RAJASTHAN DISTRICT
GAZETTEERS

DAUSA

Published by
DIRECTORATE MAN POWER AND DISTRICT GAZETTEERS,
GOVERNMENT OF RAJASTHAN,
JAIPUR

2001

PRICE: Rs. 320 only
Obtainable from:
(1) DIRECTORATE MANPOWER AND DISTRICT GAZETTEERS, RAJASTHAN, JAIPUR (INDIA)
(2) AUTHORISED AGENTS, LIST OBTAINABLE FROM THE DIRECTOR, MANPOWER AND DISTRICT GAZETTEERS, RAJASTHAN, JAIPUR

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Laser Typesetting
Vishal Computers, Jaipur

Printed at:
Print O Land
22 Godam, Jaipur
PREFACE

It gives me a great pleasure to introduce the District Gazetteer of Dausa which became a new district distinct from Jaipur in 1991. As per the present policy of the State Government, this Gazetteer has been prepared through ‘Shodhak’ a Non-Government Research Organisation based in Jaipur. The statistical data included in this volume refers to the period ending in 1993-94, unless otherwise stated.

I am grateful to Shri Ashok Gehlot, Chief Minister of Rajasthan, Shri Bhairon Singh Shekhawat, former Chief Minister, Rajasthan, Shri Inderjit Khanna, Chief Secretary, Shri Arun Kumar and Shri M.L. Mehta, Ex-Chief Secretaries for their enlightened interest.

Thanks are also due to my colleagues Shri M.K. Khanna, IAS, Shri C.K. Mathew, IAS, Shri Arvind Mayaram, IAS, Shri Ashok Samamtamram, IAS, Shri K.L. Meena, Director, District Gazetteers, Shri B.L. Patni and Shri G.L. Rammani, Ex-Directors, District Gazetteers for their contribution in finalising this volume. I am grateful to the Members of the Editorial Board who have worked hard in finalising the draft.

The officers and the staff of the Gazetteers Department deserve a special word of appreciation for their hard work.

The Shodhak under the stewardship of Dr. Ram Pande and his team consisting of experts in various fields deserve special mention for bringing out this volume.

JAIPUR
January, 2001

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CHAPTER I

GENERAL

INTRODUCTION

Origin of the Name

The nomenclature of the district is after the town of Dausa which is the seat of district administration. The place is said to have been the first capital of Kachhwaha Prince Dulha Rai when he migrated from Narwar, near Gwalior, around 967 A.D. Dausa is a very ancient place.

Location

The district is situated in the eastern part of Rajasthan and lies between 26°23' and 27°15' North latitude and 76°07' and 77°02' East longitude. It is bounded on the north by Alwar district, on the south by Sawai Madhopur district, on the east by Bharatpur district and on the west by the Jaipur district.

The total geographical area of the district is 3404.78 sq.kms. which forms 0.99 per cent of the total area of the State of Rajasthan. Out of the total geographical area of the district the rural and urban areas form 98.37 and 1.63 per cent respectively.

The population according to 1991 census was 994431 of which 527747 were males and 466684 were females. Urban population was 105247 of which 56069 were males and 49178 were females. Rural population of the district was 889184 out of which 471678 and 417506 were male and females respectively.

History of the District as an Administrative Unit

The district was formed on 10th April, 1991 covering four tahsils i.e. Baswa, Dausa, Lalsot and Sikrai of Jaipur district. By a later State notification dated 15th August, 1992 Mahuwa tahsil was segregated from Sawai Madhopur district and made a part of the new district. State Notification dated 31 March, 1991 regarding creation of new district Dausa and notification dated 14 August, 1992 making Mahuwa its part are appended as Appendix-1 and 2.

The area of Dausa district was part of Jaipur and Sawai Madhopur districts. In this district, there was one subdivision—named Dausa. The subdivision is sub-divided into five tahsils namely Baswa, Dausa, Lalsot,
Mahuwa and Sikrai and in five blocks namely Bandikui, Dausa, Lalsot, Mahuwa and Sikrai. There were 225 village Panchayats, 238 Patwar mandals and 1055 Revenue villages.6

The sub-division is under the administrative control of a Sub-divisional Magistrate/officer who is vested with Ist Class magisterial powers while each tahsil is under the charge and supervision of a tahsildar. They function under the overall control of the District Collector. The details of location, area and population of each tahsil is given in the following table.7

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Tahsil</th>
<th>Area (sq.kms.)</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Males</td>
<td>Females</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Baswa</td>
<td>630.78</td>
<td>219084</td>
<td>116016</td>
<td>103068</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Dausa</td>
<td>917.87</td>
<td>246534</td>
<td>130986</td>
<td>115548</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Lalsot</td>
<td>874.38</td>
<td>208414</td>
<td>109725</td>
<td>98689</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Mahuwa</td>
<td>478.01</td>
<td>159775</td>
<td>86207</td>
<td>73568</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Sikrai</td>
<td>503.74</td>
<td>160624</td>
<td>84813</td>
<td>75811</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Census of India 1991, Jaipur and Sawai Madhopur districts.

Towns

The census of 1991 lists 5 towns in the district. Their names, area, population and location are given in the following table.8 Baswa and Mahuwa do not have municipalities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Town</th>
<th>Area (sq.km.)</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Latitude</th>
<th>Longitude</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Dausa</td>
<td>11.00</td>
<td>20812</td>
<td>17764</td>
<td>38576</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Lalsot</td>
<td>9.42</td>
<td>10840</td>
<td>10135</td>
<td>20975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Bandikui</td>
<td>3.18</td>
<td>8899</td>
<td>7553</td>
<td>16452</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Baswa</td>
<td>28.09</td>
<td>8420</td>
<td>7733</td>
<td>16153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Mahuwa</td>
<td>3.50</td>
<td>7098</td>
<td>5993</td>
<td>13091</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Census of India 1991, Jaipur and Sawai Madhopur districts.

From the above tables it is clear that out of total population of the District (according to 1991 census) 889184 persons were living in rural and 105247 in urban areas respectively.

Police Circles

There were two Dy. S.P. Circles, 10 Police thanas and 6 Police chaukies in the district in 1993-94 to manage law and order position of the district with Superintendent of Police at district level.9
TOPOGRAPHY

Shape
The district has a roughly semicircular or ‘C’ shape, broadest at the centre and tapering towards east and west with a narrow area extending northeastwards.

Natural Divisions
Dausa district belongs to the eastern part of the East Rajasthan Upland and has a checkered mosaic of the mountain terrain, uplands, basins and dune fields.

Physiographically the most part of the terrain is plain intersected with several ranges of Aravali hills running from North-Northeast to South-Southwest. The area can be classified as lowland dotted with residual hills covers substantial area extending over tahsils of Baswa, Sikrai, Lalsot and Mahuwa.

Hills
Hills of the district are parts or branches of the North Aravali ranges. The Lalsot-Bayana Hill range forms important physiographic features of the district. This range runs from Lalsot to Bayaya demarcating the boundary between Dausa and Sawai Madhopur districts. This range near Lalsot locally known as Mora Dungar and beyond Lalsot is known as Nahar Khoda. Apart from this isolated hills like Dausa Hills-Lalsot Hills are also dominating the landscape of the district.

The Aravali exposures have a perfect concordant sequence of beds from Lalsot to Bayana ridge. A belt of crystalline quartzite is found in hills from Dausa to Bhankari, schistose quartzite is also predominently exposed. The volcanics of Bassi adjacent to the boundary of Dausa district are conspicuously exposed in Lalgarh forest block.

Plateaux and Plains
The area which is occupied by hill ranges and numerous isolated peaks rising to over 200 metres MSL. These hills and peaks are known by different names at different places. In Sikrai and Lalsot tahsils the range is known as Lalsot Todabhim Bayana range. Therefore broadly two plains in the district varying in height from 150 metres to 200 metres above mean sea level are formed by Banganga and its tributaries like Sanwan and Kharandi rivers in the north and north-east part and Morel in the south and south-east part.
The district is drained by a number of largely non-perennial rivers of which Banganga, Sanwan and Morel are the important ones. The areas of the district have been affected by sand encroachment through wind gaps and river valleys. Sheet and gully erosion have also developed because of extensive deforestation and large scale quarrying. Ravine topography has also developed because of accelerated triggered off by the deforestation and large scale quarrying.

Desert

Foothills sand dunes are also evident in Dausa district on the basis of existence of fossilised dunes according to Central Arid-Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur. Allchin et al. have informed that the limits of desertic conditions were upto Bharatpur in the pre-Holocene period. However, at present the desert boundary is only limited upto western slopes of Aravalis.

The hills prevent the movement of sand particles and, therefore, deposition of sand is a regular feature near the foothills particularly during the summer season, near Lalsot hills and Dausa hills.

RIVER SYSTEM AND WATER RESOURCES

Water resources of the district are of two types, under ground and surface water.

Surface: The availability of surface water is always dependent on monsoon. There is no perennial river in the District.

Rivers

The area of the district is well drained with an extensive system of seasonal rivers, tributaries and nullahs. Two river basins namely the Banganga and the Morel river basins cover the major part of the district, draining towards East and South-Southeast.

Banganga: The Banganga originates from a sandy plain near Medh in Viratnagar Range where an annual fair is held during summer. The site is considered very holy because it is believed that Arjuna arched an arrow so forcibly that the ground water started oozing out, hence it carried the name Banganga. The famous water reservoir called Ramgarh Dam which cater the demand of drinking water of Jaipur City and irrigate hundreds of hectares of agricultural land in Jaipur district is on Banganga river. From Ramgarh Lake it extends towards East and sometimes creates havoc owing to flood and excessive soil erosion. Its bed is entirely sandy throughout. At places it changes its course also. After passing off Mahuwa tahsil it enters Bharatpur district near Kamalpura village of Bharatpur district. Sanvan, Kharandi are its tributaries.
Morel: Adjacent to this towards south lies the Morel basin. In fact Morel originates from Forest Block of Dhula Ravji and travers towards south in-flexing with Banas. The Dhund which originates from Dhund valley of Amer block is its tributary. Morel Dam which is an important irrigation reservoir is constructed over Morel river near Lalsot which was badly damaged during the flood of 1981. In addition to these, there are a number of small and big nallahs which make the drainage system of the district further healthier.

Lake and Tanks

There are 42 Lakes and Tanks\textsuperscript{16} maintained by the Irrigation Department in Dausa district. The Sainthal Sagar and Kalakho Bund are worthy to be mentioned.

Under ground water resources: Net ground water recharge and draft were 11.428 mcm and 15.4419 mcm respectively, thus ground water surplus resulted (-) 4.0139 mcm. According to the survey conducted by the Underground Water Department the availability of ground water was at the depth of 12 metres to 18 metres. Water quality is generally referred as potable.\textsuperscript{17}

GEOLGY

Geological Antiquity and Formation

The oldest rocks of the district are of the schistose gneisses migmatites and quartzites of pre-Aravali which are considered nearly 2500 million years old. These rocks are mostly covered under a mental of sand and alluvium of Recent to sub-Recent age. Overlying these rocks, with a major unconformity, are the rocks of Delhi super sub group, which is made of Raialo, Alwar and Ajabgarh groups. These rocks of Raialo group comprise mainly dolomitic marble and minor quartzites. The Alwar group consists of conglomeritic quartzites and schists which either lie unconformably over the Raialo or directly over the metamorphoses of the pre-Aravali group. Ajabgarh group is mainly made of schists, phylites, marble and quartzites. These rocks have been intruded by amphiboles, granites, pegmatites and quartz veins.\textsuperscript{18}

Minerals

A variety of mineral deposits are found in the district contributing a lot to the state revenue every year. Some of these are as under:

A. Metallic Minerals: Under this head iron ore is found and mined in Lalsot and Bandikui panchayat samitis where rich mineral reserves exist.

B. Non-metallic Minerals: Glass sand and soap stone reserves exist in Khawa Raoji area in Dausa, Bandikui, and Geejgarh area in Sikrai panchayat samitis
respectively. Other non-metallic minerals are dolomite in Sikrai and Lalsot and Barytes in Bandikui panchayat samiti. Occurrences of Silica sand in Bhankari area is also reported.

C. Building Stones: Besides a huge reserve of sand stone, lime stone is under excavation in Bandikui and Lalsot panchayat samitis respectively. The northern part of Mahuwa panchayat samiti is reported to have silica sand and lime stone reserves. The Building stone slabs of Bhankari in Dausa district are very famous.

Earthquakes

Rajasthan is situated in such a geological stable belt where frequency and intensity of earthquakes is minimum. Dausa district is situated in a zone where occurrence of earthquake may prove slight damage. An analysis of past records of earthquakes shows that no great earthquake originated in this area. The proven active earthquakes are the Rann of Kutch, the Aravali range, the Great Himalayan Boundary Fault Zone and the Hindukush region with slight intensity. The maximum jerk was experienced on 4th April, 1905 during Kangra earthquake. (List of Earthquakes from IMD catalogue is appended as Appendix-3).

But the history of past earthquakes of about 200 years shows that the area of Dausa district in Rajasthan lies in area which is liable to slight to moderate damage due to earthquakes. Although earthquakes of only lighter magnitude (Magnitude upto 5 on Richter Scale) are known to originate in the immediate neighbourhood of Dausa district, i.e. near Jaipur and Alwar, the area has also been affected by earthquakes of moderate to great magnitudes which occurred elsewhere. The prominent earthquakes which affected the region are (1) On 15th July, 1720 (Magnitude= 6.5), Mathura earthquake of 1st September, 1803 (Magnitude= 6.5), Buland Shahar earthquake of 10th October, 1956 (Magnitude= 6.7), Delhi earthquake of 27th August, 1960 (Magnitude= 6.0) and Moradabad earthquake of 15th August, 1966 (Magnitude= 5.8).

In the Seismic Zoning Map of India prepared under the auspices of Bureau of Indian Standard, Dausa district has been placed in Zone III which corresponds to a maximum intensity of VII on the Modified Mercalli (M.M.) scale (Specification appended as Appendix-3). Considering all the factors, viz., past history and geological features the seismic intensity in Dausa district in future earthquakes is likely to reach VII on M.M. Scale).
The intensity VII on M.M. scale corresponds to a horizontal ground acceleration of 18-140 cm/sec² or an average acceleration of 67 cm/sec². The wide range of acceleration is due to the fact that the ground acceleration at a given place is largely dependent upon the nature of foundation existing at the site. The earthquake damage to the buildings/structures founded on unconsolidated soil or filled up earth may be larger than on similar type of buildings/structures having their foundation on granite hard rock. This aspect may have to be kept in view while taking up constructional activities.

It is, therefore, advised that appropriate steps may be taken to ensure that dwellings and other structures are properly engineered.

**FLORA OR BOTANY**

**Botanical Regions**

Several attempts have been made to recognise floristic provinces or regions in India. Hooker (1855) had distinguished 9 floristic provinces of the then British India. Later Clarke (1898), Prain (1903), Candler (1938) and Chatterjee (1939) made a few modifications in the boundaries of floristic provinces. After Independence, Razi (1955) and P. Legris (1963) also made attempts to describe vegetation of India. From the phytogeographic considerations, the classification of Chatterjee is still acceptable and largely followed. Of the 8 floristic provinces, Rajasthan falls under two namely Indus Plains and Central India- regions.

Dausa district falls under Indus Plains floristic region of India. Each region has its distinctive species. Of the characteristic species of this region, this district is endowed with *Acacia nilotica* (babool), *A. senegal* (kunta), *A. leucophloea* (arunj), Anogeissus (dhok etc.) Gymnosporia (Celastrus kankeela), *Prosopis* (Khejadi or shami), *Salvadora* (Pitu, jal), *Capparis* (kair), *Dalbergia sissoo* (sisham), *Albizia* (siris), *Euphorbia* (thor), *Grewia* (gangan), *Tephrosia* (dhamesha) and *Calotropis* (ak). This vegetation is typically of tropical thorn forests.²⁰

**Endemic Plants**

Rajasthan lies in the zone of poor endemism. Endemic plants are those which are restricted to a very small area. Of the 134 genera which are endemic to India, only 6 are endemic to Rajasthan and even out of these 6, in the district only two genera are met with namely a herbaceous *Glossocardia* (Compositae) and a tree *Butea* (Leguminosae). These two are also not abundant.²¹ The endemic taxa or spp. found in Dausa district include *Ficus religiosa* (pipal), *F. bengalensis* (bargad), *Datura metel* (dhatura), *Sesamum indicum* (til), *Aegle*
marmelos (bel), Butea monosperma (dhak or palas), and Leptadenia pyrotechnica (kheep).

**Rare and Threatened Plants**

There is lack of recorded literature to show the status of rare and threatened plants of the district. Saxena (1993) has, however, attempted to enlist the threatened plants of the State, of which the plants believed to be under threat for survival in Dausa district are given below. These plants include the plants so considered by National Botanical Research Institute, Lucknow and also proposed so by Ministry of Forests and Environment, Government of India. These are mostly medicinal plants. 22

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Anogeissus sericea</td>
<td>indok/androke</td>
<td>Tree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Artemesia capillaris=A. scoparia</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Herb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Boswellia serrata</td>
<td>salar</td>
<td>Tree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Drimia indica=Urginea indica</td>
<td>koli, kandi, jangali piaz</td>
<td>Herb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Gloriosa superba</td>
<td>kalari, Glory Lily</td>
<td>Climber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Moringa concanensis</td>
<td>sargora</td>
<td>Tree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Sterculia urens</td>
<td>kada, kadu</td>
<td>Tree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Tecomia undulata</td>
<td>rohida, Marwar teak</td>
<td>Tree</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FORESTS**

The forests in this district are rather open and mostly the trees are malformed, crooked, hacked and stunted mainly due to adverse biotic factors. Lalsot Range has comparatively some good forests especially in Aravali hills. The present Dausa district had been a part of Jaipur district and in the then Jaipur State, the forests were zealously guarded for game and the forests were managed by “Shikarkhana” or Game Department. Due to past maltreatment, particularly excessive grazing and illicit fellings, the forests exhibit various stages of retrogression. In many areas, dhok has been reduced to creeping form popularly known as “ghodapasar” dhok; it being common in Lalsot forests. After Independence, the abolition of jagir, also resulted in indiscriminate fellings of forests, for the Jagirdars sold their forests to contractors for a nominal price and the contractors cut them ruthlessly.

**Forest Types**

The forests in general are of Tropical Dry Deciduous type in which leaves are shed in some months of winter and/or summers. The existence of forests at any locality are the end-results of environmental factors namely climate, soil,
topography and past history including their management and biotic disturbances.

The Forest Types acceptable in the country are those which have been recognised by Champion and Seth (1968) in their monumental work "Revised Forest Types of India". According to this classification, the Forest Types met within this district fall under the group described as follows:

Major Group II-Dry Tropical Forests

Sub group 5 B

1. C-2 Northern Mixed Deciduous Forests
2. DS-1 Dry Deciduous Scrub
3. DS-3 Euphorbia Scrub
4. E-1 Anogeissus pendula forests
5. E/DS-1 Anogeissus pendula Scrub forests
6. E-2 Boswellia serrata forests
7. E-5 Butea forests
8. 1-S-1 Dry Tropical Riverain forests
9. 2-S-1 Secondary Dry Deciduous forests

(Abbreviations—B= Northern type; C= Climatic Climax; DS= Degradation Stage; E= Edaphic Climax and S= Seral Stage).

The grasslands occurring in Dausa district correspond to Schima-Dichanthium type of P.M. Dabadghao.

Vegetation Types

Based on the classification of Pondicherry (P. Legris), Dr. C.M. Mathur in 1960s conducted an indepth study of Jaipur district of which Dausa is now a separate district. According to C.M. Mathur, the vegetation types met within the district are specific to the area and therefore described in details as under:

1. Anogeissus pendula Series
2. Degraded Anogeissus pendula Series
3. Boswellia serrata-Lannea coromandelica Series
4. Prosopis cineraria-Calligonm polygonoides Series
5. Grasslands
6. Acacia leucophloea-Capparis decidua Series
7. Salvadoria facie
Character of Vegetation

1. Anogeissus pendula Series

This type is restricted only to some well protected parts where Anogeissus pendula is the dominant species, forming as high as 90 per cent of the crop. The common associates are Acacia leucophloea, Bauhinia racemosa, and Lannea coromandelica. On small hillocks and lower slopes of high hills, Acacia senegal forms about 50 per cent of the crop. On upper reaches and ridges, Boswellia serrata and Lannea coromandelica form greater proportion of the top canopy. The height of the crop varies from 7.5 to 9.0 m and the density from 0.5 to 1.0.

Undergrowth is not heavy and ground flora is sparse. The undergrowth consists of Rhus myxorensis, Grewia flavesence, Grewia tenax, Adhatoda vasica and Zizyphus nummularia.

2. Degraded Anogeissus pendula Series

This is very common due to adverse biotic factors such as hacking and unrestricted browsing. Anogeissus pendula is reduced to bushy form. The other species found are Rhus myxorensis, Zizyphus nummularia, Adhatoda vasica and Euphorbia caducifolia.

3. Boswellia serrata-Lannea coromandelica Series

This type is restricted to the upper slopes of hills about 425 m. It often forms narrow belts on ridges. Boswellia serrata often forms pure stands. Its other associates are Lannea coromandelica and Sterculia urens.

4. Prosopis cinerara-Calligonum polygonoides Series

This series is widely distributed among the fields in the western parts of the district on consolidated sandy plains and even on dunes. The chief associates are Acacia leucophloea, Balanites aegyptiaca, with occasional trees of Acacia senegal, Acacia nilotica, Maytenus emarginata, etc. Chief shrubs which are associated are Calotropis procera, Zizyphus nummularia, Leptadenia pyrotechnica, Acacia leucophloea, Accia jacquemontii, Sericostoma pauciflorum, Tephrosia purpurea, Crotalaria burhia, Aerva javanica, etc. The chief grasses which are associated are Aristida depressa, Tragus biflorus and Cenchrus setigerus.

5. Grasslands

In the plains, here and there where there are sandy soils or sandy loams, one finds fairly tall growth of grasses. These pastures are locally known as
Birs. The main grasses are *Cenchrus setigerus, Dactyloctenium scindicum, D. aegyptium, Eleusine compressa* and *Dichanthium annulatum*. The height of grass during rains goes up to 1.3 m. A few scattered trees mainly of *Acacia leucophloea, Acacia senegal* and *Prosopis cineraria* grow here and there among these birs.

6. **Acacia leucophloea-Capparis decidua Series**

This type is very common in the ravine lands of Lalsot as well as on the marginal lands, sandy plains and foothills. The main species are *Acacia leucophloea, Balanites aegyptiaca, Capparis decidua, Maytenus emarginata, Prosopis cineraria*. *Acacia senegal* is also found at places. Bushes of *Leptadenia pyrotechnica, Sericostoma pauciflorum, Acacia jacquemontii* and *Zizyphus nummularia* are also found in such areas.

7. **Salvadora Facies**

These comprise mainly *Salvadora persica* and *Salvadora oleoides*. These are found mainly on saline soils scattered throughout the area. It is not possible to delineate them on the map. The main associates of this series are *Capparis decidua, Tamarix dioica, Acacia leucophloea, Calotropis procera, Haloxylon salicornicum, Suaeda fruticosa, Zygophyllum simplex* and *Trianthema portulacastrum*.

**Noteworthy Wild Plants of common occurrence in Dausa district**

A list of common plants growing naturally in the district are given under (a) Trees; (b) Shrubs and Herbs; (c) Climbers and (d) Grasses, with their local, Latin names and families in Appendix-4.

**FAUNA or ZOOLOGY**

The district is endowed with a variety of habitats. It has the oldest mountain chain of Aravalis, besides ravinous lands and fairly flat areas. There are thick *dhok* forests as well as open thorn forests. Extensive grasslands and agricultural fields are common. Numerous waterholes in the form of rivers, tanks, dams also exist. These biotopes, quite different from each other naturally support varied ecological niche for wildlife. The district, although not rich in dense forest growth, it sustains considerable biological diversity.

**Faunal Region**: The world is divided into eight faunal regions and each of these have their typical fauna (Brij Gopal, 1979: *Elements of Ecology*). India as a whole falls under Paleotropical-Oriental region. Dausa district is also a part of this region namely the Oriental region. Of the characteristic wildlife
of this region, the wild animals still surviving in this district include the monkey, lemur (*langoor*), panther, black buck and the peafowl.

**Zoological Types:** The district abounds in our National bird-Peacock. Among mammals hedgehog, house shrew, Indian flying fox (bat), rhesus macaque (monkey), *langoor*, porcupine, jackal, fox, mongoose, hyaena, jungle cat, panther, wild boar, black buck, blue bull, rufous-tailed hare, five striped squirrel, bush rat, gerbil etc. are found. The avian fauna is equally rich and during cold season after Diwali hordes of migratory ducks, waders, warblers, birds of prey like marsh harriers etc. flock together especially near waterholes like Sainthal sagar. One ocular survey indicates that at least 100 spp. of birds can be seen in the district.

The reptilian animals include soft-shelled turtle, Indian starred tortoise, garden lizard, ground skink (*bamini*), monitor lizard, earth boa, rat snake (*dhaman*), common wolf snake, water snake (*Xenorrhynchus piscator*) among the non-poisonous reptiles. The venomous snake like cobra, saw-scale viper, krait are also met with.

The Latin names of wild animals, birds and reptiles are given for those which are common in the district in the Appendix-5. The fish fauna is comparatively quite varied for the small and large 48 tanks, lakes, dams besides rivers. Over 25 spp. have been noted and an indication of these along with scientific names is given under Fisheries in Chapter-IV.

**Vanishing Wildlife:** The Red data book of U.N.O. is published periodically for the whole world and unfortunately Dausa district also has some wild animals which are included in the Red Data Book.24

For practical and managerial considerations, it would suffice to enlist the wild animals that have been incorporated in Schedule I of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 as amended up to date. These animals are:

1. Panther
2. Blackbuck
3. Softshelled Turtle
4. Starred Tortoise
5. Monitor lizard
6. Peacock

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Panther</td>
<td><em>Panthera pardus</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blackbuck</td>
<td><em>Antelope cervicapra</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Softshelled Turtle</td>
<td><em>Trionyx gangeticus</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Starred Tortoise</td>
<td><em>Geochelone elegans</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitor lizard</td>
<td><em>Varanus bengalensis</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peacock</td>
<td><em>Pavo cristatus</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

At occasions python or *ajgar-Python molurus* has also been noted. At times, tiger or *sher*, *bagh-Panthera tigris* also strays from adjoining Sariska Wildlife Sanctuary although it does not stay in the district for more than a few
days. Both these, python and tiger are also included in the Protected list of animals of India.

Mortality from reptiles and wild animals: There are poisonous snakes like cobra, viper and krait in the district and one or two cases of snake bite occasionally prove fatal. The mortality due to depredations of carnivorous wild animals are almost nil but some cases do occur of injury to human beings by panther and hyaena, Panther does cause damage to goats, sheep, calves and dogs and mongoose occasionally eat away chicken of domestic hens. This loss is not serious and is rather negligible. Illicit snaring of partridges, quails, hare, patagoh and some birds is done by some nomadic tribes who happen to camp in the district at times. Shooting by guns of blue bulls is not known here.

Closed Area

Sainthal Sagar: Although there is no national park or sanctuary in Dausa district, a closed area named Sainthal Sagar has been declared in the district. Sainthal Sagar, a water body extending over 3 sq.kms. and about 25 kms. from Dausa on Dausa-Tehla road was declared as a closed area vide notification number F.11(21)Rev/8/8, Government of Rajasthan, Jaipur dated 25.06.81. Shooting of wildlife is prohibited in this closed area.

The dam is perennial and its deepest point with water is about 7m. The water level during hot season may come down to 2m. and then waterspread is 1.0 s.km. It is managed by Department of Fisheries and annual auction of fishes contract fetches a handsome revenue which varies between 3.00 lacs to 4.00 lacs of rupees.

Flora: It supports aquatic vegetation consisting mainly Typha, Elaeocharis, Scirpus, Cyperus, Nymphoides, Ipomea aquatica, Hydrilla, Vallesneria, Spirodella, Wolffia, Azolla, Arundo donax, Echinochloa etc. Along water edges are found a few grasses like Saccharum spontaneum, Erianthus munja, Cynodon dactylon, Sorghum halepense, Desmostachya bipinnata and shrubs and herbs like Argemone mexicana, Xanthium strumarium, Solanum nigrum, Cassia occidentale, Tephrosia spp., Datura metal, Calotropis procera, Ocimum spp., Echinops echnatus, Bacopa etc. Sporadic trees like babul, ber, bad (Ficus bengalensis), churel (Holoptelia integrifolia), jamun, khajur (Phoenix sylvestris), pipal (Ficus religiosa), neem, shisham and aam are growing around the water body.

Fauna: Among mammals are occasionally seen jackal, fox, porcupine, hyaena, bluebull and once in a while panther. The reptilian fauna met with sparingly
is dhāman (rat snake), dumuhi (Eryx conicus), cobra, Varanus monitor (patagoh), girgit (garden lizard), jalsarp (Xenorhynus) and turtle. Leeches and water beetles, dragon flies are also observed. The piscis or fishes seen in the water body include lanchi, bam, saul, pabda, rohu, catla etc. (The Latin names of these fishes are given in Chapter-IV under Fisheries).

The closed area is specially known for water birds and during winters, the waters provide shelter and refuge to many ducks which migrate from Siberia. These migratory ducks include gadwall, wigeon, shoveller, red crested pochard, common pochard, common teal, pin-tail, brahminy duck and occasionally gray-lag goose. Other water birds which frequent the area comprise cotton teal, spotbill or grey duck, large and little cormorants, dabchick, snake bird or darter, grey, purple and pond herons; cattle, large and little egrets; sarus crane, water rail, brown crake, whitebreasted water hen, Indian moorhen, coot, pheasant-tailed and bronze-winged jacanas; waders like; little ringed plover, blacktailed godwit, spotted, red, common red and green shanks; green, common, curlew sand-pipers, black-winged stilt, river tern, pied, smallblue and white breasted kingfishers, yellow wagtail etc. Red wattled lapwing is commonly seen through out the year. There are a number of arboreal birds too, in the closed area. These include bluerock pigeon, ring and little brown doves; house swift, green bee eater, Indian roller, hoopoe, crimson breasted barbet or coppersmith, goldenbacked woodpecker, crested lark, grey and brown shrikes; golden oriole, black drongo, brahminy, pied and bank mynas; common iora, treepie, house crow, common woodshrike, redvented bulbul, yellow-eyed and jungle babblers; tailor bird, chieff-chaff, ashy wren warbler, lesser white throat, pied bush chat, Indian robin, purple sunbird, house sparrow, common weaver bird, white throated munia, roseringed parakeet. Indian cuckoo also visits the area. Grey wagtail and large pied wagtails are also noticed. More than 85 birds of different species including the National bird—Peacock (Pavo cristatus) can be listed in bird watching of about two hours in the mornings.

This closed area is a repository of a number of wild animals and plants and provides a suitable niche for protected animals (Schedule I of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 like panther, monitor lizard and peacock.

Reptiles: The common reptiles such as snake, poisonous and non-poisonous are found in the district. Gila monster, house lizards (Chhipkali) are visible. 

Fishes: It has been written earlier that there are 42 lakes and tanks in the district out of which 18 lakes and tanks are producing about 25 species of fishes. The details are shown in chapter four.
Preservation of Wild Life

Before integration of princely states in Rajasthan, wildlife was protected by the ruler of Jaipur for entertainment of the members of Royal family and their guests but no shooting lodge existed in the area of present Dausa district.

The wildlife is preserved in accordance to the Rules and Act—Rajasthan Animals and Birds Protection Act 1951, other corresponding Acts are Rajasthan Forest Act of 1953, Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 and Environmental Protection Act of 1986. There is no wildlife sanctuary in the district.\textsuperscript{27}

Forest Management

Since 1993-94 there is a Divisional Forest Officer for Dausa forest division to promote forestry. The entire area was earlier under Jaipur division; Lalsot was a forest range. Currently there are five ranges with Head quarters at Dausa, Bassi, Lalsot, Bandikui and Mahuwa.\textsuperscript{28}

CLIMATE

The district has semi-arid climate. December to February is the cold season after which the hot season commences and continues till about the third week of June when the southwest monsoon sets in. The southwest 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.\textsuperscript{29}

Rainfall

Records of rainfall are available for four stations in the district for periods ranging from 25 to 80 years. Table given in the Appendix-6 gives the data of rainfall at these stations for the district as a whole. The average annual rainfall in the district is 594.3 mm. The rainfall generally increases from the northwest to the southwest. The rainfall during the period June to September constitutes nearly 90\% of the annual rainfall. The variation of the rainfall from year to year is very large. In the fifty year period 1901 to 1950 the highest annual rainfall which amounted to 250\% 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 or 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 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 to 36 at Baswa.

The highest recorded rainfall in 24 hours at any station in the district was 424.9 mm at Dausa on September 10, 1924. The frequencies of rainfall is given in Appendix-7.

Temperature

The only nearest meteorological observatory is located at Jaipur city. The data of this station may be taken as representative of the whether conditions in the Dausa district also. The period from March to June is one of continuous rise in temperature, May and the first half of June being the hottest part of the year. The mean daily maximum temperature in May is 40.6°C and the 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 upto 47°C. The setting in of the southwest monsoon after the middle of June lowers the temperature but the relief from the heat is not marked because of the added discomfort from the increase in humidity, brought in by the southwest monsoon air. After the withdrawal of 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 the mean daily minimum at 8.3°C. In association with cold waves which sometimes affect the district in the wake of western disturbances which pass 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° on 1932 May 25 and the lowest minimum temperature was -2.2°C on two consecutive days on 1905, January 31 and February 1. This may be treated for Dausa district also.

Humidity

During the brief southwest 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 humidities may be as low as 15 to 20%.

Cloudiness

During the southwest monsoon skies are moderately to heavily clouded 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 southwest monsoon season winds may strengthen on some days. Westerly to southwesterly winds prevail in the southwest monsoon season. In the post-monsoon and winter months winds are mostly from directions between west and north. In the summer season winds blow from directions between southwest and northwest.

**Special Weather Phenomena**

During the southwest monsoon season the district is sometimes affected by depression which originate in the Bay of Bengal and move across the central parts 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 May to September. Along with thunderstorms, hail may also occur occasionally. In the hot season dust storms also occur.

**References**

1. Survey of India Western Circle Rajasthan, Jaipur.
2. Ibid.
3. All the Census figures are taken from the Census Reports of two Districts Jaipur (for Dausa, Baswa, Lalsot, Sikrai Tahsils), Sawai Madhopur (for Mahuwa Tahsil).
5. At the time of writing the chapter, Government of Rajasthan has created one more subdivision of Bandikui in the district.
7. Ibid. and Census of India, Jaipur and Sawai Madhopur Districts.
11. Survey of India Western Zone, Jaipur.
12. Ibid.
13. Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur.
15. Irrigation Department, Rajasthan, Jaipur.
16. Irrigation Division, Dausa.
17. Ground Water Department, Rajasthan, Jodhpur.
18. Geological Survey of India, Western Circle Jaipur and Director, Mines and Geology Rajasthan, Udaipur.
19. Director-General of Meteorology, New Delhi.
25. Divisional Forest Officer, Dausa.
26. Department of Fisheries, Rajasthan, Jaipur.
27. Chief Conservator of Forest, Rajasthan, Jaipur.
29. Deputy Director General of Observatories (Climatology and Geophysics), Pune.
30. Ibid.
31. Ibid.
32. Ibid.
33. Ibid.
34. Ibid.
Appendix-1

Notification of Creation of Dausa District

नवीन जिला दौसा के गठन सम्बन्धी
अधिसूचना

राजस्थान भू-रजस्थ अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का राजस्थान अधिनियम) संख्या (5) की धारा 15 तथा 16 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए राज्य सरकार इसके द्वारा निम्नप्रकार आदेश देती है—

1. एक नया जिला दौसा गठित किया जाएगा जिसका मुख्यालय दौसा होगा।
2. दौसा जिले में विभाग जयपुर जिले के निम्नांकित उपखंड तथा तहसील सम्मिलित की जायेगी—

उपखंड
दौसा

1. दौसा
2. बस्सी
3. लालसोट
4. सिक्राव

3. विभाग जयपुर जिले में अब निम्नांकित उपखंड तथा तहसीलें होंगी—

उपखंड
tहसीलें
1. जयपुर

1. जयपुर
2. बस्सी
3. लालसोट
4. वाकरू

2. अगर

1. अगर
2. वृंदावन
3. जमवारामगढ़

3. कोटपुलाली

1. कोटपुलाली
2. शाहपुरा
3. विसलमगर

4. गाँव

1. पुलवामा मुकाम सांभर
2. दुधु मुकाम मौजमाबाद
3. फागी

4. यह आदेश 10 अप्रैल, 1991 से प्रभावशील होगा।

ह/—

अध्यक्ष एवं शासनसचिव
राजस्थ विभाग

क्रमांक 4.9(8)रजस्थ/धुप-1/91-1 जयपुर, दिनांक 31 मार्च, 91
Appendix-2
Notification of Making Mahuwa Tahsil as a part of Dausa District

राजस्थान सरकार
राजस्थान (ग्रुप-1) विभाग

क्रमांक पं.9(20)राज/ग्रुप-1/91

जयपुर, दिनांक 14 अगस्त, 1992

अधिसूचना

राजस्थान भू-राजस्थ अधिनियम 1956 (1956 का राजस्थान अधिनियम संख्या (5) की धारा 15 तथा 16 द्वारा प्रत्येक शाखाओं का प्रयोग करते हुए राज्य सरकार एवं गृह जिला सचिव नागरिक भवन क्षेत्र में सम्पूर्ण क्षेत्रों का इस जिले के कार्यक्षेत्र से हटाकर जिला दौसा के कार्यक्षेत्र में दिनांक 15.8.92 से समर्पित करने के आदेश देती हैं।

राज्यपाल की आज्ञा से,

ह/-

प्रमुख राजस्थान सचिव
Appendix-3

List of Earthquakes from IMD Catalogue occurring between Lat. 25° to 29° N and Long. 74° to 78° E for the period 1720 to 1989

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Yr.</th>
<th>M.</th>
<th>D.</th>
<th>O-Time</th>
<th>Lat.</th>
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<th>Depth</th>
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<td>77.9</td>
<td>33</td>
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<td>28.0</td>
<td>75.8</td>
<td>33</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Yr. = Year  M. = Month  D. = Day
Total Number of Earthquake = 15

Modified Mercally Intensity Scale (Abridged)

Earthquake  Remarks

i) Not felt except by a very few under specially favourable circumstances.

ii) Felt only by a few persons at rest, especially on upper floors of buildings and delicately suspended objects started swinging.
iii) Felt quite noticeably indoors, specially on upper floors of buildings but many people do not recognize it as an earthquake; standing motors cars got rocked rock slightly; and vibration felt like the passing of a truck.

iv) During the day, felt indoors by many, outdoors by a few, at night some awaken, dishes, windows, doors disturbed; walls make creaking sound, sensation like heavy truck striking the buildings and standing motor cars rocked noticeably.

v) Felt by nearly every one; many awaken; some dishes, windows; etc. broken; a few instances of cracked plaster; unstable objects overturned; distance of trees, poles and other tall objects noticed sometimes; and pendulum clocks stop.

vi) Felt by all, many got frighten and run outdoors; some heavy furniture moves; a few instances of fallen plaster or damaged chimneys.

vii) Everybody runs outdoors, damage is negligible in buildings of good design and construction; slight to moderate in well built, ordinary structures; considerable in poorly built or badly designed structures; and some chimneys are broken and noticed by persons driving motors, cars.

viii) Damage slight in specially designed structure; considerable in ordinary by substantial building with partial collapse; very heavy in poorly built structures; panel walls thrown out of framed structures; falling of chimney, factory stacks, columns, monuments, and walls; heavy furniture overturned, sand and mud ejected in small amounts; changes in well water; and disturbs persons driving motor cars.

ix) Damage considerable in specially designed structures; well designed framed structures thrown out of plumb; very heavy in substantial buildings with partial collapse; buildings shifted off foundations; ground cracked conspicuously; and underground pipes break.

x) Some well built wooden structures destroyed; most masonry and framed structures with foundation destroyed; ground badly cracked; rails bent; landslides considerable from river banks and steep slopes; shifted sand and mud; and water splashed over banks.

xi) Few, masonry structures remain standing; bridge destroyed; broad fissures in ground, underground pipelines completely out of service; slumps and landslides in soft ground; and rails bent greatly.

xii) Total damage; waves seen on ground surface; lines of sight and levels distorted; and objects thrown upward into the air.

*Source:* Director General Meteorology, New Delhi.
### Appendix-4

List of Common Plants of Dausa Forest Division

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Local Name</th>
<th>Botanical Name</th>
<th>Family</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(A) TREES</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Aonla</td>
<td><em>Emblica officinalis</em>, Gaertn.</td>
<td>Euphorbiaceae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Ardu</td>
<td><em>Ailanthus excelsa</em>, Roxb.</td>
<td>Simarubaceae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Babul</td>
<td><em>Acacia nilotica</em>, Willd.</td>
<td>Mimosaceae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Bad</td>
<td><em>Ficus bengalensis</em>, Linn.</td>
<td>Urticaceae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Barna</td>
<td><em>Crataeva religiosa</em>, Forst</td>
<td>Capparidaceae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Bor</td>
<td><em>Zizyphus mauritiana</em>, Lamk.</td>
<td>Rhamnaceae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Bukhan</td>
<td><em>Parkinsonia aculeata</em>, Linn.</td>
<td>Caesalpinaceae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Chalel/Papri</td>
<td><em>Holepetalia integrifolia</em>, Planch.</td>
<td>Urticaceae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Cheela</td>
<td><em>Butea monosperma</em>, (Lamk) Taub.</td>
<td>Papilionaceae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Dhok/Dhokra</td>
<td><em>Anogeissus pendula</em>, Edgew.</td>
<td>Combretaceae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Faras</td>
<td><em>Tamarix dioica</em>, Roxb.</td>
<td>Tamaricaceae</td>
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<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Hingot</td>
<td><em>Balanites aegyptica</em>, Delile</td>
<td>Simarubaceae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Jal</td>
<td><em>Salvadora persica</em>, Linn.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Jhunia</td>
<td><em>Syzygium cuminii</em> (Linn) Skeel</td>
<td>Myrtaceae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Jhunja</td>
<td><em>Bauhinia racemosa</em>, Lamk</td>
<td>Caesalpinaceae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Kala Khair</td>
<td><em>Acacia catechu</em>, Willd.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Kala Stras</td>
<td><em>Albizia lebbeck</em>, Benth</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>Kareel</td>
<td><em>Capparis decidua</em>, Linn.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>Kathphari</td>
<td><em>Ficus tomentosa</em>, Roxb.</td>
<td>Urticaceae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>Khairi/Kumtha</td>
<td><em>Acacia senegal</em>, Willd.</td>
<td>Mimosaceae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Plant</td>
<td>Scientific Name</td>
<td>Family</td>
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<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Khejra</td>
<td><em>Prosopis cineraria</em>, Linn.</td>
<td>Mimosaceae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Neem</td>
<td><em>Azadirachta indica</em>, A. Juss.</td>
<td>Meliaceae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Peelu</td>
<td><em>Salvadora oleoides</em>, Dcne.</td>
<td>Salvadoraceae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Pipal</td>
<td><em>Ficus religiosa</em>, Linn.</td>
<td>Urticaceae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Ronj</td>
<td><em>Acacia leucophloea</em>, Wildd</td>
<td>Mimosaceae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Sainjna</td>
<td><em>Moringa concanensis</em>, Nimmo</td>
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<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Salar</td>
<td><em>Boswellia serrata</em>, Roxb.</td>
<td>Burseraceae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Semul</td>
<td><em>Bombax ceiba</em>, <em>Salmalia malabarica</em> (D.C.) Sch. &amp; End.</td>
<td>Malvaceae</td>
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<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Shisham</td>
<td><em>Dalbergia sissoo</em>, Roxb.</td>
<td>Papilionaceae</td>
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<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Vilayati Khejra</td>
<td><em>Prosopis chilensis</em>, H.K.F.&amp;T.</td>
<td>Mimosaceae</td>
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</table>

**B) SHRUBS AND HERBS**

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<th>Plant</th>
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<th>Family</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Adhashishi</td>
<td><em>Xanthium strumarium</em>, Linn.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Ak/Akra</td>
<td><em>Calotropis procera</em>, R.Br.</td>
<td>Aselepiadaceae</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Aroosa</td>
<td><em>Adhatoda vasica</em>, Nees.</td>
<td>Acanthaceae</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Bapchi</td>
<td><em>Ocimum americanum</em>, Linn.</td>
<td>Labiatae</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Bekaria</td>
<td><em>Indigofera cordifolia</em>, Heyne.</td>
<td>Papilionaceae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Bor</td>
<td><em>Zizyphus nummularia</em> (Burm.f.) W.K.A.</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Danda Thor</td>
<td><em>Euphorbia nivalia</em>, Ham.</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Gangeran/Chabeni</td>
<td><em>Grewia tenax</em> (Forsk) Fiori</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
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<td><em>Solanum xanthocarpum</em>, Schrad &amp; Wendl.</td>
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<td>Koli Kanda</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>Nagphani</td>
<td><em>Opuntia dillenii</em>, Haw.</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>Santhi</td>
<td><em>Boerhaavia diffusa</em>, Linn.</td>
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15. **Uoonga/Apmarg Achyranthes aspera, Wall.** Amaranthaceae

## (C) CLIMBERS

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<td>Pilwani</td>
<td>Cocculus hirsutus (Linn.) Diels.</td>
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## (D) GRASSES

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<td>Bhurat/ Bharbhat</td>
<td>Cenchrus catharticus, Del.</td>
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<td>Buhari</td>
<td>Eremopogon foveolatus (Del.) Stapf.</td>
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<td>Dab (Kush)</td>
<td>Desmostachya bipinnata</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Gowar or Polarda</td>
<td>Apluda mutica, Hack.</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Kala Dhaman</td>
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<td>Karad</td>
<td>Bothriochloa pertusa (Linn.) A. Camus</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Lapda</td>
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<td>Makda</td>
<td>Dactyloctenium aegyptiacum, Willd.</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>Munj</td>
<td>Erianthus munja (Roxb.) Jesw.</td>
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# Appendix-5

List of Common Wildlife found in Dausa District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>English Name</th>
<th>Local Name</th>
<th>Zoological Name</th>
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<tr>
<td>(A) MAMMALS</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Long-eared hedgehog</td>
<td>jhauchua</td>
<td>Hemiechinus auritus</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Indian Flying Fox-Bat</td>
<td>chamgadad</td>
<td>Pteropus giganteus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Rhesus Macaque-Red-faced Monkey</td>
<td>bandar</td>
<td>Macaca mulatta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Hanuman Monkey</td>
<td>langoor</td>
<td>Presbytis entellus</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Asiatic Jackal</td>
<td>gidad, siyar</td>
<td>Canis aureus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Indian Fox</td>
<td>lomdi</td>
<td>Vulpes vulpes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Small Indian Mongoose</td>
<td>sunahari newla</td>
<td>Herpestes auropunctatus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Striped Hyaena</td>
<td>jarakh, lakaadbaggha</td>
<td>Hyaena hyaena</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Jungle Cat</td>
<td>jangal billi</td>
<td>Felis chaus</td>
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<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Panther-Leopard</td>
<td>baghera, tendua</td>
<td>Panther pardus</td>
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<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Wild Boar</td>
<td>jangali swar</td>
<td>Sus scrofa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Black buck</td>
<td>kala hiran</td>
<td>Antelope cervicapra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Bluebull</td>
<td>nilgai, rojda</td>
<td>Boselaphus tragocamelus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Rufoustailed Hare</td>
<td>khargosh</td>
<td>Lepus nigricolis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Indian Porcupine</td>
<td>sehi, sehli</td>
<td>Hystrix indica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(B) AVES OR BIRDS</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>House sparrow</td>
<td>chiri</td>
<td>Passer domesticus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Common crow</td>
<td>kawwa</td>
<td>Corvus splendens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>King crow</td>
<td>bhujanga</td>
<td>Dicrurus adsimilis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Blue rock pigeon</td>
<td>kabutar</td>
<td>Columba livia</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Common green pigeon</td>
<td>harial</td>
<td>Crocopus phoenicopterus</td>
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<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Blue jay</td>
<td>nilkanth</td>
<td>Coracia bengalensis</td>
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<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Black partridge</td>
<td>kala Titar</td>
<td>Francolinus francholinus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Gray partridge</td>
<td>titar</td>
<td>Francolinus pandicerianus</td>
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<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Common Name</td>
<td>Hindi Name</td>
<td>Scientific Name</td>
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<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Sarus</td>
<td>sarus</td>
<td><em>Antigone antigone</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Whistling teal</td>
<td>murgabi</td>
<td><em>Anas poecilorhyncha</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Cotton teal</td>
<td>murgabi</td>
<td><em>Nettapus coromandelianus</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>King vulture</td>
<td>raj-gidh</td>
<td><em>Sarcogyps calvus</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Peacock</td>
<td>mor</td>
<td><em>Pavo cristatus</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Common quail</td>
<td>bater</td>
<td><em>Coturnix coturnix</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Koel</td>
<td>koyal, Kokila</td>
<td><em>Eudynamus scolopaceus</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Rose ringed parakeet</td>
<td>tota</td>
<td><em>Psittacula krameri</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Common kite</td>
<td>cheel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Little egret</td>
<td>safed bagula</td>
<td><em>Egretta garzetta</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Babbler</td>
<td>sat Bhai</td>
<td><em>Turdoides striatus</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Common weaver bird</td>
<td>baya</td>
<td><em>Ploceus philippinus</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(C) REPTILES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
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<th>Hindi Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Flapshelled Turtle</td>
<td>kacchua</td>
<td><em>Trionyx gangeticus</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Indian Starred Tortoise</td>
<td>pahadi kacchua</td>
<td><em>Geochelone elegans</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Common Garden Lizard</td>
<td>kirkantio</td>
<td><em>Calotes versicolor</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Ground Skink</td>
<td>bamini</td>
<td><em>Emumeces taeniolatus</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Common Indian Monitor Lizard</td>
<td>patagoh</td>
<td><em>Varanus bengalensis</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Rat Snake</td>
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<td><em>Ptyas mucosus</em></td>
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<td>7.</td>
<td>Common Wolf Snake</td>
<td>kawadiwala</td>
<td><em>Lycodon aulicus</em></td>
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<td>jalsarpa</td>
<td><em>Xenorrhynchus piscator</em></td>
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<td>9.</td>
<td>Black or Russel's Earth Boa</td>
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<td>10.</td>
<td>Common Indian Krait</td>
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<td><em>Bungarus caeruleus</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Common Indian Cobra</td>
<td>nagi gokhura</td>
<td><em>Naja naja naja</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Black or Oxus Cobra</td>
<td>nag, kala sanp</td>
<td><em>Naja naja oxiana</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Sidewinder or Sawscaled Viper</td>
<td>phoorsa</td>
<td><em>Echis carinatus</em></td>
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</table>

Source: Divisional Forest Officer (Social Forestry), Dausa.
## Appendix-6

### Normals and Extremes of Rainfall

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<td>11.4</td>
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<td>9.9</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>554.9</td>
<td>235</td>
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<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>(1924)</td>
<td>(1905)</td>
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<td>6.3</td>
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<td>216.1</td>
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<td>0.4</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>(1917)</td>
<td>(1905)</td>
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<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>36.4</td>
<td>(1936)</td>
<td>(1938)</td>
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<tr>
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<td>33.5</td>
<td>(1924)</td>
<td>(1905)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) Normal rainfall in mm.

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

* Based on all available data upto 1980.

**Source:** Deputy Director, Meteorology and Geophysics, Pune.
### Appendix-7

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Range in mm</th>
<th>No. of years</th>
<th>Range in mm</th>
<th>No. of Years</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>901 - 100</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>401 - 500</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1001 - 1100</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>501 - 600</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1101 - 1200</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>601 - 700</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1201 - 1300</td>
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<tr>
<td>701 - 800</td>
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<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>801 - 900</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1401 - 1500</td>
<td>2</td>
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</table>

*Source: Department of Meteorology and Geophysics, Pune.*
CHAPTER II
HISTORY

Pre and Protohistoric Period

Though some of the archaeological sites are said to be there like Dausa, Lalsot and Palanhera, but no excavations have yet been taken by the Archaeologists. In year 1871-72, A.C.L. Carley, found on the slopping ground to the north of the foot hills of Dausa fort, a number of stone circles one or two of which contained cromlechs, a few cairns and a sepulchral mound of prehistoric date. Evidences of late stone age provided exclusively by microliths discovered by J.C. Joshi occur on the surface of fossil dunes in the area, mainly extending eastwards on the Jaipur-Agra Road upto Dausa. The tools are made of small and narrow blades, detached from fluted cores and comprise of blunted blades, simple and tanged points, borers and variety of scrapers. Geometric types seem to be completely absent but for the occasional occurrence of lunates. These microliths appear to be chronologically intermediary between early and middle stone age cultures and were used by the earliest farming communities of the region. The principal sites of the period in the area are Motidungri at Jaipur, Beharipura, Kalyan Rai Temple Bainara, Jhir and Dausa.

Archaeological remains of the pre-Mauryan period in this district has also been brought to light in the form of Painted gray-ware at Sakat near Baswa by J.C. Joshi and near Mahuwa (enroutes to Hinduan) by R.C. Agrawala.

The remains of a circular Buddhist temple at Bairat (modern Virat Nagar) in the bordering district of Jaipur belong to the third century B.C., contemporaneous with the Ashokan edict, existed close to the Vihar of Hynian Buddhist monks. There were 26 wooden columns, which supported a ceiling containing horizontal rafters laid one over the other pair of the columns.

