Beldar**Bhadon**Bhadrpad**Bhajan**Bhang**Bharbhaju**Bhawan**Bhojan-Shala**Bhomla**Bidi**Chabutara**Chaitra**Chak**Chakra**Chamvar**Chaprast**Charaḍ**Chari Guar**Chatshala**Chauper**Chauth**Chhatri**Chilam**Chowki**Chowkidar**Chung*

A market

A mixture of barley and gram

An unskilled worker

Sixth month of the Hindu calendar (*Vikram* era)Same as *Bhadon*

Devotional songs

Hemp

One who parches grain

A house, a building

Kitchen

A village officer

Indian cigarette; tobacco rolled in leaves

Open raised Plat form

First month of the Hindu calendar (*Vikram* era)

A revenue unit

A wheel

A flabellum/a whisk/a flapper made of the tale of a yak

A peon

Hemp, an intoxicant

Forage crop

An indigeneous school

Square where principal streets meet

A sort of tax; literally meaning one-fourth

A cenotaph

An earthen or metallic vessel on the top of a hubble-bubble for containing fire and tobacco

A low square or rectangular seat

Watchman

A drum to the accompaniment of which folk songs are sung

<i>Dadupanth</i>	Religious cult set up by Dadudayal
<i>Dai</i>	Midwife
<i>Dakot</i>	Astrologer
<i>Dal</i>	Pulse
<i>Darbar</i>	A court of a ruler; also a ruler himself
<i>Dargah</i>	A tomb
<i>Dari, Durry</i>	A cotton carpet
<i>Darzi</i>	Tailor
<i>Dattak hom</i>	A sacred fire for adoption
<i>Desi</i>	Indigenons
<i>Devas</i>	Gods
<i>Dhaba</i>	A small common place hotel
<i>Dhakli</i>	A contrivance used for lifting water from wells, consisting of a wooden pole with an earthen pot at the end and weight at the other
<i>Dharamshala</i>	An inn; a charitable place for halting
<i>Dhatri</i>	Midwife; a nurse
<i>Dhobi</i>	Washerman
<i>Diwan</i>	A minister during the princely regime in Indian States
<i>Diwan-i-Khas</i>	Hall of private audience
<i>Diwani</i>	Post of a minister
<i>Diya burj</i>	Name of the watch tower
<i>Doongari</i>	A Hillock
<i>Dwarapal</i>	A gatekeeper
<i>Fakir</i>	A Muslim mendicant; A Muslim ascetic
<i>Fatiha</i>	Reading the first chapter of the <i>Quran</i>
<i>Faujdar</i>	Commander of troops; also an official having magisterial and police powers
<i>Firman</i>	A decree; an order
<i>Gaddi</i>	A throne; a seat
<i>Ganapati</i>	A Hindu God
<i>Gangamati</i>	Sacred soil of the Ganges
<i>Ganja</i>	Intoxicant prepared from hemp plant

<i>Garuda</i>	Large species of eagle
<i>Gaumukh</i>	Shape of the mouth of a cow
<i>Gaurisankara</i>	An epithet of Lord Shiva
<i>Gaushalas</i>	Cow houses
<i>Ghanis</i>	Oil expellers
<i>Gharana</i>	A school (of music, dance etc.)
<i>Girdawar</i>	A revenue official
<i>Gobar</i>	Cow-dung
<i>Gobar Gas</i>	Gas prepared from cow dung
<i>Gochant</i>	A mixture of wheat and gram
<i>Gotra</i>	Lineage
<i>Granthas</i>	Great books
<i>Gumasta</i>	An agent
<i>Gurus</i>	Teachers
<i>Gram</i>	Village
<i>Gram Panchayat</i>	Village council
<i>Gram Sevak</i>	Village level worker
<i>Gramodhyog</i>	Village industries
<i>Hakim</i>	A physician practising Unani system of Medicine, usually a Muslim
<i>Halka</i>	Jurisdiction of revenue official at village level
<i>Halva</i>	A sweet dish
<i>Halwals</i>	Sweetmeat manufacturers
<i>Hammal</i>	A porter
<i>Hammali</i>	Charges of a porter
<i>Harijan</i>	A sweeper; literally God's man
<i>Haveli or Kothi</i>	A mansion
<i>Haz</i>	Pilgrimage among Muslims
<i>Hijari, Hijri</i>	The Mohammedan era
<i>Hom</i>	A sacred fire
<i>Hukkah</i>	A hubble-bubble
<i>Hundi</i>	A bill of exchange
<i>Inam</i>	Grants by the State

<i>Jagir</i>	A fief
<i>Jagirdari</i>	Feudalism
<i>Jamadar</i>	A person on guard
<i>Jatha</i>	A group of persons
<i>Jayanti</i>	Birthday
<i>Jutis</i>	Footwear
<i>Jyaistha</i>	Third month of Hindu calendar (<i>Vikram</i> era)
<i>Kagzis</i>	Paper manufacturers and dealers
<i>Kalma</i>	A Muslim prayer
<i>Kalpads</i>	Compounders
<i>Kankar Road</i>	Unmetalled Road
<i>Karkhanas</i>	Factories
<i>Karkhanejat</i>	Various departments in the princely State
<i>Kartika</i>	Eighth month of the Hindu calendar (<i>Vikram</i> era)
<i>Kata</i>	Deduction
<i>Kathputli</i>	A puppet
<i>Kavi-Sammelan</i>	Recitation of self-composed poems by a group of poets
<i>Khadi</i>	Hand spun and hand woven cloth
<i>Khalasi</i>	A servant on a bus or truck
<i>Khalifa</i>	Successor of the prophet Mohammed
<i>Khalsa</i>	Lands directly managed by the State; Crown land
<i>Khand</i>	Sugar
<i>Khandi</i>	Repayment of loan in instalment
<i>Khillat</i>	A robe of honour
<i>Khurpi</i>	A hand tool for hoeing and weeding
<i>Khurrah</i>	Uneven slope
<i>Kinnar</i>	A class of demi Gods, a singer at Indra's Court
<i>Kinnary</i>	Wife of a <i>Kinnar</i>
<i>Kirana</i>	Grocery
<i>Kirtan</i>	Religious or devotional songs

<i>Kothis</i>	A chest to keep valuables/a palatial building
<i>Kotwal</i>	A police officer
<i>Krishna Lila</i>	Depiction of the life of Lord Krishna
<i>Krishna Paksha</i>	Dark half of the Hindu month
<i>Kumhar</i>	Potter
<i>Kund</i>	A pond
<i>Kundan Work</i>	Enamelling of gold ornaments
<i>Lag Bag</i>	Type of tax in Jagir system
<i>Lawaris</i>	Orphan
<i>Linga, Lingam</i>	The phallus deity representing Lord Shiv
<i>Madarsa/Maktab</i>	A Muslim school
<i>Magh</i>	Eleventh month of Hindu calendar (<i>Vikram</i> era)
<i>Mahajan/Baniya</i>	Money lender/banker-trader
<i>Mahakma Khas</i>	Secretariat in Princely times
<i>Mahant</i>	The head of a monastery or temple
<i>Maida</i>	Fine flour
<i>Majlis</i>	An assembly; a ceremonial gathering or religious congregation
<i>Malis</i>	Gardners
<i>Mandi</i>	A market; also regulated market especially for agricultural produce
<i>Mansab</i>	Rank in the official hierarchy in the Mughal administration
<i>Mansabdar</i>	Holder of a <i>Mansab</i> or a rank in the official hierarchy in the Mughal administration
<i>Mansabdari</i>	A system of granting and holding of <i>Mansabs</i> or ranks in the official hierarchy in the Mughal administration
<i>Mantra</i>	Incantation; a <i>Vedic</i> text or a hymn
<i>Marga-Sirsha</i>	Eighth month of the Hindu calendar
<i>Marwari</i>	The dialect spoken in Marwar
<i>Mattar</i>	Peas, a vegetable

