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RAJASTHAN AND AJMER

DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK

AJMER STATE

By

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PREFACE

The Census Reports in olden times were printed one for the whole Province of Rajputana and another for Ajmer—Merwara. Some of the Principal States now merged in Rajasthan published their own reports. This time the State Census Reports have been published in the following volumes:—

1.	Part I—A	Report.
2.	Part I—B	Subsidiary Tables and District Index of Non-Agricultural Occupations.
3.	Part I—C	Appendices.
4.	Part II—A	General Population Tables, Household and Age Sample Tables, Social and Cultural Tables, Table E Summary Figures by Administrative Units, and local 'KA' infirmities.
5.	Part II—B	Economic Tables.

They contain statistics down to the district level.

The idea of preparing the District Census Handbook separately for each district was put forward by Shri R. A. Gopalaswami, I. C. S., Registrar General, India, and ex-officio Census Commissioner of India, as part of a plan intended to secure an effective method of preserving the census records prepared for areas below the district level. He proposed that all the district census tables and census abstracts prepared during the process of sorting and compilation should be bound together in a single manuscript volume, called the District Census Handbook, and suggested to the State Governments that the Handbook (with or without the addition of other useful information relating to the district) should be printed and published at their own cost, in the same manner as the village statistics in the past. In accepting, this suggestion, the Government of Rajasthan decided to print and publish the more important portion of statistical data relating to the district and to preserve the rest of the records in a manuscript volume for any future use, to which they may be put.

This Handbook contains five General Population Tables of A Series, three Economic Tables of B Series, five Household and Age Tables of C Series, seven Social and Cultural Tables of D Series, one table E giving summary for the district and tehsils, a local table 'KA' showing infirmities by age groups and an Index of Non-agricultural Occupations. Each table contains an explanatory note necessary for the proper understanding of the figures. The numbers given to the tables in this Handbook correspond to those given in State Census Reports.

Village Directories were published for the first time in 1931 by a few States of Rajputana. The example was followed by all the States in 1941. They contained for each village the population figures by religion and also some other useful information. They were bound in a volume one for each State. This time the Village Directories are also incorporated in this Handbook under the name of "Primary Census Abstract and Village Directory" which show the basic population figures separately for each village or town-ward classified by livelihood classes instead of religion and also some information of general nature.

Opportunity has been taken to put in a short introductory note detailing the salient points connected with the district, such as the physical features, climate, rainfall, irrigation and drainage facilities, roads and other communications, agriculture, education, industries and other matters of general interest. The information contained in the introductory note is based on the material furnished by Collectors of districts and Departments of Government.

In addition to the above, some figures of general interest and a review of population figures have also been incorporated.

The scheduled date for the publication of the Handbooks as prescribed by the Registrar General, India, was, "Not later than March 1952" but practical experience showed its publication by that time an impracticability. Even the compilation of the tables together with its final touch could not be completed by that time. Then came the question of printing which proved to be a huge task. There are 25 districts in Rajasthan and 1 in Ajmer. The total number of printed pages turned out to be nearly 9000. The Government Presses were

already over-burdened with the printing work of other departments and in the printing of Census Publications priority was given to Central Government Publications *i. e.*, the State Census Reports. The result was that till March, 1954, for 14 out of 26 districts the P. C. A. and Village Directory could not be printed specially because the press had no stock of small type which was essential for their printing. It was, therefore, decided to publish the Handbooks in two volumes Part I, consists of Introduction, a brief review of population figures and;

1. General Population Tables (A—I to A—V)
2. Economic Tables (B—I to B—III)
3. Household and Age (Sample) Tables (C—I to C—V)
4. Social and Cultural Tables (D—I to D—VII)
5. E—Summary figures by Administrative Units.
6. Local Table 'KA' Infirmities, and
7. District Index of Non-Agricultural Occupations.

Part II contains only Primary Census Abstract and Village Directory.

The Handbooks of the Ajmer, Sirohi and Jhalawar Districts are however being published in one volume, because they have been completed by this time.

While every care has been taken to ensure the correctness of figures and village names, certain mistakes might have crept in. I shall be grateful if they are brought to my notice.

Y. L. Dashora.

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INTRODUCTION

I. Physical Aspects.

Position.

1. Ajmer is an isolated mono-district centrally administered State, situated in the heart of Rajasthan, with its Head quarters at Ajmer and lies between 25° 24′ and 26° 42′ north latitudes and 73°45′ and 75° 24′ east longitudes. The State derives its importance from its central position.

Boundaries.

2. The State is surrounded on all sides by the State of Rajasthan. On the north and west by Jodhpur Division, on the south by Udaipur Division and on the east by Jaipur Division.

Area.

3. The State is triangular in shape. The maximum length from north-east to south-west is 90 miles while from east to west it is only 45 miles. It has an area of 2,416 square miles.

Divisions.

4. The State is composed of 3 Sub-divisions (1) Ajmer, (2) Beawar (Merwara) and (3) Kekri, which in all include 1 City, 6 towns 707 villages. The divisions are not natural but only territorial. The Ajmer Sub-division forms the northern portion of the State. It is more or less triangular in shape and is compact in formation with the exception of a few villages. Three of its villages are isolated, in the north, amidst the Sub-division of Kishangarh of Jaipur District in Rajasthan and three in the south-east. It is generally a level plain interspersed with low hills which run practically in the north-westerly direction in the upper part of the Sub-division. The Beawar Sub-division is an irregular country lying in the south-west of the State and is composed of two detached blocks lying lengthwise with a breadth varying between 4 to 12 miles and intersected by a narrow strip of Udaipur District of Rajasthan. This tract is generally hilly. The Kekri Sub-division forms the south-east portion of the State. It is a compact area composed of two blocks separated by Rajasthan (Kishangarh and Jaipur) Territory. This tract is generally a level plain.

Configuration and Hill system.

5. The distinguishing feature of the country is the Aravalli range, the strong barrier which divides the sandy plains of Jodhpur and Bikaner Divisions from the high table land of the former Mewar State. The range which commences at the "Ridge" at Delhi, comes into prominence near the city of Ajmer where it appears in parallel succession of hills. The highest point, on which is perched the fort of Taragarh, rises immediately above the city of Ajmer to a height of 2,855 feet above the level of the sea, and between 1,300 and 1,400 feet above the valley at its base. The "Nagpahar" or Serpent hill, 3 miles west of Ajmer city, attains a scarcely inferior elevation. About 10 miles from Ajmer the hills disappear for a short distance, but in the neighbourhood of Beawar form a compact double range which approach each other at Jawaja, 14 miles further south, and finally meet at Kukra near Todgarh, from which village a succession of hills and valleys extends to Dewair, 20 miles further south. Thence the range gradually becomes bolder and more precipitous, till it finally terminates in the south-east corner of Sirohi, near Mount Abu. The range does not extend to Kekri and there is no important mountain in the Sub-division. The only hills of note are the Bhinai and Sawar Hills which are about 1300 feet above sea level.

Passes.

6. There are no passes deserving of the name in Ajmer Sub-division except where the road to Pushkar, eight miles west of Ajmer City, traverses a dip in the Nagpahar range. In Beawar Sub-division there are two well-known passes on the eastern side *viz.* the Pakheria and Sheopura ghats, the first leading to Masuda and the second to Udaipur District of Rajasthan.

Configuration and watershed.

7. The plateau on which the city of Ajmer stands marks the highest elevation of the plains of Hindustan, and from the hills, which hem it in, the country slopes away on every side. The range of hills between Ajmer and Nasirabad marks the dividing watershed of the sub-continent of India. The rain which falls on the southern or Nasirabad side finds its way by the Chambal into the Bay of Bengal; that which falls on the other side is discharged by the

Luni into the gulf of Cutch. Further south, the watershed is still more clearly marked and is the high wall of rock which separates the Plains of Jodhpur from Merwara. The portion of Ajmer east of the range, which connects Srinagar with Rajgarh, including the Pargana of Ramsar as well as the Kekri Sub-division, generally, is an open country with a slope to the east and broken only by gentle undulations. West of the Nagpahar the Paragna of Pushkar stands quite apart from the rest of the district, and is a sea of sand.

Rivers and Streams.

8. Owing to its position on the watershed of the continent, the State does not possess rivers of any importance. The principal stream is the Banas, which takes its rise in the Aravalli range, about 40 miles north-west of Udaipur and only touches the district at the extreme south-east corner near Deoli in Kekri Sub-division. During the rains this river is frequently in flood and before 1935, in the absence of an overbridge, travellers from Kotah and Deoli had to be ferried across, at the village of Nigeria in Jaipur, 5 miles from Deoli. Besides the Banas, there are four streams, the Khari-Nadi, the Dai-Nadi, the Sagarmati Nadi and the Saraswati. All are mere rivulets in the hot weather, but become torrents in the rains: neither they nor the Banas are used for the transport of produce. The Khari-Nadi rises in the hills near the village of Birjal in the Beawar Sub-division, and after forming the boundary between the old Mewar State and Ajmer for a short distance, falls into the Banas at the northern extremity of the Sawar Paragana. A metalled bridge called the Ogilivie Bridge after the then A. G. G. has since been constructed in 1935, at the junction of Khari and Banas near the village Nigeria for the convenience of the travellers and traffic. The Dai-Nadi flowing from west to east across the Ajmer and Kekri Sub-divisions, is arrested in the early part of its course by the Nearan embankment. Thence it flows by Sarwar in Kishangarh and leaving the district close to Bagherá eventually also empties itself into the Banas. The Sagarmati rises near the Bisla tank in Ajmer, and after flowing through and fertilising the Ajmer valley, takes a sweep northwards by Bhaonta and Pisangan to Govindgarh. Here it meets with the Saraswati, which carries the drainage of the Pushkar valley, and the united stream from this point until it falls into the Rann of Cutch is designated as the 'Luni' or salty river. Though the rivers are small, yet they give ample percolation to the villages on their banks. There are some independent rivulets running northwards into the Sambhar lake but they are mere drainage channels running only in the rainy season and so none have obtained a name.

Lakes.

9. There are four natural lakes in the State. Of these, two are the sacred lakes of Pushkar and old Pushkar in Ajmer Sub-division. Both are depressions among sand hills without any outlet, but exercise a considerable influence by percolation through the sand hills on the low sandy bottoms in their vicinity. The water of the old Pushkar lake is also used for supplying drinking water to Ajmer City. The others are the lakes of Sargaon and Karantia near Beawar. A passage for the escape of the water of the former has been cut through the encircling sand hills and the bed is regularly cultivated for the spring crop. The lake of Karantia lies among hills, and is of no use for irrigation. All other water reservoirs are artificial tanks most of which were constructed by Colonel Dixon during the British Government. Many of the tanks are the products of famine labour during the calamities which have come upon the country. Among the important ones of the artificial tanks are those of Foysagar which is used for supplying drinking water to Ajmer City and Kayar, Ramsar, Barol, Niaran, Dilwara, Jawaja, Phulsagar, Makrera and Kalingar which are very useful for percolation and irrigation purposes. The wells in the rear of Phulsagar tank are the main source of drinking water supply for Beawar town. Besides these, small reservoirs exist throughout the State.

Geology

10. The geology of the State is that of the Aravalli range, which extends throughout it. The rocks consist of gneiss, biotite, horn blendic schists and limestone, mostly in the form of marble and quartzite, which is probably the Alwar quartzite. The whole are much disturbed, most frequently nearly vertical and repeated several times in the section. It is the Alwar quartzite, the rock highest in the section within the range, broken, repeated and placed upon end that form all the long narrow ridges, which rise to a considerable height above the general level of the range, and of which an example is the Taragarh hill near Ajmer. The best sections of the range in the State are exposed in the Dewair and Pipli passes in Merwara, ascending from the western plains. The rocks of the former consist of schists and bands of white marble, the actinolite schists occurring at the top. There is also a section of mica schists frequently felspathic and often including bands of limestone. The Pipli pass is similar but contains more frequent quartzite ridges. Granitic intrusions are common and increase in the direction of Todgarh. Towards Beawar gneiss and granite predominate, hardly any other rocks being exposed. Quartzite in contact with a large pile of gneiss is the characteristic formation of the Chang and Sendra Hills. Towards Ajmer granite alternates with limestone, dark mica schists and gneiss being not much more than a

quartzite containing some felspar. At Ajmer the section across the range differs from the others in the number and size of the ridges of quartzite which cross it. Taragarh hill formed of Alwar quartzite rises to a height of upwards of 1,300 feet above the level of the surrounding country and the same quartzite is repeated in the ridges east of the Anasagar. East of Ajmer the Alwar quartzites are repeated five times in the section, the intervening low grounds being occupied by schists and limestone, in which intrusive granite is of frequent occurrence. North of Ajmer, the range becomes very broken, and near the Sambhar lake it consists almost entirely of the Alwar quartzites, repeated five or six times, forming high narrow parallel, nearly vertical, ridges a mile or so apart, the intervening ground being covered with blown sand. Under some of the ridges a small thickness of the schists is exposed and at Makrana on the western side of the range the famous white marble quarries are situated. The hills are schistose for the most part, and in appearance often serrate and are probably volcanic. The cultivated soil is a natural mixture of one-third stiff yellow loam and two-thirds sand, consisting of disintegrated mica schists and felspar. Pure silicious sand is rare.

Flora.

11. Owing to its geographical position and limited rainfall the flora of Ajmer State is not a rich one. Indigenous species are limited, and few of them are attractive in appearance. Several centuries of civilization have practically denuded the Ajmer hillsides of all timber. Even in Merwara—"the impenetrable jungle" of 1819—only within the reserved areas are trees still found in any quantity. The district has no species peculiar to itself, every plant in it being found also either in the adjacent States, or in the dry regions of the Deccan and southern India.

12. As in other parts of India with a similar vegetation, the majority of the trees and shrubs flower during the hot season, while the herbaceous plants blossom chiefly in the rains. Many of the latter are annuals which wither and die at the approach of the cold weather. Among the larger trees which yield both fuel and building timber are the Semul (bombax malabaricum), the Khejra (prosopis spicigera), the Kurr (sterculia urens), the two acacias (leucoplhoea and catechu), angoiesus latifolia and pendula, dichrostachys cinerea, lordia rothisi and the aonla (phyllanthus emblica). On the roadsides the Babul (acacia arabica) Nim (melia indica) Kurrus (pargamia glabra) and Jal (salvadora persica) are commonly planted, as they thrive well and give good shade. The Pipal (ficus religiosa), the Banyan, (ficus bengalensis), the Gular (ficus glomerata), the tamarind (tamarindus indica), and the mango (mangifera indica), are found usually in gardens or near villages throughout the district. They shrubby vegetation, which is everywhere more prominent than the arboreal, consists largely of capers, jujubes, tamarisks and grewias. Of the capparideae the gynandropsis pentophylla is common in waste lands, as is also the small jujube (zizyphus nummularia). Tamarisks of several species abound in the watercourses, while the grewias pilosa and populifolia are found every where. The euphorbia nivalia occurs near Ajmer and in the Merwara hills.

13. The herbaceous vegetation consists of leguminosae of the genera alysicarpus, desmodium, crotalaria, cassia, etc. of various widely distributed species of compositae and rubiaceoe. During the rains a few convolvulaceoe appear, and grasses and sedges are abundant. The only ferns ever seen are adiantum lunulatum and candatrum, nephrodium molle and actiniopterus radiata. The latter is found only on walls, where it is associated with funaria hygrometrica, the only moss at all common in the region. In wells the maidenhair (adiantum capillus veneris) is occasionally met with.

Fauna.

14. There is little cover for large game. An occasional tiger is to be met within the Merwara forests, while leopards and hyaenas are found in the hills from Nagpahar to Todgarh. Wolves are rare. Wild pigs are found in most of the istimrari estates. They are preserved by the Thakurs, as pig-shooting is a favourite amusement of Rajputs. Black buck (antelope bezoartica), ravine deer (gazella bennettii) and nilgai (portax pictus) are met with in Ajmer. A few sambhar (rusa aristotelis) are to be found in the hills of the State. Of small game the great Indian bustard is occasionally found in Ajmer and florican is a visitor during the rains. Geese duck and snipe are found about the tanks in the cold weather, but good snipe ground is very limited. The small sand grouse is found in abundance; the large sand grouse is rare. Quail are moderately plentiful in the cold weather, and hares and grey partridge are common at all seasons. Among the domestic animals, dogs and cats are the favourites.

Climate.

15. The climate is healthy. In summer it is dry and hot, in the winter cold and bracing especially in December, January and February, when hoar frost not in frequently covers the ground.

Temperature.

16. During the 20 years ending in 1949 the maximum mean annual temperature recorded in the shade was 78·3 in 1941, the minimum being 75·0 in 1936. In 1949 the mean annual temperature was 77·90.

Rainfall.

17. The rainfall is precarious and partial. The State is on the border of what may fairly be called the arid zone, and is the debatable land between the north-eastern and south-western monsoons, and beyond the full influence of either. The south-west monsoon sweeps up the Narabada valley from Bombay, and crossing the table-land at Neemuch, gives copious supplies to Malwa, Jhalawar and Kotah, and the countries which lie in the course of the Chambal river. The clouds which strike Kathiawar and Cutch are deprived of a great deal of their moisture by the influence of the hills in those countries and the greater part of the remainder is deposited on Abu and the higher slopes of the Aravalli range, leaving but little for Merwara, where the hills are lower, and still less for Ajmer and Kekri. It is only when this monsoon is in considerable force that Merwara gets a plentiful supply from it. The north-eastern monsoon sweeps up the valley of the Ganges from the Bay of Bengal and waters the northern part of Rajasthan, but hardly penetrates further west than the longitude of Ajmer. On the conflicting strength of these two monsoons the rainfall of the State depends.

18. The prevailing wind during the rainy season is a south-westerly one, but there is little rain from this direction. The south-west monsoon is exhausted before it reaches even Merwara, and if this monsoon is in the ascendant, the weather may be cloudly and there may be little and partial showers, but no heavy rain. It is from the north-east that Ajmer, Beawar and Kekri obtain their heaviest rainfalls, though the south-western monsoon has naturally more effect at Todgarh than at Ajmer. The central portions of the State often receive heavy falls from the north-west, the north-east monsoon being apparently diverted from its course by the winds from the desert. Not only, however, is the rain-fall most precarious and partial, varying much in total amount from year to year and from place to place, and falling with fury on one side of a hill, while the other side is perfectly dry, but it is most irregularly distributed over the rainy season and most uncertain in the intensity of the fall. The last is a most important question, with reference to the filling of the reservoirs. If the rain comes in light showers, even though it be on the whole an average fall, the soil will absorb it, the nallas will not run and the tanks will remain empty. If the fall is sudden and heavy, and at the same time general within the catchment area of a tank, the chances are that the embankment will be damaged. The best rainy season is one which includes a fall of 3 or 4 inches in 24 hours in June, and a similar fall in September, with intermediate showers. Then the tanks fill and are replenished for the rabi harvest, and the kharif crop is not drowned with excess of moisture. The average annual fall during the past 20 years was 21·03 inches in Ajmer, 19·39 inches in Beawar and 23·59 inches in Kekri. The maximum rainfall was 35·33 inches in 1933 in Ajmer. 28·64 inches in 1934 in Beawar and 41·14 inches in 1931 in Kekri and the minimum rainfall was 8·70 inches in 1938 in Ajmer 8·98 inches in 1939 in Beawar and 9·68 inches in 1941 in Kekri. The rainfall in the year 1949 was 15·41 inches in Ajmer 14·88 inches in Beawar and 20·30 inches in Kekri.

Underground water level.

19. The average depth at which water is found underground is 30 feet in Ajmer 26 feet in Beawar and 20 feet in Kekri Sub-divisions.

Earthquakes.

20. Earthquakes reported as felt at Ajmer were as detailed below.

Station.	Year	Month	G. M. T. Date	Hours	Mins	Duration in secs. of shock.	Intensity Rossi Forrel Scale.	Remarks
Ajmer	1905	April	4	00	50	120	4–5	
„	1929	January	7	01	35	1½	4	
„	1934	„	15	08	45	54	5–6	
„	1938	March	14	00	45	about 10	5–6	
„	1944	October	29	15	05	5	5	

II History.

General History—Hindu Period.

1. The early history of Ajmer is, as might be expected, legendary in its character, and commences with the rule of the Chauhans, the last born of the Agnikulas, and the most valiant of the Rajput races. According to tradition, the Fort and City of Ajmer were founded by Raja Aja, a descendant of Anhal, the first Chauhan, in the year 145 A. D. Aja at first attempted to build a fort on the Nagpahar, or Serpent Hill, and the site chosen by him is still pointed out. His evil genius, however destroyed in the night the walls erected, in the day, and Aja determined to build on the hill now known as Taragarh. Here he constructed a fort, which he called "Garh Beetle" and in the valley known as Indrakot he built a town, which he called after himself, and which has become famous as Ajmer. This Prince is generally known by the name of Ajaipal.

2. It has been shown, however, by more recent research that Aja or Ajaya flourished about 1000 A.D. and that the foundation of Ajmer must be ascribed to this period. The Chauhans came to Rajputana from Ahichhatrapur on the Ganges about 750 A. D. and their first capital was Sambhar. Their possessions included the tract now known as Ajmer, but there was at that time no known city there. Ajaya's son Ana (or Arno) constructed the fine Anasagar embankment, on which the Emperor Shah Jahan subsequently erected a magnificent range of marble pavilions. An inscription discovered at Chitor by Pandit Gauri Shanker of Udaipur shows that Ana was alive in 1150 A.D. Vigraharaja III, otherwise known as Visaldeo, a son of Ana, was the most famous of the Chauhan dynasty of Ajmer, He conquered Delhi from the Tuars, and constructed the Bisal-Sagar Tank in his ancestral territory. The latest inscription under his reign is dated 1163. Prithvi Raj, nephew of Visaldeo, was king of Delhi and Ajmer at the time of the invasion of Shahab-ud-din-Muhammad Ghori. In 1191 he defeated the latter in a great battle and forced him to fly. But in 1193 Muhammed Ghori returned with a fresh army recruited in Afghanistan and Central Asia. The Rajput chiefs were weakened by feuds, and Prithvi Raj was defeated, taken prisoner, and murdered in cold blood. Muhammad Ghori shortly afterwards took Ajmer, massacred all the inhabitants who opposed him, and reserved the rest for slavery. After this expedition he made over the country to a relation of Prithvi Raj under an engagement for a heavy tribute. In the following year Muhammad Ghori prosecuted his conquests by the destruction of the Rathor kingdom of Kanauj an event of considerable importance in the histroy of Ajmer, in that it led to the emigration of the greater part of the Rathor clan from Kanauj to Marwar. The new Raja of Ajmer was soon reduced to preplexities by a pretender, and Kutab-ud-din Eibak, then viceroy and afterwards the first of the slave dynasty at Delhi, marched to his relief. Hari Raj the pretender was defeated, and Kutab-ud-din, having appointed a governor of his own faith to control the Raja, proceeded with his expedition to Gujrat. A year or two afterwards, however, the Raja, uniting with the Rathore and Mers, attempted independence. Kutab-ud-din, marched from Delhi in the height of the hot season and shut up the Raja in the fort. Here finding no means of escape, he ascended the funeral pyre as is related in the Tajul Masir. Kutab-ud-din then marched against the confederated Rathors and Mers, but was defeated and wounded, and obliged to retreat to Ajmer, where he was besieged by the confederate army. A strong reinforcement from Ghazni, however, caused the enemy to raise the siege, and Kutab-ud -din, annexed the country to the kingdom of Delhi, and made over the charge of the fort of Taragarh to an officer of his own, Sayyid Husain, whose subsequent tragic fate has caused him to be enrolled in the list of martyrs, and whose shrine is still the most conspicuous object on the hill he was unable to defend. On the death of Kutab-ud-din in A.D. 1210, the Rathors joined the Chauhans and made a night attack upon the fort. The garrison was taken unprepared, and massacred to a man. Their tombs, as well as those of Sayyid Husain and his celebrated horse, may still be seen on Taragarh in the enclosure, which bears the name of Ganj Shahidan or treasury of martyrs.

The Delhi Sultans.

3. Shams-ud-din Altamsh, the successor of Kutab-ud-din, restored the authority of the Kings of Delhi, and it was maintained till the disastrous invasion of Taimur. Rana Kumbha of Mewar profited by the relaxation of all authority, which ensued upon the sack of Delhi and the extinction of the house of Tughlak, to take possession of Ajmer, but on his assassination the territory fell into the hands of the Kings of Malwa, with whom the Rana had been perpetually at variance, and for 15 years had waged war.

4. The Kings of Malwa obtained possession in A. D. 1469, and held Ajmer till the death of Mahmud II in A. D. 1531, when the kingdom of Malwa was annexed to that of Gujrat.

5. On the death of Mahmud II, Mal Deo Rathor, who had recently succeeded to the throne of Marwar, took possession of Ajmer among other conquests. He improved the fortress of Taragarh, and commenced the construction of a lift to raise water to the fort from the "Nur Chashma" spring at the foot of the hill. The work still stands, as solid as on the day it was built, but the scheme was never completed. The Rathors held Ajmer for 24 years, but the country was one of the earlier acquisitions of Akbar, and from 1561 A. D. to 1730, a period of 170 years, Ajmer was an integral part of the Mughal Empire.

Mughal Emperors.

6. Akbar included Ajmer in a subah or province, which gave its name to the whole of Rajputana. The great importance of the fort and district of Ajmer as a pointed appui in the midst of Rajputana was early recognized by the Mohammadan rulers. It commanded the routes from Northern India to Gujrat on the one side, and to Malwa on the other. Ajmer itself was a centre of trade, with a well-nigh impregnable fort to protect it. The situation was strong, central and picturesque, and was well watered as compared with the arid tracts around. The Mughal sovereigns, like their predecessors, were not slow to grasp the advantages of the place, and Ajmer became an appanage of the royal residence.

6. (a) Akbar had made a vow that, if a son were born to him and lived, he would go on foot from Agra to Ajmer, and offer thanks at the tomb of the saint Muin-ud-din Chishti, a holy man who came from Gor to India in 1143 A. D. and whose tomb, known as the Dargah Khwaja Sahib, has been a place of Muhammadan pilgrimage for several centuries. Salim, afterwards Jahangir, was born in A. D. 1570. Ten years later Akbar built a fortified palace, the Dar-ul-Khair, just outside the city. Jahangir and Shah Jahan both spent a considerable portion of their time at Ajmer, and it was here that the former received Sir Thomas Roe, the Ambassador from King James I, of England who reached Ajmer on the 23rd December 1615. He had his first audience with Jahangir on the 10th January 1616, and was received by the Mughal Emperor with "courtly condescension." Near Chitor, on his way to Ajmer from Surat, Roe met the eccentric Thomas Coryat, whose mania for travelling brought him on foot from Jerusalem to Ajmer. The "World' foot Post", as he describes himself, wrote a pamphlet, "From the Court of the great Moghul, resident at the Town of Asmere in Eastern India", which is a quaint and early specimen of travellers' tales. Roe himself remained at Ajmer until November 1616, and afterwards accompanied Jahangir in his march to Ujjain. Although it appears doubtful whether he managed to obtain any substantial advantage for the East India Company as a result of his mission, his Journal has left us a vivid picture of the life both in Ajmer and in camp. It was at Deora, near Ajmer, that in A. D. 1659 Aurangzeb crushed the army of the unfortunate Dara and forced his brother into the flight which was destined to terminate only by his imprisonment and death. The celebrated traveller Bernier met and accompanied Dara for three days during the flight, and has given a graphic description of the miseries and privations of the march. During the war with Mewar and Marwar, which was brought about by the bigotry of Aurangzeb, Ajmer was the head-quarter of that Emperor, who nearly lost his throne here in 1679 by the combination of Prince Akbar with the enemy.

Rathors of Marwar.

7. On the death of the Sayyids in 1720 A. D., Ajit Singh, son of Jaswant Singh of Marwar, found his opportunity in the weakness consequent on the decline of the Mughal Empire to seize on Ajmer, and kill the Imperial Governor. He coined money in his own name and set up every emblem of sovereignty. Mohammad Shah collected a large army and invested Taragarh. The fort held out for four months, when Ajit Singh agreed to surrender his conquest. Ten years later Abhay Singh, the accomplice in the assassination of his own father, Ajit Singh, was appointed by Muhammad Shah as Viceroy of Ajmer and Ahmedabad and Ajmer became practically a portion of Marwar. The parricide Bakht Singh obtained Nagaur and Jalore from his brother, Abhay Singh. Abhay Singh was succeeded by Ram Singh, who attempted to wrest Jalore from his uncle. This led to the battle of Merta, where Ram Singh was defeated and forced to fly. He determined to call in the aid of the Marathas, and at Ujjain found the camp of Jai Appa Sindhia, who readily took the opportunity of interference. Meanwhile Bakhat Singh had been poisoned, and his son, Bijai Singh, opposed the Marathas. He was defeated and fled to Nagaur, which withstood a year's siege though meanwhile all the country submitted to Ram Singh. At the end of a year Jai Appa was murdered by two soldiers of Bijai Singh who sacrificed themselves in their master's interest. With Jai Appa removed, the siege languished, and eventually a compromise was agreed upon. Bijai Singh surrendered to the Marathas in full sovereignty the fort and district of Ajmer as *mundkati* or blood-money, for the death of their leader. The Marathas on their side abandoned the cause of Ram Singh. A fixed triennial tribute was to be paid to the Marathas by Bijai Singh. Ram Singh obtained the Marwar and Jaipur share of the Sambhar Lake, and resided there until his death. These events occurred in A. D. 1756.

8. For 31 years the Marathas held undisturbed possession of Ajmer, till in 1787, on the invasion of Jaipur by Madhoji Sindhia, the Jaipur Raja called in the Rathors for aid against the common foe. The call was promptly answered, and at the battle of Tonga the Marathas suffered a signal defeat. The Rathors re-took Ajmer, drove out Mirza Beg, the Maratha Governor, and annulled their tributary engagements. The success was, however, transient, for in three years time the Marathas, led by De Boigne, defeated the Rathors utterly at Patan. General De Boigne then marched on Ajmer. On the 21st August 1791, he arrived under the walls the next day the town was taken and the fort invested. The citadel, however, had been provisioned for a year and was defended by a numerous garrison. After 17 days' operations De Boigne, converting the siege into a blockade, marched with the greater part of his troops against the Rajputs, who had assembled on the plains of Merta. On the 10th September the Rajput army was surprised before day break and nearly annihilated, and by three O' clock on the same day the town of Merta was taken by assault. The Rathors now submitted and agreed to pay tribute. Ajmer reverted to the Marathas and was held by them till its cession to the British Government.

Cession to the British Government.

9. Singhi Dhanraj was Governor of Ajmer during the three years it was held by the Rathors. The best known of the Maratha Subahdars was Govind Rao, who appears to have been a strong and good governor. By the treaty of 25th June 1818 Daulat Rao Sindhia, after the Pindari war, ceded the district of Ajmer, valued in the treaty at Rs. 505,484 to the British Government; and on the 28th July 1818 Mr. Wilder, the first British Superintendent of Ajmer, received charge of the district from Bapu Sindhia, the last Maratha Subahdar.

Mutiny of 1857.

10. The history of Ajmer from 1818 is the history of its administration. The long roll of battles and sieges is closed. The district, worn out by the incessant warfare of half a century, at length enjoys rest, and the massive battlements of Taragarh begin to crumble in a secure peace. Mr. Wilder and his successors worked hard to improve the condition of the people, and the long incumbency of Colonel Dixon, who took charge of the district in 1842 in addition to Merwara, was productive of much good. Irrigation works were vigorously pushed forward. Commerce and agriculture were encouraged, and in 1851 the district came under a regular settlement. The measures taken to win the confidence of the people were successful, and the mutiny of 1857 passed over the province like a cloud. On the 28th May two regiments of Bengal Infantry and a battery of Bengal Artillery mutinied at Nasirabad. The European residents, however, were sufficiently protected by a regiment of Bombay Infantry, while a detachment of the Merwara Battalion made a forced march to Ajmer and protected the Treasury and Magazine. There was no interruption of civil government. The mutinous regiments marched direct to Delhi, and the agricultural classes did not share in the revolt.

11. About Mr. Wilder, Mr. La Touche says "His six years" administration was not productive of any great results. .....The great solicitude of Mr. Wilder was to develop the trade of Ajmer and he invited merchants from all quarters to come and settle in the city". At that time Company's coins were not current in Ajmer. Coins of six native mints were current. Mr. Wilder recognised only Furrukhabad rupees.

12. Mr. Wilder was succeeded by Mr. Henry Middleton in December, 1824. On 24th October 1827 the latter made over charge to Mr. Cavendish. Mr. Middleton found that Mr. Wilder's settlement was very high. He advocated the system of taking revenue dues in kind. Many cultivators who had come to the district in the first year of the British rule had been driven away again by bad harvests and high assessments. (La Touche Settlement Report). Mr. Cavendish was a reformer and left the impress of his energy on the administration. He made an extension of the city towards east, just outside the Madargate called after himself, Cavendishpura. He left Ajmer on 28th November, 1831 giving over charge to his assistant Mr. Moore. He was succeeded by Major Speirs, who was transferred to Neemuch and in his turn was succeeded by. Mr. Edmunstone, who describes the people of Ajmer as 'reckless, improvident and poverty stricken' (La Touche Settlement Report). In January 1831 A. D., the Mewar Political Agency was abolished and the temporary charge of relations with the Maharana was vested in the Superintendent and Political Agent, Ajmer.

13. In 1832, Ajmer was placed under the Governor of the N. W. F. Province now Uttar Pradesh. In this year, the Governor General of India, Lord William Bentick, visited Ajmer and ordered the dismantling of the Taragarh fort which has played very conspicuous part in the history of Rajputana.

14. Mr. Edmunstone left Ajmer towards the end of 1836, in which year, the district of Merwara was also placed under the N.W.F. Government Lt. Macnaughten succeeded Mr. Edmunstone. Lt. Macnaughten, and Col. Sutherland, who had become Commissioner, advocated construction of tanks and the kind of settlement which Captain Dixon had introduced in Merwara. The Government hesitated to sanction expenditure.

15. From 1837-38 to 1840-41 the four years were years of great distress in Ajmer and the Khalsa villages, owing to heavy assessments had reached the lowest depths of poverty. Tanks were broken and wells fell into disrepair. The Khalsa villages bore a poverty stricken look which was a painful contrast to the condition of the Taluqdar's estates.

16. Mr. La Touche says 'The outcome of British administration for 23 years had been to reduce the district to state of abject poverty'. Towards the end of 1840, Col. Sutherland, the Commissioner, asked Captain Dixon, Superintendent of Merwara to report on the construction of tanks in Ajmer. In February 1842, Mr. Macnaughten departed from Ajmer. He was a most popular officer and showed great solicitude for the welfare of the people.

Merwara–Early History.

17. The history of Merwara before the occupation of Ajmer by the British authorities in 1818, is practically a blank. Hardly anything was known of the country, except that it was a difficult, hilly tract, inhabited by an independent and plundering race, who cared not for agriculture and who supplied their wants at the expense of the surrounding territories. Sawai Jai Singh of Jaipur had penetrated no further than Jhak in an endeavour to subdue the country, and Amir Khan had failed in an attempt to chastise the plunderers of Jhak and Chang. Mr. Wilder, the First British Superintendent of Ajmer, entered into agreements with the villagers of Jhak, Shamgarh, Lulwa, Kana Khera and Kheta Khera, the nucleus of what is now Khalsa Merwara, binding them to abstain from plunder. The pledge, however, was little respected, or could not really be enforced by the headmen, and in March 1819, a force was detached from Nasirabad for the attack of these places. No opposition was encountered, the villages were taken one after the other, and all levelled to the ground. The inhabitants escaped into the adjacent hills. Strong police posts were stationed at Jhak, Shamgarh, and Lulwa.

18. In November 1820 a general insurrection broke out. The police posts were cut off and the men composing them were killed. The thorough subjugation of the country was then determined on. A force stronger than the former retook Jhak, Lulwa, and Shamgarh, and after some correspondence with the governments of Udaipur and Jodhpur, and after co-operation promised on their part, the force advanced into Mewar and Marwar-Merwara to punish the refugees of Jhak, Lulwa and Shamgarh, and the men who had given them an asylum.

19. Borwa was the first village of which possession was taken, and the attack was then directed against Hathun, where a repulse was sustained with a loss of three killed and twenty-three wounded. In the night, however, the garrison evacuated the fort. The troops then marched on Barar and took it after slight resistance. The capture of Mandlan and Barsawara followed, and a strong detachment was then sent against Kot Kirana and Bagri in Marwar-Merwara. These were taken and made over to Jodhpur, and the reverses of the Mers reached their culminating point in the capture of Ramgarh, whither most of their chief men had retreated. These were nearly all killed or wounded or taken prisoners, and the remaining strongholds submitted in rapid succession. A detachment of cavalry and infantry was left at Jhak, and the main body withdrew at the close of January 1821, the campaign having lasted three months. Captain Tod in the name of Rana, undertook the administration of the portion belonging to Mewar. He appointed a Governor, built the fort of Todgarh in the centre of the tract, raised a corps of 600 match-lock men for this special service, and began to collect revenue. A different policy was pursued by the court of Jodhpur. The villages which had been decided to belong to Marwar were made over to the adjoining Thakurs: there was no controlling authority and no unity of administration. Ajmer brought all its share under direct management, at first the Thakurs of Masuda and Kharwa were held responsible for the establishment of order, under the superintendence of Mr. Wilder. It soon appeared that this triple government was no government; the criminals of one portion found security in another; the country became infested with murderous gangs, and the state of Merwara was even worse than before. In these circumstances it was determined that the three portions should be brought under the management of one officer, vested with full authority in civil and criminal matters, and that a battalion of 8 companies of 70 men each should be enrolled from among the Mers.

Treaties with Udaipur and Jodhpur.

20. The negotiations with Udaipur resulted in the treaty of May 1823, by which the management of Mewar-Merwara, consisting of 76 villages, was made over to the British Government for a period of 10 years, the Rana agreeing to pay Rs. 15,000 a year to cover civil and military expenses. In March, 1824, a similar engagement was, after some difficulty, concluded by Mr. Wilder with the Jodhpur Durbar. It was arranged that the sum of Rs. 15,000 should be paid annually on account of civil and military expenses, the Maharana and Maharaja receiving in each case the revenue of their respective portions. In March 1833, the arrangement with Mewar was continued for a further period of eight years, the Rana agreeing to pay Rs. 20,000 Chitori or Rs. 16,000 Kaldar on account of expenses. On the 23rd October, 1835, the arrangement with Marwar was extended for a further period of nine years. The transfer of Jodhpur territory was only partial, and many villages were left in the hands of the bordering Thakurs, though nominally under the Police Superintendence of the British authorities. Twenty villages were made over by the first treaty and by the second treaty some were added but these latter were returned to Marwar in 1842. About this year the agreements of 1833 and 1835 expired, and it became necessary to make further arrangements for their continuance. The Udaipur Durbar expressed its willingness to allow its villages to remain under British management so long as it might suit the convenience of the British Government, and the Jodhpur Durbar expressed its readiness to do the same. But no agreements were executed, and although an effort was made to procure the perpetual cession of their shares from the respective Durbars, it was unsuccessful. On this unsatisfactory footing the British administration of Merwara remained for many years. With Udaipur the question was finally settled in 1883 by the following arrangement.: —

21. The British Government was to accept the revenue of Mewar-Merwara in full discharge of the Udaipur State's contributions towards the cost of administration of the tract, the expenses of the Mewar Bhil Corps and of the Merwara Battalion, and no demand was to be made upon the Durbar for arrears of payment. The Maharana was specifically assured that his rights of sovereignty over Mewar-Merwara would be in no wise prejudiced by this arrangement and that, should the yearly receipts for the district at any time exceed Rs. 66,000 which sum represents the contribution payable by the Durbar for the administration of Mewar-Merwara and the expenses of the two local corps, the surplus money should be paid in full to the Durbar. The Resident at Mewar was to annually report to the Durbar the aggregate revenue received from the district. This arrangement continued till the retrocession of the villages in 1935.

22. In the case of Marwar-Merwara it was many years also before a satisfactory solution could be effected. Eventually in 1885 it was agreed that Jodhpur should retain its sovereign rights in its Marwar-Merwara villages and receive Rs. 3000 a year from them and that in the event of a profit being derived from them by Government, the Durbar should receive 40 per cent of it. On these conditions the Government of India got full and permanent administrative control over the villages.

Administration of Colonels Hall and Dixon.

23. Colonel Hall was the first officer appointed to the charge of the newly acquired district, and he ruled Merwara from 1823 to 1836. He was fettered by no instructions, and was left to provide for the administration of the country. His system was simple and paternal, but well suited to the needs or the people. Civil and Criminal justice were administered by panchayat or arbitration of the assembled elders of the village. If two-thirds ot the panchayat agreed, the question was settled.

24. The jail was made self-supporting; each prisoner was supplied with a seer of barley-meal daily and with nothing else, but if the prisoner wished he might furnish his own flour. On his release he was obliged to pay for his food and for his share of the jail establishment as well as for any clothing that might have given him, and this system of recovering the jail expenses from the prisoners and their relations lasted till Colonel Dixon's death, when, on the representation of Captain Brooke, it was abolished in 1858. The revenue was collected by an estimate of the crops, one-third of the produce being the Government's share, except in some special cases. Cultivators who broke up new land or made wells received leases authorising them to hold at 1/6th and 1/8th of the produce. The headmen of the villages paid 1/4th.

25. This system of administration possesses historical value as being that under which the country throve until 1851, the year of Colonel Dixon's regular settlement. According to competent observers it was consistently successful, and to it much of the rapid progress made by the country was due. Another important factor in the civilization of the people was the

Merwara Battalion which was raised in 1822. By service in its ranks the wild mountaineers became brave and disciplined soldiers, and when they returned home they carried the leaven of law-abiding order into the villages.

26. Col. Hall was followed by Colonel Dixon who ruled Merwara until 1842. His administration was remarkable for the large number of tanks which were built in Merwara for irrigation purposes, and they were all entirely due to his personal energy and enthusiasm. Their good effect can hardly be over estimated. Agriculture became possible and profitable, and the area under cultivation increased rapidly. In order to make the people obtain the benefits of their industry and to attract traders to Merwara, Col. Dixon founded the walled town of Nayanagar of Beawar in 1835. Mahajans flocked to it; the enterprise was at once successful; and the place became the commercial and administrative capital of the Merwara District.

27. In 1842 the two Districts of Ajmer and Merwara were united and Major Dixon was appointed Superintendent of Ajmer in addition to Merwara, and he ruled the united districts until his death in 1857. About him Mr. La Touche says "From the date of his assuming charge, a new era one of prosperity commenced in the history of the administration of the country. Old tanks were repaired and new ones constructed at an expense of Rs. 4,52,707. Both Major Dixon and Col. Southerland wanted to reduce the rate of revenue to one third, but Government refused to sanction this. It was however reduced from one half to two fifths. When Major Dixon commenced the construction of his tank embankments in 1842, he acted as a steward to a great estate. He founded hamlets where he thought fit; he gave leases at privileged rates to those who were willing to dig wells, and distributed the lands under the new tanks to strangers whom he locked in hamlets in the wastes".

28. In 1847 A. D., the paragnah of Phooleya a part of Ajmer held by the Chief of Shahpura as Istimirardar of Ajmer was severed from Ajmer and the connection of Shahpura with Ajmer ceased.

29. In 1853, Major Dixon was designated Commissioner. He corresponded direct with the N. W. F. P. Government. From 1858 Ajmer-Merwara became a Deputy Commissioner-ship under the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana who became Chief Commissioner of Ajmer and remained subordinate to the Government of the N. W. F. P. till 1871 A. D. The first Deputy Commissioner was Captain B. P. Lloyd who had been Col. Dixon's Assistant from 1849 to 1853.

30. In 1871 A. D. a great administrative change occurred. Ajmer-Merwara was taken from the N. W. F. P. Government and placed under the Foreign and Political Department of the Government of India to facilitate the work of that Department in the Indian States of Rajputana. The Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana was made ex-officio Chief-Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara and Mr. L. S. Saunders Deputy Commissioner in the Punjab was appointed the first Commissioner and both Ajmer and Merwara was given an Assistant Commissioner each. The advent of the Railway in 1879 relieved the District from the famines which had troubled it for a number of years and ushered in a period of material prosperity.

31. No change in the administration of Ajmer-Merwara took place when the Minto-Morley Reforms were introduced in 1911 A. D. A Government of India Act was enacted in 1919, but Ajmer-Merwara again remained unaffected.

32. In 1920, The Government of India appointed a Committee with Mr. Ashworth of the U. P. Civil Service as President to report on the administrative and Judicial arrangement in Ajmer-Merwara so as to give the people a voice in the administration. This committee after taking official and non-official evidence, reported, that "The only way to make the administration efficient in Ajmer-Merwara and to let the province have the benefit of the reforms, recently introduced in other provinces, was to amalgamate it with the U. P." Nothing came out of it. In 1924 A. D. Ajmer-Merwara was allowed to return a member to represent it in the Central Legislative Assembly. In 1926 a Judicial Commissioner was appointed for the District and the Chief-Commissioner was divested of his judicial functions.

33. On the passing of the Government of India Act, 1935 Ajmer-Merwara was placed under the administrative control of the Home Department of the Government of India as the Political Department, having been placed under the Viceroy as Crown Representative, ceased to have anything to do with British India. It was also arranged that the Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner shall in future be two U. P. Civilians whose services shall be borrowed from the U. P. Government for three years at a time to work under the Agent to the Governor General for Rajputana who was designated as the Resident in Rajputana and Chief Commissioner

Ajmer-Merwara. Ajmer-Merwara and Panth Piploda were to return jointly one member to the Federal Assembly and one to the Federal Council of State. The legislative powers in respect of Ajmer-Merwara were to be exercised by the Federal Legislature instead of the Governor-General in Council. The Scheduled Districts Act ceased to have any effect from 1st April 1937. The Police force and the railway lands in Rajputana and the Abu leased areas were brought under the administrative control of the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara from 1st April, 1937 instead of the joint capacity.

34. A very important and material alteration in the area and population of Ajmer-Merwara was made in 1938 A. D. Those portions of Merwara which had originally belonged to the Mewar and Marwar States and which had been handed over temporarily between 1823 and 1830 A. D. to the British Government to restore order in Merwara, were retroceded to the two States namely 94 villages with an area of 223 sq. miles to Mewar and 25 villages with an area of 273 sq. miles to Marwar. By retrocession the size of the Merwara district was much reduced, the Tahsil of Todgarh was abolished and its remaining villages were amalgamated with those of the Beawar Tahsil, and instead of two separate districts Ajmer-Merwara became one district.

35. With the advance of civilization in the country, there has been considerable expansion in every sphere of Governmental activities and a number of regular departments have been opened. Among them may be mentioned Animal Husbandry, Agriculture and Labour. In 1948 Ajmer-Merwara was again made a Deputy Commissioner-ship. Since the abolition of the Rajputana Agency on 15th August 1947 the office of the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara has been separated, with its Head-quarters at Ajmer.

36. Shortages of food, cloth and other necessities of life, followed the second world war and to minimise the black market activities and effect proper distribution among the general public various Control and Rationing Departments were opened and many of them are still functioning as the situation has not improved.

37. In 1947 an Advisory Committee was set up to advise the Chief-Commissioner in public matters.

38. By virtue of the British Government handing over power to the two sovereign Governments of India and Pakistan on 15th August, 1947 the administrative control over the railway lands and the Abu leased area have reverted from the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer to the Governments of the States to which they belonged. Communal disturbances in Pakistan due to Partition had some repurcussion in this State owing to a huge influx of refugees. There were occasional riots at some places but they were successfully controlled without any serious happening. On 15th August 1947, the centrally administered District of Panth Piploda in the Central India was placed under the Chief Commissioner Ajmer-Merwara and Deputy Commissioner Ajmer-Merwara became the Collector of Panth Piploda. This arrangement ceased on 26th January, 1950 when this district was merged with the Union of Madhya Bharat.

39. The recent independence has opened a new era of material advancement of the country and every department is pushing its programme into practice with determination and confidence. Ajmer State has been included in Part C of First Schedule of the Indian Constitution and will return two members to the Indian Parliament from two constituencies comprising of (i) Major portion of Ajmer Sub-Division and (ii) Beawar and Kekri Sub-Divisions and Nasirabad Town and Ramsar Girdawar Circle of Ajmer Sub-Division.

Historical and Archaeological places and monuments.

40. *Arrhai-din-ka-Jhonpra.*—Ajmer is rich in objects of archaeological interest. The most important is the mosque known as the Arrhai-din-ka-Jhonpra or "Two and a half-days shed". Originally it was a Jain temple constructed by Seth Viramdeva Kala in 660 A. D. Later on it was converted into a Sanskrit College in 1153 by Raja Vasaldeo.

41. During Mohammedan period its name was given as Arrhai-Din-ka-Jhonpra in later half of the eighteenth century when Fakirs began to assemble here in the times of Marathas to celebrate the Urs of their Peer which lasted for two and a half days. Later on during the time of Altmash it was turned into a mosque by adding magnificent screen wall consisting of seven arches facing the westernside. The legend is that as Md. Ghori passed the temple, he ordered that it should be ready for him to pray in on his return in two and a half-days. The pillars and the roof of the temple were permitted to remain, but the rest of the Hindu portion of the

building was demolished and much of the carving on the remaining pillars defaced. A screen or facade of very remarkable beauty was erected, and forms the front of the present mosque, which was surrounded further by lofty cloisters with a tower at each corner of the quadrangle. The cloisters have largely fallen in, and the surviving portions of the towers are very imperfect. The facade of the mosque however, and the mosque itself are in good preservation, having been extensively repaired in Lord Mayo's Viceroyalty, while considerable further restorations were carried out in 1900-1902. The mosque is a few years only later in date than the Kutab Mosque near Delhi and is one of the best specimens of the mosques of its kind.

42. *Dargah.*—The shrine of the 'Dargah Khwaja Sahib', where is the tomb of the Mohammedan saint Muin-ud-din Chishti, is another remarkable building and is an object of pilgrimage to Mohammedans from all parts of the world. The shrine contains a mosque of Akbar, another by Shah Jahan, and numerous more modern sacred buildings. The gateway, though disfigured by modern colouring, is picturesque and old. The shrine contains the large drums and brass candlesticks taken by Akbar at the sack of Chitor, and given by him to the shrine. The saint's tomb is richly adorned with gold and silver. The Dargah was commenced in the reign of Shams-ud-din Altamash (circa 1211-1236 A.D.) and finished in that of Sultan Humayun. The shrine is venerated and visited by Hindus as well as Mohammedans. Once a year Urs fair is held and pilgrims from far and near come to visit the place. Most of the buildings constructed by Mughal Emperors and others are worth seeing such as Akbari Masjid built by Akbar in 1571 A. D. Mahafilkhana built by Bashir-uda-ula-Sir Asmar Jab 1888-1891 A. D. and Masjids built by Shahjahan and Aurangzeb etc.

43. *Taragarh Fort.*—In the older city, lying in the valley beneath the Taragarh hill and now abandoned, the Nurchashma, a garden-house used by the Mughals, still remains, as do the water lifts built by the Rathors. The Taragarh Fort or citadel which defended the earlier city is in fair preservation. Originally the name of this celebrated fortress of Ajmer was Garh Beetli but commonly called Taragarh. The Hill which overhangs the city of Ajmer and commands it at every point is one of the ranges of Aravalli Mountains. A number of additions were made in the buildings during the Mughal period of which the huge Dargah of Miran Sahib is worth mentioning.

44. The fort was first invaded by Mohd. Ghaznavi in 1024 A. D. when he was wounded and failing in his attempt to take it, raised the siege and proceeded to Naharwalla. In 1192 Sultan Sahabuddin Ghori came to Ajmer and carried the citadel by assault from Prithviraj. Thus the fight between Hindus and Mohammedans for the fort went on from 1397 to 1755. From 1800 to 1818 it remained in the possession of Marathas. From 1818 to 1832 A. D. it was occupied by a company of Native Infantry. In 1832 A. D. Lord William Bentick, Governor-General of India visited this fort and ordered it to be dismantled. From 1860 till 1920 it was utilised as a sanatorium for European troops stationed at Nasirabad. At present Taragarh is lying in a dilapidated condition and is of importance only for the Dargah Miran Sahib at which annually Urs Miran Sahib is held.

45. *Pushkar.*—Pushkar, seven miles north of Ajmer, is a celebrated place of pilgrimage and the great sanctity of its lake, equalled, according to Colonel Tod, only by that of Manusarowar in Tibet, is due to the belief that here Brahma performed the *yajna*, and that the Sarasvati here reappears in five streams. The legends connected with these two beliefs may be found in the 'Pushkar Mahatma' of the 'Padma Purana'. Brahma was perplexed as to where he should perform the sacrifice according to the Vedas, as he held no temple on earth like other deities. As he reflected, the lotus fell from his hand, and he determined that where it fell, there would he perform his sacrifice. The lotus rebounding struck the earth in three places; water issued from all three, and Brahma descending called the name of the place 'Pushkar', after the lotus. Brahma then collected all the gods, and on the 11th day of the bright half of Kartik all was ready. Each God and Rishi had his own special duty assigned to him, and Brahma stood ready with a jar of 'Amrit' on his head. The sacrifice, however, could not begin until Savitri appeared, and she refused to come without Lakshmi, Parvati, and Indrani, whom Pavan had been sent to summon. On hearing of her refusal Brahma became enraged and said to Indra, "Search me out a girl that I may marry her and commence the sacrifice, for the jar of *'amrit'* weighs heavy on my head." Indra accordingly went, but found none except a Gujar's daughter, whom he purified by passing her through the body of a cow, and then bringing her to Brahma told him what he had done. Vishnu observed. "Brahmans and cows are in reality identical; you have taken her from the womb of a cow, and this may be considered a second birth". Shiva added that as she had passed through a cow she might be called Gayatri. The Brahmans agreed that the sacrifice might now proceed, and Brahma having married Gayatri and having enjoined silence upon her, placed on her head the Jar of *'amrit'*, and the *yajna* commenced.

46. The sacrifice, however, was soon interrupted by a naked man, who appeared crying, "Atmat, Atmat," and who, at the instigation of Shiva, threw a skull into the sacrificial ground. When it was attempted to remove the skull, two appeared in its place, and the whole ground gradually became covered with skulls, till Shiva, at Brahma's request, finally agreed to remove them on condition that he should have a temple at Pushkar, there to be worshipped under the name Atmateswar. Meanwhile a number of Brahmans, all ugly men arrived from the Dakhin. As they bathed in the lake they became handsome, and the Ghat at which they bathed, called Sarup Ghat, is the resort of pilgrims on the 11th day on *kartik*. On the morning of the 12th day Brahmans came to Brahma and asked him where they were to bathe. In reply he directed them to bathe in the Prechi Sarasvati, the stream which passed by the village of Pokran, and it is explained how the Sarasvati after disappearing under ground to escape the heat of the fire which she is carrying to the sea, reappears in five channels in the sacred soil of Pushkar: how two of these meet at Nand, 5 miles from Pushkar; and how from the junction the river, thereafter called the Luni, proceeds to the sea. The sacrifice was disturbed this day by Bhattu Brahman, who let lose a snake among the Brahmans. The reptile coiled itself round Bhrigu Rishi whose son imprecated a curse against Bhattu that he might become a snake. Bhattu, going to his grandfather Brahma, was consoled by the promise that he should be the founder of the 9th order of snakes, and was directed to go to the Nagpahar, where he should receive worship on the 5th day of the dark half of Sawan, at the place called the Nagkund.

47. The sacrifice proceeded till the 15th, each day having its appointed duties; for this day the Brahmans were, directed to make a circuit of the lakes and to bathe in "Gayakup", the tank now known by the name of 'Suda Bai'. Shortly after their return Savitri appeared, greatly incensed at the disregard which had been shown to her. Brahma sought to pacify her, but to no purpose, and she went away in a rage to the hill north of the lake, where her temple stands now.

48. After the *yajna* was performed by Brahma, Pushkar became so holy that the greatest sinners by merely bathing in it went to heaven. Heaven became inconveniently crowded, and the gods complained that no man any longer regarded them or his duty, so easy was it to get to heaven. Brahma agreed accordingly that the *tirth* should only be on earth from the 11th day of *kartik* to the full moon, and for the remainder of the year he promised to remove the *tirth* to the air. Such is the legend given in the Pushkar Mahatma.

49. The legends concerning Pushkar after the *yajna* of Brahma are rather confusing. The virtue of the lake said to have been forgotten till it was re-discovered by Raja Narhar Rao Parihar of Mandor, who followed a white boar to the margin of the lake, and then dismounting to quench his thirst, found on touching the water that he was cured of a skin disease. He is accordingly said to have had the lake excavated and to have built Ghats. Pushkar after this appears to have come into the possession of Chechi Gujars, for there is a legend that some 700 years ago, a large body of Sanyasis came to bathe in Pushkar; they disapproved of the Gujars being in possession of the Ghats, killed them all on the night of the Dewali, and turning out the *kanphata jogis*, who had become priests of the temples, themselves left a representative at each temple.

50. There are five principal temples at Pushkar, those dedicated to Brahma, Savitri, Badri Narayana, Varaha, and Shiva Atmateswar. They are all of comparatively modern constructions, for the old temples suffered much at the hands of the Mughals, and Aurangzeb here, as elsewhere in India destroyed many temples. A masjid which is still kept up was built by him on the site of a temple to Keshav Rai. The temple of Brahma was built by Gokul-parak, an oswal Mahajan of Gwalior, and is said to be the only temple dedicated to Brahma in India. The attendants at the temple are Puri Gosains. The temple of Savitri is built on the north of the lake, and was constructed by the 'purohit' of Ajit Singh of Marwar. The temple to Badri Narayana was rebuilt by the Thakur of Kharwa some 100 years ago. That of Varaha, or the boar, was demolished by Jahangir, and the present temple was built by Bakhat Singh of Jodhpur. Goma Rao, subahdar of the Marathas rebuilt the temple of Shiva Atmateswar.

51. The town is picturesquely situated on the lake, with hills on three sides; on the fourth side the sands, drifted from the plains of Marwar, have formed a complete bar to the waters of the lake, which has no outlet, though filtration through the sand hills is considerable. Bathing Ghats have been constructed nearly all round the lake, and most of the princely and wealthy families of Rajputana have houses round the margin.

52. A fair at Pushkar takes place from *Kartik Shukla* 11th to 15th as referred to in para 48 supra which fall in October or November and like other religious fairs is used as an opportunity for trade. It is attended by about 100000 pilgrims, who bathe in the sacred lake.

53. *Mughal Fort at Ajmer*—The Mughal Fort situated in the Naya Bazar area of the city of Ajmer was built by the Emperor Akbar about the year 1571 A.D. It is commonly known as the 'Magazine' and is a massive square building, with lofty octagonal bastions at each corner. The Fort was used as the residence of the Mughal Emperors during their visits to Ajmer, and was the head-quarters of the administration, both in their time and in that of the Marathas. The main entrance faces the city and is lofty and imposing. It was in one of the hanging balconies (Jharokas) here that the Mughal Emperor appeared in State every morning to show himself to assembled people. As recorded by Sir Thomas Roe "at this window the king sits in Judgment never refusing the poorest man's complaint". The ground surrounding the Fort has been largely built over, and its striking appearance is thus considerably impaired. The interior was used as a magazine during British occupation until 1857. But from the year 1908 A.D. after repairs and restoration to its original shape by the Archaeological Survey of India the Central Building inside magazine has been used for the display of exhibits belonging to the Rajputana Museum, Ajmer. With the Akbar's Fort the outer walls of the same period are connected. These surrounded the city, and are pierced by various gates such as the Delhi, Madar, Usri, Agra and Tirpolia gates. These gates were at one time highly decorated, but the Delhi gate alone retains any traces of its earlier ornament.

54. *Anasagar and Baradaries.*—The embankment of the Anasagar Lake dates back to the reign of Chauhan King Anaji after whom the lake was named. On this embankment beautiful marble pavilions were erected as garden or pleasure houses by the Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan. Of the five original pavilions, four remain in good preservation the remains of the fifth have been preserved but are very slender. The embankment, moreover, contains the site of the former 'hammam' the floor of which still remains. Of the five marble pavilions two were at one time built into residences for British officials, while two others were converted into an office and a library. All these pavilions and the embankment have been restored as far as was practicable to its early conditions by the Archaeological Survey of the Government of India and they have been declared as Protected Ancient Monuments under A. M. Act of 1904 A.D.

55. *Other Places.*—Outside Ajmer and Pushkar there are also a few objects of archaeological interest. About six miles to the south-west of Ajmer City is Ajaipal or as is commonly called Ajaipalji which is an interesting old place where King Ajaipal Chauhan (founder of Ajmer) was said to have spent his old age in retirement and religious seclusion. In the south-west of the Ajmer District there are several remains of Hindu temples, the age of which is not known. It is possible that they date from the time of the Hindu Kings of Toda Raisen, the ruins of which lie some 30 miles across the border in Jaipur State. Baghera and Sakrani contain the better known of these remains. Baghera is full of old remains and in the Rajputana Museum there are many 11-12 century images collected from there. The fort at Bhinai is a good specimen of the forts built by the smaller Rajput chiefs A few Kos minars or two-mile pillars of the Mughal period lying within the State of Ajmer beside the old route, deserve specia notice here. One of them can be seen near about the Central Jail at Ajmer.

56. *Museum at Ajmer.*—The Rajputana Museum referred to above was started by the Government of India for proper preservation and study of the unique old relics collected from the various States of Rajputana (Now Rajasthan) and also from Ajmer-Merwara (at present known as the State of Ajmer). The Rajputana Museum as it is significantly named has in its galleries important exhibits from almost all Princely States from Alwar to Banswara and Jaisalmer to Dholpur. There is also a library of rare books and important historical publications attached to this Museum.

57. *The Chashma.*—It is a valley to the south-west of Taragarh. Jahangir built a hunting place here in 1613 A. D. and named the place as Nurchashma. The earliest relic of any historic or archaeological importance standing in Chashma is the massive unfinished water lift built by Rao Maldeo of Marwar who took Ajmer in 1535 A. D. The lift consists of a chain of towers, one overlooking the other and water was to be raised from Chashma to Taragarh. This serpantine valley winds round the Taragarh hill and ends amidst the hillocks, the scene which witnessed the eventful battle of Ajmer, fought in 1659 A. D. which sealed for ever the fate of the accomplished but unfortunate Dara Shikoh the rightful heir of Shahjahan, and placed on throne Aurangzeb the last real Mughal Emperor of India.

58. A list of protected ancient monuments is given in Appendix A.

III. THE PEOPLE.

1. There are 1 city 6 towns and 707 villages in this State.

Towns and Villages.

2. The principal language spoken in this State is Ajmeri, which is a dialect of Rajasthani. Other languages spoken are Western Hindi, Punjabi and Sindhi.

Language.

3. The higher classes of Hindus, with the exception of Rajputs and certain Brahmins and Kayasthas, are vegetarians. The staple food grains used are wheat, barley, gram, maize, bajra and jawar, and various pulses. Wheat is generally used only by the richer classes of the community; the peasantry except on special occasions, employ the coarser grains for their thick cakes or *rotis*. These are eaten along with *dal*, whey, uncooked onions or radishes or with chillies. They use only the cheapest kinds of vegetables. The wealthier people spread 'ghi' upon their wheat cakes or chapaties and eat them with one or more cooked vegetables, *dal* and pickles. Dairy produce is used by all classes. The Mohammedans, Rajputs, Merats and other castes who eat meat differ otherwise very little in their dietary from the Hindus. In the towns generally only two meals are taken daily, one between 9 and 10 A. M. and the other before 8 P. M. In rural areas the Jats, Malis, Gujars and Mers eat three times a day. The early meal is called 'Sirawan' and consist of the food remaining over from the previous day. The mid-day meal is called *bhat* or *rota* and consist of barley or maize bread, with greens and butter-milk. The same is the evening meal. All castes smoke tobacco and eat opium, and present them to friends and strangers coming to see them.

Food.

4. In towns most of the male folk dress in western style. The use of turbans is on the decrease. Many people use hats or caps or prefer to go bare headed. Pantaloons and Pyjamas are the chief under garments for the officials and other gentry while Dhoties are generally used by Hindus. The upper garment consists of a shirt and an English cut coat or Bush-shirt *i. e.* a coat generally with half sleeves and closed neck. The old folks still use *angarkhas, i. e.* long coats but their length has been curtailed to the knees. The Mohammedans generally wear Sherwani *i. e.* long coats with closed neck, with Pyjamas (trousers) with narrower openings. The use of Sherwani is on the increase among Hindus. The local women use lengha (petticoat) as the under-garment and Kurti a half sleeved coat of thin texture opened up at the neck and *orni*, a sheet of transparent cloth, as the upper garments. At festival the lengha, Kurti and *orni* with laces or cuttings of golden or silver threads called 'Gota' are used. The use of 'Saris' a piece of cotton or silk 5 yds. long and 1¼ yds. wide is on the increase among ladies of all classes. The higher classes use printed silken or golden edged *saris*.

Dress.

5. In villages the male folk use turban, Bakhtri, a short Angarkhi upto waist and loin cloth *i.e.* Dhoti while the females folk use *lengha* (petticoat) 'Kanchli' a covering for the breasts and 'orni' of thicker texture. In rural areas there is little difference in dress between Hindus and Mohammedans. The Principal distinction is that Mohammedans wear trousers (Pyjamas) with narrower openings and not Dhoti. Merats and Chitas however retain the *Dhoti*.

6. The houses of the leading native bankers and traders in the towns, and in rural areas the residences of the leading istimrardars of the Ajmer District, are imposing buildings of masonry and stone, with roofs of the same material. As a rule they are two or more stories high, with one or more open courts to admit light and air. Every house has a *jharoka* or balcony, where the inmates can sit. The windows are small and the dwelling rooms often dark and ill-ventilated. Though frequently covered with lavish and beautiful carving and ornamentation, these houses are generally built with little regard to ordinary rules of sanitation. In the reception rooms of the Istimrardars the walls are often covered with paintings of their ancestors. In the villages the houses are small mud huts with tiled roofs. The entrance leads into a court-yard, round which are ranged the dwelling rooms of the family, according to its size and prosperity. Sometimes the cattle are kept in a shed in a corner of the court-yard and sometimes in mudfenced enclosures outside. The houses are generally clean. Signs, usually a square with the name of a deity entered in smaller squares within it, are painted at the entrance for good luck. In towns wealthier people have built up bungalows with sufficient open space and good ventilation and other hygienic considerations outside the main habitation.

Dwellings.

Rituals at Birth, Death and Marriage.

7. On the birth of a son among most castes "Jarula" ceremony is performed, when he is couple of years in age. On this occasion his hair are cut for the first time as an offering to the Deity most respected by the caste and a dinner is given to the near relations. In certain castes on the birth of the first male issue, 'Dasotan' is performed when a dinner to relatives is given. The Hindus burn their dead, with the exception of the Hindu worshippers of Ram Deoji in Merwara and Sadhus and Balais in some cases, who bury them. Among Muslims burial is the rule. In the case of inter-marriage between Hindu Mers (Rawats) and Muslim Mers (Kathats) the wife is burnt or buried according to the religion of her husband. Gujars and Jats and some other castes have a custom of shaving the corpse of male adults before burning them.

8. The seasons of marriage among the Hindus are determined by astrological considerations. As a rule marriages are avoided during the rainy season as it is believed that the gods are asleep in those months. Among Rajputs the festivals of Janma Ashtami, Basant Panchami, Radha Asthami and Akhey Tij are deemed propitious for marriage. Gujars and Jats also marry on certain specified festivals. Among the Jats marriage is not allowed within the same 'got' and generally takes place later in life than in Upper India. A coconut and a rupee, emblems of fertility and wealth, are sent to the house of the bride. There the brotherhood is collected and the contract is concluded by placing the cocoanut and the rupee into the lap of the bride. The day is then fixed by the bride's parents and the 'barat' (marriage party) which consists generally of 25 to 30 men, reaches the village in the evening. At the appointed time the bride-groom proceeds to the bride's house in red clothes and with a sword in his hand. A frame of wood called a *'toran'* is fixed over the door, and this the bridegroom strikes with his sword and enters the house. All castes put up *torans* which is a crossbarred frame resembling a wicket, and the custom is probably a relic of the marriage by conquest. When the bridegroom has entered the house, the Brahman causes him and the bride to go round a fire lit in the centre of the courtyard. This is the ceremony called *phera* and is the only one used. On the second day there is a feast and the bridal party then disperses. The bridegroom's father spends about Rs. 200, the bride's father nearly as much. The subsequent ceremony called Goona, when the brides father gives turbans to his son-in-law and relatives, costs him about Rs. 150 more.

9. Among the Jats as among the Gujars, Malis and all the tribes of Merwara-widow marriage is the rule and is called *nata*. A man cannot marry his younger brother's widow but may marry the widow of his elder brother. The younger brother has the first claim on the widow's hand, but if he does not marry her, anyone in the 'got' may do so. It is probably a relic of the now obsolete custom of 'niyoga' which obtained in Vedic times. No disability of any kind attaches to the children of *nata* marriage, young widows are married off by their husband's relations, who take money from the second husband. In the early accounts of the Mers the custom is stigmatized as revolting under the name of the sale of women. As a matter of fact, grown up widows choose for themselves, and when this has been done the Panchayat generally orders a certain sum to be paid to the deceased husband's relations. These orders are often contested and are not enforced in the courts. It must, moreover be noted that a widow cannot contract a valid *nata* marriage except with a man of her own caste. If a widow chooses to remain so, she is not forced to marry, and in all castes a widow who has no sons retains her deceased husband's property till her death or remarriage. She cannot mortgage except to pay her husband's funeral expenses, his debts, or to marry her daughter. The condition of widows under this custom is infinitely preferable to what it would be if they were forced to remain unmarried all their lives, Colonel Hall has recorded that, while he was complaining that women were sold as sheep, the women themselves so far from considering it a grievance, were flattered by the payment of a high price as a testimony to their beauty and usefulness. The Mohammedan law permits re-marriage of widows, but curiously enough the Mohammedan Khadims (Sayyids) of the Dargah Khwaja Sahib at Ajmer follow the custom of the superior Hindu classes. Rajputs and Brahmans do not practice *nata*. With Rajputs the custom of 'Sati' used to be optional, but it is now obsolete. Infant marriage is very restricted and polygamy is rare. Among Rajputs the marriageable age of a bride, as fixed by the rules of their Sabha, is 14 years and that of the Bride-groom 18 years. aThe rules are enforced by the Sabha, and their contravention is punished by fine. Divorce is llowed among Mohammedans only according to their laws.

10. Formerly large sums of money were wasted at marriages and similar festivals. But in 1891 rules were drawn up with a view to reducing such expenses among the Mer Zamindars in Merwara. A reasonable scale of expenditure was laid down for all ceremonies, and it is believed that an improvement in the direction of economy is being effected. Child marriage which was the rule till some years back is now rare. Under the Sarda Act a girl should be of 14 years age and the boy of 18 years before they can be married.

Inheritance.

11. Among the Mer and some other clans inheritance through the mother prevails. In the event of there being sons from two or more wives, the property is divided per capita of the wives and not per capita of the sons. In Ajmer and Kekri primogeniture is recognised among the Rajputs.

Games and Amusements.

12. Gymnastic exercises and athletics, sword and lance exercises are the principal games in the towns, apart from cricket, football and hockey, which are confined to the students in educational establishments. Chess, cards and a kind of draughts, known as chopad, are the indoor games. Hide and seek, kite flying, blind man's buff, a kind of touch in the ring and a game called ghota (a kind of hockey) are played by children. In the village of Ramsar a sort of organised fight with fists between two sections of the villagers takes place once a year. It is called 'mukkirar'. The value of games and sports is on the increase and several tournaments are held throughout the year.

13. Among the lighter amusements, singing, playing on the fiddle (sitar) and flute (bansari) and drum beating are extensively practised. A kind of rude opera, called the Rai-ka-tamasha, in which the characters sing and dance all night long to the accompaniment of a drum only, is performed in the streets, and is much appreciated by the people. Among the lower classes in the towns, a circus is always popular. In rural areas the grown-up people have no games. Their ordinary amusement is to assemble in the evening at the Village Hatai or meeting house, and sitting on the platform in front of it, usually built round a *pipal* or *bar* tree to pass away a few hours talking and smoking. The village children play games similar to those in urban areas. At marriages English style Bands in towns and Drums and Bugles in villages are usual. Singing with Harmonium is general on social occasions in towns. Dramatic clubs and Cinemas have sprung up in towns and occasionally some touring cinemas hold shows in the rural areas.

Festivals and Fairs.

14. The principal festivals are the Holi, the Dewali, the Gangor and the Tejaji-ka-mela (the fair of Tejaji) among Hindus, and the Moharam, the two Ids, and Urs Dargah Khwaja Sahib among Mohammedans. The Holi and the Dewali are the two great festivals held all over the country when the spring and autumn harvests are ripe. The Holi festival is attended with some local peculiarities of an interesting nature. The Oswals of Ajmer take out a procession, which they call Rao; a man dressed as a bridegroom and seated on a cot is carried in procession through the Oswal quarter. Men and women play on the Rao with long syringes, in which they use water and the red powder (gulal) which is the distinctive feature of the Holi. Women from the tops of houses use their syringes very effectively, while the Rao carries an open umbrella to ward off the deluge. In Beawar there is a procession of a much more dignified nature, known as Badsha, in which a man dressed as a Raja is carried through the streets, with people dancing and singing and occasionally throwing red powder. After passing through the town the Raja is taken to pay his respects to the Assistant Commissioner, Merwara.

15. Another peculiarity of the local celebration of the Holi in Merwara is the game called "ahera" which is held on the first and last days of the festival. A whole village turns out into the jungle, each man armed with two sticks about a yard long, called Pokhri or Kutka. The people then form a line and beat for hares and deer and as they start up , knock them over with a general discharge of sticks. The village headmen provide opium and tobacco and the bag is cooked and eaten at the feast which ends the day.

16. The festivals of Dewali and Dasahra are the same as in other parts of the country. The Gangor festival which is celebrated by Mahajans, begins a week after the Holi and lasts for 20 days. It is held in honour of the return of Parvati the consont of Shiva, to the home of her parents, where she was entertained and worshipped by her female friends. Images of Shiva and Parvati are paraded through the streets with music and the places where they are kept are illuminated at night and worshipped. The festival of Teja-ji is confined to the Jats. This fair is held about September, the Jats, both men and women, keep awake the whole of the previous night, and worship the deity by singing songs and bringing offering of cooked rice, barley and fruit.

17. The principal Mohammedan festivals of the Moharram and the two Ids are the same as elsewhere. But an exciting spectacle is added by the sword dance of the Indarkotis, the inhabitants of Indarkot Mohalla of Ajmer city, in which 100 to 150 men armed with sharp swords, dance and throw their weapons about in wild confusion. The Urs Khwaja Sahib is a fair held at the Dargah in the Mohammedan month of Rajab, and lasts for six days. Mohammedans come from all parts of the country to worship at the tomb of the saint, Muinud-din Chishti, and the yearly number of pilgrims approaches twenty five thousand. The proceedings consist for the most part of recitations of Persian poetry of the Sufi School, at

an assembly called the Mahfil. The recitations are kept up until 3 O' clock in the morning by which time many pilgrims are in the ecstatic devotional state technically known as 'hal'. One peculiar custom of this festival may be mentioned. There are two large cauldrons inside the Dargah, one twice the size of the other, which are known as the big and the small *deg*. Pilgrims to the shrine, according to their ability or generosity, propose to offer a *deg*. The smallest sum for which enough rice, butter, sugar, almonds, raisins and spices could be bought to fill the large deg in good old days was Rs. 1,000. Besides this, the donor had to pay about Rs. 200 in presents to the officials of the shrine and in offerings at the tomb. The small *deg* costs exactly half the large one.

18. When the gigantic rice pudding is cooked, it is looted boiling hot. Eight earthen pots of the mixture are first set apart for the foreign pilgrims, and it is the hereditary privilege of the people of Indrakot, and of the menials of the Dargah, to empty the cauldron of the remainder of its contents. After the recitation of the Fatiha one Indrakoti seizes a large iron ladle, and mounting the platform of the deg ladles away vigorously. All the men who take part in this hereditary privilege are swaddled up to the eyes in clothes to avoid the effects of the scalding fluid. When the cauldron is nearly empty all the Indrakotis tumble in together and scrape it clean. There is no doubt that the custom of "looting the deg" is very ancient, though no account of its origin can be given. It is generally counted among the miracles of the saint that no lives have ever been lost on these occasions, though burns are frequent. The cooked rice is bought by Mahajans and others and most castes will eat it.

Names and Titles.

19. Unlike the Madras and Bombay Presidencies where three names are in general use for the identification of a male, the proper name, father's name, and family name, in Ajmer-Merwara as in all northern India, the practice is to use one name only. Occasionally it happens that two persons with the same name but of different castes, add their fathers' names for distinctive purposes; but this is rare. Each person has his 'zat' or family name, which in rare instances is derived from the place of his ancestors, but it is not used in addressing him either by speech or by letter.

20. Every male of the "twice born" classes has two names (a) the *janam-rasi-nam*, only used at weddings, at death, and when the stars are consulted, and (b) the *bolta nam*, by which he is generally known. The system of nomenclature is simple and the names are generally of religious origin, or are given out of affection or fancy. Instances of the former are Har Lal, Ram Singh, Shiv Charan, and of the latter Sunder Lal, Gulzari Lal, and Pritam Chand. But there is an almost infinite variety of such names. Among the usual, suffixes attached to names it may be remarked that Chand, Mal, Bhan, Pal and Karan are principally used by Jains. On the other hand Datt (given) is exclusively a Brahman suffix.

21. Among the agricultural classes the males usually have one name only, which is a diminutive of a name of a higher class. For example where a Mahajan or a Brahman would call himself Birdhi Chand, Bherun Ram or Udai Mal, the agriculturist, whether Jat, Gujar, Mali or Mer, would be known as Birdha, Bherun or Uda. Except in rare instances the lower classes never use the suffixes Ram, Lal, Chand and the like. Among them the name of the wife often corresponds with that of her husband, as, Udi the wife of Uda.

22. Childrens' names take diminutive form in "u" as Moru, Phulu. Occasionally Mohammedan names are used by Hindus and Jains apparently out of reverence for the Mohammedan saint, whose Dargah is at Ajmer. Or it may be a legacy of the conciliatory policy of Akbar. Some sections of Mohammedans, who were originally Hindus, have retained to this day their Hindu family names.

23. Among the names of places, Nasirabad is the only instance of the suffix "abad". Many villages have names ending "was", meaning place of residence and in "wara" which means enclosure. Examples are Mangaliawas and Bandanwara.

Beliefs and superstitions.

24. People believe in the existence of good as well as bad spirits. They are generally superstitious. A lot of good and bad omens are observed. If a cat crosses the way or some one sneezes at the outset it means that disappointment will be the result. If while going out of the house one meets women carrying water it is a good sign. The hooting of the owl is considered a bad omen. If one comes across a funeral it is a good sign.

25. People have faith in Astronomy and Astrology. At births and deaths astrologists, usually the family Brahman is consulted as to whether it has taken place at an auspicious time. The marriage 'Lagan' is performed at an auspicious hour. There are certain inauspicious times when certain things are not to be done.

Folklores and proverbs.

26. Rasias and Keshias are common folklores in the rural areas. Nature is the theme in most of the folklores sung by the agriculturists. On special occasions of Marriage, festivals and fairs the prescribed themes are sung. Proverbs commonly used by village folk are—

Thotha Chana Baje Ghana (Empty vessels make much noise)

Paka Handa Ke Gar Nahin Lagge (Black will take no other hue)

Dhobi Ko Kutto Ghar Ka Na Ghat ko. (Between stools we come to the ground).

Jiski Lathi Uski Bhains. (Might is right).

Hatheli Mai Sarson Nahi Ugti. (Rome was not built in a day).

Pie Pie lank lage. (Many a little makes a mickle.)

Unt Ka Pad Jami Ka Na Asman Ka. (Whistling maid and crowing hen are neither fit for God or men).

IV.—ECONOMIC.

(a) AGRICULTURE.

General Conditions.

1. In Ajmer Sub-division plain country is the rule and hills the exception. There are several ranges of hills, but they spring more or less immediately from the plains, and there is little cultivation among them. The Pushkar Pargana, cut off from the rest of the district by the Nag Pahar range, possesses a very peculiar character. It is entirely made up of hillocks of pure sand interspersed with depressions of rich soil. The sand hills absorb and retain the rainfall, prevent evaporation, and allow the water to percolate slowly to the lower ground. Here streams run but a short distance before they are finally absorbed. The soil is too sandy for irrigation tanks; but the hills contain the only two important natural lakes in the district. The Gangawana pargana occupies the plain between the northern extension of Nag Pahar on the west, and the Srinagar and Kishangarh hills on the south. This plain drains to the north towards the Sambhar lake; the well land lies mostly along the main drainage channel, and except under the hills to the south and west, there are few tanks. Along the lines where wells can be sunk and under tanks there is good cultivation, but in its general character the country is a broad unirrigated plain. East of the Srinagar hills and stretching south to Nasirabad is the Ramsar Pargana. The broad shallow valleys or depressions in the plain offer better capabilities for irrigation than in Gangwana. In some parts, especially towards Ramsar, there is much salt in the soil, as the old salt mounds or agars scattered over the country show. In Rajgarh, south and west of Ramsar, the villages under the hills have light and sandy soil, while in the plain there are some excellent tanks and good well cultivation. The plain of the Ajmer Pargana is ill adapted for tanks, but almost all the villages have wells dependent on the percolation of the Sagarmati, in which the supply is constant and good.

2. In Beawar Sub-Division in contradistinction to Ajmer, the hill country is the rule and the plain the exception. The two ranges of the Aravalli which meet near Jawaja, enclose a valley which tapers from its extreme width on the north to a point at the south. In this valley, about two miles west of the main range of the Aravalli runs a low range through which in former times the drainage had formed for itself numerous passages. By blocking these a line of magnificent tanks from Dilwara on the north to Lusani II, on the south, has been made. Below these tanks villages are numerous and the population is dense.

3. South of Jawaja, the whole breadth of the district is a confuse mass of hills and cultivation is confined to valleys and terraces made on the hill sides. There are many tanks, but few of any appreciable size.

4. Kekri Sub-Division like Ajmer, is a plain country. Except the two hills at Bhinai and Sawar the country is a vast level plain. Apart from several wells and tanks, the land finds ample percolation from the rivers Dai and Khari and their tributaries which run across the Sub-Division from east to west.

5. In general, the cultivated soil throughout the District is composed of a mixture of stiff yellow loam and sand, in the proportion of one to two. No superficial portion of soil is absolutely clayey, and alluvial soil is only found in the beds of artificial tanks. In tracts where euphorbia are common, carbonate of lime is found in large quantities. The richest soil in the province is among the sand hills of Pushkar, where sugarcane is grown without irrigation. But elsewhere all the most valuable cultivation is irrigated either from wells or tanks. The rainfall throughout

is too precarious for the dry cultivation to be much considered by the people. Where it is carried out, the fields are sometimes surrounded by low embankments to retain the rain moisture as long as possible. All dry crop land is classed together as barani, with three sub-classifications. Irrigated lands are classed as Chahi, Talabi and Abi according to the means of irrigation employed.

6. As the slope of the land is in every direction away from the district, there is no permanent under current of percolation to feed the supply in the wells. Both the wells and the tanks are dependent upon rainfall. In Ajmer and Kekri where the beds of the *nallas* are sandy, a sufficient amount of water is absorbed during the rains to supply the wells on either banks; but wells can only profitably be made within a short distance of the stream. In Beawar the beds of the drainage channels are rocky and the slope of the country greater. Tanks are essential to catch the rainfall, which would otherwise flow off rapidly into Jodhpur and Udaipur Divisions of Rajasthan and not give the wells any chance of filling by percolation. In many parts the soil is thin and the rock very near the surface.

7. Among the hills and valleys of Beawar there is a system of petite-culture. Small fields have been made with great labour by terracing the hill sides and building up the lower end with stone walls to prevent the soil being washed away. Where the walls are sufficiently substantial to act as a dam and retain moisture, these fields, locally known as Paraband are classed as Abi. Abi strictly means land in the beds of tanks, which is everywhere cultivated after the tanks have dried up in the spring or hot weather.

8. In the dry crop lands in many villages of Ajmer there exists a system of shifting cultivation called Halsara, a survival of the original idea that the dry crop land was of little value and could be cultivated by any one. The custom is that a village sharer or cultivator takes a plough each year in the Halsara area, for which he pays a sum fixed by village custom as "so much per plough" or equivalent to Land Revenue Rates. In exchange he is entitled to sow a certain area, which again varies by village custom, between 6 and 28 acres. The owner of the plough settles on the bit he fancies, and as long as he uses only one plough, no one enquires what area he occupied. When the land is broken up, *til* is sown, or if the season promises exceptionally well, gram, and after this the land remain for one year the private land of the sharer, in which he may grow jowar. In the third year the cultivator abandons this, and goes to another spot, and the first piece lies fallow until someone else takes a fancy to the whole or part of it. Such a custom could not exist in a tract where rain is plentiful and dry crop land valuable. Even in Ajmer Halsara possession is in many villages crystallizing into ownership.

Agricultural Implements.

9. As the soil is light and deep ploughing exceptional, a single pair of bullocks is generally sufficient for draught. The agricultural implements are similar to those used in the Uttar Pradesh and have no distinctive features. In the Kharif season succeeding the great famine of 1899-1900 hand ploughs drawn by men were tried, to make up for the deficiency of cattle. Some land was brought under cultivation by their means but they never became popular and disappeared. Except for a few tractors, no new appliances have been introduced.

Sowing and harvesting.

10. In preparing for the kharif harvest, the land is ploughed up towards the end of April and beginning of May. It is then left till after the first rains have fallen, when it is re-ploughed and taken under various processes till it becomes ready for the sowing. For rabi the ploughing is generally done in September. The land thus ploughed is allowed to stand for a month when it is ploughed a second time and harrowed before the seed is sown.

Manure.

11. In dry crop areas manure is not used, but in the irrigated lands owing to the general poorness of the soil, especially in Beawar heavy manuring is absolutely necessary. Much of such land throughout is cropped twice in the year; there is little scientific rotation and no rest, so the necessity is sufficiently apparent. The salty soil of the Ramsar Pargana gives excellent crops when heavily manured, but without it is almost worthless. A full manuring of Chahi or Talabi lands is considered to be 360 maunds to the acre every third year, but this is a rate not often reached. The greater proportion of the cattle in the district are kept for purposes of manure. That of sheep and goats is more valuable, but their destructive habits made them unpopular until the heavy losses of cattle during the recent famine. Ashes, house sweepings and vegetable manures are also used to some extent. Nightsoil is in considerable demand as manure. One of the Agricultural Department Schemes exclusively deals with preparing Compost Manure and supplying it to as many villages as possible.

12. The principal crops, in order of extent of area cultivated are Jawar, Maize, Bajra, Cotton, Til, Barley, Wheat mixed, Gram and Wheat. These occupied respectively, 38·6, 18·3, 15·0, 7·2, 5·8, 7·6, 6·7, 5·1, 4·5 per cent of the average cultivated area (Khalsa) during the five years preceding the present settlement. The Kharif area is always larger than the Rabi. Maize is sown in June and July and is harvested in October and November where irrigation is available it is watered two to three times. Its average out-turn is 7·7 Mds. per acre. The uncertain nature of rainfall has enhanced the importance of Jawar and Bajra which can withstand draughts longer and need no manuring. Jawar is a fodder crop and is extensively grown for sale in the markets of Ajmer and Nasirabad. It is grown as a dry crop and is sown in June and July and harvested in October and November. Its average yield is 1·9 Mds. per acre. Bajra is also sown and harvested at the same time in dry lands only and yields 2·8 Mds. per acre on an average. Cotton though not first in point of area gives the most valuable return to the cultivator. It is sown in June and July and is picked in November and December and gives an average yield of 8·2 Mds. per acre. The area under cotton has considerably decreased at the present settlement partly due to Grow More Food Campaign and partly due to uncertainty of prices and shortage of manure. Til is sown in dry lands in July and is reaped in October. Gram is a Rabi Crop and is sown in dry lands in October. Its average yield is 2·7 Mds. per acre. Wheat also a Rabi Crop is sown in late October and early November. Its average yield is 9·1 Mds. per acre.

13. The other crops raised are Moong, Moth, Chillies etc. but they are limited. Sugarcane cultivation is confined to the rich soil of the Pushkar valley.

14. In all cases the cultivators endeavour to retain the best grain for seed. There is a prejudice in favour of local seed grains of all kinds as against foreign varieties. Seed of the previous year's crop is always used, as the local belief is that it loses some of its germinating properties if kept longer. The Agricultural Department has opened several model farms and seed stores for supplying improved seeds to the cultivators and introducing to them improved systems.

Extension and Decrease of Cultivation.

15. The cultivated area was 1,48,059 acres (Khalsa) at the time of present settlement. It had fallen by 19,906 acres or 11·0 per cent since the expiring settlement. The decrease was rather apparent than real, being partly due to the difference in the mode of record and partly to the year of record being a lean year. The irrigated area was 39,432 acres or 26·6 per cent of the cultivated area against 42,591 at the expiring settlement. The area irrigated by wells is 20·0 per cent while that irrigated by other sources is 6·6 per cent only. The irrigated area under cultivation was 1,08,627 acres against 1,25,374 acres at the expiring settlement.

16. Fruit and vegetable production is chiefly confined to a few gardens cultivated by Malis near Ajmer and Pushkar although some vegetables are also grown in the Municipal gardens at Beawar. The fruit is generally poor in quality and no great variety of vegetables is obtainable. There are no model fruit or vegetable gardens in the State.

Agricultural Pests.

17. Monkeys and rats are to be found in small numbers in Pushkar and Kaklana area alone and damage to crops by these is not very serious. Locusts appear when there is a cycle of this pest, after a lapse of some years and they usually damage kharif crop. Katra has also visited this State and has done severe damage in some years. The white ants are not of serious nature in this State but are not totally absent. The most dreaded pest of the State is Phadka. This insect first appeared about 7 or 8 years back and has come into prominence for the past three years. There are two species of this pest one is green when young and so even when adult. This specie is known as 'Phadka' while the second one is small and of dark brown colour when young and gets black when adult and locally it is called "Dhebri".

18. This 'Phadka' pest has been causing devastating damage to crops. While eating the leaves or other parts of the plant, it emits a poisonous black liquid which gets penetrated in the portion of the plant where fruiting has commenced and thus fruiting is checkmated and the growth is stopped. After years of experiment the Agriculture Department has now found out an insecticide which is very effective in killing it. The pest was controlled this year successfully and it is hoped that in course of time it would be completey exterminated.

19. *Diseases*:—Roli (rust) appears during Rabi only occasionally and the improved variety of the seed is not susceptible to it. The appearance of Smut, Power, Powdery, Mildew, Blight and Gneva (an unknown virus) is rare.

20. *Livestock*:—Livestock has always occupied a most prominent place in the agricultural economy of the State of Ajmer. Although not endowed with any extensive pastures or perennial grazing lands yet in ancient times its hills and waste lands were well covered with scrub and forests presumably because of generally good rainfall and these areas afforded good grazing facilities not only to the local livestock but also to the herds and flocks migrating from the neighbouring areas of Rajasthan as well. Due mainly to topographical reasons (even at present 60% of the area of the State consist of forests and other non-cultivable waste lands) and the total dependence of agriculture on monsoon which generally was of a vagrant type, the inhabitants of this State could not practice an extensive or sustained type of agriculture and had, therefore, to resort to other means to eke out a living for themselves. The majority of the people, therefore, had to take up a vocation more pastural than cultivation.

21 Practically all the rulers of this ancient land recognise the importance of livestock towards the welfare of the State. Apart from the common need of cattle for cultivation and milk production the warrior clans of Ajmer always felt the necessity of good draught bullocks for ordnance and encouraged cattle breeding in order to get good animals for hauling their guns. Amongst the Rajputs the possession of horses of good breed and stamina was always considered as the hall mark of nobility and it was customary with them to give or accept large number of horses, cows, bullocks and even elephants as gifts and dowry on marriage occasions. The succeeding Mughals and the Marathas rulers also took a great deal of interest in encouraging cattle breeding in Rajputana. The Nagori breed of cattle of Jodhpur was aptly given the place of pride in chariot driving and for haulage of vehicles and guns in times of War.

22. With the advent of the British Administration in 1818 the interest in cattle development did not lag. One of the premier veterinary schools in India was established in Ajmer in 1894 to provide Veterinary Assistants for Rajputana. In 1942 an independant Animal Husbandry Department was opened under the Local Administration.

23. A Provincial Laboratory was set up and a beginning was made in conducting cattle breeding on proper lines by placing a few breeding bulls in the villages for stud purposes. The rural dispensaries were also set up under the charge of the Stockmen to provide first-aid Veterinary treatment in the villages.

24. With the termination of the Great War II the activities of the Department were expanded by the introduction of a few important livestock development Schemes sponsored by the Government of India under the Grow more Food Campaign. In view of its topographical and climatic suitability for certain phases of Live Stock development as well as administration convenience the State of Ajmer was considered an ideal field for giving trial to three schemes Three schemes *viz.* (i) Poultry Development (ii) Gowshala Development and (iii) Fisheries Development are at present functioning.

Animal Husbandry or Veterinary.

Present Organisation of the Animal Husbandry Department (Veterinary Hospitals).

25. The Director of Animal Husbandry is the technical head of the Department and functions as the head of office under the control of the Deputy Commissioner. He is responsible for controlling, supervising and directing all animal husbandry and veterinary activities in the State. Apart from these professional and administrative duties he is also responsible for undertaking the work of planning and executing extensive schemes of livestock and Dairy Development under the Grow More Food or Postwar Development Programmes of the Government of India. His activities, therefore, fall into two main categories *viz.*, (**A**) **Basic activities** which consist generally of maintenance of hospitals and dispensaries, checking of outbreaks of epizootics in the rural areas, maintenance of a disease Investigation Laboratory, distribution and supervision of stud bulls kept for improving the breeds of cattle, participation in Livestock Fairs, Shows and Exhibitions pertaining to rural development, dissemination of useful knowledge by propaganda and publicity and running demonstration farms for sheep and goats, poultry etc. etc. and (**B**) **Planning (Scheme) Work** which consists of the preparation of schemes of development pertaining to Dairy Industry, sheep and goats; poultry, Gowshalas, procurement of trained personnel etc. etc.

A. Basic Activities
(i) Veterinary Hospital and Dispensaries.

26. There are at present four Veterinary Hospitals in the State (at Ajmer, Beawar, Nasirabad and Kekri) under the charge of qualified Veterinary Assistant Surgeons. In addition to these there are six Stockmen Dispensaries (at Kharwa, Nasuda, Bhinai, Sawar, Jawaja and Pisangan) under the charge of Stockmen. Three additional Travelling Veterinary Assistant Surgeons are posted at Ajmer, Beawar and Kekri to organise the castration and disease control work in the rural areas.

27. In 1941-42 there was only one Government stud bull purchased out of the Rural Uplift Grant and three District Board bulls at stud in the whole of the State. The number of bulls are naturally to be increased in order to encourage cattle breeding on right lines. At present (1st April, 1959) there are 27 bulls at stud in the whole of the State.

(ii) Cattle Breeding activities.

28. Breeding bulls are offered to bonafide cattle breeders or institutions like Gowshalas etc. on certain specific terms which include a provision of free service of the bull to all the villagers. The total coverings, however, are restricted with a view to preserve the strength of the stud animals. In lieu of the feeding and care of the bull a subsidy of Rs. 25 p.m. is paid to the Agent who is further held fully responsible to maintain the animals in first class condition. Periodic inspections of the bulls are undertaken and their progeny carefully watched to assess the potency of the sires.

29. The table below indicates the cost borne by the Department in the way of payment of subsidies to the Agents of the stud bulls in the State:—

	Rs.
1945–46	2,407
1946–47	7,576
1947–48	4,326
1948–49	3,900

30. A small sheep farm was started at Pisangan in the year 1946 with a basic flock of 20 Ewes and 1 Ram but was closed in 1949 on financial grounds. During the short period of its existence, the farm collected valuable data in connection with the quality of fleeces of the local strains of sheep and evolved a comparatively resistent type of animal which could stand the rigors of climate, scarcity and disease.

(iii) Sheep and Goat breeding activities.

31. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research had, in conjunction with six Rajputana States *viz.* Jaipur, Jodhpur, Udaipur, Bharatpur, Alwar and Kishangarh, financed for a period of five years beginning from March, 1945, a Disease Investigation Scheme in the State of Ajmer and the territories of the States mentioned above under the charge of a Veterinary Investigation Officer with Headquarters at Ajmer. The work done by this officer in the way of investigation and the etilogy of the various epizootics of cattle particularly rinderpest etc. is described in a separate bulletin.

(iv) Disease Investigation scheme.

32. A propaganda Assistant is attached to the office of the Director of Animal Husbandry. He organises under the guidance of the Director of Animal Husbandry, Exhibitions and Cattle Shows in the rural areas and prepares posters and sketches pertaining to the various phases of veterinary treatment and cattle breeding activities.

(v) Propaganda and Publicity.

33. The Department actively participates in the well-known annual Horse, Camel Show at Pushkar which is the biggest cattle fair in the whole of Rajasthan.

34. During the years 1948-49 six, one day cattle Shows were organised by the Animal Husbandry Department in various villages of the State.

35. So far nine candidates have been sent on a stipend varying from Rs. 50 to Rs. 75 for undergoing training in Veterinary science in the various Veterinary Colleges of India.

(vi) Training of Personnel

(B) Schemetic Activities.

36. Soon after the establishment of National Government in India, a number of development schemes which had their objective the amelioration of the cattle wealth of the State and the development of the dairy industry were launched by the Animal Husbandry Department. At present only three such schemes are running *viz.* (1) The Poultry Development Scheme (ii) The Gowshala Development Scheme, and (iii) the Fisheries Development scheme. The main objectives of these schemes are described below:

37. The object of this scheme is to disseminate knowledge of poultry breeding amongst the masses and to distribute pure breed fowls and hatching eggs amongst bonafide breeders of poultry. The average annual expenditure of this scheme comes to Rs. 25,000. A Poultry Development Officer is incharge of these operations. A poultry Demonstration Farm exists at Ajmer which forms the nucleus for the procurement of hatching eggs and fowls.

(i) Poultry Development Scheme.

38. There are seven Gowshalas in the State of Ajmer which can lodge about 3000 cattle. The annual income of these Gowshalas is about 70,000 but they form at present only asylums for old, useless and decrepit animals.

(ii) Gowshala Development Scheme.

The development aims at converting these Institutions into centres of milk production and breeding of cattle. A Gowshala Development Officer is carrying out this policy under the charge of the Director of Animal Husbandry.

39. The main function of this scheme is to increase the production of fish in the State by stocking tanks (which number about 200) with fry and to regulate fishing on scientific principles. A Fisheries Development Inspector is incharge of this scheme.

(iii) Fisheries Development Scheme.

40. Some of the other Live-stock development schemes have also been approved but are awaiting sanction.

Present Position of Livestock in the State.

41. According to the latest (1945) Livestock Census the total animal population of the State is about ten lakhs of which cattle including buffaloes form 36·3% sheep and goats 62·2% and the rest including horses, mules, donkeys, camels, poultry etc. 1·5%.

42. Apart from these recorded figures a considerable number of livestock, however, passes through the State either during its periodic migrations from the drought stricken neighbouring area of Jodhpur etc. or gets entry into Ajmer for purposes of grazing immediately after the rains. The preponderance of sheep and goats over the other type of stock in Ajmer as shown by the above figures is significant. This type of stock swells at least four-fold by the entry of flocks from the neighbouring areas of Rajasthan during years of ample rainfall where plenty of grass grows up on the hills. This stock from outside however not only eats away the fodder and grass resources of the State but brings in its wake the various epizootics which often times take a very heavy toll by cattle mortality. One of the chief reasons for the setting up of an Animal Husbandry Department in this State was to check the occurrence of these cattle diseases and to stop the denudation of grass by adopting a system of orderly grazing on its hills and other waste lands in co-operation with the Forest Department.

43. A brief description of the various types of livestock found in the State may now be given:—

(i) Cattle:—

44. An important characteristic feature of the cattle of Ajmer is their hetrogenity since no special breed is indigenous to this State. The majority of cattle belong to the "Dawda" class which signifies an admixture of blood of various breeds found in the surrounding areas of the Rajasthan Union. The cattle inhabiting the north and western parts of the State resemble the Nagori and Sanchori (Kankrej) breeds; in the north-eastern side the Hariana predominates, but in the central and southern portions animals showing an admixture of "Gir' blood are met with. These latter animals belong to the so-called "Renda" breed and form at present the best milkers in this region. Cows of this breed are generally found in cities with the Gowshalas and private owners but even in the villages especially of the Masuda and Bhinai estates, the larger number of cattle kept by the Gujars belong to this type. The origin of the Renda cattle is not known. Baldrey in 1911 described them by the name of "Ajmera" presumably because they were continuously bred in the tract of land called "Ajmera". According to local tradition the ancestory of these cattle is traced to the famous 'Gir' breed of cattle of Kathiawar and it is stated that they were introduced into Ajmer by the rulers of Bhinai and Masuda purposely or accidentally, the latter presumably due to the system of giving cows in dowry when some big chief from the State had married in Kathiawar. Although the foundation stock of these cattle may have belonged to 'Gir' the present 'Renda' is not at all the pure 'Gir' but retains some of its important traits such as the long pendulous curled up leaf-like ears, the reddish brown colour of the skin and the well developed backward placed horns and prominent forehead. The 'Renda' cattle have now domiciled in Ajmer and acclamatized to the home of their adoption. The cows yield from 8 to 12 seers of milk when well-fed. In the villages where feeding depends largely upon the extent of grazing available, the milk yield does not go beyond half of the above limit. The price of a "Dawda" cow does not exceed Rs. 50 to Rs. 150. Bullocks of this breed are generally slow, slogging animals and are used mostly for haulage and drought purposes. Important villages where "Renda" cattle are found are Masuda, Kitap, Deomali, Sheopuri, Nandwara, Baghawas, Kanpura of the Masuda Estate and Shergarh, Bhinai, Singhawal and Champaneri of the Bhinai Estate. From 25% to 75% of

the cattle found in these villages are generally 'Renda'. Some 'Renda' cattle, especially the cows are exported to the cities of Ajmer and the surrounding areas of Rajasthan because of their superior yield and quality of milk.

45. The bullocks found in the State literally constitute a menagric. One finds Nagori, Hariana, Sanchori, Tharparkar, Renda, Malvi, Mewati and Rath breeds. The demand for this type is generally for a strong, agile and fast-working animal. The prices paid vary according to the type of work demanded. The range, therefore, is very wide. Anything from Rs. 25/- to Rs. 100/- may be paid for a good working animal.

46. Ever since the inception of the Animal Husbandry Department attempts are being made to bring the breeding policy of cattle on sound scientific lines. It has been observed that the 'Hariana' type of cattle meets most the requirements of the cultivator and therefore, attempts are now being made to propagate this dual purpose breed by posting bulls in the villages. Some of the 'Gir' breed are also kept at stud for the propagation of the 'Renda' breed.

(ii) Buffaloes.—

47. The total number of buffaloes in the State is only, 88,894 and they constitute only 9·1% of the total livestock. But their material contribution to the domestic economy of the State is considerable. About 30% to 40% of the total milk supply is derived from the animal while twice as much Ghee is produced by the buffaloe as by the cow. Furthermore, from the point of view of maintenance the buffaloe turns out to be a better business proposition inasmuch as she can subsist on coarse fodder and rough ages and can yield more butter and 'Chachh', the latter forming a much sought-after drink for the villagers. The smaller number of buffaloes in comparison to the cow despite the above factors can however, only be attributed to the rugged and hilly nature of the country and its over-all dryness, factors which greatly contend against buffaloe keeping. The buffaloe loves a marshy country and wants nothing better than a tank to wallow in. In Ajmer such places are few and far between.

48. Unlike the cattle, the buffaloes found in this State are mostly of a uniform breed which resembles the 'Mehsana', although animals of the pure, Surti, and Murrah breeds are also met with in cities and suburban villages. The prices of these animals are comparatively high (Rs. 300 to Rs. 600) but the average local breed buffaloes can be had for Rs. 150 to Rs. 400 depending upon its age, lactation, milk yield and the sex of the calf.

49. There are no rice growing tracts in Ajmer, therefore, the male buffaloes are seldom used for work. There is, in fact, a great scarcity of buffaloe bulls for breeding purposes and owners of buffaloes have to pay from Rs. 2 to Rs. 5 to owners of buffaloe bulls for getting service for their animals.

(iii) Sheep and Goats.

50. A mention has already been made about the preponderance of sheep and goats over the other types of stock in Ajmer. Amongst these two species sheep are large in number (392,045) and constitute about 40·3% of the total livestock. Goats number only 213,045 and form 21·8% of the stock. From commercial point of view also sheep are more important since their fleece forms an important ingredient of trade at Beawar, Kekri and other places in the State. The Beawar market now constitutes the biggest and most important wool market in India. Besides the wool, the skins of the dead and slaughtered sheep are also important articles of export trade and the manure is much valued by the cultivators especially for vegetable growing. Goats are kept in the rural areas for milk but in several areas mostly for the slaughter trade and important centres for the latter purpose are Nasirabad, Manglia-was, Kharwa and Bandanwara. Their skins from the local slaughter house are exported to Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

51. The type of sheep generally found belongs to the Bikaner variety though due to indiscriminate and promiscuous breeding much of the purity of blood is lost. The better type of local sheep are marked for their comparatively fine lustrous wool called hairy and kempy wool (the Bakhla or 'Mewari'). Fleeces are clipped twice a year during spring (February to April) and autumn (October to November). The yield varies from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ seer per clip. The price of wool depends upon the extent of demand from exporters. England and America are the two important importing centres. Recently there has been a big jump in wool prices on account of increased demand from the foreign markets. The present price at Beawar ranges from Rs. 150 to Rs. 250 per Maund according to quality. The price of sheep has also gone up proportionately and varies from Rs. 15 to Rs. 45.

52. There is no special type of goat found in Ajmer. They resemble mostly the Bikaneri type but other exotic breeds are also met with. Those kept in the villages are generally poor milkers but in the cities good specimens from U. P. resembling the famous 'Jamnaparis' and 'Beetal' are also met with. They are kept for their comparatively high milk yield (average from 1 to 3 seers a day) and serve as the "Poor men's cows". The price of goats vary according to their utility. Those meant for slaughter are sold from Rs. 10 to Rs. 25 while those kept for milk are sold from Rs. 25 to Rs. 80.

53. Apart from the local demand in the slaughter houses, sheep and goats are exported for meat to big cities like Ahmedabad, Bombay, Delhi, Agra etc. The trade is in the hands of 'Khatiks' and other Muslim dealers but the finances are provided by the Ahritias of importing centres or local money lenders. The rate of interest paid is fairly high but the trade is quite lucrative and leaves a generous margin to the dealers.

(iv) Horses, Ponies, Donkeys and Mules.

54. Except for the Istimirardars very few villagers maintain horses in this State. Even amongst the Istimirari landlords the age old tradition of maintaining a large number of horses for Shikar or for ceremonial occasions is now rapidly dying out and even the bigger Thikanas are selling away their horses. The ubiquitous Jeep Car is taking the place of the horse.

55. No local breed of horses is found in the State but the 'Kathiawari' and 'Marwari' breeds predominate. A limited number of English and Australian Thorough-breds are also kept in the Estates of Kharwa and Bhinai where horse breeding is being carried on to a very limited extent. Unless steps are taken to revive this industry there is a danger of this noble animal getting extinct altogether. In the cities of Ajmer, Beawar and Nasirabad ponies are used for tonga-driving. These animals do not answer to any special breed but are generally purchased from Marwar, Agra, and Delhi. The only good sized gathering of horses is seen at the Pushkar Fair in the autumn months. The price at which horses are sold varies from Rs. 50 to Rs. 2000. Tonga ponies are available at a price ranging from Rs. 75 to Rs. 300.

56. Donkeys are kept by *Kumhars* (makers of earthen pots) and *Rehgars*. They are used for transporting grains, lime, stone, dry-wood, sand etc. Mules are but seldom kept. The price of a donkey varies from Rs. 30 to Rs. 80 while a mule could be had from Rs. 200 to Rs. 500. The refugees from Sind have introduced the mule in the city transport and carts are plying in Ajmer and Beawar for carrying coal, wood, and other merchandise.

(v) Camel.

57. Both riding and baggage camels are kept but their number is very small. Good riding camels are kept by well-to-do estate holders and dacoits while the baggage camels are kept by "*Rehabaries*" who maintain them in fairly sized herds (Tola). Most of these herds are met with in the Estates of Bhinai, Masuda and Bandanwara and the camels are used as transporters of wood, foodgrains and merchandise. An average sized camel can carry from 4 to 6 mds. of goods and can traverse a distance of 50 miles or so without much trouble. A brisk trade is carried on the camels at the Pushkar Fair. Prices vary from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1500 according to the various utility factors.

(vi) Poultry.

58. Interest for keeping poultry is fairly wide spread amongst Muslims, Christians and Harijan families. But the average Hindu house-holder in the villages generally is averse to keeping poultry and rather eschews it on religious or sentimental grounds.

he climate of Ajmer is however, ideally suited to the breeding of fowl and some breeders who initially took up this vocation more as a fancy then as commercial venture have now been able to turn the hobby into good business. Their examples amply demonstrate the potentialities of poultry farming.

60. The animal Husbandry Department is maintaining since 1944 a Poultry Demonstration Farm at Ajmer and has also launched a development scheme since 1948. The object of this scheme is to produce eggs and chicken of suitable breeds and distribute them at reasonable rates amongst poultry breeders and others with a view to encourage the keeping of better type of fowl. Two commercial poultry farms have also been opened by private agencies (one at Beawar and the other at Madar) and every assistance is being given to these farmers as well as other poultry breeders to achieve success in their undertaking.

61. The Mongrel 'Desi' fowl meant for table is sold these days at Rs. 2/8/- to Rs. 5 while a laying bird of the same species can be had from Rs. 4 to Rs. 6. Price of eggs in the market varies from Rs. 1/8/- to Rs. 3 per dozen, according to the size and extent of demand and season. Commercial poultry farmers have their own rates for the sale of birds and eggs.

The Feeding of Livestock.

62. A description of the various types of fodders available in the State will be given under forest and agriculture. Here it is intended to briefly touch upon some of the salient features of the fodder problems which have a direct bearing upon the cattle welfare of the State and to give a general description of the feeding practices followed by the cattle owners.

63. The fodder requirement of livestock are met with from two chief sources *i. e.* (a) natural sources which include wild grasses and edible leaves from shurbs and trees and (b) cultivation sources which embody not only the cultivated fodder crops but also the stalks of food grains like the millets, barley, gram, wheat etc. In so far as the production of fodder is concerned the area under such crops is only about 9000 acres and constitutes roughly 1·4% of the total cultivated areas of the State (1948 figures). The very great bulk of the fodder requirements of the State are, therefore, met with from natural sources which depend entirely upon rainfall. Since rain in Ajmer, as already stated, is very uncertain and very often scanty the State is subjected to periodic spells of drought and scarcity which renders the fodder problem very acute. The animals therefore, have generally to face starvation over a number of months. Generally after a break of good monsoon in summer, plenty of grass grows up and the trees put up ample foliage and they afford a good pasturage to the livestock for 3 to 4 months but as winter rainfall is generally deficient a period of scarcity lasting from 4 to 5 months has to be faced during pre-monsoon period (in summer) which greatly undermines the health and productivity of cattle. Furthermore, the problem gets still more accentuated by the influx of a large number of stock especially Sheep, goats and cattle from the neighbouring areas of Jodhpur.

64. In face of dwindling fodder supplies and scarcity many of the stock owners of Ajmer are forced to migrate with their cattle to perennial grazing areas in Malwa and other regions of the Madhya Bharat etc.. They return to their villages only when adequate rainfall, assures them of ample fodder supplies. In this respect the stock owners of Ajmer follow the example of the cattle owners of Jodhpur area whose annual migration from their territory is a characteristic feature of their livestock industry. Steps for the increase of resources and conservation of fodder are highly imperative in the present state of fodder economy of the State of Ajmer.

65. The feeding practices adopted by the stock owners are suited to the type of fodder available and the local environmental factors. Sheep, goat and camels are left to graze in the jungles and 'birs' and no efforts are made to feed them individually. Practically the same system is followed in the case of herds of cows kept by the Gujars. Stall feeding or the giving of concentrates to cows especially in their dry state is an exception rather than the rule. Only bullocks and milking buffaloes are stall fed and given concentrates at home. The general practice seems to be to let the animal go to the fields and fed themselves. In this way much of the livestock remains more or less in a semi-domesticated state throughout their life.

66. In the cities some of the milking animals especially those belonging to the well-to-do persons are better fed. But even the city 'Gowshalas' generally follow the feeding practices of his conferer in the village who allows his cattle to roam about in quest of bits of food from refuse bins and other undesirable sources in the streets. Horses are fed upon green fodder (Nila) like lucerne Methi, Gajar (Carrots) and barley. The types of concentrates used are oilcake, cotton seed, Ganwar, Moth, millets and gram. Efforts are made to stack dry grass and dry stalls of millets etc. by stock owners in villages. Some of the owners also conserve grasses in similar fashion after obtaining them from 'birs' and other waste lands. The Forest Department is already taking steps to tackle the problem of fodder conservation on scientific lines;

Livestock Fair and Shows.

67. The most important livestock fair of the State is held at Pushkar during the months of October or November (synchroning with the great religious fair which falls on the full moon night of Kartik every year). The fair is held under the management of District Board, Ajmer and realises a sum of over 1,00,000/- on account of the tax leviable on sales of livestock.

68. The stock brought for sale consist of cattle (generally bullocks) horses and camels. They come from various parts of India but generally the majority of stock hails from the Union of Rajasthan.

69. A Livestock Show is also held during the Pushkar fair where Judges from all over India adjudge cattle, horses, and camels of various breeds and award prices upto Rs. 1000. Small scale cattle fairs are also held at Lamana, Baghera and Kekri.

Pastures.

70. For grazing much of the village land is not brought under cultivation. The village cattle graze on it throughout the year and if the rainfall is normal the grass generally suffices. In Istimrari and Jagir areas however there is generally a Bir in each village where grazing is prohibited during the rainy season. The only Bir in Khalsa is at Ramsar. In many villages hill tracts used for grazing have been taken over by the Forest Department but grazing there at certain periods of the year is allowed to the villagers. Besides the grass, the Karab of Juar, Bajra, and Maize dry leaves and stems, of Urad, Moong, Kulath and Bhusa of Rabi crop are also used as fodder.

(b) ACTIVITIES OF THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

71. It was only since 1935 that Rural Uplift and propaganda work in the State was started. Two Farms under District Board at Tabiji and Makrera were started. But as a purely Government Department it came into existence from June 1940.

72. Under the Grow More Food Campaign the following Schemes are running at present.

(i) Distribution of improved seeds, (Wheat).

(ii) Urban and Rural Compost.

(iii) Combined Plant Protection Scheme. Control measures against Phadka Pest, rust, smut, mildew and blight diseases are taken.

(iv) Sinking of new wells. Wells are sunk by giving taccavi loans on subsidised basis.

Irrigation.

73. It is unnecessary to recapitulate the various physical and meteorological conditions which make irrigation so important.

Tanks.

74. The idea of tank embankments was one which early presented itself, to the minds of those conversant with the district. The Bisla tank was made by Bisal Deo Chauhan, about the year 1150 A.D., his grandson Ana, constructed the Anasagar; the tank of Ramsar was built by Ram Deo Parmar. In Merwara the large tanks of Dilwara, Kalinjar, Jawaja and Balad date from long before the British rule. They have wide earthen embankments, generally faced on both sides with flat stones, and closing gorges in the hills. With ordinary care they will last as long as the hills which they unite.

75. Most of the tank embankments are managed by Government, the remainder being in charge of the villages or the Municipalities. There are several tanks in Istimrari and Jagir lands, which are managed as part of the Estates; a few tanks constructed within jagir and minor Istimrari lands by Government are managed by the Public Works Department and are included in the previous totals. The best site for an embankment is a narrow gorge, where, by uniting the hills on each side, the drainage of the valley above can be stopped and the water thrown back to form a lake, which will irrigate direct by a sluice, and feed the wells below by percolation. Such sites are, however limited and since the famine works of recent years nearly all of them have been utilized, though in many cases the embankment is capable of much improvement. In the open parts of the district, where Colonel Dixon made a large number of tanks, the embankments run a considerable distance from one rising ground to the other. Some are nearly two miles in length. The central portion of the dam arrests the flow of a drainage channel, and the water spreads on each side to the rising ground. Every tank is provided with an escape to prevent the water topping the embankment during floods. These tanks are generally very shallow and seldom retain any water after the autumn harvest has been irrigated. Colonel Dixon attempted at first to form earthen embankments, but the soil is so devoid of tenacity that the plan was early abondoned.

76. There are four kinds of embankments in the districts. First, a wall of dry stone backed by an earthen embankment and faced with a coating of mortar generally combined with a dry stone retaining wall; secondly a masonry wall backed with earth, the masonry and embankment being of greater or less strength in proportion to the weight of water to be retained. Thirdly an earthen embankment, with or without a masonry core wall. Fourthly, a wall of masonry without any embankment. This last is the best, and is adopted in the more hilly parts of the district, where the gorges do not exceed 100 yards in width. Similar to these are the small masonry weirs thrown across a Nalla in its course through the hills, in order to ensure a supply to the wells on either bank.

77. The embankments of the Government tanks are in charge of the Public Works Department. They are inspected annually in December, when estimates for necessary repairs are submitted for sanction. Ducts are fed in general by the gravitation flow of water from the tank, but in case of deficiency the water is often raised by lifts to the mouth of the sluice.

Wells.

78. In Ajmer-Merwara, the importance of wells is pre-eminent in view of the fact that the rainfall is precarious and comparatively scanty. The slope of the land is in every direction away from the district, so that there is no permanent under-current. Wells, therefore, vary a good deal in their capacity from year to year and from place to place, and considerable portion of them is disused and out of repairs even in normal times. There are only a few places where workable wells can be dug without going through the rock. Wells are of two kinds locally known as "Seja" and "Akhara", the latter variety predominates. "Seja" wells are found along the river or stream banks, built in a sandy soil with plentiful supply of water. The "Akhara" wells cannot be dug without going through the rock. Though the surface soil may vary from place to place in depth, yet underneath there is always rock in many places almost immediately under the surface, through which rock the well has to be blasted, until deep enough to collect a workable supply of water by percolation through crevices and along fissures in the rock. Water in such wells is very often insufficient. These are mostly situated below the tank embankments. When the tanks are full, the wells brim over, but when the water in them dries up, the sub-soil water sinks and many of the wells also dry up.

79. The wells in the district have three varieties of water. The largest number of them contain brackish water; next to these are the sweet water wells; and the number of those having saline water is the smallest. These varities have different effect on the kind and out turn of crops and on the nature of soils irrigated.

80. Where the water is plentiful the Persian wheel, or dhimda, is generally used to draw it from the well. In other cases the ordinary water lift by bullocks with the long pull rope and bucket called Charas is employed. There are two kinds of Charas distinguished locally by the names 'potlia' and 'soondia'. The former requires four bullocks and three or four men to work it, and can irrigate an acre of land in about six hours. The latter, with only two oxen and a single attendant, takes twice as long. Irrigated fields are divided into small beds, some 60 or 100 per bigha, in order to distribute the water. Some five years ago an attempt was made to introduce iron buckets in place of Charas but they were not found satisfactory. There is a fair increase in the number of working wells (Khalsa) in the district, from 9,419 at last settlement to 11,746 now in spite of the fact that the year of record was not a good one. The figure of non-working wells is 5,213, but a good number of them will again begin to work when the monsoon may be favourable. During the term of the expiring settlement a large number of new wells, totalling 4,460 have been sunk. At the present settlement 29,676 acres (Khalsa) were irrigated by wells. The average irrigated area per well was therefore 2 53 acres.

General Conditions of Agriculturists.

81. The district as a whole, is very precarious, and very large areas are of dry cultivation which is of catch-crop order. The holding are generally very small, specially so in the Beawar Tehsil, owing to high pressure of population on land. Jats and Gujars have comparatively larger holdings than other castes. The ordinary villager possesses only necessary household articles and agricultural implements. His wife may have some ornaments, but he has no reserve of wealth. The condition of the people improved during the first Great War and the post War boom when the prices of agricultural produce rose abnormally. But during the period 1931 to 1936 there was a catastrophic fall in prices. This combined with frequont bad seasons and the famine of 1939-40 impoverished the people. But again the second World War occasioned phenomenal rise which is still ascendant. This had helped the peasantry greatly in cleaning off old debts, even though the cost of production rose considerably. Cultivators have taken to grow superior crops more than before.

82. Fortunately, the resources of the people do not end with their actual field crops. Grazing grounds are extensive, and large herds of cattle, goats and sheep are kept at little or no cost, and the milk, Ghee and manure and other products of these are a considerable help to the people. The railway workshops at Ajmer and the textile mills and factories at Nayanagar have made things easier for the unskilled village labourers and for the cultivators also in the intervals between ordinary agricultural operations when they can generally find employment at good wages. In Tehsil Beawar a certain number of the villagers earn a living by carting forest produce. Quarrying for stone and mining for mica provide steady employment for a number of persons. Military service is a source of income to many. These servicemen manage to save, out of their pay, appreciable sums, and most of them come home with a pension. There is no doubt that these earnings from various sources go a long way in mitigating the severeties of the seasons and improving the condition of the people generally.

Banking Facilities.

83. Apart from the facilities for loans provided by the village Land Improvement and Agriculturists Loans Act, Co-operative Societies have sprung up and almost every village of the State has a Co-operative Society which gives loans for the purchase of seed, manure, bullocks and also for necessary social expenditures, at a reasonable rate of interest. These Societies also attempt to inculcate the habit of thrift among the villagers. Under the Grow More Food Campaign, Taccavi Loans are also granted to agriculturists especially for sinking and improving wells. Transactions with the local money lenders who are mostly Mahajans are decreasing day by day. Veterinary Dispensaries have been opened at many important central places and are doing very useful work in protecting the health of the livestock. The education of the rural populace is receiving greater attention. Many basic schools have been recently opened throughout the State in addition to a number of existing primary and secondary schools.

Co-operative Societies.

84. The Co-operative movement was started in this State in 1905 and societies were organised in the Court of Wards villages. The Managers of Court of Wards acted as Registrars of Co-operative Societies and the entire work of organisation and supervision was done by the Court of Wards Staff. The staff employed was drawn mostly from the Court of Wards or the Revenue Departments and was not trained in co-operative principles. Till 1912 when the Co-operative Societies Act was passed no appreciable progress was made. In June, 1912, the number of Societies was 161, which rose to 367 in June 1914. A similar increase was noticeable in membership and working capital of the societies during the same period. In June 1912, the membership was 4,443 which went upto 11,162 in June 1914. The working capital in June 1912 was Rs. 4·27 lacs which rose to Rs. 14·86 lacs in June, 1914, including Rs. 7·50 lacs of the five Central Societies. From the above figures it is clear that the organisation between 1911 and 1914 was rapid and defective. The staff in their zeal to expand the movement cared more for quantity than quality. Proper villages were not selected for the organisation of societies and the members were not explained their duties and responsibilities. Loans were advanced to members very liberally and even for unproductive purposes. The Panchayats of societies with little or no co-operative education monopolised the loans and the members recklessly spent them on uneconomic objects. The above reasons, lack of supervision and bad seasons are mainly responsible for the failure of the movement in the past. The period from 1905 to 1912 may be regarded as a 'period of experiments' and the period from 1912 to 1914, a period of 'hurried expansion'.

85. As stated above no substantial progress was made till 1912. The statistical progress of the movement in the State from 1920 to 1948 is given in the following table.

Periods		Total No. of Societies	Total member-ship	Working Capital of Banks and Societies
From 1919–20 to 1926–27	..	450	17,341	38·52 lacs.
From 1927–28 to 1932–33	..	582	18,019	43·72 ,,
		690	21,136	50·72 ,,
From 1933–34 continuing	..	709	21,818	63·69 ,,
		900	28 338	68·71 ,,

86. If figures indicate progress, the movement might be called progressive but they are not the real test of progress for they assign the same value both to bad and good societies.

Present Condition.

87. At present the Registrar is assisted by 4 Inspectors. Till recently the supervision of the technical work was entrusted to Co-operative Department of the Punjab and these officers were borne on the cadre of that Department and the Inspectors had to pass an examination conducted by that Department. With the partition of the Punjab this arrangement has however ceased. The Sub-Inspectors and the Auditors are paid from a Fund known as "Salary Fund" which is made up of fees realised from the Registered Societies for arranging their audit and Government grant-in-aid.

88. The number of Registered Societies and their members on the 30th June, 1950 were 953 and 34,005 respectively. The working capital amounted to Rs. 77·13 lacs Individually the working capital of the Agricultural and Non-Agricultural Societies was Rs. 12·83 lacs and 33·55 lacs respectively. The turnover of the movement however was to the tune of Rs. 3·14 crores. The number of societies on 30-6-1950 include an apex Bank, 6 Central Banks and Banking Unions and 9 Central Sale and Supply Unions.

89. The Credit Societies form the majority both under head Agricultural and Non-agricultural. During the recent years a number of Co-operative Stores, Better Living Societies and Poultry Societies, have come into existence. Lately some Crop Protection, Co-operative Joint and Better Farming Societies, Leather and Wool Works Societies, Tin and Iron Fabricators Societies and many other Non-credit Societies have sprung up although the number of credit societies still predominates. At present the non-credit side is taking the lead in the movement.

90. The Ajmer-Merwara Provincial Co-operative Bank Ltd., Ajmer is the apex. Bank of the State. On 30th June, 1950 it had a working capital of Rs. 17·34 lacs and owned funds worth Rs. 5·11 lacs *i. e.* 29·4% of the working capital. During 1-7-49 to 30-6-1950 the profits amounted to Rs. 21,139. Deposits of Societies amounted to Rs. 3,77,595. This signifies the trust reposed in the Bank by the affiliated societies.

91. The number of societies on 30-6-1950 include 41 Refugees Societies functioning with 568 members. Loans amounting to Rs. 3,11,534 have been advanced to them by Government for their rehabilitation. The Harijans share 101 societies with 2,209 members. These societies are of various types *viz.*

Agriculture Credit	..	..	..	48
Non-Agriculture Credit	..	..	..	22
Industrial	..	..	..	19
Better Living	..	..	..	8
Stores	..	..	..	1
Poultry	..	..	..	1
Thrift and Savings	..	..	..	1
Shahar Safai	..	..	..	1
		Total	..	101

These societies are doing very useful work in improving the condition of Harijans.

92. There were 118 Multipurposes societies with a membership of 3,495. These societies are doing valuable work in distribution of controlled articles, supply of improved seeds and good manure, better living, rural education and destruction of Phadka.

93. The activities of the Ajmer-Merwara Co-operative Purchase and Sale Societies Federation Ltd. deserve special mention. This Society is working as one of the Provincial Importers of Cloth and during a short period of 2 years of its life, it has shown a profit of 0·31 lacs in the Co-operative year ended on 30-6-1950.

94. The Mortgage Bank Societies are carrying out much useful work in the shape of helping redemption of mortgaged land, deepening of wells and digging of new wells. One Co-operative Joint and Better Farming Society was able to plough 250 bighas of Banjar waste land by hiring a tractor. The weavers societies are in a State of stalemate as owing to present slump in the market, the industry does not earn a living wage. The progress in the liquidated Societies was satisfactory inasmuch as Rs. 15,956 was recovered in a bad year from 1-7-49 to 30-6-50.

95. A comprehensive inquiry was made by Sir J. D. Latouche in the seventies of the last century but details are not available. Except the report of the Banking Enquiry Committee for the Centrally Administered Area, 1929-30 and Report on the Economic Survey of Rural Areas of Ajmer-Merwara prepared at the Census of 1941, no other statistics were available till 1946 when a detailed inquiry into rural indebtedness of Khalsa, Jagir and minor Istimrari areas was made by the Settlement Officer Shri Lal Sinha and his Assistant Shri Durga Dutt Upadhya.

Indebtedness

96. According to Census 1941, the average size of family in rural areas was 4·61 and according to the report on Economic Survey, 1941 the net annual income per family was Rs. 119. The average income was only Rs. 33·6 per adult male whereas the average food and clothing consumption per adult was Rs. 44·1. Thus there was a recurring deficit in the family budget of an average cultivator.

97. In the inquiry of 1946-47, the gross debt was calculated to Rs 3,48,82,800. This however, included amounts of big loans obtained by well-to-do persons who lent out to others. The net debt thus arrived at in rupees was 26,189 thousands. Among the proprietors, 41·6% are free from debt. Out of the indebted proprietors and tenants, 60·7% have debts below Rs. 500 while a vast majority of the landless families *i. e.* 83·6% have debts below the said amount. Only 12·9% of the proprietors, 12·4% of the tenants and 7·2% of landless families owe a debt of more than 1000.

98. The total debts of these proprietors and tenants are Rs. 1,50,44,315 and Rs. 16,09,365 respectively and of landless families Rs. 6,27,610. The grand total comes to Rs. 1,72,81,290 which is 49·5% of the gross debt. Most of this small minority of heavily indebted persons are groaning under old debts which have accumulated for many decades. Calculated on the basis of debt in Khalsa areas the gross debt per tenant's family in Istimrari area was estimated to Rs. 493 and net debt to Rs. 370 and the gross and net debt of the whole State including Istimrari areas was estimated at Rs. 5,37,14,907 and Rs. 4,03,13,120 respectively. According to 1941 Census there were 80,961 families in rural areas of this State. As such, the average gross and net debt per family in the rural areas of the district comes roughly to Rs. 663½ and Rs. 497 respectively.

99. The enquiry however concluded that average person was not heavily indebted, that the distribution of debt was uneven and that the average worked out was therefore misleading.

100. The Banking Enquiry Committee had estimated gross debt of the whole district including Istimrari area to Rs. 314 lacs and net debt Rs. 258 lacs. The Random Economic Survey of 1941 was carried out in 15 villages. The total indebtedness of rural families was then estimated to be between Rs. 277 to 327 lacs. As stated in the Report itself and as revealed by the detailed inquiry this estimate was apparently an underestimate.

(c) FORESTS

History

101. In ancient times the hills about Ajmer were covered with scrub jungle, but they were denuded of trees about the beginning of the 19 Century, when the district of Ajmer-Merwara was ceded to the East India Company by the Marathas under the treaty of June the 25th, 1818. But Merwara has been described as an impenetrable jungle even in 1819. The military exploits of the Marathas in the 18th and early 19th Century are generally associated with large clearings. Even under British rule the fellings continued and by 1870 wood of all kinds had become exceedingly scarce and dear due principally to the construction of the Cantonment of Nasirabad (founded on the 20th November 1818 by Gen. Ochterlony), for building the new town of Beawar (established by Colonel Dixon in 1835), to provide wood for burning lime for tank embankments, and for the wood and charcoal requirements of the growing needs of Ajmer, Beawar and Nasirabad, joined to the absence of all attempts at replacing what was removed. Consequently few trees were left in any accessible part of the district. Firewood and charcoal could not be imported from out-side as the railway was not constructed by then.

102. Colonel Dixon alone during the intervening period paid any attention to the planting of trees. The gardens of Ajmer and Pachkund and the neem trees of Beawar (which are also now dis-appearing fast) owe their existence to him. He also created village commons by the Summary Settlement of 1850 by assigning waste lands and hills proportional to the requirement of each village in the Khalsa with the stipulation that the villagers were bound to plant trees and to preserve the jungles to a reasonable extent. This stipulation was never respected. After him no attempt was made either to plant trees in the plains or reforest the hills as they rapidly became bare. In 1869 Colonel Keatings associated famines and the erratic water supply with

the denudation of tree growth. He invited Dr. Brandis, the then Inspector General of Forests to the Government of India who visited Ajmer towards the end of 1870. Dr. Brandis advised immediate taking over all existing forests, to afforest the otherwise bare hills and if possible to reclaim waste lands to overcome water difficulty, check erosion and ensure sustained supplies of fodder and fuel. In 1870 Mr. La Touche, the Settlement Officer of the first decennial Settlement (1872-1882) of Ajmer-Merwara, was entrusted with taking up of suitable lands for afforestation. Intense opposition by villagers failed him in his efforts.

103. Afforestation measures were, properly speaking first taken up in 1872 when Messrs. Noir and Anwar Khan were appointed as Assistant Conservator and Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests respectively more for the purpose of creating than of conserving forests. The operations were not intended as a directly profitable speculation on the part of government; the principal aim and object was indirect and climatic advantage to prevent the rainfall rushing down the hill side carrying in its course what little soil there was, and to cause it to penetrate into the crevices of the rocks and fill the springs. It was hoped that the roots of the trees and the vegetation would retain and create soil on the steep slopes and the forest litter would help to retain the moisture to avoid sinking of water level and silting up of wells and tanks.

104. Apart however from the intrinsic difficulty of reforesting the arid and bare hills, it was not easy to obtain the land which was in the possession of the village communities since 1850. Of old, it had been made use of by them for grazing purposes, and as a support to fall back upon by the sale of wood in years of distress. The Forest and Settlement Officers tried to take over the hills where there was some wood left. But the people were most loath to part with them. All attempts to persuade villagers to come to reasonable terms having failed, resort was had to legislation under an ordinance of the Governor General in Council, the Ajmer Forest Regulation 1874 (VI of 1874). Under this regulation the Chief Commissioner was authorised to take over waste lands and hills required for purposes of forests. By way of compensation to the villagers, however, certain rights in these lands are secured to them. They are allowed to cut grass within the forests and remove such wood as is reasonably necessary for their household requirements and agricultural implements. The rights of previously existing paths is also secured as also the reversionary rights. It was further stipulated that the profits if any from the management of forests would be distributed and paid in cash to those who, previous to taking up of the land, were interested therein as under:—

(a) 2/3rds of the net profit from the forest produce.