The discovery of Buddhist pillars of red sandstone once decorating a stupa now forming a part of dilapidated Chhatri at Lalsot popularly known as Banjaron Ki Chhatri near the Dak Bunglow is of great importance. It proves beyond doubt that there did exist a Buddhist stupa datable to the second century B.C. in the region nearby. The representation of various motifs on these railing
pillars bears close affinity with the world famous art of Mathura, Sanchi and Bharhut.

Not very far from Lalsot is the historical site of Bichhochh, where large size bricks and old mound was discovered by R.C. Agrawala, a few years back. A little ahead is Barnala, so famous for the third century A.D. Yupa pillars which have now been preserved in Dilarambagh at Amber near Jaipur.

Buddhism continued to have its sway in the Dausa region during the first two centuries of the Christian era a fact which has been amply supported by the discovery of the Kushana railing pillar fragments at Bhandarej\(^6\) distant about 12 kilometers from Dausa and 65 kilometers from Jaipur. This site deserves further probe by archaeologists to determine the pre-Kushan art and culture as well as of the region comprising Dausa district.

42 Gupta gold coins have been discovered at Moroli a place not far from Bhandarej. There is ofcourse no evidence of Gupta sovereignty in the Dausa region at present. (R.C. Agarwala Paper Researcher, XIX, 1998, pp. 1-6).

It was during the Pratihar period (8-9 century A.D.) that this region had witnessed great art activity in the field of sculpture and architecture. The Harshat Mata temple at Abaneri (about 6 kms. from Bandikui junction) is a structure of national importance. The sculptures of Abaneri are preserved in the Archaeological Museum at Dilarambagh at Amber while a dozen of these form a part of personal collection of former Maharaja of Jaipur.\(^7\) Quite a large number of sculptures from the temple site at Abaneri were procured through conservation works are now on display in the contemporary step well (Baori) at Abaneri itself. All this was possible due to the impact of the Pratihar art in the Dausa region as well. Contemporary sculptures have recently been noticed by the state Department of Archaeology of Rajasthan Government at Bhandarej also. Ganpati Gajlakhsmi Kuber Panel under worship in a temple at the foothills of Dausa fort was discovered by R.C. Agrawala. On the outskirts of Dausa district are the famous architectural remains of Pratihar period at Narayan Mata temple,\(^8\) distant about 4 kilometers from the boundary of the district Dausa enroute to Khoh Dariba Copper mines in district Alwar. Some of the scholars\(^9\) are of the opinion that the region must have been part of Matsya dominion.

The discovery of a group of fairly carved sculptures of about twelfth century A.D. at Dausa and their worship by the local people in the Mataji Ka Mandir, presupposes the glimps of Medieval Temple architecture in the area including a few sculptures recently discovered at Ganeshpura about 1 km. from Dausa.\(^10\)
Medieval Period

History of Dausa during the medieval period is intimately linked with the two Rajput ruling clans, the Badugars and Chauhans who ruled over different parts of the present day district of Dausa, prior to the advent of the Kachhawahas who founded the principality of Amber. The early history of both the clans in this area is obscure. Before the arrival of Kachhawahas in Dhundar region of Eastern Rajasthan, the Badgujar and the Chauhans ruled over parts of Alwar and Jaipur and they continued to remain in possession of some segments of these territories right up to the 15th Century, though in a subordinate capacity.

According to traditional accounts of the Kachhawahas of Amber Dhola Raj (also Dulharai), son of Sodhadev, the Prince of Narwar, on being expelled from his homeland, laid the foundation of the principality of Dhundhar (later designated as Amber) in 966-67 A.D. by defeating the Mina Chief. Tod describes how Dhola Rai next went to Dausa, which was then ruled by a Badgujar Chief whose capital was the hill fortress of Rajor and succeeded in marrying his daughter. With the new resources that he had at his disposal, he managed to defeat the Badgujars of Deoti and Minas of Machi and Khoh. 11

Another account which describes the acquisition of Dausa by Dhola Rai has been described by some of modern writers. Accordingly it is believed that Dhola Rai got married to Kumkunde, daughter of Salar Singh (Ratan Singh according to some Khyats) who was the ruler of Moran near Dausa. The Chauhans of Moran and the Badgujars of Deoti were having strained relations and tussle over the possession of territory, both controlling a half part of Dausa each. The Chauhans solicited Dhola Rai’s help and in return promised to offer their part of the territory of Dausa to him. Further they promised to render all possible help to Dhola Rai in snatching away territory possessed by the Badgujars. Dhola Rai seized upon this opportunity and with the help of his in laws, he dispossessed the Badgujars of their territory in Dausa. The Chauhan Chief as per his commitment handed over his possession of Dausa to Dhola Rai. 12

In the absence of any authentic information, these traditional accounts and Tod’s narratives are being accepted as historical truths. 13 Notwithstanding variations in the traditional accounts, we may assume that Dhola Rai founded a small principality for himself by vanquishing a number of Mina tribal chiefs and some Rajput clans including the Badgujars of Dausa and Deoti. Henceforth, Dausa became a part of geographical cum political unit dominated by a particular Rajput clan—the Kachhawahas.
A study of epigraphs taken together, suggests that the area dominated by the Kachhawahas, Badgujars and Chauhans in Eastern Rajasthan was deeply penetrated by the Khiljis who held direct control over it.\textsuperscript{14}

Sanskrit inscriptions found in Alwar refer to the rule of Soma Deva and his son Amreshwar of Badgujar family during the reign of Sultan Firoj Tughlaq.\textsuperscript{15} Persian sources mention the name of Koka Chauhan, the Chief of Macheri who had given shelter to Vazir Khan-i-Jahan in 1387 A.D.\textsuperscript{16}

Available evidence undoubtedly points out the fact that the area comprising present district of Dausa was under the political sway of the Kachhawahas, Badgujars and Chauhan Chiefains, who were holding different segments. Badgujars of Rajor continued to rule over their area at least up to the end of the 15th Century.\textsuperscript{17} The Chauhans and Badgujars were eventually dislodged from their position of pre-eminence as a result of the political rise of the Kachhawaha ruler of Amber after Bharmal's submission to Akbar. In the course of the late 17th and early 18th Century a number of Tomar, Chauhan and Badgujar Bhotia's were forcibly driven away from their areas on grounds of disloyalty and repeated acts of obstinately disobedience to the Kachhawahas.

Akbar's court historians mention the thikanas and pattas of a number of Kachhawaha Sardars of Bharmal who had also joined the imperial service. The Kachhawa Chiefs of Amarsar, Sambhar, Lawan, Naraina, Dausa and Manoharpur were holding their thikanas in a some what subordinate position to the Chief of Amber.\textsuperscript{18} In Dausa the Bankawat and Rajawat sub-clans of the Kachhawahas had their thikanas, notable among them were Lawan where thakurai was held by the Bankawats and Bhandarej, Tahatro and Aluda were thikanas belonging to the Rajawats.

Against this background it would be pertinent to describe Dausa as a part and parcel of the territory dominated by the Kachhawahas. Unfortunately we have no records to ascertain the boundaries of Dausa, the nature of its territorial fragmentation and authority system. Its special distribution between the core are held by the Kachhawaha Chief and the clan lineage. Moreover, during Akbar's reign, Dausa and Lalsot formed part of Sarkar of Ranthambore in Subah of Ajmer.\textsuperscript{19} In the 17th Century, Dausa, Lalsot and Baswa were transferred to Sarkar and Subah Agra. Before acquiring the status of Suffledged parganas, Dausa and Lalsot are stated to be tappas in pargana Pachwara.\textsuperscript{20} In the \textit{Ain-i-Akbari}, there is no mention of Dausa, Baswa and Lalsot as Parganas. It can be safely presumed that parganas not included in the list as given in the \textit{Ain-i-Akbari} were created subsequently.\textsuperscript{21} In a document dated V.S. 1721/1664 A.D. giving details of the mansabs held by Mirza Raja Jai Singh and the Jagir
assignment made in lieu of it, Baswa and Dausa are referred to as parganas situated in Sarkar and Suba Akbarabad (Agra) and forming part of Mirza Raja’s Tankhwah jagir. The assessed revenue (Jama) of Dausa and Baswa is estimated at dams 1,00,00,000 and dams 6,00,00,000 respectively. When were Dausa and Baswa precisely made parganas can not be ascertained, for want of requisite information.

Before the time of Akbar, the domains of the Kachhawahas had been divided between their two major clans, the Rajawats and the Shekhawats, and the rulers of Amber themselves were hardpressed by their Rajput neighbours, members of their clan lineage. The then Mughal commandant of Mewat, Mirza Sharguddin imposed harsh terms upon the Kachhawaha ruler Bharmal in 1562. But Bharmal met Akbar at Sanganer the same year and his submission to Akbar derived for the Kachhawahas high position under the Mughals, for which they were remunerated by assignments of jagirs. Amber’s star shone bright under Raja Bhagwan Das and Man Singh and the Kachhawahas became a powerful clan where military strength consisted of 20,000 cavalry and 1,00,000 infantry. Nevertheless, the extent of the Kachhawaha principality was small as compared to other Rajput states in Rajasthan. During Akbar’s Amber comprised nearly one-fifth of the area of Sarkar Ajmer having 11,35,095 bighas of measured land and an assessed revenue (jama) of 1,22,56,297 dams.

The political incorporation of the Kachhawaha State of Amber into the Mughal empire, the introduction of the Mughal system of mansabs and jagirs and the administrative recognition of the territories brought under direct and indirect control of the Mughals i.e. creation of the suba, sarkar and pargana boundaries is significant implications for the Rajput States.

The issue is what was the Mughal perception of the territory dominated by the Kachhawahas? Did it consist only of the core area i.e. pargana Amber or did it also include territory controlled by important Kachhawaha clan leaders or in other words did the Mughals differentiate between these two units? In Mughal administrative terminology the ancestral domains of the Kachhawaha rulers were termed as their watanjagir. The real question is what was the territorial extent of the watanjagir of the Kachhawahas and whether or not parganas Dausa, Baswa and Lalos formed part of it?

As stated earlier the Kachhawaha sardars had the customary right to hold their hereditary territories in and around Amber as patta-cum-administrative charge. Thikanas such as Amarsar, Sambhar, Lawan, Naraina, Dausa and Manoharpur were under the possession of Rao Lunkaran, Akhairaj, Bankawat, Kangar, Rupsi and Manohar respectively on a hereditary basis as they were
given pattas of these thikanas, when Kachhawahas were recruited into the imperial service. Bhammal was allowed to retain the core area i.e. Amber as a jagir cum military charge. The same policy was adopted by Akbar in respect of other Kachhawaha sardars who were also directly included into the Mughal Imperial service. Thus, Rao Lunkaran, Akhairaj, Khangar, Rupsi etc. were allowed to retain their respective thikanas as imperial jagir. Consequently, in the new situation, over all these places, the control of the Amber Chief was reduced from that of a ruler to mere hakim or faujdar of an area. Thus, situation of administrative jurisdiction inside the Kachhawaha dominated territory in the initial stage of the Mughal Kachhawaha relations must have been rather fluid.

The Mughal concept of watan jagir was primarily applicable to those Rajput Chieftains who were inducted into the Mughal imperial service and enrolled as mansabdāras. It may be pointed out here that the term watan jagir is not used in any one of the sources of Akbar’s reign, it was not used even by Abul Fazal. He calls the patrimonies of the Rajput Chieftains as maulin, maskan, manjil, bungah, zamindari etc. For the first time the term watan jagir occurs in a farman issued by Akbar to Raja Rai Singh of Bikaner. When a Rajput Raja accepted Imperial service, he was given a jagir which in part consisted of the clan dominated territory. These tracts theoretically formed the watan jagir. In case of the Kachhawaha rulers pargana Amber was treated as their watan, the rest of the clan dominated area could be assigned as temporary jagir. The Rajput notion of this jagir, whether held in hereditary possession or transferable was the patshahi jagir, held in des as against one that could be assigned outside the clan dominated territory or outside Rajahthn. Dausa, Baswa and Lalsot do not seem to have formed part of the watan jagir of the Kachhawaha rulers which could be held in hereditary possession.

Bhagwandas was succeeded by Man Singh who does not seem to have shown any particular inclination towards obtaining jagirs in close vicinity to Amber as he held large jagirs then in the Punjab and in Bengal. The prestige of the Kachhawahas reached their zenith under Mirza Raja Jai Singh (1621-1667). Besides the tankhwah jagir that he obtained outside Rajahthn he was assigned some parganas near Amber. In 1627 he was assigned pargana Chatsu in jagir. In 1650, Jai Singh held jagirs worth 820 lakh dams comprising parganas of Amber, Chatsu, Mauzmadab, Jhar, Behsana, Bawal, Pachwara, Kholri, Deoti Sanchari, Bharkol, Jalalpur, Umrain and Jat Kalyana. In 1664-65, he was assigned jagir worth 146 lakh of dams which also included inam grant. He was assigned parganas Amber, Mauzmadab, Phagi, Jhar and Bherana in Sarkar Ajmer, Chatsu, Newai, Malpura, Malarna and Nanwai in Sarkar
Ranthambore. His jagir in Suba Agra comprised parganas in Dausa, Bahatri, Jalalpur and a large number of parganas in Sarkar Akbarabad, Alwar and Rewari which he retained till his death. But all these parganas were not deemed as his watan, barring Amber. The parganas Dausa, Baswa and Pachwara were not regarded as part of the watan jagir is further evident from the fact that before 1664 A.D. it was held in jagir by Nawab Bahadurkhan who gave it on ijara. Later on it was resumed into Imperial Khalsa and assigned to Prince Kambakhsh in jagir with effect from Rabi 1686 A.D. He held it in his jagir at least till 1693 A.D.

When a Raja died all the parganas held by him in jagir, excepting the core pargana or Rajahthian did not automatically pass on to his successor. The extent of his jagir depended upon his mansabs or rank. Thus, Mirza Raja Jai Singh's son Ram Singh, after becoming Raja, held a lower rank of 5000 zat and 5000 sawar and had a restricted area in jagir, comprising parganas Amber, Bahatri, Newai, Hindaun and Phagi.

A large number of documents pertaining to Mirza Raja Jai Singh’s administration in his jagir area including pargana Dausa and Baswa have survived. Detailed information is available regarding the mechanism of revenue collection and arrangements made by the Raja’s officers to promote cultivation. In 1688 A.D., Raja Bishan Singh was assigned parganas Amber, Bahatri, Phagi, Newai and Jobner in jagir. Later of parganas Bahatri and Phagi were resumed in the Imperial Khalsa and were assigned to a prince of the royal family. After sometime a jagir worth 60,00,000 dams was given to crown prince of Amber, remaining part worth 2,00,000 dams continued to be Khalsa. Dausa was resumed from his tankhah jagir in 1675 A.D.. Documentary evidence indicates that the Kachhawaha rulers could not reconcile themselves with the loss of Dausa which their ancestors held for long in one capacity or the other. There are also references of unrest among the Rajawats who were holding Bhom rights and subjagirs in pargana Dausa. In 1676 A.D. pargana Dausa witnessed disturbance created by Bharat Singh and Amar Singh Rajawat. Between the years 1676 A.D. to 1685 A.D. the Raja tried very hard to regain control over pargana Dausa as is evident from the reports sent by his Vakil posted at the Mughal Court, but all in vain. In 1689 A.D. the Raja's Vakil entered into negotiation with the court officials to obtain Zamindari of Dausa for his master. Simultaneously attempts were also made to secure ijara of some villages in parganas Dausa from Prince Kambakash.  

Renewed attempts were made in 1692 A.D. to obtain Dausa in Raja’s jagir through Mukhis Khan. In December, 1692 A.D., the Raja’s officer Maniram forcibly took control over Dausa from the Mughal officers. However, the Raja’s Vakil
was successful in stopping the report to reach the Emperor’s ear. The Vakil requested the Raja to instruct his officers to return the amount which they had illegally collected from Prince Kambaksh’s jagir (Dausa). Again in 1693 A.D., we find the Vakil trying very hard for the restoration of Raja’s jagir in Dausa and having failed in his objective he reopened negotiations with Prince Kambaksh’s agents to secure its ijara for the Raja.\textsuperscript{31} His Vakil at the Mughal court Keshorai informed him in January, 1692 A.D. that the grant of Dausa has been pending for want of money. In 1704 A.D., in bid to secure Dausa in jagir, Raja Bishan Singh through his Vakil offered to pay Rs. 20,000 to a Mughal Prince in peshkash if he could arrange to get him sanad confirming the grant of parganas Dausa, Chatsu and Mauzamabad in jagir.\textsuperscript{32} The Amber Vakil again informed Raja Bishan Singh in 1706 A.D. that there is hardly any pabagi or unallotted kind land left in pargana Dausa. Efforts to seek the pargana in Kunwar Bijay Singh’s jagir also did not yield any positive results. The request of Amber Raja was turned down on the ground that it might put other jagirdars in difficulty. However, by August, 1706 A.D. Raja Bishan Singh succeeded in getting jagir worth 4,15,530 dams in pargana Dausa. His Vakil informed him that it would be futile for further jagir in the pargana as no pabagi land is available. Bishan Singh endeavoured till his last to secure control over parganas continuous to Amber which is evident from his offer to the Emperor that he is willing to spend one third revenue of the parganas Dausa, Chatsu and Mauzamabad for maintaining army to serve the imperial cause, provided these parganas are transferred to him in jagir. Dausa, Baswa and Lalsot continued to be either Imperial Khalsa or in the jagir of other imperial mansabdars till the accession of Sawai Jai Singh to the gaddi of Amber. In 1707 A.D. Lalsot was held in jagir by Chughtai Khan an imperial mansabdar and Deoti Sandhari was retained in Khalsa as late as 1709 A.D.

Going by evidence presented above it would be hard to accept that parganas Dausa and Baswa formed part of Amber Raja’s watan during the Mughal period. It is erroneous to accept Tod’s contention that at the accession of Sawai Jai Singh, the Raj of Amber consisted of parganas of Amber, Dausa and Baswa (Bahatri). In 1707 A.D. we find Jai Singh instructing his Vakil to secure Chatsu, Mauzamabad, Dausa and Niwai in jagir which were close to his watan and the Zamindari mahals.

At the accession of Sawai Jai Singh, the Kachhawaha principality consisted mainly of pargana Amber, and that alone seemed to have been recognised as being under the permanent possession of the Kachhawaha ruler not withstanding other jagirs in the vicinity wherein might have been assigned
to him indeed, tracts or close to Amber as Chatsu and Manoharpur formed part of the Imperial Khalsa.

Sawai Jai Singh extended his watan by securing tracts in tankhwa ragir, ijarah and inam. In 1707 A.D., he was favoured by Azam Shah with the title of Mirza Raja, the mansab of 7000/7000 and grant of the jagirs of pargana Chatsu, Mauzamabad, Dausa together with such parganas as had been held by Mirza Raja Jai Singh-I. The assignments, however, did not materialise as a result of Azam Shah's defeat and death in the war of succession. Subsequently Sawai Jai Singh succeeded in obtaining transfer of such parganas from the Mughal officials to his jagir. This was a long drawn out process because it came into conflict with deliberate imperial policy to maintain control over the pargana in the proximity of watan.

One way by which this policy was subverted by Sawai Jai Singh, apparent encouragement to his clasmens to harass the Mughal mansabdars thereby making the later lose interest in retaining their jagirs. It was through tearing of the parganas that the expansion of the Jaipur State seems to have mainly taken place. As the Mughal control authority became lax, the leased areas were practically taken into parts of the Jaipur State.

The crisis in the jagirdari system in the later Mughal empire was accompanied by the widespread practice of the Mughal nobles or mansabdars of giving their jagirs in ijarah. Because of this development the Amber chief became a considerable beneficiary. Jaipur thus, acquired its position as a major State of Rajputana in the first half of the 18th Century as cumulative result of the position enjoyed by its rulers in the service of the Mughal Emperors. The expansion of its territorial jurisdiction was not primarily in open defiance of the Mughal authority but was mainly attributed to the transfer of various parganas in course of time by the Mughal Emperor and Imperial Mansabdars to the Amber ruler. In the beginning these transfers were not intended to be permanent and were made in the form of either temporary jagir, assignments or ijarah (farming right), but as the central authority weakened, the Amber ruler absorbed these territorial parts into his hereditary state.

It appears from an analysis of the Vakil reports and the arkhattas of pargana Dausa that the Amber rulers were able to secure some villages of Dausa in jagir though their attempts to possess it were entirely defeated by the Mughal authorities at the court. In July 1707 A.D., Sawai Jai Singh had jagirs worth 3,30,00,000 dams in pargana Amber, Dausa and Phagi. It is also evident from his instruction to the Vakil to try for additional jagir in pargana Dausa, for he did not possess the entire pargana. In 1709 A.D. Sawai Jai Singh
had 136 villages of pargana Dausa in jagir. From 1712 A.D. onwards pargana Dausa remained under possession of Amber's Raja who exercised authority in one way or the other. He also got Lalsot in darobast (entirely) jagir in 1726 A.D. Before his death Sawai Jai Singh was able to establish his defecto control over the parganas which he held in tankhwah jagir assigned to him by the Mughal Emperor and the parganas obtained in Ijara either directly offered to him by the emperor or obtained from other Mughal jagirdars. All these areas were eventually incorporated into Jaipur principality and the entire territory was administered on a pattern similar to that of the Mughals.

After the death of Sawai Jai Singh, his successor Ishwari Singh (1744-1750 A.D.) inherited substantial area as his patrimony. In 1748 A.D., he obtained a declaration from the Mughal court that all the territories that had so far been in possession of the Jaipur Raja would continue in his control in future.

The war of succession that followed after Sawai Jai Singh's demise on 21 September, 1743 between his sons Ishwari Singh and Madho Singh paved the way for Maratha intervention and led to internal disorder. The period between 1750 A.D. to 1800 A.D. is a grim story of growing anarchy, progressive decline of central authority and its loosening control over the state apparatus. The economic strain caused by the Marathas also led to financial crisis. The economy of pargana Dausa, Baswa and Lalsot which had become an integral part of the Jaipur principality also suffered a set-back as a result of the cumulative effects of Maratha incursions and natural calamities.

The limits of the parganas which eventually came under the control of Sawai Jai Singh underwent a change as of the process of consolidation of the Jaipur Raj. In the beginning, the parganas which obtained in jagir retained their separate entity but later on, they were merged into other parganas. For example, a number of small parganas adjoining Amber were absorbed in pargana Sawai Jaipur which was set-up in 1726-27 A.D.. Similarly the parganas of Dausa, Bahatri (Baswa), Lalsot etc. were enlarged considerably at the expense of neighbouring parganas. Dausa till the year 1709 A.D., was a tappa in pargana Pachwara. In 1736 A.D., it appeared as a separate pargana containing tappas Rivali, Lawana, Suner, Gijgarh, Bhangarh and Dausa.

A further change in the territorial extent of pargana Dausa was introduced in 1739 A.D. Now it contained tappas, Dausa, Sunner, Dharsara, Lawan, Gaji Ka Thana, Patan, Paparda, Gijgarh and Behror. Similarly in 1665 A.D., Lalsot was a tappa in pargana Pachwara. It was made a separate pargana only during Sawai Jai Singh's period. Pargana Bahatri (Baswa) incorporated tappas Bahatri,
Muti, Kotesar, Chhiri, Sanchari and Rimi. Pargana Deoti Sanchari was merged into Bahatri as tappa Sanchari and Deoti was reduced to the status of a village. The number of villages in pargana Dausa increased from 136 in 1709 A.D. to 232 in the middle of the 18th Century. In pargana Bahatri number of villages increased from 262 in 1665 A.D. to 339 in 1716 A.D. and to 560 by 1750 A.D.. In pargana Lalsot the number of villages increased from 171 in 1750 A.D. to 194 by 1764 A.D. A large number of villages were granted by the ruler in Punya, inam and jagirs. The number of alienated villages varied from 96 to 177 in Pargana Dausa 131 to 410 Pargana Bahatari and from 89 to 140 in Pargana Lalsot. The majority of the jagirdars belonged to different sub clans of the Kachhawahas. Qasbas Dausa, Baswa and Lalsot became the administrative headquarters of these parganas, having the officers of pargana revenue officials, the amil and the amins and the military officer, faujdar whose primary task was to maintain law and order within the pargana. These pargana officials were assisted by thanadar, kotwal, topdar and a host of local hereditary officials such as Chaudhari, Quanungo, Patel and Patwari.

In 1753 A.D., Sawai Madho Singh I obtained Sarkar of Ranthambhore along with the qildarri of Fort Ranthambhore. This gave him a chance to consolidate his sway over the areas including pargana Hinduun, upto Mahuwa-Mandawar, where a Kachhawaha Sardar, Himmat Singh carved out a Jagir, built a fort known as Garh Himmat Singh. The area was rocked several times by the locusthoards of Marathas. Due to growing influence of the Maratha and Pindaris, Tazimi Bankawat Sardar of Lawan was compelled to provide a place for their stay in the area. Mahadaji Sindia during the course of ravaging Jaipur territory resorted here before he met a defeat in the battle of Toonga near Lalsot.

Modern Period

Lord Wellesley came in India in 1798 A.D. as Governor General of the East India Company’s possessions. He was of the opinion that the Rajputana states were weak and as such could easily fall victim of Marathas and Pindari hordes. He therefore, adopted the policy of subsidiary alliances with various princely states wherein foreign affairs and matters of defence were to be handed over by these states to the East India Company.

Wellesley was aware of the danger to the north-western India from the Marathas and therefore, wanted to check their influence in this area. It was apparent to him that the alliance with the Rajputana states would be on itself as their revenue and resources were considered adequate to support a British subsidiary force. He also believed that the Chiefs of Rajputana would furnish
considerable armed contingent and therefore a small force of British Infantry and artillery would be sufficient to counteract any force that Sindhia could dispatch from Deccan.\textsuperscript{43} He was convinced that the Rajputana chiefs who were being constantly harassed by the Marathas would be willing to accept the British protection.\textsuperscript{44} However, most of these states were following the policy of sitting on the fence until one of the parties—the Marathas or the English—succeeded in crushing the other.

The Marathas along with pindaris were finally crushed by the British in 1818 A.D. All the states of Rajputana including Jaipur were brought under the protection of East India Company. The rulers of these states were thus reduced to a subordinate position.\textsuperscript{45} Gradually the pattern of administration was introduced in the most of these states. Dausa was a Nizamat in the Jaipur state and continued to be so till the merger of the state in the Rajasthan union.

In 1949 when Jaipur State was merged into Rajasthan four districts namely Jaipur, Sawai Madhopur, Sikar and Jhunjhunu carved out of Jaipur territories. The Uniara thikana and Newai areas were given to Tonk district. Kishangarh State was merged into Jaipur district. Later on it became part of Ajmer district in 1956. In April 1991 the present district of Dausa was created by merging four tahsils of Jaipur district namely, Dausa, Baswa, Lalsot and Sikrai. In August 1992 Mahuwa tahsil of Sawai Madhopur district was also merged into this newly created district.

**Popular Movements**\textsuperscript{46}

The Jaipur Rajya Praja Mandal was established in 1931. It was however reorganised in November, 1936 and its regular activities started in February, 1937. Its main object was to redress the local grievances and helped the state authorities in the social works and natural calamities. Right from its inception Praja Mandal wanted responsible government under the aegis of the Maharaja.

The years 1937-38 turned out to be eventful years when on the one hand the Indian National Congress pledged full support to the All India State’s People’s Conference, and, on the other, the Jaipur Praja Mandal started agitation for constitutional and agrarian reforms in the State. Kisan Sabha leader Harlal Singh and Netram Singh, met Hiralal Shastri and they agreed to amalgamate the two organisations into one. The Kisan Sabha had merged into Praja Mandal in the year 1937 during the presidency of Chiranjiva Lal Mishra. In 1938, Jamna Lal Bajaj took over the Presidentship of Praja Mandal and Hira Lal Shastri became its Secretary. It was also decided to hold regular annual sessions. From 1938 to 1948 its regular annual sessions were held,
except in the year 1939 when Jaipur Praja Mandal launched satyagraha movement for its recognition by the State Government. The people of Dausa area also participated in these movements.

As a result of the "Quit India Resolution" adopted by the Congress Working Committee, "The Committee resolved to sanction for the vindication of India's inalienable right to freedom and independence, the starting of a mass struggle on non-violent lines on the widest possible scale so that the country might utilize all the non-violent strength it has gathered during the last twenty two years of peaceful struggle." Mahatma Gandhi and other Congress leaders were arrested at Bombay on 9th August, 1942. The arrest of the national leaders stirred India and it had its impact on the people of Indian states also. A leaderless movement spread all over India and it had its impact on 'Jaipur' also but the ruler of Jaipur this time was quick enough and he immediately started negotiations with the Praja Mandal headed by Hira Lal Shastri.

Many of Hira Lal Shastri’s associates, such as, Pandit Harish Chandra Sharma, Master Ram Karan Joshi, B.S. Deshpande, Om Dutt Shastri, Ladu Ram Joshi and Hans D. Roy, not only opposed this move but also dissociated themselves from the Praja Mandal and formed their own organisation known as ‘Azad Morcha’ to continue the struggle against British Government much against the wishes of the ruler of the State. Meanwhile the ruler of Jaipur appointed in October, 1942 a special committee headed by R.S. Hiriannaiya, a retired officer from Mysore, consisting of 2 official and 12 non-official members to go into the question of constitutional reforms in the State. The Committee was required to formulate comprehensive proposals in order to secure the steady and harmonious constitutional progress of the State. The Committee's term of references included the composition and powers of any representative bodies that might be proposed, their presidents and other functionaries, privileges safe-guards for minorities and representation that might be given to special interests of minorities. The Committee completed its work in six months and submitted its report.

The eighth session of Jaipur Rajya Praja Mandal was held at Dausa under the Chairmanship of Pt. Ladu Ram Joshi in the year 1945. The Tenth Session of Jaipur Rajya Praja Mandal held at Sawai Madhopur was presided over by Pt. Tikaram Paliwal, who hailed from Mandawar, a village in Talsil Mahuwa.

The years (1945-1947) were the years of hectic activities at New Delhi. But the ruler and the Praja Mandal of Jaipur State, however, remained silent spectators to the great political drama being enacted there. Finally, on June 3, 1947, the Mountbatten plan of transfer of power was announced. The British
Paramountancy lapsed and the country was partitioned into two separate unions of India and Pakistan. The turn of circumstances forced the ruler of Jaipur, like his other counterparts in different Indian States, to accede to Indian Union after the historic meeting of the Chamber of Princes on 25th July, 1947. The question of establishment of responsible government was hence put in the shelves. On 27th March, 1948, a new cabinet of Jaipur State headed by Sir V.T. Krishnamachari, as Dewan of the State was formed. From Praja Mandal Hira Lal Shastri was made the Mukhya Sachiv while Devi Shankar Tiwari, Daulat Mal Bhandari and Tikaram Paliwal were included as Sachivs. On 30th March, 1949 Jaipur State was merged into the Union of Rajasthan. It may be mentioned that the present district of Dausa provided three important leaders of these popular movements namely, Pt. Tikaram Paliwal from Mandawar, Tahsil Mahuwa who rose upto the Chief Ministership of Rajasthan State, Ramkaran Joshi, remained a minister in Paliwal, Jainarayan Vyas and Mohan Lal Sukhadiya Ministries, while Rampratap Joshi founded Praja Mandal in Dausa.

References

3. Discovered by R.C. Agrawala, *The Site of the Jhir* was discovered by Dr. B. Alchin of Cambridge University.
4. Daya Ram Sahni, op.cit.
8. Narayani Dham is a pilgrimage of Sen Samaj on the border of Alwar district.
10. Daya Ram Sahni, op.cit., p. 5.
13. At the present State of our knowledge we are not in a position to offer an alternative historical narrative of the early history of the Kachhawahas or the Badgujars of Dausa and Deoti and the manner in which the Kachhawahas were able to subjugate the Badgujars and take possession of Dausa which was incorporated into the Kachhawahas State of Dhundhar or Amber.
17. Ibid.

The problem of the definition of a clan dominated territory in the context of the Rajput polity and how it was perceived by a paramount power is a complexed one. The clanning notion of territory had and inbuilt provision for the emergence of segementized centres of authority within a clan dominated territory.

Generally, a clan dominated principality was perceived as constituting Rajasthany or the core (the capital town) thakurais of the clan lineage, bhom, patta and basi of the lesser known members of the clan. The distinctions between the core (Amber) and Thankurai of the clan lineage had important implications as it negated the possibility of clan territory being treated as a compact territorial unit. The relationship between the core and the thakurais in terms of the distribution of land and the pattern of authority which could not be invariably identical and depended static, on the balance of power between the two and the territorial resources available at any given period of time. The inherent rights of the clan lineage in the conquered territory formed the basis of political authority and distribution of resources. In this structure of policy the clan dominated territory could hardly be viewed as a cohesive territory with a centralised authority. For all practical purposes a clan state was an amalgamation of a number of miniature states. This can be seen from references to twelve kotris of the Kachhawahas.

22. Ibid.
26. Arzadast (Rajasthan) from Purohit Girdhar etc. to Maharaja Ram Singh dated Oct. 20, 1676 A.D.
27. Ibid., dated July 12, 1676 A.D., Arzadasht Persian dated Jan. 10, 1682 A.D.
28. Ibid., dated Jan. 10, 1682 A.D.
29. Ibid., dated Oct. 21, 1689 A.D.
30. Ibid., dated Nov. 2, 1690 A.D.
31. Arzadast Persian dated Nov. 12, 1690 A.D., Dec. 12, 1692, June 6, 1693 A.D.
32. Arzadast (Persian) dated Nov. 27, 1706 A.D., Jan. 1, 1707 A.D.
33. S.P. Gupta, op.cit., p. 32.
34. Arshatta Pargana Bahatari V.S. 1780/1723 A.D.
35. Arshatta Pargana Lalsot 1751 A.D. an 1791 A.D.
36. Ram Pande, Bharatpur upto 1826, p. 140.
37. Chronology of District Sawai Madhopur, Ms., p. 34.
38. Ram Pande, op.cit., 146.
39. Ibid.
41. N.B. Edmonstone Persian Secretary to Govt. of India to G. Mercer July 22, 1803 A.D., vide W.D. 111, 228-29, The Relations of Jaipur State and East India Company by H.C. Batra, p. 15; Rajput States and East India Company, Anil Chandra Banerji, 359.
42. Edmonstone, N.B., Persian Secretary to Govt. of India to G. Merler July 22, 1803 A.D., vide W.D. 111, 228-29, Ram Pande, Bharatpur upto 1826 A.D., 140-141.
45. Mohan Singh Mehta, Lord Hastings and Indian States.
46. Based on People’s Movements in Rajasthan, Vol. 4, on Jaipur Rajya Praja Mandal, edited by Ram Pande.
47. For detailed study about Azad Morcha, see Peoples Movement in Rajasthan, volume one edite by Ram Pande.
CHAPTER III

PEOPLE

Total Population

The population of Dausa district was 994431 as per 1991 census, of which 527747 were males and 466684 were females. Tahsilwise breakup of the population is given in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tahsil</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>District</strong></td>
<td><strong>527747</strong></td>
<td><strong>466684</strong></td>
<td><strong>994431</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Dausa</td>
<td>130986</td>
<td>115548</td>
<td>246534</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Baswa</td>
<td>116016</td>
<td>103068</td>
<td>219084</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Lalsot</td>
<td>109725</td>
<td>98689</td>
<td>208414</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Sikrai</td>
<td>84813</td>
<td>75811</td>
<td>160624</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Mahuwa</td>
<td>86207</td>
<td>73568</td>
<td>159775</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There was one subdivision in the district namely Dausa during 1993-94.

Growth of Population

The decennial growth of population of the areas now included in Dausa district from 1961 onward is given in following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Census year</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Decadal Variation</th>
<th>Percentage decadal variation</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>446289</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>236115</td>
<td>210174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>585750</td>
<td>+139461</td>
<td>+31.25</td>
<td>310328</td>
<td>275422</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>760194</td>
<td>+174444</td>
<td>+29.78</td>
<td>401200</td>
<td>358994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>994431</td>
<td>+234237</td>
<td>+30.81</td>
<td>527747</td>
<td>466684</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Census of India, different years for Jaipur and Sawai Madhopur districts.

It would be observed that the population of the segments, now comprising Dausa district has grown 52.49 per cent during thirty years. It was 446289 in 1961 and it became 994431 in the year 1991. The growth rate was highest
during 1961-1971 decade namely 31.25 and lowest 29.78 during 1971-1981 decade. The growth rate has been more or less static.

The following table presents percentage decadal variations in rural and urban population for 1971-81 and 1981-91 for the district and its tahsils:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District/Tahsil</th>
<th>Percentage of decadal variation</th>
<th>1971-81</th>
<th>1981-91</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total Rural Urban Total Rural Urban</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District</td>
<td>+ 29.78 + 26.75 + 82.00 + 30.81 + 30.87 + 30.18</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baswa</td>
<td>+ 28.46 + 32.48 + 20.69 + 29.57 + 30.00 + 3.65</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dausa</td>
<td>+ 30.82 + 28.87 + 43.79 + 30.50 + 28.61 + 41.76</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lalsot</td>
<td>+ 29.28 + 16.46 + 100.00 + 35.08 + 34.85 + 37.12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahuwa</td>
<td>+ 30.58 + 30.58 - + 26.37 + 26.97 -</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sikrai</td>
<td>+ 29.85 + 29.85 - + 32.24 + 32.24 -</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Above table shows a minimum growth of 3.65 per cent in urban population of Baswa tahsil in 1981-1991 because of shifting of some of railway work charge offices of Bandikui. Lalsot tahsil shows a growth of 16.46 per cent in rural population and 100 per cent growth in urban population because of Lalsot had emerged as municipal town during 1971-81.

**Rural and Urban Population:** According to the census of 1991 concentration of population in rural areas is 92.36 per cent which is higher than the national and state average of 77.13 and 74.51 per cent respectively. The remaining 7.64 per cent population lived in three towns namely Dausa, Bandikui and Lalsot. The growth of these towns since their formation is reflected in Appendix-1. The district had 1052 villages of which 1009 were inhabited and 43 unpopulated, two census towns—Baswa and Mahuwa and three municipal towns Dausa, Bandikui and Lalsot.

The following table gives number of villages and towns tahsilwise:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tahsil</th>
<th>No. of Villages</th>
<th>No. of Towns</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total Inhabited</td>
<td>Unpopulated</td>
<td>Municipal Town</td>
<td>Census Town</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baswa</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dausa</td>
<td>233</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lalsot</td>
<td>321</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahuwa</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sikrai</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1052</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Census of India, Jaipur and Sawai Madhopur districts.*
Looking to the above table the maximum number of the villages is 321 in Lalsot tahsil while 138 lowest in Sikrai tahsil.

Tahsil Baswa, Dausa and Lalsot had one municipal town each of Bandikui, Dausa and Lalsot. Besides these towns there were two census towns (rural area acquired urban character) one each in Baswa and Mahuwa tahsils of same name whose population as per 1991 census is given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tahsil</th>
<th>Persons</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baswa</td>
<td>16153</td>
<td>8420</td>
<td>77733</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahuwa</td>
<td>13091</td>
<td>7098</td>
<td>5993</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source:* Census of India, Jaipur and Sawai Madhopur districts.

Tahsilwise breakup of rural and urban population is given in table below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tahsil</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Rural %</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Urban %</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dausa</td>
<td>207958</td>
<td>84.35</td>
<td>38576</td>
<td>15.65</td>
<td>246534</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baswa</td>
<td>186479</td>
<td>85.12</td>
<td>32605</td>
<td>14.88</td>
<td>219084</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lalsot</td>
<td>187439</td>
<td>89.94</td>
<td>20975</td>
<td>10.06</td>
<td>208414</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sikrai</td>
<td>160624</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>160624</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahuwa</td>
<td>146684</td>
<td>91.81</td>
<td>13091</td>
<td>8.19</td>
<td>159775</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>889184</td>
<td>89.42</td>
<td>105247</td>
<td>10.58</td>
<td>994431</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source:* Census of India, 1991 Jaipur and Sawai Madhopur districts.

Populationwise break-up of the villages is given in following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size of village according to population</th>
<th>Tahsilwise breakup of villages</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dausa</td>
<td>Baswa</td>
<td>Lalsot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Less than 200</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Between 200-499</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Between 2000-4999</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Between 5000-9999</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. 10000 and above</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>221</td>
<td>207</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source:* Census of India, 1991 Jaipur and Sawai Madhopur districts.

Analysing the rural population according to the size of villages it is seen that about 50 per cent villages are those which have population ranging between 500-1999 persons. About 25 per cent villages have population ranging between 200-499 while about 16 per cent villages were those having less than 200
persons each and 68 villages (6 per cent) were ranging 2000-4999 population. Only 10 villages less than one per cent ranged between 5000-9999 population. There is only one village which happens to be populated by more than 10,000 persons namely Bhandarej village populated by 11915 persons falls in Dausa tahsil of the district.

**Density:** The density of population as per 1991 census for the State of Rajasthan is 129 persons per square kilometre whereas it is 293 persons per square kilometre in case of Dausa district. Within the district the highest density, even higher than district average, is reported from Baswa tahsil which has 347 persons per sq.km. The lowest density is 268 persons per sq.km. in Dausa tahsil. The density for rural areas is 266 persons per sq.km. while in the urban areas it is 1907 persons per sq.km.

In rural areas highest density 320 persons per sq.km. is reported from Sikrai tahsil and lowest 229 from Dausa tahsil areas while in urban areas it is reported 3740 from Mahuwa (Census Town), 3506 from Dausa and 1043 lowest from Baswa tahsil.

The following table gives the density for the district and its tahsils for rural and urban areas in 1991:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Area in sq.km.</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Density per sq.km.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dausa</td>
<td>R 3388.90</td>
<td>471678</td>
<td>417506</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>U 55.19</td>
<td>56069</td>
<td>49178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>T 3394.09</td>
<td>527747</td>
<td>466684</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tahsils</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baswa</td>
<td>R 600.80</td>
<td>98697</td>
<td>87782</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>U 31.27</td>
<td>17319</td>
<td>15286</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>T 623.07</td>
<td>116016</td>
<td>103068</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dausa</td>
<td>R 907.88</td>
<td>110174</td>
<td>97784</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>U 11.00</td>
<td>20812</td>
<td>17764</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>T 918.88</td>
<td>130986</td>
<td>115548</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lalsot</td>
<td>R 853.96</td>
<td>98885</td>
<td>88554</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>U 9.42</td>
<td>10840</td>
<td>10135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>T 863.38</td>
<td>109725</td>
<td>98689</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahuwa</td>
<td>R 473.53</td>
<td>79109</td>
<td>67575</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>U 3.50</td>
<td>7098</td>
<td>5993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>T 477.03</td>
<td>86207</td>
<td>73568</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sikrai</td>
<td>T(R) 502.73</td>
<td>84813</td>
<td>75811</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sex Ratio: As per census of 1991 the sex ratio of the district is reported as 844 women per 1000 men below the state average of 910 women per 1000 men. In rural areas 885 and in urban areas 877 women per 1000 men are recorded. In 1981 census it was 895 women per 1000 men for the district. The rural and urban areas reported 897 and 841 women per 1000 men respectively.

To compare sex ratio figures for three censuses (i.e. 1971, 1981 and 1991) tahsilwise data is available in following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>T</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>U</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baswa</td>
<td>883</td>
<td>890</td>
<td>827</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dausa</td>
<td>899</td>
<td>902</td>
<td>876</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lalsot</td>
<td>885</td>
<td>885</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahuwa</td>
<td>879</td>
<td>879</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sikrai</td>
<td>888</td>
<td>888</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Interestingly Lalsot tahsil has recorded increase in the sex ratio in both rural and urban areas.

Disabled Persons: As per house listing operations in 1980, there were found 1868 disabled persons in all the segments now comprising Dausa district which constituted 2.33 per cent of the total disabled population of 80043 in the State. The disabled persons formed 0.24 per cent of the total population of the district. Out of total 1868 disabled persons 1736 (92.93 per cent) were found in rural areas while the remaining 132 (7.07 per cent) were enumerated in three urban centres. Following table gives detailed data on disabled persons:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tahsil</th>
<th>Blind</th>
<th>Crippled</th>
<th>Dumb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>T</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>U</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baswa</td>
<td>302</td>
<td>277</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dausa</td>
<td>316</td>
<td>295</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lalsot</td>
<td>252</td>
<td>227</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahuwa</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>186</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sikrai</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>222</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above table reveals that the blind persons alone contributed 68.41 per cent of the total disabled persons in the district followed by the crippled 20.99 per cent and dumb 10.60 per cent.
Emigration and Immigration

Dausa district being a newly created district with four tahsils of Jaipur and one tahsil of Sawai Madhopur districts no relevant information is available. However, being an agrarian economy and backward district chances of migration are rare.

LANGUAGE

The data for 1991 census about the languages is not available. However, as per data of 1981 census 8 languages were reported as their mother tongue by the most of the people in the segments. The details are given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Baswa</th>
<th>Dausa</th>
<th>Lalsot</th>
<th>Mahuwa</th>
<th>Sikrai</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bengali</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gujarati</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hindi</td>
<td>168740</td>
<td>186816</td>
<td>153952</td>
<td>126200</td>
<td>121294</td>
<td>757002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malayalam</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marathi</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Punjabi</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sindhi</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>229</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urdu</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>1610</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>2045</td>
<td>2045</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unspecified</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>275</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>645</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


RELIGIOUS AND SOCIAL GROUPS

Religious Groups

In Dausa district, the principal religious groups are Hindus, and Muslims as per 1991 census. The followers of various religious groups are: 968260 Hindu, 25713 Muslims and Christians only 137 persons.

Tahsilwise desegregation of persons of various religious groups is given as under:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Groups</th>
<th>Dausa</th>
<th>Baswa</th>
<th>Lalsot</th>
<th>Sikrai</th>
<th>Mahuwa</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hindus</td>
<td>237544</td>
<td>216082</td>
<td>203097</td>
<td>158467</td>
<td>153070</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jains</td>
<td>889</td>
<td>363</td>
<td>706</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>1213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sikhs</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buddhists</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muslims</td>
<td>8935</td>
<td>2779</td>
<td>5216</td>
<td>2096</td>
<td>6687</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christians</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>246534</td>
<td>219084</td>
<td>208414</td>
<td>160624</td>
<td>159775</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Social Groups

Castes

A description of principal castes is given below:

**Brahmins:** Brahmins formerly used to perform all the religious activities of Hindus. These activities begin with the birth of a child and end with the death of a person. Brahmins are still functioning as priests, astrologers and similar traditional activities besides functioning as cultivators, and traders, some doing other miscellaneous jobs or are in government services.

In Dausa district, Brahmins are sub-divided in various social classifications such as Adi Gours, Gujar Gours, Gours, Haryana Gours, Baran Gours, Khandelwal, Bagia, Jangid, Parshar, Vyas, Joshi, etc. These sub-classifications are made on the basis of their place of origin, Gotras, Shasan or birth in a reputed prominent persons family.

**Rajputs:** In Hindu social system, Rajputs are from the warrior's class of the society. Persons of this class were the Kings, Jagirdars and incharge of the armed forces of princely states. Rajputs are from Kachhwaha, Suryavanshi, Chandravanshi and Agnivanshi subdisciplines. After merger of the princely states and abolition of the Jagirdari System Rajputs have opted for various occupations according to their needs, ability or availability. Some of them are engaged in cultivation and government services like police and military. Various caste sub-groups of Rajputs commonly found in the district are Kachhwaha, Naruka, Bhatti, Rathore, Parmar, Chandela, Nathawat, Rao, Shekhawat, Rajawat, Bankawat, Chauhan, etc.

**Mahajans:** This class is engaged in business activities, basically trading commodities produced by other classes of the society. Important communities of Mahajans are Khandelwal, Oswal, Jain, Maheshwari, Agrawal who derived their so called names from their place of origin or on the basis of any reputed person in earlier generations. They are from wealthy community of the society. Mahajans or Bania are generally known as Marwari in other parts of the country.

**Jains:** They generally belong to mercantile or trading class. They generally run industrial shops and also engaged in services. Both Digamber and Swetambers are found in the district. They are known as Kasliwals, Agarwal, Jains, Sanghis etc.

**Kayasthas:** In the Hindu social structure, Kayasthas rank between Brahmins and Mahajans. From the medieval times persons of this caste were engaged in official work of the states and presently they are engaged in different services. Sub-division of this caste are Saxena, Mathur, Kulshrestha, Bhatnagar, Nigam etc.
Sikhs: Persons of this community consider themselves saviors of Hindus and have their own worship system. They visit Gurudwara for their prayers and other social rituals. Main divisions of this faith are Rajput Sikhs, Jat Sikhs, Khatris, Bhopas, Namdhari Sikhs and Nirankaris.

Scheduled Castes: Person of this community are lowest in the social strata and used to perform service to all social groups. They are known as Chamars, Bhangis, Berwa, Khatiks, Meghwals etc. After independence, various efforts have been made for their upliftment in social and economic fields. In service, they are given reservations. In order to improve their socio-economic level they are given liberal assistance for self-employment and wage-employment. Untouchability act has also been enforced for their protection from exploitation and to give equal status in the society. They have been given reservations in electoral system which forms a formidable numbers in the district were also at low strata in the society. 212223 persons are categorised as Scheduled Castes in the district in 1991 Census.

Scheduled Tribes: Persons of this category are tribals. This group has been given protection in services and other benefits according to their population proportion. According to the Census of India 1991 there were 261912 Scheduled Tribes in the district.

Tahsilwise number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, according to 1991 census, alongwith their rural and urban desegregation, is given in table marked as Appendix-2

The list of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is given in Appendix-3.

Others: Besides above there are major communities such as Jats and Gujars who are basically engaged in agricultural activities and animal husbandry. Others engaged in their professional activities are Khati, Kumhars, Nai, Teli, Luhars, Dhobi, Darji, etc. According to present analysis, some of these castes have shifted to agriculture and service sectors because in rural areas most of them do not get gainful remunerations from their ancestral activities.

Minas: The Minas in Dausa district form one single largest group which has influenced the history, culture & economy of the region. With the concession available to them as scheduled tribe, hundreds of them are occupying senior posts in the Government—State and Centre, semi-government institutions etc. They are good agriculturists and cattle breeders.
Anthropological studies may not lead us to any definite conclusion about the origin of Minas. Historians like Ojha and M.L. Sharma have termed the Minas as the followers of Katrapas or scythians or Hunas, but those like Shyamaldas have opined that Meos, Mers and Minas all hail from one single group, though they have been differently named being geographically cut off from each other. The late Muni Magan-Sagar, a Mina turned Jain muni also propounds this latter theory in his Introduction to the "Minapurana". The purana itself is his own creation.

But one thing cannot be denied that they were having high position in the area before coming of the Rajputs. Mina settlements of Mach (renamed Jamwa Ramgarh), Khoh, Bhandarej, Jhotwara, Getor and Amber were conquered and occupied one by one by the invading Kachhwas. The last stronghold of ‘Nahan’ was also taken by Raja Bharmal with the help of the Mughals and named as lavan. The famous Ambagarh and other smaller forts and fortresses were no longer theirs.

The Minas of the area are divided into two distinct groups. One is called Zamindar and the other Chowkidar. The first category is primarily agriculturist and cattle breeder while the second is traditionally that of watch and ward. It is this latter category that was declared criminal by the Britishers and every adult male was required to have his attendance marked at the police station. It was only after independence this system was abolished. The Chowkidar Minas used to collect a part of the tax from the houses within their jurisdiction for the watch and ward.

Muslim: The Muslims have also various social groups within themselves. They are divided into two heterogoneous groups like Shia and Sunni. They are further divided as Zulaha, Teli, Rangrej etc.

RELIGIOUS BELIEFS, MANNERS AND CUSTOMS

Customary rituals are celebrated by the Hindus as per traditions laid down by the community. Some of the rituals and ceremonies being observed are narrated below:

Birth: Pre-birth ceremony in the 6th or 8th month of the pregnancy is called Simant or Agarni. This ceremony is observed by the family members and relatives under the guidance of the priest or pandit, to bless the would be parents, for safe delivery and well being of the child. On this occasion, parents and relatives of the pregnant lady, present her clothes and ornaments according to their customs and capacity.
Chhatti: This ceremony is post-delivery function being observed on the sixth day with the belief that lord Brahna or vidhata destines his/her record of life and future course of action including death. In earlier days when delivery of the child was conducted at home under the supervision of dai or mid-wife. The mother and child were treated unclean and were not touched by others except the dai or mid-wife for ten days. On the tenth day mother and child were given bath and the whole house was cleaned.

Naming: Naming ceremony is held on the tenth or twelfth day of the birth of the child. On this day astrologer or pandit is called and name of the child is given on the basis of the birth time of the child. Janampatri is also prepared which contains the stars’ position at the birth time and their effect on the future course of life and well-being of the child. In this ceremony relatives of the family gather and sweets are distributed among them.

Surya Puja, Jal Puja and Anna Prashan: Surya puja is one of the functions related with the birth of the child and performed on the tenth day of the birth of the child for the blessing of the Sun God. Jal puja or Jalwa is also performed on 40th day of the child birth. The mother of the child is allowed to perform all domestic activities after this occasion. Another function in this line is the annaprashan or providing the child cooked food after completion of six months. On this day worship of lord Ganesh is performed and child is allowed to take cooked food like pulses and boiled rice and bread.

Karna Vedh: This function is performed after completion of one year of the birth. The karna vedh is performed on both female and male children. In case of male child, right ear is first pierced and later left ear and in case of female child, it is done vice-versa. After piercing the ear, gold or silver ring is inserted in the ear. If a male child is born due to some vow undertaken by parents for his birth, right nostril is bored and golden ring is placed into it.

Mundan Sanskar: This ceremony is performed in case of male and female child by cutting his or her hair in first, third or fifth year with traditional rituals. In case of a male child, it is followed by feasts of relatives and caste persons. Presents are offered to relatives. Mundan sanskar is also named as Jadula or Chuda karana.