<i>Mehandi</i>	Myrtle; a shrub
<i>Mehandi Mandana</i>	Making beautiful designs on palms with myrtle paste, which yields a red colour
<i>Mehar</i>	A sum of money promised to be paid to the bride by the bridegroom at the time of marriage among Muslims
<i>Mela</i>	Fair
<i>Methi</i>	Forage crop
<i>Meva</i>	Dry fruits
<i>Minakari</i>	Enamelling
<i>Mistris</i>	Artisans
<i>Mohar</i>	Gold coins current in the State during the princely regime
<i>Mosar</i>	Feast in commemoration of the dead
<i>Muchalka</i>	Personal bond
<i>Mudras</i>	Postures of body
<i>Muklawar or Gona</i>	A ceremony marking the coming of bride to her husband's house for the second time after marriage
<i>Mukhmal</i>	Velvet
<i>Mundan</i>	Shaving of head
<i>Murtis</i>	Statues
<i>Musaffir-Khana</i>	A waiting room (for Muslims)
<i>Musahib</i>	An assistant
<i>Mutawallis</i>	Trustees; managers
<i>Nagas</i>	A sect of Hindu mendicants
<i>Naib-Nazim</i>	An assistant of Nazim
<i>Namda</i>	Felt, woollen blanket
<i>Nandis</i>	Bulls
<i>Natya</i>	Drama
<i>Naya</i>	New
<i>Nazar</i>	Present
<i>Nazim</i>	A government officer incharge of an administrative division during princely regime

<i>Niwar</i>	Thick wide tape used in weaving a bedstead
<i>Nizamut</i>	An administrative division of territory during princely regime
<i>Padma</i>	An emblem of Vishnu
<i>Palak</i>	Spinach
<i>Palna Griha</i>	A cradle home
<i>Panch</i>	A member of Panchayat
<i>Pargana</i>	A district or sub-division of a district during princely regime
<i>Paricharak</i>	An attendant
<i>Parwanas</i>	Orders
<i>Patasa</i>	A sweet
<i>Patel</i>	Village headman
<i>Patuas</i>	One who entwines ornaments with silk, cotton or gold thread
<i>Patwari</i>	A revenue official at village level
<i>Pehraoni</i>	Presented vestments
<i>Phalgun</i>	Twelfth (last) month of the Hindu calendar (<i>Vikram</i> era)
<i>Phint</i>	A sweetmeat
<i>Pipa</i>	A cask/barrel made of iron sheet
<i>Poranic</i>	Old, pertaining to tradition
<i>Posha</i>	Tenth month of Hindu calendar (<i>Vikram</i> era)
<i>Pradhan</i>	Head of Panchayat Samiti
<i>Pramukh</i>	Chief; a leader
<i>Punya Sadavrat</i>	Charity
<i>Purdah</i>	Veil
<i>Purejat</i>	Department to look after religious places such as temples etc.
<i>Purnima</i>	The day of full moon
<i>Purohit</i>	A priest
<i>Qazi</i>	A Muslim priest
<i>Qanungo</i>	A revenue official

Rahats	Persian wheels
Raj	State
Ramayan	A holy book and famous epic on the life of Lord Rama
Ramlila	A ballet on the life of Lord Rama
Reja, Rezi	Hand woven and spun rough cloth
Rozana	Daily, everyday
Rudra	An epithet of Lord Shiva
Sabhamandapa	Assembly Hall
Sadar Qanungo	A revenue official
Safa	A turban
Safed Lut	White grub
Sahukar	Money lender/banker
Samvat	A Hindu calendar, the year of <i>Vikram</i> era
Saraff	A dealer in gold and silver jewellery
Sarai	An inn (for Muslims)
Sardars	Nobles; chieftains
Saree	A long piece of cloth worn by Hindu females round the waist passing over the head
Sarpanch	The headman of the Panchayat
Satyagrah	A creed of Gandhian philosophy
Sawar	A rider
Sawaya	One and a quarter
Seth	A wealthy businessman
Shaligram	A kind of Lord Vishnu's idol of black stone
Shamlat	Joint property
Shamshan	Cremation ground
Shankha	A conch
Shastra Bhandars	Collections of scriptures
Shastras	Scriptures
Sheetlamata	Smallpox; also the goddess who is supposed to have the charge of that disease
Shilpa Shastra	Science of architect

Shrawan	Fifth month of the Hindu calendar (<i>Vikram</i> era)
Shresthi	Money lender/banker/descendants of a banker
Shukla Paksh	Bright half of the Hindu month
Silawaton ka Mohla	Locality where stone carving is done
Sindur	Vermilion
Smriti	A religious text
Sooji	Coarse ground flour
Sringara	The sentiment of love, adornment
Stupa	A monument generally of pyramidal form
Suba	A province; an administrative division of territory during the Mughal period
Subahdar/Subedar	Governor or administrator of a <i>Suba</i> or a province
Sudi	Bright half of the Hindu month
Sunar	Goldsmith
Surkhi	Brick dust used in masonry
Syce	Horse keeper
Taccavi	An advance of money given by the State to the cultivators for agricultural purposes
Tar Gur	Raw sugar made from Palmyra tree
Tazia	Lath and paper models of the tombs of Hasan and Hussain carried in a procession on the occasion of Muharram
Teli	Oilman
Thana	Police station
Thikana	An estate of a feudatory chief
Thikanedar	A fief holder or Jagirdar or land lord
Til	Oilseed
Tirthankars	Jain Gods
Toran	An arched gateway
Tripolia	A point from where three gates on main roads can be seen
Valdya	An Ayurvedic physician

<i>Vaishakh</i>	Second month of Hindu calendar (<i>Vikram</i> era)
<i>Vikrami era</i>	Hindu calendar believed to have been started by Raja Vikramaditya
<i>Vivah</i>	A marriage
<i>Vyayam-Shalas</i>	Athletic exercise places
<i>Zabti</i>	Pertaining to rule of civil/criminal court
<i>Zamindar</i>	A land lord
<i>Zenana Sarkar</i>	Royal ladies
<i>Zila</i>	District
<i>Zila Pramukh</i>	Head of the District Council
<i>Zileidar</i>	A district collector