(b) 1/3rd of the net profit from quarrying of stones and mining.

105. The regulation did not suppress the opposition by villagers and it was with considerable difficulty that an area of about 91,000 acres was constituted as State Forest by 1902. Simultaneously, efforts were made to encourage the people to preserve the private forests and village grazing grounds. More than 5000 acres were thus managed by villagers under supervision of the Forest Department by very light controls and simple system of management *i.e.* rains closure to grazing and grass cutting, restriction of felling but not lopping, of certain fodder trees etc. There was no uniform policy. Prescriptions varied from village to village according to the desire of the villagers. Difficulty was faced for checking offences and for recovery of losses without reference to the courts. To solve this difficulty, Ajmer Forest Regulation I of 1892 was enacted which enabled the owners to offer their lands for management according to all or any of the provisions of the Forest Regulation VI of 1874 and to select their own Forest Officer. Most of the above Village forests were constituted as reserve under this regulation and a village man was appointed as a Forest Officer to work under the general supervision of the Forest Department. By 1912 all such managements were withdrawn at the request of the owners. In 1938, 44,461 acres of forests were retroceded to Jodhpur and Udaipur States. In 1948 the existing forests consisted of two classes 46,674 acres of State Forests managed by the Forest Department under Regulation VI of 1874. These were divided into Ajmer, Beawar and Todgarh Ranges comprising of 17,967 acres, 4,440 acres and 24,267 acres respectively. Of these 81 acres are under Nurseries, 270 acres under cultivation and 1033 acres under sand dunes; 6·5 acres of unclassed forests for the Ajmer Range and Head Offices compounds and Todgarh Nursery.

106. The forests are demarcated by masonry pillars serially numbered for each block separately. Some forests were originally fenced with loose stone walls which are gradually disappearing.

Forest trees.

107. Being situated in the Arid Zone of Rajasthan the forests are erophytic and of dry miscellaneous type. The more important species being Dhokra (Anogiessus pendula), Kumta (Acacia rupestris), Salar (Boswellia thurifear), Khejra (Prosopis specigera), Arunj (Acacia leucophloea), Gol (Lannea grandis), Babool (acacia arabica), Khair (Acacia catechu), Khoulasi (Dichorostachys cineria), Tampolia (Ehretia laevis), Jharbor (Zizyphus nummularia), Neem (Azardichta mixed with shrubs and bushes of Thor (Eudhorbia nivulia) Faraggan (Grewia pilosa), Gangan (Grewia pipulifolia), Dasan (Rhus mysorensis), Salrepan (Securinega obovata), Arni (Clerodendron phlomoides), Ber (Zizyphus jujuba), Chief exotics are Pipal (Ficus religiosa), Bar (Ficus bengalensis), Faras (Tamarix orientalis) Siris (Acacia speciosa), Mango (Mangifera indica), Jaman (Eugenia jambolana), Sisham (Dalbergia sissoo) and Cork tree (Millingtonia hortensis). While the indigenous trees grow easily from seeds and require no irrigation, and establish fairly well with an average rainfall, exotics are difficult to establish and do not grow on hill sides as they thrive only in good soil.

Management and Control.

108. The administration is under the control of the Chief Commissioner and the Divisional Forest Officer. The former exercises, the powers of a Conservator of Forests, while the latter has those of a Deputy Conservator. The Divisional Forest Officer is borne on the cadre of Uttar Pradesh. He is responsible for technical part of the duties and for general supervision over the works. The Conservator of Forests Western Circle, U. P. is the technical adviser to the Chief Commissioner and inspects the Division every 2nd or 3rd year and the Conservator of Forests Working Plan, U. P. advises the Chief Commissioner on preparation, revision and modification of Working Plans.

109. The forests are principally worked under a system of Coppice Fellings with standards on a 40 years' rotation. The coupes are generally sold in lump sum to purchasers. To some extent product is also removed on fixed rate per cart head or donkey loads for the convenience of the depending villagers. The standards in fellings areas are marked by the departmental subordinates and fellings are conducted under the supervision of the Range Officers.

Disposal of Produce.

110. The Chief produce of the forests is firewood and grass. Firewood mostly finds its way to the towns of Ajmer, Beawar and Nasirabad. But grass is almost entirely cut by villagers as of right or grazed by their cattle. There are no separate Sub-Divisions for fuel and fodder: both are produced in the same area under same treatment. In times of famines and scarcities, grazing is allowed even in closed tracts. The forest fires are well within control during the last few years. The villagers generally furnish ready help in extinguishing forest fires and in burning and cleaning the preventive fire lines.

111. In January, 1939 Mr. H. G. Champion, Conservator of Forests, Western Circle, U.P. (Now Professor of Forestry in Oxford University) described the condition of village grazing grounds and private forests as under.—

112. "Hardened as I am to seeing village grazing grounds in all stages of destruction, the condition prevailing in Ajmer and much of Merwara appear to me positively appalling. The dry climate, the naturally light scrub covering of the rocky hills and the shallow light and sandy soil, so easily washed down by monsoon showers, or blown away by wind, all, accentuate the destruction following denudation. Near Ajmer and other centres of population, the original protective low tree cover which provided small timber and fuel and by holding up the soil provided grass and grazing, has been annihilated by excessive grazing preventing all reproduction, combined with unrestricted cutting, and we now see bare rocks and screes scoured by water courses down which sand and gravel are spread on the arable ground below, at best we see a thin sprinkling of thor and dasan (Rhus of no use to man or beast) and production is limited to a thin flush of monsoon herbage barely adequate to feed the herds beyond October. Such destruction is visibly intensifying every year with the accumulated affects of a long period of mismanagement, with the natural increase of the population and their herds and with the growing demands of the towns."

113. Such circumstances resulted in the formation of a Working Plan by the Divisional Forest Officer for Shamlat and private forests and grazing grounds. Due to World War II the Plan could not be put into operation. In 1945-46 a plan had to be reduced in following eight Post War Development Scheme:—

Scheme No. 1:—Extension of Government forests on hills.
Scheme No. 2:—Establishment of Village Forests.
Scheme No. 3:—Communication—Construction of new and improvement of existing roads.

Scheme No. 4:—Buildings.
Scheme No. 5:- Nurseries.
Scheme No. 6:—Arboriculture.
Scheme No. 7:—Storage of Hay.
Scheme No. 8:—Training of Staff.

114. In 1948 Schemes Nos. 1 to 2 were sanctioned. Up-to-date about two lacs acres have been surveyed and about 40,000 acres have been notified as State Reserves. During the next three years, about two lac more acres are intended to be surveyed. In all about 3,50,000 acres are likely to be taken, about 75,000 under Government Forests and about 2,75,000 under village Forests.

115. The opposition of the villagers is naturally much more severe today than it was about 1870. The population of men and the number of their herds have very much increased since. Cultivation has also been extended considerably. It is strongly realised that it was a great mistake to give way to false pressure in 1870. The villagers have not grown wiser to the use of forests during the last 70 years. Every possible measure is being taken to create a better understanding and appreciation of the necessity of forest extensions and improvement of grazing grounds.

(d) INDUSTRIES, ARTS AND MANUFACTURE.

Large Scale Industries.

116. The State of Ajmer has not been so very remarkable for the spread of fine arts and manufactures or the growth and progress made so far by large scale industries. However, there are four textile Mills in Ajmer State. Three of which are located at Beawar and one at Bijainagar, *viz.* the Krishna Mills Co. Ltd., Beawar, (2) The Mahalaxmi Mills Ltd., Beawar, (3) The Edward Mills Co. Ltd., Beawar and (4) Shree Bijai Cotton Mills Ltd., Bijainagar. All these are power driven and depend on import of steam coal from outside. These Mills produce coarse cloth only. Markets for the sale of cloth from these mills are Rajasthan, Punjab and some parts of Uttar Pradesh. Owing to non-availability of cotton locally in sufficient quantities the requirements of these mills are met from the supplies of cotton from East Punjab, Rajasthan and Madhya Bharat.

117. The Machinery is out of date and methods of production are antiquated and top-heavy Originally the machinery was intended for blunts counts and coarse cloth. There also exists one sugar Mill at Bijainagar which employed 358 workers and 6,042 maunds of sugar was manufactured in 1949-50.

Small Scale Industries.

118. There are 19 ginning and pressing factories for ginning and pressing of cotton and wool in this district. They are steam driven. During the 1949-50 about 24,836 bales of cotton and wool were pressed and 14,274 bales were ginned in these factories.

Hosiery.

119. There are three Hosiery factories one each at Beawar, Ajmer and Bhinai. During war and post-war periods this industry has been experiencing difficulty in getting adequate supplies of fine quality yarn which is the main raw material needed by it.

Hand Spinning and Hand Weaving.

120. In rural areas hand spinning and weaving is a regular feature. There are 26 weavers societies most of which are functioning in rural area. The cloth produced by the weavers of these Co-operative societies is of rough quality. The weavers generally use mill made yarn varying from 6 to 10 counts. For the marketing of their finished products they have generally not to depend on the urban areas because the quantity produced is so small that either it is utilised in their own villages or in the neighbouring villages where there is dearth of weavers.

Artificial Silk Weaving.

121. There is one power-loom and two hand-loom factories in this State which are engaged in the production of artificial silk. These factories are run and manned mostly by displaced persons. A statement showing the number of looms, production capacity and the cloth produced during 1949-50 is given below:—

Name	No. of Looms	Production capacity.	Annual consumption of silk.
Hindustan Silk Mills Ajmer (Power loom) ..	10	3,60,000	72,000
Baba Pritam Factory Beawar, (Power loom) ..	5	1,60,000	24,000
Prakash Hand Loom Factory Ajmer.	23	1,50,000	25,000
Azad Hand Loom Factory, Ajmer.	10	64,400	10,733

122. Non-availability of sufficient quota of yarn stands in the way of running the factories to their full capacity. Cloth produced by these is of good quality and design and it is exported to big cities in this country.

Lace Industry.

123. From times immemorial Ajmer has always been famous for the production of gold and silver laces, and immitation laces of gold and silver colour and for embroidery works. This industry is located mostly at Ajmer, Beawar and Bhinai. Ordinary machinery has been introduced in the trade. Workers in this industry were mostly Muslims. In the post partition days many of them migrated to Pakistan and this caused a set back in production. Local residents and refugees from Sind have now taken up their place with zeal. It was estimated that the industry produced goods worth Rs. 55 lacs in 1949-50 most of which was exported.

Calico Printing.

124. Hand printing and dyeing of cloth is carried on all over the State on scales suited to the local requirements only. This industry has ample chances and can develope in view of the fact that trained artisans at cheap rates are available in sufficient numbers. The plant of right type is also to be made available. At present this industry employs fairly good number of artisans. Artisans from Sind who have settled here have considerably added to the beauty design and finish of the products of this industry.

Gur or Jaggery Making.

125. Sugarcane is cultivated in Pushkar and the surrounding villages where there is plenty of sub-soil water. The estimated acreage under sugarcane is 470 but sugarcane cultivation can further be augmented. An estimated quantity of 25,000 maunds of Gur is prepared annually at Pushkar and in the neighbouring villages. There are Gur making plants and sugarcane crushing plants driven by bullock power at many centres but they are antiquated and unscientific.

Lac Industry.

126. Lac is found scattered all over the district and lac bangles are prepared locally. These are not attractive due to poor workmanship, designing and crude finish. These bangles are generally used by women in rural areas only.

Making of Reed Chairs.

127. Reed is grown in the villages near about Pushkar and is imported here from Jodhpur State as well. Reed chairs are made in large numbers at Ajmer by various families working individually. These chairs are exported in good numbers to other States in India.

Soap Making Industry.

128. There is a great demand of soap everywhere. Bar soap used for washing purposes is locally made in abundant quantity mainly by cold process. Toilet soaps however are prepared only in negligible quantity.

Wool Industry.

129. It gives great satisfaction to note that Ajmer State is one of the biggest wool exporting centres. Bikner sheep wool is recognised to be the best carpet wool. Beawar is one of the biggest centres for collection, pressing and export of Bikaner sheep wool and other quality wool. Wool is exported to Kanpur, the East Punjab etc. 1,78,778 maunds of wool is produced annually in this State. Prospects for the woollen industry are very bright provided some simple defects are removed. Wool as at present marketed is far from clean. Producers do not separate the soft from the hard wool and thus whole of the wool is sold at a low price. By studied location of sheep farms, by preservation and selection of choice breeds, by adopting scientific methods in shearing of the wool and by giving demonstrations in the methods of clipping and sorting the long staple from the short staple wool, better results can be obtained. A woollen factory producing woollen fabrics, knitting wool threads for carpets, blankets etc. can run at Beawar.

130. At present artisans at Pushkar, Rajgarh and in some other villages prepare woollen temple shoes, ghoogies and rough Asans etc. These articles are specially prepared in sufficient numbers for sale during the annual Pushkar Fair. As these goods are of very rough quality these are used generally by the rural population only.

Tobacco and snuff Making Industry.

131. At present there are seven registered factories which manufacture snuff. Out of these 5 are at Beawar and two at Ajmer. Besides these there is a number of unregistered firms engaged in this trade. These firms manufacture both Biris and snuff. Total number of persons estimated to be engaged in this industry is over 5000. As good quality tobacco is not locally available it is imported here from Saurashtra and Bombay States. Approximately over 1000 maunds of snuff tobacco is exported to other States.

Button Industry.

132. In the State of Ajmer there exists only one factory at Beawar by name Shree Ganpati Button Industries Beawar which manufactures buttons from 'Domnut'. This industry was established in 1949 and the present production comes to about 100 gross button per day. 'Domnut' is imported from A. E. Sudan.

Hides and skins and Leather Goods Industry.

133. Ajmer State has been the centre of skin trade. A large number of sheep and goats skins are generally exported to America and other countries after curing and rough tanning. Approximately over 50,000 skins used to be exported annually from this State. Most of the traders engaged in it having left here for Pakistan this industry has suffered a considerable set back. Leather goods and shoe making on cottage industry basis got some impetus after partition. Many small concerns at Ajmer, Nasirabad and Beawar have sprung up. These concerns mostly prepare fairly good quality shoes and Chappals which besides meeting the local requirements are exported outside.

(e) COMMERCE AND TRADE.

General Character.

134. In ancient times Ajmer was an entrepot for the trade between Bombay and upper India. As early as A. D. 1614 an agency was established there for the East India Company by Mr. Edwards of the Surat Factory, and for many years the city was the principal mart for the exchange of European goods and the products of Rajputana and Northern India. But the dimensions of the trade are not known. It appears to have been at all times hampered by vexatious customs and other duties and many of these were continued until after the British occupation of the district.

135. Before 1879 the trade of Ajmer city had fallen off considerably, owing to the competition of the growing towns of Beawar and Nasirabad, but it has revived with the establishment of the railway. Whereas the transit trade of the district was formerly entirely carried by camels and banjara bullocks, it is now mostly railborne or by motor trucks.

136. There is however still a certain amount of conveyance by bullock carts in the interior of the district. The district is deficit in foodgrains and has to depend upon imports. Beawar was the Chief market of exports to and imports from the former Marwar and Mewar States, but since retrocession and then the formation of greater Rajasthan, its trade has received a severe set back. In 1940, the grains and pulses imported through Beawar were 20,195 tons against 4607 in 1930. The huge increase is apparently due to growing population of the district and the local scarcities. In 1949, the imports fell to 8269 tons, obviously owing to the restrictions imposed on exports of foodgrains by the neighbouring States. Imports through Ajmer were nil in 1930 and 1940 and in 1949 these were 33,123 tons. This is due to the imports of foodgrains being made through the provincial Governments mostly from Uttar Pradesh and Punjab. Ajmer City is, thus, only a centre of trade with Jaipur, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh. Nasirabad and Bijainagar are however growing Mandies for Mewar Produce as also local produce of Kekri Sub-Division and Beawar Sub-Division. In 1949, grains and pulses amounting to 5320 tons were imported through Nasirabad against 3420 tons in 1940 and 1758 tons in 1930. Among other imports of the District are Sugar, Jaggery, Oilseeds and Salt.

137. The most valuable export of the district is raw cotton and of this trade Beawar is the biggest entrepot. Nasirabad comes second. For wool, Beawar is the 2nd exporting centre in the Indian Dominion.

138. In 1930, 739 tons of cotton was imported in Beawar and the export was 1242 tons from Beawar and 2100 tons from Nasirabad. In 1940, imports were 2484 tons while export was only 39 from Beawar and 157 from Nasirabad. This shows that the local consumption had increased considerably obviously owing to country-wide cloth shortage due to war. The figures of imports for 1949 are 1169 and of export 476 tons from Beawar and 685 from Nasirabad. The fall is mainly due to general export restrictions, in exporting States. Control was introduced on cotton in September 1949 and at present dealers have to obtain licence under the Cotton Control Orders 1949. The wool import in Beawar town rose from 1994 tons in 1930 to 3475 tons in 1949. The export rose from 1261 tons in 1930 to 2982 tons in 1949. Nasirabad is the biggest market for export of hides and skins.

139. Kekri Sub-Division forms the local grainary of the district. Its exports consist of grains, cotton, wool, cumin and opium. The Cotton finds export via Nasirabad.

140. The war has, given great impetus to the mica industry. The district is rich in mica deposits throughout and felspar and quartz are also in abundance. The mica is generally

exported to Kodarma (Bihar) where they are processed and exported to foreign countries. Felspar and quartz are exported to ceramic industries in Saurashtra, Madhya Bharat, Agra and Delhi.

141. The Mahajans are the most important trading class in this State. There are a few Parsi shop-keepers in Ajmer and Nasirabad.

NOTE.—The above figures are of rail borne trade only and exclude figures of trade by road.

(f) COMMUNICATIONS.

Railway.

142. The main line of the Western Railway from Ahmedabad to Delhi, passes through Ajmer and Beawar Tahsils for a length of about 49 miles. The Ajmer-Khandwa Branch of this Railway also runs through the Ajmer Tahsil and a part of Kekri Sub-Division due south of Ajmer for 41½ miles. The Head-quarters are located at Ajmer where handsome offices and extensive locomotive and carriage and wagon shops are situated.

143. Ajmer is 234½ miles via Chord line from Delhi and 305 miles from Ahmedabad which is the Southern terminus for Metre Gauge.

144. The following stations are situated in Ajmer State:—

Ajmer-Delhi Line.		Ajmer-Ahmedabad line		Ajmer-Khandwa line	
Mileage from Delhi.	Name of station	Mileage from Delhi	Name of station	Mileage from Ajmer	Name of station
210	Tilonia	234½	Ajmer	..	Ajmer
222½	Gegal Akhri	239	Tabiji	4	Makhupura
226	Ladpura	244¼	Saradhna	62½	Hatundi
230	Madar	246¼	Makrera	9½	Lachhipura
234½	Ajmer	250½	Mangaliawas	14½	Nasirabad
		257½	Kharwa	26½	Bandanwara
		261	Mohanpura	32¼	Singawal
		267	Beawar	40½	Bijainagar

145. There are two out-Agencies attached to Nasirabad station known as Kekri and Deoli and one out-Agency attached to Ajmer which is known as Pushkar out-Agency.

146. 1st and 2nd Class Waiting Rooms are provided at Ajmer, Beawar and Nasirabad, Bijainagar has been recently provided with a Waiting Room for upper class passengers.

147. The total mileage of railway in the district being 90½ miles, the number of square miles of country per mile of railway is 26·94.

148. Apart from the benefits of equalization of prices throughout the country and prevention of scarcities due to local famines, the railway has conferred great benefits on the district. The population of the towns of Ajmer, Beawar and Nasirabad is increasing steadily. The railway workshops and general offices at Ajmer give employment to several thousands of hands.

Roads

149. During the famine of 1939–40 thirty new fair weather roads were constructed. Some of them were metalled in the very same year and some others in the famines of 1949–50 and 1950–51. The rest are not being maintained. The details given below will give an idea of the road system of the State (As in attached statement of roads).

150. In 1930–1931 the mileage of Imperial roads was 227½. There has been no addition and the figure is unchanged even now. The cost of maintenance rose from Rs. 1,86,399 in 1940-41 to Rs. 3,78,150 in 1948–49.

151. In 1929–30, the mileage of District Board roads was 145 and the cost of maintenance was Rs. 31,470. It has fallen to 106 miles in 1940-41 and to 105½ miles in 1949–50 due to retrocession of certain territory to Mewar and Marwar States. The cost of maintenance in 1940–41 was Rs. 23,829 Rs. 48,937 in 1949-50. The increased cost of maintenance is apparently due to rise in prices.

152. The mileage of Municipal roads in 1940–41 was 45·4* while the cost of maintenance was Rs. 16,183/9/-*. The mileage has increased to 45·4* in 1949–50 and the cost of maintenance to Rs. 84,852/12/-*. The huge rise relates to Ajmer Municipal Committee where the cost of maintenance rose from 15,918/- in 1940–41 to Rs. 84,445/12/- in 1949–50 while the mileage rose from 25·6 to 28·0. Appendix 'B' shows the routes mileage etc. of roads served by bus services. (*relate to Ajmer, Beawar and Kekri Municipal Committee).

Post Offices.

153. Ajmer-Merwara forms part of the Central Circle under the Post Master General, Nagpur. The following Divisional Officers of the Post & Telegraph Departments are headquartered at Ajmer.

(i) (1) Divisional Engineer Telegraph, Ajmer Division. (Ajmer–Merwara and Rajputana).

(2) Superintendent of Post Offices, South Rajputana Division (Ajmer–Merwara and part of the Rajasthan, and Madhya Bharat States along the Ajmer–Ratlam and Ratlam-Dohad section of the B. B. & C I. Railway extending unto Alirajpur and Banswara which are approachable via. Dohad).

(3) Superintendent R. M. S. 'J' Division. (B. B. & C. I. Meter Gauge section and Rajasthan, Railways in Ajmer–Merwara, Rajasthan and Madhya Bharat).

(ii) The Central Telegraph Office and the General Post Office at Ajmer, are in charge of Superintendent Telegraphs and the Head Post Master respectively both of whom are class II Officers.

(iii) There is one Head Post Office, 24 Sub–Offices and 74 Branch Post Offices in Ajmer-Merwara. Of these the Head Post Office and 14 Sub-offices are situated in Ajmer proper. The Sub-Post offices at Beawar, Bijainagar, Deoli, Kekri, Nasirabad Raj and Pushkar in the State out side Ajmer, and those known as Dargah Shareef, Kaisarganj, Kutchery and Mayo in Ajmer proper are also combined offices doing telegraph work.

(iv) Under the Post War Plan the Post & Telegraph Department undertook to open a post office in each village having a population of 2000 or more and in each group of villages with similar population, in which villages are within a distance of 4 miles of each other. Under this plan 34 post offices have been opened in the State and no village with a population of 2000 or more is now left without a post office.

(v) The number of 'NO–DAK' villages which was 55, was entirely eliminated under the Post War Plan and now every village in the State is being served. A list of post offices can be seen in Appendix. 'C'.

Telegraphs.

154. Ajmer Central Telegraph Office is situated in the heart of Rajasthan serving not only the requirements of this city but transmitting traffic of 65 Telegraph Offices located in the remote corners of Rajasthan. The Office is equipped to serve as a Repeater Station to important Circuits emanating from New Delhi and Agra which render their direct working with distant Stations within and without the country possible. The number of Telegraph Circuits have sprung up to 23 and the busier ones have been provided with requisite additional outlets to cope the traffic and reduce the delays. Important cities like Jaipur, Jodhpur, Udaipur, Bikaner, Indore, Ahmedabad, Agra and Bombay have direct access with this Station and arrangements have been finalised to have this Station connected to New Delhi also.

155. The main feeding circuits of this Station are Agra and Bombay which are being worked on High Speed System of Teleprinter introduced early in 1949. The office has also been authorised to accept and deal in telegrams in Devnagri script for the stations where such service exists.

156. Attached to the Office is a Telegraph Training Class imparting training to Telegraphists and Postal Signallers not only of this Station but also of adjoining postal Divisions and Departmental Telegraph Offices.

157. There is a departmental Telephone system at Ajmer and Beawar giving local and Trunk Telephone service. In order to extend trunk telephone facilities to the public, a P. C. O. is opened in the Nasirabad Post Office and this is connected to the Ajmer Exchange.

Telephones.

(g) FAMINES

158. The State of Ajmer has always been peculiarly exposed to recurring periods of fodder scarcity and occasionally to the ravages of famine in its worst form. As the debatable land between the two monsoons, and beyond the full influence of either, it is apt to fall a victim to the worst eccentricities of even an Indian rainfall. This is due to the geographical position, physical characteristics and uncertain rainfall in the State. Deficiency in quantity and irregularity of distribution are both to be feared, as either may produce crop failure. Although Colonel Dixon has given it as his opinion that 12 inches of rain properly distributed in any village is sufficient to secure the payment of the assigned rent, the history of the State shows how hard it has been for nature to maintain that seemingly moderate standard. Scarcity is seldom absent from some part of the State. Formerly in such years the people in the afflicted tracts, taught patience by constant adversity, used to emigrate with their families and cattle to more favoured regions and return to their homes in time for the sowing of the succeeding year. Modern measures of relief, promptly undertaken, have somewhat checked the tendency in this State.

159. The fickle nature of the rainfall throughout the tract makes it difficult to distinguish any special part as peculiarly liable to scarcity, even history points to no definite conclusion. The monsoon is generally supposed to break at the end of June or the beginning of July, but a late commencement is less to be dreaded than a premature withdrawal. A heavy rainfall, may by filling the tanks and assuring the Rabi harvest, save a situation which appears hopeless, but the bulk of the population depends on the autumn harvest for their food supply, and both this and the grass for fodder are imperilled by non-arrival of the early rains. When both the South-Western and North-Eastern Monsoon fail, the State is destined to the miseries of a famine of the three great necessaries of life *e. g.* rain, grass and water called in the State a Trikal or treble famine.

160. Of recent years the opening of the railways and improved facilities for import of grain have counteracted the tendency to a rapid rise in prices in the case of local famines. Only a wide spread scarcity over India, as in 1899, can lead to the sudden heightening in the price of grain, which does so much to intensify acute distress and precipitate the crisis. Transport of fodder is, however, more difficult, and migration of the cattle owning classes is one of the earliest warnings of the commencement of scarcity. It is often accompanied by an increase of crime against persons and property. But much experience may be said to have given the people a knowledge of the requirements of the Famine Code, and loudly-expressed demands for the opening of local works can now be added to the list of famine warnings.

161. The first famine in Rajputana occurred in A. D. 1661 a memorial of which is preserved in the beautiful marble 'bund' erected at Kankrauli in Mewar at the cost of million sterlings by Maharana Raj Singh of Udaipur, to save his people during the dire calamity. Other famines occurred in 1746, and in 1789, the later of which is supposed to have exceeded in intensity even the terrible one of 1812, which is said to have lasted five years and has gained the name of Panch-kal. Three-fourths of the cattle died, and as stated in the record of famine of 1661, man ate man. Traces of the devastation caused by this famine were visible in Ajmer at the beginning of British rule.

Earlier Famines.

162. Between 1812 and 1869 there was no general famine in Rajputana, but in 1819, in 1824, in 1833 and 1848 there was severe scarcity in Ajmer. Subsequently however the State was visited by a number of famines and scarcities. – famines in 1868-69, 1890-92, 1898-1900, 1901-02, 1905-06, 1939-40 (Trikal-Fodder grain and water declared in August, 1939 to 15th October, 1940) and notable scarcities in 1911-12, 1913-14, 1915-16, 1918-19, 1925-26, 1926-27, 1936-37, 1938-40 and 1948-50.

163. The earlier famines are very well described in the old Gazeteers. Here we may make a mention of the famines and scarcities of the later period.

164. The famine of 1905-06 was followed by a series of variable harvests, sometimes good and sometimes bad. After 1909-10 which was a normal year there were no two consecutive good years in Merwara. Four out of the 6 years following the year 1909-10, had been bad.

The table below shows the out-turn in annas of a rupee for the Kharif and Rabi harvests separately for the two Tehsils of Beawar and Todgarh during the years following the year 1905-06: —

Year	Beawar		Todgarh	
	Kharif	Rabi	Kharif	Rabi
	Annas	Annas	Annas	Annas
1906–07 (1314 Fasli)	14	8	15	11
1907–08 (1315 Fasli)	4	11	6–3	16
1908–09 (1316 Fasli)	9	Bumper	7–6	Bumper
1909–10 (1317 Fasli)	12	16	16	16
1910–11 (1318 Fasli)	14	16	16	13
1911–12 (1319 Fasli)	4¼	9 5/12	2½	5
1912–13 (1320 Fasli)	9 10/12	8	15	15¼
1913–14 (1321 Fasli)	5½	4¾	14 5/8	4
1914–15 (1322 Fasli)	13 11/12	14 1/6	16	16
1915–16 (1323 Fasli)	2¼	5 5/12	5¾	6 5/12

It will be seen that excepting the year 1909-10, 1910-11 and 1914-15, all the years after 1905-06 were bad and materially affected the resources of the people. In the years 1911-12 and 1913-14, there was scarcity of fodder and Government had to arrange for its supply from outside.

165. In 1911, the Monsoon in Merwara failed and both the harvests of the year 1911-12 were unsatisfactory. The year 1912-13 was a little better while 1913-14 was indifferent. The year 1914-15 was good the rainfall in the year 1914 being 18 inches and 75 cents in the Beawar Tehsil and 22 inches and 23 cents in Todgarh. In 1915-16, the rainfall in the Beawar and the Todgarh Tehsils amounted to 9·53 and 11·90 inches respectively. In June, the month in which early Kharif cultivation is ordinarily undertaken, there was only 56 cents of rainfall in the Beawar Tehsil and 10 cents in the Todgarh Tehsil. No rain fell in July until the 23rd of the month in the Beawar Tehsil and until the 22nd in the Todgarh Tehsil on which date and on the 30th July 1915 there was good rainfall in the Todgarh Tehsil. Between the last fall in June and the falls in July, there was a long break which was injurious to crops. In August there was fall of 1·75 inches in the Beawar Tehsil and 4·19 inches in Todgarh. September was practically rainless as the fall in Beawar amounted to 93 cents and in Todgarh to 28 cents only. The result was that the crops on the dry area failed and the crops on the irrigated lands were also affected.

166. Scarcity was declared in 1916 but declaration of a famine was avoided. The public health was generally good, only two or three cases of cholera being reported on the works. Prices did not show any marked change, the average rate for barley for the period under report being 10 seers per rupee. There was no appreciable increase of crime. The problem of providing an adequate supply of fodder for the cattle received the careful attention of the authorities. Owing to the scarcity of grass in the surrounding States, Ajmer was soon flooded with foreign cattle on their way to Malwa. Most of these cattle came from Jodhpur, and for their relief the Marwar Darbar came forward and opened fodder depots at suitable centres from which grass dolls were distributed on an extensive and perhaps unprecedented scale.

167. The measures taken by Government were as follows:—

(i) Concession rates for the transport of fodder into Ajmer-Merwara were sanctioned with effect from the 3rd September 1915, to 2nd September, 1916.

(ii) These concession rates were subsequently extended to the transport by rail of cotton seeds, but this extension was found to be abused and was withdrawn after a period of 3½ months.

(iii) Facilities were also afforded to intending emigrants to rail their cattle at a nominal rate of two annas per four-wheeled wagon per mile for the first 50 miles plus one anna six pies per mile for the next 100 miles plus one anna per mile for any distance in excess of 150 miles on Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway; the difference between these and the ordinary tariff rates was defrayed by Government. This experimental measure, however, achieved no general popularity, as the statistics show that only 177 cattle were exported by rail at a total cost of Rs. 658-4-0 to Government while there is no record of any cattle returning by rail to this district.

(iv) Grass was also issued to cultivators on the Takavi system, the expenditure under this head amounting to Rs. 48,378.

(v) Six fodder Depots were opened for the distribution of grass dolls to cattle returning to their homes. The number of cattle relieved in this way came to 5,710 and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 1728.

168. The Famine Code in force during the period of scarcity is a provisional edition based on the United Provinces Code of 1912; and has been approved by the Government of India as slightly amended.

Scarcity in Ajmer-Merwara in the year 1918-19.

169. There were copious rains in 1917 which caused all tanks to overflow and brought the water in the wells upto a high level. In consequence the people were in a good position to meet the results of a failure of the monsoon in 1918. In this year and in 1919 there was no famine. The prices rose excessively high but in spite of this there was no real distress. After a careful and close watch of the situation, scarcity was formally declared to exist in the Merwara Sub-Division only and some relief was arranged.

Fodder Scarcity of 1925-26

170. The rainfall in the State as recorded at Ajmer, Beawar and Todgarh was 12·93, 12·98, and 15·97 inches respectively. The rainfall being deficient a fodder famine was experienced particularly in the Ajmer and Beawar tehsils of the State. The neighbouring States of Marwar and to some extent Mewar were in the same plight, as these were suffering from drought and fodder scarcity. Forage and fodder was transported by rail at concessional rates from places where it was available in abundance. The Chief places from where supplies appear to have been drawn were Jhansi and Lalitpur in the Uttar Pradesh and Chabra and Nimbahera in Rajasthan.

171. Besides some relief was also afforded to villagers by throwing open about the whole of the forests to grazing.

172. The scarcity continued till July, 1926 until rains relieved the situation. The total expenditure met by Government in affording relief amounted to Rs. 20,126.

Fodder Scarcity of 1936-37.

173. Another fodder scarcity was experienced in 1936-37 when the average rainfall of the State as recorded was 14·93 inches, being short of the annual normal rainfall (19·32 inches) by about 23%. 67% of the rainfall was from 21st June, 1936 to 3rd July, 1936 and this was followed by a gap of 38 days. During this interval most of the grass dried up.

174. The following measures were therefore taken to meet the scarcity:—

(i) Fodder depots were set up at Ajmer, Beawar, Mangliawas and Nasirabad and 99,738 maunds of fodder imported at concession rates of railway freight.

(ii) Taccavi was issued to cultivators mostly in kind (hay, karbi, kutti etc.) and not in cash.

(iii) The entire forest, with the exception of the four youngest coupes, was thrown open to grazing.

(iv) Wells in or near forest grazing grounds were deepened, and troughs made by their sides for facilitating supply of drinking water to cattle.

(v) Famine insurance grass deposited by right holders during good fodder years was refunded to them in full as also deposition of famine insurance grass of the year waived off.

(iv) Some of the villages of Beawar and Todgarh ranges were allowed free grazing.

Fodder Famine of 1938-40.

175. The average rainfall as recorded in the year 1938–39 averaged 14·13 inches, which was short of the annual normal rainfall by about 36·86 per cent. The rainfall was very irregularly distributed with long intervals of rainless days.

176. The fickle nature of the rainfall resulted in a very poor growth of grass and fodder crops *i. e.*, Jowar, Bajra, and Makki. A fodder scarcity was inevitably felt in the beginning of January, 1939 which began to assert itself from March, 1939 onwards, and about 60,000 maunds of fodder had to be imported in 1938-39.

177. The next year was even worse and the average annual rainfall recorded in 1939–40 was only 9·46 inches, a deficit of 51·03 per cent. from the normal rainfall.

178. The cumulative effect of the total annual rainfall in the preceding years was that the State experienced the most terrible famine in 1939–40, recorded since 1898. There was an almost total failure of crops in 1939 and to a grain famine was added the horrors of a fodder famine. Simultaneously, there was scarcity of water in wells and tanks for domestic purposes. It was a real "Trikal" *i. e.* three-fold famine (grain, fodder and water famine). The famine continued till August, 1940 when timely and sufficient rainfall put an end to it.

179. The following measures were undertaken to mitigate the famine, and were the biggest ever undertaken in the history of the State.

(i) During the famine period about 9,20,000 maunds of fodder was imported. Seventy five depots were set up in the State, as and when required from time to time, and stacked for sale of imported concession fodder.

(ii) Taccavi to cultivators was mostly issued in kind (hay, karbi, bhoosi and kutti) and not in cash.

(iii) All the coupes in the forest were thrown open to grazing with the exception of the six youngest coupes in order to afford relief in grazing.

(iv) Deposition of famine insurance grass from right holders in the State forests was waived off.

(v) Right holders were allowed to cut grass from entire hakuk areas, and nothing was cut by the Forest Department for Government purposes.

(vi) Wells in the Reserved Forests were deepened to ensure supply of water to cattle grazing in the forests.

Famine in 1939–40

180. It was hoped that there would be sufficient rain during the year 1939, and the conditions would improve, but unfortunately the rains failed that year too. The average rainfall was from 2" to 3". Most of the fields were not sown and in most of those sown, the seed had died. Grass had failed and there was a severe fodder famine also. The Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, ordered to open three Test Works immediately. These were opened on 7th August 1939.

181. In view of the serious situation arising from failure of rains in 1939, the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara increased the wages of various classes of workers on Test Works opened in Ajmer-Merwara by one pice in each case. These increased wages were given to support a man's cattle. Though the increase could not of course meet the cost of the imported fodder which worked out at over Rs. 4 per diem per head.

182. There was a severe fodder famine and Taccavi was advanced freely to many persons. The three Test Works opened during the August 1939, attracted labour in considerable numbers. There were during the week commencing on the 11th August 1939 a total number of 2,943 workers.

183. Besides attendance on the test works, there were other reasons also, which called for the declaration of femine in the District. There was an extensive out-break of crimes against property. Large bands of men had begun looting villages in order to get grain, secondly many cattle had been exported from the District and many had died in the severest fodder famine, which the District experienced that year. Thirdly the crop was a complete failure. Lastly the tanks and wells were nearly all dry. The year 1939, was the third and serious of the series of bad years of the rains which by its cumulative effect proved so fatal. Famine was declared on the 22nd August, 1939 in the whole District of Ajmer-Merwara under para 55 of the Revised Code of 1918.

184. Fortunately there were sufficient rains in the month of July, 1940 to make it possible for agricultural operations to recommence. The number of labourers on relief works rapidly diminished, a sure sign that the distress was decreasing.

185. The femine relief works were attached to the Ajmer Central Division, Central Public Works Department, since their opening in August, 1939. As the famine developed, the work became too much for the Executive Engineer, Ajmer Central Division and the formation of a separate Famine Division became an urgent necessity. A Separate Famine Division was formed

on the 2nd February 1940, with headquarters at Ajmer. Four Sub-Divisions were attached to this Division. Wages were paid daily to the labourers in the morning roll call. From the statistics received from the Officers-in-Charge, it was found that in that famine, the percentage of dependants to workers was less than 50% and the highest being 114%. The grand total of the cost of departmental relief in the District was Rs. 31,94,890 and the total number of units relieved was 5,59,50,355.

186. The following is the result of the relief works carried out in the District.

(a) Four new tanks have been constructed in this District.

(b) Twenty two tanks have been strengthened, repaired and improved in Ajmer (including Kekri Sub-Division) and six in Beawar.

(c) Silt has been cleared from the bad and earthen dam strenghtened of 84 tanks.

(d) 30 new fair wheather roads have been constructed.

(e) 7 Roads have been partly metalled.

(f) Metal has been collected for 28 roads.

Fodder Scarcity of 1942.

187. Owing to insufficient rainfall in the preceding year some scarcity of fodder was felt from about the middle of March particularly in the Ajmer Tehsil and arrangements had to be made for importation of fodder (hay, Karbi and Kutti) from other provinces on Railway freight concession rates.

Fodder Scarcity of 1948-1950.

188 Due to paucity and irregularity of rains a state of fodder scarcity arose again in 1948-49. The rainfall as recorded in Ajmer, Beawar and Todgarh during June-September, 1948 being:—

Months.	Rainfall in inches.		
	Ajmer.	Beawar.	Todgarh
June	00·52	00·37	00·20
July	7·12	10·78	7·00
August	2·25	1·50	3·70
September	..	..	00·60

189· Grass crop had dried up and fodder crops failed practically throughout the State exoept for small parts in the Kekri Sub-Division and fodder was not expected to last beyond November, 1948.

190. Accordingly, about 47,000 maunds of fodder *i.e.*, Karbi, Kutti, Bhusa and grass was imported during the period 1-2-1949 to 31-8-1949, by rail through contractors' agency at Railway freight concession rates. Depots for sale of imported concession fodder were also established at Ajmer, Beawar, Gegal, Nasirabad and Mangliawas.

191. Inhabitants of the State had migrated 76,177 cattle to the neighbouring States where forage and fodder was plentifully available.

192. In addition, collection and deposition of famine insurance grass by right holders was postponed.

193. The exporting centres for fodder were:—

Grass	.. Bhopal.
Karbi and	.. Attru and Baran (Kotah)
Kutti	.. Chambal, Barnagar (Madhya Pradesh).

194. Fodder scarcity was again declared in 1949-50, on the cessation of rains in the district after August, 1949, and due to damage to crops by Phadka (Heiroglyphus boliver) and about 15,000 maunds of hay, Karbi and Kutti were imported from different stations and sold to public at controlled rates. In addition, arrangements were also made for import of cotton seed from Madhya Pradesh through approved agencies. 850 tons of cotton seed were thus imported from Khamgaon and Akola. The expenditure incurred on establishment and contingent charges alone in the calendar year 1950 amounted to Rs. 7,600.

195. It must be pointed out that nature alone is not responsible for the fodder famines and scarcities which are to a very large extent man-made. The villagers, in order to derive maximum personal gains, have ruthlessly cut and removed all tree growth from their Shamlat land. If these areas had been preserved sufficient amount of grass and leaf fodder would have been available for use of the village cattle and fodder scarcities and famines would not assume the large proportions they now do. The condition of the vegetation on the Shamlat land, forming 64 per cent of the district, is simply distressing. It is strongly desirable that a suitable proportion of the area of the district is covered with forests. Only then sufficient quantity of grass and fodder leaves would be available for use of cattle, even during years of scarcity of rainfall.

Protective Measures.

196. Fodder scarcities in the district are the rule, rather than exception. Practically every year relief has to be provided by the Forest Department by way of throwing open closed areas in the forest to grazing and even waiving off recovery of famine insurance grass from the villagers. Attempts are made to store grass in the forests in times of good grass crop, as a provision against famine, and each Khewatdar contributes two headloads of grass yearly. The measure can only be palliative in the face of scarcity.

197. The expenditure during the Test Work of 1948-49 was Rs. 16,766/- only and in 1949-50 it was Rs. 2,29,396/-. During these Test Works carried out in the District 5 tanks were strengthened and improved. Original works were carried out on one road and three roads were metalled and repaired. Number of charges was nine.

Famine of 1948-49 and 1949-50.

198. The expenditure during the Test Works of 1950-51 was Rs. 3,92,807/- and 15 charges were opened. Five tanks were repaired and improved for the utility of Irrigation purposes. Metalling was done on 2 roads and 10 roads were repaired and improved.

Famine of 1950–51

199. Only test works have been carried out during these 3 years due to failure of crops in certain areas. No famine has been declared. Villages which have a poor crop are provided with such works during the period when they have no work. As soon as the season for sowing starts the labour goes to the fields and the works are stopped. In carrying out these works preference is given to works which are beneficial towards Grow More Food

200. The highest flood occurred on 30th July 1943 when the water rose from the bed of Khari river upto 25 feet and 9 inches near Railway Station Bijainagar, whereas, in 1929 and 1933, the maximum record was noted as 10 feet and 8 feet respectively. This was due to the breach of 38 tanks out of 103 tanks in Khari river drainage system. These unprecedented breaches occurred causing damage to property and life. Bijainagar and village Jalia suffered most. Relief by Government and non-government sources was rushed.

Floods: High Floods in the River Khari during 1943.

V—ADMINISTRATIVE.

1. The Chief Commissioner is the highest Revenue and Executive authority of the State. In certain matters he exercises the powers of Local Government while in others such powers are exercised by the Central Government in respect of the State. The Chief Commissioner is also the Excise Commissioner and Conservator of Forests.

(a) General Administration.

2 Under the Chief Commissioner is the Deputy Commissioner who is assisted by an Assistant Commissioner and an Additional Assistant Commissioner. These officers hold several offices. The Commissioner is the Collector of Revenue, Inspector General of Prisons, Inspector General of Stamps and Registration, Registrar General of Births, Marriages and Deaths. He is the Court of Wards and also the District Magistrate as also the officer who hears appeals in Municipal matters against certain orders of the Municipal Committee. The Assistant Commissioner is the Additional District Magistrate and Collector of Excise, Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages, and also Collector of Revenue in the absence of the Deputy Commissioner from Headquarters. The Additional Assistant Commissioner is the Officer-in-Charge Court of Wards, Registrar of Assurance Companies, Societies and firms, Collector of Stamps, Collector for Ajmer Sub-Division under Land Redemption Act, Land Acquisition Act and the Ajmer Tenancy and Land Records Act and Sub-Divisional Magistrate and Sub Judge First Class for rent suits relating to agricultural land.

3. Till 1842, Ajmer and Merwara were two distinct districts when they were united under one officer. Kekri Sub-Division was included in Ajmer. Ajmer was sub-divided into. three Tehsils Ajmer, Ramsar and Rajgarh and likewise Merwara was divided into three Tehsils of Beawar, Todgarh and Saroth. After Col. Dixon's death in 1851, Rajgarh Tehsil was abolished and Tehsil of Saroth was amalgamated with Beawar. On the reorganisation of the district in 1871, the Ramsar Tehsil was also abolished. The Todgarh Tehsil was abolished after the rendition of Marwar and Mewar portions of Merwara in 1938. The size of the Merwara district was thus reduced considerably and the two districts were treated as one entity.

4. The district now comprises of three Sub-Divisions of Ajmer, Kekri and Beawar. Ajmer Sub Division is now under a separate Sub-Divisional Officer with the Tehsildar to assist him. It is now divided into six circles, each under a Girdawar. The Tehsildar is assisted by two Naib Tehsildars and the distribution of the circles between them is as under: —

Girdawar Circles.

Tehsildar	..	Gangwana and Shrinagar.
Naib Tehsildar I	..	Pushkar and Jethana.
Naib Tehsildar II	..	Derathun and Ramsar

Its area is 888·06 sq. miles. It contains 212 villages, one City (Ajmer) and two towns of Nasirabad Cantonment and Pushkar.

5. The Kekri Sub-Division consists of one Khalsa town, Kekri. The Khalsa area is 3·07 sq. miles. The Sub-Divisional Officer and the Tehsildar are posted there for mostly administrative and Judicial work. The Sub-division is sub-divided into two circles, each under a Girdawar. One comprising of Kekri, Baghera and Sawar Parganas and the other comprising of Bhinai Pargana. The whole Sub-Division measures 939·34 square miles and contains 162 villages and two towns (Kekri and Deoli).

6. The Sub-Divisional Officer at Beawar is called the Extra Assistant Commissioner and he is also assisted by a Tehsildar and two Naib Tehsildars. The Sub-Division is sub divided into five circles each under a Girdawar. The distribution of circles among the Revenue Officers is as under:—

Girdawar Circles.

Tehsildar	..	Istimrari circle.
Naib Tehsildar I	..	Nayanagar and Shyamgarh Circles.
Naib Tehsildar II	..	Jawaja and Khera Kalan Circles.

The area is 610·6 and contains 333 villages one town of Beawar and the other town of Bijainagar.

Revenue Officers:—

The revenue and other executive work is done by the Sub-Divisional Officers and the registers and files relating to revenue matters are kept by them but the Assistant Commissioner exercises general control over them.

7. Under the Tehsildars, who have general revenue andexecutive powers within the limits of their tehsils, come the Girdawars, whose duty is to supervise, verify and correct the working of the various village officers within their circles. Of these the Patwaries are the village accountants. As a rule each Patwari has two or more villages in his charge and is sometimes helped by an Assistant Patwari. Except that they do not collect the revenue, their duties do not differ from those of the Patwari in part A States. They maintain the village accounts and registers, and watch the interests of Government within their limits.

8. Patels and Lambardars, with functions almost identical, are the representatives of the village communities, their chief duty is that of collecting and paying the Government revenue and cesses. There may be one or two or more to every village, according to its size and the amount of revenue due from it. Their numbers were fixed at the time of the last settlement according to this standard, and they are paid five per cent, on the revenue collected by them. Patels pay less than the ordinary rate on their holdings, and are further remunerated by Rs. 3/2/- per cent allowance on the crop-rate tank water revenue collected by them. They defray the village expenses in the first instance, supervise the accounts of the village common lands, and represent the community in all their dealings with Government.

9. The village autonomy of former times has almost entirely passed away. Perhaps the only existing survival is the management of the Shamlat, or village common lands. This is carried on by the Lambardars, who render accounts to the villagers of all receipts, payments and sources of income. In a few places such as Ramsar, Kekri and Ajmer Shamlat Committees are appointed for a similar purpose. In other matters the intervention of the revenue officials or of the civil courts has superseded the village council. The Panchayat Committees have also sprung up recently in most villages and these village bodies now help the administration in the distribution of controlled articles, etc.

(b) Legislation.

10. During the British regime Ajmer-Merwara was a centrally administered area. Under the Government of India Act, 1935, it was given the status of a province with one Chief Commissioner at its administrative head. On the establishment of the Indian Union in 1949, Ajmer Merwara became a State falling in part C of the First Schedule of our Constitution, and is now known as the State of Ajmer.

11. There is no legislative council in this State. The authority for enacting laws for this State formely vested in the Legislative Assembly, and now vests in the Parliament. Where it is not possible to enact separate legislations, the Central Government from time to time extends Acts in force in other States to this State, with such modifications as the local conditions may require.

Civil Justice.

12. In 1877, Ajmer Courts Regulation (No. 1 of 1877) was passed. It was the first permanent land mark in the setting of machinery for administration of justice. Various grades of courts were established, with that of the Chief Commissioner as the highest court of appeal in the province. The Chief Commissioner thus from 1877 exercised the powers of a High Court for Ajmer-Merwara except under certain specified cases. With the popular demand of separation of judiciary from executive in the present century, the provisions of Regulation No. 1 of 1877 seemed to be out of date, and it was therefore replaced by Regulation No. IX of 1926. This Regulation came into force from 1-1-1927 and is still in force, it provided inter-alia for the establishment of the court of the Judicial Commissioner, which exercises all the powers of a High Court for Ajmer Merwara. References that were permissible to the Allahabad High Court under the old regulation were abolished.

13. In 1939 further separation of executive and judiciary took place. Till that year the Commissioner used to be the District Judge and all subordinate Civil Courts were under the administrative control of the Commissioner. In that year an I. C. S. officer was appointed as the District Judge with purely Judicial duties. Ever since then, the posts of the Disrict Judge, and of the Commissioner now designated as Deputy Commissioner, are held by diffetent officers. All subordinate Judges and their staff are now under the administrative controlr of the District Judge and the Judicial Commissioner, whereas the officers exercising magiste ial powers and their staff are under the administrative control of the Deputy Commissiorner (formerly known as Commissioner).

14. Important towns in this State are five in number, and arranged in order of importance they are Ajmer, Beawar, Kekri, Nasirabad and Deoli. The Judicial Commissioner and the District Judge hold their courts at Ajmer. Ajmer has a regular Small Causes Court also, and the presiding officer has recently been empowered to try Civil Suits in which the value exceeds Rs. 50,000. His jurisdiction in this respect is unlimited. Besides this, he also hears and decides such appeals as may be transferred to him by the District Judge. To cope with other Civil Work, three Sub Judges are stationed at Ajmer, and are respectively known as the Sub Judge, the additional Sub Judge and the II Additional Sub Judge. All of them are Sub Judges of the First Class, but the jurisdiction of the Sub Judge has been extended upto Rs. 50,000 and ordinarily he tries only those suits, in which the valuation is between Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 50,000. Suits of lower valuation are tried by the Additional Sub Judges, and the allocation of the work between them is made by the District Judge. The Additional Sub Judges also try S. C. C. suits in which the valuation does not exceed Rs. 250.

15. Beawar has a separate Sub Judge with jurisdiction to try cases upto Rs. 50,000. The same officer exercises the powers of a Judge S. C. C. Kekri, Nasirabad and Deoli have not got full time courts. Courts are held there periodically. The arrangement at present is, that the Sub-Judge, First Class, Ajmer holds Court at Kekri for 8 days, at Nasirabad for 2 days, and at Deoli for a day every month and disposes of the Civil and Small Cause Suits arising there.

16. There were several courts of Honorary Munsiffs. Usually the Istimrardars used to be appointed Munsiffs with powers to try Civil Suits upto Rs. 100 arising within their estates. All such courts were abolished in 1949 and their work was transferred to the regular Civil Courts. At present there is no one in this State who is doing civil work in an honorary capacity.

17. The yearly average of institution of regular suits in the court of the District Judge for the decade ending 1939 was 12·9, whereas for the decade ending 1949 it was 12·4. The average institution of S. C. C. Suits per year in the first decade (*i. e.* from 1920-29) was 5067·7 and it rose to 6,377·2 in the next decade, showing thereby the increase of indebtedness in the case of agriculturists and other persons having a low income. Then came the World War II which provided employment to lacs, and with the abnormal rise in the price of food stuffs, pecuniary condition of agriculturists very substantially improved, and that brought down the average institution per year of S. C. C. Suits in the third decade to 4310·8 The Bombay Agricultural Debtors Relief Act of 1947 has been extended to this State, and an Officer has been appointed to afford relief to agriculturists by scaling down their debts in the manner provided by the Act.

The yearly average for institution of Civil Suits in the last two decades ending with 1939 and 1949 were 690·6 and 933·2 respectively. The work under this head shows a steady increase and particularly in the last decade. The reasons for this are the abnormal conditions created by World War II and the partition of India. During the time of war certain Orders enacted under Defence of India Rules were in force, which made it almost impossible, for a landlord to eject a tenant. Delhi and Ajmer Merwara Rent Control and Eviction Act (No. XIX of 1947) which came into force on 24th March 1947, gave a right in certain types of cases to the landlord to eject his tenant. The Act further provided for fixation of standard rent by the Courts. Thus a large number of suits came forward on behalf of landlords for ejectments, and a much larger number on behalf of tenants who were paying heavy rents for fixation of standard rents. Another reason for the abnormal increase in the average institutions is, that a large number of refugees from Sindh have migrated to this State, and their disputes interse, which had arisen in the territory of their origin are now being fought out in the courts of this State.

19. Appeals from the decisions of the Sub Judges in which the valuation does not exceed Rs. 5,000 lie to the District Judge and a second appeal on a question of law lies to the Judicial Commissioner. In suits in which the valuation exceeds Rs 5,000 appeals from the decisions of Sub Judges lie to the Judicial Commissioner on questions of law as well as questions of fact. From decisions given by Small Cause Courts only revisions are permissible to the Judicial Commissioner.

Criminal Justice.

20. The Judicial Commissioner is the High Court for this State. The Deputy Commissioner is also the District Magistrate of the State. The Assistant Commissioner is the Additional District Magistrate and Additional Assistant Commissioner and the Sub Divisional Officers are invested with 1st Class Magisterial powers. The Tahsildars and Superintendent of Excise are invested with Second Class Magisterial powers. Besides these there are three stipendiary Magistrates including City Magistrate, at Ajmer and one at Beawar with first class powers. There are 5 Honorary Magistrates First Class and 6 Second Class at Ajmer and 3 Second Class Honorary Magistrates at Beawar.

21. During the ten years ending 1950 the annual average persons tried for offences under the I P. C. and for offences against local and special laws were 1,416·9 and 12,923·5 respectively. In the last decade the figures were 1,191·5 and 14,386·8. The number of trials for offences against persons and property was 4,185·9 as compared to 4,051·3 for the previous decade. The average annual number of persons tried and persons convicted were 18,526·3 and 10,014·1 as against 19,629·6 and 11,810·5 in the previous decade.

Village Panchayats.

22. Recently the U. P. Panchayat Act has been extended to this State. So far there is one Panchayat Court in Tilonia in Ajmer Sub-Division and 8 Courts in bigger villages of Beawar Sub-Division vide Appendix- 'D'. The Panchayats are elected by the inhabitants of the villages. There are five to seven members, one of whom is elected as Sarpanch. These courts are empowered to dispose off petty cases. The finance depends on the fines, etc. received on account of the cases disposed.

(c) Finance, Finance in former times.

23. Little can be said regarding the finance of the native rulers of Ajmer-Merwara before the British occupation. In Merwara, with its wild tribes and jungles, such record is of course blank. Even of Ajmer we have little information on the point before the time of the Marathas. In the treaty by which the District was ceded by Sindhia to the British the revenue of Ajmer was valued at 505,484 Srishahi, or 450,986 Farukhabad rupees. But this was admittedly a considerable exaggeration. Neither Tantia nor Bapu Sindhia had ever collected more than Rs. 376,740 from the district, and of this sum Rs 31,000 was the amount from customs, the remainder being land revenue. Of this land revenue the assessment of the Istimrari area was Rs. 2,16,762 that of the Khalsa Rs. 1,28,978. The system of Maratha financial administration was practically to exact all that could be paid, but about nine years before the cession a kind of settlement had been concluded in the Istimrar and Khalsa areas, in accordance with which it had been arranged that instead of recent arbitrary enhancements of the Istimrar revenue, all future augmentations should take the form of taxes or levies, and the land revenue of the Khalsa was shown as a fixed sum, Rs. 87,639 while the remainder was to be collected in the shape of a number of extra cesses. The object of this arrangement was two-fold. The Istimrardars were anxious that the arbitrary exactions should not be consolidated with the original revenue, lest on a change of rulers it might be difficult to obtain their remission, and the Governor of Ajmer only sent to Gwalior the land revenue proper, and appropriated to himself the extra collections. The Khalsa villages were framed for the amount of the aen, and the extra cesses were levied under 44 heads. Of these, a tax called Nandrak, equal to 2 per cent over and above the aen, was the requisite of Sindhia's wives. A similar tax was denominated Bhet Bai Sahiba, and was an offering to his sister; and his daughter and his Pir (Spiritual director) received respectively Rs. 2 and Re. 1 from each village. The produce of these four cesses was sent to Gwalior and the Governor appropriated the produce of the remaining 40 exactions. The chief was Fauj Kharach, levied on account of the expenses of maintaining troops for the protection of the villages. This was uncertain in amount, and varied with the ability of the people to pay and the power of the Governor to compel payment. Patel bab and Bhum bab were percentages levied from Patels and Bhumias. There were numerous offerings at all the Hindu festivals. There were charges on account of every act of civil government and sundry arbitrary cesses uncertain in amount. The actual collections from the Khalsa area in 1818, the years before the cession, amounted to Rs. 1,15,060.

Currency.

24. The question of the currency caused considerable difficulty to the first British Superintendent of Ajmer. None of the East India Company's coins were current further south than Jaipur, but there were six principal mints, of which coin was current in Ajmer. The Ajmer mint had been established since the time of the Emperor Akbar, and turned out yearly about a lakh and a half of rupees called Srishahi. The Kishangarh rupee was struck at Kishangarh, and the mint had been established about 50 years, although frequently suppressed by the rulers of Ajmer. The Kuchawan rupee was struck by the Thakur of Kuchwan in Marwar without the permission of the Maharaja, who was too weak to exert his rights. The Shahpura mint had been established for some 60 years, in spite of the attempts of the Rana of Udaipur to suppress it. The Chitori and Udaipuri rupees were the standard coins of Mewar, and Jharshahi rupee was struck at Jaipur. Mr. Wilder cut the knot of the coinage difficulty by concluding all transactions on the part of Government in Farukhabad rupees, and receiving only these in payment of Government revenue. The fixed revenue of the Istimrari Estate he converted from Srishahi into Farukhabad currency, and it is on this account that the Istimrari revenue payable by each Thakur consists of rupees, annas and pies.

Early Taxation.

25. The first five years of the British occupation saw few improvements in financial administration, and many old abuses, both in the customs and revenue departments, were continued merely because they brought in money. The Maratha taxes were at first retained in their integrity. Mapa was the most vexatious, being a duty levied on the sale of every article in every village. Originally it was levied at the rate of Rs. 1-6-0 per cent. from persons not residing in the place in which the articles were sold, so that the every-day transactions between the inhabitants of the same place were exempt, and the burden fell on what may be called the external trade of the village. Mr. Wilder levied the transit duty on the maund instead of on the bullock or camel load as had before been customary; but his successor, Mr. Cavendish, introduced other provisions which still further fettered trade. He extended the Mapa tax to all towns as well as villages, and to the transactions between the inhabitants of the same place, and raised the rate to Rs. 2/6/- per cent. He established a new duty in the towns of Ajmer and Kekri on the sale of sugar, tobacco, rice and Ghi, and for the transit trade introduced a system of Rawanas, which fell with unmitigated severity on all but the richer

merchants. No goods were allowed to enter the district without a pass, and all merchants were required to file a petition to take out a pass, and again on the arrival of the goods within the precincts of the district, or at the city of Ajmer, to subject them to examination and weighment, and thus prove their exact identity with the species and quantity mentioned in the Rawana. In order to prevent their goods being stopped on the frontier, the mercantile firms at Ajmer were obliged to obtain from their correspondents previous information of any despatches of goods, particularizing every article, and then a pass had to be procured and sent to meet the goods on the frontier. On the recommendation of a Committee in 1836, the British Government abolished this system, and restricted the customs taxes to a transit duty to be levied once for all on the import of foreign goods into the district whether intended for domestic consumption or for re-exportation. To avoid vexatious enquiries, the tax was directed to be taken on the bullock or camel load at a fixed sum.

26. These orders do not appear to have been acted on, for many of the old abuses seem to have been as rife as ever in 1859, when the Deputy Commissioner complained that if a cultivator in a village a mile from Ajmer wished to sell a seer of Ghi in the city, he had to procure a pass from the customs agent in his village, stating his name and abode, and specifying the goods taken for sale. On arrival at the town he was obliged to have his goods examined again to see if they agreed with the pass, and export duty was still levied. In 1860 the British Government sanctioned other reforms all in the direction of the orders of 1836. Export duties were abolished and the customs tax remitted on 18 articles, while the duty on 17 articles was considerably reduced. The whole district was consolidated into one circle, whereby the separate duties formerly levied in Merwara and the Pargana of Sawar ceased. By these reforms the dutiable articles were reduced to 37, of which the duties on cotton, Ghi, salt, tobacco, cloths, blankets and opium chiefly affected the produce of the district. The revenue from these customs before 1860 averaged about one lakh, and from that year till 1868 about Rs. 1,12,000.

27. In 1869 customs were entirely abolished and trade became free as far as Ajmer was concerned, excise being levied once for all on the North Western Customs line.

28. Between 1868 and 1871, while Ajmer-Merwara was subordinate to the Government of the North Western Provinces, the revenues of the districts were part of the financial system of that Government, but in 1871 the province was formed into a Chief Commissionership under the Foreign Department of the Government of India, and was given a Commissioner of its own, and since then, as it is directly administered by the Government of India, no financial contract applies to its revenue and expenditure.

29. The revenues are divided into Imperial revenues and Local receipts. The latter include the incorporated and excluded Local funds and Municipal funds.

30. During the year 1938-39, Imperial Revenues amounted to 16,99,450 and Local receipts were Rs. 3,05,916 while Imperial expenditure was Rs. 34,76,422 and Local expenditure Rs. 3,17,073. In the next decade, in 1947-48, while the Imperial revenues increased to Rs. 27,78,177 the expenditure swelled to Rs. 65,70,148. The Local revenues rose to Rs. 24,63,227 and expenditure to Rs. 19,99,790.

31. Between 1938-39 and 1947-48, receipts from taxes on income became part of the Central Revenues but this loss was counterbalanced by the inclusion of "Central Excise Duty" which is treated as Provincial Revenue. Receipts under Land Revenue and Irrigation fell owing to scanty rainfall and famine conditions in 1947 and 48, but revenue from Provincial Excise, Forests and Judicial fees increased considerably. In the local receipts there was huge rise in the Municipal Funds due to higher rates of taxes and duties and new taxes, levied to meet the increased expenditure on account of alround rise in prices created by the war.

32. The huge increase in the Imperial expenditure was mainly due to expansion in nearly all the administrative and public service Departments and post war development schemes and to revision of pay scales. For the same reasons the Municipal expenditure has also increased resulting in the huge advance in the local expenditure.

(d) **Other Sources of Revenue.**

Opium.

33. Cultivation of opium poppy was prohibited in the year 1925-26, and since then opium is neither cultivated nor exported. To meet the demand of this State opium is imported either from Kotah or Ghazipur. As opium administration of Rajasthan has been taken over by the Central Government, opium hence-forth will be supplied to this State by the Government Opium Factory Neemuch. The opium imported by this State is kept in the Government

Opium Warehouse from where it is being issued on payment of duty and cost price. Duty and cost price during the last two years were as under:—

	1948–49	1949–50.
Duty	.. Rs. 135 per seer.	Rs. 140 per seer.
Cost price	.. Rs. 57 ,,	Rs. 112 ,,

During the current year 1950-51 the duty and cost price are Rs. 150 and Rs. 125 per seer respectively.

34. The right of retail vend of opium is disposed of annually on fixed fee system. The number of shops for the retail vend of opium is fixed by the Collector with the approval of the Excise Commissioner. The number of shops in the year 1948-49 and 1949-50 was 41 and 39 respectively. In the current year too it is 39.

35. The possession of opium, other than preparations used for smoking in quantities exceeding one tola, and of preparations used for smoking in quantities exceeding ½ tola, is prohibited throughout the State of Ajmer. Under the Prohibition Scheme Sale of opium is restricted to persons holding permit or license from the Collector of Excise Revenue, State of Ajmer. As recommended by the All India Opium Conference held at New Delhi in August 1949, steps are being taken to eliminate completely consumption of opium for other than scientific and medicinal purposes within a maximum period of 10 years. Quota of opium for Vaids and Hakims for medicinal purposes has also been fixed. Under the Ajmer-Merwara Opium smoking Rules 1949 every opium smoker is required to get his name registered in the office of the Collector of Excise Revenue, State of Ajmer. Each smoker is granted a license under which he can possess prepared opium to the extent of ½ tola at any one time.

36. Opium revenue is derived from duty, rental (vend fees) and cost price at which it is supplied from Government Opium Warehouse. The amount which this State has to spend in purchasing opium is the only item of expenditure. The average annual receipts from opium during 10 years ending 1947-48 were Rs. 2,09,108. The average annual consumption of opium for the above period was 3206 seers. Receipts from opium during the years 1948-49 and 1949-50 were Rs. 3,60,527 and Rs. 3,23,623 respectively. While its consumption during the two years stated above is 1,736 and 1,168 seers respectively. The decrease in consumption is due to restrictive measures taken under the Prohibition Scheme for the year 1949-50.

37. Incidence of taxation for the years 1948-49 and 1949-50 is Rs. 153 and Rs. 163 per seer respectively.

Excise

38. Under the contract supply system which is in force in this State tenders are invited for the exclusive privilege of supply of Country spirit for a period of three years subject to renewal at the option of the Collector Excise Revenue, State of Ajmer for such further period not exceeding two years as he may determine. The persons whose tender is accepted has to deposit as security for the due fulfilment of his contract a sum of Rs. 5,000 in cash or Government Promissory Notes endorsed to the Collector. The contractor has to distill liquor at the Ajmer Distillery under the Supervision of Government Distillery Officer stationed for the purpose at the distillery. The contractor is also authorised to establish warehouse and wholesale shop for the supply of liquor to various shops in the State subject to the approval of the Collector. The liquor is issued from the distillery on payment of still head duty in advance by the contractor. The distillery premises and fittings are the property of the contractor for the time being, but a new contractor is bound to purchase them at a valuation to be fixed by the Collector. The material used for distillation are Mohwa and Molasses, Gur is not used since long. For the last, many years liquor of the strength of 25 U. P. is only manufactured. The duty on liquor for the last two years and the current year is as under:—

Duty	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	
Urban Area ..	.. Rs. 12	Rs. 15	Rs. 16	per London Proof gallon.
Rural Area ..	.. Rs. 10/8/-	Rs. 13/8/-	Rs. 14/8/-	,,

39. The average annual receipts from country spirit during the 10 years ending on 1947-48 were Rs. 9,44,900. During the years 1948-49 and 1949-50 such receipts were Rs. 25,04,314 and Rs. 22,38,740 respectively. The average annual consumption of country spirit for the above period was 97,629 London Proof Gallons. During the years 1948-49 and 1949-50 it was

1,79,613 and 1,26,333 London Proof Gallons respectively. The decrease in consumption is due to restrictive measures taken under the Prohibition Scheme for the year 1949-50. The incidence of taxation per head of the population for the year 1948-49 and 1949-50 is Rs. 4/4/7 and Rs. 3/13/4 respectively.

40. Under the fixed fee system right of retail vend of country spirit is disposed of annually by the Collector Excise Revenue, State of Ajmer. The number of shops for the retail vend of country liquor is fixed by the Collector with the approval of the Excise Commissioner. During the years 1948-49 and 1949-50 the number of shops were 98 each year. In the current year 1950-51 too it is 98. Retail vendors (contractors) can appoint salesman with the approval of the Collector. Maximum prices at which liquor is sold are fixed by the Collector.

41. The spirit distilled from Mohwa is by far the most popular. Toddy is not manufactured at all. A preparation of Mohwa liquor mixed with aniseed or orange of the strength of 25 U. P. is sold in sealed bottles and pints under the names of aniseed liquor and orange liquor.

42. The 16 Tazami Istimrardars in the Ajmer State are allowed to maintain private stills for distillation of liquor for their own consumption or that of their guests and others who eat at the same table with them. These stills are open to inspection by the Excise Officers and the liquor distilled is subject to limits fixed by the Collector of Excise Revenue.

43. In the case of foreign made foreign liquor and Indian made foreign liquor, licenses are issued as under:—

(a) Fixed fee system and (b) Fee per bottle system. Under the former system licenses in forms 6, 7, 8,11 and under the latter system licenses in forms 1 and 2 are issued.

The fee in force since 1-4-49 is as under:—

(a) Fixed Fee system:—F. L. 6—Rs. 4 for 24 hours or a part thereof.
F. L. 7—Rs. 24 per annum if the Canteen is for a regiment and Rs. 12 per annum for a smaller unit.
F. L. 8—Rs. 16 per annum.
F. L. 11—Rs. 150 per annum from Public bars.
Rs. 10 per annum from bars at the clubs.

(b) Under fee per bottle system.
F. L. 1 and 2.
Malt liquor (bear, ale, stout, and porter) and Cider—annas -/2/- per quart bottle.

Foreign liquor other than malt liquor....Annas eight per quarter.

There are no licences under F. L. 3, 4, 5, 9 and 10. All the above licenses except F. L. 6 are renewed annually. The average annual receipts from foreign liquor during the 10 years ending in 1947-48 were 38,630. Average annual consumption for the above period was 8,249 bulk gallons. During the year 1948-49 and 1949-50 it was 9,829 and 11,539 gallons respectively.

44. In addition to the receipts from liquor, Excise revenue is also derived from Hemp drugs. Ganja Bhang and Majum, Charas is not available here since long. The right of retail vend of hemp drugs is disposed of annually by the Collector. The number of such shops is 12 since 1944-45. The cultivation of the hemp plant is absolutely prohibited throughout the State of Ajmer. Consequently it is being imported from other States by the drugs farmers. The import must come by rail through the Ajmer Railway Station, must be consigned direct to the Collector of Excise Revenue, State of Ajmer, and must be removed to the Government Warehouse, Ajmer where it remain until the duty is paid and it is issued for consumption. The duty on hemp drugs for the last two years and the current year is as under:—

Duty	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51.
Ganja ..	.. Rs. 20	40	100 per seer.
Bhang ..	.. Rs. 6	12	100 per maund.

(Majum is prepared locally from Bhang).

45. The average receipts from hemp drugs during 10 years ending in 1947-48 were Rs. 40,242, during the year 1948-49 and 1949-50 such receipts were Rs. 19,085/- and Rs. 25,147/- respectively. The average annual consumption of hemp drugs during the above period was 4,772 seers. During the year 1948-49 and 1949-50 it was 10,051 and 4,223 seers respectively. The decrease in consumption is due to restrictive measures taken under the Prohibition Scheme for the year 1949-50. The incidence of hemp drugs revenue per head of the population for the 1948-49 and 1949-50 is about 6 pies and 8 pies respectively.

46. Excise staff is maintained at the cost of Government In comparison to gross excise Revenue expenditure on Excise staff comes as under: —

47. 1947–48: 2%, 1948–49: 2%, 1949–50: 3%. The duties of preventive excise staff are prevention and detection of crimes against Excise Regulation, Opium Act and Dangerous Drugs Act, Inspection of all Excise Shops, conducting of Excise Cases, etc.

48. As agreed mutually between this State and the Rajasthan both States do not allow opening of new shops within a distance of three miles from the borders.

49. Under the prohibition scheme which is in force since 1-4-49 various restrictive measures, such as fixation of quotas of all types of intoxicants, reduction in the limit of possession of excisable articles, sale hours etc. have been taken. The aim under the prohibition is to enforce total prohibition within a period of 10 years.

Stamps.

50. Between 1938 and 1949 the average receipts were Rs. 94,766/- from non-judicial stamps and Rs. 1,76,164/- from Judicial stamps, in the year 1950 receipts from Judicial and non-judicial stamps amount to Rs. 2,64,145/- and Rs 1,40,728/- respectively. The increase in the revenue from Judicial stamps is due to increase in volume of civil litigation; while increase in revenue from non-judicial stamps is on account of frequent changes of properties from one hand to the other, specially due to partition of India and Pakistan

Registration.

51. There are five Registration Offices in the State of Ajmer The Deputy Commissioner is the Inspector General of Registration, while the Additional Assistant Commissioner is the Registrar of Assurances in the State of Ajmer. The average number of documents registered annually during 1942-49 was 4,327.

(e) Surveys.

Trigonometrical Survey of 1847–48

52. A trigonometrical survey of Ajmer-Merwara was carried out in 1847-48, the area of the two districts being given as 2,059 and 602·5 square miles respectively. They were divided into 10 Parganas and 592 villages. An index map was prepared on the scale of four miles to an inch; the Pargana map scale was 1 mile to an inch: that of the village maps varied from 20 to 80 chains to an inch. Subsequent to the completion of these survey-operations, Colonel Dixon carried out the first regular settlement of the two districts. Under it two separate standards of measurement were used in Ajmer and Merwara, the bigha in the former measuring 1,936 square yards and in the latter, 1,764 square yards.

Topographical Survey of 1868–1875.

53. When the term of Colonel Dixon's Settlement was approaching completion, a topographical survey of the district was commenced in 1868. It was finished in 1875, and showed the area of Ajmer and Merwara as 2069·816 square miles and 640·864 square miles respectively. It was followed by the settlement of the districts by Mr. Latouche in 1875. During the survey there was the first attempt to initiate the Patwaris into survey work. Two special patwari instructors were appointed and were fairly successful. Out of a total of 792,413 acres surveyed, the Patwari measured 400,506 acres, or rather more than one-half. The survey was carried out by means of the plane table, and to each 4 or 5 measuring parties a Munsarim was appointed to test the measurements and entries. These were again noted by superior officers. The outside boundary of the village was in all cases laid down and thoroughly tested by diagonal lines before the field survey was commenced. In the preparation of village maps a scale of 20 inches to the mile was adopted. The whole district, including Merwara, was on this occasion measured by the standard of the Ajmer bigha of 1,936 square yards.

Survey of 1884-85.

54. As the expiry of this decennial settlement was approaching. Mr. Whiteway was in January 1883 deputed for its revision. Instruction in survey work was given to the Patwaris, and the selected few were sent to Rurki for special training to act as instructors to the rest after their return. The work of bringing the old maps up-to-date was then begun, but was soon found to be

impracticable. The boundaries were often incorrect, and no attempt had been made by the Patwaris to keep the maps up-to-date. A boundary and traverse survey was therefore Obsolete, the maps of former measurements, prevented the introduction of a professional cadastral survey. The problem was to get the skeleton of the village drawn by trained surveyors in such a way that the flash and bones of the field survey could be added by the Patwari staff. To carry out this, the Survey Department mapped the boundaries of each village, and laid down a number of points so fixed by marks in the ground that the Patwaris could always utilize them in measuring cultivation. One such map of each village was prepared on a scale of 10 inches, to the mile. The survey Department worked with the theodolite, only and not with the plane table and chain. This method, though well suited to taking up fixed points, can only with great difficulty be applied to taking up a boundary. As a result, when the map was received by the settlement officials the boundaries of almost every village were found to be incorrect and had to be gone over again. When finally corrected, the work of filling in the fields in the maps was undertaken by the Patwaris, each of whom was supplied with a plane table, chain, compasses, a scale and a cross staff. This work was subjected to continual and rigorous tests and nothing but pencil entries were allowed until the final check had taken place. No survey of unculturable ground and topographical features, beyond roads, railways and streams, was attempted. Unlike previous surveys, which had been confined to Khalsa and Jagir areas, this one was extended to six minor Istimrari villages as well. The total area surveyed was 734,578 acres. It was completed in 1886.

55. Under section 106 of the Ajmer Land Revenue Regulation II of 1877, rules had been framed by which Patwaris are bound to inspect all traverse survey and boundary marks within the limits of the village and report as to their condition. At the time of each Girdawari, the Patwari prepares slips of changes that have taken place during the preceding six months and the village maps are amended accordingly. They also maintain registers relating to the record of rights in prescribed forms, and must keep them up-to-date by periodical entries.

Survey Training of Patwaris.

56. All the 128 Patwaris and Naib Patwaris in Ajmer state have passed the local patwaris examination held once a year. The examination requires an elementary knowledge of survey work. There is a Patwari school in Ajmer for the instruction and training of such candidates who want to pass the test.

57. A set of forest maps was prepared in 1884-85 by the Revenue Survey Department on a scale of 4 inches to a mile, but as they were merely skeletons, showing only the boundaries of the forests and of the village lands included in them, a fresh survey of the tracts, showing the topographical details was commenced in 1898, under a surveyor of the Forest Survey Department. The scale of the maps was the same as before. The work was completed in 1902-03 the total area surveyed being 144 square miles.

58. The Forest areas originally taken up in 1874 formed approximately 2 per cent of the entire area of the State. The area left over had in the meantime been subjected to very heavy and unrestricted felling and unregulated grazing resulting in the total disappearance of vegetation in the hills and leaving a vestige of it in the plains. This increased danger by erosion from day to day apart from the water, food, fodder and fuel scarcities which had become regular features.

59. Rainfall had decreased and desert conditions were fast approaching. The existing forests could only meet 10-15 per cent of the fuel and charcoal demand of the State, and about 50% of the available manure was burnt as fuel.

60. The matter therefore received the attention of the Forest Department as early as 1939 and a comprehensvie plan drawn up in 1943-44 which could not be brought into force due to World War II. The plan was remodelled in 1946.

61. The schemes aim at extension of reserved forests to those hilly areas not already under the Forest Department. This is an important scheme in the interest of climate, water-supply, soil conservation and reclamation of land. The scheme also envisages formation of village fuel and fodder reserves and reclamation of denued and Usar land.

62. Sanction to the implementation of the above schemes was received in September, 1948, and till March, 1951, 1,92,821 acres of land were surveyed and 10,000 acres resurveyed in order to meet objections of villagers; of these, 39,856 acres have since been notified as Reserved Forests whereas the remaining areas are under consideration for being declared as Reserved Forests. The surveys are mere skeletons, showing only boundaries of forest and of villages and do not give topographical details. The skeleton maps are on a scale of 4 inches to a mile.

VI. PUBLIC WORKS.

1. State of Ajmer is, for purposes of Public Works, a Provincial Division under an Executive Engineer of Central Public Works Department assisted by six Assistant Engineers each being incharge of a Sub-Division. The Sub-Divisions are:—

1. Ist Sub-Division.
2. IInd Sub-Division.
3. Water Supply 'A' Sub-Division.
4. Water Supply 'B' Sub-Division.
5. Famine Sub-Division.
6. Electric Sub-Division.

2. The strength of section officers in each Sub-Division is four. The Central Public WorksDepartment looks after all the Civil Government buildings, the roads, Irrigation tanks and all the assets of Central Government in Rajasthan excepting Railway and Military Works. The Executive Engineer is the professional adviser of the President of the District Board and of the Chairmen of Ajmer, Beawar, Kekri and Deoli Municipalities.

Road Works.

3. Since 1930 to 1950 this State has been visited by very severe famines during 1939-40 and 1940-41 and also during 1948-49, 1949-50 and 1950-51. The latter is not of a severe nature and is being dealt with as "Scarcity". The works carried out during the famines have been included in the chapter on famine.

4. A Bridge across Banas River on Nasirabad-Deoli Road was constructed during 1935. Due to the unprecedented floods on the 30th July 1943, the river Khari washed away both the side approaches of the bridge. Hence nine more spans were added and the work completed in 1949. The construction of this bridge has eliminated the ferrying and tugging of cars etc. and increased the traffic between Ajmer and Kotah considerably.

5. The Ajmer, Beawar, Ajmer-Nasirabad and Ajmer-Jaipur Roads upto mile thirty, were asphalted, thus giving a dustless and smooth surface to traffic.

6. The Ghati portion of Ajmer-Pushkar Road was considerably improved by knocking out sharp corner and easing curves. The road was also painted.

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Deoli Camp.

7. The World War II necessitated a place where Detenues could be kept. The village of Deoli in this State was selected by Government of India for this purpose. A temporary camp was therefore constructed at Deoli during 1941-42 for housing 2000 detenues and necessary staff to look after them. Provision for water supply and electric installation was also made. Due to the partition of India in 1947 an exodus of refugees started from Pakistan during the latter part of the year. 12 thousand refugees were housed in the Camp for more than a year.

8. This department has been asked to repair the Evacuees property and Dargarh Shareef Buildings, and take up a Scheme for Water Supply of Beawar Town.

9. In the case of famine the provision of a programme of works and their supervision when started are the duties of Central Public Works Department.

VII. PROTECTION.

(i) Police.

1. The District Superintendent of Police Ajmer continued to act under the orders of the Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, until (December) 1912 when the post of Inspector General of Police at Abu was created and the control of the local Police was transferred to him. This was subject to the control of the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana who was also appointed as the Chief Commissioner for this Province in 1871. In 1943 a separate Chief Commissioner was appointed for this Province and the Inspector General of Police continued to act under his orders when the Superintendent of District Police was made responsible to the Deputy Commissioner concerning law and order and to the Chief Commissioner in other matters while the Inspector General of Police remained mainly responsible for the Railway Police. The control of the District Police was again transferred to the Inspector General of Police with head-quarters at Ajmer and on 12-7-48 the local post of Inspector General of Police was converted into that of the Deputy Inspector General of Police who was placed under the control of Inspector General of Police, Delhi. This arrangement still continues.

2. Between 1871 and 1949 successive schemes of reorganization caused variations in the strength. The pre-war strength of the force in the year 1939 was 921 all ranks. The mounted Police was subsequently disbanded and mechanised. In 1944 the C. I. D. branches were reorganized. Since 1945 the strength of the force of all ranks is 1455. The proportion of a Policeman to the area controlled is 2·26 square miles and 542·55 persons per police man. The supervising staff consists of a District Superintendent of Police, an Additional Superintendent of Police, 4 Deputy Superintendents of Police and 8 Inspectors. There are 61 Sub-Inspectors, 170 Head Constables, 1208 Constables both for armed and Civil Police. There are 19 Police Stations and 31 Outposts including 2 of the rural area of which there are 1—1st class, 4–2nd Class and 13–3rd class Police Stations vide App. E. The cost of maintenance has risen from Rs. 1,14,689 in 1902 to Rs. 17,64,500 in 1950.

3. The recruiting of the force was formerly done from foreign provinces but is now restricted to displaced persons and local men. The Sub-Inspectors and under officers receive their training at either Phillaur or Moradabad Police Training School and College respectively while the constables are trained at the Police Lines Ajmer. There is no difficulty in recruitment and men of the requisite qualifications and standards are forthcoming.

Rural Police.

4. The Chowkidari force still continues to exist and the total number of the rural Police at present stands at 433 of which 223 being in the Istimrari areas are paid by the Istimrardars. The Chowkidar's pay was raised from Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 before 1930 and he is also granted Rs. 5 as dearness allowance. The cost of the maintenance of the Khalsa chowkidars per annum is Rs. 47,840 and that of Istimrardari chowkidars on pay and dearness allowance is Rs. 2,240. Besides the chowkidars there are several Khabar Rasans who are paid in kind by the villagers and whose duties are to report cognizable crimes at the Police Stations.

The Railway Police.

5. The control of the Railway Police was lifted from the Bombay Police in 1908 and placed under the charge of Inspector General of Police, Abu. It then consisted of 14 Police Stations, and 12 Outposts. In 1948 a few Police Stations and Outposts were surrendered to the Rajasthan Government and the force now consists of one Superintendent of Police, one Deputy Superintendent of Police, 5 Inspectors, one Sergeant, 26 Sub-Inspectors, 93 Head Constables and 460 Constables, of whom 1 Inspector, 3 Sub-Inspectors, 20 Head Constables and 120 Constables are temporary.

6. The Jurisdiction of the Railway Police is as below: —

Metre Gauge.

(i) *Delhi-Ahmedabad line via R. P. C.* From mile 51·1346 to 431·4344 between Maval and Raho beyond Abu Road.
(ii) *Phulera K. C. R. and Sambhar Branch.* From mile No. 10·4545 to mile 20·0706.
(iii) *Rewari-Bandikui Section.* From mile 51·1346 to mile 173·4680.
(iv) *Agra Fort-Bandikui Section.* From mile 21·1542 to mile 87·4700
(v) *Ajmer-Khandwa.* From mile 00 to 355·00.
(vi) *Fatehbad-Ujjain Section.* From mile 00 to mile 14·1486

Broad Gauge.

(i) *Bombay-Ratlam-Nagda-Mathura Junction (Main line).* From mile 352·2465 to mile 774·3960
(ii) *Bayana-Agra Fort Section.* From mile 727·3124 to mile 751·3744.
(iii) *Nagda-Ujjain Section.* From mile 00 to mile 00·2118

(ii) Ajmer Central Jail.

7. The Ajmer Jail is a Central prison and is situated at about a distance of 1½ miles from the City on the Ajmer-Kishangarh Road.

8. The total authorised capacity of the Jail is 581 as detailed on page 191 of the Manual for the Management of Jails in Ajmer-Merwara 1936. The present population of the Jail is 310. All prisoners sentenced to simple, rigorous imprisonment or to transportation

for life or a term and undertrial, and civil prisoners besides lunatics, security or special class prisoners, prisoners of Rajasthan States who are considered dangerous or otherwise undesirable in their home district are confined in this jail.

9. There being no separate jail for separate classes of male and female prisoners, etc. all adults, adolescents, juveniles, eunuches habituals or casual prisoners are housed in this Jail.

10. Arrangements for the execution of death sentences also exist in this jail. A mortuary has also been attached to the jail for holding post mortems of the dead bodies.

11. This jail is renowned for its manufactory, in carpet (woollen and cotton) durries (plain with and/or without stripes and borders, flowered, tapestry and Hospital), Niwar (white and coloured) Moonjh mats (plain, coloured and flowered), dusters, towels, dosuti cloth and pouch making for line clear tablets. Efforts are being made to improve the prisoners' trades or arts which they follow outside. It also undertakes washing, repairing and redyeing of durries and carpets and recaning of chairs. The average annual sale from this factory amounts to about Rs. 16,400. The annual expenditure under all heads as arrived at in the year 1949 is Rs. 2,00,458/7/3 and the average expenditure per prisoner is Rs. 494/15/3. Purchases are made through tenders or failing that at Nirakh rates supplied by Government agencies.

12. The jail owns a garden of its own which supplies vegetables for the use of prisoners costing about Rs 7000 annually thus reducing the cost of dieting charges to this extent. Agriculturist prisoners are taught farming.

13. The Deputy and District Magistrate of Ajmer is an ex-officio Inspector General of Prisons. The Civil Surgeon of Ajmer State is part-time Superintendent and Medical Officer of the Jail and is being paid Rs. 150 as an allowance.

14. The Jail owns a good jail Library consisting over 1100 books in English, Sindhi, Hindi, Gurumukhi, Urdu, Marathi, Sanskrit and Bengali languages in addition to the school books and stationery for youthful prisoners at Government expense, Law books Manuals and Acts etc. Besides the above books weekly newspapers in English, Hindi and Urdu are also allowed to prisoners in addition to monthly magazines and journals.

15. There is a school inside the jail for juvenile prisoners who are given elementary education in 3 Rs. by a paid teacher, while adults are also allowed to read in their spare time.

16. Games like Volley Ball, Kabadi, Badminton, Ring Ball, Chess, Cards, etc. are allowed to the different classes of prisoners as and when possible.

17. Moral and religious discourses are given by the Hindu and Muslim teachers to all the prisoners on Sundays and all other prison Holidays in addition to lectures on health and First Aid by the Civil Assistant Surgeon, Class II of the Jail.

18. Under trial prisoners have all reasonable facilities of communicating with their counsels and friends and relatives and can purchase all articles of necessity of dietary and clothing. All prisoners are allowed to purchase books, patent medicines, shoes, hair oil, comb, mirrors, tooth brushes and powder, etc. at their own cost. Prisoners are allowed special diets on prison holidays.

19. A Prisoners' Relief Fund whose source of income is money recovered on search from prisoners is maintained and prisoners who are really needy are helped and provided with clothes, etc. at the time of release and spectacles, etc. while in Jail.

20. The jail has got two wells inside the jail, three in the two jail gardens and two at Mirshali, for irrigation and drinking purposes. When the water is scanty therein it is supplemented by Municipal one. Water from jail wells is drawn by leather churus and accumulated in reservoirs at the jail through pipes and thence distributed to prisoners through buckets by prisoners (water carriers).

21. In addition to the Central Jail there are two lock-ups at Ajmer and Nasirabad for prisoners under trial in the courts of these places. The one at Beawar has since been closed. The question of reopening it is under consideration. In the event of courts being held in other places the prisoners are kept in the ordinary lock-ups attached to Police Stations.

VIII EDUCATION.

Education from 1931 to 1950.

1. In 1931 a Superintendent of Education was appointed for Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara and Central India with instructions to devote a third of his time to Ajmer-Merwara. A post of District Inspector of Schools was created which was followed by the creation of a post of Inspectress of Schools in 1937. In 1948, due to a large influx of population from Sind, a yet another post of Inspector of Refugee Education was created to look after the education of the displaced persons.

General Survey.

2. The twenty years' stretch under survey has been a period of very great importance for the educational progress of the Ajmer State Among others responsible for the change may be mentioned the following:—

(1) The Hartog Committee Report,
(2) The Primary Education Committee Report,
(3) The Report on Vocational Education in India,
(4) Wood's Report,
(5) Sargant Report,
(6) Report of the Committee appointed by the All-India National Education Conference, Wardha and last but not the least,
(7) Central Pay Commission Report, and the Central Advisory Board of Education whose recommendations have from year to year been weilding their influence. But the most powerful influences that have made themselves felt on education are those resulting from the recent drastic changes in the political and social set-up of the country.

3. During the earlier part of the period, it was felt that extension of facilities of education were needed. But with the political and social changes it was begun to be realised that education was a hand-maid of an alien government and that it has outlived its utility. This feeling necessitated a radical change in the very fundamentals of the educational system. Not the intelligentia, but the masses, not the bourgeoisie, but the common man now come under the focus of attention.

4. The teaching profession which was very ill-paid during the earlier parts of the period was put on better scales of pay as a result of the recommendations of the Central Pay Commission which have been given effect to from 1947. From the same year the basis of grants-in-aid to aided educational institutions was also revised so as to cover 90% of net approved expenditure of these institutions.

Educational progress.

5. In the year 1931-32 the total expenditure on education from all sources was Rs. 8,39,399 which rose to Rs. 9,22,143 in the year 1936-37. In 1941-42, this expenditure went up to Rs. 13,81,966 rising further in the years to come till in the year 1948-49 it was Rs. 39,71,371.

6. In the year 1931-32, the total number of institutions was 382 which gradually rose upto 459 in the year 1948-49. The number of scholars in 1931-32 was 24,121 and has risen to 45,568 in 1948-49.

7. There is over a century old first grade Government College at Ajmer imparting education upto post graduate standards both in Arts and Science. There is the well-known Mayo College; a public school, which has been attracting the sons of ruling princes from all over Rajasthan and other parts of the country. There is the King George Military College for military education.

8. There are 6 Government High Schools for boys and one Government High School for girls. There are four Intermediate Colleges aided by Government—2 for boys and 2 for girls. The total number of recognised High Schools is 24, Middle Schools 42 and Primary Schools 334 vide Appendix F. For the supply of trained teachers, there are 2 Government Training Institutions at Ajmer.

Junior Basic Education

9. In the rural areas, all one-teacher schools were converted into two-teacher schools. Basic education has been started from the year 1950. Social (adult) education scheme has also been started at many centres including some for females. The question of compulsory is now under the active consideration of the Government.

Mayo College-past History

10. The proposal to found a College at Ajmer on the lines of Eton in England was made by the Earl of Mayo to an assembly of the Rulers of Rajputana in 1870. The Government of India promised to donate a sum equal to the amount subscribed by the rulers. About 7 lacs were collected by such subscriptions, the most liberal donors being the rulers of Jaipur, Jodhpur, Udaipur, Kotah and Jhalawar. The Government on their side presented the College a park comprising 167 acres, formerly the site of the old Residency and built the main building, the residence of the Principal and the Vice Principal, and the Ajmer House.

11. Other Boarding Houses were constructed by the former States of Jaipur, Jodhpur, Udaipur, Kotah, Alwar, Bharatpur, Bikaner and Tonk. Colvin House was built from subscriptions of the Taluqdars of U. P. and other provinces.

12. Uptill 1944 admissions were restricted to the sons of the rulers or landed classes and boys were prepared for the college Diploma equivalent to the Matriculation and a Higher Diploma equivalent to B. A. In 1944 the Diploma examinations were abolished and boys now took the Matriculation, the Cambridge School Certificate Examination, the Intermediate and the B. A. It is a residential College. Boys from various States live in their own boarding houses under the charge of Motamids College supervised by a Senior member of the Teaching staff. They run their own messes.

13. In 1946 the College became a Public School open to all without distinction of caste or creed, race or class. In 1948 the B. A. classes were abolished. Boys are now prepared for the Matriculation, Intermediate (Arts and Science) of the Rajputana Board of Education (including Ajmer-Merwara) Gwalior, Central India and Delhi) and the Cambridge School Certificate Examinations. The annual fees are Rs. 1500 for the lower classes and Rs. 1770 for higher classes. These fees are inclusive of tuition, board, lodging, books, games, medical attention etc.

14. Boys are now grouped in four boarding houses under the charge of House masters who are responsible for directing the lives of the boys in their houses through-out the boys' career in the College. A sense of Corporate life is developed which goes a long way to build the future of the boys. The boys undergo a thorough course in physical training, gymnastics, athletic sports and games including swimming are compulsory. Special emphasis is laid on the development of responsibility and leadership.

15. The management of the College is vested in a General Council comprised of 18 members. They include Eminent Public Figures, influential old boys and three rulers. Of these six have been elected for life and constitute the Board of Governors. The Rajpramukh of Rajasthan is the President of the General Council at present. Subject to the control of the General Council, the day to day business of the College is conducted by the Principal.

Presses and Newspapers.

16. There was no printing press in the State till 1871 when a gentleman from the Punjab established one. From this press, the Rajputana official Gazette used to be issued in triglot form-English, Hindi and Urdu and the publisher was allowed to issue a supplement, which was an ordinary newspaper. The Gazette ceased to exist in 1880.

17. In 1891, the number of printing presses from which periodicals issued, rose to 13. Two of these, 'the Rajputana Gazette' and the 'Rajasthan Samachar' were ordinary newspapers, one, the 'Veda Bhashya, was a Vedic commentary in the form of monthly magazine, while the others related to either social or religious reform.

18. In 1902, there were 12 printing presses in Ajmer and one in Beawar. The number of periodicals fell to eight, of which five related to social and religious reform.

19. In 1914, there were eleven presses at Ajmer and one at Nasirabad. The number of newspapers was two and that of periodicals six. One of the presses was for printing Railway tickets and forms. At the end of 1936 the number of presses in this State rose to 45 and the number of newspapers and periodicals to 10 and 18 respectively. At the end of 1940, the number of presses, Newspapers and periodicals in this State was 41, 12 and 21 respectively, and at the end of 1950, their number is 51, 21 and 27 respectively.

20. The average number of books registered per annum during the period 1939-49 is 86.

IX. PUBLIC HEALTH.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.

1. The first charitable Public Dispensary in the State of Ajmer was opened in Ajmer on the 15th January, 1851 by the initiation of Col. Dixon. It was constructed within the City of Ajmer, near Agra gate, at a cost of Rs. 6000 subscribed by the inhabitants of the City. It had accommodation for 25 beds, 21 for males and 4 for females. For many years this dispensary did admirable service in giving medical and surgical aid to the inhabitants not only of Ajmer, but also of the States of Rajputana. After a time it became unable to meet the demands for increased indoor accommodation, for operations, and for general hospital work, and in 1895, a larger "General Hospital" was built near the Magazine at a cost of Rs. 43,250. The sum was raised partly by subscriptions from wealthy citizens and from Ajmer Municipality and partly by sale of the old dispensary. It was named as "Victoria Hospital". It had accommodation for 55 indoor patients (33 male and 10 female) and 12 beds were allotted for the members of Ajmer Police Force, for which there was a separate ward. On the opening of the Victoria Hospital, Ajmer, the old Police Hospital in Magazine was closed, in consideration of which Government contributed towards the cost of the buildings of the Hospital. In course of time it was observed that this Hospital was not sufficient to cater for the requirements of Ajmer City and the State of Ajmer due to increased population. The present Victorial Hospital was, therefore, built in 1923-24 at a cost of Rs. 4,07,203/10/- in the Kaiser Bagh from funds raised by public subscriptions assisted by a grant-in-aid of Rs. 1,00,000 from Government. Originally there were Public Wards for 80 patients and Private Wards for 8 patients. By and by the bed strength of the Hospital increased and at present it has 120 beds in the Public Wards (including 20 beds for infectious cases) and 10 beds in the Special Wards. The Hospital is equipped with X-Ray, Electro-Therapy and Cardigraphic apparatus and has a well equipped bacteriological laboratory. Besides other diseases, this Hospital imparts Anti-rabic treatment and has a tuberculosis clinic also. Upto August, 1946 it was run by the Victoria Hospital Fund, but since September, 1946 it was taken over by the Government. It is in the charge of the Male Additional Civil Surgeon for the Male Section and of the Lady Additional Civil Surgeon for the Female Section of the Hospital.

2. There are special State Hospitals at the Central Jail, Ajmer, and at the Police Lines, Ajmer, for the patients of the Central Jail, Ajmer, and of the Police Force of the State of Ajmer. The Western Railway, have their own Hospital and a Dispensary at Ajmer, for the employees of the Railway Department.

3. Since the opening of the Victoria Hospital, Ajmer, in its present building, the Municipal Committee, Ajmer, started a Municipal Dispensary in the old building of the Hospital. Later on this Dispensary has been shifted to the Suraj Kund building near the Madar Gate, Ajmer.

4. In addition to the above hospitals and dispensaries, there are the following hospitals and Maternity and Nursing Homes at Ajmer run by the Missionaries and Private bodies:—

MISSIONARIES.

(i) The Women Mission Hospital, Ajmer.

(ii) The St. Francis Nursing Home, Ajmer.

(iii) The Mission Maternity Home, Sophia College, Ajmer.

PRIVATE.

(i) The King George V, Memorial Maternity Home, Ajmer.

Dispensaries were opened in 1869 at Beawar, Kekri, Pisangan and Ramsar, in 1890 at Deoli and in 1880 at Todgarh. A dispensary was opened at Masuda between the years 1869 and 1890, but it was closed shortly after the opening of the dispensary, at Deoli. Later on a dispensary was again opened at Masuda. The dispensary at Beawar was raised to a full-fledged hospital in due course, and at present it has an X-ray Plant and it imparts Anti-rabic treatment also. A dispensary was opened at Srinagar but it was closed afterwards. Dispensaries were opened at Bhinai, Ramsar, Sawar and Pushkar also. In the first 5 years-Post War Plan, a dispensary was opened at Saradhana in February, 1950 and a Mobile Dispensary was opened at Kekri, in 1949. The dispensaries at Pushkar, Todgarh, Masuda,

Bhinai, Kekri, Deoli, Ramsar, Sawar, and Pisangan, which had so far been run by the Dispensary Funds etc. have been taken over by Government in the first 5 year Post War Plans. The question of taking over of the Beawar Hospital and the King George V Memorial Maternity Home is under the active consideration of the Government. There are Shrimati Sethani Ganga Bai, Maternity Home at Beawar and Mrs. Gidney Zenana Hospital at Kekri run by private bodies. At Nasirabad besides the Military Hospital, there are the Cantonment General Hospital run by the Cantonment Board and the Women Mission Hospital run by the United Free Church of Scotland Mission.

5. The first Sanatorium in India was founded at Tilaunia in this State in 1906 under the Methodist Mission. It was known as the "Mary Wilson Sanatorium" and was well equipped with X-Ray and other facilities and had accommodation for approximately 200 patients. The Madar Sanatorium was founded by Dr. W. W. Ash, who started the Sanatorium in 1917 at Taragarh Hill overlooking the City of Ajmer. In 1922 the Sanatorium was moved to its present site at Madar which is 4 miles north of Ajmer on the Western Railway. In 1939, the Sanatorium at Tilaunia was united with the Madar Sanatorium and both institutions are now known as the "Madar Union Sanatorium". It has become one of the finest Sanatoria with a capacity of almost 200 beds and facilities for surgical and other modern treatment. According to the first 5 year Post War Plans, 32 beds have been reserved with effect from the year 1949, on annual subsidy of Rs. 48,000 for Government nominated patients of the Ajmer State who are selected from among the patients who undergo clinical investigation at the Tuberculosis Clinic, Victoria Hospital, Ajmer. The Government have further reserved 10 beds at the Sanatorium for the displaced patients of this State. The Sanatorium building is located in front of the Railway Station and can be reached by stretchers and wheeled chairs. It is governed by a Board of Governors and is mainly supported by the American Methodist Mission, with the co-operation of Scottish Presbyterians United Church of Canada, American Presbyterians, etc. The Medical Staff consists of qualified doctors. The working hours are 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. throughout the year and admission is open to all communities. Cottages are available at Rs. 60 to 200 p. m. and private rooms at Rs. 54 to 78 p. m. Charges for General Wards patients are Rs. 18 p. m. without food. Facilities exist for diagnosis and treatment for X-Ray Laboratory; Bronchoscopy, Artificial pneumothorax, Extra pleural pneumothorax, Phrenic Paralysis, Thoracoscopy and Centerization, Thoracoplasty, Extra Pleural Pneumonolysis and Lucite Plombage.

Medical Statistics.

6. In 1881, the average daily-attendance of indoor and outdoor patients was about 28 and 231 respectively, in 1891 there was a slight rise in the average of outdoor patients, the figures being 27 and 281. In 1902 the daily average of both the classes of patients rose to 49 and 414 respectively. In course of time the medical work steadily extended. In 1931 the daily average of indoor and outdoor patients was 145·32 and 1183·25, in 1941 it was 183·00 and 2000·26 and in 1949 it was 225·73 and 2031·88 respectively.

Finance.

7. The Victoria Hospital, Ajmer, and the dispensaries at Kekri, Deoli, Bhinai, Sawar, Masuda, Ramsar, Todgarh, Pushkar, Saradhna, Pisangan and the Mobile Dispensary at Kekri are run by the Government. The charitable Hospital at Beawar is a Government aided hospital run by the District Board and Beawar Municipality and the Municipal Dispensary at Ajmer is run by the Ajmer Municipality. The Hospital and Dispensaries in the State were formerly maintained by contributions from Government, from Municipal and local funds and from private subscriptions. On the side of income, that from Government payments increased from Rs. 3,869 in 1881 to Rs. 4,990 in 1891, and to Rs. 6,353 in 1902, that from Municipal and local fund rose from Rs. 900 in 1881 to Rs. 1,435 in 1891 and to Rs. 2,475 in 1902; from other sources the income in 1902 was Rs. 5,803, as against Rs. 2,796 in 1891 and Rs. 2,616 in 1881. The expenditure on establishments has risen from Rs. 4,197 in 1881 to Rs. 6,426 in 1902 and that upon medicines, diets etc. from Rs. 3549 to Rs. 6,320 within the same period. In 1931, the income was Rs. 94,525, *viz.* Rs. 38,007 from Government contribution, Rs, 2,800 from Local fund contributions, Rs. 25,050 from Municipal Fund contribution, and Rs. 28,668 from other sources; in 1941 it was Rs. 2,34,245, *viz.* Rs. 1,77,233 from Government contributions, and from contributions from other sources Rs. 57,012; and in 1948, it was Rs. 4,05,546 *viz.* Rs. 3,45,556 from Government contributions and Rs. 59,990 from other sources. The expenditure in 1931 was Rs. 1,09,786 *viz.*, 39,964 on establishment and Rs. 69,822 on medicines, diets, etc., in 1941 it was Rs. 2,12,199 *viz.* 1,33,716 on establishment and Rs. 78,483 on medicines, diets etc. and in 1948 it was Rs. 3,52,187 *viz.* Rs. 1,74,472 on establishment and Rs. 1,77,715 on medicines, diets etc.

Appendix G shows the names of hospitals and dispensaries.

8. Although, with the exception of the miasmatic fevers after rains, formerly there were no diseases, which could be called endemic, there was always a wide field for medical assistance. Diseases of the skin of every variety were common among the poor classes, being a ponastic skin disease often met with, while ophthalmic and allied eye diseases were common. Many children were carried off every year by measles, owing to general ignorance as to suitable treatment. At present diseases such as Malaria, those of enteric group, measles and other diseases characterised by high fevers are prevalent in this State. Dysentery and diarrhoea and respiratory diseases and skin diseases are also common among the people. During the recent years Tuberculosis is spreading rapidly specially among the women folk and refugees. Ophthalmic and allied eye diseases are also prevailing in this State.

9. The hospitals and dispensaries are generally popular among the people, who prefer modernised allopathic treatment with patent medicines. There are a good many chemists and druggists who deal in western patent medicines. There is a number of Vaids and Hakims as well as of quacks in the State. The faith in Jarrahs (native barber surgeons) and Atlais (a class of quack surgeons who undertake the cure of eye diseases) is vanishing day by day.

10. In surgical practice, operations of all kinds (including those for cataract and for the removal of stone from bladder) are performed in the hospitals and dispensaries of the State.

11. Quinine is supplied free to the rural population at the dispensaries and through the vaccinators and village school teachers.

Lunatic asylum,

12. There is no lunatic asylum in this State. Such lunatics, as appear to require restraint are received temporarily in the Central Jail, Ajmer. Formerly the lunatic cases requiring prolonged treatment were sent to the Punjab Mental Hospital, Lahore, and the Mental Hospital, Agra. Since the partition of the Country Lahore has gone into Pakistan and the Lunatics are now being sent to the Mental Hospital, Agra only. Their average daily attendance number is insignificant being 0·50 in 1881, 1·01 in 1902 and 0·04 in 1949.

Vaccination.

13. Vaccination was started in the State of Ajmer by Dr. Lord, the Civil Surgeon, in 1853. At first only two vaccinators were employed, and operations were performed at the dispensary. In 1866 house to house vaccination was started, and in 1867 a native Superintendent was appointed with four vaccinators paid by the Government and two paid by the Municipalities of Ajmer and Beawar.

14. Vaccination increased steadily, and in 1886–87, the number of vaccinators was raised from six to eleven, it now stands at eighteen. The Vaccination Act was introduced within the limits of the Ajmer, Beawar and Kekri Municipalities from the 1st October, 1895, 1st October, 1901 and 1st January 1902 respectively and vaccination is now compulsory at these places.

15. It is carried out among all classes of people in the districts. The total number of persons successfully vaccinated was 4,433 in 1881, 12,226 in 1891 and 12,179 in 1902 or per 1,000 of population 9·62, 22·54 and 25·54 respectively. The total number of persons successfully vaccinated was 16,511 in 1931, 17,262 in 1941 and 17,929 in 1949 or per 1000 of population 31·80, 34·81 in 1931 and 1941 respectively.

16. The good results of vaccination are seen in a steady decrease of the blind for last many years.

X.—PRINCIPAL URBAN UNITS.

AJMER CITY.

Growth.

1. The history of the foundation of Ajmer City is shrouded in mystry. Various theories have been put forth to establish that Ajmer was founded much earlier than what is accepted by historians. Historians, depending upon the authentic sources of history are in general of the opinion that Ajmer was founded in the later years of the sixteenth centuary by the Chohan King Ajaipal or Ajaraj. The Ajmer of that time was mainly confined to the hills in the west but gradually the extension began towards the east. For its commanding strategy and fine climate Ajmer became a cherished possession of the Mughals since the time of Akbar and patronage of this city came without restraint from them. During the later Mughal period the boundaries of Ajmer extended to Delhi Gate and Agra Gate in the north. Magazine and Madar Gate on the east. Usri Gate and Bara Pir Hills in the south with Taragarh and the side hills on the west. It was quite recently about 50 years back that the city broke its old boundaries and has extended to its present structure.

2. The possession of Ajmer by the Government of Delhi throughout the History is the index to its political predominance in Upper India. From the religious point of view too Ajmer has its own exhalted position for Hindus and Muslims alike. Consequently Ajmer should have flourished without bounds but for its limitation in scope of trade and commerce. The city has extended vastly only after the establishment of the Railway workshop.

FAIRS AND FESTIVLS.

3. Ajmer during the rainy season becomes a city of festivals and fairs. Besides the chief Hindu festivals of Holi, Rakshabandhan, Dashera and Dewali, a number of local festivals and fairs are celebrated here. The festival of Gangaur is one of them and is a peculiarity of Rajputana. It is celebrated in honour of Gauri wife of Lord Shiv mainly by Mahajans and Rajputs. It lasts for about a fortnight generally in March when in almost every Mohalla images of Gauri and Ishwara fully adorned and decorated are exhibited. Ladies of the locality visit such places and have music and merriment. Four-times the images are taken out to the public gardens and brought back accompanied by music. Two other festivals for the girls are the two 'Teej' festivals. These are celebrated generally in August when almost all families fix swings in their places and girls visit each other's friends, sing, enjoy the swing and have special diets. Akhateej is a festival in honour of the new grain and is celebrated in May when the new grain comes out in the market.

4. The Chief Mohammedan festivals, with the exception of the Moharram, the Shabarat and the two Ids are the Urs Khwaja Sahib and Miran Sahib; Urs Khwaja Sahib attracts people from far and wide even from foreign lands.

5. There are a number of fairs held in Ajmer the chief of them are Jalzulni Ekadeshi, Sil Saptami, Teja Fair, Anter-Ka-Mela, Chamunda-ka-Mela, Ajaipal-ka-Mela, Bajranggarh-ka-Mela, Babugarh-Ka-Mela, Koteshwar Mahadeo-Ka-Mela, Dashehra fair and Baijnath fair.

6. The fair of Pushkar is held in the Pushkar town about seven miles south–west of Ajmer which is attended by Hindus from all over India. Local fair of the peasant class is held at Dorai a village about 3 miles from Ajmer.

Description of important Historical and Archaeological places.

7. Important Historical places in the City Ajmer are.—

(i) *Mayo College*.—It is situated at a distance of nearly two miles towards south-east of Post Office. This College was started for the ruling princes of Rajputana and named after Lord Mayo the then Governor General of India in the year 1870. The building is of white marble and costed about 12 Lacs. Its elevation is very impressive from the architectural point of view.

(ii) *Town Hall*.—The building is situated just near the Railway Station. It was built in the year 1899-1900 and named after Mr. Trevor who was the then Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, and Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana. The Hall is being utilised for public Library and for public functions. This is the only upto date and decent Library for the public, the expenses of which are borne by the Municipal Committee. The name of the Hall has now been changed to Gandhi Bhawan.

(iii) *Nasiyan or Red Temple*.—This is situated at a distance of nearly 2 furlongs to the west of Railway Station. It is a Jain temple and built in 1865. Just behind this temple, is the Swarna Nagri Hall containing guilt wooden representation of scenes from Jain Mythology.

8. A description of 1. Ana Sagar 2. Dargah Khwaja Sahib 3. Arrahi Din-Ka-Jhonpra 4. Taragarh Fort and 5. Mughal Fort in the City of Ajmer now commonly called the "Magazine" is given in Chapter II—History above.

BEAWAR TOWN.

Physical Aspects.

9. The town of Beawar is so high in respect to the adjacent country and the ground so firm that the rain water runs off at once. Due to streets being parallel to each other and intersecting the town from north to south and from east to west, ventilation is efficiently ensured and health preserved.

Position.

10. Admirably situated for commercial dealings being situated between the former States of Marwar, Mewar and Ajmer now forming the different units of the Rajasthan Union and the Ajmer State.

Area and boundary.

11. The town of Beawar is surrounded by a Shaharpunah which essentially consists of rampart with parapat defended by thirty-two massive bastions and has four gateways. The total length of the wall is 10,569 feet. Besides the walled-area of about 4 square miles the area outside the city-walls comprising 2·32 square miles also forms part of the Beawar Municipality: the total area being 6·32 square miles.

Under ground Water level is from 40 to 100 feet.

Large scale Industries.

12. Beawar, being the second wool exporting centre of India, has considerable international importance. The important industry that has flourished in this town during the past fourty years is that of cotton textiles. The following are the principal large scale industrial concerns in Beawar.

Cotton Mills.

(i) The Edward Mills Co. Limited, Beawar.
(ii) The Krishana Mills Co. Limited, Beawar.
(iii) The Laxmi Mills Co. Ltd., Beawar.

Ginning and Pressing Factories.

(i) New Cotton Press.
(ii) Rajputana Cotton Press.
(iii) Wests Patent Press.
(iv) S. Khinv Raj Rathi Ginning and Pressing Factory.
(v) Hydraulic Cotton Press.
(vi) Ratan Chand Sacheti Hosiery Factory
(vii) Chandu Ginning Factory

Small Scale Industries.

	Number
(i) Flour Mills	Twenty-five
(ii) Button Factory	One
(iii) Printing Presses	Four
(iv) Flour Mills combined with ginning and oil propellers ..	Six
(v) Ice Candy Factories	Seven
(vi) Brass Utensils Factory	One
(vii) Pharmacies	Two
(viii) Silver wire and flat bar factories	Three
(ix) Indigenous Calico Printers called Chhipas	Several
(x) Tannery	One
(xi) Lohars or Blacksmiths Manufacturer of various articles made of iron for domestic uses	Several
(xii) Hand loom weavers	,,
(xiii) Carding and Nivar Manufacturing factory	One
(xiv) Lathe factories	Two
(xv) Wood sawing factories	Two
(xvi) Oil Propelling factories	Five
(xvii) Telies-producing sweet and mustard oil by means of indigenous apparatus called Ghanies	Several
(xviii) Bobin Factory	One
(xix) Butch factory	One
(xx) Carding and spinning factories	Three

The chief articles of import are gur, cotton, wool, Kapas and drugs while the chief articles of export are wool, local mill-made cloth and drugs.

13. The total road mileage maintained by this Municipality is as detailed below:—

Metalled Roads	16·3 miles
Tarred Roads	1½ miles
Unmetalled Roads	2·2 miles

14. The aforesaid roads are within the limits of this Municipality connecting different parts of the town.

15. The following figures represent the number of Hackney Carriages and load transpo t vehicles licensed by the Committee:—

		Number
(i) Ponies driven Tongas	I Class	4
	II Class	20
	III Class	29
(ii) Bullock Carts ..	.. ..	243
(iii) Thelas ..	.. ..	46

Public Works.—

16. The two main Bazar Roads, of the town joining the gates are tarred roads. Other important roads have been metalled, so as to provide easiest communication all around within and outside the town. The roads are electrified. Some of the lanes have been paved. Drains have been provided in the major part of the town for free outlet of foul water.

Education.—

17. Out of the total income of Rs. 4,61,255/8/6 (including capital receipts) during the year ending the 31st March, 1949, the Committee incurred an expenditure of Rs. 54,509/10/9 during the aforesaid year on Public instruction.

18. The Committee is running the Patel Middle School for boys only and nine Primary Schools including two schools for girls. Primary education is free while the Secondary education is subject to fees.

19. The following statement gives the figures of students on roll on 1-4-1949, new admissions and names struck off during the year ending 31st March, 1950.—

	Students on roll	New Admissions	Names struck off.
Secondary Schools ..	164	64	46
Primary Schools ..	699	629	338

20. There are the following Educational Institutions run by private managements besides those run by the Committee:—

1. Sanatan Dharm Prakashak Intermediate College
2. ,, ,, ,, Collegiate School
3. Mohammad Ali Memorial High School
4. Government High School for Sindhies
5. Society Girls' School
6. Pipalia Girls' School
7. Arya Godawari Kanya Pathshala
8. Mission Normal School
9. Shri Shanti Jain Middle School
10. ,, ,, Primary School
11. Shri Jain Gurukul, Beawar
12. Bal Leela Mandir

Public Health.

21. Besides one charitable dispensary admitting indoor and outdoor patients for Alopathic system of treatment, there are the 10 private medical practitioners treating outdoor patients by Alopathic system.

22. There is one Maternity Home run and managed by Sethani Ganga Bai Maternity trust of which Dr. Mrs. Asha Rani Bhatnagar is the lady doctor in charge.

23. The Aushdhalayas treating in Ayurvedic system of medicine are run by the local Mill owners:—

1. The Edward Mills Aushdhalaya
2. The Maha Lakshmi Mills Aushdhalaya

24. Besides the above there are the following Aushdhalayas maintained by Private Charity:—

1. Shri Paropkarini Aushdhalaya.

2. Shri Swetambar Jain Aushdhalaya.

3. The Tijarati Chamber Aushdhalaya.

There are the 9 Vaids practising medical profession in Ayurvedic system and three Hakims treating in Unani system of medicine.

25. The Committee annually pays a sum of Rs. 2,250 as grant towards the maintenance of the charitable Dispensary and maintains a female Hospital of its own at an annual expenditure approximating to Rs. 3,237.

26. The committee provides for the services of a vaccinator who works in the aforesaid dispensary. The latest figures of vaccination are tabulated below.

Total number of Children vaccinated.			Result.								
			Primary vaccination					Re-vaccination.		
			Successful							
Males	females	Total	Under one years	1 to 6 years.	Over 6 years	Un-successful.	Un-known	Successful	Un-successful	Un-known
2,626	2,440	5,066	1,607	530	71	Nil	Nil	843	834	1,181

27. Sanitary arrangement of the Municipal area are organised by the Sanitary Sub-Committee.

28. The water is supplied from Jalia Works which is 3 miles away from the town and collected in a reservoir of 1,00,000 gallons capacity is duly chlorinated and supplied to the General Public through 80 public water taps and 400 private water connections. Besides there are several Municipal and Private wells which are used for potable water.

29. The Committee also administers the Pure Food laws through its Sanitary Inspectors and samples of adulterated food stuffs are regularly taken and got analysed. The deliquents are then prosecuted.

30. Typhoid is an endemic disease generally taking its toll in this town. Sufficient measures for meeting with the malarial attacks are also regularly taken to prevent the spread of Malaria.

Local Self-Government.

31. The Beawar Municipal Committee is a body corporate and at present consists of:—

Constitution:—

1. Five members nominated by the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer.

2. Fifteen elected members out of which 9 represent the Hindus, 4 represent the Muslims and 2 represent the Christians.

32. The Committee has its elected Chairman who is not a nominated or elected member of the Committee. The nominated members cannot exceed in number one-fourth of the total number of members. The nomination is made by the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer to secure adequate representation of minorities. In case of failure to elect the full number of elected members, the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer fills up the vacancies by nomination.

33. The Chief Commissioner, Ajmer has appointed the following persons as expert advisers of the Committee:—

1. The District Inspector of Schools, State of Ajmer.
2. The Sub-Divisional Officer, Central P. W. D., Ajmer.
3. The Civil Assistant Surgeon, Class I, Beawar.
4. The Station Officers, Police, Beawar.

34. The Chairman is elected and if the committee fails to elect within ten days of the occurrence of vacancy, the Chief-Commissioner Ajmer has to nominate the Chairman. The term of office of the Chairman is three years, or the residue of the term of office of the person whose place he is elected or nominated to fill.

35. Besides the Chairman, there are the senior and the junior Vice-chairmen who also are elected by the Committee. Their term of office is one year. The Beawar Municipality is governed under Ajmer-Merwara Municipalities Regulation VI of 1925 and Rules and Bye-laws made thereunder.

NASIRABAD CANTONMENT.

(a) Physical aspects, position, area and boundary.

36. Nasirabad is situated on latitude 26°18′ 14″ N. and longitude 74°47′ E. and is about 14 miles to the south-east of Ajmer City. The Station itself is on a bleak flat sandy plane which slopes eastwards from the range of the Aravalli Hills lying nearest to Ajmer and is dotted with cultivation, dwarfed trees and tanks. The Cantonment pillars enclose an area of 8·5 square miles.

(b) Configuration including height from Sea level Hills and Hill ranges.

37. Its elevation above the sea is about 1,460 feet, 40 feet above adjacent places. The Aravalli Hills are about 6 miles to the north-west and are about 1,200 feet in height from the adjacent land and 2,400 feet above the sea. There is a smaller range running N. E. and S. W. about 300 to 400 feet high. These ranges between Ajmer and Nasirabad mark the water-shed of the continent of India. The rain which falls on one side finds its way by river Chambal into the Bay of Bengal, while that which falls on the other side is discharged by river Luni into the Gulf of Kutch.

(c) Geology.

38. The Geological formation of the surrounding places belongs chiefly to the metamorphic group of rocks. The substratum consists for the most part of transition guess, reaching to a depth of a few inches in many places, while here and there the bare rock appears. In some localities, the soil is many feet in thickness and is formed of disintegrated rock, chiefly decomposed felspar, one of its constituents producing a clay of considerable fertility and moisture.

(d) Climate, Temperature and Rainfall.

39. The climate of Nasirabad is dry and healthy and there are but few days on which a strong wind does not prevail. In the hot weather which lasts from the middle of March to the middle of July easterly breezes alternate with hot westerly winds and cool the atmosphere. During the rainy season the winds are variable and pleasant, for a south-west or north-easterly wind is nearly always blowing accordingly as either monsoon is in the ascendant. The cold weather lasts from November to March. the prevailing wind being north and north-east and the climate upto February invigorating, at times severe accompanied by, in the early mornings, hoarfrost.

40. The average annual rainfall is 18 inches and the maximum and minimum temperature has been 105° and 52°. The water is found at a depth of about 50 feet on an average.

History.

41. At the termination of the Pindari War 1817–1818 in order to maintain the supremacy of the British Government, 3 corps complete with Artillery were distributed, one in Rajputana another at Neemuch and a third at Mhow. The original position proposed for the Rajputana force was Tonk-Rampura, but when Ajmer was ceded to the British by the Scindia, its superiority as a position was immediately acknowledged on 20th June, 1818. Sir Devid Ochterloney's division marched to village Nandla, three miles from the present Military Station of Nasirabad which was then established and received its name from the title of Honour bestowed upon Sir David Ochterloney by Shah Alam, Emperor of Delhi the first complimentary epithate of which was Nasir-ud-dowla.

42. The Chief-Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner and other Civilian Officers have their offices at Ajmer. The Sub-Divisional Magistrate and Civil Judge visit Nasirabad periodically for disposal of Criminal and Civil cases This arrangement has been in force since 1st. May, 1924 when by the introduction of the Cantonments Act 1924, the Cantonment Magistrate was replaced by the Cantonment Executive Officer.

43. Previous to the Cantonments Act (II of 1924) there existed a Cantonment Committee consisting of official and nominated members. Instead of this Committee there now functions a Cantonment Board with 8 official and nominated members and 7 elected members.

The People.

44. The inhabitants of Nasirabad comprise of various classes—*viz.*, Brahmins, Mahajans Jains, Sikhs, Parsis, Chamars, Khatiks, Balais Raigars, Kahars, Gujars, Jats, Malis. Ahirs, Muslims, Christians, etc.

45. Food, dress, and dwellings and rituals at birth, death and marriage vary according to each community. Their staple food is wheat and coarse grain. The dress commonly in use by males is Dhoti, Kurta, turban and caps while Lahinga, Jackets and Orhni are used by females. A certain section, however, use pants and coats and their ladies use sarees.

46. The following are the principal agricultural products:—

Economic.

Wheat, barley, gram and cotton, Jowar, Bajri, Moong, Moth, Urd Chanwla, Makka and Til and vegetables like cauliflowers, cabbages, carrots, turnips, raddishes, potatoes, pumpkins, cucumbers, brinjals, Bhindies, etc. The principal agricultural classes belong to Jat, Gujar, Ahir and Kahar communities. The sowing and watering of the crops is done by employing bullocks and irrigation is usually done from wells.

47. An area of about 1500 acres is available for grazing in the Cantonment. Agricultural pests, locusts, rats, rust and white ant appear in this Cantonment also as they do in the case of other agricultural land of the State. The Agricultural Department takes necessary action to deal with the menace.

48. All the agricultural land in this Cantonment belongs to the Government and is given out on lease for a term of years.

(c) Large and Small Scale Industries:—

49. The only small scale industries are (1) Biri (2) Leather Tanneries (3) Ginning Factory and (4) Flour Mills. There is a grain market for the import and export of gur, sugar, grain, spices etc.

The Cantonment is connected by rail with all the principle cities of Rajasthan and Ajmer and with almost all the important places of Ajmer. Nasirabad has metal roads and is the rail head for Kekri, Deoli and other adjoining places. There is one P. W. D. Inspection Bungalow and another District Board Dak Bungalow in this Cantonment. There are also about 5 Dharmashalas in Nasirabad. There are sufficient number of tongas and bullock carts here. There is a Post and Telegraph Office which has public trunk call telephone. There are no local telephones except those worked by the Military Exchange.

Administration etc.

50. The Civil administration of Nasirabad is under the District Magistrate, Ajmer. Part time civil and criminal courts exist in Nasirabad. The land in the cantonment is administered in accordance with the provisions of Cantonment Land Administration Rules, 1937. A Sectional Officer of the Central P. W. D. is stationed here. Nasirabad is a Cantonment and Army is stationed here. There is a civil Police Station also. There are two High Schools and 9 Primary Schools for boys. There is one Middle School and 2 Primary Schools for Girls.

51. There are 4 Allopathic and 6 Ayurvedic Dispensaries.

XI. MISCELLANEOUS.

Central Agricultural Marketing Department.

1. On the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Agriculture, the Government of India, constituted the Central Agricultural Marketing Department in the year 1935 for undertaking necessary marketing surveys and for making a beginning on the lines suggested in detail by the Commission. To facilitate the work of this Department, Marketing organisations were gradually set up in the various Provinces and thus the Marketing organisation in this State came into existence in 1940.

2. This organisation is controlled by an officer of the District, at present by the Assistant Commissioner. The staff consists of one Assistant Marketing Officer and a junior clerk but recently one Inspector has been added to it. The principal activities of the organisation are carrying out surveys of commercial commodities as per programme scheduled by the Central Department, dissemination of market prices of important commodities, regulation of Weights and Measures, enforcement of the Pure Food Act, Grading of Ghee, Butter, Eggs, etc.

3. The Department maintains Market News Service at twenty control places throughout the State and in this way keeps the rural populace in touch with the market rates of the principal foodgrains and pulses at the key Mandies in the State.

4. There have been so far 231 convictions under the Pure Food Act, the total fine being Rs. 6,468.

Labour Department.

5. A regular Labour Department was created in 1944 to look to the maintenance of industrial peace as labour disputes were not infrequent in the State owing to the existence of a number of industrial concerns, and labour unrest was likely to create difficult problems. The Labour Officer is not only the Conciliation Officer but also (1) Registrar of Trade Unions (2) Statistics Authority under the Industrial Statistics Act, and (3) Director of Industries.

6. During the year ending on 31-3-1950 there were 21 disputes which resulted in stoppages of work but due to timely intervention none of them lasted for more than two days and all of them were settled amicably except one which was referred to the Industrial Tribunal for adjudication. The setting up of Works Committees and Unit Production Committees in Textile Mills, and the Labour Advisory Board and provision of Creches, Cloak Room and medical facilities in the Textile Mills is largely due to the efforts of this Department.

7. During 1949-50 the Department undertook a survey of Small and Cottage Industries. All possible help was given to the industrial concerns by the Department in procurement of raw materials and machinery and suitable recommendations were made to Government for providing financial aid to them. Among such industries may be mentioned the Bobbin Factories, Dom-nut Button Factories and Silk Weaving Factories. A survey was also made in respect of workers in the employments covered under Part I of the Schedule attached to the Minimum Wages Act.

8. For the compilation of the cost of living Index Number for Ajmer State by the Director, Labour Bureau Government of India, Ministry of Labour, weekly prices of essential commodities *e. g.* foodgrains, spices, clothing etc. are collected and transmitted by this Department.

Civil Supplies Department.

9. The period of plenty came to a close with the spread of war. The period of free trade was over. Countries concentrated on war time needs. Articles including foodgrains available to the common man were diverted to the army and purposes connected with the war. Production did not correspondingly increase; on the contrary imports of articles, commonly in use, from some of the countries stopped. This resulted in the creation of shortage. Prices started steadily rising as also anti-social activities.

10. To ensure availability of consumer goods and essential commodities including foodgrains at reasonable prices, steps had to be taken not only to prevent Hoarding and Profiteering, but also to regulate production and distribution. Procurement of foodgrains was also resorted to. To begin with, controls were first introduced on foodgrains in this country in the year 1941. This was followed by similar controls on Cotton Textiles (including yarn) Paper and Drugs. Production control on essential commodities was exercised by the Centre; while distribution and enforcement of the control orders was left to the Provinces. Controls in this State were then administered by a single officer styled as 'Controller of Rationing and Civil Supplies.' Subsequently the Departments of Food Rationing and Civil Supplies were separated and the work relating to Foodgrains, Kerosene Oil and Sugar was transferred to the Controller of Rationing while the one relating to consumer goods generally cotton textile including yarn, paper, iron and steel and drugs placed under the charge of the Director of Civil Supplies.

11. Supply position having improved, control on paper was no longer necessary and was, therefore, withdrawn by the Government of India in June, 1950. Statutory control on the following articles is at present being administered by the Civil Supplies Departments:—

(i) Cotton Textiles including yarn,
(ii) Iron and Steel, and
(iii) Drugs.

An eye on the availability and the price structure of articles commonly in use is also kept by this Department with a view to adopting such measures as may from time to time be necessary in the national interest. Although there is no statutory control on cement, a system of allotting fixed quotas to the different States is in force. Distribution thereof has been left to the States. In this State its sale is regulated, through approved dealers of the Cement Companies, on permits if and when the situation so demands.

12. The position in regard to the articles on which there is statutory control is discussed seriatum below:—

I. Cotton Textiles (including yarn)

(i) Production.

(a) **Mills Cloth:**—There are 4 Cotton Textiles Mills in this State.

Serial No.	Name of the Mill.	Location	When Established	Name of Managing Agents	Name of Managing Director and Chairman	Average No. of Labourers employed monthly Day/Night shift	Average Production Monthly.	
							Cloth	Yarn
1	Krishna Mills Ltd., ..	Beawar.	1889	M/s Thakur Das Khinvraj & Co.	..	1888	434½ bales	1013¼ bales
2	Edward Mills Ltd., ..	Beawar.	1908	..	R. S. Seth Motilalji Kaniwala.	1115 304¼	339½ bales	741 bales
3	Mahalaxmi Mills Ltd., ..	Beawar.	1925	..	Mg. Director Seth Vithal Dasji Sahib Rathi Chairman R. S. Seth Lal Chandji Kothari.	830 426	417 bales	549¼ bales.
4	Bijay Cotton Mills Ltd., ..	Bijainagar.	1941	..	Mg. Director Seth Raghunath Singh Mansinghka.	955	229½ bales	387¾ bales.

Production of these mills consists of coarse cloth and yarn mostly. Some varieties of medium cloth are also produced by the mills at Beawar. Yarn between counts 8 to 14 is generally employed by these mills and their products consist of plain long and short width sheetings and Dhoti in pairs except in the case of Mahalaxmi Mills Ltd., Beawar who manufacture red 'Tool' (coarse cloth) also.

13. Mostly cloth and yarn of these mills is exported. Cloth of these mills being very coarse and choice of production limited to certain varieties only this State has to depend for its requirements of finer varieties of cloth on outside places entirely.

(b) Handloom Industry

The Handloom Industry in this State is in a very backward state. The unskilled and conservative weaver confines himself to the manufacture of sheetings, popularly known in the country side as Reza. This cloth is of varying widths, and is not only rough and heavy, but extremely coarse and is used only in the country side as a multi-purpose cloth. Yarn of counts 4, 6 and 8 of local mills is generally employed by the weavers. The number of handlooms in this State is near about 2,271. Although no statistics in respect of production have ever been compiled, it is estimated that 15,40,500 yards of cloth is produced annually. With proper training and use of improved instruments of production, the proverbially conservative weaver in this State will be enabled, it is to be hoped, to produce better varieties of cloth and devote himself exclusively to weaving instead of diverting his attention to other subsidiary occupations which he is forced to do by working as a labourer during the sowing season and at harvest times because of the fact that the coarse stuff produced by him cannot compete with mill made cloth which is cheaper and leaves little attraction to the weaver to concentrate on weaving only. Production of the mills in the entire country is controlled by the Textile Commissioner, Bombay. Under the previous control this was done under the Cotton Cloth and Yarn Control Order, 1945, and the orders issued thereunder, while at present similar control is exercised by him on production under the Cotton Textiles Control Order, 1948, and orders issued thereunder.

(c) Hosiery.

There are 6 hosiery factories in this State, 3 at Ajmer and 3 at Beawar as shown in the table below. Of these, 2-*i.e.* at Ajmer No. 1 and at Beawar No. 4 are old and well-established, while the others have been started within the last decade.