Upnayam or Janeo: This ceremony is performed in case of male child of Brahmin, Mahajan and Rajputs where after attaining the school going age hair is cut and the child is provided to wear a garland of three threads. The child is called dwij after this ceremony. In the present era, this function is performed mainly by brahmans. In the changed circumstances this ceremony is performed
alongwith marriage due to financial implications. Grand feast is to organised followed by this ceremony.

**Marriage:** The age of marriage has been fixed as 21 and 18 years in case of male and female by an insertion in the Child Marriage Restraint Act of 1929 by Act No. 2 of 1978. Even after enactment of the Act of 1978, child marriages do take place but that can be checked if any of the members approaches the administration for interference in the matter. In a civil or arranged marriage, date of the marriage is fixed with the help of astrologer reading Janampatris of the would be couple and tallying their relationship on the basis of position of stars. After mutual agreement for the marriage Sagai or engagement ceremony takes place at the residence of bridegroom where the father of the girl alongwith his family members visits on a fixed date and presents clothes, ornaments, sweets and other articles according to his ability. The date of marriage is fixed in this ceremony.

On the fixed date, the marriage procession, accompanying friends and relatives of bridegroom, reaches the house of the father of the bride. The procession is led by bridegroom sitting on the horse in a ceremonial dress. The marriage party if coming from outside is put up in a place like hotel, Dharmshala, or other place called janwasa. The procession reaches bride’s residence with band and lights where toran ceremony takes place. Afterwards, the marriage party is given a feast and bridegroom is brought to the Vivah Mandap, where marriage ceremony takes place under the guidance of the Pandit called to perform the marriage.

After completion of all the ceremonial formalities, the bridegroom goes home alongwith his wife and marriage party. Here too the couple is received ceremoniously performing all the formalities as per family customs. Few days later the bride is called by her parents and the groom brings her back after a ceremony called Gaua.

As per the Dowry Prohibition Act of 1961 the dowry has been banned, but socially the system still prevails, where father or any relative gives fixed amount of money or assets to the bride as dowry.

Widow marriages though legalised by the law is still not practised in the society. Divorce is permissible on legal grounds but in castes like Mina, Gujar and Scheduled castes divorce has social recognition. One system like Nata is prevalent in some such castes where remarriage with a married women is also socially recognised.

**Death:** Death is also a matter of religious activities in Hindus. When a person is on last breathing he is placed on the ground from the cot as, it is a believed
that death should not come on the cot. When the person is breathing his last, the water of holy Ganges is poured in the mouth and some offering like cow or gold is offered to priests from the hands of dying person. After the death, the body of the person is shaved and washed in water. The dead body after wrapped in a cloth which is called coffin is drawn away. Only one cloth is left on the body. The body is laid on the bamboo sticks and tied with ropes and then the procession starts. On the way some religious activities are performed under the guidance of the priest. The body is taken towards the funeral ground where it is put on the pyre and ghee is poured and Chandan sticks are placed on it. In some cases head is shaved of the first male child before the procession while in some case all male members of the family shaved their heads.

After cremation of the body, remains of it are collected on the third day and immersed in some river with religious offerings. Ashes of body are taken to Soronji to be flown into holy Ganga. From the third day to twelfth or thirtieth day, prayer is held by the pandit who reads Gita or Garud Puran before the members of the family.

Jains visit temple after coming back from the funeral ground and conclude all ceremonies on the fourth day. One ritual named Santhara is prevalent in Jains where a person leaves eating and drinking even the water and ends life. This is a procedure of willingly ending one's life.

**Shraddha:** This is performed on the twelfth day by the chief mourner where offerings are paid to the dead soul. All the procedures are conducted under the guidance of some priest who performs all the activities according to religious procedure. Each year on the same day, the dead soul is remembered and offerings are made under the guidance of priest who is also offered food after conclusion of the ceremony.

**Rituals among the Muslims**

Muslim religion also carries out customary functions from birth to death of the person. On the birth of the child, the words of Azan are communicated to the ear of the child by the parents or the Qazi in a loud voice under the belief that the newly born child should first listen the religious verdict. On the sixth day after the birth of the child Chhatti ceremony is conducted where the child and mother are bathed. This ceremony is performed in the presence of the relatives and family members. Akika or Hakika ceremony is performed on the seventh day of the birth of the child when the child is shaved and a feast of meat is served among the family members and the relatives with the sacrifice
of a goat. Chilla ceremony is performed on the 20th and 40 days when the child is given a bath and Patashas are distributed among the members of the family.

After attaining the age of two to nine years only male child is put to Khatna by the barber who cuts skin for which he is paid in cash and kind and at this occasion the male child is decorated like a bridegroom. This occasion is followed by a feast of relatives and family members.

**Naming and Bismillah:** Naming ceremony is performed by the Qazi when the child attains the age of one or two years and for this he is given some cash. The child is taught to speak Bismillah after attaining the age of five years under the belief, before going to school the child should start calling the name of God.

**Marriage:** On identification of suitable match, father of boy sends message to the father of girl proposing marriage. This is named as Mangni where the father sends ornaments, sweets and clothes at the house of the bride. While accepting the proposal, the father of the bride reciprocates it with a turban tying ceremony which confirms the proposal. Patashas are served by both sides. After some time, the father of bridegroom sends sweets and gur to the father of bride who distributes them among his family members which denotes that the engagement or Gantha has been performed. The father of bride reciprocates it with boiled rice or Sakrams and at this occasion date of the marriage is mutually decided and intimated to the family members and relatives. The interim period is reciprocated with sweets from the ceremonial clothes presented by the other side. The bridegroom wears Sehra i.e., the nuptial garment and alongwith the procession goes to the house of the bride. On the way offered Namaz in the mosque. Bridegroom and procession members sit in the Majlis where, permission of bride's father is obtained as a mark of verbal consent. Then a vakil alongwith a witness goes to bride and Kalma is followed with Ijab and Kabool i.e., offer and acceptance. An amount of Mehr is decided and accepted. After this the bridegroom pays regards to all the family members of the bride who offer presents to him and patashas are distributed among the gathering. The bridegroom stays at the house of bride in the night and next day the Barat returns to the bridegroom's house where the sisters, after receiving their desired presents, permit the couple to enter the house.

**Death Ceremony:** In the case of natural death when the family members assume the death of the ailing person, all the family members gather around and start pronouncing the chapter Yasin of the holy Quran and following activities are performed:
1. The dying mother calls her children to assemble around her and whispers Dudh which means that she has forgiven her children for all their misgivings and non-abiding duties to her in lieu of sucking milk from her breast. This means all the children are relieved of their non-fulfilment of duties towards her.

2. In case of the death of a son, the mother whispers the same version to her son.

3. In case when a wife expires before her husband, she wishpers before her husband that she has forfeited the Mehar which he had promised to give her on the separation.

4. On the death of the husband he also forgives Mehar to his wife by whispering “Mehar maine Bakshi, Mere Khuda Ne Bakshi”

   The body of dead person is wrapped in a piece of cloth and put in a coffin. The body is put on a cot and wrapped with a chadder or a dupatta. The body is taken to the burial ground in a procession of friends and relatives. Janaje Ki Namaj is offered to the dead body led by the Qazi, and body is put in the grave which is covered by stones and soil. Fatia is read after the body is laid down in the ground.

   For first three days Halwa is cooked and distributed among the poor and on the third day Chana Patasha weighing 11.5 kg is cooked and distributed among the children. Family members arrange funeral feasts on the third, tenth, twentieth, thirtieth and fortieth days. Then a Qazi is offered clothes on 40th day of the death the ceremonies end the widow of the dead husband keeps mourning for four months.

**Inter Caste Relations**

The caste system prevalent in the society is observed in the marriage and social customs. Inter caste relations are generally cordial and people live in the economic harmony, because of the fact that the society is interdependent as the services of one caste are required by another caste. The continuance of traditional *Jajmani* system explains the very cordial relationship found among the various castes. For example a cobbler prepares shoes, carpenter prepares furniture, a weaver prepares cloths etc. They all get share in the farmer produce. However, in era of rapid social change this system is losing its hold. After enactment of untouchability act and efforts for upliftment of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, old views of untouchability are gradually vanishing in a phased manner. The developmental activities have also played an important role in achieving brotherhood and inter caste harmonious relations in the society.
Religious and Social Movement

There have been religious and social movements in the form of Dadu Panth in the district which has influenced the course of social life. In the attainment of God, according to Dadu, the greatest obstacle is the mind. The mind keeps roaming on all sides, feels happiness and unhappiness and when this ceases, he meets God.\(^7\) Hence, he says that one is brave who controls the mind and does not allow it to move even for a moment and whenever it steps out, he catches it. He says that as long as this mind is not stable, one cannot feel Him. No sooner it becomes stable. He is attained without any efforts.

According to Dadu, liberation is that state of mind, when a saint living in the world of illusion, remains free from it, and while attaining or not attaining a desired object, is free from the idea of I and mine, is devoid of pain and pleasure, attachment and jealousy, happiness and unhappiness and the bodily happiness and riches cannot bind him and he has no friends and foes and treats himself and others alike. One who lives in this state of mind is the attainer of the Absolute and this state of mind is liberation.\(^8\) By the death of the body only the body is released but for the release of the soul the above state of mind is necessary.

For knowledge, he thinks a preceptor to be a necessary accomplishment. He does not believe in icon-worship, caste, pilgrimage and magical rites. He does not believe himself to be a Hindu or Musalman. He is influenced by Upanishads as well as Kabir but while Kabir was outspoken, he is very polite.

Dadu had number of disciples even when he was residing at Sambhar and the persons having reverence for him were in thousands. The persons who partook in devotional prayers with him belonged to all the castes of Hindus and even Muslims.

Famous disciple of Dadu was Sunder Das.\(^9\) He became a disciple of Dadu when he was a boy of six. He belonged to the Khandelwal Vaishya family of Dausa. He was born in 1596 A.D. Seeing his intellectual capacity, he was sent to Varanasi for his education. He is also famous for his contemplation of the supreme spirit, with his six colleagues in Fatehpur (District Sikar). He has written about 47 books. His poems about Vedanta and calmness of mind are considered supreme. He used a number of styles in verification and wrote simile and beautiful verses in Braja mixed with standard Khari-Boli.\(^10\) An example of his simile would be fascinating to all. He says, "Fish is unhappy without water, child is unhappy without milk, a patient cannot live without medicine, the Chatak bird is anxious for the rain drop of the Swati
constellation, the Chakor bird is for the moon and the serpent is having the desired sandalwood, a poor man wants wealth and a husband desires his wife, but one who desires (Him), likes nothing else. This is the effect of love, wherever there is love there is no rule.' Hence, says Sunderdas that all this is a matter of love. Among his books Sunder-Vilase and Tana-Samudra are very famous. In these there is a learned description of the preceptor, devotion of nine kinds, eight-fold meditation, Sankhya, and non-dualism. The traditional seat of his disciples was first in Dausa but now it is in Fatehpur (Sikar).

Sunderdas (1596-1689 A.D.) was a great scholar of Sanskrit, philosophy, grammar etc. He was a widely travelled man and this explains the admixture of Punjabi, Gujarati, Malwi etc. in his diction. He wrote many books on a variety of subjects pertaining mainly to Dadu panth and philosophy. Sunder Das, one of the greatest scholars of his times, was a poet of very high order and, therefore, his writings like those of many other saint poets are perfect literary master-pieces capable of appealing to the intellect. Sunder Das spent his last days in Sangamer and breathed his last there.

Interestingly enough', another saint poet of Dadu-panth-Jag Jeevan also hailed from Dausa. It is said that he imparted initial training in verse-making to Sunder Das. Jag Jeevan's two compositions—Vani and Drishtanta Sukhi Sargaraha are deposited in Purohit Hari Narain Collection at the Rajasthan Oriental Research Institute, Jodhpur.

SOCIAL LIFE

Joint Family

The family used to live in the same house and all the family assets used to be for the use of all its members. Joint family was a need of the time because all the members of the family were interdependent in social and economic activities. With the mobility of the members of the family from one place to another in search of jobs-service or business started the nucleus family system. Now due to various social and economic factors the joint family culture is diminishing. Even in the cultivator class, joint families are broken into individual families. This change has brought various problems like necessity of more and more houses and other requirements.

Inheritance

In the princely states, Jagirdari or thikana systems, first son was given the hereditary rights of the paternal assets and other members of the family were entitled for the maintenance allowance. After abolition of princely states and Jagirs and Jamindaris, all the living sons were given the rights to share property.
of the parents and daughters were only entitled to get maintenance allowance from the property of parents. After enactment of Hindu Inheritance and Succession Act, 1956, all the children and the widow are entitled to share the property. In the Muslim law the widow is not entitled to share the property of husband.

Adoption

In Hindu culture, male issue is treated as important for performing the religious activities and he is the person who performs all religious rituals after the death of a person. In case if a person has no male issue, he can adopt a child by ceremony called Godhara. This son possesses all the rights to the property of his adopting father. In case a male issue is born after the adoption, he is treated as the younger son of his father.

The adoption is preferred from within the family generally within the brothers or the nearest relatives. Some persons prefer adoption of a child from orphan homes also. But in all cases, the adopted child gets all the family rights of a son.

Marriage and Morals

Polygamy: Prior to Independence, Ruling Kings, Jamindars and other well off persons were traditionally allowed to keep as many wives as one could. But in general one could marry second lady in addition to his living wife when she is not able to deliver children, or has ill health to perform family activities or is divorced. Hindu Marriage Act, 1956 has forbidden polygamy. A person performing polygamy may be punished for that.

Restrictions on Marriage: According to Hindu law, marriage is forbidden in blood relations. For making the couple, one has to tally Gotras of four groups—father, mother, grandmothers. The Agarwal Banias are exception. They can marry any gotra except their own. In the Hindu Marriage Act, provision exists for civil marriages under the jurisdiction of the Court where the Judge legalises the marriage by issuing a certificate in case parents of both or a single side do not agree. No information of civil marriage is available that took place in Dausa district during 1991-1994.

Position of Women

Economic Dependence: Women are economically dependent on man in the society. Even the working women are dependent on man for all their financial requirements. In Dausa district the women participation rate is low. According to Census of 1991, out of the total population of 994431, 527747 are male and 466684 are female. Out of the total number of women, 63746 are engaged
in different economic activities while 66715 are marginal workers and 336223 women are non-workers in the district. Panchayat Samitiwise' details are given in the annexed Appendix-4.

Place of Women in the Society: Traditionally women bear a very reputed status in the society. But due to illiteracy and other social evils, exploitation of women is a common phenomena. In 1994 after enactment of Rajasthan Panchayat Raj Act, 33% seats of Panchayat and other elected bodies are reserved for the women and under Municipal Act the same provisions are provided. The women elected as Ward Panch, Sarpanch, Pradhan and Zila Pramukh have been entrusted with the powers and responsibilities. Another landmark is the Mahila Samriddhi Yojna, in which a rural women can open her account in Post office with minimum deposit money of Rs. 10/- or a deposit of Rs. 300 for six years. She gets interest of Rs. 75/- per annum. This has created an awareness in women towards self dependence in the society. The rigidity of Purdha System is diminished all through but it is still prevalent in certain communities. Literacy has brought some change but not worth noticed.

HOME LIFE

Dwellings

According to 1991 census, there are 149971 households in the district, of which 133606 households are in rural areas and 16365 in urban areas. Out of this 149275 households live in their own houses with rural and urban distribution as 133002 and 16273 respectively. This reveals that total 696 families are homeless in Dausa district of which 604 are in rural areas and 92 in urban areas. Government has already launched Indira Aawas Yojna to provide houses for the poor families. It is presumed that within a couple of years all the families will have their own houses if not already been provided so far.

The Kutcha Pakka houses are in majority, have walls made of stone, brick both Katchi and Pakki (unburnt and burnt). The roof is made of reeds, thatch, wood, stone slabs, corrugated iron, metal sheets, and asbestos cement sheets. Lime, concrete and mud is used for preparing roofs. Previously there was no provision of WCs in the houses but in the recently constructed dwellings these amenities are being provided in the towns. In the rural areas the house owner may or may not like it but they are feeling necessity of it on account of enviornmental changes.

In the towns one may see the tables, chairs, sofasets etc. in furniture items while in villages the cot (charpai) is still common in use for the purpose.
Food: Much depends on the financial conditions, social status and type of occupation. Though there are no fixed dietary habits and fixed menus but people have two melas during the day, supplemented by a breakfast.

The staple food of the people varies according to seasons but wheat, bazara, barley, gram and maize are in common use. It is very difficult to say which community and caste is vegetarian or nonvegetarian but as per general belief Brahmins and Baniyas are traditionally vegetarians.

Dress: Traditional dress of the district is the coloured pagri or sofa, white angarkhis and white dhoti for men and coloured ghagra and choli for women. Due to steep rise in the prices of cotton, the dress of men and women has shifted to terrycot which is cheaper and durable. Dress of women is still traditional in rural areas while literate women have started wearing saris.

Ornaments: In traditional system men wear rings, long, earrings and murki, while women’s ornaments are Borla, Khanjali, Dora, Hansli, Laung, Toli, Jhumka, Nath, Kanta, Patla, Pahunchi, Kangan, Pajeb, Tagri etc. Nowadays wearing ornaments has become occasional and ceremonial in some castes.

Dances: Dancing is common during the months of Shrawan and Phalgun. The folk dances in the form of groups are performed, Ghumar, Katchigori, Panihari are some of the forms of dances enjoyed by the people of the district. The popular folklore are Kissi Gopichand-Bharathari, Pabuji, Dholamaru, Kissi Pooranmal and Alha-udal. Among the folk songs the ‘Languriya’ is very popular in large parts of the district.

Amusement and Festivals: Musical instruments of local use are Dholak, Majira, Nagara, Dhap, Chang, Chilgoja etc. which are generally used at the time of festivals and social occasions.

Festivals: Generally common Hindu festivals are celebrated in the district like Janamasthami, Diwali, Holi, Dashmaha, Makar Sakranti, Basant Panchmi, Rakhi and Sheeta Asthami. Jains celebrate Mahavir Jayanti and Samvat Sari while Id-ul-Zuha, Id-ul-Fitar, Moharram, Shab-a-barat, Bara Bafat are Muslim festivals. Sikhs celebrate their traditional festivals Guru Nanak Jayanti, Guru Govind Singh Jayanti. Christian festivals are X-mas, Good Friday, and the Easter.

Fairs: Teej and Gangaur are celebrated by holding fairs. Teej mela at Dausa lasts for 2 or 3 days. Gangaur mela is held at Lalsot where ‘hela khayal’ mela is organised, attended and visited by several thousand people of district and surrounding districts. Basant Panchami mela at Dausa is very famous. Apart from these fairs, on numerous occasions other fairs are held. The list of such principal fairs is appended as Appendix-5.
COMMUNAL LIFE

Pilgrimage

Pilgrimage or paying homage by visiting such centres has been regarded as religious duty. In the literary and mythological records there are references of pilgrimage to various centres such as Gaya, Kashi, Mathura, Dwarka etc. People used to go to Soronji for the performance of the Shradhas or to consign the last remains of the bodies and to scatter the ashes in holy water. Going on Goverdhan parikrama on every Poonam of month is in vogue. Jatra to Kaila Devi at Karauli and Bijasini Mata beyond Karauli is also undertaken. Portions of Balaji temple at Mehandipur are located in both Sawai Madhopur and Dausa districts. It is famous centre of pilgrimage in the district.

Games and Amusements

With the development in the educational facilities the scope of extra curricular activities for the youngsters has enlarged. Most of them now play volleyball, football etc. Kabaddi is very much popular in the rural areas and among college students at Dausa and Bandikui. Chopar or Chousar, Habardu (game played with stick and cotton ball) is still popular in the rural areas. Other games are satolia, kilkil kanti, wrestling etc.

Ramlila, Tejaji-ka-Khel, Rasila, Khyal are other source of recreation. Occasional visits of Circus and Notanki, Kathputliwala and Bajigars also provide entertainment.

Cinemas: There are four cinema houses in the district one each at Dausa, Bandikui, Lalsot and Maluwa. Radio and Television is replacing the old methods of recreation.

ECONOMIC AND PROFESSIONAL GROUPS

After abolition of Jamindari and Jagirdaris, every cultivator was given khatedari rights. The process of development has encouraged the people for increase in production and productivity in agriculture, allied and tertiary sectors. With the introduction of improved varieties of seeds, fertilisers and pesticides, economic activities have accelerated. Dausa district has adopted production of Oilseeds in a big way. This has resulted in economic upliftment. Irrigation potential of the district is immense. In addition to medium and minor irrigation projects, small anicuts, tanks and ponds are built at various places with the introduction of water saving devices.

In the process and development, traditional activities like making earthen pots, carpeting, blacksmithy and similar small cottage industries have vanished
which are being revived with the introduction of various village based activities.

The working and nonworking force in the population is given in the Appendix-4.

References

All the tables concerning various aspect of population are taken from Census of India, Jaipur and Sawai Madhopur districts.

1. G.H. Ojha, History of Rajputana (different vols.).
5. Rawat Saraswat, History of Mina Tribe.
6. Ibid.
7. Dadu Panth.
10. A Catalogue of Sanskrit Manuscripts (Oriental Research Institute, Jodhpur).
### Appendix-1

**Growth of Population**

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*Source: Census of India, Jaipur and Sawai Madhopur districts, different years.*
## Appendix-2

### SC and ST Population Tahsilwise According to 1991 Census

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<th>Category</th>
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<th>Baswa</th>
<th>Sikrai</th>
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<td>4026</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>447</td>
<td>6276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i. Males</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>978</td>
<td>2138</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>267</td>
<td>3525</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii. Females</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>609</td>
<td>1888</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>2751</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix-3

List of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes—Rajasthan

(A) Scheduled Castes

1. Adi dharmi
2. Aheri
3. Badi
4. Bagri, Bagdi
5. Bairwa, Berwa
6. Bajgar
7. Balai
8. Bansphor, Bansphod
9. Baori
10. Bagri, Vargi, Birgi
11. Bawaria
12. Bedia, Beria
13. Bhand
15. Bidakia
16. Bala
17. Chamal, Bhamlu, Banbhi, Jatawa, Jatia, Jatav, Machi, Raidas, Rohidas, Regar, Raigar, Ramdasia, Asadaru, Asodi, Chamadia, Chamhar, Chamgar, Haralaya, Harali, Khalpa, Machigar, Mochigar, Madar, Madig, Telegumachi, Kanatimochi, Ranigar, Rohit, Samgar
18. Chandal
19. Dabgar
20. Dhanak Dhanuk
21. Dhankia
22. Dhobi
23. Dholi
24. Dome, Dom
25. Gandia
26. Garncha, Gancha
27. Garo, Garwra, Gurda, Garoda
28. Gavaria
29. Godhi
30. Jingar
31. Kalbelia, Sapera
32. Kamad, Kamadia
33. Kanjar, Kunjar
34. Kapadia Sansi
35. Khangar
36. Khatik
37. Koli, Kori
38. Kooch Band, Kuchband
39. Karia
40. Madari, Bazigar
41. Mahar, Taral, Dhegumeugu
42. Majhabi
43. Mang, Matang, Mainimadig
44. Mahyavanshi, Dhed, Dheda Vankar, Maru Vankar
45. Mang Garodi, Mang Garudi
46. Megh, Meghwal, Meghwal, Menghuar
47. Mehar
48. Nat, Nut
49. Pasi
50. Rawal
51. Salvi
52. Sansi
53. Santia, Satia
54. Sharbbhangi
55. Sargara
56. Singhwala
57. Thori, Nayak
58. Tirgar, Nayak
59. Turi

(B) Scheduled Tribes

1. Bhil, Bhil Garasia, Dhali Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Rawal Bhil, Tadvi Bhil, Bhagalia Bhilala, Pawra, Vasava, Vasave
2. Bhil Mina
3. Damar, Damaria
4. Dhanka, Tadvi, Tetaria, Valvi
5. Garasia (Excluding Rajput Garasia)
6. Kathodi, Katkari, Dhoor Kathodi, Dhor Katkari, Son Kathodi, Son Katkari
7. Kokna, Kokni, Kukna
8. Kori Dhor, Tokre Koli, Kolcha, Kolgha
9. Mina
10. Nanikda, Nayaka, Cholivala, Nayaka, Kapadia Nayaka, Mata Nayaka, Nana, Nayaka
11. Patelia
12. Seharia, Sehria, Sahariya

Source: Tribal Area Development Department of Rajasthan, Udaipur.
### Appendix-4

**Working Force in the District**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Panchayat Samities</th>
<th>Total Populations</th>
<th>Main Workers</th>
<th>Marginal Workers</th>
<th>Non Workers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Persons</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Persons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Lalsot</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>208141</td>
<td>109725</td>
<td>98689</td>
<td>51933</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>R</td>
<td>187439</td>
<td>9885</td>
<td>88554</td>
<td>47071</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>U</td>
<td>20975</td>
<td>10840</td>
<td>10135</td>
<td>4862</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Dausa</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>246534</td>
<td>130986</td>
<td>115548</td>
<td>60327</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>R</td>
<td>207958</td>
<td>110174</td>
<td>97784</td>
<td>51622</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>U</td>
<td>20975</td>
<td>20812</td>
<td>17764</td>
<td>8705</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Baswa</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>219084</td>
<td>116016</td>
<td>103068</td>
<td>51662</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>R</td>
<td>186479</td>
<td>98697</td>
<td>87782</td>
<td>44183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>U</td>
<td>32605</td>
<td>17319</td>
<td>15286</td>
<td>7479</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Sikrai</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>160624</td>
<td>84813</td>
<td>75811</td>
<td>39276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>R</td>
<td>160624</td>
<td>84813</td>
<td>75811</td>
<td>39276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>U</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Mahuwa</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>159775</td>
<td>86207</td>
<td>73568</td>
<td>38358</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>R</td>
<td>146684</td>
<td>79109</td>
<td>67575</td>
<td>35389</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>U</td>
<td>13091</td>
<td>7098</td>
<td>5993</td>
<td>2969</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Total</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>994431</td>
<td>527747</td>
<td>466684</td>
<td>241556</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>R</td>
<td>889184</td>
<td>471678</td>
<td>417506</td>
<td>217541</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>U</td>
<td>105247</td>
<td>56069</td>
<td>49178</td>
<td>24015</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Census of India, Jaipur and Sawai Madhopur districts.*
### Appendix-5

**List of Fairs in Dausa District**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tahsil/Name of the Fair</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>BASWA TAHSIL</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shah kararji</td>
<td>Baswa</td>
<td>Chaitra Sudi 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhomiyaji</td>
<td>Jhajhi Rampura</td>
<td>Chaitra Sudi 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seevla mata</td>
<td>Baswa</td>
<td>Chaitra Sudi 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harak Devi</td>
<td>Abhaneri</td>
<td>Chaitra Sudi 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Janmashtmi</td>
<td>Jhajhi Rampura</td>
<td>Bhadrapada Badi 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shivratri</td>
<td>Arniya</td>
<td>Phalguna Badi 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DAUSA TAHSIL</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basant Panchami</td>
<td>Dausa</td>
<td>Magha Sudi 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hanumanji Bhandarej</td>
<td>Vaiskha Sudi 4</td>
<td>Jyaistha Sudi 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahadeoji</td>
<td>Sainthal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahadeoji</td>
<td>Baniyara</td>
<td>Sharavana Sudi 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balaji</td>
<td>Bhankri</td>
<td>Vaishka Sudi 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SIKRAI TAHSIL</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chhetrapalji</td>
<td>Ranoli</td>
<td>Vaishka Sudi 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balaji</td>
<td>Moroli</td>
<td>Jyaistha Badi 13-15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balaji</td>
<td>Udaipur</td>
<td>Phalguna Sudi 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balaji</td>
<td>Sikandra</td>
<td>Kartika Sudi 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rammavami</td>
<td>Sikandra</td>
<td>Chaitra Sudi 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhainrooji</td>
<td>Torda</td>
<td>Bhadrapada Badi 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hanumanji</td>
<td>Intka</td>
<td>Vaisakha Badi 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hanumanji</td>
<td>Chhoakwara</td>
<td>Jyaistha Badi 3-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hanumanji</td>
<td>Peepalki</td>
<td>Vaisakha Badi 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhomiyaji</td>
<td>Manpur</td>
<td>Bhadrapada Badi 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Chitra Sudi 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Village</td>
<td>Tahsil</td>
<td>Tahsil Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaila Devi</td>
<td>Geejgarh</td>
<td>Chitra Sudi 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bankliwala Hanuman</td>
<td>Geejgarh</td>
<td>Vaishka Badi 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heenajj Mata</td>
<td>Sikrai</td>
<td>Vaisakha Sudi 9-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LALSOT TAHSIL</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khurra mata</td>
<td>Khurra</td>
<td>Chaitra Sudi 13-15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diggi mata</td>
<td>Digo</td>
<td>Chitra Badi 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gangaur</td>
<td>Lalsot</td>
<td>Chaitra Sudi 3-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jobner mata</td>
<td>Deedwana</td>
<td>Chitra Sudi 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balaji</td>
<td>Shyampura</td>
<td>Jyaistha Sudi 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MAHUWA TAHSIL</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nargunji</td>
<td>Mandawar</td>
<td>Jyaistha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sidhji</td>
<td>Mahuva</td>
<td>Vaishakaka Sudi 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hanumanji</td>
<td>Kala Pahar</td>
<td>Chitra Sudi 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hanumanji</td>
<td>Kherla</td>
<td>Vaishakha Badi 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hanumanji</td>
<td>Talchiri</td>
<td>Chaitra Sudic 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hanumanji</td>
<td>Shiswara</td>
<td>Chaitra Badi 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hiramani</td>
<td>Ratanpura</td>
<td>Bhadrapada Badi 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hiramani</td>
<td>Aund Gujar</td>
<td>Bhadrapada Badi 6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Tahsil offices in the district.*
CHAPTER IV
AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

Agriculture is the main occupation, serving as the main source of livelihood of the people in Dausa district. According to the 1991 census a total number of 215257 persons—162939 Male, 52310 Female—were found as agriculturist, out of which 209926, (159075 Male 50051 Female) were in the rural areas while 5331 (3064 Male and 1467 Female) were in urban areas. Another category dependent on agriculture is of agricultural labourers. The total number of this category is 21034 (13758 Male population and 7276 Female). The rural agricultural labour is 20309 (13137 Male and 7172 Female). The urban agricultural labour population is just 725 persons (621 Male and 104 Female).

The district lies in the eastern part of the state, the land is bhomat (fertile) intercepted by Aravali hill ranges. The principal rivers which flow in the district are Banganga and Morel both being non-perennial. The average rainfall as per information from Irrigation department is 560 mm. Most of it comes through western monsoons during June-September. The water table in the district varies from 12 mtrs. to 18 mtrs. The irrigation mostly depends on wells and tubewells.

Land Utilization

Out of 340478 hectares area reported for land utilisation purposes net area sown was 212666 hectares in 1991-92, in 1992-93 it was 219575 hectares, while in 1993-94 the sown area was 218904 hectares. The total arable land during these three years was 219575 hectares. The forest area in 1991-92 was 19524 hectares, reduced in 1992-93 to 15701 and has shown increase in 1993-94 as 20841 hectares. The table given on next page depicts land utilisation pattern for three years.

In 1991 Total area sown was 175693 for four tahsils excluding Mahuwa. Information was obtained from tahsil Mahuwa for that year which has been added in 1991-92 information given in the table at next page. The tahsilwise land utilisation is given in Appendix-1.
Land Utilisation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not available for cultivation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Forest</td>
<td>19524</td>
<td>15701</td>
<td>20841</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Area under non-agricultural uses</td>
<td>19725</td>
<td>19020</td>
<td>19360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Barren and Unculturable land</td>
<td>12305</td>
<td>25942</td>
<td>20453</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other uncultivated land</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Permanent Pasture and other grazing land</td>
<td>27198</td>
<td>27146</td>
<td>27001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Land under miscellaneous Tree crops and groves</td>
<td>580</td>
<td>536</td>
<td>498</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land excluding Fallow Lands</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Culturable Waste land</td>
<td>9644</td>
<td>9388</td>
<td>8888</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fallow Lands</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Fallow land other than Current Fallow</td>
<td>12975</td>
<td>11142</td>
<td>10696</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Current Fallow</td>
<td>17158</td>
<td>12028</td>
<td>13837</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Net area sown</td>
<td>212666</td>
<td>219575</td>
<td>218904</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Total cropped area</td>
<td>300158</td>
<td>314227</td>
<td>306254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Area sown more than once</td>
<td>87492</td>
<td>94652</td>
<td>87350</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Collector (Land Records), Dausa.

Cooperative Farming: There was no cooperative farming in the district. But as per information given by Assistant Registrar cooperatives there were 84 agriculture credit societies with 80838 farmer’s membership. Their share capital was Rs. 102.24 lacs, along with working capital of Rs. 585.28 lacs. These societies advanced loan worth Rs. 175.62 lacs. The loan recovered and due was Rs. 139.14 lacs and Rs. 3.22 lacs respectively in the year 1993-94.

Forest Produce: There was 20841 hectare area under forest in 1993-94. The main revenue from forest in the district consists mainly of Panipula, Panchhila, Loompatti, Wax, grass, grazing etc. Their value in 1993-94 was estimated Rs. 3.70 lacs as per information given by Divisional Forest Officer, Dausa (DFO, Dausa).

IRRIGATION

Being not very favourably placed in regard to rivers, canals etc., wells and tubewells were the most important source of irrigation in 1993-94. According to Collector (Land Records) Dausa the sources of irrigation in 1993-94 were, tanks 41 (34 maintained by Irrigation Department), tubewells...
3064, and wells 41889. Amongst wells 389 were being used for household purposes, 7918 were not in use at all and the rest 33582 were in the use of irrigation purpose. The area irrigated by different sources is given below:

**Irrigation by Sources**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canals</td>
<td></td>
<td>1610</td>
<td>4308</td>
<td>2666</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanks</td>
<td></td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>243</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wells</td>
<td></td>
<td>111227</td>
<td>120069</td>
<td>103321</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tubewells</td>
<td></td>
<td>14790</td>
<td></td>
<td>22130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Sources</td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td>276</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total (Net)</td>
<td></td>
<td>101418</td>
<td>124896</td>
<td>128169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total (Gross)</td>
<td></td>
<td>108564</td>
<td>129383</td>
<td>135030</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** According to 1991-92 information the area irrigated under canals also includes area irrigated by Tanks.


This shows that 80 per cent area was under irrigation by wells, and 17 per cent by tubewells in 1993-94.

Irrigated area of different crops is given below:

**Irrigation by Crops**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Food Crops (Other than Sugarcane)</td>
<td></td>
<td>86141</td>
<td>83824</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Sugar Cane</td>
<td></td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Cotton</td>
<td></td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Others</td>
<td></td>
<td>43219</td>
<td>51183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Total (gross) irrigated area</td>
<td>108564</td>
<td>129383</td>
<td>135030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Net area irrigated</td>
<td>101418</td>
<td>124896</td>
<td>128169</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

62 per cent irrigated area was under foodgrains.


The list of Tanks with details, maintained by Irrigation Division, Dausa is appended as Appendix-2.
AGRICULTURE

Whole of the district is suitable for agriculture. The soil of the district is yellowish brown to dark brown dominantly fine textured, generally suitable for all types of crops. The climate is semi-arid, with the rains falling during mid-June to September. Rabi crop is also sown when rains are good. The rainfall in the district as per information of Irrigation Division is as under:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rainfall (mm)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1991-92</td>
<td>498</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992-93</td>
<td>516</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993-94</td>
<td>666</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The district has 219575 hectares of arable land of which 58.92% or 128169 hectares is under irrigation. The area-wise distribution of Kharif and Rabi crops are as under:

Crops

During Kharif, the groundnut crop is produced in irrigated areas. Maize also requires irrigation. Generally other crops are sown at the commencement of the rainy season. Groundnut, maize and cotton are sown in rows while other crops are sown by broadcasting the seeds. In the case of groundnut and cotton, fertiliser is applied before sowing. Other crops also require fertilisers and there is plenty of scope to increase their consumption. Sometimes water-based fertiliser is used in standing crops.

During Rabi, the mustard and gram is sown from September end to October, in unirrigated land, while in the irrigated land, barley, gram and mustard are sown in October-November and wheat in November-December. When canal water is available, the dates of sowing can be adjusted accordingly. In unirrigated areas rain-water is stored for irrigation.

During Rabi also sometimes fertiliser is applied before sowing, in case of barley, mustard and wheat, top dressing of fertilisers is done with water based fertilisers. Emphasis is being given to the production of groundnut and oilseeds. During Rabi, cash crop of Jeera is also being encouraged. The crop of sun-flower and caster-oil has been introduced from the year 1993-94. These crops have improved farmers' economic condition.

The district has 94652 hectares of double cropped area with the following crop cycle:

(a) moong-wheat  (b) groundnut-wheat
(c) moong-mustard  (d) bajra-mustard
(e) bajra-gram  (f) parti-gram
(g) parti-wheat  (h) parti-mustard
The principal crop of the district in kharif is that of Bajra. The most important foodgrain crop in rabi is wheat which is largely produced and is also the most important foodgrain so far middle and upper class of the society is concerned. The production of commercial crops is more of rapeseed, mustard and groundnuts. The jowar and makka (Maize) occupy the next place to Bajra among Kharif production while Barley and Gram in Rabi products. The farmers have inclination for production of commercial crops, is evident from the fact that area cultivated under these crops is gradually increasing. The area-wise production of commercial crops for three years is given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Area (hectares)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1991-92</td>
<td>13094</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992-93</td>
<td>85090</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993-94</td>
<td>102018</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The area and production of various crops is given in Appendix-3 and the crops names are given in Appendix-6.

Fruit and Vegetables

Orchards of mango, lemon, papita, ber, karonda etc. are scattered in the district. The climate and land of this area is suitable for such orchards. A few areas produce guava and kathal also. The total area under these fruit and vegetables was about 836 hectares in 1993-94. These fruits besides local consumption are sent to Delhi and Jaipur also.

A variety of vegetables are produced in the district all round the year around the banks of rivers Banganga and Morel. The farmers produce tarbooj, kakri, kheera, ghiya, kharbooj etc. Most of which are sent outside the State. Among the vegetables in the district, chillies, brinjal, palak, methi, tomato, cabbage, lady-finger, karela, kakri, torai etc. are produced in area of about 3000 hectares. Farmers belonging to scheduled castes are provided the fruit plants and vegetable seeds free of cost, while the chemicals for protection are provided on subsidised rates. At present there is no processing unit in the district for fruit and vegetables.

Seeds

Rajasthan State Seeds Corporation is providing seeds for Kharif, Rabi and extra crops to farmers in the districts, along with National Seeds Corporation and private sellers. Distribution is undertaken by Cooperative Societies and private sellers. There were six such cooperative societies distributing seeds in the district. The storage facilities are available with Rajasthan State Warehousing Corporation. A seeds farm is situated at Padasoli village, for the production of seeds under the Rajasthan State Seeds Corporation. The distribution of seeds in the district is given in Appendix-4.
Crop Pattern

Crop pattern and rotation are determined in a particular area by the soil conditions and availability of irrigational facilities. The crop rotation adopted in unirrigated and irrigated area in the district Dausa are given below:

Crop Cycle (Rotation)

(a) Unirrigated
- Bajra + Parat
- Groundnut + Parat
- Bajra & Kharif pulses + Parat
- Bajra, Oilseeds, Gawar + Parat
- Parat + Gram
- Parat + Mustard
- Parat + Taramira

(b) Irrigated
- Bajra + Wheat
- Groundnut + Wheat
- Pulses + Wheat
- Oilseed + Barley
- Bajra + Mustard
- Bajra + Gram

Source: Deputy Director, Agriculture, Dausa.

Activities of Agriculture Department in Dausa district are looked after by the Deputy Director, Agriculture Extension, Dausa with the assistance and cooperation of other subordinate staff.

Crops 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 fertilizer and soil alkalinity or acidity. The most serious diseases from which crops in the district suffer 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 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 when the crop is 21 days old, helps. The disease is controlled by sowing of resistant varieties, and spraying with Zineb. Ergot 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 paratok 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. Stam borers cause nearly 5 to 8 per cent loss to major crops of the district and are controlled by spray with chemicals like Enclosulfa, 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 Methyl 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.

**Fertilisers:** 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.

The use of chemical fertilisers is increasingly getting popular. The distribution of chemical fertilisers in the district in detail is given in Appendix-5.

**Developed Agriculture Tools**

They are either driven by oxen or by tractors and help in ploughing and sowing, and are made available to farmers on subsidy. During 1993-94 five
mini tractors were also provided on subsidy while in 1992-93 the implements worth Rs. 325000/- were distributed.

Special Plans

(a) Water-saving plan

Under this scheme, subsidy is provided for installation upto 100 mts. for construction of drainage. All category of farmers are provided subsidy for sprinkle irrigation, for which the Land Development Bank provides finance.

(b) Introduction of new crops

New crops like castor-seed, sunflower, soyabean, cotton etc. are newly introduced and good results have been obtained in case of sunflower and cotton. Soyabean crop has not gained much ground, castor-seed production is successful in some pockets of the district.

(c) Training

Good results are being obtained in developing new cropping pattern by training of farmers.

(d) Vegetable Development Programme

In selected places farmers have been trained in developed methods of vegetable production, which has gained ground in the district. The concerned departments are also distributing vegetable seeds free of cost.

(e) Farmers’ Circles and Service Centres

From the district level to the village level Farmers’ Service Centres have been established. These are organised and run from district levels to village extension centres, where farmers’ problems are solved at appropriate levels.

In Farmer’s service circles farmers try to collectively solve their own problems. These are coordinated by village extension workers.

(f) Fruit Development

The garden department provides developed fruit plants. The present sown area in 1993-94 is as follows:

i. Lemon 80.3 hectares
ii. Mango 467.6 hectares
iii. Papaya 23.29 hectares
iv. Guava 7.6 hectares
v. Jamun 12.25 hectares
vi. Ber 12.85 hectares
Research Centre

There is no Research Centre in the District but it is likely to be opened in the near future. Land has already been allotted for the same at Banjara Turnoff. In the village Parajoti in Dausa tahsil there is a Quality control centre for seeds belonging to Rajasthan State Seeds Corporation. It produces seeds of highly developed breed.

SOIL CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES

To check land erosion watershed scheme has been taken up in Bhandarej area. Types of soil in the watershed area, their technical classification and susceptibility to agriculture and suitability for various crops are described below:

General Description of Soil

Maximum area of watershed is occupied by fine textured soils followed by medium textured soils and miscellaneous land units.

The soils of the watershed are described in two textural groups viz. medium textured soils and fine textured soils with different mapping unit formed on the basis of observed variation. The detailed description of these groups are dealt as under:

The area under different textural classes is:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Texture</th>
<th>Area in hectares</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>481</td>
<td>32.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Fine</td>
<td>863</td>
<td>57.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Miscellaneous land units</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>9.80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The soil occupying nearly levelled to gently sloping land with slight erosion. Erosion-wise area of watershed is given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Erosion Class</th>
<th>Area in hectares</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>E1</td>
<td>525</td>
<td>35.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>E2</td>
<td>760</td>
<td>49.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>E3</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>5.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Land units</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>9.80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Soil depths in project area is given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Depth</th>
<th>Area in hectares</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>D4</td>
<td>266</td>
<td>17.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>D5</td>
<td>1078</td>
<td>72.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Miscellaneous land units</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>9.80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The area under problematic soil is given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Soil</th>
<th>Area in hectares</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Normal</td>
<td>1294</td>
<td>86.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Salt affected</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>3.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Miscellaneous Land Units</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>9.80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Source for all the tables above is Directorate of Watershed, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

The Problem of the Area

The watershed area suffers from low productivity, leading to low farm income and consequently poor investment capacity of the farmer. The associated problems are moisture stress faced by the crops, due to erratic behaviour of rainfall, declining productivity trend, soil erosion due to uncontrolled run off, poor vegetative cover on non-arable lands, inadequacy of drainage line during high intensity rainfall and lack of alternative employment opportunities. Therefore, it is essential to conserve soil and moisture for production and to improve vegetative cover to correct the imbalance in fodder/fuel requirement and availability.

The problem of agricultural land specially in relation to soil and water conservation and other needs of the watershed area has been discussed below:

(A) Problem of Agriculture land.

(B) Need of the People.

Problem of Agricultural Land

A great degree of variation in slope gradient, profile characteristics, low rainfall, soil erosion, low fertility, traditional agricultural pattern, small scattered holdings and lack of financial resources are amongst many problems of the watershed area affecting production.

Erosion

The area is under the influence of active water erosion as evident from the existence of gullies along the nallahas. Due to heavy and high intensity of rainfall over a period of only 4 months and scarce vegetative cover, problem of soil erosion by water is moderate to severe in the watershed area.

Management

Small scattered holdings uneven and unusual distribution of rainfall and erosion are the main hurdles in the adoption of better management practices. Farmers are now quite conversant with the better management and package of practices to be followed. For higher crop production however farmers are not able to follow it due to lack of financial resources and their total dependence on the vagaries of monsoon.
Water Management

Cuppled with lack of irrigation facilities in the watershed and lack of soil and water conservation measures in the area, very small amount of rainfall water enters the soil. Most of the rain water is lost through surface runoff. Steps taken for scheme implementation for soil conservation in the district under National Watershed Development Programme in Rural Areas (NWDPRA) is discused below:

Under NWDPRA only panchayat samitis having less than 30% irrigated area have been covered. In Dausa district, there is only one panchayat samiti which is having less than 30% irrigated area i.e. Dausa. Therefore, in the district under NWDPRA only one panchayat samiti i.e. Dausa has been chosen. In this panchayat samiti Bhandarej Watershed, which is nearly 15 km. from Dausa has been selected as Model Watershed. The details of the watershed are as follows:

1. Name of watershed : Bhandarej
2. Total geographical area : 4310.00 ha.
3. Cost of project : Rs. 145.48 lac

The development works under this programme in the watershed were started in year 1991-92.

To meet the needs of the people the main activities being carried out in the watershed area are:

1. Treatment of Arable Land:
   Conservation measures i.e. Construction of Counter Vegetative hedges, Low cost Soil and Water Conservation structure etc.

2. Treatment of Non-arable land:
   a) Conservation measures i.e. Construction of Counter Vegetative hedges, V-ditches and Low cost Soil and Water Conservation structure.
   b) Production measures i.e. Grass sowing, planting of trees for Fodder & Fuel.
   3. Drainage Line Treatment i.e. construction of low cost soil and water conservation structures, treatment of bank erosion by vegetative measures, Construction of Sunken ponds for water harvesting.

4. Programme of Animal Husbandry:
   a) Health Care of animal population.
   b) Breed control.
   c) Fodder production.
5. **Household production measures:**
   
   Under this activity, landless labourers of the area are given incentive for starting small scale industries like carpentry, blacksmithy, rope-making, basket-making, bee-keeping, poultry farming etc.

6. **To provide employment:**
   
   a) The topographical survey is being conducted by unemployed engineers on contract.

   b) The animal husbandry programme in the watershed area is being executed by Gopal, selected out of unemployed youth of the area, who are already doing cattle breeding.

   A post graduate Apprentice in every watershed has been engaged for a year with financial assistance of Rs. 2,500/- per month.

   The programme is being executed in the individual field by the beneficiaries themselves under the guidance of technical staff of the department.

   The work on common land is being executed by the users committee of the beneficiaries under the guidance of technical staff of the department.

   The low cost and vegetative technology is being adopted for soil and water conservation works.

   The main object of the programme is to make the beneficiaries of the watershed, self-sufficient in food, fodder and fuel, and also to conserve the moisture at site.

   The year-wise progress during two years is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Financial Achievement</th>
<th>Physical Achievement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>1991-92</td>
<td>1.48 lac</td>
<td>100 ha.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>1992-93</td>
<td>8.06 lac</td>
<td>500 ha.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND FISHERIES**

**Fodder:** As elsewhere, in Dausa district also, the main sources of fodder are fodder crops and dry stalks of cereal crops. Grazing land, cultivable wasteland and unclassified forest are open for grazing. The cultivated crops such as jowar, chari, guar, cowpea, methi, maize as green fodder and Wheat, Barley in dry stalks serve as source of fodder. Besides this, leaves of tree plants, bushes found in the district such as Babul, Neem, Pala, Peepal, Ardu and Khejri are also fed to the animals. Wheat, barley, bhoosa, Jowar, bajra, kutti, moth chara etc. are common as fodder for animals. The fodder produced is sufficient in the district.
Livestock: The total livestock population of Dausa district at the time of 1992 census was 714740. The indigenous cattle were 100568 female and 63321 male, cross breed were 960 female and 189 male. Among Buffaloes’ male were 25449 and female were 240168, goats 213017, sheep 46641, camels 12278, pigs 10194, donkeys 1432, horse and ponies 518 and mules 5.

The cattle found in the district are mostly of Desi breed. Some of Haryana breed is also available. The bullocks are particularly useful for heavy jobs like pulling of water from deep wells and drawing loaded carts. The average yield of cow milk is generally 4 to 6 litres per cow per diem.

The buffaloes found in the district are of desi breed. The average milk yield is about 7 to 12 litre per diem per buffalo. The average animal is placid, docile and domesticated. The males are slow while on work, but are sturdy and strong for heavy cart load.

Details of livestock population (1992) of the district is as under:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cattle Cross Breed (Nos.)</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Under 1 year</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. 1-2.5 years</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>407</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Over 2.5 years</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>381</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i) In milk</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Dry</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) Not yet calved</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) Others</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>960</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total Cross Breed Male and Female | 189 | 960 |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cattle Indigenous (Nos.)</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under 1 year</td>
<td>11028</td>
<td>18838</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 to 3 years</td>
<td>9448</td>
<td>17445</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over 3 years</td>
<td>42845</td>
<td>63705</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i) In milk</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>31172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Dry</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>27969</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) Not yet calved</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4504</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) Others</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>630</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>63321</td>
<td>100568</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Buffaloes (Nos.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 year</td>
<td>19439</td>
<td>54914</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 to 3 years</td>
<td>4419</td>
<td>37717</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over 3 years</td>
<td>1581</td>
<td>147537</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Only for Breeding</td>
<td>322</td>
<td>In milk 89655</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Only for work</td>
<td>593</td>
<td>Dry 47643</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. For Breeding and work</td>
<td>345</td>
<td>Not yet calved 9596</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. No use</td>
<td>321</td>
<td>Others 643</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>254490</td>
<td>240168</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Buffaloes Male + Female = 265617

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sheep Goats</th>
<th>Pigs</th>
<th>Horse &amp; Ponies</th>
<th>Mules</th>
<th>Donkeys</th>
<th>Camels</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>46641</td>
<td>213017</td>
<td>10194</td>
<td>518</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1432</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Livestock Dogs

714740 27044

**Source:** Livestock Census, 1992.

**Dairy farming:** There is no official or private dairy farm in the district. The Dairy of Jaipur Zila Dugdh Utpadak Sahkari Sangh cater to the need. There is no key village scheme also. There is one Gosadan at Dausa. The average number of animals was 339 in 1992-93 but they were not producing milk.

However, there were 52 dairy cooperatives, with the membership of 3586 persons collecting 4000 lakh litre milk per year on an average in 1993-94. There was also a working chilling plant with a capacity of 20000 litres of milk at Dausa. The routes for milk collection were fixed as

(i) Dausa-Lalsot
(ii) Geegarh-Sikrai
(iii) Dausa-Andhi
(iv) Dausa Jatwara-Newar
(v) Dausa Kirodi-Motuka
(vi) Dausa-Bandikui

**Poultry:** According to 1992 count of livestock, there were 14792 poultry out of which indigenous number was 14187 and 605 Cross Breed. There is no poultry farm in the district.
Sheep and Wool

Sheep number is 46641 in the district as per 1992 count, and are economically very important. Carpets are produced in 250 odd Centres in various towns of the district. In these private sector Centres almost 2500 workers are employed. Workshops are situated in places like Baniyana, Lawan, Paparda, Gcejgarh, Sikandara, Bandikui, Sikrai, Bhanpur, Dausa, Bariyal etc.

Breed of sheep in the district are of Malpura breed mostly. A few are of hybrid breed. On an average every sheep yields 1 kg wool per year with 2 cuttings per year. Total yield is estimated to be about 470 quintals.

District Extention Centre is at Dausa. The Centre is manned by one extention officer, one supervisor, five helpers and two sheep reaters. One migration check-post is at Mahuwa town, where one supervisor is posted.

8-10 lakh of migratory sheep pass through the district every year. Due to paucity of staff, an accurate follow up and documentation of sheep is not possible.

Most of the traders in the district are butchers. After purchasing the sheep from here, these are sold in Beawar and Kekri Mandis.