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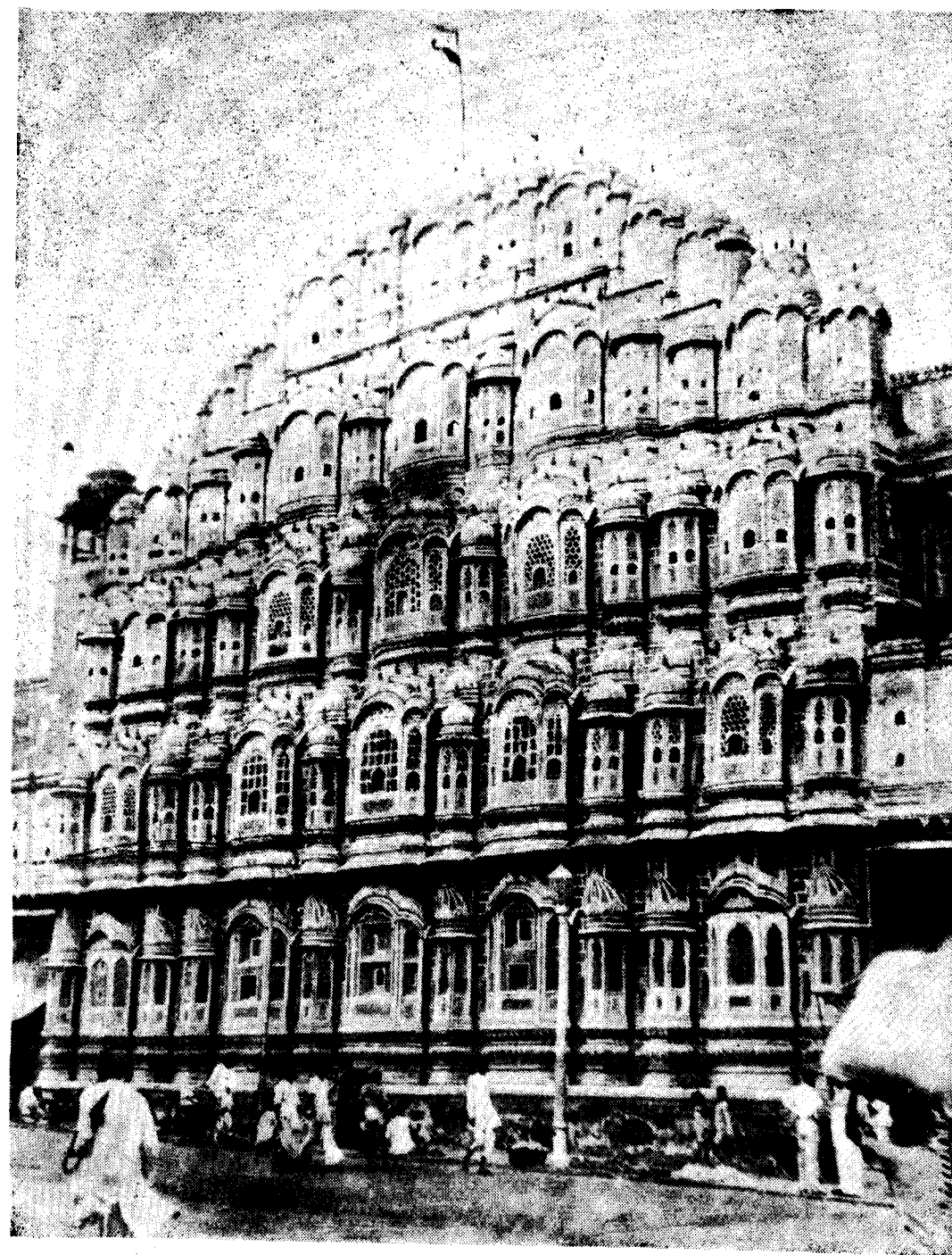
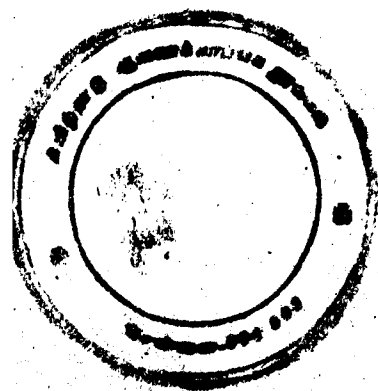
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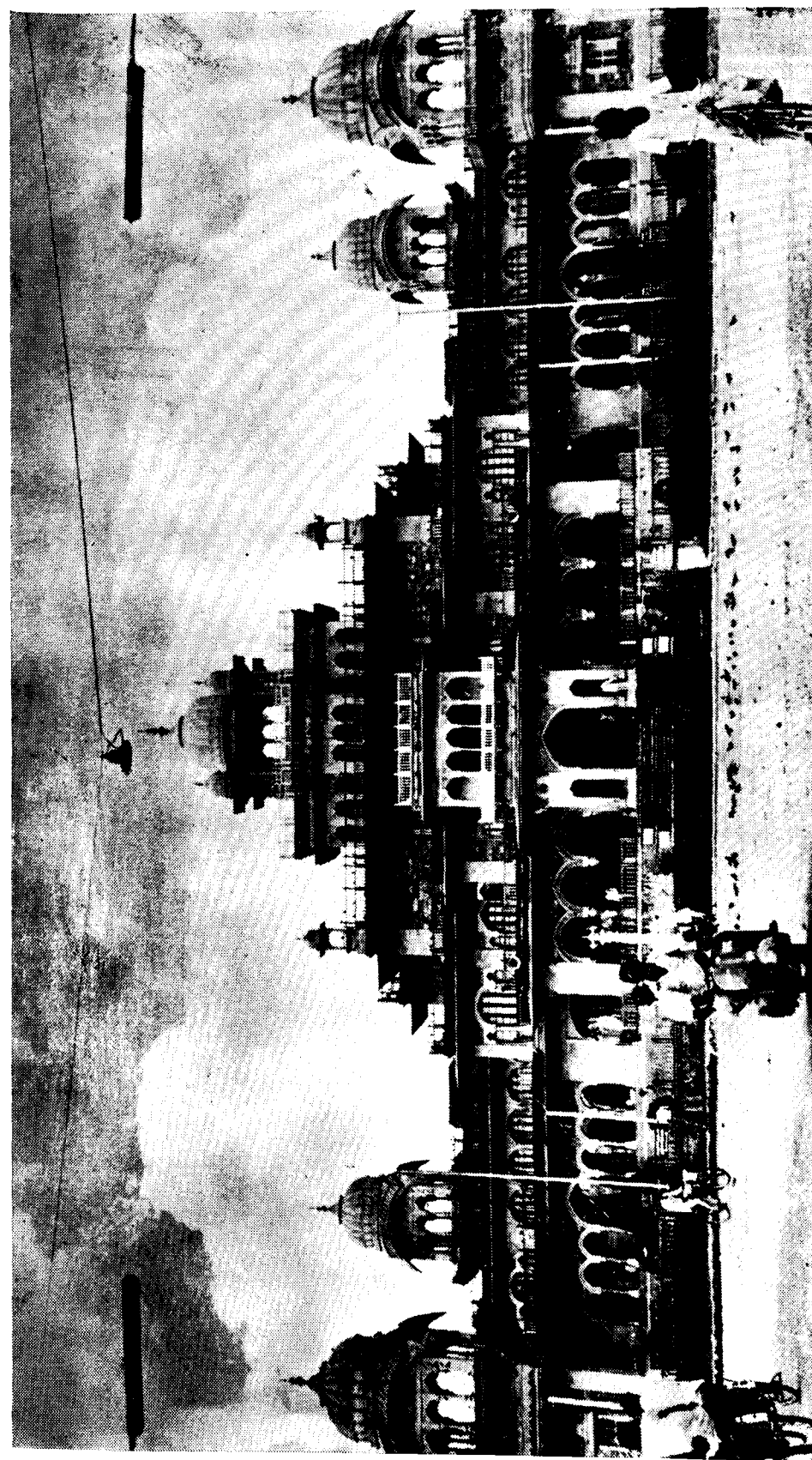
ERRATA