Serial No.	Name of the Factory	Location	When established	Name of the Managing Director.	Average No. of labourers employed monthly
1	Laxmi Swadeshi Factory	Doulat Bagh.	1939	Badri Prasad Kanodia.	60
2	ndian National Hosiery Fac., Ajmer ..	Foysagar Road.	1946	Mahavir Beli.	12
3	Shanti Hosiery Factory, Ajmer	Karaka Chowk	1947	Padamchand Jain.	10
4	Sacheti Hosiery Factory, Beawar.	Outside Chang Gate.	1914	J. C. Sacheti.	69
5	Dariyao Hosiery Factory, Beawar	Shahpura Mohalla.	1946	Nanuram.	15
6	Pratap Hosiery Factory, Beawar	Shahpura Mohalla.	1945	Ganga Bishen.	17

14. The products of the Sacheti Hosiery Factory are superior in quality and have a good market in distant places also. Unfortunately yarn required by these factories is not produced in this State and they have to depend for their yarn supplies on outside mills, particularly Madura Mills Co., Ltd., Madura.

(ii) Distribution of Mills Cloth and Yarn.

15. Cloth and yarn is allotted and moved to the different States under permits issued by the Textile Commissioner, Bombay. The quotas of the different States were fixed during the previous control. They have now been revised after taking into account the availability of mill-made cloth and the population of each area. The cloth quota of this State has been fixed at 610 bales monthly. 500 bales of mill made cloth are supplied after making an allowance for cloth produced by the Handloom Industry in this State. This allotment falls short of the requirements mainly because people in this part of country require more cloth for one set of clothes than their brethren do in other parts of the country.

16. The ordinary necessary dress of the people in this State whether living in the cities or rural area is a Safa, Shirt, or its equivalent and a Dhoti. The Safa itself is not less than ten yards in length. The ladies both in the city and rural area wear big Ghagra, Lugri, Kurti, and Kanchili, which consume more cloth in one set.

17. Eratic Textile position necessitated introduction of Rationing during this control and the previous one to ensure that each one gets his barest minimum requirements of Indian mill-made cloth. Although at the moment there is no rationing the cloth supply position is not happy because of mills concentrating on exports, difficulties in availability of sufficient cotton as a result of the partition, periodic labour troubles and last but not least, the scarcity scare created by the Korean conflict. To thwart the activities of anti-social elements taking advantage of such situations, sales of mill-made cloth are being conducted at present on fixed shops especially in the urban areas. Such control on distribution, including rationing as required by circumstances, is taken by the Department from time to time in the interest of equitable distribution of cotton textiles.

II. Cotton.

(i) Cotton

18. The quantity of cotton grown in India being not sufficient for the requirements of Indian Mills, control was introduced on this commodity in the month of September, 1949. All those doing cotton business are required to take a license under the Cotton Control Order, 1949. Enforcement of the provisions of the Cotton Control Order is the responsibility of the Director of Civil Supplies, who is also the Licensing Authority for the State of Ajmer. Prices of the different varieties of cotton have been fixed under the Order.

19. This State is not self-sufficient in the matter of cotton particularly staple cotton. Beawar, Kekri, and Bijainagar are important markets for the sale and purchase of cotton. Before controls were introduced, transactions of large quantities of cotton grown in Rajasthan were concluded at Bijainagar the nearest important Mandi for the commodity.

(ii) Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories.

20. The Cotton Mandies have provided the impetus for the setting up of Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories which turn out on an average 10,000 to 15,000 bales of 320 lbs. each ginned cotton during one season. This provided seasonal employment to about 1480 labourers. Cotton Ginning Factories are to be found at the following places.—

Name of the Factory	Location	Name of Proprietor.
Hydraulic Cotton Press	Beawar.	Champa Lal Ramsarup, Beawar.
New Cotton Press and Ginning Factory.	,,	Des Karam Ram Kumar.
West Patent Press Co., Ltd. ..	,,	West Patent Press Co. Ltd., Aligarh (Hari Shanker).
Seth Khimraj Rathi Ginning and Pressing Factory.	,,	Thakurdas Khimraj, Beawar.
Rajputana Cotton Press Co., Ltd. ..	,,	Umrao Mal Lodha Ajmer.
Shatrayaya Manak Factory Co., Ltd. ..	Kekri.	Maharaj Sardar Singh, Shahpura.
Haroti Cotton Press Co., Ltd. ..	,,	Champa Lal Ramsarup Beawar.
R. Jain Ginning Factory	,,	—do—
Kekri Press Co., Ltd.	,,	Western Patent Press Co., Ltd, Aligarh (Hari Shanker)
Shatrayaya Manak Factory Co., Ltd. ..	Kadera.	Maharaj Sardar Singh Shahpura.
Ganesh Ginning Factory	Bijainagar	Seth Motumal Madandas.
Kamla Ginning Factory	,,	R. S. Thakur Narain Singhji, Masuda.
Chuhar Mal Pinu Mal Cotton Ginning Factory.	Nasirabad.	M/s Chuhar Mal Pinumal.
Gurdev Ginning Factory	Masuda.	Thakur Narain Singhji.

II. Iron and Steel.

21. Production and distribution of iron and steel is controlled under the following two orders:—

(1) The Iron and Steel 'Control' of production and Distribution Order, 1941.

(2) The Iron and Steel 'Scrap Control' Order, 1943.

22. Quotas for each State are fixed by the Government of India every quarter. Distribution of those quotas is the responsibility of the States concerned. Distribution in this State is done under the supervision of the Civil Supplies Department. Care is taken to see that iron and steel allotted for different purposes is utilised by the consumers for those purposes. This is ensured with the checking and supervision exercised by the executive staff of the Department.

IV. Drugs

23. Scarcity conditions created by the war necessitated control on Drugs which was first introduced in the year 1944. Dealers had to take out a license. This was done away within the year 1946.

24. Difficulty in obtaining drugs and medicines from hard currency areas resulted in a rise in prices of drugs and medicines. As such the Government of India were compelled to reimpose control and fix the prices of certain important drugs and medicines. The Korean conflict added to the scarcity scare to safeguard against any possible rise in prices, sale of important drugs and medicines is regulated in this State under the Drugs Control Act, 1949 and orders issued thereunder.

V. Food grains.

25. Ajmer State is heavily deficit in foodgrains and has to depend mainly on allotments of indigenous and imported foodgrains made by the Central Government under the Basic Plan, every year. As regards internal procurement, procurement of Kharif foodgrains was never attempted at, for various reasons. Out of the three Sub-Divisions in this State, Kekri Sub-Division is the only surplus Sub-Division, while the remaining two Sub-Divisions of Ajmer and Beawar, have as a rule, been a drain not only on our internal resources but also on the allotments made by the Centre. The following are the figures of production, and the imports made into this State under the Basic Plan.

FIGURES IN THOUSAND TONS.

S. No.	Foodgrains	YEAR 1946		1947		1948		1949	
		Production	Net Import	Production	Net Import	Production	Net Import	Production	Net Import
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Rice	..	1	..	3	..	3	..	3
2	Wheat	7	18	8	17	7	18	9	26
3	Others	25	5	35	7	41	2	20	9
	Total ..	32	24	43	27	48	23	29	38

26. Internal procurement of foodgrains is effected through the agency of monopoly purchasers at the rates fixed by the Government of India. These monopoly purchasers make their purchases from the producers and sell the foodgrains so procured to the retailers who in their turn issue the foodgrains to the scarcity stricken populace in the rural areas at prescribed rates. It might be mentioned that at no time this internally procured quantity has been copious enough to be issued on the ration quantum of the rationed towns. In fact the quantity has been so meagre that even the scarcity rural areas have always been sharing a good deal of the Centre's allotment under the Basic Plan.

Rationing.

27. Rationing was first introduced in Ajmer in 1944. At present there is statutory rationing in the towns of Ajmer, Beawar, and Nasirabad and non-statutory rationing at Bijainagar and Pushkar. Due to failure of crops for 3 successive years, informal rationing has also been introduced in the rural areas of this State from this year. The quantum of ration of foodgrains in the rationed towns is 6 chs. of which 4 chs. is wheat and 2 chs. coarse grains *i. e.*, gram, barley, jowar, maize or bajra whatever may be available at the time. Rice is also supplied at the rate of 1 ch. per adult per day as a part of 6 chs. quantum whenever it is available. Sugar was derationed in December, 1947. but has been brought again on ration from September '1949. Sugar is issued at 3 chs. per head per week in urban areas and 1 ch. per head per week in rural areas Kerosene oil is also on ration but the K. oil position being very easy now the quantum of K. Oil has been raised from 2 Bots. per month per family residing in unelectrified tenements to 2 Gallons (12 bottles) per family per month whether or not residing in electrified tenements.

Rural-Rationing.

28. The villages of Beawar Sub-Division have been grouped in 73 Centres. One shop has been opened at each such centre. In this Sub-Division the size of daily quota is of 12 ozs. or 6 chs. and foodgrains available in the Rationing Godown are supplied per adult at the above quota. Children below 8 years are supplied half quantity. Kerosene oil is being supplied at the scale of 6 bottles per family per month and sugar is supplied at 1 ch. per head per week. Government servants and members of their family are supplied half the quantum of goodgrains from the Rationing Godown. The quantum consists of 2 chs. wheat. 1 ch. rice if available or 3 chs. wheat. In case of delivery the expectant mothers are supplied 10 srs. of wheat and 2½ srs. of sugar when it is certified by the Panchas.

29. For purposes of Rural Rationing, Ajmer Sub-Division has been divided into 73 Centres and the villages within the radius of 5 miles have been attached to such Centres. The fair price shops in these centres are run by the authorised dealers who get their supplies from the Government Godowns at Ajmer and Nasirabad and the controlled commodities are issued to the rural public on family cards which are prepared after due verification by the Patwaries of the Circle. Foodgrains are supplied at the scale of 6 chs. per adult per day and to the children at the rate of 3 chs. per day while sugar is supplied at 1 ch. per head per week. The persons who have got foodgrains from their agricultural land and sufficient

for the particular period are not supplied any foodgrains during that period, and this information is given in the Ration Card to enable the dealer to see that only needy persons get foodgrains from his shop.

30. In the case of government servants working in Rural Areas, they are supplied half the quantum comprising of 2 chs. wheat and 1 ch. rice or if rice is not available 3 chs. wheat from the government godowns and the other half from the centre shops on the village ration cards. The expectant mothers are supplied with 10 seers of wheat and 2½ seers of sugar each on the verification from the Circle Patwari and Panchas of the village.

31. In Kekri Sub-Division Rural Rationing was introduced in the year 1943, but at that time, this work was not taken up in a systematic way. Only three shops were opened for the Essential personnels working in Rural Area at Kekri, Deoli and Bhinai and quota of Sugar was given to some retail shopkeepers, of different villages.

32. In October, 1950, when the control on sugar was reimposed, it was felt that some shops should be opened for the public. At the same time, looking into the grain position in the Sub-Division it was considered fit to open Relief Quota Shops for 4 months ending on 15-2-51. Almost every family has got a ration card issued to him by food committee or village Panchayats who supervise the working of these shops.

33. The price control from all foodgrains except gram and wheat was lifted towards the end of February, 1951. Gram was allowed to be sold in open market upto Rs. 12 per Md. Due to open market, there is no necessity to supply grains to the public, because grains are available in open market at somewhat reasonable rates. But to distribute sugar among Rural population, all the 49 relief quota shops are working smoothly and every effort is being made to satisfy the public demand. Most of the shops are running under the direct supervision of the Gram Panchayats, Gram Committees or Co-operative Multi-purpose Societies. Approximately 1100 Mds. of sugar is being distributed through these shops every month.

34. There are 5 whole-sale dealers at Kekri who import Sugar from Nasirabad and issue to Relief Quota shopkeepers on permits issued from Rationing Office.

Rehabilitation.

35. With the partition of the country on the 15th August, 1947 thousands of refugees from West Pakistan have come over to the State. Till some arrangements could be made for their rehabilitation they were for some time kept in Camps at Ajmer and Deoli where they were supplied free food and clothing by Government. Recently these camps have been closed down and most of the refugee population have been provided with accommodation on rent in the properties left here by the evacuees and have taken up occupations side by side with the old population of the State with the assistance extended by the Government.

36. Population of displaced persons in the various parts of the State at present is as under:—

Ajmer	60,000.
Beawar	11,000.
Nasirabad	5,500.
Kekri	600.
Villages	900.

Most of the refugees are petty shop-keepers. They have been provided with shops, cabins and loans as under:—

1.	New shops provided on Station Road, Ajmer ..	82.
2.	Plots of land leased by Municipality for Cabins ..	421.
3.	Amount of loan granted	Rs. 9,36,168.
4.	Number of persons granted loans	1065.

The above figures exclude a large number of loan applications from displaced persons which are under scrutiny of the Rehabilitation Commissioner and on which loans will be granted after obtaining the sanction of the Local Administration.

37. A widows Home and a Training-cum-Work Centre has been started in this State. Widows unattached have been admitted in this Home as Resident inmates. Some have been admitted as trainees and some have been given loan in the shape of sewing machines. The statistics in this respect are given below.

1. No. of widows in the Home .. .. 45.
2. No. of Non-resident trainees getting training in the Centre .. 87.
3. No. of widows granted loans in the shape of sewing machines .. 270.

38. The number of displaced agriculturists granted loans and allotted land is as below:—

1. Area allotted .. .. 1431 acres.
2. No. of families allotted land .. .. .. 206 families.
3. Amount of Taccavi loan granted .. .. .. Rs. 46,040
4. No. of persons granted Taccavi loans .. .. 114 families

Custodian Department.

39. The establishment of the office of the Custodian of Evacuee Property, Ajmer, followed in the wake of partition. The East Punjab Evacuees' (Administration of Property) Act, 1947, was extended to Ajmer-Merwara in December, 1947, and has since been replaced by the Administration of Evacuee Property Act, 1950 (No. XXXI of 1950) passed by the Indian Parliament. The principal duty of the Custodian is to administer the provisions of this Act, which are designed primarily to take over and preserve the properties of evacuees who migrated to Pakistan as a result of the disturbances, which broke out in India and Pakistan in 1947. Approximately 50,000 Muslims have left Ajmer, and about one lac refugees, mostly from Sind, have settled here as displaced persons. The immovable evacuee property left by the evacuees comprising approximately 4,000 houses in the urban areas and 3,000 acres of agricultural land is now in the occupation of displaced persons.

40. The economic life of Hindus and Muslims in the State of Ajmer having been intimately inter-linked, the Muslim evacuees have left a large number of debts, secured as well as unsecured, and a large volume of litigation in which their rights have been protected by the Custodian of Evacuee Property. The assets of the evacuees all vest in the Custodian, and in the case of debts due to them, no payment, otherwise than to the Custodian can be accepted as a valid discharge of the debt.

41. For the discovery and acquisition of evacuee property, elaborate provisions exist in the Evacuee Property Act, and the Rules made thereunder so as to enable the interested parties to prefer their claims before the Custodian and to safe guard the rights and interest of those who are not affected by the definition of "evacuee" or "intending evacuee". The Custodian enjoys wide powers of appeal and revision in the matter of decisions taken by Officers subordinate to him, and his own decisions can be agitated before the Custodian General and in certain matters before the District Judge.

42. The Custodian is assisted in the administration of his office by a Deputy Custodian, three Assistant Custodians and an appropriate number of ministerial and executive staff. There is also an Advisory Committee consisting of officials and prominent non-officials, as well as a Special Committee consisting of certain Muslim gentlemen for the management of mosque properties taken over as evacuee property.

APPENDIX A

Vide Page 14, Sec. II, Para 58

List of Protected Ancient Monuments in Ajmer District.

Serial No.	Locality	Name of Monument	Owner or owners	Number & date of Gazette Notification confirming protection.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Naya Bazar Ajmer	.. Badshahi Buildings	Government	4552-S., dated 9th Dec., 1919
2	Kaisar Ganj, Ajmer	.. Abdulla Khan & his wife's tombs	,,	1180-C. S., dated 16th September, 1915.
3	Ajmer	.. Marble pavilions and balustrade on the Anasagar Bund and the ruins of the marble Hammam behind the Anasagar Bund	,,	4552-S., dated 9th December, 1919.
4	Ajmer	.. Allauddin Khan's Tomb known as Sola Thamba	Dewan Durgah	2438-S., dated 28th June, 1910.
5	Ajmer	.. Arhi-din-ka-Jhonpra	Government	4552-S., dated 9th December, 1919.
6	Ajmer	.. Gate of Taragarh	,,	2048-S., dated 10th August, 1921.
7	Ajmer	.. Eight kos Minars erected by Akbar	,,	,, ,, ,,
8	Ajmer	.. Saheli Bazar Buildings in Daulat Bagh	,,	1935-C., dated 3rd December, 1924.
9	Ajmer	.. One Baori about 3 miles from Ajmer & One Sarai in Chatri village 10 miles from Ajmer. ..	,,	,, ,, ,,
10	Ajmer	.. Fountain Tank 58'x 58' surrounded by Marble platform all round in Daulat Bagh	,,	,, ,, ,,

APPENDIX B.

Vide page 39 Sec. IV para 152.

Routes Mileage etc. of Roads connecting Bus Services.

Serial No.	Name of the Route	Mileage.	Places connected by the service	No. of Vehicles plying	
1	Ajmer-Beawar Route.	33	Saradhna, Mangaliawas, Jethana, Kharwa, Kherpura, Kesarpura, Mohanpura	13	Metalled
2	Ajmer-Nasirabad Route	14	Nagra, Adarshnagar, Parbatpura, Makhupura, Hatundi and Beer	9	„
3	Ajmer-Pushkar	8	Budha Pushkar, Lila Sewri, Pachkund	11	„
4	Nasirabad-Kekri-Deoli	57	Lodhwara, Barmail, Goela, Sarwar, Ajga, Kekri, Kalera, Bogla, Ramtalla, Malera, Chosla, Banas	9	„
5	Ajmer-Deoli	71	(S. No. 2—(S. No. 4)	4	„
6	Mangaliawas-Pisangan	12	Mangaliawas, Jethana, Sirsiri, Kalesra, Khera, Pisangan	4	„
	(a) Pisangan-Ajmer	29	Pisangan-Khera, Kalesra, Sirsiri. Jethana, Mangaliawas, Saradhna, Ajmer ..	1	„
	(b) Pisangan-Beawar	29	Pisangan-Khera. Kalesra, Sirsiri, Jethana, Mangaliawas, Kharwa, Beawar ..	1	„
	(c) Pisangan-Nasirabad	26	Pisangan-Khera, Kalesra. Sirsiri, Jethana, Mangaliawas, Brijiawas, Bitoor, Nasirabad	Not known	
7	Beawar-Masuda-Bijainagar	42	Beawar, Undadeori Masuda, Begliawas, Jeepian, Deorian, Bandanwara	8	„
8	Ajmer-Srinagar	11	Gulab Bari, Bichli Baori, Barla, Bisram Bari, Singawal, Katanakheri, Sathana, Barel, Srinagar ..	3	„
9	Beawar-Todgarh	44	Beawar, Gurukal, Narbatkhera, Sarwar, Rajiawas, Servena, Baria, Bhatiawar Jawaja, Surajpura, Bagria, Nala Taragarh, Cookra Chowki, Jassakhera, Rawathera. Tehgi, Bala, Charat, Nandawat, Bhim, Doougajgaon, Bhagarwera and Todgarh.	3	„
10	Ajmer-Kishangarh	17	Ajmer, Kankaria, Bhoona Bari, Ghugra, Gagwana, Gegal, Chand Baori Farashiya, Kishangarh ..	6	„
11	Ajmer-Nasirabad-Bijainagar	42	Nagra, Adarshnagar, Makhupura, Beer, Nasirabad, Jharwasa, Gonda, Bandanwara, Bisram Bari, Singawal, Katana, Kheri, Sathana, Barel.	3	„
12	City Buses	6	Route—A:—From Ramganj to Central Jail	2	„
			Route - B:—From Adarshnagar Mirshali	2	„
			Route—C: From Delhi Gate to Gulab Bari	Not Known	
13	Nasirabad-Beawar Route	33	Nasirabad, Bhawanikhera, Bithoor, Barakhchiawas, Mangaliawas, Lamana, Rampura, Kharwa, Mohanpura, Sarmolia, Beawar.	8	„
14	Bandanwara-Bhinai-Kekri	34	Bandanwara, Chachundera, Bhinai, Sobri, Sole, Piplia, Nagola, Belia, Bari	2 Metalled upto Bhinai Bhinai to Kekri fair weather road.	
15	Ajmer-Bhinai	35	(S. No. 2) Jharwasa, Gonda, Dhani Bandanwara, Bhinai	1 Metalled	
16	Ajmer-Ramsar	26	(S. No. 2) Ramsar	1	„
17	Pushkar-Pisangan	..	Pushkar, Jovingarh, Pisangan	1 Fair weather road	

APPENDIX C.

Vide page 39 Sec. IV para 153.

List of Post Offices

Head Post Office.

Ajmer

Sub-Post Office.

1. Bandanwara
2. Beawar
3. Beawar City
4. Beawar R. S.
5. Bijainagar
6. Kalera Krishana Gopal
7. Kekri
8. Nasirabad.
9. Pushkar.
10. Sawar.
11. Deoli
12. Jawaja.

Town Branch Office.

1. Madar.

Town Sub-Offices of Ajmer.

1. Adarshnagar
2. Ashganj
3. Christianganj
4. Dargah Sharif
5. Diggi Bazar.
6. Jonesganj
7. Kaiserganj
8. Kutchery
9. Mayo
10. Nagra
11. Naya Bazar
12. Ramganj
13. Ramnagar
14. Regimental Bazar

Branch Post Office.

1. Baghera
2. Bagsuri
3. Barakhan
4. Barli
5. Beer
6. Bhaonta
7. Bhinai
8. Brickchiawas.
9. Champaneri
10. Chosla
11. Dabrela
12. Dewalia Kalan
13. Gagwana
14. Gegal Akhri
15. Ghatiali
16. Gobindgarh
17. Goela
18. Harmara
19. Hatundi
20. Jain Gurukul
21. Jalia
22. Jamola
23. Jethana
24. Junia
25. Kadera
26. Karel
27. Kerote
28. Kharwa
29. Ladpura
30. Lasaria
31. Leeri
32. Lotiana
33. Lulwa
34. Makhupura
35. Mangliawas
36. Masuda
37. Mehrunkalan
38. Nagelao
39. Nand
40. Nandsi
41. Niyaran
42. Padlia
43. Para Kekri
44. Pharkia
45. Picholian
46. Piplaj
47. Pisangan
48. Pranhera
49. Rajgarh
50. Rajiawas
51. Ramgarh
52. Ramsar
53. Ratakot
54. Roopnagar (Beawar)
55. Sakhrani.
56. Saradhna
57. Sathana
58. Sarana
59. Srinagar
60. Surkhund
61. Tantoti
62. Taswaria
63. Tilaunia
64. Todgarh

APPENDIX D

Vide page 48 Section V para 22

List of villages with Gram Panchayats constituted under the U. P. Village Panchayat Act, 1920:—

1. Todgarh
2. Jawaja
3. Rawatmal
4. Rajiawas
5. Andhideori
6. Kotra
7. Kabra
8. Tilonia.

APPENDIX E.

Vide Page 56 Section VII Para 2

List of Police Stations and Out-Posts in the State of Ajmer.

1. Police Station, Kotwali

Out-posts:

Kotwali Out-post.
Agra Gate Out-post
Dhanmandi Out-post.
Out-Post, Madar-Gate.
" " Clock-Tower.
" " Kesarganj.
" " Usri Gate.
" " *Delhi Gate.*
" " Tripolia Gate.

2. Police Station Civil Lines

Out-Post, Putlighar.
" " Adarsh-Nagar.
" " Ram Ganj.
" " Naka Madar.
" " Christian Ganj.
" " Civil lines.
" " Kesar Bag.
" " *Ana Sagar.*

3. Police Station Beawar.

Out-Post Rail.
" " Parade.
" " Ajmeri Gate.
" " Suraj Pole Gate
" " Mewari Gate.
" " Chand Gate.
" " Sandra Gate.

4. Police Station, Nasirabad.

Out-Post Race Course.
" " Rail.
" " Ramsar.
" " Lines

5. Police Station, Kekri.

Out-Post, Kekri Tower.

6. Police Station, Masuda.

Out-Post Ramgarh.

7. Police Station, Bijainagar.

Out-Post Bijainagar.

8. Police, Station, Bhinai

9. Police Station Gegal.

Out-Post, Harmara.

10. Police Station, Mangliawas.

11. Police Station, Pisangan.

12. Police Station, Jawaja.

13. Police Station, Todgarh.

14. Police Station, Deoli.

15. Police Station, Sawar.

16. Police Station, Goela.

17. Police Station, Srinagar.

18. Police Station, Pushkar.

APPENDIX F.

Vide Page 58 Section VIII, Para 8

List of Educational Institutions.

Locality	Name of Institution.	Highest Standard taught.
Ajmer.	.. Government College ..	.. M. A., M. Sc., B. A., B. Sc. B. Com.
"	.. D. A. V. College ..	.. B. A., B. Sc., B. Com.
Beawar.	.. S. D. P. Inter College ..	.. XII
Ajmer.	.. St. Anselms Inter College ..	.. XII
"	.. Savitri Girls College ..	.. B. A.
"	.. Sophia Girls Inter College ..	.. XII
"	.. Government High School ..	.. X
"	.. Moinia Islamia High School ..	.. X

Locality		Name of Institution.			Highest Standard taught
Ajmer	..	Govt. High School for Sindhis No. 1.	..	..	X
„	..	Govt. H. School for Sindhis No. 2.	..	..	X
Beawar.	..	Govt. H.S. for Sindhis No. 3.	..	..	X
Kekri.	..	Govt. Betham High School	..	..	X
Ajmer.	..	D. A. V. High School	..	..	X
„	..	Husband Memorial High School		..	X
„	..	Oswal Jain High School	..	..	X
„	..	Vikam Chand Jain High School	..	..	X
„	..	Agarwal High School	..	..	X
„	..	Dayanand Vidyalaya	..	..	X
„	..	Mahatma Gandhi Vidyalaya	..	..	X
Beawar.	..	S. D. P. High School	..	..	X
„	..	Mohd. Ali Memorial High School	..	..	X
Nasirabad.	..	Mission High School	..	..	X
„	..	Vyaparik High School	..	..	X
Bijainagar.	..	Narain High School	..	..	X
Abu Road	..	Railway Indian Boys High School	..	..	X
Mt. Abu	..	Walter High School	..	..	X
		(Girls)			
		Government.			
Ajmer	..	Govt. Central Girls High School	..	..	X
		Aided.			
Ajmer ..	..	Sophia Girls High School	..	..	X
Ajmer ..	..	Savitri Girls High School	..	..	X
Ajmer ..	..	Mission Girls High School	..	..	X
		Anglo-Indian & European High Schools. (Boys)			
Ajmer ..	..	St. Anselm's High School	..	..	Senior Cambridge Examination.
Mt. Abu	..	St. Mary's High School	..	..	„
Mt. Abu	..	Lawrence Military School	..	..	„
		(Girls)			
Ajmer ..	..	Convent Girls High School	..	..	„
Mt. Abu	..	Convent Girls High School	..	..	„
Ajmer ..	..	Railway Technical Class	..	..	For apprentices for Rly. employment.
		A. V. Middle Schools (Boys).			
Beawar..	..	Shanti Jain A. V. Middle School	..	..	VIII
Bandikui	..	Railway Indian Boys School	..	..	VIII
Phulera..	..	Railway Indian Boys School	..	..	VI
Ajmer ..	..	Railway Adler School	..	..	VI
Gangapur	..	Railway Indian Boys School	..	..	VI
Bharatpur	..	Railway A.V. School	..	..	VI
Nasirabad	..	Netaji Middle School	..	..	VIII
Ajmer ..	..	Railway Bengali School	..	..	VI
Ajmer ..	..	Hindu Dharam Middle School	..	..	VIII
Ajmer ..	..	Gujrati Middle School	..	..	VIII
Ajmer ..	..	Bapu Vidya Mandir School	..	..	VIII
Ajmer ..	..	D. A. A. V. Middle School	..	..	VIII
Ajmer ..	..	Deshi Pathshala ..	..	..	VIII
Kotah ..	..	Railway A.V. School	..	..	VIII
Ajmer	..	Vernacular Secondary (Model) School.	..	..	VII

Locality	Name of Institution.	Highest Standard taught
Pushkar ..	Vernacular Secondary School.	VII
Pisangan ..	—do—	VII
Bhinai ..	—do—	VII
Sawar ..	—do—	VII
Saradhna ..	—do—	VII
Srinagar ..	—do—	VII
Deoli ..	—do—	VII
Jalia	—do—	VII
Masuda ..	—do—	VII
Rajiawas ..	—do—	VII
Harmara ..	—do—	VII
Ramsar ..	—do—	VII
Gagwana ..	—do—	VII
Baghera ..	—do—	VII
Todgarh ..	—do—	VII
	Aided	
Beawar ..	Mission Vernacular Final School.	VII
Beawar ..	Holland Municipal School.	VII
	Government (Girls).	
Kekri ..	Vernacular Secondary School.	VII
Pisangan ..	—do—	VII
Deoli ..	—do—	VII
Bijainagar ..	—do—	VII
Bhinai ..	—do—	VII
Ajmer ..	Vernacular Secondary (Model) School.	VII
	Aided.	
Ajmer ..	Aryaputri Pathshala.	VI
Nasirabad ..	Vernacular Mission Girls School. ..	VI
Beawar ..	—do—	VI
Beawar ..	Society Girls School.	VI
Ajmer ..	Saraswati Balika Vidyalaya.	VII
	Training Institutions. (Boys)	
Ajmer	Teachers' Training College (Maintained by Inter Board, Ajmer).	B. T.
	Government.	
Ajmer ..	Government Normal School.	V. T. C.
	Aided.	
Beawar ..	Mission Normal School.	V. T. C.
	Government (Girls)	
Ajmer ..	Government Normal School for Women.	V. T. C.
	Aided.	
Nasirabad. ..	Mission Girls' Training School.	V. T. C.
	Anglo-Indian & European Primary Schools.	
Ajmer	A. I. and European Rly. Primary School.	II
Abu-Road ..	—do—	IV
Bandikui ..	—do—	IV
Phulera ..	—do—	IV
Gangapur ..	—do—	IV

Vernacular Primary Schools (Boys)

GOVERNMENT

Locality	Name of Institution	Highest standard taught	Locality	Name of Institution	Highest standard taught
Ararka	Vernacular Primary School.	IV	Kayar	Vernacular Primary School	IV
Andhideori	—do —	IV	Kirap	—do—	IV
Balad	—do—	IV	Kania	—do—	IV
Bubaicha	—do—	IV	Kumharia	—do—	IV
Bithur	—do—	IV	Liri	—do—	IV
Brikchiawas ..	—do—	IV	Lodiana	—do—	IV
Bandarwara ..	—do—	IV	Masuda	—do—	IV
Bijainagar	—do—	IV	Mandwara ..	—do—	IV
Baral	—do —	IV	Nayagaon	—do—	IV
Baghsuri	—do—	IV	Nayaran	—do—	IV
Bailan	—do—	IV	Rajgarh	—do—	IV
Chachiawas . ..	—do—	IV	Rajoshi	—do—	IV
Dhani	—do—	IV	Ramgarh	—do—	IV
Dilwara	—do—	IV	Ratakot	—do—	IV
Dewkhera	—do—	IV	Rajiawas	—do—	IV
Gagwana	—do—	IV	Saradhna	—do—	IV
Harmara	— do —	IV	Shyamgarh ..	—do—	IV
Hanutia	— do —	IV	Sathana	—do—	IV
Jamola	- do—	IV	Shikrani	—do—	IV
Jalia	—do—	IV	Satawaria ..	—do—	IV
Jhipian	— do—	IV	Singawal	—do—	IV
Jhak	—do—	IV	Sheopura	—do—	IV
Khanpura	—do—	IV	Tilonia	—do—	IV
Kharwa	—do —	IV	Tabiji	—do—	IV
Kaklana	—do—	IV	Untra	—do—	IV

Beawar Circle.

Arnali ..	..	—do—	IV	Karel ..	..	—do—	IV
Budhwara ..	..	—do—	IV	Kalesara ..	..	—do—	IV
Bhanonta ..	..	—do—	IV	Kotra ..	..	—do—	IV
Barakhera ..	..	—do—	IV	Kabra ..	..	—do—	IV
Baghmal ..	..	—do—	IV	Lotiana ..	..	—do—	IV
Barakhan ..	..	—do—	IV	Mirshahli (Ajmer)	..	—do—	IV
Chorsiawas ..	..	—do—	IV	Median ..	..	—do—	IV
Chawandia ..	..	—do—	IV	Makrera ..	..	—do—	IV
Dhousla ..	..	—do—	IV	Mangliawas	..	—do—	IV
Dantra ..	..	—do—	IV	Nagelao ..	..	—do—	IV
Durgawas ..	..	—do—	IV	Nand ..	..	—do—	IV
Devanta ..	..	—do—	IV	Nosar ..	..	—do—	IV
Galti ..	..	— do—	IV	Pushkar ..	..	—do—	IV
Gobindgarh	..	—do—	IV	Pisangan ..	..	— do—	IV
Gola ..	..	—do—	IV	Picholian ..	..	— do—	IV
Gafa ..	..	—do—	IV	Palari ..	..	—do—	IV
Jethana ..	..	—do—	IV	Ratanpura Sardara	..	—do—	IV
Jwaja ..	..	— do—	IV	Sarmalia ..	..	—do—	IV
Rupnagar ..	..	—do—	IV	Taragarh ..	..	—do—	IV
Rawatmal ..	..	—do—	IV	Todgarh ..	..	—do—	IV

Kekri Circle

Beer ..	..	—do—	IV	Baghera ..	..	—do—	IV
Bhinai ..	..	—do—	IV	Barol ..	..	—do—	IV
Bisundri ..	..	—do—	IV	Bajta ..	..	—do—	IV
Bargaon ..	..	—do—	IV	Chanpaneri ..	..	—do—	IV
Barli ..	..	—do—	IV	Deranthu ..	..	—do—	IV
Bogla ..	..	—do—	IV	Dabrela ..	..	—do—	IV

Locality	Name of Institution.	Highest standard taught	Locality	Name of Institution	Highest Standard taught
Dhal	Vernacular Primary School	IV	Mehrun	Vernacular Primary School	IV
Chosla	—do—	IV	Manoharpura ..	—do—	IV
Dilwara	—do—	IV	Nareli ..	—do—	IV
Deolia	—do—	IV	Nagola	—do—	IV
Deogaon	—do—	IV	Nandsi	—do—	IV
Deoli-Camp ..	—do—	IV	Namod	—do—	IV
Deoli-Village	—do—	IV	Pharkia	—do—	IV
Dhundri	—do—	IV	Padlia	—do—	IV
Goela	—do—	IV	Pranhera	—do—	IV
Ghatiali	—do—	IV	Piplaj	—do—	IV
Jotanya	—do—	IV	Paran	—do—	IV
Junia	—do—	IV	Ramsar	—do—	IV
Kanpura	—do—	IV	Srinagar	—do—	IV
Kerote	—do—	IV	Sanod	—do—	IV
Kekri	—do—	IV	Sawar	—do—	IV
Kadera	—do—	IV	Sadara	—do—	IV
Khewas	—do—	IV	Sarana	—do—	IV
Lorwara ..	—do—	IV	Tehari	—do—	IV
Lasaria	—do—	IV	Tanthoti	—do—	IV
Makhupura ..	—do—	IV	Taswaria	—do—	IV
Meoda	—do—	IV			

Municipal Board's Primary Schools (Boys).

Locality	Name of Institution		Highest standard taught
Ajmer	Municipal Primary School,	Town Hall,	IV. A. V.
Ajmer	—do—	Khari Chah.	IV. A. V.
Ajmer	—do—	Brahmpuri.	II
Ajmer	—do—	Holidara.	II
Ajmer	—do—	Tramway Station	II
Ajmer	—do—	Naya Bazar.	II
Ajmer	—do—	Christian Ganj.	II
Ajmer	—do—	Moti Katra.	II
Ajmer	—do—	Kayasth Mohalla.	II
Ajmer	—do—	Adarsh Nagar.	II
Ajmer	—do—	Alwar Gate.	II
Ajmer	—do—	Inderkot.	II
Ajmer	—do—	Diggi Mohalla.	II
Ajmer	—do—	Chand Bawri.	II
Ajmer	—do—	Loha Khan.	II
Ajmer	—do—	Gali Fadalian	II
Ajmer	—do—	Behari Ganj	II
Ajmer	—do—	Ram Ganj.	II
Ajmer	—do—	Taragarh Hills	II
Ajmer	—do—	Bishla.	II
Ajmer	—do—	Gulab Bari	II
Beawar	—do—	Shahpura.	IV
Beawar	—do—	Mewari Gate	II
Beawar	—do—	Ghhawani	II
Beawar	—do—	Gopalji Mohalla	IV
Beawar	—do—	Bicharli	IV
Beawar	—do—	Chang Gate	II
Beawar	—do—	Bicharli	II (Night school)
Beawar ..	Holland Municipal Primary School		IV

AIDED

Ajmer	D. A. V. Primary School.	II
Ajmer	Husband Memorial School.	II
Ajmer	Oswal Jain Primary School.	II

Locality	Name of Institution	Highest Standard taught.
Ajmer	Railway Adler Primary School.	II
Ajmer	Muslim Primary School.	II
Ajmer	Madarsa Moinul Islam (Kabari Masjid).	II
Ajmer	Saidia Primary School.	IV
Ajmer	Gujrati Primary School.	II
Ajmer	Usmania Khwaja School (Imam Bara).	IV
Ajmer	Muslim Primary School (Bera Nawab).	IV
Ajmer	G. A. V. Primary School.	II
Ajmer	S. M. B. Primary School Ramganj.	II
Ajmer	S. Y. A. V. Primary School, Bhagwan Ganj.	II
Ajmer	Jain Digamber Primary School.	II
Ajmer	Arya Nagri (old) Primary School.	II
Ajmer	Bharat Sewak Primary School.	II
Ajmer	K. D. A. V. Primary School.	II
Ajmer	Mayo College Dependents' Primary School.	IV
Ajmer	Rastriya Prem Vidyalaya.	II
Ajmer	Kayasth Pathshala.	IV
Ajmer	Dayanand Vidyalaya.	IV
Nasirabad	Mission Primary School.	II
Nasirabad	Mission Primary School, Koli Mohalla.	II
Nasirabad	Young Mission Primary School.	II
Nasirabad	D. A. V. Primary School.	II
Nasirabad	Vyaparik Primary School.	II
Nasirabad	Muslim Primary School.	II
Beawar	Mohd. Ali Memorial Primary School.	II
Beawar	S. D. P. Primary School.	II
Beawar ..	Shanti Jain Primary School.	II
Beawar	Mission Primary School.	IV
Bijainagar	Narain Primary School.	II
Kekri	Mission Primary School.	II
Parbatpura ..	Mission Primary School.	II
Abu	Walter Primary School.	II
Abu Road	Railway Primary School.	II
Gangapur	—do—	II
Bandikui	—do—	II
Phulera	—do—	II
Kotah	—do—	IV

Indigenous Primary Schools.

Ratidang ..	..	Muslim League Primary School.	II
Bhimpura ..	..	—do—	II
Fakira Khera	..	—do—	II
Rasulpura ..	..	—do—	II
Hatundi ..	..	—do—	II
Ajaisar ..	..	—do—	II
Somalpur ..	..	—do—	II
Nathuthala	..	—do—	II
Parbatpura ..	..	*Hindu Sabha Primary School.*	II
Bubani ..	..	—do—	II
Bhudole ..	..	—do—	II
Madarpura ..	..	—do—	II
Hokran ..	..	—do—	II
Ajaisar ..	..	—do—	II
Bhawanikhera	..	St. Martin's Primary School	IV
Ladpura ..	..	Mission Primary School	IV
Ashapura ..	..	Mission Primary School	IV
Nandla ..	..	Mission Primary School	IV
Narbadkhera	..	Mission Primary School.	II

Vernacular Primary Schools (Girls)

(Government).

Locality	Name of Institution	Highest Standard taught.
Ajmer	Vernacular Primary (Model) School	IV
Pushkar	Vernacular Primary School.	IV
Masuda	—do—	IV
Kekri	—do—	IV
Srinagar	—do—	IV
Pisangan	—do—	IV
Govindgarh	—do—	IV
Deoli	Vernacular Primary (Model) School	IV
Sawar	—do—	IV
Bhinai	—do—	IV
Harmara	—do—	IV
Bijainagar	—do—	IV
Todgarh	—do—	IV
Karel	—do—	IV
Kadera	—do—	IV
Jethana	—do—	IV
Kharwa	—do—	IV
Saradhna	—do—	IV
Ramsar	—do—	IV
Beer	—do—	IV
Junia	—do—	IV
Tanthoti	—do—	IV
Baghera	—do—	IV
Chausla	—do—	IV
Dhundri	—do—	IV
Chatiali	—do—	IV
Gola	—do—	IV
Bandanwara.	—do—	IV
Deolia	—do—	IV
Sanod	—do—	IV
Paran	—do—	IV
Chanpaneri	—do—	IV

Municipal Board's School.

Ajmer	Municipal Central Girl's Primary School (old Dai-Khana).		IV
Ajmer	Municipal Girl's Primary School, Rajganj		IV
Ajmer	—do—	Nagra.	IV
Ajmer	—do—	Holi-dara.	II
Ajmer	—do—	Mohalla Hindu Mochian	II
Ajmer	—do—	Khari Chah.	II
Ajmer	—do—	Chand Baori.	II
Ajmer	—do—	Adarshnagar.	II
Ajmer	—do—	Shorgaran.	II
Ajmer	—do—	Diggi.	II
Ajmer	—do—	Gali Maddushahid.	II
Ajmer	—do—	Gulab Bari.	II
Ajmer	—do—	Khadim Mohalla.	II
Ajmer	—do—	Bhopon-ka-Bara.	II
Ajmer	—do—	Lakhan-Kotri	II
Ajmer	—do—	Inder Kotc.	II
Ajmer	—do—	Srinagar Road.	II
Ajmer	—do—	Nalla Bazar.	II

AIDED.

Ajmer	Sita Kanya Pathshala.	IV
Ajmer	Arya Putri Pathshala.	IV

Locality			Name of Institution	Highest Standard taught.
Ajmer	..	..	Rly. Adler Primary School.	IV
Ajmer	..	..	Rly. Daccani School	IV
Ajmer	..	..	Dayanand Depressed Class School.	II
Ajmer	..	..	Oswal Kanya Pathshala.	II
Ajmer	..	..	Saraswati Balika Vidyalaya.	IV
Ajmer	..	..	Sophia Girl's Primary School.	II
Ajmer	..	..	Savitri Girl's Primary School	II
Ajmer	..	..	R. P. Mission Girl's Primary School.	II
Nasirabad	..	..	Kanya Pathshala.	II
Nasirabad	..	..	Hitkarani Kanya Pathshala.	II
Nasirabad	..	..	Mission Girl's Primary School.	IV
Beawar	..	..	Mission Girl's Primary School (Surajpol).	II
Beawar		..	Society Girl's Primary School.	IV
Beawar	..	..	Mission Girl's Primary School.	IV
Bandikui	..	..	Rly. Indian Girl's Primary School	IV
Abu-Road	..	..	Rly. Indian Girl's Primary School.	IV
Mt. Abu	..	..	Girl's Primary School.	IV
Ajmer	..	..	Gulab Devi Pathshala.	IV

Oriental Institutions (Boys).

AIDED

Ajmer	..	..	Sanskrit Pathshala.	Prathma & Madhyama of Banaras Hindu University
Beawar	..	..	—do—	—do—
Nasirabad	..	..	—do—	—do—

UNAIDED

Pushkar	..	..	Sanskrit Pathshala.	—do—

Locality			Name of Institution	Highest Standard taught.	Locality			Name of Institution	Highest Standard taught.
Ajaisar	..	..	Basic Primary School	V	Danta	..	..	Basic Primary School	V
Akhari	..	..	—do—	V	Dodiana	..	..	—do—	V
Alipura	..	..	—do—	V	Dulatpura (Pagaran)		..	—do—	V
Arjunpura	..	..	—do—	V	Dorai	..	..	—do—	V
Baharan		..	—do—	V	Dumara	..	..	—do—	V
Balwanta	..	..	—do—	V	Ghugra	..	..	—do—	V
Baneora	..	..	—do—	V	Hathi Khera		..	—do—	V
Barla	..	..	—do—	V	Hokran Kalan (Ajmer)		..	—do—	V
Barol		..	—do—	V	Hokran Kalan (Pushkar)		..	—do—	V
Bhagwanpura		..	—do—	V	Hathi Bhata		..	—do—	V
Bhawantpura		..	—do—	V	Hansiawas	..	..	—do—	V
Bhadsuri	..	..	—do—	V	Jatia	..	..	—do—	V
Bhatiyani	..	..	—do—	V	Jilaora	..	..	—do—	V
Boraj	..	..	—do—	V	Kaklana	..	..	—do—	V
Bubanio (Khalsa)			—do—	V	Kana Kheri		..	—do—	V
Subania (1st)		..	—do—	V	Kanas	..	..	—do—	V
Bhudol	..	..	—do—	V	Kanwlai	..	..	—do—	V
Chatri	..	..	—do—	V	Kayar	..	..	—do—	V
Chorsiawas		..	—do—	V					
Chandsen	..	..	—do—	V					

Basic Schools started under development Scheme during the year 1951-52.

Locality	Name of Institution	Highest Standard taught.	Locality	Name of Institution	Highest Standard taught.
Karia Kalan ..	Basic Primary School	V	Deo Magri ..	Basic Primary School	V
Kasarpura	—do—	V	Digaria	—do—	V
Khajpura Bherwai ..	—do—	V	Fatehpura Doyam ..	—do—	V
Kharekhri	—do—	V	Gaffa	—do—	V
Khori	—do—	V	Gohana	—do—	V
Kishanpura ..	—do—	V	Guda	—do—	V
Kotra	—do—	V	Har Rajpura ..	—do—	V
Lahswa	—do—	V	Jalia Bas Rupa ..	—do—	V
Magra	—do—	V	Jeewana	—do—	V
Makarwali	—do—	V	Kala Dante ..	—do—	V
Mayapur	—do—	V	Khera Danti ..	—do—	V
Mewaria	—do—	V	Kishanpura	—do—	V
Muhami	—do—	V	Kalinjer	—do—	V
Maosia	—do—	V	Kheempura ..	—do—	V
Nosar	—do—	V	Kuilu	—do—	V
Naharpura	—do—	V	Kanpura Dedpura ..	—do—	V
Pharkia	—do—	V	Kalaheri ..	—do—	V
Rampura (Dabla) ..	—do—	V	Kana Khera ..	—do—	V
Rampura (Shrinagar) ..	—do—	V	Khajpura	—do—	V
Rampura (Nand) ..	—do—	V	Kotri	—do—	V
Rasulpura	—do—	V	Luneta	—do—	V
Richmalian	—do—	V	Lassani II	—do—	V
Sheopura ..	—do—	V	Lasaria	—do—	V
Sampnoda	—do—	V	Lulwa	—do—	V
Sedaria	—do—	V	Lamba	—do—	V
Somalpura	—do—	V	Lordi	—do—	V
Tilana	—do—	V	Lordiyana	—do—	V
Tilora	—do—	V	Lamana	—do—	V
Akhariyan	—do—	V	Lavera	—do—	V
Asan	—do—	V	Mala-tan-ki-Ber ..	—do—	V
Anakar ..	—do—	V	Mandera	—do—	V
Atitmound	—do—	V	Modi	—do—	V
Amargarh	—do—	V	Makrera (Beawar) ..	—do—	V
Bharuka	—do—	V	Nahlian	—do—	V
Balacharat	—do—	V	Naharpura	—do—	V
Balacharat	—do—	V	Nai Kalan ..	—do—	V
Bujarel	—do—	V	Noondri Maldeo ..	—do—	V
Banjari	—do—	V	Noondri Medratan ..	—do—	V
Bamanhera ..	—do—	V	Narsinghpura ..	—do—	V
Behar Ratanpura ..	—do—	V	Nagar	—do—	V
Bar Kochra ..	—do—	V	Nasoon	—do—	V
Bhojpura	—do—	V	Palri	—do—	V
Bichu Chora ..	—do—	V	Palran	—do—	V
Bari	—do—	V	Roopnagar Arnali ..	—do—	V
Bargaon ..	—do—	V	Raitan Khora ..	—do—	V
Bhimpura	—do—	V	Ragpura	do—	V
Begiliawas	—do—	V	Soniana	—do—	V
Chaudsia	—do—	V	Shahpura	—do—	V
Chaondia	—do—	V	Suhawa	—do—	V
Chandolai	—do—	V	Sedaria	—do—	V
Dadolia	—do—	V	Sheonathpura ..	—do—	V
Dadola	—do—	V	Sargaon	—do—	V
Dhousla	—do—	V	Shergarh	—do—	V
Dhola Danta ..	—do—	V	Sheonagar	—do—	V
Deo Mali	—do—	V	Sadapur	—do—	V
Dewas	—do—	V	Thikorana Medratan	—do—	V
Daulatpura	—do—	V	Utmi	—do—	V

APPENDIX G.

Vide Para 7 Section IX Page 61.

	List of Hospitals and Dispensaries.		No. of beds.
1	Victoria Hospital	Ajmer	130
2	The Charitable Hospital	Beawar	45
3	The Govt. Dispensary	Pisangan	8
4	—do—	Masuda	18
5	—do—	Bhinal	8
6	—do—	Kekri	16
7	—do—	Sawar	5
8	—do—	Ramsar	5
9	—do—	Deoli	16
10	- do—	Pushkar	14
11	—do—	Saradhna	4
12	—do—	Taragarh	9
13	King George V Memorial Maternity Home	Ajmer	24
14	The Central Jail Hospital	Ajmer	30
15	The Police Hospital	Ajmer	49
16	The Municipal Dispensary	Ajmer	..

APPENDIX H.

Land Revenue and Tenure

(By D. D. Upadhya, Assistant Commissioner, Ajmer.)

Tenures. The land tenures of Ajmer are, as might be expected, entirely analogous to those prevailing in the adjacent native States, and though they have been often misunderstood, yet the VIS INERTICE of the province has sufficed to prevent their being interfered with, except in the one instance of the MAUZAHWAR settlement of 1850. The soil is broadly divided into two classes: Khalsa or the private domain of the Union and Zamindari, or land held in estates or baronies by feudal chiefs who were originally under an obligation of military service, but who now hold on Istimrari tenure. Khalsa land again might be alienated by the State either as endowment of a religious institution or as a reward for service to an individual and his heirs. Such grants, when they comprised a whole village or half a village, are termed Jagirs, and fifty-one whole villages, three half villages were alienated in this way.

Khalsa. The basis of the land system is, that the State is in its Khalsa lands the immediate and actual proprietor, standing in the same relation to the cultivators of the soil as the feudal chiefs do to the tenants on their estates. The Jagirdars, who are assignees of the rights of the State have the same rights as the State itself.

From ancient times, however, it has been the custom in the Khalsa land of Ajmer that those who permanently improved land by sinking wells and constructing embankments for the storage of water, acquired thereby certain rights in the soil so improved. These rights are summed up and contained in the term Biswahdari, a name which is synonymous with the term Bapota in Mewar and Marwar, and with the term Miras in Southern India, both of the latter words signifying 'heritable land'. A cultivator who had thus expended capital considered protected from ejectment as long as he paid the customary share of the produce of the improved land, and he had a right to sell, mortgage, or make gifts of the well or embankment which had been created by his capital or labour. The transfer of the well or the embankment carried within the transfer of the improved land. These privileges were hereditary, and the sum of them practically constitutes proprietary right. Hence the term Biswahdar came to mean owner, and a right of ownership gradually grew up in permanently improved land.

In a district like Ajmer, where the rainfall is so precarious, unirrigated land was hardly regarded as of any value. The State was considered owner of this as well as of the waste. A cultivator without a well, or at any rate an embankment was looked on as, and must always be, a waif with no tie to bind him to the village where he may reside. No man, in fact cultivated the same unirrigated fields continuously, the village boundaries were undefined, there was always more unirrigated land round a village than could be cultivated by the number of ploughs, the State exercised the right of locating new hamlets and new tenants, of giving leases to strangers who were willing to improve the land, and of collecting dues for the privilege of grazing over the waste from all tenants, whether Biswahdars or not.

The first two Superintendents of Ajmer were of opinion that waste lands were the property of the State. Their successor, whose experience was gained in the North-West Provinces considered them to belong to the village community. Mr. Edmonstone who made a ten years settlement in 1835, investigated the question and was clearly of opinion that the State was the owner.

When Colonel Dixon commenced the construction of his tank embankments in 1842, he acted as steward to a great estate. He founded hamlets where he thought fit, he gave leases at privileged rates to those who were willing to dig wells, and distributed the lands under the new tanks to strangers whom he located in hamlets in the waste. In no instance, did the old Biswedars imagine that their rights were being invaded, nor did they consider themselves entitled to any rent from the new-comers. The latter had the same rights as to sale and mortgage of improved land as the old Biswahdars.

Such was the tenure of the Khalsa land of Ajmer till the year 1849, when the village boundaries were for the first time demarcated, and under the orders of Mr. Thomason a village settlement was introduced. This settlement effected a radical change in the tenure. It transformed the cultivating communities of the Khalsa, each member of which had certain rights in

improved land, but who, as a community, possessed no rights at all, into Bhychara proprietary bodies. The essence of the Mauzawar system is, that a defined area of land—that, namely, which is enclosed within the village boundaries—is declared to be the property of the village community, and the community consists of all those who are recorded as owners of land in the village. The change however, was unmarked at the time, and was only slowly appreciated by the people. In many cases where Colonel Dixon established a new hamlet, he assessed it separately from the parent village *i.e.*, the revenue assessed on each resident of the hamlet was added up and announced to the headman of the hamlet. The waste remained the common property of the parent village and of the hamlets. In 1867 these hamlets were formed into distinct villages, the waste adjacent to the hamlet being attached to it. The Biswahdars of the parent village retained no right over this land, nor do they imagine that they possess any. In this way there are now 326 Khalsa villages in Ajmer, against 85 at the time of Colonel Dixon's Settlement.

Until the Mauzawar system of 1850, the tenure in the Khalsa was Ryotwari. The State owned the land, but allowed certain rights to tenants who had spent capital on permanent improvements in the land so improved. This collection of rights gradually came to be considered proprietary rights, and since 1850 the State has abandoned its exclusive and disputed right of ownership over unimproved land.

Istimrar.

The tenure of the feudal chiefs was originally identical with that of the Chiefs in the Native States of Rajasthan. The estates were Jagirs held on condition of Military service and liable to various feudal incidents. Colonel Tod, in his Rajasthan Vol. I, page 167, thus sums up the result of his enquiries into the tenure:—

> "A grant of an estate is for the life of the holder with inheritance for his off-spring in lineal descent or adoption, with the sanction of the Prince, and resumable for crime or incapacity; this reversion and power of resumption being marked by the usual ceremonies on each lapse of the grantee, of sequestration (zabti of relief 'Nazarana') of homage and investiture of the heir."

The original tenure of the mass of the Istimrari estates in Ajmer is exactly described in the above quotation. The grants were life-grants but like all similar tenures they tended to become hereditary.

None of these estates ever paid revenue till the time of the Marathas in 1755 A. D. but were held on condition of military service. The Marathas however, wanted money more than service, and assessed a sum upon each estate, presumably bearing some relation to the number of horse and foot soldiers which the Chief had been liable to furnish. Naturally, however, the assessment was very unequal, as a much larger proportion of their income was taken from the weaker Chiefs than from the more powerful Thakurs, whom it might have been difficult to coerce. On the cession of the district in 1818 A. D. the Talukdars were found paying a certain sum under the denomination of *Mamla* or *Aen*, and a number of extra cesses, which amounted on the whole to half as much again as the Mamla. These extra cesses were collected till the year 1841 when, on the representation of Col. Sutherland, Commissioner of Ajmer, they were abandoned. In 1830, 1839 and 1841 the Government of India had declared that the estates were liable to assessment, and had given explicit orders for their reassessment but these orders were not acted on, nor apparently communicated to those concerned. The chiefs who at a very early period of British rule, perhaps even before it, had acquired the title of Istimrardars, no doubt considered themselves as holders at a fixed and a permanent quit rent. This belief of theirs was strengthened by the action of Government in 1841. When all extra cesses were remitted avowedly on the ground that they were "unhallowed Marathas exactions," and the demand of the State was limited to the amount which had been assessed by the Marathas nearly a century before. Finally, in 1873, Government consented to waive its right in the matter of re-assessment, and to declare the present assessments of the chiefs to be fixed in perpetuity. This concession was accompanied by declaration of the liability of the estates to pay Nazarana on successions, and the conditions on which the Istimrardars now hold have been incorporated in the Sanad which was granted to each of them.

There are in all 74 estates, with an area of 8,19,523 acres. The Istimrari revenue is Rs. 1,14,734-9-11. In 60 estates, all held by Rajputs the custom of primogeniture now prevails. Of these, however 11 only are originally chiefs, the remainders having been formed by sub-division in accordance with the rules of inheritance. Originally all the sons divided the estate, although the elder got a larger share than the others. In the next stage the eldest son succeeded to the estate as well as to the Gadi, while provision was made for the younger sons by alienation to them of

villages on 'Gras' tenure. The last instance of such alienation occurred in 1823. In the third stage of provision of the cadets of the house is limited to grant of a well and a few bighas of land for life. But now a days the younger tend tobecome mere hangers on at the elder brother's table. Some provision for them is considered imperative on every Istimrardar.

There are six estates, each of a single village, the tenure of which, differs from the above described. Five of these are held by co-parcenary bodies, succession is regulated by ancestral shares, and both land and revenue are minutely divided. In one village, Karel, belonging to a community of Rathors, the property of the two chief men of the village is distributed on their death into one share more than there are sons, and the eldest son takes a double share. Rajosi stands apart from all other Istimrari estates. It belongs to a Chita, who is sole 'Istimrardar,' but the land is owned not by him but by the actual cultivators from whom he collects a fixed share of the produce, and himself pays a fixed revenue to the Government. One of these villages, Kotri, belongs to Charans or Bhata, and was originally separated from the Istimrari estate of Bhinai. The other five were stated by the Kanungos in the time of Mr. Cavendish to be Khalsa villages, and they probably should not have been included in the Istimrari list.

The subordinate rights in the Istimrari area have never formed the subject of judicial investigation nor with the exception of six small estates, have settlement operations been extended to the Istimrari area. The principle followed under our rule has been to leave the Istimrardars to manage their own affairs, and to interfere with them as little as possible. It is well known, however, that in most of the larger estates there are villages held by Charans, Jogis and others, and villages held by Sub-talukedars, relations of the Istimrardars who generally, pay an unvarying amount of revenue to the head of the family, and who are succeeded in sub-talukas by their eldest sons. As a general rule Jagir villages are not resumable nor can the sub-talukas be resumed except for valid cause assigned.

The Istimrardars have always claimed, to be owners of the soil, and their claim has been allowed. The prevailing opinion is that all cultivators are tenants at will, but there are good grounds for hesitating to adopt this opinion. Mr. Cavendish's enquiries extended to 296 villages and in 158 villages the thakurs disclaimed the right of ouster of cultivators from irrigated and improved lands where the means of irrigation or the improvement had been provided by the labour or the capital of the cultivator. In 161 villages were found hereditary cultivators whose rights were the same as those of the owners of wells. Unirrigated and unimproved land was universally admitted to be held on a tenure at will from the Istimrardars. Disputes between an Istimrardar and his tenants seldom came before our courts. But with the passing of the Ajmer Tenancy and Land Record Act, 1950, the position has altogether changed. The cultivators now cannot be ousted as tenants at will. The Tenancy Act, section 17 describes the classes of the tenants as under:—

1. Occupancy Tenants.
2. Exproprietary tenants.
3. Hereditary tenants.
4. Non-occupancy tenants.

This Act has given much more stability to the tenants and the collection of various *lags, negs* and other cesses from the tenants has been totally stopped.

Istimrari (Sanadi)

Among the sanadi Istimrardars at the time of the grant of Sanads in the year 1874, 1st 14 Istimrardars of the Estates named below were treated to be 'Tazimi Istimrardars'. The Istimrardars of Bagsuri and Kerote were later on included among the Tazimi Istimrardars in the years 1891 and 1923 respectively. The order of precedence among the Tazimi Istimrardars is as under:—

1. Bhinai.
2. Sawar.
3. Masuda.
4. Pisangan.
5. Junia.

6. Deolia Kalan.
7. Kharwa.
8. Bandanwara.
9. Mehru Kalan.
10. Para.
11. Deogaon-Bhagera.
12. Govindgarh.
13. Tantoti.
14. Barli.
15. Bagsuri.
16. Kerote.

Raja of Bhinai–Jodha Rathore.

The Raja of Bhinai has precedence before all the other Istimrardars in this State. He hails his origin from Chandersen, the brother of Mota Raja, and the fourth son of Maldeo. Karansen the grandson of Chandersen came to Ajmer and having intoxicated, the Bheels who then were ruling Bhinai, he slew the Chief Madla, and received in Jagir from Akbar, the perganah of Bhinai with seven other pergnahs but what these other pergnahs were is not known, Bhinai was considered a Chourasi *i. e.* an estate of 84 villages. Sham Singh s/o Karan Singh had two sons namely Udaibhan and Akheyraj and the estate of Bhinai was divided between them, the eldest son Udaibhan taking Bhinai and 46 villages and the younger Akhey Raj taking 38 villages with Deolia. The table will make clear the subsequent division of Bhinai estate, Appendix I. The Istimrardar of Bhinai exercised 1st class magisterial powers and powers of a munsiff having jurisdiction of cases upto Rs. 100/-. These powers were withdrawn in the year 1949.

Thakur of Sawar Sisodia

The perganah of Sawar at the south eastern extremity of the Ajmer district is held by Sisodia Rajputs and the estate is a portion of grant made by Emperor Jahangir to Gokaldas, who is said to have received 84 wounds in the service of the Emperor at Benares. The perganah of Phoolia was originally part of Khalsa of Ajmer and was given in Jagir by Shahjahan to the Raja of Shahpura, a scion of the Royal House of Mewar. For many years the Superintendent of Ajmer exercised an interference in the affairs of this perganah, but in 1847 it was permanently assessed at Rs. 10,000 and the Raja of Shahpura is no longer reckoned among the Istimrardars of Ajmer. He is considered a tributary Prince and is independent in his territory. There is a family of Sisodias who are Bhomias in Nepali. Besides there are no other Sisodias in the district.

The estate of Sawar is the only one in the District in which the order of the Government of India, dated the 18th May, 1830 in which it was decided that the revenue of the estate be increased to 1/2 the assets of the estate. On the death of Thakur Jaswant Singh on 13th April, 1856 Mahender Singh succeeded by adoption and with the sanction of the Government. Col. Dixon enhanced the revenue from Rs. 2,012/12/- to Rs. 8,000 exclusive of cesses. The table Annexed will show the relationship of the sub-talukedars with the head of the family. Appendix II.

Of these estates Piplaj pays revenue direct to the Government while the others pay no revenue but are held on a service tenures. Bisoondi and Chausta pay revenue to the Thakur of Sawar. Besides these estates the villages of Mehrokhurd and Bhandawas with Rajput are held by Charans and pay revenue to Sawar. The annual revenue which is payable by Piplaj is Rs. 1,202/10/-. The Istimradar of Sawar exercised powers of a Magistrate 1st Class and Munsiff having jurisdiction up to Rs. 100. Their powers were withdrawn in the year 1949.

Thakur of Masuda–Mertia Rathor

The perganah of Masuda is said to have derived its name from Masud Ghazi son of Salae Sahin, who in the time of Sultan Mohd. founded a town and called it after the name of his son. This account is not verified in any of the historical authorities. The perganah of Masuda was given in Jagir by Akbar to Hanwant Singh and his brother, on their expelling

the Powar Rajputs, who had attacked the Imperial Thana. The Thakur of Masuda descended from Hanwantsingh of the house of Dudaji, son of Jodha Raja of Marwar. The Masuda estate was not divided till the death of Ajabsingh, the great grand-son of Hanwantsingh. The estate of Sathana Lamba, Nagar and Sikhrani, were separated from Masuda and they pay revenue direct to the Government. The remaining estates viz., Shergarh, Kesarpura etc., pay revenue to Masuda estate. This estate is the richest in the district. Thakur Devisingh of Masuda rendered assistance to the British Government in their first subjugation of Merwara in the year 1818-19 the pedigree table of the estate is given in Appendix III. Exercised powers of a Magistrate 1st Class and Munsiff having jurisdiction upto Rs. 100. They were withdrawn in 1949.

Raja of Pisangan—Jodha Rathore.

By courtesy he enjoys the title of Raja under a Sanad from the Marwar Raj. The Raj record shows that the title was bestowed on Nathusingh son of Sohansingh (of the Jodhadan) by Maharaja Mansingh in the Sambat (year) 1863 i.e., 1806 A. D. at Merta for services done during the famous marriage dispute between the Darbars of Jodhpur and Udaipur.

Descendant from Udaisingh Raja of Marwar through Madhosingh his fifth son, Kesrisingh son of Madhosingh ejected the Powar Rajputs from Pisangan, and obtained Pisangan as a grant by the favour of Emperor Shahjehan. The Thakurs of Junia and Mehru also belong to this family. as will be seen from the Genealogical table. Appendix IV.

Junia.

Rao of Junia Jodha Rathore descended from Udaisingh Raja of Marwar when the one son of Kesrisingh expelled the Powars from Pisangan, his son Sujansingh expelled the Gors from Junia and Sesodias from Mehrun. On his death the property was divided among his sons. The eldest son named Kishansingh obtained Junia the second son got Mehrun, and the third son Jhujharsingh received Pisangan. The estate is a valuable one and Mica is found there. The Thakur of Junia received the title of Rao in the year 1887. He exercised magisterial powers like the Raja of Bhinai, Istimrardar of Sawar until withdrawn in the year 1949. Pedigree table is marked Appendix V.

Thakur of Deolia Kalan—Jodha Rathore.

The Thakur of Deolia is the descendant of the younger grand-son of Karansen, the great grand father of Bhinai family. Udaibhan was the progenitor of the Bhinai family and Akheyraj of the Deolia family. He obtained by division 38 villages of the Chourasi of Bhinai and founded Deolia family which has spread into a number of branches as will be seen from the table. Appendix VI.

Rao of Kharwa—Jodha Rathore.

The perganah of Kherwa was Khalsa area in the time of Emperor Akbar and the tradition is that Sakhtsingh, a son of Motasingh Raja of Marwar, saved Akbar from drowning and thus as a reward for saving the life of the Emperor received the parganah of Kharwa in Jagir. For seven generations the estate was divided into three sub-talukedars paying revenue to Kharwa estate. The table will explain the division of the estate. Received the title of Rao in the year 1887. Appendix VII.

Rao of Bandanwara—Jodha Rathore.

Surajmal the ancestor of Thakur of Bandanwara being dissatisfied with the amount of his 'Gras' went to Delhi to complain. Here he was received favourably and there he obtained a Mansab of Rs. 1000 and orders were issued to give him the towns of Ramser and Srinagar in Jagir. When Ajitsingh of Marwar obtained Ajmer the Thakur of Bandanwara failed to present himself before the Maharaja as a result of which Srinagar and Ramser were resumed by Ajitsingh, Maharaja of Marwar. Four new estates namely Padlia, Jaola, Kalyanpura, Jotiyan and Amargarh separated later on. Jaola and Amargarh have since merged in the parent estate. Pedigree table is marked as Appendix VIII.

Mehrun-Kalan.

As stated in para 4 & 5 this estate had its origin from Udaisingh of Marwar, five other estates viz., Taswaria, Nimod, Sankria, Kadera separated from Mehrun in due course. They pay revenue to the Government direct. The Istimrardar, exercise powers of Munsiff and a Magistrate of the 1st Class, like the other Istimrardars of Bhinai, etc. until 1949. Pedigree table is marked Appendix IX.

Para.

This estate had its origin to the Pisangan house the second son of Jujharsingh received Para estate as his share. Later on Koda and Meoda Khurd also separated from Para. Pedigree table is marked Appendix X.

Deogaon Bhagera.

Naharsingh the third son of Akheyraj of Bhinai family obtained only Nandsi from Deolia. He however, succeeded in expelling the 'Gor' Rajputs from Deogaon and Sesodias from Bhagera and made himself the Master of their estates. In this enterprise he was assisted by the Thakur of Junia and his son Kanwar Kishansingh was killed in the conflict. Naharsingh, therefore made over three of villages he had acquired. Kernoj, Bogla-Kalera, Deolia Khurd as compensation for the blood of Kishansingh to Junia and retained the remaining villages. Naharsingh had seven sons who obtained the estates as shown in Appendix XI.

Govindgarh.

Thakur of Govindgarh is the descendant of Govinddass, a grand-son of Mota Raja of Marwar. Govinddass was the son of Bhagwandass Maharaja of Marwar who was favourite of Emperor Akbar. He populated the villages of Govindgarh and built a fort. The estate is small one consisting only one Asli and three Dakhilee villages. Pedigree table is marked Appendix XII.

Tantoti.

The founder of the Tantoti family was Nandsinghdass s/o Raja Udaibhan of Bhinai. The village of Tantoti along with other villages namely Baori, Shergarh and Muthanian were granted to him for his maintenance. The Thakur of Tantoti pays Land Revenue direct to the Government. The Pedigree table is marked Appendix XIII.

Barli.

The founder of the Barli family Devidass was the son of AkheyRaj who was grand-son o: Karansen, the founder of Bhinai family. The villages of Barli, Nagola, Goila and Kania Khurd and Peprolee Khurd fell to the share of Deodass at the time when his elder brother Eshardass partitioned the parganah of Dewalia among his brothers. The Thakur of Barli pays Rs. 3,353/6/0 on account of Government demand annually. Pedigree table marked Appendix XIV.

Bagsuri.

The family of Bagsuri sprang from Masuda and Lalsingh, the progenitor of the family and younger brother of Hanwantsingh, populated the village by building a fort there. It is said that where the fort now stands, Hanwantsingh while returning from Agra after getting the grant for Masuda from Emperor Akbar. saw a tiger and a pig fighting. The auguress said that a fort built on this spot would be invincible thus a fort was built and a separate estate came into existence. Mansingh and Sheodan singh, the sons of Lal singh obtained Bhubania in 'Gras'. The Istimrardar of Bagsuri was recognized as a Tazimi Istimrardar in the year 1891. A sum of Rs. 1,410/0/4 are paid to Government annually as Land Revenue. Pedigree table is marked Appendix XV.

Kerote.

This village fell to the share of Gujsingh at the time when his eldest brother Eshardass partitioned the parganah of Devalia Kalan among his brothers. The Thakur pays Rs.1,854/15/0 on account of Government tribute annually. The Thakur of Kerote was recognized to be a Tazimi, Istimrardar in the year 1923 for the first time. The pedigree table is attached herewith. This Istimrardar exercised powers of the Magistrate 1st Class and Munsiff having jurisdiction upto Rs. 100 but these powers were withdrawn in the year 1949. Appendix XVI shows the pedigree table.

Kaibania.

This village was granted to Arjunsingh, the ancestor of the family from Devalia for maintenance. The Thakur pays Rs. 1,486/1/2 on account of Government tribute annually and has the village of Goodlee and Moteepure in his possession.

Koorthal.

It was granted to Bhimsingh, the ancestor of the family from Kerote for maintenance. The Thakur pays Rs. 855/3/- on account of Government tribute annually.

Jaitpura.

This village was granted to Harisingh from Devalia for maintenance. The Thakur pays Rs. 1,497 on account of Government tribute annually and has the villages of Jaithana and Judana in possession.

Rajoshi.

This family is originally of the Chohan extraction but was converted to Mohammedanism by the Emperors of Delhi. It is said that Mayaji, the ancestor of the family and the founder of the village was settled in the barren land of Rajosi by Emperor Jahangir for protecting the city of Ajmer and the outposts of the district. The Khan pays Rs. 1,386/2/- on account of Government tribute annually and has a few villages in his possession.

Jaitsingh, the progenitor of the family was the younger son of Maharaja Udaisingh of Marwar who was a favourite of the Moghul Emperors of Delhi. It is said that the village was populated by Thakur Ramsingh in a forest in 1651. The Thakur pays Rs. 445/15/3. on account of Government demands annually.

Mewaria.

The villages of Mehrun, Tuswaria, Nimode, Khadera and Sankuria fell to the share of Karansingh, the progenitor of the family at the time when his father Sugansingh partitioned his estate among his three sons. The Thakur pays Rs. 5,359/8/1 on account of Government demands annually and has the following villages in his possession—Mehrun, Rampura, Raghunathpura, Balapura, Pedalora, Boondree, Sidharee, Kachuria, Beerwara, Deopura, Anolee and Bhimrawas.

Mehrun.

The villages Khawas and Sursuree which situate near the Junia estate fell to the share of Baghsingh, the progenitor of the family at the time when Kalyan singh the Thakur of Pranhera partitioned his estate between himself and his above mentioned brother. The Thakur pays Rs. 1,737/13/9 on account of Government demands annually.

Khawas and Sursuree.

The villages of Pranhera, Khawas and Sursuree were granted to Kalyansingh the ancestor of the family from the Pisangan estate for maintenance. The Thakur of Pranhera pays Rs. 1,695/8/7 on account of Government tribute annually.

The villages of Para, Mewda Khurd and Goodha fell to the share of Shamsingh the ancestor of the family at the time when Soojansingh, the ancestor of the Thakur of Pisagan partitioned his estate between his three sons. He also occupied the villages of Chhoparis and Ekulsingha by turning the Gor Rajputs out of them. The Thakur pays Rs. 2,492/4/5 on account of Government demand annually and has the following villages in his possession:—

Para, Bar-ka-Khera, Ganeshpura, Omdia, Soojanpura, Chhopuria, Rajpura, Ekulsingha, Nolukha and Ogen-ka-Khera.

This village was granted to Samwatsingh from the Junia estate for maintenance. The Thakur of Keronj pays Rs. 1,723/5/9 on account of Governmen demands annually.

Keronj.

The villages of Kalehera and Bogla were granted to Dalelsingh from the parganah of Junia for maintenance. The Thakur pays Rs. 1,600/3/2 on account of Government demands annually.

Kalehera and Bogla.

This village was granted to Dheerutsingh from the parganah of Junia for maintenance. The Thakur pays Rs. 799/13/9 on account of Government demands annually.

Devalia Khurd.

This village was granted to Mohbatsingh from the parganah of Mehrun for maintenance. The Thakur pays Rs. 1,023/4/10 on account of Government demands annually.

Tuswaria.

The village was granted to Bahadursingh, the progenitor of the family from the parganah of Mehrun for maintenance. The Thakur pays Rs. 455/8/- on account of Government demands annually.

Nemode.

This village fell in the share of Zalimsingh the progenitor of the family at the time when Naharsingh, the Thakur of Mehrun, partitioned his estate among his three sons in 1755. The Thakur pays Rs. 1,914/7/9 on account of Government demands annually.

Kadhera.

This village was granted to Huthusingh from the pargarah of Bhinai for maintenance. The Thakur pays Rs. 455/8/- on account of Government demands annually.

Sholian.

This village was granted to Mansingh from the parganah of Bandanwara for maintenance. The Thakur pays Rs. 1,207/7/- on account of Government demands.

Jotayan.

Podlia. The village was granted to Fatehsingh the ancestor of the family from Bandanwara for maintenance. The Thakur pays Rs. 1424-7-6 on a/c of Government demands annually and has the villages of Chawandia and Podlia in his possession.

Ajeysur. This family is originally of Chohan extraction, but was converted to Mohammedanism by the Emperors of Delhi. It is said that Kabeerkhan and his own brother Thakursee (the ancestors of the family) were settled in the village of Ajeysur by the Sultans of the Tugluk dynasty for the protection of Ajmer. The Khan pays Rs. 201/15/0 on account of Government tribute.

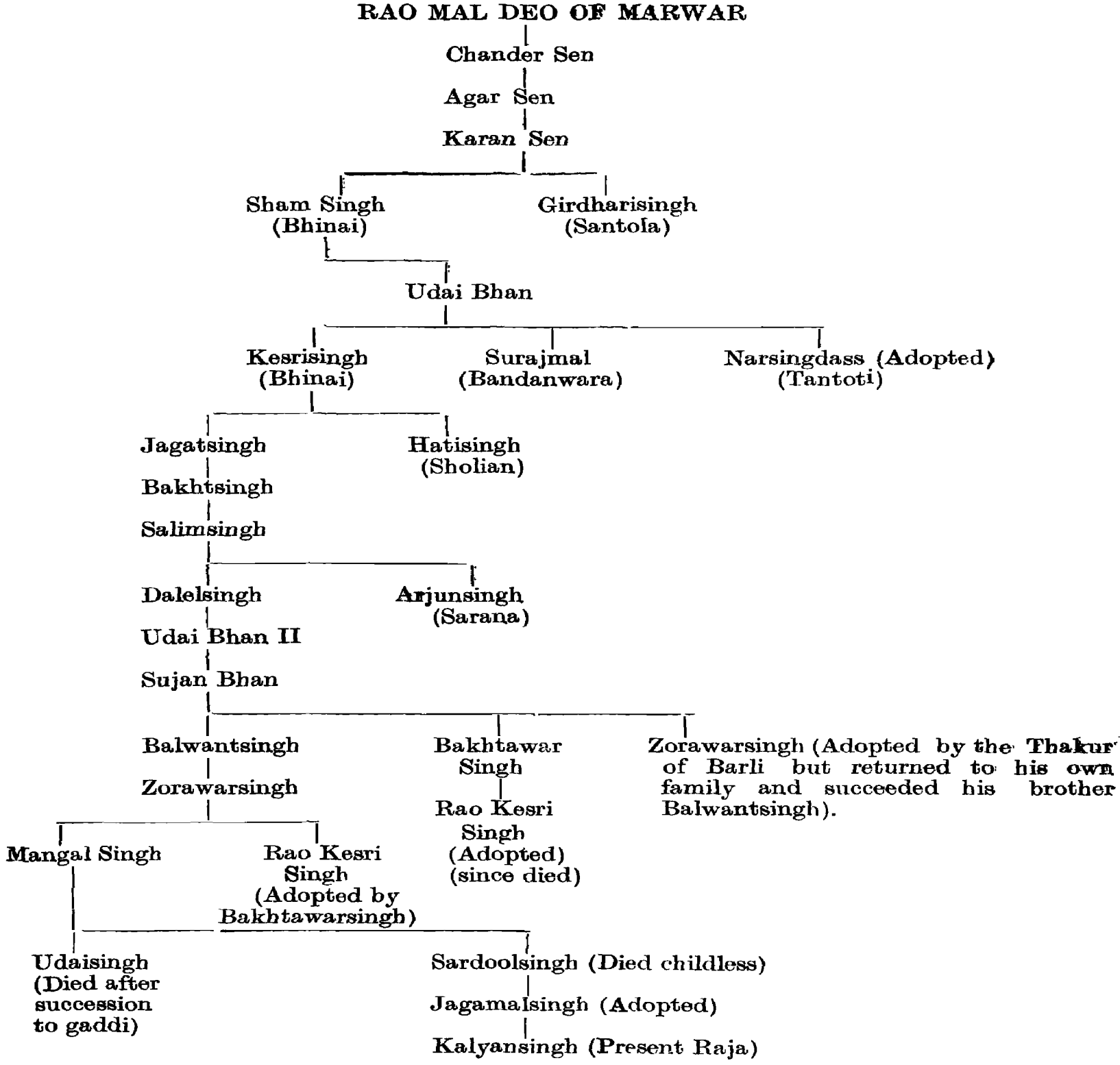
Kharekree. This family is originally of the Chohan extraction, but was converted to Mohammedanism by the Emperors of Delhi. This village fell in the share of Jamala Shah, the ancestor of the family at the time when his brother Allah Bux partitioned his estate (which included the villages of Ajeysur and Kharekree) between himself and his brother. The Khan pays Rs. 212/15/6 on account of Government tribute annually.

Nosar. This family is originally of the Chohan extraction, but was converted to Mohammedanism by the Emperors of Delhi. It is said that Dilwar Khan the ancestor of the family, was settled by the Moghul Emperors for the protection of the Pushkar Pass.

Kotri. This village was donated by Raja Karamsen, the ancestor of the Bhinai family, to Bhawaneedan Charan at the time when he occupied the parganah of Bhinai by turning Madlia Bhil out of the village. The Charan pays Rs. 123/6/9 on account of Government tribute annually.

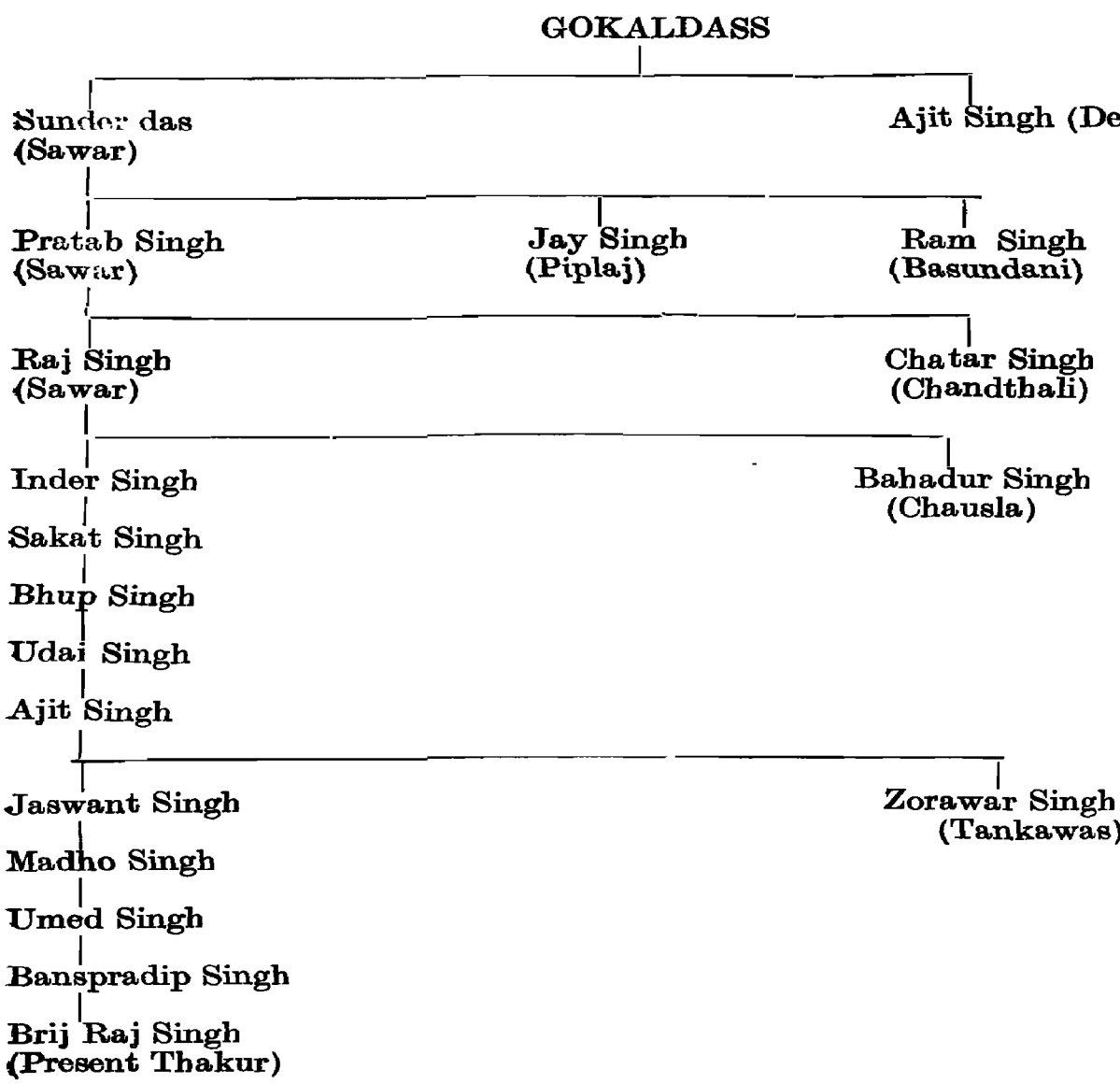
APPENDIX I

Bhinai Family



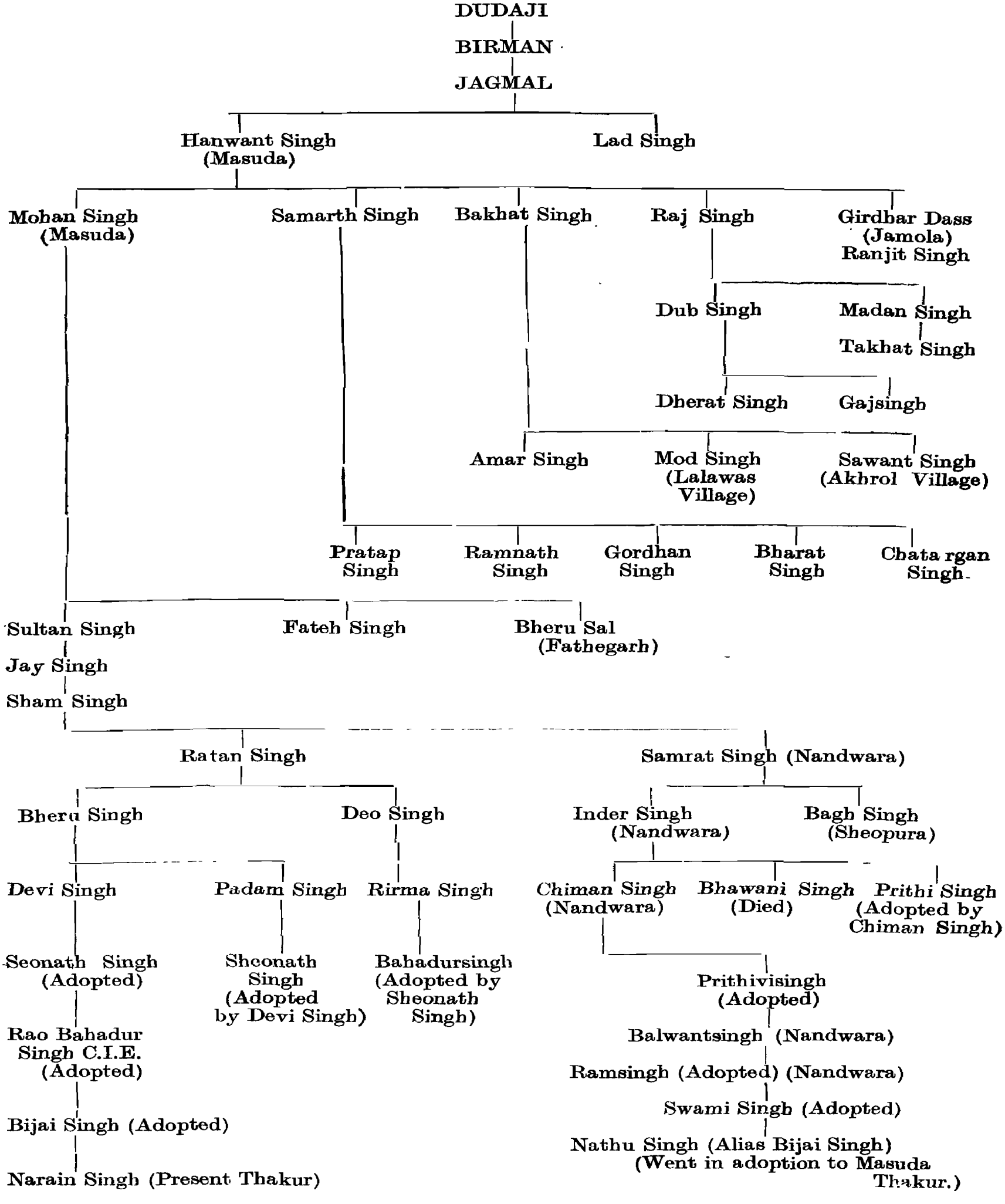
APPENDIX II

Pedigree showing the descent of Sawar Family



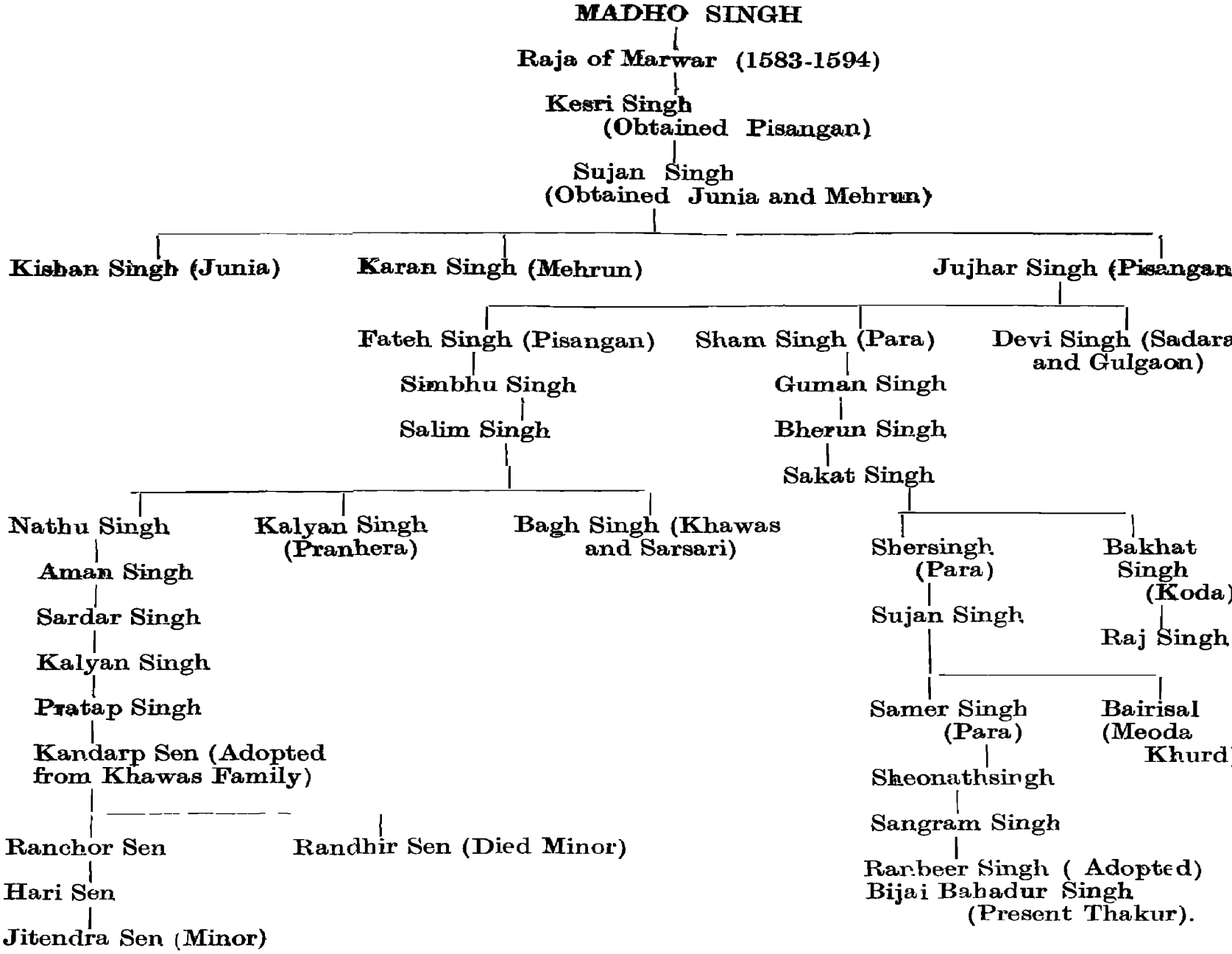
APPENDIX III

Masuda Family



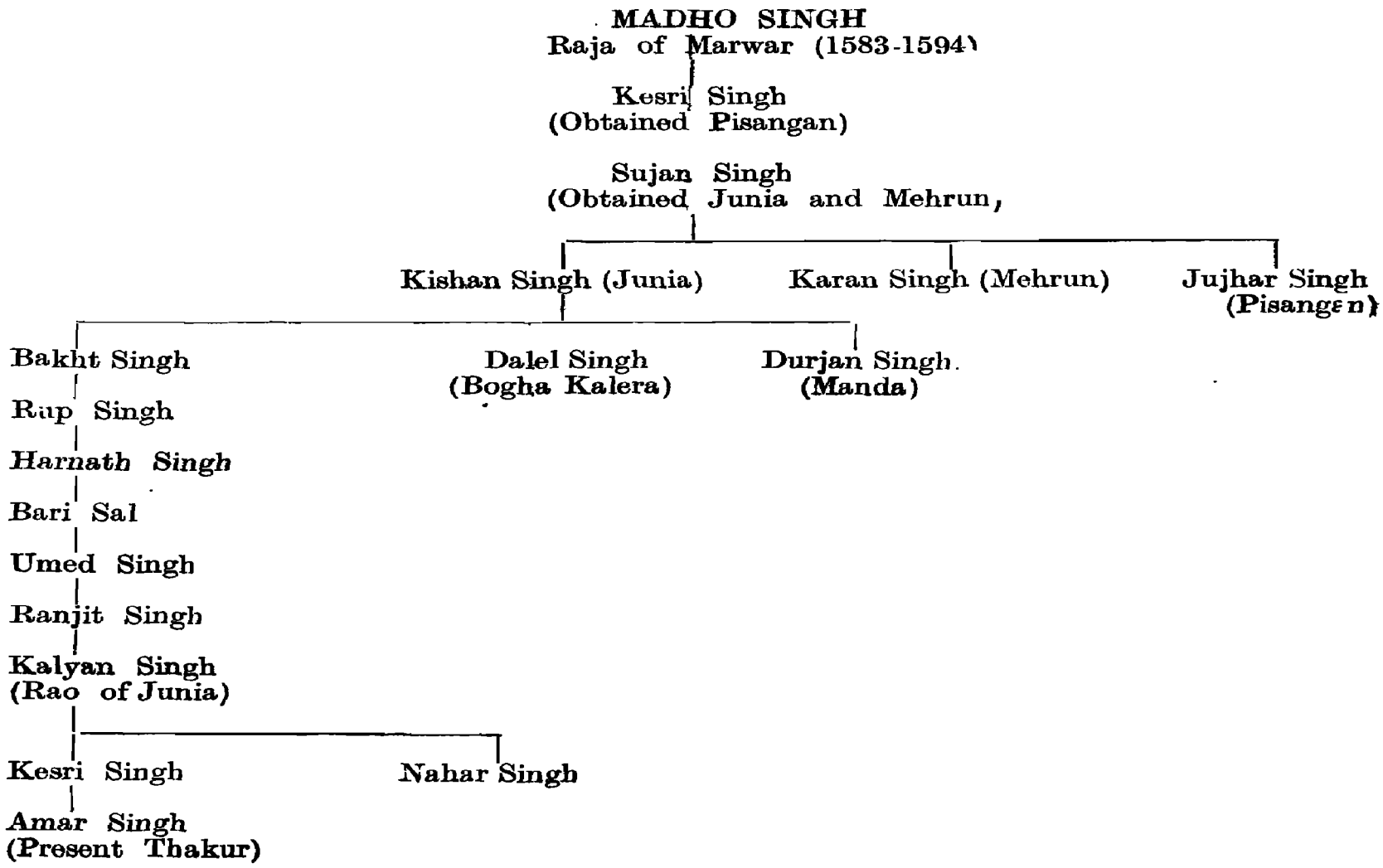
APPENDIX IV

Pisangan Family



APPENDIX V

Junia Family



APPENDIX VI

Deolia Family.

RAO MAL DEO OF MARWAR

Chandra Sen

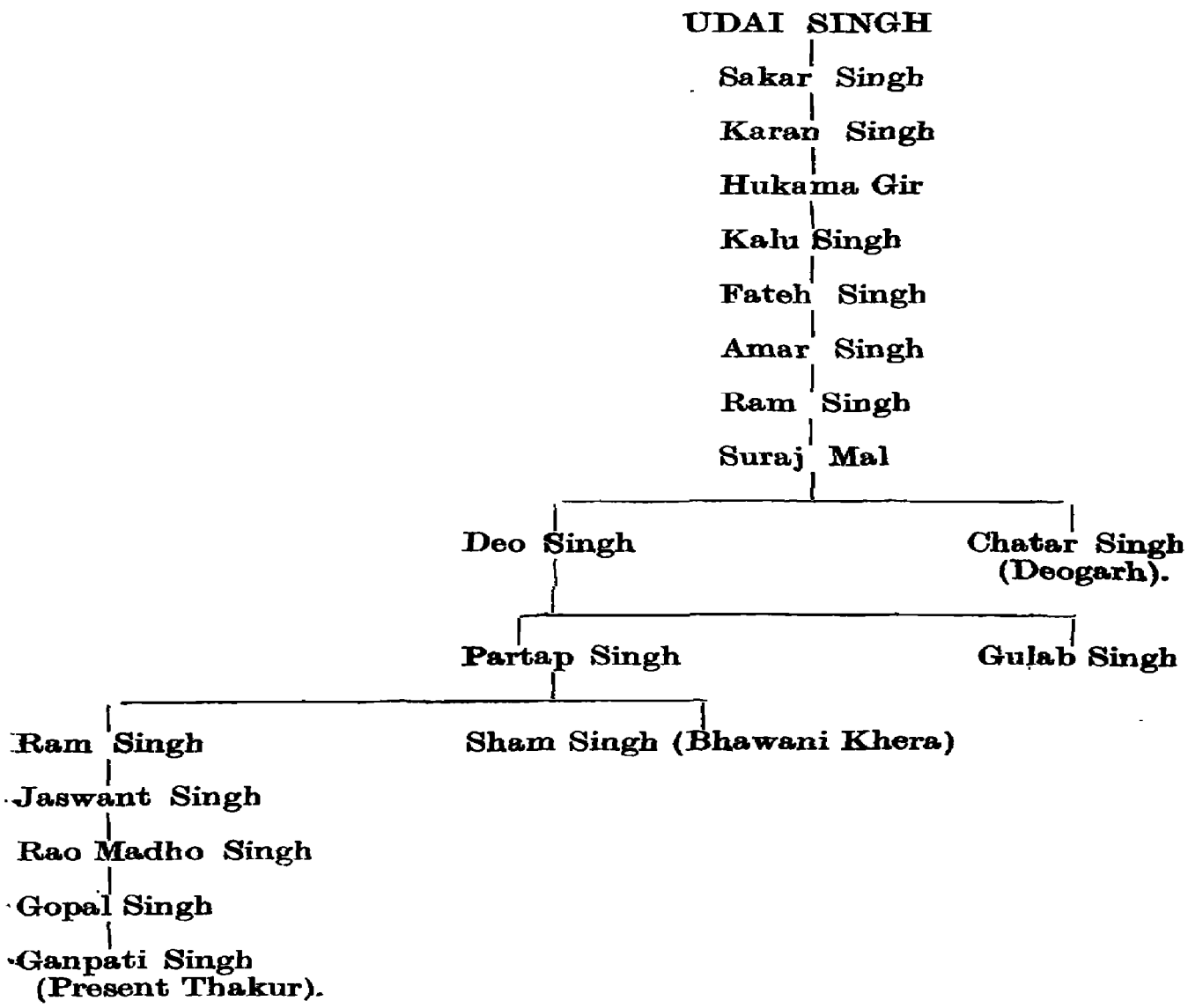
Agar Sen

Karan Sen

- Sham Singh Bhinai
- Girdhari Singh Santola
  - Akhay Raj
    - Narsingh Das (Adopted by Udai Bhan)
    - Isshar Das (Deolia)
      - Debi Singh
        - Aditya Singh
          - Raghunath Singh (Adopted)
            - Mahabat Singh
            - Bairisal (Shoklia)
              - Durjan Singh Deolia
              - Bagh Singh (Arwar)
              - Sujan Singh (Shokli)
                - Sheodan Singh
                  - Ajait Singh (Adopted)
                    - Akhay Raj
                      - Sardul Singh
                        - Hari Singh (Adopted) Died Childless
                          - Mod Singh
                            - Surajbhan Singh
                              - Bijai Singh (Present Thakur)
                            - Sur Singh (Died)
                            - Bijai Singh
                - Ajit Singh (Adopted by Shivdan Singh)
                  - Moti Singh
                    - Hari Singh (Adopted by Sardul Singh)
                - Mahtab Singh
                  - Gobind Singh
                    - Mod Singh
                    - Bhur Singh (Shoklia escheated to Deolia)
            - Kishen Singh (Santola)
            - Raghunath Singh
      - Sanvant Singh (Ghudha Kalan)
    - Debi Das (Barli)

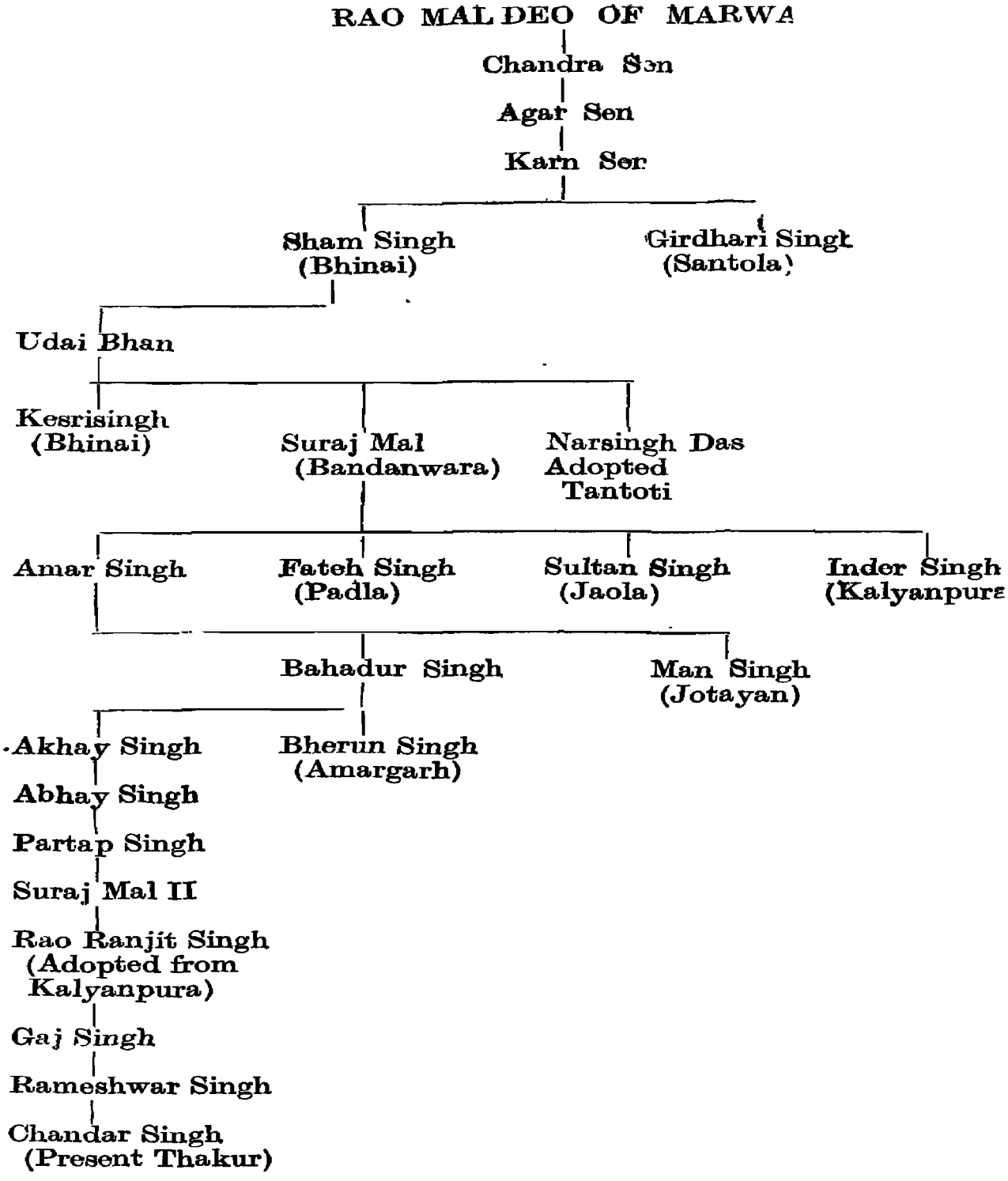
APPENDIX VII

Pedigree showing the descent of the Thakur of Kharwa



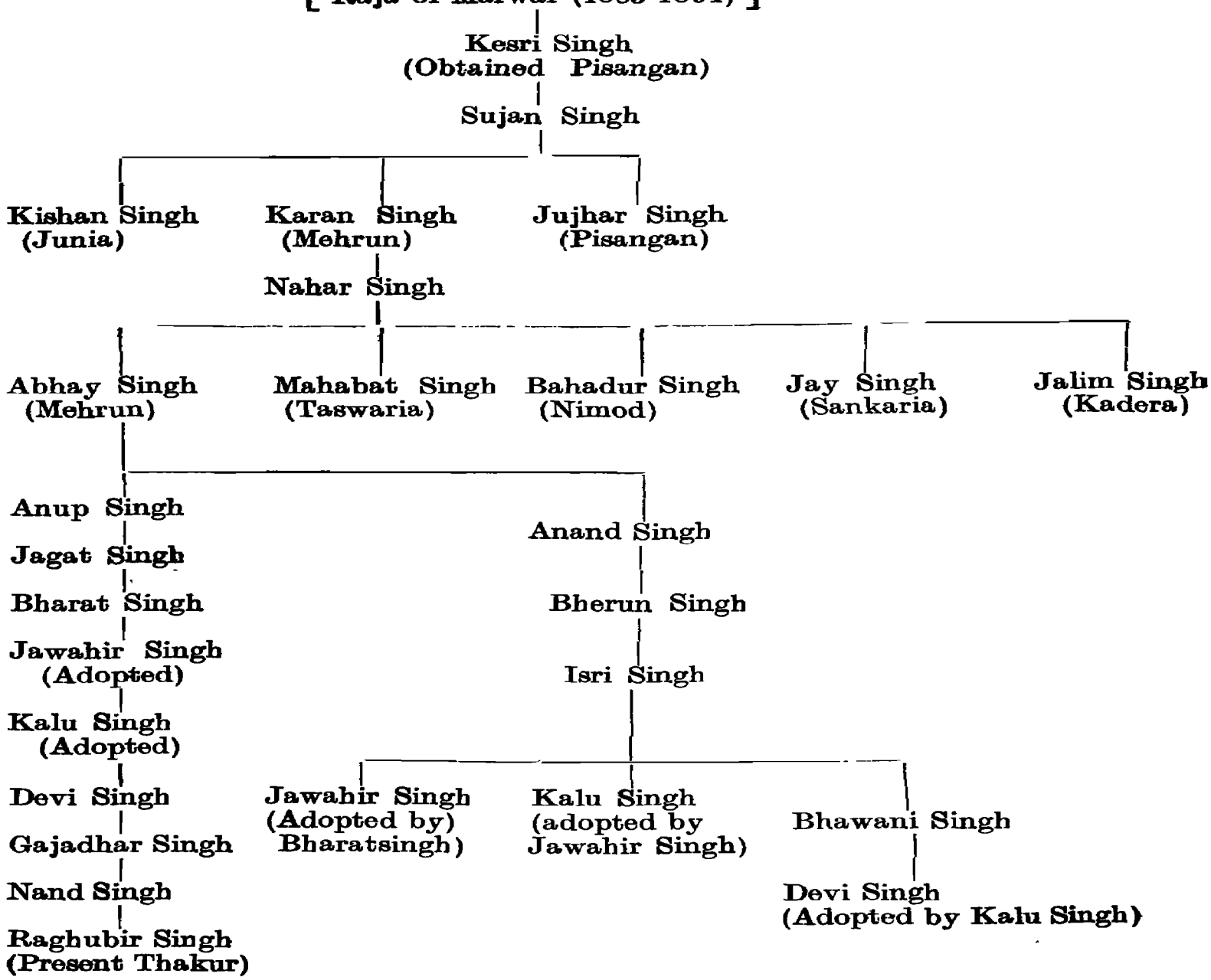
APPENDIX VIII

Bandanwara Family



APPENDIX IX

Mehrun Kalan Families



APPENDIX X

Para Families

MADHO SINGH

Raja of Marwar (1583-1594)

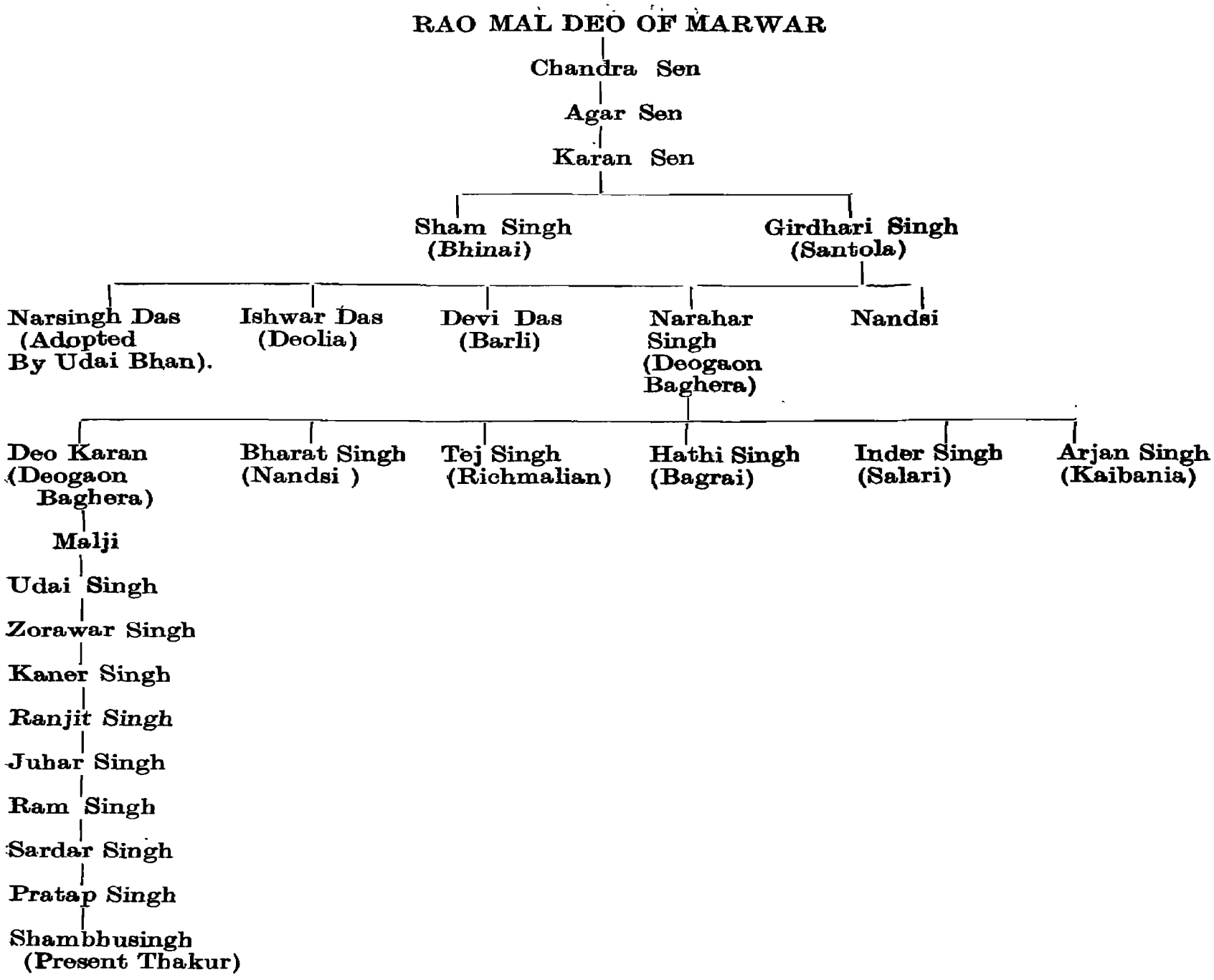
Kesri Singh
(Obtained Pisangan)

Sujan Singh
(Obtained Junia and Mehrun)

- Kishan Singh (Junia,
- Karan Singh (Mehrun)
- Jujhar Singh (Pisangan)
  - Fateh Singh (Pisangan)
  - Shyam Singh (Para)
    - Guman Singh
      - Bherun Singh
        - Sakat Singh
          - Sher Singh (Para)
            - Sujan Singh
              - Samer Singh (Para)
                - Sheonath Singh
                - Sangram Singh
                - Ranbeer Singh
                - Bijaibahadur Singh (Present Thakur)
              - Bairisal (Meoda Khurd)
          - Bakht Singh. (Koda)
            - Raj Singh.
  - Devi Singh (Sadara and Gulgaon)

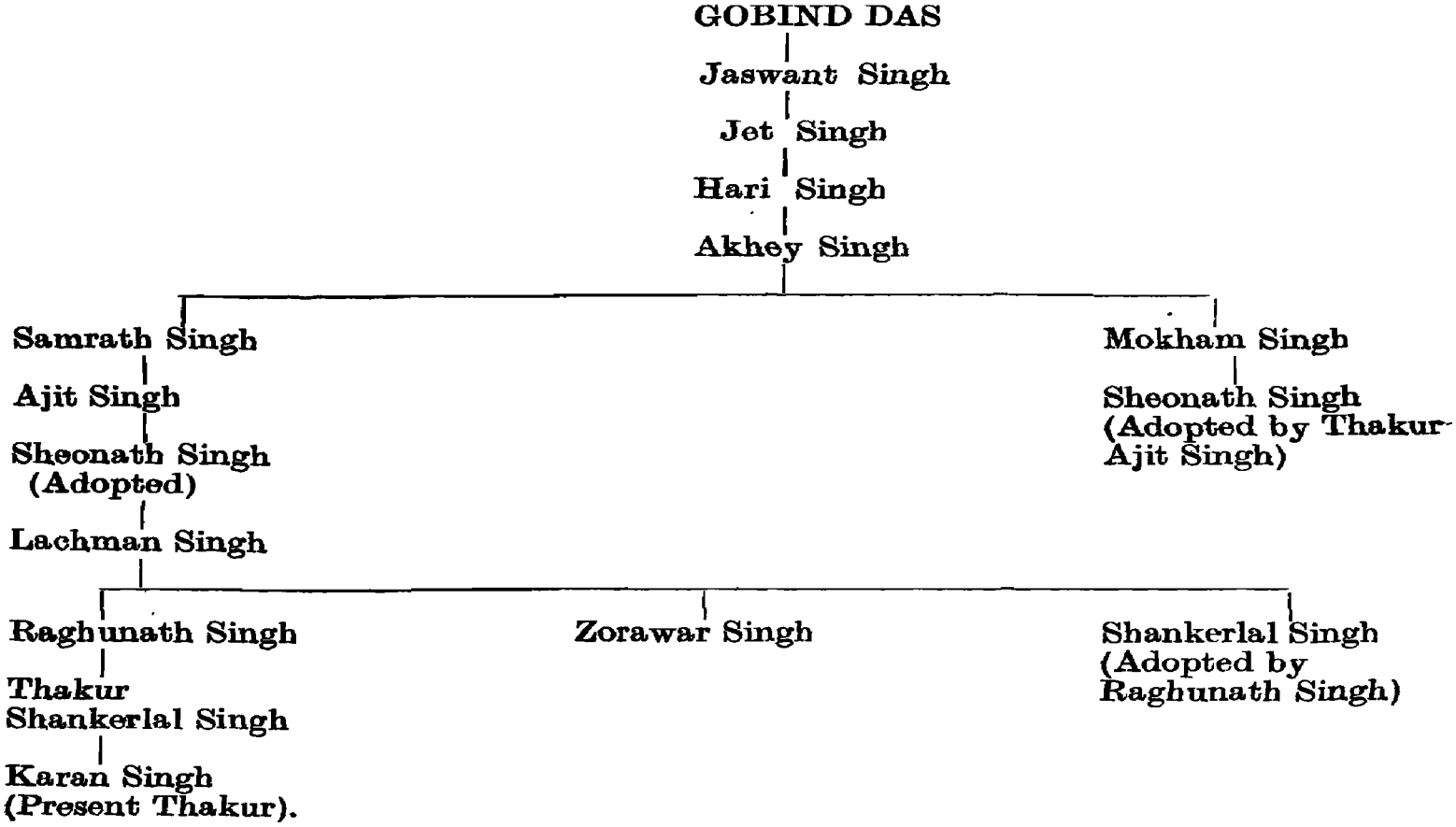
APPENDIX XI

Deogaon Baghera Family



APPENDIX XII.

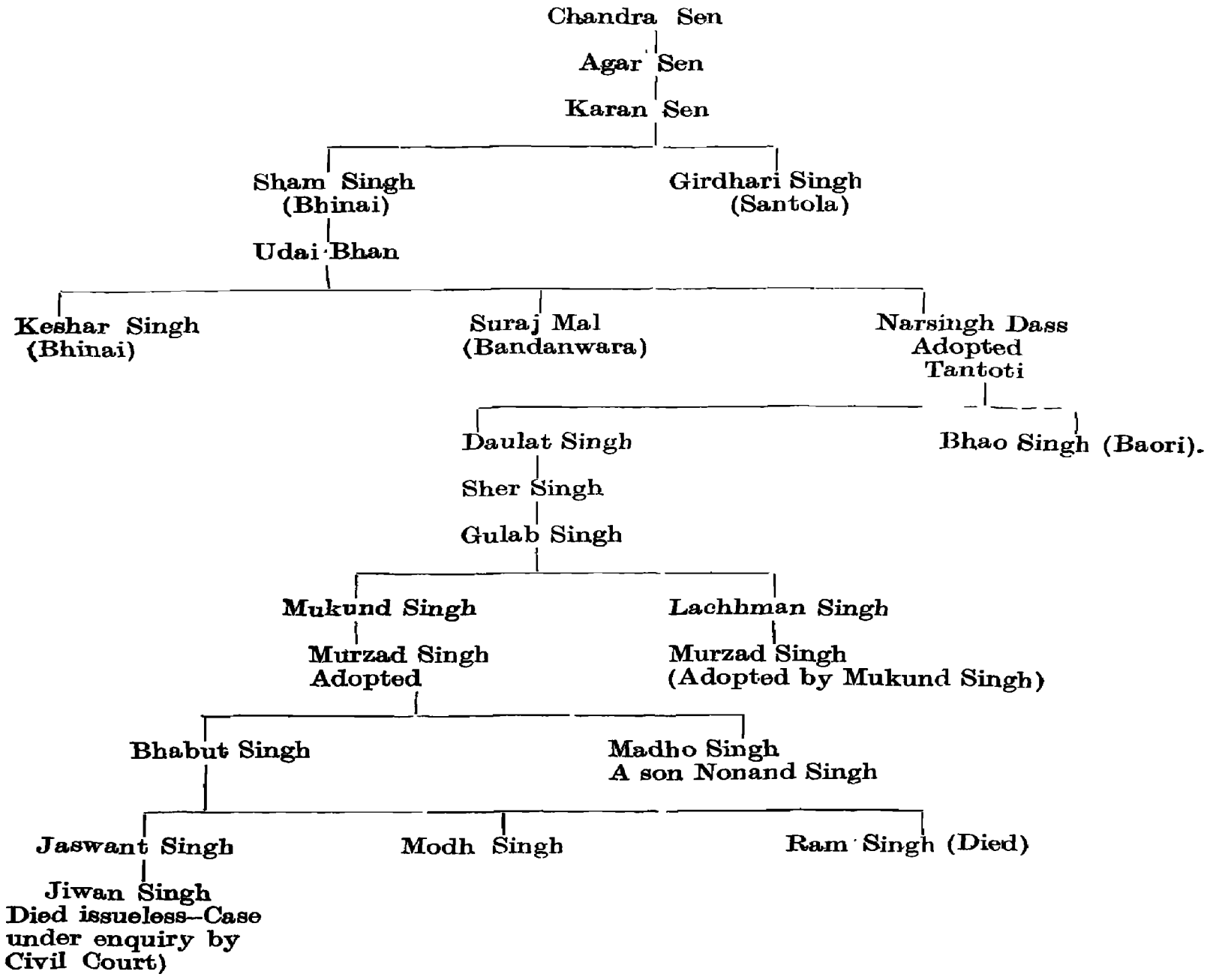
Pedigree showing Govindgarh Family



APPENDIX XIII.

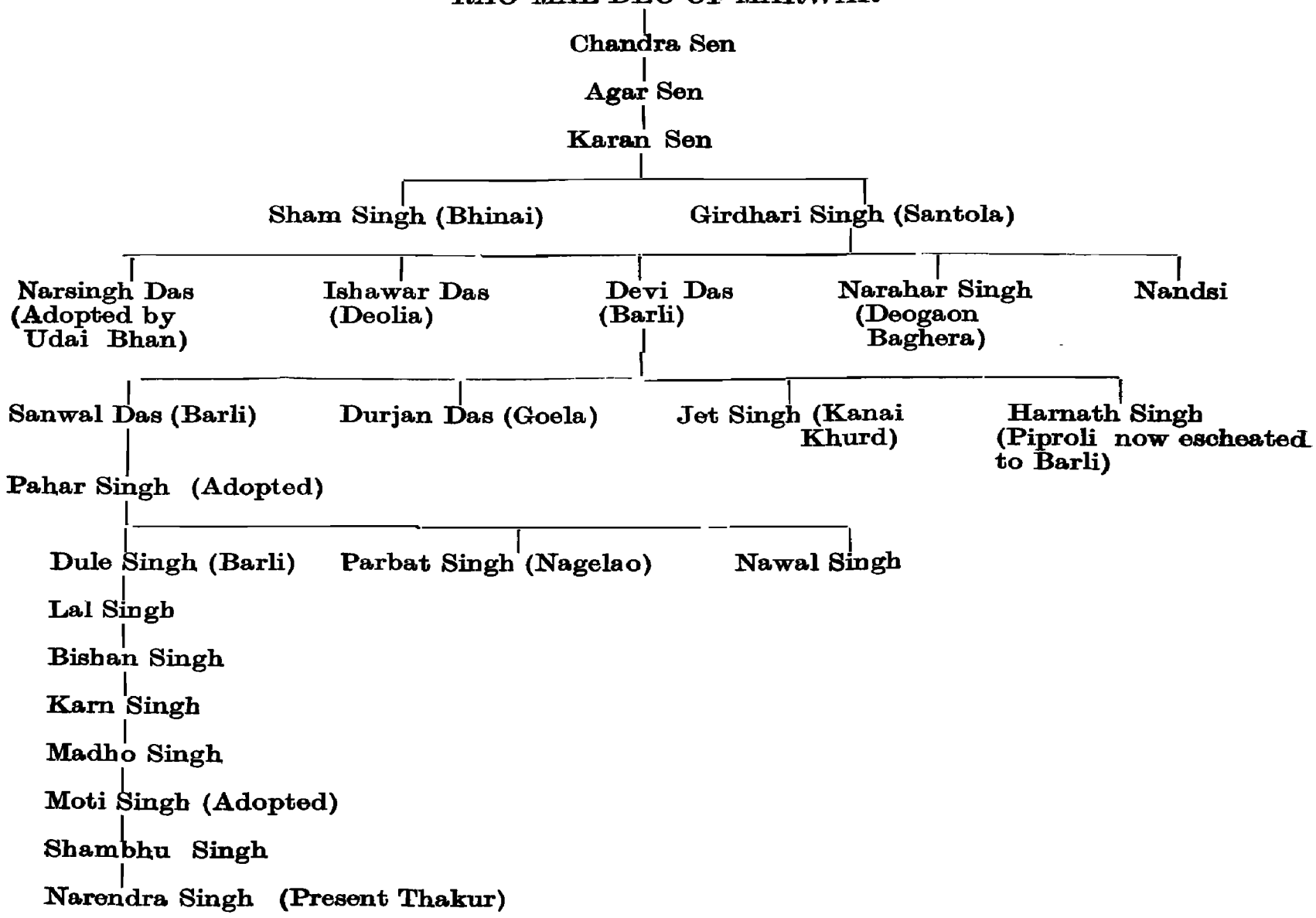
Tantoti Family

RAO MAL DEO OF MARWAR



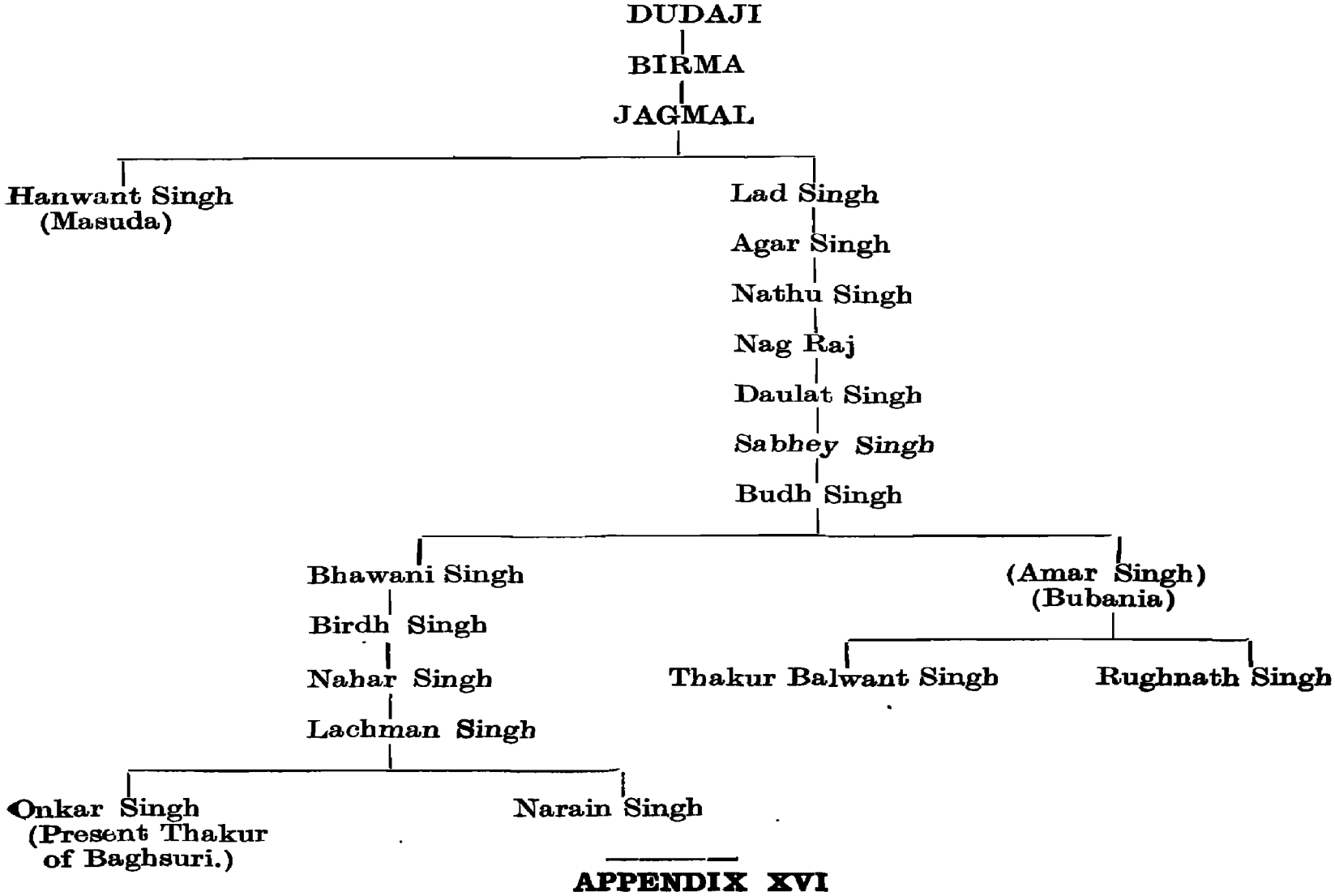
APPENDIX XIV

Barli Family



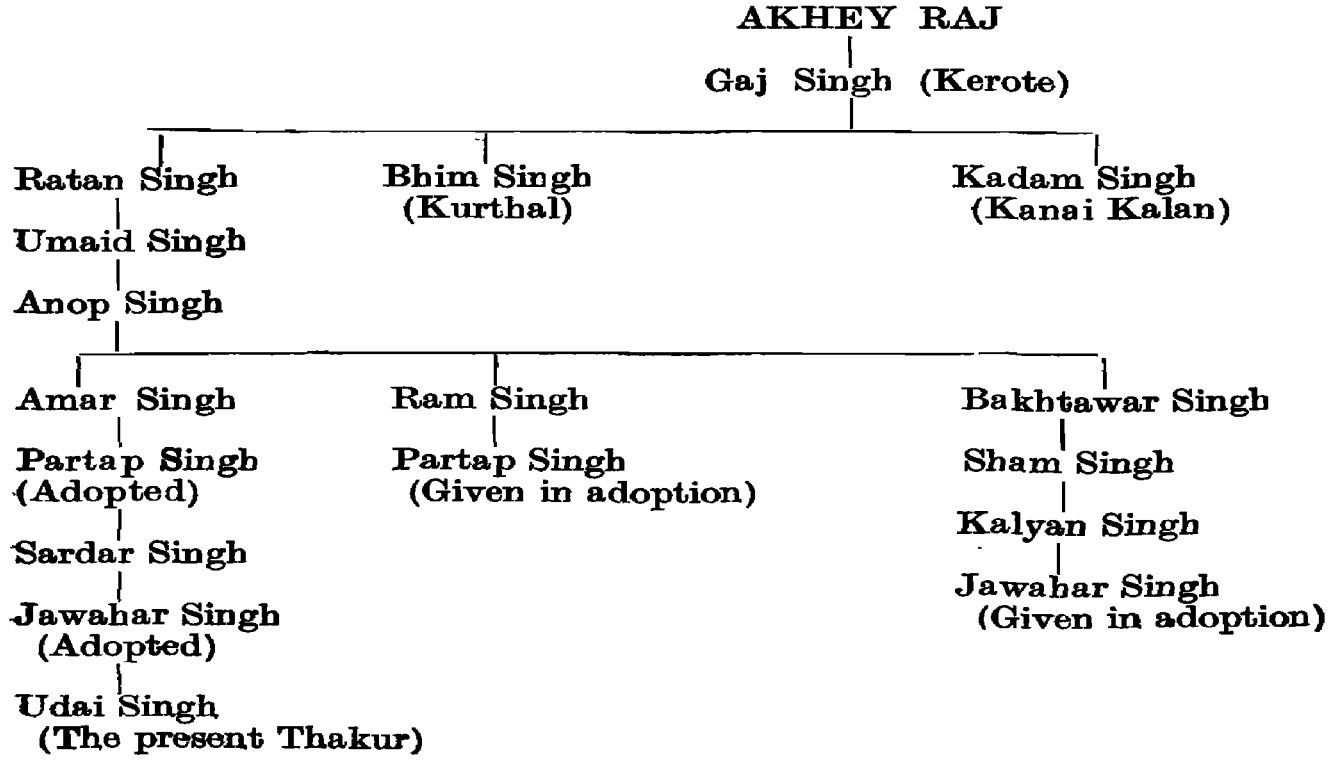
APPENDIX XV.

Baghsuri Family



APPENDIX XVI

Genealogical Tree showing the Descent of Kerote Family



Guzaredars.

The Guzaredars, though exercising the rights of fulfledged landlords over the land of their Guzara, are the creation of the Istamrardars. Owing to the rule of primogeniture obtaining in the Istamrari estates, all the children and other relations of the Istamrardars who cannot succeed to the Istamrari estate as such, have got to be provided with land, under the terms of the Sanads, for maintenance. But the land of their maintenance would revert to the parent Istamrardari estate on the extinction of the line of the Guzaredar. These Guzaredars do not pay land revenue for the land of their Guzara to the Government, but the assessment of such lands is included in the total Jama assessed on the estate. These Guzaredars, however, in their turn, have been letting out lands to cultivators, charging from them the customary Bighoris or produce rents in the same way as the cultivators of the land retained by the Istamrardar have to give to the Istamrardar.

Bhumias.

Bhum is an ancient tenure recognized in Rajputana. It consists, according to Baden-Powell (vide Land System of British India, Vol. II, Page 329) in an isolated 'estate in a given area of land, which might be coupled with the condition of maintaining good order, being answerable for crime and so forth'. The word "Bhoom" itself, however, means the "soil", and the name Bhumia properly signifies the alludial proprietor as distinguished from the "feudal chief" and the tenants of the crown of Khalsa land. Mr. La-Touchs who had carried out the settlement of Ajmer-Merwara in 1873, defines, on the authority of Mr. Hallam, the "alludial property as Land which has descended from inheritance subject to no burden but that of public defence. It passes to all children equally; on failure of children to nearest kindered." The succession is, however, governed by the rule of primogeniture in the few cases where the Istamrardar is also the Bhumia, as is the case of Istamrardar of Junia who is also the Bhumia of Kekri.

Whatever may have been the origin of the Bhomia tenure in the state of Ajmer, the rights and duties of all Bhomias have come, in course of time to be identical; till 1841 they held their land on quit rent. But it was abolished, along with the cesses from Istamrardars, and the condition of certain duties, which were mainly:—

(i) to protect the village in which the Bhum lies and the village cattle from dacoits,
(ii) to protect the property of travellers within the village from theft and robbery, and
(iii) to pecuniarily indemnify any sufferer from a crime which they ought to have prevented.

"From time to time" according to Baden-Powell (Land System of British India, Vol. II, Page 329), 'Bhumia holdings were created by grants, such an estate was given for example as Mund-kati or compensation for bloodshed, to heal a feud, or as reward for service keeping watch and ward etc."

These authoritative informations have not been satisfactorily, rebutted by the representative of the Bhumias before us, and we are inclined to think that these Bhumias are on the same level, to say the least, as the Jagirdars, and they cannot claim any irrevocable proprietary rights as such.

Muafis.