Fisheries: There are 23 tanks, four ponds and 4 river nallahs where water is stored during rainy season. A large number of fishes are found in these waters. Two departmental fisheries project are running since 1975. They are Kalakho project and Morel project, later on Sainthal Sagar and Bhandari project were also taken up. The revenue earned from these projects was:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>In Rupees</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Kalakho</td>
<td>198000</td>
<td>233786</td>
<td>562103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Sainthal Sagar</td>
<td>83600</td>
<td>94050</td>
<td>(Gross) for whole the district</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Morel</td>
<td>82000</td>
<td>90250</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Bhandari</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>44000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The production of fishes was as follows:

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1991-92</td>
<td>755627 kg.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992-93</td>
<td>622700 kg.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993-94</td>
<td>846000 kg.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The following fishes are found in the tanks and streams:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Local Name</th>
<th>Technical Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Rohu</td>
<td>Labeo rohita</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Catla</td>
<td>Catla Catla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Mrigal</td>
<td>Cirrhinus mrigal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Kalbasu</td>
<td>Labeo callesau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Sarsi</td>
<td>Labeo gonius</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Bata</td>
<td>Labeo bata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Pathar chata</td>
<td>Labeo irogue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Bhangaoan</td>
<td>Cirratinus reka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Puthi</td>
<td>(i) Puntius sarana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(ii) Puntius sofor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(iii) Puntius ticka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Lanchi</td>
<td>Wallogo attu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Singara</td>
<td>Mystus seenghala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Katerna</td>
<td>Mystus covalins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Kater</td>
<td>Mystus cavasius</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Sanwal</td>
<td>Channa marutius</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Girhi</td>
<td>Channa pectatus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Kalira</td>
<td>Channa striatus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Pabda</td>
<td>Ompok palda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Ghonch</td>
<td>Bagarius bagarius</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Ghora</td>
<td>Mugil carsula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Ghegra</td>
<td>Rita rita</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>Barn</td>
<td>Mysto suntiusasarneets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>Patola</td>
<td>Nolophtius notopleurus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>Golri</td>
<td>Glassogolious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>Common Crop</td>
<td>Cyprinus carpio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>Grass Carp</td>
<td>Tenophyragodon idilla</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Fisheries Department, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

Animal Diseases: Haemorrhagic septicaemia black quarter, foot and mouth diseases are most common among the animals of the district. Haemorrhagic septicaemia, locally known as gal ghontu is an acute infectious disease. It is characterised by sudden onset running a rapid and fatal course with marked rise in temperature upto 106°C and 108°C F. It is generally prevalent in low lying, marshy and water logged areas during or immediately after monsoon. Foot and mouth disease locally known as muaro or Kharista, or sugalya generally occur during winter season amongst cattle and Buffaloes. In the
initial stage a whitish mucus is discharged from the mouth of the affected animal. In the final stage hoof begins to rot. The disease though not fatal is very contagious. Proper and timely treatment provides quick and full recovery.

The reported cases of animal disease and death are as under:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Disease</th>
<th>Reported</th>
<th>Died</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1991-92</td>
<td>Haemorrhagic septicaemia.</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992-93</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993-94</td>
<td></td>
<td>14</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source:* Animal Husbandry Department.

**Veterinary Institutions:** In 1993-94 there were 21 veterinary hospitals, 6 dispensaries, 25 integrated sub-centres and 20 Gopal Kendras as per information given by Animal Husbandry Department.

**Cattle Fair:** Neither state level nor district level cattle fair is organised in the district.

**Departmental Activities**

The Department of Agriculture is headed by Deputy Director (Extension) Dausa along with Agricultural officer and other subordinate staff. There is Fisheries Project Officer to look after Fisheries Departmental Projects, Veterinary Department is looked after by District Animal Husbandry Officer along with his subordinates. There is Irrigation Division in the Dausa district under the overall supervision of Executive Engineer (Jaipur).

**FAMINE AND FLOODS**

**Famine Relief**

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 monsoon 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, remission 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, provided relief to 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 people 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 remission of land revenue to another Rs. 3.9 lakhs and Rs. 24,100 respectively were measures to cope with the situation.

In 1928-29, scarcity conditions coupled with destruction of the crops 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 scarcity due to insufficient and untimely rains. Relief works were started early as rains came late. The cattle mortality 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.
The details of scarcity since inception of Dausa district are as under:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Samvat</th>
<th>No. of Villages affected</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1991-92</td>
<td>2048</td>
<td>887</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992-93</td>
<td>2049</td>
<td>No-Scarcity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993-94</td>
<td>2050</td>
<td>831</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Floods**

The intensity of rainfall from 8th to 13th August, 1972 was very heavy. Sikrai tahsil had 527.4 mm of rains in a brief period of 36 hours on 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. In 1981 there was heavy rainfall but no information about damages is available separately for Dausa district but Lalsot Bund was affected badly by the rains.

**References**


**Appendix-1**

**Land Utilisation Tahsilwise (hectares)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tahsil</th>
<th>Total Area</th>
<th>Forest</th>
<th>Unculturable</th>
<th>Fellow other than Current</th>
<th>Current Fellow</th>
<th>Area Sown</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1991-92</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dausa</td>
<td>91787</td>
<td>2505</td>
<td>9697</td>
<td>12975</td>
<td>15306</td>
<td>51440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baswa</td>
<td>63078</td>
<td>4504</td>
<td>8023</td>
<td>8910</td>
<td>3909</td>
<td>37732</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lalsot</td>
<td>87438</td>
<td>6020</td>
<td>12391</td>
<td>8513</td>
<td>5972</td>
<td>54652</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sikrai</td>
<td>50374</td>
<td>5209</td>
<td>5705</td>
<td>4503</td>
<td>3102</td>
<td>31955</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>292677</td>
<td>18238</td>
<td>35756</td>
<td>34801</td>
<td>29199</td>
<td>175693</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1992-93</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baswa</td>
<td>63078</td>
<td>2675</td>
<td>9943</td>
<td>8987</td>
<td>2163</td>
<td>39310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dausa</td>
<td>91787</td>
<td>2505</td>
<td>9499</td>
<td>12948</td>
<td>11796</td>
<td>55043</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lalsot</td>
<td>87438</td>
<td>4039</td>
<td>14390</td>
<td>9324</td>
<td>5299</td>
<td>55386</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahuwa</td>
<td>47802</td>
<td>1277</td>
<td>5465</td>
<td>2346</td>
<td>1260</td>
<td>37483</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sikrai</td>
<td>50374</td>
<td>5205</td>
<td>5665</td>
<td>4465</td>
<td>2662</td>
<td>32377</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>340478</td>
<td>15701</td>
<td>44962</td>
<td>37037</td>
<td>23170</td>
<td>219575</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source:* Collector (Land Records), Dausa.
### Appendix-2

**Salient Features of Irrigation Tanks of Irrigation Division Dausa**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Name of Work</th>
<th>Year of Completion</th>
<th>Length of DAM in Metres</th>
<th>M. W. L.</th>
<th>Capacity at F.T.L. in M.C.U.F.T.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tahsil-Dausa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Sainthal Sagar</td>
<td>1898</td>
<td>4169</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>834.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Kalakho</td>
<td>1953</td>
<td>2160</td>
<td>317.00</td>
<td>465.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Roop Sagar (Sinoli)</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>761</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>204.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Gatelao</td>
<td>1979</td>
<td>1704</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>198.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Jilmili</td>
<td>1976</td>
<td>1461</td>
<td>1034.50</td>
<td>224.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Churas</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>1065</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>102.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Meheshra</td>
<td>1953</td>
<td>2403</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>54.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Paparda</td>
<td>1950</td>
<td>2100</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>11.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Haripura</td>
<td>1891</td>
<td>1430</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>17.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Nemolao</td>
<td>1871</td>
<td>1521</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>14.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Bhakri</td>
<td>1880</td>
<td>1430</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>11.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Rampura</td>
<td>1902</td>
<td>1521</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>11.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Chanprana</td>
<td>1995-96</td>
<td>3651</td>
<td>122.25</td>
<td>150.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tahsil-Baswa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Badiyal</td>
<td>1902</td>
<td>2404</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>10.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Vijay Sagar</td>
<td>1878</td>
<td>1613</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>36.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Reriya</td>
<td>1995-96</td>
<td>660</td>
<td>127.00</td>
<td>187.00</td>
</tr>
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<td>Tahsil-Sikrai</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Madho Sagar</td>
<td>1887</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>540</td>
<td>798.70</td>
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<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Bhandari</td>
<td>1952</td>
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<td>338.00</td>
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<td>20.</td>
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<td>1878</td>
<td>761</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>Moroli</td>
<td>1877</td>
<td>304</td>
<td>132.00</td>
<td>32.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tahsil-Mahuwa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>------------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. Jagrampura</td>
<td>1955</td>
<td>5020</td>
<td>110.00</td>
<td>135.40</td>
<td></td>
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<td>23. Ronth</td>
<td>1965-66</td>
<td>2678</td>
<td>89.00</td>
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<td>24. Kot</td>
<td>1849-50</td>
<td>4199</td>
<td>113.50</td>
<td>91.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. Siswara</td>
<td>State-Time</td>
<td>912</td>
<td>115.00</td>
<td>96.20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26. Samaspur</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>1065</td>
<td>114.00</td>
<td>31.40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>27. Badagon Khera</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>111.50</td>
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<td>28. Hudla</td>
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<td>29. Sikandrapura</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>122.25</td>
<td>–</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>30. Paota</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
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<td>105.50</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tahsil-Lalsot</th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>31. Morel Bund</td>
<td>1952</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>161.00</td>
<td>270.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32. Rahuwas</td>
<td>Under Const.</td>
<td>1825</td>
<td>98.00</td>
<td>189.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33. Dakary Sagar</td>
<td>1897</td>
<td>1765</td>
<td>1160.50</td>
<td>39.29</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tahsil-Bassi</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>34. Kharli</td>
<td>Under Const.</td>
<td>2495</td>
<td>115.00</td>
<td>140.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source:* Irrigation Division, Dausa.
### Appendix-3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Area and Production of Cereals</th>
<th>Area and Production of Pulses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Area in hectares)</td>
<td>(Production in M. tonnes)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Bajra</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area revised</td>
<td>69775</td>
<td>89004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Production revised</td>
<td>6721</td>
<td>63763</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Jawar</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area revised</td>
<td>4042</td>
<td>5304</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Production revised</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>3396</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Maize</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area revised</td>
<td>4624</td>
<td>3682</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Production revised</td>
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<td>2224</td>
</tr>
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<td>4. Wheat</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>71896</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Production revised</td>
<td>118166</td>
<td>164527</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Barley</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>Area revised</td>
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<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Production revised</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Rice</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Production revised</td>
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<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Small millets</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>N.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Production revised</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Gram</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>Area revised</td>
<td>4697</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Production revised</td>
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<td>21254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Other Rabi Pulses</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area revised</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Production revised</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Tur</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area revised</td>
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<td>382</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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## Area and Production of Commercial Crops

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**Source:** Collector (Land Records), Dausa.
### Appendix-4

**Seed Distribution (Quintal)**

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*Source:* Deputy Director, Agriculture, Dausa.

(The Cooperative Societies distributing seeds were—Marketing Cooperatives, Dausa, Bandikui, Lalsot, Mandawar and Gram Seva Sahakari Samitis, Lavan and Mahalia).
## Appendix-5

**Fertiliser Distribution (M. tonnes)**

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*Source:* Deputy Director, Agriculture, Dausa.
## Appendix-6

### Latin Names of Cultivated Plants used

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<td>Peucedanum graveolens</td>
<td>Betal nut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supari</td>
<td>Areca catechu</td>
<td>Sun flower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suraj mukhi</td>
<td>Helianthus annuus</td>
<td>Tobacco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taramira</td>
<td>Erucia sativa</td>
<td>Water melon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tambaku</td>
<td>Nicotiana tobacum</td>
<td>Sesamum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tarbuza</td>
<td>Citrullus vulgaris</td>
<td>Ridge gourd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Til</td>
<td>Sesamum indicum</td>
<td>Tomato</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Torai</td>
<td>Luffa acutangula</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vilayati baingan</td>
<td>Solanum lycopersicum esculentum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Tamatar)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zira</td>
<td>Cuminum cyminum</td>
<td>Cumin seed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER V

INDUSTRIES

Old Time Industries

The area included in the present district of Dausa has not been known for any sophisticated industrial crafts except for a ginning factory at Mandawar, pottery of Baswa and other certain minor manufacturers having markets in the neighbouring areas. Hereditary artisans like weavers, goldsmiths, blacksmiths, carpenters etc. were meeting local demand.

Because of cotton producing area the erstwhile Jaipur State established two cotton presses in 1882, one each at Mandawar in Mahuwa tahsil and Jaipur. Later on, one more ginning factory was also established in Jaipur in 1911. In 1923, Rs. 80,000 were spent on the expansion of ginning factories 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. This resulted in record profit earned during 1927-28.¹ These state undertakings worked well upto 1929-30, but after that there had been abrupt ups and downs owing to the recession of the cotton market due to the worldwide economic depression of 1929-30.²

During 1939-40, the losses in State cotton presses and ginning factory were accountable to the failure of monsoons³ during the last two years, the consequent famine conditions and fodder scarcity. The agriculturists took more to the cultivation of food grains 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, endeavours were made in the later years to improve the working of the concerns by means of curtailing unnecessary expenditure and bringing 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 1941-42.⁴

Three types of potteries were practised—ordinary clay pottery—Jaipur stone pottery and Baswa pottery—in the erstwhile State of Jaipur. Baswa pottery among these was most famous. The clay was obtained locally and pottery was prepared in two colours—red and black.
The brass utensils of Balahedi, tahsil Mahuwa and weaving of Rezi and daries in the different parts of the district were prepared by the local artisans. The Rezi was consumed locally while the brass utensils were marketed at Bhusawar, Bharatpur and Agra markets. The Department of Industry and Commerce headed by a Director was established in the erstwhile Jaipur State on 1st July 1939. A New Industrial Policy was framed to invite Marwari Seths to invest in the Jaipur territory. In 1946-47 some of the large and medium size industries came up but none in the territories now part of Dausa district.

POWER

There was 15374.856 million KWH total electricity generated and purchased (net) in the State of Rajasthan during 1993-94. Dausa being interlined with all the electric supply systems the power supply is maintained 24 hours a day. 220 K.V. power house has been started since 1993. From October to March the farmers are supplied power for their irrigation purposes so the supply is being made into two blocks.

Till 1993-94 out of 1052 villages (1009 habited, 43 unhabitated) 789 villages (779 habited and 10 unhabited) were electrified. The figures of consumption of electricity for the year 1991-92 are not available separately as they were included in Jaipur district figures but the consumption for the years of 1992-93 and 1993-94 is given below in million KWH.:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>1992-93</th>
<th>1993-94</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Domestic</td>
<td>11.147</td>
<td>20.146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Non-domestic</td>
<td>4.238</td>
<td>5.381</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Commercial</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Small</td>
<td>7.816</td>
<td>9.306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Medium</td>
<td>2.157</td>
<td>2.590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Large</td>
<td>1.007</td>
<td>1.0996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Public lighting</td>
<td>0.420</td>
<td>0.262</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Public Water works</td>
<td>3.396</td>
<td>2.969</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Agriculture</td>
<td>82.475</td>
<td>98.322</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Others</td>
<td>2.789</td>
<td>2.447</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Total</td>
<td>115.442</td>
<td>143.419</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The above figures show that 68.5 per cent of total electric consumption was consumed by agriculture sector, 14.04 was consumed domestically, while 9.686 per cent was utilised by industrial sector in 1993-94.

Executive Engineer at Dausa assisted by Assistant Engineers at Dausa, Bandikui, Lalsot, Sikrai and Mahuwa was looking after electric power supply. However, a separate zone under Executive Engineer was to be created at Mahuwa.

MINES AND MINERALS

Geology of the district

The oldest rock unit i.e. granite gneisuses and schist form the basement and emphasised in the form of low line isolated outcrops near village Sainthal, Geejgarh and Lalsot. The gneisses are overlain by rocks of Delhi super group which includes Raialo and Alwar groups.

Raialo group of rocks comprising dolomite marble are in the north-west of Sainthal in a small part. It is succeeded by Alwar group of rocks i.e. consists of conglomaritic quartzites and schists.

The stretch of about 100 km. long impersistent hill ranges trending north-east to south-west stretching right from Mahuwa-Mandawar in the north-east to Lalsot in south-west, occupies south-western periphery of the district. Isolated small hills of these quartzite are also present near Baswa, Kundal, Dausa and north of Sainthal etc. These are intruded by amphibole and quartz veins prominent amphi bolite exposures can be observed in north-west of Sainthal and near Geejgarh.7

Mineral Resources

The district possesses iron ore among the metallic minerals and silica sand, soap stone, clay, marble/dolomite, building stone in the non-metallic category. Out of these only silica sand deposits are quantitatively potential besides iron.

Metalllic

Iron Ore: The iron ore deposits are located near Lalsot and west of Sainthal. About 2.5 km. east of Lalsot iron ore occur in the form of haematite in ferruginous quartzite. A reserve of 1.93 million tons having iron contents 8% to 67% were calculated in the area. In addition 2.57 million tons reserves were also inferred. This deposit falls in reserve forest.

In west and north-west of Sainthal iron-ore occurs with crystalline lime-stone in the form of irregular dissemination, pockets, veins and stringers
up to 25 mts. in length and 2 mts. in width. In composition it ranges from iron stained marble to almost pure haematite. About one million tons reserve of iron ore having 56% to 60% has been estimated. Presently extensive mining activities are going on in the area and is being mostly supplied to cement industries.

Non-Metallic

Silica Sand: Among non-metallic minerals quantitatively it is most prominent. The main localities of silica sand are Kundal, Dantli and Zirota in tahsils of Dausa and Sikrai. The silica sand of Kundal area is fine to medium grained and buff to white in colour. The SiO$_2$ varies from 96-98.5%. In the Dantli area it is medium grained, reddish to white in colour with SiO$_2$ varying from 97.12% to 97.52%, Fe 103 0.56% and Al 203, 0.32% to 0.62%. In Zirota also it is medium to coarse grained and pale red in colour. SiO$_2$ varies from 97 to 98.5%. Other than these minor occurrences have also been reported near village Chhapale, Bhedoli in the Dausa and Dolakhera and Ranoli of the Sikrai tahsils.

As a whole the silica sand available in the district is mostly ferruginous hence it is being used in making coloured bottle glass and bangles, and sent to Firozabad-Agra etc. Most of the silica sand areas are leased out.

Main quartz occurrences in the district are near village Ranwas, Bhakri and Dausa town. Quartz generally is of good quality and is being used in glass, foundry and ceramic industries.

Soap Stone

In the area main soap stone occurrences are near villages Nabhawalla, Achalpura, Geejgarh, Khawa Raoji, Rewali and Kaled. It is found in the form of lenses, veins and stringers within quartzite and chalk chloride schist. In general soap stone of Dausa district is of pesticide grade.

Clay

Clay deposits occur near village Dol in Lalsot tahsil. A total of 1.05 million tonnes reserves of clay have been estimated. Clay is suitable for making pipes and reported area is leased out. Other than this insignificant occurrences were also reported near village Zirota tahsil Sikrai and Nahar-Khora tahsil Mahuwa.

Marble/Dolomite

In north-west of Sainthal fine medium grained white coloured, jointed ore fractured at places, ferruginous marble/dolomite is available. Small marble blocks for tile making are being extracted along with khandas.
Building Stone

The area is extensively occupied by quartzite which has been proved suitable as masonry stone. Therefore, it is being worked out at different places in the district. The main localities are Lalsot, Geejgarh, Zirota, Mahuwa, Kalwan, Dausa etc. Besides building stones *Patti-katlas* are extracted from Bhankri area since long.

Potentialities for Development of Mineral Based Industries

As the district possesses sufficient reserves of silica sand having SiO₂ varying from 95 to 98.5% with varying percentage of ferruginous impurities hence, it can be used in making coloured bottle glass and bangles. As such there is an ample scope for establishing silica sand based industries for making coloured glasses.

The mineral production in Dausa district was as under:\(^8\):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mineral</th>
<th>No. of Mines</th>
<th>Product in Tons</th>
<th>Value in '000 Rs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1991-92</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silica Sand</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7989</td>
<td>596</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stealite</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3418</td>
<td>651</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992-93</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silica Sand</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7798</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stealite</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>762</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993-94</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Stealite</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1650</td>
<td>211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Quartz</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2662</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There is no organisation of Mines and Geology Department in the district. Both the wings, supervision and survey are looked after from Jaipur and Udaipur respectively.

INDUSTRIES

There was no large and medium size industry in the district till 31st March, 1994. The district was created in April 1991 and came in present form in August 1992. The Udyog Kendra has recently been opened. Rajasthan Financial Corporation (RFC) has established its branch in July’1991. However, Modi Tyres have purchased land at Zirota village for opening their unit. The Karnataka Cables Ltd. had also proposed to manufacture telecom components. Ashutosh Sharma producing Vanaspati Ghee and RPY Telecom Ltd. to produce and distribute farms have been allotted land.9 None of these started their production till 1993-94.
There were 17 factories registered under Factories Act of 1948 in Dausa district, the details are given below:  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>4679</td>
<td>Bajaj Oil Products</td>
<td>Crushing of Oilseed</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>4784</td>
<td>Jai Bharat Trading Co.</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>4810</td>
<td>Hanuman Oil and Dal Mills</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>5139</td>
<td>Regional Khadi Gramodyog Samiti</td>
<td>Puni making</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>7085</td>
<td>220 KV G.S.S. RSEB, Dausa</td>
<td>Transmission &amp; Generation of electricity</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>8544</td>
<td>132 KS G.S.S RSEB, Mandawar</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>14165</td>
<td>Gagan Electricals, Agra Road, Dausa</td>
<td>Electric Fan</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>14897</td>
<td>132 KV G.S.S. RSEB, Bandkip</td>
<td>Transmission &amp; Generation of Electricity</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>21003</td>
<td>132 KV G.S.S. RSEB, Lalsot</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>14523</td>
<td>Gupta Engineering Electricals, Manganga</td>
<td>Electric Fan</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>18491</td>
<td>Goyal Fashion, Mahuwa</td>
<td>Readymade garments</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>20084</td>
<td>The Choice Fashions, Baswa</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td></td>
<td>The Choice (Unit III), Mahuwa</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Jain Ice Factory, Mahuwa</td>
<td>Ice</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>22001</td>
<td>Golecha Sinatalk P. Ltd., Near Rly. Station, Dausa</td>
<td>Soap Stone grinding</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>5763</td>
<td>Arora Saw Mills, Bandkip</td>
<td>Ara</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>7764</td>
<td>Sant Kedar Das Chakki Ara Machine, Lalsot</td>
<td>Ara</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dausa district is inspected by Inspector Factories and Boilers posted at Jaipur. No separate inspection record is being kept for Dausa district till 1993-94.
The main function of this department is to enforce Indian Boiler Act, 1923, Factories Act, 1948, Payment of Wages Act, 1936 and Maternity Benefit Act. These acts mainly concern with the safety, health, hygiene and welfare of the industrial workers. Apart from the enforcement of the above aspects this department also impart training to workers, supervisors and middle management personnel to develop safety consciousness among them. Other industrial units are worthy to be mention are discussed below:

**Sculpture in Stone at Sikandara**

Sikandara is situated 25 km. from Dausa, on Jaipur-Agra highway. Here old art tradition is well mixed with modern architecture. Red and white stones, these days, come from Karauli and Paharpur, and multifarious kinds of vaults trellis, *Jharokhas*, elephants, ducks, peacocks, pigeons, horses and gods and goddesses are carved in stone.

Sculptors here work only with chisel and hammer and do not have any machines. Thousands of sculptors are engaged in this work, getting a petty sum of Rs. 60 to Rs. 100 only per day. They are devoid of any other facilities or any sort of training.

The art pieces from here are sent to Delhi, Mumbai and Lucknow in big quantities. Some of the traders are exporting too. 30 to 50 truck loads of art material are being sent out from Sikandara every day. Most of the sculptors belong to farming class, but due to shortage of land, have engaged themselves in the stone trade. They have become so expert in their work that the designs are very intricate.

First of all, the Karauli stone piece is cleaned with chisel and hammer. Then line sketch is made on the stone with the help of chalk. Subsequently, the required shape is given with chisel and hammer. A big art piece takes a few days to complete, where as a small piece is produced between a day or two.

**Baswa Pottery**

It has already been said that Baswa pottery was very famous during state times. The clay of Baswa is of strong quality, having natural chemicals to safeguard against decay. These earthen pots are beautiful, durable and marketed in Jaipur, Dausa, Delhi, Rajigarh (Alwar) etc. There were 32 units working in Baswa in 1993-94. The raw material is locally available. An industry needs only Rs. 500/- to start with. One late Sheo Narain Prajapat founded Mitti Utpadak Sahkari Samiti Ltd., Baswa in 1957. There were 21 members of the Samiti, started with Rs. 5000/- share capital in 1957, now is in possession Rs. 50,000 as capital. This Sahkari Samiti is provided financial assistance by Khadi and Gramodyog Commission.
Brass Utensils\textsuperscript{13}: There is a place called Balaheri in tahsil Mahuwa where 125 persons were engaged in 25 units in production of brass utensils during the year 1993-94. *Chari* (Water jar) *Handa*, *Tokri*, *Degchi* (a brass pot for preparing vegetables, pulses etc.) *Thali* (Plate) *Parat* (a big Thali), *Tamri*, *Tamedi* (big pots for water storage) *Hukka* and *Nehcha* for smoking tobacco are some of the items prepared here. They get raw material from Jaipur, Rewari, Agra. Manufacturers market their finished goods at Dholpur, Bayana, Bhusawar, Hindau and Jaipur. The *Thatheras* of this place earn on an average Rs. 70/- per day.

*Dari Udyog Lavan*\textsuperscript{14}: Lavan is a historical place in Dausa district. There were eight units to produce daris which are very attractive. This industry was providing employment to about 500 persons. The Jaipur based industries get prepared daris from Lavan and after giving them new finish, sale these at Bombay now Mumbai, Delhi etc. Some of the pieces, some times, are so beautiful and are exported to Germany, U.K. and U.S.A. However, a Lavan worker was earning Rs. 50 to 55 per day.

**State Assistance to Industrial Units**\textsuperscript{15}: Besides above, 103 industrial units were registered and provided financial assistance. The type of industries and their numbers is given in Appendix-I. Following are the details of financial assistance provided by Rajasthan Finance Corporation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amount (Rs. in lacs)</td>
<td>101.96</td>
<td>149.99</td>
<td>169.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loan Disbursed (Nos.)</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount (Rs. in lacs)</td>
<td>23.65</td>
<td>86.22</td>
<td>58.43</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Industrial Training Institute**\textsuperscript{16}: The Audhyogic Prashikshhan Sansthan Dausa was established in 1989 with a view to impart training to the youth for starting their industries. There were two type of courses, Diesel Mechanic, and training in brick trade. However, its proper functioning was started in 1991-92. Upto 1993-94 about 52 youths were imparted training, Rs. 13255 and Rs. 5000 as scholarships to SC/ST candidates was provided by Anushuchit Jati Vikas Nigam and Social Welfare Department respectively.

**Industrial Areas**: There was one industrial area in Dausa prior to the establishment of Dausa as a district. Now Rajasthan State Industrial Development and Investment Corporation Ltd. (RIICO) is developing three more industrial areas at Dausa, Lalsot and Baswa (Bandikui).\textsuperscript{17}
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No. of Industrial Area</th>
<th>Total Area in acres</th>
<th>Developed/Under developed</th>
<th>No. of Plot Allotted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1992-93</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>383.89</td>
<td>273.48</td>
<td>162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993-94</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>490.93</td>
<td>291.38</td>
<td>281</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Cottage Industries:** Khadi and Gramodyog Board provides financial assistance to promote Khadi and Gramodyogs. The progress of 1993-94 is given in Appendix-2. Khadi Gramodyog Samitis, Bandikui, Dausa, Lalsot and Sikandara were producing Khadi items.

**Labour Welfare:** Labour welfare and enactment of various labour laws is discussed in another chapter.

**Suggested Potential Industries in Dausa district**

As Dausa, is well connected with Jaipur and Agra the industrial and commercial centres by way of National Highway and rail link, some of suitable potential industries may be suggested for Dausa district. The list of such potential industries can be seen in the Appendix-3.

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6. Rajasthan State Electricity Board (R.S.E.B.), Jaipur.
7. Department of Mines and Geology Rajasthan, Udaipur.
10. Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers, Rajasthan, Jaipur.
11. Dusra Sopan, published by Collectorate, Dausa
12. Ibid.
13. Ibid.
14. Ibid.
15. Rajasthan Finance Corporation, Jaipur.
17. RJICO Ltd., Jaipur.
### Appendix-1

#### Industrial Units 1993-94

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Type of Industries</th>
<th>Numbers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Stone Quarrying:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a) Marble Mining</td>
<td>−</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b) Granite Mining</td>
<td>−</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c) Other</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Food Manufacturing:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a) Sugar</td>
<td>−</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b) Oil Mill, Flour Mill</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Textiles:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a) Cotton</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b) Synthetic</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c) Readymade Garments</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>d) Others</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Printing, Publishing and allied industries</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Manufacture of Leather and Fur products except foot wearing apparel</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Basic industrial chemicals and fertilisers:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a) Fertilisers</td>
<td>−</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b) Other chemical and chemical products</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>a) Mfg. of Non-metallic mineral products except product of petroleum and coal</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b) Cement based products</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c) Mini Cement plant</td>
<td>−</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>d) Marble and Granite slabs and tiles</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Basic Metal Industries:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a) Iron and Steel</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Manufacture of Metallic product except machinery and transport equipment's</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Manufacture of Electric machinery, apparatus, appliances and supplies</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Electronic Data Processing and allied industries</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Miscellaneous Industries (others)</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Services</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a) Hotel/Dhaba</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b) Nursing Homes</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Udyog Kendra, Dausa.*
Appendix-2

Progress of Khadi Udyog

(Rs. in lacs)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Production Qty.</th>
<th>Production Price</th>
<th>Sales</th>
<th>Wholesale Price</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Employment Qty.</th>
<th>Wage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Uni Khadi</td>
<td>0.82</td>
<td>39.63</td>
<td>28.07</td>
<td>33.84</td>
<td>61.91</td>
<td>724</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suti Khadi</td>
<td>5.31</td>
<td>129.21</td>
<td>73.59</td>
<td>133.84</td>
<td>207.43</td>
<td>3047</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reshami Khadi</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>2.05</td>
<td>1.10</td>
<td>3.15</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>6.13</td>
<td>168.84</td>
<td>103.71</td>
<td>168.78</td>
<td>272.49</td>
<td>3771</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Progress of Gram Udyog Board, Dausa

(Rs. in lacs)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SNo</th>
<th>Industries</th>
<th>Production Qty.</th>
<th>Production Sale</th>
<th>Employment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Bamboo Stick</td>
<td>20.00</td>
<td>32.00</td>
<td>13.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Broom</td>
<td>0.30</td>
<td>0.40</td>
<td>0.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Textile</td>
<td>1.70</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>1.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Tat Patti</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>7.00</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Handmade Paper</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>0.32</td>
<td>0.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Pottery</td>
<td>21.25</td>
<td>24.20</td>
<td>18.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Jaggery Sugar</td>
<td>0.16</td>
<td>0.30</td>
<td>0.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Leather</td>
<td>85.85</td>
<td>285.00</td>
<td>155.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Lime</td>
<td>13.00</td>
<td>18.00</td>
<td>6.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Noodles</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>2.25</td>
<td>1.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Blacksmithy-Goldsmithy</td>
<td>34.50</td>
<td>45.50</td>
<td>15.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Resha</td>
<td>33.00</td>
<td>39.84</td>
<td>12.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Pulses/Cereal</td>
<td>0.30</td>
<td>0.40</td>
<td>0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>215.26</td>
<td>458.21</td>
<td>227.53</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Secretary, Rajasthan Khadi and Gramodyog Board, Jaipur.
Appendix-3

List of Suggested Potential Industries in Dausa District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Proposed Industry</th>
<th>Capacity</th>
<th>Suggested Locations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A.</td>
<td>Potential of Large and Medium Industries</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.</td>
<td>Potential of Small Scale and Tiny Industries</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td><strong>Food Processing and Agrobase Industries</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(i) Thin Walled Stainless Tubes</td>
<td>200 TPA</td>
<td>Dausa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(ii) Dal Mill</td>
<td>15 TPD</td>
<td>Dausa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(iii) Confectionary (Toffee)</td>
<td>0.5 TPD</td>
<td>Dausa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(iv) Pickles, Jam, etc.</td>
<td>0.5 TPD</td>
<td>Dausa, Bandikui</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(v) Oil Mill</td>
<td>1.0 TPD</td>
<td>Dausa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(vi) Bread Unit</td>
<td>1000 loaves per day</td>
<td>Dausa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(vii) Biscuit Unit</td>
<td>0.5 TPD</td>
<td>Dausa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td><strong>Resource-based</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(i) Mosaic and Cement Tiles</td>
<td>5000 TPD</td>
<td>Dausa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(ii) Stone Crusher</td>
<td>500 Cu.ft. per annum.</td>
<td>Dausa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(iii) Lime Klin</td>
<td>20 TPD</td>
<td>At every Block Level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td><strong>Forest-based</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(i) Wood Seasoning &amp; Panel Doors</td>
<td>100 Doors per day</td>
<td>Dausa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(ii) Wood-based</td>
<td>10 Pcs. per day</td>
<td>Dausa, Laisot, Sikrai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td><strong>Textile-based</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sanitary Napkins</td>
<td>72000 pkts. of 10 napkins</td>
<td>Dausa</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5. **Engineering-based**
   
   (i) Agricultural Implements and Appliances
   
   (ii) Steel Furniture & Allied
   
   (iii) Rolling Shutters
   
   (iv) Automobile Repair Shop

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lalsot, Sikrai, Dausa, Bandikui</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dausa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 pcs. per day</td>
<td>Dausa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80000 sq.ft. per annum</td>
<td>Dausa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Vehicles per day</td>
<td>All Block level</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. **Demand-based**

   (i) Black Phenyle
   
   (ii) Detergent Powder

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dausa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 TPD</td>
<td>Dausa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 TPD</td>
<td>Dausa</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Department of Industries, Rajasthan, Jaipur.*
CHAPTER VI

BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE

Role of Non-Banking Institutions

During the medieval period, we find the existence of great banking houses called Kothewalas established at Agra, Delhi, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Pali, Udaipur, Bikaner etc.\textsuperscript{1} The system of Hund, Khandi was in practice.

GENERAL CREDIT FACILITIES

Indebtedness: The All India Rural Credit Survey Report throws some light on the extent of indebtedness in Sawai Madhopur and Jaipur districts. Field investigations were done between November 1951 and August 1952 in 75 districts throughout country. Sawai Madhopur and Jaipur were two districts among 75 districts selected for sample survey. The report of this survey was published in 1956-57.

The survey observed that the proportion of indebted families in these districts was 79.4 to 81.9 per cent among cultivators and 49.4 to 53 per cent among non-cultivators.\textsuperscript{2} Taking all families together the proportion of indebted families was 73.4 to 75.5 per cent.\textsuperscript{3} This proportion was found to be larger than one found in the case of Rajasthan state and whole of the country.\textsuperscript{4} The average debt per family among the four classes of cultivators (Big, Large, Medium and Small) was Rs. 1292, Rs. 871, Rs. 732 and Rs. 630 respectively.\textsuperscript{5}

Family expenditure was the most important purpose for borrowings by both cultivator and non-cultivator classes. The agricultural purpose was next in sequence for borrowings. Loans taken from professional moneylenders constituted 91.4 per cent, from relatives 8.3 per cent and that of commercial and co-operative institutions only 0.2 per cent.\textsuperscript{6} The above observations were applied to the districts of Sawai Madhopur and Jaipur, since the area of the present district was within these two districts, we may apply these to this area also.

However, with the advent of new system of finance The Bank of Jaipur Ltd. was founded in 1943 but even than the system of indigenous banking continued. The local financiers in the villages were mostly Brahmans charging the interest at the rate of 18 per cent a year. The system of khandi—repaying
the debt in monthly or weekly instalments—either cash or kind was also in vogue. The Bohra’s of Sikrai, Santha, Palanhera and Gudha Katla were famous for indigenous system in the areas of Dausa district. Sometimes few local Bania’s were also advanced loans but since they need money for trading (to make purchases from nearby towns and sale in village) purpose they always avoided money lending rather themselves borrowing from Brahman Bohras. The system of mortgaging either gold, silver or even agricultural land also was in vogue. Thus the lands of cultivators were grabbing by the moneylenders. So by the notification of 23rd November 1923 issued by princely State of Jaipur the cultivators were protected against transfer of their lands to the Sahukars and Boharas. The Sahukar was a big trader in nearby Qasbas with whom even the Bohra’s use to deposit their money. The system continued till the Debt Relief Act of 1957 and Money Lending Act of 1963 were passed to safeguard interests of cultivators.

The gradual replacement of old agencies of credit by new ones has been the most important development in the financial organisation. In rural areas the cooperative credit societies are gradually replacing the traditional moneylenders while in urban areas jointstock banks were coming up.

**History of Banking in the District**

As it is already mentioned that The Bank of Jaipur Ltd. was founded in 1943, it opened its branch in Dausa in 1945. The next branch was opened in Bandikui in 1958. In 1967-68 this Bank opened its branches in Lalsot and Sikrai, while Bank of Baroda opened its branch in Mahuwa in 1969.

In 1960 Bank of Jaipur Ltd. became a subsidiary of State Bank of India with a new name of State Bank of Jaipur. In 1963 the State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur were amalgated and became State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur (SBBJ).

The nationalisation of Banks in India gave a new impetus to the Banking industry. As a result more branches were opened by various banks in the areas now comprised the Dausa district. The SBBJ between 1971 to 1993 opened 7 more branches in the district. The United Commercial Bank opened 10 branches during this period. The concept of Anchalik Banks was conceived in 1975. There were two Anchalik banks were functioning in the district in 1993-94. These were Jaipur-Nagaur Gramin Anchalik Bank and Araval Gramin Anchalik Bank. These Banks were having 15 branches in the district. The Banking network in the district is given below:
Number of Bank Branches—Panchayat Samiti-wise 1993-94

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Name of Bank</th>
<th>Baswa</th>
<th>Dausa</th>
<th>Lalot</th>
<th>Mahuwa</th>
<th>Sikrai</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>United Commercial Bank (UCO)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur (SBBJ)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Jaipur-Nagaur Gramin Anchalik Bank (JNGA)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Punjab National Bank</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Bank of Baroda</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Jaipur Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Bhoomi Vikas Bank Ltd.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Bank of Rajasthan Ltd.</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Central Bank of India</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Oriental Bank of Commerce</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>New Bank of India</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Central Cooperative Bank Ltd., Sawai Madhopur</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Union Bank of India</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Aravali Anchalik Gramin Bank (AAGB)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>State Bank of India</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>13</strong></td>
<td><strong>18</strong></td>
<td><strong>14</strong></td>
<td><strong>11</strong></td>
<td><strong>9</strong></td>
<td><strong>65</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The table shows that 65 branches of different Banks\textsuperscript{11} were working in the district in 1993-94. The Lead Bank of the district is UCO Bank. The financial scenario of the Banks was as below\textsuperscript{12}:
Qualitative Analysis of the Bankwise Credit in the District: Joint stock Banks are playing an important part in providing credit to traders, individuals and producers both in the urban and rural areas. Rural areas and weaker sections of the society which remained neglected prior to the nationalisation of the Banks, now have given a special priority by the Banks. Though agriculture is the predominant sector in terms of value of output, its share is lowest in the Bank advances. The small traders, small units of industries are absorbing major chunk of Bank credit. Table below shows bankwise credit in the district:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Target</td>
<td>153892</td>
<td>171677</td>
<td>179633</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Achievement</td>
<td>52323</td>
<td>63333</td>
<td>96434</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Deposits</td>
<td>560067</td>
<td>766117</td>
<td>995885</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Advances</td>
<td>231648</td>
<td>334601</td>
<td>375748</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Lead Bank Officer, Dausa.

Regional Rural Banks: The Regional Rural Bank Act 1975 was enacted to aim at catering the needs of the rural economy by providing loans for the purpose of development of agriculture, trade, commerce, industry and other productive activities and credit along with other facilities particularly to small and marginal farmers, agricultural labours, artisans, and small entrepreneurs. The five regional rural Banks were established in 1975. The Jaipur-Nagaur Gramin Anchalik Bank is one of these, sponsored by United Commercial Bank.
The share capital is contributed 50% by Union Government, 15% by the State Government of Rajasthan and 35% by the United Commercial Bank. It is a scheduled Bank included in the second schedule of Reserve Bank of India. This bank is serving three districts namely Jaipur, Dausa and Nagaur. Its head office is located at Jaipur but its first branch was opened in Lavan in 1975 in the area of Dausa district. Its performance is given in the table above. The other regional bank is Aravali Anchalik Gramin Bank which caters to the needs of Mahuwa tahsil. The combined progress of rural regional Banks is given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regional Rural Banks Progress</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Target (Rs. in lakh)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Achievement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Progress</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT MOVEMENT

The co-operative movement in the erstwhile Jaipur State started only after 1943 when Jaipur Co-operative Societies Act was enacted on 24th December, 1943. The Co-operative Department was established in March 1944. 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 primary societies. 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 10569 and their working capital was Rs. 290301 at the end of August 1947. The Central Co-operative Industrial and Marketing Federation Ltd. headquarterd at Jaipur used to co-ordinate the activities of the primary societies affiliated to it. The village primary societies used to make advances to their members for productive purposes and for purchases 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 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. 111910.

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. None of these societies were in its existence in the areas of present Dausa district.
After Independence and the formation of the State of Rajasthan, the Rajasthan Co-operative Societies Act was enacted in 1953 and since then the co-operative movement has been acquiring momentum.

The cooperative movement in Dausa area started since 1957 when Mitti Utpadak Sahkari Samiti Ltd., Baswa was registered but gained momentum from 1979 when Co-operative Department opened its office at Dausa. However, there are 4 branches one each at Baswa, Dausa, Lalsot and Sikrai of Jaipur Central Co-operative Bank and 3 branches one each at Baswa, Dausa and Mahuwa of Jaipur Bhoovikas Sahakari Bank Ltd. Dausa being a new district did not register its own District Co-operative Banks yet. Co-operative Credit Societies are serving the people. Their progress in 1993-94 is given below:

| No. of Industrial Co-operatives | 20 |
| Membership                       | 437 |
| Capital (Private and Government) (Rs. in lakh) | 0.92 |
| Production (of value in lakh Rs.) | 9.06 |
| Sales (Rs. in lakh)              | 7.92 |
| Loans (Rs. in lakh)              | 8.28 |
| Profit or loss                   | + 0.81 |

**Source:** Assistant Registrar, Cooperatives, Dausa.

The following was the progress of all the Co-operative Credit Societies:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kind of Society</th>
<th>No. of Societies</th>
<th>Member -ship</th>
<th>Share Capital</th>
<th>Working Capital</th>
<th>Loan Adv.</th>
<th>Loan Recovery</th>
<th>Loan due</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural Credit Societies</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>80838</td>
<td>102.24</td>
<td>585.28</td>
<td>175.62</td>
<td>139.14</td>
<td>322.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural Non-Credit (Marketing Societies)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1336</td>
<td>14.00</td>
<td>87.94</td>
<td>3.37</td>
<td>2.80</td>
<td>2.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Agricultural Credit Societies</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>204</td>
<td>0.51</td>
<td>2.87</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.33</td>
<td>12.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Agricultural Non-Credit Societies</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>10655</td>
<td>4.51</td>
<td>67.66</td>
<td>1.01</td>
<td>0.52</td>
<td>17.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>93033</td>
<td>121.26</td>
<td>745.75</td>
<td>180.00</td>
<td>143.39</td>
<td>354.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Societies in Liquidation</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>1146</td>
<td>1.85</td>
<td>16.66</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td>269</td>
<td>94379</td>
<td>123.11</td>
<td>762.41</td>
<td>180.00</td>
<td>143.30</td>
<td>354.32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** Assistant Registrar, Cooperatives, Dausa.
Life Insurance Corporation: Dausa district falls under the Jaipur division of Life Insurance Corporation of India. There was a single branch of LIC in Dausa headed by a Branch Manager who was assisted by 10 Development Officers and others.

The progress of LIC has been as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>1991-92</th>
<th>1992-93</th>
<th>April to Dec. '93</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. No. of Persons insured</td>
<td>4732</td>
<td>7150</td>
<td>3862</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Amount of Premium received (lakhs Rs.)</td>
<td>29.84</td>
<td>49.41</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Amount of Maturity Claim paid (Rs.)</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>3849838</td>
<td>2891287</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Amount of Death Claim paid (Rs.)</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>1708568</td>
<td>1122324</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Amount of Loan paid (Rs.)</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>2316470</td>
<td>2563543</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

National Savings: There is a Small Saving Officer to work for propagating national savings. The Alp Bachat Adhikari as it is known, organises special campaigns in the district from time to time to mobilise substantial investments from the people in small savings securities.

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 Buddha. In the 6th century B.C. and earlier India had 16 Maha Janapadas. Jaipur region is said to be a part of Matsya Janapada with Bairath as the capital. From this area, coinages have been noticed right from 5th century B.C. to the modern times. This duration may be divided into three periods—Ancient, Medieval and Modern. Findings of coins indicates the trade and commerce in the area. From the different places of erstwhile Jaipur State different types of coins such as Punch-marked, Senapat, Malav gan, Gadiya, Geepa, were found. The Indo-Greek coins 20 in number made of silver were found at Bairath an adjacent area of the district. 3 gold coins of Guptas found from Moroli in Dausa district pertain to the standard type of Samudragupta, archer type and lion stayer type of Chandragupta-II.

As the Mughal power declined, Indian States gradually assumed the right of striking coins for themselves. But for economic, political and other reasons they issued coins in the prevailing Imperial Mughal type, retaining the emperor’s name.
The erstwhile Jaipur State, which included the areas of present Dausa district, was probably amongst the first, allowed to set up an independent mint. The coins minted at the Jaipur mint were prevalent in the territory of Dausa district also.

**Gold Coinage:** A gold coin or Muhar was struck at Jainagar (Jaipur) which weighed 174.99 grains and had 164.05 grains of pure content. Another was the Jaipur Muhar coined anterior to Ram Singh’s time. The third type was the Muhar of Ram Singh which had the following inscription:

**Obverse:** Zarab Sawai Jaipur sanah 1868 ba-ahdi malikah mu’azzamah Sultanat Enlgistan Vicotria, meaning struck at Sawai Jaipur in the year 1868 by permission of Her Majesty Victoria, Queen of England.

**Reverse:** Sanah 31 julus mainanat manus Maharao-raj Sawai Ram Singhji meaning in the 31st year of the fortunate reign of Maharao-raj Ram Singh.

The weight of this coin was 167½ grains and its symbol was a six branched jhar.

The muhar of Madho Singh bore identical inscription as that of Ram Singh’s coin with only the substitution of Madho Singh’s name for Ram Singh.

**Silver Coinage:** The silver coins struck at Jaipur mint were the rupee and the eight, four and two anna bits. Both nazr and ordinary rupee were coined. Writing in 1893, Webb has described several silver coins found by him either in circulation or otherwise in the territory of Jaipur State. The earliest silver coin found by him was the one struck by Iswari Singh in 1743 A.D. either in the name of Sulatan Mohammed Ibrahim or Mohammed Shah Abdul Fath Nasir-ud-din. It weighed 175 grains. Iswari Singh also struck a rupee coin in the name of Ahmad Shah in the sixth year of his reign which also weighed 175 grains. Between 1760-1778 A.D. a rupee coin called ‘Madhurgev badshahi rupee’ was struck by Madho Singh at Jaipur mint which weighed 175 grains. Jagat Singh is said to have struck a coin in the name of his concubine Ras Kapur but Webb could not find any specimen of it. Ram Singh struck coins in the name of Muhammad Shah in 1840 A.D. weighing 175 grains. It bore the following inscription:

**Obverse:** Sikka Mubarak Badshah Ghazi Muhammad Shah Bahadur, 1256, meaning auspicious coin of the victorious Empeor Muhammad Shah.

**Reverse:** Zarab Sawai Jaipur Sanah 3 julus mainanat manus meaning struck at Sawai Jaipur in the 3rd year of his fortunate reign.

The silver coins struck by Ram Singh between 1860-1879 A.D. bore the same inscription as on his gold muhar and weighed 175 grains. The silver coins
struck by Madho Singh during his reign bore the same inscription as those of Ram Singh's except for the substitution of the name. Each weighed 175 grains.

**Copper Coinage:** The old Jhar Shahi copper coin struck about the year 1760 in the name of Shah Alam were current in Jaipur State till the time of Webb's writing (1893). They bore the following inscription:

**Obverse:** 'Sikka Mubarak Badshah Ghazi Shah Alam' meaning auspicious coin of the victorious Emperor Shah Alam.

**Reverse:** Zarab Sawai Jaipur meaning struck at Sawai Jaipur. Each weighed 262 grains.

Then there were coins struck between the year 1786 and 1806 weighing 282 grains. The inscription in these was:

**Obverse:** Sikka mubarak badshah ghazi Muhammad Shah Bahadur meaning auspicious coin of the victorious Emperor Mohammed Shah Bahadur.

**Reverse:** Zarab sanah 12 Sawai Jaipur meaning struck at Sawai Jaipur in the 12th year. The copper coins of Ram Singh and Madho Singh had the same inscription as their other coins and weighed 94-96 grains.

Jaipur State mint continued to issue coins with Mughal style Persian inscription with the name of the English ruler on one side and the name of the reigning Maharaja on the obverse. In 1944 a nickel bronze anna was issued with the portrait of Madho Singh II and his name in Hindi on one side and the name of the king of England in Persian on the reverse, with the mint's name and value.

After the merger of the erstwhile princely States into Indian Union, the coins of Indian Union became legal tender in this territory. In 1950 for the first time coins of Independent India were issued but they followed the pattern of Indo-English coins in value, weight, metal and fabric.

**Decimal Coinage:** 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 paisa instead of 64 as in the old system. The old and new currencies were allowed to circulate side by side for some times in order to allow the people to get used to the new system. The paisa of the decimal system was called Naya (New) paisa during the transitional period. The various coins of the new system were of these denomination: one paisa, two paisa, three paisa, five paisa, ten paisa, twenty five paisa, fifty paisa and one rupee.

In 1969 special coins on Mahatma Gandhi were issued right from 50 paisa to 100 Rs. denominations. After that Jawaharlal Nehru’s centenary year in 1989
was celebrated and new coins were issued. Coins in the memory of Indira Gandhi and Rajeev Gandhi were also issued. In 1993-94 the coins denomination of Rs., two, five, apart from mentioned above were in circulation. The paper currency of Rs. 500, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1, were in circulation during 1993-94.

TRADE AND COMMERCE

Manufacture of some of the commodities during the medieval period was regulated in workshop owned by the State known as Karkhanas but much of the produce was prepared and sold at the doors of homes-cum-shops of the craftsmen. Some products are disposed off by the farmer, peddling their produce to the markets of nearby villages and towns. The trading class of Mahajans carried on their commercial activities through buying, selling, borrowing, lending, crediting and contracting processes. Weekly markets (Hats) have been referred to be held in the Qasbas such as Dausa, Baswa and Lalsot.

Trade Centres

During State times Dausa was a distributing centre of foodgrains, roofing stone and slabs. The slabs of Bhankri were famous and used throughout the State. Dausa, Bandikui and Mandawar being on Jaipur, Delhi and Bandikui Agra Rail lines became trade centres. Dausa was on Agra-Jaipur Road and Mandawar was connected by Road with Hindaun and Karauli also helped in development of these places as trade centres. Mahuwa and nearby areas were dependent on Bhusawar Bazar but after becoming a part of Dausa district, this place is also developing fast. The new centres of trade are coming up fast at Sikandara, Baswa, Lavan and Balaheri.

Classification of Markets: There are four regulated mandis in the district. Lalsot Krishi Upaj Mandi Samiti is classified as "A" class while Dausa, and Mandawar Krishi Upaj Mandis are classified as "B" class mandis and Bandikui as "C" class mandi. All products of Rabi and Kharif are being sold in these Mandis.

Krishi Upaj Mandi Samiti, Lalsot: Krishi Upaj Mandi Samiti, Lalsot is located at the confluence of Dausa-Sawai Madhopur-Gangapur road. Lalsot formerly a subyard of Dausa Krishi Upaj Mandi Samiti was regulated as a separate Mandi since 16th May, 1980. This caters to the needs of Lalsot talsil of Dausa district along with some areas of Bassi tahsil of Jaipur and some of the areas of Baonli and Gangapur tahsils of Sawai Madhopur district. The principal products which are dealt in the mandi are, groundnut, mustard, wheat, gram, bajra, barley, maize, jowar, mung, urad, chowla, arhar, meethi, zeera, dhania etc. The income from Mandi Tax only and expenditure for three years is on the next page.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Income (Rs.)</th>
<th>Expenditure (Rs.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1991-92</td>
<td>4663206</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992-93</td>
<td>8489768</td>
<td>11616800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993-94</td>
<td>10933210</td>
<td>11506764</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source:* Secretary, Krishi Upaj Mandi Samiti, Lalsot.

**Krishi Upaj Mandi Samiti, Mandawar:** This mandi is located about 35 km. east of Bandikui Junction on Jaipur-Agra line. It was regulated in 1969. The mandi caters the need of the farmers of the Panchayat Samitis of Mahuwa and Toda Bhim. The Commodities notified for this market are wheat, barley, gram, maize, jowar, bajra, arhar, moong, urad, chowla, mustard, til, zeera, methi, chillies, gur, groundnut, gwar, arandi, taramira, dhania, potatoes and beetroots.

The Income and expenditure for last three years has been:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Income (Rs.)</th>
<th>Expenditure (Rs.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1991-92</td>
<td>2729966</td>
<td>2828190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992-93</td>
<td>4668973</td>
<td>3900505</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993-94</td>
<td>6139797</td>
<td>5318670</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source:* Krishi Upaj Mandi Samiti, Mandawar.

**Krishi Upaj Mandi Samiti, Dausa:** The Krishi Upaj Mandi Samiti at Dausa was established on 15th March, 1966 and it was regulated with effect from 1st April, 1970. The operational area of this mandi is extended over the Panchayat Samiti of Dausa. The principal commodities dealt in this mandi are wheat, barley, gram, bajra, maize, jowar, moong, urad, chowla, til, gur, khandasari, and fruits and vegetables. The Income and expenditure for three years is given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Income (Rs.)</th>
<th>Expenditure (Rs.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1991-92</td>
<td>2269106</td>
<td>279778</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992-93</td>
<td>4011684</td>
<td>3297014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993-94</td>
<td>6447627</td>
<td>4341874</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source:* Krishi Upaj Mandi Samiti, Dausa.