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3	2	3	Bassi	Sanganer
10	5	6	copper	iron
13	Table col. 4	11	78.50	78.90
18	5	2	rhe	the
49	2	7	Mewer	Mewar
59	1	4	Minsiters	Ministers
65	Table col. 10	8	1,02,545	1,02,555
65	Table col. 10	11	88,388	82,388
79	2	8	Pheraoni	Pehraoni
82	3	3	Appendix II	Appendix III
92	6	3	abserve	observe
95	2	2	villages	villagers
96	6	2	as the	as in the
109	—	4	4 42	4.42
114	Table II, col. 6	5	13 03	13.03
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116	4	20	varions	various
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135	1	5	for	far
187	3	last	conductors.	conductors,
194	4	3	Iron Steel	Iron & Steel
205	2	3	Rs.	delete
227	Table col. 2	last	roil	roll
282	2	7	per cent of	per cent to
294	2	6	modilities	modalities
303	3	3	reorganised	reorganised
310	3	5	Matya	Matsya
322	—	5	carhiers	cashiers
335	Table col. 2	Heading	(Rs. in lakhs)	(Rs.)
371	—	1	Pairee	Palree
385	Table col. 3	8	34	35
501	Table 1, col. 2	6	22,396	22,369
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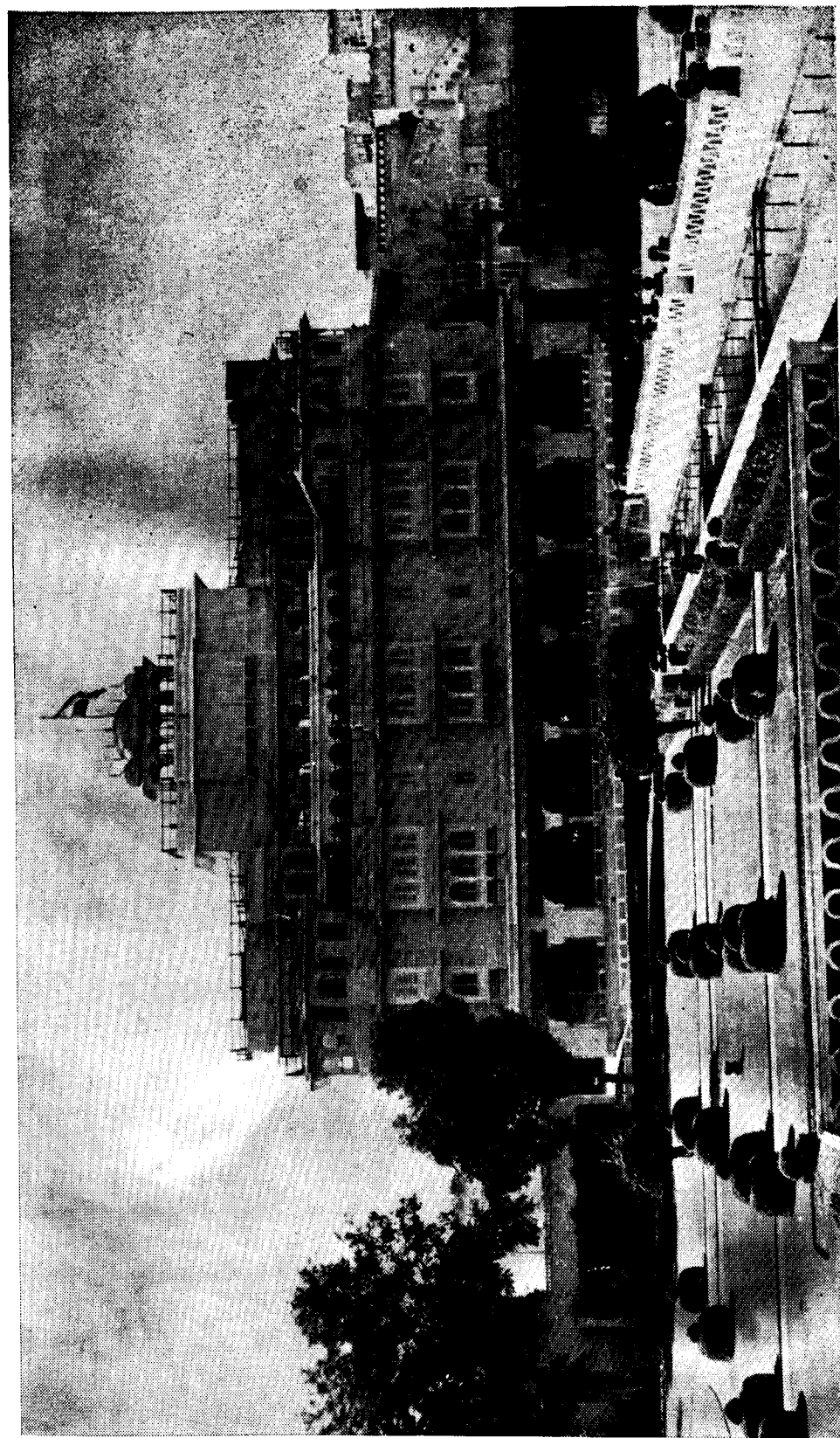
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589	1	1	constucted	constructed
590	3	10	works,	works and
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614	4	1	Maufacture	Manufacture
646	2	3	agricultral	agricultural
652	Appendix I, col. 3	Headings	1976-77	1966-67
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719	-	6	unkeep	upkeep
719	-	13	gymasium	gymnasium
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740	1	7	<i>Dadh</i>	<i>Daph</i>
747	-	3	building	building
751	4	2	<i>Tabla</i>	<i>(Tabla</i>
752	2	4	puprose	purpose
754	9	5	Schools	School
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798	Appendix III, col. 1	5	Gandinagar	Gandhinagar
812	Table 1, col. 3	Heading	kgs.	grams
818	Table 1, col. 4-5	Heading	Scheduted	Scheduled
820	4	1	SHISNU	SHISHU
836	Table 2, col. 4	Heading	af	of
843	2	5	look	took
847	1	9	srespectively	respectively
854	1	Heading	Criminoloy	Criminology
864	Appendix I, col. 2	9	Ragmarh	Ramgarh
884	-	10	havings	having
896	-	6	<i>Dharmashala</i>	<i>Dharamshalas</i>
902	3	14	marval	marvel
918	2	3	a building	buildings