Muafis, as we have been able to know them, are revenue-free tenures, generally granted by the State under Sanads, for the purposes, either of endowing a religious or charitable institution or of perpetuating a succession of holyment whose vows had bound them, to celibacy. The tenure lapses on failure of an heir. Instead of complete resumption, it may also be assessed to an annual quit rent equal to one-fourth of the amount at which, if resumed, it would be assessed. There have been five classes of Muafis in Ajmer.

(i) Grants to Charitable Institutions,
(ii) Personal, hereditary grants,
(iii) Life grants,
(iv) Grants during the pleasure of the Government of the day on condition of good behaviour, and
(v) Grants held on condition of service.

The majority of the grants in favour of religious institutions and sacred buildings are endowments of Hindu temple, and were made by Col. Dixon between 1842 and 1849, in pursuance of his practice of setting apart some land in each of his newly founded hamlets for the local divinity or deity.

The personal hereditary grants were given generally, as rewards for services or by way of support or maintenance of the grantee. Majority of them were given by the Moghal Emperors. The grantees, however, had no right to transfer, and, in order to prevent unauthorized transfers by sale or mortgage, the rule of 1/4th assessment has been applied to these grants.

We consider it unnecessary to discuss the other minor grants.

Khalsa and the Allied Tenures.

As briefly stated above, while the 'local chief' took a share in the grain from the cultivators in the tracts assigned to them, the Maharaja or the king took a share similarly in his estate. Thus, the state was, in its own estate, the immediate and actual proprietor standing in the same relation to the cultivators of the soil as the feudal chiefs did to their tenants in their estates. This continued on undisturbed from the Rajput Maharajas to the Moghals and other Mohammadan kings of Delhi, thence to the Marhatta and eventually passed on and taken over by the British.

The tenure of land within the estates of the State was very simple. Every one who wished to cutlivate the land permanently must do so with the aid of well for tank, an embankment or some work of irrigation. In a tract, where rainfall is so precarious and unevenly distributed even in good monsoons, unirrigated land was hardly regarded: it possessed but little value. The state, in its estates, outside the feudal tracts, was always considered as the owner of the unirrigated land, as well as of the Waste. Such dry cultivation bring only temporary, and rendered possible by a favourable rainfall, no cultivator thereof acquired any right. "It was", as Baden-Powell has mentioned in his "Land Systems of British India", (Vol. II, Para I, Chapter II), cultivated by permission for the time being and then, lapsed to the general body of which it was part." Such estates came to be known as "Khalsa".

Biswadars, Khewatdars.

From ancient times it has been the custom in the Khalsa villages in Ajmer that those who permanently improved land by sinking wells and constructing embankments for the storage of water (not necessarily tanks, but generally Nadis) acquired thereby certain rights in the soil so improved. These rights came to be summed up and contained in the term. "Biswedari," the Biswedar, by thus improving the land, was considered protected from ejectments as long as he paid the customary share of the produce. He had a right to transfer, by sale, mortgage or gift, the well or embankment such transfer carrying with it the transfer of land improved by those objects. The Biswedari right has also been hereditary, and the term has, therefore, come to mean Ownership.

A large number of Biswedari holdings were created, apparently under a mass-scale development scheme, in the Khalsa villages between 1842 and 1849 when Col. Dixon founded new hamlets, wherever he thought fit, gave leases at privileged rates to those who were willing to dig wells, distributed lands under the new tanks to strangers whom he located in hamlets in the waste. This system transformed the cultivating communities in Khalsa into Samlat or Bhai-Chara proprietory bodies. Each member of this body possessed, and still possesses, permanent rights in the land improved by him. Before this transformation he possessed no rights at all as a community.

The State, since 1850, having abandoned its right of ownership, in the unimproved land, a defined area of land enclosed within the village boundaries was demarcated and declared to be the property of all those recorded as owners of the improved land. These names were entered in the proprietory registers known as the Khewat and the Biswedars in the Khalsa villages as distinguished from those in the Jagir villages came to be known as 'Khewatdars'. There are no 'Khewatdar' tenures in any village other than the khalsa ones.

Jagirs.

The jagirs were carved, or otherwise created, out of the Khalsa area lands. Generally whole villages were, as can be found in eastern countries granted for charitable purposes, in pursuance of or conformity with the beliefs of the granting monarch. The term 'Jagirs' in Ajmer will have to be distinguished from the meaning the same term bears elsewhere, e. g., condition of service, military or others. Land already in the occupation of the persons who had effected improvements before the grant, continued to be held by them and their Biswedari rights were not extinguished by the grant. The only difference that the grant made to them was that these Biswedars had to pay the land revenue to the Jagirdar instead of the State. The Jagirdar, thus became the assignee of the revenue from the State. He could not transfer his Jagir as such.

The Jagir estates were subjected to an investigation in 1874 by a mixed Committee of Government Officials and Jagirdars, presided over by the then Deputy Commissioner of Ajmer,

Mr. H. M. Rupton with settlement officer Mr. J. D. La Touche as Secretary of the committee. The Committee's report dated the 16th May, 1874 contains all that is known of the tenures. In all Jagir villages the revenue is collected by an appraisement of the produce, as agreed upon between the Biswedar and the Jagirdar at the inception of the former, and cash assessment is not known.

There are, at present 51 whole and 3 half villages. 25 of them are endowments in favour of religious institutions, 24 grants to individuals generally on condition of service to religious institutions and 6 are grants to corporations. The biggest of the Jagirs is the one endowed to the Dargah of the Saint, Khwaja Muien-ud-din Chishti. 16 of these villages were granted by Akbar, 13 by Jahangir and the succeeding kings down to Mohammad Shah, 12 by Marhattas, 1 by Ajeet Singh Rathore and 2 by the British Government. The other endowments are in favour of the Dargah of Sayed Meeran Shah at Taragarh, Chilla Pir Dastgir, Nathdwara temple, Chhatree Surjee Rao and the Charitable Trust of Dudadharee.

Notwithstanding the nature of the Jagirs and the conditions attached to each, the Jagirdars have been treating themselves as proprietors, short only of the right of alienation. It is, however, difficult to concede to the claim of the Jagirdar Association's representative that during the survey and record operations of 1872 "all kinds of proprietary rights were re-granted to the Jagirdars." What was actually done during the record operations was that Waje-ul-Arz were prepared in which the customs attaching to watch Jagir village were reduced to writing and the terms of the previous Sanads edited and consolidated. This did not necessarily effect any development in the status of the Jagirdar, as such, from the assignee to full-fledged proprietor. As in the case of the Istamrari tenure, so in Jagirs also, the restrictions under and the conditions on which these tenures are held are repugnant to the conception of proprietorship.

The Jagir estates fall broadly into three classes, the first having two sub-divisions.

First: Endowments of Religious Institutions.

A—Endowments of the Institutions themselves.

B—Endowments of offices connected with the Institutions.

Second: Grants to Individuals.

Third: Grants to Corporations, no names being given in the grant and the revenue being shared by all who fall within a certain designation.

In the first class the following Istitutions enjoy Jagirs:—

1. Dargah Khwaja Sahib.
2. Dargah Meeran Sahib.
3. Chilla Peer Dastgir.
4. Nathdwara Temple.
5. Chhatree Surjee Rao.
6. Charitable Trust of Dudhadharee.

It will be convenient to consider these in the above order.

Dargah Khwaja Sahib.

Khwaja Muien-ud-din Chisti, the Saint known as Khwaja Sahib, migrated from Ghore to Hindustan in 1143 A.D. He took up his abode first on the hill which overlook the Dowlat Bagh, and subsequently at the Tripolia Darwaza, where he lived till his death, which occurred according to tradition in the 97th year of his age. After his death people began to make pilgrimages to his tomb. The Dargah was commenced in the time of Shams-ud-din Altamash, enlarged in the time of Ghiyas-ud-din, and in the reign of Akbar a mosque was built now partially in ruins. Shahjahan built the present marble mosque. A Urs (mela) is held at the tomb of this saint for 6 days, during the month of Rajab for it is uncertain on what day he died. Offerings at the Shrine are divided between the Dewan and the Khadims, but owing to the disputes regarding their shares there is a quantity of property said to be worth half a lac undivided. The Dargah was first endowed by Akbar, and the first Sanad on record is one of that Emperor of the year 1567 A. D. granting 18 villages and one per cent on the sale of salt at Sambhar, "Wakf langar-i-Mazar." Of these villages, however, only two Nabab and Kanea are now in the possession of the Dargah. In the 10th year of his reign A.D. 1637 Shahjahan cancelled the old farman, and gave a new Jagir to the annual value of Rs. 25,780, 10,057, of which were in cash, and the remainder 15,723, the estimated rental of 17

villages *viz.*, Nabab, Parbutpoora, Chandsain, Khwajpoora, Kayar, Massena, Birwace, Koraree, Khyria, Pocholean, Tillora, Kishnpoora, Hokran, Kanea, Raila, Kotree, Arnea. The sanad sets forth that the grant is made as "wakf rauza-i-munawwira muqaddasa surf-i-Urs, wa langar, wa roshnace, wa furoosh, wa gul, wa arbab-i-masjid, wa wauzaif-ashab-i-istihqaq, wa huffaz, wa sadir o-warid, wa sair wajuh khairat, wa mubarrat". Furrukhsir added Budhwara and Dantra to the grant of the 19 villages named in these grants, three Raila, Kotree and Arnea are in Rajasthan, and the Dargah has lost possession of Arnea. It holds therefore 18 villages, of which 16 are in Ajmer territory, but including Kadampoora, which was separated from Nabab before the present measurement, it holds 17 villages in this District.

Of these 17 villages, 14 belong to the first class, three to the second. In the year 1769, Shah Alam issued a farman granting Hokran and Kishanpoora to the Dewan Sayed Imam-ud-din "ba-furzandan dar wajh inamm ba tarikh altangha iwaz youmiya waghaira-ki-muqarrar ast". In 1802, Dowalut Rao Scindia granted Dantra to Meer Azwem-ul-lah Mutwalli, "ba-iwazrozina Mutwalli". The annual value of Hokran and Kishanpoora on an average of ten years collections is Rs. 3,534 that of Dantra Rs. 3,544.

Dargah Meeran Sahib.

Sayed Meeran Husein came to India with Shahab-ud-din, and on the conquest of Ajmer was appointed to the charge of the fort of Taragarh. There he remained till the death of Kutab-ud-din in 1210, when the Rajputs rose and in a night attack, massacred the whole garrison. Tradition says, that the Khwaja burried the dead the next day, and the tombs of the garrison are still in excellent preservation. The enclosure in which they are is known by the name of "Ganj Shahidan" or Treasury of Martyrs. Meeran Husein was soon reckoned among the witnesses to the faith, and pilgrimages commenced to this tomb. Jubaar Khan, Chamberlain in Akbar's time built a mosque and the present conspicuous porch was built by Gumanjee Rao Scindia.

Before the time of Akbar, this Dargah held the village of Saradhna in Jagir. Akbar after the capture of Chittore exchanged this village for Somulpoor, "Ki Mutawalli wa mujawiran hasil -i-anra sal ba sal surf firppsh, wa roshnee, wa zurruriyat i-anja numayand." In 1608 Jahangir resumed 2573 Bighas of Somulpoor, and gave in Jagir the while of Dorae and 939 Bighas of Somulpoor, "jihat maddad maash mujawiran, wa khurch Urs, wa langar". The Dargah, however, has since long before British ruk been in possession of the village of Somulpoor.

Besides Dorae and Somulpoor, this Dargah holds a third village Kheria in Jagir. Its possession is founded on a grant bearing the signatures of Simpson Sahib, Soobahdar Patel, and of Mr. Louis Bourrequienne, both officers of Dowlat Rao Scindia. The grant belongs to the year 1800 and is in these words "durinuila ba istima khabar tashrif awari Maharajah Ali Jah Dowlat Rao Scindia ba taraf Hindustan mouzah kheria, bindabar ikhrajat langer khana rauza nunal-wira Sayed Meeran Husain dada shud." This seems a very invalid grant, but the Dargah has since been in possession. The Manager gets Rs. 15 a month as his salary from the revenue of the Jagir.

Chilla Pir Dastgir.

The story runs, that a Fakeer of the name of Sayed Sundha came before the time of Akbar from Bagadad to worship at the shrine of the Khwaja Sahib. He brought a brick with him from the tomb of Peeran Pir, a descendant of Ali in Baghdad. According to his last injunctions he was buried with this brick on his chest, and people soon began to worship at his tomb. The present shrine was erected after the Jagir was given. On the 11th day of every month, the shrine is illuminated and sweetmeats are distributed.

There is only one village connected with this shrine, Makhopoora. From the evidence recorded by Mr. Cavedish, it appears, that when Amer Khan came to Ajmer he requested Bala Rao, the then Soobah, to give an endowment of Re. 1 a day to this shrine. Accordingly Bala Rao gave a Sanad, which was subsequently confirmed by Dowlat Rao Scindia in 1810 enjoining Shaikh Asgur Ali who had a farm from Government to make over the Revenue of Makhopoora for illuminations and the other requirements of the shrine. The balance, if any, to be spent in building. In this way Shaikh Asgur Ali became Manager, and on his death and of that of his brother Fuzal Ali, the son-in-law of the latter Meer Irshad Ali obtained the management on the 5th May, 1821, Mr. Wilder by order of Government resumed the grant and included the village in the Khalsa, giving fixed revenue of Re. 1 a day to the shrine; but in 1822 the village was again made over to Meer Irshad Ali, who was ordered to file papers of yearly receipts and expenditure. The Manager Meer Nizam Ali, son of Irshad Ali, however, kept no accounts at all. The average annual receipts from the village are now Rs. 1,535 from which the Manager takes Rs. 200 as his perquisites as Manager, in accordance with an arrangement of Mr. Wilder.

Nathdwara.

The celebrated temple of Nathdwara has one village attached to it in Ajmer. Dowlat Rao Scindia in 1806 A.D. granted the village of Bhawani Khera for the service of Srinathjee. The temple of Nathdwara on the Banas, 30 miles east of Udaipur, has revenue free land attached to it in all parts of India especially in Mathura the originally home of Krishna. Colonel Tod in his Rajasthan gives an account of this temple.

Chhatree Surjee Rao.

Two villages Lalee khera and Bhagwanpura, are Jagir attached to the Mausoleum of Surjee Rao in Pushkar. There is no original Sanad forthcoming. Hindoo Rao, son of Surjee Rao, who lived at Delhi was the Manager. He with the approval of Colonel Dixon, and with the sanction of Scindia made over the buildings and the villages to the Dudhadharee, as manager in the year 1848 A. D. The revenues to be employed for the expenses connected with the tomb and in almsgiving The Dudhadharee, however, contracted a personal debt of Rs. 12,000, stopped all alms. and mortgaged Lalee khera to Ramnath Mahajan of Pushkar for 10 year.

Neela Seoree.

The hilly tract comprising the village of Neela Seoree lies between the towns of Ajmer and Pushkar, and was originally partly included in each. Soon after the establishment of British rule the Dudhadharee, an ascetic whose only food, as his name denotes, is milk, came to Ajmer. He settled in this waste tract, then infested by robber, and soon acquired considerable influence. His original grant was 10 bighas, but he gradually acquired possession of the hill, and the district officers acquiesced in and supported his possession. The land held by him was largely increased at the t ime of Col. Dixon's measurement of the surrounding villages, and Government has now in the letter from the Secretary, Foreign Department, No. 76 R., dated 11th April, 1874, granted in perpetuity Neela Seoree as Jagir to the Dudhadharee. It is added, however, that the grant is made to him. "On condition of his protecting so much of the road through the Pokhar Pass, as is adjacent to his Jagir, and of his paying compensation for any losses, which may occur in that portion of the road from the bottom of the pass to the open country beyond."

The conditions on which the predecessor of the present Dudhadharee considered he held this land are given in detail in a petition of his presented to Colonel Dixon, on 14th April, 1848. He states that "he has built a temple to Banki Behareeji, that he has dug wells and a baori, that he has planted many mango trees and collected cattle. He desires that all these things should be considred "Wakf and sadaburt", a trust property for the benefit of the poor and travelers. None of his chelas should consider himself heir or owner of any of this property, but the whole revenue from every source should be distributed to the poor and travellers. He desired that no bird or beast should be annoyed within these precincts nor any tree cut down. As long as he lives he will do as here in set-forth, and for the future he prays that a slab in English Hindi and Persian may be put up at his residence recording the nature of the trust. He prays Government to lend him assistance, and always to watch the conduct of his successors. If any of them transgresses these rules, and strive after worldly wealth, he should be dismissed and a worthy successor appointed by Government with the advise of respectable Hindus."

To this request Colonel Dixon acceded, paying at the same time what was apparently a well-merited tribute to the worth and conduct of the petitioner, and the slabwas accordingly put up where it now remains. The present Dudhadharee Purmanand has, it would appear, done exactly contrary to the rules laid down by his predecessor, lives anything but annascetic life and hasconverted the revenues to his own use.

With regard to the conditions on which the grant has now been sanctioned by Government, the committee is of opinion, that they are vague, likely to lead to complications and q uite opposed to the terms on which Colonel Dixon made the grant and on which it has been hithe rto enjoyed. To make the Dudhadharee responsible for the protection of the road "adjacent" to his Jagir is a novelty, and to make him responsible at all, is with reference to the proposals of the Bhoom Committee para 26, retrograde step. It cannot be expected that an ascetic such as the Dudhadharee should be, can pay compensation for losses, and the Committee agrees entirely with the Bhoom Committee as regards the propriety of abolishing all such systems of liability. The committee considers that effect should be given to the wishes of the original grantee, and the Jagir be considered "wakf and sadabart" the Dudhadharee for the time being, being manager, and being liable to be removed for misconduct or breach of trust either by Government or through the Civil Court. A copy and translation of the petition of the original grantee and of the order thereon accompany this report.

AJMER STATE.

REVIEW OF POPULATION FIGURES.

Introduction

Ajmer is an isolated monodistrict, centrally administered State situated in the heart of Rajasthan with its headquarters at Ajmer and lies between 25°24′ and 26°42′ north latitudes and 73°45′ and 75°24′ east longitudes. It is surrounded on all sides by State of Rajasthan; on the north and west by Jodhpur Division; on the south by Udaipur Division and on the east by Jaipur Division. It is triangular in shape. The maximum length from north-east to south-west is 90 miles, while from east to west it is only 45 miles, and it has an area of 2,416·6 square miles.

The State is composed of 3 Sub-divisions which are not natural but only territorial. The Sub-divisional Officers are assisted by one Tehsildar each. There are 18 Police Stations and 31 Outposts.

Population.

This State consists of one city, 6 towns and 707 villages having a population of 693,372 persons (males 360,236 and females 333,136) of whom 297,764 persons or 42·9 per cent reside in urban units and the rest in rural ones. A majority of villages are of the smallest size with a population below 500 persons. The only city in this district is Ajmer and there are six towns *viz,* Nasirabad, Pushkar, Kekri, Deoli, Beawar, and Bijainagar.

The population of this State, as composed on 1st March, 1951 was according to the Census of 1941, 583,693 persons (males 307,172 and females 276,521). The last decade has witnessed an increase of 109,679 persons *i.e.* 18·8 per cent. This growth in urban units has been 39·1 per cent, while that in the rural is only 7·0 per cent. The number per thousand of total population who live in towns was 366·8 in 1941 and is 429·4 in 1951. The urbanization has increased by 62·6 per thousand during the decade. This is mainly due to large influx during the course of mass movement as a result of the partition of the country in 1947.

Area and Density.

The area of this district is 2,416·6 square miles. It has a density of 287·1 per square mile as against 242 in 1941.

Occupied houses, house-holds, family composition and sex ratio.

The number of occupied houses in this district is 99,501 which are habited by 157 065 house-holds (68,415 houses occupied by 90,431 house-holds in rural areas and 31,086 houses occupied by 66,634 house-holds in urban units). Most of the houses give shelter to more than one house-hold on an average. The number of persons per occupied house is 5·8 in rural areas and 9·6 in urban areas. The same was the proportion in 1941. The average number of persons per house-hold is 4·4 in rural areas and 4·5 in urban units. The house-hold population of Ajmer District is 685,984 (390,663 in rural and 295,321 in urban units) *i.e.* 7,388 less than the total population. This last figure represents the house-less persons and inmates of institutions etc. The number of females per thousand males in this district is 925 in total population and 930 in house-hold population. It was 900 in 1941. In the rural units it is 950 and in the urban it is 892.

Literacy.

The number of total literates is 140,648 *i.e.* 202·8 per thousand (males 106,688 or 296·1 per thousand and females 33,960 or 101·9 per thousand). The condition is different in rural and urban units as depicted in the inset table.

	Number of literates per thousand of		
	Persons	Males	Females.
Rural ..	79·1	137·8	17·3
Urban ..	367·2	500·1	218·09

Economic Classification.

Principal means of livelihood.

The strength of persons depending directly or indirectly upon agriculture as their principal means of livelihood is 314,905. They form 45·4 per cent of the total population, but if we take out of consideration those who are not directly in touch with land *i.e.* non-cultivating owners of land and their dependants, the percentage of actual agriculturists and their dependants comes to 43·4. Amongst the agriculturists the largest percentage is that of cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependants who form 37·5 per cent. Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependants rank second and form a percentage of 3·1. The cultivating labourers and the non-cultivating owners each form 2·8 and 2·0 per cent *respectively*. The last is the economically inactive population.

Non-agricultural category forms 54·6 per cent. They are distributed in the means of livelihood classes as follows:—

A great majority depends upon Other services and miscellaneous sources forming 19·5 percent of the general population. Industrialists form 19·3 percent; traders form 12·5 per cent and transport industry supports 3·3 per cent of the total population.

In the rural units the agricultural classes form 77·3 per cent of the total rural population and the non-agricultural classes form 22·7 per cent. Out of the agricultural category, the cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependants form 64·3 per cent. Cultivators of unowned land and their dependants form 5·1 per cent. Cultivating labourers and non-cultivating owners with their dependants form 4·7 and 3·2 per cent respectively. Of the non-agricultural category in rural area, the largest number belongs to those depending upon industry being 10·6 per cent, next come those who derive their means of livelihood from other services and miscellaneous sources who form 7·6 per cent and the commerce and transport industry support 3.8 and 0·7 per cent respectively.

In the urban units the agricultural classes form 2·9 per cent of the total urban population and the non-agricultural classes form 97·1 per cent. Amongst the agricultural classes the owner cultivators form 1·7 per cent, cultivators of unowned land come next with 0·6 per cent, while cultivating labourers and non-cultivating owners form 0·2 and 0·4 per cent respectively. The non-agricultural category form 97·1 per cent, a great majority of them depend upon other services and miscellaneous sources forming 35·3 per cent, Industrialists being 30·9 per cent come next, commercial class form 24 per cent and 6·9 per cent of the population are engaged in transport.

Dependence.

Amongst owner cultivators 41·1 per cent are self-supporting, 21·8 are earning dependants and 37·1 are non-earning dependants. Out of the persons who are engaged in cultivation of unowned land 43·6 per cent are self-supporting, 18·7 per cent are earning dependant and 37·7 are non-earning dependants. Amongst the cultivating labourers 56·6 per cent are self-supporting, 12·4 are earning dependants and 32·05 are non-earning dependants. Out of the non-cultivating owners of land and those receiving agricutural rent, 38·1 per cent are self-supporting, 12 per cent are earning dependants and 49·9 per cent are non-earning dependants. Out of the persons employed in Industries *i. e.* production other than cultivation 33·9 per cent are self supporting, 8·9 are earning dependants and 57·2 are non-earning dependants. Amongst traders *i. e.* commercial class 26·6 are self-supporting, 3·7 are earning dependants and 69·7 are non-earning dependants. Among those engaged in Transport Industry 27·3 p. c. are self-supporting 3·1 p. c. are earning dependants and 69·6 p. c. are non-earning dependants. Out of those persons whose means of livelihood is other services and miscellaneous sources 34·5 per cent are self-supporting 5·1 are earning dependants and 60·4 are non-earning dependants.

Secondary Means of Livelihood.

Out of the total number of owner cultivators 11·8 per cent supplement their income by following secondary occupations. Similarly amongst the cultivators of unowned land 32·1 per cent follow secondary occupations to supplement their income and amongst cultivating labourers and rent receivers or non-cultivating owners 21·5 and 27·4 per cent respectively follow secondary occupations.

In the non-agricultural population the highest percentage 15·5 is that of Industrialists who follow secondary occupations. In other services and miscellaneous sources 10 per cent follow secondary occupations. Amongst persons engaged in commerce and transport 7·1 and 4·8 per cent respectively follow secondary occupations.

Economic Status.

Amongst Industrialists 50·8 per cent are independent workers, employers and employees are 13·7 and 35·5 *per cent respectively*. Amongst traders there are 66 p. c. independent workers and employers and employees are 19 and 15 per cent respectively. Similarly in the transport class 26·2 per cent are independent workers, employers and employees are 0·2 and 73·6 per cent respectively. In other services and miscellaneous sources 36·3 are independent workers, employers and employees form 3·4 and 60·3 per cent respectively.

Economically inactive persons.

Economically inactive persons can be grouped into two categories. (a) Those who earn their livelihood without any activity *e.g.* pensioners, stipend holders, receivers of rent from land or buildings or of interest, (b) those whose activities are uneconomic in their nature *e.g.*, beggars, prostitutes etc. The number of such persons in this district is 2,279 (1,033 males and 1,246 females). They form 0·3 per cent of the total population of the district. Their further details are given in District Economic Table B.—III Employers, Employees and Independent Workers in Industries and Services by Divisions and Sub-divisions.

Language.

In Ajmer District Rajasthani is spoken by 521,526 persons *i.e.* 75·2 per cent. The principal language is Ajmeri, which is really a dialect of Rajasthani. It is spoken by 417,097 persons *i.e.* 60·1 per cent. The other dialects *i.e.* Marwari, Dhundhari or Jaipuri and Mewari are spoken by 60,866, 22,829 and 9,878 *i.e.* 8·7, 3·3 and 1·4 per cent respectively. Similarly Rebari, Merwari and Bagri are spoken by 2,218, 2,658 and 2,208 *i.e.* 0·3,0·4 and 0·3 per cent respectively. The Western Hindi including Brij Bhasha, Hindi, Urdu and Alwari is spoken by 106,961 persons *i.e.* 15·4 per cent. Punjabi is spoken by 16,557 persons *i.e.* 2·4 per cent. Sindhi is spoken by 44,137 persons *i.e.* 6·36 per cent. The number of persons who speak Gujrati or Kathiawari is 1,566 *i.e.* 0·2 per cent. Bengali and Behari is spoken by 572 and 6 persons respectively. Eastern Pahari Language *i.e.* Nepali is spoken by 151 persons. The number of persons who speak Gipsian language including Kanjari and Sansi is 461. Speakers of Marathi are 651.

The number of persons speaking Kashmiri, Tamil and Kanarese is 19, 10 and 5 respectively. Eastern Hindi *i.e.* Purvi is spoken by 38 persons. The speakers of Madrasi, Telugu and Malayam are 427, 63 and 12 respectively.

European languages including English, French and Swiss are spoken by 160 persons. African, American and Australian languages are spoken by 26, 23 and 1 persons respectively.

Religion.

A vast majority of the people of this district consists of the followers of Hinduism being 86·52 per cent. next come Muslims who are 7·05 per cent. Jainism ranks third in the district having 4·6 per cent of the population as its followers. Sikhs, Buddhists, Zoroastrians and Christians form 0·6, 0·6, 0 03, and 0·6 per cent respectively.

Scheduled Castes.

The scheduled castes and tribes population enumerated in this district is 80,974 and 9,816 *i.e.* 11·7 and 1·4 per cent respectively of the total population. A list of scheduled castes and tribes notified by the Government of India is appended in Annexure. A.

Migrants.

Of the persons enumerated in this district 71·02 per cent are born in the district itself. Persons born in India outside Ajmer district are 129,921 *i.e.* 18 7 per cent. Persons born in Asia beyond India are 70,743 *i.e.* 10·2 per cent including displaced persons and those born outside Asia are only 210 in number.

Displaced Persons. The number of displaced persons in this district is 71,351, out of whom 2,053 immigrated from East Pakistan (1860 in 1947, 193 in 1948) and 69,298 from West Pakistan (41 in 1946, 51,808 in 1947, 16,737 in 1948, 688 in 1949, 19 in 1950 and 5 in 1951). Majority of them *i. e.* 29,651 or 41·6 per cent are traders, 22,155 or 31·1 per cent earn their livelihood by services and other miscellaneous sources. 14,517 or 20·3 per cent are engaged in production other than cultivation. Those engaged in transport are 4,244 or 5·9 per cent. owner cultivators are 387 or 0·5 per cent. Non-cultivating owners of land, cultivators of unowned land and cultivating labourers are 214 or 0·3 per cent 138 or 0 2 per cent and 45 or 0·1 per cent respectively.

Educational standard by social groups. Amongst agricultural population 52 per thousand are literates in accordance with the definition prescribed for the census; persons who have passed the Middle School Examination and Matriculates are 2 and 0·5 per thousand respectively. Those who passed Intermediate in Arts or Science or are Graduates in Arts or Science or have Degrees or Diplomas are 26, 11 and 57 in number respectively who work as 0·08, 0·3 and 0·2 per thousand respectively. Those holding Teaching, Engineering, Legal and Medical qualifications are 5, 1, 1, and 4 respectively All others who have acquired higher educational qualifications than these number 0·1 per thousand roughly among the agricultural population.

In the non-agricultural population 244 per thousand are literates. Those who have passed the Middle School Examination are 30 per thousand. Matriculates are 26 per thousand. Those who have passed Intermediate in Arts or Science, or have Degrees or Diplomas and are Graduates in Arts or Science are 8, 13 and 6 per thousand respectively. Post graduates are 2 per thousand. Those holding Teaching, Engineering, Agriculture and Veterinary qualifications are 1, 2, 1 and 0·04 per thousand respectively. Those holding Commerce, Legal and Medical qualification are 1, 0·4 and 0·3 per thousand respectively. All others who have acquired higher educational qualifications than these number 2 per thousand roughly among the non-agricultural population. Among the agricultural population 12 per thousand have acquired higher knowledge than mere literacy, and among the non-agricultural population this number is 93 per thousand.

Infirmities. In this District the total number of persons afflicted by infirmities (the blind, the deaf-mutes, the insane and the leper) are 3,255 that is 5 per thousand. Blindness is the most prominent, the number being 2,297 that is 3 per thousand. Deaf-mute persons are 518 that is 1 per thousand. The Insane and the Lepers are 280 and 160 that is 0·4 and 0·2 per thousand respectively.

57 per cent of the total blind persons of the district are in the age group 55 and over. Similarly 32 per cent of the total deaf-mutes, 22 per cent of the total insane and 41 per cent of the total Lepers are found in this age group.

ANNEXURE "A"

List of Scheduled Castes in Ajmer State.

1. Aheri.
2. Bagri.
3. Balai.
4. Bambhi.
5. Bansphod.
6. Baori.
7. Bargi.
8. Bazigar.
9. Bhangi.
10. Bidakia.
11. Chamar.
12. Dabgar.
13. Dhanak.
14. Dhed
15. Dhobi.
16. Dholi.
17. Dom.
18. Garoda.
19. Ganchs.
20. Jatava.
21. Kalbelia.
22. Khangar.
23. Khatik.
24. Koli.
25. Koria.
26. Kuchband.
27. Mahar.
28. Meghwal.
29. Mochi.
30. Nat.
31. Pasi.
32. Raigar.
33. Rawal.
34. Sarbhangi.
35 Sargara.
36. Satia.
37. Thori.
38. Tirgar.
39. Kanjar.
40. Sansi.
41. Nayak.

Tribes

1. Bhil.

SCHEME OF CENSUS TABLES

Census Tables Prepared this time fall under the following six broad groups:—

A–General Population Tables.
B–Economic Tables.
C–Household and Age (Sample) Tables
D–Social and Cultural Tables
E–Summary Table.
F–Local Table.

There are five Tables under General Population Tables. These are:—

A– I Area, Houses and Population.
A– II Variation in Population during fifty years.
A–III Towns and Villages Classified by Population.
A– IV Towns Classified by Population with variations since 1901.
A– V Towns arranged territorially with Population by Livelihood Classes.

Economic Tables comprise of three separate tables. These are:—

B– I Livelihood Classes and sub-classes.
B– II Secondary Means of Livelihood.
B–III Employers, Employees and independent Workers in Industries and Services by Divisions and Sub-Divisions.

There are five Tables in the Group of Household and Age sample Tables. These are:—

C– I Household (size and composition).
C– II Livelihood Classes by Age Groups.
C–III Age and Civil Condition.
C– IV Age and Literacy.
C– V Single year age Returns.

They have been prepared on sample basis.

Social and Cultural Tables consist of seven Tables. These are:—

D– I Languages; D—I (i) Mother Tongue; D—I (ii) Bilingualism.
D– II Religion.
D–III Scheduled Castes and Scheduled tribes.
D– IV Migrants.
D– V Displaced Persons by Livelihood Classes.
D– VI Non-Indian Nationals.
D–VII Educational Standards.

There is only one summary Table:—

E Summary figures by Administrative Units.

There is only one local table:—

(ক) Infirmities.

———

DEFINITIONS AND KEY TO SYMBOLS

Definitions.

Tract:—In past censuses the census figures were tabulated by administrative units *i.e.* districts, tehsils, etc. This time in almost all tables the figures have been represented by units which have been technically called "TRACTS". Tracts are of three kinds, (1) all villages of a sub-division taken together form one rural tract; (2) all towns (which are not cities) in a district taken together form an "urban non-city tract" and (3) every city is an "urban city tract" or in short "city tract". A list of tracts comprised in each district has been given in the handbook of the district.

Town:—A "Town" has been defined as every municipality, every cantonment or every village which had a population of 5,000 or over in 1941 or any other village which was treated as a town for special reasons by the State Census Superintendent.

City:—A "City" is normally defined as a town with a population of one lac or over, but this definition has been relaxed in Rajasthan, and towns with a population of 50,000 or over have also been treated as cities, to bring the definition in uniformity with the one adopted in the Municipal Act.

Village:—A "Village" means a revenue **mauza** whose revenue is realised under a separate name. It includes all hamlets attached to it.

House.—A "House" has been defined as every structure made of any material which is actually used as human habitation or if not so used is capable of being so used, which has separate main entrance from the street, lane, by-lane, etc. It includes structures of all kinds such as residential houses, temples, mosques, offices, etc. The minimum which was necessary for qualifying a structure to be classed as a house was at least two walls and a roof made of any material.

Occupied House.—"Occupied houses" were those which were used actually for the residence of human beings.

Household.—A "Household" has been defined to mean and include all-persons living in one and the same house and dining at a common mess irrespective of their blood relationship *e.g.* servants residing with their masters and taking meals in their kitchen were treated as members of the master's household. On the contrary even nearest relatives as husband or wife were treated as separate families if for any reason they happened to live in separate buildings and dine at separate kitchens.

Household Population.—"Household Population" means persons living in numbered houses as members of a commensal family including guests and servants It does not include (a) houseless persons or (b) inmates of institutions like jails, hospitals, hostels, dak bungalows, boarding houses, orphanages, sarais, dharmashalas, police lines, military lines, asylums, etc.

Displaced person.—A "Displaced person" was defined as "a person who migrated from Western Pakistan after 1st March 1947 or from Eastern Pakistan after 15th October 1946 due to communal disturbances or fear of disturbances or due to partition of India and Pakistan. Children born to such persons after thoir migration to India were not to be treated as displaced persons."

Ward.— A "Ward" was defined as municipal ward in case of municipal towns. In non-municipal towns wards have been made arbitrarily by the Census Department.

Means of Livelihood: —In former censuses it was customary to represent the basic population data by community or religion. This time an innovation has been made and in most of the tables the figures are published by means of livelihood groups. All occupations have been classified under eight broad classes and given code numbers which are as follows: —

I—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependants.

II–Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependants.

III–Cultivating labourers and their dependants.

IV–Non-cultivating owners ofl and, agricultural rent receivers and their dependants.

Persons including dependants who derive their principal means of livelihood from:—

V–Production other than cultivation.

VI–Commerce.

VII–Transport.

VIII–Other services and miscellaneous sources.

N. B.—In most of the Tables, the m/l class number is only given instead of describing the class.

Code No.—In the enumeration stage a set of location code numbers was prescribed to identify each inhabited spot whereby the districts were numbered serially within the State, tehsils within a district and cities, towns and villages within a tehsil. Similarly houses were numbered within a village and households within each house. Hamlets were given sub-numbers under the number of the parent village.

Key to Symbols

M/L = Means of livelihood.
T = Total.
R = Rural.
U = Urban.
P = Persons.
M = Males.
F = Females.
S. D. R = Sub-Division Rural
U. N. C. = Urban Non-City.

Letter "M" when used with the name of a city indicates "Municipality", letters "T. B", Town Board; "N. A", Notified Area.

DISTRICT CENSUS DATA AT A GLANCE.

1951

Code No. and Name of Sub-Region	..	2·3 Trans-Gangetic Plains Sub-Region.
Code No. and Name of Natural Division	..	2·36 Ajmer Division.
Code No. and Name of District:—		
(1) According to Natural Region	..	2·36 Ajmer.
(2) According to Enumeration Location Code	..	1 Ajmer.

1 Area in sq. miles 2416·6

2. Population:—

		Persons	Males	Females	Females per 1000 males
1951	T	693,372	360,236	333,136	925
	R	395,608	202,869	192,739	950
	U	297,764	157,367	140,397	892
1941	T	583,693	307,172	276,521	900
	R	369,595	191,121	178,474	934
	U	214,098	116,051	98,047	845

3. Density per square mile in .. 1951 .. 287; 1941 .. 242

4. Variation in population:—

	Actual	Percentage
1901—1911	+ 23,105	+ 5·4
1911—1921	— 2,390	— 0·5
1921—1931	+ 60,122	+13·5
1931—1941	+ 76,729	+15·1
1941—1951	+109,679	+18·8
1901—1951 (in the last 50 years)	+267,245	+62·7

5. Mean decennial growth rate during 1941—51 .. +17.2

6. Towns and villages classified by population:—

	No.	Population	P. C. to total population of District	Females per 1000 males
Cities	1	196,632	28·4	909
Towns other than Cities	6	101,131	14·6	876
Villages with a Population of:—				
Over 5,000	..	..	..	..
2,000 to 5,000	28	82,217	11·9	950
1,000 to 2,000	74	98,535	14·2	953
500 to 1,000	158	110,468	15·9	946
Less than 500	447	104,388	15·1	953
TOTAL ..	707	395,608	57·1	950

7. Occupied Houses and Households:—

	No. of occupied houses	No. of households	Persons per occupied house	Persons per household
T	99,501	157,065	7·0	4·4
R	68,415	90,431	5·8	4·4
U	31,086	66,634	9·6	4·5

8. Number of households per 100 Occupied Houses .. 158

9. Number of displaced persons:—

	Persons	Males	Females
T	71,351	36,879	34,472
R	1,204	776	428
U	70,147	36,103	34,044
Ajmer City	57,628	29,676	27,952

10. Distribution of population by M/L Classes actual and per 1000.—

Total Agricultural		I		II		III		IV	
	Actual	Actual	per 1,000	Actual	per 1,000	Actual	per 1,000	Actual	per 1,000
T	314,905	259,645	375	21,786	31	19,568	28	13,906	20
R	306,083	254,425	643	20,109	51	18,780	47	12,769	32
U	8,822	5,220	17	1,677	6	788	2	1,137	4

Total Non-Agricultural		V		VI		VII		VIII	
	Actual	Actual	per 1,000	Actual	per 1,000	Actual	per 1,000	Actual	per 1,000
T	378,467	134,038	193	86,290	125	23,089	33	135,050	195
R	89,525	41,955	106	14,948	38	2,643	7	29,979	76
U	288,942	92,083	309	71,342	240	20,446	69	105,071	353

11. Distribution of population by Religion:—

Religion	Persons	Percentage of total population of the District
Hindus	599,524	86·5
Sikhs	3,964	0·6
Jains	32,004	4·6
Buddhists	4,319	0·6
Zoroastrians	262	Less than 0·1
Muslims	48,886	7·1
Christians	4,413	0·6
Jews	..	..
Others	..	..

12. Literates:—

	Actual			Percentage		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
T. ..						
R.	140,648	106,688	33,960	20·3	29·6	10·2
U.	31,314	27,974	3,340	7·9	13·8	1·7
	109,334	78,714	30,620	36·7	50·0	21·8

13. Distribution by Economic status:—

	Actual	Percentage
Self-supporting persons	253,677	36·6
Earning dependants	87,405	12 6
Non-earning dependants	352,290	50·8

14. Average population per Tehsil .. .. 231,124.

15. Average area per Tehsil .. .. 805·5 Sq. miles.

16. Towns with their Code No:—

1/1/47 Ajmer City (M)
1/1/53 Pushkar
1/1/166 Nasirabad (M)
1/2/99 Kekri (M)
1/2/62 Deoli (M)
1/3/34 Bijainagar (M)
1/3/38 Beawar (M)

N. B.—The first number represents the district, second tehsil and the third town.

17. Tracts comprised in this District:—

No.	Name
1	Ajmer Sub-Division Rural
2	Kekri Sub-Division Rural
3	Beawar Sub-Division Rural
4	Ajmer District Urban Non-City
5	Ajmer City

18. Tehsils with their Code No:—

	Household Population			Literates	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females
1/1 Ajmer	379,147	197,528	181,619	76,178	28,295
1/2 Kekri	130,580	67,069	63,511	8,193	1,244
1/3 Beawar	176,257	90,852	85,405	22,317	4,421

N. B. —Figures in item No. 14, 15, & 16 include the figures of urban areas of the tehsils concerned.

A—GENERAL POPULATION TABLES

A–I.—Area, Houses and Population

Explanatory Note:—

This table shows for the District of Ajmer and for the Tehsils, number of villages, occupied houses, and total rural population for males and females Serial No. 7 includes all towns of Ajmer State which do not come under the definition of city namely Beawar, Nasirabad, Kekri. Pushkar, Bijainagar and Deoli.

The figures of area against each unit have been entered as supplied by the District Officer. They represent the total area of the unit rural as well as urban, as separate figures for urban units were not available The total area of the district as supplied by the Surveyor General of India has been given against the name of the District within brackets. The Tehsilwise area figures could not be made available from the Surveyor General's Office.

The area of Ajmer State as published in the Census Report of 1941 was 2,400 Sq. miles while the present area is 2,416 6 Sq. miles, which is due to revised survey.

In Ajmer State each Sub-division has got only one tehsil of the same name hence their figures have not been printed to avoid repetition.

S. No.	Administrative Unit	Area in Sq. miles	Villages	Towns	Occupied houses	Population		
						Persons	Males	Females
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	**Ajmer District Total**	**(2416.6) 2433·5**	**707**	**7**	**99,501**	**693,372**	**360,236**	**333,136**
2	**Ajmer District Rural**	**2403·5**	**707**	..	**68,415**	**395,608**	**202,869**	**192,739**
3	Ajmer Sub-Division Rural	863	212	..	27,829	155,156	79,776	75,380
4	Kekri Sub-Division Rural	937·2	162	..	20,675	119,897	61,845	58,052
5	Beawar Sub-Division Rural	603·3	333	..	19,911	120,555	61,248	59,307
6	**Ajmer District Urban**	35·0	..	7	**31,086**	**297,764**	**157,367**	**140,397**
7	**Ajmer District Urban Non-city**	..	..	6	10,863	101,131	53,895	47,236
8	**Ajmer City**	..	..	1	20,223	196,633	103,472	93,161

A. II—Variation in Population during fifty Years

Explanatoy Note:

This table compares the population of the previous five censuses with that of the 1951. The figures of the past censuses have been taken from the Census report of 1941.

Year	Persons	Variation	Males	Variation	Females	Variation
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1901	**426,127**	..	**224,672**	..	**201,455**	..
1911	**449,232**	**+ 23,105**	**239,068**	**+ 14,396**	**210,164**	**+ 8,709**
1921	**446,842**	**— 2,390**	**244,523**	**+ 5,455**	**202,319**	**— 7,845**
1931	**506,964**	**+ 60,122**	**268,384**	**+ 23,861**	**238,580**	**+ 36,261**
1941	**583,693**	**+ 76,729**	**307,172**	**+ 38,788**	**276,521**	**+ 37,941**
1951	**693,372**	**+109,679**	**360,236**	**+ 53,064**	**333,136**	**+ 56,615**
Net Variation (1901—1951) —	..	**+267,245**	..	**+135,564**	..	**+131,681**

A. III—Towns and Villages

Explanatory Note:—

This table deals with the towns as well as villages taken together. They have been classified according to population into classes have been shown separately for the district as a whole and for each tehsil. The towns and villages with a population of 5000 and over are

In Ajmer State each Sub-division has got only one tehsil of the same name hence their figures are not repeated

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Total number of inhabited towns and villages	Total Population			Towns and villages Total		
			Persons	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	**Ajmer District** ..	**714**	**693,372**	**360,236**	**333,136**	**679**	**160,696**	**152,695**
2	Ajmer Sub-Division ..	215	382,227	199,877	182,350	203	65,185	61,738
3	Kekri Sub-Division ..	164	133,734	68,969	64,765	150	44,295	41,485
4	Beawar Sub-Division ..	335	177,411	91,390	86,021	326	51,216	49,472

A. III—Towns and Villages

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Towns and villages with a population of 2,000—10,000 —(*Concld.*)								
		2,000—5,000			5,000—10,000			Total		
		Number	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females
	(1)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
1	**Ajmer District**	29	**44,209**	**42,029**	3	**11,517**	**10,035**	3	**143,814**	**128,377**
2	Ajmer Sub-Division ..	9	14,591	13,642	1	3,026	2,908	2	117,075	104,062
3	Kekri Sub-Division ..	13	19,586	18,552	1	5,088	4,728	..	..	..
4	Beawar Sub-Division ..	7	10,032	9,835	1	3,403	2,399	1	26,739	24,315

Classified by Population

as shown in the heading of the table. The number of towns and villages belonging to each class and their population sexwise seven namely Ajmer City (196,633), Beawar (51,054), Nasirabad (24,504), Kekri (9,816), Pushkar (5,984), Bijainagar (5,802), Deoli (4,021).

with less than 2,000 population									Towns and villages with a population of 2,000—10,000—(*Contd.*)			Serial No.
Less than 500			500—1,000			1,000—2,000			Total			
Number	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females	
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	
447	53,452	50,936	158	56,778	53,690	74	50,466	48,069	32	55,726	52,064	1
90	12,527	11,631	76	27,508	26,036	37	25,150	24,071	10	17,617	16,550	2
87	13,820	12,624	41	14,752	13,945	22	15,723	14,916	14	24,674	23,280	3
270	27,105	26,681	41	14,518	13,709	15	9,593	9,082	8	13,435	12,234	4

Classified by Population—(*Concld.*)

Towns and villages with a population of 10,000 and above												Serial No.
10,000—20,000			20,000—50,000			50,000—100,000			100,000 and above			
Number	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females	
(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	
..	..	..	1	13,603	10,901	1	26,739	24,315	1	103,472	93,161	1
..	..	..	1	13,603	10,901	..	..	..	1	103,472	93,161	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	26,739	24,315	..	..	..	4

A—IV.—Towns Classified by Population with Variation since 1901

This table compares the population of towns as ascertained at the Census of 1951 with their population in the last 5 censuses. As far as possible adjustments have been made in the population where changes of area have taken place. In the case of newly created towns, unlike the past, no adjustments have been made, since these changes represent net increase in the urban population rather than expansions in area.

The number of class is shown under the name of the town. The figures of the previous censuses have been given against such towns only which were towns in the decades concerned

In this table the cities and towns have been classified and arranged according to population under six classes namely:—

I	..	100,000 and over
II	..	50,000 to 100,000
III	..	20,000 to 50,000
IV	..	10,000 to 20,000
V	..	5,000 to 10,000
VI	..	Less than 5,000

Two new towns Pushkar and Bijainagar have been added this year, due to increase in population during the decade.

Town and Year	Tehsil	Persons	Variation	Males	Variation	Females	Variation
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Urban Population (District Total)							
1901 ..		129,411	..	68,394	..	61,017	..
1911 ..		140,394	+ 10,983	77,177	+ 8,783	63,217	+ 2,200
1921 ..		164,697	+ 24,303	95,755	+18,578	68,942	+ 5,725
1931 ..		180,199	+ 15,502	98,874	+ 3,119	81,325	+12,383
1941 ..		214,098	+ 33,899	116,051	+17,177	98,047	+16,722
1951 ..		297,764	+ 83,666	157,367	+41,316	140,397	+42,350
Net Variation (1901—1951)		..	+168,353	..	+88,973	..	+79,380
1. Ajmer City (M) **(CLASS I)**	**Ajmer**						
1901 ..		73,839	..	39,467	..	34,372	..
1911 ..		86,222	+ 12,383	47,354	+ 7,887	38,868	+ 4,496
1921 ..		113,512	+ 27,290	67,597	+20,243	45,915	+ 7,047
1931 ..		119,524	+ 6,012	66,014	— 1,583	53,510	+ 7,595
1941 ..		147,258	+ 27,734	79,898	+13,884	67,360	+13,850
1951 ..		196,633	+ 49,375	103,472	+23,574	93,161	+25,801
Net variation (1901—1951)		..	+122,794	..	+64,005	..	+58 789
1. Beawar (M) **(CLASS II)**	**Beawar**						
1901 ..		21,928	..	11,146	..	10,782	..
1911 ..		22,800	+ 872	12,328	+ 1,182	10,472	— 310
1921 ..		22,362	— 438	12,016	— 312	10,346	— 126
1931 ..		28,342	+ 5,980	15,307	+ 3,291	13,035	+ 2,689
1941 ..		36,720	+ 8,378	19,915	+ 4,608	16,805	+ 3,770
1951 ..		51,054	+14,334	26,739	+ 6,824	24,315	+ 7,510
Net Variation (1901—1951)		..	+29,126	..	+15,593	..	+13,533
1. Nasirabad **(CLASS III)**	**Ajmer**						
1901 ..		22,494	..	11,892	..	10,602	..
1911 ..		20,241	—2,253	11,298	— 594	8,943	—1,659
1921 ..		19,651	— 590	11,311	+ 13	8,340	— 603
1931 ..		21,397	+1,746	11,861	+ 550	9,536	+1,196
1941 ..		17,804	—3,593	9,709	—2,152	8,095	—1,441
1951 ..		24,504	+6,700	13,603	+3,894	10,901	+2,806
Net Variation (1901—1951)		..	+2,010	..	+1,711	..	+ 299
1. Kekri (M) **(CLASS V)**	**Kekri**						
1901 ..		7,053	..	3,641	..	3,412	..
1911 ..		5,926	—1,127	3,126	— 515	2,800	— 612
1921 ..		5,698	— 228	2,913	— 213	2,785	— 15
1931 ..		7,179	+1,481	3,644	+ 731	3,535	— 750
1941 ..		8,245	+1,066	4,239	+ 595	4,006	+ 471
1951 ..		9,816	+1,571	5,088	+ 849	4,728	+ 722
Net Variation (1901—1951)		—	+2,763	..	+ 1,447	..	+1,316
2. Pushkar **(CLASS V)**	**Ajmer**						
1951 ..		5,934	..	3,026	..	2,908	..
3. Bijainagar (M) **(CLASS V)**	**Beawar**						
1951 ..		5,802	..	3,403	..	2,399	..
1. Deoli (M) **(CLASS VI)**	**Kekri**						
1901 ..		4,097	..	2,248	..	1,849	..
1911 ..		5,205	+1,108	3,071	+ 823	2,134	+285
1921 ..		3,474	—1,731	1,918	—1,153	1,556	—578
1931 ..		3,757	+ 283	2,048	+ 130	1,709	+153
1941 ..		4,071	+ 314	2,290	+ 242	1,781	+ 72
1951 ..		4,021	— 50	2,036	— 254	1,985	+204
Net Variation (1901—1951)		..	— 76	..	— 212	..	+136

A. V.—Towns Arranged Territorially with Population by Livelihood Classes

Explanatory Note:—

This table gives the number of persons (including dependants) in each town according to principal means of livelihood instead of religion as in past censuses but the means of livelihood classes I to III have been clubbed together and they have been shown in the columns No. 15 and 16 after the non-agricultural classes

The towns have been arranged according to population. The nature of the local body functioning in each town is shown in brackets after the name of the town wherever such body is functioning.

Serial No.	Name of Town	LIVELIHOOD CLASSES														Serial No.
		Non-Agricultural Classes										*Agricultural Classes.*				
		Population			Persons (including dependants) who derive their principal means of livelihood from							IV.—Non-cultivating owners of land; agricultural rent receivers and their dependants		I, II & III.—Cultivators, cultivating labourers and their dependants		
					V.—Production other than cultivation		VI.—Commerce		VII.—Transport		VIII.—Other services and miscellaneous sources					
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	
	Total of all Towns	**297,764**	**157,367**	**140,397**	**47,818**	**44,265**	**37,769**	**33,573**	**11,176**	**9,270**	**55,863**	**49,208**	**658**	**479**	**4,083**	**3,602**	
1	Ajmer City (M)	196,633	103,472	93,161	31,208	28,806	24,175	21,386	9,346	7,558	37,090	34,117	438	296	1,215	998	1
2	Beawar (M)	51,054	26,739	24,315	10,967	10,249	7,669	6,761	603	572	6,975	6,240	78	80	447	413	2
3	Nasirabad (M)	24,504	13,603	10,901	1,943	2,108	2,982	2,739	903	854	7,341	4,951	13	17	421	232	3
4	Kekri (M)	9,816	5,088	4,728	1,223	1,286	1,027	916	64	46	1,275	994	97	62	1,402	1,424	4
5	Pushkar	5,934	3,026	2,908	415	393	424	411	93	88	1,877	1,822	2	4	215	190	5
6	Bijainagar (M)	5,802	3,403	2,399	1,682	1,035	839	709	114	102	603	443	13	7	152	103	6
7	Deoli (M)	4,021	2,036	1,985	380	388	653	651	53	50	702	641	17	13	231	242	7

B. ECONOMIC TABLES.

1. In the 1951 Census, the economic classification was substituted for the classification based on religion.

2. The people have been divided into two broad livelihood categories, *viz.* the Agricultural Classes and the Non-Agricultural Classes.

3. There are four Agricultural Classes, defined as below:—

I–Cultivators of land, wholly or mainly owned, and their dependants.

II–Cultivators of land, wholly or mainly unowned; and their dependants.

III–Cultivating labourers; and their dependants, and

IV–Non-cultivating owners of land; agricultural rent receivers; and their dependants.

4. There are four Non-Agricultural Classes, defined as comprising all persons (including dependants) who derive their principal means of livelihood from:—

V–Production other than cultivation.

VI–Commerce.

VII–Transport.

VIII–Other services, and miscellaneous sources.

5. All these classes have been referred to as Means of Livelihood Classes or in brief M/L Classes.

NOTE.—(a) Land is deemed to be owned "if it is held on any tenure (by whatever name it is known locally) which carries with it the right of permanent occupancy for purposes of cultivation." Such right should be heritable. It may be (but need not necessarily be) also transferable.

(b) A "Cultivator" (Livelihood Class I or II) is distinguished from a "Cultivating Labourer" (Livelihood Class III) as the person who takes the responsible decisions which constitute the direction of the process of cultivation. All cultivating labourers are employees of cultivators.

(c) The classification of a person employed in any non-agricultural enterprise or establishment is based on the nature of his own work, not on the nature of the enterprise or establishment concerned. Thus, for instance not all railway employees are classifiable under Livelihood Class VII (Transport). Those employed in Railway workshops are classifiable under Livelihood Class V and those employed on constructional services under Livelihood Class VIII.

6. Livelihood Sub-Classes:—Each of the eight M/L Classes has been divided into three sub-classes, with reference to their economic status as below:—

(i) Self-supporting persons;

(ii) Non-earning dependants; and

(iii) Earning dependants.

Economically active, semi-active and passive persons.

7. All non-earning dependants are economically passive. They include persons performing house-work or other domestic or personal services for other members of the same family household. But they do not include "unpaid family workers or persons who take part along with the members of the family household in carrying on cultivation or a home industry as a family enterprise".

8. All earning dependants are economically semi-active only. Though they contribute to the carrying on of economic activities, the magnitude of their individual contribution is deemed to be too small to justify their description as economically active.

9. All self-supporting persons are, ordinarily, economically active. But, there are certain classes and groups which constitute an exception to this rule. These are mentioned below:—

(i) The self-supporting persons of agricultural class IV.

(ii) The following groups of self-supporting persons who are included in non-agricultural class VIII and derive their principal means of livelihood from miscellaneous sources (otherwise than through economic activity): —

(a) Non-working owners of non-agricultural property,

(b) Pensioners and remittance holders,

(c) Persons living on charity and other persons with unproductive occupations, and

(d) inmates of penal institutions and asylums.

Classification of Economic activities and Economically active persons.

10. Economic activities may be defined as including all activities of which the result is the production of useful commodities or the performance of useful services but not including the performance of domestic or personal services by members of a family household to one another.

11. The most important among all economic activities is the cultivation of land (or the production of the field crops). It stands in a category by itself. All other economic activities may be regarded as falling in another category which may be referred to as "Industries and Services". All these activities may be classified with reference to the nature of the commodity produced or service performed. Under the present scheme, all industries and services are classified in 10 divisions; and these divisions are sub-divided into 88 sub-divisions. The scope of activities included in each sub-division is indicated by its title.

12. Economically active persons engaged in cultivation, are either cultivators or cultivating labourers *i. e.*, they are persons of sub-class (i) of agricultural classes I to III.

13. Economically active persons engaged in industries and services are classifiable in the divisions and sub-divisions. All persons included in each sub-division are further divisible into three sections *viz.*,

(i) Employers.

(ii) Employees, and

(iii) Independent workers.

14. In effecting this classification, no account has been taken of whether the classified person was actually employed or unemployed on the date of enumeration. He has been allocated to that particular description of economic activity from which he has been in fact deriving a regular (that is non-casual) income, as his principal means of livelihood.

The Tables.

15. The Economic tables for the State as a whole with break-up for Natural Divisions and districts will be found in Report Part II–B of the Census of India 1951, Volume X, Rajasthan and Ajmer. It also contains a full discussion of the Indian Census Economic Classification Scheme and its comparison with International Standard Industrial Classification Scheme evolved by the United Nations Organisation. This Handbook contains the above tables for this district in which they are published down to tract level.

16. The replies recorded in the census Slips against census question 9, 10 and 11 have been used for classifying every enumerated person within the frame work of Economic Classification of people described above. The results have been exhibited in the three tables.

(a) Economic Table I .. Livelihood classes and sub-classes.

(b) Economic Table II .. Secondary means of livelihood.

(c) Economic Table III .. Employers, employees, and independent workers in industries and services by divisions and sub-divisions.

Economic Table I.

17. This table is the result of the record of replies to the census question No. 9 (1). It shows the distribution of population in the eight livelihood classes and 3 sub-classes of each livelihood Class. A complete picture has been presented of economically active, semi-active and passive persons.

Economic Table II.

18. It specifies the number of self-supporting persons in each of the 8 classes mentioned above, who have more than one means of livelihood and cross classifies them according to the nature of such secondary means of livelihood under the same eight classes. It also displays the number of earning dependants who supplement (with their own activities) the resources provided for their maintenance by the persons on whom they are dependant. The economic activity of the economically semi-active persons whereby they supplement the above resources has been shown in this table. The replies recorded in the slips against census question 11 showing the occupation of semi-active persons as also the secondary means of livelihood of self-supporting persons (with more than one occupation) other than the principal means of livelihood, are the basis of this table.

Economic Table III.

19. This table is limited to economically active persons only. Self-supporting persons engaged in industries and services have been classified under 10 divisions and sub-divisions thereof. They have been further divided under each division and sub-division into three categories "Employers", "Employees" and "Independent Workers".

(a) M/L Class V (Production other than cultivation) corresponds to divisions O to 4 (O. Primary industries not elsewhere specified, 1–Mining and quarrying; 2-Processing and manufacture foodstuffs, textiles, leather and products thereof; 3-Processing and manufacture metals, chemicals and products thereof; 4-Processing and manufacture not elsewhere specified).

(b) M/L Class VI (Commerce) corresponds to division 6 (Commerce).

(c) M/L Class VII (Transport) corresponds to sub-divisions 7·1 to 7·4 of division 7 (Transport, storage and communications).

(d) M/L Class VIII (Other services and miscellaneous sources) includes Division 5 (Construction and utilities), Division 7 (Transport, storage and Communication) with the exception of sub-division 7·1 to 7·4; Division 8 (Health, education and public administration) and Division 9 (Services not elsewhere specified). It also includes other miscellaneous sources of livelihood *e.g.* income from investment, pensions and family remittances, proceeds of begging and other unproductive activities. These are not, however, included in Economic Table III which is limited to industries and services. Hence there is a difference to this extent between the total self-supporting persons of the non-agricultural classes in Economic Table I and the total of this table. The reconciliation has been affected by entries of economically inactive persons with the following further classification at the end of the table (columns No. 798 to 807).

(i) Persons living principally on income from non-agricultural property.

(ii) Persons living principally on pensions, remittances, scholarships and funds.

(iii) Inmates of jails, asylums, and alms-houses.

(iv) Recipients of doles.

(v) Beggars and vagrants.

(vi) All other persons living principally on income derived from non-productive activities.

20. The Unit of Classification is the organised "Establishment". The commodity produced or the service performed as a result of the work of the organised establishment is the criterion for classifying the establishment. The classification of the establishment is the classification of every member of the establishment.

21. As regards "Employees", all persons engaged, in production, commerce or transport (and not being domestic servants) have been classified under the appropriate sub-divisions with reference to their own activity, and without reference to that of their employer. Domestic servants have all been classed in one sub-division without reference to the nature of their work. All other employees (including all managerial and supervisory employees, clerks, messengers, watchmen and unskilled abourers of every description) have been classified with reference to the commodity produced or services rendered by their employers.

B. I – Livelihood Classes

AGRICULTURAL

ALL

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Total Population			Total			S. C. (i) Self-supporting persons	
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	**Ajmer District Total**	**693,372**	**360,236**	**333,136**	**314,905**	**159,784**	**155,121**	**86,964**	**45,436**
2	***Ajmer District Rural***	***395,608***	***202,989***	***192,739***	***308,083***	***155,043***	***151,040***	***84,355***	***43,891***
3	Ajmer Sub-Division Rural	155,156	79 776	75,380	114,189	58,322	55,867	30,773	11,862
4	Kekri Sub-Division Rural	119,897	61,845	58.052	95,301	48,143	47,158	28,161	19,048
5	Beawar Sub-Division Rural	120,555	61,248	59.307	96,593	48,578	48,015	25,421	13 081
6	**Ajmer District Urban**	**297,764**	**157.367**	**140,397**	**8,822**	**4,741**	**4.081**	**2,609**	**1,445**
7	Ajmer District Urban Non-City	101,131	53,895	47,236	5,875	3,088	2.787	1,884	1,326
8	Ajmer City	196,633	103,472	93,161	2,947	1,653	1,294	775	119

AGRICULTURAL

II—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependants

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Total		S. C. (i) Self-supporting persons		S. C. (ii) Non-earning dependants		S. C. (iii) Earning dependants	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
1	**Ajmer District Total**	**11,388**	**10,398**	**6,492**	**2,995**	**3,733**	**4,501**	**1,163**	**2,902**
2	**Ajmer District Rural**	**10,493**	**9,611**	**5,988**	**2,776**	**3,392**	**3,998**	**1,118**	**2,837**
3	Ajmer Sub-Division Rural	6,970	6.399	3.767	1,607	2,350	2,657	853	2,135
4	Kekri Sub-Division Rural	1,963	1,783	1,248	694	603	793	112	296
5	Beawar Sub-Division Rural	1,565	1,429	973	475	439	548	153	406
6	**Ajmer District Urban**	**890**	**787**	**504**	**219**	**341**	**503**	**45**	**65**
7	Ajmer District Urban Non-City	657	612	377	201	252	382	28	29
8	Ajmer City	233	175	127	18	89	121	17	36

and Sub-classes

CLASSES

CLASSES — *I—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependants*

S. C. (ii) Non-earning dependants		S. C. (iii) Earning dependants		Total		S. C. (i) Self-supporting persons		S. C. (ii) Non-earning dependants		S. C. (iii) Earning dependants		Serial No.
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	
51,352	**66,506**	**21,466**	**43,177**	**132,611**	**127,034**	**71,342**	**35,397**	**42,237**	**54,177**	**19,032**	**37,460**	1
49,523	**64,348**	**21,165**	**42,708**	**129,857**	**124,569**	**69,779**	**34,365**	**41,265**	**53,098**	**18,813**	**37,105**	2
19,807	23,359	7,742	20,146	44,119	41,475	22,749	7,524	15,193	17,531	6,177	16,420	3
12,532	20,317	7,450	7,793	40,817	38,919	23,970	15,179	9,944	16,927	7,003	6,813	4
17,184	20,170	5,973	14,764	44,921	44,174	23,160	11,662	16,128	16,640	5,633	13,872	5
1,829	**2,162**	**308**	**474**	**2,754**	**2,468**	**1,533**	**1,332**	**972**	**1,079**	**249**	**355**	6
1,124	1,195	130	266	1,984	1,764	1,196	973	696	586	92	205	7
705	967	178	208	770	702	367	59	276	493	127	150	8

CLASSES—(*Concld.*)

III—Cultivating labourers and their dependants — *IV—Non-cultivating owners of land; agricultural rent receivers and their dependants*

Total		S. C. (i) Self-supporting persons		S. C. (ii) Non-earning dependants		S. C. (iii) Earning dependants		Total		S. C. (i) Self-supporting persons		S. C. (ii) Non-earning dependants		S. C. (iii) Earning dependants		Serial No.
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	M.	F.	
(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	
9,111	**10,457**	**5,633**	**5,246**	**2,749**	**3,522**	**729**	**1,689**	**6,674**	**7,232**	**3,497**	**1,798**	**2,633**	**4,306**	**544**	**1,126**	1
8,672	**10,108**	**5,368**	**5,124**	**2,590**	**3,329**	**714**	**1,655**	**6,016**	**6,753**	**3,220**	**1,726**	**2,276**	**3,921**	**520**	**1,106**	2
4,163	4,614	2,601	1,958	1,193	1,676	369	980	3,070	3,379	1,656	773	1,071	1,995	343	611	3
2,990	3,823	1,787	2421	997	1,053	206	344	2,373	2,638	1,256	751	988	1,539	129	340	4
1,519	1,671	980	745	400	595	139	331	573	741	308	199	217	387	48	155	5
439	**349**	**265**	**122**	**159**	**193**	**15**	**34**	**658**	**479**	**277**	**72**	**357**	**387**	**24**	**20**	6
227	228	161	114	62	93	4	21	220	183	100	38	114	134	6	11	7
212	121	104	8	97	100	11	13	438	296	177	34	243	253	18	9	8

B. I—Livelihood Classes

NON-AGRICULTURAL

ALL CLASSES

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Total			S.C. (i) Self-supporting persons		S.C. (ii) Non-earning dependants		S.C. (iii) dependants
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males
	(1)	(46)	(47)	(48)	(49)	(50)	(51)	(52)	(53)
1	**Ajmer District Total**	**378,467**	**200,452**	**178,015**	**102,984**	**18,293**	**89,476**	**144,954**	**7,992**
2	**Ajmer District Rural**	**89,525**	**47,826**	**41,699**	**25,464**	**7,233**	**18,739**	**25,209**	**3,623**
3	Ajmer Sub-Division Rural	40,967	21,454	19,513	11,430	2,849	8,352	12,531	1,672
4	Kekri Sub-Division Rural	24,596	13,702	10,894	8,354	2,488	4,742	6,993	606
5	Beawar Sub-Division Rural	23,962	12,670	11,292	5,680	1,896	5 645	5,685	1,345
6	**Ajmer District Urban**	**288,942**	**152,626**	**136,316**	**77,520**	**11,060**	**70,737**	**119,745**	**4,369**
7	Ajmer District Urban Non-City	95,256	50,807	44,449	28,854	5,616	20,799	36,238	1,154
8	Ajmer City	193,686	101,819	91,867	48,666	5,444	49,938	83,507	3,215

NON-AGRICULTURAL

Persons (including dependants) who derive

VI.—Commerce

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Total		S.C. (i) Self-supporting persons		S.C. (ii) Non-earning dependants		S.C. (iii) Earning dependants	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(63)	(64)	(65)	(66)	(67)	(68)	(69)	(70)
1	**Ajmer District Total**	**45,707**	**40,583**	**20,988**	**1,965**	**23,146**	**36,967**	**1,573**	**1,651**
2	**Ajmer District Rural**	**7,938**	**7,010**	**4,036**	**643**	**3,415**	**5,651**	**487**	**716**
3	Ajmer Sub-Division Rural	3,613	3,258	1,754	340	1,505	2,504	354	414
4	Kekri Sub-Division Rural	2,444	2,041	1,460	158	934	1,718	50	165
5	Beawar Sub-Division Rural	1,881	1,711	822	145	976	1,429	83	137
6	**Ajmer District Urban**	**37,769**	**33,573**	**16,952**	**1,322**	**19,731**	**31,316**	**1,086**	**935**
7	Ajmer District Urban Non-City ..	13,594	12,187	6,886	282	6,403	11,197	305	608
8	Ajmer City	24,175	21,386	10,066	940	12,528	20,119	781	327

and Sub-classes—(*Concld.*)

CLASSES

Persons (including dependants) who derive their principal means of livelihood from

V—Production other than cultivation

Earning	TOTAL		S. C. (i) Self-supporting persons		S. C. (ii) Non-earning dependants		S. C (iii) Earning dependants		Serial No.
Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(54)	(55)	(56)	(57)	(58)	(59)	(60)	(61)	(62)	
14,768	**70,717**	**63,321**	**38,217**	**7,273**	**28,678**	**47,996**	**3,822**	**8,052**	**1**
9,257	**22 899**	**19,056**	**12,388**	**3,282**	**8,401**	**9,678**	**2,110**	**6,096**	**2**
4,133	9,603	8,566	5,361	1,281	3,473	4 995	769	2,290	3
1,413	6,344	4,556	4,135	1,046	1,888	2,547	321	963	4
3,711	6,952	5,934	2,892	955	3,040	2 136	1,020	2,843	5
5,511	**47,818**	**44,265**	**25,829**	**3,991**	**20,277**	**38,318**	**1,712**	**1,956**	**6**
2,595	16,610	15,459	10,034	3,392	6,122	10,743	454	1,324	7
2,916	31,208	28,806	15,795	599	14,155	27,575	1,258	632	8

CLASSES —(*Concld.*)

their principal means of livelihood from

VII—Transport								*VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources*								Serial No.
TOTAL		S. C. (i) Self-supporting persons		S. C. (ii) Non-earning dependants		S. C- (iii) Earning dependants		TOTAL		S. C. (i) Self-supporting persons		S.C. (ii) Non-earning dependants		S. C. (iii) Earning dependants		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	M.	F.	
(71)	(72)	(73)	(74)	(75)	(76)	(77)	(78)	(79)	(80)	(81)	(82)	(83)	(84)	(85)	(86)	
12,603	**10,486**	**6,248**	**68**	**6,087**	**9,962**	**268**	**456**	**71,425**	**63,625**	**37,531**	**8,987**	**31,565**	**50,029**	**2,329**	**4,609**	**1**
1,427	**1,216**	**811**	**14**	**524**	**943**	**92**	**259**	**15,562**	**14,417**	**8,229**	**3,294**	**6,399**	**8,937**	**934**	**2,186**	**2**
1,051	942	577	3	390	720	84	219	7,187	6,747	3,738	1,225	2,984	4,312	465	1,210	3
126	74	87	3	39	58	. .	13	4,788	4,223	2,672	1,281	1,881	2,670	235	272	4
250	200	147	8	95	165	8	27	3,587	3,447	1,819	788	1,534	1,955	234	704	5
11,176	**9,270**	**5,437**	**54**	**5,563**	**9,019**	**176**	**197**	**55,863**	**49,208**	**29,302**	**5,693**	**25,166**	**41,092**	**1,395**	**2,423**	**6**
1,830	1,712	1,002	6	796	1,631	32	75	18,773	15,091	10,932	1,836	7,478	12,667	363	588	7
9,346	7,558	4,435	48	4,767	7,388	144	122	37,090	34,117	18,370	3,857	17,688	28,425	1,032	1,835	8

B. II—Secondary Means

NUMBER OF PERSONS DERIVING THEIR

Livelihood Classes	*Cultivation of owned land*						*Cultivation of*			
	Total		Self-supporting persons		Earning dependants		Total		Self-supporting persons	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
										AJMER
Total All Classes (both Agricultural & Non-agricultural)	**6,157**	**4,190**	**4,712**	**734**	**1,445**	**3,456**	**4,759**	**887**	**3,503**	**535**
All Agricultural Classes	**1,852**	**3,146**	**672**	**150**	**1,180**	**2,996**	**3,318**	**559**	**2,141**	**326**
I Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned	1,080	2,897	..	..	1,080	2,897	2,972	324	1,873	238
II Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned	329	97	289	64	40	33	62	94	..	..
III Cultivating labourers	304	103	271	59	33	44	245	100	232	69
IV Non-cultivating owners of land; Agricultural rent receivers	139	49	112	27	27	22	39	41	36	19
All Non-Agricultural Classes .. .. (Persons who derive their Principal means of livelihood from)	**4,305**	**1,044**	**4,040**	**584**	**265**	**460**	**1,441**	**328**	**1,362**	**207**
V Production other than cultivation ..	1,951	441	1,832	280	119	161	765	119	741	89
VI Commerce	675	142	641	45	34	97	193	33	189	15
VII Transport	90	35	79	1	11	34	54	11	52	1
VIII Other services and miscellaneous sources	1,589	426	1,488	258	101	168	429	165	380	102

NUMBER OF PERSONS DERIVING THEIR

Livelihood Classes	*Production other than cultivation*						*Commerce*			
	Total		Self-supporting persons		Earning dependants		Total		Self-supporting persons	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)
Total All Classes (both Agricultural & Non-agricultural)	**14,727**	**9,376**	**7,787**	**1,959**	**6,940**	**7,417**	**5,533**	**2,428**	**3,916**	**745**
All Agricultural Classes	**10,751**	**4,271**	**6,011**	**1,382**	**4,740**	**2,889**	**3,432**	**1,007**	**2,845**	**382**
I Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned	9,276	3,552	5,128	1,150	4,148	2,402	2,684	720	2,204	236
II Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned	725	268	449	75	276	193	296	134	233	79
III Cultivating labourers	357	221	187	102	170	119	168	76	150	30
IV Non-cultivating owners of land; Agricultural rent receivers	393	230	247	55	146	175	284	77	258	37
All Non-agricultural Classes .. .. (Persons who derive their Principal means of livelihood from)	**3,976**	**5,105**	**1,776**	**577**	**2,200**	**4,528**	**2,101**	**1,421**	**1,071**	**363**
V Production other than cultivation ..	2,560	3,339	1,112	242	1,448	3,097	628	379	434	130
VI Commerce	561	625	230	32	331	593	1,031	427	371	92
VII Transport	93	62	22	1	71	61	71	63	41	..
VIII Other services and miscellaneous sources	762	1,079	412	302	350	777	371	552	225	141

of Livelihood.

SECONDARY MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD FROM

unowned land		*Employment as cultivating labourer*						*Rent on agricultural land*					
Earning dependants		TOTAL		Self-supporting persons		Earning dependants		TOTAL		Self-supporting persons		Earning dependants	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)
DISTRICT TOTAL													
1,256	**354**	**19,713**	**40,792**	**7,509**	**3,412**	**12,204**	**37,380**	**2,937**	**568**	**2,656**	**282**	**281**	**283**
1,177	**233**	**17,227**	**37,101**	**6,044**	**2,722**	**11,183**	**34,379**	**537**	**302**	**398**	**134**	**139**	**168**
1,099	86	15,123	32,391	5,084	2,167	10,039	30,224	240	86	163	30	77	56
62	94	1,315	2,739	660	334	655	2,405	64	32	54	21	10	11
13	31	312	1,142	..	..	312	1,142	187	98	181	83	6	15
3	22	477	829	300	221	177	608	46	86	..	..	46	86
79	**121**	**2,486**	**3,691**	**1,465**	**690**	**1,021**	**3,001**	**2,400**	**266**	**2,258**	**148**	**142**	**118**
24	30	1,382	1,855	890	367	492	1,488	872	108	841	55	31	53
4	18	108	303	61	45	47	258	524	39	487	25	37	14
2	10	85	170	28	2	57	168	58	9	58	..	..	9
49	63	911	1,363	486	276	425	1,087	946	110	872	68	74	42

SECONDARY MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD FROM

		Transport						*Other services and miscellaneous sources*					
Earning dependants		TOTAL		Self-supporting persons		Earning dependants		TOTAL		Self-supporting persons		Earning dependants	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46	(47)	(48)	(49)
1,617	**1,683**	**1,767**	**318**	**1,386**	**107**	**381**	**211**	**15,083**	**9,638**	**9,727**	**2,480**	**5,336**	**7,158**
587	**625**	**875**	**142**	**803**	**60**	**72**	**82**	**8,892**	**3,233**	**6,502**	**1,428**	**2,390**	**1,805**
480	484	624	20	588	2	36	18	7,216	2,442	5,143	1,149	2,073	1,293
63	55	137	43	127	21	10	22	465	190	418	101	47	89
18	46	22	65	19	37	3	28	469	335	295	71	174	264
26	40	92	14	69	..	23	14	742	266	646	107	96	159
1,080	**1,058**	**892**	**176**	**583**	**47**	**309**	**129**	**6,171**	**6,405**	**3,225**	**1,052**	**2,946**	**5,353**
194	249	615	125	408	25	207	100	3,171	3,105	1,864	231	1,307	2,874
660	335	167	24	122	1	45	23	976	343	561	30	415	313
30	63	18	2	1	..	17	2	189	115	109	6	80	109
146	411	92	25	52	21	40	4	1,835	2,842	691	785	1,144	2,057

B. II—Secondary Means

Livelihood Classes	NUMBER OF PERSONS DERIVING THEIR									
	Cultivation of owned land						*Cultivation of*			
	Total		Self-supporting persons		Earning dependants		Total		Self-supporting persons	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
										AJMER
Total All Classes (both Agricultural & Non-agricultural.)	**4,616**	**3,744**	**3,292**	**578**	**1,324**	**3,166**	**4,443**	**733**	**3,246**	**426**
All Agricultural Classes	**1,735**	**2,979**	**613**	**135**	**1,122**	**2,844**	**3,185**	**487**	**2,038**	**275**
I Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned	1,035	2,755	..	..	1,035	2,755	2,868	274	1,777	192
II Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned	281	88	241	59	40	29	43	77	..	..
III Cultivating labourers	292	89	265	51	27	38	240	95	227	64
IV Non-cultivating owners of land; Agricultural rent receivers	127	47	107	25	20	22	34	41	34	19
All Non-agricultural Classes .. .. (Persons who derive their Principal means of livelihood from)	**2,881**	**765**	**2,679**	**443**	**202**	**322**	**1,258**	**246**	**1,208**	**151**
V Production other than cultivation ..	1,298	357	1,184	232	114	125	701	113	677	87
VI Commerce	527	92	508	20	19	72	178	30	174	12
VII Transport	74	6	63	..	11	6	48	2	47	1
VIII Other services and miscellaneous sources	982	310	924	191	58	119	331	101	310	51

Livelihood Classes	NUMBER OF PERSONS DERIVING THEIR									
	Production other than cultivation						*Commerce*			
	Total		Self-supporting persons		Earning dependants		Total		Self-supporting persons	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)
Total All Classes (both Agricultural and Non-agricultural.)	**13,349**	**6,518**	**7,329**	**1,650**	**6,020**	**4,868**	**4,430**	**1,615**	**3,407**	**590**
All Agricultural Classes	**10,576**	**4,201**	**5,899**	**1,362**	**4,677**	**2,839**	**3,355**	**969**	**2,777**	**373**
I Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned	9,139	3,502	5,050	1,138	4,089	2,364	2,618	688	2,146	231
II Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned	692	260	418	74	274	186	293	130	230	76
III Cultivating labourers	353	217	185	101	168	116	166	74	149	29
IV Non-cultivating owners of land; Agricultural rent receivers	392	222	246	49	146	173	278	77	252	37
All Non-agricultural Classes .. (Persons who derive their Principal means of livelihood from)	**2,773**	**2,317**	**1,430**	**288**	**1,343**	**2,029**	**1,075**	**646**	**630**	**217**
V Production other than cultivation ..	2,040	1,842	1,023	201	1,017	1,641	317	275	250	111
VI Commerce	182	174	111	17	71	157	598	195	281	76
VII Transport	48	28	11	1	37	27	12	29	10	..
VIII Other services and miscellaneous sources	503	273	285	69	218	204	148	147	89	30

of Livelihood—(*Contd.*)

SECONDARY MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD FROM

unowned land		*Employment as cultivating labourer*						*Rent on agricultural land*					
Earning dependants		Total		Self-supporting persons		Earning dependants		Total		Self-supporting persons		Earning dependants	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)
DISTRICT RURAL													
1,197	**307**	**18,772**	**40,256**	**7,014**	**3,240**	**11,758**	**37,016**	**2,203**	**517**	**2,002**	**252**	**201**	**265**
1,147	**212**	**17,114**	**36,862**	**5,981**	**2,669**	**11,133**	**34,193**	**528**	**299**	**392**	**133**	**136**	**166**
1,091	82	15,076	32,252	5,061	2,151	10,015	30,101	231	85	157	29	74	56
43	77	1,257	2,673	620	301	637	2,372	64	30	54	21	10	9
13	31	310	1,121	.	..	310	1,121	187	98	181	83	6	15
..	22	471	816	300	217	171	599	46	86	..	..	46	86
50	**95**	**1,658**	**3,394**	**1,033**	**571**	**625**	**2,823**	**1,675**	**218**	**1,610**	**119**	**65**	**99**
24	26	862	1,782	555	345	307	1,437	581	95	566	47	15	48
4	18	107	258	60	37	47	221	393	33	383	23	10	10
1	1	51	163	24	2	27	161	41	4	41	..	..	4
21	50	638	1,191	394	187	244	1,004	660	86	620	49	40	37

SECONDARY MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD FROM

		Transport						*Other services and miscellaneous sources*					
Earning dependants		Total		Self-supporting persons		Earning dependants		Total		Self-supporting persons		Earning dependants	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)	(47)	(48)	(49)
1,023	**1,025**	**1,503**	**263**	**1,231**	**99**	**272**	**164**	**9,963**	**6,875**	**6,970**	**1,726**	**2,993**	**5,149**
578	**596**	**837**	**141**	**768**	**60**	**69**	**81**	**8,351**	**3,166**	**6,048**	**1,394**	**2,303**	**1,772**
472	457	595	19	562	2	33	17	6,801	2,411	4,797	1,138	2,004	1,273
63	54	132	43	122	21	10	22	427	183	386	95	41	88
17	45	19	65	16	37	3	28	440	321	270	60	170	261
26	40	91	14	68	..	23	14	683	251	595	101	88	150
445	**429**	**666**	**122**	**463**	**39**	**203**	**83**	**1,612**	**3,709**	**922**	**332**	**690**	**3,377**
67	164	555	92	360	24	195	68	728	2,736	357	149	371	2,587
317	119	95	12	94	1	1	11	117	126	99	18	18	108
2	29	5	..	1	..	4	..	29	33	19	2	10	31
59	117	11	18	8	14	3	4	738	814	447	163	291	651

B. II – Secondary Means

Livelihood Classes	NUMBER OF PERSONS DERIVING THEIR									
	Cultivation of owned land						*Cultivation of*			
	TOTAL		Self-supporting persons		Earning dependants		TOTAL		Self-supporting persons	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
									AJMER SUB-	
Total All Classes (both Agricultural and Non-agricultural)	**1,337**	**1,154**	**1,155**	**212**	**182**	**942**	**2,026**	**487**	**1,961**	**268**
All Agricultural Classes	**412**	**879**	**281**	**87**	**131**	**792**	**1,114**	**312**	**1,062**	**167**
I Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned	156	729	..	..	56	729	917	189	904	109
II Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned	181	66	143	37	38	29	28	36	..	..
III Cultivating labourers	86	45	69	31	17	14	142	65	131	47
IV Non-cultivating owners of land; Agricultural rent receivers	89	39	69	19	20	20	27	22	27	11
All Non-agricultural Classes .. .. (Persons who derive their Principal means of livelihood from).	**925**	**275**	**874**	**125**	**51**	**150**	**912**	**175**	**899**	**101**
V Production other than cultivation ..	454	118	429	60	25	58	597	82	589	59
VI Commerce	189	76	179	10	10	66	79	21	79	8
VII Transport	55	2	44	..	11	2	37	2	36	1
VIII Other services and miscellaneous sources	227	79	222	55	5	24	199	70	195	33

Livelihood Classes	NUMBER OF PERSONS DERIVING THEIR									
	Production other than cultivation						*Commerce*			
	TOTAL		Self-supporting persons		Earning dependants		TOTAL		Self-supporting persons	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)
Total All Classes (both Agricultural and Non-agricultural).	**6,528**	**3,051**	**3,120**	**466**	**3,408**	**2,585**	**2,340**	**985**	**1,899**	**244**
All Agricultural Classes	**5,516**	**1,990**	**2,731**	**395**	**2,785**	**1,505**	**1,673**	**655**	**1,555**	**188**
I Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned.	4,449	1,485	2,139	274	2,310	1,211	1,336	496	1,247	108
II Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned.	555	185	330	49	225	136	165	78	147	42
III Cultivating labourers	251	119	126	44	125	75	42	49	37	27
IV Non-cultivating owners of land; Agricultural rent receivers	261	111	136	28	125	83	130	32	124	11
All Non-agricultural Classes .. .. (Persons who derive their Principal means of livelihood from)	**1,012**	**1,151**	**389**	**71**	**623**	**1,080**	**667**	**330**	**344**	**56**
V Production other than cultivation ..	577	896	145	27	432	869	131	72	111	5
VI Commerce	99	71	48	4	51	67	417	119	169	25
VII Transport	44	24	10	..	34	24	10	27	8	..
VIII Other services and miscellaneous sources	292	160	186	40	106	120	109	112	56	26

of Livelihood—(*Contd.*)

SECONDARY MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD FROM

unowned land		*Employment as cultivating labourer*						*Rent on agricultural land*					
Earning dependants		Total		Self supporting persons		Earning dependants		Total		Self-supporting persons		Earning dependants	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)
DIVISION RURAL													
65	**219**	**6,719**	**19,247**	**2,064**	**849**	**4,655**	**18,398**	**1,162**	**297**	**1,071**	**160**	**91**	**137**
52	**145**	**5,681**	**17,109**	**1,396**	**550**	**4,285**	**16,559**	**252**	**193**	**207**	**108**	**45**	**85**
13	80	4,393	13,898	850	263	3,543	13,635	56	73	56	23	..	50
28	36	867	2,001	372	159	495	1,842	35	30	25	21	10	9
11	18	146	702	..	..	146	702	128	68	126	64	2	4
..	11	275	508	174	128	101	380	33	22	..	..	33	22
13	**74**	**1,038**	**2,138**	**668**	**299**	**370**	**1,839**	**910**	**104**	**864**	**52**	**46**	**52**
8	23	648	1,259	424	194	224	1,065	299	49	293	22	6	27
..	13	58	131	33	21	25	110	240	22	233	17	7	5
1	1	44	138	19	1	25	137	33	4	33	..	..	4
4	37	288	610	192	83	96	527	338	29	305	13	33	16

SECONDARY MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD FROM

Transport								*Other services and miscellaneous sources*					
Earning dependants		Total		Self-supporting persons		Earning dependants		Total		Self-supporting persons		Earning dependants	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)	(47)	(48)	(49)
441	**741**	**451**	**44**	**394**	**18**	**57**	**26**	**2,451**	**1,604**	**1,936**	**373**	**515**	**1,231**
118	**467**	**431**	**24**	**383**	**4**	**48**	**20**	**1,732**	**782**	**1,454**	**209**	**278**	**573**
89	388	251	6	232	..	19	6	1,061	438	914	117	147	321
18	36	73	4	70	4	3	..	240	91	204	44	36	47
5	22	17	..	14	..	3	..	156	165	96	20	60	145
6	21	90	14	67	..	23	14	275	88	240	28	35	60
323	**274**	**20**	**20**	**11**	**14**	**9**	**6**	**719**	**822**	**482**	**164**	**237**	**658**
20	67	8	2	4	..	4	2	237	223	187	44	50	179
248	94	1	..	..	..	1	..	59	71	47	12	12	59
2	27	2	..	1	..	1	..	27	25	17	1	10	24
53	86	9	18	6	14	3	4	396	503	231	107	165	396

B. II—Secondary Means

NUMBER OF PERSONS DERIVING THEIR

Livelihood Classes	*Cultivation of owned land*						*Cultivation of*			
	Total		Self-supporting persons		Earning dependants		Total		Self-supporting persons	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
									KEKRI	SUB-
Total All Classes (both Agricultural and Non-agricultural)	**1,692**	**862**	**1,485**	**232**	**207**	**630**	**1,745**	**182**	**1,078**	**116**
All Agricultural Classes	**449**	**594**	**300**	**39**	**149**	**555**	**1,523**	**156**	**877**	**96**
I Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned.	143	537	..	..	143	537	1,431	76	801	75
II Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned.	83	20	83	20	..	..	15	41	..	..
III Cultivating labourers	186	29	180	13	6	16	70	20	69	13
IV Non-cultivating owners of land; Agricultural rent receivers	37	8	37	6	—	2	7	19	7	8
All Non-agricultural Classes .. (Persons who derive their Principal means of livelihood from)	**1,243**	**268**	**1,185**	**193**	**58**	**75**	**222**	**26**	**201**	**20**
V Production other than cultivation ..	725	176	705	114	20	62	75	14	71	12
VI Commerce	125	6	120	5	5	1	75	4	75	..
VII Transport	5	2	5	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
VIII Other services and miscellaneous sources	388	84	355	74	33	10	72	8	55	8

NUMBER OF PERSONS DERIVING THEIR

Livelihood Classes	*Production other than cultivation*						*Commerce*			
	Total		Self-supporting persons		Earning dependants		Total		Self-supporting persons	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)
Total All Classes (both Agricultural and Non-agricultural)	**4,012**	**2,261**	**2,095**	**692**	**1,917**	**1,569**	**1,436**	**255**	**972**	**132**
All Agricultural Classes ..	**3,463**	**1,604**	**1,851**	**657**	**1,612**	**947**	**1,256**	**175**	**828**	**86**
I Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned.	3,306	1,457	1,728	600	1,578	857	1,005	107	628	54
II Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned.	31	43	20	19	11	24	31	12	1	11
III Cultivating labourers	35	37	22	32	13	5	87	25	83	2
IV Non-cultivating owners of land; Agricultural rent receivers	91	67	81	6	10	61	133	31	116	19
All Non-agricultural Classes (Persons who derive their Principal means of livelihood from)	**549**	**657**	**244**	**35**	**305**	**622**	**180**	**80**	**144**	**46**
V Production other than cultivation ..	388	524	172	23	216	501	58	18	54	1
VI Commerce	65	73	53	7	12	66	96	58	69	45
VII Transport	..	3	..	1	..	2	2	1	2	..
VIII Other services and miscellaneous sources	96	57	19	4	77	53	24	3	19	..

of Livelihood—(*Contd.*)

SECONDARY MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD FROM

unowned land		*Employment as cultivating labourer*						*Rent on agricultural land*					
Earning dependants		TOTAL		Self-supporting persons		Earning dependants		TOTAL		Self-supporting persons		Earning dependants	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)
DIVISION RURAL.													
667	**66**	**7,803**	**7,908**	**4,132**	**1,690**	**3,671**	**6,218**	**783**	**118**	**705**	**66**	**78**	**52**
646	**60**	**7,445**	**7,262**	**3 890**	**1,496**	**3,555**	**5,766**	**215**	**49**	**142**	**22**	**73**	**27**
630	1	6,990	6,521	3,631	1,315	3,359	5,206	148	8	79	6	69	2
15	41	242	313	187	120	55	193	8	..	8	.	.	..
1	7	85	193	.	..	85	193	59	25	55	16	4	9
..	11	128	235	72	61	56	174	.	16	..	..	.	16
21	**6**	**358**	**646**	**242**	**194**	**116**	**452**	**568**	**69**	**563**	**44**	**5**	**25**
4	2	183	454	115	139	68	315	270	21	270	17	..	4
..	4	9	48	9	3	..	45	47	3	47	..	..	3
..	..	2	5	2	..	..	5	4	..	4	..	..	..
17	..	164	139	116	52	48	87	247	45	242	27	5	18

SECONDARY MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD FROM

Transport								*Other services and miscellaneous sources*					
Earning dependants		TOTAL		Self-supporting persons		Earning dependants		TOTAL		Self-supporting persons		Earning dependants	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)	(47)	(48)	(49)
464	**123**	**60**	**12**	**52**	**1**	**8**	**11**	**2,869**	**902**	**1,825**	**385**	**1,044**	**587**
428	**89**	**37**	..	**29**	..	**8**	..	**2,504**	**639**	**1,525**	**290**	**979**	**349**
377	53	37	..	29	..	8	..	1,741	309	902	152	839	157
30	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	161	82	160	45	1	37
4	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	219	121	126	30	93	91
17	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	383	127	337	63	46	64
36	**34**	**23**	**12**	**23**	**1**	..	**11**	**365**	**263**	**300**	**75**	**65**	**188**
4	17	12	..	12	..	..	..	120	97	111	35	9	62
27	13	9	12	9	1	..	11	33	25	27	3	6	22
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	2	..	..	3
5	3	2	..	2	..	..	..	210	138	160	37	50	101

B. II—Secondary Means

Livelihood Classes	NUMBER OF PERSONS DERIVING THEIR PRINCIPAL MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD FROM — *Cultivation of owned land*						*Cultivation of*			
	TOTAL		Self-supporting persons		Earning dependants		TOTAL		Self-supporting persons	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
									BEAWAR SUB-	
Total All Classes (both Agricultural & Non-agricultural)	**1,587**	**1,728**	**652**	**134**	**935**	**1,594**	**672**	**64**	**207**	**42**
All Agricultural Classes	**874**	**1,506**	**32**	**9**	**842**	**1,497**	**548**	**19**	**99**	**12**
I Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned.	836	1,489	..	..	836	1,489	520	9	72	8
II Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned.	17	2	15	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
III Cultivating labourers	20	15	16	7	4	8	28	10	27	4
IV Non-cultivating owners of land; Agricultural rent receivers	1	..	1	..	..	.	..	..	..	..
All Non-agricultural Classes .. .. (Persons who derive their Principal means of livelihood from)	**713**	**222**	**620**	**125**	**93**	**97**	**124**	**45**	**108**	**30**
V Production other than cultivation. ..	119	63	50	58	69	5	29	17	17	16
VI Commerce	213	10	209	5	4	5	24	5	20	4
VII Transport	14	2	14	..	..	2	11	..	11	..
VIII Other services and miscellaneous sources.	367	147	347	62	20	85	60	23	60	10

Livelihood Classes	NUMBER OF PERSONS DERIVING THEIR PRINCIPAL MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD FROM — *Production other than cultivation*						*Commerce*			
	TOTAL		Self-supporting persons		Earning dependants		TOTAL		Self-supporting persons	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)
Total All Classes (both Agricultural & Non-agricultural)	**2,809**	**1,206**	**2,114**	**492**	**695**	**714**	**654**	**375**	**536**	**214**
All Agricultural Classes	**1,597**	**697**	**1,317**	**310**	**280**	**387**	**426**	**139**	**394**	**99**
I Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned.	1,384	560	1,183	264	201	296	277	85	271	69
II Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned.	106	32	68	6	38	26	97	40	82	23
III Cultivating labourers	67	61	37	25	30	36	37	..	29	..
IV Non-cultivating owners of land; Agricultural rent receivers	40	44	29	15	11	29	15	14	12	7
All Non-agricultural Classes .. .. (Persons who derive their Principal means of livelihood from)	**1,212**	**509**	**797**	**182**	**415**	**327**	**228**	**236**	**142**	**115**
V Production other than cultivation. ..	1,075	422	706	151	369	271	128	185	85	105
VI Commerce	18	30	10	6	8	24	85	18	43	6
VII Transport	4	1	1	..	3	1	..	1	..	..
VIII Other services and miscellaneous sources	115	56	80	25	35	31	15	32	14	4

of Livelihood (*Contd.*)

SECONDARY MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD FROM

unowned land		*Employment as cultivating labourer*						*Rent on agricultural land*					
Earning dependants		TOTAL		Self-supporting persons		Earning dependants		TOTAL		Self-supporting persons		Earning dependants	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)
DIVISION RURAL													
465	**32**	**4,250**	**13,101**	**818**	**701**	**3,432**	**12,400**	**258**	**102**	**226**	**26**	**32**	**76**
449	**7**	**3,988**	**12,491**	**695**	**623**	**3,293**	**11,868**	**61**	**57**	**43**	**3**	**18**	**54**
448	1	3,693	11,833	580	573	3,113	11,260	27	4	22	..	5	4
..	..	148	359	61	22	87	337	21	..	21	..	..	..
1	6	79	226	..	..	79	226	..	5	..	3	..	2
..	..	68	73	54	28	14	45	13	48	..	..	13	48
16	**15**	**262**	**610**	**123**	**78**	**139**	**532**	**197**	**45**	**183**	**23**	**14**	**22**
12	1	31	69	16	12	15	57	12	25	3	8	9	17
4	1	40	79	18	13	22	66	106	8	103	6	3	2
..	..	5	20	3	1	2	19	4	..	4	..	..	..
..	13	186	442	86	52	100	390	75	12	73	9	2	3

SECONDARY MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD FROM

Transport								*Other services and miscellaneous sources*					
Earning dependants		TOTAL		Self-supporting persons		Earning dependants		TOTAL		Self-supporting persons		Earning dependants	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)	(47)	(48)	(49)
118	**161**	**992**	**207**	**785**	**80**	**207**	**127**	**4,643**	**4,369**	**3,209**	**988**	**1,434**	**3,381**
32	**40**	**389**	**117**	**358**	**56**	**13**	**61**	**4,115**	**1,745**	**3,069**	**895**	**1,046**	**850**
6	16	307	13	301	2	6	11	3,999	1,664	2,981	869	1,018	795
15	17	59	39	52	17	7	22	26	10	22	6	4	4
8	..	2	65	2	37	..	28	65	35	48	10	17	25
3	7	1	..	1	..	..	..	25	36	18	10	7	26
86	**121**	**623**	**90**	**429**	**24**	**194**	**66**	**528**	**2,624**	**140**	**93**	**388**	**2,531**
43	80	535	90	344	24	191	66	371	2,416	59	70	312	2,346
42	12	85	..	85	..	..	..	25	30	25	3	..	27
..	1	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	5	..	1	..	4
1	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	132	173	56	19	76	154

B. II—Secondary Means

NUMBER OF PERSONS DERIVING THEIR

Livelihood Classes	*Cultivation of owned land*						*Cultivation of*			
	TOTAL		Self-supporting persons		Earning dependants		TOTAL		Self-supporting persons	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	6)	(7)	(8	(9)	(10,	(11)
										AJMER DISTRICT
Total All Classes (both Agricultural & Non-agricultural)	**1,541**	**446**	**1,420**	**156**	**121**	**290**	**316**	**154**	**257**	**107**
All Agricultural Classes	**117**	**167**	**59**	**15**	**58**	**152**	**133**	**72**	**103**	**51**
I Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned.	45	142	..	..	45	142	104	50	96	46
II Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned.	48	9	48	5	..	4	19	17	..	..
III Cultivating labourers	12	14	6	8	6	6	5	5	5	5
IV Non-cultivating owners of land; Agricultural rent receivers	12	2	5	2	7	..	5	..	2	..
All Non-agricultural Classes .. .. (Persons who derive their Principal means of livelihood from)	**1,424**	**279**	**1,361**	**141**	**63**	**138**	**183**	**82**	**154**	**56**
V Production other than cultivation. ..	653	84	648	48	5	36	64	6	64	2
VI Commerce	148	50	133	25	15	25	15	3	15	3
VII Transport	16	29	16	1	..	28	6	9	5	..
VIII Other services and miscellaneous sources	607	116	564	67	43	49	98	64	70	51

NUMBER OF PERSONS DERIVING THEIR

Livelihood Classes	*Production other than cultivation*						*Commerce*			
	TOTAL		Self-supporting persons		Earning dependants		TOTAL		Self-supporting persons	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)
Total All Classes (both Agricultural & Non-agricultural)	**1,378**	**2,856**	**458**	**309**	**920**	**2,549**	**1,108**	**813**	**509**	**155**
All Agricultural Classes	**175**	**70**	**112**	**20**	**63**	**50**	**77**	**38**	**68**	**9**
I Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned.	137	50	78	12	59	38	66	32	58	5
II Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned.	33	8	31	1	2	7	3	4	3	3
III Cultivating labourers	4	4	2	1	2	3	2	2	1	1
IV Non-cultivating owners of land; Agricultural rent receivers	1	8	1	6	..	2	6	..	6	..
All Non- agricultural Classes .. .. (Persons who derive their Principal means of livelihood from)	**1,203**	**2,788**	**346**	**289**	**857**	**2,499**	**1,026**	**775**	**441**	**146**
V Production other than cultivation. ..	520	1,497	89	41	431	1,456	311	104	184	19
VI Commerce	379	451	119	15	260	436	433	232	90	16
VII Transport	45	34	11	..	34	34	59	34	31	..
VIII Other services and miscellaneous sources	259	806	127	233	132	573	223	405	156	111

of Livelihood—(*Contd.*)

SECONDARY MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD FROM

unowned land		*Employment as cultivating labourer*						*Rent on agricultural land*					
Earning dependants		Total		Self-supporting persons		Earning dependants		Total		Self-supporting persons		Earning dependants	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(12)	(13)	(14	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)
URBAN.													
59	**47**	**941**	**536**	**495**	**172**	**446**	**364**	**734**	**51**	**654**	**30**	**80**	**21**
30	**21**	**113**	**239**	**63**	**53**	**50**	**186**	**9**	**3**	**6**	**1**	**3**	**2**
8	4	4	139	23	16	24	123	9	1	6	1	3	..
19	17	58	66	40	33	18	33	..	2	..	..	..	2
..	..	2	21	..	..	2	21	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	..	6	13	..	4	6	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	**26**	**828**	**297**	**432**	**119**	**396**	**178**	**725**	**48**	**648**	**29**	**77**	**19**
..	4	520	73	335	22	185	51	291	13	275	8	16	5
..	..	1	45	1	8	..	37	131	6	104	2	27	4
1	9	34	7	4	..	30	7	17	5	17	..	..	5
28	13	273	172	92	89	181	83	286	24	252	19	34	5

SECONDARY MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD FROM

Transport								*Other services and miscellaneous sources*					
Earning dependants		Total		Self-supporting persons		Earning dependants		Total		Self-supporting persons		Earning dependants	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)	(47)	(48)	(49)
594	**658**	**264**	**55**	**155**	**8**	**109**	**47**	**5,100**	**2,763**	**2,757**	**754**	**2,343**	**2,009**
9	**29**	**38**	**1**	**35**	..	**3**	**1**	**541**	**67**	**454**	**34**	**87**	**33**
8	27	29	1	26	..	3	1	415	31	346	11	69	20
..	1	5	..	5	..	..	..	38	7	32	6	6	1
1	1	3	..	3	..	..	..	29	14	25	11	4	3
..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	59	15	51	6	8	9
585	**629**	**226**	**54**	**120**	**8**	**106**	**46**	**4,559**	**2,696**	**2,303**	**720**	**2,256**	**1,976**
127	85	60	33	48	1	12	32	2,443	369	1,507	82	936	287
343	216	72	12	28	..	44	12	859	217	462	12	397	205
28	34	13	2	..	..	13	2	160	82	90	4	70	78
87	294	81	7	44	7	37	..	1,097	2,028	244	622	853	1,406

B. II—Secondary Means

Livelihood Classes	NUMBER OF PERSONS DERIVING THEIR									
	Cultivation of owned land						*Cultivation of*			
	Total		Self-supporting persons		Earning dependants		Total		Self-supporting persons	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Ma es	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
									AJMER DISTRICT	
Total All Classes (both Agricultural & Non-agricultural)	**1,064**	**394**	**958**	**140**	**106**	**254**	**285**	**144**	**237**	**105**
All Agricultural Classes	**97**	**161**	**52**	**15**	**45**	**146**	**118**	**71**	**97**	**50**
I Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned	45	142			45	142	92	49	92	45
II Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned	48	9	48	5	..	4	19	17		
III Cultivating labourers ..	2	8	2	8	..		4	5	4	5
IV Non-cultivating owners of land; Agricultural rent receivers	2	2	2	2	..	..	3	..	1	
All Non-agricultural Classes .. (*Persons who derive their Principal means of livelihood from*)	**967**	**233**	**906**	**125**	**61**	**108**	**167**	**73**	**140**	**55**
V Production other than cultivation. ..	489	61	485	48	4	13	54	4	54	2
VI Commerce .. .	148	29	133	9	15	20	15	2	15	2
VII Transport	5	29	5	1	.	28	3	3	3	.
VIII Other services and miscellaneous sources	325	114	283	67	42	47	95	64	68	51

Livelihood Classes	NUMBER OF PERSONS DERIVING THEIR									
	Production other than cultivation						*Commerce*			
	Total		Self-supporting persons		Earning dependants		Total		Self-supporting persons	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)
Total All Classes (both Agricultural & Non-agricultural)	**630**	**1,849**	**220**	**170**	**410**	**1,679**	**401**	**321**	**223**	**63**
All Agricultural Classes ..	**109**	**53**	**78**	**17**	**31**	**36**	**45**	**11**	**45**	**4**
I Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned	74	36	47	9	27	27	39	7	39	
II Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned	31	6	29	1	2	5	1	3	1	3
III Cultivating labourers	4	3	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1
IV Non-cultivating owners of land; Agricultural rent receivers		8	..	6	..	2	4	..	4	.
All Non-agricultural Classes .. .. (Persons who derive their Principal means of livelihood from)	**521**	**1,796**	**142**	**153**	**379**	**1,643**	**356**	**310**	**178**	**59**
V Production other than cultivation. ..	367	1,120	85	38	282	1,082	110	23	79	12
VI Commerce	106	359	37	11	69	348	158	76	35	
VII Transport	8	12	1		7	12	5	3	5	
VIII Other services and miscellaneous sources	40	305	19	104	21	201	83	208	59	47

of Livelihood—(*Contd.*)

SECONDARY MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD FROM

unowned land		*Employment as cultivating labourer*						*Rent on agricultural land*					
Earning dependants		Total		Self-supporting persons		Earning dependants		Total		Self-supporting persons		Earning dependants	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)
URBAN NON-CITY.													
48	**39**	**181**	**252**	**148**	**163**	**33**	**89**	**367**	**43**	**324**	**29**	**43**	**14**
21	21	63	80	55	51	8	29	.	2	..	..	..	2
.	4	23	22	20	14	3	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	17	38	33	35	33	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
..	.	2	18	..	..	2	18	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	.	..	7	..	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	**18**	**118**	**172**	**93**	**112**	**25**	**60**	**367**	**41**	**324**	**29**	**43**	**12**
..	2	17	70	10	22	7	48	147	10	147	8	..	2
..	..	1	2	1	2	..	..	111	3	98	2	13	1
..	3	2	7	..	..	2	7	..	5	..	..	..	5
27	13	98	93	82	88	16	5	109	23	79	19	30	4

SECONDARY MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD FROM

Transport						*Other services and miscellaneous sources*							
Earning dependants		Total		Self-supporting persons		Earning dependants		Total		Self-supporting persons		Earning dependants	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)	(47)	(48)	(49)
178	**258**	**76**	**37**	**53**	**5**	**23**	**32**	**1,369**	**616**	**926**	**120**	**443**	**496**
..	7	30	..	29	..	1	..	388	53	364	28	24	25
..	7	21	..	20	..	1	..	299	26	283	9	16	17
..	..	5	..	5	..	..	..	34	7	30	6	4	1
.	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	24	11	24	10	..	1
..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	31	9	27	3	4	6
178	**251**	**46**	**37**	**24**	**5**	**22**	**32**	**981**	**563**	**562**	**92**	**419**	**471**
31	11	4	33	2	1	2	32	333	192	205	58	128	134
123	76	23	..	16	..	7	..	386	169	308	6	78	163
..	3	2	..	..	..	2	..	25	17	4	..	21	17
24	161	17	4	6	4	11	..	237	185	45	28	192	157

B. II—Secondary Means

Livelihood Classes	NUMBER OF PERSONS DERIVING THEIR									
	Cultivation of owned land						*Cultivation of*			
	Total		Self-supporting persons		Earning dependants		Total		Self supporting persons	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
										AJMER
Total All Classes (both Agricultural & Non-agricultural)	**477**	**52**	**462**	**16**	**15**	**36**	**31**	**10**	**20**	**2**
All Agricultural Classes	**20**	**6**	**7**	..	**13**	**6**	**15**	**1**	**6**	**1**
I Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned	.	..	.	.	..	..	12	1	4	1
II Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III Cultivating labourers	10	6	4	..	6	6	1	..	1	..
IV Non-cultivating owners of land; Agricultural rent receivers	10	.	3	..	7	..	2	..	1	..
All Non-agricultural Classes .. .. (Persons who derive their Principal means of livelihood from)	**457**	**46**	**455**	**16**	**2**	**30**	**16**	**9**	**14**	**1**
V Production other than cultivation. ..	164	23	163	..	1	23	10	2	10	..
VI Commerce	..	21	..	16	..	5	..	1	..	1
VII Transport	11	.	11	..	..	..	3	6	2	..
VIII Other services and miscellaneous sources.	282	2	281	..	1	2	3	..	2	..

Livelihood Classes	NUMBER OF PERSONS DERIVING THEIR									
	Production other than cultivation						*Commerce*			
	Total		Self-supporting persons		Earning dependants		Total		Self-supporting persons	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)
Total All Classes (both Agricultural & Non-agricultural)	**748**	**1,009**	**233**	**139**	**510**	**870**	**702**	**492**	**286**	**92**
All Agricultural Classes	**66**	**17**	**34**	**3**	**32**	**14**	**32**	**27**	**23**	**5**
I Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned	63	14	31	3	32	11	27	25	19	5
II Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned	2	2	2	.	..	2	2	1	2	..
III Cultivating labourers	..	1	..	..	.	1	1	1		..
IV Non-cultivating owners of land; Agricultural rent receivers	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2	..
All Non-agricultural Classes .. (Persons who derive their Principal means of livelihood from)	**682**	**992**	**204**	**136**	**478**	**856**	**670**	**465**	**263**	**87**
V Production other than cultivation. ..	153	377	4	3	149	374	201	81	105	7
VI Commerce	273	92	82	4	191	88	275	156	55	16
VII Transport	37	22	10	..	27	22	54	31	26	..
VIII Other services and miscellaneous sources	219	501	108	129	111	372	140	197	77	64

of Livelihood—(*Concld.*)

SECONDARY MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD FROM

unowned land		*Employment as cultivating labourer*						*Rent on agricultural land*					
Earning dependants		TOTAL		Self-supporting persons		Earning dependants		TOTAL		Self-supporting persons		Earning dependants	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)
CITY.													
11	8	760	284	347	9	413	275	367	8	330	1	37	7
9	..	50	159	8	2	42	157	9	1	6	1	3	..
8	..	24	117	3	2	21	115	9	1	6	1	3	..
..	..	20	33	5	..	15	33	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	6	6	..	..	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	8	710	125	339	7	371	118	358	7	324	..	34	7
..	2	503	3	325	..	178	3	144	3	128	..	16	3
..	..	...	43	..	6	..	37	20	3	6	..	14	3
1	6	32	..	4	..	28	..	17	..	17	..	..	..
1	..	175	79	10	1	165	78	177	1	173	..	4	1

SECONDARY MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD FROM

		Transport						*Other services and miscellaneous sources.*					
Earning dependants		TOTAL		Self-supporting persons		Earning dependants		TOTAL		Self-supporting persons		Earning dependants	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)	(47)	(48)	(49)
416	400	188	18	102	3	86	15	3,731	2,147	1,831	634	1,900	1,513
9	22	8	1	6	..	2	1	153	14	90	6	63	8
8	20	8	1	6	..	2	1	116	5	63	2	53	3
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	2	..	2	..
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	1	1	4	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	6	24	3	4	3
407	378	180	17	96	3	84	14	3,578	2,133	1,741	628	1,837	1,505
96	74	56	..	46	..	10	..	2,110	177	1,302	24	808	153
220	140	49	12	12	..	37	12	473	48	154	6	319	42
28	31	11	2	..	..	11	2	135	65	86	4	49	61
63	133	64	3	38	3	26	..	860	1,843	199	594	661	1,249

B. III—Employers, Employees and Independent Workers

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES								
		TOTAL			Employers		Employees		Independent Workers	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Ajmer District Total	118,998	101,951	17,047	11,518	400	45,204	5,811	45,229	10,836
2	Ajmer District Rural	31,397	24,886	6,511	188	90	4,401	1,088	20,297	5,333
3	Ajmer Sub-Division Rural ..	13,658	11,430	2,228	162	..	2,449	299	8,819	1,929
4	Kekri Sub-Division Rural ..	10,428	8,031	2,397	7	67	855	401	7,169	1,929
5	Beawar Sub-Division Rural ..	7,311	5,425	1,886	19	23	1,097	388	4,309	1,475
6	Ajmer District Urban ..	87,601	77,065	10,536	11,330	310	40,803	4,723	24,932	5,503
7	Ajmer District U. N. C. ..	33,819	28,530	5,289	2,130	191	15,407	2,893	10,993	2,205
8	Ajmer City	53,782	48,535	5,247	9,200	119	25,396	1,830	13,939	3,298

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Sub-division 0.2 Rearing of small animals and insects								Sub-division 0.3	
		TOTAL		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		TOTAL	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)
1	Ajmer District Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
2	Ajmer District Rural ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Ajmer Sub-Division Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Kekri Sub-Division Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Beawar Sub-Division Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Ajmer District Urban ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
7	Ajmer District U. N. C. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
8	Ajmer City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Sub-division 0.5 Hunting (including trapping and game propagation)								Sub-division	
		TOTAL		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		TOTAL	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(51)	(52)	(53)	(54)	(55)	(56)	(57)	(58)	(59)	(60)
1	*Ajmer District Total* ..	*276*	..	*13*	..	*255*	..	*8*	..	*1,141*	..
2	Ajmer District Rural ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	..
3	Ajmer Sub-Division Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
4	Kekri Sub-Division Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Beawar Sub-Division Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	67	..
6	Ajmer District Urban ..	276	..	13	..	255	..	8	..	1,072	..
7	Ajmer District U.N.C. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Ajmer City	276	..	13	..	255	..	8	..	1,072	..

in Industries and Services by Divisions and Sub-divisions.

Division 0 Primary Industries not elsewhere specified								Sub-division 0.1 Stock Raising								Serial No.
Total		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		Total		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	
5,500	**642**	**140**	**2**	**2,184**	**6**	**3,176**	**634**	**3,864**	**622**	**78**	..	**766**	**5**	**3,020**	**617**	**1**
3,196	**532**	**27**	**2**	**278**	**6**	**2,891**	**524**	**3,077**	**514**	**27**	..	**277**	**5**	**2,773**	**509**	**2**
1,071	185	22	..	128	5	921	180	1,019	170	22	..	127	5	870	165	3
1,968	274	..	2	112	..	1,856	272	1,968	272	..	..	112	..	1,856	272	4
157	73	5	..	38	1	114	72	90	72	5	..	38	..	47	72	5
2,304	**110**	**113**	..	**1,906**	..	**285**	**110**	**787**	**108**	**51**	..	**489**	..	**247**	**108**	**6**
371	51	..	..	167	..	204	51	204	51	..	..	..	..	204	51	7
1,933	59	113	..	1,739	..	81	59	583	57	51	..	489	..	43	57	8

Plantation Industries						Sub-division 0.4 Forestry wood cutting and collection of products not elsewhere specified								Serial No.
Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		Total		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)	(47)	(48)	(49)	(50)	
..	..	1	..	..	..	**218**	**20**	..	**2**	**166**	**1**	**52**	**17**	**1**
..	..	..	..	..	..	**50**	**18**	..	**2**	..	**1**	**50**	**15**	**2**
..	..	..	..	..	..	**50**	15	..	..	..	..	50	15	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	5
..	..	1	..	..	..	**168**	**2**	..	..	**166**	..	**2**	**2**	**6**
..	..	1	..	..	..	166	..	..	..	166	..	..	..	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	8

0.6 Fishing						*Division 1 Mining and Quarrying*								Serial No.
Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		Total		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(61)	(62)	(63)	(64)	(65)	(66)	(67)	(68)	(69)	(70)	(71)	(72)	(73)	(74)	
49	..	**996**	..	**96**	..	**1,284**	**308**	**47**	..	**619**	**216**	**618**	**92**	**1**
..	..	1	..	**68**	..	**725**	**265**	..	..	**119**	**173**	**606**	**92**	**2**
..	..	1	..	1	..	439	124	..	..	48	39	391	85	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	261	125	..	..	46	118	215	7	4
..	..	..	..	67	..	25	16	..	..	25	16	..	..	5
49	..	**995**	..	**28**	..	**559**	**43**	**47**	..	**500**	**43**	**12**	..	**6**
..	..	..	..	..	..	98	43	7	..	91	43	..	..	7
49	..	995	..	28	..	461	..	40	..	409	..	12	..	8

B. III—Employers, Employees and Independent Workers.

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Sub-division 1.0 Non-metallic mining and quarrying not otherwise classified								Sub-division 1.1	
		Total		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		Total	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(75)	(76)	(77)	(78)	(79)	(80)	(81)	(82)	(83)	(84)
1	Ajmer District Total ..	..	28	..	..	..	28	..	..	..	..
2	Ajmer District Rural ..	..	28	..	..	..	28	..	..	..	..
3	Ajmer Sub-Division Rural	..	28	..	..	..	28	..	..	..	..
4	Kekri Sub-Division Rural..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Beawar Sub-Division Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Ajmer District Urban ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Ajmer District U. N. C. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Ajmer City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Sub-division 1.3 Metal mining except Iron ore mining								Sub-division 1.4	
		Total		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		Total	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(99)	(100)	(101)	(102)	(103)	(104)	(105)	(106)	(107)	(108)
1	Ajmer District Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Ajmer District Rural ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Ajmer Sub-Division Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Kekri Sub-Division Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Beawar Sub-Division Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Ajmer District Urban ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Ajmer District U. N. C. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Ajmer City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Sub-division 1.6 Mica								Sub-division 1.7	
		Total		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		Total	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(123)	(124)	(125)	(126)	(127)	(128)	(129)	(130)	(131)	(132)
1	Ajmer District Total ..	1,210	253	47	..	546	186	617	67	..	..
2	Ajmer District Rural ..	651	210	..	..	46	143	605	67	..	..
3	Ajmer Sub-Division Rural..	391	73	..	..	..	11	391	62	..	..
4	Kekri Sub-Division Rural..	260	123	..	..	46	118	214	5	..	..
5	Beawar Sub-Division Rural	..	14	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..
6	Ajmer District Urban ..	559	43	47	..	500	43	12	..	..	..
7	Ajmer District U. N. C. ..	98	43	7	..	91	43	..	..	..	..
8	Ajmer City	461	..	40	..	409	..	12	..	..	..

in Industries and Services by Divisions and Sub-divisions—(*Contd.*)

Coal mining						Sub-division 1 2 Iron ore mining								Serial No.
Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		TOTAL		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(85)	(86)	(87)	(88)	(89)	(90)	(91)	(92)	(93)	(94)	(95)	(96)	(97)	(98)	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8

Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas						Sub-division 1.5 Stone quarrying, clay and sand pits								Serial No.
Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		TOTAL		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(109)	(110)	(111)	(112)	(113)	(114)	(115)	(116)	(117)	(118)	(119)	(120)	(121)	(122)	
..	..	..	..	..	..	74	27	..	..	73	2	1	25	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	74	27	..	..	73	2	1	25	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	48	23	..	..	48	..	..	23	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	2	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	25	2	..	..	25	2	..	..	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8

Salt, saltpetre and saline substances						*Division 2 Processing manufacture—Foodstuffs, Textiles, Leather and Products thereof*								Serial No.
Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		TOTAL		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(133)	(134)	(135)	(136)	(137)	(138)	(139)	(140)	(141)	(142)	(143)	(144)	(145)	(146)	
..	..	..	..	..	..	19,028	4,876	2,723	39	7,991	1,868	8,314	2,969	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	5,116	1,554	47	39	533	53	4,536	1,462	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	2,213	731	34	..	300	20	1,879	711	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	1,120	441	4	39	20	..	1,096	402	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	1,783	382	9	..	213	33	1,561	349	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	13,912	3,322	2,676	..	7,458	1,815	3,778	1,507	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	7,141	2,934	213	..	4,935	1,696	1,993	1,238	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	6,771	388	2,463	..	2,523	119	1,785	269	8

B. III—Employers, Employees and Independent Workers

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Sub-division 2.0 Food Industries otherwise unclassified								Sub-division	
		Total		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		Total	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(147)	(148)	(149)	(150)	(151)	(152)	(153)	(154)	(155)	(156)
1	**Ajmer District Total** ..	**1,180**	**32**	**11**	**1**	**135**	**9**	**1,034**	**22**	**518**	**71**
2	**Ajmer District Rural** ..	**573**	**2**	..	**1**	**2**	..	**571**	**1**	**108**	**5**
3	Ajmer Sub-Division Rural	28	1	..	..	..	..	28	1	67	5
4	Kekri Sub-Division Rural..	35	1	..	1	2	..	33	..	33	..
5	Beawar Sub-Division Rural	510	..	..	..	..	..	510	..	8	..
6	**Ajmer District Urban** ..	**607**	**30**	**11**	..	**133**	**9**	**463**	**21**	**410**	**66**
7	Ajmer District U. N. C. ..	334	20	11	..	104	..	219	20	163	55
8	Ajmer City	273	10	..	..	29	9	244	1	247	11

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Sub-division 2.3 Sugar Industries								Sub-division 2.4	
		Total		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		Total	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(171)	(172)	(173)	(174)	(175)	(176)	(177)	(178)	(179)	(180)
1	**Ajmer District Total** ..	**266**	..	**33**	..	**221**	..	**12**	..	**1,100**	**1**
2	**Ajmer District Rural** ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**3**	**1**
3	Ajmer Sub-Division Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**3**	**1**
4	Kekri Sub-Division Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Beawar Sub-Division Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	**Ajmer District Urban** ..	**266**	..	**33**	..	**221**	..	**12**	..	**1,097**	..
7	Ajmer District U. N. C. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..
8	Ajmer City	266	..	33	..	221	..	12	..	1,082	..

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Sub-division 2.6 Cotton textiles								Sub-division 2.7	
		Total		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		Total	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(195)	(196)	(197)	(198)	(199)	(200)	(201)	(202)	(203)	(204)
1	**Ajmer District Total** ..	**6,869**	**2,108**	**826**	..	**4,075**	**828**	**1,968**	**1,280**	**1,392**	**400**
2	**Ajmer District Rural** ..	**1,498**	**796**	**2**	..	**190**	**29**	**1,306**	**767**	**537**	**171**
3	Ajmer Sub-Division Rural	483	222	..	..	..	..	483	222	202	58
4	Kekri Sub-Division Rural..	519	292	..	..	..	..	519	292	202	51
5	Beawar Sub-Division Rural	496	282	2	..	190	29	304	253	133	62
6	**Ajmer District Urban** ..	**5,371**	**1,312**	**824**	..	**3,885**	**799**	**662**	**513**	**855**	**229**
7	Ajmer District U. N. C. ..	4,585	1,238	103	..	3,882	769	600	469	542	55
8	Ajmer City	786	74	721	..	3	30	62	44	313	174

in Industries and Services by Divisions and Sub-divisions—(*Contd.*)

2.1 Grains and pulses						Sub-division 2.2 Vegetable oil and dairy products								Serial No.
Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		Total		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(157)	(158)	(159)	(160)	(161)	(162)	(163)	(164)	(165)	(166)	(167)	(168)	(169)	(170)	
32	..	95	3	290	68	1,227	169	312	14	543	11	373	144	1
4	..	29	..	82	5	127	67	..	14	..	..	127	53	2
..	..	..	..	67	5	74	32	..	..	..	..	74	32	3
4	..	18	..	11	..	50	30	..	14	..	..	50	16	4
..	..	4	..	4	..	3	5	..	..	..	..	3	5	5
29	..	73	3	308	63	1,100	102	312	..	542	11	246	91	6
29	..	29	..	105	55	215	77	..	..	..	11	215	66	7
..	..	44	3	203	8	885	25	312	..	542	..	31	25	8

Beverages						Sub-division 2.5 Tobacco								Serial No.
Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		Total		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(181)	(182)	(183)	(184)	(185)	(186)	(187)	(188)	(189)	(190)	(191)	(192)	(193)	(194)	
565	..	507	..	28	1	2,110	661	68	2	1,446	269	596	390	1
..	..	..	..	3	1	76	81	..	2	5	20	71	59	2
..	..	..	..	3	1	31	72	..	..	5	26	26	52	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	43	5	..	2	..	..	43	3	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	2	4	5
565	..	507	..	25	..	2,034	580	68	..	1,441	249	529	331	6
3	..	7	..	5	..	510	521	28	..	335	210	147	311	7
562	..	500	..	20	..	1,524	59	40	..	1,106	39	378	20	8

Wearing apparel (except footwear) and made up textile goods						Sub-division 2.8 Textile Industries otherwise unclassified								Serial No.
Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		Total		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(205)	(206)	(207)	(208)	(209)	(210)	(211)	(212)	(213)	(214)	(215)	(216)	(217)	(218)	
23	4	305	38	1,064	358	805	1,118	474	..	109	710	222	408	1
4	4	55	..	478	167	214	186	..	..	73	4	141	182	2
2	..	52	..	148	58	195	160	..	..	69	..	126	160	3
..	4	..	..	202	47	15	22	..	..	..	..	15	22	4
2	..	3	..	128	62	4	4	..	..	4	4	..	..	5
19	..	250	38	586	191	591	932	474	..	36	706	81	226	6
19	..	243	..	280	55	98	911	3	..	36	706	59	205	7
..	..	7	38	306	136	493	21	471	..	..	..	22	21	8

B. III— Employers, Employees and Independent Workers

Sub-division 2.9 Leather, leather products and footwear — *Division 3*

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Total		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		Total	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(219)	(220)	(221)	(222)	(223)	(224)	(225)	(226)	(227)	(228)
1	**Ajmer District Total** ..	**3,561**	**316**	**378**	**18**	**556**	..	**2,627**	**298**	**4,482**	**211**
2	**Ajmer District Rural** ..	**1,980**	**245**	**37**	**18**	**186**	..	**1,757**	**227**	**762**	**70**
3	Ajmer Sub-Division Rural	1,180	180	32	..	174	..	924	180	524	50
4	Kekri Sub-Division Rural	223	40	..	18	..	..	223	22	203	15
5	Beawar Sub-Division Rnral	627	25	5	..	12	..	610	25	35	0
6	**Ajmer District Urban** ..	**1,581**	**71**	**341**	..	**370**	..	**870**	**71**	**3,720**	**141**
7	Ajmer District U.N. C. ..	679	57	17	..	299	..	363	57	692	77
8	Ajmer City	902	14	324	..	71	..	507	14	3,028	64

Sub-division 3.1 Iron and Steel (Basic Manufacture) — Sub-division 3.2

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Total		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		Total	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(243)	(244)	(245)	(246)	(247)	(248)	(249)	(250)	(251)	(252)
1	**Ajmer District Total** ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
2	**Ajmer District Rural** ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Ajmer Sub-Division Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Kekri Sub-Division Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Beawar Sub-Division Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	**Ajmer District Urban** ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
7	Ajmer district U. N. C. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
8	Ajmer City . ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Sub-division 3.4 Electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances and supplies — Sub-division 3.5

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Total		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		Total	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(267)	(268)	(269)	(270)	(271)	(272)	(273)	(274)	(275)	(276)
1	**Ajmer District Total** ..	**85**	**31**	..	..	**80**	..	**5**	**31**	**400**	**2**
2	**Ajmer District Rural** ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**23**	2
3	Ajmer Sub-Division Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	..
4	Kekri Sub-Division Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
5	Beawar Sub-Division Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	**Ajmer District Urban** ..	**85**	**31**	..	..	**80**	..	**5**	**31**	**377**	..
7	Ajmer District U. N. C. ..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	377	..
8	Ajmer City	83	31	..	..	78	..	5	31	..	..

in Industries and Services by Divisions and Sub-divisions—(*Contd.*)

Processing & Manufacture—Metals, Chemicals and Products thereof

Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		Sub-division 3.0 Manufacture of metal products otherwise unc								Serial No.
						TOTAL		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(229)	(230)	(231)	(232)	(233)	(234)	(235)	(236)	(237)	(238)	(239)	(240)	(241)	(242)	
942	10	2,100	25	1,440	176	1,371	148	312	10	60	5	999	133	1
..	10	64	5	698	55	496	59	..	10	..	4	496	45	2
..	..	56	1	468	49	281	45	..	..	..	..	281	45	3
..	9	3	..	200	6	198	9	..	9	..	..	198	..	4
..	1	5	4	30	..	17	5	..	1	..	4	17	..	5
942	..	2,036	20	742	121	875	89	312	..	60	1	593	88	6
29	..	441	7	222	70	191	70	2	..	32	..	157	70	7
913	..	1,595	13	520	51	684	19	310	..	28	1	346	18	8

Non-Ferrous Metals (Basic Manufacture)

Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		Sub-division 3.3 Transport Equipment								Serial No.
						TOTAL		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(253)	(254)	(255)	(256)	(257)	(258)	(259)	(260)	(261)	(262)	(263)	(264)	(265)	(266)	
..	..	..	7	..	..	1,182	16	15	..	936	13	231	3	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	240	3	..	..	61	1	179	2	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	222	3	..	..	56	1	166	2	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	5	..	13	..	5
..	..	..	7	..	..	942	13	15	..	875	12	52	1	6
..	..	..	7	..	..	115	..	15	..	81	..	19	..	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	827	13	..	..	794	12	33	1	8

Machinery (other than electrical machinery) *including Engineering Workshops*

Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		Sub-divisions 3.6 Basic Industrial Chemicals, Fertiliser and Power Alcohol								Serial No.
						TOTAL		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(277)	(278)	(279)	(280)	(281)	(282)	(283)	(284)	(285)	(286)	(287)	(288)	(289)	(290)	
12	..	325	..	63	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	23	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
..	..	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
12	..	325	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
12	..	325	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8

B. III—Employers, Employees and Independent Workers

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Sub-division 3.7 Medical and Pharmaceutical Preparations								Sub-division 3.8	
		Total		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		Total	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(291)	(292)	(293)	(294)	(295)	(296)	(297)	(298)	(299)	(300)
1	**Ajmer District Total** ..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1,441	7
2	**Ajmer District Rural** ..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	6
3	Ajmer Sub-Division Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
4	Kekri Sub-Division Rural..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	4
5	Beawar Sub-Division Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	**Ajmer District Urban** ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 441	1
7	Ajmer District U. N. C. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..
8	Ajmer City		..	..	..	..		..	..	1,434	1

Serial No.	Admini-trative Unit	Sub division 4.0 Manufacturing Industries otherwise unclassified								Sub-division 4.1	
		Total		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		Total	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(315)	(316)	(317)	(318)	(319)	(320)	(321)	(322)	(323)	(324)
1	**Ajmer District Total** ..	3,183	76	1,425	4	487	2	1,271	70	..	..
2	**Ajmer District Rural** ..	385	39	16	4	24	2	345	33	..	..
3	Ajmer Sub-Division Rural	244	13	16	..	20	..	208	13	..	..
4	Kekri Sub-Division Rural..	34	24	..	4	..	..	34	20	..	..
5	Beawar Sub-Division Rural	107	2	..	..	4	2	103	..	..	..
6	**Ajmer District Urban** ..	2,798	37	1,409	..	463	..	926	37	..	..
7	Ajmer District U. N. C, ..	664	36	5	..	97	..	562	36	..	..
8	Ajmer City	2,134	1	1,404	..	366	..	364	1	..	..