**Krishi Upaj Mandi Samiti, Bandikui:** 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 operational area of this mandi
extends over to the Panchayat Samitis of Bandikui and Sikra and the Municipal area of Bandikui. Besides the Principal Mandi yard at Madhoganj (Bandikui) there was a sub-yard at Gjeejgarh. The principal products which are dealt in the mandi are, wheat, barley, gram, maize, bajra, jawar, moong, urad, chowla, arhar, groundnut, til, mustard, taramira, methi, zeera, gur and sugar. The Income and expenditure for three years is given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Income (Rs.)</th>
<th>Expenditure (Rs.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1991-92</td>
<td>2441593</td>
<td>1414108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992-93</td>
<td>2277670</td>
<td>4365072</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993-94</td>
<td>3270191</td>
<td>2637816</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Krishi Upaj Mandi Samiti, Bandikui.

Rajasthan State Warehousing Corporation: This Corporation provides storage facilities on scientific lines and on nominal charges to producers and government undertakings for storage of agricultural produce and notified commodities. It was having its activities through its four warehouses prior to the formation of the district. Warehouses were started functioning as per details:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Warehouse</th>
<th>Date of Started Functioning</th>
<th>Storage Capacity in MTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Own</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bandikui</td>
<td>October’1963</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dausa</td>
<td>February’1967</td>
<td>7120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lalsot</td>
<td>March’1973</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mandawar-Mahuwa Road</td>
<td>January’1983</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Out of the total capacity of 11440 MTS storage was used of 62.68 per cent on an average.

Public Distribution System: The number of fair price shops and Ration cards in 1993-94 was 349 shops and 188725 Ration cards containing 1260917 units. There were 22 Petrol and Diesel Pumps 5 each in Dausa, and Lalsot and Mahuwa, 2 Bandikui one each at Baishwa, Sikandara, Manpur, Balaji Mod and Gajipur besides four gas agencies.

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 Act 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 to this Act, standard weights were divided into two categories viz., (a) weights based on the Jaipur Tola which was equivalent to 180 grains, a Jaipur seer was made 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, halfseer, 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.

Standards measures of weights 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.

The standard measures of length 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.

During 1940-41, Jaipur seer was equivalent the weight of 88 Jhar-Shahi or 84 Kaldar rupees and the Jaipur yard was equivalent to 36/1/2 inches.

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, 1956.

**Metric Units**: 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, 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, ratti and grain. These metric weights and measures were introduced in the areas of the district according to a phased programme along with the rest of the state, under the provision of the Rajasthan Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958, passed on the pattern of the Union Standard Weights and Measures Act, 1956.
References


3. Ibid., Pt. 2, p. 20 and 40.

4. Ibid., Pt. 1, p. 62

5. Ibid., p. 76.

6. Ibid., Pt. 2, p. 50.


8. Ibid.


10. State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur Head Office, Tilak Marg, Jaipur.


12. UCO Bank, Dausa.


15. Ibid., 1943-44 and for later years.

16. Assistant Registrar Co-operatives, Dausa.

17. Life Insurance Corporation of India, Branch Office, Dausa.


20. Researcher, Vol. XII-XIII.


23. Ibid., p. 75.

24. Ibid., p. 76.

25. Ibid., pp. 76-79.

26. Ibid., pp. 77-78


28. Ibid.

29. Ibid., p. 173.

31. Classification of Markets according to their income from market fee as under:

1. Super "A" Class => Rs. 2 Crore and above
2. "A" Class => Rs. 1 crore but less than 2 crore
3. "B" Class => Rs. 40 lacs but less than 100 lacs
4. "C" Class => Rs. 15 lacs but less than 40 lacs
5. "D" Class => Less than Rs. 15 lacs.

32. Rajasthan Warehousing Corporation, Jaipur.

33. District Civil Supplies, Collectorate, Dausa.

34. Report on Administration of Jaipur State 1943-44.

35. Civil Supplies (Weights Measures) Rajasthan.
CHAPTER VII

COMMUNICATIONS

Old Time Trade Routes and Highways

Bishop Heber travelling from Calcutta to Surat has mentioned a route from Agra to Ajmer and even beyond upto Surat in 1824-25. He entered the territories of Rajputana at Khanuwa and travelled along Pahersar, Weir, Bhusawar, Mahuwa, Dausa, Jaipur, Bagru, Kishangarh, Ajmer and beyond.  

There is a mention of a first class metalled road to connect Agra and Ajmer via Bharatpur, Weir, Bhusawar, Mahuwa, Dausa, Jaipur, Bagru and Kishangarh. The road was opened to public traffic in 1867-68. During Akbar’s reign, he took a religious journey from Fatehpur Sikri to Ajmer passing through Bharatpur, Bhusawar, Dausa, Jaipur. 

Baylay, while writing Rajputana Gazetteer in 1879 has mentioned an important road from Mandawar to Karauli territory. This 79 kilometre metalled Road passed through Mahuwa and Hindaun. In 1928-29 Dausa-Sawai Madhopur7 road construction was stated in progress which was completed in 1930-31. Another road is mentioned as Gangapur-Lalsot road. The position of road communication improved considerably in later years.

Present Position: The present district has a total length of 992.05 kilometre roads under Public Works Department. Apart from this there is 36 kilometre Asian Development Bank Road. The details are given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Roads</th>
<th>Length of the Road in km.</th>
<th>Total KM.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>National Highway</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Agra-Bikaner</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Manoharpur-Dausa</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>State Highway</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Major District Road</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Other District Road</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Village Roads</td>
<td>381.95, 25.05, 99.3</td>
<td>508.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Famine Roads</td>
<td>- 63.60 -</td>
<td>63.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Krishi Upaj Mandi Roads</td>
<td>59.55 4.00 2.60</td>
<td>66.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Asian Development Bank Road</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td>831.50, 29.05, 165.5</td>
<td>1028.05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BT= Bituminized Road, MR= Metalled Road, GR= Gravelled Road, FW= Fair Weather Road

Source: Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Dausa.

The details of these roads are given in Appendix-1
Vehicles and Conveyances

Main means of transport for external trade and conveyance in earlier times were bullock carts, horses, camels and donkeys. In the rural areas the bullock carts served both purpose—as personal carriage and for transportation of agricultural produce. But now the tractors and trucks are replacing bullock carts. The principal vehicles according to the registration categories of the government in the district area are given below.\(^\text{11}\):

Registration of Motor Vehicles in Dausa (Nos.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Private Cars and Jeep</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Motor Cycles, Tricycles and Scooters</td>
<td>641</td>
<td>652</td>
<td>1476</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Contract and Taxi Carriage</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>State Carriage</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Public and Private Carriers</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Tractors and Trailors</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>516</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Others</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>1009</td>
<td>1022</td>
<td>2322</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: District Transport Department, Dausa.

The table shows increase in the total vehicles every year. The growing number of tractors, public and private carriers may be attributed to the growing consciousness among the farmers regarding utility of mechanised farming and greater utilisation of public transport for trade transport and travelling. In rural areas Bullock carts are still used for transporting agriculture produce. Besides the registered vehicles given above the mini buses and jeeps registered in the districts other than Dausa district are also plying on the road carrying passenger traffic mostly between Jaipur-Dausa-Mahuwa. An unregistered vehicle called Jugad is also found plying in the rural areas carrying passengers from one place to another. The increase in vehicular traffic has given rise to the accidents. The following figures show the number of Road accidents, persons killed, injured and vehicles involved:

Road Accidents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Accidents</th>
<th>Persons killed</th>
<th>Persons injured</th>
<th>Vehicles involved</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>228</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>277</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>414</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Superintendent of Police, Dausa.
Inspite of increase in public vehicles, motor cycles, jeeps etc. the common
man in the countryside may be seen using bicycle, ricksha, etc. specially in
Dausa the three wheeler are seen plying on the road. There is a Truck Union
Dausa which regularates public and private load carriers.

**Bus Services**¹²: Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation was not having
the depot of its own at Dausa in 1993-94. Jaipur’s Jawahar Nagar depot buses
were plying between Jaipur and Dausa. These buses start to and from the
town of Dausa. The buses of Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation’s
different depots, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Haryana and Delhi Transport
Authority buses run through the district. The National Highway 11 is life line
of the district bus transport. The buses starting from Ajmer, Bikaner, Jalore,
Tonk, Jaipur etc. to Gwalior, Agra, Aligarh, Mathura, Soron, Bharatpur,
Bayana, Bareiley, Lucknow etc. pass through the district and vice versa Jaipur,
Sawai Madhopur-Jaipur and Mandawar-Mahuwa-Hinduana Karauli, Mahaveerji,
Alwar-Sainthal-Dausa are other busy routes. Besides state transports private
buses also ply on the following routes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Route</th>
<th>Services</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dausa-Lalsot-Gangapur</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dausa-Lalsot Baonli</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dausa-Chhareda</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dausa-Bhandarej-Lalsot</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dausa-Vairamda</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dausa-Kundal-Bandikui</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dausa-Bhankri-Tilarwada-Rambas</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dausa-Khawa-Raoji-Verabanda</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dausa-Khawa-Raoji</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dausa-Lavan, Chaksu Rohida</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**RAILWAYS**

Railway is another important part of communications. The Dausa district
is served by Western Railway, Jaipur Division.

Rajputana-Malwa section of Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway
was constructed between 11.8.1873 and 1.1.1881. The details of Dausa district
position is given below¹³:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From-to</th>
<th>Date of Opening</th>
<th>Miles (km.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bandikui-Dausa</td>
<td>20.04.1874</td>
<td>17.84 (28.72)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bandikui-Bharatpur</td>
<td>20.04.1874</td>
<td>60.28 (97.05)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dausa-Jaipur</td>
<td>12.10.1874</td>
<td>38.14 (61.04)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alwar-Bandikui</td>
<td>07.12.1874</td>
<td>37.51 (60.39)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This was meter gauge line. In the Alwar-Bandikui section only 19.52 km. route falls in the district. Godara, Baswa, and Bandikui are only stations on this route, while in Bandikui-Bharatpur section some 27 km. rail line falls in the district, apart from Bandikui junction, Shri Ghasinagar, Biwai, Karanpura, Bhuda and Mandawar-Mahuwa Road are the stations.

**Bandikui-Jaipur Section:** The line falls 36 km. in the Dausa district. The stations on the line are Arniya, Kolvagram, Bhankari, Khanbhankri, Dausa and Bhandana (Jaipur-Delhi Railway line was to be closed from 30th May 1994 for the purpose of changing meter gauge line into broad gauge). Waiting room facilities were provided at Bandikui, the shed facilities were available at Bandikui and Dausa Railway Stations. There is no air travel facility in the district, the nearest airport is Sanganer (Jaipur) about 63 km. from district head quarter.

**TRAVEL FACILITIES**

**Dharamshalas:** There are 14 Dharamshalas small and big found in the district towns and villages, their list is appended as Appendix-2.

**Dak Bungalows:** There are two type of Dak Bungalows in the district—one maintained by Public Works Department and other by Irrigation Department. Electric and water supply is available at all these places.

### DAK BUNGALOWS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Year of Construction</th>
<th>No. of Rooms</th>
<th>Maintained by</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Dausa</td>
<td>1932</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>PWD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Mahuwa</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Sikrai</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Irrigation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Lalsot</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Sainthal</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Morel</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rajasthan Tourism Development Corporation runs a midway at Mahuwa and constructing another near Dausa.

**POST AND TELEGRAPHS**

The erstwhile Jaipur State had a postal service of its own functioning within its territory and issued its own postage stamps. In the districts, post offices were located at the headquarters of Nizamats and Tahsils where postal work was done by *Khabar-nabis* (news writers) of the Khabar Department in addition to their own duties. Official letters and parcels were carried free. Imperial post offices with their own stamp system existed side by side but there was no interchange of mails etc. between the Imperial and the State post offices.
In 1908-09 there were 8 mail lines maintained by the State and 119 post offices. Number of letter boxes in the Jaipur city and the districts was 153. In 1925-26 the number of Raj Post offices increased to 125 and the number of Imperial post offices was 50. Total expenditure by the State on the Postal Department was Rs. 35,000 and the income came to Rs. 19,500. However, real loss was insignificant as official letters and parcels were carried free.\(^15\)

In 1928-29 a system of Raj Service stamps was introduced and postage at prescribed rates was levied on official letters and articles. In 1935-36 the Postal Department was separated from the Khabar Department. It was placed under a full time Superintendent of Post offices in March, 1936. Better arrangements were introduced for clearance of letter boxes at the capital as well as in the districts. A system of sale of stamps through the agency of postman and overseers was introduced in 1936-37 to facilitate posting of letters from places where there were no Imperial post offices. The sale of Imperial post cards and envelopes with Raj postage fixed there on was introduced at selected Raj post offices on 17.6.1938. The number of Raj post offices in 1942-43 was 121 out of which 10 were sub-offices, 110 branch offices and one head office. The number of letter boxes in Jaipur State in the same period was 291. There were only 7 Post offices in the areas of present Dausa district.

In 1925-26 a trunk telephone line from Agra to Ajmer through Jaipur State was opened. Jaipur State purchased the line in 1941. After the integration of the States all the postal system came under Government of India. The system recorded increase after 1951. In Dausa district the position of Postal services in the year 1993-94 was 197 Postoffices, some of them combined as Post and Telegraph offices. There existed 31 Telephone exchanges and 147 Public Call offices. Besides several hundred STD/ISD PCOs working in urban and rural areas. The position of Post and Telecom facilities is given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Post-offices</th>
<th>Telegraph offices</th>
<th>Telephone exchanges</th>
<th>Public Call offices</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>197</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>197</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>147</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The list of Telephone Exchanges in district Dausa is referred in Appendix-3.

Radio Station and Television Centre were not located in the district in the year 1993-94.
Organisation of Employees

The organisation of Post and Telegraph employees function on 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.

There are employees organisation of postal services such as:
1. All India Postal Employees Union Postman and Class IV Employees, Dausa.
2. All India Postal Employees Union Class III, Jaipur Rural.

Source: Post Master General, Rajasthan Circle, Jaipur.

References

3. Ibid., 1867-68, p. 35.
6. Ibid.
8. Ibid., 1930-31, p. 46.
9. Executive Engineer PWD, Dausa
10. Asia Development Bank Road Project, Gangapur.
12. District Collectorate, Dausa.
14. Department of Tourism, Rajasthan, Jaipur.
### Appendix-1

Road-wise Details (Maintained by P.W.D.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the Road</th>
<th>Length of the Road in Km.</th>
<th>Total KM.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>B.T.</strong></td>
<td><strong>M.R.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Y.R.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>(A) National Highway</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agra-Bikaner</td>
<td>78</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manoharpur-Dausa</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total N.H.W.</td>
<td>92</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>(B) State Highway</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rajakhera-Sarmathra-Gangapur-Kothoon</td>
<td>38</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naidoti-Sikandra-Bandikui-Rajgarh</td>
<td>46</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sawai Madhopur-Dausa-Sariska</td>
<td>66</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total S.H.W.</td>
<td>150</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>(C) Major District Roads</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dausa-Dagota</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lalsot-Toonga Bassi</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total M.D.R.</td>
<td>29</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>(D) Other District Roads</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toonga-Lawan Road</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhandarej-Lalsot</td>
<td>29</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bundh Moran Sagar-Lalsot</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sikandra-Torda</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geejgarh-Sikrai-Manpur</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bandikui-Gudha Katla</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Other Roads</td>
<td>83</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Public Works Department Roads</td>
<td>862.30 km.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Famine Relief</td>
<td>63.60</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Krishi Upaj Mandi</td>
<td>66.15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td>1028.05</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Public Works Department, Dausa.*
## Appendix-2

### Dharamshalas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>No. of Rooms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Chaudhary Dharamshala, Dausa</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Bansiwal Dharamshala, Dausa</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Jain Digambar Dharamshala, Dausa</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Digambar Jain Dharamshala, Lalsot</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Bounrilal Dharamshala, Lalsot</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Badaya Dharamshala, Lalsot</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Delhiwali Dharamshala, Karori Sikrai</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Lashkarwali Dharamshala, Karori Sikrai</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Calcuttawali Dharamshala, Sikrai</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Nando Devi Dharamshala, Sikrai</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Phacholiya Dharamshala, Karori</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Karorimal Dharamshala, Karori</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Budh-deo Dharamshala, Karori</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Agarwal Dharamshala, Mandawar</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Electric and Water supply is available.

**Source:** Directorate of Tourism, Government of Rajasthan, Jaipur and office of the concerned Vikas Adhikaris.
Appendix-3

List of Telephone Exchanges

Dausa Sub-Division

Alooda, Cootalvas, Chondiyavas, Chhareda, Daulatpura, Dausa, Nangal
Rajavtaan, Paparda, Baniyana, Bhandarej, Mandavri, Ramgarh Pachwara,
Lavan, Lalsot, Sainthal.

Bandikui Sub-Division

Ukroond, Khedla, Geejgarh, Gudhliya, Paota, Badiyaaal Kalan, Baswa,
Bandikui, Balaji, Balahedi, Baijupada, Mahuwa, Mahuwa Road, Manpur,
Sikandra, Sikrai.

Source: Telecom District Jaipur Rural.
CHAPTER VIII

ECONOMIC TRENDS

Livelihood Pattern: According to the census of 1991 Dausa District’s population was 994431 out of which 527747 Males and 466684 Females. The bulk of population was rural 889184 (471678 Male and 417506 Female) forming 89.41 per cent of the total population. Urban population was 105247 (56069 Male and 49178 Female) constituting 10.58 per cent. The following table gives an idea about working and non-working population:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SNo.</th>
<th>Main working population</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>305302</td>
<td>241556</td>
<td>63746</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Percentage in district</td>
<td>30.70</td>
<td>45.77</td>
<td>13.66</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>B. Rural</td>
<td>278469</td>
<td>217541</td>
<td>60928</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Percentage</td>
<td>31.32</td>
<td>46.12</td>
<td>14.59</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Urban</td>
<td>26833</td>
<td>24015</td>
<td>2818</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. Percentage</td>
<td>25.50</td>
<td>42.83</td>
<td>5.73</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Marginal Workers</td>
<td>69561</td>
<td>2846</td>
<td>66715</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0.54</td>
<td>14.30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>67916</td>
<td>2785</td>
<td>65131</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>7.64</td>
<td>0.59</td>
<td>15.60</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>1645</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>1584</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>1.56</td>
<td>0.11</td>
<td>3.22</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>62.30</td>
<td>53.90</td>
<td>72.04</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Rural</td>
<td>542799</td>
<td>251352</td>
<td>291447</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>61.04</td>
<td>53.29</td>
<td>69.81</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Urban</td>
<td>76769</td>
<td>31993</td>
<td>47776</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>72.84</td>
<td>57.06</td>
<td>91.04</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Census of India, 1991, Jaipur and Sawai Madhopur districts.

Marginal workers are those who have worked at any time but less than 183 days in the year. The 30.70 percent population of the district was working 7 per cent marginal workers and the rest 62.3 was non-workers. At the State level out of total population of 44005990, the main workers were 13915071 (31.62 per cent) marginal workers forms (3189301) 7.25 per cent and non-workers were 26901618 (61.13 per cent). The above figure compare the working force at District and State levels.
The appended table Appendix-1 gives a picture of total working population occupation-wise. The main source of livelihood in the district is agriculture evident from the fact that 70.5 per cent of the working force was engaged in agriculture and if 6.89 percent of agricultural labour is added 77.4 per cent of total workforce depended on agriculture, 82.68 per cent of rural and 22.75 per cent of urban. Only in, other services, trade and commerce the urbanised population surpassed the rural population. This shows that the rural population is adopting other occupations also. In agriculture sector, 50051 rural women contributed earning their livelihood the urban women were only 1467 in number while in other services the number was 753 and 537 rural and urban respectively. After the agriculture it was other services which form the second position of work force.

**Prices:** The Nirakh Bazar papers of erstwhile Jaipur State are preserved in the State Archives at Bikaner. They provide the earliest records of prices prevailing in the different market centres. None of the place of the areas except Baswa and Lalsot of present Dausa district was an important market from that point of view. However, some stray references of Baswa and Lalsot are available.

Ups and downs in the prices of foodgrains continued periodically in the Jaipur State, which have been dealt in details in Jaipur and Sawai Madhopur Gazetteers. After the second world war the price rise took an increasing trend and continued thereafter.

Dausa was created as district in 1991 and assumed its present shape in August 1992. The prices of important foodgrains were:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Commodity</th>
<th>Prices in 1992 (Rupees per quintal)</th>
<th>Prices in 1993</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Jowar</td>
<td>357</td>
<td>341</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Bajra</td>
<td>325</td>
<td>257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Maize</td>
<td>325</td>
<td>309</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Wheat</td>
<td>375</td>
<td>368</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Barley</td>
<td>282</td>
<td>240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Gram</td>
<td>597</td>
<td>638</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Til</td>
<td>1367</td>
<td>1295</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Groundnut</td>
<td>1106</td>
<td>948</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Mustard</td>
<td>866</td>
<td>822</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Moong</td>
<td>555</td>
<td>533</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Urad</td>
<td>738</td>
<td>784</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Moth</td>
<td>573</td>
<td>610</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Chowla</td>
<td>513</td>
<td>538</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Dhania</td>
<td>818</td>
<td>952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Taramira</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>686</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** Collector (Land Records), Dausa.

The above table shows an average of prices in the district during these two years.
Measures of Price Control: It has been the duty of the administration to keep prices at reasonable levels during pre and post-independence period. Whenever scarcity arose the land revenue was suspended to give relief to farmers and wages of salaried class were enhanced. During the second world war, in 1942 an artificial scarcity was created in the Jaipur State. Various control orders were passed and a compulsory levy was levied on Rabi foodgrains during 1946. To aim at removing imbalances of demand and supply and regulation of their movement an Essential Commodities Act was passed by the Parliament in 1955, amended in 1958. To prevent abnormal rise in the prices and hoarding of essential commodities, action could be initiated under the various sections of the Act. The policy of State trading in foodgrains was accepted in principle in 1956 and fair price shops throughout the State were opened in 1960-61. Purchase and sale prices of foodgrains are fixed by the State Government under the Grain Procurement Orders from time to time. The price list display is made compulsory since 1966.

Wages: To ensure the bare minimum rate of wages to major class of people Government of India passed a Minimum Wages Act, 1948. The Act was enforced in Rajasthan in 1950. Under the provisions of this Act the State Governments are to fix the statutory minimum rates of wages in scheduled employments. The rates are revised at the interval of every five years or earlier fixed under this Act on the recommendations of Rajasthan Wages Advisory Board constituted for this purpose. The provisions of this Act have been extended time to time to bring more and more employment categories under the purview of this Act. The present rates are given vide the Gazette Notification of Rajasthan Rajpatra, special issue part 4(g) sub-part II dated 2.7.1990 the minimum wages under Minimum Wages Act, 1948 were fixed, the average rate for all type of the work was fixed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Working Force</th>
<th>Monthly</th>
<th>Daily</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. UnSkilled worker</td>
<td>572.00</td>
<td>22.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>or</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>588.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Semi-Skilled worker</td>
<td>611.00</td>
<td>23.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Skilled Worker</td>
<td>650.00</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>or</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>708.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND PLANS

Five Year Plans were initiated in 1951 in the country for all round development of the masses. State of Rajasthan also followed the suit and with other parts of the country starting plan development since then. Eighth Five Year Plan is going to be completed. In all the plans provisions of crores of rupees under State and Central Sponsored Schemes was made in each plan but total expenditure for different districts is not available. The programme of community development was started from 1952 onwards and in district area
community Development Blocks were opened between 1953-54 to 1962-63 in the segments.

Following are the details of starting of Community Development Programmes in Dausa district:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Block</th>
<th>Year of Starting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Mahuwa</td>
<td>1953-54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Bandikui</td>
<td>1956-57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Dausa</td>
<td>1961-62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Lalsot</td>
<td>1962-63</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The provision provided in the State Plan and District Plan for the year 1992-93 and 1993-94 were:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>State Plan</td>
<td>District Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Agriculture and allied programme</td>
<td>17119.46</td>
<td>39.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Rural Development</td>
<td>7706.78</td>
<td>166.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Special Regional Works Programme</td>
<td>60.00</td>
<td>5.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Irrigation and Flood</td>
<td>25180.87</td>
<td>48.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Power</td>
<td>73615.50</td>
<td>0.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Mines and Industry</td>
<td>7049.40</td>
<td>3.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Communication and Transport</td>
<td>6925.00</td>
<td>36.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Scientific Services</td>
<td>290.00</td>
<td>5.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Social and Communication Development</td>
<td>32646.00</td>
<td>138.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Economic Services</td>
<td>4515.14</td>
<td>69.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>General Services</td>
<td>1048.01</td>
<td>131.71</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rural economy is back bone of the district's overall economy. District Rural Development Agency was setup as soon as district was formed. District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) is responsible for coordinating, monitoring and reviewing the progress of various developmental programmes in
the district. The Collector of the district is the Chairman and Project Director-cum-Additional Collector (Development) is executive head. There are other officers like District Planning Officer, Credit Project Officer etc. along with subordinate staff to help Project Director in the rural development programmes. The following table shows progress and achievements—financial and physical—of various poverty alleviation programmes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)</td>
<td>2334</td>
<td>73.45</td>
<td>2114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Training of Rural Youths for Self Employment (TRYSEM)</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>5.38</td>
<td>277</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Massive</td>
<td>442</td>
<td>17.49</td>
<td>262</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Biogas</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>1.57</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Modified Area Development Approach (MADA)</td>
<td>3897</td>
<td>22.872</td>
<td>4184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Bikhri Jati</td>
<td>316</td>
<td>2.345</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Jawahar Rojgar Yojana (JRY) (Mandays)</td>
<td>8.10</td>
<td>234.30</td>
<td>7.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Apna Gaon Apna Kam (AGAK)</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>38.72</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Untied Fund</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>19.87</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Tees Zila Tees Kaam (TZTK)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>13.47</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Indira Avas Yojna (IAY)</td>
<td>561</td>
<td>33.45</td>
<td>161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Jeevandhara</td>
<td>183</td>
<td>42.07</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: District Rural Development Agency, Dausa.
Employment Exchange

The Employment Exchange Office, Dausa is of very recent origin. 17929 persons got themselves registered in hope of getting employment. Literate persons without passing any public examination formed 47.62 per cent, higher secondary passed formed 26.35 per cent. The graduate persons formed only 2.95 per cent of total registered persons. Others were negligible. The details of registered unemployed persons is given in Appendix-2.

References

2. Ibid., 1946-47.
### Appendix-I

**Occupationwise Working Force**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Persons</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>% Working Force</th>
<th>% Total Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Agriculturist</td>
<td>215257</td>
<td>162939</td>
<td>52316</td>
<td>70.51</td>
<td>21.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>209926</td>
<td>159075</td>
<td>50051</td>
<td>75.39</td>
<td>23.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>5331</td>
<td>3064</td>
<td>1467</td>
<td>19.87</td>
<td>5.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Agricultural labour</td>
<td>21034</td>
<td>13758</td>
<td>7276</td>
<td>6.89</td>
<td>2.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>20509</td>
<td>13137</td>
<td>7172</td>
<td>7.29</td>
<td>2.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>725</td>
<td>621</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>2.70</td>
<td>0.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantation, Orchards and allied activities</td>
<td>3064</td>
<td>2556</td>
<td>508</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>0.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>2610</td>
<td>2124</td>
<td>494</td>
<td>0.94</td>
<td>0.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>446</td>
<td>432</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>1.66</td>
<td>0.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Mining and Quarrying</td>
<td>440</td>
<td>430</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>0.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>352</td>
<td>349</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.13</td>
<td>0.004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0.33</td>
<td>0.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Manufacturing, Processing, Serving and Repairing in Household Industries</td>
<td>7310</td>
<td>5862</td>
<td>1448</td>
<td>2.39</td>
<td>0.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>5831</td>
<td>4743</td>
<td>4088</td>
<td>2.09</td>
<td>0.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>1479</td>
<td>1119</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>1.79</td>
<td>0.26</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6. Manufacturing, Servicing, Processing and Repairs other than Household Industries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th></th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5799</td>
<td>5457</td>
<td>342</td>
<td>2.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>3257</td>
<td>3068</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>12.14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. Construction

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th></th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5259</td>
<td>5127</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>1.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>1173</td>
<td>1121</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>4.37</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8. Trade and Commerce

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th></th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8161</td>
<td>8048</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>2.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>5564</td>
<td>5501</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>20.74</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

9. Transport, Storage and Communication

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th></th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4270</td>
<td>4254</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>1.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>2598</td>
<td>2573</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>9.60</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

10. Other Sources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th></th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>22116</td>
<td>20826</td>
<td>1290</td>
<td>7.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>15944</td>
<td>15191</td>
<td>753</td>
<td>5.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>6172</td>
<td>5635</td>
<td>537</td>
<td>23.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Bharat Ki Janganna 1991 Districts of Jaipur and Sawai Madhopur.
## Appendix-2

### Number of Registered Unemployed Persons in District 1993-94

**Classification of Registered Unemployed**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Eligibility</th>
<th>Total Number registered unemployed</th>
<th>General</th>
<th>Scheduled Caste</th>
<th>Scheduled Tribe</th>
<th>Handicap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>For literate to Ninth Class pass</td>
<td>8538</td>
<td>6970</td>
<td>640</td>
<td>855</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>14.53</td>
<td>54.95</td>
<td>29.48</td>
<td>29.23</td>
<td>39.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Secondary pass</td>
<td>3900</td>
<td>1269</td>
<td>1135</td>
<td>1440</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>21.71</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>52.28</td>
<td>49.21</td>
<td>30.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Higher Secondary or 10+2 pass</td>
<td>4725</td>
<td>3816</td>
<td>334</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>26.30</td>
<td>30.09</td>
<td>15.38</td>
<td>2.08</td>
<td>9.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Graduate</td>
<td>529</td>
<td>409</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2094</td>
<td>3023</td>
<td>1093</td>
<td>2.08</td>
<td>9.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Post Graduate</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.90</td>
<td>1.06</td>
<td>0.51</td>
<td>0.48</td>
<td>1.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Diploma in Medicine</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Diploma in Engineering</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.34</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
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<td>0.40</td>
<td>0.44</td>
<td>0.23</td>
<td>0.34</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>ITI Diploma</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.19</td>
<td>0.21</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Addition:</td>
<td>17964</td>
<td>12684</td>
<td>2171</td>
<td>2926</td>
<td>183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Percentage of total Unemployment</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>70.6</td>
<td>12.06</td>
<td>16.29</td>
<td>1.02</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: District Employment Officer, Dausa.*
CHAPTER IX

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

The present district of Dausa came into existence on 10 April, 1991 and in its present position on 15th of August, 1992. Prior to it Dausa was a subdivision comprising four tahsils—Baswa, Dausa, Lalsot and Sikrai under Jaipur district and Mahuwa was a tahsil in Hindaun subdivision of Sawai Madhopur district.

State is divided into 6 divisions headed by a Commissioner who is assisted by an Additional Commissioner. Dausa falls in the Jaipur Division (In 1961 the office of Commissioner was abolished but was recreated in 1987).

Present Position

The district now has one sub-division namely Dausa and five tahsils—Baswa, Dausa, Lalsot, Mahuwa and Sikrai. The headquarters of District Collector are located at Dausa.

Role of the Collector

The general administration of the district revolves around the Collector. The duties and functions of the Collector are provided in different Acts, manuals and administrative orders issued time to time by the government. But for the convenience of description the functions of the Collector may be broadly categorised as of Revenue Magisterial, Executive and Development.

Revenue Functions: Collector is primarily responsible for collection of land revenue and other dues. It is his prime duty as a principal revenue authority of the district that revenue is collected and credited into State exchequer in time. He ensures the submission of periodical reports on the land revenue collection and dues to the Board of Revenue, Ajmer. Under the provision of Rajasthan Land Revenue Act, 1956 and the Rajasthan Tenancy Act, 1955 the Collector is the highest administrative officer in revenue matters in the district. However, an office of the Revenue Appellate Authority has also been created whose main duty is to hear revenue appeals.

Collector keeps general supervisory control over the land records about Khatedaris, agricultural production, kinds of lands etc. There are 238 Patwar
Halkas and he is expected to keep surveillance through SDO and Tahsildars. He is expected to undertake tours of his district.

**Magisterial Functions:** The Collector is over all responsible for the maintenance of law and order in the district. He is vested with the powers of first class magistrate in which capacity he is the head of the entire administration in the district and controls the police to maintain Law and Order under the Code of Criminal Procedure and other Acts with the help of District Superintendent of Police. The latter is assisted by one Additional Superintendent, three Deputy Superintendents and ten SHOs keeps the District Magistrate posted with all the available information regarding law and order. As District Magistrate the Collector is empowered to issue certificates of residence and citizenship and verifying individual’s character when required. He is licencing authority under Arms, Explosive and Petroleum Acts.

**Executive Functions:** The Collector, maintains co-ordination between various departments through meetings of District-level officers and exercises control over local self government bodies with powers to intervene, if necessary. Collector can acquire any land and property for public purposes and supervises government land and property. Public relations, control of public distribution system, organising relief measures in times of emergencies like flood, famine, epidemics and natural calamities are his other general executive functions. For distribution of essential commodities the Collector is assisted by a District Supply Officer. One of the main responsibility of the Collector relating to protocol duties which include making arrangements for the visits of VIP’s etc. As registrar of documents the Collector is assisted by Tahsildars as sub-registrars. The documents related to various aspects. The Collector is overall incharge of District Treasury responsible for its general administration for accounting of all money received and paid, for the safe custody of all the valuables kept there in. He submits treasury returns to the State Government and Accountant General. In treasury matters Collector is assisted by Treasury officer and Tahsildars in the capacity of Sub-Treasury officers.

During elections to the Parliament and Vidhansabha Collector functions as the Returning officer.

**Functions Relating to Development:** With the advent of Democratic Decentralisation of power the three tyre-Panchayat system of Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti and Zila Parishad, the Collector was assigned the duties of District Development Officer. He is to ensure that the funds paid to Panchayats, Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads are properly utilised and accounted for. As District Development Officer he is expected to look after the proper
arrangement of loans, subsidies, seeds and agricultural implements to the cultivators of the area. In Panchayat Raj matters Collector is assisted by Chief Executive Officer posted in Zila Parishad.

The Collector is also the Chairman of the District Rural Development Agency. Integrated Rural Development Programme, Jawahar Rozgar Yojna, Indira Awas, Massive, Jeevandhar, Biogas, MADA (Modified Area Development Approach), Apna Gaon-Apna Kam etc. are some of the programmes for rural development agency, Collector is assisted by Project Director. Under Bonded Labour System Abolition Act, 1976 he is Chairman of District Vigilance Committee and responsible for emancipation of Bonded Labour in any form existing in the district he is assisted by SDO’s Police and his subordinate staff in this task.

Miscellaneous Functions

Under Irrigation and Drainage Act, 1954, Stamps Acts, 1952, Arms Act, 1959, the Petroleum Act, 1939, the Explosive Act, 1940, etc. Collector is responsible for collection of licence fee and taxes. He also acts as an officer for public debt recoveries under the Public Demand Recoveries Act, 1952.

For its smooth working the work of the Collectorate is divided into 14 sections. These are (1) Court (2) Revenue (3) Judicial (4) Election (5) Establishment (6) Relief (7) Vigilance (8) Accounts (9) Nazarat (10) Land Records (11) Revenue Accounts (12) Personnel Staff (13) Typing (14) General. The Collector is assisted by one Additional Collector and Magistrate head quartered at Dausa. One Sub-Divisional Officer, at Dausa, 3 Assistant Collectors and Magistrates posted at Bandikui, Lalsot and Mahuwa, 5 Tahsildars—Dausa, Sikrai, Baswa, Lalsot and Mahuwa besides police officers and staff. The Sub-Divisional Officer represents Collector in subdivision.

The judicial set up in the district functions under the District and Sessions Judge, Dausa. A detailed description of the functioning judiciary in the district is given in the Chapter for Law and Order and Justice.

The following other offices of the state govt. are located at District headquarters in 1993-94:

1. Executive Engineer, PHED
2. Executive Engineer, PWD
3. District Education Officer (Boys)
4. District Education Officer (Girls)
5. District Education Officer (Primary Education)  
6. Public Relation Officer  
7. District Small Savings Officer  
8. District Transport Officer  
9. Social Welfare Officer  
10. Project Officer Fisheries  
11. District Animal Husbandry Officer  
12. Deputy Director Agriculture  
13. Deputy Conservator of Forests  
14. Assistant Director, State Insurance  
15. General Manager, District Industries Centre  
16. Assistant Regional Manager, RIICO  
17. Project Manager, S.C. Corporation  
18. District Sports Officer  
19. District Statistical Officer  
20. Project Director, Women Development Agency  
21. Chief Medical and Health Officer  
22. Employment Officer  
23. District Ayurved Officer  
24. Deputy Chief Medical and Health Officer (Health)  
25. Deputy Chief Medical and Health Officer (Malaria)  

The following Public Sector undertaking offices are also located at Dausa:  
1. Executive Engineer, RSEB  
2. Executive Engineer, GSS  

The following Central Government officers are posted in Dausa district:  
1. Postmaster  
2. S.D.O. Phones, Dausa and Bandikui.  

Life Insurance Corporation of India also has its Branch office.
CHAPTER X

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

Historical Background

The Dausa district before its formation in 1991-92, was part of the Jaipur and Sawai Madhopur districts of erstwhile Jaipur State. The land tenures, method of assessment and method of land revenue collection in this area were, therefore, the same as those prevalent in Jaipur State. In the State, land was divided into (i) Khalsa or crown land (from which land revenue was realised directly by the State and (ii) Jagir (in which the revenue was realised directly by the jagirdars and formed the part of their income). The jagirs were of several categories varying according to their origin, status accorded to the Jagirdars or the term of their assignment by the ruler. The Khalsa area of the Jaipur State was 31.3 per cent and the non-Khalsa area 68.7 per cent of the total area of the State.¹

Among the Jagirs, there were grants for which no feudal service was performed but only a quit rent was paid. These grants were held principally by members of the Rajawat clan, being branches of the Maharaja’s own family and partaking of the nature of apanages. There were also estates either conquered or possessed by the ancestors of the erstwhile holders, prior to the conquest of Jaipur by the reigning family, including such chiefships as Sikar, Khetri,uniara and others. These paid a tribute to the Jaipur Durbar of about one-fourth of their estimated revenue. Besides, there were estates upon which no rent was paid, but instead service was performed. In addition, there were religious endowments and rent free personal holdings including grants and gifts to temples, to civil and military officers and court favourites etc.²

Some details of other non-Khalsa (other than jagir) tenures were as follows:

(i) Muamla—It was a grant of an interest in land for which a fixed amount was payable under settlement arrived at with the State.
(ii) Suba—It was a peculiar tenure applicable only to the former Nizamat of Sawai Madhopur (now included in the present district) of the former Jaipur State. It was analogous to the Istimarar tenure in other parts of the Jaipur State. The holders of this tenure called Subegzars paid a fixed annual amount for the grant held by them.

¹
²
(iii) *Istimrar*—It was a permanent lease of interest in land for which a fixed sum was payable each year.

(iv) *Chakoti*—It was the grant of interest in land by a *Bhomia* for which a quit-rent was payable. This tenure was largely prevalent in Torawati.

(v) *Badh*—These grants were originally accorded by the State for watch and ward duties.

(vi) *Bhom*—The word *Bhom* literally signified a land but this tenure was analogous to the *Muamla* or *Chakoti* tenure.

(vii) *Inam*—It was a revenue free grant to a person in recognition of his services.

(viii) *Tankha*—It was a grant of an interest in land to a person for service due from him.

(ix) *Udak*—It was a revenue free grant given in charity.

(x) *Milk*—It was a revenue free grant given in charity to a Muslim.

(xi) *Bhog*—It was a revenue free grant of an interest in land for the maintenance of a place of worship or a shrine.

(xii) *Aloofa*—This was a grant made to ladies of the ruler’s household or to dependents of the ruling family for maintenance.

(xiii) *Khangi*—It signified a grant of interest in land made to persons other than ladies of the royal household or dependents of the ruling family for maintenance. *Khangi* also included grants made for *Lovazma* (maintenance of paraphernalia) and *Kotri-kharch* (household expenses).

Succession to *Jagir, Muamla, Suba, Chakoti* and *Istimrar* grants was ordinarily governed by primogeniture except in the case of *Muamla* grants in former Shekhawati which were usually divisible among the sons and heirs of the deceased.

**Administrative Units**

For administrative purposes the State of Jaipur was divided into a number of parganas. The pargana was a revenue as well a territorial unit comprising villages, the number of which varied from 22 to over 1200. Those parganas which comprised about 500 villages or more were further subdivided into tappas. The number of villages in a tappa varied from 50 to 200. The lowest revenue-cum-administrative unit was the village which is referred to as a *mauza* or a gaon. The size of the villages in a pargana or tappa also varied, ranging from 300 bighas to over 15,000 bighas.
The local administration at the pargana as well as at the village level, was geared mainly to the task of facilitating the assessment and collection of revenue and for maintaining law and order. To achieve these goals, the administrative structure of the pargana consisted of two distinct elements. First there were full-fledged officials of the State who were in overall-charge of the pargana with different jurisdictions. They were assisted by subordinate staff. Secondly, there were the permanent local officials who owed their position partly to birth and partly to appointment by the State. The local elements were assimilated in such a way that they became an integral part of the local administrative machinery of the State, and helped in its normal functioning at different levels, i.e., the pargana as well as the village. The services of the local hereditary officials were not confined to the assessment and collection of revenue; they were also partly responsible for maintaining law and order within the territories under their jurisdiction. They also arbitrated and adjudicated deputies concerning the social and economic life of the rural population.

For the overall supervision of the pargana administration two different categories of officials were appointed by the State: the amil, the amin and the tappadar were appointed primarily to look after the land revenue administration, whereas the faujdar, the thanadar and the kotwal were to maintain law and order.⁴

The hereditary local officials at the pargana level were the chaudhris and the qanungos who were required to assist the state pargana officials in various ways. In a village the assessment and collection of the revenue was left to a considerable degree upon the shoulder of the hereditary village officials. The hereditary village official who was overall incharge of the village administration was the patel who was assisted by the patwari. The state officials, the tappadar, the sahana, the vadhdar and the chokavat had different obligations.⁵

With the advent of the British System of administration in the country, it influenced the Jaipur darbar also. The State was divided into Nizamats under Nazim. The Jagir area continued to be under Jagirdars. In 1925 to 1928 the work of settling individual parganas was taken up.⁶

Settlement Operations in Jaipur State: The Ryotwari system of settlement, locally named as chakbandi, which was adopted during the reign of maharaja Sawai Madho Singh by the end of the nineteenth century, was first introduced in certain towns and big villages. It guaranteed both fixity of rent and of land tenure to the tenant but it was based on the crude system of measurement
followed in the past. Those nonkhalsa areas which were not settled under chakbandi continued to be assessed by latai system.

For introducing a regular Ryotwari settlement, survey operations were started in 1924 and the system of maintenance of land records was introduced for the purpose of having at least four years' statistics for framing assessment proposals. The initial settlement in the Khalsa portion for the Ryotwari system which the government was resolved to introduce throughout the State was started in 1933 and the entire Khalsa area of the State with the exception of seven villages of tahsil Gangapur having precarious conditions of cultivation, had been settled by 1942. Settlement was made for tahsils for a period of ten or twenty years. During this period the rent fixed by the Settlement Officer remained unchanged, unless the productive capacity of a holding was substantially altered by an improvement affected not at the expense of the tenant, or reduced by causes beyond the control of the tenant, or the area of the holding increased or decreased. The initial settlements were fixed for a period of ten years to allow for stable conditions of cultivation to develop as a result of security of tenure and guaranteed rent. Because of the marked improvement in economic conditions, settlements subsequent to 1943 were for twenty years.

The Ryotwari settlement was based on the principle that land should be assessed in accordance with its capabilities and the standard of assessment for the wet and dry areas was one-fourth and one-third share of the produce respectively. Before the actual starting of settlement operations, survey maps and records of possession were prepared and an economic survey was also undertaken to assess the conditions of the estate holders and the tenants. The area was divided into different soil classes, notable being, Chahi (irrigated from a well), Nahri (having advantage of canal irrigation), Dehri (flooded area) and Barani (dry area). Each class of soil was further sub-divided according to factors that affected the natural productivity of the area e.g. depth of water, facilities of irrigation, texture or quality of soil and advantages and disadvantages of situation (proximity to a village or its opposite). The relative values of different sub-classes under a major class were determined in relation to the standard sub-class whose value was fixed at a notional sixteen annas. The next step was to determine rent rates and the aggregate amount of assessment for an area and divide the aggregate amount of assessment into holdings according to areas under various soil classes. The actual procedure for settlement operations was defined in the Jaipur State-Grants Land Tenures Act, 1947.
Occupancy Rights: The commonly prevalent tenure in the former Jaipur State was Ryotwari tenure under which the tenant dealt directly with the government or with the State grantee and was responsible for the payment of rent on his holdings. However, occupancy rights were properly defined in the Jaipur State Tenancy Act, 1945 and the State Grants Land Tenures Act, 1947. These Acts defined the following occupancy rights:

(i) Pattadar Tenants—A new class of tenants were created under the above Acts on payments of premium at fixed rates, whose tenures were made heritable under their personal laws. These tenants enjoyed full rights of transfer of holdings to an agriculturist and to a non-agriculturist with some limitations, and also enjoyed full rights over trees standing on their holdings.

(ii) Khatedari Tenants—These tenants enjoyed restricted rights of inheritance, of mortgage of land for ten years, of sub-letting of land for five years and of cutting trees from their lands for their agricultural and private needs but not for sale.

(iii) Ghair Khatedars—These tenants enjoyed heritable interest in their holdings like a khatedar but they could neither transfer their land nor cut trees without permission of the government.

Land Settlement in the areas now comprising Dausa District: As per Records available at Rajasthan State Archives, Bikaner it seems that as early as 1926-27. Dausa Nizamat was settled. According to the Report on the progress of settlement operation Sarupnaraian, was assigned the work of settlement by the Jaipur State. Survey operations were in progress in tahsils Sikrai, Baswa and Dausa of Nizamat Dausa is evident from the fact given below as per Traverse settlement 1923-26 reports:

Nizamat Dausa

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tahsil</th>
<th>Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lalsot</td>
<td>187 sq.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sikrai</td>
<td>236 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baswa</td>
<td>206 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dausa</td>
<td>379 &quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The cadastral work of Lalsot tahsil was 189481 bighas out of which attestation was done of 136087 bighas. From Report on the Administration of Jaipur State for the year 1946-47 another settlement took place in 1946 as it is mentioned in Assessment report of Nizamat Dausa was received from the settlement officer and sanctioned during the year.
### Land Settlement Areas Comprising in Dausa District from 1945 to 1994

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Tahsil</th>
<th>Dausa</th>
<th>Sikri</th>
<th>Baswa</th>
<th>Lalsot</th>
<th>Mahuwa</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>No. of Villages</td>
<td>228</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Area Sq. km.</td>
<td>362</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>245</td>
<td>356</td>
<td>221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Khalsa Villages</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Area</td>
<td>199</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Nonkhalsa Villages</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Area</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Duration of Land Settlement in Vs Sarvpat</td>
<td>2041-2060</td>
<td>85 Village</td>
<td>84 Village</td>
<td>169 Village</td>
<td>2050-2069</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>49 Village</td>
<td>84 Village</td>
<td>1 Village</td>
<td>1 Village</td>
<td>2015-2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1 Village</td>
<td>129 Village</td>
<td>1 Village</td>
<td>1 Village</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Zarb (Measure)</td>
<td>40 Mtr.</td>
<td>165 Ft.</td>
<td>40 Mtr.</td>
<td>165 Ft.</td>
<td>40 Mtr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Chakvandi</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Remarks: Department is actively considering settlement afresh.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There are three stages of Land settlement first is pamaish means measurement of the land, second updating of Land records and third is Rent assessment and soil classification. As regard to the soil classification the State has reduced the categories from 9 to 6 and rent assessment is to be viewed not to burden the agriculturists as far as possible. More over in the next settlement land rent can be increased but not more than 25 per cent as per provisions of the law.

### Present System of Settlement

The present system of land revenue settlement operations and collection of land revenue is based on the provisions of the Rajasthan Land Revenue Act, 1956 (Act No. 15 of 1956) and the rules and regulations made thereunder. The Settlement Commissioner for Rajasthan is incharge of all matters relating to settlement. The Collector is the Land Records Officer of the district.
The Settlement Officer, who conducts the operations, tours the area and prepares exhaustive notes on the general physical and economic character of the area, of rainfall, changes in population, communications, agricultural labour and their wages, changes in cultivating tenures, movement of rents of various classes of tenants etc. He studies thoroughly the existing rent-rates and assessment reports of the area. He then submits proposal to the Settlement Commissioner with regard to (a) changes in assessment circles (b) changes in soil classification (c) period which would form the basis of produce estimate and (d) communicative prices.

When the survey of an area is to be conducted it is notified in the official Gazette. The old unit of measurement based on chains measuring 132 ft. and 165 ft. was to be retained along with new units, if the previous measurement was according to old units and if the Director of Land Records desires so. All map corrections are carried out on the last survey sheets, Records are prepared denoting (a) all permanent routes and paths, (b) topographical features, (c) Khasra (field book), (d) estate holder in share, (e) persons cultivating or holding or occupying land in the area specifying the nature and class of tenure and other relevant particulars, (f) persons holding land free of rent or revenue, (g) boundaries and pillars, (h) rights in wells and tanks, (i) rights of irrigation, if any from other sources and (j) census of livestock and population. All these records can be seen by interested parties free of cost on an application in writing.

The soil is classified as: irrigated (Chahi, Nehri or Talabi and Talabi Peta, Kachhar or Khatli, Barani, or Barsati or Mal) dry cultivated (Parat or Banjar, Bir) and dry unculturable (Ghair Mumkin). Further sub-divisions for these soils may also be done according to depth, consistency and productivity. However, the commonest class of soil is, as far as possible, taken as class I and other classes are defined in terms of this class.11

The Settlement Officer then evolves suitable rent rate for each class of soil in each assessment group or circle in which the area is divided. In arriving at fair and equitable rent-rate, the following points are kept in view: (a) collection from rents and cesses during the 20 years preceding the settlement excluding abnormal years, (b) average of the prices of agricultural produce prevailing during the same period, (c) nature of the crops grown and average quality of produce, (d) value of such produce at the average price referred to in (b) above, (e) expenses of cultivation and cost to the cultivator of maintaining himself and his family, (f) area of land kept fallow each year out of each holding, rotation followed and period of rest, (g) frequency of remission, suspensions and short
collections, (h) rent rates of the last settlement, if any, and the share of produce and communication prices at which such rates were evolved, and of rent rates, if any, sanctioned for similar classes of soil in the adjoining areas.

Every settlement made under the Rajasthan Land Revenue Act, 1956 is for twenty years. The State Government, however, may in exceptional circumstances, increase or reduce the term of settlement.

**LAND REFORMS**

With a view to enable the title of the tiller of land to enjoy the fruits for freedom, to reduce disparity in wealth and income, to put an end to exploitation by providing him security of tenure and finally to promise equality of status and opportunity to different sections of rural population the Government of Rajasthan had to enact significant measures of land reforms. These steps were in tune with the Directive Principles of State Policy as contained in Part IV of the Constitution of India, and were in accordance with the recommendations made by the Planning Commission also.

In order to put an effective check on ejection of tenants by jagirdars and zamindars who, in anticipation of progressive land reforms policies of the State, had started ejecting their tenant by all arbitrary means. After independence the Government of Rajasthan promulgated the Rajasthan Protection of Tenants Ordinance in June, 1949. All tenants who were in occupation of any land on April, 1948 but were disposed there after became entitled to be reinstated in their holdings.

On 20th August, 1949, the Government of India appointed a committee which was known as the Rajasthan-Madhya Bharat Jagir Enquiry Committee to examine the question of reforming the land revenue and jagirdari system in these states with a view to bringing about direct relationship between the State and the tiller of the soil. This Committee submitted its report in December, 1949 to abolish the Jagirs.12

The Rajasthan Protection of Tenants Ordinance promulgated by the Government, only concerned with the tenancy and did not relate to the revenue system. It did not bring much relief to the peasants though it remained in force up to 1955. The jagirdari system was abolished legally by enacting Rajasthan Land Reforms and Resumption of Jagir Act of 1952. It was a landmark in land reforms in Rajasthan. It provided for the resumption of Jagir lands, assessment of their land revenue, grant of Khatedari rights to tenants in Jagir land and payment of compensation for the resumed jagir land. Rajasthan Agricultural Land Utilisation Act, 1954; Rajasthan Agricultural Loan Act, 1956; the
Rajasthan Land Revenue Act 1956; and the Discontinuance of Cessess Act, 1959 were the other measure of Land Reforms.13

The Rajasthan Removal of Trees (Regulation) Ordinance, 1949: With a view to prevent indiscriminate felling and removal of trees, this Ordinance was promulgated. It permitted use of the trees for domestic or agricultural purposes. It was repealed when the Rajasthan Tenancy Act containing similar provisions was passed in 1955.

The Rajasthan Produce Rents Regulating Act, 1951: This Act fixed the maximum share of rent at one-fourth of the gross produce, thus mitigating the hardships caused to the tenants due to reckless appraisal of the standing crops or apportioning the produce or realising higher proportion of the produce by the land holders. By a subsequent amendment, a uniform procedure was laid down for the settlement of disputes between land holders and tenants over the division of produce or the assessment of the crops. This Act was repealed when its important provisions were embodied in the Rajasthan Tenancy Act, 1955, under which the maximum rate in kind recoverable from a tenant by the landholder was prescribed not to exceed one sixth of the gross produce.