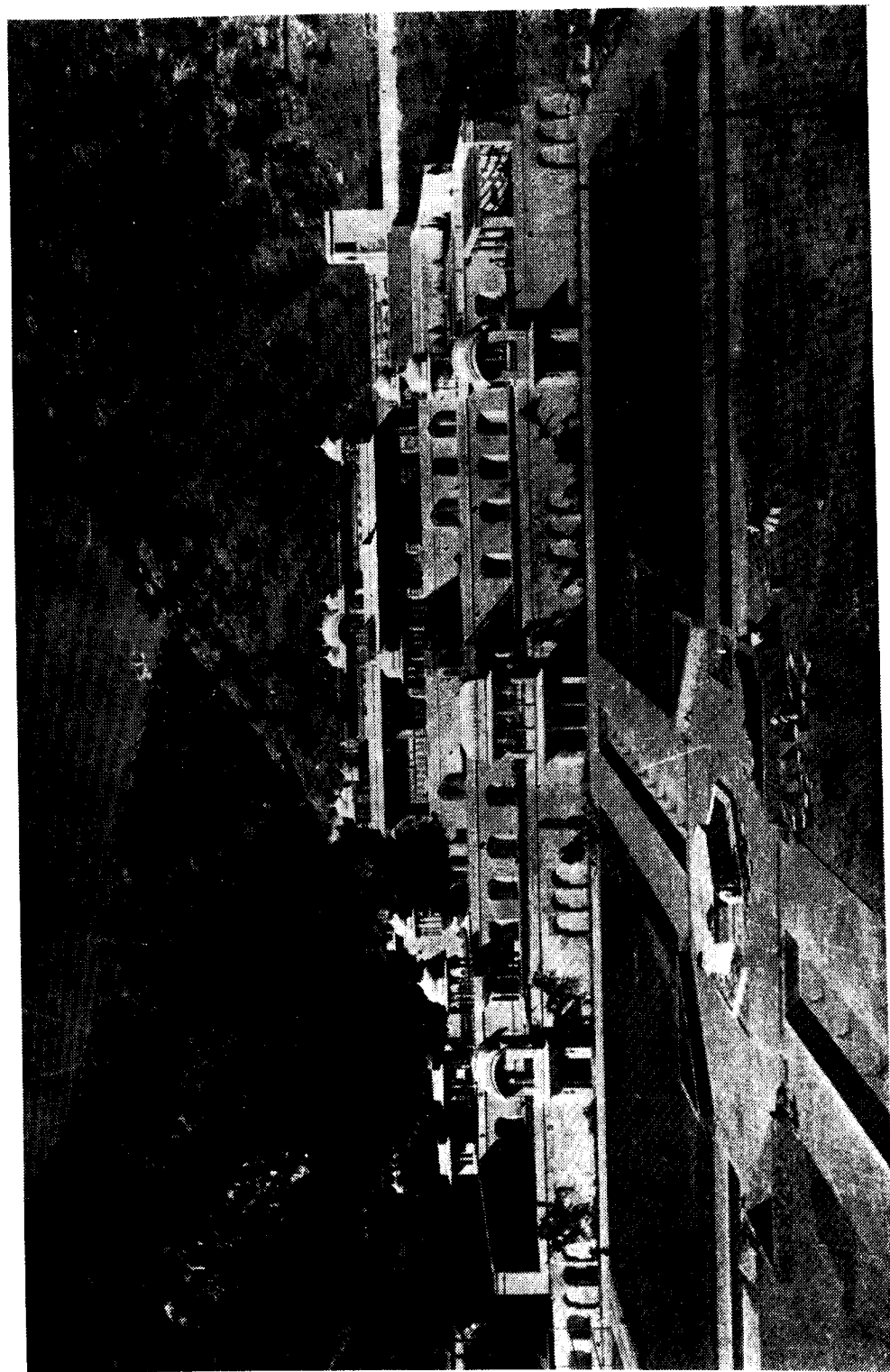
Hawa Mahal, Jaipur



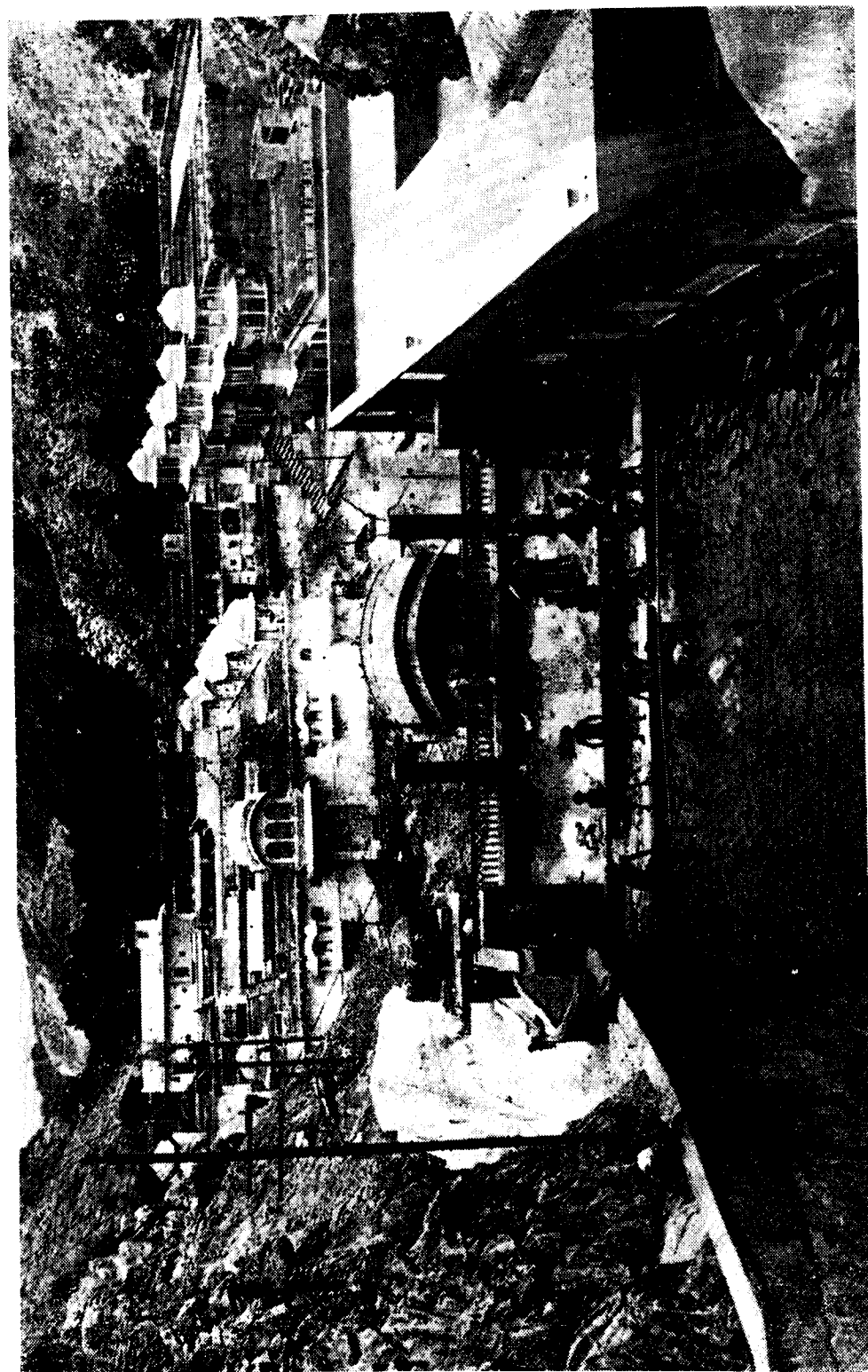
Albert Hall (Museum), Ram Niwas Garden, Jaipur