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Sub-division 4.3 Cement—Cement pipes and other cement products								Sub-division	
		Total		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		Total	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(339)	(340)	(341)	(342)	(343)	(344)	(345)	(346)	(347)	(348)
1	**Ajmer District Total** ..	14	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	1,183	839
2	**Ajmer District Rural** ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	999	681
3	Ajmer Sub-Division Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	467	152
4	Kekri Sub-Division Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	256	126
5	Beawar Sub-Division Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	276	403
6	**Ajmer District Urban** ..	14	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	184	158
7	Ajmer District U. N. C. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	180	118
8	Ajmer City	14	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	4	40

in Industries and Services by Divisions and Sub-divisions—(*Contd.*)

Manufacture of chemical products otherwise unclassified						*Division 4 Processing and Manufacture—Not elsewhere specified*								Serial No
Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		Total		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(301)	(302)	(303)	(304)	(305)	(306)	(307)	(308)	(309)	(310)	(311)	(312)	(313)	(314)	
663	..	696	..	142	7	7,923	1,236	2,305	18	1,120	24	4,498	1,194	1
..	..	..	..	..	6	2,589	861	16	14	171	4	2,402	843	2
..	..	..	..	..	2	1,114	191	16	..	151	..	947	191	3
..	..	..	..	..	4	583	191	..	14	..	..	583	177	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	892	479	..	..	20	4	872	475	5
663	..	696	..	142	1	5,334	375	2,289	4	949	20	2,096	351	6
..	..	1	..	6	..	1,732	287	49	..	520	15	1,163	272	7
603	..	695	..	136	1	3,602	88	2,240	4	429	5	933	79	8

Products of petroleum and coal						Sub-division 4.2 Bricks, tiles and other structural clay products								Serial No.
Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		Total		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(325)	(326)	(327)	(328)	(329)	(330)	(331)	(332)	(333)	(334)	(335)	(336)	(337)	(338)	
..	..	..	..	..	..	25	54	..	..	..	..	25	54	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	25	54	..	..	..	..	25	54	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	25	54	..	..	..	..	25	54	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8

4.4 Non-metallic mineral products						Sub-division 4.5 Rubber products								Serial No.
Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		Total		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(349)	(350)	(351)	(352)	(353)	(354)	(355)	(356)	(357)	(358)	(359)	(360)	(361)	(362)	
..	2	145	17	1,038	820	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	145	2	854	679	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
..	..	129	..	398	152	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
..	..	..	..	256	126	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
..	..	16	2	260	401	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
..	2	..	15	184	141	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
..	..	..	15	180	103	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
..	2	..	..	4	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8

B. III—Employers, Employees and Independent Workers

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Sub-division 4.6 Wood and wood products other than furniture & fixtures								Sub-division 4.7	
		Total		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		Total	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(363)	(364)	(365)	(366)	(367)	(368)	(369)	(370)	(371)	(372)
1	**Ajmer District Total ..**	**2,786**	**258**	**995**	**12**	**333**	**1**	**1,588**	**245**	**406**	**1**
2	**Ajmer District Rural ..**	**1,201**	**140**	..	**10**	2	..	**1,199**	**130**	**4**	**1**
3	Ajmer Sub-Division Rural..	408	25	..	..	2	..	401	25	..	1
4	Kekri Sub-Division Rural	289	41	..	10	..	..	289	31	4	..
5	Beawar Sub-Division Rural	509	74	..	..	..	..	509	74	..	..
6	**Ajmer District Urban ..**	**1,585**	**118**	**995**	**2**	**331**	**1**	**389**	**115**	**402**	..
7	Ajmer District U. N. C. ..	649	79	29	..	294	..	326	79	70	..
8	Ajmer City	936	39	836	2	37	1	63	36	332	..

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Sub-division 4.9 Printing and Allied Industries								*Division 5*	
		Total		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		Total	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(387)	(388)	(389)	(390)	(391)	(392)	(393)	(394)	(395)	(396)
1	**Ajmer District Total ..**	**326**	**1**	**15**	..	**144**	..	**167**	**1**	**3,211**	**1,624**
2	**Ajmer District Rural ..**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**1,002**	**276**
3	Ajmer Sub-Division Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	408	190
4	Kekri Sub-Division Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	330	73
5	Beawar Sub-Division Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	264	13
6	**Ajmer District Urban ..**	**326**	**1**	**15**	..	**144**	..	**167**	**1**	**2,209**	**1,348**
7	Ajmer District U. N. C. ..	144	..	15	..	123	..	6	..	1,680	395
8	Ajmer City	182	1	..	..	21	..	161	1	529	953

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Sub-division 5.1 Construction and maintenance—Buildings								Sub-division 5.2	
		Total		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		Total	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(411)	(412)	(413)	(414)	(415)	(416)	(417)	(418)	(419)	(420)
1	**Ajmer District Total ..**	**1,578**	**422**	**2**	..	**227**	**7**	**1,349**	**415**	**273**	**25**
2	**Ajmer District Rural ..**	**407**	**202**	**2**	..	**122**	**7**	**283**	**195**	**17**	**8**
3	Ajmer Sub-Division Rural..	200	162	..	..	86	5	114	157	..	6
4	Kekri Sub-Division Rural	68	39	..	..	3	2	65	37	3	..
5	Beawar Sub-Division Rural	139	1	2	..	33	..	104	1	14	2
6	**Ajmer District Urban ..**	**1,171**	**220**	..	..	**105**	..	**1,066**	**220**	**256**	**17**
7	Ajmer District U. N. C. ..	1,113	167	..	..	47	..	1,066	167	70	..
8	Ajmer City	58	53	..	..	58	..	..	53	186	17

in Industries and Services by Divisions and Sub-divisions—(*Contd.*)

Furniture and fixtures						Sub-division 4.8 Paper and paper products								Serial No.
Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		Total		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(373)	(374)	(375)	(376)	(377)	(378)	(379)	(380)	(381)	(382)	(383)	(384)	(385)	(386)	
..	..	11	..	395	1	..	7	..	..	..	4	..	3	1
..	..	..	..	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	..	..	—	2
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
..	..	11	..	391	..	..	7	..	..	—	4	..	3	6
..	..	6	..	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
..	..	5	..	327	..	..	7	..	..	..	4	..	3	8

Construction and Utilities						Sub-division 5.0 Construction and maintenance of works—otherwise unclassified								Serial No.
Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		Total		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(397)	(398)	(399)	(400)	(401)	(402)	(403)	(404)	(405)	(406)	(407)	(408)	(409)	(410)	
2	..	1,069	717	2,140	907	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
2	..	218	19	782	257	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
..	..	98	5	310	185	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
..	..	33	2	297	71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
2	..	87	12	175	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
..	..	851	698	1,358	650	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
..	..	495	197	1,185	198	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
..	..	356	501	173	452	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8

Construction and maintenance—Roads, Bridges another Transport Works						Sub-division 5.3 Construction & maintenance—Telegraph and Telephone lines								Serial No.
Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		Total		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(421)	(422)	(423)	(424)	(425)	(426)	(427)	(428)	(429)	(430)	(431)	(432)	(433)	(434)	
..	..	264	19	9	6	..	—	..	..	..	..	—	..	1
..	..	8	2	9	6	..	—	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	6	..	—	..	..	—	..	—	..	3
..	..	..	..	3	—	—	—	—	—	..	—	..	..	4
..	..	8	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
..	..	256	17	..	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	..	6
..	..	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	7
..	..	186	17	..	..	..	—	—	..	..	—	..	..	8

B. III—Employers, Employees and Independent Workers

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Sub-division 5.4 Construction and maintenance operations—Irrigation and other agricultural works								Sub-division 5.5	
		Total		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		Total	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(435)	(436)	(437)	(438)	(439)	(440)	(441)	(442)	(443)	(444)
1	**Ajmer District Total**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**78**	**29**
2	**Ajmer District Rural**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Ajmer Sub-Division Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Kekri Sub-Division Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Beawar Sub-Division Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	**Ajmer District Urban**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**78**	**29**
7	Ajmer District U. N. C.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Ajmer City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	78	29

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Sub-division 5.7 Sanitary Works and Services—Including scavengers								*Division 6* Total	
		Total		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers			
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(459)	(460)	(461)	(462)	(463)	(464)	(465)	(466)	(467)	(468)
1	**Ajmer District Total**	**1,035**	**684**	..	..	**451**	**622**	**584**	**62**	**20,988**	**1,965**
2	**Ajmer District Rural**	**555**	**41**	..	..	**73**	**10**	**482**	**31**	**4,036**	**643**
3	Ajmer Sub-Division Rural	208	..	..	..	12	..	196	..	1,754	340
4	Kekri Sub-Division Rural	256	31	..	..	30	..	226	31	1,460	158
5	Beawar Sub-Division Rural	91	10	..	..	31	10	60	..	822	145
6	**Ajmer District Urban**	**480**	**643**	..	..	**378**	**612**	**102**	**31**	**16,952**	**1,322**
7	Ajmer District U. N. C.	480	198	..	..	378	167	102	31	6,886	382
8	Ajmer City	..	445	..	..	..	445	..	..	10,066	940

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Sub-division 6.1 Retail trade in foodstuffs (including beverages and narcotics)								Sub-division 6.2	
		Total		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		Total	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(483)	(484)	(485)	(486)	(487)	(488)	(489)	(490)	(491)	(492)
1	**Ajmer District Total**	**5,946**	**763**	**847**	**78**	**996**	**38**	**4,103**	**647**	**623**	**203**
2	**Ajmer District Rural**	**580**	**197**	**2**	..	**65**	**21**	**513**	**176**	**69**	**169**
3	Ajmer Sub-Division Rural	242	141	..	..	56	21	186	120	9	115
4	Kekri Sub-Division Rural	205	14	..	..	1	..	204	14	24	9
5	Beawar Sub-Division Rural	133	42	2	..	8	..	123	42	36	45
6	**Ajmer District Urban**	**5,366**	**566**	**845**	**78**	**931**	**17**	**3,590**	**471**	**554**	**34**
7	Ajmer District U. N. C.	1,462	181	299	78	273	14	890	89	123	32
8	Ajmer City	3,904	385	546	..	658	3	2,700	382	431	2

in Industries and Services by Divisions and Sub-divisions -- (*Contd.*)

Works and services–Electric Power and Gas supply						Sub-division 5.6 Works and services—Domestic and Industrial water supply								Serial No.
Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		Total		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(445)	(446)	(447)	(448)	(449)	(450)	(451)	(452)	(453)	(454)	(455)	(456)	(457)	(458)	
..	..	78	29	..	..	947	464	..	..	49	40	198	424	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	23	25	..	..	15	..	8	25	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	22	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	3	3	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	15	..	5	..	5
..	..	78	29	..	..	284	439	..	..	34	40	190	399	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	17	30	..	..		30	17	..	7
..	..	78	29	..	..	207	409	..	..	34	10	173	399	8

Commerce						Sub-division 6.0 Retail trade otherwise unclassified								Serial No.
Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		Total		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(469)	(470)	(471)	(472)	(473)	(474)	(475)	(476)	(477)	(478)	(479)	(480)	(481)	(482)	
4,141	194	3,421	70	13,426	1,701	6,728	519	694	27	1,097	17	4,937	475	1
52	3	245	31	3,739	609	2,170	153	50	3	147	10	1,973	140	2
50	..	209	21	1,495	319	876	30	50	..	126	..	700	30	3
..	3	3	6	1,457	149	854	91	..	3	..	6	854	82	4
2	..	33	4	787	141	440	32	..	..	21	4	419	28	5
4,089	191	3,176	39	9,687	1,092	4,558	366	644	24	950	7	2,964	335	6
1,813	191	1,333	35	3,740	156	1,949	48	351	24	373	6	1,225	18	7
2,276	..	1,843	4	5,947	936	2,609	318	293	..	577	1	1,739	317	8

Retail trade in fuel (including petrol)						Sub-division 6.3 Retail trade in textile and leather Goods								Serial No.
Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		Total		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(493)	(494)	(495)	(496)	(497)	(498)	(499)	(500)	(501)	(502)	(503)	(504)	(505)	(506)	
271	10	31	..	321	193	4,384	262	1,331	26	739	6	2,314	230	1
..	..	..	..	69	169	620	55	..	..	5	..	615	55	2
..	..	..	..	9	115	292	11	..	..	..	..	292	11	3
..	..	..	..	24	9	189	40	..	..	2	..	187	40	4
..	..	..	..	36	45	139	4	..	..	3	..	136	4	5
271	10	31	..	252	24	3,764	207	1,331	26	734	6	1,699	175	6
36	10	30	..	57	22	1,242	51	387	26	182	6	673	19	7
235	..	1	..	195	2	2,522	156	944	..	552	..	1,026	156	8

B. III—Employers, Employees and Independent Workers

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Sub-division 6.4 wholesale trade in foodstuffs								Sub-division 6.5	
		Total		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		Total	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(507)	(508)	(509)	(510)	(511)	(512)	(513)	(514)	(515)	(516)
1	**Ajmer District Total** ..	**928**	**14**	**339**	**8**	**191**	**2**	**398**	**4**	**1,316**	**72**
2	**Ajmer District Rural** ..	**16**	**4**	..	..	..	..	**16**	**4**	**368**	**48**
3	Ajmer Sub-Division Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	227	32
4	Kekri Sub-Division Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	101	..
5	Beawar Sub-Division Rural	16	4	..	..	..	..	16	4	40	16
6	**Ajmer District Urban** ..	**912**	**10**	**339**	**8**	**191**	**2**	**382**	..	**948**	**24**
7	Ajmer District U. N. C. ..	874	10	339	8	189	2	346	..	933	24
8	Ajmer City	38	..	..	..	2	..	36	..	15	..

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Sub-division 6·7 Insurance								Sub-division 6.8	
		Total		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		Total	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(531)	(532)	(533)	(534)	(535)	(536)	(537)	(538)	(539)	(540)
1	**Ajmer District Total** ..	**2**	..	..	..	..	..	**2**	..	**1,006**	**86**
2	**Ajmer District Rural** ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**213**	**16**
3	Ajmer Sub-Division Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	108	11
4	Kekri Sub-Division Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**87**	**4**
5	Beawar Sub-Division Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	1
6	**Ajmer District Urban** ..	**2**	..	..	..	..	..	**2**	..	**793**	**70**
7	Ajmer District U. N. C. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	299	29
8	Ajmer City	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	494	41

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Sub-division 7.0 Transport & Communications otherwise unclassified and incidental services								Sub-division 7.1	
		Total		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		Total	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(555)	(556)	(557)	(558)	(559)	(560)	(561)	(562)	(563)	(564)
1	**Ajmer District Total** ..	**6**	..	..	..	..	..	**6**	..	**1,657**	**30**
2	**Ajmer District Rural** ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**482**	**8**
3	Ajmer Sub-Division Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	294	2
4	Kekri Sub-Division Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	76	1
5	Beawar Sub-Division Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	112	5
6	**Ajmer District Urban** ..	**6**	..	..	..	..	..	**6**	..	**1,175**	**22**
7	Ajmer District U. N. C. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	428	2
8	A mer City	6	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	747	20

in Industries and Services by Divisions and Sub-divisions—(*Contd.*)

Wholesale trade in commodities other than foodstuffs						Sub-division 6.6 Real Estate								Serial No.
Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		Total		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(517)	(518)	(519)	(520)	(521)	(522)	(523)	(524)	(525)	(526)	(527)	(528)	(529)	(530)	
319	16	184	7	813	49	55	46	51	..	..	..	4	46	1
..	..	27	..	341	48	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
..	..	27	..	200	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
..	..	..	..	101	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
..	..	..	..	40	16	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	5
319	16	157	7	472	1	55	45	51	..	..	..	4	45	6
319	16	157	7	457	1	4	7	..	..	..	..	4	7	7
..	..	..	..	15	..	51	38	51	..	..	..	..	38	8

Moneylending, banking and other financial business						*Division 7 Transport, Storage and Communications*								Serial No.
Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		Total		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(541)	(542)	(543)	(544)	(545)	(546)	(547)	(548)	(549)	(550)	(551)	(552)	(553)	(554)	
289	29	183	..	534	57	6,399	81	12	1	4,712	59	1,675	21	1
..	..	1	..	212	16	859	14	7	..	310	5	542	9	2
..	..	..	..	108	11	577	3	7	..	155	..	415	3	3
..	..	..	..	87	4	99	3	..	..	50	2	49	1	4
..	..	1	..	17	1	183	8	..	..	105	3	78	5	5
289	29	182	..	322	41	5,540	67	5	1	4,402	54	1,133	12	6
82	29	129	..	88	..	1,002	6	5	..	588	4	409	2	7
207	..	53	..	234	41	4,538	61	..	1	3,814	50	724	10	8

Transport by road						Sub-division 7.2 Transport by water								Serial No.
Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		Total		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(565)	(566)	(567)	(568)	(569)	(570)	(571)	(572)	(573)	(574)	(575)	(576)	(577)	(578)	
12	1	438	10	1,207	19	8	..	..	..	3	..	5	..	1
7	..	154	1	321	7	8	..	..	..	3	..	5	..	2
7	..	65	..	222	2	8	..	..	..	3	..	5	..	3
..	..	27	..	49	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
..	..	62	1	50	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
5	1	284	9	886	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
5	..	128	..	295	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
..	1	156	9	591	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8

B. III—Employers, Employees and Independent Workers

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Sub-division 7.3 Transport by air								Sub-division 7.4	
		Total		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		Total	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(579)	(580)	(581)	(582)	(583)	(584)	(585)	(586)	(587)	(588)
1	**Ajmer District Total** ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**4,577**	**38**
2	**Ajmer District Rural** ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**321**	**6**
3	Ajmer Sub-Division Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	275	1
4	Kekri Sub-Division Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	2
5	Beawar Sub-Division Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	3
6	**Ajmer District Urban** ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**4,256**	**32**
7	Ajmer District U. N. C. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	574	4
8	Ajmer City ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,682	28

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Sub-division 7.6 Postal Services								Sub-division 7.7	
		Total		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		Total	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(603)	(604)	(605)	(606)	(607)	(608)	(609)	(610)	(611)	(612)
1	**Ajmer District Total** ..	**93**	..	..	..	**93**	..	..	..	**23**	..
2	**Ajmer District Rural** ..	**13**	..	..	..	**13**	..	..	..	..	..
3	Ajmer Sub-Division Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Kekri Sub-Division Rural..	12	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..
5	Beawar Sub-Division Rural	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
6	**Ajmer District Urban** ..	**80**	..	..	..	**80**	..	..	..	**23**	..
7	Ajmer District U. N. C. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Ajmer City ..	8→0	..	..	..	80	..	..	..	23	..

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Sub-division 7.9 Wireless Services								*Division 8*	
		Total		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		Total	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(627)	(628)	(629)	(630)	(631)	(632)	(633)	(634)	(635)	(636)
1	**Ajmer District Total** ..	**1**	..	..	..	**1**	..	..	..	**13,507**	**1,178**
2	**Ajmer District Rural** ..	**1**	..	..	..	**1**	..	..	..	**1,745**	**248**
3	Ajmer Sub-Division Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,011	180
4	Kekri Sub-Division Rural..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	420	55
5	Beawar Sub-Division Rural	**1**	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	314	13
6	**Ajmer District Urban** ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**11,762**	**930**
7	Ajmer District U. N. C. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,636	250
8	Ajmer City ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,126	680

in Industries and Services by Divisions and Sub-divisions—(*Contd.*)

Railway transport — **Sub-division 7.5 Storage and warehousing**

Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		Total		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		Serial No
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(589)	(590)	(591)	(592)	(593)	(594)	(595)	(596)	(597)	(598)	(599)	(600)	(601)	(602)	
..	..	4,139	36	438	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	124	4	197	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
..	..	87	..	183	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
..	..	11	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
..	..	26	2	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
..	..	4,015	32	241	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
..	..	460	4	114	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
..	..	3,555	23	127	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8

Telegraph Services — **7.8 Telephone Services**

Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		Total		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		Serial No.
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(613)	(614)	(615)	(616)	(617)	(618)	(619)	(620)	(621)	(622)	(623)	(624)	(625)	(626)	
..	..	23	..	..	..	34	13	..	..	15	13	19	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	34	..	..	..	15	..	19	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	34	..	..	..	15	..	19	..	5
..	..	23	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	13	..	..	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
..	..	23	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	13	..	..	8

Health, Education and Public Administration — **Sub-division 8.1 Medical and other Health Services**

Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		Total		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		Serial No.
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(637)	(638)	(639)	(640)	(641)	(642)	(643)	(644)	(645)	(646)	(647)	(648)	(649)	(650)	
51	..	12,538	1,077	918	101	1,633	385	16	..	1,144	311	473	74	1
..	..	1,484	186	261	62	275	122	..	..	127	69	148	53	2
..	..	827	133	184	42	165	98	..	..	52	63	113	35	3
..	..	401	35	19	20	58	18	..	..	49	..	9	18	4
..	..	256	13	58	..	52	6	..	..	26	6	26	..	5
51	..	11,054	891	657	39	1,358	263	16	..	1,017	242	325	21	6
..	..	4,557	216	79	34	150	50	..	..	110	82	40	18	7
51	..	6,497	675	578	5	1,208	213	16	..	907	210	285	3	8

B. III—Employers, Employees and Independent Workers

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Sub-division 8.2 Educational Services and Research								Sub-division 8.3	
		Total		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		Total	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(651)	(652)	(653)	(654)	(655)	(656)	(657)	(658)	(659)	(660)
1	**Ajmer District Total** ..	**2,495**	**429**	**35**	..	**2,015**	**402**	**445**	**27**	..	..
2	**Ajmer District Rural** ..	**460**	**78**	..	..	**347**	**69**	**113**	**9**	..	..
3	Ajmer Sub-Division Rural	272	60	..	..	201	53	71	7	..	..
4	Kekri Sub-Division Rural..	60	18	..	..	50	16	10	2	..	..
5	Beawar Sub-Division Rural	128	..	..	..	96	..	32	..	..	..
6	**Ajmer District Urban** ..	**2,035**	**351**	**35**	..	**1,668**	**333**	**332**	**18**	..	..
7	Ajmer District U. N. C. ..	318	158	..	..	279	142	39	16	..	..
8	Ajmer City ..	1,717	193	35	..	1,389	191	293	2	..	..

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Sub-division 8.5 Village officers and servants, including village watchmen								Sub-division 8.6	
		Total		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		Total	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(675)	(676)	(677)	(678)	(679)	(680)	(681)	(682)	(683)	(684)
1	**Ajmer District Total** ..	**137**	**26**	..	..	**137**	**26**	..	..	**281**	..
2	**Ajmer District Rural** ..	**137**	**26**	..	..	**137**	**26**	..	..	**57**	..
3	Ajmer Sub-Division Rural	100	15	..	..	100	15	..	..	53	..
4	Kekri Sub-Division Rural..	21	9	..	..	21	9	..	..	..	..
5	Beawar Sub-Division Rural	16	2	..	..	16	2	..	..	4	..
6	**Ajmer District Urban** ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**224**	..
7	Ajmer District U. N. C. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..
8	Ajmer City ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	211	..

Serial No	Administrative Unit	Sub-division 8.8 Employees of the Union Governments								Sub-division 8.9	
		Total		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		Total	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(699)	(700)	(701)	(702)	(703)	(704)	(705)	(706)	(707)	(708)
1	**Ajmer District Total** ..	**6,113**	**124**	..	..	**6,113**	**124**	..	..	**113**	..
2	**Ajmer District Rural** ..	**317**	**12**	..	..	**317**	**12**	..	..	..	..
3	Ajmer Sub-Division Rural	283	..	..	..	283	..	..	..	..	..
4	Kekri Sub-Division Rural..	1	10	..	..	1	10	..	..	..	..
5	Beawar Sub-Division Rural	33	2	..	..	33	2	..	..	..	..
6	**Ajmer District Urban** ..	**5,796**	**112**	..	..	**5,796**	**112**	..	..	**113**	..
7	Ajmer District U. N. C. ..	3,966	5	..	..	3,966	5	..	..	..	..
8	Ajmer City ..	1,830	107	..	..	1,830	107	..	..	113	..

in Industries and Services by Divisions and Sub-divisions—(*Contd.*)

Army, Navy and Air Force — **Sub-division 8.4 Police (other than village watchmen)**

Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		TOTAL		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		Serial No.
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(661)	(662)	(663)	(664)	(665)	(666)	(667)	(668)	(669)	(670)	(671)	(672)	(673)	(674)	
..	..	..	..	..	..	**1,014**	**83**	..	..	**1,014**	**83**	..	..	**1**
..	..	..	..	..	..	**177**	**10**	..	..	**177**	**10**	..	..	**2**
..	..	..	..	..	..	131	7	..	..	131	7	..	..	**3**
..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	**4**
..	..	..	..	..	..	35	3	..	..	35	3	..	..	**5**
..	..	..	..	..	..	**837**	**73**	..	..	**837**	**73**	..	..	**6**
..	..	..	..	..	..	189	..	..	..	189	..	..	..	**7**
..	..	..	..	..	..	648	73	..	..	648	73	..	..	**8**

Employees of Municipalities and Local Boards — **Sub-division 8.7 Employees of State Governments**

Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		TOTAL		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		Serial No.
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(685)	(686)	(687)	(688)	(689)	(690)	(691)	(692)	(693)	(694)	(695)	(696)	(697)	(698)	
..	..	**281**	..	..	..	**1,721**	**131**	..	..	**1,721**	**131**	..	..	**1**
..	..	**57**	..	..	..	**322**	..	..	..	**322**	..	..	..	**2**
..	..	53	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	**3**
..	..	..	..	..	..	269	..	..	..	269	..	..	..	**4**
..	..	4	..	..	..	46	..	..	..	46	..	..	..	**5**
..	..	**224**	..	..	..	**1,399**	**131**	..	..	**1,399**	**131**	..	..	**6**
..	..	13	..	..	..	..	37	..	..	..	37	..	..	**7**
..	..	211	..	..	..	1,399	94	..	..	1,399	94	..	..	**8**

Employees of Non-Indian Governments — *Division 9 Services not elsewhere specified*

Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		TOTAL		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		Serial No.
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(709)	(710)	(711)	(712)	(713)	(714)	(715)	(716)	(717)	(718)	(719)	(720)	(721)	(722)	
..	..	**113**	..	..	..	**19,629**	**4,926**	**1,155**	**136**	**9,450**	**1,749**	**9,024**	**3,041**	**1**
..	..	..	..	..		**4,856**	**2,048**	**37**	**22**	**979**	**606**	**3,840**	**1,420**	**2**
..	..	..	..	..	..	2,319	234	33	..	477	70	1,809	164	**3**
..	..	..	..	..	..	1,587	1,062	3	..	187	238	1,397	824	**4**
..	..	..	..	..	..	950	752	1	22	315	298	634	432	**5**
..	..	**113**	..	..	..	**14,773**	**2,878**	**1,118**	**114**	**8,471**	**1,143**	**5,184**	**1,621**	**6**
..	..	..	..	..	..	4,292	864	14	..	2,280	680	1,998	184	**7**
..	..	113	..	..	..	10,481	2,014	1,104	114	6,191	463	3,186	1,437	**8**

B. III—Employers, Employees and Independent Workers

Serial No	Administrative Unit	Sub-division 9·0 Services otherwise unclassified								Sub-division 9.1 rendered by	
		Total		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		Total	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(723)	(724)	(725)	(726)	(727)	(728)	(729)	(730)	(731)	(732)
1	**Ajmer District Total** ..	**7,423**	**2,092**	**325**	**20**	**2,487**	**672**	**4,611**	**1,400**	**2,330**	**907**
2	**Ajmer District Rural** ..	**2,850**	**1,310**	**1**	**20**	**398**	**263**	**2,451**	**1,027**	**626**	**360**
3	Ajmer Sub-Division Rural	1,495	..	..	..	313	..	1,182	..	166	69
4	Kekri Sub-Division Rural..	997	604	..	..	17	..	980	604	253	256
5	Beawar Sub-Division Rural	358	706	1	20	68	263	289	423	201	35
6	**Ajmer District Urban** ..	**4,573**	**782**	**324**	..	**2,089**	**409**	**2,160**	**373**	**1,704**	**547**
7	Ajmer District U. N. C ..	1,913	432	3	..	897	368	1,013	64	529	173
8	Ajmer City	2,660	350	321	..	1,192	41	1,147	309	1,175	374

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Sub-division 9·3 Laundries and laundry services								Sub-division 9.4	
		Total		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		Total	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(747)	(748)	(749)	(750)	(751)	(752)	(753)	(754)	(755)	(756)
1	**Ajmer District Total** ..	**1,782**	**651**	**64**	**114**	**875**	**166**	**843**	**371**	**806**	**35**
2	**Ajmer District Rural** ..	**138**	**17**	..	..	**16**	..	**122**	**17**	**40**	..
3	Ajmer Sub-Division Rural	24	17	..	..	3	..	21	17	37	..
4	Kekri Sub-Division Rural..	93	..	..	..	..	..	93	..	3	..
5	Beawar Sub-Division Rural	21	..	..	..	13	..	8	..	..	..
6	**Ajmer District Urban** ..	**1,644**	**634**	**64**	**114**	**859**	**166**	**721**	**354**	**766**	**35**
7	Ajmer District U. N. C. ..	349	182	..	..	266	134	53	48	220	5
8	Ajmer City	1,295	452	64	114	593	32	638	306	546	30

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Sub-division 9·6 Legal and business services								Sub-division 9.7	
		Total		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		Total	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(771)	(772)	(773)	(774)	(775)	(776)	(777)	(778)	(779)	(780)
1	**Ajmer District Total** ..	**1,379**	..	**137**	..	**947**	..	**295**	..	**106**	..
2	**Ajmer District Rural** ..	**17**	..	..	..	**2**	..	**15**	..	..	..
3	Ajmer Sub-Division Rural	15	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..
4	Kekri Sub Division Rural..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Beawar Sub-Division Rural	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
6	**Ajmer District Urban** ..	**1,362**	..	**137**	..	**945**	..	**280**	..	**106**	..
7	Ajmer District U. N C ..	132	..	..	..	84	..	48	..	37	..
8	Ajmer City	1,230	..	137	..	861	..	232	..	69	..

in Industries and Services by Divisions and Sub-divisions —(*Contd.*)

Domestic services (but not including services members of family households to one another)						Sub-division 9.2 Barbers and beauty shops								Serial No.
Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		Total		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(733)	(734)	(735)	(736)	(737)	(738)	(739)	(740)	(741)	(742)	(743)	(744)	(745)	(746)	
3	..	1,688	626	639	281	1,733	243	157	..	795	204	781	39	1
3	..	401	331	222	29	471	40	15	.	52	1	404	39	2
..	..	54	69	112	..	244	16	15	..	39	1	190	15	3
3	..	166	231	90	25	103	22	..	..	..	..	103	22	4
..	..	181	31	20	4	124	2	..	..	13	..	111	2	5
..	..	1,287	295	417	252	1,262	203	142	..	743	203	377	..	6
..	..	523	173	6	..	3.0	..	8	..	139	..	173	..	7
..	..	764	122	411	252	942	203	134	..	604	203	204	..	

Hotels, restaurants and eating houses						Sub-division 9.5 Recreation services								Serial No.
Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		Total		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(757)	(758)	(759)	(760)	(761)	(762)	(763)	(764)	(765)	(766)	(767)	(768)	(769)	(770)	
62	..	601	31	143	4	3,062	336	338	2	1,826	8	898	326	1
18	..	19	..	3	..	405	170	..	2	35	4	370	164	2
18	..	19	..	..	..	210	113	..	..	30	..	180	113	3
..	..	..	..	3	..	44	49	..	..	..	..	44	49	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	151	8	..	2	5	4	146	2	5
44	..	582	31	140	4	2,657	166	338	..	1,791	4	528	162	6
..	..	139	1	81	4	282	20	3	..	121	4	158	16	7
44	..	443	30	59	..	2,375	146	335	..	1,670	..	370	146	8

Arts, letters and journalism						Sub-division 9.8 Religious, Charitable and Welfare Services								Serial No.
Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		Total		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(781)	(782)	(783)	(784)	(785)	(786)	(787)	(788)	(789)	(790)	(791)	(792)	(793)	(794)	
69	..	7	..	30	..	1,098	662	..	..	224	42	784	620	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	302	151	..	..	56	7	253	144	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	128	19	..	..	19	..	109	19	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	88	131	..	..	4	7	84	124	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	93	1	..	..	33	..	60	1	5
69	..	7	..	30	..	699	511	..	..	168	35	531	476	6
..	..	7	..	30	..	510	52	..	..	104	..	406	52	7
69	..	..	..	..	..	189	459	..	..	64	35	125	424	8

B. III—Employers, Employees and Independent Workers in Industries and Services by Divisions and Sub-divisions—(*Concld.*)

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Economically inactive persons						
		TOTAL			(i) Persons living principally on income from non-agricultural property		(ii) Persons living principally on pensions, remittances, scholarships and funds	
		Person	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(795)	(796)	(797)	(798)	(799)	(800)	(801)
1	**Ajmer District Total** ..	**2,279**	**1,033**	**1,246**	..	**706**	**350**	**132**
2	**Ajmer District Rural** ..	**1,300**	**578**	**722**	..	**621**	**25**	**29**
3	Ajmer Sub-Division Rural	621	..	621	..	621	..	..
4	Kekri Sub-Division Rural..	414	323	91	..	..	..	28
5	Beawar Sub-Division Rural	265	255	10	..	..	25	1
6	**Ajmer District Urban** ..	**979**	**455**	**524**	..	**85**	**325**	**103**
7	Ajmer District U. N. C. ..	651	324	327	..	1	245	2
8	Ajmer City	328	131	197	..	84	80	101

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Economically inactive persons					
		(iii) Inmates of Jails, asylums, alms houses, and recipients of doles		(iv) Beggars and vagrants		(v) All other persons living principally on income derived from non-productive activities	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(802)	(803)	(804)	(805)	(806)	(807)
1	**Ajmer District Total** ..	..	..	**669**	**288**	**14**	**120**
2	**Ajmer District Rural** ..	..	..	**553**	**72**	..	..
3	Ajmer Sub-Division Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Kekri Sub-Division Rural..	..	..	323	63	..	..
5	Beawar Sub-Division Rural	..	..	230	9	..	..
6	**Ajmer District Urban** ..	..	..	**116**	**216**	**14**	**120**
7	Ajmer District U. N. C. ..	..	..	79	204	..	120
8	Ajmer City	..	..	37	12	14	..

C.—SERIES HOUSEHOLD AND AGE (SAMPLE) TABLES

Explanatory Note:—This series consists of the following tables:—

C. I Household (size and composition).
C. II Livelihood Classes by Age Groups.
C. III Age and Civil Conditions
C. IV Age and Literacy.
C. V Single Year Age Returns

All these tables have been prepared on sample basis. In Table C. I nearly 1 in 1000 households has been selected as sample from the National Register of Citizens. In other tables 10% sample has been taken from the enumeration slips pertaining to general population excluding displaced persons population.

C. I.—Household (size and composition)

EXPLANATORY NOTE:—This table shows for each census tract the total number of households, household population, the sample households population, and the size and composition of households in the sample household population.

The figures are arranged under two broad groups:—
(i) Size of households.
(ii) Composition of households.

in (i) Households have been called:—
(a) "Small" if the number of inmates is 3 or less.
(b) "Medium" if the number of inmates is between 4 and 6.
(c) "Large" if the number of inmates is between 7 and 9
(d) "Very large" if the number of inmates is 10 or more.

in (ii) the inmates in a household are described under three heads:—
(a) Relationship to the head of the household.
(b) Number in broad age groups.
(c) Civil condition.

S. No.	Administrative Unit	Total No. of households	Total household population			Total No. of sample households
			Persons	Males	Females	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	**Ajmer District Total** ..	**157,985**	**635,984**	**355,449**	**330,535**	**118**
2	**Ajmer District Rural** ..	**90,431**	**390,663**	**200,251**	**190,412**	**40**
3	Ajmer S. D. Rural ..	31,550	154,340	79,437	74,903	19
4	Kekri S. D. Rural ..	33,708	116,922	60,104	56,818	9
5	Beawar S. D. Rural ..	25,173	119,401	60,710	58,691	12
6	**Ajmer District Urban** ..	**63,634**	**295,321**	**155,198**	**140,123**	**78**
7	Ajmer District Urban Non-city ..	23,998	101,653	53,626	47,027	38
8	Ajmer City ..	42,636	194,668	101,572	93,096	40

Sample households — Size of households

S. No.	Administrative Unit	Sample of household population			Small (3 Members or less)		Medium (4–6 Members)		Large (7–9 Members)		Very large (10 Members or above)	
		Persons	Males	Females	No.	Persons	No.	Persons	No.	Persons	No.	Persons
	(1)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
1	**Ajmer District Total** .	**488**	**243**	**245**	**47**	**92**	**51**	**244**	**19**	**141**	**1**	**11**
2	**Ajmer District Rural** ..	**170**	**83**	**87**	**13**	**28**	**19**	**85**	**8**	**57**	..	..
3	Ajmer S. D. Rural ..	82	43	39	6	11	8	36	5	35	..	..
4	Kekri S. D. Rural ..	32	15	17	4	10	5	22	..	..	..	..
5	Beawar S. D. Rural ..	56	25	31	3	7	6	27	3	22	..	..
6	**Ajmer District Urban** ..	**318**	**160**	**158**	**34**	**64**	**32**	**159**	**11**	**84**	**1**	**11**
7	Ajmer District Urban Non-city .	156	72	84	14	30	20	98	4	28	..	..
8	Ajmer City ..	162	88	74	20	34	12	61	7	56	1	11

Sample households — Composition of households

S. No.	Administrative Unit	Heads of households and their wives		Sons of heads of households	Daughters of heads of households	Other male relations of heads of households	Other female relations of heads of households
		Males	Females				
	(1)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
1	**Ajmer District Total** ..	**101**	**90**	**111**	**87**	**31**	**68**
2	**Ajmer District Rural** ..	**34**	**29**	**41**	**34**	**8**	**24**
3	Ajmer S. D. Rural ..	15	13	24	18	4	8
4	Kekri S. D. Rural ..	8	6	5	7	2	4
5	Beawar S. D. Rural ..	11	10	12	9	2	12
6	**Ajmer District Urban** ..	**67**	**61**	**70**	**53**	**23**	**44**
7	Ajmer District Urban Non-city.	32	30	34	30	6	24
8	Ajmer City ..	35	31	36	23	17	20

Sample households — Composition of households

S. No.	Administrative Unit	Infants, non-adults and adults in households						Civil conditions					
		Infants (age less than one year)		Non-adults (age 1–20 years)		Adults (age 21 years and over)		Unmarried		Married		Widowed or Divorced	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
		(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)
1	**Ajmer District Total** ..	**8**	**10**	**115**	**119**	**120**	**116**	**102**	**80**	**123**	**125**	**18**	**40**
2	**Ajmer District Rural** ..	**3**	**2**	**42**	**50**	**38**	**35**	**29**	**26**	**47**	**51**	**7**	**10**
3	Ajmer S. D. Rural ..	..	1	26	22	17	16	18	12	19	24	6	3
4	Kekri S. D. Rural ..	1	..	6	11	8	6	4	6	10	9	1	2
5	Beawar S. D. Rural ..	2	1	10	17	13	13	7	8	18	18	..	5
6	**Ajmer District Urban** ..	**5**	**8**	**73**	**69**	**32**	**81**	**73**	**54**	**76**	**74**	**11**	**30**
7	Ajmer District Urban Non-city..	2	4	32	42	38	38	22	30	44	40	6	14
8	Ajmer City ..	3	4	41	27	44	43	51	24	32	34	5	16

C. II—Livelihood Classes

EXPLANATORY NOTE:—This table shows for each tract in this District

Age Groups	Sample Population			LIVELIHOOD — Agricultural Classes: I.—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependants		II.—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependants		III.—Cultivating labourers and their dependants	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
AJMER DISTRICT									
Total ..	**62,212**	**32,433**	**29,779**	**13,330**	**12,741**	**1,145**	**1,048**	**933**	**995**
0	2,989	1,572	1,417	566	571	50	37	29	24
1— 4	6,496	3,177	3,319	1,504	1,476	102	86	94	80
5— 14	15,084	7,939	7,145	3,368	3,089	274	290	218	246
15—24	11,366	5,671	5,715	2,245	2,394	183	180	67	159
25— 34	9,693	5,070	4,623	2,096	1,905	199	170	163	195
35 44	7,157	4,075	3,082	1,637	1,278	163	138	126	138
45 54	4,653	2,567	2,086	1,023	895	74	57	60	70
55—64	3,077	1,492	1,585	534	752	61	59	57	60
65 -74	1,222	642	580	291	287	28	19	13	17
75 and over ..	451	224	227	71	94	11	12	6	6
Age not stated ..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
AJMER DISTRICT									
Total ..	**39,468**	**20,393**	**19,075**	**13,093**	**12,489**	**1,058**	**964**	**886**	**962**
0	1,807	922	885	553	548	47	34	29	24
1— 4	4,358	2,216	2,142	1,491	1,459	98	78	91	78
5— 14	9,789	5,085	4,704	3,328	3,041	257	274	210	234
15—24	6,831	3,406	3,425	2,186	2,335	165	156	156	153
25—34	6,062	3,167	2,895	2,047	1,868	187	157	151	192
35—44	4,545	2,547	1,998	1,606	1,256	151	132	121	136
45—54	2,880	1,531	1,349	1,004	875	65	50	57	65
55— 64	2,065	955	1,110	522	744	55	55	52	58
65—74	870	454	416	288	275	25	17	13	17
75 and over ..	257	106	151	68	90	9	11	6	5
Age not stated	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
AJMER SUB-DIVISION									
Total ..	**15,483**	**8,052**	**7,431**	**4,505**	**4,195**	**692**	**659**	**424**	**439**
0	510	252	258	139	176	17	14	9	9
1— 4	1,774	907	867	513	508	64	54	43	37
5—14	3,949	2,067	1,882	1,116	945	177	195	110	129
15—24	2,738	1,403	1,335	824	795	115	93	60	65
25—34	2,358	1,211	1,147	700	652	111	106	70	81
35 44	1,834	986	848	513	471	108	101	64	59
45—54	1,167	634	533	386	318	37	38	25	25
55 64	721	374	347	203	203	41	37	28	23
65—74	313	159	154	88	94	13	11	7	9
75 and over ..	115	55	60	23	33	9	10	4	2
Age not stated ..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	
KEKRI SUB-DIVISION									
Total ..	**11,966**	**6,232**	**5,734**	**4,058**	**3,871**	**222**	**179**	**320**	**375**
0	440	230	210	146	146	13	3	14	10
1— 4	1,284	649	635	442	449	22	24	34	26
5—14	2,823	1,444	1,379	983	979	41	48	63	79
15—24	2,038	1,049	989	646	661	32	39	66	65
25—34	1,998	1,122	876	730	565	64	34	60	78
35—44	1,462	848	614	563	395	24	16	38	59
45—54	864	429	435	283	287	12	5	21	26
55—64	705	297	408	165	271	5	6	17	25
65—74	279	140	139	82	87	9	3	4	5
75 and over ..	73	24	49	18	31	..	1	3	2
Age not stated ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

by Age Groups.

the sample population arranged according to age groups and distributed in the eight livelihood classes.

CLASSES

Non-agricultural Classes										
		Persons (including their dependants) who derive their principal means of livelihood from								
IV.—Non-cultivating owners of land; agricultural rent receivers and their dependants		V.—Production other than cultivation		VI.—Commerce		VII.—Transport		VIII.—Other services and miscellaneous sources		Age Groups
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(1)
TOTAL										
608	**669**	**6 201**	**5,474**	**3,205**	**2,798**	**997**	**849**	**6,014**	**5,205**	**Total**
16	28	304	282	85	201	159	38	361	236	0
46	55	414	611	342	357	112	94	563	560	1— 4
156	148	1,426	1,348	712	619	207	178	1,583	1,227	5—14
107	103	1,113	1,060	583	545	161	197	1,112	1,077	15—24
87	99	993	835	516	416	154	143	862	857	25—34
93	99	839	563	409	295	87	80	721	488	35—44
44	56	564	385	303	189	73	56	426	378	45—54
34	49	323	259	183	113	26	35	274	258	55—64
19	24	151	85	49	43	10	14	81	91	65—74
6	8	69	46	23	17	7	11	31	33	75 and over
..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	Age not stated
RURAL										
567	**646**	**2,301**	**1,853**	**802**	**666**	**119**	**101**	**1,567**	**1,394**	**Total**
16	28	176	122	28	36	16	12	57	81	0
45	52	221	207	80	83	13	12	179	173	1— 4
45	145	515	456	201	168	30	20	369	366	5—14
94	98	396	311	140	112	16	21	252	239	15—24
82	97	332	270	116	87	19	7	233	219	25—34
88	97	271	185	94	81	13	6	208	105	35—44
43	52	155	146	66	53	5	9	136	99	45—54
31	47	137	98	54	32	2	12	102	64	55—64
18	24	58	40	18	9	1	..	33	34	65—74
5	6	7	18	5	5	3	2	3	14	75 and over
..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	Age not stated
RURAL										
283	**329**	**980**	**827**	**347**	**291**	**94**	**78**	**722**	**613**	**Total**
5	7	38	29	17	6	2	2	25	15	0
23	27	105	86	43	42	11	9	105	105	1 —4
73	88	264	242	104	81	28	17	195	185	5—14
54	55	166	150	53	57	14	17	117	103	15—24
41	51	136	112	41	39	17	6	95	100	25—34
41	53	114	94	35	33	12	5	94	82	35—44
21	18	74	62	29	23	4	9	58	40	45—54
19	17	51	35	13	7	2	11	17	14	55—64
8	12	23	15	7	1	..	..	18	12	65—74
3	1	6	3	5	2	3	2	3	7	75 and over
..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	Age not stated
RURAL										
280	**249**	**657**	**446**	**267**	**206**	**7**	**5**	**481**	**406**	**Total**
2	12	33	21	4	8	..	..	18	10	0
16	21	68	52	24	23	2	1	41	39	1 —4
54	50	148	75	55	51	1	1	99	96	5—14
33	35	137	75	52	36	1	2	82	76	15—24
36	35	103	72	43	24	1	..	85	68	25—34
39	36	71	45	45	23	1	1	67	39	35—44
17	23	31	48	19	15	..	..	46	31	45—54
12	22	48	35	18	19	..	..	32	30	55—64
9	11	17	17	7	5	1	..	11	11	65—74
2	4	1	6	..	2	..	..	..	8	75 and over
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Age not stated

C. II—Livelihood Classes

Age Groups	Sample Population			LIVELIHOOD — Agricultural Classes					
				I.—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned & their dependants		II.—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned & their dependants		III.—cultivating labourers and their dependants	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
									BEAWAR
Total ..	**12,019**	**6,109**	**5,910**	**4,530**	**4,423**	**144**	**126**	**142**	**148**
0	857	440	417	268	226	17	17	6	5
1— 4	1,300	660	640	536	502	10	..	14	15
5—14	3,017	1,574	1,443	1,279	1,117	39	31	37	26
15—24	2,055	954	1,101	716	879	19	24	30	23
25—34	1 706	834	872	617	649	12	17	21	33
35—44	1,249	713	536	530	390	19	15	14	18
45—54	849	468	381	335	270	16	7	11	14
55—64	639	284	355	154	270	9	12	7	10
65—74	278	155	123	118	94	3	3	2	3
75 and over ..	69	27	42	27	26	..	..	..	1
Age not stated ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
									AJMER
Total ..	**22,744**	**12,040**	**10,704**	**237**	**252**	**87**	**84**	**47**	**33**
0	1,182	650	532	13	23	3	3	..	..
1— 4	2,138	961	1,177	18	17	6	8	3	2
5—14	5,295	2,854	2,441	35	48	17	16	8	2
15—24	4,555	2,265	2,290	59	59	17	24	11	6
25—34	3,631	1,903	1,728	49	39	12	13	12	3
35—44	2,612	1,528	1,084	31	22	12	6	5	2
45—54	1,773	1,036	737	19	20	9	7	3	5
55—64	1,012	537	475	12	8	6	4	5	2
65—74	352	188	164	3	12	3	2	..	..
75 and over ..	194	118	76	3	4	2	1	..	1
Age not stated ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
									AJMER DISTRICT
Total ..	**8,837**	**4,731**	**4,106**	**165**	**182**	**76**	**73**	**28**	**21**
0	437	218	219	11	13	3	3	..	..
1— 4	561	280	281	7	9	5	7	..	2
5—14	2,118	1,192	926	22	34	16	11	4	12
15—24	1,860	930	930	37	47	14	22	7	3
25—34	1,547	777	770	39	33	12	13	10	2
35—44	1,056	633	423	22	18	8	5	2	1
45—54	733	424	309	14	13	7	5	1	1
55—64	392	210	182	8	6	6	4	4	
65—74	82	42	40	3	6	3	2	..	..
75 and over ..	51	25	26	2	3	2	1	..	..
Age not stated ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
									AJMER
Total ..	**13,907**	**7,309**	**6,598**	**72**	**70**	**11**	**11**	**19**	**12**
0	745	432	313	2	10	..	..	..	..
1— 4	1,577	681	896	6	8	1	1	3	..
5—14	3,177	1,662	1,515	13	14	1	5	4	..
15—24	2,695	1,335	1,360	22	12	3	2	4	8
25—34	2,084	1,126	958	10	6	..	..	2	1
35—44	1,556	895	661	9	4	4	1	3	1
45—54	1,040	612	428	5	7	2	2	2	4
55—64	620	327	293	4	2	..	..	1	2
65—74	270	146	124	..	6	..	..	..	..
75 and over ..	143	93	50	1	1	..	..	..	1
Age not stated ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

by Age Groups—(*Concld.*)

CLASSES

Non-agricultural Classes

IV.—Non-cultivating owners of land; agricultural rent receivers and their dependants		Persons (including their dependants) who derive their principal means of livelihood from								Age Groups
		V.—Production other than cultivation		VI.—Commerce		VII.—Transport		VIII.—Other services and miscellaneous sources		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(1)
SUB-DIVISION RURAL										
59	**68**	**664**	**580**	**188**	**169**	**18**	**18**	**364**	**378**	**Total**
9	9	105	72	7	22	14	10	14	56	0
6	4	48	70	13	18	..	2	33	29	1— 4
18	7	133	139	42	36	1	2	75	85	5—14
7	8	93	86	35	19	1	2	53	60	15—24
5	11	93	86	32	24	1	1	53	51	25—34
8	8	86	46	14	25	..	..	42	34	35—44
5	11	50	36	18	15	1	..	32	28	45—54
..	8	38	28	23	6	..	1	53	20	55—64
1	1	18	8	4	3	..	..	9	11	65—74
1	1	..	9	..	1	..	..	..	4	75 and over
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Age not stated
DISTRICT URBAN										
41	**23**	**3,900**	**3,621**	**2,403**	**2,132**	**878**	**748**	**4,447**	**3,811**	**Total**
..	..	130	160	57	165	143	26	304	155	0
1	3	193	404	262	274	99	82	384	387	1— 4
11	3	881	892	511	451	177	158	1,214	861	5—14
13	5	717	749	443	433	145	176	860	838	15—24
5	2	661	565	400	329	135	139	629	638	25—34
5	2	568	378	315	217	74	74	518	383	35—44
1	4	409	239	237	136	68	47	290	279	45—54
3	2	186	161	129	81	24	28	172	194	55—64
1	..	93	45	31	34	9	14	48	57	65—74
1	2	62	28	18	12	4	9	28	19	75 and over
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Age not stated
URBAN NON-CITY										
14	**10**	**1,431**	**1,341**	**1,176**	**996**	**136**	**143**	**1,705**	**1,340**	**Total**
..	..	73	63	31	83	19	6	81	51	0
..	..	85	94	44	91	13	3	126	75	1— 4
4	..	373	329	234	210	26	32	513	298	5—14
5	4	282	260	233	238	26	28	326	328	15—24
2	1	214	241	209	173	22	36	249	271	25—34
3	2	183	153	187	107	14	17	214	120	35—44
.	2	158	112	122	58	9	11	113	107	45—54
..	1	51	75	67	23	3	4	71	69	55—64
..	..	8	6	18	9	2	3	8	14	65—74
..	..	4	8	11	4	2	3	4	7	75 and over
..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	Age not stated
CITY										
27	**13**	**2,469**	**2,280**	**1,227**	**1,136**	**742**	**605**	**2,742**	**2,471**	**Total**
..	..	57	97	26	82	124	20	223	104	0
1	3	108	310	218	183	86	79	268	312	1— 4
7	3	508	563	277	241	151	126	701	563	5—14
8	1	435	489	210	195	119	148	534	510	15—24
3	1	447	324	171	156	113	108	380	367	25—34
2	..	385	225	128	110	60	57	304	263	35—44
1	2	251	127	115	78	59	36	177	172	45—54
3	1	135	86	62	58	21	19	101	125	55—64
1	..	85	39	13	25	7	11	40	43	65—74
1	2	58	20	7	8	2	6	24	12	75 and over
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Age not stated

C. III—Age and

Explanatory Note:—This contains the information with regard to age and civil conditions of the general population (excluding

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Sample Population								
		Total			Unmarried		Married		Widowed or Divorced	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	**Ajmer District Total** ..	**62,212**	**32,483**	**29,779**	**14,527**	**10,464**	**15,719**	**15,702**	**2,187**	**3,613**
2	**Ajmer District Rural** ..	**39,468**	**20,393**	**19,075**	**8,677**	**6,261**	**10,413**	**10,300**	**1,303**	**2,514**
3	*Ajmer Sub-Division Rural* ..	*15,483*	*8,052*	*7,431*	*3,191*	*2,490*	*4,344*	*4,139*	*517*	*802*
4	Kekri Sub-Division Rural ..	11,966	6,232	5,734	2,558	1,594	3,239	3,194	435	946
5	Beawar Sub-Division Rural..	12,019	6,109	5,910	2,928	2,177	2,830	2,967	351	766
6	**Ajmer District Urban** ..	**22,744**	**12,040**	**10,704**	**5,850**	**4,203**	**5,306**	**5,402**	**884**	**1,099**
7	Ajmer District U. N. C.	8,837	4,731	4,106	2,212	1,391	2,213	2,426	306	289
8	Ajmer City . ..	13,907	7,309	6,598	3,638	2,812	3,093	2,976	578	810

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Age 15—24									
		Total		Unmarried		Married		Widowed or Divorced		Total	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)
1	**Ajmer District Total** ..	**5,671**	**5,715**	**2,173**	**484**	**3,400**	**5,123**	**98**	**108**	**5,070**	**4,623**
2	**Ajmer District Rural** ..	**3,406**	**3,425**	**1,082**	**180**	**2,252**	**3,185**	**72**	**60**	**3,167**	**2,895**
3	Ajmer Sub-Division Rural ..	1,403	1,335	350	120	1,033	1,192	20	23	1,211	1,147
4	Kekri Sub-Division Rural ..	1,049	989	358	18	666	948	25	23	1,122	876
5	Beawar Sub-Division Rural..	954	1,101	374	42	553	1,045	27	14	834	872
6	**Ajmer District Urban** ..	**2,265**	**2,290**	**1,091**	**304**	**1,148**	**1,938**	**26**	**48**	**1,903**	**1,728**
7	Ajmer District U. N. C. ..	930	930	411	117	513	792	6	21	777	770
8	Ajmer City	1,335	1,360	680	187	635	1,146	20	27	1,126	958

Serial No.	Administrative Units	Age 45—54									
		Total		Unmarried		Married		Widowed or Divorced		Total	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(47)	(48)	(49)	(50)	(51)	(52)	(53)	(54)	(55)	(56)
1	**Ajmer District Total** ..	**2,567**	**2,086**	**58**	**5**	**2,017**	**1,197**	**492**	**884**	**1,492**	**1,585**
2	**Ajmer District Rural** ..	**1,531**	**1,349**	**40**	**1**	**1,240**	**740**	**251**	**608**	**955**	**1,110**
3	Ajmer Sub-Division Rural	634	533	8	..	519	315	107	218	374	347
4	Kekri Sub-Division Rural ..	429	435	19	1	317	216	83	218	297	408
5	Beawar Sub-Division Rural	468	381	13	..	394	209	61	172	284	355
6	**Ajmer District Urban** ..	**1,036**	**737**	**18**	**4**	**777**	**457**	**241**	**276**	**537**	**475**
7	Ajmer District U. N. C. ..	424	309	..	..	366	239	58	70	210	182
8	Ajmer City	612	428	18	4	411	218	183	206	327	293

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Age 75 and Over					
		Total		Unmarried		Married	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(71)	(72)	(73)	(74)	(75)	(76)
1	**Ajmer District Total**	**224**	**227**	**7**	..	**76**	**49**
2	**Ajmer District Rural**.. ..	**106**	**151**	**4**	..	**47**	**10**
3	Ajmer Sub-Division Rural ..	55	60	2	..	19	3
4	Kekri Sub-Division Rural ..	24	49	2	..	11	3
5	Beawar Sub Division Rural ..	27	42	..	..	17	4
6	**Ajmer District Urban** ..	**118**	**76**	**3**	..	**29**	**39**
7	Ajmer District U. N. C. ..	25	26	..	..	..	26
8	Ajmer City	93	50	3	..	29	13

Civil Condition

displaced persons) on the basis of sample slips. The figures for the divorced and widowed persons have been shown together

Age 0		Age 1—4		Age 5—14								Serial No.
Total		Total		Total		Unmarried		Married		Widowed or Divorced		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	
1,572	1,417	3,177	3,319	7,939	7,145	6,933	5,186	975	1,926	31	33	1
922	885	2,216	2,142	5,085	4,704	4,116	3,023	938	1,653	31	28	2
252	258	907	867	2,067	1,882	1,574	1,225	480	643	13	14	3
230	210	649	635	1,444	1,379	1,165	725	270	642	9	12	4
440	417	660	640	1,574	1,443	1,377	1,073	188	368	9	2	5
650	532	961	1 177	2,854	2,441	2,817	2,163	37	273	..	5	6
218	219	280	281	1,192	926	1,192	774	..	152	..	..	7
432	313	681	896	1,662	1,515	1,625	1,389	37	121	..	5	8

Age 25—34						Age 35—44								Serial No.
Unmarried		Married		Widowed or Divorced		Total		Unmarried		Married		Widowed or Divorced		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)	
419	40	4,416	4,341	235	242	4,075	3,982	138	8	3,583	2,406	354	668	1
168	21	2,847	2,726	157	148	2,547	1,998	89	5	2,245	1,514	213	479	2
63	16	1,088	1,082	60	49	986	848	27	..	887	743	72	105	3
63	4	1,003	817	56	55	848	614	43	1	721	467	84	146	4
37	1	756	827	41	44	713	536	19	4	637	304	57	228	5
256	19	1,589	1,615	78	94	1,528	1,084	49	3	1,338	892	141	189	6
101	..	644	732	32	38	633	423	10	..	570	371	53	52	7
155	19	925	883	46	56	895	661	39	3	768	521	88	137	8

Age 55—64						Age 65—74								Serial No.
Unmarried		Married		Widowed or Divorced		Total		Unmarried		Married		Widowed or Divorced		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(57)	(58)	(59)	(60)	(61)	(62)	(63)	(64)	(65)	(66)	(67)	(68)	(69)	(70)	
35	4	968	567	489	1,014	642	580	14	1	282	93	346	486	1
31	4	623	405	301	701	454	416	13	..	219	67	222	349	2
7	4	241	128	126	215	159	154	..	..	75	33	84	121	3
18	..	180	88	99	320	140	139	11	..	61	13	68	126	4
6	..	202	189	76	166	155	123	2	..	83	21	70	102	5
4	..	345	162	188	313	188	164	1	1	63	26	124	137	6
	..	117	103	93	79	42	40	..	.	3	11	39	29	7
4	..	228	59	95	234	146	124	1	1	60	15	85	108	8

Widowed or Divorced		Age Not Stated								Serial No
		Total		Unmarried		Married		Widowed or Divorced		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(77)	(78)	(79)	(80)	(81)	(82)	(83)	(84)	(85)	(86)	
141	178	4	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	1
55	141	4	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	2
34	57	4	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	3
11	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
10	38	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	.	5
86	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
61	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8

C. IV—Age

Explanatory Note:—This table shows the literacy by age groups of the sample population. The figures of illiterates include those of one who can both read and write a simple letter in any script.

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Total Population							Total	
		Total			Literate		Illiterate			
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	**Ajmer District Total** ..	**693,372**	**360,236**	**333,136**	**106,688**	**33,960**	**253,548**	**299,176**	**32,433**	**29,779**
2	**Ajmer District Rural** ..	**395,608**	**202,869**	**192,739**	**27,974**	**3,340**	**174,895**	**189,399**	**20,393**	**19,075**
3	Ajmer S. D. Rural ..	155,156	79,776	75,380	12,483	1,822	67,293	73,558	8,052	7,431
4	Kekri S. D. Rural ..	119,897	61,845	58,052	7,219	1,041	54,626	57,011	6,232	5,734
5	Beawar S. D. Rural ..	120,555	61,248	59,307	8,272	477	52,976	58,830	6,109	5,910
6	**Ajmer District Urban** ..	**297,764**	**157,367**	**140,397**	**78,714**	**30,620**	**78,653**	**109,777**	**12,040**	**10,704**
7	Ajmer District U. N. C. ..	101,131	53,895	47,236	23,304	5,911	30,591	41,325	4,731	4,106
8	Ajmer City	196,633	103,472	93,161	55,410	24,709	48,062	68,452	7,309	6,598

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Age 10—14						Age 15—24			
		Total		Literate		Illiterate		Total		Literate	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)
1	**Ajmer District Total** ..	**4,028**	**3,570**	**1,163**	**469**	**2,865**	**3,101**	**5,671**	**5,715**	**2,152**	**743**
2	**Ajmer District Rural** ..	**2,528**	**2,326**	**402**	**119**	**2,126**	**2,207**	**3,406**	**3,425**	**646**	**146**
3	Ajmer Sub-Division Rural	1,006	914	180	78	826	836	1,403	1,335	272	88
4	Kekri Sub-Division Rural ..	706	703	103	32	603	671	1,049	989	180	45
5	Beawar Sub-Division Rural	816	709	119	9	697	700	954	1,101	194	13
6	**Ajmer District Urban** ..	**1,500**	**1,244**	**761**	**350**	**739**	**894**	**2,265**	**2,290**	**1,506**	**597**
7	Ajmer District U. N. C. ..	564	506	270	40	294	466	930	930	560	77
8	Ajmer City	936	738	91	310	445	428	1,335	1,360	946	520

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Age 45—54						Age 55—64					
		Total		Literate		Illiterate		Total		Literate		Illiterate	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(47)	(48)	(49)	(50)	(51)	(52)	(53)	(54)	(55)	(56)	(57)	(58)
1	**Ajmer District Total** ..	**2,567**	**2,086**	**698**	**112**	**1,869**	**1,974**	**1,492**	**1,585**	**360**	**42**	**1,132**	**1,543**
2	**Ajmer District Rural** ..	**1,531**	**1,349**	**250**	**9**	**1,281**	**1,340**	**955**	**1,110**	**140**	**5**	**815**	**1,105**
3	Ajmer Sub-Division Rural ..	634	533	92	4	542	529	374	347	37	3	337	344
4	Kekri Sub-Division Rural ..	429	435	75	4	354	431	297	408	56	2	241	406
5	Beawar Sub-Division Rural ..	468	381	83	1	385	380	284	355	47	..	237	355
6	**Ajmer District Urban** ..	**1,036**	**737**	**448**	**108**	**588**	**634**	**537**	**475**	**220**	**37**	**317**	**438**
7	Ajmer District U. N. C. ..	424	309	148	12	276	297	210	182	60	6	150	176
8	Ajmer City	612	428	300	91	312	337	327	293	160	31	167	262

and Literacy.

partially literates *i. e.* those who can read a simple letter in any script but cannot write one. Literate means

Sample Population				Age 0—4		Age 5—9						Serial No.
Literate		Illiterate		Total		Total		Literate		Illiterate		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	
8,379	**2,307**	**24,054**	**27,472**	**4,749**	**4,736**	**3,911**	**3,575**	**749**	**259**	**3,162**	**3,316**	**1**
2,666	**482**	**17,727**	**18,593**	**3,138**	**3,027**	**2,557**	**2,378**	**210**	**59**	**2,347**	**2,319**	**2**
1,150	324	6,902	7,107	1,159	1,125	1,061	968	167	51	894	917	3
773	120	5,459	5,614	879	845	738	676	29	7	709	669	4
743	38	5,366	5,872	1,100	1,057	758	734	14	1	744	733	5
5,713	**1,825**	**6,327**	**8,879**	**1,611**	**1,709**	**1,354**	**1,197**	**539**	**200**	**815**	**997**	**6**
2,129	250	2,602	3,856	498	500	628	420	300	41	328	379	7
3,584	1,575	3,725	5,023	1,113	1,209	726	777	239	159	487	618	8

Illiterate		Age 25—34						Age 35—44						Serial No.
		Total		Literate		Illiterate		Total		Literate		Illiterate		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)	
3,519	**4,972**	**5,070**	**4,623**	**1,854**	**451**	**3,216**	**4,172**	**4,075**	**3,082**	**1,229**	**202**	**2,846**	**2,880**	**1**
2,760	**3,279**	**3,167**	**2,895**	**571**	**119**	**2,596**	**2,776**	**2,547**	**1,998**	**390**	**22**	**2,157**	**1,976**	**2**
1,131	1,247	1,211	1,147	235	87	976	1,060	986	848	157	12	829	836	3
869	944	1,122	876	174	21	948	855	848	614	130	8	718	606	4
760	1,088	834	872	162	11	672	861	713	536	103	2	610	534	5
759	**1,693**	**1,903**	**1,728**	**1,283**	**332**	**620**	**1,396**	**1,528**	**1,084**	**839**	**180**	**689**	**904**	**6**
370	853	777	770	506	50	271	720	633	423	272	23	361	400	7
389	840	1,126	958	777	282	349	676	895	661	567	157	328	504	8

Age 65—74						Age 75 & over						Age not stated						Serial No.
Total		Literate		Illiterate		Total		Literate		Illiterate		Total		Literate		Illiterate		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(59)	(60)	(61)	(62)	(63)	(64)	(65)	(66)	(67)	(68)	(69)	(70)	(71)	(72)	(73)	(74)	(75)	(76)	
642	**580**	**130**	**20**	**512**	**560**	**224**	**227**	**44**	**9**	**180**	**218**	**4**	..	..	..	**4**	..	**1**
454	**416**	**51**	**2**	**403**	**414**	**106**	**151**	**6**	**1**	**100**	**150**	**4**	..	..	..	**4**	..	**2**
159	154	9	1	150	153	55	60	1	..	54	60	4	..	..	..	4	..	3
140	139	24	..	116	139	24	49	2	1	22	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
155	123	18	1	137	122	27	42	3	..	24	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
188	**164**	**79**	**18**	**109**	**146**	**118**	**76**	**38**	**8**	**80**	**68**	..	..	..	..	..	..	**6**
42	40	12	1	30	39	25	26	1	..	24	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
146	124	67	17	79	107	93	50	37	8	56	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	8

C. V—Single Year

EXPLANATORY NOTE:—This table shows for the sample population the figures by

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Total			Age 0		Age 1		Age 2		Age 3	
	(1)	Persons (2)	Males (3)	Females (4)	Males (5)	Females (6)	Males (7)	Females (8)	Males (9)	Females (10)	Males (11)	Females (12)
1	**Ajmer District Total** ..	**62,212**	**32,433**	**29,779**	**1,572**	**1,417**	**698**	**763**	**815**	**851**	**896**	**917**
2	**Ajmer District Rural** ..	**39,468**	**20,393**	**19,075**	**922**	**885**	**505**	**498**	**570**	**550**	**604**	**582**
3	Ajmer S. D. R. ..	15,483	8,052	7,431	262	258	208	206	247	204	232	248
4	Kekri S. D. R. ..	11,966	6,232	5,734	230	210	162	154	158	161	176	162
5	Beawar S. D. R. ..	12,019	6,199	5,910	440	417	135	138	165	185	196	172
6	**Ajmer District Urban** ..	**22,744**	**12,040**	**10,704**	**650**	**532**	**193**	**265**	**245**	**301**	**292**	**335**
7	Ajmer District U. N. C. ..	8,837	4,731	4,106	218	219	52	60	62	57	73	74
8	Ajmer City ..	13,907	7,309	6,598	432	313	141	205	183	244	219	261

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Age 11		Age 12		Age 13		Age 14		Age 15		Age 16	
	(1)	Males (27)	Females (28)	Males (29)	Females (30)	Males (31)	Females (32)	Males (33)	Females (34)	Males (35)	Females (36)	Males (37)	Females (38)
1	**Ajmer District Total** ..	**788**	**586**	**895**	**861**	**669**	**599**	**679**	**658**	**940**	**963**	**656**	**644**
2	**Ajmer District Rural** ..	**523**	**402**	**593**	**549**	**443**	**407**	**385**	**410**	**603**	**677**	**390**	**387**
3	Ajmer S. D. R. ..	194	149	199	218	201	153	157	153	241	261	189	149
4	Kekri S. D. R. ..	129	126	168	162	122	147	130	123	146	148	124	87
5	Beawar S. D. R. ..	200	127	226	169	120	107	98	134	176	268	127	151
6	**Ajmer District Urban** ..	**265**	**184**	**302**	**312**	**236**	**192**	**294**	**248**	**337**	**256**	**266**	**257**
7	Ajmer District U. N. C.	97	68	102	127	61	78	113	107	131	156	104	89
8	Ajmer City ..	168	116	200	185	165	114	181	141	206	130	162	168

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Age 24		Age 25		Age 26		Age 27		Age 28		Age 29	
	(1)	Males (53)	Females (54)	Males (55)	Females (56)	Males (57)	Females (58)	Males (59)	Females (60)	Males (61)	Females (62)	Males (63)	Females (64)
1	**Ajmer District Total** ..	**407**	**406**	**1,198**	**1,239**	**391**	**371**	**381**	**327**	**476**	**444**	**251**	**245**
2	**Ajmer District Rural** ..	**216**	**265**	**760**	**644**	**253**	**218**	**216**	**163**	**294**	**257**	**142**	**148**
3	Ajmer S. D. R. ..	71	59	279	349	95	69	95	62	88	112	80	82
4	Kekri S. D. R. ..	113	126	229	221	102	73	73	63	109	56	53	51
5	Beawar S. D. R. ..	32	80	252	274	56	76	48	38	87	89	9	15
6	**Ajmer District Urban** ..	**191**	**141**	**438**	**395**	**138**	**153**	**165**	**164**	**192**	**187**	**109**	**97**
7	Ajmer District U. N. C.	104	73	197	136	51	86	58	95	88	78	38	64
8	Ajmer City ..	87	68	241	259	87	67	107	69	104	109	71	33

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Age 37		Age 38		Age 39		Age 40		Age 41		Age 42	
	(1)	Males (79)	Females (80)	Males (81)	Females (82)	Males (83)	Females (84)	Males (85)	Females (86)	Males (87)	Females (88)	Males (89)	Females (90)
1	**Ajmer District Total** ..	**216**	**198**	**336**	**224**	**157**	**118**	**1,116**	**878**	**171**	**133**	**270**	**196**
2	**Ajmer District Rural** ..	**130**	**130**	**213**	**121**	**96**	**86**	**697**	**559**	**107**	**101**	**187**	**133**
3	Ajmer S. D. R. ..	45	76	72	54	35	32	268	214	40	49	79	43
4	Kekri S. D. R. ..	62	36	101	45	47	27	206	134	41	30	62	56
5	Beawar S. D. R. ..	23	18	40	22	14	27	223	211	26	22	46	34
6	**Ajmer District Urban** ..	**86**	**68**	**123**	**103**	**61**	**32**	**419**	**319**	**64**	**32**	**83**	**63**
7	Ajmer District U. N. C.	44	48	60	53	23	18	157	77	28	21	36	38
8	Ajmer City ..	42	20	63	50	38	14	262	242	36	11	47	25

Age Returns

single years of age as mentioned in the slips

RETURNS

4		5		6		7		8		9		10		Serial No.
Males (13)	Females (14)	Males (15)	Females (16)	Males (17)	Females (18)	Males (19)	Females (20)	Males (21)	Females (22)	Males (23)	Females (24)	Males (25)	Females (26)	
768	788	942	880	755	699	771	687	811	721	632	588	997	866	1
537	512	619	585	509	497	513	461	548	455	368	380	584	558	2
220	209	281	240	199	208	205	193	218	172	158	155	255	241	3
153	158	158	150	168	144	146	135	143	129	123	118	157	145	4
164	145	180	195	142	145	162	133	187	154	87	107	172	172	5
231	276	323	295	246	202	258	226	263	266	264	208	413	308	6
93	90	180	128	109	59	113	80	96	78	130	75	191	126	7
138	186	143	167	137	143	145	146	167	188	134	133	222	182	8

RETURNS

17		18		19		20		21		22		23		Serial No.
Males (39)	Females (40)	Males (41)	Females (42)	Males (43)	Females (44)	Males (45)	Females (46)	Males (47)	Females (48)	Males (49)	Females (50)	Males (51)	Females (52)	
417	434	654	708	365	321	961	1,067	354	383	561	523	356	286	1
261	265	409	430	215	158	569	621	186	202	336	271	221	149	2
119	106	148	184	88	51	273	287	70	66	136	107	78	65	3
90	106	114	96	80	78	137	116	60	83	93	94	92	55	4
52	53	147	150	47	29	159	218	56	53	107	70	51	29	5
156	169	245	278	150	163	392	446	168	181	225	252	135	117	6
66	71	103	98	58	80	182	164	70	77	75	75	37	47	7
90	98	142	180	92	83	210	282	98	104	150	177	98	70	8

RETURNS

30		31		32		33		34		35		36		Serial No.
Males (65)	Females (66)	Males (67)	Females (68)	Males (69)	Females (70)	Males (71)	Females (72)	Males (73)	Females (74)	Males (75)	Females (76)	Males (77)	Females (78)	
1,059	1,130	338	189	402	313	245	178	329	187	1,095	827	271	207	1
641	713	236	116	249	202	175	122	211	112	713	520	174	139	2
225	261	104	40	72	79	85	38	88	55	301	245	66	55	3
215	183	94	54	96	64	62	62	89	49	157	145	64	52	4
201	269	38	22	81	59	28	22	34	8	255	130	44	32	5
418	417	102	73	153	111	70	56	118	75	382	307	97	68	6
142	140	53	56	55	43	29	32	66	40	131	66	45	39	7
276	277	49	17	98	68	41	24	52	35	251	241	52	29	8

RETURNS

43		44		45		46		47		48		49		Serial No.
Males (91)	Females (92)	Males (93)	Females (94)	Males (95)	Females (96)	Males (97)	Females (98)	Males (99)	Females (100)	Males (101)	Females (102)	Males (103)	Females (104)	
182	140	261	161	775	634	150	109	128	89	156	120	87	73	1
110	100	120	109	494	437	67	64	67	48	76	65	49	32	2
44	39	36	41	195	150	26	21	33	31	35	40	21	20	3
44	39	64	50	138	135	18	35	16	6	21	13	17	4	4
22	22	20	18	161	143	23	8	18	11	20	12	11	8	5
72	40	141	52	281	197	83	45	61	41	80	55	38	41	6
25	27	84	36	101	76	35	22	31	33	45	28	18	28	7
47	13	57	16	180	121	48	23	30	8	35	27	20	13	8

C. V—Single Year

Age

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	50		51		52		53		54		55	
	(1)	Males (105)	Females (106)	Males (107)	Females (108)	Males (109)	Females (110)	Males (111)	Females (112)	Males (113)	Females (114)	Males (115)	Females (116)
1	**Ajmer District Total** ..	**317**	**790**	**127**	**67**	**123**	**76**	**91**	**60**	**113**	**68**	**358**	**431**
2	**Ajmer District Rural** ..	**503**	**517**	**84**	**57**	**77**	**47**	**50**	**43**	**64**	**39**	**198**	**300**
3	Ajmer S. D. R. ..	210	165	37	30	33	19	34	21	0	27	99	98
4	Kekri S. D. R. ..	128	204	17	10	20	14	8	9	46	5	76	76
5	Beawar S. D. R. ..	165	148	30	17	24	14	8	13	8	7	23	126
6	**Ajmer District Urban** ..	**314**	**273**	**43**	**10**	**46**	**29**	**41**	**17**	**49**	**29**	**160**	**131**
7	Ajmer District U. N. C.	122	89	16	6	19	6	13	3	24	18	42	39
8	Ajmer City ..	192	184	27	4	27	23	28	14	25	11	118	92

Age

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	63		64		65		66		67		68	
	(1)	Males (131)	Females (132)	Males (133)	Females (134)	Males (135)	Females (136)	Males (137)	Females (138)	Males (139)	Females (140)	Males (141)	Females (142)
1	**Ajmer District Total**	**50**	**30**	**44**	**48**	**239**	**223**	**25**	**23**	**37**	**24**	**39**	**26**
2	**Ajmer District Rural**	**34**	**22**	**27**	**38**	**178**	**159**	**21**	**20**	**28**	**19**	**22**	**11**
3	Ajmer S. D. R. ..	17	14	15	16	73	57	6	11	9	7	10	5
4	Kekri S. D. R. ..	9	6	8	13	42	57	8	5	11	4	5	3
5	**Beawar S. D. R.** ..	8	2	4	9	63	45	7	4	8	8	7	3
6	**Ajmer District Urban**	**16**	**8**	**17**	**10**	**61**	**64**	**4**	**3**	**9**	**5**	**17**	**15**
7	Ajmer District U. N. C.	5	2	7	7	7	7	..	..	2	3	7	11
8	Ajmer City ..	11	6	10	3	54	57	4	3	7	2	10	4

Age

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	76		77		78		79		80		81	
	(1)	Males (157)	Females (158)	Males (159)	Females (160)	Males (161)	Females (162)	Males (163)	Females (164)	Males (165)	Females (166)	Males (167)	Females (168)
1	**Ajmer District Total** ..	**17**	**8**	**4**	**6**	**12**	**7**	..	**4**	**54**	**84**	**3**	**4**
2	**Ajmer District Rural** ..	**11**	**7**	**4**	**6**	**5**	**3**	..	**3**	**30**	**54**	**3**	**2**
3	Ajmer S. D. R. ..	2	5	2	2	2	1	..	2	15	11	1	2
4	Kekri S. D. R. ..	4	2	2	2	1	2	..	1	8	25	1	..
5	Beawar S. D. R. ..	5	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	7	18	1	..
6	**Ajmer District Urban** ..	**6**	**1**	..	..	**7**	**4**	..	**1**	**24**	**30**	..	**2**
7	Ajmer District U. N. C.	..	..	..	..	4	3	..	..	6	9	..	..
8	Ajmer City ..	6	1	..	..	3	1	..	..	18	21	..	2

Age

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	89		90		91		92		93		94	
	(1)	Males (183)	Females (184)	Males (185)	Females (186)	Males (187)	Females (188)	Males (189)	Females (190)	Males (191)	Females (192)	Males (193)	Females (194)
1	**Ajmer District Total** ..	**1**	**1**	**9**	**12**	..	..	..	..	..	**1**	..	..
2	**Ajmer District Rural** ..	..	..	**4**	**6**	..	..	..	..	..	**1**	..	..
3	Ajmer S. D. R. ..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Kekri S. D. R. ..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
5	Beawar S. D. R. ..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	**Ajmer District Urban** ..	**1**	**1**	**5**	**6**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Ajmer District U. N. C.	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Ajmer City ..	1	1	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Age Returns—(*Concld.*)

RETURNS

56		57		58		59		60		61		62		Serial No.
Males (117)	Females (118)	Males (119)	Females (120)	Males (121)	Females (122)	Males (123)	Females (124)	Males (125)	Females (126)	Males (127)	Females (128)	Males (129)	Females (130)	
70	58	61	31	131	143	53	35	580	692	57	32	88	85	1
35	38	35	20	83	99	25	26	408	488	42	30	68	49	2
14	14	13	12	24	19	9	11	147	131	19	12	17	20	3
10	15	9	1	10	66	4	8	144	205	8	6	19	12	4
11	9	13	7	49	14	12	7	117	152	15	12	32	17	5
35	20	26	11	48	44	28	9	172	204	15	2	20	36	6
14	12	13	5	29	23	13	5	68	68	8	..	11	26	7
21	8	13	6	19	21	15	4	104	141	7	2	9	10	8

RETURNS

69		70		71		72		73		74		75		Serial No.
Males (143)	Females (144)	Males (145)	Females (146)	Males (147)	Females (148)	Males (149)	Females (150)	Males (151)	Females (152)	Males (153)	Females (154)	Males (155)	Females (156)	
15	6	166	217	55	14	38	31	18	7	10	9	91	73	1
10	4	107	155	48	12	24	22	13	7	3	7	39	57	2
..	3	39	48	3	4	10	10	7	5	2	4	27	31	3
6	..	25	61	35	2	4	4	4	2	..	1	2	9	4
4	1	43	46	10	6	10	8	2	..	1	2	10	17	5
5	2	59	62	7	2	14	9	5	..	7	2	52	16	6
..	..	10	14	2	..	10	4	1	..	3	1	4	6	7
5	2	49	48	5	2	4	5	4	..	4	1	48	10	8

RETURNS

82		83		84		85		86		87		88		Serial No.
Males (169)	Females (170)	Males (171)	Females (172)	Males (173)	Females (174)	Males (175)	Females (176)	Males (177)	Females (178)	Males (179)	Females (180)	Males (181)	Females (182)	
9	7	2	..	3	..	8	9	..	2	1	..	4	2	1
3	3	1	..	2	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	3
2	3	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5
6	4	1	..	1	..	7	7	..	1	1	..	4	1	6
6	2	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	3	1	7
..	2	..	..	1	..	7	5	..	..	1	..	1	..	8

RETURNS

95		96		97		98		99		100		100 and Over		Age Not Stated		Serial No.
Males (195)	Females (196)	Males (197)	Females (198)	Males (199)	Females (200)	Males (201)	Females (202)	Males (203)	Females (204)	Males (205)	Females (206)	Males (207)	Females (208)	Males (209)	Females (210)	
2	1	1	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	2	2	..	..	4	..	1
1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	4	..	2
1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	4	..	3
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	5
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	6
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	8

D. I—Language

(i) *Mother Tongue*

EXPLANATORY NOTE:—Table D. I. has been prepared in two parts D. I. (i) and D. I. (ii). D. I. (i) shows languages spoken as mother tongue together with the number of speakers split up into sexes.

Serial No.	Name of Languages	AJMER STATE		
		Speakers as a mother tongue		
		Persons	Males	Females
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	**Rajasthani Total**	**521,526**	**264,076**	**257,450**
	(a) Ajmeri	417,097	204,849	212,248
	(b) Sarwari	52	..	52
	(c) Kishangarhi	876	416	460
	(d) Bagri or Shekhawati	2,208	2,208	..
	(e) Banjari or Labani	16	16	..
	(f) Bikaneri	52	52	..
	(g) Dhundhari or Jaipuri	22,829	12,725	10,104
	(h) Nagarchal	12	..	12
	(i) Harauti	668	257	411
	(j) Malwi, Rangri or Ahiri	830	329	501
	(k) Marwari	60,866	35,614	25,252
	(l) Garhwali	263	16	247
	(m) Merwari	2 658	961	1,697
	(n) Mewari	9,878	4,160	5,718
	(o) Mewari-Khairari	136	46	90
	(p) Mewati	193	35	158
	(q) Garani	378	..	378
	(r) Kankari	7	7	..
	(s) Lohari	67	15	52
	(t) Rebari	2,218	2,168	50
	(u) Others	222	202	20
2	**Western Hindi Total**	**106,961**	**60,750**	**46,211**
	(a) Brij Bhasha	8,883	7,819	1,064
	(b) Hindi	92,214	49,696	42,618
	(c) Urdu	5,197	3,335	1,862
	(d) Alwari	667	..	667
3	**Behari**	**6**	**4**	**2**
4	**Bengali**	**572**	**357**	**215**
5	**Eastern Pahari**	**151**	**81**	**70**
	(a) Nepali	151	81	70
6	**Kanjari or Sansi (Gipsy)**	**461**	**280**	**181**
7	**Gujrati**	**1,566**	**1,139**	**427**
8	**Marathi**	**651**	**73**	**578**
9	**Punjabi**	**16,557**	**8,055**	**8,502**
10	**Sindhi**	**44,137**	**25,222**	**18,915**
11	**Tamil**	**10**	**10**	..
12	**Kanarese**	**5**	**5**	..
13	**Kashmiri**	**19**	**19**	..
14	**Eastern Hindi**	**38**	**7**	**31**
15	**Telugu**	**63**	..	**63**
16	**Madrasi**	**427**	**36**	**391**
17	**Asian Varnaculars**	**12**	**12**	..
	(a) Malayam	12	12	..
18	**European Languages**	**160**	**73**	**87**
	(a) English	116	52	64
	(b) French	43	21	22
	(c) Swiss	1	..	1
19	**African Languages**	**26**	**23**	**3**
	(a) African	26	23	3
20	**American Languages**	**23**	**13**	**10**
	(a) American	23	13	10
21	**Australian Languages**	**1**	**1**	..
	(a) Newzealandian	1	1	..
	TOTAL OF ALL LANGUAGES	**693,272**	**360,236**	**333,136**

D. I (iii)—Bilingualism

EXPLANATORY NOTE:—It shows the mother tongue and subsidiary languages most commonly spoken along with them. The mother tongue of infants has been considered to be the same as that of their mothers.

Serial No.	Mother tongue	Total speakers	Total persons returned as speaking a language Subsidiary to that shown in column No. 1.	Subsidiary Languages			
				Western Hindi	Rajasthani	Gujrati	Sindhi
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	RAJASTHANI	521,526	32,083	30,588	..	216	596
2	Western Hindi	106,961	17,795	..	13,666	16	598
3	Gujrati	1,566	789	622	167	..	..
4	Sindhi	44,137	17,499	14,664	1,616	395	..
5	Punjabi	16,557	7,271	3,863	1,260	16	2,132
6	Marathi	651	292	289	3	..	..
7	Bengali	572	122	75	10	..	..
8	Behari	6	2	2	..	..	..
9	Madrasi	427	155	155	..	..	..
10	Tamil	10	1	1	..	..	..
11	Telugu	63	..	..	..	..	..
12	Eastern Pahari	151	1	..	1	..	..
13	Kanarese	5	..	..	..	..	..
14	Kashmiri	19	2	2	..	..	..
15	Eastern Hindi	38	3	..	3	..	..
16	Kanjari or Sansi (Gipsy)	461	71	3	68	..	..
17	Malayam	12	8	8	..	..	..
18	English	116	..	..	..	..	..
19	French	43	..	..	..	..	..
20	Swiss	1	..	..	..	..	..
21	African	26	..	..	..	..	..
22	American	23	..	..	..	..	..
23	Australian	1	..	..	..	..	..

Serial No.	Mother tongue	Subsidiary Languages—(Concld.)						
		Punjabi	Marathi	Bengali	Tamil	Telugu	Eastern Hindi	Malayam
	(1)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1	RAJASTHANI	354	147	174	2	4	..	2
2	Western Hindi	2,630	60	784	..	3	55	..
3	Gujrati	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Sindhi	824	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Punjabi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Marathi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Bengali	..	87	..	..	..	..	..
8	Behari	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Madrasi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Tamil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Telugu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Eastern Pahari	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Kanarese	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Kashmiri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Eastern Hindi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Kanjari or Sansi (Gipsy)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Malayam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	English	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	French	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Swiss	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	African	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	American	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	Australian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

D. II—Religion

EXPLANATORY NOTE.—This table shows the distribution of population by main religions found in this district.

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Total Population			Hindus		Sikhs		Jains	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	**Ajmer District Total** ..	**693,372**	**360,236**	**333,136**	**311,862**	**287,662**	**1,593**	**2,371**	**16,432**	**15,572**
2	**Ajmer District Rural** ..	**395,608**	**202,869**	**192,739**	**179,358**	**171,666**	**101**	**137**	**6,605**	**5,645**
3	Ajmer Sub-Division Rural ..	155,156	79,776	75,380	69,724	66,170	8	5	1,095	958
4	Kekri Sub-Division Rural ..	119,897	61,845	58,052	57,981	54,752	6	5	2,037	1,943
5	Beawar Sub-Division Rural ..	120,555	61,248	59,307	51,653	50,744	87	127	3,483	2,744
6	**Ajmer District Urban** ..	**297,764**	**157,367**	**140,397**	**132,504**	**115,996**	**1,492**	**2,234**	**9,827**	**9,927**
7	Ajmer District U. N. C. ..	101,131	53,895	47,236	44,996	39,442	277	302	3,385	2,984
8	Ajmer City	196,633	103,472	93,161	87,508	76,554	1,215	1,932	6,442	6,943

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Buddhists		Zoroastrians		Muslims		Christians	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
1	**Ajmer District Total** ..	**1,903**	**2,416**	**109**	**153**	**25,976**	**22,910**	**2,361**	**2,052**
2	**Ajmer District Rural** ..	..	..	..	..	**16,301**	**14,693**	**504**	**598**
3	Ajmer Sub-Division Rural ..	..	..	..	..	8,643	7,886	318	361
4	Kekri Sub-Division Rural ..	..	..	..	..	1,813	1,344	8	8
5	Beawar Sub-Division Rural..	..	..	..	..	5,845	5,463	180	229
6	**Ajmer District Urban** ..	**1,903**	**2,416**	**109**	**153**	**9,675**	**8,217**	**1,857**	**1,454**
7	Ajmer District U. N. C. ..	23	23	22	17	4,678	3,989	514	479
8	Ajmer City	1,880	2,393	87	136	4,997	4,228	1,343	975

D.—III Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

EXPLANATORY NOTE:—It shows the strength of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes as notified by the Government of India. Their names etc. can be seen in Annexure "I"

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	**Ajmer District**	**90,974**	**41,671**	**39,303**	**9,816**	**5,072**	**4,744**
2	**Ajmer District Rural**	**53,108**	**25,533**	**27,575**	**9,494**	**4,907**	**4,587**
3	Ajmer S. D. R.	24,025	10,915	13,110	1,490	759	731
4	Kekri S D. R.	17,279	8,696	8,583	3,586	1,789	1,797
5	Beawar S. D. R.	11,804	5,922	5,882	4,418	2,359	2,059
6	**Ajmer District Urban**	**27,866**	**16,138**	**11,728**	**322**	**165**	**157**
7	Ajmer District U. N. C.	10,992	5,730	5,262	120	61	59
8	Ajmer City	16,874	10,408	6,466	202	104	98

D. IV—Migrants.

Explanatory Note:—This table gives the distribution of population enumerated in this district according to their place of birth.

Serial No.	District, State etc., or Country where born.	Enumerated in Ajmer State		
		Persons	Males	Females
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	A. I—District within the State ..	**492,498**	**257,948**	**234,550**
1	Ajmer	492,498	257,948	234,550
	A—II—State in India beyond the State	**129,921**	**65,773**	**64,148**
1	Rajasthan	98,494	46,607	46,887
2	Assam	466	219	247
3	West Bengal	3,047	1,527	1,520
4	Bihar	1,235	691	544
5	Bombay	3,831	2,122	1,709
6	Hyderabad	5,194	2,792	2,402
7	Jammu and Kashmir ..	375	172	203
8	Madras	3,997	2,094	1,903
9	Madhya Pradesh ..	4,768	2,418	2,350
10	Mysore	5	2	3
11	Madhya Bharat ..	1,584	862	722
12	Orissa	591	317	274
13	P. E. P. S. U. ..	460	258	202
14	Punjab	2,636	1,432	1,204
15	Saurashtra	1,756	901	855
16	Travancore Cochin ..	..	..	..
17	Uttar Pradesh ..	5,169	2,663	2,506
18	Vindhya Pradesh ..	28	26	2
19	Himachal Pradesh ..	27	24	3
20	Bhopal	81	40	41
21	Delhi	1,177	606	571
	Total A ..	**622,419**	**323,721**	**298,698**

Serial No.	District, State etc., or Country where born.	Enumerated in Ajmer State		
		Persons	Males	Females
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	B—Countries in Asia Beyond India			
1	Pakistan	70,296	36,167	34,129
2	Nepal	437	232	205
3	Burma	1	..	1
4	Goa-Daman	3	..	3
5	Afghanistan	4	4	..
6	Ceylon	2	2	..
	Total B ..	**70,743**	**36,405**	**34,338**
	C—Countries in Europe			
1	England	116	52	64
2	France	43	21	22
3	Switzerland	1	..	1
	Total C ..	**160**	**73**	**87**
	D—Countries in Africa			
1	Africa	26	23	3
	Total D ..	**26**	**23**	**3**
	E—Countries in America			
	America	23	13	10
	Total E ..	**23**	**13**	**10**
	F—Countries in Australia			
	Newzealand	1	1	..
	Total F ..	**1**	**1**	..
	G—At Sea	..	..	..
	Total G ..	..	..	..
	Total Returned ..	..	..	..
	Birth Place not Returned			
	TOTAL POPULATION ..	**693,372**	**360,236**	**333,136**

D.V (ii)—Displaced Persons by Livelihood Classes

EXPLANATORY NOTE:—It shows the population of displaced persons and its distribution into livelihood classes.

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Total Population of Displaced persons			AGRICULTURAL CLASSES								NON-AGRICULTURAL CLASSES								Serial No.
					I.—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependants		II.—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependants		III.—Cultivating labourers and their dependants		IV.—Non-cultivating owners of land; agricultural rent receivers and their dependants		Persons (including their dependants) who derive their principal means of Livelihood from								
													V.—Production other than cultivation		VI. Commerce		VII. Transport		VIII.—Other services and miscellaneous sources		
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	
1	Ajmer District Total ..	71,351	36,879	34,472	119	268	106	82	29	16	111	103	7,435	7,082	15,699	13,952	2,401	1,843	10,979	11,176	1
2	Ajmer District Rural ..	1,204	776	428	10	179	70	7	..	..	..	..	25	10	559	170	13	7	99	55	2
3	Ajmer S. D. R. ..	821	515	306	4	173	70	7	..	..	..	..	11	7	375	97	11	7	44	15	3
4	Kekri S. D. R. ..	153	116	37	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	91	23	1	..	16	14	4
5	Beawar S. D. R. ..	230	145	85	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	3	93	50	1	..	39	26	5
6	Ajmer District Urban ..	70,147	36,103	34,044	109	89	36	25	29	16	111	103	7,410	7,072	15,140	13,782	2,388	1,836	10,880	11,121	6
7	Ajmer District U. N. C. ..	12,519	6,427	6,092	39	17	2	..	3	3	21	23	1,221	1,279	3,115	2,922	125	160	1,901	1,688	7
8	Ajmer City ..	57,628	29,676	27,952	70	72	34	25	26	13	90	80	6,189	5,793	12,025	10,860	2,263	1,676	8,979	9,433	8

D. VI—Non-Indian Nationals

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	TOTAL			Pakistan		Nepalian		British		New-Zealand		American		French		Ceylon		African	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
1	Ajmer District Total	.. 153	77	76	..	..	12	13	21	14	1	..	2	18	10	31	2	..	23	..
2	Ajmer District Rural	.. 7	6	1	..	..	4	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Ajmer Sub-Division Rural	.. 7	6	1	..	..	4	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Kekri Sub-Division Rural	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Beawar Sub-Division Rural	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Ajmer District Urban	.. 146	71	75	6	..	8	13	20	14	..	..	2	17	10	31	2	..	23	..
7	Ajmer District U. N. C.	.. 12	8	4	..	..	8	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Ajmer City	 134	63	71	6	..	..	10	20	13	..	..	2	17	10	31	2	..	23	..

D. VII—Educational

EXPLANATORY NOTE.—It shows educational standards of population. Persons who do not come upto any of the standards literates i. e. those who can only read but cannot write. The figures of literacy in this table have of National Registers of Citizens prepared by the enumerators. This explains the reason of

Serial No.	Administrative unit	Total			Literate			Middle School		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	**Ajmer District Total**	**139,210**	**104,850**	**34,360**	**108,852**	**78,118**	**30,734**	**12,098**	**10,172**	**1,926**
2	**Ajmer District Rural**	**31,264**	**27,524**	**3,740**	**28,615**	**25,150**	**3,465**	**1,374**	**1,225**	**149**
3	Ajmer Sub-Division Rural	14,949	12,727	2,222	13,793	11,786	2,007	543	427	116
4	Kekri Sub-Division Rural	7,852	6,811	1,041	6,984	5,988	996	519	492	27
5	Beawar Sub-Division Rural	8,463	7,986	477	7,838	7,376	462	312	306	6
6	**Ajmer District Urban**	**107,946**	**77,326**	**30,620**	**80,237**	**52,968**	**27,269**	**10,724**	**8,947**	**1,777**
7	Ajmer District U. N. C.	31,971	26,060	5,911	27,353	21,871	5,482	1,871	1,645	226
8	Ajmer City	75,975	51,266	24,709	52,884	31,097	21,787	8,853	7,302	1,551

D. VII—Educational

Serial No.	Administrative unit	Teaching			Engineering			Agriculture		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	(1)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)
1	**Ajmer District Total**	**481**	**380**	**101**	**75**	**73**	**2**	**40**	**40**	..
2	**Ajmer District Rural**	**171**	**166**	**5**	**2**	**2**	..	**2**	**2**	..
3	Ajmer Sub-Division Rural ..	4	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
4	Kekri Sub-Division Rural ..	60	58	2	..	..	..	2	2	..
5	Beawar Sub-Division Rural ..	107	105	2	1	1	..	..	..	..
6	**Ajmer District Urban**	**310**	**214**	**96**	**73**	**71**	**2**	**38**	**38**	..
7	Ajmer District U. N. C. ..	25	17	8	8	7	1	1	1	..
8	Ajmer City	285	197	88	65	64	1	37	37	..

Standards

specification in the Table and who are literate are classified under the first category "literate". Literates do not include partially been obtained by sorting the slips while those published in the P.C.A. or Village Directory have been copied from the abstracts difference if any.

Matriculate or S. L. C. Higher Secondary			Intermediate in Arts or Science			Degrees or Diplomas			Graduate in Arts or Science			Post-Graduate in Arts or Science			Serial No.
P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	
9,937	8,968	969	3,223	3,013	210	5,100	4,579	521	2,213	2,149	64	645	637	8	1
611	550	61	103	81	22	561	518	43	104	97	7	24	24	..	2
337	284	53	63	46	17	213	184	29	24	19	5	5	5	..	3
154	149	5	24	19	5	171	163	8	43	41	2	14	14	..	4
120	117	3	16	16	..	177	171	6	37	37	..	5	5	..	5
9,326	8,418	908	3120	2,932	188	4,539	4,061	478	2,109	2,052	57	621	613	8	6
1,886	1,784	102	228	212	16	633	548	85	286	268	18	43	39	4	7
7,440	6,634	806	2,892	2,720	172	3,906	3,513	393	1,823	1,784	39	578	574	4	8

Standards—(*Contd.*)

Veterinary			Commerce			Legal			Medical			Others			Serial No.
P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	
(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)	(47)	(48)	(49)	
16	15	1	386	386	..	158	158	..	142	101	41	944	640	304	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	13	13	..	242	211	31	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	9	9	..	168	145	23	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	51	47	4	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	3	3	..	23	19	4	5
16	15	1	386	386	..	155	155	..	129	88	41	702	429	273	6
3	3	..	2	2	..	17	17	..	20	15	5	228	179	49	7
13	12	1	384	384	..	138	138	..	109	73	36	474	250	224	8

E—Summary Figures by Administrative Units

Explanatory Note:—In this table area, population, density, and the distribution of population by livelihood classes are shown for the district and each Tehsil with the corresponding rural and urban break-up
The figures of area against each unit have been entered as supplied by the District Officer. The total area of the district as supplied by the Surveyor General, India has been given against the name of the district within brackets.
There are only 3 Sub-divisions in this district. The density of 1941 has been calculated on the present area figures of the District. Density figures for tehsils have been worked out for total area of the tehsil only without rural-urban split up because the area figures of most of the towns were not available.

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Area in sq. miles	Population				Percentage Variation		Density	
			1951			1941	1941—1951	1931—1941	1951	1941
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	Ajmer District (2416·6)									
1	**Total** ..	**2,439**	**633,372**	**360,236**	**333,136**	**583,693**	**+ 18·8**	**+ 15·1**	**284**	**239**
2	**Rural** ..	**2,404**	**395,608**	**202,869**	**192,739**	**369,595**	**+ 7·0**	**+ 13·1**	**165**	..
3	**Urban** ..	**35**	**297,764**	**157,367**	**140,397**	**214,098**	**39·1**	**+ 13·8**	**8,491**	..
	Ajmer Sub-Division									
4	**Total** ..	**889**	**382,227**	**199,877**	**182,350**	..	..	..	**430**	..
5	Rural ..	863	155,156	79,776	75,380	..	..	..	180	..
6	Urban ..	26	227,071	120,101	106,970	..	..	..	8,860	..
	Ajmer Tehsil—									
7	Total ..	889	382,227	199,877	182,350	..	..	..	**430**	..
8	Rural ..	863	155,156	79,776	75,380	..	..	..	180	..
9	Urban ..	26	227,071	120,101	106,970	..	..	..	8,860	..
10	Ajmer City ..	..	196,683	103,472	93161	..	..	..	..	..
	Town—									
11	Nasirabad ..	..	24,504	13,603	10901	..	..	..	..	..
12	Pushkar ..	..	5,934	3,026	2908	..	..	..	..	..
	Kekri Sub-Division									
13	**Total** ..	**938**	**133,734**	**68,969**	**64,765**	..	..	..	**143**	..
14	Rural ..	937	119,897	61,845	58,052	..	..	..	128	..
15	Urban ..	1	13,837	7,124	6,713	..	..	..	12,466	..
	Kekri Tehsil—									
16	Total ..	938	133,734	68,969	64,765	..	..	..	143	..
17	Rural ..	937	119,897	61,845	58,052	..	..	..	128	..
18	Urban ..	1	13,837	7,124	6,713	..	..	..	12,466	..
	Town—									
19	Kekri ..	..	9,816	5,088	4,728	..	..	..	..	..
20	Deoli ..	..	4,021	2,036	1,985	..	..	..	..	..
	Beawar Sub-Division									
21	**Total** ..	**611**	**177,411**	**91,390**	**86,021**	..	..	..	**290**	..
22	Rural ..	603	120,555	61,248	59,307	..	..	..	200	..
23	Urban ..	8	56,856	30,142	26,714	..	..	..	6,827	..
	Beawar Tehsil—									
24	Total ..	611	177,411	91,390	86,021	..	..	..	290	..
25	Rural ..	603	120,555	61,248	59,307	..	..	..	200	..
26	Urban ..	8	56,856	30,142	26,714	..	..	..	6,827	..
	Town—									
27	Beawar ..	..	51,054	26,739	24,315	..	..	..	..	..
28	Bijai Nagar	..	5,802	3,403	2,399	..	..	..	..	..

E—Summary Figures by Administrative Units—(*Contd.*)

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Livelihood Classes: Agricultural Classes — I-Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependants		II-Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependants		III-Cultivating labourers and their dependants		IV-Non-cultivating owners of land; agricultural rent receivers and their dependants	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
	2·36 Ajmer Division Ajmer District.								
1	**Total ..**	**132,611**	**127,084**	**11,388**	**10,398**	**9,111**	**10,457**	**6,674**	**7,232**
2	**Rural ..**	**129,857**	**124,568**	**10,498**	**9,611**	**8,672**	**10,108**	**6,016**	**6,753**
3	**Urban ..**	**2,754**	**2,466**	**890**	**787**	**439**	**349**	**658**	**479**
	Ajmer Sub-Division								
4	**Total ..**	**45,329**	**42,419**	**7,320**	**6,688**	**4,454**	**4,801**	**3,523**	**3,696**
5	Rural ..	44,119	41,475	6,970	6,399	4,163	4,614	3,070	3,379
6	Urban ..	1,210	944	350	289	291	187	453	317
	Ajmer Tehsil—								
7	Total ..	45,329	42,419	7,320	6,688	4,454	4,801	3,523	3,696
8	Rural ..	44,119	41,475	6,970	6,399	4,163	4,614	3,070	3,379
9	Urban ..	1,210	944	350	289	291	187	453	317
10	Ajmer City ..	770	702	233	175	212	121	438	296
	Town—								
11	Nasirabad ..	258	80	115	113	48	39	13	17
12	Pushkar ..	182	162	2	1	31	27	2	4
	Kekri Sub-Division								
13	**Total ..**	**41,917**	**40,060**	**2,393**	**2,188**	**3,093**	**3,943**	**2,487**	**2,708**
14	Rural ..	40,817	38,919	1,963	1,783	2,990	3,823	2,373	2,633
15	Urban ..	1,100	1,141	430	405	103	120	114	75
	Kekri Tehsil—								
16	Total ..	41,917	40,060	2,393	2,188	3,093	3,943	2,487	2,708
17	Rural ..	40,817	38,919	1,963	1,783	2,990	3,823	2,373	2,633
18	Urban ..	1,100	1,141	430	405	103	120	114	75
	Town—								
19	Kekri ..	950	978	364	341	88	105	97	62
20	Deoli ..	150	163	66	64	15	15	17	13
	Beawar Sub-Division								
21	**Total ..**	**45,365**	**44,555**	**1,675**	**1,522**	**1,564**	**1,713**	**664**	**828**
22	Rural ..	44,921	44,174	1,565	1,429	1,519	1,671	573	741
23	Urban ..	444	381	110	93	45	42	91	87
	Beawar Tehsil—								
24	Total ..	45,365	44,555	1,675	1,522	1,564	1,713	664	828
25	Rural ..	44,921	44,174	1,565	1,429	1,519	1,671	573	741
26	Urban ..	444	381	110	93	45	42	91	87
	Town—								
27	Beawar ..	330	301	86	78	31	34	78	80
28	Bijai Nagar	114	80	24	15	14	8	13	7

E—Summary Figures by Administrative Units—(*Concld.*)

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Livelihood Classes (*Concld.*) — Non-agricultural Classes — Persons (including dependants) who derive their principal means of livelihood from: V—Production other than cultivation		VI—Commerce		VII—Transport		VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
	2·36 Ajmer Division Ajmer District—								
1	**Total ..**	**70,717**	**63,321**	**45,707**	**40,583**	**12,603**	**10,486**	**71,425**	**63,625**
2	**Rural ..**	**23,899**	**19,056**	**7,938**	**7,010**	**1,427**	**1,216**	**15,562**	**14,417**
3	**Urban ..**	**47,818**	**44,265**	**37,769**	**33,573**	**11,176**	**9,270**	**55,863**	**49,208**
	Ajmer Sub-Division								
4	**Total ..**	**43,169**	**39,873**	**31,194**	**27,794**	**11,393**	**9,442**	**53,495**	**47,637**
5	Rural ..	9,603	8,566	3,613	3,258	1,051	942	7,187	6,747
6	Urban ..	33,566	31,307	27,581	24,536	10,342	8,500	46,308	40,890
	Ajmer Tehsil—								
7	Total ..	43,169	39,873	31,194	27,794	11,393	9,442	53,495	47,637
8	Rural ..	9,603	8,566	3,613	3,258	1,051	942	7,187	6,747
9	Urban ..	33,566	31,307	27,581	24,536	10,342	8,500	46,308	40,890
10	Ajmer City ..	31,208	28,806	24,175	21,386	9,346	7,558	37,090	34,117
	Town—								
11	Nasirabad	1,943	2,108	2,982	2,739	903	854	7,341	4,951
12	Pushkar ..	415	393	424	411	93	88	1,877	1,822
	Kekri Sub-Division								
13	**Total ..**	**7,947**	**6,230**	**4,124**	**3,608**	**243**	**170**	**6,765**	**5,858**
14	Rural ..	6,344	4,556	2,444	2,041	126	74	4,788	4,223
15	Urban ..	1,603	1,674	1,680	1,567	117	96	1,977	1,635
	Kekri Tehsil—								
16	Total ..	7,947	6,230	4,124	3,608	243	170	6,765	5,858
17	Rural ..	6,344	4,556	2,444	2,041	126	74	4,788	4,223
18	Urban ..	1,603	1,674	1,680	1,567	117	96	1,977	1,635
	Town—								
19	Kekri ..	1,223	1,286	1,027	916	64	46	1,275	994
20	Deoli ..	380	388	653	651	53	50	702	641
	Beawar Sub-Division								
21	**Total ..**	**19,601**	**17,218**	**10,389**	**9,181**	**967**	**874**	**11,165**	**10,130**
22	Rural ..	6,952	5,934	3,881	1,711	250	200	3,587	3,447
23	Urban ..	12,649	11,284	8,508	7,470	717	674	7,578	6,683
	Beawar Tehsil—								
24	Total ..	19,601	17,218	10,389	9,181	967	874	11,165	10,130
25	Rural ..	6,952	5,934	1,881	1,711	250	200	3,587	3,447
26	Urban ..	12,649	11,284	8,508	7,470	717	674	7,578	6,683
	Town—								
27	Beawar ..	10,967	10,249	7,669	6,761	603	572	6,975	6,240
28	Bijai Nagar	1,682	1,035	839	709	114	102	603	443

Local "KA" Infirmities

Explanatory Note:—There is only one local table (क) which shows the number of persons afflicted by the infirmities namely deaf-mutism, insanity, blindness and corrosive leprosy by age groups.

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Total Infirmities			Total							
					Blind		Deaf-Mute		Insane		Leper	
	(1)	Persons (2)	Males (3)	Females (4)	Males (5)	Females (6)	Males (7)	Females (8)	Males (9)	Females (10)	Males (11)	Females (12)
1	**Ajmer District Total** ..	**3,255**	**1,670**	**1,585**	**1,091**	**1,206**	**318**	**200**	**162**	**118**	**99**	**61**
2	**Ajmer District Rural** ..	**2,157**	**1,084**	**1,083**	**804**	**858**	**142**	**111**	**76**	**63**	**62**	**51**
3	Ajmer S. D. R. ..	700	358	342	244	271	63	32	28	24	23	15
4	Kekri S. D. R. ..	925	450	475	357	375	49	52	20	17	24	31
5	Beawar S. D. R. ..	542	276	266	203	212	30	27	28	22	15	5
6	**Ajmer District Urban** ..	**1,098**	**586**	**502**	**287**	**348**	**176**	**89**	**86**	**55**	**37**	**10**
7	Ajmer District U. N. C. ..	449	177	272	120	231	27	18	26	23	4	..
8	Ajmer City	689	409	280	167	117	149	71	60	32	33	10

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Age 0								Age 1—4							
		Blind		Deaf-Mute		Insane		Leper		Blind		Deaf-Mute		Insane		Leper	
	(1)	M. (13)	F. (14)	M. (15)	F. (16)	M. (17)	F. (18)	M. (19)	F. (20)	M. (21)	F. (22)	M (23)	F. (24)	M. (25)	F. (26)	M. (27)	F. (28)
1	**Ajmer District Total** ..	**31**	**6**	**8**	**7**	**3**	**5**	**2**	..	**22**	**23**	**12**	**12**	**7**	**3**	**1**	**1**
2	**Ajmer District Rural** ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**9**	**6**	**2**	**2**	**1**	**1**	..	**1**
3	Ajmer S. D. R. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	1	1	..	..
4	Kekri S. D. R. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	1	2	..	..	..	..
5	Beawar S. D. R. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
6	**Ajmer District Urban** ..	**31**	**6**	**8**	**7**	**3**	**5**	**2**	..	**13**	**17**	**10**	**10**	**6**	**2**	**1**	..
7	Ajmer District U. N. C.	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
8	Ajmer City	30	5	8	7	3	5	2	..	13	16	9	10	6	1	1	..

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Age 5—9								Age 10—14							
		Blind		Deaf-Mute		Insane		Leper		Blind		Deaf-Mute		Insane		Leper	
	(1)	M. (29)	F. (30)	M. (31)	F. (32)	M (33)	F. (34)	M. (35)	F. (36)	M. (37)	F. (38)	M. (39)	F. (40)	M. (41)	F. (42)	M (43)	F. (44)
1	**Ajmer District Total** ..	**37**	**35**	**20**	**18**	**8**	**5**	**7**	**2**	**55**	**41**	**26**	**19**	**19**	**12**	**2**	**2**
2	**Ajmer District Rural** ..	**27**	**17**	**10**	**7**	**6**	**3**	**4**	**2**	**35**	**30**	**11**	**12**	**10**	**7**	..	**2**
3	Ajmer S. D. R. ..	9	5	3	4	2	..	2	..	11	9	3	3	5	3	..	..
4	Kekri S. D. R. ..	12	10	6	2	..	..	2	2	18	15	3	8	3	1	..	2
5	Beawar S. D. R. ..	6	2	1	1	4	3	..	..	6	6	5	1	2	3	..	..
6	**Ajmer District Urban** ..	**10**	**18**	**10**	**11**	**2**	**2**	**3**	..	**20**	**11**	**15**	**7**	**9**	**5**	**2**	..
7	Ajmer District U. N. C. ..	..	4	2	1	..	..	..	..	4	4	4	3	3	1	..	..
8	Ajmer City	10	14	8	10	2	2	3	..	16	7	11	4	6	4	2	..

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Age 15—24							
		Blind		Deaf-Mute		Insane		Leper	
	(1)	Males (45)	Females (46)	Males (47)	Females (48)	Males (49)	Females (50)	Males (51)	Females (52)
1	**Ajmer District Total** ..	**68**	**50**	**25**	**21**	**22**	**22**	**5**	**3**
2	**Ajmer District Rural** ..	**51**	**44**	**12**	**14**	**14**	**8**	**1**	**1**
3	Ajmer S. D. R. ..	17	10	6	3	6	3	..	1
4	Kekri S. D. R. ..	15	28	2	3	1	3	1	..
5	Beawar S. D. R. ..	19	6	4	8	7	2	..	..
6	**Ajmer District Urban** ..	**17**	**6**	**13**	**7**	**8**	**14**	**4**	**2**
7	Ajmer District U. N. C.	7	4	4	1	5	7	..	..
8	Ajmer City	10	2	9	6	3	7	4	2

Local "KA" Infirmities—(*Contd.*)

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Age 25—34							
		Blind		Deaf-Mute		Insane		Leper	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(53)	(54)	(55)	(56)	(57)	(58)	(59)	(60)
1	**Ajmer District Total** ..	**65**	**72**	**37**	**29**	**15**	**13**	**9**	**7**
2	**Ajmer District Rural** ..	**48**	**54**	**14**	**18**	**11**	**9**	**2**	**7**
3	Ajmer S. D. R. ..	10	23	11	6	1	2	..	2
4	Kekri S. D. R. ...	24	26	3	8	2	1	1	3
5	Beawar S. D. R. ..	14	5	..	4	8	6	1	2
6	**Ajmer District Urban** ..	**17**	**18**	**23**	**11**	**4**	**4**	**7**	..
7	Ajmer District U. N. C.	7	12	6	4	1	2	1	..
8	Ajmer City	10	6	17	7	3	2	6	..

Serial No	Administrative Unit	Age 35—44							
		Blind		Deaf-Mute		Insane		Leper	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(61)	(62)	(63)	(64)	(65)	(66)	(67)	(68)
1	**Ajmer District Total** ..	**114**	**70**	**48**	**13**	**33**	**13**	**19**	**12**
2	**Ajmer District Rural** ..	**84**	**52**	**22**	**8**	**13**	**9**	**15**	**11**
3	Ajmer S. D. R. ..	28	14	14	3	7	3	3	4
4	Kekri S. D. R. ..	34	19	3	5	2	3	6	7
5	Beawar S. D. R. ..	22	19	5	..	4	3	1	..
6	**Ajmer District Urban** ..	**30**	**18**	**26**	**5**	**20**	**4**	**4**	**1**
7	Ajmer District U. N. C...	17	12	3	1	5	1	..	..
8	Ajmer City	13	6	23	4	15	3	4	1

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Age 45—54							
		Blind		Deaf-Mute		Insane		Leper	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(69)	(70)	(71)	(72)	(73)	(74)	(75)	(76)
1	**Ajmer District Total** ..	**117**	**155**	**37**	**21**	**21**	**16**	**15**	**4**
2	**Ajmer District Rural** ..	**89**	**114**	**14**	**8**	**8**	**10**	**10**	**3**
3	Ajmer S. D. R. ..	30	27	4	3	3	5	2	2
4	Kekri S. D. R. ..	39	57	8	3	3	2	5	1
5	Beawar S. D. R. ..	20	30	2	2	2	3	3	..
6	**Ajmer District Urban** ..	**28**	**41**	**23**	**13**	**13**	**6**	**5**	**1**
7	Ajmer District U. N. C.	11	32	1	2	5	5	1	..
8	Ajmer City	17	9	22	11	8	1	4	1

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Age 55—64							
		Blind		Deaf-Mute		Insane		Leper	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(77)	(78)	(79)	(80)	(81)	(82)	(83)	(84)
1	**Ajmer District Total** ..	**208**	**303**	**34**	**27**	**22**	**14**	**10**	**10**
2	**Ajmer District Rural** ..	**168**	**201**	**13**	**14**	**5**	**7**	**9**	**9**
3	Ajmer S. D. R. ..	54	81	6	4	1	4	2	3
4	Kekri S. D. R. ..	68	60	4	4	3	1	2	6
5	Beawar S. D. R. ..	46	60	3	6	1	3	5	..
6	**Ajmer District Urban** ..	**40**	**102**	**21**	**13**	**17**	**7**	**1**	**1**
7	Ajmer District U. N. C.	27	81	1	4	6	2	1	..
8	Ajmer City	13	21	20	9	11	5	..	1

Local "KA" Infirmities (*Concluded.*)

AGE 65—74

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Blind		Deaf-Mute		Insane		Leper	
	(1)	Males (85)	Females (86)	Males (87)	Females (88)	Males (89)	Females (90)	Males (91)	Females (92)
1	**Ajmer District Total** ..	**231**	**235**	**42**	**22**	**7**	**7**	**16**	**9**
2	**Ajmer District Rural** ..	**178**	**179**	**28**	**18**	**4**	**5**	**13**	**4**
3	Ajmer S. D. R. ..	64	61	15	5	1	1	6	2
4	Kekri S. D. R. ..	71	80	6	9	3	4	2	1
5	Beawar S. D. R. ..	43	38	7	4	..	..	5	1
6	**Ajmer District Urban** ..	**53**	**56**	**14**	**4**	**3**	**2**	**3**	**5**
7	Ajmer District U. N. C.	36	37	2	2	..	1	..	..
8	Ajmer City ..	17	19	12	2	3	1	3	5

AGE 75 AND OVER

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Blind		Deaf-Mute		Insane		Leper	
	(1)	Males (93)	Females (94)	Males (95)	Females (96)	Males (97)	Females (98)	Males (99)	Females (100)
1	**Ajmer District Total** ..	**139**	**192**	**28**	**10**	**3**	**3**	**10**	**10**
2	**Ajmer District Rural** ..	**111**	**137**	**15**	**9**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**10**
3	Ajmer S. D. R. ..	17	39	1	1	1	2	1	1
4	Kekri S. D. R. ..	68	71	12	7	2	2	4	8
5	Beawar S. D. R. ..	26	27	2	1	..	..	..	1
6	**Ajmer District Rural** ..	**28**	**55**	**13**	**1**	..	**4**	**5**	..
7	Ajmer District U. N. C.	10	43	3	..	..	3	1	..
8	Ajmer City	18	12	10	1	..	1	4	..

AGE NOT STATED

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Blind		Deaf-Mute		Insane		Leper	
	(1)	Males (101)	Females (102)	Males (103)	Females (104)	Males (105)	Females (106)	Males (107)	Females (108)
1	**Ajmer District Total** ..	**4**	**24**	**1**	**1**	**2**	..	**3**	**1**
2	**Ajmer District Rural** ..	**4**	**24**	**1**	**1**	**1**	..	**3**	**1**
3	Ajmer S. D. R. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
4	Kekri S. D. R. ..	4	6	1	1	1	..	1	1
5	Beawar S. D. R. ..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	**Ajmer District Urban** ..	..	..	..	..	**1**	..	..	..
7	Ajmer District U. N. C. ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
8	Ajmer City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

District Index of Non-Agricultural Occupations.

This Table is prepared from the Sorter's Ticket 2. This is a sort of supplement to Economic Table B III and provides further details of the occupational groups mentioned therein.

The Sorter's Ticket 2 was prepared in accordance with the instructions to the Sorters reproduced below:—

1. *Preparation.*—You have to prepare Sorter's Ticket 2 only if you have slips relating to any of the livelihood class V, VI, VII or VIII. You are to deal only those slips which relate to self-supporting persons. The slips relating to non-earning dependants or earning dependants would have been separated already and should not be used at this stage.

2. *First operation.*—You have first to deal the slips with reference to the Principal means of livelihood recorded against question 10. Your Supervisor will give you a list of "M/L (Means of livelihood) sub-groups"* in the order of importance for which you have to sort. Select not more than ten Pigeon-holes and affix labels bearing the names of the "M/L sub-groups" (written out in full) as given to you. The number of M/L sub-groups given to you will generally exceed ten. You should reserve one or two Pigeon-holes for throwing slips which are not covered by the M/L sub-groups shown on the labels. You should then deal the slips with reference to the answer recorded against question 10. In doing so, put together slips containing entries which are written in either identical or very similar terms to each of the labelled "M/L sub-groups". If you are in doubt whether an entry, in any case is very similar or not to the labelled M/L sub-groups, consult the Supervisor. Finish the sorting for one set of M/L sub-groups. Then distribute the slips of one set into individual occupations. Now count the number and "enter" the name and number in columns (2) and (3) of Sorter's Ticket 2. Keep the unsorted slips separate. This completes the first stage of the first operation.

3. *First operation (succeeding stages).*—You should then take up the slips that remain to be sorted. You should deal them again for the remaining M/L sub-groups given to you in same manner as in the first operation. The operations should be repeated successively until all the slips are sorted for all the M/L sub-groups given to you. You may find slips where the M/L as recorded in question 10 does not fall under any of the sub-groups given to you. You should deal these slips separately in the manner explained above and enter the name and number in the Sorter's Ticket. This completes the first operation. You should keep separate the bundle for each M/L sub-group.

4. *Special instructions regarding non-productive means of livelihood.*—Livelihood class VIII will contain slips of persons who derive their income otherwise than through Productive activity. They include all self-supporting persons against whom the answer to question 9, Part two, is '0'. They should be treated as a distinct group, not falling under any of the prescribed divisions and sub-divisions; and sorted under the following sub-groups, viz.—

(*i*) Persons living principally on income from non-agricultural property.
(*ii*) Persons living principally on pensions, remittances, scholarships and funds.
(*iii*) Inmates of jails, asylums, alms houses and recipients of doles.
(*iv*) Beggars and vagrants.
(*v*) All other persons living principally on income derived from non-productive activities.

5. *Second operation.*—For this operation the slips mentioned in Paragraph 4 are excluded. You have to deal the remaining slips with reference to the answer recorded in the second compartment of question 9. Affix labels to three Pigeon-holes, the labels being marked

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* *List of M/L sub-groups.*—Separate lists of sub-groups should be prepared for use in sorting each of the four different livelihood classes V to VIII. These lists should be compiled on the basis of (a) scrutinizing of entries found to occur frequently in the National Register of Citizens and (b) results of trial sorting by Supervisor and Compiler-checkers.

"Employer", "Employee" and "Independent worker". Take the bundle for each M/L sub-group and deal them into the three Pigeon-holes. You will find "मा" for "Employer" "नो" for "Employee" and "खुद" for "Independent worker" recorded in the second compartment of question 9. If you find that there is no entry you should take the order of your Supervisor. When you have completed the sorting for a M/L sub-group you should count the number in each Pigeon-hole and enter in Columns (4) to (6) of the Sorter's Ticket according as the Pigeon-hole relates to "Employer", "Employee" and "Independent worker" respectively.

6. *Second operation (succeeding stages).*—You should take each of the other bundles for M/L sub-groups and deal them in the same manner as in the second operation; you should enter the result in the relevant columns of the Sorter's Ticket.

7. *Conclusion.*—You have now completed all operations necessary for Sorter's Ticket 2. Re-combine all the male slips and all the female slips.

If you are sorting sample slips or slips for displaced persons you should proceed to Sorter's Ticket 3.

If you are sorting general slips you should proceed to Sorter's Ticket 6.

After the Sorter completed the ticket and after due check by the Compiler-checker and the Supervisor, the Ticket was handed over to the tabulation clerk to fill in the Group Code numbers in column (1) of the form of Sorter's Ticket 2 given below.—

Form of Sorter's Ticket 2.

Group Code Number	*Full name of means of livelihood (sub-groups and occupations)*	*Total*	*Employer*	*Employee*	*Independent worker.*
1	2	3	4	5	6

The group code numbers were adopted from the Indian Census Economic Classification Scheme given in Part II—B of the Report.

Accuracy of Figures

A perusal of this Index shows incredible figures, against certain occupations. This is due to vague entries in the slips regarding the occupations contrary to instructions in some cases and entries with correct details in others. The result was that in the tabulation stage the only slips which contained correct details of occupations were sorted under the correct sub-group and its details, while those with vague entries were placed in the wider groups.

Another point to be borne in mind is that not all persons following an occupation have been shown against it in the Index, but those who followed it as a Principal means of livelihood. Thus if a Ticket Collector derived a greater part of his income from rent of agricultural or other land or building and some income only from his service as Ticket Collector, he would not be shown as Ticket Collector.

The third point to be kept in mind is that these figures, represent only self-supporting persons and not those who are partly dependants, thus a young boy who sits at a 'Pan shop' and gets some pay from the shop-keeper which is not sufficient to support him, he has to depend upon his father's income mostly. Such a man would not appear under the occupation "Service on Betel Shop".

The last but most important defect in the figures is due to difference in the terminology prevalent in the different areas of Rajasthan describing an occupation and also partly due to want of exercise of proper care in the tabulation stage that names showing same and similar occupations have been shown as different occupations for example "Halwai's shop" and "sweet-meet selling" have been shown as different occupations. In order therefore to find out the actual strength of self-supporting persons following a particular occupation as their principal means of livelihood, figures against all such occupations should be totalled.

On the whole, this Index removes the defects pointed out in the Census Tables published in the previous Census that they do not show actual occupations but their groups only.

Index of Non-Agricultural Occupations.

Persons deriving their income as principal means of livelihood from occupation given in the column 3

S. No.	Code Number	Name of Occupation	Ajmer State	
			Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	**Total of all divisions**	**All Industries and Services**	**101,951**	**17,047**
2	**Division** ..	**0** **Primary Industries not elsewhere Specified**	**5,500**	**642**
3	**Sub-Division** ..	**0·1** **Stock Raising**	**3,864**	**622**
4	**Total Group** ..	**0·11** **Herdsmen & Shepherds**	**3,590**	**502**
5	Group	0·11 Cattle Grazing	3,487	423
6	Group	0·11 Sheep and Goat Grazing	103	79
7	Group	0·11 Sheep Grazing	..	..
8	**Total Group** ..	**0·12** **Breeders & Keepers of Cattle & Buffaloes**	**274**	**120**
9	Group	0·12 Cattle breeding	274	120
10	Group	0·12 Sheep and Goat breeding	..	..
11	Group	0·12 Sheep breeding	..	..
12	**Total Group** ..	**0·10** **Breeders & Keepers of other large animals including Transport animals** ..		..
13	Group	0·10 Camel grazing	..	..
14	Group	0.10 Camel breeding	..	..
15	Group	0·10 Donkey grazing	..	..
16	Group	0·10 Pigs grazing	..	..
17	Group	0·10 Breeding of Transport Animals and Pigs etc.	..	..
18	**Sub-Division** ..	**0·2** **Rearing of small animals and insects**	..	..
19	**Total Group** ..	**0·21** **Poultry farmers**	..	..
20	Group	0·21 Poultry Farming	..	..
21	**Sub-Division** ..	**0·3** **Plantation Industries**	**1**	..
22	**Total Group** ..	**0·33** **Rubber Plantation**	..	..
23	Group	0·33 Rubber Planting	..	..
24	**Total Group** ..	**0·30** **All other plantations but not including the Cultivation of special crops in conjunction, with ordinary cultivation of field crops** ..	**1**	..
25	Group	0·30 Gardening	1	..
26	Group	0·30 Melon growing	..	..
27	Group	0·30 Planting and Sowing	..	..
28	Group	0·30 Vegetable growing	..	..
29	Group	0·30 Fruit growing	..	..
30	**Sub-Division** ..	**0·4** **Forestry and Woodcutting**	**218**	**20**
31	**Total Group** ..	**0·41** **Charcoal burners**	..	..
32	Group	0·41 Charcoal Contractors	..	..
33	Group	0 41 Charcoal burners	..	..
34	**Total Group** ..	**0·42** **Collectors of forest produce and lac.**	..	..
35	Group	0·42 Grass cutting	..	..
36	Group	0·42 Catechu boiling	..	..
37	Group	0·42 Lac collecting	..	..
38	Group	0·42 Gum collecting	..	..
39	Group	0·42 Myrobalan collecting	..	..
40	Group	0·42 Timbru Leaves collecting	..	..
41	Group	0·42 Phyllanthus emblica bark collecting	..	..
42	Group	0 42 Phylanthus emblica collecting	..	..
43	Group	0·42 Resin collecting	..	..
44	Group	0·42 Dates collecting	..	..
45	**Total Group** ..	**0·43** **Wood cutters**	**48**	**20**
46	Group	0·43 Wood cutter	..	..
47	Group	0·43 Bamboo cutter	..	..
48	Group	0·43 Straw chopping	..	..
49	Group	0·43 Forest contractors	..	..
50	Group	0·43 Grass and Wood cutter	48	20

Index of Non-Agricultural Occupations—(*Contd.*)

S. No.	Code Number		Name of Occupation	Ajmer State	
				Males	Females
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)
51	**Total Group .. .. 0·44**		**Cowdung Cake makers .. ..**	..	..
52	Group .. .. 0·44		Cowdung Cake makers	..	..
53	**Total Group .. 0·40**		**Planting, replanting and conservation of forests (including forest officers, Rangers and guards).**	**170**	..
54	Group .. .. 0·40		Employees Forest Department	168	..
55	Group .. .. 0·40		Forest Guards	..	..
56	Group .. .. 0·40		Afforestation	..	..
57	Group .. .. 0·40		Forest Rangers	..	..
58	Group .. .. 0·40		Tree Planting	2	..
59	Group .. .. 0·40		Officer Forest Department	..	..
60	Group . .. 0·40		Peon Forest Department	..	..
61	Group .. .. 0·40		Clerk Forest Department	..	..
62	Group .. .. 0·40		Record Clerks Forest Department	..	..
63	**Sub-Division .. 0·5**		**Hunting (including trapping Game Propagation .. ..**	**276**	..
64	Group 0 5		Hunting	276	..
65	**Sub-Division .. 0·6**		**Fishing .. ..**	**1.141**	..
66	Group .. .. 0·6		Fishing	1,141	..
67	**Division 1**		**Mining and Quarrying .. ..**	**1,284**	**308**
68	**Sub-Division .. 1·0**		**Non-Metallic mining & quarrying not otherwise classified .. ..**	..	**28**
69	**Total Group .. 1·0**		**—Do—**	..	28
70	Group 1 0		Working on mines	..	..
71	—Do .. .. 1·0		Emeral mines workers	..	28
72	—Do— .. 1·0		Precious Stone mine workers	..	..
73	—Do— .. 1·0		Beryal mine workers	..	..
74	—Do— .. 1·0		Asbestos mine workers	..	..
75	**Sub-Division .. 1·1**		**Coal mining .. ..**	..	..
76	**Total Group .. 1·1**		**Coal mining .. ..**	..	..
77	Group .. .. 1·1		Workers on Coal mines	..	..
78	—Do— .. .. 1·1		Coal mine diggers	..	..
79	**Sub-Division .. 1·2**		**Iron ore mining .. ..**	..	..
80	**Total Group .. 1·2**		**Iron ore mining .. ..**	..	..
81	Group .. .. 1·2		Workers on Iron mines	..	..
82	**Sub-Division .. 1·3**		**Metal mining except iron ore mining .. ..**	..	..
83	**Total Group .. 1·31**		**Gold .. ..**	..	..
84	Group 1 31		Gold mine workers	..	..
85	**Total Group .. 1·32**		**Lead Silver or Zinc**	..	..
86	Group .. .. 1·32		Employees Zawar (Silver) Mines	..	..
87	**Total Group .. 1·33**		**Manganese**	..	..
88	Group .. .. 1·33		Employee manganese Factory	..	..
89	**Sub-Division .. 1·5**		**Stone-quarrying, Clay and Sand pits 74**		**27**
90	**Total Group .. 1·5**		**—Do— 74**		27
91	Group .. .. 1·5		Clay miners	..	..
92	—Do— .. —Do—		Stone Quarrying	73	27
93	—Do— .. —Do—		Chalk miners	..	..
94	—Do— .. — Do —		Contractors Stone Quarries	..	..
95	—Do— .. —Do—		Workers Stone Quarries	1	..
96	—Do— .. —Do—		Ballast diggers	..	..
97	—Do— .. —Do—		Employees Stone Quarries	..	..
98	**Sub-Division .. 1 6**		**Mica .. ..**	**1,210**	**253**
99	**Total Group .. 1·6**		**Mica .. ..**	**1,210**	**253**
100	Group .. .. 1·6		Workers mica mines	1,210	253
101	**Sub-Division .. 1·7**		**Salt, salt petre and saline substances .. ..**		..
102	**Total Group .. 1·7**		**—Do— .. ..**		..
103	Group 1 7		Workers on Salt mines	..	..

Index of Non-Agricultural Occupations—(*Contd.*)

S. No.	Code Number			Name of Occupation	Ajmer State	
					Males	Females
(1)	(2)			(3)	(4)	(5)
104	**Division**	..	**2**	**Processing and Manufacture—Food Stuffs, Textiles, Leather and Products thereof**	**19,028**	**4,876**
105	**Sub-Division**	..	**2·0**	**Food Industries otherwise unclassified**	**1,180**	**32**
106	**Total Group**	..	**2·01**	**Canning and perservation of fruits & vegetables**	..	**10**
107	Group	..	2·01	Preservation of vegetables	..	10
108	—Do—	..	2·01	Preservation of Fruits	..	..
109	**Total Group**	..	**2·03**	**Slaughter, preparation & preservation of meat**	**4**	..
110	Group	..	2·03	Butcher	4	..
111	—Do—	..	2·03	Mutton Cook	..	..
112	**Total Group**	..	**2·00**	**Other food industries**	**1,176**	**22**
113	Group	..	2·00	Halwai	499	14
114	—Do—	..	,,	Confectioners	..	..
115	—Do—	..	,,	Biscuit manufacturers	142	..
116	—Do—	..	,,	Papad makers	..	8
117	—Do—	..	,,	Sweet tofee makers	..	..
118	—Do—	..	,,	Tea Stall keepers	..	..
119	—Do—	..	,,	Churan makers	..	..
120	—Do—	..	,,	Saltish Condiment makers	..	..
121	—Do—	..	,,	Sweetmeat makers	..	..
122	—Do—	..	,,	Catechu Boilers	..	..
123	—Do—	..	,,	Makers of saltish pakodi mixed with curds	..	..
124	—Do—	..	,,	Badi (moong condiments makers)	..	..
125	—Do—	..	,,	Betel leaf flavour makers	..	..
126	—Do—	..	,,	Employees in Ice Candy Factory	..	..
127	Group	..	2·00	Maker of scented betel nuts	..	..
128	—Do—	..	,,	Biscuit factory	..	..
129	—Do—	..	,,	Ice candy manufacturers	535	..
130	—Do—	..	,,	Papad bakers	..	..
131	—Do—	..	,,	Gum cleaners	..	..
132	**Sub-Division**	..	**2·1**	**Grains and Pulses**	**518**	**71**
133	**Total Group**	..	**2·11**	**Hand pounders of rice and other persons engaged in manual dehusking and flour grinding.**	..	**53**
134	Group	..	2·11	Flour grinding	..	53
135	—Do—	..	,,	Rice dehusking factory	..	..
136	**Total Group**	..	**2·12**	**Millers of Cereals and pulses**	**436**	**2**
137	Group	..	2·12	Flour milling	..	..
138	—Do—	..	,,	Pulse factory employees	..	..
139	—Do—	..	,,	Rice industries employees	..	..
140	—Do—	..	,,	Pulse millers	..	2
141	—Do—	..	,,	Workers in rice dehusking mill	..	..
142	—Do—	..	,,	Pulse grinders	..	..
143	—Do—	..	,,	Workers in flour mill	436	..
144	**Total Group**	..	**2·13**	**Grain parchers and makers of blended and prepared flour and other cereal and pulse preparations.**	**82**	**16**
145	Group	..	2·13	Gram Parchers	82	16
146	—Do—	..	,,	Grain parchers	..	..
147	—Do—	..	,,	Rice Huskers	..	..
148	**Sub-Division**	..	**2·2**	**Vegetable oil and dairy products**	**1,227**	**169**
149	**Total Group**	..	**2·21**	**Vegetable oil pressers an' refiners**	**627**	**157**
150	Group	..	2·21	Oil pressing	627	157
151	—Do—	..	,,	Employees in oil mill	..	..
152	—Do—	..	,,	Oil pressing mill workers	..	..
153	**Total Group**	..	**2·22**	**Manufacturers of hydrogenated oil**	..	..
154	Group	..	2·22	Vegetable ghee manufacturers	..	..
155	**Total Group**	..	**2·23**	**Makers of butter, cheese, ghee and other dairy products** ..	**600**	**12**
156	Group	..	2·23	Ghee makers	..	..
157	—Do—	..	,,	Milchers	..	..
158	—Do—	..	,,	Dairy farm	600	12
159	—Do—	..	,,	Employees in dairy	..	..
160	—Do—	..	,,	Mava Makers	..	..