The Rajasthan Revenue Courts (Procedure & Jurisdiction) Act, 1951: The Rajasthan Administration Ordinance, 1949 had provided that all laws in force in any covenanating State, immediately before the commencement of the Ordinance would continue to remain in force in the area in which they were applicable. This Act, as the first step towards uniformity in the procedure, provided for and regulated the jurisdiction and procedure of the revenue Courts and Officers. It also provided for a limitation period for bringing up legal proceedings, payment of court fees, appeal, review, revision and reference in cases arising under the various revenue laws. It was repealed when the Rajasthan Tenancy Act, 1955 was passed.

Tenancy Rights: The Rajasthan Tenancy Act, 1955: An important piece of land reforms in Rajasthan is the Rajasthan Tenancy Act, 1955. This Act has reduced all types of tenancy to three viz. Khatedar, Ghair Khatedar and Khuatkash. It conferred upon all types of tenants (except shikri tenants) the Khatedari rights with effect from October, 1955. Heritable right was bestowed on tenants, which meant that a Khatedar tenant could now bequeath his interest through will in accordance with his personal law. If a tenant died intestate, his interest in his holding devolved according to the provisions of his personal law. Khatedar tenants have also been given the right to transfer by sale or gift, their interest in the property either wholly or partly. Mortgaging and
sub-letting of the holdings within certain limits has also been allowed, and provisions 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.

This Act may be termed as the most important piece of legislation since it accords the option to actual tenants to become real land holders. The Government has now a direct relationship with tenants because Khatedari rights have been accorded to all tenants after resumption of jagirs and abolition of Biswedari rights. Tenancy rights have also been accorded to tenants on Khudkaishi and Shikni Kashtars. The State Government has recently decided to accord Khatedari rights to all those who have been tilling the land for the last ten years without infringing any conditions thereon. The State Government has also decided to distribute pass books to cultivators in which entries regarding their land will be made. These pass books will facilitate tenants in revenue cases and for obtaining loans for agricultural purpose. A total of 95,357 pass books have so far been distributed in the district till 1974 and 1,41,067 pass books remain to be distributed.14

**Rajasthan Land Revenue Act 1956 (No. 15 of 1956):** This Act was passed to consolidate the main law relating to land, and the appointment, powers and duties of revenue courts, revenue officers and village servants, the preparation and maintenance of maps and land records, the Settlement of revenue and rent, the partition of estates, the collection of revenue and matters related there to. The Act contains provisions relating to the Board of Revenue for Rajasthan which is the highest revenue court of appeal, revision and reference in Rajasthan.

**Ceiling Law:** The Rajasthan Imposition of Ceiling of Agricultural Holdings Ordinance 1973 was promulgated which was replaced by an Act (No. 11 of 1973). Earlier law on ceilings was enacted in 1960. The ceiling area applicable to a person or family was prescribed to be as follows:

(a) 18 acres in case of land under assured irrigation capable of growing at least two crops in a year.

(b) 27 acres in case of land under assured irrigation capable of growing at least one crop in a year.
(c) 54 acres in case of land under orchard existing on 23rd July, 1972.
(d) 48 acres in case of land in fertile zone, 54 acres in case of semi fertile or hilly zone, 125 acres in case of semi-desert zone and 175 acres in desert zone.

The land surplus to the above mentioned ceiling was to be acquired and compensation paid in respect of the acquired land. The acquired land was to be distributed to landless.

**Present Position:** Collector is the head of revenue machinery in the district. The next ladder is Sub-Divisional officer and then Tahsildars. Tahsil are divided into girdawar circles. The girdawar circles are further divided into Patwar Halkas. Thus Patwari is grassroot base of revenue administration. Dausa district has one subdivision, five tahsils, 26 girdawar circles and 238 Patwar Halkas, list of which is appended at Appendix-1. The name of tahsil and number of Girdawar and Patwar Halkas are given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tahsil</th>
<th>Girdawar Circles</th>
<th>Patwar Circles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baswa</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dausa</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lalsot</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahuwa</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sikrai</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The patwari is main tool of the collection of land revenue. The Income from total cropped area and land revenue for two years is given below:

```
S.No. | 1992-93 | 1993-94 |
------|---------|---------|
1.    | 314227  | 306254  |
2.    | 153.49  | 41.45   |
3.    | 48.85   | 13.53   |
```

**Demand and Collection of Land Revenue (Rs. in lakhs)**

```
------|---------|---------|---------|
1.    | 97.77   | 195.06  | 66.67   |
2.    | 57.44   | 166.98  | 41.72   |
3.    | 6.70    | 15.94   | -       |
4.    | 40.35   | 21.05   | 24.95   |
```
OTHER SOURCES OF REVENUE

Besides land revenue there were other sources of revenue available even in the princely times. There were so many lag bags levied by the ruler in Khalsa land and by the Jagirdars in their Jagir lands. However, these lag bags were abolished completely. Now besides the land revenue the state drives income from a number of other sources viz. excise duty, sale of stamps both Judicial and Non-Judicial, registration of documents, sales tax, entertainment tax and tax on passenger and goods etc.

So far excise is concerned the Dausa district in 1993-94 was under the jurisdiction of Abkari Adhikari Jaipur Gramin. There was no sales tax officer posted in the district. The ACTO under CTO Jaipur (Rural) was looking after the administration of Sales Tax Department in Dausa district. So for registration of papers and stamps is concerned Collector is the registering officer in the district assisted by Sub-Registrars (Tahsildars). The revenue from other sources realised as below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Revenue by Taxes</th>
<th>(Rs. in lakhs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Motor Vehicles Passenger and Goods Tax</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Excise</td>
<td>318.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Stamp Duty Registration and Stamps</td>
<td>88.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Sales Tax</td>
<td>238.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Entertainment Tax</td>
<td>7.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Registration of Vehicles Fee</td>
<td>0.107</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Revenue Cases: Collector, Sub-Divisional Officer and Tahsildars are basically revenue officers. They hear and disposed off the land revenue cases mostly related to mutations, encroachments on State and Private lands etc. Position of revenue cases for two years is given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Revenue Cases</th>
<th>1993</th>
<th>1994</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Previous Balance</td>
<td>3007</td>
<td>3983</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Instituted during the year</td>
<td>9116</td>
<td>14773</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Total</td>
<td>12123</td>
<td>17999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Disposed off during the year</td>
<td>8140</td>
<td>16277</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Balance</td>
<td>3983</td>
<td>1722</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Information about central revenues like Income tax, Excise duty etc. is not available for Dausa district separately.
References

2. Ibid., p. 34.
4. Ibid.
7. Settlement Reports and Proceedings (Jaipur Papers) Rajasthan State Archives Bikaner.
8. Ibid.
9. Ibid.
10. Settlement Commissioner Rajasthan, Jaipur.
12. Ibid.
13. Ibid.
16. Ibid.
## Appendix-1

### List of Patwar Halkas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tahsil-Baswa</th>
<th>Patwar Halkas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Pachwara | 4. Ramnagar Revadi 5. Nizampura  
| | 11. Daulatpura  
| | 5. Garh Himmat Singh 6. Rindhli 7. Ukroondh  
| | 10. Paota  
| | 8. Dhand 9. Salempur  
| | 9. Thikariya  
| | 9. Kalakhob  

Source: Collector (Land Revenue), Dausa.
CHAPTER XI

LAW & ORDER AND JUSTICE

Historical Background

During the early times the law on crimes in Jaipur State was based on Hindu Dharam Shastras. During the period of Sawai Jaisingh II the sentence of death was prescribed for murder of brahman, women, child and cow, eating beef, serious theft or robbery, rape of higher caste lady by a man, disobedience of the order of the ruler and the act against state safety. In the case of dacoity the accused was to be executed and his family was to be made slave of the state. The public exposure was a penalty prescribed by Mohammaden Law. The credit goes to Major Ludlow, the political agent for abolishing slavery and branding in 1844 in the state during Ramsingh’s time.

After 1924, the Jaipur courts made a breakthrough and took reformative measures. Benefit of doubt was always a favour to the accused. The rule of law became the major factor in law and order. But the imposition of fine in the case of robbery 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.

After independence and formation of Rajasthan a uniformal pattern was followed.

Incidence of Crime: As Dausa is a new district formed in 1991-92 the data for crime incidents for the aforesaid year is not available separately. The following table indicates the important crimes reported by the District Police during the years 1993 and 1994:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crimes Reported (No.)</th>
<th>1993</th>
<th>1994</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Dacoity</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Robbery</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Murder</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Riot</td>
<td>858</td>
<td>927</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Burglary</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Rape Cases</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Other theft</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>362</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Miscellaneous</td>
<td>1210</td>
<td>1404</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2543</td>
<td>2903</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above table shows that crimes of all types have registered increasing trend. The cause of the rise of the crimes is generally attributed to increase in population, frustration due to poverty and unemployment, increase in transportation and some times because of criminal gangs operating in the area.

**Crimes Relating Prostitution and Gambling**

Under the Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act during 1991-93 one case on 11th August, 1993 was registered as Case No. 243/93 under Sections 363, 366, 368, 369, 372, 373, 376 of IPC and Section 3, 4, 5, 6 of I.T. (P) Act. Accused was chargesheeted and challaned in the court on 23.9.93. The case was under trial in the court. The crimes registered under Gambling Act were—23 in 1991, 86 in 1992 and 21 in 1993.

To provide social security to the weaker sections of the society the cases under SC/ST Act were as follows—51 in 1991, 98 in 1992 and 83 in 1993.

There was no case registered under Narcotics (Opium Act) in the district during the period 1991-92 to 1993-94.

**PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED**

The following table shows the position regarding stolen property and property recovered by the police during the 1993 and 1994 years:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1993</th>
<th>1994</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Property Stolen during the year ('000 Rs.)</td>
<td>4033</td>
<td>6790</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Property Recovered during the year ('000 Rs.)</td>
<td>2606</td>
<td>4267</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Percentage of recovery to Stolen property</td>
<td>64.61</td>
<td>62.84</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**POLICE SET-UP**

**Organisation of Police Force**

The areas forming Dausa district were part of erstwhile Jaipur State. During the formation, there was no separate police organisation but it was a part of military force. In the beginning of 19th century the police was organised into two divisions-city police under Kotwal and rural police under the officer of Mehka girai. During 1906-7 police department was reorganised into circles and in 1926-27 it was divided into divisions and a police code of its own was proclaimed by the state.

During the year 1926-27 the State of Jaipur was divided into six divisions called Charges for police arrangements. Each of the Charge was placed under a Superintendent who had two or more inspectors, sub-inspectors, headconstables and constables to assist him in police work. For each Nizamat area there was one Inspector. Nizamats were divided into several police stations
circles. Each of the circle was placed under a Sub-Inspector of Police. The four tahsils—Dausa, Baswa, Lalsot, Sikrai were under Nizamat Dausa while tahsil Mahuwa was under Nizamat Hindaun. The police force under F. Young, the Inspector-General of Police was as under:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inspector General</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Inspector General</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Superintendent</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inspector</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-Inspector</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head Constables</td>
<td>271</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constables</td>
<td>1705</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source:* Annual Report on the Administration of the Jaipur State for the year 1926-27, p. 34.


With minor modifications from time to time this set-up continued in the state till its merger into the State of Rajasthan.

After Jaipur became a district, Dausa sub-division formed the part of the jurisdiction of Jaipur rural police, while Mahuwa was a part of Hindaun circle of Sawai Madhopur district. After the formation of Dausa district the Police system was organised on the pattern of other districts of the State.

**Present Set-up:** The Superintendent of Police is overall incharge of the functioning of police force in the district. In 1992-93 there were two police circles and seven police Thanas. On 17 May, 1993 three more police thanas of Mahuwa tahsil brought under jurisdiction of District Police, Dausa.

The organisation of police in the year 1993-94 was as under:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Civil Police</th>
<th>Armed Police</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Superintendent of Police</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Additional Superintendent of Police</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Deputy Superintendent of Police</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Inspector</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Sub-Inspector</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Assistant Inspector</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Head Constable</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Constable</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Women constable</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source:* Superintendent of Police, Dausa.
The district police is responsible for maintaining law and order in the district besides prevention and detection of crimes. Preventive action is also taken against antisocial elements. It is also required to escort and guard prisoners, guard treasury and provide security cover to VIPs.

**Traffic Police:** Traffic Police Branch was established on 10 April, 1991. The strength of this Branch was—4 Sub-Inspector, 6 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 2 Head Constables and 15 Constables.

This staff functions under over all supervision of Superintendent of Police is required to direct and control traffic.

**District Special Branch:** This Branch was also created on 10.4.91 on the day of the creation of the district. It has strength of 1 Sub-Inspector, 2 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 3 Head Constables, and 6 Constables.

The staff of this police branch generally move in plain cloths. They gather informations secretly and apprise the higher authorities. This is a branch to have a check on antisocial elements.

**Mounted Police:** This branch was also established with the creation of district. Its strength was 1 Head Constable and 10 Constables.

Generally mounted police is used to dispersed the mob at the time of agitation or processions but this section had no horses during the period 1991-92 to 1993-94.

**Police Band:** There is a police band also containing the strength of one Head Constable and 10 constables.

**Home Guards:** One platoon of rural Home guards was transferred from Jaipur to this district. There were 110 strength under one Platoon Commander. The home guard has given training as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Training Type</th>
<th>Persons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Basic training</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refresher Course</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preliminary, Advance training</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There were ten police stations in the district during 1993-94. The police stations were—Dausa, Sainthal, Nangal Rajavatan, Lalsot, Manpur, Bandikui, Kolva, Mahuwa, Mandawar and Salempur. The list of Police Circles and Stations is appended as Appendix-1.
Railway Police

The Railway Police is responsible for the prevention and detection of crimes in the running trains and in the railway premises.

Dausa district is connected with three major cities—Agra-Delhi-Jaipur through rail. The railway trains passing through Dausa district run between Jodhpur-Lucknow, Agra-Ahmedabad, Agra-Barmer-Delhi-Ahmedabad. Railway Police force known as G.R.P. headquartered at Ajmer looks after the railway crimes for whole of the State of Rajasthan. Bandikui junction has a GRP Police post. The crime position with regard to the areas under Jaipur district as reported by GRPF is given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Theft in running train</th>
<th>Theft at Station</th>
<th>Thefts in goods yards</th>
<th>Misc. Crimes</th>
<th>Total Crimes</th>
<th>No. of cases of ticket less travellers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>3065</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>1870</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Welfare of Police: Police welfare fund is source of assistance to police personnel and the members of their family in cases of prolonged illness and other calamities. Contribution to this fund generally contributed by the police personals according to their salary status. Rajasthan Police Benevolent Fund also provides to the welfare of police personals and their family members.

JAIL ADMINISTRATION

At the time of formation of District Dausa there were two sub jails in its area named Sub Jail Dausa and Sub Jail Bandikui. Both were under the jurisdiction of Central Jail Jaipur.

After the formation of Dausa District the Sub Jail Dausa was upgraded as District Jail 'B' class since 15.7.1992. The District Jail Dausa is still in the jurisdiction of Central Jail, Jaipur. Under the District Jail Dausa there is only one Sub Jail situated at Bandikui.

The present building of Dausa Jail was built in after 1950 on Sub Jail pattern. In this Jail building apart from the space for male prisoners separate accommodation for female prisoners is also provided. The present capacity of District Jail Dausa is 30 to 45.

Looking to the average population i.e. 33 the building is adequate. The building of the Sub Jail Bandikui is of the State times. The capacity of the
sub-Jail is 15 to 25. Looking to the average population of the jail the accommodation is adequate. Only the under trial persons are kept in these Jails.

District Jail Dausa has been upgraded to class B level which is under the direct control of Deputy S.P. Jails. The district jail can be inspected by superior Jail officers, Circle officer of the Jail department viz. Superintendent, Central Jail, Jaipur, I.G. Jails and Director General and Inspector General of Prisons, Rajasthan. The District Magistrate has also the power to inspect the District Jail.

Sub Jail Bandikui is under the direct control of S.D.M. An Assistant Jailor with adequate security staff is deputed for assisting the officer incharge in day to day working. Sub Jail can also be inspected by the District Magistrate and senior officers of the Jail department.

**Board of Visitors:** A board of visitors is set up for two years by the Home Department of Rajasthan. The Board consists of two official and two non-official members one of them is nominated as Chairman by the Home Department, Rajasthan. Board of Visitors inspects the Jail twice a year. In case of Sub Jail, Bandikui the S.D.M. acts as Chairman of Visitors Board.

**JUDICIARY**

There was an institution of Nyaya Sabha. Nyaya Sabha papers during the former times preserved in Rajasthan State Archives, give a picture about the Judicial system established by Sawai Jaisingh II in the Jaipur State. It was a three tier system consisting of Nyaya Sabha, the Pargana Court and the Village Panchayat. The Nyaya Sabha was headed by ruler himself, Pargana Court by Amils and Panchayats function on the basis of natural justice. This judicial system was based on Dharmshastras. However, in 1854 the court of ‘Shri Hazur’ was established. This shows that the formation or creation legal institutions were gradually being changed. Further, during 1924 to 1942 the British system of judiciary was adopted in the State.

After the formation of Rajasthan and creation of districts a uniform of judiciary system for the entire state was adopted. In 1951 Dausa and Bandikui had the Courts Munsif Magistrates. Before the formation of the district, there were Additional District and Sessions Judge at Dausa, Munsif and Judicial Magistrates at Dausa, and Bandikui and Additional Munsif and Judicial Magistrate at Dausa. Mahuwa tahsil was under the jurisdiction of Hindaun Judicial Courts.
Present setup: The Judicial setup in the district is as follows:

1. District and Session Judge
2. Special Courts of the ranks of District Judge
3. Civil Judge cum Chief Judicial Magistrate
4. Civil Judge cum Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate
5. Munsif cum Judicial Magistrate
   (Dausa, Bandikui, Lalsot, Sikrai and Mahuwa)

Source: District and Sessions Judge, Dausa.

All of these judicial officers exercise their powers as per provisions of law in their jurisdiction.

The following table gives an idea about pendency of criminal cases:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1993</th>
<th>1994</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Previous Balance</td>
<td>9657</td>
<td>11514</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Instituted during the year</td>
<td>6351</td>
<td>4324</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Total</td>
<td>16008</td>
<td>15838</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Disposed off during the year</td>
<td>4494</td>
<td>5767</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Balance</td>
<td>11514</td>
<td>10071</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Collector, Dausa.

Bar Association: There is a Bar Association in Dausa at District level and Bandikui, Lalsot, Sikrai, Mahuwa also have Bar Associations during the years 1993 and 1994.
Appendix-1

Police Circles and Police Stations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Police Circle</th>
<th>Police Station</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dausa</td>
<td>Dausa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lalsot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nangal Rajawatan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sainthal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bandikui</td>
<td>Bandikui</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Manpur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kolawa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mahuwa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mandawar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Salempur</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER XII
OTHER DEPARTMENTS

Introduction

An account of some state departments located at Dausa which has not found place in the chapters are given here:

Office of Chief Planning Officer: Chief Planning Officer Dausa is under Planning Department at the State level. Chief Planning Officer was doing statistical work prior to the creation and posting of District Statistical Officer. The preparation of yearly plans of the Dausa district is no doubt a commendable work.

Information and Public Relations Department: Established after the formation of the district in 1991 the office at District level is headed by a Public Relation Officer, who is controlled by the Director of Information and Public Relations, Rajasthan, Jaipur. Besides the Public Relation Officer the staff of the district office in 1993-94 included one subordinate, one secretarial, one projector operator and one class IV. This office disseminates information on development and other activities of the government by distribution of publicity material. It helps the district offices in propagating their activities, progress etc. by issuing press notes.

Economics and Statistics Department: The office of the district Statistical Officer was setup during 1993-94. This office is controlled by the Director of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan with headquarters at Jaipur. Prior to this the Chief Planning Officer was doing its work also. The District Statistical Officer is responsible for collection and compilation of statistical data on various aspects of the economy of the district and for its onward transmission to head quarters at Jaipur. The office collects and compiles statistics on the progress of the District Plan and prepares the district’s statistical outline.

Office of the District Treasury Office: The work of the treasury is being looked after by the Treasury Officer, who functions under the control of District Collector and the Director of Accounts, Rajasthan, Jaipur. The main functions of the Treasury include enforcement of pay orders and government bills, payment of pensions, compilation of accounts of the district stock and
the sale of judicial, non-judicial revenue and service stamps etc. There was a Sub Treasury at Baswa during 1993-94.

**District Rural Development Agency:** District Rural Development Agency is responsible for development specially poverty alleviation programmes. This was registered on 19th April, 1991 under Societies Act. According to the legal status this is an statutory body not a government department. This agency is headed by Collector as Chairman and Project Director is an executive authority. This agency executes following programmes:

1. Integrated Rural Development  
   (A. Dwakra B. TRYSEM also)  
2. Jawahar Rozgar Yojna  
3. Indira Awas  
4. Jeevandhara  
5. Modified Area Development Approach (MADA)  
6. Emancipation of Bonded Labour  
7. Tees Zila Tees Kam  
8. Apno Gaon Apno Kam  
9. Community Lift Irrigation, etc.

The progress of the years 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94 has been dealt at concerned heads in different chapters.

With regards to Industries, Irrigation, Employment, Excise, Commercial Taxes etc. the District was linked with Jaipur district. It was expected that these and other remaining District level offices would be established soon.

As regards to the Government of India offices, Sub-Divisional Officer, Telecom was posted in Dausa during 1993-94. Another same ranking officer was also posted at Bandikui.
CHAPTER XIII
LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT

Historical Background

The history of municipal administration in Dausa district goes back to 1945 when for the first time Dausa Municipal Board was established with a view to ensure good sanitional arrangements. It remained nominated body till 1952. After the formation of Rajasthan, the municipal boards were reorganised under the Rajasthan Town Municipalities Act, 1951 with a view to bringing all the municipalities of the covenanted States of Rajasthan under one law. The Act of 1951 defined the powers and functions of municipal institutions in the State. In 1959, the Rajasthan Municipalities Act was amended and passed with object of bringing uniformity in municipal administration. Under the Act of 1959, the term of members of the municipalities was fixed at three years but it was extendable by the State Government for specific reasons. Elections to the Municipal institutions after 1959 were held on the basis of universal adult franchise exercised through secret ballot. The municipal area of a town is divided into wards, the number of which is fixed by the government. Women and persons belonging to the backward classes were given representation in the local bodies, by way of co-option and reservation of seats. The chairman and the vice-chairman were elected by the members themselves. For efficient functioning of the municipal bodies, some committees such as Public Health, Sanitation, Taxation, Finance, Town Planning, Water Supply, House Tax, Octroi and Building and Construction works are formed from among the councillors. The Executive Officer to each of the Municipal Board is appointed by the Local Self-Government Department of the State Government.

The State Government has enacted Municipal Act, 1994 by amending 1959 Act. According to the new provisions the term of a Municipality shall be five years instead of three years. A separate election body for local self institutions has been created. Now it shall be difficult to delay elections to these bodies. One third seats by rotation are reserved for women besides reservation of Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes. For the first time these institutions have given constitutional status.
**Municipalities:** The census of 1991 lists 5 towns in the district. Their names, are Dausa, Lalot, Bandikui, Baswa and Mahuwa. The area, population and location has already been given in chapter one. The towns of Baswa and Mahuwa do not have Municipal Board.

District Dausa has three Municipal Boards, namely Dausa, Bandikui and Lalot, of which Dausa was established in 1945, had no elected chairman till 1952, Lalot in 1951, but during the span from September 1959, to 22nd July 1976 enjoyed the status of Gram Panchayat and Bandikui in 1954. The details are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Municipal Board</th>
<th>Year of Establishment</th>
<th>Wards</th>
<th>Population as per 1991 Census</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dausa</td>
<td>1945</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>38576</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bandikui</td>
<td>1954</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>16452</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lalot</td>
<td>1951</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>20975</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The income and expenditure of these municipalities during 1991-92 to 1993-94 is given as under:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Dausa</th>
<th>Bandikui</th>
<th>Lalot</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Income in Lakhs (Rs.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991-92</td>
<td>130.59</td>
<td>25.10</td>
<td>41.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992-93</td>
<td>117.45</td>
<td>31.92</td>
<td>40.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993-94</td>
<td>161.41</td>
<td>32.25</td>
<td>55.18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Expenditure in Lakhs (Rs.) |       |          |       |
| 1991-92    | 81.05  | 23.51    | 28.85 |
| 1992-93    | 140.28 | 29.22    | 39.43 |
| 1993-94    | 139.21 | 33.45    | 38.13 |

**Source:** Director of Local Bodies, Govt. of Rajasthan, Jaipur.

The income of municipalities is generally from government grant in aid, house tax, chungi and other small cesses.

**Nehru Rozgar Yojna:** On the pattern of Integrated Rural Development for rural poor, the Government of India carved out Nehru Rozgar Yojna for urban poor. This is being implemented in Qasbas through Municipal Boards. The progress of Nehru Rozgar Yojna in Dausa district during 1991-94 has been as given on following page.
The allocation is given in brackets, Physical are numbers and finance is in Rs. '000.

**Source:** Directorate of Local Self Government, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

**Urban Basic Service for the Poor**

The Urban Basic Services Programme in India was initiated during the Seventh Five Year Plan period for urban poverty alleviation. The programme was funded by the Central and State Governments and the UNICEF. The National Commission on Urbanisation which examined the implementation of the urban poverty alleviation programmes in the country, recommended for its universalisation covering all urban areas. Based on the experience of implementing the Urban Basic Services (UBS) programme during the Seventh Plan period, and the recommendation of the NCU, the government revised it as ‘Urban Basic Services for the Poor’ (UBSP) Programme and integrated it with other urban poverty alleviation programmes, namely, Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums (EIUS), Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY) and Low Cost Sanitation (LCS).
UBSP as a strategy is flexible and adaptable encouraging local innovations and variations at the state, city/town and community levels in response to local needs and state priorities in the context of national goals. The UBSP is to contribute positively towards achieving national goals and implementation of National Plan of Action among all urban dwellers with participate strategies and plans encompassing the needs, concerns; experience and opportunities among all city/town residents including the poorest to achieve eradication of poverty by poor themselves with focus on women and children in receiving common efforts and support. It meant that improving the quality of life of urban poor the quality of life of everyone in the city improves.

The expenditure is shared by both Government of India and Government of Rajasthan at 60 per cent and 40 per cent ratio respectively. This scheme in two municipalities of Dausa district was actually started in 1992. The progress for two years is given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Amount Received</th>
<th>Amount Spent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Municipal Board, Dausa</td>
<td>22.25</td>
<td>12.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipal Board, Lalsot</td>
<td>14.00</td>
<td>20.63</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source:* Directorate of Local Self Government, Rajasthan.

Within these two years Dausa organised 40 camps to benefit 3330 persons and 835 children in Non-formal Education Scheme. Lalsot benefited 3771 urban poor through 41 camps 450 children through non-formal education 90 women through 3 adult education centres.

**PANCHAYATS**

After the formation of Rajasthan, the laws relating to the Panchayats prevalent in various States were consolidated. They were financed by the malba fund and kharda cess recovered by the patwaris of those villages. These panchayats decided civil suits upto the valuation of fifty rupees within their jurisdiction. The Kharda or Jhumpa recovered by the patwaris and also one fourth of the malba fund collections of the village were paid to the panchayats for meeting their expenses.

In 1953, Rajasthan Panchayat Act was promulgated in order to foster and develop local self government in the rural areas of Rajasthan and to make better
provisions for village administration and development. According to the Act, a Panchayat could be established by the government for a village or a group of the villages not included in the limits of municipality, and each panchayat consisted of villages varying from five to fifteen. The panchayat circles were divided into wards for the election purposes by the Chief Panchayat Officer. The term of a panchayat was for three years. The Act also prescribed for qualifications for panchas. Every panchayat had a Sarpanch and Upsarpanch. The duties of the Panchayats were categorised as obligatory and discretionary in the matter of development work, sanitation and social service. In the sphere of judicial powers, they had concurrent jurisdiction with that of the criminal courts within the Panchayat Circle, to try and take cognisance of any offence and abatement of or any attempt to commit any offence specified in stipulated schedule with certain restrictions.

They could impose and recover the penalty, inflict a sentence of imprisonment for fault of non-payment of penalties subject to certain conditions. In the civil cases, they could try suits for sums which could be ascertained but not exceeding one hundred rupees.

The Panchayats derived their income mainly from grants from the State Government, court-fees, sale of court-fee stamps, fine, taxes, tolls and fees etc.

Tahsil panchayat were established under this Act above these village panchayats. Each Tahsil Panchayat consisted of a Sarpanch and 6 to 8 panchas elected in the prescribed manner. They exercised general supervision over the working of all panchayats established within the local limits of their jurisdiction and heard appeals against decrees, decisions and orders passed, sentences imposed and other directions issued by the village panchayats.

The Rajasthan Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads Act, 1959 introduced a three tier system of self-government bodies in Rajasthan, the Panchayats being at the base, Panchayat Samiti in the middle and the Zila Parishad at the apex.

While the earlier panchayats were vested with both the developmental and judicial functions in the reorganised set up these functions have been separated and judicial work was entrusted to the Nyaya Panchayats, while development and planning was entrusted in the village panchayat and the Panchayat Samiti. A Nyaya Panchayat had jurisdiction extending over 5 to 7 panchayats for disposal of petty rural suits. Its members were elected by the constituent panchayats each electing one Nyaya Panchayat. The Chairman of the Nyaya Panchayat was elected by the members from amongst themselves. In the
exercising of criminal jurisdiction, a Nyaya Panchayat could impose a fine not exceeding 50 rupees while the civil matters it took cognizance of suits of the value not exceeding Rs. 500/-.. There was no provision for appeals against the orders of a Nayaya Panchayat, but the revision lied with the Munsif in civil suits and Magistrate of the First Class in criminal cases.

Each panchayat has a Chairman called the Sarpanch who is elected by the entire electorate of the panchayat and function as its Chief Executive authority. He is assisted by a Secretary who is appointed by the panchayat and who attends to the ministerial work and performs such duties as are assigned to him by the panchayat and the Sarpanch.

The major functions of all the panchayats are divided into two categories—local administration and development. It plans for the increase in production by individual families and organises the community for promotion of its health, safety, education and comfort, and caters to the social, economic and cultural well-being of the inhabitants, within its jurisdiction. It can raise its funds through vehicle tax, tax on buildings, tax on commercial crops, octroi, fees and fines imposed on the owners of the impounded cattle managing charges, irrigation fees for water given for irrigation from panchayat tanks, proceeds from the sale of abadi lands etc. Panchayat Samitis were established to look after the administration of every block which was created under the Community Development Programme and they also co-ordinate the activities of the panchayats under them. Blocks were the lowest viable units of the Government administration in the sphere of planning and development.

The Rajasthan Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads Act (1959), devolves on the Panchayat Samitis the entire charge of all developmental works within their jurisdiction. It makes them responsible for the promotion of agriculture, animal husbandry, co-operation, minor irrigation works, village industries, primary education, local communication, sanitation, health and medical relief and local amenities. It is also envisaged that the Panchayat Samiti should not work through individuals, but collectively and with this end in view, constitution of at least three Standing Committees has been made obligatory in the statute. It is through these committees that all the day-to-day business of the Samiti was transacted. The Panchayat Samiti derives its income from the various taxes authorised under the Act, grants for liabilities transferred by the various departments, annual ad hoc grants, and matching grants for schemes.

With the enactment of Rajasthan Panchayati Raj Act, 1994 the term of Panchayat bodies are fixed for 5 years instead of three. The election for all the three tiers would be held directly. A separate election body has been created for
this purpose. Though there shall be three tier institutions—Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti and Zila Parishad as provided in the Act of 1959 but their composition shall be different.

**Zila Parishad:** Dausa Zila Parishad consists of 29 elected members. All the five MLAs and two MPs representing the district are ex-officio members of Zila Parishad but they would neither cast their vote to elect Zila Pramukh nor at the time of no confidence motion. The 29 elected members elect Zila Pramukh amongst themselves. The Pradhans of Panchayat Samitis are not the members of Zila Parishad.

**Panchayat Samitis:** Dausa district has five panchayat samitis namely Dausa, Bandikui, Lalsot, Mahuwa and Sikrai. Bandikui has 26, Dausa has 31, Lalsot has 27, Mahuwa has 23 and Sikrai has 23 Members elected directly. The respective MLAs are ex-officio Members of respective Panchayat Samitis. The Sarpanchas within Panchayat Samitis area are not the members.

**Panchayats:** Dausa has 229 Panchayats. Panchayat is a grassroots institution. All the ward Panchas, Sarpanchas are elected directly. The Sarpanchas of the Panchayats now are not the members of their respective Panchayat Samitis. The Panchayat Samiti, Bandikui has 44, Dausa 52, Lalsot 47, Mahuwa 41 and Sikrai 41 Panchayats.

The Rajasthan Panchayati Raj Act, 1994 contains provisions for reservation in Chapter III under Clause 15 and 16. These provisions include reservations for the SC, ST, Women and Backward classes. Reservation for backward classes was not obligatory but Rajasthan Government has reserved seats and posts for this category also. In Clause 16 offices of chairpersons have been reserved for all the above categories in proportion to their population in the case of Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes and one third of the total number of seats/posts in the case of women. It is also stated that the number of seats/offices thus reserved shall be allotted to different Panchayats, Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads.
CHAPTER XIV
EDUCATION AND CULTURE

Historical Background

Available information suggests that education was imparted through Makhtabs and Chatshalas. Sawai Jaisingh II had tried to revive the indigenous system by appointing Brahman Pandits and Musalman Qazis to educate the people. After the death of Sawai Jaisingh II the system was not working well but the Makhtabs and Chatshalas existed even up to 1877-78 where only the alphabet and letter writing were taught. The following table gives details of the number of Makhtabs and Chatshalas of that time in the parts of Jaipur State which are now included in Dausa district:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Pargana/Tahsil</th>
<th>No. of Makhtabs</th>
<th>No. of Chatshalas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dausa</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baswa</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lalsot</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahuwa</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Apart from this, Pandits were spreading literacy among people charging tuition fees from the pupils.

When modern system of education began in the area of Dausa district is difficult to say, however in 1901, Rasidpur, Mahuwa and Dausa are reported to be having schools. In 1921, a school was opened in Balaheri, in 1928 in Garh Himmatsingh. The school at Chhareda is reported to be started in 1930 while schools in Didwana, Daulatpura and Gumanpura were opened in 1935, 1937 and 1945 respectively.

Literacy: According to the Census of India 1991 the total number of literate persons residing in the segments now included Dausa district was 29041. Among the males the number was 238165 and females 51976. Thus the total percentage of literates in the Dausa district was 36.86 below the state average of 38.55. The literate percentage of males was 56.75 which is higher than state average of 54.99, but in case of females it was 14.15 very low in comparison of state female literate percentage of 20.44. In urban areas (including Mahuwa and Baswa) the literacy percentage was 60.77 (78.07 male and 40.88 female) while in rural areas it was 33.96 (54.15 males and 10.90 females). The rural literacy growth may be considered satisfactory in comparison of urban literacy in the district is evident from the fact that the
district’s rural literate percentage of 33.95 is higher than total rural percentage of the state of 30.37, while in urban areas it is in a deplorable condition. The two segments of Mahuwa and Baswa are better but other three of Dausa, Lalsot and Sikrai are lagging behind in the literacy. The table gives the figures of literates in 1981 and 1991.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tahsil</th>
<th>Literacy in 1981</th>
<th>Literacy in 1991</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Persons</td>
<td>Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baswa</td>
<td>43651</td>
<td>35828</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dausa</td>
<td>42043</td>
<td>35667</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lalsot</td>
<td>27105</td>
<td>23248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahuwa</td>
<td>32506</td>
<td>27471</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sikrai</td>
<td>22783</td>
<td>19972</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Census of India for years of 1981 and 1991 for Jaipur and Sawai Madhopur districts.

GENERAL EDUCATION

**Primary and Upper Primary Education**: There were 678 primary schools belonging to State, Local Self Government and private organisations. The schools run by private organisations are categorised as ‘recognised’. During the year 1993-94 the total schools of primary and upper primary education were 906. Out of the total number 24, 577 and 77 were primary schools in government, local self and recognised sector respectively. The number of upper primary schools was 228, 179 in State and 49 in recognised sector. The yearwise number of primary and upper primary schools is given below:

**Primary and Upper Primary Schools**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Institutions</th>
<th>Type of Institutions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991-92</td>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Upper Primary</td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992-93</td>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Upper Primary</td>
<td>179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993-94</td>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Upper Primary</td>
<td>179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>203</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The number of students studying in primary and upper primary schools in 1993-94 was 78482 and 52585 respectively. The yearwise number of the students is given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Number of Students</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Boys</td>
<td>Girls</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991-92</td>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>39305</td>
<td>12482</td>
<td>51787</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Upper Primary</td>
<td>31393</td>
<td>6630</td>
<td>38023</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>70698</td>
<td>19112</td>
<td>89810</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992-93</td>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>57017</td>
<td>21839</td>
<td>78856</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Upper Primary</td>
<td>39732</td>
<td>10559</td>
<td>50191</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>96749</td>
<td>32298</td>
<td>129047</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993-94</td>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>55982</td>
<td>22500</td>
<td>78482</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Upper Primary</td>
<td>41704</td>
<td>10881</td>
<td>52585</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>97686</td>
<td>33381</td>
<td>131067</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Secondary and Senior Secondary Education**

The number of secondary and senior secondary schools in Dausa in 1993-94 was 71 and 17 respectively. The students who were enrolled in 1993-94 in these schools were 28257 in secondary schools and 18157 in senior secondary schools. The yearwise number of the schools and students is given below: (Institutions for girls education are dealt separately.)

**Yearwise Number of Schools**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Schools</th>
<th>Secondary</th>
<th>Senior Secondary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1991-92</td>
<td>Government</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Non-Government</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992-93</td>
<td>Government</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Non-Government</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993-94</td>
<td>Government</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Non-Government</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Yearwise Number of Students**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Students</th>
<th>Secondary</th>
<th>Senior Secondary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1991-92</td>
<td>Boys</td>
<td>18941</td>
<td>14178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Girls</td>
<td>3197</td>
<td>593</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>22138</td>
<td>14771</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992-93</td>
<td>Boys</td>
<td>19549</td>
<td>16904</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Girls</td>
<td>2884</td>
<td>636</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>22433</td>
<td>17540</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993-94</td>
<td>Boys</td>
<td>24496</td>
<td>17514</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Girls</td>
<td>3761</td>
<td>643</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>28257</td>
<td>18157</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The system of categorization of primary, upper primary, secondary and senior secondary schools has been evolved by the State Government of Rajasthan from 1988-89 onwards. As it has already been stated that there were fourteen senior secondary schools in government sector the description of these institutions is given below. Three faculties—Arts, Commerce and Science are taught in Government Senior Secondary Schools, Dausa, Bandikui, Baswa, Lalsot, Arts, Science and Agriculture faculties are taught in Government Senior Secondary Schools, Bhandarest and Paota while Arts and Agriculture is taught at Government Senior Secondary School, Baragaon, Khedla.Two faculties Arts and Science are taught in Govt. Senior Secondary Schiools, Sikrai, Mahuwa, Gheejar and Mandawar. Arts and Commerce are taught in Government Senior Secondary Schools, Sikandara and Lavan. Government Senior Secondary School Ramgarh Pachwara is only school where only one faculty of Arts is taught. The description of these Government institutions depicting number of students, teachers and courses taught is given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Institution</th>
<th>Year 1993-94</th>
<th>Category of Study (optional)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Ramkaran Joshi</td>
<td>3146</td>
<td>Hindi, History, Geography, Sanskrit, Political Science, Economics, Paintings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rajkiya Senior Secondary School, Dausa</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>Commerce Accountancy, Business Administration, Economics and Financial Management, Typing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Rajkiya Senior Secondary School, Bandikui</td>
<td>1532</td>
<td>Science Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics, Biology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>48</td>
<td>Arts Hindi, History, Political Science, Sanskrit, Paintings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Commerce Accountancy, Business Administration, Economics and Financial Management, Typing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Science Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics, Biology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Rajkiya Senior Secondary School, Baswa</td>
<td>769</td>
<td>Arts Hindi, History, Geography, Sanskrit, Paintings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>33</td>
<td>Commerce Accountancy, Business Administration, Typing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Science Physics, Chemistry, Biology</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(No.)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>School Name</th>
<th>Total Students</th>
<th>Arts Students</th>
<th>Stream 1</th>
<th>Stream 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Secondary School, Lalsot</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Paintings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Science: Physics, Chemistry,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mathematics, Biology</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Rajkiya Senior Secondary School,</td>
<td>637</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>Hindi, Geography, Economics,</td>
<td>Agriculture: Agronomy, Horticulture, Agriculture, Animal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bhandarej</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Political Science</td>
<td>Husbandry and Agriculture Chemistry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Science: Physics, Chemistry,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mathematics</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Paota</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sanskrit, Political Science</td>
<td>Husbandry and Agriculture Chemistry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Science: Physics, Chemistry,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mathematics</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Badagaon, Kherla</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Economics</td>
<td>Husbandry and Agriculture Chemistry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Science: Physics, Chemistry,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Biology</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lavan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Science</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ramgarh Pachwara</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Rajkiya Senior Secondary School,</td>
<td>720</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>Hindi, History, Political</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sikrai</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Science</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Rajkiya Senior Secondary School,</td>
<td>768</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>Hindi, Geography, Political</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sikandara</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Science</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Rajkiya Senior Secondary School,</td>
<td>583</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Hindi, Geography, Political</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Geejgarh</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Science</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Hindi and General English are taught as compulsory subjects in all the senior secondary schools.

The list of government senior secondary and secondary schools is given in Appendix-1. Railway Senior Secondary School, Bandikui is put in the list of non-government institutions. The list of non-government institutions of Senior Secondary and Secondary level is appended as Appendix-2.

The number of teachers for the 3 years is given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Primary and Upper Primary Teachers</th>
<th>Secondary Teachers</th>
<th>Sr. Secondary Teachers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991-92</td>
<td>3499</td>
<td>412</td>
<td>3911</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992-93</td>
<td>3363</td>
<td>361</td>
<td>3924</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993-94</td>
<td>3499</td>
<td>412</td>
<td>3911</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

College Education

There are two colleges in the district—Dausa and Bandikui in 1993-94. Government College Dausa is postgraduate college while Government College Bandikui imparts the education upto Degree level.

**Government College Dausa**

Opened as Intermediate College in 1952 was raised as Degree College for Arts and Commerce in 1960. The graduation courses in Science were started in July 1977. The Postgraduate classes in Political Science and Accountancy were started in 1977. In 1993-94 the postgraduation teaching was available in the subjects such as Accountancy, Business Management in Commerce faculty and Political Science, Economics, English and History in Arts and Social Sciences. The hostel facility available at Dausa accommodating few students. The extra curricular activities such as debate, games, sports are available. The college has well equipped library and science laboratory. However, there was no botanical garden in the Institute.

**Government College, Bandikui**

This is a graduate course college, opened in September 1977. All the subjects of Degree classes in Arts and Commerce are available. In Commerce, Accountancy, Bussiness Administration,
Economics and Financial Management and Statistics are taught while in Arts, History, Political Science, Economics, Sanskrit, Sociology and English are taught. The extra curricular activities such as debates, games, sports are also available here. The college has well equipped library.

Both, these colleges are affiliated to the University of Rajasthan, Jaipur. The strength of the colleges with regards to the students and teachers in 1993-94 was:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>College</th>
<th>Students</th>
<th>Teachers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Govt. College, Dausa</td>
<td>1759</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Govt. College, Bandikui</td>
<td>244</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Women Education:** There were separate schools for girls in Dausa district. During 1993-94 there were 29 primary schools, 20 upper primary schools in government sector, one in private sector, 8 secondary schools and 4 senior secondary schools. The description of number of students, teachers and courses taught in four senior secondary schools is given as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Institution</th>
<th>Year 1993-94</th>
<th>Category of Study (optional)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Students</td>
<td>Teachers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Anand Sharma Government Senior Secondary Girls School, Dausa</td>
<td>826</td>
<td>30 Arts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Government Senior Secondary Girls School, Bandikui</td>
<td>884</td>
<td>12 Arts</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The women literacy figures are given in literacy description and number of women students is given at appropriate place in this chapter. The list of senior secondary and secondary schools for girls along with upper primary and primary institutions is given in Appendix-3.
Education of Scheduled Castes and Tribes: The literacy rate among these classes is rising considerably. In 1993-94 the number of college studying students was:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>College</th>
<th>SC</th>
<th>ST</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Govt. College, Dausa</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Govt. college, Bandikui</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the senior secondary schools the number of Scheduled Caste and Tribes students was:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>SC</th>
<th>ST</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Boys</td>
<td>Girls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991-92</td>
<td>1243</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992-93</td>
<td>1167</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993-94</td>
<td>1382</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The number of the children of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in primary and upper primary schools is quite encouraging as is evident from the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Scheduled Caste</th>
<th>Schedule Tribe</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Boys</td>
<td>Girls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991-92</td>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>8709</td>
<td>2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Upper</td>
<td>6681</td>
<td>1218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>15390</td>
<td>3220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992-93</td>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>12270</td>
<td>3887</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Upper</td>
<td>8591</td>
<td>1857</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>20861</td>
<td>5744</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993-94</td>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>11961</td>
<td>3235</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Upper</td>
<td>9685</td>
<td>1987</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>21646</td>
<td>5222</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Organisation of Education Office

There are two education offices. One for secondary and senior secondary education and another for elementary education. There was one, District Education Officer, one Additional District Education Officer, three Senior Deputy Inspector of Schools, one Deputy Inspector of Schools, three Section Officers, Office Superintendent, Accountant, Steno, Jr. Accountant, UDC, LDC each in 1993-94. The college education is controlled and directed by Director of College Education, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

ORIENTAL STUDIES

Sanskrit education: There are 28 institutions imparting Sanskrit education in the district. Out of these 28 institutes 25 are run by the government and three are private. The Shastri level institutions are equivalent to the Degree colleges which are three in number and affiliated to the University of Rajasthan, Jaipur.

Government Shastri Sanskrit College, Dausa: It was established in April 1938 as a preveshika school. Upgraded to Upadhya level in 1967 was made Shastri College in 1968-69. It is a Government College runs in Govt. building of 17 rooms having a playground and library. They were publishing a college magazine titled Manjari.

Vijaysagar Brahmacharya Ashram Sanskrit College Talabagaon: Established in 1947 as Shashtri College. It is situated in an area where most of the population belongs to Scheduled castes and Scheduled tribes. It has its own building, library, play ground and hostel accommodating 20-30 students. Upto 1984 it was an aided institution which was took over by the Government of Rajasthan. The subjects taught in the institution are Sanskrit literature, Grammar, English literature, and Political Science. It is affiliated to the University of Rajasthan, Jaipur.

Shri Sanatan Dharam Shastri Sanskrit College, Lalsot: It was started on May 20, 1935. At that time teaching was imparted there for Prathama, Madhyama, Praveshika, Upadhya and Shastri Examination. In 1962 Sanskrit Department of Government of Rajasthan recognised it as Shashtri College. It is affiliated to the University of Rajasthan.

The number of teachers and students of Sanskrit institutions in 1993-94 is given on the next page.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Villages</th>
<th>No. of Teacher</th>
<th>No. of Students</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Government Sanskrit Institutions</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Graduation level (Shashtri)</td>
<td>1. Dausa</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>439</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Talab Gaon</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>503</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Upper Primary</td>
<td>1. Khenavash</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Nagal Rajvatan</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Devan Dada</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. Mandawar</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Primary</td>
<td>1. Talab Gaon</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Bihari Pura</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Sahpura</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. Salgarampura</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5. Johri Lalka Tiwara</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6. Manpura Kodiya</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7. Begavash</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8. Rajpuriya</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9. Naya Gaon</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10. Jhajhji Rampura</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11. Badiyal Khurd</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12. Bada Bash-Balaheda</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13. Tatiya Gadarwara</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>14. Harnathpura</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15. Motipura</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16. BharavBadravanda</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>17. Basedi</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>18. Kalae Ghoomri Kothi</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>19. Manpur</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Non-Govt. Institutes         |                     |                |                 |
| 1. Shastri                   | 22                  | 517             |                 |
| 2. Upper Primary             | 5                   | 192             |                 |
| 3. Primary                   | 2                   | 138             |                 |
Professional and Technical Education

There was an Industrial Training Institute (ITI) giving training for industrial skill to the students in the district during 1993-94. The description of which has already been given in the chapter on industry.

Special Education

Shiksha Karmi Yojna: This innovative project in the field of primary education, was launched in the year 1987 with the assistance of Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA) to revitalize and expand primary education in the remote and backward villages of Rajasthan. The sole objective was to meet the problem of irregular attendance of both teachers and taught, as also high rate of drop-outs of rural primary school children particularly girls.

Under this project, a Shiksha Karmi Day School is normally a “taken over” dysfunctional Government primary school of the project block. Besides these, new primary schools are also opened in the villages of project area where there is no school. There is a Village Education Committee (VEC) for each such school constituted of 11 to 15 members representing all castes, class, minority/deprived sections and women on the one hand and mohallah/mazra/ward on the other. Members of VEC are given training for two days where they are apprised of their role and expectations such as participation in survey of children of 0-14 years, sharing responsibility in enrolling, retaining pupils, maintaining and improving the school environment including building, plantation etc. VEC holds quarterly meetings. At the State level there is a Governing Council, headed by the Education Minister which takes policy decision. Besides this, there is an Executive Council, headed by the Education Secretary, Government of Rajasthan, to execute the policy decisions.

In addition to Shiksha Karmi Day School, Prahar Pathshalas are part of Shiksha Karmi (SK) Day Schools catering to the educational needs of working children of 6-14 years age group. Such children may be drop-outs or left-overs for several socio-economic reasons.

For S.K. Day Schools, with the cooperation of the villagers, two Shikshakarmis, one male and one female depending on the availability from the village where S.K. Day School is proposed are identified and selected. Such Shikshakarmis are given training and are appointed as teachers in S.K. Day Schools. They are also responsible to run Prahar Schools in that village which are part of Shikshakarmi Day School.
To boost the literacy where no primary schools are available and because of the economic consideration children do not go to school, Government of India initiated a scheme to impart education. The expenditure on these schemes is shared 90% by the Govt. of India and 10% by the State. In 1993-94 there were 112 day schools, 196 afternoon schools (Pahar Pathshalas) and 9 schools in the villages where no school was available.

**Non-formal Education:** If because of any reason persons remain illiterate, to make them literate two projects were going on in Dausa and Lalsot Panchayat Samitis where 100 centres in 76 village and 95 centres in 66 villages were running respectively.

**Adult Education:** Under adult education programme centres were working 25 in Dausa, 12 Sikra and 9 Lalsot.

For proper implementation of literacy programme, the following committees are functioning in the district.

**Gram Saksharta Samiti:** This is a body constituted by local residents of the village and is responsible for successful running, monitoring and evaluation of literacy classes in the village. It helps to encourage and motivate the Swayam Sewak (volunteers) and learners to come at literacy centres and to continue the process.

**Block Saksharta Samiti:** At panchayat samiti level Block Saksharta Samitis have been set-up to help and guide the Gram Saksharta Samiti. It helps in environmental building, teaching, learning-material distribution, monitoring and evaluation of the ‘Total Literacy Campaign’ (TLC) in the particular block. Its meeting is held every month.

**Zila Saksharta Samiti:** This is the apex body registered under Rajasthan Societies Registration Act, 1958 headed by the District Collector. Its members are persons from different walks of life e.g., teachers, NGOs, politicians, social workers etc. This looks after all aspects of TLC and is responsible for planning, environmental building, material preparation, printing, purchase, distribution, monitoring and evaluation etc. Its meetings are held quarterly to review, plan and execute the TLC.

**CULTURE**

Like the other districts of Rajasthan Dausa has its share of folk lore. Local poets composed poems depicting the culture and social heritage of the area. Literature in Brij and Dhundhari dialects was composed here. The mention may
be made of Jagjiwandas and Sant Sunderdas devotees of Dadu Dayal. These
disciples of Sant Dadu's belonged to this place. The composition of Sundardas
Sundarvilas is matchless. Sunderdas Granthvali in 4 volumes has been
published by Dadu College, Jaipur.

The helakhayal tradition of classical music has been translated to common
man in the form of folk music. A Fair of this classical Gayaki is organised in
Dausa, Lalsot, Bandikui at the occasion of Sheetla Ashtmi.

There are architectural remains at Abhaneri, Bhandarej, Lavan and Dausa.
The stone of these remains speak of cultural heritage of the district. Detailed
description of these is available in the chapter on Places of Interests.

Sant Ranghi Shah, Mahatma Mangidas and Sant Baniram Choudhary had
also contributed towards cultural memorials and revivals.

There is neither any museum nor zoological and botanical gardens in the
district Dausa.

Princess Braj Kunwari: Princess Braj Kunwari of Lavana was a famous
dedicated poetess and learned lady of her times. She was married to Maharaja
Raj Singh of Kishangarh. She was also known as Braj Dasi in the field of
poetry. She translated Srimad Bhagwat in simple language, called 'Braj Dasi
Bhagwat'.

Raja Raj Singh, the husband of Braj Kunwari, was himself a distinguished
poet of Braj dialect. His 'Bahu Vilas' and 'Raspaya Nayaka' are two famous
literary works. He was devoted to 'Girdhari' (Krsna). Their daughter Sundar
Kunwari was also a learned lady like her mother. She wrote 11 religious works.
The famous poet Maharaja Sawant Singh who wrote with the pen-name of
Nagaridas was son of Braj Kunwari from Lavan.