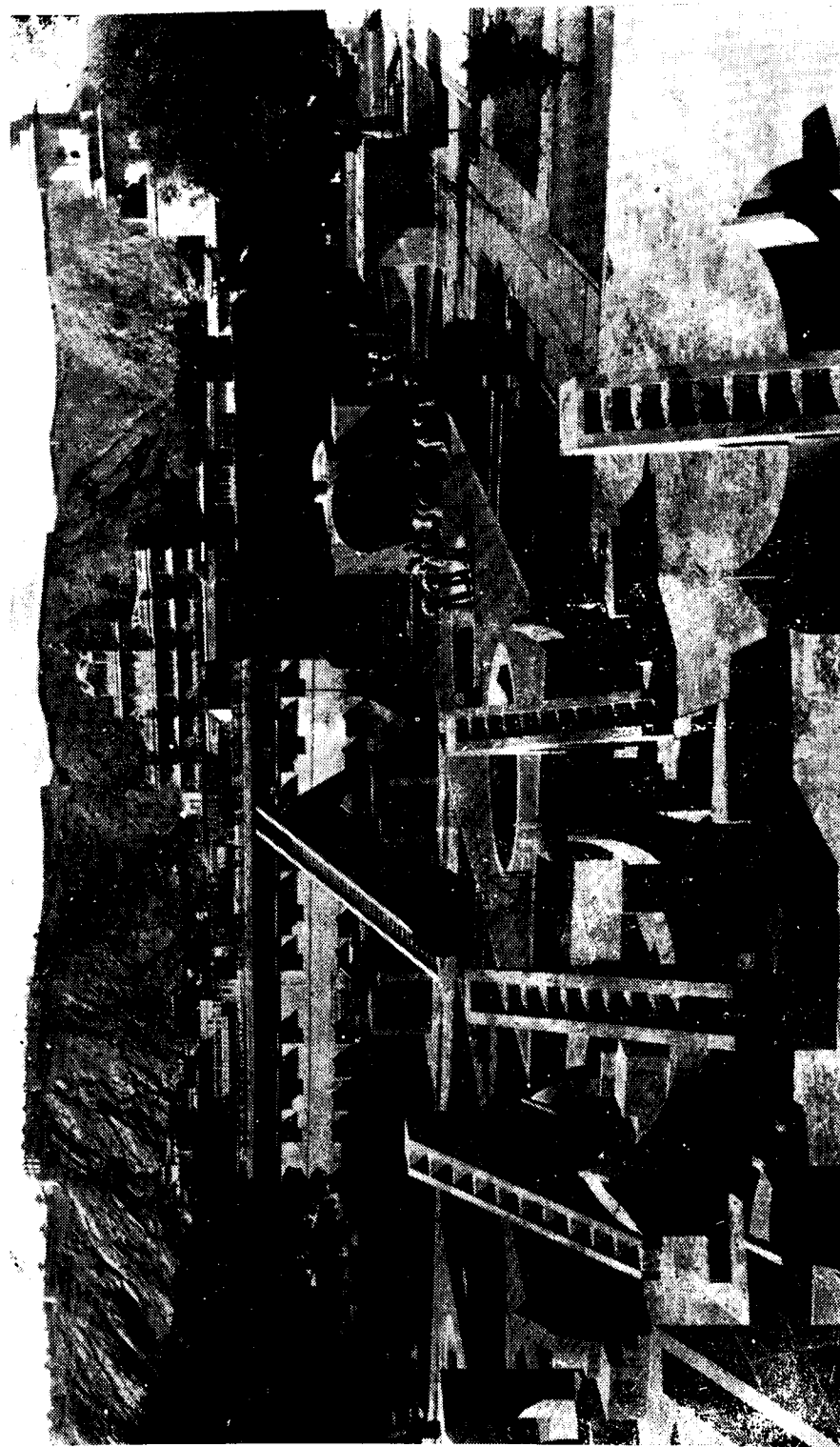
City Palace (Rear View), Jaipur



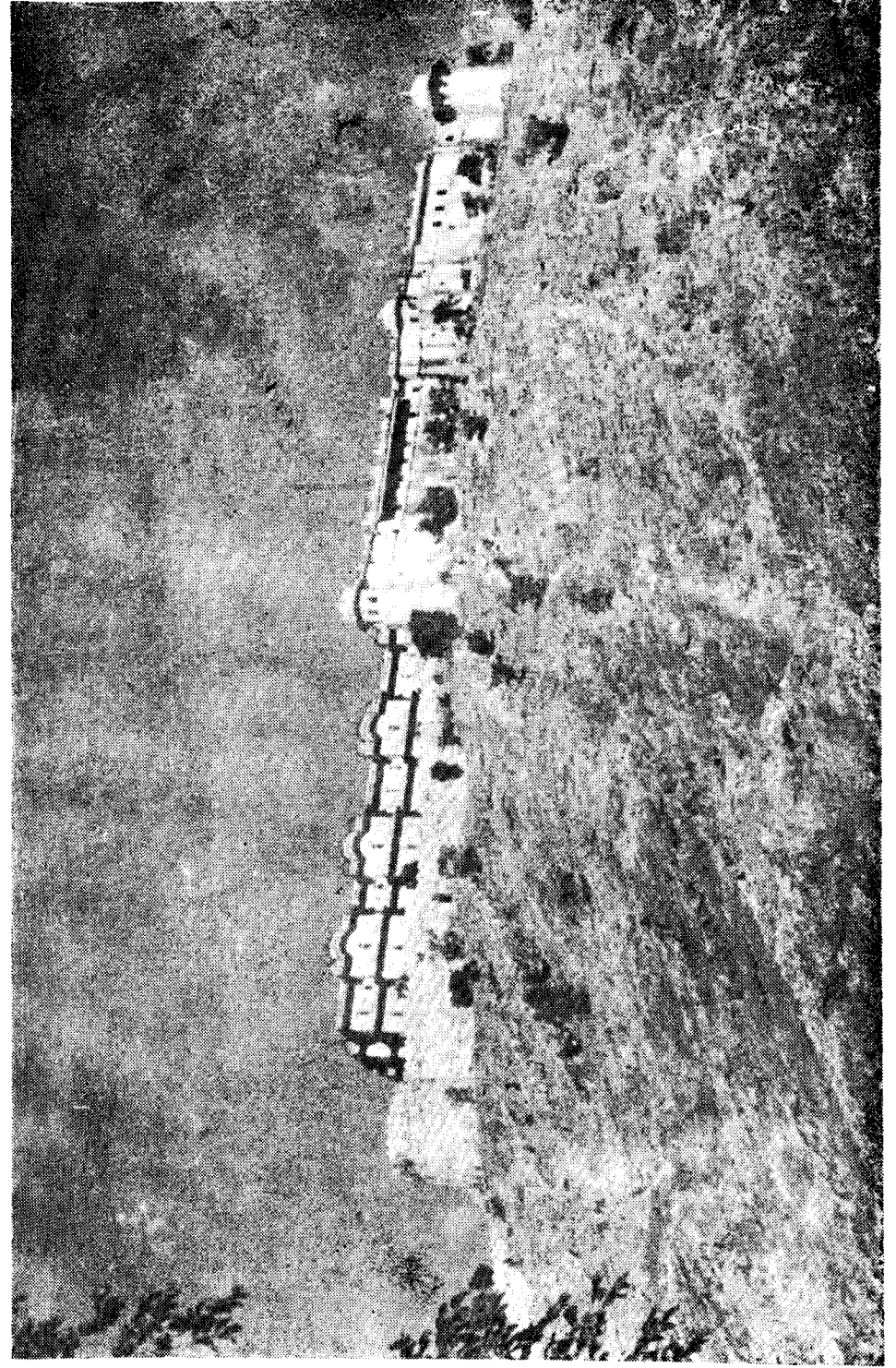
Sisodia Rani Garden, Jaipur



A view of Galta, Jaipur

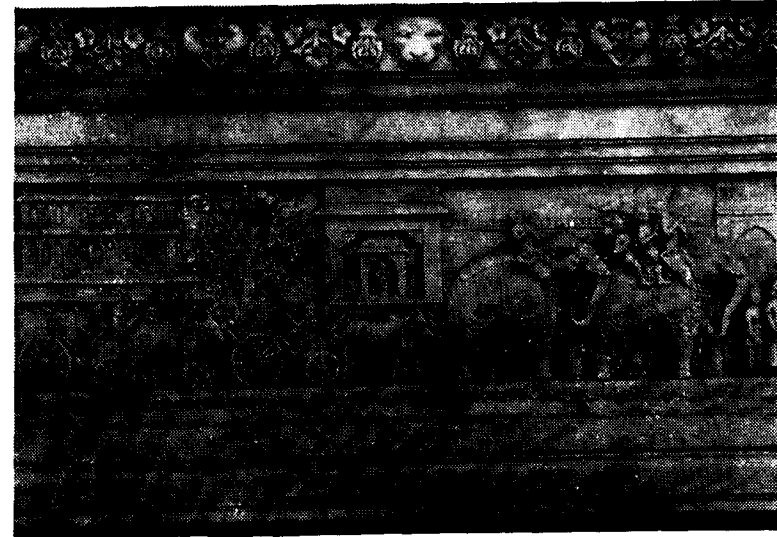


Observatory (Jantar Mantar), Jaipur ; in the background City Palace and Nahargarh Fort are seen



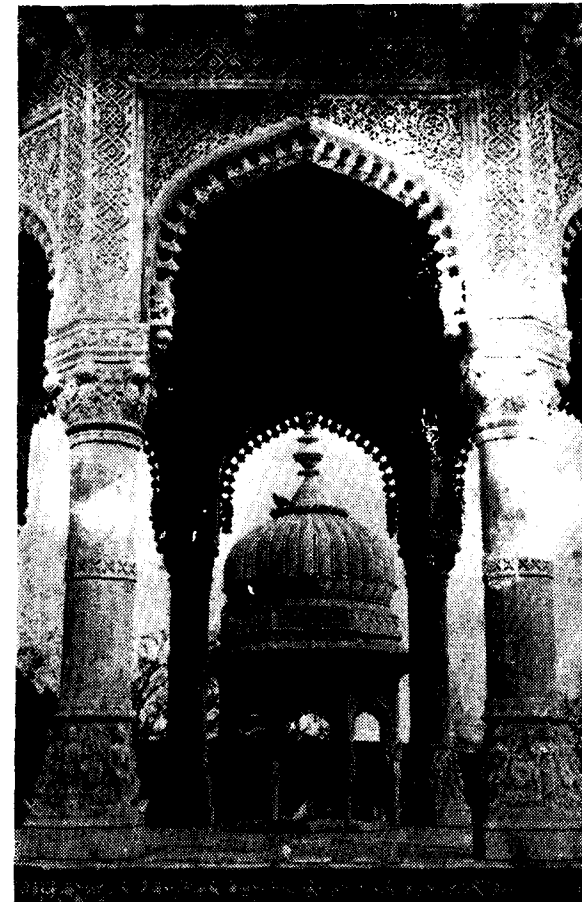
A view of Nahargarh Fort, Jaipur (Courtesy : Director, Department of Tourism, Jaipur)

A



Carving on a marble panel, Gaitor, Jaipur
(Courtesy : Director, Department of Tourism, Jaipur)