Index of Non-Agricultural Occupations—(*Contd.*)

S. No.	Code Number		Name of Occupation	Ajmer State	
				Males	Females
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)
161	**Sub-Division** ..	**2·3**	**Sugar Industries**	**266**	..
162	**Total Group** ..	**2·31**	**Gur manufacture**	..	..
163	Group ..	2·31	Sugarcane Gur manufacturers	..	..
164	—Do— ..	„	Gur manufacturers	..	..
165	—Do— ..	„	Palm Gur Factory	..	.
166	—Do— ..	„	Palm Gur manufacturers	..	..
167	**Total Group** ..	**2·30**	**Other manufacturers of refining of raw Sugar and Syrup and granulated or clarified Sugar from Sugarcane or from sugar beets**	**266**	..
168	Group	2·30	Employees in Sugar factory	266	..
169	—Do— ..	„	Employees in Sugar mills	..	..
170	—Do— ..	„	Sugar manufacturers .. —	..	..
171	—Do— ..	„	Workers in Sugar factory	..	..
172	**Sub-Division** ..	**2·4**	**Beverages**	**1,100**	**1**
173	**Total Group** ..	**2·41**	**Brewers and distillers**	**1,099**	**1**
174	Group ..	2·41	Employees in distillery	..	..
175	—Do— ..	„	Distillery	..	..
176	—Do— ..	„	Liquor distiller	1,099	1
177	**Total Group** ..	**2·43**	**Ice manufacturers**	..	..
178	Group ..	2·43	Ice manufacturers	..	..
179	—Do— ..	„	Employees in Ice factory	..	..
180	**Total Group** ..	**2·40**	**Manufacturers of aerated and mineral water and other beverages** ..	**1**	..
181	Group ..	2·40	Soda Lemon Factory	1	..
182	—Do— ..	„	Vinegar manufacturers	..	..
183	**Sub-Division** ..	**2·5**	**Tobacco**	**2,110**	**661**
184	**Total Group** ..	**2·51**	**Manufacturers of bidis**	**1,975**	**610**
185	Group ..	2·51	Bidi makers	1,975	610
186	**Total Group** ..	**2·50**	**Manufacture of tobacco products other than bidies**	**135**	**51**
187	Group ..	2·50	Tobacco cleaners	135	51
188	**Sub-Division** ..	**2·6**	**Cotton Textiles**	**6,869**	**2,108**
189	**Total Group** ..	**2·61**	**Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing**	**127**	**192**
190	Group ..	2·61	Cotton ginning	..	35
191	—Do— ..	„	Cotton Carding	127	157
192	—Do— ..	„	Employees ginning factory	..	..
193	—Do— ..	„	Cotton carders in factory	..	..
194	**Total Group** ..	**2·62**	**Cotton spinning, sizing and weaving**	**5,255**	**1,473**
195	Group ..	2·62	Employees in cotton factory	..	..
196	—Do— ..	„	Cotton weavers	..	..
197	—Do— ..	„	Thread ball makers	..	..
198	—Do— ..	„	Yarn spinning	..	..
199	—Do— ..	„	Employees in Textile mills	..	..
200	—Do— ..	„	Niwar weaving	..	..
201	—Do— ..	„	Charkha spinning	..	..
202	—Do— ..	„	Labourers in Textile mills	..	..
203	—Do— ..	„	Turban weaving	..	..
204	—Do— ..	„	Cloth weaving	4,443	992
205	—Do— ..	„	Turban golden fringe makers	..	.
206	Group	2·62	Yarn spinning in Textile mill	..	.
207	—Do—	„	Cloth weaving	775	81
208	—Do—	„	Cotton thread makers	..	..
209	—Do—	„	Cotton ginning	..	..
210	—Do—	„	Weaving and Starching cloth	..	..
211	—Do—	„	Chowkidar cotton factory	..	..
212	—Do—	„	Embroidery of cloth	..	..
213	Group	2·62	Shawl manufacturers	..	..
214	—Do—	„	Hand spun and woven cloth makers	..	400
215	—Do—	„	Weaving coarse cotton cloth	37	..
216	**Total Group**	**2·63**	**Cotton dyeing, bleaching, printing, preparation & Sponge** ..	**1,487**	**443**
217	Group	2·63	Dyer	..	..
218	—Do—	„	Cloth dyeing	1,487	443
219	—Do—	„	Dyeing and printing	..	..
220	—Do—	„	Cloth printing	..	..
221	—Do—	„	Cloth printers in mill	..	..

Index of Non-Agricultural Occupations—(*Contd.*)

S. No.	Code Number		Name of Occupation	Ajmer State	
				Males	Females
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)
222	Group ..	2·63	Anti Thread dyeing	..	..
223	—Do— ..	,,	Chunri binders	..	..
224	—Do— ..	,,	Cloth dyeing and printing	..	..
225	—Do— ..	,,	Dyers in textile mill	..	..
226	**Sub-Division ..**	**2·7**	**Weaving apparel (except footwear) and made up textile goods ..**	**1,392**	**400**
227	**Total Group ..**	**2·71**	**Tailors, milliners, dress makers & darners .. .. ..**	**961**	**343**
228	Group ..	2·71	Tailors	961	343
229	—Do— ..	2·71	Tailor cutters	..	..
230	**Total Group ..**	**2·72**	**Manufacturers of Hosiery, embroiderers, makers of crepe, lace & fringes.**	**392**	**56**
231	Group ..	2·72	Manufacturers filigree	378	42
232	—Do— ..	,,	Embroidery on linen	..	..
233	—Do— ..	,,	Silk embroidery workers	..	..
234	—Do— ..	,,	Anti dora makers	..	14
235	—Do— ..	,,	Pearl & Jewellery stringes workers	..	..
236	Group ..	2·72	Ornament stringers	..	..
237	—Do— ..	,,	Lace and fringe makers	..	..
238	—Do— ..	,,	Golden thread embroidery work..	..	..
239	—Do— ..	,,	Hosiery works	19	..
240	—Do— ..	,,	Gold thread work on shoes	..	..
241	—Do— ..	,,	Silk or cotton thread wrist let makers	..	..
242	—Do— ..	,,	Hand craft work	..	..
243	—Do— ..	,,	Gold and silver thread work	..	..
243A	**Total Group ..**	**2·73**	**Fur dressers and dyers .. ..**	..	..
243B	Group ..	2·73	Dyers	..	..
244	**Total Group ..**	**2·74**	**Hat makers and makers of other articles wear from textiles ..**	**39**	**1**
245	Group ..	2·74	Cap makers	39	1
246	**Total Group ..**	**2·75**	**Manufacture of house furnishing of textile.. .. .. ..**	..	..
247	Group ..	2·75	Cotton carpet weaving	..	..
248	**Total Group ..**	**2·70**	**Makers of other textiles goods including umbrellas .. .. ..**	..	..
249	Group ..	2·70	Umbrella makers	..	..
250	—Do—	,,	Tonga and motor seats makers	..	..
251	—Do—	,,	Saddle makers	..	..
252	**Sub-Division ..**	**2·8**	**Textile Industries otherwise unclassified .. .. ..**	**805**	**1,118**
253	**Total Group ..**	**2·81**	**Jute pressing, bailing, spinning & weaving .. .. ..**	**16**	..
254	Group ..	2·81	Twine spinning and cutters	..	..
255	—Do—	,,	Jute works	16	..
256	—Do—	,,	Jute bags makers	..	..
257	Group ..	2·81	Jute patti makers	..	..
258	—Do— ..	,,	Flax spinners	..	..
259	—Do— ..	,,	Jute factory	..	..
260	**Total Group ..**	**2·82**	**Woollen, spinning and weaving .. ..**	**43**	**917**
261	Group ..	2·82	Workers in wool	..	32
262	—Do— ..	,,	Wool spinning & weaving	..	7
263	—Do— ..	,,	Carpet makers	..	..
264	—Do— ..	,,	Wool carding	..	..
265	—Do— ..	,,	Chākma (namda) makers	43	878
266	—Do— ..	,,	Weavers of woollen blankets	..	..
267	—Do— ..	,,	Wool weaving	..	..
268	—Do— ..	,,	Wool goods makers	..	..
269	**Total Group ..**	**2·83**	**Silk reeling, spinning, twisting & weaving .. ..**	**3**	..
270	Group ..	2·83	Workers in Silk factory	3	..
270A	**Total Group ..**	**2·84**	**Hemp and flax spinning & weaving .. ..**	..	..
270B	Group	2·84	Flax Spinning	..	..
271	**Total Group ..**	**2·86**	**Manufacture of rope, twine, string and other related goods from coconut, aloes, straw and linseed and hair**	**743**	**201**
272	Group ..	2 86	Bedstead string spinners	..	..
273	—Do— ..		Rope makers	743	199
274	—Do— ..		Munj string makers	..	2
275	—Do— ..		Rope makers	..	..
276	**Total Group ..**	**2·80**	**All other (including insufficiently described) textile industries including artificial leather & cloth.**	..	..
277	Group ..	2·80	Makers of saddles and other articles for camels and horses ..	..	..
278	**Sub-Division ..**	**2·9**	**Leather, leather products and foot wear .. .. ..**	**3,561**	**316**
279	**Total Group ..**	**2·91**	**Tanners and all other workers in leather .. .. ..**	**371**	**25**
280	Group ..	2·91	Leather tanners	371	25

Index of Non-Agricultural Occupations.—(*Contd.*)

S. No.	Code Number		Name of Occupation	Ajmer State	
				Males	Females
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)
281	**Total Group** ..	**2·92**	**Cobblers and all other makers and repairers of boots, shoes, sandals and clogs.**	**1,742**	**75**
282	Group ..	2·92	Leather shoe makers	1,742	75
283	—Do— ..	,,	Shoe repairers	..	..
284	**Total Group** ..	**2·90**	**Makers and repairers of all other leather products**	**1,448**	**216**
285	Group ..	2·90	Makers of leather articles	..	..
286	—Do— ..	,,	*Chares (water-bucket) makers*	..	..
287	—Do— ..	,,	Catgut makers	..	..
288	—Do— ..	,,	Leather goods repairers	218	7
289	—Do— ..	,,	Saddlers	..	..
290	—Do— ..	,,	Kettle drum makers	..	..
291	—Do— ..	,,	Leather work	1,230	209
292	**Division**	**3**	**Processing and manufacture—Metals, Chemicals & Products thereof**	**4,482**	**211**
293	**Sub-Division** ..	**3·0**	**Manufacture of metal Products otherwise unclassified**	**1,371**	**148**
294	**Total Group** ..	**3·01**	**Blacksmiths and other workers in Iron & makers of implements** ..	**739**	**135**
295	Group	3·01	Iron works (Blacksmiths)	686	135
296	Group	3·01	Lock Repairers	..	..
297	Group	3·01	Iron works	..	..
298	Group	3·01	Iron Implements makers	..	..
299	Group	3·01	Box makers	53	..
300	Group	3·01	Agricultural Implements makers	..	..
301	**Total Group** ..	**3·02**	**Workers in Copper, Brass and Bell metal**	**69**	**13**
302	Group	3·02	Copper and Brass utensils makers	..	..
303	Group	3·02	Brass Work	..	..
304	Group	3·02	Copper work	..	..
305	Group	3·02	Utensils repairing	..	..
306	Group	3·02	Copper amulet makers	..	
307	Group	3·02	Bronze and Brass utensils makers	68	13
308	Group	3·02	Copper & Brass utensils making and welding	..	..
309	Group	3·02	Bronze & Brass ornaments makers	..	..
310	Group	3·02	Brass cage makers	1	..
311	**Total Group** ..	**3·03**	**Workers in other metals**	**236**	..
312	Group	3 03	Tinner	227	..
313	Group	3·03	Tin box makers	..	..
314	Group	3·03	Trunk makers	..	..
315	Group	3·03	Welding work	..	..
316	Group	3·03	Nickel work	..	..
317	Group	3·03	Tin lamp makers	9	..
318	Group	3·03	Tin bucket makers	..	..
319	**Total Group** ..	**3·04**	**Cutlers, surgical & veterinary instrument makers**	..	..
320	Group	3·04	Sikligari	..	..
321	Group	* 3·04	Knife makers	..	..
322	Group	3 04	Scissors and Razor makers	..	..
323	**Total Group** ..	**3·06**	**Makers of arms, guns etc. including workers in Ordnance factories**	**327**	..
324	Group	3·06	Gun makers	312	..
325	Group	3·06	Arms makers	..	..
326	Group	3·06	Arrow and bow makers	..	..
327	Group	3·06	Knife makers	15	..
328	Group	3·06	Gun repairers	..	..
329	Group	3·06	Weapon Sharpeners	..	..
330	Group	3·06	Scabbard makers	..	..
331	**Sub-Division** ..	**3·1**	**Iron and Steel (Basic Manufacture)**	..	..
332	Group	3·1	Steel goods makers	..	..
333	Group	3·1	Iron machinery workers	..	..
334	Group	3·1	Iron goods makers	..	..
335	**Sub-Division** ..	**† 3·2**	**Non-Ferrous Metals (Basic manufacture)**		7
336	Group	3·2	Founders	..	..
337	Group	3 2	Brass smelting and working	..	7

† This occupation should properly have been classified under Group 3·06.

* These occupations should properly have been classified under Group 3·01

Index of Non-Agricultural Occupations—(*Contd.*)

S. No	Code Number.		Name of Occupation.	Ajmer State	
				Males	Females
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)
338	**Sub-Division**	**3.3**	**Transport Equipment**	**1,182**	**16**
339	**Total Group**	**3.32**	**Manufacture, assembly and repair of Railway equipment, motor vehicles and bi-cycles and Loco Workshop.**	**1,182**	**16**
340	Group	3·32	Bicycles repairers.	21	..
341	Group	3·32	Motor repairers	147	..
342	Group	3·32	Bicycles fitters	..	1
343	Group	3·32	Workers railway worksh op.	1,014	15
344	Group	3·32	Motor partmakers	..	..
345	Group	3·32	Motor fitters	..	..
346	**Total Group**	**3·34**	**Coach builders and makers of carriages, palki, rickshaw etc. and wheel wrights**	..	..
347	Group	3·34	Bullock cart makers.	..	..
348	Group	3·34	Tonga makers	..	..
349	**Total Group**	**3·30**	**Manufacture of all other transport equipment**	..	..
350	Group	3·30	*Boat makers	..	..
351	Group	3·30	†Motor seat makers	..	..
352	**Sub-Division**	**3·4**	**Electrical machinery, apparatus appliances and supply**	**85**	**31**
353	**Total Group**	**3·40**	**Manufacture of electrical generating transmission and distribution apparatus; electrical household appliances other than lights and fans; electrical equipment for motor vehicles; aircr ft and Railway locomotives and cars: communication equipment and related products; including radios; phonographs, electric batteries, X-Ray and therapentic apparatus; electric tubes etc.**	**85**	**3**
354	Group	3·40	Electric goods repairers	..	1
355	Group	3·40	Radio repairers	..	.
356	Group	3·40	Electric fitters	..	.
357	Group	3·40	Torch factory	..	.
358	Group	3·40	Workers in Power House	..	.
359	Group	3·40	Electric work	85	.
360	**Sub-Division**	**3·5**	**Machinery (other than electrical machinery) including Engineering workshops**	**400**	
361	Group	3·5	Locksmith..	..	.
362	Group	3·5	Machinery work	400	.
363	Group	3·5	Welding shop	..	.
364	Group	3·5	Mechanic fitters	..	.
365	Group	3·5	Cinema machine repairers	..	
366	Group	3·5	Machinery work in factory	..	.
367	Group	3·5	Machinery repairers	..	.
368	Group	3·5	Factory drivers	..	.
369	Group	3·5	Factory workers	..	.
370	Group	3·5	Factory mechanic	..	.
371	Group	3·5	Workers in Railway workshop	..	.
372	Group	3·5	Moulder in Polish factory	..	.
373	Group	3·5	Iron factory servants..	..	.
374	Group	3·5	Engineering Work	..	.
375	Group	3·5	Mechanical servants	..	.
376	Group	3·5	Oiling machines	..	.
377	Group	3·5	Strappers	..	.
378	Group	3·5	Workshop servants	..	.
379	**Sub-Division** ..	**3·6**	**Basic Industrial chemicals, Fertiliser and Power Alcohol** ..	..	.
380	**Group** ..	**3·61**	**Manufacturer of basic industrial chemicals such as acids, alkali salts.** ..		.
381	Group ..	3·61	Acid manufacturers	..	.
382	**Total Group** ..	**3·62**	**Dyes explosives and fireworks**	..	.
383	Group ..	3·62	Gunpowder makers	..	.
384	Group ..	3·62	Fireworks manufacturers	..	.
385	Group ..	3·62	Dyes manufacturers	..	.
386	**Total Group** ..	**3·63**	**Synthetic resins and other plastic material (including synthetic fibres and synthetic rubber)**	..	.
387	Group ..	3·63	$Rubber baloon factory	..	.
388	**Sub-Division** ..	**3·7**	**Medical and Pharmaceutical Preparations**	**3**	.
389	Group ..	3·7	Chemist	3	.

*This occupation should properly have been classified under Group 3·31.
†This occupation should properly have been classified under Group 3·32.
$ —do— —do— Sub-division 4·5.

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S. No.	Code Number		Name of Occupation	Ajmer State	
				Males	Females
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)
390	**Sub-Division** ..	**3·8**	**Manufacture of chemical products otherwise unclassified** ..	**1,441**	**7**
391	**Total Group** ..	**3·81**	**Manufacture of perfumes and Cosmetic and other toilet preparations**	**4**	..
392	Group ..	3·81	Oil manufacturers	..	..
393	Group ..	3·81	Agarbatti factory	..	..
394	Group ..	3·81	Perfumery	..	..
395	Group ..	3·81	Perfumerers	4	..
396	Group ..	3 81	*Soap manufacturers	..	..
397	**Total Group** ..	**3·82**	**Soaps and other washing and cleaning compounds** ..	**1,038**	**6**
398	Group ..	3·82	Workers in Soap factory	1,038	6
399	**Total Group** ..	**3·83**	**Paints, varnishes and lacquers and polishes** ..	**134**	..
400	Group ..	3·83	Varnish makers	134	..
401	**Total Group** ..	**3·84**	**Ink**	**265**	..
402	Group ..	3·84	Ink manufacturers	265	..
403	**Total Group** ..	**3·85**	**Matches**	..	..
404	Group ..	3·85	Workers in match factory	..	..
405	**Total Group** ..	**3·86**	**Candle**	..	1
406	Group ..	3·86	Candle makers	..	1
407	**Division** ..	**4**	**Processing and manufacture not elsewhere specified**	**7,923**	**1,236**
408	**Sub-Division** ..	**4·0**	**Manufacturing Industries otherwise unclassified**	**3,188**	**76**
409	**Total Group** ..	**4·02**	**Photographic and optical goods**	..	..
410	Group ..	4·03	Spectacles repairers	..	..
411	**Total Group** ..	**4·03**	**Repair and manufacture of watches and clocks**	**46**	..
412	Group ..	4·03	Watch repairs	46	..
413	**Total Group** ..	**4·04**	**Workers in precious stones, precious metals and makers of jewellery and ornaments.**	**1,368**	**16**
414	Group ..	4·04	Gold and Silver ornaments makers	1,007	16
415	Group ..	4·04	Gems setters or precious stones dressers	361	..
416	Group ..	4·04	Manufacture of gold and silver idols	..	..
417	Group ..	4·04	Wire drawers	..	..
418	Group ..	4·04	Enamellery work	..	..
419	Group ..	4·04	Nyargiri	..	..
420	Group ..	4·04	Silver leaf makers	..	..
421	**Total Group** ..	**4·05**	**Manufacture of musical instruments and appliances**	**204**	..
422	Group ..	4·05	Harmonium makers	19	..
423	Group ..	4·05	Tabla makers	136	..
424	Group ..	4·05	Guitar makers	21	..
425	Group ..	4·05	Drum makers	18	..
425A	**Group** ..	**4·08**	**Sports goods makers**	**165**	..
425B	Group ..	4 08	„ „ „	265	..
426	**Total Group** ..	**4·09**	**Toy makers**	**461**	**1**
427	Group ..	4·09	Toys makers	461	1
428	**Total Group** ..	**4·00**	**Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries including bone, ivory, horn, shell, etc.**	**939**	**59**
429	Group ..	4·00	Bangle makers	643	..
430	Group ..	4·00	Comb makers	..	..
431	Group ..	4·00	Goods manufacturers of pedlay	..	..
432	Group ..	4·00	Makers of wooden rosay	..	..
433	Group ..	4·00	Ivory works	2	..
434	Group ..	4·00	Images makers	18	..
435	Group ..	4·00	Handy craft work	76	..
436	Group ..	4·00	Lac works	46	..
437	Group ..	4·00	Fountain pen repairers	60	..
438	Group ..	4·00	Paper flower makers	5	..
439	Group ..	4·00	Lac Bangles makers	17	58
440	Group ..	4·00	Sculptors	..	..
441	Group ..	4·00	Pearl and jewellery stringers	..	..
442	Group ..	4·00	Button makers	72	1
443	Group ..	4·00	(1) Wooden toy makers	..	..
444	Group ..	4·00	Ivory Bangles makers	..	..
445	Group ..	4·00	Ivory sawyers	..	..
446	Group ..	4·00	Bone work	..	..

*—This occupation should properly have been classified under Sub-division 3·82.
(1) —do— 4·09.

Index of Non-Agricultural Occupations - (*Contd.*)

S. No.	Code Number		Name of Occupation	Ajmer State	
				Males	Females
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)
447	Group	4·00	Earthen toys makers	..	..
448	Group	4·00	Bone toys makers	..	..
449	Group	4·00	Manufacture of bone articles	..	..
450	Group	4·00	String makers	..	..
451	Group	4·00	Pearls and jewellery stringers	..	..
452	Group	4·00	(2) Stationery goods makers	..	..
453	Group	4·00	(3) Scientific Instruments Manufacturers	..	..
454	Group	4·00	(4) Gold works	..	..
455	*Group*	*4·00*	*(5) Plastic work*	..	..
456	Group	4·00	*Photographic goods makers	..	..
457	Group	4·00	†Musical instruments makers	..	..
458	Group	4·00	Flute makers	..	..
459	Group	4·00	Drum makers	..	..
460	**Sub-Division**	**4·1**	**Products of Petroleum and Coal**	..	..
461	**Total Group**	**4·11**	**Kerosene and Petroleum retineries**	..	..
462	Group	4·11	Petrol works	..	..
463	**Sub-Division**	**4·2**	**Bricks, tiles, and other structural clay products**	**25**	**54**
464	Group	4·2	Brick makers	25	54
465	Group	4·2	Tile makers	..	..
466	**Sub-Division**	**4·3**	**Cement,—Cement pipes and other Cement- products**	**14**	..
467	Group	4·3	Cement goods manufacturers	14	..
468	Group	4 3	Cement manufacturers	..	..
469	Group	4·3	Workers in Cement factory	..	..
470	Group	4·3	Labourers in Cement factory	..	..
471	**Sub-Division**	**4·4**	**Non-metallic mineral products**	**1,183**	**839**
472	**Total Group**	**4·41**	**Potters and makers of earthen ware**	**1,152**	**819**
473	Group	4·41	Smoking pipe makers	..	..
474	Group	4·41	Potters	1,152	819
475	**Total Group**	**4·42**	**Makers of porcelain and Crockery**	..	..
476	Group	4·42	China ware makers	..	..
477	**Total Group**	**4·43**	**Glass bangles, glass beads, glass necklaces, etc.**	..	..
478	Group	4·43	Glass bangles makers	..	..
479	**Total Group**	**4·44**	**Makers of other glass and crystal ware**	..	..
480	Group	4·44	Glass goods makers	..	..
481	Group	4·44	Glass factory	..	..
482	Group	4·44	Tinning glass factory	..	..
483	**Total Group**	**4·40**	**Makers of other miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products**	**31**	**20**
484	Group	4·40	Stone goods work	11	20
485	Group	4·40	Mill stone makers	..	..
486	Group	4·40	Grinding Stone	..	..
487	Group	4 40	Mill stone menders	..	..
488	Group	4·40	Servants in mill stone (factory) work	..	..
489	Group	4·40	Lime stone burners	20	..
490	Group	4·40	Stone cup makers	..	..
491	Group	4·40	Slates makers	..	..
492	Group	4·40	Mortar grinders	..	..
493	Group	4·40	Workers in a lime kiln	..	..
494	Group	4·40	Stone Idols makers	..	..
495	**Sub-Division**	**4·5**	**Rubber Products**	..	..
496	Group	4·5	Rubber Stamp makers	..	..
497	Group	4·5	Baloon makers	..	..
498	Group	4·5	Workers in Rubber factory	..	..
499	Group	4·5	Rubber producers	..	..
500	**Sub-Division**	**4·6**	**Wood and wood products other than furniture and fixtures**	**2,786**	**258**
501	**Total Group**	**4·61**	**Sawyers**	**23**	..
502	Group	4·61	Sawyers	23	..

(2) This occupation should properly have been classified under group 4.06 (3) This occupation should properly have been classified under group 4·04
4) —do— 4 01 (5) —do— 4.07

* This occupation should properly have been classified under Group 4·02
† —do— 4·05

Index of Non-Agricultural Occupations—(*Contd.*)

S. No.	Code Number		Name of Occupation	Ajmer State	
				Males	Females
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)
503	**Total Group** ..	**4·62**	**Carpenters, turners and joiners**	**1,746**	**82**
504	Group	4·62	Wooden work	..	..
505	Group	4·62	Photo frame makers	1,746	82
506	Group	4·62	Wood carving	..	..
507	Group	4·62	Wood turners	..	..
508	Group	4·62	Carpenters	..	..
508A	**Total Group** ..	**4·63**	**Veneer and plywood makers mach, veneer and splintmakers** ..	**45**	..
508	Group	4·63	Veener and plywood makers, match veneer and splintmakers ..	45	..
509	**Total Group** ..	**4·64**	**Basket makers**	**644**	**115**
510	Group	4·64	Bamboo work	..	..
511	Group	4·64	Sirki work	..	12
512	Group	4·64	Basket and window makers	644	103
513	Group	4·64	Bamboo goods makers	..	..
514	**Total Group** ..	**4·60**	**Other industries of woods materials, including leaves, but not including furniture or fixtures**	**328**	**61**
515	Group	4·60	Mat makers	..	..
516	Group	4·60	Garland makers	..	11
517	Group	4·60	* Winnowing basket makers	..	..
518	Group	4·60	Leaf plate makers	7	32
519	Group	4·60	Fan makers	5	5
520	Group	4·60	† Reed chair makers	212	13
521	Group	4·60	Broom makers	4	..
522	Group	4·60	Khas tatti makers	100	..
523	**Sub-Division** ..	**4·7**	**Furniture and fixtures**	**406**	**1**
524	Group	4·7	Wooden furniture makers	406	1
525	Group	4·7	Furniture painters	..	..
526	Group	4·7	Photo framing	..	..
527	Group	4 7	Wooden stamps (blocks) makers	..	..
528	Group	4·7	Chair knitting	..	..
529	Group	4·7	Iron furniture	..	..
530	**Sub-Division** ..	**4·8**	**Paper and Paper products**	..	**7**
531	Group	4·8	Paper manufacturers	..	7
532	Group	4·8	Paper goods industry	..	..
533	**Sub-Division** ..	**4·9**	**Printing and allied Industries**	**326**	**1**
534	**Total Group** ..	**4·91**	**Printers, lithographers, engravers**	**320**	**1**
535	Group	4·91	Printing and press work	..	..
536	Group	4·91	Press workers	320	1
537	Group	4·91	Map printers	..	..
538	Group	4·91	Compositors	..	..
539	**Total Group** ..	**4·92**	**Book binders and stitchers**	**6**	..
540	Group	4·92	Book-binders	6	..
541	Group	4·92	Bahi makers	..	..
542	**Division**	**5**	**Construction and Utilities**	**3,211**	**1,624**
543	**Sub-Division** ..	**5·0**	**Construction and maintenance of Works otherwise unclassified** ..	..	..
544	Group	5·0	Contractors.	..	..
545	**Sub-Division** ..	**5·1**	**Construction and maintenance—Buildings.**	**1,578**	**422**
546	**Total Group** ..	**5·11**	**Masons and Brick layers**	**689**	**369**
547	Group	5·11	Masons and r pairers of buildings	689	369
548	Group	5 11	Brick makers	..	..
549	Group	5 11	Building labourers	..	..
550	Group	5·11	Mistries, P. W. D.	..	..
551	**Total Group** ..	**5·12**	**Stone cutters and dressers**	**27**	..
552	Group	5·12	Stone dressers	27	..
553	**Total Group**	**5·13**	**Painters and decorators of houses**	**58**	..
554	Group	5·13	Painters and decorators of houses	58	..
555	**Total Group** ..	**5·10**	**Other persons engaged in the construction or maintenance of buildings other than buildings made of bamboo or similar materials.**	**804**	**53**
556	Group	5·10	Repairers of houses	804	53
557	Group	5·10	House contractors	..	..
558	Group	5 10	Kankar breakers	..	..
559	Group	5·10	Labourers buildings	..	..
560	Group	5·10	‡Masons	..	..

* This occupation should properly have been classified under Group 4·64.
† This occupation should properly have been classified under Group 4·7
‡ This occupation should properly have been classified under group 5·11

Index of Non-Agricultural Occupations—(*Contd.*)

S. No.	Code Number.		Name of Occupation.	Ajmer State.	
				Males	Females
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)
561	**Sub-Division**	**5·2**	**Construction and maintenance Roads, bridges and other transport works**	**273**	**25**
562	Group	5·2	Labourers on Contract of Roads P. W. D.	..	..
563	Group	5·2	Gangmen	..	..
564	Group	5·2	Railway gangmen —	..	..
565	Group	5·2	Road consolidation	273	25
566	Group	5·2	Servants in Road department	..	..
567	**Sub-Division**	**5·3**	**Construction and maintenance Telegraph and telephone lines**	..	..
568	Group	5·3	Wire repairers	..	..
569	**Sub-Division**	**5·4**	**Construction and maintenance—Irrigation and other agricultural works**	..	..
570	Group	5·4	Contractors of Tanks	..	..
571	Group	5·4	Employees in Irrigation Department	..	..
572	Group	5·4	Well diggers	..	..
573	Group	5·4	Workers at Canal	..	..
574	Group	5·4	Labourers at Bandh	..	..
575	**Sub-Division**	**5·5**	**Works and services Electric and Gas supply**	**78**	**29**
576	**Total Group**	**5·51**	**Electric supply**	**78**	**29**
577	Group	5·51	Workers in Power House	78	29
578	Group	5·51	Electric contractors	..	..
579	**Sub-Division**	**5·6**	**Works and Services—Domestic and Industrial water supply**	**247**	**464**
580	Group	5·6	Water bearers	247	464
581	**Sub-Division**	**5·7**	**Sanitary Works and services Including Scavengers**	**1,035**	**684**
582	Group	5·7	Scavengers	1,035	684
583	Group	5·7	Sanitary Supervisor	..	..
584	**Division**	**6**	**Commerce**	**20,988**	**1,965**
585	**Sub-Division**	**6·0**	**Retail trade otherwise unclassified**	**6,728**	**519**
586	**Total Group**	**6·01**	**Hawkers and Street vendors otherwise unclassified**	**451**	**34**
587	Group	6·01	Street vendors and hawkers	..	..
588	Group	6·01	Pedlors	451	34
589	**Total Group**	**6·02**	**Dealers in drugs other Chemical stores**	**205**	..
590 A	Group	6·02	Drug sellers	185	..
590 B	Group	6·02	Chemical articles sellers	20	..
591	**Total Group**	**6·03**	**Publishers, Booksellers and Stationers**	**410**	..
592	Group	6·03	Stationery goods sellers	284	..
593	Group	6·03	Booksellers	126	..
594	Group	6·03	Newspaper sellers	..	..
595	**Total Group**	**6·00**	**General Store keepers, Shop keepers and persons employed in shops otherwise unclassified**	**5,662**	**485**
596	Group	6·00	General Merchants	4,271	374
597	Group	6·00	Sellers of pedlors goods	178	2
598	Group	6·00	Hardware sellers	22	23
599	Group	6·00	Gold and Silver merchants	378	10
600	Group	6·00	Brass and Copper merchants	243	35
601	Group	6·00	Sports goods dealers	..	..
602	Group	6·00	Services on shops	4	..
603	Group	6·00	Cycle dealers	210	..
604	Group	6·00	Grocers	..	..
605	Group	6·00	Broom sellers	3	..
606	Group	6·00	Bangle sellers	160	41
607	Group	6·00	Perfume sellers	..	..
608	Group	6·00	Electric goods dealers	..	..
609	Group	6·00	Motor dealers	..	..
610	Group	6·00	Printing material dealers	..	..
611	Group	6·00	Radio dealers	14	..
612	Group	6·00	Dealers in watches	40	..
613	Group	6·00	Glass goods sellers	85	..
614	Group	6·00	Retail dealers	..	..
615	Group	6·00	Precious stone dealers	..	..
616	Group	6·00	Flower sellers	..	..
617	Group	6·00	*Fligree and Lace shop	2	..
618	Group	6·00	Mill stone dealers	..	..
619	Group	6·00	Dealers in bones	..	..
620	Group	6·00	Dealers in soaps etc.	..	..
621	Group	6·00	Gunpowder sellers	..	..

*—*This occupation should properly have been classified under group 6·9*

Index of Non-Agricultural Occupations—(*Contd.*)

S. No.	Code Number	Name of Occupation	Ajmer State	
			Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
622	Group .. .. 6·00	Umbrella sellers		
623	Group .. .. 6·00	Basket sellers		
624	Group .. .. 6·00	Guns dealers		
625	Group .. .. 6·00	Aras (Lime) sellers		
626	Group .. .. 6·00	Bamboo sellers		
627	Group 6 00	Enamellery goods sellers		
628	Group .. .. 6·00	Photographic goods dealers		
629	Group .. .. 6·00	Spectacles sellers		15
630	Group .. .. 6·00	Leaf plate sellers		
631	Group .. .. 6·00	Toys sellers		7
632	Group .. .. 6·00	Gum sellers		
633	Group .. .. 6·00	Catechu sellers		
634	Group .. .. 6·00	Lock and key sellers		
635	Group .. .. 6·00	Trunk sellers		
636	Group .. .. 6·00	Lime sellers		
637	Group .. .. 6·00	Dye sellers		16
638	Group 6 00	Tat patti sellers		
639	Group .. .. 6·00	Machinery goods sellers		30
640	Group .. .. 6·00	Commission agents shops		
641	Group .. .. 6·00	Tinning shops		
642	Group .. .. 6·00	Embroidered articles sellers		
643	Group .. .. 6·00	Earthen vessel sellers		
644	Group .. .. 6·00	Lime contractors		
645	Group .. .. 6·00	Chalk sellers		
646	Group .. .. 6·00	Shraffs		
647	Group .. .. 6·00	Fireworks sellers		
648	Group .. .. 6·00	Kanthi mala sellers		
649	Group .. .. 6·00	Motor parts dealers		
650	Group 6 00	Knife etc. sellers		
651	Group .. .. 6·00	Small coin changers		
652	Group 6 00	Fancy articles dealers		
653	Group 6 00	Bullock dealers		
654	Group .. .. 6·00	Betel nut sellers		
655	Group .. .. 6·00	Dhak leaves sellers		
656	Group .. .. 6·00	Axes sellers		
657	Group .. .. 6·00	Sand sellers		
658	Group .. .. 6·00	Dealers in manure etc.		
659	Group .. .. 6·00	Plants sellers and purchasers		
660	Group 6 00	Auctioneers of old goods		
661	Group 6 00	Clay sellers		
662	Group 6 00	Stone sellers		
663	Group 6 00	Needles sellers		
664	Group .. .. 6·00	Picture sellers		
665	Group 6 00	Gas Lamps merchants		
666	Group .. .. 6·00	Jewellery traders		
667	Group .. .. 6·00	Gunny bag sellers		
668	Group .. .. 6·00	Machine dealers		
669	Group .. .. 6·00	Tonga sellers		
670	Group .. .. 6·00	Labourers at shops		
671	Group .. .. 6·00	Lac dealers		
672	Group .. .. 6·00	Charkha sellers		
673	Group 6 00	Goitar sellers		
674	Group .. .. 6·00	Antimony sellers		
675	Group .. .. 6·00	Hair oil sellers		
676	Group 6 00	Sirki sellers		
677	Group .. .. 6·00	General merchants		
678	Group .. .. 6·00	Cattle dealers		
679	Group .. .. 6·00	Mica dealers		
680	Group .. .. 6·00	Brass dealers		
681	Group 6 00	Makrana marble dealers		
682	Group .. .. 6·00	Gates dealers		
683	Group .. .. 6·00	Bricks dealers		
684	Group .. .. 6·00	Mats dealers		
685	Group .. .. 6·00	Dealers in Razors		
686	Group .. .. 6·00	Cement dealers		
687	Group .. .. 6·00	Slate shop		
688	Group .. .. 6·00	Envelope sellers		
689	Group .. .. 6·00	Bangles sellers		
690	Group .. .. 6·00	Employees in general merchants shops		
691	Group .. .. 6·00	Wagoring		
692	Group .. .. 6·00	Ornament sellers		
693	Group .. .. 6·00	Furniture shop		
694	Group .. .. 6·00	General brokers		
695	Group .. .. 6·00	Dealers in timber		
696	Group .. .. 6·00	Utensils sellers		
697	Group .. .. 6·00	Artificial flower sellers		
698	Group .. .. 6·00	Diary and calendar sellers		
699	Group .. .. 6·00	Pen merchants		
700	Group .. .. 6·00	Iron and brass material shop		
701	Group .. .. 6·00	Dealers in Gugal (Resin)		
702	Group .. .. 6·00	Gun, knife etc. sellers		
703	Group .. .. 6·00	Tin articles shop		
704	Group .. .. 6·00	Suppliers of articles to mines		
704 A	Group 6 00	Brass utensils dealers		

Index of Non-Agricultural Occupations—(Concld.)

S. No.	Code Number	Name of Occupation	Ajmer State	
			Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
705	Sub-Division ..	6 1 Retail trade in Food stuffs	5,048	788
706	Total Group ..	6·11 Retail dealers in grain and pulses, sweetmeats, sugar and spices, dairy products, eggs and poultry, animals for food, fodder for animals; other foodstuffs, vegetables and fruits	4,210	788
707	Group	6·11 Milk and curd sellers	589	55
708	Group	6·11 Grain merchants	79	111
709	Group	6·11 Tea and milk sellers	488	..
710	Group	6·11 Sugar and gur sellers	..	..
711	Group	6·11 Meat sellers	28	26
712	Group	6·11 Kirana merchants	813	88
713	Group	6·11 Fruit sellers	228	..
714	Group	6·11 Vegetable sellers	965	385
715	Group	6·11 Parched gram and ground nut sellers	..	..
716	Group	6·11 Nut sellers	..	..
717	Group	6·11 Provision dealers	..	..
718	Group	6·11 Ghee and oil sellers	86	18
719	Group	6 11 Potato sellers	..	..
720	Group	6·11 Confectioners shop	..	..
721	Group	6·11 Biscuit shops	32	..
722	Group	6·11 Fish mongers	..	..
723	Group	6 11 Salt and chillies sellers	..	..
724	Group	6·11 Garlic and onion sellers	82	..
725	Group	6·11 Grass and Lucerne sellers	..	..
726	Group	6·11 Honey merchants	..	..
727	Group	6·11 Pickle vendors	..	..
728	Group	6·11 Urad (black grain) sellers	..	..
729	Group	6·11 Til (sesame) sellers	..	..
730	Group	6·11 Ration shop	..	..
731	Group	6·11 Toffy sellers	..	..
732	Group	6·11 General merchants	..	..
733	Group	6·11 Pakodi sellers	..	..
734	Group	6·11 Gram sellers	..	..
735	Group	6·11 Jira sellers	..	..
736	Group	6·11 Papad Bari sellers	..	..
737	Group	6·11 Sweetmeat sellers	472	50
738	Group	6·11 Singhara sellers	..	..
739	Group	6·11 Trade in grain	..	..
740	Group	6·11 Hawkers Dal Sew	..	..
741	Group	6·11 Patasa sellers	..	..
742	Group	6 11 Dealers in mustard seeds	..	..
743	Group	6·11 Dealers in saltish condiments	..	..
744	Group	6·11 Rice sellers	..	..
745	Group	6·11 Bread sellers	..	..
746	Group	6·11 Crushed gain sellers	..	..
747	Group	6·11 †Agent cigarettes	..	..
748	Group	6·11 †Bidi merchants	..	..
749	Group	6·11 Egg sellers	..	..
750	Group	6·11 ‡Ganja shop keepers	..	..
751	Group	6·11 Chat sellers	..	..
752	Group	6 11 Dealers in Dairy products	..	..
753	Group	6·11 Gum dealers	..	..
754	Group	6·11 Butter merchants	..	..
755	Group	6·11 Turmuric sellers	..	..
756	Group	6·11 Food animal sellers	..	..
757	Group	6·11 Save Sellers	..	..
758	Group	6·11 Anwla sellers	..	..
759	Group	6·11 Rewri sellers	218	40
760	Total Group ..	6.12 Vendors of wine, liquors, aerated waters and ice in shops ..	660	..
761	Group	6.12 Liquor contractors	258	..
762	Group	6.12 Ice cream sellers	..	..
763	Group	6.12 Ice cream factory	..	..
764	Group	6·12 Ice candy sellers	..	..
765	Group	6·12 Soda Lemon sellers	402	..
766	Total Group ..	6·13 Retail dealers in tobacco, opium and ganja	45	4
767	Group	6·13 Contractors Gulkand	..	..
768	Group	6·13 Tobacco dealers	22	1
769	Group	6·13 Ganja sellers	..	..
770	Group	6·13 Opium Contractors	23	3
771	Total Group ..	6·14 Hawkers and street vedors of drink and food stuffs	89	..
772	Group	6·14 Syrup sellers	..	..
773	Group	6·14 Sweetmeat vendors	89	..
774	Total Group ..	6·15 Retail dealers in pan bidies and cigarettes	942	57
775	Group	6·15 Betel shop	942	57
776	Group	6·15 Bidi Cigarette merchants	..	..
777	Group	6·15 Tobacco sellers	..	..
778	Group	6·15 Agents in cigarettes	..	..

† This occupation should properly have been classified under group 6·15
‡ This occupation should properly have been classified under group 6·13

Index of Non-Agricultural Occupations—(*Contd.*)

S. No.	Code Number		Name of Occupation	Ajmer State	
				Males	Females
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)
779	**Sub-Division**	**6·2**	**Retail trade in fuel (including petrol)**	**623**	**203**
780	**Total Group**	**6·20**	**Retail dealers (including hawkers and street vendors) in firewood charcoal, Coal, Cowdung and all other fuel except petroleum.**	**623**	**203**
781	Group	6·20	Kerosene oil shop	..	..
782	Group	6·20	Cowdung cake sellers	..	17
783	Group	6 20	Firewood sellers	287	184
784	Group	6·20	*Firewood contractors*	..	..
785	*Group*	*6·20*	*Charcoal shop*	*336*	..
786	Group	6·20	Fuel contractors for cremation ground	..	..
787	Group	6·20	Mobil oil shop	..	..
788	Group	6·20	‡Petrol dealers	..	2
789	Group	6·20	Sandalwood sellers	..	..
790	**Sub-Division**	**6·3**	**Retail trade in textile and leather goods**	**4,384**	**262**
791	Group	6·3	Dealers in leather	222	51
792	Group	6·3	Dealers in wool	427	32
793	Group	6·3	Coarse cloth dealers	..	..
794	Group	6·3	Cloth dealers	3,227	64
795	Group	6·3	Leather shoes dealers	209	52
796	Group	6·3	†Cap sellers	..	..
797	Group	6·3	Pearl and jewellery string shops	..	..
798	Group	6·3	Readymade cloth shops	..	..
799	Group	6·3	†Reed chair cover sellers	..	..
800	Group	6·3	Dealers in dyed cloths	..	..
801	Group	6·3	Cotton yarn sellers	265	68
802	Group	6·3	Cotton merchants	22	..
803	Group	6·3	Gota (Lace) shop	..	..
804	Group	6·3	Leather dealers	..	..
805	Group	6·3	Gunny bags dealers	..	..
806	Group	6·3	Cotton carpet retail sellers	..	..
807	Group	6·3	Jute dealers	..	..
807A	Group	6·3	Gota (Lace) shop	12	..
808	**Sub-Division**	**6·4**	**Wholesale trade in foodstuff**	**923**	**14**
809	Group	6·4	Wholesale dealers in grain	321	10
810	Group	6·4	Wholesale dealers in Gur	521	..
811	Group	6·4	Wholesale dealers in chillies	..	..
812	Group	6·4	Wholesale grocers	..	..
813	Group	6·4	Wholesale dealers in cumin seeds	..	..
814	Group	6·4	Wholesale dealers in sugar	..	..
815	Group	6 4	Wholesale dealers in graim	..	..
816	Group	6·4	Wholesale dealers in ghee	..	..
817	Group	6·4	Wholesale dealers in betels	3	4
818	Group	6·4	Wholesale dealers in palmdates	..	..
819	Group	6·4	Wholesale dealers in sugarcane	..	..
820	Group	6·4	Wholesale dealers in rice	..	..
821	Group	6·4	Wholesale dealers in oil	..	..
822	Group	6·4	Wholesale dealers in carpet	..	..
822A	Group	6·4	Wholesale dealers agent (Adhat ki Dukan)	83	..
823	**Sub-Division**	**6·5**	**Wholesale trade in commodities other than foodstuffs**	**1,316**	**72**
824	Group	6·5	Wholesale dealers in sheep and goats	..	..
825	Group	6·5	Wholesale dealers in Utensils	..	..
826	Group	6·5	Wholesale dealers in Leather	..	..
827	Group	6·5	Wholesale dealers in Cloth	370	..
828	Group	6·5	Wholesale dealers in Donkeys	1	..
829	Group	6·5	Wholesale dealers in Stone slabs	3	..
830	Group	6·5	Wholesale dealers in cattle	522	16
831	Group	6·5	Wholesale dealers in bones	5	15
832	Group	6·5	Wholesale dealers in Lime	..	32
833	Group	6·5	Wholesale dealers in Jewels	..	..
834	Group	6·5	Garden contractors	..	..
835	Group	6·5	Wholesale dealers in earthen vessels	..	..
836	Group	6·5	Wholesale dealers in silver	..	..
837	Group	6 5	Wholesale dealers in Bamboo	2	..
838	Group	6·5	Wholesale dealers in Camels	..	..
839	Group	6·5	Wholesale dealers in Catechu	..	..
840	Group	6·5	Wholesale dealers in motor accessories	..	..
841	Group	6·5	Wholesale dealers in Charcoal	..	..
842	Group	6·5	Wholesale dealers in Iron	..	..
843	Group	6·5	Wholesale dealers in Saffron	..	..
844	Group	6·5	Wholesale dealers in Sandalwood	..	..
845	Group	6·5	Wholesale dealers in Gold and Silver	..	..
846	Group	6·5	Wholesale dealers in Shoes	..	..
847	Group	6·5	Employees of the wholesale dealers	..	..
848	Group	6·5	Wholesale grocers	195	..
849	Group	6 5	Wholesale dealers in Cigarettes	..	..
850	Group	6·5	Wholesale dealers in Linseed	..	..

‡ This occupation should properly have been classified under group 6.21.

† This occupation should properly have been classified under group 6.00.

Index of Non-Agricultural Occupations—(*Contd.*)

S. No.	Code Number.		Name of Occupation.	Ajmer State.	
				Males.	Females.
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)
851	Group	6·5	Wholesale dealers in Chalk	42	..
852	Group	6·5	Wholesale dealers in Horses	..	..
853	Group	6·5	Wholesale dealers in Buffaloes	..	..
854	Group	6 5	Wholesale dealers in Patsan	..	..
855	Group	6·5	Wholesale dealers in Jute	..	..
856	Group	6 5	Wholesale dealers in Tabacco	..	..
857	Group	6·5	Wholesale dealers in Cloth	..	..
858	Group	6·5	Wholesale dealers in Wool	..	..
859	Group	6·5	Wholesale dealers in Cotton	..	..
860	Group	6·5	Wholesale dealers in Mica	..	..
861	Group	6·5	Wholesale dealers in Wines	..	..
862	Group	6 5	Wholesale dealers in Cement	..	..
863	Group	6·5	Contractors	..	..
864	Group	6·5	Wholesale dealers	..	..
865	Group	6·5	Dealers in Bullocks	..	..
866	Group	6·5	Contractors of stones	..	..
867	Group	6·5	Dealers in machinery	..	..
868	Group	6·5	Dealers in embroidery on laces	..	..
869	Group	6·5	Wholesale dealers in Gum	..	..
870	Group	6·5	Wholesale dealers in Wax	..	..
871	Group	6·5	Wholesale dealers in gunny bags etc.	176	9
872	Group	6·5	Dealers in Anwla bark	..	..
873	Group	6·5	Wholesale dealers in soap	..	..
874	Group	6·5	Wholesale Commission Agents	..	..
875	Group	6·5	Wholesale dealers in Building materials	..	..
876	Group	6·5	Wholesale dealers in dyes	..	..
877	Group	6·5	Wholesale dealers in Electric goods	..	..
878	Group	6·5	Wholesale dealers in Poultry	..	..
879	Group	6·5	Wholesale dealers in Furnitures	..	..
880	**Sub-Division .. ..

Index of Non-Agricultural Occupations—(*Contd.*)

S. No.	Code Number	Name of Occupation	Ajmer State	
			Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
927	Group	7·1 Transport on horse back	..	..
928	Group	7·1 Chariot drivers	..	..
929	Group	7·1 Mule cart drivers	..	..
930	Group	7·1 Coachmen	..	..
931	Group	7·1 Transport by Road	..	..
932	Group	7·1 Employees on Motor Bus Station	297	6
933	Group	7·1 Bufalo Cart drivers	..	..
934	Group	7·1 Camel Cart drivers	..	..
935	Group	7·1 Transport on animals	..	..
936	Group	7·1 Motor Conductor	..	..
937	Group	7·1 Employees of Motor Association	2	..
938	**Sub-Division** ..	7·2 **Transport by Water**	8	..
939	Group	7·2 Transport by Boat	8	..
940	Group	7·2 Steamer driver	..	..
941	**Sub-Division** ..	7·3 **Transport by Air**	..	..
942	Group	7·3 Employees in Aeroplane office	..	..
943	Group	7·3 Aeroplane drivers	..	..
944	**Sub-Division** ..	7·4 **Railway Transport**	4,577	38
945	**Total Group** ..	7·41 **Railway employees of all kinds except employed on construction works**	4,427	38
946	Group	7·41 Ticket collectors	20	..
947	Group	7·41 Railway Telegraph clerks	..	..
948	Group	7·41 Trains clerk	..	..
949	Group	7·41 Employees in Railway	3,915	38
950	Group	7·41 Railway Gate Keepers	1	..
951	Group	7·41 Station Masters	87	..
952	Group	7·41 Railway Guard	..	..
953	Group	7·41 Railway Points men	79	..
954	Group	7·41 Railway Clerks	95	..
955	Group	7·41 Railway Sweeper	..	..
956	Group	7·41 Railway Jamadars	..	..
957	Group	7·41 Railway Signallers	..	..
958	Group	7·41 Railway Trolly men	17	..
959	Group	7·41 Railway Cabin men	42	..
960	Group	7·41 Railway fitter	..	..
961	Group	7·41 Railway Luggage Clerks	59	..
962	Group	7·41 Railway Engine Drivers	21	..
963	Group	7·41 Railway water men	..	..
964	Group	7·41 Railway T. T. I.	6	..
965	Group	7·41 Railway Peon	..	..
966	Group	7·41 Railway Parcel Clerks	..	..
967	Group	7·41 Railway Firemen	..	..
968	Group	7·41 Railway Watchmen	37	..
969	Group	7·41 Railway Linemen	30	..
970	Group	7·41 Railway Telephone men	..	..
971	Group	7·41 Employees on Railway Station	..	..
972	Group	7·41 Employees Time Keeping	..	..
973	Group	7·41 Railway Assistant Masters	..	..
974	Group	7·41 Railway Traffic men	..	..
975	Group	7·41 Railway Supervisors	..	..
976	Group	7·41 Railway Reliever	..	..
977	Group	7·41 Railway S. R. W. R.	..	..
978	Group	7·41 Railway Electric Power men	..	..
979	Group	7·41 Railway Godown porters	..	..
980	Group	7·41 Railway Charge men	18	..
981	Group	7·41 Railway Store-Keeper	..	..
982	**Total Group** ..	7·42 **Porters**	150	..
983	Group	7·42 Railway Station porters	150	..
984	Group	7·42 Railway Khalasis	..	..
985	**Sub-Division** ..	7·5 **Storage and Warehousing**	..	..
986	Group	7·5 Distillery Store-Keeper	..	..
987	Group	7·5 Employees in wine stores	..	..
988	**Sub-Division** ..	7·6 **Postal Service**	93	..
989	Group	7·6 Employees in Post Office	..	..
990	Group	7·6 Postmen	93	..
991	Group	7·6 Messengers	..	..
992	Group	7·6 Peons in Post Office	..	..
993	Group	7·6 Telegraph Clerks	..	..
994	Group	7·6 Post Masters	..	..
995	**Sub-Division** ..	7·7 **Telegraph Services**	23	..
996	Group	7·7 Telegraph Services	23	..

Index of Non-Agricultural Occupations—(*Contd.*)

S. No.	Code Number		Name of Occupation	Ajmer State	
				Males	Females
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)
997	**Sub-Division .. ..**	**7·8**	**Telephone Services .. ..**	**34**	**13**
998	Group	7·8	Telephone Services	34	13
999	**Sub-Division .. ..**	**7·9**	**Wireless Services .. ..**	**1**	..
1000	Group	7·9	Wireless Services	1	..
1001	**Division .. ..**	**8**	**Health, Education and Public Administration .. ..**	**13,507**	**1,179**
1002	**Sub-Division .. ..**	**8·1**	**Medical and other Health Services .. .. ..**	**1,683**	**385**
1003	**Total Group .. ..**	**8·11**	**Registered Medical Practitioners .. .. ..**	**440**	**132**
1004	Group	8·11	Doctors	440	132
1005	**Total Group .. ..**	**8·12**	**Vaids, Hakims and other persons practising medicine without being registered .. ..**	**387**	..
1006	Group	8·12	Vaidyas	387	..
1007	Group	8·12	Assistant Surgeons	..	..
1008	**Total Group .. ..**	**8·13**	**Dentists .. ..**	**114**	..
1009	Group	8·13	Dentists	114	..
1010	**Total Group .. ..**	**8·14**	**Midwives .. ..**	..	**91**
1011	Group	8·14	Midwives	..	91
1012	**Total Group .. ..**	**8·15**	**Vaccinators .. ..**	**106**	..
1013	Group	8·15	Vaccinators	106	..
1014	**Total Group .. ..**	**8·16**	**Compounders .. ..**	**352**	..
1015	Group	8·16	Compounders	352	..
1016	Group	8·16	Ayurvedic Compounders	..	..
1017	**Total Group .. ..**	**8·17**	**Nurses .. ..**	..	**68**
1018	Group	8·17	Nurses	..	68
1019	**Total Group .. ..**	**8·19**	**All other persons employed in hospitals or other public or private establishments rendering medical or other health services, but not including scavengers or other sanitary staff.**	**284**	**94**
1020	Group	8·19	Sanitary Inspectors	..	..
1021	Group	8·19	Proprietors Dispensaries	..	..
1022	Group	8·19	Bleeders	..	..
1023	Group	8·19	Employees in Maternity Homes	..	..
1024	Group	8·19	Employees in Dispensaries	113	..
1025	Group	8·19	Employees in Pharmacy	..	..
1026	Group	8·19	Employees in private dispensaries	..	..
1027	Group	8·19	Employees in Ayurvedic Department	..	..
1028	Group	8·19	Employees in Hospital	121	94
1029	Group	8·19	Employees Public Health Department	..	..
1030	Group	8·19	Employees Hospital	..	..
1031	Group	8·19	Cashiers Hospital	..	..
1032	Group	8·19	Head clerks in Medical Department	..	..
1033	Group	8·19	Gate-keepers Hospital	..	..
1034	**Sub-Division .. ..**	**8·2**	**Educational Services and Research .. .. ..**	**2,495**	**429**
1035	**Total Group .. ..**	**8·21**	**Professors, lecturers, teachers and research workers employed in Universities, Colleges and Research Institutes.**	**186**	**104**
1036	Group	8·21	Professors	186	104
1037	Group	8·21	Employees in Vidya Bhawan	..	..
1038	Group	8·21	Teachers in Horticulture	..	..
1039	**Total Group .. ..**	**8·22**	**All other professors, lecturers and teachers .. .. ..**	**1,583**	**255**
1040	Group	8·22	Teachers	1,583	255
1041	**Total Group .. ..**	**8·20**	**Managers, clerks and servants of educational and research institutions including libraries and museums etc**	**776**	**70**
1042	Group	8·20	Employees in School	368	4
1043	Group	8·20	Peons in Education Department	..	..
1044	Group	8·20	Employees in Education Department	408	66
1045	Group	8·20	Employees in Library	..	..
1046	Group	8·20	Employees in Boarding Houses	..	..
1047	Group	8·20	Watchmen in Colleges	..	..
1048	Group	8·20	Workers in Education	..	..

Index of Non-Agricultural Occupations—(*Contd.*)

S. No.	Code Number		Name of Occupation	Ajmer State	
				Males	Females
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)
1049	Group	8·20	Ledger Clerks in Victoria Hall Library	..	..
1050	Group	8·20	Gate keepers Mahila Mandal	..	..
1051	Group	8·20	Peons in museums	..	..
1052	Group	8·20	Employees in Research Department	..	..
1053	Group	8·20	Miscellaneous Employees	..	..
1054	**Sub-Division ..**	**8·3**	**Army, Navy and Air Force .. ..

Index of Non-Agricultural Occupations—(*Contd.*)

S. No.	Code Number	Name of Occupation	Ajmer State	
			Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1121	Group .. .. 8·7	Employees in Devasthan Department	..	..
1122	Group .. .. 8·7	Employees in Shikarkhana	..	..
1123	Group .. .. 8·7	Employees in P. W. D.	..	..
1124	Group .. .. 8·7	Employees in Rest House	..	..
1125	Group .. .. 8·7	Cleaners (Farrashes)	..	..
1126	Group .. .. 8·7	Employees in Store House (Godown)	..	..
1127	Group .. .. 8·7	Employees as Sawars	..	..
1128	Group .. .. 8·7	Employees in Printing Press	..	..
1129	Group .. .. 8·7	Employees in Development Department	..	..
1130	Group .. .. 8·7	*Observators*	..	..
1131	Group .. .. 8·7	Employees in Treasury Department	..	..
1132	Group .. .. 8·7	Government Service	..	..
1133	Group .. .. 8·7	Mounted Policemen	..	..
1134	Group .. .. 8·7	Taphedars	..	..
1135	Group .. .. 8·7	Patwaris	..	..
1136	Group .. .. 8·7	Head Clerks	..	..
1137	Group .. .. 8·7	Tehsil Peons	..	..
1138	Group .. .. 8·7	Employees in Collectors Office	..	..
1139	Group .. .. 8·7	Employees in Revenue Settlement Office	..	..
1140	Group .. .. 8·7	Engineers	..	..
1141	Group .. .. 8·7	Secretaries	..	..
1142	Group .. .. 8·7	Peons in Printing Press	..	..
1143	Group .. .. 8·7	Employees in High Court	..	..
1144	Group .. .. 8·7	Kanungoes	..	..
1145	Group .. .. 8·7	Managers Agricultural Department	..	..
1146	Group .. .. 8·7	Employees in Income-tax Department	..	..
1147	Group .. .. 8·7	Employees in Land Record Department	..	..
1148	Group .. .. 8·7	Employees in Revenue Department	..	..
1149	Group .. .. 8·7	Time keepers P. W. D.	..	..
1150	Group .. .. 8·7	Employees in Jail	..	..
1151	Group .. .. 8·7	Typists	..	..
1152	**Sub-Division .. 8·8**	**Employees of the Union Governments (but not including persons classifiable under any Division or Sub-Division)**	**4,105**	**119**
1153	Group .. .. 8·8	Employees of Government of India	4,105	119
1154	Group .. .. 8·8	Employees in Central Customs	..	..
1155	Group .. .. 8·8	Employees in Census Department	..	..
1156	Group .. .. 8·8	Employees in Excise Department	..	..
1157	**Sub-Division .. 8·9**	**Employees of Non-Indian Governments**	**113**	..
1158	Group .. .. 8·9	Service outside the State.	113	..
1159	**Division .. 9·0**	**Services not elsewhere specified**	**19,629**	**4,926**
1160	**Sub-Division .. 9·0**	**Services otherwise unclassified**	**7,423**	**2,092**
1161	Group .. .. 9·0	Non-Governmental work	..	..
1162	Group .. .. 9·0	Watchmen	..	..
1163	Group 9.0	Managers	..	..
1164	Group .. .. 9·0	Astrologers	8	..
1165	Group .. .. 9·0	Labourers	7,395	2,092
1166	Group .. .. 9·0	City Guides	..	..
1167	Group .. .. 9·0	Employees in Household Department	..	..
1168	Group .. .. 9·0	Exorcists	..	..
1169	Group .. .. 9·0	Miscellaneous services	..	..
1170	Group .. .. 9·0	Ornamental Cleaners	..	..
1171	Group .. .. 9·0	Courtiers	..	..
1172	Group .. .. 9·0	Domestic servants	..	..
1173	Group .. .. 9·0	Eargum extractors	..	..
1174	Group .. .. 9·0	Masseur	..	..
1175	Group .. .. 9·0	Palmist	..	..
1176	Group .. .. 9·0	Contractors	..	..
1177	Group .. .. 9·0	Miscellaneous services	..	..
1178	**Sub-Division .. 9·1**	**Domestic services (but not including services rendered by members of family households to one another)**	**2,330**	**907**
1179	**Total Group .. 9·11**	**Private Motor Drivers and Cleaners**	**28**	..
1180	Group .. .. 9·11	Private Motor Drivers	28	..
1181	Group .. .. 9·11	Private Elephant Drivers	..	..
1182	Group .. .. 9·11	Private Bullock cart Drivers	..	..
1183	**Total Group .. 9·12**	**Cooks**	**74**	**224**
1184	Group .. .. 9·12	Cooks	74	224
1185	**Total Group .. 9·13**	**Gardeners**	**9**	**63**
1186	Group .. .. 9·13	Gardeners	9	63
1187	**Total Group .. 9·10**	**Other Domestic Services**	**2,219**	**620**
1188	Group .. .. 9·10	Domestic servants	2,219	620
1189	Group .. .. 9·10	Head Gate Keepers	..	..

Index of Non-Agricultural Occupations—(*Contd.*)

S. No.	Code Number		Name of the Occupation	Ajmer State	
				Males	Females
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)
1190	Group	9·10	Servants Superintendents residence	..	..
1191	Group	9·10	Private groom	..	..
1192	Group	9·10	Service in Thikana	..	..
1193	Group	9·10	Gate Keepers	..	..
1194	Group	9·10	*Female Hair Dressers	..	..
1195	Group	9·10	Water Bearers	..	..
1196	Group	9·10	Private labourers	..	..
1197	**Sub-Division .. ..

Index of Non-Agricultural Occupations—(*Concld.*)

S. No.	Code Number		Name of Occupation	Ajmer State	
				Males	Females
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)
1246	**Total Group** ..	**9·65**	**Managers, clerks, servants and employees of Trade Associations. Chambers of Commercial Board of Trade, Labour Organisations and similar organisations of employers and employees**	**75**	..
1247	Group	9·65	Employees in Co-operative Stores	..	..
1248	Group	9·65	Employees in-Khadi Bhandars	..	..
1249	Group	9·65	Employees in Commercial Societies	75	..
1250	Group	9·65	Employees in Co-operative Societies	..	..
1251	Group	9·65	Jute Commission Agents	..	..
1252	Group	9·65	Employees in Companies	..	..
1253	Group	9·65	Managers Trade Association	..	..
1254	**Sub-Division** ..	**9·7**	**Arts, letters and journalism**	**106**	..
1255	**Total Group** ..	**9·71**	**Artists, Sculptors and image makers**	**44**	..
1256	Group	9·71	Painters	14	..
1257	Group	9·71	Sculptors	30	..
1258	**Total Group** ..	**9·72**	**Authors, editors and journalists and poets**	**62**	..
1259	Group	9·72	Poets and writers	62	..
1260	Group	9·72	Editors	..	..
1261	**Total Group** ..	**9·73**	**Photographers**	..	..
1262	Group	9·73	Photographers	..	..
1263	Group	9·73	Painters	..	..
1264	**Sub-Division** ..	**9·8**	**Religious, Charitable and Welfare Services**	**1,008**	**662**
1265	**Total Group** ..	**9·81**	**Priests, ministers, monks, nuns, Sadhus, Religious mendicants, and other religious workers.**	**883**	**617**
1266	Group	9·81	Worshippers	425	211
1267	Group	9·81	Hereditary Household Service	82	122
1268	Group	9·81	Sermon preachers and reciters	172	..
1269	Group	9·81	Sages (Sadhus)	204	284
1270	Group	9·81	Preceptors	..	..
1271	Group	9·81	*Mosques Employees	..	..
1272	Group	9·81	Mullas	..	..
1273	**Total Group** ..	**9·82**	**Servants in religious edifices, burial and burial grounds, pilgrims conductors and circumcissers etc.**	..	..
1274	Group	9·82	Quazis	..	..
1275	Group	9·82	Priests (Prayer Conductors)	..	..
1276	Group	9·82	Employees Cremation grounds	..	..
1277	Group	9·82	Employees in Jain Temples	..	..
1278	Group	9·82	Chandals.	..	..
1279	**Total Group** ..	**9·83**	**Managers and employees of organisation and institutions rendering charitable and other welfare services.**	**125**	**45**
1280	Group	9·83	Employees in Cow-houses	17	..
1281	Group	9·83	Employees in water houses	..	..
1282	Group	9·83	Servants in widows' homes	..	..
1283	Group	9·83	Servants in Orphanages	..	..
1284	Group	9·83	Servants in Religious Societies	30	13
1285	Group	9·83	Servants in inns	78	32

*This occupation should have been properly classified under the Group 9·82.

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACTS

Explanatory Note.

These abstracts show figures of population according to eight livelihood classes for every town and each of its ward and each village. They also show the area of each village or town and for each village or townward the number of occupied houses, house-holds, and literates, males and females separetely. These abstracts are in essence a village directory with the data exhibited according to livelihood classes instead of communities as in 1941. These abstracts have been prepared in two parts: Part I for towns in which all towns of the district are shown together arranged alphabetically, the name of tehsil in which the town is situated being given within brackets against the name of the town and Part II for villages, in which the villages have been arranged alphabetically for each tehsil and tehsils are arranged by location code numbers in each district. The information regarding the displaced persons, has been given as Head Note on each abstract, for the whole tehsil in the rural and for the whole district in urban abstracts.

In column No. 2 the code number of each village only is given, that of tehsil and district has been given in the Head Note. The area figures given in Col. No. 3 have been obtained from the (Charge Superintendents) Tehsildars etc.

The figures in Cols. Nos. 6, 7, 27 and 28 have been obtained from the abstracts of the National Registers of Citizens prepared by the enumerators. These registers consist of a transcription of the replies to the more important census questions in respect of every person enumerated. Figures of literates according to the tracts, derived from the census slips shown in Table D. VII, are generally more reliable than the village figures obtained from National Registers of Citizens. The census slip on which the replies to the census questions were recorded was the main document, the National Registers of Citizens was merely a copy. Moreover errors seem to have been committed by the enumerators while preparing the abstracts of National Registers of Citizens.

Un-populated villages and hamlets have not been given a place in the abstracts, their lists are given at the end.

Repeated attempts were made to verify the names of villages through the local officers, and corrections suggested have been embodied so far it was practicable. At the time of this verification certain other discrepancies also came to notice namely (1) confusion in the treatment of hamlets was observed in some cases, (2) certain villages belonging to one tehsil were entered in another one, and *vice versa*, (3) the population figures of villages having similar or common names were wrongly entered, (4) in some cases figures of hamlets were found totalled with the village figures twice. This resulted in a slight change in total figures. This explains the difference, if any, between the totals of the Primary Census Abstracts and those of tables prepared from it before such verification.

THE PRIMARY

PART I

AJMER STATE

1. No. & Name of District—I AJMER
2. No. of Tract—5 (Ajmer City)

Serial No.	Code No. of Towns	Name of Town		Area of Town in Sq. Miles	Number of		Total No. of Persons			I–Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned & their dependants	
		Roman Script	Nagri Script		Occupied houses	House holds	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1.	1/1/47	**AJMER CITY—**	अजमेर शहर	17 sq. miles	20,223	42,636	196,633	103,472	93,161	770	702
		Ward No. 1 ..			376	1,254	5,955	3,197	2.758	19	12
		Ward No. 2 ..			229	1,077	4,738	2,476	2,262	5	10
		Ward No. 3 ..			596	1,521	7,160	3,645	3,515	1	7
		Ward No. 4 ..			568	1,202	5,491	2,959	2,532	11.	10
		Ward No. 5 ..			1,578	1,578	5,812	3,284	2,528	..	..
		Ward No. 6 ..			461	1,333	6,078	3,098	2,980	4	5
		Ward No. 7 ..			561	1,378	6,229	3,195	3,025	4	8
		Ward No. 8 ..			535	1,821	5,945	2,968	2,977	16	13
		Ward No. 9 ..			254	511	4,774	2,453	2,321	3	4
		Ward No. 10 ..			497	1,479	5,649	2,914	2,735	11	16
		Ward No. 11 ..			297	828	3,990	2,086	1,904	6	4
		Ward No. 12 ..			336	1,032	4,908	2,515	2,393	8	6
		Ward No. 13 ..			408	1,194	5,869	3,049	2,820	5	8
		Ward No. 14 ..			329	1,062	5,493	2,850	2,643	12.	10
		Ward No. 15 ..			383	1,158	5,517	2,917	2,600	1	..
		Ward No. 16 ..			1,372	2,538	12,385	6,745	5,640	115	51
		Ward No. 17 ..			520	1,441	7,640	4,028	3,612	13	16
		Ward No. 18 ..			880	1,790	7,677	4,031	3,646	45	20
		Ward No. 19 ..			705	1,839	8,475	4,453	4,022	23	25
		Ward No. 20 ..			712	2,185	7,310	4,273	3,037	..	..
		Ward No. 21 ..			627	1,268	6,195	3,153	3,042	19	17
		Ward No. 22 ..			706	1,337	6,525	3,244	3,281	3	11
		Ward No. 23 ..			572	1,155	5,715	3,668	2,047	10	13
		Ward No. 24 ..			1,009	1,385	6,215	3,159	3,056	30	22
		Ward No. 25 ..			606	1,056	4,756	2,546	2,210	104	104
		Ward No. 26 ..			758	1 239	5,841	2,991	2,850	77	78
		Ward No. 27 ..			695	1,271	6,043	3,142	2,901	192	213
		Ward No. 28 ..			1,084	1,824	7,499	3 812	3,687	3	3
		Ward No. 29 ..			1,057	1,166	5,321	2,763	2,558	10	12
		Ward No. 30 ..			845	1,214	5,668	2,850	2,818	..	..
		Ward No. 31 ..			261	674	3,321	1,738	1,583	2	..
		Ward No. 32 ..			435	1,316	6,448	3,270	3,178	18	4

CENSUS ABSTRACT

URBAN

URBAN CITY

DISPLACED PERSONS

3. Persons—57,628

4. Males—29,676

5. Females—27,952

AGRICULTURAL CLASSES						NON-AGRICULTURAL CLASSES										
II–Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned & their dependants		III–Cultivating labourers and their dependants		IV–Non-Cultivating owners of land; agricultural rent receivers and their dependants		Persons (including dependants) who derive their principal means of livelihood from								Literates		Serial No.
						V–Production other than cultivation		VI–Commerce		VII–Transport		VIII–Other services and miscellaneous sources				
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(1)
233	175	212	121	438	296	31,208	28,806	24,175	21,386	9,346	7,558	37,090	34,117	55,410	24,709	1
2	5	..	..	18	19	688	579	1,087	1,016	177	151	1,206	976	2,104	813	
..	..	..	..	3	2	674	546	690	668	142	122	962	914	1,549	671	
..	..	1	..	13	3	729	735	1,407	1,358	322	253	1,172	1,159	2,040	924	
..	..	..	2	10	13	869	739	764	678	183	166	1,122	924	1,206	258	
..	..	..	..	40	25	798	658	420	365	148	127	1,878	1,353	1,417	460	
..	..	..	..	7	6	808	721	1,121	1,099	252	250	906	899	2,006	938	
..	..	..	..	16	5	597	634	1,540	1,288	139	122	899	968	1,660	973	
..	..	..	..	2	2	612	607	1,192	1,209	275	304	841	842	1,719	731	
..	..	..	..	7	8	408	352	575	519	328	277	1,132	1,161	1,173	707	
1	..	..	..	17	10	598	464	1,022	1,015	193	191	1,072	1,039	2,036	991	
..	..	..	..	4	2	372	320	980	901	136	88	588	589	1,254	575	
..	8	..	..	10	4	572	504	806	712	176	156	943	1,003	1,411	604	
..	..	6	5	9	17	597	586	1,430	1,323	177	146	825	735	1,768	853	
..	..	2	2	..	..	787	757	1,144	967	186	196	719	711	1,611	621	
..	..	..	..	..	..	672	546	829	746	289	137	1,126	1,171	1,570	738	
49	22	70	36	11	14	1,757	1,556	879	770	671	583	3,193	2,608	3,339	1,361	
1	..	..	..	11	19	735	694	893	805	535	467	1,840	1,611	2,766	1,480	
12	7	6	5	18	38	581	532	374	425	383	379	2,612	2,240	2,285	1,460	
30	25	21	12	12	8	1,188	1,151	937	901	395	338	1,847	1,562	2,238	1,063	
..	..	..	..	..	..	1,037	875	41	79	2,007	1,050	1,188	1,033	2,561	1,032	
..	..	28	17	54	67	720	680	788	822	204	200	1,340	1,239	1,342	493	
6	2	1	..	4	2	695	717	687	646	106	116	1,742	1,787	1,145	247	
..	..	..	..	7	2	923	854	1,578	215	249	171	991	792	1,564	804	
22	22	2	..	..	..	1,773	1,671	254	256	138	136	940	949	1,491	651	
35	26	26	20	15	20	1,432	1,224	173	155	195	169	566	492	1,478	720	
34	34	16	7	4	5	1,579	1,709	283	196	223	89	775	732	1,582	850	
33	15	29	13	143	4	991	1,002	289	315	184	191	1,281	1,148	1,402	495	
7	9	..	..	..	..	2,783	2,697	261	215	78	56	680	707	1,666	364	
..	..	4	1	..	..	1,849	1,702	214	170	168	144	518	529	1,338	406	
..	..	..	..	..	..	1,612	1,527	331	305	176	246	731	740	1,409	452	
1	..	..	..	3	..	760	622	256	260	264	293	452	408	1,134	724	
..	..	..	1	..	1	982	845	930	987	247	244	1,033	1,096	2,096	1,250	

THE PRIMARY

PART I

AJMER STATE

1. No. & Name of District—1 AJMER.
2. No of Tract—4. (Urban Non-City)
3. No. of Towns—6.

Serial No.	Code No. of Towns	Name of Town		Area of Towns in Sq. miles	Number of		Total No. of persons			I-Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned & their dependants	
		Roman Script	Nagri Script		Occupied houses	House holds	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1	1/1/38	**BEAWAR TOWN** ..	कस्बा ब्यावर	6·32 sq. miles	4,387	13,529	51,054	26,739	24,315	330	301
		Ward No. 1 ..			488	2,089	5,526	2,852	2,674	105	87
		Ward No. 2 ..			774	1,935	7,897	4,151	3,746	50	48
		Ward No. 3 ..			592	1,211	5,374	2,690	2,684	26	21
		Ward No. 4 ..			460	1,341	5,606	2,873	2,733	26	31
		Ward No. 5 ..			501	1,435	6,622	3,415	3,207	30	27
		Ward No. 6 ..			422	1,250	5,648	2,937	2,711	15	17
		Ward No. 7 ..			709	2,587	7,458	4,146	3,312	61	57
		Ward No. 8 ..			441	1,681	6,923	3,675	3,248	17	13
2	1/3/34	**VIJAINAGAR TOWN**	कस्बा विजयनगर्	2 sq. miles	740	1,449	5,802	3,403	2,399	114	80
		Ward No. 1 ..			188	316	1,520	900	620	22	18
		Ward No. 2 ..			176	398	1,360	802	558	16	6
		Ward No. 3 ..			164	165	975	572	403	13	5
		Ward No. 4 ..			84	233	1,224	739	485	60	49
		Ward No. 5 ..			128	337	723	390	333	3	2
3	1/2/102	**DEOLI TOWN** ..	कस्बा देवली	1 sq. miles	641	829	4,021	2,036	1,985	150	163
		Ward No. 1 ..			213	277	1,416	723	693	38	20
		Ward No. 2 ..			280	375	1,812	914	898	25	31
		Ward No. 3 ..			148	177	793	399	394	87	112
4	1/2/99	**KEKRI TOWN** ..	कस्बा केकड़ी	0·11sq. miles	292	480	9,816	5,088	4,728	955	978
		Ward No. 1 ..			96	242	3,949	2,095	1,854	270	242
		Ward No. 2 ..			110	126	3,283	1,676	1,607	398	438
		Ward No. 3 ..			86	112	2,584	1,317	1,267	287	303
5	1/1/166	**NASIRABAD TOWN** ..	कस्बा नसिराबाद	8·5 sq. miles	3,712	6,253	24,504	13,603	10,901	258	80
		Ward No. 1 ..			666	1,095	5,531	2,833	2,698	35	27
		Ward No. 2 ..			702	1,660	5,180	2,510	2,670	5	12
		Ward No. 3 ..			549	791	4,015	2,014	2,001	..	..
		Ward No. 4 ..			762	1,477	2,601	1,295	1,306	1	..
		Ward No. 5 ..			445	552	2,843	1,385	1,458	26	23
		Ward No. 6 ..			41	63	250	150	100	3	1
		Ward No. 7 ..			20	32	243	128	115	..	..
		Ward No. 8 ..			527	583	3 841	3,288	553	188	17

CENSUS ABSTRACT

URBAN—(*Contd.*)

URBAN NON-CITY

DISPLACED PERSONS

4. Persons —12,519
5. Males —6,427
6. Females—6,092

AGRICULTURAL CLASSES						NON-AGRICULTURAL CLASSES										
II—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned & their dependants		III—Cultivating labourers and their dependants		IV—Non-Cultivating owners of land; agricultural rent receivers and their dependants		Persons (including dependants who derive their principal means of livelihood from V—Production other than cultivation		VI—Commerce		VII—Transport		VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources		Literates		rial No.
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(1)
86	**78**	**31**	**34**	**78**	**80**	**10,967**	**10,249**	**7,669**	**6,761**	**603**	**572**	**6,975**	**6,240**	**12,745**	**3,646**	**1**
11	11	10	11	17	15	1,046	1,229	810	665	39	17	814	639	1,521	404	
20	9	9	15	9	15	1,504	1,310	1,570	1,421	102	60	887	868	2,018	425	
2	..	..	1	13	8	1,115	1,194	1,022	93	20	25	492	496	1,465	425	
..	..	3	..	6	5	1,290	1,367	814	708	68	67	666	555	1,523	387	
26	29	..	..	1	.	1,269	1,278	1,146	1,013	60	37	883	823	1,798	571	
4	3	..	..	3	3	639	672	1,102	934	40	43	1,134	1,039	1,709	586	
23	22	5	3	22	32	1,974	1,477	706	527	115	178	1,240	1,016	1,565	496	
..	4	4	4	7	2	2,130	1,722	499	554	159	145	859	804	1,146	352	
24	**15**	**14**	**8**	**13**	**7**	**1,682**	**1,035**	**839**	**709**	**114**	**102**	**603**	**443**	**1,300**	**298**	**2**
14	7	..	2	..	..	564	338	111	113	24	20	165	122	72	22	
..	..	1	..	7	5	324	200	325	260	22	15	107	72	322	66	
..	..	3	1	4	..	230	131	223	185	6	11	93	70	143	38	
5	4	9	5	1	1	415	245	108	92	20	16	121	73	290	67	
5	4	1	..	1	1	149	121	72	59	42	40	117	106	473	105	
66	**64**	**15**	**15**	**17**	**13**	**380**	**388**	**653**	**651**	**53**	**50**	**702**	**641**	**613**	**137**	**3**
11	14	1	1	3	..	237	257	189	190	14	15	230	196	57	10	
42	40	4	3	8	8	284	117	415	407	10	9	286	283	435	98	
13	10	10	11	6	5	19	14	49	54	29	26	186	162	121	29	
364	**341**	**88**	**105**	**92**	**62**	**1,223**	**1,286**	**1,027**	**916**	**64**	**46**	**1,275**	**994**	**361**	**66**	**4**
70	79	9	20	35	3	616	631	496	448	45	37	554	394	214	46	
70	55	33	36	33	36	376	411	308	267	16	9	442	360	130	20	
224	207	46	49	24	23	231	244	223	201	3	..	279	240	17	..	
115	**118**	**48**	**39**	**13**	**17**	**1,943**	**2,108**	**2,982**	**2,739**	**903**	**854**	**7,341**	**4,951**	**6,810**	**1,332**	**5**
3	6	8	..	..	..	385	347	959	847	143	94	1,300	1,377	1,480	580	
..	..	..	..	..	..	493	570	676	632	241	224	1,095	1,232	876	188	
32	44	..	9	9	9	609	644	635	606	94	128	635	561	721	205	
43	49	..	..	..	1	100	177	525	492	98	83	528	504	681	144	
15	11	1	..	4	7	307	360	168	156	230	225	634	676	520	72	
14	3	27	30	..	..	7	4	..	..	8	3	91	59	55	23	
..	..	..	..	..	..	12	3	..	3	84	97	32	12	45	11	
8	..	12	..	..	..	30	3	19	3	5	..	3,023	530	1,932	169	

THE PRIMARY

PART I

AJMER STATE

Serial No.	Code No. of Towns	Name of Town		Area of Town in Sq. miles	Number of		Total No. of Persons			I—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned & their dependants	
		Roman Script	Nagri Script		Occupied houses	House-holds	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
6	1/1/35	**PUSHKAR TOWN** ..	कस्बा पुष्कर	0·13 sq. miles	1,091	1,458	5,934	3,026	2,908	182	162
		Ward No. 1 ..			291	488	1,721	922	799	17	11
		Ward No. 2 ..			225	316	1,413	706	707	24	12
		Ward No. 3 ..			400	410	1,800	881	919	..	..
		Ward No. 4 ..			95	160	616	316	300	..	..
		Ward No. 5 ..			80	84	884	201	183	141	139
		GRAND TOTAL			10,863	23,998	101,131	53,895	47,236	1,984	1,764

CENSUS ABSTRACT

URBAN—(*Concld.*)

URBAN NON-CITY —(*Concld.*)

AGRICULTURAL CLASSES						NON-AGRICULTURAL CLASSES										
II—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned & their dependants		III—Cultivating labourers and their dependants		IV—Non-Cultivating owners of land, agricultural rent receivers; and their dependants		Persons (including dependants who derive their principal means of livelihood from										
						V—Production other than cultivation		VI—Commerce		VII—Transport		VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources		Literates		Serial No.
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(1)
2	1	31	27	2	4	415	393	494	11	93	88	1,877	1,822	1,475	372	6
..	..	29	26	1	4	70	59	138	142	64	52	603	505	509	103	
..	..	..	..	1	..	88	100	164	138	8	16	421	441	441	148	
..	..	..	..	..	..	218	209	72	67	10	12	581	681	360	71	
2	1	..	..	..	..	39	25	43	58	11	8	221	208	134	46	
..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	7	6	..	..	51	37	31	4	
657	613	227	228	220	188	16,610	15,459	13,594	12,187	1,830	1,712	18,773	15,091	23,304	5,911	

THE PRIMARY

PART II

1. No. & Name of District—1 AJMER
2. Name of Sub-Division—AJMER
3. No. & Name of Tehsil—1 AJMER
4. No. of Tract 1.
5. No. of Villages { Populated 212 / Unpopulated 1
6. No. of Hamlets 159
7. No. of Towns 3 (including City)
8. Area of Tehsil in Sq. Miles 888·6

Serial No.	Code No. of Village	Name of Village (Roman Script)	Name of Village (Nagri Script)	Area of Village in acres	Number of Occupied Houses	Number of Households	Total No. of persons	Total No. of persons Males	Total No. of persons Females	I.—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependants Males	I.—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependants Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1	211	Aheran	अहेड़ां	2,089	71	72	301	153	148	91	97
2	65	Ajesar	अजेसर	2,315	163	166	871	429	442	334	367
3	47	Ajmer Malyan ..	अजमेर मालीयान	..	120	120	538	287	251	50	39
4	14	Akhri	आखरी	1,205	84	91	445	223	222	184	182
5	136	Alipura	अलीपुरा	1,437	109	111	600	277	323	242	253
6	156	Amarpura	अमरपुरा	309	24	24	139	67	72	49	59
7	108	Amba Maseena ..	आमबा मसीना	..	130	130	679	341	338	181	179
8	144	Ansari	अन्सारी	804	60	60	329	182	147	156	121
9	7	Aradka	अरडका	4,964	150	201	928	470	458	195	199
10	141	Arjanpura (khalsa) ..	अर्जनपुरा (खालसा)	1,432	26	28	134	67	67	15	12
11	142	Arjanpura (agir) ..	अर्जनपुरा (जागीर)	1,729	108	108	511	261	250	149	132
12	183	Ashopura	आशापुरा	578	38	33	200	111	89	..	..
13	4	Babayacha	बबायचा	3,257	180	208	1,094	566	528	331	279
14	72	Badgaon	बडगांव	903	122	117	542	266	276	97	110
15	42	Badlya	बडलिया	2,340	234	234	1,306	663	643	493	477
16	149	Bagsuri	बाघसुरी	6,333	292	321	1,527	789	738	564	559
17	203	Baheran	बहेड़ा	3,249	56	56	284	143	141	88	91
18	130	Bakhtawarpura ..	बख्तावरपुरा	2,079	53	53	273	135	138	114	123
19	153	Bakhtawarpura (Niyara) ..	बख्तावरपूरा (नियरा)	138	2	2	7	2	5	2	5
20	96	Balwanta	बलवंता	2,756	134	160	803	418	385	372	340
21	83	Banevari	बनेवडी	3,023	41	44	245	122	123	95	105
22	143	Banewara	बनेवडा	3,094	148	147	779	392	387	362	358
23	54	Banseli	बांसेली	1,247	77	77	386	208	178	130	90
24	167	Bara Pathar	बारापत्थर	955	15	15	58	34	24	13	10
25	205	Barol	बरोल	2,611	101	101	479	244	235	191	167
26	93	Beer	बीर	5,565	203	271	1,314	700	614	199	173
27	179	Beonja	बेवन्जा	3,233	44	61	343	191	152	132	105
28	134	Bhad Suri	भडसुरी	3,456	121	121	575	295	280	269	240
29	155	Bhagwanpura (Niyara) ..	भगवानपुरा (नियारा)	184	18	18	95	52	43	45	31
30	62	Bhagwanpura (Picholiya) ..	भगवानपुरा(पिचोलिया)	3,347	136	136	698	351	337	112	92

CENSUS ABSTRACT.

RURAL

DISPLACED PERSONS

9. Persons	821
10. Males	515
11. Females	306

AGRICULTURAL CLASSES						NON-AGRICULTURAL CLASSES										
						Persons (including dependants) who derive their principal means of livelihood from										
II.—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependants		III.—Cultivating labourers and their dependants		IV.—Non-Cultivating owners of land; agricultural rent receivers and their dependants		V.—Production other than cultivation		VI.—Commerce		VII.—Transport		VIII.—Other services and miscellaneous sources		Literates		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Serial No.
(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(1)
33	28	2	6	11	10	7	5	2	..	..	..	7	2	11	..	1
8	5	2	1	11	10	18	8	9	9	2	1	45	41	25	..	2
31	32	22	25	..	..	98	86	25	26	5	1	56	42	75	24	3
12	15	3	4	..	..	3	4	1	..	5	6	15	11	21	5	4
9	24	1	2	11	19	2	3	1	1	3	7	8	14	47	..	5
9	..	5	7	4	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6
50	43	67	72	21	25	8	10	2	..	..	..	12	9	33	3	7
..	..	11	7	2	5	12	13	..	..	..	..	1	1	12	..	8
102	96	4	5	27	48	81	57	26	19	..	..	35	34	142	34	9
20	19	5	5	5	10	13	10	..	..	..	..	9	11	1	..	10
18	18	1	2	26	30	38	38	7	9	..	..	22	21	35	2	11
72	65	4	3	..	..	8	4	..	..	..	..	27	17	83	52	12
90	86	17	24	11	19	47	47	24	26	5	4	41	43	64	4	13
3	2	12	8	4	3	99	78	..	..	..	1	51	74	52	2	14
..	..	..	..	..	..	43	33	59	68	1	4	67	61	33	..	15
11	9	12	35	5	2	88	52	37	26	1	..	71	65	164	14	16
28	21	4	4	14	22	..	..	..	..	1	..	8	3	20	..	17
..	..	6	5	..	..	6	4	2	..	..	..	7	6	6	..	18
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
..	..	17	27	15	13	1	..	2	1	..	..	11	4	11	..	20
11	8	5	5	5	3	5	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	21
..	..	..	..	20	20	..	..	5	6	..	..	5	3	11	..	22
27	33	19	17	10	11	8	4	3	6	6	9	5	8	24	4	23
9	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	7	2	..	24
29	35	1	2	6	8	2	3	2	..	..	..	13	11	17	1	25
160	137	47	34	11	11	107	101	102	94	7	4	67	60	142	41	26
..	..	13	18	33	19	11	10	2	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	27
1	..	5	4	4	13	3	9	1	9	..	..	12	5	53	1	28
2	4	1	5	..	..	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	29
82	82	36	62	18	22	36	37	24	21	..	..	43	21	48	9	30

Serial No.	Code No. of Village	Name of Village (Roman Script)	Name of Village (Nagri Script)	Area of Village in acres	Number of Occupied houses	Number of House holds	Total No. of Persons	Total No. of Persons Males	Total No. of Persons Females	I—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependants Males	I—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependants Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
31	212	Bhagwantpura ..	भगवन्तपुरा	..	117	143	672	345	327	266	244
32	109	Bhanwta	भांवता	5,552	295	364	1,691	851	840	260	235
33	171	Bhatiyani	भटयानी	5,460	116	146	778	412	366	294	272
34	163	Bhawanikhera	भवानीखेड़ा	1,877	207	234	1,173	581	592	327	345
35	146	Bheempura	भीमपुरा	..	125	125	644	327	317	275	274
36	157	Bherunkhera	भेरूंखेड़ा	528	21	21	93	48	45	29	29
37	143	Bidak Chiyawas ..	बिडक चियावास	6,400	360	360	1,830	937	893	554	482
38	148	Bithur	बिठूर	1,968	193	193	877	475	402	383	340
39	50	Boraj Kazipura ..	बोराज काज़ीपुरा	1,798	132	194	959	486	473	336	337
40	33	Bubani	बूबानी	2,386	148	216	998	491	507	340	331
41	161	Bubaniyan	बुबानीया	4,570	173	173	866	458	408	373	336
42	117	Bubhwara	बुबवाड़ा	5,095	218	249	1,244	643	601	297	279
43	38	Budhol	बुढ़ोल	2,551	155	200	1,074	552	522	364	366
44	17	Chachiyawas	चाचीया वास	3,394	121	155	756	382	374	331	325
45	215	Chandolai	चांदोलाई	2,132	64	91	429	219	210	175	177
46	189	Chandsen	चांदसेन	1,919	79	84	427	223	204	185	160
47	170	Chat	चाट	1,915	44	50	220	119	101	72	64
48	55	Chanwandiya	चावंडिया	1,315	88	96	429	216	213	107	110
49	16	Chhatri	छातड़ी	2,141	101	118	557	276	281	183	175
50	27	Chorsiyawas	चौरसियावास	1,238	117	117	673	336	337	274	281
51	208	Dabrela	डबरेला	4,291	181	203	915	475	440	280	282
52	94	Danta	दांता	2,150	135	178	808	406	402	157	158
53	114	Dantra	दांतड़ा	3,416	223	223	1,064	546	518	183	110
54	204	Deoliya	देवलिया	1,818	30	47	199	104	95	79	79
55	177	Derathu	देराठू	5,421	166	312	1,489	761	728	410	408
56	184	Dhal	ढ़ाल	4,810	156	190	1,010	529	481	428	401
57	206	Dhiggaria	ढिगारिया	2,570	129	129	630	318	312	275	269
58	176	Dhola Danta (Derathu) ..	धोलादांता (देराठू)	788	47	54	237	125	112	62	62
59	153	Dhola Danta (Niyara) ..	धोलादांता (नियारा)	740	81	81	383	195	188	151	146
60	128	Dhuwariya	धूवाडिया	5,203	95	121	656	336	320	240	224
61	180	Dilwara	दिलवाडा	1,042	102	126	739	367	372	222	249
62	181	Dilwari	दिलवाड़ी	1,652	53	90	425	218	207	129	131
63	111	Dodiyana	डोडियाना	2,714	155	155	739	372	367	239	209
64	139	Dolat Khera	दौलत खेडा	1,575	61	61	287	147	140	88	83
65	70	Dorai	दौराई	2,708	289	289	1,284	647	637	222	246

CENSUS ABSTRACT.

RURAL—(*Contd.*)

AJMER—(*Contd.*)

AGRICULTURAL CLASSES						NON-AGRICULTURAL CLASSES										
						Persons (including dependants) who derive their principal means of livelihood from										
I—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependants		III—Cultivating labourers and their dependants		IV—Non-Cultivating owners of land; agricultural rent receivers and their dependants		V—Production other than cultivation		VI—Commerce		VII—Transport		VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources		Literates		No.
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Serial
(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(1)
27	23	6	8	26	29	12	19	6	2	..	..	2	2	26	2	31
63	61	148	158	62	62	163	177	66	41	26	13	78	93	254	54	32
34	25	19	12	45	47	11	3	3	2	2	1	4	4	39	4	33
29	26	10	8	65	61	77	42	12	14	8	5	53	91	97	14	34
3	3	3	3	13	8	8	10	12	13	2	..	11	6	7	..	35
1	1	15	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	4	..	36
17	20	35	55	35	57	168	165	53	47	..	..	75	67	169	16	37
15	14	3	2	1	4	27	14	..	..	4	..	42	28	64	1	38
9	7	..	..	3	10	91	66	4	9	1	3	42	41	22	..	39
39	40	4	7	4	14	63	72	10	14	1	..	25	29	74	4	40
4	7	3	..	35	40	7	7	3	2	..	..	28	16	72	6	41
47	44	41	28	11	13	62	58	58	43	2	3	125	133	61	5	42
14	10	31	20	27	23	78	70	16	12	1	2	21	19	27	..	43
..	..	..	..	..	..	24	23	16	7	..	..	11	19	56	3	44
26	28	2	..	3	3	10	1	2	1	..	..	1	..	9	..	45
..	..	3	3	21	21	12	19	..	..	..	..	2	1	10	..	46
7	12	9	12	..	1	6	1	..	..	..	..	24	12	9	1	47
34	39	54	48	1	..	10	5	4	6	..	..	6	5	21	2	48
30	29	7	4	36	51	16	18	..	..	..	..	4	4	14	1	49
16	13	3	1	6	8	20	11	3	2	..	..	14	21	33	..	50
11	4	69	70	2	2	44	39	42	29	2	..	25	14	79	2	51
47	45	21	21	23	27	70	72	38	38	7	8	43	33	78	8	52
112	103	41	50	70	82	64	59	54	53	3	4	69	57	161	26	53
8	8	..	..	6	5	5	..	1	..	..	..	5	3	7	..	54
34	40	51	89	22	23	134	88	38	32	2	..	70	48	156	15	55
..	..	3	1	1	1	45	31	19	17	..	..	38	30	93	6	56
20	21	6	8	..	..	12	12	..	..	..	..	5	2	7	7	57
27	17	23	22	..	1	9	6	1	3	2	..	1	1	7	..	58
9	6	8	11	9	11	6	4	1	..	..	..	11	10	25	..	59
..	..	6	12	..	..	78	72	..	..	..	..	12	12	3	..	60
1	..	3	2	..	..	48	29	22	28	1	..	70	64	83	8	61
2	2	3	5	6	7	36	25	14	10	10	10	18	17	21	3	62
12	17	42	41	9	10	42	56	11	13	..	..	17	21	54	16	63
14	11	4	6	..	..	14	12	6	10	19	17	2	1	7	..	64
18	22	80	82	44	36	114	103	23	20	17	30	129	98	149	13	65

Serial No.	Code No. of Village	Name of Village		Area of Village in acres	Number of		Total No. of Persons			I-Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependants	
		Roman Script	Nagri Script		Occupied houses	House holds	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
66	67	Dumara ..	.. डुमाडा	3,562	180	207	961	497	464	287	253
67	121	Fateh Pura ..	.. फतहपुरा	1,018	62	62	354	173	181	112	115
68	182	Gadhery ..	.. गधेड़ी	2,006	42	55	242	133	109	112	87
69	31	Gagwana ..	.. गगवाना	3,782	222	329	1,589	833	756	40	19
70	24	Galti ..	.. गलती	2,841	147	168	738	388	350	282	250
71	56	Ganahera ..	.. गनाहेडा	2,362	184	214	1,009	542	467	352	302
72	15	Gegal ..	.. गेगल	2,340	63	110	508	264	244	154	153
73	36	Godiyawas ..	.. गोडियावास	864	26	47	235	126	109	116	102
74	137	Gola ..	.. गोला	8,261	273	372	1,728	893	835	487	444
75	61	Govindgarh ..	.. गोविन्द गढ़	10,261	673	772	3,469	1,786	1,683	3	5
76	37	Gudha ..	.. गुढ़ा	1,493	59	91	452	243	209	227	195
77	78	Gudli ..	.. गुवली	254	47	53	273	138	135	79	75
78	44	Gugra ..	.. गुगरा	2,503	155	171	880	439	441	316	306
79	40	Guwardi ..	.. गवारड़ी	526	21	27	172	91	81	61	64
80	5	Hansiyawas ..	.. हांसियाबास	1,119	48	48	211	100	111	75	82
81	172	Hanwantiya ..	.. हनवंतिया	2,178	85	93	435	217	218	179	180
82	119	Hanwantpura ..	.. हनवंत पुरा	619	36	37	177	92	85	59	54
83	2	Harmara ..	.. हरमाडा	7,979	451	487	2,445	1,286	1,159	74	69
84	82	Hathi Bhata ..	.. हाथीभाटा	876	101	129	632	310	322	295	306
85	51	Hathi Khera ..	.. हाथीखेडा	1,769	157	157	777	389	388	327	336
86	98	Hatundi ..	.. हटूंडी	2,233	225	225	1,079	530	549	255	250
87	19	Hokran ..	.. होकरां	2,520	119	167	765	385	380	301	291
88	8	Hoshiyara ..	.. होशियारा	772	30	35	191	95	96	59	58
89	168	Jagpura ..	.. जगपुरा	481	27	29	123	71	52	15	13
90	174	Jaswantpura ..	.. जसवंतपुरा	1,171	52	73	341	178	163	140	130
91	95	Jatiya ..	.. जाटिया	1,789	110	124	720	370	350	310	292
92	13	Jatli ..	.. जाटली	1,461	52	77	385	205	180	149	124
93	129	Jet Garh ..	.. जेतगढ़	2,453	27	27	130	64	66	53	62
94	138	Jethana ..	.. जेठाना	11,154	546	546	2,673	1 361	1,312	599	563
95	152	Jhabarkia ..	.. झबरकिया	116	3	3	22	9	13	6	11
96	190	Jhadwasa ..	.. झड़वासा	6,122	266	266	1,296	665	631	332	334
97	87	Jhalawara ..	.. झलावड़ा	1,028	113	138	716	373	343	337	305
98	154	Kabri Chat ..	.. काबरि चाट	464	54	54	216	107	109	86	084
99	85	Kadampura ..	.. कदमपुरा	947	16	18	76	47	29	31	26
100	22	Kadel ..	.. कडेल	8,082	520	582	2,584	1,307	1,277	210	16

CENSUS ABSTRACT

RURAL—*(Contd.)*

AJMER—*(Contd.)*

AGRICULTURAL CLASSES						NON-AGRICULTURAL CLASSES										
II—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned & their dependants		III—Cultivating labourers and their dependants		IV—Non-Cultivating owners of land; agricultural rent receivers and their dependants		Persons (including dependants) who derive their principal means of livelihood from								Literates		Serial No.
						V—Production other than cultivation		VI—Commerce		VII—Transport		VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources				
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(1)
33	30	49	56	24	25	41	35	12	7	10	17	41	41	71	8	66
4	6	4	..	..	..	28	30	..	..	..	..	25	30	5	..	67
6	8	..	..	2	2	4	8	2	..	..	..	7	4	10	..	68
242	229	24	15	131	148	81	82	195	157	12	8	108	98	255	56	69
15	15	6	3	8	10	35	34	22	23	..	..	20	15	32	7	70
34	27	64	62	7	10	23	22	21	13	3	2	38	29	80	2	71
6	4	8	10	4	5	5	4	24	16	19	11	44	41	46	3	72
6	2	..	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	10	..	73
176	184	44	36	..	..	114	117	18	11	..	..	54	43	138	21	74
770	668	43	70	49	64	415	356	301	287	8	7	197	226	420	87	75
3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	12	9	31	..	76
3	7	1	..	..	4	44	35	1	..	..	..	10	14	7	..	77
..	..	38	56	15	25	28	31	11	8	..	..	31	15	26	..	78
..	..	..	..	..	..	16	8	..	..	..	..	14	9	26	..	79
16	17	6	7	..	1	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	80
10	11	3	..	12	16	4	4	6	3	..	..	4	4	19	..	81
4	3	2	1	..	..	24	25	..	..	..	..	3	2	5	..	82
499	431	35	44	54	38	295	274	125	126	27	21	177	156	320	60	83
..	..	..	..	4	7	8	9	2	..	..	..	1	..	10	..	84
..	..	..	..	..	..	7	3	25	30	..	..	30	19	55	3	85
18	19	52	44	52	56	34	32	12	31	47	46	60	71	79	19	86
14	19	..	..	..	..	19	27	24	18	..	..	27	25	30	1	87
12	17	5	3	..	..	..	..	9	5	1	2	9	11	10	..	88
19	7	27	29	..	..	7	2	..	..	..	..	3	1	18	..	89
15	18	2	..	..	..	11	7	3	..	..	..	7	8	9	..	90
..	..	21	14	4	3	10	10	..	..	3	2	22	29	25	..	91
11	12	6	9	15	18	17	8	..	..	..	..	7	9	9	1	92
..	..	7	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	3	..	93
111	98	156	158	42	57	132	133	151	142	28	25	142	136	355	48	94
..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	95
164	186	29	21	39	31	61	23	10	6	1	..	29	30	101	8	96
21	22	..	1	11	11	1	..	..	..	12	4	1	..	49	4	97
10	10	..	..	..	..	5	10	..	..	..	..	6	5	2	..	98
..	..	..	..	..	..	14	7	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	99
216	181	132	243	105	136	282	236	145	162	79	55	88	93	428	88	100

Serial No.	Code No. of Village	Name of Village		Area of Village in acres	Number of		Total No. of Persons			I—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned & their dependants	
		Roman Script	Nagri Script		Occupied Houses	House holds	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
101	99	Kaklana	कक्लाना	1,642	95	109	598	285	313	192	223
102	45	Kankarda Bhonabai ..	कॉकरदा भोना बाई	784	59	77	389	201	188	125	115
103	118	Kalesara	कालेसरा	4,944	251	251	1,111	556	555	239	240
104	201	Kalyani Pura	कल्यानीपुरा	619	28	29	149	81	68	64	59
105	192	Kana Kheri	काना खेड़ी	1,624	103	118	534	283	251	239	218
106	26	Kanas	कानस	1,112	109	110	506	263	243	201	191
107	86	Kanpura	कानपुरा	6,107	89	122	1,274	659	615	408	393
108	21	Kanwalai	कंवलाई	1,393	108	119	576	293	283	157	136
109	127	Karnos	करनास	2,767	118	121	659	334	325	256	222
110	80	Kayar	कायड़	4,199	162	184	830	436	394	253	223
111	210	Keriya Kalan ..	केरिया कलां	1,115	89	110	537	273	264	237	231
112	191	Keriya Khurd	केरिया खुर्द	1,807	21	30	161	86	75	80	69
113	105	Kesharpura (Makreda) ..	केसर पुरा (मकरेडा)	1,993	193	218	1,095	554	541	375	351
114	200	Kesharpura (Ramsar) ..	केसर पुरा (रामसर)	689	62	65	330	172	158	151	137
115	1	Khajpura Bherwai ..	खाजपुरा भैरवाई	3,950	133	155	867	460	407	340	319
116	71	Khanpura	खानपुरी	675	136	154	722	341	381	134	149
117	164	Khapri	खापरी	563	74	74	404	214	190	149	136
118	64	Kherkhari	खेरखड़ी	2,953	165	190	924	478	446	410	369
119	34	Khodan	खोडां	1,656	60	60	258	133	125	99	79
120	20	Khori	खोरी	1,793	144	144	621	328	293	181	170
121	97	Khwajpura ..	ख्वाजपुरा	1,224	111	112	524	252	272	160	173
122	76	Kiranipura	किरानी पुरा	1,352	110	128	815	421	394	92	79
123	57	Kishanpura	किशनपुरा	3,183	88	88	759	385	374	222	214
124	104	Kothaj	कोठाज	845	58	58	304	155	149	125	125
125	49	Kotra	कोटड़ा	844	100	100	468	233	235	100	97
126	213	Kotri	कोटड़ी	787	74	84	407	217	190	147	146
127	188	Kurari	कुराड़ी	1,631	36	43	219	117	102	110	98
128	100	Lachhipura	लछीपुरा	643	43	43	215	116	99	87	65
129	202	Lachhmipura ..	लछमीपुरा	628	13	13	72	38	34	35	38
130	39	Ladpura	लाडपुरा	853	61	103	520	260	260	165	172
131	112	Lali Khera	लाली खेड़ा	1,334	67	67	349	200	149	145	104
132	91	Lavera	लवेरा	2,354	89	101	426	223	203	116	111
133	52	Leela Seweri	लीला सेवडी	839	17	17	81	35	46	..	..
134	60	Leswa	लेसवा	2,758	141	141	644	341	303	153	134
135	28	Lohagal	लोहागल	1,454	69	69	288	146	142	101	100

CENSUS ABSTRACT

RURAL.—(*Contd.*)

AJMER.—(*Contd.*)

AGRICULTURAL CLASSES						NON-AGRICULTURAL CLASSES										
II—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned & their dependants		III—Cultivating labourers and their dependants		IV—Non-cultivating owners of land; agricultural rent receivers and their dependants		Persons (including dependants) who derive their principal means of livelihood from								Literates		Serial No.
						V—Production other than cultivation		VI—Commerce		VII—Transport		VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources				
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(1)
9	5	21	24	35	29	10	2	2	5	..	..	16	25	25	1	101
..	..	2	4	7	8	22	26	7	7	10	4	28	24	19	..	102
57	64	100	84	18	25	82	78	28	23	..	..	32	41	125	13	103
..	..	..	..	..	..	10	6	..	..	..	..	7	3	1	..	104
12	9	11	11	5	5	12	6	3	2	..	..	1	..	21	1	105
22	17	1	2	..	..	14	12	11	14	..	..	14	7	7	1	106
105	79	15	28	35	29	50	44	21	18	..	..	25	24	88	5	107
19	11	45	64	7	7	33	28	..	..	2	7	30	30	58	12	108
..	..	17	29	2	2	49	66	4	3	..	..	6	3	9	1	109
46	48	81	29	8	13	32	28	8	5	4	3	54	45	56	..	110
5	8	2	5	2	6	18	9	2	..	..	..	7	5	10	..	111
4	4	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	112
26	28	26	22	9	14	45	42	15	14	2	3	56	67	85	..	113
..	..	..	..	..	..	14	10	..	..	..	..	7	11	3	..	114
13	15	1	..	73	44	17	16	..	..	..	..	16	13	7	..	115
93	82	32	52	8	16	101	101	2	..	..	..	31	31	82	..	116
17	13	15	12	5	2	2	2	..	..	5	4	21	21	13	..	117
..	..	..	4	..	..	35	47	15	14	1	3	17	19	19	1	118
..	..	..	..	..	..	14	18	10	14	..	..	10	14	8	..	119
50	40	71	69	8	7	..	..	3	..	..	..	15	7	21	2	120
..	..	1	..	9	4	9	12	10	21	..	..	63	62	38	..	121
10	4	3	2	..	..	51	66	25	14	15	15	225	214	183	13	122
30	29	1	..	8	11	98	96	11	10	..	..	15	14	46	1	123
2	3	..	..	..	..	5	2	22	16	..	..	1	3	7	..	124
9	3	..	..	..	..	15	19	6	9	..	..	103	107	49	..	125
..	..	12	17	9	27	14	6	9	10	..	..	26	14	39	..	126
2	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	127
4	4	4	5	5	8	3	7	..	..	..	..	13	10	8	..	128
..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	129
1	6	2	5	6	10	25	21	3	..	32	21	26	25	37	7	130
..	..	1	3	3	1	36	26	..	..	..	..	15	15	7	..	131
47	45	17	15	14	8	18	13	7	5	..	..	4	6	8	1	132
..	..	1	1	..	5	1	..	..	..	22	25	11	15	10	1	133
47	39	7	16	18	53	55	40	1	..	5	..	15	21	36	1	134
4	4	..	..	3	2	4	2	5	2	7	7	22	25	7	..	135

Serial No.	Code No. of Village	Name of Village		Area of Village in acres	Number of		Total No. of Persons			I—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned & their dependants	
		Roman Script	Nagri Script		Occupied houses	House holds	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
136	175	Loharwara ..	.. लोहारवाडा	5,723	213	237	1,145	597	548	385	374
137	198	Mavsiya ..	.. मावसिया	2,161	35	64	340	183	157	169	150
138	46	Mádarpura ..	.. मदारपुरा	823	74	91	490	235	255	160	159
139	9	Magra ..	.. मगरा	1,297	84	104	489	254	235	123	121
140	6	Magri ..	.. मगरी	855	55	89	499	246	253	193	202
141	29	Makar Wali ..	.. मकडवाली	4,073	238	238	1,185	586	599	441	434
142	73	Makhupura ..	.. माखूपुरा	2,278	246	292	1,392	701	691	297	275
143	107	Makreda ..	.. मकरेड़ा	4,752	153	238	1,037	523	514	263	264
144	140	Mangaliyawas	.. मांगलियावास	2,439	147	151	699	366	333	182	163
145	88	Manpura ..	.. मानपुरा	574	12	15	74	39	35	30	27
146	102	Mayapur ..	.. मायापुर	923	103	103	586	313	273	280	248
147	131	Mevariya ..	.. मेवाडिया	3,892	173	163	756	396	360	179	158
148	90	Modi ..	.. मोडी	1,478	72	110	585	299	286	199	192
149	80	Mohanpura ..	.. मोहनपुरा	483	20	20	99	52	47	47	45
150	196	Mohmmad Garh	.. मोहम्मद गढ	1,270	32	42	204	103	101	46	43
151	193	Morajhari ..	.. मोरा झड़ी	2,541	71	90	470	252	218	169	156
152	169	Motipura ..	.. मोती पुरा	1,293	62	64	304	162	142	88	79
153	32	Muhami ..	.. मुहामी	2,678	141	158	752	401	351	305	281
154	133	Nad ..	.. नाड़	2,087	41	41	199	102	97	74	71
155	135	Nagelao ..	.. नागेलाव	6,306	343	377	1,667	862	805	466	405
156	150	Naharpura ..	.. नाहरपुरा (बाघसूरी)	985	30	32	166	83	83	83	83
157	101	Naharpura ..	.. नाहरपुरा	691	89	89	431	225	206	206	181
158	58	Nand ..	.. नांद	4,067	135	207	883	474	409	155	137
159	162	Nandla ..	.. नांदला	4,053	240	240	1,123	589	534	325	294
160	41	Nareli ..	.. नारेली	3,619	206	251	1,281	667	614	517	473
161	110	Nathu Thala..	.. नाथूथला	1,211	121	121	625	310	315	122	127
162	190	Nawab ..	.. नवाब	2,996	61	95	443	219	224	152	143
163	25	Nedlya ..	.. नेडल्या	909	77	77	386	207	179	174	148
164	197	Nepoli ..	.. नैपोली	1,384	25	30	126	69	57	45	38
165	159	Niyaran ..	.. नियारा	3,183	199	199	916	471	445	306	282
166	135	Nolkha ..	.. नोलखा	1,314	52	69	291	155	136	146	127
167	118	Nooriyawas ..	.. नूरियावास	2,053	63	69	552	299	253	207	178
168	48	Nosar ..	.. नोसर	918	102	102	550	293	257	260	219
169	147	Pachmata ..	.. पचमता	961	21	21	106	58	48	47	30
170	18	Padampura ..	.. पदमपुरा	1,396	63	71	341	179	162	147	140

CENSUS ABSTRACT

RURAL—(*Contd.*)

AJMER—(*Contd.*)

AGRICULTURAL CLASSES						NON-AGRICULTURAL CLASSES										
II—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependants		III—Cultivating labourers and their dependants		IV—Non-Cultivating owners of land; agricultural rent receivers and their dependants		Persons (including dependants) who derive their principal means of livelihood from								Literates		Serial No.
						IV—Production other than cultivation		VI—Commerce		VII—Transport		VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources				
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(1)
62	57	29	30	38	33	35	15	11	13	..	..	33	26	100	8	136
..	..	1	1	6	5	2	..	1	..	..	..	4	1	4	..	137
..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	10	13	7	7	56	73	48	3	138
91	69	21	19	3	6	10	16	..	..	..	..	6	4	35	8	139
21	17	..	..	18	23	12	9	..	..	..	..	2	2	28	..	140
28	40	..	..	..	4	77	75	..	..	..	..	40	46	25	1	141
4	4	57	46	19	25	169	189	24	21	31	27	100	104	131	5	142
27	30	91	96	8	..	64	69	24	16	1	4	45	35	122	25	143
1	1	52	57	40	40	21	14	16	17	3	2	51	39	117	17	144
7	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	3	..	145
..	..	..	..	16	19	6	1	..	..	..	..	11	5	2	..	146
..	..	..	..	..	..	121	114	14	13	..	..	82	75	50	8	147
51	46	23	19	13	14	9	10	2	..	..	..	2	5	15	..	148
5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	149
36	39	15	18	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	150
17	19	16	8	8	4	20	15	4	2	..	1	18	13	49	8	151
31	26	28	19	1	2	4	5	..	..	2	2	8	9	24	..	152
14	7	..	..	9	14	9	8	6	6	14	7	44	28	19	3	153
..	..	..	..	..	..	24	24	..	..	..	..	4	2	3	..	154
19	21	50	49	25	39	179	195	39	38	..	..	84	58	175	9	155
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		156
7	..	3	..	..	16	..	3	1	..		..	8	6	10	..	157
28	26	17	15	113	91	115	115	4	6	1	..	41	19	21	..	158
6	6	39	63	40	39	88	52	15	13	15	3	61	64	151	27	159
12	8	8	11	9	10	60	56	22	16	2	7	37	33	86	3	160
67	60	90	90	5	4	7	15	..	..	..	..	19	19	23	2	161
16	12	7	6	21	27	15	26	..	..	..	..	8	10	35	6	162
8	10	..	2	..	..	8	4	7	7		..	10	8	14	..	163
8	10	4	1	3	6	8	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	164
61	51	38	36	16	35	4	2	18	17	..	..	28	22	95	7	165
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	8	7	..	..	166
33	22	23	17	12	18	18	16	2	..	3	2	1	..	31	13	167
2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	5	27	31	14	..	168
..	..	10	12	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2		169
..	..	3	..	..	..	3	1	8	7		..	18	14	7	1	170

Serial No.	Code No. of Village	Name of Village		Area of Village in acres	Number of		Total No. of Persons			I—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependants	
		Roman Script	Nagri Script		Occupied Houses	Households	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
171	125	Pagaran	पगारा	6,005	115	115	690	347	343	295	291
172	77	Palra	पालरा	3,324	128	129	669	361	308	309	252
173	75	Parbat Pura	परबतपुरा	589	54	99	497	237	260	72	71
174	81	Pharkiya	फारकिया	1,928	148	148	674	358	316	298	277
175	116	Picholiyan	पिचोलिया	6,320	184	184	1,835	939	896	312	266
176	123	Pisangan	पीसांगन	9,776	852	924	4,063	2,136	1,927	506	430
177	132	Pratab Pura	परतापपुरा	512	10	10	63	31	32	31	32
178	192	Raghunathpura ..	रघुनाथपुरा	653	12	12	47	26	21	22	20
179	103	Raj Garh	राजगढ़	7,456	492	492	2,494	1,279	1,215	580	555
180	165	Rajosi	राजोसी	5,111	268	268	1,462	752	710	614	567
181	187	Rajpura	राजपुरा	514	3	3	18	12	6	11	6
182	10	Ramner Dhani ..	रामनेरढानी	4,855	205	285	1,483	750	733	283	276
183	59	Rampura (Nand) ..	रामपुरा (नांद)	829	99	109	560	299	261	55	49
184	89	Rampura (Ahiran) ..	रामपुरा (अहीरान)	2,245	74	111	535	279	256	212	198
185	173	Rampura (Hanwatiya) ..	रामपुरा (हनवन्तीया)	1,684	49	56	251	130	121	102	93
186	151	Rampur (Niaran) ..	रामपुरा (नियारा)	478	21	21	109	55	54	51	51
187	120	Rampura Peesagan ..	रामपुरा पीसांगन	2,776	140	140	738	385	353	181	178
188	199	Ram sar	रामसर	12,307	581	740	3,274	1,754	1,520	988	877
189	43	Rasulpura	रसूलपूरा	691	65	113	615	316	299	194	204
190	178	Rata Khera	रताखेडा	234	19	21	70	41	29	16	11
191	126	Ratangarh	रतनगढ	3,146	63	64	355	186	169	148	126
192	124	Reechmaliyan	रीछमालियां	6,316	73	73	327	168	159	..	..
193	207	Ringnot	रीगनोट	1,612	60	73	397	210	187	141	129
194	214	Sadapur	सदपुर	2,497	80	104	597	313	284	219	204
195	185	Sanod	सनोद	5,374	286	286	1,363	688	675	481	471
196	194	Sanproda	सॉपरोदा	3,255	125	146	734	374	360	294	274
197	106	Saradhana	सराधना	6,513	648	757	3,415	1,739	1,676	598	597
198	11	Sarana	सराना	2,244	87	132	610	314	296	126	92
199	113	Sarsari	सरसड़ी	1,597	52	52	248	130	118	83	82
200	74	Sedrya	सेदरिया	1,683	147	147	740	378	362	201	197
201	122	Sethan	सीठान	2,644	83	83	370	199	171	..	..
202	79	Sri Nagar	श्रीनगर	10,455	612	612	3,816	1,943	1,873	537	516
203	209	Soela	सोयला	1,812	37	37	179	88	91	87	91
204	68	Somalpur	सोमलपुरा	2,797	281	321	1,569	789	780	531	495
205	63	Suraj Kund	सूरजकुंड	3,785	113	115	622	321	301	215	211

CENSUS ABSTRACT

RURAL—(*Contd.*)

AJMER—(*Contd.*)

AGRICULTURAL CLASSES.						NON-AGRICULTURAL CLASSES										
						Persons (including dependants) who derive their principal means of livelihood from										
II—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependants		III—Cultivating labourers and their dependants		IV—Non-Cultivating owners of land; agricultural rent receivers and their dependants		V—Production other than cultivation		VI—Commerce		VII—Transport		VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources		Literates		Serial No.
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(1)
..	..	11	6	..	..	23	31	..	4	..	..	18	11	11	..	171
9	14	22	19	3	8	13	9	..	..	..	..	5	6	5	..	172
4	6	9	10	1	1	52	51	8	8	..	..	91	113	97	4	173
1	..	1	..	6	3	38	24	3	..	..	..	11	12	43	..	174
92	98	187	156	1	7	244	222	53	61	22	16	78	70	24	1	175
76	72	98	106	43	32	500	444	384	316	47	48	482	479	780	153	176
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	177
4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	178
11	24	4	3	143	115	228	186	88	68	10	7	215	257	238	28	179
..	..	1	..	15	22	58	63	6	6	7	5	51	47	77	4	180
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	181
121	130	76	72	31	27	151	138	31	28	1	..	56	62	144	21	182
67	62	15	39	32	26	78	63	3	3	2	1	47	18	15	..	183
9	14	31	27	8	7	6	4	2	..	..	..	11	6	39	..	184
2	1	..	..	8	11	3	3	1	3	..	..	8	10	14	3	185
..	..	..	..	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	186
132	103	30	22	4	9	22	20	2	7	..	..	14	14	16	1	187
50	37	37	37	92	99	203	144	101	74	6	7	275	247	508	66	188
..	2	10	10	2	2	38	27	5	2	1	..	66	52	24	1	189
6	3	6	5	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	12	7	3	..	190
..	..	17	20	..	1	15	19	1	..	..	..	5	3	7	..	191
114	97	3	..	8	20	21	17	..	..	..	..	22	25	18	3	192
31	18	9	12	19	18	5	5	1	..	..	..	4	5	16	..	193
75	67	3	2	2	1	2	..	3	4	1	..	8	6	17	..	194
15	24	10	7	32	47	98	102	15	7	6	6	31	21	98	26	195
27	24	3	7	23	29	11	9	5	5	..	..	11	12	34	2	196
348	326	97	101	98	120	274	269	69	48	56	47	199	168	420	67	197
18	22	17	25	63	79	70	59	3	1	1	1	16	17	35	1	198
..	..	26	16	..	4	9	1	..	..	..	..	12	15	5	3	199
30	24	..	..	11	20	36	43	31	30	3	2	66	46	21	..	200
113	104	20	11	4	2	43	43	..	..	..	..	19	11	12	3	201
118	94	126	172	67	39	687	668	122	106	99	89	187	189	528	57	202
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	203
9	8	9	11	24	13	23	31	15	18	125	146	53	58	48	3	204
..	..	14	15	17	14	67	58	..	..	..	..	8	3	8	..	205

[redacted] PRIMARY

PART II

[redacted]

Serial No.	Code No. of Village	Name of Village		Area of Village in acres	Number of		Total No. of Persons			I—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependants	
		Roman Script	Nagri Script		Occupied Houses	Households	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
206	195	Surajpura	सूरजपूरा	1,331	53	82	367	187	180	155	153
207	69	Tabiji	तबीजी	4,511	256	354	1,679	862	817	318	322
208	84	Tihari	तिहारी	6,192	239	306	1,482	740	742	453	454
209	186	Tilana	तिलाना	4,360	126	190	878	457	421	313	306
210	3	Tilloniya	तिलोनिया	3,646	256	256	1,300	693	602	282	198
211	23	Tilora	तिलोरा	2,808	154	171	764	387	377	188	165
212	12	Utra	उटरा	3,178	131	204	1,037	510	527	274	276

CENSUS ABSTRACT

RURAL—(*Contd.*)

AJMER—(*Concld.*)

AGRICULTURAL CLASS						NON-AGRICULTURAL CLASSES										
						Persons (including dependants) who derive their principal means of livelihood from										
II—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependants		III—Cultivating labourers and their dependants		IV—Non-Cultivating owners of land; agricultural rent receivers and their dependants		V—Production other than cultivation		VI—Commerce		VII—Transport		VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources		Literates		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Serial No.
(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(1)
8	7	9	5	1	..	13	15	1	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	206
93	91	114	164	23	19	143	103	45	31	9	9	117	78	220	37	207
21	11	21	28	29	44	138	139	40	32	..	..	38	34	127	9	208
11	14	1	1	11	14	72	53	6	6	..	..	43	27	49	1	209
106	90	110	129	12	12	37	17	40	26	75	62	36	68	175	19	210
..	..	39	38	9	25	41	46	22	16	..	..	88	87	64	9	211
27	25	53	55	15	13	47	45	48	52	6	6	40	45	99	10	212

THE PRIMARY

PART II

1. No. & Name of District—1, AJMER
2. No. & Name of Tehsil—2. KEKRI
3. Name of Sub-Division—KEKRI
4. No. of Tract—2
5. No. of Villages { Populated 161 / Unpopulated 1
6. No. of Hamlets 13
7. No. of Towns 2
8. Area of Tehsil in Sq. Miles 938·34

Serial No.	Code No. of Village	Name of Village (Roman Script)	Name of Village (Nagri Script)	Area of Village in acres	Number of Occupied Houses	Number of House holds	Total No. of Persons	Total No. of Persons Males	Total No. of Persons Females	I.–Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependants Males	I.–Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependants Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1	134	Aloli	अलोली	2,290	219	250	1,069	535	534	456	464
2	22	Amargarh	अमरगढ़	552	26	36	185	89	93	63	64
3	131	Amli	आमली	547	32	36	396	190	206	170	179
4	110	Amli	आमली	1,670	28	29	298	160	138	139	118
5	6	Arwar	अरवर	2,532	47	76	404	204	200	161	164
6	74	Badgaon alias Surkhand ..	बड़ गांव उर्फ सुरखण्ड	6,904	195	286	1,317	693	624	581	542
7	4	Badla	बड़ला	742	24	31	118	64	54	45	40
8	60	Badla	बड़ला	3,467	107	139	673	360	313	338	299
9	45	Badli	बड़ली	6,549	226	300	1,617	828	789	611	597
10	95	Baghera	बघेरा	14,875	853	924	4,121	2.131	1,990	1,113	1,054
11	64	Bagrai	बगेराई	3,230	53	76	348	187	161	149	140
12	155	Bajta	बाजता	7 090	189	219	948	175	473	294	284
13	21	Bandanwada	बांदनवाड़ा	7,720	365	462	2,075	1,077	998	513	506
14	29	Banediya	बनेदिया	880	61	67	324	171	153	168	152
15	5	Baori	बावड़ी	2.060	25	39	196	97	99	64	66
16	118	Beerwada	बीरवाड़ा	6,000	23	35	148	79	69	70	59
17	152	Bhandawas	भाण्डा वास	1,426	34	39	414	271	143	57	59
18	119	Bharai	भराई	2,108	36	42	349	169	180	158	162
19	122	Bhimrawas	भीमड़ावास	1,380	150	159	651	318	333	287	232
20	19	Bhinay	भीनाय	8,036	557	476	4,250	2,168	2,082	494	533
21	130	Bisundani	बीसुन्दनी	2,060	149	189	630	340	290	183	194
22	113	Bogla	बोगला	2,490	139	209	602	305	297	130	106
23	59	Bubkiya	बुबकिया	950	70	106	570	283	287	260	286
24	8	Chandma	चान्दमा	802	57	74	378	209	169	127	101
25	156	Chand Thali	चान्दथली	800	58	72	376	212	164	167	132
26	49	Chanpaneri	चांपनेरी	4,402	333	471	2,332	1,173	1,159	876	930
27	40	Chanwandiya	चावन्डीया	1,965	43	44	206	113	93	57	35
28	142	Cheetyawas	चीतया वास	1,396	69	78	335	178	157	144	136
29	91	Chhabria	छाबरीया	740	69	89	379	187	192	93	120
30	35	Chhachundra	छछन्दरा	12,005	51	70	399	203	196	176	178
31	128	Chhinkliya	छीकलीया	560	24	28	182	89	93	89	79
32	157	Chosla	चोसला	2,400	172	182	782	408	374	183	139

CENSUS ABSTRACT

RURAL.—(*Contd.*)

DISPLACED PERSONS

9. Persons .. 153

10. Males .. 116

11. Females .. 37

AGRICULTURAL CLASSES.						NON-AGRICULTURAL CLASSES										
II—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependants		III—Cultivating labourers and their dependants		IV—Non-Cultivating owners of land; agricultural rent receivers and their dependants		Persons (including dependants) who derive their principal means of livelihood from										Serial No.
						V—Production other than cultivation		VI—Commerce		VII—Transport		VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources		Literates		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(1)
6	7	10	3	5	9	36	25	5	11	1	..	16	15	120	4	1
..	..	5	9	16	14	..	..	5	6	..	..	..	3	11	4	2
5	3	12	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	12	2	3
5	3	4	3	8	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	7	3	4
..	..	17	14	6	13	11	3	2	..	..	..	7	6	15	10	5
2	7	7	5	54	54	25	2	2	..	..	..	22	14	99	8	6
..	..	6	6	8	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	7
3	2	1	2	11	4	..	..	4	5	..	..	3	1	25	1	8
10	..	..	12	68	67	43	39	48	36	..	..	48	38	366	12	9
25	16	88	110	55	64	341	316	159	125	..	..	350	305	205	14	10
..	..	11	6	3	2	10	..	..	..	..	..	14	13	5	..	11
13	14	37	51	57	53	29	23	18	21	..	..	27	27	12	3	12
26	30	68	126	71	55	166	102	79	65	16	15	138	99	291	47	13
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	14
..	..	12	16	9	9	6	1	..	..	..	..	6	7	16	8	15
1	1	3	6	..	..	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	2	16
..	..	1	7	..	..	213	77	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	17
..	..	3	8	..	6	6	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	19	3	18
2	3	1	3	28	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	6	19
148	133	54	89	48	56	551	482	289	265	36	19	548	505	295	136	20
6	3	6	8	13	14	101	47	20	12	..	..	11	12	14	2	21
41	46	13	32	47	50	25	30	16	13	..	..	33	20	17	1	22
..	..	..	..	..	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	16	..	23
11	10	..	4	7	10	9	8	4	5	..	..	51	31	8	..	24
7	4	11	4	15	12	5	4	..	..	..	..	7	8	..	..	25
16	18	35	32	17	23	109	45	45	52	..	1	75	58	258	38	26
2	2	21	45	..	..	33	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	27
19	12	7	7	1	1	6	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	10	2	28
12	9	26	34	14	7	28	12	5	2	..	..	9	8	10	3	29
..	..	12	9	13	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	30
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	31
19	16	90	93	67	56	21	4	..	..	..	..	28	18	22	6	32

Serial No.	Code No. of Village	Name of Village		Area of Village in acres	Number of		Total No. of Persons			I—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned & their dependants	
		Roman Script	Nagri Script		Occupied houses	House-holds	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
33	94	Deogaon ..	.. देवगांव	8,470	401	489	2,108	1,102	1,006	671	615
34	154	Deokheri ..	.. देव खेड़ी	1,600	26	34	214	108	106	69	73
35	47	Deoliya Kalan ..	.. देवलिया कलां	10,880	600	623	2,793	1,443	1,350	766	691
36	92	Deoliya Khurd ..	.. देवलिया खुर्द	1.187	95	112	480	251	229	206	170
37	124	Deopura ..	.. देव पुरा	308	27	34	155	91	64	80	56
38	162	Dewaligam ..	.. देवली गाम	1,000	591	624	2,457	1,282	1,175	668	612
39	114	Dhundhari ..	.. धुंधरी	2,272	289	316	1,735	910	825	511	522
40	16	Dhantol ..	.. धांतोल	2,682	56	68	340	168	172	165	169
41	87	Dhunwalia ..	.. धुंवालीया	1,200	51	72	255	129	126	110	112
42	34	Dolatpura ..	.. दोलत पुरा	637	15	19	108	61	47	55	42
43	41	Ekalsingha ..	.. एकल सींघा	6,183	250	310	1,314	672	642	636	602
44	89	Ekalsingha ..	.. एकल सींघा	756	52	54	243	134	109	112	98
45	46	Ganahera ..	.. गना हेड़ा	2,088	43	59	378	189	189	171	178
46	50	Ghana ..	.. घना	2,565	54	89	498	246	252	238	250
47	48	Ghatiyali ..	.. घटीयाली	3,844	345	289	1,723	886	837	594	543
48	31	Gobliya ..	.. गोबलीया	424	50	62	379	193	186	147	162
49	39	Gopalpura ..	.. गोपाल पुरा	1,845	26	44	262	142	120	119	103
50	129	Gordan ..	.. गोरदां	800	92	101	492	260	232	237	218
51	125	Gothra ..	.. गोठड़ा	442	25	30	127	60	67	57	64
52	82	Goyala ..	.. गोयलां	11,200	116	165	1,878	971	907	685	711
53	66	Gudha Kalan ..	.. गुडा कलां	4,400	122	136	717	353	364	244	264
54	65	Gudha Khurd ..	.. गुडा खुर्द	886	98	101	634	325	309	288	280
55	17	Gujarwada ..	.. गुजर वाड़ा	515	169	218	245	116	129	108	122
56	136	Gul Gaon ..	.. गुल गांव	1,600	188	210	940	450	490	277	285
57	57	Hirapura ..	.. हिरापुरा	574	44	58	342	191	151	191	151
58	28	Hiyaliya ..	.. हिया लीया	2,000	61	93	462	249	213	231	196
59	75	Jadana ..	.. जडाना	2,696	50	60	327	180	147	145	127
60	149	Jaswant Pura ..	.. जसवन्त पुरा	1,024	138	209	697	362	335	261	238
61	7	Jawla ..	.. जवला	3,800	112	157	734	386	348	312	296
62	144	Jeetapura ..	.. जीता पुरा	1,556	43	52	215	126	89	69	55
63	69	Jetpura ..	.. जेत पुरा	3,296	82	108	550	288	262	256	228
64	43	Jhawarkiya ..	.. झांवर किया	1,450	33	46	211	92	119	82	111
65	25	Jheenpiyan ..	.. झींपीयां	1,404	86	108	553	283	270	216	213
66	81	Jotayan ..	.. झोतायां	7,200	117	237	1,211	636	575	445	423
67	86	Junia ..	.. जुनीयां	4,240	289	343	2,917	1,507	1,410	545	560
68	70	Kachriya ..	.. काचरियां	1,600	45	59	307	155	152	148	149

CENSUS ABSTRACT.