District Library: Apart from the libraries belonging to the various educational
institutions there is a public library in Dausa. This was started in 1991. The
Public Library, Dausa is under the administrative control of Social Education
Section of Primary and Secondary Education Directorate of the State. Locally
it is managed by a Committee headed by Collector, Dausa. There were 6100
books in 1993-94. It was subscribing 6 dailies and some magazines. A separate
reading room is available for reading newspapers and magazines etc.
References

3. Ibid.
4. Reports received from respective schools.
7. District Education Officer, Primary Education, Dausa.
8. District Education Officer (Boys), Dausa
11. Deputy Director, Women Education, Jaipur.
12. Office of the Principals of the respective College of Dausa and Bandikui.
13. District Education Officer (Boys), Dausa
14. District Education Officer (Primary Education), Dausa.
Appendix-1

List of Government Senior Secondary and Secondary Schools
in Dausa District 1993-94

1. Ramkaran Joshi Rajkiya Senior Secondary School, Dausa, Rajkiya Senior Secondary School - Bandikui, Baswa, Lalsot, Lavan, Bhandarej, Rangarhi-Pachwara, Sikrai, Sikandara, Geejgarh, Mahuwa, Paota, Mandaswar, Baragaon-Kherla


Source: District Education Officer (Sr. Secondary and Secondary), Education, Dausa.
Appendix-2

Non-Government Secondary and Senior Secondary Schools 1993-94

1. Vivekanand Senior Secondary School, Dausa
2. Kaushal Senior Secondary School, Dausa
3. Railway Senior Secondary School, Bandikui
4. Adarsh Vidya Mandir Secondary School, Dausa
5. Rashtriya Bal Mandir Secondary School, Dausa
6. Saraswati Bal Mandir Secondary School, Dausa
7. Deshbhandhu Secondary School, Dausa
8. Adarsh Vidya Peeth Secondary School, Lalsot
10. Adarsh Vidyamandir Secondary School, Bandikui
11. Saini Adarsh Vidya Mandir Secondary School, Bandikui
12. Swarna Shiksha Neketan Secondary School, Bandikui
13. Indira Public Secondary School, Dausa
14. Nehru Public Secondary School, Dausa
15. Sanjay Bal Neketan Secondary School, Lalsot
16. Vikas Central Secondary School, Mandawar

Source: Office of the District Education Officer (Sr. Secondary and Secondary), Dausa.
Appendix-3

List of Schools for Girls in Dausa District in 1993-94

Senior Secondary Schools
1. Govt. Senior Secondary Girls School, Bandikui
2. Govt. Anand Sharma Sr. Secondary Girls School, Dausa
3. Govt. Sr. Secondary Girls School, Lalsot
4. Govt. Sr. Secondary Girls School, Mahuwa

Secondary Schools
Govt. Secondary Girls School, Baswa, Bhandarej, Lavan, Mandawari, Mandawar, Sikrai, Geejgarh, Sikandara.

Upper Primary Schools
Govt. Upper Primary/Middle School, Gudha Katla, Biwai, Badiyal Kalan, Gudhalia, Nanawad, Bandikui, Kundal, Paparda, Sainthal, Hopabas, Ramgarh Pachwara, Ranawas, Didwana, Bagri, Paota, Rashidpur, Ghazipur, Jalalpur, Balaheri, Manpur
Recognised—Balika Saini Adarsh Vidya Mandir, Bandikui.

Primary Schools

Source: Joint Director, Women Education, Jaipur.
CHAPTER XV
MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

Early History

Prior to the introduction of allopathic system, the medical profession in the area, as elsewhere in Rajputana and many other parts of the country, was for most part in the hands of Vaidyas (Hindu Physicians) and Hakims (Muslim Physicians). The Vaidyas who practised the Ayurvedica system were more popular and prescribed and dispensed medicines prepared with herbs and certain Bhasmas¹ (ashes of elements). The Hakims practised the Unani or Greek (more correctly the Arabic) system of medicine. Very few of them were scientifically educated. Some of them were attached to the Jaipur regiments and were thus in receipt of State patronage. Then there were the Jain priests or Jatis and other priests who chiefly depended on the Amritsagar, an abridgement of Susrut, Charaka and other well known Sanskrit authors’ works which was compiled between 1779 and 1803 A.D. by the order of Maharaja Sawai Pratap Singh of Jaipur.²

Surgery used to be the privilege of the barbers known as Jurahs who specialised in bleeding, drawing teeth, applying the cautery and resetting of fractured bones and amputation of limbs by crude methods. People also sought relief from diseases through propitiating gods and goddesses whose wrath and one’s own past Karma (actions) were thought to be the cause of fatal diseases like small-pox (known as Barimata) and measles (Chhotimata) etc. The credulousness and illiteracy of rural masses drove them to accepting, and even preferring, certain bizarre methods of treatment based on their belief in the efficacy of magic and charms. Jhar Phook, Mantras and Jantras were employed by the Tantriks and Ojhas also known as Vairagis (Hindu) and Fakirs (Muslims) to counteract the evil influences of human and supernatural agencies. Obstetrics and diseases of women were, for the most part, in the hands of Dais or midwives who came from the lower strata of the society. They employed crude, and sometimes dangerous, methods of child birth. They were also skilled abortionists. The Pansaris acted as druggists and Vaidyas were accustomed to sit at their shops.
The allopathic system of medicine began to find favour with the people, particularly in the urban areas, with the advent of the British and the opening of allopathic institutions, though the indigenous system continued to be preferred by the majority of the rural and urban population.

Beginning of Allopathic System

Bishop Heber mentioned in 1825 that Dr. Simpson was working as the Agency Surgeon in Jaipur. It is, therefore, quite evident that European surgical aid was available at that time. The treaty between British East India Company and erstwhile Jaipur State was signed in 1818 and the Agency at Jaipur was established in 1821. The British, as it is gleaned through the writings of T.H. Handley\(^3\), were impatient to introduce their own system of medicine. However it was not before 1844 that a Dispensary was opened in Jaipur for public.

The first allopathic dispensary in the areas now forming Dausa district was established at Dausa in 1870. The dispensary at Mahuwa was also opened in 1870 but could not be put to public functioning till 1873. The dispensaries at Lalsot and Bandikui were started in 1881 and 1888 respectively. At the time of formation of Dausa district there were 3 Community Health Centres and 28 Primary Health Centres. In 1993-94 there were one general hospital, 4 Community Health Centres and 28 Primary Health Centres with 170 sub centres. The list of such institutions with the year of their establishment is appended as Appendix-1.

**GENERAL STANDARD OF HEALTH**

**Vital Statistics:** Important source of vital statistics is the Civil Registration system which has a very long history.

Before the formation of Rajasthan, the collection of statistics of births and deaths in the municipal towns was done through the municipalities. In rural areas, the responsibility was entrusted to the police chowkis.

After the formation of Rajasthan, following Acts and Rules were enacted for registration of vital statistics:

1. **Rajasthan Births, Deaths and Marriage Registration Act, 1958.**
2. **Rules promulgated under Rajasthan Municipal Act, 1953.**
3. **Rules promulgated under Rajasthan Panchayat Act, 1953.**

Registration of births and deaths under these rules was voluntary.

On 1st November 1970, a central legislation, namely, **Registration of Births and Deaths Act 1969** (Act No. 18 of 1969) came into force. **Rajasthan Births and Deaths Rules, 1972** were framed and promulgated under this Act which provided compulsory registration of births and deaths within a specified period.
At the State level, Director, Department of Economics and Statistics has been declared as the Chief Registrar for the State of Rajasthan. At the district level, the District Collector is Additional Chief Registrar and the District Statistical Officer is District Registrar. In municipalities, Executive Officers or Health Officers are Registrars while in rural areas, Vikas Adhikaris of panchayat samitis are Additional District Registrars responsible for proper implementation of registration of vital statistics. Registration of births and deaths is done at Gram panchayat level where Gram Sevaks/Secretary to Gram panchayat Group Sachiv/Headmaster of primary or upper primary schools discharges the functions of a Registrar.

Apart from above authorised officials, a group of informants were also identified to ensure the registration. Informants are a group of such persons, like Dat (midwife), a village Brahmin who is normally involved to execute religious ceremonies related with such events, care taker at crematorium/burial places, a sweeper etc. It is expected that these informants remain in regular contact with the Registrar of births and deaths of their area and such occurrences are brought to the notice of the Registrar for registration.

In spite of all these provisions and Acts, the registration is far from satisfactory. Main reasons are illiteracy, ignorance and apathy, although, the registration has been made compulsory and the Act provides for penalties to persons who do not observe its provisions. However, constant persuasion and regular monitoring are needed to ensure that the designated authorities implemented various provisions properly.

At the State level, based on Sample Registration Scheme of the Registrar General of India, vital statistics were as under during 1993.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Birth Rate</th>
<th>Death Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>35.5</td>
<td>10.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>33.4</td>
<td>6.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All area</td>
<td>35.1</td>
<td>9.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Mortality and Longevity:** The figures of registered birth and death in the Dausa district are available for two years which are shown in following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Birth</th>
<th>Death</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>1696</td>
<td>1197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>1866</td>
<td>1523</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** Sankhikhiiya Rooprekha, District Dausa, 1994.
Vital statistics for all the five Panchayat Samitis and three towns for the year 1993 is given in following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Panchat Samiti</th>
<th>Birth</th>
<th>Death</th>
<th>(No.)</th>
<th>(No.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lalsot</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dausa</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahuwa</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SikraI</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bandikui</td>
<td>3821</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>390</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Towns**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dausa</th>
<th>811</th>
<th>691</th>
<th>1502</th>
<th>91</th>
<th>35</th>
<th>126</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bandikui</td>
<td>502</td>
<td>435</td>
<td>957</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lalsot</td>
<td>243</td>
<td>254</td>
<td>497</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** Sankhikhiya Rooprekha, District Dausa, 1994.

The patients treated in the medical institutions were as:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Treated</td>
<td>1388</td>
<td>2554</td>
<td>6703</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cured</td>
<td>855</td>
<td>990</td>
<td>4890</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relieved</td>
<td>243</td>
<td>743</td>
<td>923</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discharged otherwise</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>632</td>
<td>964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Died</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of death to total In-Door Patients</td>
<td>0.07</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>0.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Out-Door Patients treated</td>
<td>155208</td>
<td>181085</td>
<td>425959</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** Directorate of Medical and Health Services, Rajasthan.

**Epidemics and Common Diseases:** Smallpox in earlier times was chief infectious disease that used to occur in the district but now smallpox is controlled. The other dangerous disease may be regarded is cholera. We read that in the earlier days cholera as a phenomena occurring in one or the other part of the area. The plague took 27 lives in Bandikui in the year 1924-25.7 Respiratory diseases, dysentery, diarrhoea, typhoid, malaria, anemia, asthma etc. are the common diseases prevalent in the district. The following table gives an idea of death caused by different causes in the district:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Causes</th>
<th>Deaths 1992</th>
<th>1993</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Cholera</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Typhoid/Para typhoid</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Dysentery/Diarrhoea gastroentrites</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Malaria</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Cancer</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Anemia</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Heart Diseases</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Bronchitis Asthma</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Chronic liver diseases and Cirrhosis</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Ulcer of Stomach and Dirodenum</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Appendicitis</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Disease of urinary System</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Cerebral matter Diseases (Paralysis)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Other Unspecified Disease</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>213</strong></td>
<td><strong>145</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** Directorate Medical and Health Services, Rajasthan.

The figures show that the causes of death have been cholera, Typhoid/Para typhoid, Dysentery/Diarrhoea Gastro-Enteritis, Malaria, Cancer, Anemia, Asthma, Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis, ulcer of stomach and appendicitis, Urinary system disease, heart, paralysis and unspecified diseases.

**Medical and Health Institutions**

The number of medical institution in the district during 1993-94 was as under:

1. General Hospital  
   1 Dausa (100 Beds)

2. Community Health Centres  
   4 Bandikui, Lalsot, Mahuwa and Sikrai (30 Beds each)

3. Upgraded Primary Health Centre  
   1 Mandawar (30 Beds)

4. Primary Health Centres  
   (List of such institutions is available at Appendix-1)  
   28 (6 Beds each)

5. Sub-centres  
   170

**Administrative Setup:** There is Chief Medical and Health Office in the district. The other two Deputy Chief Medical and Health Officer’s look after
health and malaria respectively besides the respective incharges of the concerned institutes. The staff pattern is available at Appendix-2.

General/District Hospital, Dausa: This hospital was raised to 100 Bed General Hospital on 1.9.93. This has got a Pathological Lab and X-ray etc. facilities. New building of the hospital is being constructed. The number of indoor and outdoor patients examined and treated in 1993-94 was 1457 and 33103 respectively.

Community Health Centre, Bandikui: Community Health Centre, Bandikui had 30 beds. Indoor and outdoor patients examined and treated in 1993-94 were 1313 and 39574 respectively.

Community Health Centre, Lalsot: This was upgraded in 1988 as Community Health Centre. It has 30 beds. The indoor and outdoor patients treated during 1993-94 were 998 and 32165 respectively.

Community Health Centre, Mahuwa: It was started as Primary Health Centre in 1982-83 and upgraded as Community Health Centre in 1991. It is a 30 bed institution. During 1993-94 932 and 21182 indoor and outdoor patients respectively were examine and treated here.

Community Health Centre, Sikrai: It is 30 bed Community Health Centre started in 1989. During 1993-94 103 indoor and 24081 outdoor patients were examined and treated here.

Roy Nursing Home, Dausa: It is a private nursing home treating patients. 8

SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS

Western Railway Hospital, Bandikui: It is situated in Railway colony having a dressing room and a dispensary. There were four wards two each for males and females. There is a operation theatre with necessary equipments. The four Medical officers with female Medical officer with about three dozen other employees were running the hospital. The indoor and outdoor patients treated in the hospital in 1993-94 were 1207 and 43501 respectively. 9

PRIMARY HEALTH CARE

Minimum Needs Programme: Under the Minimum Needs Programme initiated by Government of India, efforts are being made for providing primary health care to rural population.

The population norms fixed to provide Primary Health Care in rural areas are given on the next page.
(i) One Sub-centre for a population of 3000 in tribal area and 5000 in other areas.

(ii) One Primary Health Centre for a population of 20,000 in tribal/desert areas and 30,000 in other area.

(iii) One Community Health Centre for a population of one lakh.

Thus in rural areas, there is a three-tier system with Community Health Centre at apex level.

**National Malaria Eradication Programme:** The object of National Malaria Eradication Programme is to control occurrence of malaria in the area. The programme was started in 1954-55 and w.e.f. 1st April, 1977 it is functioning in the form of modified scheme.

The programme includes spraying of chemical insecticides, collection of blood samples for identification of patients of malaria and their treatment by providing medicines.

The scheme is implemented through Malaria Eradication Unit of the district under the control of Deputy Chief Medical and Health Officer (Malaria) with supporting paramedical staff. The progress made during 1993-94 was as under:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>(No.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Blood slides collected</td>
<td>101252</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Patients of malaria identified</td>
<td>1824</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Positive Falciparum (P.F)</td>
<td>664</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Deaths of Indoor patients</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**National T.B. Control Programme:** Anti-tuberculosis vaccine campaign against tuberculosis was started in 1962. The B.C.G. team used to work from morning till noon and used to do house to house vaccination. Every member of each house was registered and those who were of eligible age between one day and 20 years were given B.C.G vaccination. After completing the work of entire district, every tahsil was revisited. There is a proposal to open a T.B. Clinic in the district.

**Maternity and Health Care Programme:** The programme was started in the district during 1992-93. It aims at providing antenatal check-up and immunisation from tetanus for pregnant women; it also covers programme to protect maternity deaths of pregnant and lactating mothers.
In case of child care programme, it covers immunisation for children below one year which covers anti-tuberculosis vaccine (B.C.G.), oral Polio-vaccine (OPV), Diphtheria Pertussis Tetanus (Triple vaccine) (DPT) and measles-vaccination. Also under this programme, ORT is provided to children to protect from diarrhoeal disorders.

Progress of vaccination under maternity and child care programme was not separately available for the district as information continued to be included in Jaipur and Sawai Madhopur districts.

**FAMILY PLANNING**

**Family Welfare Programme**

Rajasthan State, with high growth rate and high fertility and mortality especially child mortality needs special measures to control the population explosion and provide better child care.

The programme was launched in the State in 1956 and is implemented by Deputy Chief Medical and Health Officer (Family Welfare) in the district under the administrative control of the Director, Medical and Health Services (Family Welfare) Rajasthan, Jaipur.

Targets fixed under this programme aim at achieving birth rate of 21 per thousand, death rate of 9 per thousand, infant mortality rate of 60 per thousand and maternal mortality rate of 2 per thousand, by 2000 A.D. Besides, targets fixed for eligible couples to be protected is 60 per cent. Programme is monitored under 20 point programme also. At the State level, during 1993-94, the birth rate was 35.1 per thousand and death rate was 9.4 per thousand as per Sample Registration Scheme.

There were 2 urban and 6 rural family welfare centres and 142 sub-centres under family welfare and United Nations Family Programme Agency. The progress of 1992-93 and 1993-94 have been as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Sterilisation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A. Vasectomy</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B. Tubectomy</td>
<td>4241</td>
<td>4996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C. Total</td>
<td>4293</td>
<td>5038</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Intra Utrin</td>
<td>3351</td>
<td>3935</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Contraseptive Devis (I.U.C.D.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Condom</td>
<td>6364</td>
<td>8297</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Contraseptive (C.C.) Users</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Oral Pills Users</td>
<td>815</td>
<td>1420</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Directorate of Medical Health and Family Welfare, Rajasthan, Jaipur.
There was no officer separately posted till 1993-94 in Dausa district to look after the Family Welfare Programme.

**Vaccination:** Under the vaccination programme the persons vaccinated in the district as per details below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vaccine</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tetanus Toxoid (T.T.) (Pregnant Women)</td>
<td>20360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diphtheria Pertussis (D.P.T.)</td>
<td>24895</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polio</td>
<td>24095</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles</td>
<td>22524</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bicille Calmatte Guarine ((B.C.G.)</td>
<td>22535</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**INDIGENOUS SYSTEM OF MEDICINE**

Though the allopathic system of medicine begins to find favour with the people, particularly in the urban areas with the advent of the British and the opening of allopathic institutions on the part of the government. The majority of rural and urban population continued to prefer the indigenous system of medicine. The vaidyas continued to enjoy the patronage of the majority of rural and urban population. Thus as already stated Ayurveda has been very popular with the masses of this district as also elsewhere. Because of British rule over the country the system of indigenous medicine specially Ayurveda could not find favour for its advancement in pre-independence times. After independence the government of Union and State have taken up the cause of indigenous system of medicine.

District Ayurveda officer is posted to look after, supervision and the efficiency of the ayurved institutions. There were 93 Ayurvedic Institutions in the district one of them at Dausa was ‘A’ class, Rest are ‘B’ class institutions. The name of the institutions and the year of their establishment along with the patients treated is given in Appendix-3. There is one government Homeopathic Institution also in Dausa.

**SANITATION**

Sanitary measures in the district are taken by Municipalities and Panchayatas. Under the provisions of Rajasthan Municipalities Act the municipalities are responsible for the maintenance of proper sanitary conditions in their jurisdictional areas. These municipalities employ sanitation staff. Bandikui and Lalsot are scavengers free towns and Dausa was expected to be freed within a period of two years in 1993-94. In rural areas the conservancy work is looked after by the village panchayats. These areas except Bhandarej require much less arrangements than in the case of urban areas.
Water Supply\textsuperscript{11}: Five urban water supply schemes in the district for Dausa, Lalsot, Bandikui, Baswa, and Mahuwa were under operation by Public Health Engineering Department and 939 villages have been provided water supply by 1993-94. This list of rural water supply schemes appended as Appendix-4.

Slum Clearance: As per survey of Local Self Department of Government of Rajasthan conducted in 1981 some Katchi bastis were noticed in Dausa, Bandikui and Lalsot. Bandikui and Lalsot have become free of slums while slum clearance in Dausa was under operation.\textsuperscript{12}

References

2. Ibid.
5. Ibid.
6. Ibid.
7. Ibid., p. 11.
8. Ibid.
9. Director of Medical and Health Service, Rajasthan, Jaipur.
10. Roy Nursing Home, Dausa.
11. Railway Hospital, Bandikui.
## Appendix-1

### Medical Institutions

**General Hospital:** Dausa. District Hospital with 100 beds.

**Community Health Centres:** Bandikui-Lalsot, Sikrai and Mahuwa with 30 bed institution each.

**Primary Health Centres:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Date of Establishment</th>
<th>No. of Beds</th>
<th>Panchayat Samiti</th>
<th>Taluq</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Bhandarej</td>
<td>1963-64</td>
<td>6 Dausa</td>
<td>Dausa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Nangal Rajawatan</td>
<td>1986-87</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Sainthal</td>
<td>1986-87</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Kharnadi</td>
<td>1988-89</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Kundal</td>
<td>1989-90</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Paparda</td>
<td>1989-90</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Lavan</td>
<td>1988-89</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Baswa</td>
<td>1957-58</td>
<td>6 Bandikui Baswa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Badiyal Kalan</td>
<td>1986-87</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Gurha Katla</td>
<td>1989-90</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Lotwara</td>
<td>1990-91</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Mandawari</td>
<td>1965-66</td>
<td>6 Lalsot Lalsot</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Ramgarh Pachwara</td>
<td>1985-86</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Deedwana</td>
<td>1989-90</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Daulat Pura</td>
<td>1989-90</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Mandawar (upgraded P.H.C.)</td>
<td>1959-60</td>
<td>30 Mahuwa Mahuwa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Pawata</td>
<td>1984-85</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Balaheri</td>
<td>1988-89</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Rasheed Pur</td>
<td>1988-89</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Khedla</td>
<td>1990-91</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Santha</td>
<td>1990-91</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Kote</td>
<td>1990-91</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Manipur</td>
<td>1960-61</td>
<td>6 Sikrai Sikrai</td>
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<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Geegarh</td>
<td>1988-89</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Sikandara</td>
<td>1988-89</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Guda Chandarji Road</td>
<td>1985-86</td>
<td>6 Bandikui Baswa</td>
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<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Arniya</td>
<td>1993-94</td>
<td>6 Lalsot Lalsot</td>
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<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Bagari</td>
<td>1993-94</td>
<td>6</td>
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</table>

**Source:** Directorate of Medical and Health Services, Rajasthan, Jaipur.
Appendix-2

**Staffing Pattern for Medical Institutions (1993-94)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Category of Post</th>
<th>No. of Post</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>(A) District Hospital with 150 Beds</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Senior Specialist</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Senior Medical Officer</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Junior Specialist</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Medical Officer</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Surgeon</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Nurse grade I</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Sister</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Staff Nurse</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Nurse grade II</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Ward Boy</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Harijan</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>(B) Dispensary</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Senior Medical Officer</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Medical Officer</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Staff Nurse</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Nurse grade II</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Ward Boy/Harijan</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>(C) Community Health Centre</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Junior Specialist</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Medicine and Surgery)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Civil Asst. Surgeon (Medical Officer)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Nurse grade I</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Nurse grade II</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Staff Nurse</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Radiographer/Assistant Radiographer</td>
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<td>7.</td>
<td>Laboratory Technician</td>
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<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Upper Division Clerk</td>
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<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Lower Division Clerk</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
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<td>10.</td>
<td>Ward Boy</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Harijan</td>
<td>4</td>
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For family welfare centres attached to Community Health Centres, one post of Junior specialist (gynaecologist and child specialist) is provided.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(D) Primary Health Centre</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Civil Asst. Surgeon (Medical Officer)</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Nurse grade II</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Auxiliary Nurse Midwife (ANM)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Lab-technician</td>
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</table>
5. Ward Boy 3
6. Harijan 1
7. Lady Health Visitor (LHV) 1
8. Upper Division Clerk 1
9. Lower Division Clerk 1

**E) Upgraded sub-centre**
1. Nurse grade I or grade II 1
2. Auxiliary Nurse Midwife (ANM) 1
3. Ward Boy/Harijan or Part-time Assistant 1

**F) Sub-centres**
1. Auxiliary Nurse Midwife 1
2. Part-time Assistant 1

*Source:* Directorate of Medical and Health Services, Rajasthan, Jaipur.
### Appendix-3

List of Ayurvedic Institutions in Dausa District (1993-94)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Ayurvedic Institution</th>
<th>Name of Place</th>
<th>Year of Establishment</th>
<th>Outdoor Patient treated</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Rajkiya Ayurvedic A Grade Hospital</td>
<td>Dausa</td>
<td>23.3.93</td>
<td>33002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Rajkiya Ayurvedic Hospital</td>
<td>Jaupura</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>4330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>-do--</td>
<td>Dhigaria</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>8273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>-do--</td>
<td>Sindoli</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>5035</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>-do--</td>
<td>Paparda</td>
<td>1953</td>
<td>14664</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>-do--</td>
<td>Bhandarej</td>
<td>1953</td>
<td>7867</td>
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<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>-do--</td>
<td>Aaluda</td>
<td></td>
<td>9721</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>-do--</td>
<td>Kalote</td>
<td>1953</td>
<td>6058</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>-do--</td>
<td>Kali Pahari</td>
<td>1953</td>
<td>3996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>-do--</td>
<td>Kundal</td>
<td>1955</td>
<td>4785</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>-do--</td>
<td>Khwaraqi</td>
<td>1955</td>
<td>5325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>-do--</td>
<td>Kherwal</td>
<td>1955</td>
<td>7514</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>-do--</td>
<td>Chareda</td>
<td>1955</td>
<td>7227</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>-do--</td>
<td>Jitaruade</td>
<td>1955</td>
<td>8083</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>-do--</td>
<td>Jhumdi</td>
<td>1955</td>
<td>5569</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>-do--</td>
<td>Baniyana</td>
<td>1955</td>
<td>9076</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>-do--</td>
<td>Bapi</td>
<td>1955</td>
<td>11281</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>-do--</td>
<td>Malwas</td>
<td>1955</td>
<td>4568</td>
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<td>19.</td>
<td>-do--</td>
<td>Mahisarakala</td>
<td>1960</td>
<td>6832</td>
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<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>-do--</td>
<td>Ladli Ka Was</td>
<td></td>
<td>9939</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>-do--</td>
<td>Shyalawas</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td>5062</td>
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<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>-do--</td>
<td>Sinjwada</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td>10190</td>
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<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>-do--</td>
<td>Sainthal</td>
<td>1953</td>
<td>1007</td>
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<td>24.</td>
<td>-do--</td>
<td>Lavan</td>
<td>1954</td>
<td>10381</td>
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**Panchayat Samiti, Bandikui**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Ayurvedic Institution</th>
<th>Name of Place</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Rajkiya Ayurvedic Hospital</td>
<td>Gudhakatla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>-do--</td>
<td>Badiyalkalan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>-do--</td>
<td>Anantwada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>-do--</td>
<td>Arnia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>-do--</td>
<td>Abhaneri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Village</td>
<td>District Board</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>Karnawar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>Deladi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>Balanhada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>Biwai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>Bajupada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>Shyamsingh Pura</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>Gudhliya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>Hingota</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>Kolana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>Lotwada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>Dhanawada</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Panchayat Samiti, Lalsot**

1. Rajkiya Ayurvedic Hospital
2. do      | Kallawas     | 7959 |
3. do      | Kutaqua      | 6218 |
4. do      | Deedwana     | 1954 | 7602 |
5. do      | Khurra       | 1954 | 8305 |
6. do      | Talab Goan   | 1954 | 8513 |
7. do      | Jhapda       | 1954 | 7249 |
8. do      | Nirjharana   | 1954 | 11290|
9. do      | Daulatpura   | 1954 | 6313 |
10. do     | Mandawari    | 1954 | 7705 |
11. do     | Bagdi        | 1954 | 5537 |
12. do     | Bilona Kala  | 1954 | 2884 |
13. do     | Rahuwas      | 1954 | 9849 |
14. do     | Ramgarh      | 1954 | 6484 |
15. do     | Pachuara     | 1954 | 2833 |
16. do     | Rampura      | 1954 | 9719 |
17. do     | Sonad        | 1954 | 5109 |

**Panchayat Samiti, Sikrai**

1. Rajkiya Ayurvedic Hospital
2. do      | Sikandara    | 21682|
3. do      | Dubbi        | 11901|
4. do      | Geejgarh     | 16145|
5. do      | Karodi       | 7733 |
6. do      | Kaluan       | 14882|
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Block</th>
<th>District Board</th>
<th>Area</th>
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<td>6.</td>
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<td>Kalakho Ambadi</td>
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<td>Gandrawa</td>
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<td>8542</td>
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<td>Ghoomna</td>
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<td>————do———</td>
<td>Chandera</td>
<td>District Board</td>
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<td>Chokarwada</td>
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<td>12.</td>
<td>————do———</td>
<td>Torda</td>
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<td>6545</td>
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<td>13.</td>
<td>————do———</td>
<td>Gumanpura</td>
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<td>13524</td>
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<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>————do———</td>
<td>Manpur</td>
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<td>16144</td>
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<td>15.</td>
<td>————do———</td>
<td>Bhandari</td>
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<td>————do———</td>
<td>Theekriya</td>
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<td>10400</td>
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<td>17.</td>
<td>————do———</td>
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**Panchayat Samiti, Mahuwa**

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<th>Date</th>
<th>Area</th>
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<td>Dudiya</td>
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<td>————do———</td>
<td>Garh Himmat Singh</td>
<td>1954</td>
<td>13473</td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>————do———</td>
<td>Paota</td>
<td>1947</td>
<td>12942</td>
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<tr>
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<td>————do———</td>
<td>Balahedi</td>
<td>11.7.46</td>
<td>21828</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>————do———</td>
<td>Mandawar</td>
<td>1954</td>
<td>17903</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>————do———</td>
<td>Rasidpura</td>
<td>1955</td>
<td>7327</td>
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<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>————do———</td>
<td>Khochpuri</td>
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<td>7083</td>
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<td>8.</td>
<td>————do———</td>
<td>Khedla</td>
<td>1952</td>
<td>10005</td>
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<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>————do———</td>
<td>Gehnoli</td>
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<td>2776</td>
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<td>————do———</td>
<td>Talchiri</td>
<td>1974</td>
<td>8966</td>
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<td>11.</td>
<td>————do———</td>
<td>Pakhar</td>
<td>1974</td>
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<td>Bairkheda</td>
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<td>————do———</td>
<td>Sen dooki</td>
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<td>6073</td>
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<td>13714</td>
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<td>9558</td>
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<td>————do———</td>
<td>Hadiarot</td>
<td></td>
<td>13714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>————do———</td>
<td>Ondmeena</td>
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<td>7364</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>————do———</td>
<td>Ukrun</td>
<td></td>
<td>7594</td>
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<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>————do———</td>
<td>Kot</td>
<td></td>
<td>5852</td>
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</table>
Appendix-4

List of Rural Water Supply Schemes

1. Regional Water Supply Schemes:
   Bhankri, Berabanda, Khunkala, Berwara, Gumanpura,
   Hingotaramjipura, Baniyana-Kanwarpura, Peechupada kalan, Dagraota
   harpati

2. Pump and Tank Water Supply Schemes:
   Nirjharna, Purbiyabas, Lotwada, Khawaraoji, Bagri, Chandrana, Bewai,
   Sirsinghpura, Hingota

3. Panghar Scheme:
   Nandera
CHAPTER XVI

OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

LABOUR WELFARE

After the formation of Rajasthan, to bring about uniformity, various legislative measures were enacted throughout the State. Most of the labour laws are central legislations and applicable throughout the State along with State Legislations. The list of Labour Laws applicable are attached as Appendix-1.

Administrative Setup: The Dausa district, as far as various labour laws is concerned, is looked after by Regional Labour Commissioner, Jaipur, who is assisted by an Assistant Labour Commissioner and Labour Welfare Officer at Jaipur and Labour Inspector at Dausa.

There are no such industrial units in this district from where complaints regarding labour welfare could be received. It is up coming district and yet to be geared up for industrial development.

LABOUR LEGISLATION

Minimum Wages Act (1948)

This Act is being enforced in Rajasthan since October, 1959 through Rajasthan Minimum Wages Rules, 1959. It requires the appropriate Government, Central or State, as the case may be, to fix minimum rates of wages, both for the skilled and unskilled category of labourers, payable to employees in scheduled employments. The minimum rates of wages fixed by the Government in scheduled industries are given in Appendix-2. These are revised from time to time on the recommendations of Minimum Wage Labour Advisory Board. From 1991-92 to 1993-94, no complaint was received.

Industrial Disputes Act, 1947

The Act provides for the settlement of labour disputes through conciliation, adjudication or arbitration. There has been no strike in the factories in the district during the last three years i.e. 1991-92 to 1993-94.

Under this Act the Conciliation Officer tries to settle disputes arising out in his jurisdiction through conciliation only. In case no solution is found cases are filed in the Labour Court for settlement. Table on next page gives
information about the cases pending, received during the year, disposed of and their pendency.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Balance of the last year</th>
<th>Received during the year</th>
<th>Disposed of</th>
<th>Balance</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1993-94</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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**Industrial Disputes**

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<th>Year</th>
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<th>Disposed of</th>
<th>Balance</th>
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<td>1993-94</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
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</tbody>
</table>


**Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961**

This act was enforced in Rajasthan in June, 1962. It is applicable to such transport establishments which employ five or more workers. The Act prohibits the employment of children below the age of 15 years and regulates working conditions of the workers employed in transport activities such as leave, hours of work etc. During the last three years, truck-union establishments were inspected (in 1993-94) and none was prosecuted.

**Rajasthan Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, 1958**

This Act provides for regulating the working hours of the labourers employed in various Shops and Commercial Establishments so as to improve the working conditions and save them from exploitation by their employers. No case was reported during the period of last three years.

**Workmen’s Compensation Act, 1923**

Under this Act, it is obligatory on the part of employers to pay compensation to workers for accidents, deaths or total/partial disablement while performing the duties. There is no information of any occurrence.

**Payment of Bonus Act, 1965**

Provision has been made under this Act to give bonus to the labourers once a year. Labourers getting Rs. 2500.00 per month are entitled for bonus. Legal action is taken against employers in case they do not pay bonus to their employees as per rules. No case of default was found during the period 1991-1994.
Contract Labour Act, 1970

Under this Act, those units which engage labour on contract basis are required to get these registered and take licence failing which penalty is imposed under the provision of the Act. No violation was reported in the district.

No case of violation of the provisions was reported in the district during 1993-94, regarding Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, Central Interstate Migrant Workmen’s Act, 1970, Working Journalist and Miscellaneous Provision Act, 1955, Sale Promotion Workers Act, 1976 and Child Labour Act, 1986 which were in force in Dausa district. In all two Bonded labourers were rehabilitated in the district. They were released outside the district.

Provident Fund

As per information from Regional Provident Fund Commissioner there were 11 units, where 150 workers were engaged and 120 were contributing in provident fund scheme. The Factories and Boilers Department has been dealt in chapter on Industries.

Trade Unions

The Indian Trade Union Act, 1926 is applicable throughout the State including Dausa district. This Act provides for the registration of trade unions and prescribes their rights and liabilities and gives them legal status. The trade unions are corporate bodies which safeguard the interest of their members and strive to promote cordial relations between the employers and employees. In all 17 Trade Unions were registered in the district by 1993-94, names of which are given in Appendix-3.

PROHIBITION

There is prohibition neither in the State nor in the District. The sale of intoxicants in the district is free though under some regulations. However, the consumption of Ganja, Charas and Opium is completely prohibited. Doda and post may be consumed on permit. According to Rajasthan Excise Act, 1950 a person is allowed to keep four bottles of country liquor, four bottles of foreign liquor but made in India, 12 bottles of Beer and 200 gm. Bhang.

Though the use of liquor is allowed in the district, yet it has been restricted on following occasions:

1. Republic Day
2. Independence Day
3. Harijan Diwas
4. Mahaveer Jayanti  
5. Krishna Janmashtmi  
6. Gandhi Jayanti  
7. Gokulbhai Bhatt Jayanti which falls on Mahashivratri.

Apart from these days during the general elections of legislative Assembly and Parliament, by elections, Panchayat and Municipal elections prohibition is enforced.

Children and persons below the age of 18 are prohibited from drinking liquor and use of other intoxicants.

The Excise Officer, Jaipur (Rural) was looking after the excise matters of Dausa district.

The consumption of intoxicants in the district was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country Spirit (Lakh B.L.)</td>
<td>8.83</td>
<td>10.10</td>
<td>9.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opium (Kilogram)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lanced, Poppies heads (000 kgs.)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhang (000 kgs.)</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>0.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian made spirit (Lakh B.L.)</td>
<td>2.58</td>
<td>8.57</td>
<td>5.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian made beer (Lakh B.L.)</td>
<td>0.44</td>
<td>0.49</td>
<td>0.58</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*B.L. = Bulk litre*

**Source:** District Excise Officer, Jaipur (Rural).

The number of shops selling intoxicants in Dausa district is given in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country spirit</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opium</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lanced, Poppies heads</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhang</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian made spirit</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian made beer</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** District Excise Officer, Jaipur (Rural).

Dausa district produces no intoxicant as there is no distillery. The cases of illicit distillation and keeping unauthorised intoxicants are noticed. The offenders are prosecuted by Rajasthan Excise Department. The following table on next page gives the number of excise cases:
Excise Cases

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Registered</th>
<th>Challaned</th>
<th>Conviction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1991-92</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992-93</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993-94</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: District Excise Officer, Jaipur (Rural).

ADVANCEMENT OF BACKWARD CLASSES

The scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, denotified and nomadic tribes and other backward classes formed a group of backward classes. The district according to the Census of 1991 had a significant population of both scheduled castes and scheduled tribes which is evident from the following figures:

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Population as per 1991 Census</td>
<td>994431</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population of Scheduled Tribes</td>
<td>261912</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage to total Population</td>
<td>26.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population of Scheduled Castes</td>
<td>212223</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of total Population</td>
<td>21.34</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The scheduled tribes and castes found in the district are appended with chapter three. The people of this class were subjected to many social and economic disabilities prior to independence of the country. After formation of Rajasthan the State Government of Rajasthan had taken so many measures for their amelioration. The Social Welfare Department of the State has been entrusted with the task of improving their conditions. A separate Tribal Area primarily Development Department was also created for advancement of tribal people under different schemes. In the district there was a District Probation and Social Welfare Officer who with the assistance of his subordinate staff looks after the welfare measures.

The important Scheduled Castes in the district are Chamar, Khatik, Naik, Bhangi, Meghwal and Kanjar while important Scheduled Tribes are Minas. People belonging to these classes were subjected to many social and economic disabilities in the past and remained mostly backward. For the welfare and uplift of these classes, the State Government has been undertaking a number of schemes during the past more than four decades. Besides the schemes being run by the State Social Welfare Department in the district under the charge of District Social Welfare Officer, the benefit of subsidy is given to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes families of the district under various development programmes such as Integrated Rural Development Programme, Training Rural
Youths for Self Employment Measures (TRYSEM), Jawahar Rojgar Yojana, etc.

The following are some of the schemes being implemented in the district for the uplift of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Communities by the Social Welfare Department of the State Government:

**Education Hostels:** Because of centuries old socio-economic stagnation the special measures for their educational advancement were necessary. For this purpose scholarship and management of free boarding and lodging were taken up.

Due to backwardness of the district, literacy percentage of Scheduled Castes/Tribes population in the district, specially among females, has been low as compared to other categories of population and State’s average. As such, great stress has been laid in the field of educational development of these communities. At present two hostels are being run by the State Social Welfare Department with a capacity of 100 students for Scheduled Castes and two hostels with a capacity of 50 students for Scheduled Tribes. In addition, two more hostels with a capacity of 65 students are being run by Government-aided institutions in district. Besides, two more hostels are functioning in the district, for Scavengers having a capacity for 50 seats and one hostel with the capacity of 50 students of Ashram School. The details are given in following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hostel</th>
<th>Intake Capacity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Government Scheduled Castes Hostel, Bandikui</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Government Scheduled Castes Hostel, Dausa</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Bhangi Kashta Mukti Chhatravas, Lavan</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Bhangi Kashta Mukti Chhatravas, Dausa</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Scheduled Tribe Hostel, Mandawar</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Scheduled Tribe Hostel, Sikraj</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Government Ashram School, Sikrai</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Aided Hostel, Lalsot</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Aided Hostel, Sainthal</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** District Social Welfare Officer, Dausa.

The total number of the students of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes has been given in the chapter on Education and Culture. The following table gives details of the scholars residing in hostels during last three years:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scheduled Tribes</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scheduled Castes</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>276</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Hostels</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: District Social Welfare Officer, Dausa.

Admission is given in hostels to students of Class VI and above only and scholarships of Rs. 250.00 per month is given to each regular student residing in the hostel for a period of nine months to boys and 9 1/2 months to girls. Besides books and stationery, a sum of Rs. 40.00 is paid to each student of Class VI to VIII and Rs. 60.00 to students of IX to XII, only once during the year.

Ashram School: Admission in hostels is given to student even from Class I on the basis of merit. A scholarship of Rs. 250.00 per month is given to each student both in government and aided institutions on the basis of prescribed ration scale.

**OTHER MEASURES**

The nutrition programme is introduced in the district through the help of Women and Child Development Department of the State. For this purpose the programme was launched in Mahuwa in 1991-92, Dausa in 1992-93 and Lalsot and Sikrai in 1993-94. Projects as these are called, were started with Project Officer in each, Assistant Project Officer in Dausa and Lalsot projects with Lady Supervisors whose number was 7 in Mahuwa, 10 in Dausa, 8 in Lalsot and 7 in Sikrai. The number of Anganwadi Kendras was—135 in Mahuwa, 194 in Dausa, 167 in Lalsot and 146 in Sikrai. Following table gives information about the progress of nutrition programme:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place of Project</th>
<th>No. of Beneficiaries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Dausa</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Mahuwa</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Lalsot</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Sikrai</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Department of Mahila and Bal Vikas, Rajasthan, Jaipur.
Social Welfare Board's Assistance: For child welfare Rajasthan Social Welfare Board provides assistance. This is an autonomous body. The assistance provided in the district was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Name of Institute</th>
<th>Approved Grant-in-aid (Rs.)</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Swarna Shiksha Niketan Samiti, Sikandara Road, Bandikui</td>
<td>25230</td>
<td>Creche</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Shri Gandhi Vidyalaya, Bandikui</td>
<td>12625</td>
<td>Creche</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Indra Vidyanandir Samiti, Mahuwa</td>
<td>7154</td>
<td>Creche</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3054</td>
<td>Nutrition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3500</td>
<td>One year grant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Sarvadeep Public School Samiti, Sikrai</td>
<td>14302</td>
<td>Creche</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10000</td>
<td>Women awakening</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Rajasthan Vidya Sadan Samiti, Dausa</td>
<td>14329</td>
<td>Creche</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>94250</td>
<td>Short-term Course during 1992-94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Bhartiya Vidy Mandir Samiti, Aluda</td>
<td>14300</td>
<td>Creche</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4478</td>
<td>Nutrition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6600</td>
<td>Children leisure camps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Navin Vidy Mandir Samiti, Dausa</td>
<td>3500</td>
<td>One year grant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Vivekanand Vidyalaya Samiti, Dausa</td>
<td>10400</td>
<td>Children's Camp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Rashtriya Saraswati Vidyalaya Samiti, Lavan</td>
<td>10400</td>
<td>Children Camp</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Social Welfare Board, Jaipur.*

Assistance to Handicapped Students: Government has decided to help handicapped students. Both State and Central Government are giving financial assistance to them. Following table provides information about scholarship provided to handicapped students:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>State Scholarship</th>
<th>Central Scholarship</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No. of Beneficiaries</td>
<td>Amount (Rs.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991-92</td>
<td>285</td>
<td>104240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992-93</td>
<td>643</td>
<td>232260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993-94</td>
<td>462</td>
<td>178362</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: District Social Welfare Officer, Dausa.*
Pensions: Besides these welfare schemes, other schemes have been initiated for the benefit of other needy sections of the society. The State Government has initiated Pension to benefit old age persons, widows, blind and other handicapped persons. Following table gives details about old age and widow pension and pension provided for handicapped persons:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Amount (Rs.)</td>
<td>No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Old age and widow pension</td>
<td>3707</td>
<td>3988195</td>
<td>4466</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Blind and other handicapped pension</td>
<td>446</td>
<td>498000</td>
<td>450</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: District Treasury Officer, Dausa.

Soldiers Welfare: Sainik Board located at Jaipur was looking after welfare of exservicemen, their families and families of in service soldiers of Dausa district also.

Scholarships: State Government has been running the scheme of scholarships since long, for all the students belonging to SC and ST families. These scholarships are pre-matric and post-matric.

Pre-Matric Scholarships: Scholarship is given to students at the following scale:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Student</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Scholarship rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i) Male</td>
<td>VI to VIII</td>
<td>Rs. 15.00 per month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>IX to XII</td>
<td>Rs. 30.00 per month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii) Female</td>
<td>VI to VIII</td>
<td>Rs. 20.00 per month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>IX to XII</td>
<td>Rs. 40.00 per month</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A sum of Rs. 60.39 lakh was spent during 1993-94 on pre-matric scholarships benefitting about 33495 students. The details for three years are given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount of Scholarship (Rs. in lakhs)</th>
<th>No. of Students benefited</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1991-92</td>
<td>21.48</td>
<td>11936</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992-93</td>
<td>22.50</td>
<td>12500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993-94</td>
<td>60.39</td>
<td>33495</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Director Social Welfare, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

Post-Matric Scholarship: The scholarship is given at the following rate available on next page to students whose parents/guardians have monthly
income of less than Rs. 1500.00 upto a maximum of two children per family. A sum of Rs. 26.70 lakh was spent on these scholarships during 1993-94 benefiting about 2605 students. The details for three years is given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount of Scholarship (Rs. in lakhs)</th>
<th>No. of Students benefited</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1991-92</td>
<td>21.21</td>
<td>1671</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992-93</td>
<td>40.53</td>
<td>3272</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993-94</td>
<td>26.70</td>
<td>2605</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Director Social Welfare, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

Other Schemes Specially Meant for Scheduled Castes: In order to help poor families belonging to Scheduled Castes and to improve their socio-economic conditions, subsidy is being given to the selected families who are interested in self-employment in any of the schemes which are being executed by the Rajasthan Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Development Finance Corporation Limited.

CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS

During State times the work of charitable endowment was looked after by several charitable societies. After the integration of the States, Devasthan Department, Rajasthan was constituted to look after the temples and attached properties through the district or divisional agencies. Assistant Commissioner, Devasthan Department, Jaipur was looking after the Dausa district office in 1993-94.

Devasthan: As per information obtained from Assistant Commissioner, Devasthan Jaipur range the district has two temples of self dependent category. The names of temples of self dependent category are Mandir Sitaramji Balaheri and Mandir Laxminarayanji Paota. There were 456 aided temples. Tahsilwise number of temples and sanctioned aid is given in following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tahsil</th>
<th>Number of temples</th>
<th>Sanctioned aid</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baswa</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>3465</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dausa</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>4230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lalsot</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>3319</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahuwa</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>2640</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sikrai</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>2190</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This money is used for Bhog thakurji and for payment to pujaris etc.

Muslim Waqf: Under the provisions of Central Waqf Act, 1954 the Rajasthan Board of Muslim Waqf was formed. The Awakfs are managed by the Mutwallis. They are normally hereditary and can be changed if their work is not found satisfactory. The waqf has no organisation in the district.
Appendix-1

List of Labour Laws in Force in Dausa 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
8. Payment of Wages Act, 1936
10. Employment of Children Act, 1936
11. Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952
12. Employers' Liability Act, 1938
13. Children (Pledging of Labour) Act, 1933
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
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
4. Rajasthan Boilers Rules, 1951
5. Rajasthan Industrial Disputes Rules, 1958
6. Rajasthan Payment of Wages Rules, 1951
7. Rajasthan Shops and Commercial Establishment Rules, 1958
8. Rajasthan Trade Union Regulation Rules, 1959
9. Rajasthan Employees' Insurance Court Rules, 1955
10. Rajasthan Maternity Benefit Rules, 1955
11. Rajasthan Economiser Rules, 1954
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-2

### Minimum Wages (1990)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>Rate per day for (Rs.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Skilled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Soap stone factory</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Cotton ginning and pressing factory</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Automobile workshop</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Cotton dyeing and printing and washing factories</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Small scale industries</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Gota Kinari</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Woollen spinning and weaving factory</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Powerloom factories</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. printing press</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Cinema industry</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Oil mills</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Engineering industries</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Wool cleaning and pressing factory</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Glass and Chinaware establishments</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Handloom industry</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Sugarpans non-mechanized</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Shops and Commercial establishments</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Cotton waste spinning factories</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Public motor transport</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. Stone crushing and grinding (outside mines)</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. Rice mills, Ata mill, Dal mill</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. Mica units</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. Roads</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. Brick kiln</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. Government offices contingency and works</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26. Power production, distribution and supply related</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27. Public Health Engineering Department</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28. Irrigation</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29. Public Works Department</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30. Jat-Patti</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31. Hotel and Restaurants</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** Published in Gazette Notification, Rajasthan Part 4(G) Sub-part (11) dated 2.7.1990, by Labour Department, Government of Rajasthan, under the Minimum Wages Act.
### Appendix-3

**List of Registered Trade Unions in Dausa District**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Name of Trade Union</th>
<th>Registration No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Mandal Karamchari Sangh, Dausa</td>
<td>35/1974</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Safai Karamchari Union, Nagarpalika, Dausa</td>
<td>1987</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Rashtriya Nal Mazdoor Union, Khand, Dausa</td>
<td>1987</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Anand Taxi Union, Dausa</td>
<td>1989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Dausa Zila Tel Mill Karamchari Sangh, Dausa</td>
<td>30/1991</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Bhartiya Oontgarhi Mazdoor Sangh, Dausa</td>
<td>56/1993</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Joint Labour Commissioner, Jaipur.*
CHAPTER XVII
PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

Representation of the District in the State Legislative Assembly (Vidhan Sabha) and Lok Sabha

Vidhan Sabha Elections 1993

Since the establishment of the district there took place one Vidhan Sabha election in 1993. There were five Vidhan Sabha constituencies, out of these three were reserved, two for ST and one for SC, namely Lalsot, Sikrai and Dausa respectively and two were general constituencies namely Mahuwa and Bandikui. Indian National Congress won the election in four out of five constituencies namely Bandikui, Lalsot, Mahuwa and Sikrai. While BJP secured only one Dausa seat. The details of the segment-wise electorate vote polled and the party which won is given as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Constituency</th>
<th>Total Electorate</th>
<th>Votes Pollled</th>
<th>Percentage of Votes</th>
<th>No. of Candidates</th>
<th>Party Won</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bandikui</td>
<td>142710</td>
<td>94330</td>
<td>66.58</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Cong.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dausa (SC)</td>
<td>136193</td>
<td>68031</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td>BJP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lalsot (ST)</td>
<td>132770</td>
<td>80216</td>
<td>60.00</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Cong.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahuwa</td>
<td>131748</td>
<td>83931</td>
<td>63.71</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Cong.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sikrai (ST)</td>
<td>131135</td>
<td>77015</td>
<td>58.78</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Cong.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** Election Commission of India.

The territorial limits of these constituencies are given in Appendix-1.

Lok Sabha Election 1991

In Lok Sabha election the district is represented through two parliamentary constituencies namely Dausa and Bayana. In Dausa parliamentary constituency which is general, four segments of the district fall namely Lalsot, Sikrai, Bandikui, and Dausa, while the Mahuwa segment is a part of Bayana reserved SC constituency. The details of tenth Lok Sabha election 1991 are given on the next page.
In Dausa parliamentary constituency there were 1048801 electorate, total votes polled were 489576, i.e. 46.68 per cent. The seat was captured by Indian National Congress. There were 13 candidates in the fray.

In Bayana (SC) constituency 9 candidates contested. Total electorate were 944735 out of them 371799 exercised their right to vote. The percentage of valid votes was 39.35. BJP won the seat.

The details are given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the Constituency</th>
<th>Total Electorate</th>
<th>Votes Pollled</th>
<th>Percentage of Votes</th>
<th>No. of Candidates</th>
<th>Party Won</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dausa</td>
<td>1048801</td>
<td>489576</td>
<td>46.68</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>INC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bayana (SC)</td>
<td>944735</td>
<td>371799</td>
<td>39.35</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>BJP</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Election Commission of India.

Territorial limits of these parliamentary constituencies in the district is given in Appendix-2. The details of Lok Sabha election, since 1952 are appended as Appendix-4.

POLITICAL PARTIES

There are no political organisations or parties purely of local character. Provincial units of the All India political organisations have spread their network in the district.

Indian National Congress: Prior to June 1948 Jaipur Rajya Praja Mandal was in existence. In 1945 the eighth session of Praja Mandal was held in Dausa and in 1947, Tikaram Paliwal belonging to the area of this district presided over Sawai Madhopur session. But it was on 26 June, 1948 when the Rajputana Prantiya Sabha passed a resolution at Bharatpur to merge State Praja Mandals, Praja Parishads into Indian National Congress. Thus the Congress party came in existence in the State and districts. The party has its units upto village Panchayat level in the district. The district Congress Committee is headquartered at Dausa. It had won four out of five Vidhan Sabha seats in 1993 Vidhan Sabha election. The past performance may be gleaned from the Appendix-3.

Bhartiya Janata Party: Prior to 1977 general election, there was a party known as Jan Sangh which had a well versed organisation in the Mahuwa area of this district. Slowly it was spreading its network and had its base in the towns like Dausa, Bandikui etc.
In 1977 Bhartiya Jan Sangh merged itself into Janata Party which was disintegrated in 1980. With the disintegration of Janata Party, Bhartiya Janata Party came into existence. Since then it has become a formidable political organisation. However, in 1991 Vidhan Sabha election only one seat was won.

Others: Other political parties like Janata Dal has also shown its existence. This organisation also has its origin in 1980.

In past Ram Rajya Parishad, Kisan Lok Parishad, Hindu Mahasabha and Swatantra Party were also there. At present there is no existence of above parties.