B



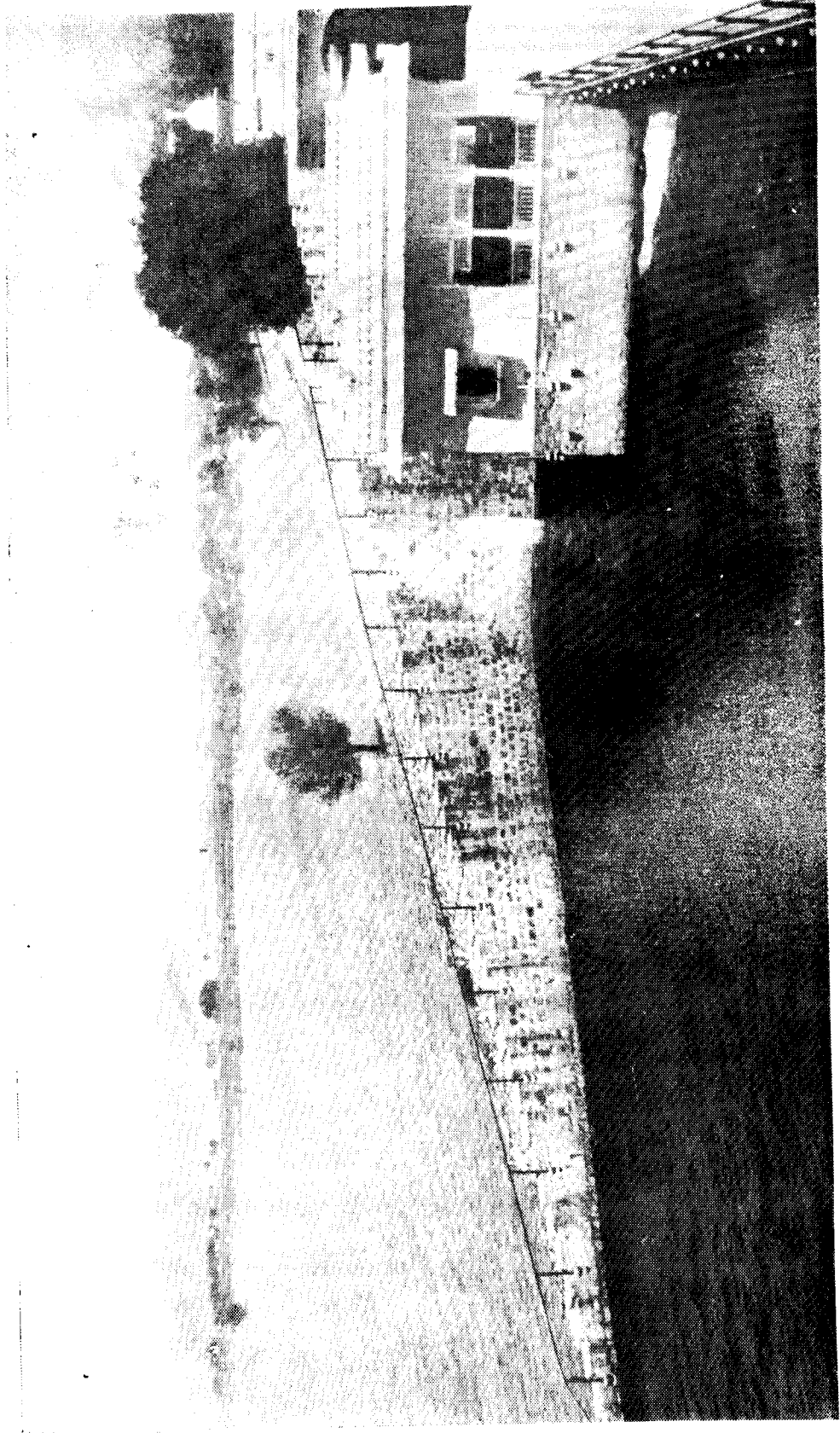
Gaitor, the Royal Cenotaph, Jaipur



Going for Gangaur worship



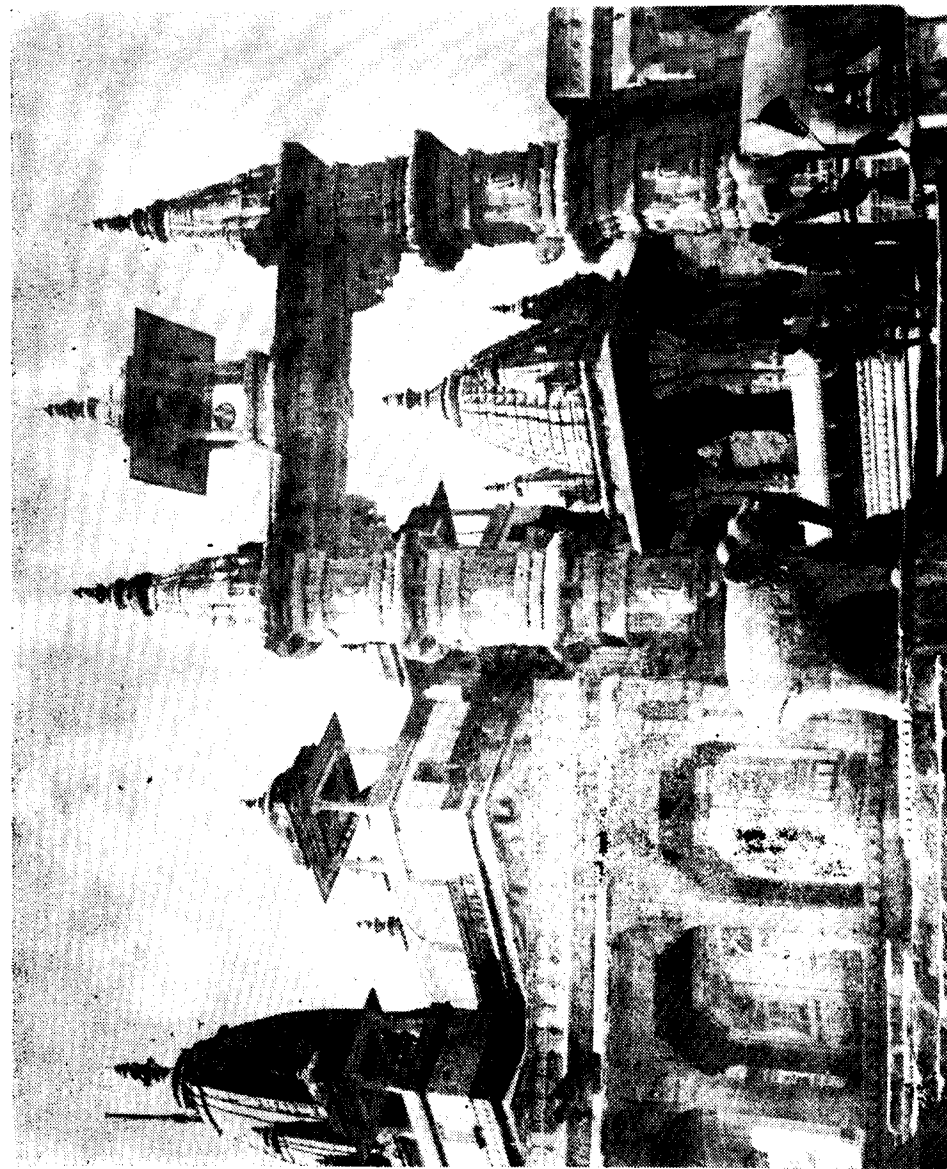
Specimen of Ivory carving
(Courtesy : Director, Department of Tourism, Jaipur)