RURAL—(*Contd.*)

KERI (*Contd.*)

AGRICULTURAL CLASSES						NON-AGRICULTURAL CLASSES										
II—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned & their dependants		III—Cultivating labourers and their dependants		IV—Non-Cultivating owners of land; agricultural rent receivers & their dependants		Persons (including dependants) who derive their principal means of livelihood from								Literates		Serial No.
						V—Production other than cultivation		VI—Commerce		VII—Transport		VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources				
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(1)
3	5	41	69	93	70	207	174	56	37	2	2	89	54	60	4	38
8	8	5	2	13	10	11	9	..	..	..	3	2	4	2	..	39
4	2	132	134	35	36	207	183	90	66	..	1	209	187	374	52	35
..	..	12	24	4	6	8	7	9	8	..	..	12	13	22	4	36
..	..	5	4	..	..	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	37
141	110	132	174	32	41	122	90	57	39	1	7	119	112	100	40	38
33	30	84	69	63	77	50	46	65	55	..	..	41	28	64	13	39
..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40
..	..	9	8	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	7	5	16	4	41
..	..	2	..	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	2	..	42
3	..	10	7	5	7	1	..	13	22	..	..	4	4	120	12	43
..	..	1	1	3	5	15	2	..	..	..	..	3	3	21	2	44
..	..	7	1	..	11	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	45
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	..	..	46
36	18	47	72	47	67	105	99	19	10	..	..	38	30	74	12	47
..	..	1	5	..	..	39	16	..	..	1	..	5	3	11	..	48
..	..	2	2	2	..	13	13	..	..	..	..	1	2	8	..	49
..	..	9	11	2	1	3	..	5	4	..	..	4	3	12	2	50
..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51
26	31	34	32	26	17	59	31	39	28	..	1	102	66	52	12	52
21	23	35	50	18	13	10	3	5	3	6	..	14	8	21	6	53
..	..	6	7	1	1	5	3	20	13	..	..	5	..	7	2	54
..	..	..	..	6	6	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	55
4	2	62	53	49	74	19	29	19	28	..	..	20	19	17	..	56
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57
..	..	4	2	10	13	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	58
..	..	10	5	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	15	15	20	..	59
28	27	7	22	36	30	13	6	9	6	..	..	8	7	32	3	60
20	17	11	10	9	6	16	8	5	2	..	..	13	9	27	1	61
1	..	45	25	11	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	2	62
..	..	5	6	5	7	12	6	4	1	..	..	6	14	94	17	63
..	..	8	7	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	64
38	42	..	..	..	..	16	6	..	1	..	..	13	8	103	4	65
28	19	6	7	39	36	71	38	9	5	..	1	38	46	96	3	66
85	69	51	58	30	38	411	317	113	64	8	..	264	284	218	20	67
..	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	4	2	14	..	68

THE PRIMARY

PART II

TEHSIL

Serial No.	Code No. of Village	Name of Village		Area of Village in acres	Number of		Total No. of Persons			I—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned & their dependants	
		Roman Script	Nagri Script		Occupied houses	House holds	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
69	121	Kachriya	काचरियां	393	102	132	604	305	299	275	263
70	123	Kadera	कादेरा	2,880	462	502	2,311	1,231	1,080	394	365
71	112	Kalera	कालेड़ा	2,740	11:	132	561	297	264	200	192
72	159	Kalera Kanwarji ..	कालेड़ा कँवरजी	3,200	198	210	799	427	372	323	286
73	15	Kalyanpura	कल्यान पुरा	4,000	64	86	507	273	234	238	198
74	73	Kanai Kalan	कनाई कलां	3,200	67	82	351	176	175	135	133
75	72	Kanai Khurd	कनाई खुर्द	1,600	74	95	356	198	158	159	117
76	38	Karanti	करांटी	336	58	151	772	386	386	313	336
77	12	Kebaniya	केबानिया	5,302	216	222	1,058	536	522	493	473
78	78	Keriya	केरीया	2,412	86	129	639	333	306	299	288
79	68	Keret	केरेट	6,128	178	188	960	511	449	364	330
80	10	Kesharpura	केशर पुरा	800	37	42	213	104	109	93	94
81	76	Khandran	खान्दरा	464	27	45	190	102	88	93	84
82	93	Khanoj	खनोज	4,588	194	242	972	491	481	317	343
83	120	Khawas	खवास	7,800	340	399	1,711	874	837	545	491
84	51	Khayra	खायेरा	2,580	55	99	449	242	207	192	169
85	160	Khejri	खेजरी	1,320	68	59	299	150	149	95	96
86	101	Khera Uagan	खेडा उगान	2,440	57	62	289	148	141	130	121
87	32	Kheri	खेड़ी	404	45	78	403	218	185	169	144
88	14	Kitav	किताव	2,984	112	117	653	327	326	265	251
89	106	Kohra	कोहरा	1,360	84	92	420	213	207	154	161
90	13	Kumahariaya	कुम्हारिया	4,378	200	235	910	462	448	358	144
91	67	Kurthal	कुरथल	4,000	134	196	749	362	387	271	271
92	140	Kushayta	कुशायता	1,706	119	134	595	308	287	271	260
93	48	Lamagra	लामगरा	1,926	49	70	386	200	186	158	165
94	90	Lasaria	लसाड़ीया	810	162	209	630	324	306	214	159
95	108	Manda	मण्डा	1,680	37	52	198	104	94	91	78
96	85	Manoharpura	मनोहर पुरा	8,800	181	190	1,001	515	586	339	424
97	27	Mathaniyan	मथानिया	316	80	95	471	233	238	209	218
98	133	Meharun Kalan ..	मेहरूँ कलां	11,200	513	604	2,518	1,268	1,250	599	598
99	132	Meharun Khurd ..	मेहरू खुर्द	500	84	42	170	86	84	57	65
100	98	Mewda Kalan ..	मेवदा कलां	2,970	267	345	1,366	699	667	585	563
101	102	Mewda Khurd	मेवदा खुर्द	9,700	112	124	567	304	263	270	229
102	111	Molkiya	मोलकिया	1,400	57	79	287	147	140	99	99
103	150	Mori	मोरी	1,200	27	32	139	70	69	70	69
104	61	Nagelao	नागेलाव	7,092	107	139	1,198	592	606	381	400

CENSUS ABSTRACT

RURAL—(*Contd.*)

KEKRI—(*Contd.*)

AGRICULTURAL CLASSES						NON-AGRICULTURAL CLASSES										
						Persons (including dependants) who derive their principal means of livelihood from										
II—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependants		III—Cultivating labourers and their dependants		IV—Non-cultivating owners of land; agricultural rent receivers and their dependants		V—Production other than cultivation		VI—Commerce		VII—Transport		VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources		Literates		Serial No.
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(1)
..	..	8	8	22	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72	12	69
27	27	105	148	64	52	336	263	120	76	6	..	179	149	123	4	70
5	3	20	25	16	18	25	4	6	5	3	1	22	16	24	6	71
13	12	36	25	6	4	19	13	25	29	..	..	5	8	72	4	72
7	7	6	4	15	19	3	4	..	..	..	..	4	2	24	2	73
7	5	15	14	4	5	3	..	..	2	..	..	12	16	17	5	74
9	4	4	4	11	14	5	1	2	8	..	..	8	10	14	3	75
..	..	2	..	..	..	39	25	5	2	..	..	27	23	41	2	76
12	12	4	5	7	10	9	15	8	4	..	..	3	3	63	7	77
2	..	..	..	7	7	18	5	5	2	..	..	2	4	22	..	78
10	8	38	35	13	11	39	29	5	5	..	..	42	31	76	2	79
..	..	4	7	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	4	..	80
..	..	..	..	..	..	8	3	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	..	81
46	45	27	18	10	12	24	20	11	7	..	..	46	36	70	12	82
12	9	73	94	41	57	125	101	22	25	..	2	56	58	124	19	83
3	3	4	1	26	27	13	8	2	2	..	..	2	2	10	..	84
26	26	15	5	2	14	12	7	..	..	..	..	..	1	22	..	85
..	..	11	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	3	17	6	86
..	..	17	27	2	3	11	6	..	..	..	..	19	5	7	..	87
..	..	18	32	20	29	7	2	6	5	1	..	10	7	48	1	88
5	3	27	22	3	3	8	6	5	4	..	..	11	8	..	..	89
..	..	29	269	11	10	43	9	11	5	..	..	15	11	15	2	90
21	19	8	15	23	38	15	18	14	16	..	..	10	10	39	5	91
..	..	9	4	2	1	11	6	5	5	..	..	10	11	62	7	92
..	1	3	6	6	4	27	7	..	..	..	..	6	3	11	..	93
..	..	36	85	35	42	18	4	8	8	..	..	18	8	17	8	94
..	..	3	6	2	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	7	5	12	3	95
17	23	18	20	18	7	45	42	21	27	..	..	62	43	112	4	96
..	..	5	7	5	6	3	1	2	..	..	..	9	6	7	..	97
67	62	65	99	86	91	209	173	77	74	..	..	165	153	75	12	98
..	..	..	3	7	4	20	11	..	..	..	..	2	1	11	..	99
2	6	24	27	26	27	30	22	11	8	..	..	21	14	129	34	100
..	..	5	15	7	10	7	3	6	2	1	..	8	4	89	12	101
1	1	5	7	..	..	11	4	21	21	..	..	10	8	12	4	102
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	3	103
38	37	28	35	24	38	84	66	17	14	..	..	20	16	25	1	104

Serial No.	Code No. of Village	Name of Village		Area of Village in acres	Number of		Total No. of Persons			I—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned & their dependants	
		Roman Script	Nagri Script		Occupied houses	House holds	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
105	107	Naikhera	नाइ खेड़ा	1,996	73	89	350	185	165	138	115
106	63	Nandsi	नांवसी	4,021	143	187	913	460	453	372	370
107	147	Napakhera	नापा खेड़ा	1,216	137	189	677	374	303	219	176
108	88	Nayki	नायकी	2,400	56	81	348	186	162	128	109
109	71	Nebahera	नीबाहेड़ा	4,000	48	68	328	174	154	148	131
110	146	Neemera	नीमड़ा	2,564	91	119	456	256	200	189	141
111	44	Neemra	नीमेड़ा	1,882	75	108	570	289	281	289	291
112	105	Neemod	नीमोंद	1,800	68	87	344	174	170	110	116
113	161	Padhliya	पाढ़लिया	6,937	63	79	316	166	150	103	90
114	62	Padhliya	पाढ़लिया	920	177	221	1,042	547	495	396	390
115	24	Pandaga	पंडाग्न	1,798	103	197	1,000	508	492	336	357
116	116	Para	पाडा	7,460	418	604	2,092	1,093	999	624	580
117	141	Peepliya .. :	पीपलीया	1,442	38	42	195	99	96	90	85
118	52	Peepliya	पीपलीया	552	35	65	315	154	161	147	156
119	11	Peeproli	पीपरोली	2,902	91	124	560	294	266	260	232
120	107	Pharkiya	फारकिया	1,716	117	203	589	292	297	231	221
121	58	Piloda	पीलोदा	1,592	33	35	223	98	125	91	117
122	126	Piplaz	पीपलाज	3,665	380	404	1,940	981	959	460	425
123	103	Pranhera	प्रान हेड़ा	13,800	375	402	1,873	945	928	520	528
124	143	Pratabpura	प्रताब पुरा	172	54	62	219	131	88	114	84
125	33	Pratabpura	प्रताब पुरा	856	9	20	121	57	64	49	62
126	79	Raghunathgarh ..	रघुनाथ गढ़	1,038	72	106	458	243	215	218	209
127	145	Rainagar	राय नगर	866	55	75	362	182	180	137	132
128	151	Rajpura	राजपुरा	1,200	52	60	236	120	116	87	70
129	80	Rammalia alias Reechmaliya.	रामम्मालीया उर्फ रीच मालीया	2,884	122	148	612	315	297	247	232
130	128	Rata Kot	राटा कोट	6,490	215	217	1,105	566	539	400	390
131	86	Ratanpura	रतन पुरा	260	6	12	61	30	31	30	31
	8	Rammalia alias Reechmaliya								See Serial	
132	56	Ren	रेण	1,974	48	48	284	152	132	147	124
133	23	Roop Pura	रूप पुरा	750	110	155	846	423	423	316	353
134	137	Sadara	सदारा	2,600	231	282	1,179	595	584	275	283
135	138	Sadari	सदारी	600	81	99	408	219	189	169	153
136	96	Salari	सलारी	2,000	177	207	877	452	425	401	385
137	135	Sankriya	सांक रिया	4,000	160	181	822	428	394	332	309
138	77	Santolao	सांतो लाव	3,605	80	114	423	226	197	193	165
139	3	Sarana	सराना	6,600	190	283	1,359	723	636	563	499
140	37	Sargaon	सर गांव	2,169	47	83	445	231	214	220	207

CENSUS ABSTRACT

RURAL—(*Contd.*)

KHERI—(*Contd.*)

AGRICULTURAL CLASSES						NON-AGRICULTURAL CLASSES										
II—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned & their dependants.		III—Cultivating labourers and their dependants		IV—Non-Cultivating owners of land; agricultural rent receivers and their dependants		Persons (including dependants) who derive their principal means of lovelihood from										
						V—Production other than cultivation		VI—Commerce		VII—Transport		VIII-Other services and miscellaneous sources		Literates		Serial No.
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(1)
..	10	17	21	..	..	14	11	..	..	..	..	16	8	12	1	105
13	11	8	6	19	28	7	2	25	21	..	..	16	15	100	8	103
35	19	13	14	9	9	38	18	6	5	..	..	54	62	124	6	107
24	24	12	18	7	13	7	..	..	..	..	..	8	3	5	..	108
..	..	10	7	11	7	4	5	..	..	..	..	1	4	5	2	109
27	19	11	11	5	9	15	12	2	3	..	..	7	5	75	2	110
..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	111
24	22	3	11	10	8	19	11	1	2	..	..	7	5	18	9	112
41	35	6	12	11	9	2	3	1	..	..	..	2	1	12	2	113
11	9	21	18	43	34	42	9	13	10	..	..	21	25	102	28	114
22	18	16	17	18	18	62	52	10	4	..	..	24	26	76	2	115
52	46	61	66	69	78	159	114	32	23	5	5	91	87	79	7	116
2	3	1	..	2	2	1	..	2	3	..	..	1	3	7	1	117
..	..	..	..	3	4	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	118
14	18	6	1	6	11	2	..	2	..	..	..	4	4	36	1	119
5	..	19	25	14	25	6	4	4	3	..	..	13	19	72	14	120
..	..	3	3	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	121
181	176	118	108	73	113	75	56	31	27	..	..	43	54	128	4	122
41	34	70	108	96	93	131	95	30	17	1	1	56	52	154	17	123
2	1	12	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	124
..	..	3	1	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	125
..	..	1	..	4	1	14	..	1	5	..	..	5	..	5	..	126
17	20	3	1	..	..	17	14	3	3	..	..	5	10	40	10	127
3	2	2	6	20	26	6	10	..	..	..	..	2	2	19	2	128
4	6	1	1	35	38	9	1	3	3	..	..	16	16	35	6	129
2	2	14	18	10	10	57	53	66	54	..	..	17	12	88	3	130
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	131
No. 129 for Figures																
..	..	..	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	6	1	..	132
..	..	14	15	..	..	36	37	..	..	..	..	27	18	12	..	133
61	58	37	67	15	26	120	100	20	11	..	..	67	39	102	24	134
17	10	8	10	..	..	12	6	8	8	..	..	5	7	23	8	135
..	..	10	10	14	18	6	..	4	..	..	..	17	12	79	26	136
..	..	54	45	3	11	22	6	6	3	..	..	11	20	82	33	137
10	7	8	10	1	4	5	2	2	..	..	..	7	9	13	2	138
..	..	38	38	..	2	37	35	34	27	..	..	51	35	160	..	139
..	..	4	2	7	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	140

Serial No.	Code No. of Village	Name of Village		Area of Village in acres	Number of		Total No. of Persons			I—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned & their dependants	
		Roman Script	Nagri Script		Occupied houses	House holds	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
141	100	Sarsari	सर सरी	2,680	81	96	408	283	195	172	158
142	139	Sawar	सावर	13,251	978	1,042	4,854	2,438	2,416	905	899
143	29	Sedriya	सेदरीया	1,372	54	80	443	216	227	205	220
144	83	Shergarh	शेरगढ़	5,704	109	135	627	324	303	140	145
145	127	Shokiyan Khera ..	शोकीया खेड़ा	724	32	40	160	88	72	83	69
146	2	Shokli	शोकली	2,800	26	40	189	93	96	72	81
147	1	Shoklya	शोकल्या	5,800	141	199	709	386	323	302	256
148	53	Shol Kalan	शोल कलां	316	28	34	188	98	90	92	87
149	54	Shol Khurd	शोल खुर्द	430	16	26	174	103	71	98	67
150	30	Singawal	सींगावल	3,200	133	239	1,142	612	530	359	338
151	84	Soliya	सोलीया	1,194	33	38	176	86	90	39	46
152	55	Sowari	सोवड़ी	2,447	59	86	464	233	231	232	231
153	158	Sunder Pura ..	सुन्दर पुरा	1 148	37	51	185	104	81	79	63
		Sur Khand alias Badgaon.	सुरखन्डे उर्फ बडगांव							See Serial No.	
154	153	Tankawas ..	टांका वास	2,022	70	89	354	196	158	95	88
155	9	Tantoti	टांटोटी	6,400	156	257	1,801	899	902	461	445
156	97	Taswariya	टसवारीया	2,400	137	154	585	306	279	255	243
157	109	Teetria	टीट रीया	4,692	77	92	388	207	181	167	148
158	42	Tilara	टीलारा	1,528	32	58	233	120	113	107	100
159	18	Udaigarh Khera ..	उदय गढ़ खेड़ा	1,061	58	63	365	193	172	182	165
160	115	Undri	उंदरी	335	78	102	374	194	180	122	121
161	104	Ungai	उगाई	1,728	70	85	355	189	166	101	103

CENSUS ABSTRACT

RURAL—(*Contd.*)

KEKRI—(*Concld.*)

AGRICULTURAL CLASSES						NON-AGRICULTURAL CLASSES										
						Persons (including dependants) who derive their principal means of livelihood from										
II—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned & their dependants		III—Cultivating labourers and their dependants		IV—Non-Cultivating owners of land; agricultural rent receivers and their dependants		V—Production other than cultivation		VI—Commerce		VII—Transport		VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources		Literates		Serial No.
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(1)
7	8	14	20	..	..	9	3	5	2	6	4	..	..	17	6	141
66	64	170	188	90	94	419	387	321	288	14	6	453	490	224	86	142
..	..	3	2	7	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	143
29	25	8	8	10	10	68	67	19	6	1	..	49	42	42	..	144
..	..	..	1	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	145
..	..	1	..	4	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	12	9	8	3	146
..	..	6	6	..	..	30	16	9	9	2	1	37	35	121	39	147
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	148
2	4	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	149
14	19	14	21	23	20	63	36	28	19	18	9	93	68	88	8	150
6	5	8	6	1	11	23	12	..	..	..	..	9	10	6	2	151
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	152
5	5	2	..	10	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	2	..	153
7 for Figures																
..	..	2	5	26	15	32	15	..	1	..	..	41	34	21	4	154
30	29	68	77	9	14	104	107	89	95	3	2	135	133	10	..	155
..	..	4	3	13	9	7	4	7	3	..	..	20	17	19	..	156
5	6	9	9	7	10	6	6	..	..	..	..	13	2	22	6	157
1	..	4	3	4	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	11	..	158
..	..	4	3	1	..	4	3	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	159
6	6	21	26	9	9	30	15	4	2	..	..	2	1	72	4	160
..	..	15	17	8	4	57	32	..	..	..	..	13	7	11	2	161

THE PRIMARY

PART II

1 No. & Name of District—1. AJMER

2 Name of Sub-Division—BEAWAR

3 No. & Name of Tehsil—3. BEAWAR

4. No. of Tract—3.

5 No. of Villages { Populated 336 / Unpopulated 3

6 No. of Hamlets 805

7 No. of Towns 2

8 Area of Tehsil in Sq. Miles 611·60

Serial No.	Code No. of Village	Name of Village (Roman Script)	Name of Village (Nagri Script)	Area of Village in acres	Number of Occupied houses	Number of House holds	Total No. of Persons	Total No. of Persons Males	Total No. of Persons Females	I–Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependants Males	I–Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependants Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1	284	Adera	आडेरा	217	12	16	85	39	46	39	46
2	309	Akrol	आकरोल	1,284	22	22	98	55	43	45	35
3	251	Amargarh	अमरगढ़	1,867	72	79	404	212	192	208	182
4	78	Amarpura	अमर पुरा	434	42	61	132	67	65	56	52
5	102	Amarpur	अमर पुरा	385	16	27	137	68	69	61	63
6	225	Amarpura	अमर पुरा	811	25	38	214	116	98	113	93
7	203	Amritpura	अमृत पुरा	..	10	24	123	64	59	55	52
8	142	Anakar	अनाकर	778	72	83	353	189	164	189	161
9	210	Andhideori	अंधीदेवरी	1,050	48	51	386	193	193	171	173
10	109	Asan	आसान	158	41	49	216	110	106	70	68
11	338	Asan	आसान	660	67	75	339	174	165	142	132
12	161	Attitmand	अतीतमंड	1,577	142	163	743	384	359	374	352
13	271	Bachpari	बचपरी	45,608	11	12	90	43	47	41	40
14	133	Badkochara	बडकोचरा	2,072	187	189	794	388	406	315	332
15	107	Baghmal	बाघमल	1,502	104	149	671	309	362	288	341
16	322	Bahadurpura	बहादुर पुरा	424	18	30	154	81	73	78	71
17	217	Bailan	बायलां	861	71	90	388	207	181	184	151
18	124	Balacharat H. I.	बलाचारट	1,163	76	86	426	204	222	189	202
19	175	Balad	बलाड	1,776	130	160	740	368	372	261	275
20	153	Balaikhera	बलाइ खेड़ा	446	18	29	114	59	55	59	55
21	104	Bamanhera	बामन हेड़ा	1,324	98	99	445	217	228	197	213
22	30	Baneori	बनेवरी	177	16	22	104	53	51	31	39
23	136	Banarankhera	बनारा खेड़ा	70	15	20	61	31	30	31	30
24	120	Banjari	बंजारी	2,179	135	164	715	347	368	317	316
25	112	Barakhan	बड़ा खन	437	90	97	376	202	174	93	93
26	70	Baral	बरल	1,004	11	16	71	34	37	30	33
27	339	Baral II	बरल	1,950	140	266	1,196	595	601	334	368
28	336	Bari	बारी	2 572	108	129	665	341	324	249	251
29	62	Baria Ajba	बाड़ीया अजबा	427	16	22	108	55	53	51	45
30	130	Bariaoo (Jawaja) ..	बड़ीयाउ जवाजा	548	61	70	288	146	142	121	125
31	238	Bariyabhaoo	बाड़ीया भाउ	310	12	17	93	51	42	50	42
32	63	Bariyagaina	बाड़ीया गेना	410	29	29	155	81	74	56	56

CENSUS ABSTRACT.

RURAL.—(*Contd.*)

DISPLACED PERSONS

9. Persons	..	230
10. Males	..	145
11. Females	..	85

AGRICULTURAL CLASSES						NON-AGRICULTURAL CLASSES										
II—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependants		III—Cultivating labourers and their dependants		IV—Non-Cultivating owners of land; agricultural rent receivers and their dependants		Persons (including dependants) who derive their principal means of livelihood from. V—Production other than cultivation		VI—Commerce		VII—Transport		VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources		Literates		Serial No.
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(1)
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	7	4	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	2
..	..	3	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	1	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	6	..	..	..	..	7	7	6	..	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	..	..	3	3	3	..	5
..	..	1	4	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	6
9	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	8
..	..	1	2	..	..	2	8	8	8	..	..	11	7	42	2	9
4	6	..	2	5	3	13	20	10	11	..	..	8	6	24	..	10
..	..	19	24	..	..	11	9	..	..	..	..	2	..	13	..	11
..	..	..	2	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	5	5	17	..	12
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	13
4	3	..	..	..	..	32	43	3	..	..	..	34	28	40	..	14
2	2	2	3	..	1	8	2	3	..	..	..	6	13	33	..	15
..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
..	..	..	..	..	..	11	12	3	3	..	..	9	15	11	..	17
..	..	..	3	1	10	10	4	..	..	..	..	4	3	13	..	18
7	9	19	20	3	5	46	29	2	2	3	2	27	29	91	3	19
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	20
8	10	1	4	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	4	..	25	..	21
..	..	..	..	..	..	20	11	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	22
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	23
2	2	6	9	6	23	5	6	..	..	..	..	9	12	45	2	24
8	7	6	..	15	7	11	11	19	16	3	1	47	34	56	1	25
1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	9	..	26
..	..	59	84	..	..	148	113	21	13	..	..	33	23	129	..	27
4	1	29	26	..	..	47	40	4	4	..	..	9	12	16	1	28
..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	6	6	..	29
..	..	..	..	1	1	16	8	..	..	..	..	8	8	46	1	30
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31
6	5	..	..	..	..	12	9	1	..	..	..	6	4	7	..	32

Serial No.	Code No. of Village	Name of Village		Area of Village in acres	Number of		Total No. of Persons			I—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependants	
		Roman Script	Nagri Script		Occupied houses	House holds	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
33	59	Bariyalumba ..	.. बाड़ीया लुम्बा	471	16	16	89	45	44	23	18
34	220	Bariyameda ..	.. बाड़ीया मेवा	386	33	38	173	84	89	78	85
35	61	Bariyamota ..	.. बाड़ीया मोटा	451	20	20	100	43	57	28	35
36	86	Bariyanagga ..	.. बाड़ीया नग्गा	168	38	60	260	125	135	107	115
37	28	Bariya Nagga ..	.. बाड़ीया नग्गा	484	28	26	135	73	62	48	40
38	29	Bariyan Shyama	.. बाड़ीया श्यामा	374	31	44	237	111	126	66	85
39	64	Bariyateja ..	.. बाड़ीया तेजा	150	9	9	52	27	25	12	15
40	117	Barsawada alias Todgarh ..	बरसा बाड़ा उर्फ टोडगढ	8,475	683	776	3,634	1,757	1,877	1,094	1,126
41	58	Bassi ..	.. बस्सी	450	28	32	126	62	64	48	48
42	272	Bassi ..	.. बस्सी	695	33	76	369	183	186	183	185
43	71	Bayan Khera ..	.. बया खेड़ा	566	14	22	106	40	66	34	60
44	17	Beawar Khas ..	.. ब्यावर खास	3,014	203	250	1,122	609	513	168	141
45	289	Bengaliawas ..	.. बैंगालीया वास	2,499	66	126	711	353	358	308	316
46	6	Bhagwanpura ..	.. भगवान पुरा	261	18	19	100	48	52	31	37
47	137	Bhagwanpura ..	.. भगवान पुरा	414	14	15	60	31	29	26	21
48	293	Bhagwanpura ..	.. भगवान पुरा	868	22	23	86	42	44	30	32
49	56	Bhainsapa ..	.. भैंसापा	365	10	10	83	41	42	36	36
50	49	Bhairoon Khera	.. भैंरूखेड़ा	455	14	15	81	38	43	38	43
51	132	Bhairon Khera (Badkochran)	भैंरू खेड़ा (बड़ कोचरा)	649	20	20	151	72	79	67	73
52	248	Bhairon Khera..	.. भैंरू खेड़ा	554	30	30	160	81	79	78	76
53	327	Bhairon Khera..	.. भैंरू खेड़ा	511	42	48	278	138	140	76	67
54	298	Bhalasaria ..	.. भालेसरिया	461	20	22	118	51	67	51	67
55	144	Bhanbespura ..	.. भांबी पुरा	303	19	33	123	60	63	52	53
56	214	Bharkala ..	.. भरकाला	553	30	30	186	95	91	86	81
57	164	Bhawani Khera	.. भवानी खेड़ा	207	25	46	222	113	109	45	47
58	183	Bhawani Khera	.. भवानी खेड़ा	272	2	2	5	3	2	..	..
59	278	Bhawani Khera	.. भवानी खेड़ा	393	30	30	157	82	75	75	73
60	189	Bhawani Pura ..	.. भवानी पुरा	..	19	23	100	52	48	10	16
61	168	Bhojpura ..	.. भोज पुरा	333	72	80	315	159	156	115	135
62	135	Bhuriya Khera Kalan	.. भुरिया खेड़ा कलां	360	31	57	242	118	124	112	110
63	134	Bhuriya Khera Khurd	.. भुरिया खेड़ा खुर्द	339	56	75	326	176	150	144	123
64	131	Bihar Ratanpura	.. बिहार रतन पुरा	1,592	78	94	464	244	220	227	203
65	105	Charpalan ..	.. चरपलां	3,081	70	80	399	208	191	195	179
66	285	Chawandia ..	.. चांवंडिया	2,533	104	112	551	291	260	253	225
67	186	Chhanwarator ..	.. छैंवरातोड़	..	9	5	43	24	19	24	19
68	139	Chiliabar ..	.. चिलीया बड़	1,663	52	62	290	138	152	138	152

CENSUS ABSTRACT.

RURAL—(*Contd.*)

BEAWAR—(*Contd.*)

AGRICULTURAL CLASSES						NON-AGRICULTURAL CLASSES										
						Persons (including dependants) who derive their principal means of livelihood from										
II—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependants		III—Cultivating labourers and their dependants		IV—Non-Cultivating owners of land; agricultural rent receivers and their dependants		V—Production other than cultivation		VI—Commerce		VII—Transport		VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources		Literates		Serial No.
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(1)
14	18	..	..	6	5	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	..	33
6	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	34
11	13	..	..	..	..	1	6	1	..	..	1	2	2	4	..	35
2	1	..	..	..	..	13	16	..	..	..	..	3	3	28	..	36
..	..	..	..	..	..	23	15	..	..	..	..	2	7	6	..	37
5	3	..	..	..	..	40	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	38
13	7	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	39
4	4	36	42	17	32	132	144	161	180	5	3	308	346	505	..	40
..	..	..	..	2	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	14	14	4	..	41
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	42
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	8	..	43
79	76	40	24	33	38	216	162	18	24	..	..	55	48	159	..	44
..	..	10	13	..	..	25	19	1	1	..	..	9	9	45	..	45
..	..	1	..	8	6	9	6	4	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	46
3	2	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	8	..	47
7	5	2	4	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	48
5	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	50
2	4	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51
3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	52
..	..	..	..	..	..	62	71	..	..	..	..	..	2	11	..	53
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	..	..	..	..	4	7	21	..	55
..	..	3	1	..	..	6	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56
..	..	4	2	10	17	50	36	3	2	..	..	1	5	12	..	57
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	58
1	1	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	59
17	12	7	5	..	2	2	1	2	3	6	5	8	4	8	5	60
8	8	..	..	..	..	34	9	..	..	..	..	2	4	10	..	61
1	..	..	1	2	9	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	3	12	1	62
10	9	..	..	1	1	17	14	..	..	..	..	4	3	14	..	63
2	4	..	..	..	..	5	4	..	..	..	..	10	9	31	1	64
6	4	..	..	..	..	7	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	65
9	4	3	3	5	10	8	8	2	2	..	..	11	8	5	..	66
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	67
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	1	68

Serial No.	Code No. of Village	Name of Village (Roman Script)	Name of Village (Nagri Script)	Area of Village in acres	Number of Occupied Houses	Number of Household	Total No. of Persons	Total No. of Persons — Males	Total No. of Persons — Females	I—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependants — Males	I—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependants — Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
69	233	Chodsia ..	.. चोदसिया	..	51	83	500	232	268	174	201
70	1	Choraneemri ..	.. चोडानिमड़ी	306	12	15	116	67	49	52	45
71	100	Dadela ..	.. दादेला	2,156	118	177	881	427	404	325	299
72	22	Daulatgarh Sindhah	.. दौलत गढ़ सिन्धाह	290	20	24	90	47	43	17	15
73	280	Daulatpura ..	.. दौलत पुरा	563	32	32	254	125	129	125	129
74	302	Daulatpura ..	.. दौलत पुरा	1,263	104	110	535	278	257	271	252
75	181	Daulatpura Balaiyan	.. दौलत पुरा बलाइयान	399	5	5	24	16	8	15	6
76	307	Dedpura ..	.. देद पुरा	1,194	101	112	579	300	279	292	269
77	180	Deelwara ..	.. दील वाड़ा	..	155	181	813	419	394	298	284
78	188	Deogarh ..	.. देव गढ़	1,156	20	22	112	57	55	31	34
79	318	Deogarh ..	.. देव गढ़	268	11	20	111	53	58	53	58
80	337	Deogarh ..	.. देव गढ़	259	21	28	160	88	72	78	60
81	149	Deokhera ..	.. देव खेड़ा	719	59	81	354	185	169	168	157
82	108	Deolatan ..	.. देवलातां	427	9	9	44	27	17	27	17
83	259	Deomagari ..	.. देव मगरी	..	35	58	295	137	158	122	147
84	296	Deomali ..	.. देव माली	1,346	60	85	492	249	243	226	216
85	194	Deopura ..	.. देव पुरा	98	31	31	153	75	78	61	63
86	295	Deopura ..	.. देव पुरा	471	33	42	210	114	101	100	82
87	312	Deopura ..	.. देव पुरा	..	14	95	94	41	53	41	53
88	230	Devipura ..	.. देवी पुरा	520	16	22	136	63	73	63	73
89	106	Dewali Fatehpura	.. देवली फतह पुरा	1,523	76	80	399	196	203	187	196
90	226	Dewas ..	.. देवास	759	42	81	387	206	181	180	169
91	143	Dewatan ..	.. देवाता	388	37	52	226	108	118	65	79
92	313	Dhani Khera ..	.. धानी खेड़ा	773	13	17	109	59	50	59	50
93	75	Dhawli ..	.. धावली	144	3	6	35	14	21	13	21
94	46	Dhola Danta I	.. धोला दांता	620	49	67	280	141	139	117	122
95	74	Dhola Danta II	.. धोला दांता	254	51	16	86	44	42	36	36
96	114	Dhola Danta ..	.. धोला दांता	296	31	33	142	69	73	62	64
97	274	Dhola Danta ..	.. धोला दांता	453	74	74	416	213	203	184	187
98	18	Dungar Khera ..	.. डुंगर खेड़ा	280	10	10	23	13	10	...	..
99	47	Durgawas ..	.. दुर्गा वास	700	72	90	403	208	195	140	131
100	187	Fatehgarh ..	.. फतह गढ़	..	56	57	264	130	134	128	131
101	290	Fatehgarh (Masuda)	.. फतह गढ़ (मसुदा)	1,287	53	63	324	170	154	160	141
102	3	Fatehgarh Salla	.. फतह गढ़ सल्ला	491	58	74	366	188	178	134	132
103	206	Fatehpura I ..	.. फतह पुरा	623	30	30	178	78	92	70	82
104	38	Fatehpura II ..	.. फतहपुरा ..	830	135	227	452	498	354	84	76

CENSUS ABSTRACT

RURAL—(*Contd.*)

BEAWAR—(*Contd.*)

AGRICULTURAL CLASSES						NON-AGRICULTURAL CLASSES										
II—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependants		III—Cultivating labourers and their dependants		IV—Non-Cultivating owners of land; agricultural rent receivers and their dependants		Persons (including dependants) who derive their principal means of livelihood from								Literates		Serial No.
						V—Production other than cultivation		VI—Commerce		VII—Transport		VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources				
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(1)
7	4	40	46	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	10	17	5	..	69
8	3	..	..	..	..	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	70
7	7	2	1	..	..	55	55	4	6	..	..	34	36	90	2	71
24	24	2	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	72
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	73
6	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	74
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75
..	..	..	..	..	..	8	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	76
12	17	19	18	..	..	54	29	5	6	..	..	31	40	90	8	77
17	12	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	7	3	7	6	78
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	79
..	..	10	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	80
3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	4	..	..	9	5	31	..	81
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	82
5	7	..	1	..	..	3	1	1	..	..	..	6	2	1	..	83
3	5	3	7	5	5	2	3	..	..	..	..	10	7	6	..	84
..	..	2	..	..	..	7	11	..	..	..	..	5	4	11	..	85
..	..	9	14	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	86
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	87
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	88
2	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	17	..	89
..	..	..	..	..	..	16	9	..	..	..	..	10	3	29	1	90
2	..	..	..	..	..	22	23	12	12	..	..	7	4	33	..	91
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	92
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	93
..	..	..	..	..	..	14	10	..	..	..	..	10	7	13	..	94
2	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	95
..	..	..	..	1	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	3	7	10	..	96
5	5	1	1	9	6	3	3	..	..	..	..	1	1	14	..	97
7	6	2	1	..	..	2	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	98
8	9	1	2	..	1	36	25	7	4	..	..	16	23	27	..	99
..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	100
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	12	..	..	4	..	30	..	101
8	7	..	..	..	..	46	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	102
..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	..	..	..	..	2	4	2	..	103
27	21	2	1	..	..	274	155	2	4	2	1	107	94	85	3	104

THE PRIMARY

PART II

TEHSIL

Serial No.	Code No. of Village	Name of Village		Area of Village in acres	Number of		Total No. of Persons			I—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependants.	
		Roman Script	Nagri Script		Occupied Houses	Households	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
105	178	Gaddi Thorian	गाधी थोरियां	1,409	97	109	456	244	212	155	154
106	286	Ganesh Magari ..	गनेश मगरी	288	24	24	126	66	60	66	60
107	40	Ganeshpura	गनेश पुरा	491	53	60	260	135	125	100	99
108	110	Ganeshpura	गनेश पुरा	334	22	22	113	59	54	55	51
109	328	Ganeshpura	गनेश पुरा	502	25	30	74	40	34	30	28
110	199	Gawardi	गवारड़ी	266	30	30	168	96	72	87	66
111	196	Gawardia	गुवारडिया	..	28	40	219	106	113	90	99
112	53	Gazipura	गाजी पुरा	127	4	5	23	10	13	10	13
113	113	Gogala	गोगेला	303	44	49	224	105	119	85	96
114	160	Gohana	गोहाना	1,617	145	160	788	404	384	358	342
115	10	Gopalpura	गोपाल पुरा	484	29	52	295	155	140	64	64
116	209	Gopal Sagar	गोपाल सागर	..	7	7	40	20	20	20	20
117	35	Govindpura	गोविन्द पुरा	369	57	70	130	71	59	43	38
118	267	Gudha (Vinodilal ki Bagichi)	गुडा (विनोदीलाल कि बगेची)	589	20	25	130	68	62	51	49
119	38	A & B Hamletji of Beawar (Jain Gurukul)	हमलेट आफ ब्यावर टाउन (जैन गुरुकुल)	..	88	263	1,117	682	435	33	23
120	326	Hanwantiya ..	हनवंतिया	4,636	167	209	1,099	575	524	434	410
121	7	Harrajpur	हरराज पुर	260	5	15	86	42	44	35	28
122	246	Harrajpura	हरराज पुरा	3,032	67	96	471	248	223	248	223
123	140	Hathan Khera	हाथान खेड़ा	437	16	30	135	71	64	71	64
124	52	Himatpura	हिमत पुरा	142	22	25	106	50	56	35	38
125	300	Inderpura	इन्दर पुरा	362	11	11	43	25	18	20	16
126	139	Jagpura	जग पुरा	265	28	28	131	75	56	63	49
127	323	Jaisinghpura	जैसिंह पुरा	1,370	54	55	278	140	138	121	126
128	34	Jalia	जालिया	817	74	107	445	217	228	130	138
129	283	Jalia	जालीया	401	24	30	172	85	87	83	82
130	96	Jalia Basdurga ..	जालीया बास दुर्गा	413	19	32	133	75	58	54	50
131	92	Jalia Bas lala	जालीया बास लाला	164	7	9	50	21	29	21	29
132	95	Jalia Baspitha	जालीया बास पीथा	759	34	49	202	105	97	11	11
133	93	Jalia Basrupa	जालीया बास रूपा	452	34	54	232	112	120	97	105
134	331	Jalia	जालीया	1,005	434	656	3,096	1,583	1,513	915	889
135	279	Jamola	जामोला	4,225	140	201	1,028	528	500	873	858
136	98	Jaswantpura	जसवन्त पुरा	567	10	11	61	32	29	28	23
137	297	Jaswantpura	जसवन्त पुरा	..	12	11	66	28	38	28	38
138	91	Jawaja	जवाजा	1,295	205	278	1,113	553	560	301	326
139	146	Jetgarh Bamania ..	जेत गढ़ बामनीया	931	58	91	375	197	178	191	170
140	165	Jetpura (Ateetmand) ..	जेत पुरा (अतीतमंड)	169	19	19	98	46	52	46	51

CENSUS ABSTRACT

RURAL—(*Contd.*)

BEAWAR—(*Contd.*)

AGRICULTURAL CLASSES						NON-AGRICULTURAL CLASSES										
						Persons (including dependants) who derive their principal means of livelihood from										
II—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependants		III—Cultivating labourers and their dependants		IV—Non-Cultivating owners of land; agricultural rent receivers and their dependants		V—Production other than cultivation		VI—Commerce		VII—Transport		VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources		Literates		Serial No.
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(1)
21	13	8	8	2	2	44	25	..	..	..	..	14	10	19	..	105
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	106
6	14	..	..	4	..	25	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	7	107
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	7	..	108
..	..	..	..	..	..	10	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	109
..	..	9	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110
5	3	6	5	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	2	..	111
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	112
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	1	1	..	..	16	19	20	..	113
..	..	1	..	..	40	35	..	2	..	..	..	8	2	86	..	114
36	35	14	14	5	6	32	16	..	..	..	..	4	5	16	..	115
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	116
3	7	8	4	..	..	8	9	2	..	..	..	7	1	5	..	117
6	4	..	..	..	..	7	6	..	..	..	..	4	3	..	..	118
55	47	9	3	..	..	360	229	52	22	40	24	133	87	175	15	119
..	..	33	37	..	..	68	48	10	18	1	..	29	11	68	..	120
..	..	3	9	..	..	4	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	121
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	122
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	123
..	..	4	9	..	..	3	3	8	6	..	..	..	..	5	..	124
5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	125
7	3	..	..	..	..	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	126
..	..	9	8	..	..	3	..	6	4	..	..	1	..	6	..	127
5	4	..	..	4	14	51	48	11	12	1	2	15	10	44	1	128
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	129
1	..	1	..	..	1	12	2	..	..	..	..	7	5	15	..	130
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	131
75	76	1	2	18	10	..	..	..	..	2	4	..	..	73	7	132
..	..	..	..	1	6	6	4	..	..	..	..	8	5	12	..	133
..	..	152	153	..	..	208	206	166	143	3	1	139	121	515	39	134
..	..	..	..	..	..	43	33	82	83	..	..	30	26	166	45	135
..	..	3	3	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	136
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	137
14	16	2	1	5	9	103	117	42	28	..	..	83	63	168	25	138
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	3	5	11	..	139
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	140

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PART II

T[illegible]SIL

Serial No.	Code No. of Village	Name of Village		Area of Village in acres	Number of		Total No. of Persons			I—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependants	
		Roman Script	Nagri Script		Occupied houses	House holds	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
141	260	Jetpura ..	.. जेत पुरा	221	9	9	55	33	22	33	22
142	274	Jewana ..	.. जीवाना	2,031	124	129	657	353	304	324	277
143	218	Jhak ..	.. झाक	6,792	242	304	2,861	1,427	1,434	1,318	1,332
144	5	Johar Khera ..	.. जोहर खेड़ा	335	34	36	207	112	95	81	65
145	72	Kabra ..	.. काबरा	1,272	142	208	902	456	446	308	304
146	150	Kaladara ..	.. काला बड़ा	198	12	32	137	75	62	68	56
147	261	Kalaheri ..	.. काला हेड़ी	1,615	69	75	363	195	168	162	141
148	138	Kalat Khera ..	.. कलात खेड़ा	506	19	19	121	51	70	44	64
149	171	Kalia Bas ..	.. कालीया बास	195	16	20	91	45	46	43	43
150	50	Kalikakar ..	.. काली कांकर	245	36	52	202	105	97	80	76
151	79	Kalinjar ..	.. कालींजर	1,903	142	160	795	391	404	357	375
152	69	Kalla Khera ..	.. कल्ला खेड़ा	128	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
153	324	Kalyanpura ..	.. कल्याण पुरा	608	18	28	157	75	82	66	76
154	244	Kanakhera ..	.. काना खेड़ा	2,655	103	125	573	291	282	266	257
155	330	Kania ..	.. कानीया	..	228	290	1,210	642	568	380	324
156	278	Kanpura ..	.. कान पुरा	851	76	106	577	297	280	253	238
157	235	Kanpura ..	.. कान पुरा	..	68	77	341	184	157	175	150
158	145	Kanpura Devtan ..	.. कानपुरा देवत	..	9	14	60	32	28	28	27
159	80	Karlan ..	.. करलां	268	37	56	234	119	115	113	111
160	319	Kailu ..	.. केलू	..	38	61	334	166	168	163	153
161	242	Karwai ..	.. करवाई	428	10	19	88	46	42	45	41
162	250	Kashipura ..	.. काशी पुरा	1,311	24	27	131	74	57	73	56
163	281	Keria ..	.. केरीया	2,447	16	18	78	40	38	27	27
164	303	Kesharpura ..	.. केशर पुरा	468	34	34	146	72	74	72	74
165	335	Kesharpura ..	.. केशर पुरा	987	39	44	263	142	121	125	110
166	167	Kesharpura (Parsa) ..	.. केशर पुरा (परसा)	380	15	26	156	81	75	77	68
167	245	Kesharpura ..	.. केशर पुरा	1,217	66	66	319	172	147	166	144
168	43	Khadia Khera ..	.. खादिया खेड़ा	224	27	33	180	95	85	55	57
169	81	Kharla Khera ..	.. खरला खेड़ा	268	14	29	107	51	56	51	53
170	191	Kharwa ..	.. खरवा	1,105	265	315	1,409	684	725	145	157
171	42	Khejarla ..	.. खेजरला	183	16	20	81	37	44	31	34
172	77	Khera Dand ..	.. खेड़ा डंड	386	38	30	133	68	65	63	61
173	126	Khera Danti ..	.. खेड़ा दांती	678	48	88	391	182	209	159	194
174	122	Khera Kalan ..	.. खेड़ा कलां	3,461	857	344	1,393	670	723	533	609
175	67	Khera Neemri ..	.. खेड़ा नीमड़ी	1,835	37	42	178	91	87	7[illegible]	71
176	111	Khera Satoo ..	.. खेड़ा सातू	676	64	66	265	130	135	108	117

CENSUS ABSTRACT.

RURAL—(*Contd.*)

BEAWAR—(*Contd.*)

AGRICULTURAL CLASSES						NON-AGRICULTURAL CLASSES										
II—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependants		III—Cultivating labourers and their dependants		IV—Non-Cultivating owners of and; agricultural rent receivers and their dependants		Persons (including dependants) who derive their principal means of livelihood from								Literates		Serial No.
						V—Production other than cultivation		VI—Commerce		VII—Transport		VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources				
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(1)
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	141
6	8	..	..	..	..	19	14	3	1	..	..	1	4	14	..	142
27	20	4	7	..	..	29	31	11	9	..	..	38	35	63	2	143
5	2	1	..	..	..	24	28	..	..	..	..	1	..	8	..	144
4	8	..	..	22	21	77	71	22	21	..	..	23	21	99	2	145
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	2	1	..	2	3	16	..	146
3	3	..	..	10	11	14	4	..	..	..	..	6	9	4	..	147
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	13	..	148
1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	7	..	149
..	..	..	..	..	..	15	16	2	..	..	..	8	5	14	1	150
9	2	..	6	4	..	19	11	2	..	..	..	..	10	58	..	151
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	152
..	..	7	3	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	153
..	..	..	..	..	..	15	19	..	..	.	..	10	6	19	..	154
4	4	111	109	26	34	36	28	29	24	3	..	53	45	174	7	155
..	..	..	..	14	16	11	14	15	18	..	..	4	4	28	..	156
..	..	8	5	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	157
4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	158
..	..	..	..	..	..	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	159
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	9	1	6	..	..	..	..	3	..	160
..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	161
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	162
9	5	..	..	..	1	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	163
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	164
..	..	15	9	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	3	..	165
1	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	3	5	..	166
..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	167
..	..	..	..	1	1	31	17	2	2	..	..	6	8	10	..	168
..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	169
148	144	66	72	17	28	114	103	53	42	16	34	125	145	214	34	170
..	..	..	..	..	..	6	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	171
.	..	1	2	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	172
..	..	.	..	..	..	23	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	..	173
..	..	3	1	5	9	38	22	62	54	..	..	29	28	143	2	174
3	2	..	..	..	..	14	12	..	..	..	..	2	2	6	..	175
..	..	..	..	..	..	14	10	2	..	..	..	6	8	24	1	176

Serial No.	Code No. of Village	Name of Village		Area of Village in acres	Number of		Total No. of Persons			I—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependants	
		Roman Script	Nagri Script		Occupied houses	Households	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(4)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
177	243	Khetakhera ..	.. खेता खेड़ा	215	35	50	160	80	80	73	80
178	236	Khimpura ..	.. खिम पुरा	1,327	120	121	584	300	284	273	265
179	239	Khirnikhera ..	.. खिरनी खेड़ा	548	47	52	229	118	111	85	85
180	103	Khodmal ..	.. खोड माल	1,044	94	117	454	226	228	194	208
181	332	Khoontia ..	.. खूंतिया	1,316	39	49	263	132	131	120	117
182	264	Kirap ..	.. किराप	5,085	199	238	1,096	574	522	391	340
183	51	Kishanpura ..	.. किशन पुरा	264	49	70	284	143	141	122	115
184	88	Kishanpura ..	.. किशन पुरा	160	17	25	119	67	52	54	39
185	284	Koompura ..	.. कुम पुरा	475	7	7	37	23	14	23	14
186	60	Kotra ..	.. कोटडा	..	154	231	1,127	544	583	374	418
187	173	Kushalpura ..	.. कुशल पुरा	478	31	33	150	84	66	78	62
188	277	Kushalpura ..	.. कुशल पुरा	1,550	82	86	452	236	216	231	207
189	325	Lachhamipura ..	.. लछमी पुरा	213	8	10	63	30	33	25	27
190	308	Ladpura ..	.. लाड पुरा	312	10	9	31	16	15	16	15
191	200	Lahri ..	.. लहरी	..	11	12	63	37	26	27	18
192	104	Lakhina ..	.. लाखीना	792	72	95	411	194	217	133	131
193	294	Lalawas ..	.. लाला वास	866	23	28	157	80	77	26	32
194	48	Lalpura Dhanar ..	.. लाल पुरा धनार	285	25	38	159	73	86	65	84
195	252	Lamana ..	.. लामाना	2,105	104	131	654	325	329	211	218
196	157	Lamba ..	.. लाम्बा	250	19	12	64	31	33	31	33
197	291	Lamba ..	.. लाम्बा	3,611	84	113	625	318	307	219	230
198	270	Landi ..	.. लान्डो	549	11	26	147	75	72	75	72
199	209	Lasani ..	.. लसानी	615	49	47	202	102	100	61	62
200	18	Lasani II ..	.. लसानी	9	57	84	331	153	178	110	123
201	177	Lasaria ..	.. लासाडिया	1,082	127	144	556	285	271	187	187
202	254	Leeri ..	.. लीड़ी	7,008	240	398	1,837	923	914	461	443
203	333	Lodiana ..	.. लोडियाना	3,051	69	104	536	282	254	243	221
204	321	Lordi ..	.. लारडी	3,018	50	84	447	227	220	169	177
205	128	Lotiyana ..	.. लोटीयाना	850	113	195	849	428	421	293	283
206	231	Lulwa ..	.. लल्वा	4,179	336	466	2,465	1,215	1,250	1,127	1,154
207	190	Madhogarh ..	.. माधोगढ़	..	23	23	92	46	46	29	29
208	255	Mailan ..	.. माइलां	2,943	75	100	498	264	234	226	198
209	16	Makrora ..	.. मकरेडा	337	36	48	196	103	93	72	53
210	82	Malipura ..	.. मालो पुरा	188	22	35	180	102	78	76	66
211	141	Malpura ..	.. माल पुरा	196	15	16	67	36	31	25	21
212	172	Malpura ..	.. माल पुरा	698	63	64	334	158	176	69	96

CENSUS ABSTRACT

RURAL —(*Contd.*)

BEAWAR—(*Contd.*)

AGRICULTURAL CLASSES.						NON-AGRICULTURAL CLASSES										
II—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependants		III—Cultivating labourers and their dependants		IV—Non-Cultivating owners of land; agricultural rent receivers and their dependants		Persons (including dependants who derive their principal means of livelihood from V—Production other than cultivation		VI—Commerce		VII—Transport		VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources		Literates		Serial No.
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(1)
..	.	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	177
..	..	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	17	12	..	178
..	..	..	..	..	..	33	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	179
3	6	..	..	1	1	6	3	..	..	..	..	22	10	72	2	180
..	..	8	13	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	10	..	181
37	27	4	11	33	36	18	17	67	66	..	..	24	25	119	4	182
3	2	..	4	..	2	13	13	2	..	..	..	3	5	19	..	183
7	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	..	..	1	2	52	15	184
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	185
..	..	..	..	..	1	59	58	34	26	..	..	77	80	151	4	186
2	1	3	3	..	..	1	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	187
..	..	2	2	..	..	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	1	188
..	..	3	5	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	189
..	..	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	190
..	..	10	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	1	..	191
2	4	..	..	..	5	57	68	..	..	..	..	2	9	3	..	192
39	15	9	12	4	5	6	7	..	..	..	..	16	6	4	..	193
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	.	..	.	3	2	8	..	194
..	..	3	5	..	..	76	83	2	..	..	..	33	23	7	..	195
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	196
..	..	7	9	..	..	56	45	4	6	..	..	32	17	43	3	197
..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	198
..	..	..	..	..	..	25	21	10	12	..	..	6	5	..	..	199
2	4	1	..	..	1	32	40	..	..	..	..	8	10	30	1	200
..	..	..	..	..	..	77	68	4	2	..	..	17	14	32	..	201
9	8	73	57	54	73	186	181	98	80	3	..	39	42	196	8	202
..	..	13	13	..	..	7	6	4	5	..	..	15	9	18	..	203
..	..	15	9	..	..	9	7	8	9	..	..	26	18	15	1	204
..	1	2	1	3	2	82	93	12	7	1	..	35	34	98	2	205
..	..	6	9	..	..	34	46	..	..	..	..	48	41	78	..	206
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	14	11	2	3	4	..	207
31	28	..	..	1	6	3	1	..	..	..	..	3	1	8	2	208
2	4	4	5	..	..	18	19	..	..	..	..	7	12	1	..	209
4	4	..	..	..	1	20	6	..	..	..	..	2	1	14	..	210
3	3	..	..	..	..	8	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	211
6	9	8	6	5	6	53	48	1	..	4	1	12	10	28	..	212

Serial No.	Code No. of Village	Name of Village		Area of Village in acres	Number of		Total No. of Persons			I—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependants	
		Roman Script	Nagri Script		Occupied houses	House holds	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
213	208	Mandawas	मांडावास	559	32	47	228	118	110	87	86
214	163	Mandara	मांडरा	496	66	79	335	159	176	125	146
215	266	Manpura	मानपुरा	771	37	48	308	159	149	159	149
216	275	Masuda	मसुदा	8,983	533	670	2,873	1,458	1,415	302	279
217	20	Merian	मेरियां	670	30	40	183	90	93	26	35
218	116	Merian	मेरियां	2,304	135	143	684	345	339	284	284
219	121	Mewasa	मेवासा	625	28	29	128	53	75	49	66
220	257	Mohanpura	मोहन पुरा	..	13	16	82	45	37	45	37
221	247	Moina	मोयना	2,118	102	169	369	195	174	189	168
222	340	Mokhampura	मोखमपुरा	576	24	18	111	58	53	86	32
223	263	Motipura	मोतीपुरा	272	32	37	211	100	111	92	105
224	213	Mundoti	मुन्डोती	806	11	11	65	40	25	33	20
225	343	Nagar	नगर	2,350	93	113	511	258	253	211	201
226	83	Naharpura	नहार पुरा	375	47	61	258	127	131	118	122
227	66	Naikalan	नाई कलां	2,607	111	116	550	281	269	248	251
228	68	Naikhurd	नाई खुर्द	14,124	39	50	272	148	124	127	108
229	316	Nandwara	नन्द वाडा	2,560	118	127	711	363	348	341	324
230	158	Narbadkhera	नरबद खेड़ा	963	78	105	477	234	243	188	188
231	23	Narsinghpura .. .	नृसिंह पुरा	536	55	87	347	167	180	12	21
232	256	Nasoon	नासून	3,765	82	88	475	251	224	121	108
233	258	Nayagaon	नयागांव	..	14	15	82	40	42	35	39
234	99	Nayakhera	नया खेड़ा	575	43	82	359	186	173	130	124
235	12	Nayasar	नयासर	276	14	19	98	44	54	44	54
236	118	Negdia	नेगडिया	613	78	78	324	143	181	117	155
237	169	Noondrimaldeo ..	नून्द्री माल देव	1,009	62	93	430	204	226	162	203
238	24	Noondrimendratan ..	नून्द्री मेवरातान	1,129	112	188	750	405	345	49	58
239	253	Pabuthan	पाबु थान	..	27	57	259	150	139	122	109
240	237	Pakhria Bas	पाखरिया बास	883	56	77	341	161	180	124	130
241	123	Palari	पालडी	1,529	42	89	420	208	212	198	196
242	299	Partappura I	प्रताप पुरा I	559	22	23	111	64	47	64	47
243	301	Partappura II	प्रताप पुरा II	624	20	24	138	66	72	66	72
244	44	Partappura	प्रताप पुरा	94	7	8	33	18	15	18	15
245	14	Pilani	पिलानी	186	7	13	53	24	29	20	21
246	184	Piplaj	पीपलाज	2,615	49	60	287	160	127	94	82
247	320	Pithawas	पीथा वास	2,071	71	73	402	196	206	178	190
248	94	Puneran	पनेरा	1,482	32	46	180	89	91	81	82

CENSUS ABSTRACT.

RURAL *(Contd.)*

BHAWAR *(Contd.)*

AGRICULTURAL CLASSES						NON-AGRICULTURAL CLASSES										
II—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependants		III—Cultivating labourers and their dependants		IV—Non-cultivating owners of land; agricultural rent receivers and their dependants		Persons (including dependants) who derive their principal means of livelihood from								Literates		Serial No.
						V—Production other than cultivation		VI—Commerce		VII—Transport		VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources				
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(1)
..	..	2	..	3	6	23	17	..	..	..	..	3	1	6	..	213
1	1	..	..	3	7	11	6	3	2	..	..	16	14	24	..	214
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	215
58	61	43	72	22	20	379	382	283	225	31	24	340	352	652	135	216
7	6	10	6	..	..	17	9	29	27	..	..	1	..	3	..	217
..	..	22	25	2	1	5	8	..	..	..	..	32	21	25	..	218
4	6	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	219
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	220
6	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	15	..	221
3	1	4	5	5	3	3	1	..	..	..	..	7	11	..	..	222
6	3	..	..	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	223
5	5	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	224
..	..	10	13	3	5	14	3	..	..	..	..	20	31	20	4	225
..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	7	6	..	..	..	1	3	..	226
21	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	6	31	..	227
13	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	5	19	..	228
..	..	17	24	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	62	2	229
6	16	2	3	..	..	21	20	..	..	..	..	22	16	45	4	230
9	14	57	51	..	..	68	75	..	..	2	6	19	13	22	1	231
12	11	14	27	4	7	56	36	12	11	..	..	32	24	29	6	232
1	1	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	233
..	..	..	..	..	..	42	33	..	..	..	..	14	16	34	..	234
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	235
..	1	2	3	2	2	14	14	..	..	..	..	8	6	18	..	236
3	1	3	3	..	..	29	14	..	..	..	..	7	5	41	5	237
43	41	..	..	..	..	272	224	1	2	10	4	30	16	11	1	238
..	1	4	3	..	..	20	21	..	..	..	..	4	5	17	..	239
..	..	..	..	3	5	27	27	..	..	..	..	7	18	2	..	240
1	2	..	..	8	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	15	..	241
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	242
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	243
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	244
2	2	..	..	..	..	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	245
3	4	..	..	14	11	2	1	..	..	4	..	43	29	39	2	246
..	..	..	..	4	8	8	6	..	..	..	2	6	..	..	..	247
5	5	..	..	1	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	248

Serial No.	Code No. of Village	Name of Village		Area of Village in acres	Number of		Total No. of Persons			I—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependants	
		Roman Script	Nagri Script		Occupied houses	House holds	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
249	232	Ragpura	रागपुरा	1,506	114	122	592	295	297	259	259
250	154	Raitankhera	रायतां खेडा	949	44	91	406	216	190	200	176
251	57	Rajendra	राजेन्द्रा	295	2	2	18	8	10	8	10
252	155	Rajiawas	राजिया वास	1,464	177	227	940	419	521	333	425
253	82	Rajpura Bochan ..	राजपुरा बोचान	148	9	17	48	26	22	26	22
254	31	Ramawas	रामावास	639	87	180	636	330	306	161	161
255	306	Ramgarh	रामगढ़	1,014	168	233	1,108	566	542	387	366
256	216	Ramgarh Jhuntha ..	रामगढ़ झूण्ठा	213	27	37	152	77	75	42	42
257	156	Ramkhera Dhanar ..	राम खेडा धनार	333	19	38	154	73	81	64	74
258	170	Rampura	रामपुरा	481	43	39	201	107	94	49	51
259	192	Rampura	रामपुरा	720	25	27	129	71	58	71	58
260	268	Rampura	रामपुरा	520	28	29	237	130	107	124	100
261	54	Rampura Duda ..	रामपुरा दुदा	319	21	38	161	79	82	76	78
262	211	Rampura Gena ..	रामपुरा गेना	301	12	12	80	39	41	35	38
263	21	Rampura Mewatiyan ..	रामपुरा मेवातियान	527	25	25	92	48	44	15	11
264	27	Ramsar Balaiyan ..	रामसर बलाईयान	249	18	30	143	66	77	23	25
265	45	Ramsar Inda ..	रामसर इदां	91	3	3	13	7	6	6	5
266	162	Ramsar Mohalla ..	रामसर मोहल्ला	267	8	10	39	21	18	18	11
267	119	Ranata Bhagwanpura ..	रानाता भगवान पुरा	1,480	52	81	360	181	179	171	171
268	202	Ranisagar	रानीसागर	..	18	20	88	50	38	41	28
269	249	Ratangarh	रतनगढ़	1,014	15	17	62	30	32	29	31
270	276	Ratanpura	रतनपुरा	..	19	19	116	60	56	59	53
271	221	Ratanpuraghata ..	रतनपुरा घाटा	168	44	45	203	111	97	59	51
272	205	Ratanpura Jhuntha ..	रतनपुरा झूण्ठा	154	12	14	61	31	30	27	24
273	25	Ratanpura Sardara ..	रतनपुरा सरदारा	676	76	111	484	235	249	79	75
274	97	Rawatmal	रावत मल	492	92	123	461	218	243	110	138
275	224	Reechhamal	रीछ माल	563	9	8	32	13	19	13	19
276	11	Rehmankhera	रेहमान खेडा	687	10	20	95	44	51	19	23
277	228	Renpura	रेन पुरा	..	30	23	115	62	53	55	44
278	115	Rodiana	रोडियाना	403	31	40	170	90	80	83	72
279	75	Roherakhera	रोहेडा खेडा	434	60	64	256	114	142	101	125
280	125	Roodhana	रूढाना	1 599	51	75	385	196	189	175	167
281	191	Roodli	रूदली	594	63	75	370	190	180	29	20
282	176	Roopaheli	रूपा हेली	281	25	29	112	53	59	43	51
283	185	Rooparel	रूपा रेल	..	33	38	180	102	73	95	70
284	222	Roopaheli Kalan ..	रूपा हेली कलां	117	28	32	145	76	69	73	67

CENSUS ABSTRACT

RURAL—(*Contd.*)

BEAWAR—(*Contd.*)

AGRICULTURAL CLASSES.						NON-AGRICULTURAL CLASSES										
II—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependants		III—Cultivating labourers and their dependants		IV—Non-Cultivating owners of land; agricultural rent receivers and their dependants		Persons (including dependants) who derive their principal means of livelihood from								Literates		Serial No.
						V—Production other than cultivation		VI—Commerce		VII—Transport		VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources				
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(1)
..	..	10	11	..	..	26	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	249
..	..	2	4	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	11	8	15	..	250
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	251
..	..	..	..	..	..	38	40	8	18	..	..	40	38	150	2	252
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	253
8	9	..	..	5	10	144	108	..	..	..	..	12	18	10	..	254
..	..	12	10	..	..	55	59	77	75	6	3	29	29	97	1	255
4	5	2	1	..	..	27	21	..	..	..	..	2	6	9	..	256
..	..	..	..	..	..	7	5	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	257
7	9	..	..	..	..	51	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	258
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	259
3	..	..	1	..	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	2	2	3	..	260
..	..	..	..	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	261
2	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	262
8	13	7	8	..	..	11	10	..	..	1	..	6	2	6	..	263
..	..	6	5	..	..	32	42	..	..	..	..	5	5	7	..	264
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	265
2	3	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	266
..	..	..	..	..	..	9	6	..	..	..	..	1	2	4	..	267
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	..	..	..	..	5	7	2	..	268
..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	269
..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	270
24	20	..	..	..	..	17	15	10	10	..	..	1	1	14	..	271
2	5	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	272
10	10	3	..	..	..	129	151	3	2	3	4	8	7	43	..	273
20	..	..	17	..	..	49	54	12	11	..	..	27	23	48	2	274
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75
5	5	1	1	..	1	19	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	726
..	..	7	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	277
..	..	3	2	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	4	14	..	278
..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10	2	..	..	..	1	7	7	..	279
12	8	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	6	12	30	..	280
40	56	21	32	6	3	25	11	14	15	29	14	26	29	13	..	281
3	3	..	..	1	1	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	282
..	..	..	..	..	..	7	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	283
..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	284

THE PRIMARY

PART II

TEHSIL

Serial No.	Code No. of Village	Name of Village (Roman Script)	Name of Village (Nagri Script)	Area of Village in acres	Number of Occupied houses	Number of House holds	Total No. of Persons	Persons	Males	Females	I—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependants Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
285	223	Roopaheli Khurd	रूपा हेली खुर्द	558	22	18	90	49	41	46	39	
286	90	Roopana	रूपाना	275	23	29	145	76	69	61	46	
287	2	Roopnagar	रूपनगर	1,067	162	173	858	425	433	381	382	
288	169	Sabalpura	साबल पुरा	646	24	24	146	72	74	61	67	
289	262	Salarmala	सालर माला	654	37	39	242	119	123	104	115	
290	329	Salarmala	सालर माला	..	11	17	77	40	37	33	30	
291	147	Sangarwas	सांगर वास	1,175	64	79	330	155	175	154	173	
292	159	Sanwa	सनंवा	243	11	91	79	37	42	24	28	
293	9	Saradhana	सराधना	665	31	32	167	82	85	41	45	
294	13	Sargaon	सरगांव	1,505	55	135	667	326	341	260	252	
295	212	Sarkana	सरकना	347	6	5	19	9	10	9	10	
296	15	Sarmaliyan	सारमालियां	1,139	62	119	545	280	265	168	147	
297	197	Sarnia	सारनियां	1,748	42	42	205	104	101	88	82	
298	84	Sarwina	सरविना	898	67	78	378	183	195	168	176	
299	287	Sathalia	सथालिया	48,657	29	51	254	129	125	124	119	
300	334	Sathana	सथाना	6,412	271	280	2,554	1,319	1,235	989	909	
301	174	Sedria	सेदरिया	876	62	89	410	215	195	160	155	
302	215	Semla	सेमला	331	6	6	19	12	7	..	..	
303	179	Senspura	सेंसपुरा	509	26	26	122	69	53	54	41	
304	152	Shahpura	शाहपुरा	1,055	84	90	546	277	269	257	243	
305	89	Sahahpura Beecherli	शाहपुरा बीचवला	82	3	3	8	6	2	..	..	
306	310	Sheonagar	शिवनगर	1,062	44	65	362	190	172	168	151	
307	219	Sheopura Ghata	शिव पुराघाटा	501	50	63	279	131	148	114	134	
308	317	Sheopura	शिव पुरा	1,198	34	35	186	114	72	114	72	
309	315	Sheopura	शिव पुरा	2,430	55	60	276	145	131	120	105	
310	292	Shergarh	शेर गढ़	5,540	142	165	878	459	419	303	289	
311	148	Shivnagari	शिव नगरी	767	100	110	324	151	173	151	173	
312	41	Shivnathpura	शिवनाथपुरा	518	67	80	284	150	134	123	116	
313	19	Shobhapura	शोभा पुरा	212	2	2	9	4	5	..	..	
314	241	Shyamgarh	श्याम गढ़	504	333	396	1,746	881	865	777	758	
315	242	Sikhrani	सिख रानी	6,341	465	555	2,404	1,273	1,131	493	448	
316	65	Silliberi	सीली बेरी	879	16	16	89	46	43	36	38	
317	166	Singaria	सिंगारिया	579	42	60	391	192	199	175	177	
318	288	Sitawaria	सीता धारिया	..	198	211	1,074	567	507	450	389	
319	127	Soniana	सोनीयाना	1,509	59	103	506	260	246	234	219	
320	33	Sowniya	सोवनीया	398	19	37	160	80	80	60	72	

CENSUS ABSTRACT

RURAL —(*Contd.*)

BEAWAR—(*Contd.*)

AGRICULTURAL CLASSES						NON-AGRICULTURAL CLASSES										
II—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependants		III—Cultivating labourers and their dependants		IV—Non-Cultivating owners of land; agricultural rent receivers and their dependants		Persons (including dependants) who derive their principal means of livelihood from								Literates		Serial No.
						V—Production other than cultivation		VI—Commerce		VII—Transport		VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources				
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(1)
..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	285
8	9	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	3	5	9	3	..	286
..	..	3	6	..	..	9	7	2	6	..	..	50	32	125	..	287
2	2	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	6	4	3	..	288
4	5	2	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	8	1	1	..	289
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7	2	..	290
1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	291
..	..	..	..	..	..	13	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	292
8	10	..	1	2	3	29	26	..	..	..	..	2	..	10	..	293
3	4	7	15	1	3	35	38	4	5	..	..	16	24	33	..	294
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	295
14	10	30	27	8	6	40	52	8	7	2	1	10	15	34	2	296
3	3	5	6	3	1	5	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	297
..	..	..	..	..	..	10	11	..	..	..	..	5	8	29	..	298
..	..	1	1	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	3	5	..	299
35	26	69	75	24	14	127	107	42	52	..	..	33	52	166	37	300
11	2	..	5	..	3	27	21	11	..	3	..	3	9	35	..	301
..	..	..	..	6	4	..	..	6	3	..	..	..	..	2	..	302
..	..	2	1	5	7	6	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	7	..	303
..	..	..	..	..	..	11	18	4	3	..	..	5	5	15	..	304
..	..	4	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	305
..	..	18	18	..	..	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	306
11	10	..	1	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	6	..	307
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	308
..	..	18	23	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	6	1	5	..	309
2	3	2	2	13	15	77	54	21	13	..	..	41	43	50	5	310
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	..	..	..	..	20	4	311
..	1	1	1	..	..	7	8	8	7	..	..	1	1	32	..	312
3	4	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	313
1	..	4	3	17	11	49	54	2	2	1	1	30	33	70	1	314
81	62	22	24	20	16	374	264	49	70	33	40	201	207	96	22	315
5	3	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	3	..	11	..	316
..	..	..	..	..	..	16	18	..	1	..	..	1	3	5	..	317
..	..	2	5	14	26	38	30	50	52	..	..	3	5	100	7	318
..	..	..	..	..	..	23	22	..	..	..	..	3	5	13	..	319
..	..	..	..	..	..	10	3	..	..	..	..	10	5	7	..	320

Serial No.	Code No. of Village	Name of Village		Area of Village in acres	Number of		Total No. of Persons			I—Cultivator of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependants	
		Roman Script	Nagri Script		Occupied houses	House holds	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
321	207	Suhawa	सुहावा	1,282	82	92	444	222	222	143	155
322	195	Surajpura	सुरज पुरा	834	43	51	256	139	117	77	66
323	129	Surajpura ..	सुरज पुरा	523	68	99	402	225	177	144	139
324	301	Surajpura	सुरज पुरा	..	52	55	319	178	141	156	117
325	85	Surajpura	सुरज पुरा	304	23	24	80	35	45	35	45
326	151	Surrian	सुरियां	1,519	85	156	657	330	327	280	294
327	101	Taragarh	तारागढ़	667	18	19	77	40	37	25	25
328	55	Thakarwas	ठाकर वास	173	4	4	23	9	14	6	12
329	182	Thikrana Gujran ..	ठीकराना गुजरां	549	23	25	121	64	57	49	49
330	26	Thikrana Mewdratan ..	ठीकराना मेवदरातां	744	54	86	353	182	171	90	91
		Todgarh alias Barsawada ..	टोड गढ़ उर्फ बरसावाड़ा							See Serial No.	
331	87	Thuni Thak	थुनी थाक	498	27	44	212	106	106	93	39
332	205	Topas	टोपास	117	18	18	86	48	38	45	33
333	329	Uttami	उद्‌तामी	1,807	71	28	376	192	184	181	173

CENSUS ABSTRACT

RURAL—(*Concld.*)

BEAWAR—(*Concld.*)

AGRICULTURAL CLASSES						NON-AGRICULTURAL CLASSES										
II—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependants		III—Cultivating labourers and their dependants		IV—Non-Cultivating owners of land; agricultural rent receivers and their dependants		Persons (including dependants) who derive their principal means of livelihood from								Literates		Serial No.
						V—Production other than cultivation		V—Commerce		VII—Transport		VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources				
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(1)
22	19	..	..	..	..	31	18	5	5	3	4	18	21	21	..	321
18	13	14	8	2	1	6	3	17	17	..	..	5	9	8	..	322
1	1	1	..	..	..	48	24	14	7	..	..	17	6	84	1	323
..	..	3	4	..	..	15	18	..	..	..	..	4	2	15	1	324
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	325
6	2	19	13	..	..	13	11	3	2	..	..	9	5	18	..	326
2	3	..	..	..	..	3	1	4	5	..	..	6	3	7	..	327
3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	328
9	3	..	..	..	..	2	2	4	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	329
3	2	..	..	..	..	75	64	..	..	5	3	9	11	8	..	330
40 for figures																
..	..	4	6	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	8	7	19	..	331
..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	1	..	332
..	..	6	9	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	20	..	333

List of Un-populated Villages.

S. No.	Code No.	Name of Villages.	Area in Sq. Miles.
		Tehsil Ajmer	
1	1/1/108	Shyopura	252
		Tehsil Kekari.	
1	1/2/162	Deopura	..
		Tehsil Beawar	
1	1/3/240	Arazi gumardi	..
2	1/3/76	Booti salar	..
3	1/3/8	Deopura	..
4	1/3/311	Karnipur	..
5	1/3/314	Kashipura	..
6	1/3/282	Lachmangarh	..
7	1/3/4	Relmalkela	..
8	1/3/265	Shyampura	..

LIST OF HAMLETS

District:—1 AJMER **Tehsil:—1 AJMER**

S. No.	Code No.	Name of Village	Name of Hamlet
1	14	Akhri	Danta
2	66	Amba Maseena ..	Maseena
3	7	Ararka	Mungaloo ki Dhani Bagh pura
4	4	Babayacha ..	Bara Bera. Chhapriya Gujron ki Dhani
5	72	Bargaon.. ..	Naya Gaon
6	42	Badlya	Bardawala Bhanara Chhawariya Dera wala Helya Hardi Hidya Hardi Kandyawala Kanwalli. Kerda wali Kerdiya Koriwala Malaliwala Nanka wala Narawali Dang Pasya wala Sakolawali Dang Sakuka Bera Sankrawali Dang Talab Mayla
7	149	Bagsuri	Ajba ka Badiya Budha pura (Pabuthan) Laxmi pura
8	96	Balwanta ..	Dhani
9	54	Banseli	Deora
10	93	Beer	Bara Chakka Harda Manjhewla Nala
11	62	Bhagwanpura ..	Sawalpura
12	109	Bhanwta.. ..	Mejeetya
13	146	Bheempura ..	Lamba ka Badia Ajita ka Badia Chanda Patel ka Badia Dagana Badia Kaji ka Badia
14	50	Boraj Kazipura ..	Kazipura
15	161	Bubaniyan ..	Bariya Boya Bariya Budan Dhola Danta
16	94	Danta	Nara
17	177	Derathu.. ..	Kumar ka Bera
18	206	Dhiggariya ..	Chhoti Dhiggariya
19	128	Dhunwariya ..	Shyo pura
20	70	Doraie	Rada Station Tabiji
21	24	Galti	Bagholao
22	15	Gegal	Station Gegal Akhri
23	137	Gola	Amratpura Gegal pura Khera Naya gaon Rampura Titerdi
24	61	Govindgarh ..	Akhepura Imratpura Jaswant pura Roopaheli Simrath pura
25	2	Harmara ..	Nayagaon
26	98	Hatundi ..	Bariya Hatundi Station Hatundi
27	19	Hokran	Chhoti Hokran
28	138	Jethana	Balaiyon ka Kua Balya Dharmokra Modi Nadi Station Mangliawas Samla
29	160	Jharwasa ..	Rasulpura Nizampura
30	22	Kerel	Chhoti Dungaliya Gudha Kali Dungari Majewla Rewra
31	45	Kankarda ..	Bhona Bai
32	92	Kana Kheri ..	Kolri
33	26	Kanas	Madhopura
34	21	Kanwlaie ..	Barda
35	127	Karnos	Ramgarh Roopnagar
36	1	Khajpura Bherwai ..	Bherwai
37	164	Khapri	Bhalya Chhawra Malya ka Bhad
38	64	Kherekri ..	Khera
39	76	Kiranipura ..	Hana ka Bera Lanwa ka Bera Madar Sanitorium Station Madar
40	49	Kotra	Chamoron ka Kotra Keshar ka Kotra
41	39	Ladpura.. ..	Station Ladpura
42	175	Loharwara ..	Dhola Bhatta Jhawarkiya
43	131	Mewariya . ..	Kesharpura
44	25	Nedlya	Dang
45	48	Nosar	Rati Dang
46	77	Palran	Babri Boyawala Ghirnya Halar Mala Jhuntri Jholawala Polya Sanda ki Dang
47	123	Peesangan ..	Roopaheri
48	116	Picholiyan ..	Gadhi
49	103	Rajgarh ..	Chat Chenpura Deopura Kasya Mata Magri Sardarpura
50	165	Rajosi	Bariya Brahman ka Bariya Dang ka Bariya Deoliya ki Dang Bariya Dhola Data Bariya Dunga ka Bariya Gali ki Dangri Baliya Khan ka Talab Bariya Khapri ki Dang Bariya Kalali Bariya Kodaka Bariya Naraka Bariya Nerika Bariya Nari ki Bariya Rooparel
51	10	Ramner Dhani ..	Chhoti Dhani Ramner
52	199	Ramsar	Harda Rambadi
53	126	Ratangarh ..	Daulatpura Odas
54	106	Saradhana ..	Nadi Saradhana Station Saradhana
55	79	Shrinagar ..	Bavri Badan Badliya Khurd Balad ka Dara Khera Tantya Teelya
56	68	Somalpur ..	Agla Kakar Badlya Badlya Dali Malyawala Shavali
57	63	Suraj Kund ..	Motisar

LIST OF HAMLETS

District:— 1 AJMER **Tehsil:— 2 KEKRI.**

S. No.	Code No.	Name of Village	Name of Hamlet.
1	110	Amli ..	Ganeshpura.
2	21	Bandanwara ..	Bagrai. Hathipura. Motipura. Station Badanwara. Surajpura.
3	74	Badgaon @ Surkhand	Beeliya. Raghunathpura.
4	60	Badla	Arjunpura. Devaji ka Khera. Kharolon ka Khera.
5	45	Badli ..	Motipura.
6	95	Baghera ..	Dhani. Kabriya. Nayagoan. Surajpura.
7	64	Bagrai ..	Amarpura.
8	55	Bajta ..	Jaitpura.
9	19	Bhinai ..	Rabariyon ki Dhani.
10	230	Bisundani ..	Kishanpura. Surajpura.
11	113	Bogla ..	Nayagaon.
12	49	Chanpaneri	Badlakhera Bhenrunkhera Mundiya Khera Udaipur Khera
13	40	Chawandiya ..	Mataji ka khera
14	157	Chosla	Kansiya Topan
15	91	Chhabria	Rampura
16	94	Deogaon ..	Dholai Dayalpara Gudha ka Talai Sambhunagar
17	162	Deoli Gaon ..	Borera Deopura Khajpura Pradipnagar
18	47	Deolia Kalan ..	Kala Bhatao ka khera Kheri Mata ka Khera
19	16	Dhantaul ..	Ganeshpura Surajpura
20	87	Dhunwalia ..	Kalyan pura Rampura
21	41	Ekal Singha ..	Balapura Dhani Pratabpura Rooppura
22	50	Ghana ..	Khera Ram Sagar Naya Khera
23	148	Ghatiyali ..	Ganeshpura Nadi Ratiya
24	129	Ghordan ..	Chatorbhujpura
25	82	Goda ..	Banthi Dhigariya Rebari ka Khera Sanganer Sanodiya
26	68	Gudha Kalan ..	Pandolai
27	65	Gudha Khurd ..	Indarpura
28	7	Jaota	Ganeshpura Samel Surajpura
29	81	Jotayan	Bhenrukhera Kheri Kushalpura
30	86	Junia	Ambapura Berisalpura Kesarpura
31	73	Kanai Kalan ..	Laxmipura
32	72	Kanai Khurd ..	Amarpura
33	78	Keriya ..	Kalyanpura
34	68	Kerot ..	Kadauli
35	13	Kahaniya ..	Gudliya Motipura Ratanpura
36	76	Khandran ..	Surajpura
37	120	Khawas ..	Deokhera Gopalpura Sespura
38	133	Mehrun Kalan ..	Balapura Raghunathpura Rampura
39	85	Manoharpura ..	Lacchmipura
40	61	Nagolao ..	Balapura Raibariyon ki Dhani Raghunathpura
41	62	Padliya	Chanwandiya Gordhanpura
42	24	Padanga ..	Arjunpura Sawaipura
43	116	Para ..	Ganeshpura Khera Kali Talai Nayagaon
44	11	Peeproli ..	Khera
45	126	Piplaj ..	Amarpura Deomand Kera
46	108	Pranhera ..	Balapura Ranjitpura Sawaipura Shahpura
47	56	Ren	Dhar Pachhla
48	23	Rooppura ..	Deoriya Gajanari Rampura
49	96	Salari ..	Ummedpura
50	37	Sargaon ..	Gordhanpura Jorawarpura
51	139	Sawar	Banediya Lachhmipura Madhopura Modi ka Jhonpra Motalao Udaisagar Ummedpura Unkarpura
52	10	Sedriya ..	Sawaipura
53	83	Shergarh ..	Jivanpura Nayagaon
54	1	Shoklya ..	Madhopura
55	30	Singawal	Station Singawal
56	55	Sobri	Kumhariya Khera
57	9	Thantonti ..	Bhagwanpura Bhawanpura Jaswantpura Rampura Shekhpura Surajpura

LIST OF HAMLETS

District:—1 AJMER. Tehsil:—3 BEAWAR.

S. No.	Code No.	Name of Village	Name of Hamlet
1	210	Andhi Deori ..	Uparta
2	251	Amargarh ..	Dakolon ka Baria
3	102	Amarpura ..	Kala Danta
4	142	Anakar	Ana Bheel ka Bas Bhanbhiyon ka Bas Balaiyon ka Bas Bhawana Namberdar ka Bas Jodha Merah ka Bas Kanjaron ka Bas Mana ka Bas Padma ka Bas Pahada ka Bas Sodia Khera Thoria Khera
5	161	Attit Mand ..	Mataka Baria
6	133	Badkocharan ..	Apaton ka Bas Bhairoon Peetha ka Bas Dedhon ka Bas Deita Deoji ka Bas Karma Suwa ka Bas Moti Magri Onton ka Bas Paloona Panna Bhopa ka Bas Pema Bhopa ka Bas
7	107	Bagh Mal ..	Bhanbion ka Brahmanon ka Chapawaton ka Heeraton ka Alanjari Jodha Keshaka Jugle ki Chauki Jungle ki Chauki Kala Tola Loron ka Bas Mali ka Bas Panne Khan ka Bas Patlaton ka Bas Sanwal Jaton Saroopa
8	124	Bala Charat ..	Pipal Baori
9	175	Balad	Anwar Khan ka Bas Bag ka Baria Chatra ka Bas Esaiyon ka Bas Hameera ka Bas Jhoonthon ka Bas Lodhon ka Bas Loron ka Bas Mala ka Bas Padama ka Bas Rama ka Bas Sadhoo ka Bas
10	104	Bamanhera ..	Baghradi Doohgaton ka Bas Gokal ka Bas Korda Palad Patlaton ka Bas
11	144	Bhabopura ..	Nagga ka Bariya
12	120	Banjari	Been Pada Bagad Sarwan ka Bas
13	112	Baralhan ..	Ghati Jharlee Meda ka Bas Phatta ka Bas Teja ka Bas
14	70	Baral	Lambada Malaton ka
15	62	Baria Ajba ..	Dantiwala Bas Nadi wala Takarda ka Bas
16	120	Baria Bhaoo (Jawaja)	Budha ka Bas Dhand ka Bas Kumaron ka Bas Pahada ka Bas Uma ka Bas
17	238	Baria Bhaoo ..	Ajeewa ka Bas Makana ka Bas Jelias ka Bas
18	59	Bariya Lumba ..	Kheta ka Bas
19	220	Bariya Meda ..	Dheerola Ratana ka Bariya
20	61	Bariya Mota ..	Akhaton ka Bas
21	29	Baria Shyama ..	Bhilaton ka Bas
22	117	Barsawada @ Todgarh	Akharia Ala Magari Babuwa Bardai Banda ka Bhala Bari ka Chora Bhati ka Malan Bhala Bagar Bhilon ka Bariya Borewada Boria Brij ki Guwar Chandaton ki Ber Chardai Chokhali Magari Umer Rel Dab Ghab ra Dhanna ki Talai Dhunet Dudalia Mahadeo Dyala Khet Gujargama Hamaji ka Guwar Hathiyon ka Chora Bhadooka iya ka Talao Kalla ki Guwar Kana Khejari Kanaton ka Bas Kanpuria Kelawas Kemari ka Kua Khera Kherata Kheta ka Talao Khima ki Uman Lakhaton ki Ber Loombi Khejri Loonetan Loro ka Talao Mala ka Chora Maghoowara Meetha Pipal Mayla Khet Mesaji ka Talao Nabhaton ka Talao Nada Nailia Nawagher Padal Puraton ki Guwar Raoji ki Guwar Rapat Sakanya Bori Sar Sardari Sati ka Choro Semala ka Talao Shyama Deori Silkitakari Talaon ki Guwar Teen Hali Udadra Uper Guwar Beera
23	58	Bassie	Naiyon ka Bas
24	272	Bassie	Banna ka Bas

LIST OF HAMLETS.

District:— 1 AJMER.

Tehsil:—3 BEAWAR.—(*Contd.*)

S. No.	Code No.	Name of Village	Name of Hamlet
25	71	Bayan Khera ..	Bhada ka Bas Bhera ka Bas Uda Nanak ka Bas
26	17	Beawar Khas ..	Shambhoo Pura
27	137	Bhagwanpura ..	Dholi Chatt Jamadar ka Bas
28	132	Bhairoon Khera (Badkochran) ..	Bahadur Roda ka Bas Bhandwa Chatara Jeta ka Bas Hameera Jet ka Bas Takon ka Bas Jorwa Karma Buddha ka Baria Bas Kalaton ka Bas Lala Dooda ka Bas Nadi ka Chana
29	248	Bhairoon Khera ..	Chanda ka Bas
30	214	Bharkala ..	Cheeton ki Sal Dooda ki Sal Neta ka Bas
31	125	Bhuriya Khera Kalan	Bhandeta Khiya Subedar ka Bas Urayan ka Bas
32	134	Bhuria Khera Khurd	Hetla Baria Jallu ka Bas Kanjaron ka Bas Khatelan ka Bas Nagga ka Bas
33	131	Bihar Ratanpura ..	Banaron ka Baria Bhanbhiyon ka Bas Bhilon ka Bas Bhura Patel ka Bas Bisi ka Talao Dhera Hawaldar ka Bas Kemri ka Bas Ratanpura
34	105	Charpalan ..	Bhairoon ka Badia Bhanda ka Paara Borka Badiya Ganga Makana ka Badia Kotha ka Badia Gata Mana ki Guwar Panni Wala Dua Upper ka Badia Badia Chhaja
35	238	Chawandia ..	Chhota Chawadsia
36	89	Chiliabar ..	Roopa ka Bas
37	100	Dadola	Bhakra Bhatia ki Talai Kheranta Kheria Nayagaon Patel ka Bas Sheron ka Bala Subedarji ka Bas
38	22	Daulatgarh Sindhah	Mishripura
39	302	Daulatpura ..	Jala ka Bas Kachhan ka Bas Kesa ka Bas
40	307	Dedpura ..	Mala ka Bas Relka Teja ka Bas
41	188	Deogarh ..	Nokhara
42	149	Deo Khera ..	Kathon ka Bas Kupa Merat ka Bas Mana Merat ka Bas Teja ka Bas
43	108	Deolatan ..	Thoriawas
44	194	Deo Pura ..	Hazari ka Baria
45	230	Devipura ..	Baliyon ka Khera
46	106	Dewal Fatehpur ..	Kankrood Laboori Meghaton Patlaton ka Bas Ranela Teekhali
47	143	Dewatan ..	Heera Ka Baria
48	46	Dhola Danta I ..	Kishna ka Bas Kot ka Bas Lumwa ka Bas Ram Deoji ka Bas
49	114	Dhola Danta ..	Jhoonjha ka Thok Bao Talai
50	180	Dilwara ..	Rawton ka Bariya
51	47	Duragawas ..	Khera Patikara
52	36	Fatehpura II ..	Badia Chamaran
53	40	Ganesh Pura ..	Motipura
54	100	Ganeshpura ..	Bartooka Bas Bhairoon ki Bore Dholiyon ka Bas Heera Hawaldar ka Baria Kundal Malando Ratana ka Baria Boyan ka Baria
55	113	Gogola ..	Dewa ka Baria Halee Guar Lala ka Baria Gajja ka Baria
56	326	Hanwantia ..	Deenga ka Baria
57	24	Jalia I ..	Bhoma ka Baria Bhurji ka Baria Hamira ka Baria Patel ka Baria Patlaton ka Baria Teja ka Baria
58	331	Jalia	Matooni Khera
59	92	Jalia II Bas Lala ..	Dhand
60	95	Jalia II Bas Pitha ..	Gena ka Bas Hira ka Bas Nola ka Bas
61	93	Jalia II Bas Rupa ..	Chohano ka Bas
62	91	Jawaja	Chita ka Bas Deo Khera Dunga Patel ka Bas Kanjaron ka Bas Kelu ki Nadi Merato ka Bas Naya Gaon
63	146	Jetgarh Bamania ..	Bamania Bhoja Rawat ka Bas Dalla Rawat ka Bas Dhokron ka Bas Lakha Rawata ka Bas Loomba ka Bas Moreega
64	218	Jhak	Achuka ka Bas Baloton ka Bas Baniyaton ka Bas Badh ka Bas Banola Beeda Bhawana Kesa ka Bas Bhima ka Bas Borwla Dandiya Dholighati ka Bas Goma ka Bas Govliya

LIST OF HAMLETS

District:— 1 AJMER

Tehsil:— 3 BEAWAR.—(*Contd.*)

S. No.	Code No.	Name of Village	Name of Hamlet
64	218	Jhak—(*Contd.*) ..	Jawana Subedar ka Bas
			Jhunterace
			Kaniya Nadi
			Kunpa Nari
			Lahoran ka Bas
			Loran ka Bas
			Madrlai
			Matka
			Meda Subedar ka Bas
			Nahar Magra ka Bas
			Nadi
			Paleti
			Peepli ka Bas
			Rel ka Bas
			Rajoriyan ka Bas
			Randmari
			Rasa Neemba ka Bas
			Rawala
			Roopa Chimna ka Bas
			Sardara ka Bas
			Selaton ka Bas
			Sella ka Bas
			Thal ka Bas
65	72	Kabra	Bhanbion ka Bas
			Bhura Patel ka Bas
			Harinath ki Mandi
			Meghato ka Bas
			Kanaji ka Bas
			Kanjaro ka Bas
			Bhada Namberdar ka Bas
			Pitha ka Bas
			Pulka Bariya
			Puna ka Bas
			Raikon ka Bas
			Unto ka Baria
66	171	Kaliawas ..	Pokharion ka Baria
67	79	Kalinjar ..	Balu ka Baria
			Nadi ka Bariya
			Naya Gaon
			Neemba ka Bariya
			Padda ka Bariya
			Phatta ka Bariya
			Phatta ki Pol
			Raja ka Bariya
			Roopa ka Bariya
68	244	Kana Khara ..	Koondia
69	330	Kania ..	Khawaja Nagar
70	167	Kesharpura (Parsa)..	Quarter Bhishti Junglat
71	191	Kharwa ..	Bala ka Badia
			Bhoora ka Badia
			Danti ka Badia
			Para
			Railway Station Kharwa
			Badia
72	126	Khera Danti ..	Bhangalia
			Bhau Khan ka Bas
			Borvaro ka Bas
			Dhakoton ka Bas
			Dula ka Bas
			Pilekhan ka Bas
			Rena ka Talab
73	122	Khera Kalan ..	Ada Bala
			Arali
			Bagha ka Baria
			Bhando ka Baira
			Bhantryon ka Baira
			Bhambiyon ka Baira
			Bhonponka
			Bochon ka Baira
			Bochon ka Baria
			Booda Roopa ka Baria
			Dapali
			Ghora
			Hala Patel ka Baria
			Hetala Badia
			Jaildaron ka Baria
			Kajalwas
			Khunia
			Lohoron ka Baria
73	122	Khera Kalan—(*Contd.*)	Merato ka Baria
			Nolata ka Baria
			Kumaron ka Baria
			Patel ka Baria
			Phatta ka Baria
			Ratana ka Baria
			Roop Nagar
			Roopa ka Baria
			Sanga ka Baria
			Sonarwas
			Tikhali
			Tolian ka Baria
			Uda ka Baria
			Uda ka Baria
			Uma ka Baria
			Upperla Badia
			Viram ka Badia
74	67	Khera Neemri ..	Chhot ki Beri
			Khera ka Was
75	111	Khera Satoo ..	Jaspala
			Jassa Patel ka Baria
			Mordiya
			Rehat
			Tila Khera
			Bathia Rehat
76	236	Khimpura ..	Bari ka Bas
			Jeta ka Bas
			Mukana ka Bas
77	103	Khodmal ..	Devagoma ka Bas
			Lasania
			Mandota ka Bas
			Rampura
78	264	Kirap	Mala ka Bas
79	60	Kotra	Bara Bas
			Barato ka Bas
			Bas Ulla
			Bhas ka Bariya
			Bhambhipura
			Chiman Pura
			Dana ka Bas
			Kapalon ka Bas
			Lakha Bhada ka Bas
			Mana ka Bas
80	178	Kushalpura ..	Budha ka Bas
			Deva ka Bas
			Kadiwal ka Bas
			Namberdar ka Bas
			Ratana ka Bas
81	209	Lassani I ..	Gulab ka Bas
82	98	Lassani II ..	Dhunni
			Lali Khera
			Shera Bhawana ka Bas
83	177	Lassaria ..	Akha Inda ka Bas
			Bhambhiyon ka Bas
			Budha ka Bas
			Hamira ka Bas
84	264	Leeri ..	Kanjaron ka Bas
			Gangara
			Looharon ka Bas
			Ram Roops
85	128	Letiyana ..	Duhia Parli
			Duhia Urli
			Kanjaro ka Bas
86	231	Lukwa ..	Ahmad Patel ka Bas
			Akhkhaton ka Bas
			Amara ka Bas
			Aeruniya ka Bas
			Bhalnon ka Bas
			Bhando ka Bas
			Bharlon ka Bas
			Bhera ka Bas
			Bhima Chokidar ka Bas
			Bhima ka Bas
			Chhapron ka Bas
			Choraton ka Bas
			Chor Bawari

NAME OF HAMLETS.

District:—1 AJMER. Tehsil—3 BEAWAR.—(*Contd.*)

S. No.	Code No.	Name of Village	Name of Hamlet
86	231	Lulwa—(*Contd.*) ..	Dang ki Nadi
			Danti ka Bas
			Dau Subedar ka Bas
			Deva ka Bas
			Dhanna ka Bas
			Dhira Padma ka Bas
			Dhokron ka Bas
			Dholaghar ka Bas
			Gena Jasa ka Bas
			Ghisa Bhari ka Bas
			Gorana ka Bas
			Goma Subedar ka Bas
			Jamun ka Bas
			Jeta Hawaldar ka Bas
			Jeta ka Bas
			Jhunjharon ka Bas
			Joda Bhera ka Bas
			Kana Hawaldar ka Bas
			Kishan Tikai ka Bas
			Matki (Devanaga ka Bas)
			Nayagaon ka Bas
			Major Subedar ka Bas
			Nadi ka Bas
			Natha ka Bas
			Padma ka Bas
			Padma Subedar ka Bas
			Phatta ka Bas
			Peetha Makana ka Bas
			Pitha Dheena ka Bas
			Pokhriyon ka Bas
			Rel ka Bas
			Ratna Hawaldar ka Bas
			Rodhi ka Bas
87	255	Mailan	Apabai
			Nagali
88	141	Malpura	Soora Nadi
			Mala Bhabhi ka Bas
89	172	Malpura	Bajera Subedar ka Bas
			Bhim Subedar ka Bas
			Chamaron ka Bas
			Lala ka Was
90	163	Mandeda	Jeta Peetha
91	275	Masuda	Adwania ka
			Doondi ka
92	20	Merian	Cheeton ka
			Mohammed Jamal's
93	116	Merian	Badia Mat ka
			Beech ki Merian
			Bhokela
			Dharma ki Talai
			Dooman Jani
			Dudpura (Bochlia)
			Gepulia
			Booja Rail
			Pandetia
			Raojika
			Uperli Meria
94	213	Mundoti ..	Anna ka Was
			Bhawana ki Sal
95	66	Nai Kalan ..	Baori Bamenwala
			Bhima Chamar ka Bas
			Borwadon ka
			Chomaro ka Bas
			Deva ka Bas
			Dhani Udaigarh
			Gaji Nambudar ka Bas
			Guchhi ka Bas
			Kamela ka Bas
			Kalalia
			Kana Chamar ka Bas
			Khuma ka Bas
			Kundal Parli
			Kundal Urli
			Loharan ka Bas
			Losan
			Magra ka Bas
			Mota ka Bas
			Molando
			Natha Boch ka
			Padma Patel ka
			Palka Bas
			Pawaria
95	66	Nai Kalan—(*Contd.*)	Polnade
			Pura Chamar ka Bas
			Ram Chandra Chamar ka Bas
			Sanga Jagga ka Bas
			Sangaji ka Bas
			Sardara Patel ka Bas
			Sardara Mada ka Bas
			Udali ka Bas
			Urja Chamar ka Bas
96	68	Nai Khurd ..	Bariya Hetla
			Deva ka Bas
			Khanda
			Kathato ka Bas
			Munjiyo ka Bas
			Parpara
			Ranada
97	158	Narbad Khera ..	Beegraton ka
			Mula ka
			School Mission Corporation
			Sardara ka
			Subedar ka
			Suja ka
98	23	Narsinghpura ..	Bagichi Ajmeri Road
			Chhanga Baloo ka
			Kala Kunwa
			Nathiyon ka
99	256	Nasoon	Balotan ka
			Kalyan ka
			Rooppura
100	258	Naya Gaon ..	Kamkhaniyon ka
101	99	Naya Khera ..	Sulia Khera
102	38	Naya Nagar @ Beawar Town	Jain Gurookul
			Vinodi Lal ki Bagichi
103	115	Nagdia	Rajmagra
104	169	Noondri Maldeo ..	Baniyaton ka
			Hema ka
105	24	Noondri Mendratan ..	Suja Mali ki Bagichi
			Vikil ki Bagichi
			Chhapara ka
106	237	Pakhria Bas ..	Baksahya Rawat ka Bas
			Beli Sardara ka Bas
			Dula ka Bas
			Choki
107	123	Palari ..	Apaton ka
			Soojaton ka Baria
			Bawriyon ka
			Chatara ka
			Dabon ka Talab
			Loomba ka
			Pema Raoji ka
			Raja ka
			Samapa
			Teja Ka
			Uda Aph Ka
108	184	Piplaj	Mohanpura
109	320	Pithawas ..	Bhagwanpura
			Naipatpura
			Roopnagar
			Jorawarpura
			Arera
			Jhoontha ka Baria
10	94	Puneran	Chorton ka Bariya
			Khano ka Bas
			Nadi
			Natha Khati ka Bas
			Regron ka Bas
1	232	Ragpura	Devi Patel Ka Bas
			Jhuthon ka Bas
			Kali Danti ka Bas
			Kisha Patel ka Bas
			Maitha Patel ka Bas
			Padma ka Bas
			Peethaji ka Bas
			Ragpura ka Bas
			Shyoji ka Bas

NAME OF HAMLETS.

District:— 1 AJMER. Tehsil:— BEAWAR.—(*Contd.*)

S. No.	Code No.	Name of Village	Name of Hamlet
112	155	Rajiawas ..	Kalingari
113	81	Ramawas ..	Bariya Hetla Bhilatan ka Bhimji ka Bichchhu Chora Cheeton ka Lakhina Naka ka
114	306	Ramgarh ..	Baniyaton ki Garia ki Nadi Jhoontha ka
15	170	Rampura ..	Amara ka Was Basniyaton ka Was Kalla ka Was Malla Ka Was
116	211	Rampura Gena ..	Baria Naya Gaon
117	21	Rampura Mewatiyan.	Hussain Ka Baria
118	119	Ranata Bhagwanpura	Goongayia Higaria Jharti Luharon ka Karipayan Bhopa ka Baria Ranata Tatonka
119	25	Ratanpura Sardara..	Bariya Baksha Bariya Bheeltan Seerola ka
120	97	Rawatmal ..	Dhooni Nahar Bagad Goma ka Bas Mana ka Bas Natha ka Bas Nathmal ka Kua Pukhraj ka Kua Raja ka Bas Uda ka Bas
121	11	Rehman Khera ..	Dhani
122	228	Renpura.. ..	Kanpura
123	115	Rodiana.. ..	Goongia
124	75	Rohera Khera ..	Bajja Subedar ka Bas. Bhartiji ka Bas Peetha Phatta ka Bas.
125	125	Roodhana ..	Baori Bhatka Bira Dhani Bahadurpuri Gormia Ka Talab Kanjaro ka Bas Kemria Kana ka Talab Malaka Chora Talai Tila ka Bas
126	176	Roopaheli ..	Danti ka Bas Hamira ka Bas Kabli ka Bas Kesha ka Bas Loron ka Bas Rajoriyon ka Bas
127	185	Rooparel ..	Ummedpura
128	90	Roopana.. ..	Kanjaron ka Bas Rupana Palla Teela Ka Bas
129	2	Roopnagar ..	Chhota Roop Nagar
130	147	Sangar Was ..	Dhuni Shiwaji ka Bas Hira Patel ka Bas Mata ka Than Moran ka Bas Borwaran Ka Urja Bhilka Banha Rawat Ka
131	84	Sarvina	Khuni Mota ka Baria
132	334	Sathana	Bhagwanpura Deopura Dolatpura Ganeshpura Indragarh Lachhami Khera
133	174	Sedria	Amwala Gaji Ka Malkot
134	179	Senspura.. ..	Baria Baroton Ka Kana ka Baria
135	39	Shahpura Beecharli..	Vishan Swaroop ki Bagichi
136	310	Sheonagar ..	Chanda ka Khatano ka
137	219	Sheopura Ghata ..	Ashia Dand Dhooni
138	292	Shergarh.. ..	Bakhatwarpura Kalyanpura Kishanpura Shri Nagar Takhatpura
139	148	Shiv Nagri ..	Bassi Bhoja ka Bas Bhanmiyon ka Bas Panna Patel ka Bas
140	18	Shobhapura ..	Bhoora Mali ka Ishai ka Wadia Pema Malika
141	241	Shyamgarh ..	Aseer Mota Meda Banna ka Bas Bajeera Patel ka Bas Banna Patel ka Bas Banasia Hetla Banasia Uparla Baniyaton ka Bas Bakhta Deva ka Bas Bhandato ka Bas Bhanbhiyon ki Nadi Bhenru ka Than Burjariwala Charsiya Cheeton ka Bas Debra Dula Jhuntha ka Bas Gena Natha ka Bas Godaji ki Nadi Gorkhia Hamira Duda ka Bas Hetli Hati Chand ki Gal Inda Lakha ka Bas Inda Bala ka Bas Jamadar ki Baori Jeta Roda ka Bas Jhunjhardi Jhunthon ka Bas Kaja Khetwat ka Bas Kalaliya Kalaber Kana Bhopa ka Bas Kumari Nadi Kunpawaton ka Bas Lumwa ka Bas Mendu ka Neemgarh Netawaton ka Bas Netawaton ka Bas Patawaton ka Bas Peetha Rama ka Bas Rajoriyon ka Bas Rajoriyon ka Bas Rora Gena ka Bas Ruparel Sardara Mana ka Bas Sarliyan Teja ka Bas Turkonka Bas Udawton ka Bas

LIST OF HAMLETS.

District:—1 AJMER. Tehsil:—3 BEAWAR.—(Concld.)

S. No.	Code No.	Name of Village	Name of Hamlet
142	242	Sikhrani.. ..	Bhookar ka Khera
			Chosala
			Rajnagar
			Rampura
			Takhran ka Khera
			Taran ka Khera
143	65	Siliberi	Gena ka Bas
			Pokhriyon ka Bas
144	166	Singaria	Kedal Walaon Bas
145	288	Sitawaria ..	Jalkhera
			Jatia
146	129	Soniana	Khuwalo ka Bas
			Nibela ka Bas
			Sedria
147	129	Surajpura (Lo) ..	Dudpura
148	301	Surajpura ..	Faquiron Ka
149	85	Surajpura ..	Amba ka Bas
			Bhoron ka Bas
150	151	Surrain	Apaton ka Bas
			Bagta ka Gaon
			Bhawana Rawat ka Bas
			Mota Khuma ka Bas
			Bhura Patel ka Bas
			Chorato ka Bas
			Danga ki Sal
			Dan Baori
			Deva Hira ka Bas
			Deva Rama ka Bas
			Durga ka Than
			Hamira ka Bas
			Lala Serot ka Bas
			Jawana Rawat ka Bas
			Jora Numbardar ka Bas
			Kalla Deva ka Bas
			Kanjaro ka Bas
			Kasha Rawat ka Bas
			Moti ka Bas
			Birdha Banbhi ka Ba
			Panna Budha ka Bas
			Peepli ka Bas
			Regron ka Bas
			Rolia
			Sadda ka Bas
			Shama ka Bas
			Uda ka Bas
151	101	Taragarh ..	Kherda ka Bas
152	182	Thikrana Gujran ..	Khutiyan ka Baria
153	87	Thuni Thak ..	Malla Padda ka Bas

Supplemen to

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT OR VILLAGE DIRECTORY

EXPLANATORY NOTE.

This is a supplement of Primary Census Abstracts containing certain items of general information regarding each village, collected by making an enquiry through the District Officers.

Village Directory

Code No. & Name of District 1. Ajmer—

Serial No.	Name of Village		Code No. of Village	Name with distance			
	Roman Script	Nagri Script		Railway Station	Motor Bus Station	Telegraph Office	Post Office
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)
1	Aheran	अहेडां	211	Ajmer 5	Ramsar 5	Ajmer 5	Govaliya 8
2	Ajesar	अजेसर	65	..	..	..	..
3	Ajmer Malyan ..	अजमेर मालीयान	47	Ajmer 6	Ajmer 6	Ajmer 6	Ajmer 6
4	Akhri	आखरी	14	Gagel Akhri 1½	Gegal 2	Akhri 1½	Akhri 1½
5	Alipura	अलीपुरा	136	Mangliyawas 7	Sarsari 3	Mangliyawas 7	Nagelao 2
6	Amarpura	अमरपुरा	156	Bandanwara 3	Bandanwara 3	Bandanwara 3	Nayara 1
7	Amba Maseena ..	आमबा मसीना	108	Saradhana 3	Saradhana 3	Saradhana 3	Saradhana 3
8	Ansari	अन्सारी	144	Mangliyawas 5	Bidaka Chya was 3	Mangliyawas 5	Bidaka Chya was 3
9	Aradka	अरडका	7	Gagel Akhri 8	Gegal 8	Akhri 8	Akhri 8
10	Arjanpura (Khalsa) ..	अर्जनपुरा (खालसा)	141	Makreda ¼	Saradhana 3	Saradhana 3	Saradhana 3
11	Arjanpura (Jagir) ..	अर्जनपुरा (जागीर)	142	Makreda 2	Thou 2	Mangliyawas 3	Bidaka Chya was 2
12	Ashopura	आशोपुरा	183	Nasirabad 3	Nasirabad 3	Nasirabad 3	Nasirabad 3
13	Babayacha	बबायचा	4	Kishangarh 10	Kishangarh 10	Kishangarh 10	Kishangarh 10
14	Badgaon	बडगांव	72	Badgaon	Badgaon	Ajmer 5	Malpura ½
15	Badlya	बडलिया	42	Madar 4	Shrinagar Road 1	Madar 4	Madar 4
16	Bagsuri	बाघसुरी	149	Nasirabad 7	Bithur 3	Nasirabad 7	Bagsuri.
17	Baheran	बहेडा	203	Nasirabad 4	Ramsar 4	Nasirabad 4	Ramsar 4
18	Bakhtawarpura ..	बख्तावरपुरा	130	Mangliyawas 13	Kalesara 4	Mangliyawas 13	Pisangan 6
19	Bakhtawarpura (Niyara) ..	बख्तावरपूरा (नियरा)	153	Bandanwara	Bandanwara	Bandanwara	Nayara
20	Balwanta	बलवंता	96	Nasirabad 4	Nasirabad 4	Nasirabad 4	Nasirabad 4
21	Banevari	बनेवडी	83	Kishangarh 13	Shrinagar 7	Kishangarh 13	Kishangarh 13
22	Banewara	बनेवडा	143	Nasirabad 7	Bithur ½	Nasirabad 7	Bagsuri 2
23	Banseli	बांसेली	54	Ajmer 10	Pushkar 2	Ajmer 10	Pushkar 2
24	Bara Pathar	बारापत्थर	167	Nasirabad 1	Nasirabad 1	Nasirabad 1	Nasirabad 1
25	Barol	बरोल	205	Nasirabad 18	Ramsar 6	Nasirabad 18	Ramsar 6
26	Beer	बीर	93	Ajmer 10	Shrinagar 4	Ajmer 10	Beir
27	Beonja	बेवन्जा	179	Nasirabad 3	Nasirabad 3	Nasirabad 3	Nasirabad 3
28	Bhad Suri	भडसुरी	144	Mangliyawas 10	Kalesara 2	Mangliyawas 10	Pisangan 4
29	Bhagwanpura (Niyara) ..	भगवानपुरा (नियारा)	155	Bandanwara 4	Bandanwara 4	Bandanwara 4	Nayara 1
30	Bhagwanpura (Picholiya) ..	भगवानपुरा (पिचोलिया)	62	Mangliyawas 11	Nand 3	Mangliyawas 11	Picholiya 2
31	Bhagwantpura ..	भगवन्तपुरा	212	Nasirabad 13	Ramsar 5	Nasirabad 13	Goliya 10
32	Bhanwta	भांवता	109	Saradhana 4	Saradhana 4	Saradhana 4	Bhanwta
33	Bhatiyani	भटयानी	171	Nasirabad 6	Jhadwasa	Nasirabad 6	Nasirabad 6
34	Bhawanikhera	भवानीखेड़ा	163	Nasirabad 4	Bhawani Khera	Nasirabad 4	Nasirabad 4
35	Bheempura	भीमपुरा	146	Mangliyawas 6	Bheempura	Nasirabad 16	Mangliyawas 6
36	Bherunkhera	भेरूंखेड़ा	157	Bandanwara 4	Bherun Khera	Bandanwara 4	Bandanwara 4
37	Bidak Chiyawas ..	बिडक चियावास	143	Mangliyawas 3	Bidakachyawas	Mangliyawas 3	Bidakachyawas
38	Bithur	बिठूर	148	Nasirabad 8	Bithur	Nasirabad 8	Rajgarh 3
39	Boraj Kazipura ..	बोराज काजीपुरा	50	Ajmer 2	Ajmer	Ajmer 2	Ajmer 2

(Supplement)

Code No. and Name of Tehsil 1 — Ajmer

(in miles) of the nearest

Metalled Road	Allopathic Dispensary	Ayurvedic Dispensary	Veterinary Hospital	Boy's School	Girl's School	Police Station	Police Out-Post	Head Quarters of Tehsil	Head Quarters of District	Serial No.
(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(1)
Famine Rd. 1	Ajmer 5	Ramsar 5	Nasirabad 15	Bahada 2	Ramsar 5	Govaliya 8	Govaliya 8	Ajmer 5	Ajmer 5	1
..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Near Phaisagar 2	Ajmer 6	Ajmer 6	Ajmer 6	Ajesar 6	Ajmer 6	Ajmer 6	Phaisagar Road 5	Ajmer 6	Ajmer 6	3
Akhri 1½	Ajmer 15	Ajmer 15	Ajmer 15	Akhri 1½	Kishangarh 5	Gegal 2	Gegal 2	Ajmer 15	Ajmer 15	4
Pisangan Road 3	Pisangan 8	Jethana 5	Pisangan 8	Alipura	Jethana 5	Pisangan 8	Nagelao 2	Ajmer 17	Ajmer 17	5
Bandanwara 3	Nasirabad 11	Nasirabad 11	Nasirabad 11	Bandanwara 3	Nasirabad 11	Nasirabad 11	Nasirabad 11	Ajmer 25	Ajmer 25	6
Saradhana 3	Saradhana 3	Saradhana 3	Ajmer 8	Saradhana 3	Saradhana 3	Pisangan 10	Pisangan 10	Ajmer 8	Ajmer 8	7
Bidaka Chya was 3	Jethana 8	Jethana 8	Ajmer 21	Bidaka Chya was 3	..	Mangliyawas 5	Mangliyawas 5	Ajmer 21	Ajmer 21	8
Akhri 8	Ajmer 15	Ajmer 15	Ajmer 15	Ardaka	Gagwana 8	Gegal 8	Gegal 8	Ajmer 15	Ajmer 15	9
Ajmer 13	Saradhana 3	Saradhana 3	Ajmer 13	Saradhana 3	Saradhana 3	Mangliyawas 3	Mangliyawas 3	Ajmer 13	Ajmer 13	10
Ajmer 14	Saradhana 3	Saradhana 3	Ajmer 14	Arjanpura	Saradhana 3	Mangliyawas 3	Mangliyawas 3	Ajmer 14	Ajmer 14	11
Nasirabad 3	Nasirabad 3	Nasirabad 3	Nasirabad 3	Ashopura	Ashopura	Nasirabad 3	Nasirabad 3	Ajmer 14	Ajmer 14	12
Kishangarh 10	Kishangarh 10	Kishangarh 10	Ajmer 19	Babayacha	Kishangarh 10	Gegal 12	Gegal 12	Ajmer 19	Ajmer 19	13
Badgaon	Ajmer 5	Ajmer 5	Ajmer 5	Malpura ½	Ajmer 5	Nasirabad	Nasirabad	Ajmer 5	Ajmer 5	14
Shrinager Road 1	Ajmer 7	Madar 7	Ajmer 7	Badlya	Biyar 4	Shrinagar 5	Shrinagar 5	Ajmer 7	Ajmer 7	15
Bagsuri	Nasirabad 7	Nasirabad 7	Nasirabad 7	Bagsuri	Nasirabad 7	Nasirabad 7	Nasirabad 7	Ajmer 21	Ajmer 21	16
Nasirabad 4	Ramsar 4	Nasirabad 4	Nasirabad 4	Nasirabad 4	Nasirabad 4	Goyala 8	Nasirabad 4	Ajmer 28	Ajmer 28	17
Kemin Rd. 6	Pisangan 6	Pisangan 6	Pisangan 6	Bhadsuri 2	Pisangan 6	Pisangan 6	Pisangan 6	Ajmer 26	Ajmer 26	18
Nayara	Nasirabad	Nasirabad	Nasirabad	Nayara	Nasirabad	Nasirabad	Nasirabad	Ajmer	Ajmer	19
Balwanta	Nasirabad 4	Nasirabad 4	Nasirabad 4	Balwanta	Nasirabad 4	Nasirabad 4	Nasirabad 4	Ajmer 10	Ajmer 10	20
Shrinagar 7	Ajmer 18	Ajmer 18	Ajmer 18	Ramsar 9	Ramsar 9	Shrinagar 7	Shrinagar 7	Ajmer 18	Ajmer 18	21
Bithur ½	Nasirabad 7	Nasirabad 7	Nisarabad 7	Baneswara	Nasirabad 7	Mangliyawas 7	Mangliyawas 7	Ajmer	Ajmer	22
Pushkar 2	Pushkar 7	Pushkar 2	Ajmer 10	Pushkar 2	Pushkar 2	Pushkar 2	Pushkar 2	Ajmer 10	Ajmer 10	23
Barapathar	Nasirabad 1	Nasirabad 1	Nasirabad 1	Nasirabad 1	Nasirabad 1	Nasirabad 1	Nasirabad 1	Ajmer 15	Ajmer 15	24
Kana Road	Ramsar 6	Ramsar 6	Nasirabad 18	Barol	Ramsar 6	Gopalia 8	Gopalia 8	Ajmer 32	Ajmer 32	25
Ajmer 10	Ajmer 10	Beir	Ajmer 10	Beir	Beir	Shrinagar 4	Shrinagar 4	Ajmer 10	Ajmer 10	26
Nasirabad 3	Nasirabad 3	Nasirabad 3	Nasirabad 3	Nasirabad 3	Nasirabad 3	Nasirabad 3	Nasirabad 3	Ajmer 14	Ajmer 14	27
Kemin Rd.	Pisangan 4	Pisangan 4	Pisangan 4	Bhadsuri	Pisangan 4	Pisangan 4	Pisangan 4	Ajmer 22	Ajmer 22	28
Bandanwara 4	Nagirabad 12	Nasirabad 12	Nasirabad 12	Nasirabad 12	Nasirabad 12	Nasirabad 12	Nasirabad 12	Ajmer 26	Ajmer 26	29
Mangliyawas 11	Pisangan 9	Pisangan 9	Ajmer 15	Bhagwan-pura	Pisangan 9	Pisangan 9	Nand 8	Ajmer 15	Ajmer 15	30
Sarana 2	Ramsar 5	Ramsar 5	Nasirabad 13	Bhagwant-pura	Ramsar 5	Goliya 10	Goliya 10	Ajmer 27	Ajmer 27	31
Saradhana 4	Saradhana 4	Pisangan 8	Ajmer 10	Bhanwta	Saradhana 4	Pisangan 8	Pisangan 8	Ajmer 10	Ajmer 10	32
Nasirabad 6	Nasirabad 6	Nasirabad 6	Nasirabad 6	Bhatiyani	Nasirabad 6	Nasirabad 6	Nasirabad 6	Ajmer 20	Ajmer 20	33
Bhawani Khera	Nasirabad 4	Nasirabad 4	Nasirabad 4	Nasirabad 4	Nasirabad 4	Nasirabad 4	Nasirabad 4	Ajmer 13	Ajmer 13	34
Bheempura	Nasirabad 10	Nasirabad 10	Nasirabad 10	Bithur 3	Nasirabad 10	Mangliya-was 6	Mangliya-was 6	Ajmer 13	Ajmer 13	35
Bherunkhera	Nasirabad 10	Nasirabad 10	Nasirabad 10	Nasirabad 10	Nasirabad 10	Nasirabad 10	Nasirabad 10	Ajmer 24	Ajmer 24	36
Nasirabad to Beawar 1	Ajmer 19	Jethana 6	Ajmer 19	Bidakchya-was	Ajmer 19	Mangliya-was 8	Mangliya-was 8	Ajmer 19	Ajmer 19	37
Bithur	Nasirabad 8	Nasirabad 8	Nasirabad 8	Bithur	Nasirabad 8	Nasirabad 8	Nasirabad 8	Ajmer 12	Ajmer 12	38
Ajmer 2	Ajmer 2	Ajmer 2	Ajmer 2	Ajmer 2	Ajmer 2	Ajmer 2	Ajmer 2	Ajmer 2	Ajmer 2	39

Village Directory

Code No. and Name of District—1. Ajmer

Serial No.	Name of Village		Code No. of Village	Name with distance			
	Roman Script	Nagri Script		Railway Station	Motor Bus Stand	Telegraph Office	Post Office
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)
40	Bubani	बूबानी	33	Gegal Akhari 3	Gegalthana 4	Gegal Akhari 3	Gegal Akhari 3
41	Bubaniyan	बुबानीया	161	Nasirabad 4	Nasirabad 4	Nasirabad 4	Nasirabad 4
42	Bubhwara	बुधवाड़ा	117	Mangliyawas 7	Kalesara 2	Mangliyawas 7	Pisangan 3
43	Budhol	बुढोल	38	Ladpura 2	Gagwana 3	Ladpura 2	Ladpura 2
44	Chachiyawas	चाचीया वास	17	Ladpura 6	Ajmer 8	Ajmer 8	Gagwana 3
45	Chandolai	चांदोलाई	215	Nasirabad 26	Ramsar 14	Nasirabad 26	Ramsar 14
46	Chandsen	चांदसेन	189	Nasirabad 14	Ramsar 4	Nasirabad 14	Ramsar 4
47	Chat	चाट	170	Nasirabad 3	Nasirabad 3	Nasirabad 3	Nasirabad 3
48	Chanwandiya	चावंडिया	55	Ajmer 11	Pushkar 4	Pushkar 4	Pushkar 4
49	Chhatri	छातड़ी	16	Ladpura 3	Ajmer 8	Ajmer 8	Gagwana 2
50	Chorsiyawas	चौरसियावास	27	Ajmer 3	Ajmer 3	Ajmer 3	Ajmer 3
51	Dabrela	डबरेला	208	Nasirabad 20	Ramsar 10	Nasirabad 20	Dabrela
52	Danta	दांता	94	Nasirabad 6	Danta	Nasirabad 5	Nasirabad 5
53	Dantra	दांतड़ा	114	Mangliyawas 6	Mangliyawas 5	Mangliyawas 5	Mangliyawas 5
54	Deoliya	देवलिया	204	Nasirabad 14	Ramsar 10	Nasirabad 14	Ramsar 10
55	Derathu	देराठू	177	Nasirabad 3	Nasirabad 3	Nasirabad 3	Nasirabad 3
56	Dhal	ढाल	184	Nasirabad 5	Nasirabad 5	Nasirabad 5	Nasirabad 5
57	Dhiggaria	ढिगारिया	206	Nasirabad 16	Ramsar 6	Nasirabad 16	Ramsar 6
58	Dhola Danta (Derathu) ..	धोलादांता (देराठू)	176	Nasirabad 3	Nasirabad 2	Nasirabad 2	Nasirabad 2
59	Dhola Danta (Niyara) ..	धोलादांता (नियारा)	155	Badanwara 4	Bherukhera 1	Bandanwara 4	Nayara 2
60	Dhunwariya	धूनवारिया	128	Mangliyawas 12	Pisangan 8	Mangliyawas 12	Pisangan 8
61	Dilwara	दिलवाडा	180	Nasirabad 2	Nasirabad 2	Nasirabad 2	Nasirabad 2
62	Dilwari	दिलवाड़ी	181	Nasirabad 2	Nasirabad 2	Nasirabad 2	Nasirabad 2
63	Dodiyana	डोडियाना	111	Saradhana	Kesarpura 3	Saradahna	Saradhana
64	Dolat Khera	दौलत खेडा	139	Mangliyawas 1	Mangliyawas 1	Mangliyawas 1	Mangliyawas 1
65	Dorai	डोराई	70	Tabiji ½	Tabiji ½	Tabiji ½	Hatundi 2
66	Dumara	डुमारा	67	Tabiji 2	Tabiji 2	Tabiji 2	Saradhana 2
67	Fateh Pura	फतहपुरा	121	Mangliyawas 14	Pisangan 2	Mangaliyawas 14	Pisangan 2
68	Gadhery	गधेड़ी	182	Nasirabad 4	Nasirabad 4	Nasirabad 4	Nasirabad 4
69	Gagwana	गगवाना	31	Ladpura 2	Gagwana	Ladpura 2	Ladpura 2
70	Galti	गलती	24	Ajmer 8	Pushkar 3	Ajmer 8	Pushkar 3
71	Ganahera	गनाहेरा	56	Ajmer 10	Pushkar 2	Pushkar 2	Pushkar 2
72	Gegal	गेगल	15	Gagel Akhri ½	Gegal Thana 1	Akhri ½	Akhri ½
73	Godiyawas	गोडियावास	36	Ladpura 3	Gagwana 4	Ladpura 3	Ladpura 3
74	Gola	गोला	137	Kharva 4	Kharva 4	Kharva 4	Kharva 4
75	Govindgarh	गोविन्दगढ़	61	Mangliyawas 17	Govind Garh	Mangliyawas 17	Govindgarh
76	Gudha	गुढ़ा	37	Ladpura 3	Shrinagar 3	Ladpura 3	Ladpura 3
77	Gudli	गुदली	78	Ajmer 13	Shrinagar ½	Ajmer 13	Shrinager ½
78	Gugra	गुगरा	44	Ladpura 2	Gagwana 2	Ladpura	Ladpura

(Supplement)

Code No. and Name of Tehsil—1. Ajmer—(Contd.)