**NEWS PAPERS AND MAGAZINES**

There were six Newspapers in publication in 1993-94 in Hindi language. Of these two were daily and four weeklies. The details are given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Name of Newspaper and Magazines</th>
<th>Periodicity</th>
<th>Place of Publication</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Dausa Gazette</td>
<td>Daily</td>
<td>Dausa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Dur Daraj Sandesh</td>
<td>Daily</td>
<td>Dausa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Dundhar Ki Awaj</td>
<td>Weekly</td>
<td>Dausa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Araval Darpan</td>
<td>Weekly</td>
<td>Bandikui</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Hum Sab Rajasthan</td>
<td>Weekly</td>
<td>Lalsot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Lalsot Samachar</td>
<td>Weekly</td>
<td>Lalsot</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** Judicial Section, Collectorate, Dausa.

A survey was conducted in five tahsil head quarters about the newspapers and magazines published from other places but were in circulation in the district. Indian Express, Hindustan Times and Times of India English dailies published from New Delhi, Jansatta, Punjab Kesari published from Delhi, Rajasthan Patrika, Navjyoti, Rashtradoot published from Jaipur and Amar Ujala published from Agra are in circulation. Among magazines, Kadambani, India Today and Shodhak are subscribed.

**VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS**

The following voluntary organisations were working in the district:

- Bharat Vikas Parishad, Dausa
- Sundaram, Dausa
- Vibhawari, Dausa
Bharat Vikas Parishad: It is a national level organisation of the persons coming from different strata of the society. Country's unity, religious brotherhood, preservation of moral values are among its objectives. The Dausa unit was established on 19 August, 1993. It has organised blood donation camp in February, 1994.

Sundaram: Registered in September, 1992. Sundaram is a literary organisation organising Kavi Sammelan and Nukkad Nataks.

Vibhavari: This is also a literary and cultural organisation registered itself on 2 January, 1993 under Societies Act. It is taking up activities in performing arts.
Appendix-1

Territorial Limits of Assembly Constituencies

Bandikui—Bawa tahsil

Dausa (SC)—Dausa Municipal Board and Dausa, Sainthal, Aluda and Baniyana RICs in Dausa tahsil.

Lalsot (ST)—Lalsot Tahsil

Mahuwa—Mahuwa tahsil and some villages of Mundia RIC of Todabhim tahsil.

Sikrai (ST)—Sikrai tahsil and Bhandarej RIC in Dausa tahsil.

Source: Office of the Chief Election Officer, Rajasthan, Jaipur.
Appendix-2

Territorial extent of Parliamentary Constituencies

Dausa—Assembly constituencies of Dausa (SC), Lalsot (ST), Sikrai (ST), Bandikui of Dausa district, and Amer, Jamba Ramgarh, Bairath and Kotputli of Jaipur district.

Bayana (SC)—Mahuwa Assembly constituency of Dausa district, Roopbas, Nadbai, Weir, Bayana of Bharatpur district and Rajakhera, Dholpur, Bari of Dholpur district.

Source: Office of the Chief Election Officer, Rajasthan, Jaipur.
### Appendix-3

Previous Position of the Election to the Vidhan Sabhas from 1952 to 1990

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Constituency</th>
<th>Electorate</th>
<th>Valid Votes</th>
<th>Percentage of Votes</th>
<th>No. of Candidates</th>
<th>Party Won</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1952</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bandikui</td>
<td>43404</td>
<td>15195</td>
<td>35.01</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Cong.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lalsot-Dausa (Double)</td>
<td>87344</td>
<td>48938</td>
<td>56.03</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Cong.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahuwa</td>
<td>48049</td>
<td>23628</td>
<td>49.09</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Cong.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sikrai</td>
<td>45178</td>
<td>16052</td>
<td>35.53</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Cong.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1957</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bandikui</td>
<td>47270</td>
<td>19174</td>
<td>40.56</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Cong.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dausa</td>
<td>76953</td>
<td>69279</td>
<td>90.03</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Ind.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lalsot</td>
<td>87460</td>
<td>58156</td>
<td>66.49</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>R.R.P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahuwa (Double)</td>
<td>102633</td>
<td>88682</td>
<td>45.6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Cong.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1962</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bandikui</td>
<td>54451</td>
<td>31674</td>
<td>58.16</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Swat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dausa</td>
<td>52387</td>
<td>35929</td>
<td>68.58</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Swat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lalsot (ST)</td>
<td>47225</td>
<td>27607</td>
<td>58.45</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Swat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahuwa</td>
<td>62263</td>
<td>31577</td>
<td>50.70</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>JS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sikrai (ST)</td>
<td>43311</td>
<td>25638</td>
<td>59.19</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Swat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1967</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bandikui</td>
<td>65033</td>
<td>38560</td>
<td>59.29</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Cong.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dausa (SC)</td>
<td>68964</td>
<td>34095</td>
<td>49.43</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Swat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lalsot (ST)</td>
<td>71763</td>
<td>34575</td>
<td>48.17</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Swat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahuwa</td>
<td>61694</td>
<td>38441</td>
<td>62.32</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Cong.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sikrai (ST)</td>
<td>75534</td>
<td>41991</td>
<td>55.59</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Cong.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1972</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bandikui</td>
<td>74712</td>
<td>39235</td>
<td>52.51</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Cong.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dausa (SC)</td>
<td>77311</td>
<td>28235</td>
<td>36.52</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Swat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lalsot (ST)</td>
<td>80923</td>
<td>41043</td>
<td>50.71</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Swat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahuwa</td>
<td>67562</td>
<td>45346</td>
<td>67.11</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Ind.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sikrai (ST)</td>
<td>84695</td>
<td>42586</td>
<td>50.31</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Cong.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Constituency</td>
<td>Population</td>
<td>Voter Turnout</td>
<td>Seats</td>
<td>Party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1977</td>
<td>Bandikui</td>
<td>80347</td>
<td>42496</td>
<td>52.89</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dausa (SC)</td>
<td>74551</td>
<td>34836</td>
<td>46.72</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lalsot (ST)</td>
<td>72161</td>
<td>35783</td>
<td>49.59</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mahuwa</td>
<td>73392</td>
<td>47040</td>
<td>64.09</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sikrai (ST)</td>
<td>73932</td>
<td>30891</td>
<td>41.78</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>Bandikui</td>
<td>90406</td>
<td>48878</td>
<td>54.70</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dausa (SC)</td>
<td>82909</td>
<td>44213</td>
<td>52.83</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lalsot (ST)</td>
<td>82275</td>
<td>45745</td>
<td>56.00</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mahuwa</td>
<td>84471</td>
<td>51901</td>
<td>62.35</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sikrai (ST)</td>
<td>83714</td>
<td>39606</td>
<td>48.07</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1985</td>
<td>Bandikui</td>
<td>105643</td>
<td>58830</td>
<td>55.06</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dausa (SC)</td>
<td>98072</td>
<td>42902</td>
<td>43.14</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lalsot (ST)</td>
<td>92618</td>
<td>52108</td>
<td>55.36</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mahuwa</td>
<td>99569</td>
<td>74818</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sikrai (ST)</td>
<td>97354</td>
<td>50214</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>Bandikui</td>
<td>131684</td>
<td>77540</td>
<td>58.45</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dausa (SC)</td>
<td>121838</td>
<td>56344</td>
<td>45.48</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lalsot (ST)</td>
<td>118719</td>
<td>73216</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mahuwa</td>
<td>121557</td>
<td>89165</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sikrai (ST)</td>
<td>120035</td>
<td>63293</td>
<td>53.16</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** Election Commission of India.

- **Cong.** Congress
- **R.R.P.** Ram Rajya Parishad
- **Ind.** Independent
- **Swat.** Swatantra Party
- **JS.** Jan Sangh
- **JP.** Janata Party
- **BJP.** Bhartiya Janta Party
### Appendix-4

#### Lok Sabha Elections

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Constituency</th>
<th>Total Electorate</th>
<th>Vote Pollled</th>
<th>No. of Candidate</th>
<th>Party won</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jaipur-Sawai Madhopur</td>
<td>382761</td>
<td>122770</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Cong.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bharatpur-Sawai Madhopur (Double Member)</td>
<td>748347</td>
<td>1496694</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Ind. KLM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dausa</td>
<td>361856</td>
<td>139826</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Cong.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sawai Madhopur (Double Member)</td>
<td>850263</td>
<td>1700526</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Both Cong.</td>
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There was by Election in Dausa in 1952 Congress retained the seat.
CHAPTER XVIII

PLACES OF INTEREST

Dausa is a newly created district. A brief account of the places, historically or otherwise important and interesting, is given in the following pages.

Abaneri

About 5 km. south-east of Bandikui, Panchayat Samiti Head quarter and important railway junction on Jaipur-Delhi railway line is situated a small village Abaneri, popularly known as Abhaneri or Abhanagari is said to be the capital of the Nikumbha Rajputs before they founded Alwar.\textsuperscript{1} 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. Abaneri 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 stepwell popularly known as Chand Baori was also probably named after him.\textsuperscript{2} The sculptures of these monuments belong to the Pratihar period and exhibit a high standard of workmanship.\textsuperscript{3}

Harshat Mata Temple: The external dimensions of the platform on which the temple of Harshat Mata\textsuperscript{4} is built are 191 ft. 3 inch from east to west and 144 ft. 3 inch 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. 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 Shikhar of the temple is completely missing.\textsuperscript{5} Images of Balram, Pradyumna and Vasudeva can be seen
studded on the exterior of the sanctum. During the year 1941-42 the Archaeological Department of former Jaipur State cleared all the sides of the temple about 25 feet on all sides. The architectural pieces and carved stones were collected and arranged as an Open Air Museum for safe custody.

Most of these sculpture and other architectural pieces had been transferred to Chand Baori nearby. The temple of Harshat Mata and step well are both looked after by Archaeological Survey of India as national monument protected under the Ancient Monuments and Architectural Sites Remains Act of 1958 (24 of 1958 Act of Govt. of India).

Abaneri 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 delicacy. The youthful human form in different poses and Mudras, with delicate curves is explicit on them. There are numerous sculptures depicting religious themes as well. The Ardhanarishvara form of Shiva, half male and half female, is a fine carving on a niche outside the main temple. Mahishasur Mardini (Killing the buffalo demon) from Abaneri, now preserved in Hawa Mahal Museum at Jaipur, was highly appreciated by the visitors during its display in the Festival of India Exhibition held in United States of America a few years back. The sculptures from Abaneri are also preserved in Dalaram Bagh Museum Amber Jaipur under the care of State Department of Archaeology and Museum. About a dozen imposing sculptures from Abaneri form a part of prestigious private collection of former Maharaja of Jaipur. A superb lintel reserved in National Museum, New Delhi.

Jain Temples: 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 known in earlier times.

Chand Baori: 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.

Above Ganesh idol there are two sculptures of Mahish Mardini. There is a very small room known as Andheri Ujala. This Baori is enclosed by a high
wall, having a gateway to the north. The enclosure is provided with a verandah on all four sides\(^9\) built after the Mughal style some three centuries ago. The Baori is assignable to 8th century A.D. of late quite a good number of sculptural and architectural pieces from temple side have been preserved inside the compound of this Baori.

Abaneri is well approachable from Delhi, Agra and Jaipur both by rail and road thus forms a part of tourist golden triangle.

**Bandikui**

The headquarters of the Panchayat Samiti of the same name\(^10\), Bandikui is situated in 76°33' East longitude and 27°03' North latitude and 35 km. from Dausa, Bandikui is an important railway junction of Delhi-Ahmedabad 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 a yard, waiting rooms, a refreshment stall, a book stall and tea stalls. Railway colony is a mini town in itself. It has a school, hospital, church, mosque and a small market still known as Angrezi Bazar.

In 1991, the population of Bandikui was 16,452.\(^11\) It is electrified and has protected water supply. Bandikui has a Municipal Board which maintains a public park and a library.\(^12\) The town has a co-educational degree college run by the State Government since September, 1977, a higher secondary school, a secondary school, one upper and three primary schools, and two Bal Mandirs (run by private institutions). There is an allopathic dispensary.\(^13\) 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. 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. Besides a tourist travelling by train has to get down at Bandikui railway station to reach Abaneri famous historical site.

Bandikui has several offices of both the State and the Central Government, notable among them being these of the Panchayat Samiti, Court of Munsif Magistrate, Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Offices of the Junior Engineer of Public Health and Engineering Department and of the P.W.D. (B&R) and Assistant Engineer of Irrigation Department. The Rajasthan State Electricity Board has its offices of the Junior Engineer, Assistant Engineer (Rural Electrification) and Executive Engineer, Rural Electrification Project.
Baswa

Baswa the headquarters of the tahsil of the same name is situated in 76°36' East longitude and 27°09' latitude at a distance of 40 km. from Dausa. The place is connected by road and rail with Bandikui, Dausa, Bassi, Sanganer and Jaipur. It is a railway station on the Jaipur-Delhi section of the Western Railway. The population of the place according to the Census of 1991 was 16,153 persons. 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. Baking 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.

Chabutara of Rana Sanga: There is Chabutara of Rana Sanga at Baswa near railwayline. It is believed, that Rana Sanga, who was wounded at the battle of Khanwa had rested here in 1527 A.D.

Jhanjhi Rampura: About 5 km. east of Baswa is located a place called Jhanjhi-Rampura amidst the hills. There is a temple of 11 Rudras¹⁴ (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 a small gomukh. On the right side of 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 Gomukh and a perennial stream of water flows through it from some invisible source. Local people take their holy dip in the Kund (tank). 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 invisible source. On the left of the eleven Rudra temple, there is a Shrine of Hanuman. In it there is a big Hanuman idol and a four faced idol of Mahadeva. Water also falls on this Mahadeva from some invisible source. Outside the temple there is a big raised platform having five trees. In the month of Shravan thousands of people come and enjoy the sceneric beauty. The place can be developed as a good picnic spot.

Bhandarej

Bhandarej is situated 9-10 km. to the east of Dausa. According to census 1991 Bhandarej has a population of 11915 persons. It is known for its rich historical and cultural heritage.
According to the known history of Baragujjars ruled Bhandarej around 11th century A.D. The Kachhawaha kingdom of Dhundar, under the leadership of Dulaharai, defeated Baragujjars both at Dausa and Bhandarej. Thereafter Hamirde, a Kachhawaha, ruled Bhandarej. Bhandarej remained under 'Kumbanis' a sub-branch of Kachhawahas. After the Kumbhanis the reign of Bhandarej went in the hands of Rajawatas. It was a prominent town of Dhula 'Thikana' until the time of abolition of Jagirdari system.

The old town was situated inside a grand wall, which had 4 main gates namely Kherili-gate, Baori-gate, Meena-gate and Bhandari-gate. The ruins of Bhandari temple are still found near the Bhandari-gate. Kumbhani rulers built a fort which had numerous decorated trellis, beautiful 'Jharokhas' and domes. Rajawats carried out changes and added further construction. The buildings inside, the fort include a Shish Mahal and a Diwan-e-khas. The entrance to the 'Zenana Dyodhi' has flower paintings. Some of these paintings, resemble Mughal style. The fort after renovation is being converted to a heritage hotel.

There is an artistic Baori situated to the south of the town. The five storeyed structure bears typical Hindu architecture. There are suspended 'Chhatris' big domes with stairs all around and huge verandahs. The top floor covered with decorated trellis, is called 'Andheri-Ujala'. This perhaps was used by royal ladies. A secret tunnel joins the Baori to the Bhandarej fort for emergency exit. The stone inscription of 1732 A.D. which refers to that the Baori was constructed by Deep Singh and Daulat Singh Kumbhani. The nearby inscription stone also bears the name of Nanda-Daroga who might have contributed to the construction of the Baori.

Besides 'Bhadreswara Mahadeo' and 'Bhandari Mata' temples, there are 'Gopal-ji ka Mandir' in Gopalgarh, Vijaya Gopalji ka Mandir near Nanagaram kund and others like 'Madan Mohanji', 'Raghunath-ji' 'Kalyan-ji', 'Mastahal Bala-ji' and 'Ramtalai Hala Bala-ji' temples which are visited by devotees.

The Bhander Mata temple at Bhandarej is situated on a high mount suggesting its heavy antiquity. Recent explorations by the State Department of Archaeology and Museum have brought to light several sculptures of the Kushana period and also bearing testimony of existence of Buddhist stupa datable the beginning of Christian era. Large size bricks have also been noticed at the site besides the archaeological remains of early Pritihar and Medieval temples in the village. The ancient mount of Bhandarej needs further prove by the spade of archaeologist in order to determined its antiquity before the beginning of Christian era.
PLACES OF INTEREST

Small Industries and Handicrafts

For hundred of years, it is said, household articles of iron ore being manufactured in Bhandarej. The tradition is continued till now. Beside leather and textile industry is quite developed here, where colouring work is undertaken.

Balaji

Popularly known as Mehandipur Ke Balaji, is located at the distance of about 48 km. from Dausa. The place is known as Mehdipur Balaji situated at the distance about 4 km. from the point of Balaji Mod on Jaipur-Bharatpur-Agra National Highway. The place can be approached by a tarred road from the Bus stop. Jeeps, buses, auto-rickshwas are available. The place is surrounded by mountains on three sides. The nearest railway station Mandawar-Mahuwa Road is 27 km. Bandikui Junction is the second nearest railway station.

It is an important place of pilgrimage. The temple which lies at foothills is dedicated to Hanumanji and said to be very old. People from far off places come here for Darshan. Patients suffering from hysteria and delirium are brought here for treatment. The other idols worshipped are those of Bhairav, Mahadeo and Fretraj.

There are many dharamshalas, dhabas and restaurants.

The village and backwall of the temple is in Todabhim tahsil of Sawai Madhopur district (now Karauli district, 1998) is situated about 5 km. from Todabhim. The place is electrified and has middle school for boys and girls, telephone exchange, telegraph office, Ayurvedic dispensary and forest naka. Water is obtained from the wells.

Dausa

Dausa is situated 54 km. to the east of Jaipur on National Highway No. 11 and railway station on Delhi-Ahmedabad and Agra- Ahmedabad broadgauge line. Beside being a district headquarter this is an ancient town of archaeological importance. As per 1991 census population of Dausa was 38576. In early times this town is said to be known by different names viz. Devasa, Devansha, Deosa etc. Dausa is situated on the foothills of a large hillock-Devagiri, and has perhaps derived its name from the latter. This hillock has a few ancient caves and five ancient Shiva temples namely—Nilakanth, Baijnath, Sahajanath, Somanath and Gupteswara Mahadeo. Ganeshpura, Rajgunathpura and Surajpura are some of the villages in the vicinity. Old sculptures and architectural pieces have recently been discovered at Ganeshpura.
Archaeological Heritage: Dausa is archaeologically rich, remains of early civilisations are available which are of pre-historic age examplified by microliths A.C.L. Carlyle surveyed the Dausa areas in 1871-72. On the northern slopes of Devagiri hills, he found 4 cemeteries in the form of stone circles, the largest being of 24 feet diameter. At the centres of these circles he found large monolithic stones buried in the ground. Near these cemeteries are also found ancient pitchers, some of which were filled with stone tools and remains of human bones. These remains of pre-historic age testify the existence of early human settlement in vicinity of Dausa. A number of important early medieval sculptures can be seen inside the group of temples situated at the fort of Dausa behind the town.

Dausa had been the first capital of Kachhawahas. In 11th century A.D. Dulahari the founder of Kachhawaha kingdom defeated Baragusars of Deoti and Bhandarej and Meena rulers of Mach, Khoh and Gatore, to establish a Kachhawaha state. Dulahari married to Kumkum de, Daughter of Chauhan Ruler Saher Singh the ruler of Garh Moran. He was consequently gifted the half of the area of Dausa with Chauhans and conquered the remaining half from Baragusars with the help of Chauhans, thus founding Kachhwaha kingdom at Dausa. Later on Kachhawahas shifted their capital to Amber and then to Jaipur.

But still Dausa continued to be the seat of many important events. During the rule of Bharamalla, Surajmalla, the rebel son of king Puranamall of Amber was said to be killed by deceit by Lala Naruka in Dausa, where his memorial was built outside the Mori gate of the fort of Dausa at the rear of an ancient sun-temple. Suraja-malla is worshipped as a ghost-god Bhomiaji in Dausa and nearby places and the name is associated with many miraculous stories.

In January 1562 A.D. when Akbar, the Moghul Emperor went to Ajmer for Ziyarat of Khwaja Moin-ud-din Chisti he passed through Dausa, where Rupasi Bairagi brother of Raja Bharma met him. Rupasi was then haqim of Dausa and his meeting with Akbar was of great political importance, after which Raja Bharma himself met emperor Akbar at Sanganer and a new era of Mughal-Rajput relations started.

The famous saint Sunder Dasa of the Dadu sect was born in Dausa in 1596 A.D., Chaitra Shukla Navami in Busar Gotra in the house of a moneylender. He was a catalyst of communal amity. He was known as chhota sunder Dasa after the elder Sunder Dasa who occupied top-spot in Dadu sect.

Dausa has close relation with the freedom struggle of 1857 A.D. It is believed that Tantya Tope, the freedom fighter is said to have came to Dausa during the first war of independence after lost to Brig Roberts, Commander of British army on 14th January, 1859.
**Dausa Fort**: Built on a hillock, the Dausa fort is unique of its kind, resembling the shape of a revolving basket is situated at the height of 1643 feet above the sea level. It has a circumference of 6 km. It was probably built by Baragujars Kachhawaha kings added new towers, walls and other buildings to it. With the visibility being clear all the four sides difficult passage and having tall towers and strong walls, it was considered unconquerable. It was easy to spot an attacking army miles before it could actually attack.

There are two main gates for entry—the Hathipol and the Morigate. Morigate which is small and narrow opened into a water channel known as Sagar, which is now dry. Probably the main gate was closed during war-time, and only mori-gate was used.

The front side of the fort below the hillock is double walled within the outside gate, there are two old and huge wells. The one near the Mori-gate is known as ‘Rajaji Ka Kuan’ having four-storeyed structure in ruined form. It has rooms for changing clothes after bathing and for prayers etc. Near to it is the old ‘Baijanath Mahadeva’ temple. The temple compound has image of Lord ‘Ganesha’ and a magnificent image of Lord ‘Hanuman’. In a nearby temple there is a beautiful image of goddess ‘Saraswati’ within the inner wall of the fort. The compound has temples dedicated to Lord Rama and Goddess Durga, a Jain temple and a Mosque. This symbolises religious generosity and harmony of Dausa people.

In the foothills of the hillock there are ruins of some buildings, said to have been used for political prisoners. ‘Nilakantha Mahadeo’ temple is at the top of the hillock. This temple has been renovated recently. There are more of Siva temples in Dausa namely Gupteswar Mahadeo in south-west, Sahajanath Mahadeo on Lalsot road, Somanath temple on Bharatpur road etc., showing shaivite devotion of the people.

Dausa has many ancient and magnificent temples. Beside the five ‘Siva’ temples, ‘Balarama’ temple, ‘Raghunathaji’ temple and a ‘Narsinghji’ temple of architecturally significant. There is a brick made temple in ruins, perhaps belonging to early medieval period according to a stone inscription of V.S. 1864, in Raghunathaji temple.

A 13.6 feet long gun is placed on the ‘Nilkantha Mahadeo’ temple there is ‘Asvasala’ for keeping horse, the old palace, quarters for soldiers and an ancient tank for storage of water. The mounds behind the temple has yielded artistic stone artefacts and also big and large sized bricks. This warrants more archaeological investigations.

Basant Panchmi fair in Dausa is a very old tradition. There was a system of concessional taxes to traders for 3 days during the Bansant Panchmi fair.
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. It is 38 km. away from Dausa, the Sub-Divisional headquarters by road. The nearest railway station is Dausa. Regular buses ply between Lalsot, Dausa, Ganganpur and Sawai Madhopur. The population of the place according to the Census of 1991 was 20,975 persons. Facilities of electricity and piped water supply are available in the town. The place has a dak bungalow maintained by Irrigation Department and a Dharmashala. Another dak bungalow has been constructed on Morel dam near Kankaria village, also maintained by irrigation department. The place has an allopathic dispensary and a maternity centre, a veterinary dispensary, a police station, several schools, banking facilities in the village are extended by a branch office of State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur, UCO Bank and Jaipur Central Co-operative Bank.

Lalsot is an important agricultural Mandi of the district. A Krishi Upaj Mandi Samiti has been operating here to assist the agriculturists in the marketing of their produce at fair prices.

At Lalsot the Buddhist railing pillars at Banjaron ki Chhatri have been dated towards the second Century B.C.

Lavan

Lavan is situated 13-14 km. from Dausa and 6-7 km. from Banskho enroute to Jaipur. Adjacent to the pilgrim centre—'Nai Ka Nath', has a population of 8141 as per 1991 census. It is known for Memorials rock inscription and Dakhimyon Ki Garh Baori which has underground fortification.

According to the known history the Amber under Bharmall founded the township of Lavan. Raja Bharamalla had destroyed the Meena domain at Nahan and made friendship with Akbar, the Mughal emperor. However according to a popular saying the Meena kingdom although very big and powerful, had lost its popularity because of excessive taxes, which led to its decline as reflecting in the following:

Bavan kot Chhappan darvaza,
Meena mard Nahana ka raja
Doobyo raj Nahana Ko
Jad boos mein bato mangyo

Bhagwan Das, the son of Kachhawaha ruler Bharamall, was a Mansabdar in the court of Akbar, who used to call him 'Banke Raja'. His descendants therefore are called 'Bankavat'. Bhagwan Das was sent with 'Kunwar Man Singh', his nephew, to suppress the rebellion of Haqim Mirza in person Bhagwan Das got 'Jagir' in Punjab for his services. Besides being a brave soldier, he was also a devotee of Vishnu as narrated in 'Bhaktamal':
Ati gambhir sudhir mati,
Hulsat mana jake darasa
Bhagwan Das Sri sahit nit,
Hulrid sil sajian sarasa

**Grand Memorial and Rock inscribed edict:** The memorial of Bankavat rulers consists of huge stone pillars, decorated arched balconies and rare architecture. Also worth seeing is the rock by the side of the tank at Lavan. The rock carries in its upper portion a grand image of ‘Lord Ganesha’ and an edict, in the lower portion, carrying instructions on how to get crop of water-chestnut and how to maintain the tank.

**Dakhiniyon Ki Garh Baori:** A peculiar well type of structure has been discovered at Lavan during the survey. Camouflaged by theory shrubs this well is called as ‘Dakhnion Ka Kuan’ (or Maratha well) in the local parlance. Although looks like a common well from outside, it has a underground fort like structure it has curious features inside a fort like structure underground. The excess to the structure is narrow and in which only one person can enter. There are small and large rooms inside, with balconies and good provision of air and light.

The existence of Dakhiniyon Ki Garh Baori is Lavan is significant because of historical war fought between Marathas and Rajputs at Toonga situated in the vicinity of Lavan on 28th July, 1787.

Lavan is also famous for its handicrafts---specially artistic colourful carpets (*Darri*) and *Niwar* and leather goods.

**Mahuwa**

The place is situated a 27°03’ north latitude and 76°56’ longitude on National Highway No. 11. It is headquarters of Panchayat Samiti and Tahsil. The nearest railway station Mandawar-Mahuwa Road is 16 kilometres on the Agra-Ahmedabad line. It is well connected with Hindon, Todabhim of Sawai Madhopur district, Bharatpur-Bayana, Bhusawar of Bharatpur district. Mahuwa is served by the long distance buses flying on National Highway No. 11 i.e. to say Udaipur-Brindavan, Jaipur-Agra-Gwalior, Ajmer-Aligarh etc. As per 1991 Census the population of the place was 13091 persons. It has a Dak Bungalow maintained by PWD and Midway run by Rajasthan Tourism Development Corporation.

**Sainthal Sagar**

About 25 km. from Dausa on Dausa-Tehra road is Sainthal Sagar. The details are available in Chapter One. There is a rest house maintained by Irrigation department.
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 40 km. from Dausa, 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 cyclerikshas were available as local means of conveyance. According to 1991 Census the population of this place was 5,100 persons.

References

5. Ibid.
8. Ibid., p. 277.
15. Office of the Tahsildar, Lalsot.
16. Ibid.
CHAPTER XIX
EMERGING SCENARIO

Agrarian Scene: The economy of the district, like all other districts of the state, is predominantly agrarian. About 82 per cent working force was engaged in agriculture and other allied activities. The land use pattern shows increase in the land use for cultivation. More than 63 per cent of available land was under net sown area of the district. The gross area increased the potentiality of the agricultural pattern. Though the agrarian scene has changed due to impart of institutional and technological changes in the state economy but the irrigational facilities are on lower side. Only about one third area was under irrigation. The irrigated area has to be increased for augmenting sustained growth in agriculture. The problem of land erosion is also there.

Some irrigational potentials are left untapped which needs to be developed in future. Forest Department has planned some anycuts to be raised to protect land from erosion and increase irrigation potential. The scheme of watersheds for water management would bring fruits in near future.

Industrial Scene: It is important to note that in the Dausa district household manufacturing units contribute significantly to industrial output and employment in rural and urban areas. The contribution of khadi, handicraft is important in this respect. The daris of Lavan, stone carving cutting of Sikandara, the earthen pots of Baswa and brass utensils of Balaheri need to be patronised more, so that they may contribute more towards district economy.

Dausa district being close to two industrial developing districts of Jaipur and Alwar. The possibility of some big industrial units is remote but small size small scale industries may come up in near future. The surplus labour force can be utilized in developing industrial sector.

Power Planning: More concerted efforts are being made towards power planning in the district, which are at present on the threshold of achieving needed reliance. That would in turn help in agricultural as well as industrial development in the district. Non-conventional sources of energy, such as solar energy and wind energy are to be developed adequately. The growth performance in the economy of the district would much depend on power availability.
Poverty Alleviation: There are some programmes relating poverty alleviation such as Integrated Rural Development and Jawhar Rozgar Yojana. If these programmes are managed well, would be helpful in rural employment.

Forest: At present the forest is negligible. The State Government has planned the development of forest through community participation based forest management. About 131 Gram Van Suraksha Samitiyan have been constituted. Panchayat Samitiwise number is Lalsot 30, Dausa 29, Bandikui 22, Sikrai 28 and Mahuwa 22. It is hoped that with the peoples participation in forest management the area and growth of forest would increase.

Tourism Potential: Abaneri, Bhandarej, Lavan and Dausa have so many places of cultural, and historical importance. It is likely that a package tour complex would come in existence in near future.

Literacy: Literacy is being increased through Saksharta programme. Though there were educational institutions available for 90 per cent population of the district but literacy rate was not adequate in proportion of availability of educational facilities. The starting of separate college for women would certainly upgrade women education in the district.

The age old social classification based on caste system, is distinctly visible in the district but due to improvement in literacy standards, growing urbanisation, modernisation and role of print and electronic media, the caste system is gradually loosening and the social values are fast changing. Economy is virtually wholly monetized, joint family is gradually disintegrating particularly in areas under urban influence. In matters of inheritance, adoption, marriage etc. the age old customs are still followed. Child marriages despite restrictions imposed by law are still prevalent although people have started discouraging this practice.

Role of Women: After coming into force of 74th Constitutional Amendment and enactment of Rajasthan Municipalities Act 1994 reservation of seats has been done for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes and women. The main source of revenue is octroi in all the four municipalities. In Dausa municipality house tax is also important.

For the Panchayati Raj Institutions the latest enactment is the Rajasthan Panchayat Raj Act 1994 that has been enacted in the light of 73rd Constitutional (1992). Three tier Panchayati Raj Institutions are working under the Act viz. panchayats, panchayat samitis and zila parishad. Under the latest enactment Gram Sabha has been given a statutory status and elections are to be held every fifth year compulsorily for these bodies. The Act provides for direct elections
to panchayat samitis and Zila Parishad. Sarpanchas are not members of panchayat samitis and pradhans are not members of Zila Parishad. One third offices are reserved for women. There is also reservation for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes.

Standing Committees have been prescribed for panchayat samitis and Zila Parishad.

To enforce the norm of planned family, all elected members automatically disqualify as members of Panchayati Raj Institutions on the birth of third child.

The main functions of Panchayati Raj bodies are to prepare annual plans, monitor the progress and involve in developmental programmes in agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries, forestry, minor irrigation, khadi, village and cottage industries, rural housing, water supply, rural roads, poverty alleviation programmes, primary education, adult education, rural health, family welfare and welfare of weaker sections etc.

It is quite likely that the reservation for women in locally elected Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRI’s) and municipalities would further the involvement of women in decision making process and raise their social standing. The incentives for girl education and various women development programmes are likely to hasten the process of socio-economic emancipation of women by bringing them to the level of their counterparts in better developed districts of Rajasthan.
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3. RAY
4. Researcher
5. Shodhak
**GLOSSARY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aadhat</td>
<td>Brokerage, Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adalat</td>
<td>Court</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agarbattis</td>
<td>Incense Sticks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agni Parikrama</td>
<td>Act of going round the nuptial fire in performance of marriage ceremony</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ajan</td>
<td>A loud call given by the Muslim priest from the mosque to denote prayer time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Akhara</td>
<td>A place for wrestling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Al</td>
<td><em>Morinda tinctoria</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amavasya</td>
<td>Last day of the waning moon i.e. of the dark half of the month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amils</td>
<td>Revenue Officers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amla</td>
<td><em>Emblc myrobalan</em>, a type of fruit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andheri ujala</td>
<td>Dark and bright</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anna</td>
<td>An old coin, 16 annas made one rupee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antyodaya</td>
<td>Upliftment of the down trodden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apsara</td>
<td>A fairy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arogyashala</td>
<td>A Hospital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arti</td>
<td>Waving of lighted lamp as a mark of respect or worship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashadha</td>
<td>Fourth month of Hindu calendar (<em>Vikram</em> era)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashvina/Asoj</td>
<td>Seventh month of the Vikram Calendar followed by Hindus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atta</td>
<td>Flour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aushadhalaya</td>
<td>Dispensary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avatara/s</td>
<td>Incarnations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Awakafs</td>
<td>Charitable endowments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aya</td>
<td>Maid Servant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ayurvedic</td>
<td>Indian medicinal system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Babool</td>
<td><em>Acacia arabica</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Badi</td>
<td>Dark fortnight of Hindu month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bagichi</td>
<td>A small garden</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Bajigar - A juggler
Bal Mandirs - Schools for children
Bandarval - An ornamental arch
Baniya - One belonging to trading class
Baori - A deep well with a flight of stairs down to the surface water
Barat - A marriage party
Basti - Colony
Bati - A small thick lump of flour baked on open fire and made delicious by adding ghee etc.
Battaie - Assessment of land revenue by division of crops
Bazar - A market
Beegha/Bigha - A land measure
Begar - Forced labour
Bejad - A mixture of barley and gram
Beldar - An unskilled worker
Bhadrapada/Bhadwa - Sixth month of Vikram Calendar followed by Hindus
Bhang - Hemp
Bhagvat Geeta - A religious scripture of Hindus
Bhajan - Devotional song
Bhajan - Devotional songs
Bharbhuju - One who parches grain
Bhatta - Kih
Bhawan - A house, a building
Bhog - Serving food to the deity
Bhojan-Shala - Kitchen
Bhomat - Fertile land
Bhomia - A village officer
Bighoti - A system of revenue assessment stipulating rent in cash per bigha
Biladar - An official who was in-charge of all the police stations in the erstwhile Kota State
Biswa - A land measure equal to 1/20th of a bigha
**Bohra/Bohara** - An indigenous money lender

**Burrar** - Tax

**Chabutara** - Open raised platform

**Chaddar** - Sheet of cloth; also a wrap

**Chaitra** - First month of Vikram Calendar followed by Hindus

**Chaitiya** - Place of worship for Jains

**Chak** - A Revenue unit/Agricultural field

**Chakhandi** - Measurement of lands for revenue settlement

**Chakra** - A wheel

**Chamvar** - A flabellum/a whisk/a flapper made of the tale of a yak

**Chappal** - A sort of footwear

**Chaprasi** - A peon

**Charas** - Hemp

**Chari** - Animal feed

**Chari Guar** - Forage crop

**Chatshala** - An indigenous school

**Chaturdashi** - Fourteenth day of the Hindu month

**Chaupal** - A meeting place for villagers

**Chaupar** - A game like back-gammon which is played by dice

**Chauper** - Square where principal streets meet

**Chauth** - A sort of tax; literally meaning one-fourth

**Chhattri** - A cenotaph

**Chilam** - An earthen or metallic vessel on the top of a hubble-bubble for containing fire and tobacco

**Chowki** - A low square or rectangular seat

**Chowkidar** - Watchman

**Chung** - A drum to the accompaniment of which folk songs are sung

**Dadupanth** - Religious cult set up by Dadadayal

**Dai** - Midwife

**Dakot** - Astrologer
Dal - Pulse
Darbar - A court of a ruler; also a ruler himself
Dargah - A tomb
Dari, Durry - A cotton carpet
Darzi - Tailor
Dattak hom - A sacred fire for adoption
Desi - Indigenous
Devas - Gods
Dewan/Diw an - Minister during princely regime
Dhaba - A small common place hotel
Dhakli - 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

Dhani - A cluster of hamlets
Dhapli - A sort of musical instrument
Dharamshala - A charitable halting place
Dhatri - Midwife; a nurse
Dhobi - Washer man
Diwan - A minister during the princely regime in Indian States

Diwan i-Khas - Hall of private audience
Diya burj - Name of the watch tower
Dona - Cup formed by twisting green leaves and holding them in position with wooden nails.

Doongari - A Hillock
Dora - A charmed thread
Dumat - A type of soil
Dwarapal - A gatekeeper
Ekadashi - Eleventh day of waning moon
Fakir - A Muslim mendicant; A Muslim ascetic
Farman - A decree, an order
Fatiha - Reading the first chapter of the Quran
**Glossary**

- *Faujdar*: Commander of troops; also an official having magisterial and police powers
- *Firman*: A decree; and order
- *Ganapati*: A Hindu God
- *Ganda*: A thread worn to ward off evil or disease
- *Ganesh Pujan*: Worshipping lord Ganesh
- *Gangamati*: Sacred soil of the Ganges
- *Ganja*: Hemp
- *Garuda*: Large species of eagle
- *Gaumukh*: Shape of the mouth of a cow
- *Gaurishankara*: An epithet of Lord Shiva
- *Gaushalas*: Cow houses
- *Ghanis*: Oil expellers
- *Ghar Jamai*: A son-in-law staying permanently in the house of father-in-law
- *Gharana*: A school (of music, dance etc.)
- *Ghat*: Bank of a river or stream used for ferrying
- *Girah*: One-sixteenth of a yard
- *Girdawar*: A revenue official
- *Gobar*: Cow-dung
- *Gobar Gas*: Gas prepared from cow dung
- *Gochani*: A mixture of wheat and gram
- *Gona*: A ceremony marking the coming of the bride to her husband’s house for the second time
- *Gotra*: Parentage, ancestral line
- *Gram*: Village
- *Gram*: Village
- *Gram Panchayat*: Village council
- *Gram Sabha*: Village council
- *Gram Sevak*: Village level worker
- *Gram Sevak*: Village level worker
- *Grandoman*: Donation of village
- *Grandomhyog*: Village industries
- *Granthis*: Great books
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gulli-danda</td>
<td>An indigenous sport</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gumasta</td>
<td>An agent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gurus</td>
<td>Teachers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haat</td>
<td>Market gathers periodically</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hakim</td>
<td>An official in princely State exercising civil and judicial powers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hakim Mal</td>
<td>Officer incharge for collecting revenue in the district during princely regime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Halka</td>
<td>Jurisdiction of revenue official at village level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Halva</td>
<td>A sweet dish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Halwas</td>
<td>Sweetmeat manufacturers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hammal</td>
<td>A porter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hammali</td>
<td>Charges of a porter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harijan</td>
<td>A sweeper; literally God’s man</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hathlewa</td>
<td>The ceremony of joining hands of the bride and bridegroom during marriage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hath-thele</td>
<td>Hand driven carts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haveli or Kothi</td>
<td>A mansion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haz</td>
<td>Pilgrimage among Muslims</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hijari, Hijri</td>
<td>the Mohammedan era</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hom</td>
<td>A sacred fire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hookah/Hukka</td>
<td>Water tobacco pipe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hukkah</td>
<td>A hubble-bubble</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hundri</td>
<td>Bill of exchange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inam</td>
<td>Grants by the State</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Istamarari</td>
<td>A type of land tenure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jagati</td>
<td>Chief collector of customs in former Kota State</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jagir</td>
<td>A fief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jagirdari</td>
<td>Feudalism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jajmani System</td>
<td>Traditional relationship between the server and the served mainly in the socio-religious matters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jamadar</td>
<td>A person on guard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jareeb</td>
<td>Standard measure of a chain for measuring land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jat</td>
<td>Caste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Term</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jatha</td>
<td>A group of person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jayanti</td>
<td>Birthday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jhara</td>
<td>Treatment through incantation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jooti</td>
<td>A sort of coarse footwear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jyaistha</td>
<td>Third month of Vikram Calendar followed by Hindus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kabaddi</td>
<td>An indigenous sport in India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kageis</td>
<td>Paper manufacturers and dealers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalma</td>
<td>A Muslim prayer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalpads</td>
<td>Compounders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kameej</td>
<td>A shirt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kankar Road</td>
<td>Unmetalled Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kanungo</td>
<td>A revenue official for land records</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kanyadan</td>
<td>Among Hindus, the ceremony of giving away the daughter in marriage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karkhanas</td>
<td>Factories</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karkhanet</td>
<td>Various departments in the princely State</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kartik</td>
<td>Eighth month of Vikram Calendar followed by Hindus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kasai</td>
<td>Butcher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kata</td>
<td>Deduction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kathputli</td>
<td>A puppet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Katha</td>
<td>Catechu made out of heartwood of Khair tree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kavi-Sammelan</td>
<td>Recitation of self-composed poems by a group of poets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khadi</td>
<td>Handwoven yarn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khalasi</td>
<td>A servant on a bus or truck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khalifa</td>
<td>Successor of the prophet Mohammed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khalsa</td>
<td>Lands directly managed by the State, crown land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khand</td>
<td>Sugar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khandi</td>
<td>Repayment of loan in installment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khatedar</td>
<td>Land holder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khilat</td>
<td>A robe of honour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khurpi</td>
<td>A hand tool for hoeing and weeding</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Khurrah - Uneven slope
Killedar - Commandant of a fort or garrison
Kinnar - A class of demi Gods, a singer at Indra’s Court
Kinnary - Wife of a Kinnar
Kirana - Grocery
Kirtan - Religious or devotional song
Kirtan - Religious or devotional songs
Kothis - A chest to keep valuables/a palatial building
Kotris - Fiefs
Kotwal - A police officer
Krishna Lila - Depiction of the life of Lord Krishna
Krishna Paksha - Dark half of the Hindu month
Kum Kum Patrika - A letter conveying the date of marriage
Kumhar - Potter
Kund - Pond
Kundan Work - Enamelling of gold ornaments
Kurta - A cuffless, collarless loose shirt for males
Lag bag - A kind of cess during princely rule
Lagna Patrika - A note conveying auspicious time an day of marriage
Lattha/Latho - Assessment of land revenue by weightment of reaped crops
Lawaris - Orphan
Linga - Sacred symbol of Shiva, Phallus
Loogra - A loose wrap for the body and the head, used by females
Lutho - A tax levied by former Kota State on corn exported from the State.
Madarsa - A traditional Muslim school
Magha/Maha - Eleventh month of Vikram Calendar followed by Hindus
Maha - Big
Mahajan - An indigenous money lender
Mahakma Khas - Secretariat in Princely times
**Mahanat** - The head of a monastary or temple

**Maida** - Fine flour

**Majlis** - An assembly; a ceremonial gathering or religious congregation

**Malis** - Gardeners

**Mandi** - A market, a regulated market

**Mansab** - A rank in the official hierarchy during the Mughal administration

**Mansabdar** - One who held a *Mansab* or a rank in the official hierarchy in the Mughal administration

**Mansabdari** - A system of granting and holding of *Mansabs* or ranks in the official hierarchy in the Mughal administration

**Mantra** - Hymn

**Margshirsha** - Ninth month of Vikram Calendar followed by Hindus

**Marwari** - The dialect spoken in Marwar

**Mattar** - Peas, a vegetable

**Maun** - A measurement of weight in former Jaipur State

**Mauni** - A measurement of weight in former Kota State

**Mehandi** - Myrtle; a shrub

**Mehandi Mandana** - Making beautiful designs on palms with myrtle paste, which yields a red colour

**Mehar** - A sum of money promised to be paid to the bride by the bridegroom at the time of marriage among Muslims

**Mela** - Fair

**Methi** - A leafy vegetable

**Mevä** - Dry fruits

**Minakari** - Enamelling

**Mistris** - Artisans

**Mohar** - Gold coins current in the State during the princely regime

**Mosar** - Feast in commemoration of the dead

**Muafi** - A type of jagir generally rent free tenure in princely regime
Muchalka - Personal bond
Mudras - Postures of body
Muhrat - An auspicious time fixed by priest on astrological calculations
Mukhmal - Velvet
Muklawa or Gona - A ceremony marking the coming of bride to her husband's house for the second time after marriage
Mundan - Shaving of head
Murtis - Statues
Musaffir-Khana - A waiting room (for Muslims)
Musahib - An assistant
Mutawallis - Trustees' managers
Nagarseth - An indigenous money lender, a wealthy trader of the town
Nagas - A sect of Hindu mendicants
Naib-Nazim - An assistant of Nazim
Nakkaras - Kettle drums
Nala/Nullah - Water course, stream, rivulet, big drain
Nali - Drain
Namaj - Prayers by Muslims
Namda - Felt, woollen blanket
Nandis - Bulls
Nath - Nose ring worn by women
Nata - Drama
Nav Graha Paja - Worship to propitiate nine planets
Navratra - A Hindu festival
Naya - New
Nazarana - Fee on succession during princely rule
Nazarbaz - Official appointed for detective work during princely regime
Nazim - A revenue official during princely regime
Nilgar - One engaged in cloth-dyeing
Nishan - Heraldic insignia and arms
Nitwar - Thick wide tape used in weaving a bedstead
Nizamat - An administrative division during princely regime
Padma - An emblem of Vishnu
Pagree - A headgear longer and narrower than Safa (turban) worn by men
Palak - Spinach
Palna Griha - A cradle home
Pancha - Member of a panchayat
Panchayat - Village council
Panigrahana - Same as Hathlewa
Pargana - A district or sub-division of a district during princely regime
Paricharak - An attendant
Parwanas - Orders
Putasa - A sweet
Patel - Head of a village
Pateli - Jurisdiction of a Patel, also his remuneration
Patta - Leaf of a plant
Pattal - Leaf plates used for taking food especially at large gatherings
Patuas - One who entwines ornaments with silk, cotton or gold thread
Patwari - A revenue official at village level
Pehraoni - Presented vestments
Phalgun - Twelfth month of Vikram Calendar followed by Hindus
Phera - Same as Agni Parikrama
Phini - A sweetmeat
Pie - An old coin, 192 Pies made one rupee
Pipa - A cask/barrel made of iron sheet
Pooja/Puja - Worship among Hindus
Poornima - The day of full moon
Poranic - Old, pertaining to tradition
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Posh</td>
<td>Tenth month of Vikram Calendar followed by Hindus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pradhan</td>
<td>Head of panchayat samiti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pramukh</td>
<td>Chief, Head of Zila Parishad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Punya Sadavrat</td>
<td>Charity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purdah</td>
<td>Veil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purejat</td>
<td>Department to look after religious places such as temples etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puri</td>
<td>A small unleavened fried bread</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purnima</td>
<td>The day of full moon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purohit</td>
<td>A priest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qanungo</td>
<td>A revenue official</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qazi</td>
<td>A Muslim priest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raabdi</td>
<td>A preparation of Jowar, Bajra, maize or barley flour boiled with whey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rahats</td>
<td>Persian wheels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raj</td>
<td>State</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ratjaga</td>
<td>A night long vigil and celebration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rakhi</td>
<td>A festival of Hindus when sisters tie sacred threads round the brothers’ wrists and in return get promise of protection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramayan</td>
<td>A holy book and famous epic on the life of Lord Rama</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramilila</td>
<td>A ballet on the life of lord Rama</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reja, Rezi</td>
<td>Hand woven and spun rough cloth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risaldar</td>
<td>An officer of mounted police during princely regime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rizka</td>
<td>Animal feed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roti</td>
<td>Unleavened bread</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rozana</td>
<td>Daily, everyday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rudra</td>
<td>An epithet of Lord Shiva</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sabhamandapa</td>
<td>Assembly Hall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sadar Qanungo</td>
<td>A revenue official</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sadhu</td>
<td>A mendicant, sage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safa</td>
<td>Turban</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Term</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safed Lut</td>
<td>White grub</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sagai</td>
<td>Betrothal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sahukar</td>
<td>Money lender/banker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samvat</td>
<td>A Hindu calendar, the year of Vikram era</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samvat</td>
<td>Hindu calendar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saraff</td>
<td>A dealer in gold and silver jewellery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarai</td>
<td>An inn (for Muslims)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sardar</td>
<td>A chieftain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sardars</td>
<td>Nobles; chieftains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Savee</td>
<td>A long piece of cloth worn by Hindu females round the waist passing over the head</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarkar</td>
<td>A territorial division in Mughal administrative system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarpanch</td>
<td>Chairman of village council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarpanch</td>
<td>The headman of the Panchayat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Satolia</td>
<td>An indigenous game</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Satyagrah</td>
<td>A creed of Gandhian philosophy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sawar</td>
<td>A rider</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sawaya</td>
<td>One and a quarter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seth</td>
<td>Wealthy person, businessman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shakti</td>
<td>Energy, power, another name of goddess Parvati</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shaligram</td>
<td>A kind of Lord Vishnu's idol of black stone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shamlat</td>
<td>Joint property</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shamshan</td>
<td>Cremation ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shankha</td>
<td>A conch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shastra Bhandars</td>
<td>Collections of scriptures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shastras</td>
<td>Scriptures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheetlamata</td>
<td>Smallpox; also the goddess who is supposed to have the charge of that disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shikar</td>
<td>Hunting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shikhara</td>
<td>Spire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shilpa Shastra</td>
<td>Science of architect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shobhayatra</td>
<td>A religious procession</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Shradha - A propitiatory performance by Hindus for the dead
Shrawan - Fifth month of the Hindu calendar (Vikram era)
Shresthi - Money lender/banker/descendants of a banker
Shukla/Sudi - Bright fortnight of Hindu month
Sindur - Vermilion
Srnriti - A religious text
Sooji - Coarse ground flour
Sringara - The sentiment of love
Stupa - A monument generally of pyramidal form
Suba - A province; and administrative division of territory during the Mughal period
Subedar - Governor of a Subah (province) during medieval period
Sudi - Bright half of the Hindu month
Sulphi - Smoking hemp drug by putting it in a Chilam (an earthen cigar)
Sunar - Goldsmith
Surkhi - Brick dust used in masonry
Syce - Horse keeper
Tabeej/Tabiz - Amulet
Tabla - A musical instrument
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
Tel - Oil, also a ceremony during marriage when the body of the bride or groom is anointed
Termeem - Modification, corrections
Thakur - Chieftain of a principality
Thana - Police station
Thikana - A principality
Thikanedar - A fief holder or Jagirdar or land lord
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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<tr>
<td>Til</td>
<td>Oilseed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tilak</td>
<td>A vermilion mark on the forehead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tirthankars</td>
<td>Jain Gods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tola</td>
<td>A unit of weight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tolia</td>
<td>Towel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toran</td>
<td>An arched gateway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tripolia</td>
<td>A point from where three gates on main roads can be seen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Up-Pramukh</td>
<td>Deputy Chief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vaidya</td>
<td>An Ayurvedic physician</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vaisakha/Baisakha</td>
<td>Second month of Vikram Calendar followed by Hindus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Varmala</td>
<td>A ceremony during marriage when the bride garlands the groom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vijai Dashmi</td>
<td>Dashehra, a Hindu festival</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vikram Samvat</td>
<td>Hindu calendar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vinayak</td>
<td>Lord Ganesh; also a ceremony invoking his blessings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vivah</td>
<td>A marriage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vyayam-Shalas</td>
<td>Athletic exercise places</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zabti</td>
<td>Pertaining to rule of civil/criminal court</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zamindar</td>
<td>A land lord</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zenana Sarkar</td>
<td>Royal ladies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zila</td>
<td>District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zila Pramukh</td>
<td>Head of the District Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ziledar</td>
<td>A district collector</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## CONVERSION TABLE

### Length
- 1 inch = 2.54 centimetres
- 1 foot = 30.48 "
- 1 yard = 91.44 "
- 1 mile = 1.609 kilometres

### Area
- 1 square feet = 0.093 square metre
- 1 square yard = 0.836 "
- 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 litres

### Weight
- 1 tola = 11.66 grams
- 1 chhatank = 58.32 grams
- 1 seer = 933.10 grams
- 1 maund = 37.324 kilograms
- 1 seer (24 tola) = 279.93 grams
- 1 ounce = 28.35 grams
- 1 pound = 453.59 grams
- 1 ton = 1,016.05 kilograms

### Temperature
- \( ^\circ \text{Fahrenheit} = \frac{9}{5} \times \text{centigrade} + 32 \)

### Metric Weights and Measures

### Length
- 10 millimetre = 1 centimetre
- 100 centimetre = 1 metric
- 1000 metres = 1 kilometre

### Area
- 100 square millimetres = 1 square centimetre
- 10,000 square centimetres = 1 square metric
- 100 square metric = 1 arc
- 100 arc = 1 hectare
- 100 hectares = 1 square kilometre

### Volume
- 10,00,000 cubic centimetres = 1 cub metre

### Capacity
- 1000 millilitres = 1 litre
- 1000 litre = 1 kilolitre

### Weight
- 1000 milligram = 1 gram
- 1000 gram = 1 kilogram
- 100 kilogram = 1 quintal
- 1000 kilogram = 1 ton
- 2000 milligram = 1 carat
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