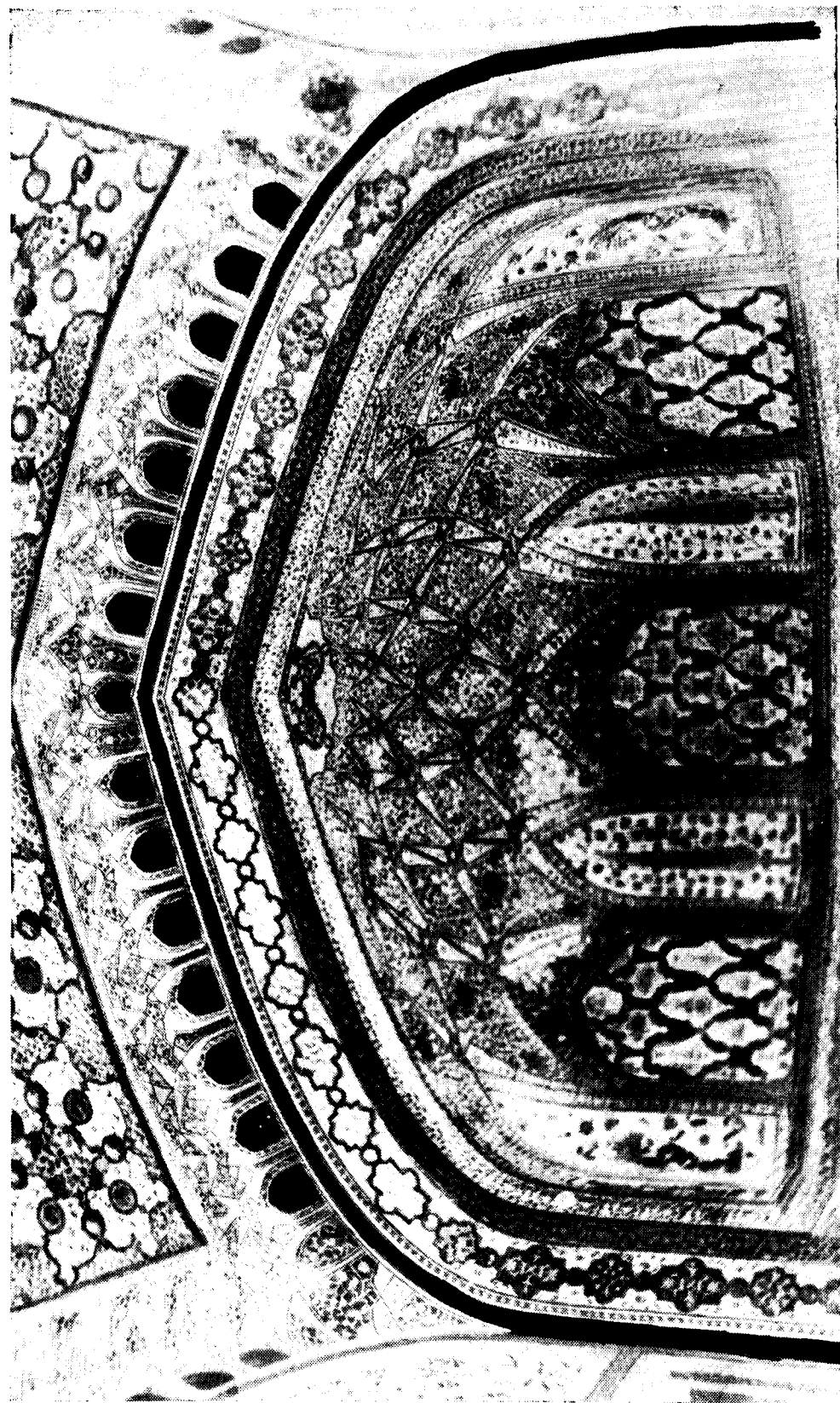
A view of Ramgarh Lake, Jamwa Ramgarh



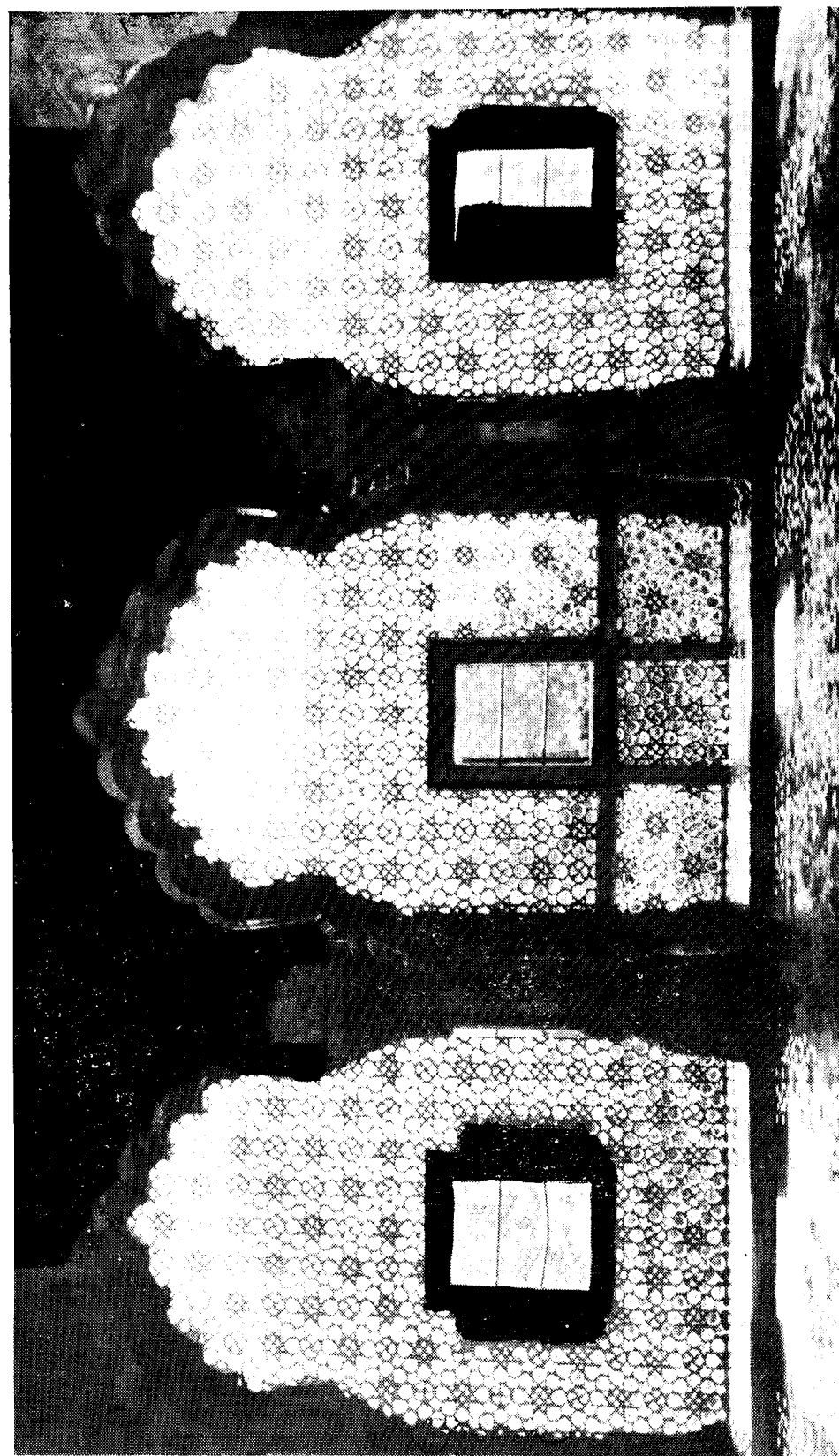
A view of Amber Palace, in the foreground Maota Lake is seen



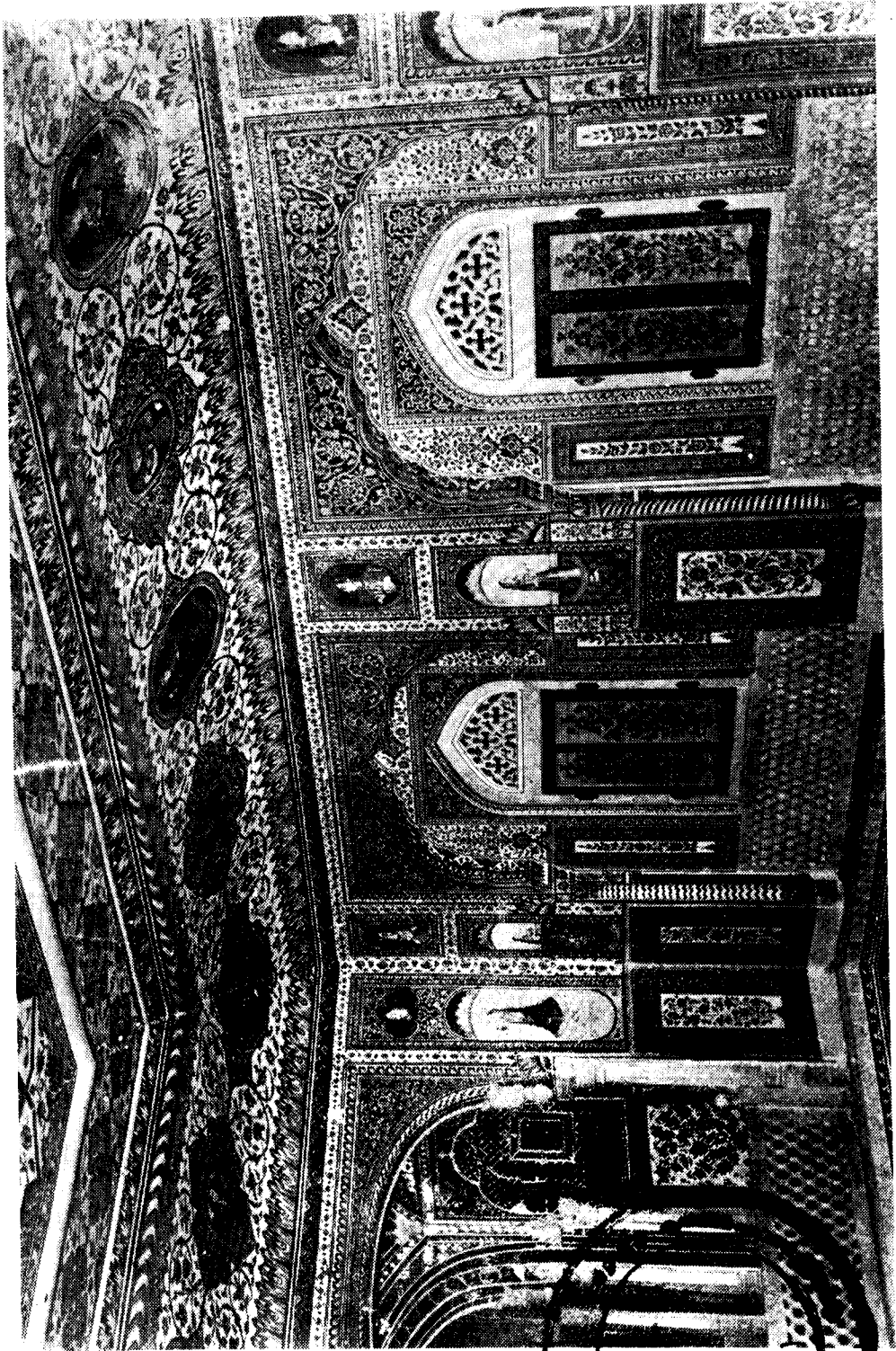
Toran gate of Jagat Shiromani Temple, Amber
(Courtesy : Director, Department of Tourism, Jaipur)



Sheesh Mahal, Amber Palace, Amber



Beautiful Lattice-work in Amber Palace, Amber



Mural Paintings in Samod Palace, Samod

69905