Metalled Road (in miles)	Alopathic Dispensary (in miles)	Ayurvedic Dispensary (in miles)	Veterinary Hospital (in miles)	Boy's School (in miles)	Girl's School (in miles)	Police Station (in miles)	Police Out-Post (in miles)	Head Quarters of Tehsil (in miles)	Head Quarters of District (in miles)	Serial No.
(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(1)
Gegal Akhari 3	Ajmer 12	Ajmer 12	Ajmer 12	Bubani	Gagwana 6	Gegal 4	Gegal 4	Ajmer 12	Ajmer 12	40
Bhuwani khera 3	Nasirabad 4	Nasirabad 4	Nasirabad 4	Bubaniyan	Nasirabad 4	Nasirabad 4	Nasirabad 4	Ajmer 14	Ajmer 14	41
Kalesara 3	Pisangan 3	Pisangan 3	Ajmer 14	Budhwara	Pisangan 3	Pisangan 3	Pisangan 3	Ajmer 14	Ajmer 14	42
Gagwana 3	Ajmer 9	Ajmer 9	Ajmer 9	Budhol	Gagwana 3	Gegal 5	Gegal 5	Ajmer 9	Ajmer 9	43
Chachiya-was	Ajmer 8	Ajmer 8	Ajmer 8	Chachlya-was	Gagwana 3	Gegal 7	Gegal 7	Ajmer 8	Ajmer 8	44
Nasirabad 26	Ramsar 14	Ramsar 14	Nasirabad 26	Madarpura 1	Ramsar 14	Goyala 10	Goyala 10	Ajmer 40	Ajmer 40	45
Shrinagar 9	Ramsar 4	Ramsar 4	Nasirabad 14	Motagadi 3	Ramsar 4	Shrinagar 9	Shrinagar 9	Ajmer 28	Ajmer 28	46
Nasirabad 3	Nasirabad 3	Nasirabad 3	Nasirabad 3	Nasirabad 3	Nasirabad 3	Nasirabad 3	Nasirabad 3	Ajmer	Ajmer	47
Pushkar 4	Pushkar 4	Pushkar 4	Ajmer 11	Chawan-dliya	Pushkar 4	Pushkar 4	Pushkar 4	Ajmer 11	Ajmer 11	48
Gagwana 2	Ajmer 8	Ajmer 8	Ajmer 8	Chhatri	Gagwana 2	Gegal 5	Gegal 5	Ajmer 8	Ajmer 8	49
Ajmer 3	Ajmer 3	Ajmer 3	Ajmer 3	Chorsiya-was	Ajmer 3	Ajmer 3	Ajmer 3	Ajmer 3	Ajmer 3	50
Famine Road	Ramsar 10	Ramsar 10	Nasirabad 20	Dabrela	Ramsar 10	Govelia 7	Govelia 7	Ajmer 35	Ajmer 35	51
Nasirabad 5	Nasirabad 5	Nasirabad 5	Nasirabad 5	Danta	Beer 2	Shrinagar 6	Shrinager 6	Ajmer 10	Ajmer 10	52
Pisangan 4	Jethana 11	Jethana 4	Ajmer 14	Dantra	Jethana 4	Pisangan 4	Pisangan 4	Ajmer 14	Ajmer 14	53
Famine Road	Ramsar 10	Ramsar 10	Ajmer 28	Baheran 1	Ramsar 10	Nasirabad 14	Nasirabad 14	Ajmer 28	Ajmer 28	54
Kekri Road 1	Nasirabad 3	Nasirabad 3	Nasirabad 3	Derathu	Nasirabad 3	Nasirabad 3	Nasirabad 3	Ajmer 18	Ajmer 18	55
Nasirabad 5	Nasirabad 5	Nasirabad 5	Nasirabad 5	Dhal	Nasirabad 5	Ramsar 4	Ramsar 4	Ajmer	Ajmer	56
Nasirabad 16	Ramsar 6	Ramsar 6	Nasirabad 16	Barol 1	Ramsar 6	Govelia 8	Govelia 8	Ajmer 31	Ajmer 31	56
Dholadanta 2	Nasirabad 2	Nasirabad 2	Nasirabad 2	Nasirabad 2	Nasirabad 2	Nasirabad 2	Nasirabad 2	Ajmer 16	Ajmer 16	58
Bheru khera 1	Nasirabad 10	Nasirabad 10	Nasirabad 10	Nasirabad 10	Nasirabad 10	Nasirabad 10	Nasirabad 10	Ajmer 24	Ajmer 24	59
Pisangan 8	Pisangan 8	Pisangan 8	Ajmer 28	Dhuwariya	Pisangan 8	Pisangan 8	Pisangan 8	Ajmer 28	Ajmer 28	60
Dilwara 2	Nasirabad 2	Nasirabad 2	Nasirabad 2	Dilwari 2	Nasirabad 2	Nasirabad 2	Nasirabad 2	Ajmer 12	Ajmer 12	61
Dilwari 1/2	Nasirabad 2	Nasirabad 2	Nasirabad 2	Dilwara 1/2	Nasirabad 2	Nasirabad 2	Nasirabad 2	Ajmer 12	Ajmer 12	62
Bewar Road 3	Ajmer 13	Jethana 4	Ajmer 13	Dodiyana	Saradhana	Mangliyawas	Mangliyawas	Ajmer 13	Ajmer 13	63
Mangliya-was 1	Ajmer 18	Jethana 2	Ajmer 18	Jethana 2	Jethana 2	Mangliyawas 1	Mangliyawas 1	Ajmer 18	Ajmer 18	64
Beawar Road 3	Ajmer 5	Ajmer 5	Ajmer 5	Dorai	Ajmer 5	Mangliyawas 11	Mangliyawas 11	Ajmer 5	Ajmer 5	65
Beawar Road 4	Saradhana 2	Saradhana 2	Ajmer 8	Dumara	Saradhana 2	Mangliyawas 8	Mangliyawas 8	Ajmer 8	Ajmer 8	66
Famine Road 2	Pisangan 2	Pisangan 2	Pisangan 2	Pisangan 2	Pisangan 2	Pisangan 2	Pisangan 2	Ajmer 28	Ajmer 28	67
Shrinagar 1	Nasirabad 4	Nasirabad 4	Nasirabad 4	Dilwara 3	Nasirabad 4	Nasirabad 4	Nasirabad 4	Ajmer 12	Ajmer 12	68
Gagwana 8	Ajmer 8	Ajmer 8	Ajmer 8	Gagwana	Gagwana	Gegal 4	Gegal 4	Ajmer 8	Ajmer 8	69
Pushkar 3	Pushkar 3	Pushkar 3	Ajmer 8	Galti	Pushkar 3	Pushkar 3	Pushkar 3	Ajmer 8	Ajmer 8	70
Pushkar 2	Pushkar 2	Pushkar 2	Ajmer 10	Ganeheda	Pushkar 2	Pushkar 2	Pushkar 2	Ajmer 10	Ajmer 10	71
Gegalthana 1	Ajmer 12	Ajmer 12	Ajmer 12	Gegal 1	Kishangarh 6	Gegalthana 1	Gegalthana 1	Ajmer 12	Ajmer 12	72
Gagwana 4	Ajmer 9	Shrinagar 5	Ajmer 9	Godol 1	Gagwana 4	Gegal 6	Gegal 6	Ajmer 9	Ajmer 9	73
Kharva 4	Jethana 6	Jethana 6	Ajmer 26	Gola	Kharva 4	Mangliyawas 8	Mangliyaws 8	Ajmer 25	Ajmer 25	74
Pisangan 5	Pisangan 5	Pisangan 5	Pisangan 5	Govindgarh	Govindgarh	Pisangan 5	Nad	Ajmer 21	Ajmer 21	75
Shrinagar 3	Ajmer 10	Ajmer 10	Ajmer 10	Gudol 1	Gagwana 4	Akhri 8	Gegal 8	Ajmer 10	Ajmer 10	76
Shrinagar 1/2	Ajmer 13	Ajmer 13	Ajmer 13	Kanakhedi 1/2	Ajmer 13	Shrinagar 1/2	Shrinagar 1/2	Ajmer 13	Ajmer 13	77
Gugra	Ajmer 5	Ajmer 5	Ajmer 5	Gugra	Gagwana 3	Gegal 7	Gegal 7	Ajmer 5	Ajmer 5	78

Village Directory

Code No. & Name of District—1 Ajmer

Serial No.	Name of Village: Roman Script	Name of Village: Nagri Script	Code No. of Village	Name with distance: Railway Station	Motor Bus Stand	Telegraph Office	Post Office
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)
79	Guwardi ..	.. गवारड़ी	40	Ladpura 1	Gagwana 2	Ladpura 1	Ladpura 1
80	Hansiyawas ..	.. हांसियावास	5	Akhri 10	Akhri 10	Akhri 10	Akhri 10
81	Hanwantiya ..	.. हनवंतिया	172	Nasirabad 10	Nasirabad 10	Nasirabad 10	Nasirabad 10
82	Hanwantpura ..	.. हनवंत पुरा	119	Mangliyawas 10	Hanwatpura 10	Mangaliyawas 10	Pisangan 2
83	Harmara ..	.. हरमाड़ा	2	Tilaunia 2	Kishangarh 8	Tilaunia 2	Harmara
84	Hathi Bhata ..	.. हाथीभाटा	82	Ladpura 9	Shrinagar 4	Ladpura 9	Kishangarh
85	Hathi Khera ..	.. हाथीखेडा	51	Ajmer 3	Ajmer 3	Ajmer 3	Ajmer 3
86	Hatundi ..	.. हटूंडी	98	Hatundi	Makhupura 2	Hatundi	Hatundi
87	Hokran ..	.. होकरां	19	Ajmer 7	Pushkar 4	Ajmer 7	Pushkar 4
88	Hoshiyara ..	.. होशियारा	8	Akhri 6	Akhri 6	Akhri 6	Kishangarh 8
89	Jagpura ..	.. जगपुरा	168	Nasirabad 3	Nasirabad 3	Nasirabad 3	Nasirabad 3
90	Jaswantpura ..	.. जसवंतपुरा	174	Nasirabad 8	Nasirabad 8	Nasirabad 8	Nasirabad 8
91	Jatiya ..	.. जाटिया	95	Nasirabad 4	Nasirabad 4	Nasirabad 4	Nasirabad 4
92	Jatli ..	.. जाटली	13	Gegal Akhri 3	Thanagegal 2	Akhri 3	Akhri 3
93	Jet Garh ..	.. जेतगढ़	129	Mangliyawas 16	Kalesara 17	Mangliyawas 16	Pisangan 9
94	Jethana ..	.. जेठाना	138	Mangliyawas 2	Jethana ..	Mangliyawas 2	Mangliyawas 2
95	Jhabarkia ..	.. झबरकिया	152	Bandanwara ..	Bandanwara ..	Bandanwara ..	Niyaran ..
96	Jhadwasa ..	.. झड़वासा	190	Bandanwara 5	Jhadwasa ..	Nasirabad 7	Nasirabad 7
97	Jhalawara ..	.. झलावड़ा	87	Kishangarh 9	Shrinagar 4	Kishangarh 9	Shrinagar 4
98	Kabri Chat ..	.. कावरि चाट	154	Bandanwara ..	Bandanwara ..	Bandanwara ..	Niyaran ..
99	Kadampura ..	.. कदमपुरा	85	Nasirabad 14	Ramsar 4	Nasirabad 14	Ramsar 4
100	Kadel ..	.. केल	22	Ajmer 13	Pushkar 6	Pushkar 6	Pushkar 6
101	Kaklana ..	.. ककलाना	99	Hathundi 2	Nasirabad 6	Hathundi 2	Rajgarh 2
102	Kankarda Bhonabai ..	.. कांकरवा भोना बाई	45	Madarpura 2	Ajmer 3	Madarpura 2	Madarpura 2
103	Kalesara ..	.. कालेसरा	118	Mangliyawas 8	Kalesara ..	Mangliyawas 8	Pisangan 4
104	Kalyani Pura ..	.. कल्यानीपुरा	201	Nasirabad 12	Ramsar 3	Nasirabad 12	Ramsar 3
105	Kana Kheri ..	.. काना खेड़ी	192	Ajmer 13	Shrinager 1	Ajmer 13	Shrinagar 1
106	Kanas ..	.. कानस	26	Ajmer 17	Pushkar 3	Pushkar 3	Pushkar 3
107	Kanpura ..	.. कानपुरा	86	Ajmer 17	Shrinagar 6	Ajmer 17	Kishangarh 12
108	Kanwalai ..	.. कंवलाई	21	Ajmer 14	Pushkar 8	Pushkar 8	Pushkar 8
109	Karnos ..	.. करनास	127	Mangaliyawas 13	Pisangan 7	Mangliyawas 13	Pisangan 7
110	Kayar ..	.. कायड़	80	Ladpura 3	Ajmer 6	Ajmer 6	Gagwana 2
111	Keriya Kalan	.. केरिया कलां	210	Nasirabad 17	Ramsar 7	Nasirabad 17	Goyala 6
112	Keriya Khurd ..	.. केरिया खुर्द	191	Nasirabad 13	Ramsar 8	Nasirabad 13	Ramsar 3
113	Kesharpura (Makreda) ..	.. केसर पुरा (मकरेडा)	105	Nasirabad 11	Ramsar 2	Nasirabad 11	Ramsar 2
114	Kesharpura (Ramsar) ..	.. केसर पुरा (रामसर)	200	Makreda ½	Kehsarpura ..	Saradhana 2	Saradhana 2
115	Khajpura Bherwai ..	.. खाजपुरा भैरवाई	1	Tillonia 16	Rupnagar 6	Tilloniya 16	Rupnagar 6
116	Khanpura ..	.. खानपुरी	71	Ajmer 5	Khanpura ½	Ajmer 5	Hatundi ..
117	Khapri ..	.. खापरी	164	Nasirabad 4	Nasirabad	Nasirabad 4	Nasirabad 4

(Supplement)

Code No. and Name of Tehsil — 1 Ajmer—(Contd.)

(in miles) of the nearest

Metalled Road	Alopathic Dispensary	Ayurvedic Dispensary	Veterinery Hospital	Boy's School	Girl's School	Police Station	Police Out-Post	Head Quarters of Tehsil	Head Quarters of District	Serial No.
(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(1)
Gagwana 2	Ajmer 6	Ajmer 6	Ajmer 6	Ladpura 1	Madarpura 2	Gegal 6	Gegal 6	Ajmer 6	Ajmer 6	79
Akhari 10	Kishangarh 14	Kishangarh 14	Ajmer 17	Ardaka 2	Gagwana 10	Gegal 10	Gegal 10	Ajmer 17	Ajmer 17	80
Nasirabad 10	Nasirabad 10	Nasirabad 10	Nasirabad 10	Patpani 2	Nasirabad 10	Nasirabad 10	Nasirabad 10	Ajmer 24	Ajmer 24	81
Famine Road	Pisangan 2	Pisangan 2	Pisangan 2	Pisangan 2	Pisangan 2	Pisangan 2	Pisangan 2	Ajmer 24	Ajmer 24	82
Harmara	Kishangarh 8	Tilaunia 2	Ajmer 25	Harmara	Harmara	Gegal 12	Harmara	Ajmer 25	Ajmer 25	83
Shrinagar 4	Ajmer 15	Ajmer 15	Ajmer 15	Shrinagar 4	Shrinagar 4	Shrinagar 4	Shrinagar 4	Ajmer 15	Ajmer 15	84
Ajmer 3	Ajmer 3	Ajmer 3	Ajmer 3	Ajmer 3	Ajmer 3	Ajmer 3	Ajmer 3	Ajmer 3	Ajmer 3	85
Ajmer to Nasirabad 2	Ajmer 7	Ajmer 7	Ajmer 7	Hatundi	Hatundi	Nasirabad 7	Nasirabad 7	Ajmer 7	Ajmer 7	86
Pushkar 4	Ajmer	Pushkar 4	Ajmer 7	Hokran	Pushkar 4	Pushkar 4	Pushkar 4	Ajmer 7	Ajmer 7	87
Akhari 6	Kishangarh 8	Kishangarh 8	Ajmer 16	Akhri 6	Gagwana 6	Gegal 6	Gegal 6	Ajmer 16	Ajmer 16	88
Jogpura	Nasirabad 3	Nasirabad 3	Nasirabad 3	Nasirabad 3	Nasirabad 3	Nasirabad 3	Nasirabad 3	Ajmer 17	Ajmer 17	89
Jaswant pura 1	Nasirabad 8	Nasirabad 8	Nasirabad 8	Patpani 2	Nasirabad 8	Nasirabad 8	Nasirabad 8	Ajmer 22	Ajmer 22	90
Jatiya ½	Nasirabad 4	Nasirabad 4	Nasirabad 4	Jatiya ..	Nasirabad 4	Nasirabad 4	Nasirabad 4	Ajmer 10	Ajmer 10	91
Akhri 3	Ajmer 17	Ajmer 17	Ajmer 17	Utra 1	Kishangarh 5	Gegal 2	Gegal 2	Ajmer 17	Ajmer 17	92
Famine Road 8	Pisangan 9	Pisangan 9	Pisangan 9	Ratangarh 2	Pisangan 9	Pisangan 9	Pisangan 9	Ajmer 31	Ajmer 31	93
Jethana ..	Ajmer 18	Jethana ..	Ajmer 18	Jethana ..	Jethana ..	Manglyawas 2	Mangliyawas 2	Ajmer 18	Ajmer 18	94
Niyaran ..	Nasirabad ..	Nasirabad ..	Nasirabad ..	Niyaran ..	Nasirabad ..	Nasirabad ..	Nasirabad ..	Ajmer ..	Ajmer ..	95
Jhadwasa ..	Nasirabad 7	Nasirabad 7	Nasirabad 7	Jhadwasa ..	Nasirabad 7	Nasirabad 7	Nasirabad 7	Ajmer 21	Ajmer 21	96
Jhalwara ..	Kishangarh 9	Kishangarh 9	Ajmer 15	Jhalwara ..	Shrinagar 4	Shrinagar 4	Shrinagar 4	Ajmer 15	Ajmer 15	97
Niyaran ..	Nasirabad ..	Nasirabad ..	Nasirabad ..	Niyaran ..	Nasirabad ..	Nasirabad ..	Nasirabad ..	Ajmer ..	Ajmer ..	98
Nasirabad 14	Ramsar 4	Ramsar 4	Nasirabad 14	Ramsar 4	Ramsar 4	Nasirabad 14	Ramsar 4	Ajmer 28	Ajmer 28	99
Pushkar 6	Pushkar 6	Pushkar 6	Ajmer 13	Kadel ..	Kadel ..	Pushkar 6	Pushkar 6	Ajmer 13	Ajmer 13	100
Nasirabad 6	Nasirabad 6	Nasirabad 6	Nasirabad 6	Kaklana ..	Nasirabad 6	Nasirabad 6	Nasirabad 6	Ajmer ..	Ajmer ..	101
Ajmer 3	Ajmer 3	Ajmer 3	Ajmer 3	Gugra 2	Madarpura 2	Gegal 6	Gegal 6	Ajmer 3	Ajmer 3	102
Kalesara ..	Pisangan 4	Pisangan 4	Pisangan 4	Kalesara ..	Pisangan 4	Pisangan 4	Pisangan 4	Ajmer 24	Ajmer 24	103
Nasirabad 12	Ramsar 3	Ramsar 3	Ajmer 26	Baheran 1	Ramser 3	Nasirabad 12	Ramsar 3	Ajmer 26	Ajmer 26	104
Ajmer 13	Ajmer 13	Ajmer 13	Ajmer 13	Kanakheri ..	Ajmer 13	Shrinagar 1	Ajmer 13	Ajmer 13	Ajmer 13	105
Kanas ..	Pushkar 3	Pushkar 3	Ajmer 7	Kanas ..	Pushkar 3	Pushkar 3	Pushkar 3	Ajmer 7	Ajmer 7	106
Shrinagar 6	Ajmer 17	Ajmer 17	Ajmer 17	Kanpura ..	Kishangarh 12	Shrinagar 6	Shrinagar 6	Ajmer 17	Ajmer 17	107
Pushkar 8	Pushkar 8	Pushkar 8	Pushkar 8	Kanwalai ..	Kandal 2	Pushkar 8	Pushkar 8	Ajmer 14	Ajmer 14	108
Pisangan 7	Pisangan 7	Pisangan 7	Pisangan 7	Karnos ..	Pisangan 7	Pisangan 7	Pisangan 7	Ajmer 28	Ajmer 28	109
Gagwana 2	Ajmer 6	Ajmer 6	Ajmer 6	Kayar ..	Gagwana 2	Gegal 6	Gegal 6	Ajmer 6	Ajmer 6	110
Famine Road 3	Ramsar 7	Ramsar 7	Nasirabad 17	Keriyakalan ..	Ramsar 8	Goyala 6	Goyala 6	Ajmer 31	Ajmer 31	111
Nasirabad 13	Ramsar 3	Ramsar 3	Nasirabad 13	Sorampuri 1	Ramsar 3	Nasirabad 13	Ramsar 3	Ajmer 31	Ajmer 31	112
Nasirabad 11	Ramsar 2	Ramsar 2	Ajmer 25	Ramsar 2	Ramsar 2	Nasirabad 12	Ramsar 2	Ajmer 25	Ajmer 25	113
Ajmer 13	Saradhana 2	Saradhana 2	Ajmer 13	Saradhana 2	Saradhana 2	Mangliyawas 3	Mangliyawas 3	Ajmer 13	Ajmer 13	114
Harmara ..	Kishangarh ..	Tilloniya 16	Ajmer ..	Khajpura Bharai	Harmara	Gegal	Harmara	Ajmer	Ajmer	115
Ajmer 5	Ajmer 5	Ajmer 5	Ajmer 5	Khanpura ..	Ajmer 5	Ajmer 5	Ajmer 5	Ajmer 5	Ajmer 5	116
Bhawani Khera 2	Nasirabad 4	Nasirabad 4	Nasirabad 4	Bhawani Khera 2	Nasirabad 4	Nasirabad 4	Nasirabad 4	Ajmer 11	Ajmer 11	117

Code No. and Name of District—1 Ajmer

Serial No.	Name of Village: Roman Script	Nagri Script	Code No. of Village	Name with distance: Railway Station	Motor Bus Stand	Telegraph Office	Post Office
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)
118	Kherkhari	खेरखड़ी	64	Ajmer 7	Ajmer 7	Ajmer 7	Ajmer 7
119	Khodan	खोदां	34	Gegalakhri 5	Gegalthana 6	Akhri 5	Akhri 5
120	Khori	खोरी	20	Ajmer 12	Pushkar 6	Pushkar 6	Pushkar 6
121	Khwajpura ..	ख्वाजेपुरा	97	Ajmer 7	Khwajpura 1	Khwajpura ..	Khwajpura ..
122	Kiranipura	किरानीपुरा	76	Ajmer 3½	Gulabwadi 1	Ajmer 3½	Ajmer 3½
123	Kishanpura	किशनपुरा	57	Ajmer 12	Kishanpura	Ajmer 12	Nad
124	Kothaj	कोठाज	104	Saradhana 4	Saradhana 4	Saradhana 4	Rajgarh 2
125	Kotra	कोटड़ा	49	Ajmer 2	Kotra	Ajmer 2	Ajmer 2
126	Kotri	कोटड़ी	213	Nasirabad 14	Sarana 2	Nasirabad 14	Goyala 8
127	Kurari	कुराड़ी	188	Nasirabad 12	Ramsar 2	Nasirabad 12	Ramsar 2
128	Lachhipura	लछीपुरा	100	Hatundi 3	Bithur	Hatundi 3	Rajgarh 2
129	Lachhmipura ..	लछमीपुरा	202	Nasirabad 11	Ramsar 2	Nasirabad 11	Ramsar 2
130	Ladpura	लाडपुरा	39	Ladpura	Gagwana 2	Ladpura	Ladpura
131	Lali Khera	लाली खेड़ा	112	Mangliyawas 7	Jethana 2	Mangliyawas 7	Mangliyawas 7
132	Lavera	लवेरा	91	Nasirabad 6	Nasirabad 6	Nasirabad 6	Nasirabad 6
133	Leela Seweri	लीला सेवड़ी	52	Ajmer 5	Pushkar 3	Ajmer 5	Pushkar 3
134	Leswa	लेसवा	50	Ajmer 19	Leswa	Ajmer 19	Govindgarh 2
135	Lohagal	लोहागल	28	Ajmer 4	Ajmer 4	Ajmer 4	Ajmer 4
136	Loharwara	लोहारवारा	175	Nasirabad 6	Nasirabad 6	Nasirabad 6	Nasirabad 6
137	Mavsiya	मावसिया	198	Nasirabad 12	Ramsar 2	Nasirabad 12	Ramsar 2
138	Madarpura	मदारपुरा	46	Madarpura	Gagwana 4	Madarpura	Madarpura
139	Magra	मगरा	9	Kishangarh 5	Kishangarh 5	Kishangarh 5	Kishangarh 5
140	Magri	मगरी	6	Kishangarh 9	Kishangarh 9	Kishangarh 9	Kishangarh 9
141	Makarwali	मकड़वाली	29	Ajmer 6	Ajmer 6	Ajmer 6	Ajmer 6
142	Makhupura	मखूपुरा	73	Makhupura	Makhupura	Ajmer 5	Makhupura
143	Makreda	मकरेड़ा	107	Saradhana 3	Kesharpura 1	Saradhana 3	Saradhana 3
144	Mangliyawas	मांगलियावास	140	Mangaliyawas	Mangliyawas	Mangliyawas	Mangliyawas
145	Manpura	मानपुरा	88	Ajmer 14	Shrinagar ½	Ajmer 14	Shrinagar ½
146	Mayapur	मायापुर	102	Hatundi 3	Nasirabad 8	Hatundi 3	Rajgarh 2
147	Mevariya	मवाड़िया	131	Mangliyawas 16	Pisangan 4	Mangliyawas 16	Pisangan 4
148	Modi	मोडी	99	Nasirabad 6	Nasirabad 6	Nasirabad 6	Nasirabad 6
149	Mohanpura	मोहनपुरा	80	Ladpura 7	Shrinagar 3	Ladpura 7	Kishangarh
150	Mohmmad Garh ..	मोहम्मद गढ	196	Nasirabad 15	Ramsar 5	Nasirabad 15	Ramsar 5
151	Morajhari	मोरा झड़ी	196	Nasirabad 14	Ramsar 4	Nasirabad 14	Ramsar 4
152	Motipura	मोती पुरा	160	Nasirabad 4	Nasirabad 4	Nasirabad 4	Nasirabad 4
153	Muhami	मुहामी	32	Ladpura 3	Gagwana 5	Ladpura 3	Ladpura 3
154	Nad	नाड़	133	Ajmer 15	Nad	Ajmer 15	Nad
55	Nagelao	नागेलाव	135	Mangliyawas 8	Sarsari 3	Mangliyawas 8	Nagelao

(Supplement)

Code No. and Name of Teshil—1 Ajmer.—(Contd.)

(in miles) of the nearest

Metalled Road	Alopathic Dispensary	Ayurvedic Dispensary	Veterinary Hospital	Boys' School	Girls' School	Police Station	Police Out-post	Head Quarters of Tehsil	Head Quarters of District	Serial No.
(33)	(34)	(35)	(33)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	
Ajmer 7	Ajmer 7	Ajmer 7	Ajmer 7	Kherkhari ..	Ajmer 7	Pushkar 5	Pushkar 5	Ajmer 7	Ajmer 7	118
Gegalthana 6	Ajmer 18	Ajmer 18	Ajmer 18	Buani 2	Kishangarh 5	Gegal 6	Gegal 6	Ajmer 18	Ajmer 18	119
Pushkar 6	Pushkar 6	Pushkar 6	Pushkar 6	Khori	Kandal 2	Pushkar 6	Pushkar 6	Ajmer 12	Ajmer 12	120
Khwajpura 2	Ajmer 7	Ajmer 7	Ajmer 7	Ajmer 7	Ajmer 7	Nasirabad 7	Nasirabad 7	Ajmer 7	Ajmer 7	121
Ajmer 3½	Ajmer 3½	Madar 2	Ajmer 2	Ajmer 3½	Ajmer 3½	Ajmer 3½	Ajmer 3½	Ajmer 3½	Ajmer 3½	122
Pushkar 5	Pushkar 5	Pushkar 5	Ajmer 12	Kishanpura	Pushkar 5	Pushkar 5	Nad	Ajmer 12	Ajmer 12	123
Saradhana 4	Saradhana 4	Jethana 5	Mangliyawas 5	Rajgarh 2	Saradhana 4	Mangliyawas 5	Mangliyawas 5	Ajmer 14	Ajmer 14	124
Kotra	Ajmer 2	Ajmer 2	Ajmer 2	Kotra	Ajmer 2	Ajmer 2	Ajmer 2	Ajmer 2	Ajmer 2	125
Sarana 2	Ramsar 6	Ramsar 6	Nasirabad 14	Bhagwatpura	Ramsar 3	Goyala 8	Goyala 8	Ajmer 28	Ajmer 28	126
Nasirabad 12	Ramsar 2	Ramsar 2	Nasirabad 12	Ramsar 2	Ramsar 2	Nasirabad 12	Ramsar 2	Ajmer 26	Ajmer 26	127
Saradhana 5	Nasirabad 5	Nasirabad 5	Nasirabad 5	Rajgarh 2	Nasirabad 5	Nasirabad 5	Nasirabad 5	Ajmer 9	Ajmer 9	128
Nasirabad 11	Ramsar 2	Ramsar 2	Ajmer 25	Ramsar 2	Ramsar 2	Nasirabad 11	Ramsar 2	Ajmer 25	Ajmer 25	129
Gagwana 2	Ladpura	Ajmer 8	Ajmer 8	Ladpura	Gagwana 2	Gegal 5	Gegal 5	Ajmer 8	Ajmer 8	130
Pisangan 2	Pisangan 2	Pisangan 2	Pisangan 2	Dantra 1	Jethana 2	Pisagan 2	Pisangan 2	Ajmer 20	Ajmer 20	131
Shrinagar 1	Nasirabad 6	Nasirabad 6	Nasirabad 6	Lavara	Beer 2	Shrinagar 1	Shrinagar 1	Ajmer 11	Ajmer 11	132
Pushkar 3	Pushkar 3	Pushkar 3	Ajmer 5	Pushkar 3	Pushkar 3	Pushkar 3	Pushkar 3	Ajmer 5	Ajmer 5	133
Pushkar 11	Pisangan 7	Pushkar 11	Pisangan 7	Leswa	Govindgarh 2	Pisangan 7	Nad 4	Ajmer 19	Ajmer 19	134
Lohagan	Ajmer 4	Ajmer 4	Ajmer 4	Makadwali	Ajmer 4	Ajmer 4	Ajmer 4	Ajmer 4	Ajmer 4	135
Loharwala	Nasirabad 6	Nasirabad 6	Nasirabad 6	Loharwala	Nasirabad 6	Nasirabad 6	Nasirabad 6	Ajmer 20	Ajmer 20	136
Nasirabad 12	Ramsar 2	Ramsar 2	Nasirabad 12	Ramsar 2	Ramsar 2	Nasirabad 12	Ramsar 2	Ajmer 27	Ajmer 27	137
Gugra 1	Ajmer 3	Ajmer 3	Ajmer 3	Madarpura	Madarpura	Gegal 6	Gegal 6	Ajmer 3	Ajmer 3	138
Kishangarh 5	Kishangarh 5	Kishangarh 5	Ajmer 16	Magra	Gegalthana 3	Gegal 6	Gegal 6	Ajmer 16	Ajmer 16	139
Kishangarh 9	Kishangarh 9	Kishangarh 9	Ajmer 17	Magri	Kishangarh 9	Gegal 9	Gegal 9	Ajmer 17	Ajmer 17	140
Lohagal 2	Ajmer 6	Ajmer 6	Ajmer 6	Makarwali	Ajmer 6	Gegal 9	Gegal 9	Ajmer 6	Ajmer 6	141
Ajmer 5	Ajmer 5	Ajmer 5	Ajmer 5	Makhupura	Ajmer 5	Nasirabad 10	Ajmer 5	Ajmer 5	Ajmer 5	142
Kesharpura 1	Ajmer 13	Jethana 3	Ajmer 13	Makreda	Saradhana 3	Mangliyawas 3	Mangliyawas 3	Ajmer 13	Ajmer 13	143
Mangliyawas	Ajmer 16	Jethana 2	Ajmer 16	Mangliyawas	Jethana 2	Mangliyawas	Mangliyawas	Ajmer 16	Ajmer 16	144
Shrinagar ½	Ajmer 14	Ajmer 14	Ajmer 14	Kanakhedi 1	Ajmer 14	Shrinagar ½	Ajmer 14	Ajmer 14	Ajmer 14	145
Nasirabad 8	Nasirabad 8	Nasirabad 8	Nasirabad 8	Mayapur	Nasirabad 8	Mangliyawas 7	Mangliyawas 7	Ajmer 9	Ajmer 9	146
Shrinagar Pisangan 4	Pishangan 4	Pisangan 4	Pisangan 4	Pisangan 4	Pisangan 4	Pisangen 4	Pisangan 4	Ajmer 30	Ajmer 30	147
Nasirabad 6	Nasirabad 6	Nasirabad 6	Nasirabad 6	Nasirabad 6	Nasirabad 6	Shrinagar 6	Shrinagar 6	Ajmer 11	Ajmer 11	148
Shrinagar 3	Ajmer 15	Ajmer 15	Ajmer 15	Shrinagar 3	Shrinagar 3	Shrinagar 3	Shrinagar 3	Ajmer 15	Ajmer 15	149
Nasirabad 15	Ramsar 5	Ramsar 5	Nasirabad 15	Barol 2	Ramsar 5	Goyala 2	Nasirabad 15	Ajmer 29	Ajmer 29	150
Nasirabad 14	Ramsar 4	Ramsar 4	Nasirabad 14	Morajhari	Ramsar 4	Nasirabad 14	Ramsar 4	Ajmer 28	Ajmer 28	151
Motipura 1	Nasirabad 4	Nasirabad 4	Nasirabad 4	Bubaniyan ½	Nasirabad 4	Nasirabad 4	Nasirabad 4	Ajmer 18	Ajmer 18	152
Gagwania 5	Ajmer 10	Ajmer 10	Ajmer 10	Muhami	Gagwania 5	Gegal 4	Gegal 4	Ajmer 10	Ajmer 10	153
Pushkar 7	Pushkar 7	Pushkar 7	Ajmer 15	Nad	Pushkar 7	Pushkar 7	Nad	Ajmer 15	Ajmer 15	154
Pisangan Rd. 3	Pisangan 8	Pisangan 8	Pisangan 8	Nagelao	Jethana 5	Pisangan 8	Nagelao	Ajmer 16	Ajmer 16	

Village Directory

Code No. and Name of District—1 Ajmer.

Serial No.	Name of Village		Code No. of Village	Name with distance			
	Roman Script	Nagri Script		Railway Station	Motor Bus Station	Telegraph Office	Post
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)
156	Naharpura	नाहरपुरा (बाघसूरी)	150	Nasirabad 5	Jarwasa 3	Nasirabad 5	Bagsuri 2
157	Naharpura	नाहरपुरा	101	Saradhana 2	Saradhana 2	Saradhana 2	Rajgarh 2
158	Nand	नांद	58	Mangliyawas 10	Kalesara 2	Mangliyawas 10	Pisangan 2
159	Nandla	नांदला	162	Nasirabad 2	Nasirabad 2	Nasirabad 2	Nasirabad 2
160	Nareli	नारेली	41	Madar 2	Ajmer 6	Madar 2	Madar 2
161	Nathu Thala.. ..	नाथूथला	110	Saradhana 5	Saradhana 5	Saradhana 5	Saradhona 5
162	Nawab	नवाब	190	Nasirabad 14	Ramsar 4	Nasirabad 14	Ramsar 4
163	Nedlya	नेडल्या	25	Ajmer 7	Pushkar ½	Pushkar ½	Pushkar ½
164	Nepoli	नैपोली	197	Nasirabad 14	Ramsar 4	Nasirabad 14	Ramsar 4
165	Niyaran	नियारां	159	Nasirabad	Bandanwara	Nasirabad	Niyaran
166	Nolkha	नोलखा	135	Ladpura 5	Shrinagar 5	Ladpura 5	Shrinagar 5
167	Nooriyawas	नूरियावास	118	Saradhana 6	Saradhana 6	Saradhana 6	Saradhana 6
168	Nosar	नोसर	48	Ajmer 3½	Nosar	Ajmer 3½	Ajmer 3½
169	Pachmata	पचमता	147	Nasirabad 8	Bithur ½	Nasirabad 8	Rajgarh 3
170	Padampura	पदमपुरा	18	Ajmer 8	Ajmer 8	Ajmer 8	Ajmer 8
171	Pagaran	पगारा	125	Mangliyawas 12	Pisangan 4	Mangliyawas 12	Pisangan 4
172	Palra	पालरा	77	Ajmer 5	Badla ki Bavadi 2	Ajmer 5	Biyar 3
173	Parbat Pura	परबतपुरा	75	Parbat Pura	Parbat Pura	Ajmer 4	Malu Pura ½
174	Pharkiya	फारकिया	81	Ladpura 8	Shrinagar 4	Lad pura 4	Kishangarh
175	Picholiyan	पिचोलिया	116	Mangliyawas 10	Nand 5	Mangliyawas 10	Picholiya
176	Pisangan	पीसांगन	123	Mangliyawas 12	Pisangan	Mangliyawas	Pisangan
177	Pratab Pura	परतापपुरा	132	Mangliyawas 12	Pisangan 2	Mangliyawas 12	Pisangan 2
178	Raghunathpura ..	रघुनाथपुरा	192	Nasirabad 12	Ramsar 2	Nasirabad 12	Ramsar 2
179	Raj Garh	राजगढ़	103	Saradhana 5	Bithur 2	Saradhana 5	Rajgarh
180	Rajosi	राजोसी	165	Lachhi Pura 3	Nasirabad 4	Nasirabad 4	Nasirabad 4
181	Rajpura	राजपुरा	187	Nasirabad 10	Ramsar 3	Nasirabad 10	Ramsar 3
182	Ramner Dhani ..	रामनेरढानी	10	Kishangarh 4	Kishangarh 4	Kishangarh 4	Kishangarh 4
183	Rampura (Nand) ..	रामपुरा (नांद)	59	Ajmer 20	Nand 3	Ajmer 20	Nand 3
184	Rampura (Abiran) ..	रामपुरा (अहीरान)	89	Nasirabad 8	Shrinagar 4	Nasirabad 8	Shrinagar 4
185	Rampura (Hanwatiya) ..	रामपुरा (हनवन्तिया)	173	Nasirabad 8	Nasirabad 8	Nasirabad 8	Nasirabad 8
186	Rampur (Niyaran) ..	रामपुरा (नियारा)	151	Bandanwara	Bandanwara	Bandanwara	Niyaran
187	Rampura Peesagan ..	रामपुरा पीसांगन	120	Mangliyawas 12	Kalesara 2	Mangliyawas 12	Pisangan 2
188	Ramsar	रामसर	199	Nasirabad 10	Ramsar	Nasirabad 10	Ramsar
189	Rasulpura	रसूलपुरा	43	Madar 1	Ajmer 4	Madar 1	Madar 1
190	Rata Khera	रताखेड़ा	178	Nasirabad 1	Nasirabad 1	Nasirabad 1	Nasirabad 1
191	Ratangarh	रतनगढ	126	Mangliyawas 14	Pisangan 9	Mangliyawas 14	Pisangan 9
192	Reechmaliyan	रीछमालियां	124	Mangliyawas 18	Pisangan 6	Mangliyawas 18	Pisangan 6
193	Ringnot	रींगनोट	207	Nasirabad 16	Ramsar 7	Nasirabad 16	Ramsar 7
194	Sadapur	सदापुर	214	Nasirabad 26	Ramsar 14	Nasirabad 26	Ramsar 14

(Supplement)

Code No. and Name of Tehsil—1. Ajmer—(Contd.)

(in miles) of the nearest

Metalled Road	Alopathic Dispensary	Ayurvedic Dispensary	Veterinary Hospital	Boy's School	Girl's School	Police Station	Police Out-Post	Head Quarters of Tehsil	Head Quarters of District	Serial No.
(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(1)
Jarwasa 8	Nasirabad 5	Nasirabad 5	Nasirabad 5	Bagauri 2	Nasirabad 5	Nasirabad 5	Nasirabad 5	Ajmer 21	Ajmer 21	156
Saradhana 2	Saradhana 2	Saradhana 2	Ajmer 9	Saradhana 2	Ajmer 9	Mangliya-was 6	Mangliyawas 6	Ajmer 9	Ajmer 9	157
Famine Rd.	Pisangan 2	Pisangan 2	Pisangan 2	Kalesara 2	Pisangan 2	Pisangan 2	Pisangan 2	Ajmer 24	Ajmer 24	158
Beawar Rd. 1	Nasirabad 2	Nasirabad 2	Nasirabad 2	Nadla	Nasirabad 2	Nasirabad 2	Nasirabad 2	Ajmer 16	Ajmer 16	159
Shrinagar 2	Ajmer 6	Ajmer 6	Ajmer 6	Nareli	Ajmer 6	Shrinagar 2	Shrinagar 2	Ajmer 6	Ajmer 6	160
Saradhana 5	Saradhana 5	Saradhana 5	Ajmer 11	Saradhana 5	Saradhana 5	Pisangan 8	Pisangan 8	Ajmer 11	Ajmer 11	161
Ramsar 4	Ramsar 4	Ramsar 4	Nasirabad 14	Morakadi 2	Ramsar 4	Shrinagar 9	Ramsar 4	Ajmer 28	Ajmer 28	162
Pushkar ½	Pushkar ½	Pushkar ½	Pushkar ½	Pushkar ½	Pushkar ½	Pushkar ½	Pushkar ½	Ajmer 7	Ajmer 7	163
Nasirabad 14	Ramsar 4	Ramsar 4	Ajmer 28	Ramsar 4	Ramsar 4	Nasirabad 14	Ramsar 4	Ajmer 28	Ajmer 28	164
Niyaran	Nasirabad	Nasirabad	Nasirabad	Niyaran	Nasirabad	Nasirabad	Nasirabad	Ajmer	Ajmer	165
Shrinagar 5	Ajmer 14	Ajmer 14	Ajmer 14	Mohami 3	Gagwana 5	Shrinagar 5	Shrinagar 5	Ajmer 14	Ajmer 14	166
Saradhana 6	Saradhana 6	Pisangan 4	Ajmer 12	Kariyawas	Saradhana 6	Pisangan 4	Pisangan 4	Ajmer 12	Ajmer 12	167
Nosar	Ajmer 3½	Ajmer 3½	Ajmer 3½	Nosar	Ajmer 3½	Ajmer 3½	Ajmer 3½	Ajmer 3½	Ajmer 3½	168
Pachmata	Nasirabad 8	Nasirabad 8	Nasirabad 8	Bithur ½	Nasirabad 8	Nasirabad 8	Nasirabad 8	Ajmer 12	Ajmer 12	169
Ajmer 8	Ajmer 8	Ajmer 8	Ajmer 8	Makarwali 2	Gagwana 6	Gegal 10	Gegal 10	Ajmer 8	Ajmer 8	170
Famine Rd.	Pisangan 4	Pisangan 4	Pisangan 4	Pagara	Pisangan 4	Pisangan 4	Pisangan 4	Ajmer 30	Ajmer 30	171
Shrinagar Rd. 2	Ajmer 5	Ajmer 5	Ajmer	Badla 1	Ajmer 5	Shrinagar 4	Shrinagar 4	Ajmer 5	Ajmer 5	172
Parbat Pura	Parbat Pura	Parbat Pura	Ajmer 4	Parbat Pura	Parbat Pura	Nasirabad 11	Nasirabad 11	Ajmer 4	Ajmer 4	173
Shrinagar 4	Ajmer 15	Ajmer 15	Ajmer 15	Pharkiya	Shrinagar 4	Shrinagar 4	Shrinagar 4	Ajmer 15	Ajmer 15	174
Mangliyawas 10	Pisangan 7	Pisangan 7	Ajmer 15	Picholiya	Pisangan 7	Pisangan 7	Nand 5	Ajmer 15	Ajmer 15	175
Famine Rd.	Pisangan	Pisangan	Pisangan	Pisangan	Pisangan	Pisangan	Pisangan	Ajmer 26	Ajmer 26	176
Famine Rd.	Pisangan 2	Pisangan 2	Pisangan 2	Pisangan 2	Pisangan 2	Pisangan 2	Pisangan	Ajmer 24	Ajmer 24	177
Nasirabad 12	Ramsar 2	Ramsar 2	Ajmer 26	Ramsar 2	Ramsar 2	Nasirabad 12	Ramsar 2	Ajmer 26	Ajmer 26	178
Saradhana 5	Bithur 2	Nasirabad 6	Nasirabad 6	Rajgarh	Saradhana 5	Nasirabad 6	Nasirabad 6	Ajmer 15	Ajmer 15	179
Nasirabad 4	Nasirabad 4	Nasirabad 4	Nasirabad 4	Rajoshi	Nasirabad 4	Nasirabad 4	Nasirabad 4	Ajmer 9	Ajmer 9	180
Nasirabad 10	Nasirabad 10	Ramsar 3	Nasirabad 10	Tilana	Nasirabad 10	Nasirabad 10	Ramsar 3	Ajmer 24	Ajmer 24	181
Faminegarh 4	Kishangarh 4	Kishangarh 4	Ajmer 18	Dhani	Kishangarh 4	Gegal 6	Gegal 6	Ajmer 18	Ajmer 18	182
Pushkar 13	Pushkar 13	Pushkar 13	Ajmer 20	Rampura	Pushkar 13	Pushkar 13	Nand 3	Ajmer 20	Ajmer 20	183
Shrinagar 4	Nasirabad 8	Nasirabad 8	Nasirabad 8	Rampura-Ahiran	Shrinagar 4	Shrinagar 4	Shrinagar 4	Ajmer 15	Ajmer 15	184
Nasirabad 8	Nasirabad 8	Nasirabad 8	Nasirabad 8	Patpani 2	Nasirabad 8	Nasirabad 8	Nasirabad 8	Ajmer 22	Ajmer 22	185
Niyaran	Nasirabad	Nasirabad	Nasirabad	Niyaran	Nasirabad	Nasirabad	Nasirabad	Ajmer	Ajmer	186
Pisangan 2	Pisangan 2	Pisangan 2	Pisangan 2	Rampura P.	Pisangan 2	Pisangan 2	Pisangan	Ajmer 26	Ajmer 26	187
Nasirabad 10	Ramsar	Ramsar	Nasirabad 10	Ramsar	Ramsar	Nasirabad 10	Ramsar	Ajmer 25	Ajmer 25	188
Gugra 1	Madar 1	Ajmer 4	Ajmer 4	Rasulpura	Gugra 1	Gegal 4	Gegal 4	Ajmer 4	Ajmer 4	189
Ratakhera	Nasirabad 1	Nasirabad 1	Nasirabad 1	Nasirabad 1	Nasirabad 1	Nasirabad 1	Nasirabad 1	Ajmer 15	Ajmer 15	190
Pisangan 9	Pisangan 9	Pisangan 9	Pisangan 9	Karnos 2	Pisangan 9	Pisangan 9	Pisangan 9	Ajmer 29	Ajmer 29	191
Pisangan 6	Pisangan 6	Pisangan 6	Pisangan 6	Pisangan 6	Pisangan 6	Pisangan 6	Pisangan 6	Ajmer 32	Ajmer 32	192
Famine Road	Ramsar 7	Ramsar 7	Nasirabad 16	Dabrela 1	Ramsar 7	Goyala 7	Ramsar 7	Ajmer 33	Ajmer 33	193
Nasirabad 26	Ramsar 14	Ramsar 14	Nasirabad 26	Sadapura	Ramsar 14	Goyala 10	Ramsar 14	Ajmer 40	Ajmer 40	194

Village Directory

Code No. and Name of District— 1 Ajmer

Serial No.	Name of Village: Roman Script	Name of Village: Nagri Script	Code No. of Village	Name with distance: Railway Station	Motor Bus Stand	Telegraph Office	Post Office
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)
195	Sanod	सनोद	185	Nasirabad 7	Ramsar 3	Nasirabad 7	Ramsar 3
196	Sanproda	सॉंपरोदा	194	Nasirabad 16	Ramsar 6	Nasirabad 16	Ramsar 6
197	Saradhana	सराधना	106	Saradhana	Saradhana	Saradhana	Saradhana
198	Sarana	सराना	11	Kishangarh 4	Kishangarh 4	Kishangarh 4	Kishangarh 4
199	Sarsari	सरसड़ी	113	Mangliyawas 6	Sarsari	Mangliyawas 6	Jethana 4
200	Sedrya	सेदरिया	74	Ajmer 4	Ajmer 4	Ajmer 4	Ajmer 4
201	Sethan	सीठान	122	Mangliyawas 15	Pisangan 2	Mangliyawas 15	Pisangan 2
202	Shrinagar	श्रीनगर	79	Ajmer 11	Shrinagar	Ajmer 11	Shrinagar
203	Soela	सोयला	209	Nasirabad 18	Ramsar 6	Nasirabad 18	Ramsar 6
204	Somalpur	सोमलपुरा	68	Tabiji 2	Beawar Road 2	Tabiji 2	Ajmer 5
205	Suraj Kund	सूरजकुंड	63	Ajmer 5	Ajmer 5	Ajmer 5	Nand 3
206	Surajpura	सूरजपुरा	195	Nasirabad 14	Ramsar 4	Nasirabad 14	Ramsar 4
207	Tabiji	तबीजी	69	Tabiji	Beawar Road 1	Tabiji	Tabiji
208	Tihari	तिहारी	84	Kishangarh 14	Shrinagar 8	Kishangarh 14	Kishangarh 14
209	Tilana	तिलाना	186	Nasirabad 8	Ramsar 4	Nasirabad 8	Ramsar 4
210	Tilloniya	तिलोनिया	3	Tilloniya	Kishangarh 8	Tilloniya	Tilloniya
211	Tilora	तिलोरा	23	Ajmer 10	Pushkar 3	Pushkar 3	Pushkar 3
212	Utra	उटडा	12	Gegal Akhri 3	Gegal 2½	Akhri 3	Akhri 3
							TOWNS
1	Nasirabad Town ..	नसीरा बाद कस्बा	166	Nasirabad	Nasirabad	Nasirabad	Nasirabad
2	Pushkar Town ..	पुष्कर कस्बा	53	Ajmer 7	Pushkar	Pushkar	Pushkar
							CITY
1	Ajmer City	अजमेर शहर	47	Ajmer	Ajmer	Ajmer	Ajmer

(Supplement)

Code No. and Name of Tehsil— 1 Ajmer—(Concld.)

(in miles) of the nearest

Metalled Road	Alopathic Dispensary	Ayurvedic Dispensary	Veterinary Hospital	Boy's School	Girl's School	Police Station	Police Out-Post	Head Quarters of Tehsil	Head Quarters of District	Serial No.
(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(1)
Sanod	Ramsar 3	Ramsar 3	Nasirabad 7	Sanod	Ramsar 3	Nasirabad 7	Ramsar 3	Ajmer 21	Ajmer 21	195
Nasirabad 16	Ramsar 6	Ramsar 6	Nasirabad 16	Sanproda	Ramsar 6	Nasirabad 16	Ramsar 6	Ajmer 30	Ajmer 30	196
Saradhana	Ajmer 10	Ajmer 10	Ajmer 10	Saradhana	Saradhana	Mangliya-was 6	Mangliyawas 6	Ajmer 10	Ajmer 10	197
Kishangarh 4	Kishangarh 4	Kishangarh 4	Ajmer 15	Magra 1	Kishangarh 4	Gegal 5	Gegal 5	Ajmer 15	Ajmer 15	198
Famine Road	Pisangan 6	Pisangan 6	Pisangan 6	Kalesara 2	Jethana 4	Pisangan 6	Pisangan 6	Ajmer 20	Ajmer 20	199
Ajmer 4	Ajmer 4	Ajmer 4	Ajmer 4	Sedrya	Ajmer 4	Nasirabad 9	Nasirabad 9	Ajmer 4	Ajmer 4	200
Pisangan 2	Pisangan 2	Pisangan 2	Pisangan 2	Pisangan 2	Pisangan 2	Pisangan 2	Pisangan 2	Ajmer 30	Ajmer 30	201
Shrinagar 1	Ajmer 11	Ajmer 11	Ajmer 11	Shrinagar	Shrinagar	Shrinagar	Shrinagar	Ajmer 11	Ajmer 11	202
Famine Road	Ramsar 6	Nasirabad 18	Nasirabad 18	Ramsar 6	Ramsar 6	Goyala 8	Goyala 8	Ajmer 32	Ajmer 32	203
Beawar Road 2	Ajmer 5	Ajmer 5	Ajmer 5	Somalpur	Ajmer 5	Ajmer 5	Ajmer 5	Ajmer 5	Ajmer 5	204
Ajmer 5	Ajmer 5	Ajmer 5	Ajmer 5	Bhgwanpura 2	Ajmer 5	Pushkar 7	Nand 3	Ajmer 5	Ajmer 5	205
Ramsar 4	Ramsar 4	Ramsar 4	Nasirabad 14	Morajari 2	Ramsar 4	Nasirabad 14	Ramsar 4	Ajmer 28	Ajmer 28	206
Beawar Road 1	Saradhana 2	Saradhana 2	Ajmer 7	Tabiji	Saradhana 2	Mangliyawas 8	Mangliya-was 8	Ajmer 7	Ajmer 7	207
Shrinagar 8	Ajmer 19	Ajmer 19	Ajmer 19	Tihala	Ramsar 8	Shrinagar 8	Shrinagar 8	Ajmer 19	Ajmer 19	208
Nasirabad 8	Ramsar 4	Ramsar 4	Ajmer 20	Tilana	Ramsar 4	Nasirabad 8	Ramsar 4	Ajmer 20	Ajmer 20	209
Tilloniya	Kishangarh 8	Tilloniya	Ajmer 25	Tilloniya	Harmara 2	Gegal 12	Harmara 2	Ajmer 25	Ajmer 25	210
Pushkar 3	Pushkar 3	Pushkar 3	Ajmer 10	Tilora	Pushkar 3	Pushkar 3	Pushkar 3	Ajmer 10	Ajmer 10	211
Gegal 2½	Ajmer 14	Ajmer 14	Ajmer 14	Utra	Kishangarh 5	Gegal 2½	Gegal 2½	Ajmer 10	Ajmer 10	212
Nasirabad	Nasirabad	Nasirabad	Nasirabad	Nasirabad	Nasirabad	Nasirabad	Nasirabad	Ajmer 14	Ajmer 14	1
Pushkar	Pushkar	Pushkar	Ajmer 7	Pushkar	Pushkar	Pushkar	Pushkar	Ajmer 7	Ajmer 7	2
Ajmer	Ajmer	Ajmer	Ajmer	Ajmer	Ajmer	Ajmer	Ajmer	Ajmer	Ajmer	1

Village Directory

Code No. & Name of District—1 Ajmer

Serial No.	Name of Village		Code No. of Village	Name with distance			
	Roman Script	Nagri Script		Railway Station	Motor Bus Station	Telegraph Office	Post Office
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)
1	Aloli	अलोली	134	Bijainagar 35	Kekri 12	Kekri 12	Mehrukalan 2
2	Amargarh	अमरगढ़	22	Bandanwara 2	Bandanwara 2	Bandanwara 2	Bandanwara 2
3	Amli	आमली	131	Bijainagar 30	Kekri 16	Kekri 16	Piplaz 2
4	Amli	आमली	110	Diggi 30	Bogla 3	Kekri 6	Taswariya 2
5	Arwar	अरवर	6	Nasirabad 16	Goyala 3	Nasirabad 16	Nasirabad 16
6	Badgaon alias Surkhand ..	बड़ गांव उर्फ सुरखण्ड	74	Bandanwara 18	Bilya 1	Sarwar 7	Badgaon 1
7	Badla	बड़ला	4	Nasirabad 15		Nasirabad 15	Sarana 4
8	Badla	बड़ला	60	Bandanwara 14	Nagelao 3	Bandanwara 14	Bhinai 7
9	Badli	बड़ली	45	Bijainagar 5	Badli	Bijainagar 5	Badli
10	Baghera	बघेरा	95	Nasirabad 47	Kekri 11	Kekri 11	Baghera
11	Bagrai	बगेराई	64	Bijainagar 12	Nagola 7	Bijainagar 12	Deoliyakalan 3
12	Bajta	बाजता	155	Nasirabad 48	Ramthala 3	Deoli 8	Sawar 8
13	Bandanwada	बांदनवाड़ा	21	Bandanwara 29	Bandanwara Bijainagar 4	Bandanwara Singawal 2	Bandanwara Bijainagar 4
14	Banediya	बनेडिया	5	Nasirabad 16	..	Nasirabad 16	..
15	Baori	बावड़ी	118	Nasirabad 46	Kalera 4	Kekri 6	Para 2
16	Beerwada	बीरवाड़ा	152	Nasirabad 48	Bogla 8	Kekri 12	Sawar 4
17	Bhandawas	भाण्डा वास	119	Nasirabad 40	Kekri 6	Kekri 6	Pharkiya 2
18	Bharai	भराई	122	Bijainagar 27	Kekri 8	Kekri 8	Kadera 2
19	Bhimrawas	भीमड़ावास	19	Bandanwara 7	Bhinai	Badanwara 7	Bhinai
20	Bhinay	भीनाय	180	Bijainagar 30	Deoli 14	Deoli 14	Mahrunkalan 2
21	Bisundani	बीसुन्दनी	113	Nasirabad 44	Bogla	Kekri 8	Kalera 1
22	Bogla	बोगला	59	Bandanwara 6	Bhinai 4	Badanwara 6	Bhinai 4
23	Bubkiya	बुबकिया	8	Bandanwara	Goyala	Bandanwara	Tantoti
24	Chandma	चान्दमा	156	Nasirabad 48	Maleda 1	Deoli 8	Chesla 2
25	Chand Thali	चान्दथली	49	Singawal	Nagelao	Singawal	Chanpaneri
26	Chanpaneri	चांपानेरी	40	Bandanwara 11	Bhinai 4	Badanwara 11	Bhinai 4
27	Chanwandiya	चावन्डीया	142	Nasirabad 56	Kalera 10	Deoli 12	Sawar 4
28	Cheetyawas	चीतयावास	91	Diggi 24	Kekri 7	Kekri 7	Lasaria 1
29	Chhabria	छावरीया	35	Bandanwara 3	Bhinai 4	Badanwara 3	Bhinai 4
30	Chhachundra	छछन्दरा	128	Bijainagar 29	Kekri 16	Kekri 16	Piplaz 2
31	Chhinkliya	छीकलीया	157	Nasirabad 44	Deoli Road 50	Deoli 8	Chosla
32	Chosla	चोसला	94	Nasirabad 50	Deogaon	Kekri 14	Baghera 6
33	Deogaon	देवगांव	154	Nasirabad 45	Bogla 4	Kekri 10	Sawar 6
34	Deokheri	देव खेड़ी	47	Bijainagar 9	Bijainagar 9	Bijainagar 9	Deoliya Kalan
35	Deoliya Kalan	देवलिया कलां	92	Nasirabad 44	Kekri 8	Kekri 8	Baghera 3
36	Deoliya Khurd	देवलिया खुर्द	124	Bijainagar 14	Kekri 14	Kekri 14	Kadera 2
37	Deopura	देव पुरा					

(Supplement)

Code No. and Name of Tehsil—2 Kekri

(in miles) of the nearest

Metalled Road	Allopathic Dispensary	Ayurvedic Dispensary	Veterinary Hospital	Boy's School	Girl's School	Police Station	Police Out-Post	Head Quarters of Tehsil	Head Quarters of District	Serial No.
(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(1)
Kekri 12	Sawar 4	Kalera Bogla 9	Sawar 4	Mehru Kalan 2	Sawar 4	Sawar 4		Kekri 12	Ajmer 62	1
Bandan-wara Beawar 2	Bhinai 10	Bhinai 10	Bhinai 10	Niaran 2	..	Bhinai 10		Kekri 35	Ajmer 27	2
Kekri 16	Sawar 6	Piplaz 2	Sawar 6	Piplaz 2	Khayra 5	Sawar 6		Kekri 16	Ajmer 66	3
Bogla 3	Kekri 6	Kalera 3	Kekri 6	Bogla 3	Kekri 6	Kekri 6		Kekri 6	Ajmer 64	4
Nasirabad 16	Ramsar 8	Kotri 6	Kekri 18		Kekri 18	Goyala 3		Kekri 18	Ajmer 30	5
Badgaon 1	Bhinai 11	Bhinai 11	Bhinai 11	Badgoan 1	Chanpaneri 6	Goyala 8		Kekri 16	Ajmer 47	6
Nasirabad Kekri Rd. 2		Nasirabad 15	Sarwar 12	Sarwar 12	Sarwar 12	Goyala 5		Kekri	Ajmer 29	7
Peeliya 2½	Bhinai 7	Bhinai 7	Bhinai 7	Nagola 6	Bhinai 7	Bhinai 7		Kekri 20	Ajmer 35	8
Bijainagar 5	Bijainagar 5	Bijainagar 5	Bhinai 7	Badli	Bijainagar 5	Bijainagar 5		Kekri 26	Ajmer 42	9
Kekri 11	Kekri 11	Baghera	Kekri 11	Baghera	Baghera	Kekri 11		Kekri 11	Ajmer 61	10
Bijainagar 12	Bhinai 10	Deoliya 3	Bhinai 10	Deoliya 3	Deoliya Kalan 3	Bijainagar 12		Kekri 22	Ajmer 45	11
Ramthala 3	Sawar 8	Kalera 4	Sawar 8	Bajta	Sawar 8	Sawar 8		Kekri 14	Ajmer 63	12
Bandanwara	Bhinai 7	Bhinai 7	Bhinai 7	Bandanwara	Bandanwara	Bhinai 7		Kekri 34	Ajmer 26	13
Bijainagar 4	Bijainagar 4	Bijainagar 4	Bhinai 4	Singawal 2	Bijainagar 4	Bijainagar 4	Bijainagar 4	Kekri 26	Ajmer 42	14
..	Ramsar 8	Kotri 4	..	Keriya Kalan 1	Kekri 22	Goyala 5		Kekri 22	Ajmer 30	15
Kekri 6	Kekri 6	Kalera 4	Kekri 6	Para 2	Para 2	Kekri 6		Kekri 6	Ajmer 60	16
Bogla 8	Sawar 4	Kalera 8	Sawar 4	Sawar 4	Sawar 4	Sawar 4		Kekri 12	Ajmer 61	17
Kekri 6	Kekri 6	Kekri 6	Kekri 6	Pranmera 3	Kekri 6	Kekri 6		Kekri 6	Ajmer 55	18
Kekri 8	Kekri 8	Kekri 8	Kekri 8	Kadera 2	Kadera 2	Kekri 8		Kekri 8	Ajmer 58	19
Bhinai	Bhinai	Bhinai	Bhinai	Bhinai	Bhinai	Bhinai		Kekri 27	Ajmer 34	20
Deoli 14	Sawar 4	Piplaz 4	Sawar 4	Bisundani	Sawar 4	Sawar 4		Kekri 16	Ajmer 66	21
Bogla	Kekri 8	Kalera 1	Kekri 8	Bogla	Para 2	Kekri 8		Kekri 8	Ajmer 58	22
Bhinai 4	Bhinai 4	Bhinai 4	Bhinai 4	Bhinai 4	Bhinai 4	Bhinai 4		Kekri 22	Ajmer 34	23
Nasirabad Kekri Rd. 3	Bhinai 9	Bhinai 9	Sarwar 12	Tantoti 2	Tantoti 2	Goyala 5		Kekri 22	Ajmer 28	24
Maleda 1	Sawar 7	Kalera 7	Sawar 7	Kanwarjika Kalera 2	Sawar 7	Sawar 7		Kekri 12	Ajmer 62	25
Bandanwara	Bhinai	Bhinai	Bhinai	Chanpaneri	Chanpaneri	Bhinai		Kekri	Ajmer	26
Kekri 3	8	8	8			8		18	40	
Bhinai 4	Bhinai 4	Bhinai 4	Bhinai 4	Bhinai 4	Bhinai 4	Bhinai 4		Kekri 27	Ajmer 38	27
Deoli 12	Sawar 4	Kalera 10	Sawar 4	Sawar 4	Sawar 4	Sawar 4		Kekri 20	Ajmer 70	28
Kekri 7	Kekri 7	Kekri 7	Kekri 7	Lasaria 1	Kekri 7	Kekri 7		Kekri 7	Ajmer 58	29
Chhanchhu-dra ¼	Bhinai 4	Bhinai 4	Bhinai 4	Bhinai 4	Bhinai 4	Bhinai 4		Kekri 31	Ajmer 23	30
Kekri 16	Sawar 8	Piplaz 2	Sawar 8	Bisundani 2	Kadera 6	Sawar 8		Kekri 16	Ajmer 67	31
Dabar 1	Deoli 8	Kalera 8	Sawar 8	Chesla	Sawar 8	Sawar 8		Kekri 14	Ajmer 63	32
Kekri 14	Kekri 14	Baghera 6	Kekri 14	Deogaon	Baghera 6	Kekri 14		Kekri 14	Ajmer 64	33
Bogla 4	Sawar 6	Kalera 6	Sawar 6	Gungri 2	Sawar 6	Sawar 6		Kekri 10	Ajmer 60	34
Bijainagar 9	Bhinai 10	Deoliya Kalan	Bhinai 10	Deoliya Kalan	Deoliya Kalan	Bijainagar 9		Kekri 24	Ajmer 45	35
Kekri 8	Kekri 8	Baghera 3	Kekri 8	Kadi 2	Baghera 3	Kekri 8		Kekri 8	Ajmer 58	36
Kekri 14	Sawar 8	Kekri 14	Sawar 8	Kadera 2	Kadera 2	Kekri 14		Kekri 14	Ajmer ..	

Village Directory

Code No. and Name of District—1. Ajmer

Serial No.	Name of Village		Code No of Village	Name with distance			
	Roman Script	Nagri Script		Railway Station	Motor Bus Stand	Telegraph Office	Post Office
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)
38	Dewaligam	देवली गाम	162	Nasirabad 57	Deoli Cantt. 1	Deoli Cantt. 1	Deoli Cantt. 1
39	Dhantol	धांतोल	16	Bandanwara 6	Bhinai 4	Bandanwara 6	Bhinai 4
40	Dhundhari	धुंधरी	114	Nasirabad 46	Bogla 2	Kekri 10	Kalera 3
41	Dhunwalia	धुंवालीया	87	Diggai 27	Junia 3	Kekri 5	Junia 3
42	Dolatpura	दोलतपुरा	34	Bandanwara 3	Bhinai 4	Bandanwara 3	Bhinai 4
43	Ekalsingha	एकलसींघा	41	Bijainagar 5	Bhinai 5	Bijainagar 5	Bhinai 5
44	Ekalsingha	एकलसींघा	89	Diggi 26	Kekri 4	Kekri 4	Lasaria 2
45	Ganahera	गनाहेरा	46	Bijainagar 7	Badli 2	Bijainagar 7	Badli 2
46	Ghana	घना	50	Singawal 7	Bhinai 4	Singawal 7	Bhinai 4
47	Ghatiyali	घटीयाली	48	Bijainagar 46	Ramthala 4	Deoli 6	Ghatiyali
48	Gobliya	गोबलीया	31	Singawal 2	Vishrambadi 5 F	Singawal 2	Singawal 2
49	Gopalpura	गोपालपुरा	39	Singawal 3	Bhinai 6	Singawal 3	Singawal 3
50	Gordan	गोरदां	129	Bijainagar 30	Kekri 16	Kekri 16	Piplaz 2
51	Gothra	गोठड़ा	125	Bijainagar 27	Kekri 14	Kekri 14	Piplaz 1
52	Goyala	गोयलां	33	Nasirabad 19	Goyala	Sarwar 5	Goyala
53	Gudha Kalan	गुडा कलां	66	Bijainagar 15	Kanai Kalan 8	Bijainagar 15	Nandsi 4
54	Gudha Khurd	गुडा खुर्द	65	Bijainagar 15	Kanai 10	Bijainagar 15	Nandsi 3
55	Gujarwada	गुजरवाड़ा	17	Bandanwara 7	Bhinai 3	Bandanwara 7	Bhinai 3
56	Gul Gaon	गुल गांव	136	Bijainagar 40	Kalera 5	Kekri 10	Para 3
57	Hirapura	हिरापुरा	57	Bandanawra 8	Bhinai 3	Bandanwara 8	Bhinai 3
58	Hiyaliya	हियालीया	28	Bijainagar 4	Bijainagar 4	Bijainagar 4	Bijainagar 4
59	Jadana	जडाना	75	Bandanwara 16	Sarwar 8	Sarwar 3	Sarwar 3
60	Jaswant Pura	जसवन्तपुरा	149	Nasirabad 52	Chosla 7	Deoli 8	Sawar 2
61	Jawla	जवला	7	Bandanwara 13	Goyala 8	Bandanwara 13	Goyala 3
62	Jeetapura	जीतापुरा	144	Nasirabad 54	Deoli 10	Deoli 10	Sawar 2
63	Jetpura	जेतपुरा	69	Bijainagar 28	Kekri 14	Kekri 14	Nandsi 4
64	Jhawarkiya	झांवरकिया	43	Singawal 6	Bhinai 4	Singawal 6	Bhinai 4
65	Jheenpiyan	झींपीयां	25	Bandanwara 6	Jheenpyan	Bandanwara 6	Jamola 3
66	Jotayan	झोतायां	81	Bandanwara 12	Goyala 4	Sarwar 6	Goyala 4
67	Junia	जुनीयां	86	Diggi 24	Junia		Junia 8
68	Kachriya	काचरिया	70	Bijainagar 16	Kanai Kalan 4	Bijainagar 16	Nandsi 2
69	Kachriya	काचरियां	121	Bijainagar 27	Kekri 8	Kekri 8	Kadera 2
70	Kadera	कादेरा	129	Bijainagar 28	Kekri 13	Kekri 13	Kadera
71	Kalera	कालेड़ा	112	Nasirabad 44	Kalera	Kekri 7	Kalera
72	Kalera Kanwarji ..	कालेड़ा कँवरजी	150	Nasirabad 53	Chosla 2	Deoli 7	Ghatiyali 2
73	Kalyanpura	कल्यानपुरा	15	Bandanwara 6	Baramayal ki Choki 6	Bandanwara 6	Tantoti 2
74	Kanai Kalan	कनाई कलां	73	Bandanwara 16	Kanai Kalan 8	Sarwar 8	Badgoan 3
75	Kanai Khard	कनाई खुर्द	72	Bandanwara 11	Kanai Khurd	Sarwar 7	Badgoan 4
76	Karanti	करांटी	38	Singawal 5	Bhinai 5	Singawal 5	Singawal 5

(Supplement)

Code No. and Name of Tehsil—2. Kekri—(Contd.)

(in miles) of the nearest

Metalled Road	Allpathic Dispensary	Ayurvedic Dispensary	Veterinary Hospital	Boys' School	Girls' School	Police Stasion	Police Out-Post	Head Quarters of Tehsil	Head Quarters of District	Serial No.
(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(1)
Deoli Cantt. 1	Deoli Cantt. 1	Deoli Cantt. 1	Sawar 10	Dewaligam	Deoli Cantt. 1	Deoli Cantt. 1	..	Kekri 22	Ajmer 72	38
Bandanwara Bhinai Rd. 2	Bhinai 4	Bhinai 4	Bhinai 4	Bhinai 4	Bhinai 4	Bhinai 4	..	Kekri 26	Ajmer 30	39
Bogla 2	Sawar 8	Kalera 3	Sawar 8	Dhndhari	Para 3	Sawar 8	..	Kekri 10	Ajmer 60	40
Kekri 5	Kekri 5	Kekri 5	Kekri 5	Junia 3	Junia 3	Kekri 5	..	Kekri 5	Ajmer 54	41
Chhanchh-udra 1/2	Bhinai 4	Bhinai 4	Bhinai 1	Bhinai 4	Bhinai 4	Bhinai 4	..	Kekri ..	Ajmer 28	42
Bijainagar 5	Bhinai 5	Bijainagar 5	Bhinai 5	Bijainagar 5	Bhinai 5	Bhinai 5	..	Kekri 27	Ajmer 37	43
Kekri 4	Kekri 4	Kekri 4	Kekri 4	Lasaria 2	Kekri 4	Kekri 4	..	Kekri 4	Ajmer 58	44
Bijainagar 7	Bijainagar 7	Bijainagar 7	Bhinai 6	Badli 2	Bijainagar 7	Bijainagar 7	Bijainagar 7	Kekri 24	Ajmer 35	45
Singawal 7	Bhinai 4	Bhinai 4	Bhinai 4	Bhinai 4	Bhinai 4	Bhinai 4	Bhinai 4	Kekri 24	Ajmer 42	46
Ramthala 6	Deoli 6	Kalera 8	Sawar 4	Ghatiyali	Sawar 4	Sawar 4	..	Kekri 16	Ajmer 66	47
Vishrambadh 5 F.	Bhinai 6	Bhinai 6	Bhinai 6	Pandaga 2	Bandanwara 5	Bhinai 6	..	Kekri 33	Ajmer 38	48
Bhinai 6	Bhinai 6	Bhinai 6	Bhinai 6	Bhinai 6	Bhinai 6	Bhinai 6	..	Kekri 20	Ajmer 32	49
Kekri 16	Sawar 7	Piplaz 2	Sawar 7	Binsudani 2	Kadera 6	Sawar 7	..	Kekri 16	Ajmer 67	50
Kekri 14	Sawar 8	Piplaz 1	Sawar 8	Piplaz 1	Kadera 4	Sawar 8	..	Kekri 14	Ajmer 63	51
Nasirabad Deoli Rd.	Sarwar 6	Sarwar 6	Sarwar 6	Goyala	Sarwar 6	Goyala	..	Kekri 16	Ajmer 33	52
Kanai Kalan 8	Bhinai 14	Deolia Kalan	Bhinai 14	Nandsi 4	Deolia Kalan 6	Bhinai 14	..	Kekri 18	Ajmer 48	53
Kanai Kalan 10	Bhinai 14	Deolia 7	Bhinai 14	Nandsi 4	Deolia Kalan 7	Bhinai 14	..	Kekri 20	Ajmer 50	54
Ratanpura 3	Bhinai 3	Bhinai 3	Bhinai 3	Bhinai 3	Bhinai 3	Bhinai 3	Bhinai 3	Kekri 30	Ajmer 31	55
Kalera 5	Sawar 6	Kalera 5	Sawar 6	Gulgaon	Para 3	Sawar 6	..	Kekri 10	Ajmer 60	56
Ratanpura 4	Bhinai 3	Bhinai 3	Bhinai 3	Bhinai 3	Bhinai 3	Bhinai 3	..	Kekri 25	Ajmer 31	57
..	Bijainagar 4	Bijainagar 4	Bhinai 4	Bijainagar 4	Bijainagar 4	Bijainagar 4	Bijainagar 4	Kekri 21	Ajmer 42	58
Sarwar 3	Sarwar 3	Sarwar 3	Sarwar 3	Sarwar 3	Sarwar 3	Goyala 4	..	Kekri 13	Ajmer 52	59
Chosla 7	Sawar 2	Deoli 8	Sawar 2	Sawar 2	Sawar 2	Sawar 2	..	Kekri 16	Ajmer 68	60
Nasirabad Kekri 10	Bhinai 10	Bhinai 10	Sarwar 10	Goyala 4	Dhandoti 4	Goyala 3		Kekri 20	Ajmer 32	61
Deoli 10	Sawar 2	Deoli 10	Sawar 2	Sawar 2	Sawar 2	Sawar 2		Kekri 18	Ajmer 68	62
Kanai Kalan 5	Sarwar 10	Bhinai 14	Kekri 14	Kerot 2	Chanpaneri 7	Bhinai 14		Kekri 14	Ajmer 50	63
Singawal 6	Bhinai 4	Bhinai 4	Bhinai 4	Bhinai 4	Bhinai 4	Bhinai 4	Bhinai 4	Kekri 26	Ajmer 35	64
Jheenpiyan	Masuda 7	Masuda 7	Masuda 7	Jheenpiyan	Masuda 7	Bhinai 14		Kekri 42	Ajmer 34	65
Goyala 4	Sarwar 8	Sarwar 8	Bhinai 8	Jotayan	Tantoti 6	Goyala 4		Kekri 2	Ajmer 32	66
Kekri 9	Kekri 9	Kekri 9	Kekri 9	Junia	Junai	Kekri 9		Kekri 9	Ajmer 58	67
Kanai Kalan 4	Bhinai 14	Bhinai 14	Bhinai 14	Nandsi 2	Chanpaneri 4	Bhinai 14		Kekri 16	Ajmer 60	68
Kekri 8	Kekri 8	Kekri 8	Kekri 8	Kadera 2	Kadera 2	Kekri 8		Kekri 8	Ajmer 58	69
Kekri 13	Sawar 10	Kekri 13	Sawar 10	Kadera	Kadera	Kekri 13		Kekri 13	Ajmer 62	70
Kalera	Kekri 7	Kalera	Kekri 7	Kalera	Para 2	Kekri 7		Kekri 7	Ajmer 58	71
Chosla 2	Deoli 7	Deoli 7	Sawar 7	Kalera	Deoli 7	Sawar 7		Kekri 14	Ajmer 67	72
Baramayal ki Choki 6	Bhinai 6	Bhinai 6	Bhinai 6	Tantoti 2	Tantoti 2	Bhinai 6		Kekri 24	Ajmer 32	73
Kanai Kalan	Bhinai 8	Chanpaneri 4	Bhinai 8	Badgoan 3	Chanpaneri 4	Bhinai 8		Kekri 16	Ajmer 42	74
Khnai Khurd 12	Kekri 12	Kekri 12	Kekri 12	Bodgoan 4	Chanpaneri 7	Kekri 12		Kekri 12	Ajmer 40	75
Singawal 5	Bhinai 5	Bhinai 5	Bhinai 5	Bhinai 5	Bhinai 5	Bhinai 5		Kekri 32	Ajmer 31	76

Village Directory

Code No. and Name of District—1. Ajmer

Serial No.	Name of Village: Roman Script	Name of Village: Nagri Script	Code No. of Village	Names with distance: Railway Station	Motor Bus Stand	Telegraph Office	Post Office
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)
77	Kebaniya ..	.. केबानिया	12	Bandanwara 6	Jadwasa 4	Bandanwara 6	Tantoti 3
78	Keriya ..	.. केरीया	78	Bandanwara 15	Nagelao 3	Sarwar 6	Badgoan 3
79	Kerot ..	.. केरोंट	68	Bijainagar 20	Nimahera 16	Kekri 14	Kerot ..
80	Kesharpura ..	.. केशरपुरा	10	Bandanwara 10	Sarana 4	Nasirabad 12	Tantoti 2
81	Khandran ..	.. खान्दरा	76	Bandanwara 16	Sarwar 4	Sarwar 4	Sarwar 4
82	Khanoj ..	.. खनोज	93	Diggi 20	Deogaon 3	Kekri 8	Lasaria 3
83	Khawas ..	.. खवास	120	Bijainagar 30	Kalera 8	Kekri 10	Pranhera 2
84	Khayera ..	.. खायेरा	51	Bandanwara 12	Peepliya 2	Bandanwara 12	Chanpaneri 2
85	Khejri ..	.. खेजरी	160	Nasirabad 55	Chosla 3	Deoli 5	Ghatiyali 3
86	Khera Uagan ..	.. खेडा उगान	101	Nasirabad 36	Sarsari 1	Kekri 3	Kekri 3
87	Kheri ..	.. खेड़ी	32	Bandanwara 2	Bandanwara 2	Bandanwara 2	Bandanwara 2
88	Kitav ..	.. किताव	14	Bandanwara 5	Bandanwara 5	Bandanwara 5	Bandanwara 5
89	Kohra ..	.. कोहरा	106	Nasirabad 40	Kekri 4	Kekri 4	Para 3
90	Kumahariaya ..	.. कुम्हारिया	18	Bandanwara 4	Jadwasa 3	Nasirabad 10	Nasirabad 10
91	Kurthal ..	.. कुरथल	67	Bijainagar 19	Nimahera 6	Kekri 15	Kerot 1
92	Kushayta ..	.. कुशायता	140	Bijainagar 40	Deoli 10	Deoli 10	Sawar 2
93	Lamagra ..	.. लामगरा	48	Bijainagar 10	Bhinai 8	Bijainagar 10	Deolia Kalan 3
94	Lasaria ..	.. लसाड़ीया	90	Diggi 24	Junia 3	Kekri 7	Lasaria ..
95	Manda ..	.. मण्डा	108	Nasirabad 39	Kekri 3	Kekri 3	Kekri 3
96	Manoharpura ..	.. मनोहरपुरा	85	Nasirabad 26	Sarwar 12	Kekri 16	Junia 3
97	Mathaniyan ..	.. मथानिया	27	Singawal 2	Mathaniyan 4 F.	Singawal 2	Singawal 2
98	Meharun Kalan ..	.. मेहरूँकलां	133	Bijainagar 35	Kekri 14	Kekri 14	Meharun Kalan ..
99	Meharun Khurd ..	.. मेहरू खुर्द	132	Bijainagar 30	Deoli 15	Deoli 15	Meharun Kalan 1
100	Mewda Kalan ..	.. मेवदा कलां	98	Nasirabad 40	Kekri 4	Kekri 4	Kekri 4
101	Mewda Khurd ..	.. मेवदा खुर्द	102	Bandanwara 28	Bilia 1	Kekri 6	Pranhera 3
102	Molkiya ..	.. मोलकिया	111	Nasirabad 41	Kalera 2	Kekri 5	Kalera 2
103	Mori ..	.. मोड़ी	150	Nasirabad 50	Bogla 5	Deoli 8	Sawar 2
104	Nagelao ..	.. नागेलाव	61	Bandanwara 15	Nagelao ..	Bandanwara 15	Badgoan 3
105	Naikhera ..	.. नाइ खेड़ा	107	Nasirabad 39	Kekri 3	Kekri 3	Kekri 3
106	Nandsi ..	.. नांदसी	63	Bijainagar 17	Kanaikalan 5	Bijainager 17	Nandsi ..
107	Napakhera ..	.. नापा खेड़ा	147	Nasirabad 54	Deoli 4	Deoli 4	Ghatiyali 2
108	Nayki ..	.. नायकी	88	Diggi 29	Kekri 3	Kekri 3	Kekri 3
109	Nibahera ..	.. नीबाहेड़ा	71	Bijainagar 20	Nibahera 1	Kekri 10	Sarwar 8
110	Neemera ..	.. नीमेड़ा	146	Nasirabad 54	Deoli 6	Deoli 6	Ghatiyali 3
111	Neemra ..	.. नीमड़ा	44	Bijainagar 7	Badli 3	Bijainagar 7	Badli 3
112	Neemod ..	.. नीमोंद	105	Nasirabad 40	Kekri 4	Kekri 4	Kekri 4
113	Padhliya ..	.. पाढ़लिया	161	Nasirabad 56	Deoli 4	Deoli 4	Ghatiyali 2
114	Padhliya ..	.. पाढ़लिया	62	Bijainagar 14	Bilia 3	Bijainagar 14	Padhliya ..
115	Pandaga ..	.. पंडागा	24	Bandanwara 3	Bandanwara 3	Bandanwara 3	Bandanwara 3

(Supplement)

Code No. and Name of Tehsil—2. Kekri—(Contd.)

(in miles) of the nearest

Metalled Road	Alopathic Dispensary	Ayurvedic Dispensary	Veterinary Hospital	Boys' School	Girls' School	Police Station	Police Out–Post	Head Quarters of Tehsil	Head Quarters of District	Serial No
(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(1)
Jadwasa 4	Tantoti 3	Bhinai 8	Bhinai 8	Kumaharia 2	Tantoti 3	Bhinai 8	..	Kekri 24	Ajmer 28	77
Nagola 3	Bhinai 9	Bhinai 9	Bhinai 9	Badgoan 3	Chanpaneri 6	Govlia 6	..	Kekri 18	Ajmer 35	78
Nimahera 16	Kekri 14	Kekri 14	Kekri 14	Kerot	Deolia Kalan 10	Bhinai 16	..	Kekri 14	Ajmer 51	79
Sarana 4	Nasirabad 12	Nasirabad 12	Nasirabad 12	Tantoti 2	Tantoti 2	Goyala 8	..	Kekri 26	Ajmer 26	80
Sarwar 4	Sarwar 4	Sarwar 4	Sarwar 4	Sarwar 4	Sarwar 4	Goyala 6	..	Kekri 10	Ajmer 38	81
Kekri 8	Kekri 8	Kekri 8	Kekri 8	Khalenj	Baghera 3	Kekri 8	..	Kekri 8	Ajmer 18	82
Kalera 8	Kekri 10	Kalera 8	Kekri 10	Khawas	Kadera 3	Kekri 10	..	Kekri 10	Ajmer 60	83
Bhinai Kekri 1	Bhinai 6	Bhinai 6	Bhinai 6	Chanpaneri 2	Chanpaneri 2	Bhinai 6	..	Kekri 22	Ajmer 38	84
Chesla 3	Deoli 5	Deoli 5	Sawar 8	Kalera 1	Deoli 5	Deoli 5	..	Kekri 15	Ajmer 68	85
Sarsari 1	Kekri 3	Kekri 3	Kekri 3	Kekri 3	Kekri 3	Kekri 3	..	Kekri 3	Ajmer 49	86
Bandanwara Kekri 1	Bhinai 6	Bhinai 6	Bhinai 6	Bandanwara 2	Bandanwara 2	Bhinai 6	..	Kekri 33	Ajmer 28	87
Bhinai 6	Bhinai 6	Bhinai 6	Nasirabad 10	Kumaharia 2	Tantoti 3	Bhinai 6	..	Kekri 30	Ajmer 26	88
Kekri 4	Para 3	Kalera 4	Para 3	Para 3	Para 3	Kekri 4	..	Kekri 4	Ajmer 54	89
Badanwara 4	Bhinai 8	Bhinai 8	Bhinai 8	Kumaharia	Bandanwara 4	Bhinai 8	..	Kekri 40	Ajmer 25	90
Nimahera 6	Bhinai 14	Kekri 15	Bhinai 14	Kerot 1	Deolia 8	Bhinai 14	..	Kekri 15	Ajmer 50	91
Kalera 10	Sawar 2	Deoli 10	Sawar 2	Sawar 2	Sawar 2	Sawar 2	..	Kekri 16	Ajmer 65	92
Nagelao 8	Bhinai 8	Deolia Kalan 3	Bhinai 8	Deolia Kalan 3	Deolia Kalan 3	Bhinai 8	..	Kekri 24	Ajmer 42	93
Kekri 7	Kekri 7	Kekri 7	Kekri 7	Lasaria	Junia 3	Kekri 7	..	Kekri 7	Ajmer 57	94
Kekri 3	Kekri 3	Kekri 3	Kekri 3	Kekri 3	Kekri 3	Kekri 3	..	Kekri 3	Ajmer 53	95
Sarwar 12	Sarwar 12	Sarwar 12	Sarwar 12	Manohar pura ..	Junia 8	Goyala 16	..	Kekri 16	Ajmer 34	96
Bandanwara Bijainagar 4 F.	Bijainagar 7	Bijainagar 7	Bijainagar 7	Singawal 2	Bijajnagar 7	Bhinai 7	..	Kekri 34	Ajmer 32	97
Kekri 14	Sawar 4	Kalerabogla 10	Sawar 4	Meharun Kalan	Sawar 4	Sawar 4	..	Kekri 14	Ajmer 64	98
Deoli 15	Sawar 5	Deoli 15	Sawar 5	Meharun Kalan 1	Sawar 5	Sawar 5	..	Kekri 15	Ajmer 65	99
Kekri 4	Kekri 4	Kekri 4	Kekri 4	Mewda Kalan ..	Kekri 4	Kekri 4	..	Kekri 4	Ajmer 53	100
Bilia 1	Kekri 6	Sayala 4	Kekri 6	Mewda-Khurd ..	Kekri 6	Kekri 6	..	Kekri 6	Ajmer 46	101
Molkiya ..	Kekri 5	Kalera 2	Kekri 5	Bogla 3	Kekri 6	Kekri 5	..	Kekri 5	Ajmer 55	102
Bogla 5	Sawar 2	Kalera 6	Sawar 2	Sawar 2	Sawar 2	Sawar 2	..	Kekri 14	Ajmer 63	103
Nagelao ..	Bhinai 9	Bhinai 9	Bhinai 9	Nagelao .	Chanpaneri 3	Bhinai 9	..	Kekri 18	Ajmer 43	104
Naikhera ..	Kekri 3	Kekri 3	Kekri 3	Kekri 3	Kekri 3	Kekri 3	..	Kekri 3	Ajmer 53	105
Kanai Kalan 5	Bhinai 12	Chanpaneri 4	Bhinai 12	Nandsi ..	Chanpaneri 4	Bhinai 12	..	Kekri 20	Ajmer 46	106
Deoli 4	Deoli 4	Deoli 4	Sawar 4	Ghatiyali 2	Deoli 4	Deoli 4	..	Kekri 18	Ajmer 69	107
Kekri 3	Kekri 3	Kekri 3	Kekri 3	Kekri 3	Kekri 3	Kekri 3	..	Kekri 3	Ajmer 52	108
Nibahera 1	Sarwar 8	Kekri 10	Sawar 9	Padhliya 5	Sarwar 8	Kekri 10	..	Kekri 10	Ajmer 40	109
Deoli 6	Deoli 6	Deoli 6	Sawar 5	Ghatiyali 3	Deoli 6	Sawar 5	..	Kekri 18	Ajmer 70	110
Bijainagar 7	Bijainagar 7	Bijainagar 7	Bhinai 5	Badli 3	Bijainagar 7	Bijainagar 7	Bijainagar 7	Kekri 23	Ajmer 35	111
Kekri 4	Kekri 4	Kekri 4	Kekri 4	Kekri 4	Kekri 4	Kekri 4	..	Kekri 4	Ajmer 54	112
Deoli 4	Deoli 4	Deoli 4	Sawar 6	Kalera 2	Deoli 4	Deoli 4	..	Kekri 16	Ajmer 66	113
Bhinai Kekri 3	Bhinai 10	Bhinai 10	Bhinai 10	Padhliya	Chanpaneri 3	Bhinai 10	..	Kekri 16	Ajmer 38	114
Bijainagar Ajmer 1	Bhinai 8	Bhinai 8	Bhinai 8	Pandaga .	Bandanwara 3	Bhinai 8	..	Kekri 38	Ajmer 27	115

Village Directory

Code No. and Name of District—1 Ajmer

Serial No.	Name of Village		Code No. of Village	Names with distance			
	Roman Script	Nagri Script		Railway Station	Motor Bus Stand	Telegraph Office	Post Office
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)
116	Para	पाडा	116	Nasirabad 14	Kalera 2	Kekri 7	Kekri 7
117	Peepliya	पीपलीया	141	Nasirabad 56	Deoli 12	Deoli 12	Sawar 4
118	Peepliya	पीपलीया	52	Bandanwara 13	Peepliya ..	Bandanwara 13	Chanpaneri 2
119	Peeproli	पीपरोली	11	Nasirabad 10	Sarna 3	Nasirabad 10	Sarna 3
120	Pharkiya	फारकिया	117	Bijainagar 30	Kalera 4	Kekri 6	Pharkiya ..
121	Piloda	पीलोदा	58	Bandanwara 9	Bhinai 3	Bandanwara 9	Bhinai 3
122	Piplaz	पीपलाज	126	Bijainagar 28	Kekri 16	Kekri 16	Piplaz ..
123	Pranhera	प्रानहेडा	103	Bijinagar 24	Kekri 7	Kekri 7	Pranhera ..
124	Pratabpura	प्रतापपुरा	143	Nasirabad 54	Deoli 10	Deoli 10	Sawar 2
125	Pratabpura	प्रतापपुरा..	33	Bandanwara 2	Bandanwara 2	Bandanwara 2	Bandanwara 2
126	Raghunathgarh ..	रघुनाथगढ़	79	Bandanwara 11	Bhinai 5	Bandanwara 10	Bhinai 5
127	Rainagar	रायनगर ..	145	Nasirabad 54	Deoli 8	Deoli 8	Sawar 2
128	Rajpura	राजपुरा	151	Nasirabad 48	Bogla 8	Kekri 12	Sawar 2
129	Rammalia alias Reechmaliya.	राममालीया उर्फ रीचमालीया	80	Bandanwara 8	Goyala 6	Bandanwara 8	Tantoti 2
130	Rata Kot	राटा कोट	128	Singawal 4	Mathaniyan 8	Singawal 4	Ratako ..
131	Ratanpura	रतनपुरा	36	Bandanwara 5	Bhinai 2	Bandanwara 5	Bhinai 2
	Reechmaliya alias Rammalia	रीचमालीया उर्फ राममालीया	80				See Serial No. 129
132	Ren	रेण	56	Bandhanwara 8	Bhinai 2	Bandanwara 8	Bhinai 2
133	Rooppura	रूपपुरा	23	Bandanwara 2	Bandanwara 2	Bandanwara 2	Bandanwara 2
134	Sadara	सदारा	137	Bijainagar 40	Kalera 3	Kekri 13	Mehrun Kalan 3
135	Sadari	सदारी	138	Bijainagar 40	Kalera 8	Kekri 13	Mehrun Kalan 2
136	Salari	सलारी	96	Diggi 36	Kekri 8	Kekri 8	Tiswaria 2
137	Sankriya	सांकरिया	135	Bijainagar 32	Kalera 7	Kekri 8	Pharkiya 2
138	Santolao	सांतोलाव	77	Nasirabad 18	Goyala 4	Sarwar 6	Goyala 4
139	Sarana	सराना	3	Nasirabad 12	Sarana ..	Nasirabad 12	Sarana ..
140	Sargaon	सरगांव	37	Bandanwada 4	Bhinai 3	Bandanwara 4	Bhinai 3
141	Sarsari	सरसरी	100	Nasirabad 34	Sarsari ..	Kekri 3	Kekri 3
142	Sawar	सावर	139	Nasirabad 52	Deoli 10	Deoli 10	Sawar ..
143	Sedriya	सेदरीया	20	Bandanwara 5	Bandanwara 5	Bandanwara 5	Bandanwara 5
144	Shergarh	शेरगढ़	83	Nasirabad 18	Goyala 4	Sarwar 8	Goyala 4
145	Shokiyan Khera ..	शोकीया खेड़ा	127	Bijainagar 28	Kekri 18	Kekri 18	Piplaz 2
146	Shokli	शोकली	2	Nasirabad 11	Sarana 1	Nasirabad 11	Sarana 1
147	Shoklya	शोकल्या	1	Nasirabad 11	Sarana 2	Nasirabad 11	Sarana 2
148	Shol Kalan	शोल कलां	53	Bandanwara 15	Shol Khurd 1½	Bandanwara 15	Bhinai 6
149	Shol Khurd	शोल खुर्द	54	Bandanwara 14	Shol Khurd	Bandanwara 14	Bhinai 4
150	Singawal	सींगावल	30	Singawal 1	Singawal 1	Bijainagar 7	Bijainagar 7
151	Soliya	सोलीया	84	Nasirabad 19	Goyala 4	Sarwar 8	Goyala 4
152	Sowari	सोवड़ी	55	Bandanwara 9	Bhinai 2	Bandanwara 9	Bhinai 2
153	Sunderpura ..	सुन्दरपुरा	158	Bijainagar 46	Ramthala 4	Deoli 4	Ghatiyali 2

(Supplement)

Code No. and Name of Tehsil—*2 Kekri*—(Contd.)

(in miles) of the nearest

Metalled Road	Allopathic Dispensary	Ayurvedic Dispensary	Veterinary Hospital	Boys' Schoo	Girls' School	Police Station	Police Out-Post	Head Quarters of Tehsil	Head Quarters of District	Serial No.
(33)	(34)	(35)	(36	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(1
Kalera 2	Kekri 7	Kalera 2	Kekri 7	Para ..	Para ..	Kekri 7	..	Kekri 7	Ajmer 56	116
Deoli 12	Sawar 4	Deoli 12	Sawar 4	Sawar 4	Sawar 4	Sawar 4	..	Kekri 20	Ajmer 70	117
Peeliya ..	Bhinai 7	Bhinai 7	Bhinai 7	Nagola 2	Chanpaneri 2	Bhinai 7	..	Kekri 20	Ajmer 40	118
Ajmer Deoli 2	Nasirabad 10	Nasirabad 10	Nasirabad 10	Tantoti 8	Tantoti 8	Goyala 8	..	Kekri 24	Ajmer 24	119
Kekri 6	Kekri 6	Kalera 4	Kekri 6	Para 2½	Para 2½	Kekri 6	..	Kekri 6	Ajmer 50	120
Bhinai 3	Bhinai 3	Bhinai 3	Bhinai 3	Bhinai 3	Bhinai 3	Bhinai 3	..	Kekri 2	Ajmer 30	121
Kekri 16	Sawar 8	Piplaz	Sawar 8	Piplaz	Kadara 6	Sarwar 8	..	Kekri 16	Ajmer 67	122
Bhinai 4	Kekri 7	Kekri 7	Kekri 7	Pranhera	Kekri 7	Kekri 7	..	Kekri 7	Ajmer 57	123
Deoli 10	Sawar 2	Deoli 10	Sawar 2	Sawar 2	Sawar 2	Sawar 2	..	Kekri 18	Ajmer 68	124
Bandanwara 2	Bhinai 5	Bhinai 5	Bhinai 5	Bandanwara 2	Bandanwara 2	Bhinai 5	..	Kekri 32	Ajmer 28	125
Bhinai 5	Bhinai 5	Bhinai 5	Bhinai 5	Bhinai 5	Bhinai 5	Bhinai 5	..	Kekri 20	Ajmer 40	126
Deoli 8	Sawar 2	Deoli 8	Sawar 2	Sawar 2	Sawar 2	Sawar 2	..	Kekri 16	Ajmer 70	127
Bogla 8	Sawar 2	Kalera 8	Sawar 2	Sawar 2	Sawar 2	Sawar 2	..	Kekri 12	Ajmer 61	128
Goyala 6	Bhinai 5	Bhinai 5	Sarwar 10	Tantoti 2	Tantoti 2	Goyala 6	..	Kekri 20	Ajmer 28	129
Bijainagar Ajmer 8	Masuda 8	Masuda 8	Masuda 8	Ratakot Bhinai 2	Masuda 8	Bhinai 8	..	Kekri 35	Ajmer 37	130
Ratanpura Number 129 *for details*	Bhinai 2	Bhinai 2	Bhinai 2		Bhinai 2	Bhinai 2	..	Kekri 29	Ajmer 32	131
Bhinai 2	Bhinai 2	Bhinai 2	Bhinai 2	Bhinai 2	Bhinai 2	Bhinai 2	..	Kekri 24	Ajmer 34	132
Bandanwara Beawar 2	Bhinai 9	Bhinai 9	Bhinai 9	Bandanwara 2	Bandanwara 2	Bhinai 9	..	Kekri 35	Ajmer 39	133
Kalera 8	Sawar 4	Kalera 8	Sawar 4	Sadara	Sawar 4	Sawar 4	..	Kekri 13	Ajmer 60	134
Kalera 8	Sawar 3	Kalera 8	Sawar 3	Sadara 1	Sawar 3	Sawar 3	..	Kekri 13	Ajmer 61	135
Kekri 8	Kekri 8	Kekri 8	Kekri 8	Baghera 4	Baghera 4	Kekri 8	..	Kekri 8	Ajmer 57	136
Kalera 7	Kekri 8	Kalera 7	Kekri 8	Khawas 2	Kadera 5	Kekri 8	..	Kekri 8	Ajmer 60	137
Goyala 4	Sarwar 6	Sarwar 6	Sarwar 6	Jotayan 2	Sarwar 6	Goyala 4	..	Kekri 16	Ajmer 36	138
Sarana	Nasirabad 12	Nasirabad 12	Nasirabad 12	Sarana ..	Tantoti 5	Goyala 6	..	Kekri 21	Ajmer 26	139
Sargaon 1½	Bhinai 3	Bhinai 3	Bhinai 3	Bhinai 3	Bhinai 3	Bhinai 3	..	Kekri 29	Ajmer 31	140
Sarsari	Kekri 3	Kekri 3	Kekri 3	Kekri 3	Kekri 3	Kekri 3	..	Kekri 3	Ajmer 49	141
Deoli 10	Sawar	Kalera 10	Sawar	Sawar	Sawar	Sawar ..	..	Kekri 16	Ajmer 65	142
Bandanwara 5	Bhinai 5	Bhinai 5	Nasirabad 11	Bhinai 5	Bhinai 5	Bhinai 5	..	Kekri 30	Ajmer 28	143
Goyala 4	Ramsar 8	Kotri 4	Sarwar 8	Dabrela 3	Sarwar 8	Goyala 4	..	Kekri 18	Ajmer 30	144
Kekri 18	Sawar 9	Piplaz 2	Sawar 9	Piplaz 2	Kadera 6	Sawar 9	..	Kekri 18	Ajmer 69	145
Pokbli Nasirabad	Nasirabad 11	Kotri 3	Nasirabad 11	Sarana 2	Tantoti 6	Goyala 6	..	Kekri 24	Ajmer 25	146
Shoklia	Nasirabad 11	Kotri 3	Nasirabad 11	Sarana	Tantoti 6	Goyala 8	..	Kekri 24	Ajmer 25	147
Shol Khurd 1½	Bhinai 6	Bhinai 6	Bhinai 6	Nagelao 3	Bhinai 6	Bhinai 6	..	Kekri 21	Ajmer 36	148
SholKhurad	Bhinai 4	Bhinai 4	Bhinai 4	Nagelao 3	Bhinai 4	Bhinai 4	..	Kekri 23	Ajmer 36	149
Singawal 1	Bhinai 6	Bhinai 6	Bhinai 6	Singawal 1	Bhinai 6	Bhinai 6	..	Kekri 33	Ajmer 40	150
Goyala 4	Ramsar 9	Kotri 5	Sarwar 8	Dabrela 3	Sarwar 8	Goyala 4	..	Kekri 18	Ajmer 31	151
Bhinai 2	Bhinai 2	Bhinai 2	Bhinai 2	Bhinai 2	Bhinai 2	Bhinai 2	Bhinai 2	Kekri 27	Ajmer 36	152
Ramthala 4	Sawar 6	Kalera 6	Sawar 6	Bajta 2	Sawar 6	Sawar 6	..	Kekri 14	Ajmer 64	153

Village Directory

Code No. and Name of District—1 Ajmer

Serial No.	Name of Village		Code No. of Village	Names with distance			
	Roman Script	Nagri Script		Railway Station	Motor Bus Stand	Telegraph Office	Post Office
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)
	Sur Khand alias Badgaon.	सुरखन्द उर्फ बडगांव					See Serial
154	Tankawas	टांकावास	153	Nasirabad 48	Bogla 4	Kekri 8	Sawar 6
155	Tantoti	टांटोटी	9	Bandanwara 8	Saraila 6	Bandanwara 8	Tantoti
156	Taswariya	टसवारीया	97	Nasirabad 42	Kekri 6	Kekri 6	Taswariya
157	Teetria	टीटरीया	109	Diggi 28	Kekri 5	Kekri 5	Kekri 5
158	Tilara	टीलारा	42	Bandanwara 9	Bhinai 2	Bandanwara 9	Bhinai 2
159	Udaigarh Khera ..	उदयगढ़ खेड़ा	18	Bandanwara 6	Bhinai 2	Bandanwara 6	Bandanwara 6
160	Undri	उदरी	115	Nasirabad 44	Kalera 2	Kekri 8	Kalera 2
161	Ungai	उगाई	104	Nasirabad 40	Kekri 3	Kekri 3	Kekri 3
							T O W N
1	Kekri Town	केकड़ी कस्बा	99	Nasirabad 35	Ajmeri Gate	Kekri	Kekri
2	Deoli Town	देवली कस्बा	168	Kotah 52	Deoli	Deoli	Deoli

(Supplement)

Code No. and Name of Tehsil—2 Kekri—(Concld.)

(in miles) of the nearest

Metalled Road	Allopathic Dispensary	Ayurvedic Dispensary	Veterinary Hospital	Boys' School	Girls' School	Police Station	Police Out-Post	Head Quarters of Tehsil	Head Quarters of District	Serial No.
(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(1)
Number 6 for details										
Bogla 4	Sawar 6	Kalera 5	Sawar 6	Dhundhri 2	Sawar 6	Sawar 6	..	Kekri 8	Ajmer 57	154
Sarana 6	Bhinai 8	Bhinai 8	Bhinai 8	Tantoti	Tantoti	Bhinai 8	..	Kekri 30	Ajmer 23	155
Kekri 6	Kekri 6	Kekri 6	Kekri 6	Mewda Kalan 3	Kekri 6	Kekri 6	..	Kekri 6	Ajmer 55	156
Kekri 5	Kekri 5	Kekri 5	Kekri 5	Kekri 5	Kekri 5	Kekri 5	..	Kekri 5	Ajmer 55	157
Bhinai 2	Bhinai 2	Bhinai 2	Bhinai 2	Bhinai 2	Bhinai 2	Bhinai 2	..	Kekri 26	Ajmer 37	158
Ratanpura 1	Bhinai 2	Bhinai 2	Bhinai 2	Bhinai 2	Bhinai 2	Bhinai 2	..	Kekri 26	Ajmer 33	159
Kalera 2	Kekri 8	Kalera 2	Kekri 8	Dhundhri 2	Para 1	Kekri 8	..	Kekri 8	Ajmer 60	160
Kekri 3	Kekri 3	Kekri 3	Kekri 3	Kekri 3	Kekri 3	Kekri 3	..	Kekri 3	Ajmer 52	161
Kekri	Kekri	Kekri	Kekri	Kekri	Kekri	Kekri	..	Kekri	Ajmer	1
Deoli	Deoli	Deoli	Kekri 22	Deoli	Deoli	Deoli	..	Kekri 22	Ajmer 70	2

Code No. and Name of District—1 Ajmer.

Village Directory

Serial No.	Name of Village		Code No. of Village	Name with distance			
	Roman Script	Nagri Script		Railway Station	Motor Bus Stand	Telegraph Office	Post Office
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)
1	Adera	आडेरा	284	Bandanwara 6	Bandanwara 6	Bandanwara 6	Jamola 2
2	Akrol	आकरोल	309	Bijainagar 13	Masuda 11	Bijainagar 13	Ramgarh 1
3	Amargarh	अमरगढ़	251	Kharwa 5	Kharwa 5	Kharwa 5	Kharwa 5
4	Amarpura	अमरपुरा	78	Sendra 4	Rajawas 2	Sendra 4	Rajawas 2
5	Amarpura	अमरपुरा	102	Beawar 31	Jasakhera 1	Bhim 9	Bari 1
6	Amarpura	अमरपुरा	225	Beawar 12	Masuda 11	Beawar 12	Ramgarh 3
7	Amritpura	अमृतपुरा	208	Mohanpura 2	Piplaz 1½	Kharwa 5	Kharwa 5
8	Anakar	अनाकर	142	Beawar 13	Dewata 2	Beawar 13	Jawaja 5
9	Andhideori	अंधीदेवरी	210	Beawar 5	Andhideori	Beawar 5	Beawar 5
10	Asan	आसान	109	Beawar 34	Barakhan 1	Bhim 7	Barakhan 1
11	Asan	आसान	338	Bijainagar 3	Bijainagar 3	Bijainagar 3	Baral 1
12	Attitmand	अतीतमंड	161	Beawar 5	Beawar 5	Beawar 5	Beawar 5
13	Bachpari	बचपरी	271	Kharwa 8	Masuda 2	Beawar 12	Masuda 2
14	Badkochara	बडकोचरा	183	Beawar 18	Jawaja 4	Beawar 18	Jawaja 4
15	Baghmal	बाघमल	107	Beawar 35	Barakhan 2	Bhim 8	Barakhan 2
16	Bahadurpura	बहादुरपुरा	322	Bijainagar 6	Bijainagar 6	Bijainager 6	Bijainagar 6
17	Bailan	बायलां	217	Beawar 5	Beawar 5	Beawar 5	Beawar 5
18	Balacharat H. I. ..	बलाचारट	124	Beawar 30	Balacharat	Bhim 2	Bhim 2
19	Balad	बलाड	175	Beawar 3	Beawar 3	Beawar 3	Beawar 3
20	Balaikhera	बलाइखेड़ा	153	Beawar	Beawar	Beawar	Rajiyawas
21	Bamanhera	बामनहेड़ा	104	Beawar 31	Kherakalan 1	Bhim 8	Barakhera 1
22	Banarakhera	बनाराखेड़ा	136	Beawar 14	Jawaja 7	Beawar 14	Jawaja 7
23	Baneori	बनेवरी	30	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar 4
24	Banjari	बंजारी	120	Beawar 32	Barakhera 1	Bhim 5	Barakhera 1
25	Barakhan	बड़ाखान	112	Beawar 35	Barakhan	Beawar 35	Barakhan
26	Baral	बरल	70	Sendra 9	Jawaja 2	Beawar 14	Jawaja 2
27	Baral II	बरल	339	Bijainagar 2	Bijainagar 2	Bijainager 2	Bijainagar 2
28	Bari	बारी	336	Bijainagar 2	Bijainagar 2	Bijainagar 2	Bijainagar 2
29	Baria Ajba	बाड़ीया अजबा	62	Sendra 3	Sendra 3	Sendra 3	Sendra 3
30	Bariaoo (Jawaja) ..	बड़ीयाउ जवाजा	130	Beawar 18	Bariaoo (Jawaja)	Beawar 1[illegible]	Jawaja 2
31	Bariya Bhaoo	बाड़ीया भाउ	238	Beawar 6	Andhideori 2	Beawar 6	Beawar 6
32	Bariya Gaina	बाड़ीया गेना	63	Sendra 3	Sendra 3	Sendra 3	Sendra 3
33	Bariya Lumba	बाड़ीया लुम्बा	59	Sendra 4	[illegible]arpura 5	[illegible]endra 4	Jawaja 8
34	Bariya Meda	बाड़ीया मेवा	220	Beawar 9	Beawar 9	Beawar 9	Beawar 9
35	Bariya Mota	बाड़ीया मोटा	61	Sendra 4	Sendra 4	Sendra 4	Sendra 4
36	Bariya Nagga	बाड़ीया नागा	86	Beawar 11	Baria Nagga	Beawar 11	Jawaja 3
37	Bariya Nagga	बाड़ीया नागा	28	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar 4
38	Bariyan Shyama ..	बाड़ीया श्यामा	29	Beawar 3	Beawar 3	Beawar 3	Beawar 3
39	Bariya Teja	बाड़ीया तेजा	64	Sendra 4	Sendra 4	Sendra 4	Sendra 4
40	Barsawada alias Todgarh ..	बरसावाड़ा उर्फ टोडगढ़	117	Khamblighat 11	Barsawada ..	Bhim 9	Barsawada ..

(Supplement)

Code No. and Name of Tehsil—3 Beawar.

(in miles) of the nearest

Metalled Road	Allopathic Dispensary	Ayurvedic Dispensary	Veterinary Hospital	Boys' School	Girls' School	Police Station	Police Out-Post	Head Quarters of Tehsil	Head Quarters of District	Serial No.
(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(1)
Banadanwara 6	Jamola 2	Jambla 2	Masuda 9	Jamola 2	Masuda 9	Masuda 9	..	Beawar 23	Ajmer 32	1
Ramgarh 1	Masuda 11	Bijainagar 13	Masuda 11	Ramgarh 1	Jaliya 7	Masuda 11	..	Beawar 14	Ajmer	2
Kharwa 5	Beawar 15	Beawar 15	Kharwa 5	Leeri 4	Kharwa 5	Beawar 15	Beawar 15	Beawar 15	Ajmer 20	3
Beawar Todgarh 2	Beawar 7	Beawar 7	Beawar 7	Kotra 2	Beawar 7	Jawaja 6	Jawaja 6	Beawar 7	Ajmer 40	4
Bari 1	Beawar 31	..	Beawar 31	Bari 1	Todgarh 18	Todgarh 18	..	Beawar 31	Ajmer	5
Ramgarh 3	Masuda 11	Beawar 12	Masuda 11	Ramgarh 3	Masuda 11	Masuda 11	..	Beawar 12	Ajmer 46	6
Piplaz 1½	Beawar	Beawar	Kharwa 5	Kharwa 5	Kharwa 5	Beawar	..	Beawar	Ajmer	7
Todgarh 3	Beawar 13	Jawaja 5	Jawaja 5	Deokhera 2	Beawar 13	Jawaja 5	..	Beawar 13	Ajmer 13	8
Andhideori	Beawar 5	Beawar 5	Beawar 5	Andhideori	Beawar 5	Beawar 5	Beawar 5	Beawar 5	Ajmer 38	9
Barakhan 1	Todgarh 9	Jawaja 21	Bhim 7	Baghmal 1	Todgarh 9	Todgarh 9	Todgarh 9	Beawar 34	Ajmer 67	10
Bijainagar 3	Bijainagar 3	Bijainagar 3	Masuda 16	Baral 1	Bijainagar 3	Bijainagar 3	Bijainagar 3	Beawar 22	Ajmer 40	11
Beawar 5	Beawar 5	Beawar 5	Beawar 5	Beawar 5	Beawar 5	Beawar 5	Beawar 5	Beawar 5	Ajmer	12
Bachpari 2	Masuda 2	Beawar 12	Masuda 2	Masuda 2	Masuda 2	Masuda 2	..	Beawar 12	Ajmer 24	13
Jawaja 4	Beawar 18	Jawaja 4	Jawaja 4	Jawaja 4	Beawar 18	Jawaja 4	..	Beawar 18	Ajmer 51	14
Barakhan 2	Todgarh 10	Jawaja 21	Bhim 8	Baghmal	Todgarh 10	Todgarh 10	Todgarh 10	Beawar 35	Ajmer 69	15
Bijainagar 6	Bijainagar 6	Bijainagar 6	Masuda 6	Jaliya 5	Jaliya 5	Bijainagar 6	Bijainagar 6	Beawar 20	Ajmer 45	16
Sheopura Ghata	Beawar 5	Beawar 5	Beawar 5	Bailan	Beawar 5	Beawar 5	Beawar 5	Beawar 5	Ajmer 38	17
Balachatrat	Todgarh 11	Beawar 30	Bhim 2	Bhim	Todgarh 11	Todgarh 11	Todgarh 11	Beawar 30	Ajmer 64	18
Balad	Beawar 3	Beawar 3	Beawar 3	Balad	Beawar 3	Beawar 3	Beawar 3	Beawar 3	Ajmer 36	19
Beawar	Beawar	Beawar	Beawar	Rajiyawas	Rajiyawas	Jawaja	Beawar	Beawar	Ajmer	20
Khera Kalan 1	Beawar 31	Beawar 31	Beawar 31	Barakhera 1	Todgarh 12	Todgarh 12	Todgarh 12	Beawar 31	Ajmer 64	21
Beawar Todgarh 1	Beawar 14	Jawaja 7	Jawaja 7	Jawaja 7	Beawar 14	Jawaja 7	Jawaja 7	Beawar 14	Ajmer	22
Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Jawaja 14	Jawaja 14	Beawar 4	Ajmer 40	23
Barakhera 1	Beawar 32	Beawar 32	Beawar 32	Barakhera 1	Todgarh 11	Todgarh 11	..	Beawar 32	Ajmer 64	24
Katar Rd.	Todgarh 7	Beawar 35	Bhim 8	Barakhan	Todgarh 7	Todgarh 7	Barakhan	Beawar 35	Ajmer 68	25
Jawaja 2	Beawar 14	Beawar 14	Jawaja 2	Jawaja 2	Beawar 14	Jawaja 2	Jawaja 2	Beawar 14	Ajmer 48	26
Baral	Bijainagar 2	Bijainagar 2	Bijainagar 2	Baral	Bijainagar 2	Bijainagar 2	Bijainagar 2	Beawar 42	Ajmer	27
Bijainagar 2	Bijainagar 2	Bijainagar 2	Bijainagar 2	Bijainagar 2	Bijainager 2	Bijainagar 2	Bijainagar 2	Beawar 40	Ajmer	28
Sendra 3	Beawar 11	Beawar 11	Beawar 11	Sendra 3	Beawar 11	Jawaja 12	Jawaja 12	Beawar 11	Ajmer 44	29
Bariaoo (Jawaja)	Beawar 16	Jawaja 2	Jawaja 2	Jawaja 2	Beawar 16	Jawaja 2	Jawaja 2	Beawar 16	Ajmer 49	30
Andhideori 2	Beawar 6	Beawar 6	Beawar 6	Andhideori 2	Beawar 6	Beawar 6	Beawar 6	Beawar 6	Ajmer 38	31
Sendra 3	Beawar 11	Beawar 11	Beawar 11	Sendra 3	Beawar 11	Jawaja 13	Jawaja 13	Beawar 11	Ajmer 44	32
Beawar to Todgarh Rd. 5	Beawar 10	Beawar 10	Beawar 10	Kotra 2	Beawar 1	Jawaja 8	Jawaja 8	Beawar 10	Ajmer 42	33
Sheopura Ghata 1	Beawar 9	Beawar 9	Beawar 9	Sheopura 1	Beawar 9	Beawar 9	Beawar 9	Beawar 9	Ajmer 42	34
Beawar Road 4	Beawar 12	Jawaja 10	Jawaja 10	Sendra 4	Beawar 12	Jawaja 10	Jawaja 10	Beawar 12	Ajmer 45	35
Baria Nagga ..	Beawar 11	Jawaja 3	Jawaja 3	Dewana 1	Beawar 11	Jawaja ..	..	Beawar 11	Ajmer 48	36
Jaliya 1	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Jaliya 1	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Ajmer 37	37
Beawar 3	Beawar 3	Beawar 3	Beawar 3	Beawar 3	Beawar 3	Beawar 3	Beawar 3	Beawar 3	Ajmer 36	38
Sendra 4	Beawar 12	Beawar 12	Beawar 12	Sendra 4	Beawar 12	Jawaja 12	Jawaja 12	Beawar 12	Ajmer 45	39
Barsawada ..	Barsawada .	Barsawada	Beawar 44	Barsawada ..	Barsawada ..	Barsawada ..	Barsawada ..	Beawar 44	Ajmer 76	40

Code No. and Name of District—1 Ajmer

Village Directory

Serial No.	Name of Village: Roman Script	Name of Village: Nagri Script	Code No. of Village	Name with distance: Railway Station	Motor Bus Stand	Telegraph Office	Post Office
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)
41	Bassi	बस्सी	58	Sendra 4	Naharpura 3	Sendra 4	Jawaja 7
42	Bassi	बस्सी	272	Beawar 12	Masuda 2	Beawar 12	Masuda 2
43	Bayan Khera	बयां खेड़ा	71	Sendra 8	Naharpura 1	Sendra 8	Jawaja 3
44	Beawar Khas	ब्यावर खास	17	Beawar 4	Beawar Khas ..	Beawar 4	Beawar 4
45	Bengaliawas	बैंगालीया वास	289	Bandanwara 9	Bengaliawas ..	Bandanwara 9	Jamola 2
46	Bhagwanpura	भगवान पुरा	6	Beawar 5	Beawar 5	Beawar 5	Beawar 5
47	Bhagwanpura	भगवान पुरा	137	Beawar 14	Jawaja ½	Beawar 14	Jawaja ½
48	Bhagwanpura	भगवान पुरा	293	Bandanwara 14	Masuda 2	Bandanwara 14	Masuda 2
49	Bhainsapa	भैंसापा	56	Sendra 3	Rajiawas 2	Sendra 3	Rajiawas 2
50	Bhairoon Khera ..	भैंरूखेड़ा	49	Beawar 6	Beawar 6	Beawar 6	Rajiawas 2
51	Bhairon Khera (Badkochran)	भैंरू खेड़ा (बड कोचरा)	132	Beawar 17	Jawaja 3	Beawar 17	Jawaja 3
52	Bhairon Khera.. ..	भैंरू खेड़ा	248	Kharwa 4	Kharwa 4	Beawar 14	Masuda 6
53	Bhairon Khera.. ..	भैंरू खेड़ा	327	Bijainagar 8	Bijainagar 8	Bijainagar 8	Jaliya 5
54	Bhalesaria	भालेसरिया	298	Beawar 11	Masuda 5	Beawar 11	Masuda 5
55	Bhanbeepura	भांबी पुरा	144	Beawar 12	Bhambeepura ..	Beawar 12	Jawaja 2
56	Bharkala	भरकाला	214	Beawar 5	Andhideori 3	Beawar 5	Beawar 5
57	Bhawani Khera ..	भवानी खेड़ा	164	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar 4
58	Bhawani Khera ..	भवानी खेड़ा	183	Mohanpura 2	Mohanpura 2	Beawar 4	Beawar 4
59	Bhawani Khera ..	भवानी खेड़ा	273	Beawar 11	Masuda 3	Beawar 11	Masuda 3
60	Bhawani Pura	भवानी पुरा	189	Kharwa ..	Kharwa ..	Kharwa ..	Kharwa ..
61	Bhojpura	भोज पुरा	168	Beawar 3	Beawar 3	Beawar 3	Beawar 3
62	Bhuriya Khera Kalan ..	भुरिया खेड़ा कलां	135	Beawar 16	Jawaja 2	Beawar 16	Jawaja 2
63	Bhuriya Khera Khurd ..	भुरीया खेड़ा खुर्द	134	Beawar 16	Jawaja 2	Beawar 16	Jawaja 2
64	Bihar Ratanpura ..	बिहार रतन पुरा	131	Beawar 14	Jawaja 2	Beawar 14	Jawaja 2
65	Charpalan	चरपलां	105	Beawar 31	Arnali 3	Bhim 6	Barakhera 3
66	Chawandia	चांवंडिया	285	Bandanwara 4	Bandanwara 4	Bandanwra 4	Bandanwara 4
67	Chhanwarator	छँवरातोड़	186	Mohanpura 2	Piplaz 3	Kharwa 3	Kharwa 3
68	Chiliabar	चिलीयाबड़	189	Sendra 8	Jawaja 1	Beawar 13	Jawaja 1
69	Chodsia	चोड़सिया	233	Beawar 10	Khimpura 1	Beawar 10	Masuda 6
70	Choraneemri	चोडानिमड़ी	1	Beawar 5	Beawar 5	Beawar 5	Roopnagar 1
71	Dadela	दादेला	100	Beawar 22	Dadela ..	Beawar 22	Ludiana 5
72	Daulatgarh Sindhah ..	दौलत गढ़ सिन्धाह	22	Beawar 1	Beawar 1	Beawar 1	Beawar 1
73	Daulatpura	दौलत पुरा	280	Bandanwara 6	Bengaliawas 6	Bandanwara 6	Jamola 3
74	Daulatpura	दौलत पुरा	302	Beawar 14	Masuda 8	Beawar 14	Ramgarh 2
75	Daulatpura Balaiyan ..	दौलत पुरा बलाइयान	181	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar 4
76	Dedpura	देद पुरा	307	Beawar 13	Masuda 9	Beawar 13	Ramgarh 1
77	Deelwara	दील वाड़ा	180	Beawar 3	Beawar 3	Beawar 3	Beawar 3
78	Deogarh	देव गढ़	188	Kharwa 2	Kharwa 2	Kharwa 2	Kharwa 2
79	Deogarh	देव गढ़	318	Bijainagar 14	Masuda 5	Bijainagar 14	Masuda 5

(Supplement)

Code No. and Name of Tehsil—3 Beawar—(Contd.)

(in miles) of the nearest

Metalled Road	Allopathic Dispensary	Ayurvedic Dispensary	Veterinary Hospital	Boys' School	Girls' School	Police Station	Police Out-Post	Head Quarters of Tehsil	Head Quarters of District	Serial No.
(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(1)
Todgarh 3	Beawar 9	Jawaja 7	Jawaja 7	Kotra 1	Beawar 9	Jawaja 7	Jawaja 7	Beawar 9	Ajmer 42	41
Masuda 2	Masuda 2	Beawar 12	Masuda 2	Masuda 2	Masuda 2	Masuda 2	Beawar 12	Beawar 12	Ajmer 42	42
Todgarh 1	Beawar 11	Jawaja 3	Jawaja 3	Kabra 1	Beawar 11	Jawaja 3	Jawaja 3	Beawar 11	Ajmer 45	43
Beawar Khas	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Ajmer 36	44
Bengaliawas ..	Masuda 5	Masuda 5	Masuda 5	Jipiya 1	Jamola 2	Masuda 5	..	Beawar 19	Ajmer 39	45
Beawar 5	Beawar 5	Beawar 5	Beawar 5	Beawar 5	Beawar 5	Beawar 5	Beawar 5	Beawar 5	Ajmer ..	46
Jawaja ½	Beawar 14	Jawaja ½	Jawaja ½	Jawaja ½	Beawar 14	Jawaja ½	..	Beawar 14	Ajmer 47	47
Masuda 2	Masuda 2	Masuda 2	Masuda 2	Masuda 2	Masuda 2	Masuda 2	Masuda 2	Beawar 16	Ajmer 35	48
Todgarh Road 2½	Beawar 7	Beawar 7	Beawar 7	Durgawas 2	Beawar 7	Jawaja 7	Beawar 7	Beawar 7	Ajmer 40	49
Beawar 6	Beawar 6	Beawar 6	Beawar 6	Durgawas 2	Beawar 6	Beawar 6	Beawar 6	Beawar 6	Ajmer ..	50
Jawaja 3	Beawar 17	Jawaja 3	Jawaja 3	Jawaja 3	Beawar 17	Jawaja 3	..	Beawar 17	Ajmer 50	51
Kharwa 4	Masuda 6	Beawar 14	Masuda 6	Masuda 6	Masuda 6	Masuda 6	Masuda 6	Beawar 14	Ajmer 26	52
Bijainagar 8	Bijainagar 8	Bijainagar 8	Masuda 12	Jaliya 2	Jaliya 2	Bijainagar 8	Bijainagar 8	Beawar 20	Ajmer 40	53
Masuda 5	Masuda 5	Beawar 11	Masuda 5	Nandwara 1½	Masuda 5	Masuda 5	..	Beawar 11	Ajmer 38	54
Bhambeepura ..	Beawar 12	Jawaja 2	Jawaja 2	Deolata Dewana ½	Beawar 12	Jawaja 2	..	Beawar 12	Ajmer ..	55
Masuda 3	Beawar 5	Beawar 5	Beawar 5	Andhideori 3	Beawar 5	Beawar 5	Beawar 5	Beawar 5	Ajmer 38	56
Sheopura 1	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Bailan 1	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Ajmer .	57
Mohanpura 2	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Sarmaliyan ..	Sarmaliyan ..	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Ajmer 29	58
Bhawani-khera	Masuda 3	Masuda 3	Masuda 3	Masuda 3	Masuda 3	Masuda 3	Beawar 11	Beawar 11	Ajmer 40	59
Beawar Road 2	Beawar 10	Beawar 10	Kharwa ..	Kharwa ..	Kharwa ..	Beawar 10	..	Beawar 10	Ajmer ..	60
Todgarh ½	Beawar 3	Beawar 3	Beawar 3	Beawar 3	Beawar 3	Beawar 3	Beawar 3	Beawar 3	Ajmer ..	61
Jawaja 2	Beawar 16	Jawaja 2	Jawaja 2	Jawaja 2	Beawar 16	Jawaja 2	..	Beawar 16	Ajmer 49	62
Jawaja 2	Beawar 16	Jawaja 2	Jawaja 2	Jawaja 2	Beawar 16	Jawaja 2	..	Beawar 16	Ajmer 49	63
Beawar Todgarh Road 1	Beawar 14	Jawaja 2	Jawaja 2	Lodiana 2	Beawar 14	Jawaja 2	..	Beawar 14	Ajmer ..	64
Arnali 3	Bhim 6	..	Bhim 6	Khodmal ..	Todgarh 12	Todgarh 12	..	Beawar 31	Ajmer 64	65
Bandan-wara 4	Masuda 9	Beawar 24	Masuda 9	Niyara 4	Masuda 9	Masuda 9	..	Beawar 24	Ajmer 25	66
Piplaz 3	Beawar ..	Beawar ..	Kharwa 3	Kharwa 3	Kharwa 3	Beawar .	Beawar .	Beawar ..	Ajmer ..	67
Jawaja 1	Beawar 13	Jawaja 1	Jawaja 1	Jawaja 1	Beawar 13	Jawaja 1	..	Beawar 13	Ajmer 46	68
Khimpura 1	Masuda 6	Beawar 10	Masuda 6	Masuda 6	Masuda 6	Masuda 6	Masuda 6	Beawar 10	Ajmer ..	69
Beawar 5	Beawar 5	Beawar 5	Beawar 5	Beawar 5	Beawar 5	Beawar 5	Beawar 5	Beawar 5	Ajmer 38	70
Todgarh Road 2	Beawar 22	Jawaja 8	Jawaja 8	Nahargarh 2	Beawar 22	Jawaja 8	..	Beawar 22	Ajmer 55	71
Ajesar 1	Beawar 1	Beawar 1	Beawar 1	Beawar 1	Beawar 1	Beawar 1	..	Beawar 1	Ajmer 32	72
Begaliawas 6	Jamola 3	Jamola 3	Masuda 10	Jamola 3	Masuda 10	Masuda 10	..	Beawar 24	Ajmer 30	73
Ramgarh Road 1	Masuda 8	Beawar 14	Masuda 8	Ramgarh 2	Masuda 8	Masuda 8	..	Beawar 14	Ajmer ..	74
Ajmer Road ½	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Delwara 1	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Ajmer 27	75
..	Masuda 9	Beawar 13	Masuda 9	Ramgarh 1	Masuda 9	Masuda 9	..	Beawar 13	Ajmer ..	76
Ajmer Road 2	Beawar 3	Beawar 3	Beawar 3	Delwara ..	Beawar 3	Beawar 3	Beawar 3	Beawar 3	Ajmer 30	77
Beawar 12	Beawar 12	Beawar 12	Kharwa 2	Kharwa 2	Kharwa 2	Beawar 12	Beawar 12	Beawar 12	Ajmer ..	78
(Ajmer) Road 2½	Masuda 5	Bijainagar 14	Masuda 5	Nandwara 2	Masuda 5	Masuda 5	..	Beawar 19	Ajmer 39	79

Code No. and Name of District— 1 Ajmer

Village Directory

Serial No.	Name of Village: Roman Script	Name of Village: Nagri Script	Code No. of Village	Names with distance: Railway Station	Motor Bus Stand	Telegraph Office	Post Office
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)
80	Deogarh	देव गढ़	337	Bijainagar 4	Bijainagar 4	Bijainagar 4	Jaliya 2
81	Deokhera	देव खेड़ा	149	Beawar 12	Kanakhera 2	Beawar 12	Jawaja 7
82	Deolatan	देवलातां	108	Beawar 34	Barakhan 1	Bhim 7	Barakhan 1
83	Deomagari	देव मगरी	259	Bandanwara 6	Bandanwara 6	Bandanwara 6	Baghsuri 3
84	Deomali	देव माली	296	Beawar 14	Masuda 3	Beawar 14	Masuda 3
85	Deopura	देवपुरा	194	Kharwa 2	Kharwa 2	Kharwa 2	Kharwa 2
86	Deopura	देवपुरा	295	Beawar 15	Masuda 3	Beawar 15	Masuda 3
87	Deopura	देवपुरा	312	Bijainagar 11	Bijainagar 11	Bijainagar 11	Ramgarh 2
88	Devipura	देवीपुरा	230	Beawar 10	Masuda 6	Beawar 10	Masuda 6
89	Dewali Fatehpura ..	देवली फतह पुरा	106	Beawar 31	Kheraklan 1	Bhim 8	Kherakalan 1
90	Dewas	देवास	226	Beawar 12	Masuda 11	Beawar 12	Ramgarh 2
91	Dewatan	देवातां	143	Beawar 12	Dewatan	Beawar 12	Jawaja 2
92	Dhani Khera	धानी खेड़ा	313	Bijainagar 12	Masuda 9	Bijainagar 12	Ramgarh 2
93	Dhawli	धावली	75	Sendra 6	Naharpura 1½	Sendra 6	Jawaja 4
94	Dhola Danta I ..	धोला दांता	46	Beawar 6	Beawar 6	Beawar 6	Beawar 6
95	Dhola Danta II ..	धोला दांता	74	Sendra 6	Naharpura 1½	Sendra 6	Jawaja 4
96	Dhola Danta	धोला दांता	114	Beawar 35	Barakhan 1½	Bhim 8	Barakhan 1½
97	Dhola Danta	धोला दांता	274	Beawar 11	Masuda 3	Beawar 11	Masuda 3
98	Dungar Khera	डुंगर खेड़ा	18	Beawar 2	Beawar 2	Beawar 2	Beawar 2
99	Durgawas	दुर्गा वास	47	Beawar 6	Beawar 6	Beawar 6	Beawar 6
100	Fatehgarh	फतह गढ़	187	Mohanpura 3	Piplaz	Kharwa 5	Kharwa 5
101	Fatehgarh (Masuda) ..	फतह गढ़ (मसुदा)	290	Bandanwara 2	Bengaliawas 1	Bandanwara 2	Masuda 5
102	Fatehgarh Salla ..	फतह गढ़ सल्ला	3	Beawar 3	Beawar 3	Beawar 3	Rupnagar 1
103	Fatehpura I	फतहपुरा	206	Mohanpura 2	Mohanpura 2	Beawar 4	Beawar 4
104	Fatehpura II	फतहपुरा	36	Beawar 1	Beawar 1	Beawar 1	Beawar 1
105	Gaddi Thorian	गादी थोरियां	178	Beawar 2	Beawar 2	Beawar 2	Beawar 2
106	Ganesh Magari ..	गनेश मगरी	286	Bandanwara 5	Bandanwara 5	Bandanwara 5	Jamola 2
107	Ganeshpura	गनेशपुरा	40	Beawar 3	Beawar 3	Beawar 3	Beawar 3
108	Ganeshpura	गनेशपुरा	110	Beawar 35	Barakhan 1½	Bhim 8	Barakhan 1½
109	Ganeshpura	गनेशपुरा	328	Bijainagar 10	Bijainagar 10	Bijainagar 10	Jalia 4
110	Gawardi	गवारड़ी	199	Mohanpura 6	Beawar Kharwa	Beawar 10	Beawar 10
111	Gawardia	गुवारडिया	196	Kharwa 2	Kharwa 2	Kharwa 2	Kharwa 2
112	Gazipura	गाजीपुरा	53	Sendra 3	Rajiawas 3	Sendra 4	Rajiawar 5
113	Gogala	गोगेला	113	Beawar 35	Barakhan 1	Bhim 7	Barakhan 1
114	Gohana	गोहाना	160	Beawar 6	Sanwa 1	Beawar 6	Rajiawas 1
115	Gopalpura	गोपालपुरा	10	Mohanpura 4	..	Beawar 5	Beawar 5
116	Gopal Sagar	गोपाल सागर	209	Kharwa 3	Kharwa 3	Kharwa 3	Kharwa 3
117	Govindpura	गोविन्द पुरा	35	Beawar 2	Beawar 2	Beawar 2	Beawar 2
118	Gudha (Vinodilal ki Bagichi)	गुढ़ा (विनोदीलाल कि बगीची)	267	Kharwa 8	Masuda 3	Beawar 15	Masuda 3

(Supplement)

Code No. and Name of Tehsil—3. *Beawar*—(Contd.)

(in miles) of the nearest

Metalled Road	Allopathic Dispensary	Ayurvedic Dispensary	Veterinary Hospital	Boys' School	Girls' School	Police Station	Police Out-post	Head Quarters of Tehsil	Head Quarters of District	Serial No.
(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(1)
Bijainagar 4	Bijainagar 4	Bijainagar 4	Masuda 15	Jaliya 2	Jaliya 2	Bijainagar 4	Bijainagar 4	Beawar 22	Ajmer 40	80
Todgarh Road 3	Beawar 12	Jawaja 7	Jawaja 7	Deokhera ..	Beawar 12	Jawaja 7	..	Beawar 12	Ajmer 45	81
Beawar Road (Barakhan) 1	Todgarh 9	Jawaja 21	Bhim 7	Baghmal 1	Todgarh 9	Todgarh 9	Todgarh 9	Beawar 32	Ajmer 67	82
Bandanwara 6	Beawar 19	Beawar 19	Nasirabad 10	Baghsuri 3	Beawar 19	Mangaliawas 10	Khabarsa	Beawar 19	Ajmer ..	83
Masuda 3	Masuda 3	Beawar 14	Masuda 3	Masuda 3	Masuda 3	Masuda 3	..	Beawar 14	Ajmer 44	84
Kharwa 2	Beawar 10	Beawar 10	Kharwa 2	Kharwa 2	Kharwa 2	Beawar 10	Beawar 10	Beawar 10	Ajmer ..	85
Masuda 3	Masuda 3	Beawar 15	Masuda 3	Masuda 3	Masuda 3	Masuda 3	..	Beawar 15	Ajmer 44	86
Ramgarh 2	Masuda 11	Bijainagar 11	Masuda 11	Ramgarh 2	Jaliya 6	Masuda 11	..	Beawar 16	Ajmer ..	87
Masuda 6	Masuda 6	Beawar 10	Masuda 6	Nandwara 2	Masuda 6	Masuda 6	..	Beawar 10	Ajmer 38	88
Kherakalan 1	Beawar 31	Beawar 31	Beawar 31	Kherakalan 1	Todgarh 12	Todgarh 12	..	Beawar 31	Ajmer 64	89
..	Masuda 11	Beawar 12	Masuda 11	Ramgarh 2	Masuda 11	Masuda 11	..	Beawar 12	Ajmer 45	90
Dewatan ¼	Beawar 12	Jawaja 2	Jawaja 2	Dewatan ¼	Beawar 12	Jawaja 2	..	Beawar 12	Ajmer	91
..	Masuda 9	Masuda 9	Masuda 9	Hanootia 1	Jalia 6	Masuda 9	..	Beawar 18	Ajmer 50	92
Sendra 6	Beawar 10	Beawar 10	Jaweja 4	Kabra 1	Beawar 10	Jawaja 4	Beawar 10	Beawar 10	Ajmer 43	93
Beawar 6	Beawar 6	Beawar 6	Beawar 6	Durgawas 1	Beawar 6	Jawaja 8	Beawar 6	Beawar 6	Ajmer	94
Sendra 6	Beawar 10	Beawar 10	Jawaja 4	Kabra 1	Beawar 10	Jawaja 4	Jawaja 4	Beawar 10	Ajmer 43	95
Katar Road 1	Todgarh 7	Beawar 35	Beawar 35	Barakhan 1½	Todgarh 7	Todgarh 7	Todgarh 7	Beawar 35	Ajmer 69	96
Dholadanta 3	Masuda 3	Masuda 3	Masuda 3	Masuda 3	Masuda 3	Masuda 3	Beawar 11	Beawar 11	Ajmer 40	97
Beawar 2	Beawar 2	Beawar 2	Beawar 2	Beawar 2	Beawar 2	Beawar 2	Beawar 2	Beawar 2	Ajmer 82	98
Beawar 6	Beawar 6	Beawar 6	Beawar 6	Durgawas	Beawar 6	Jawaja 8	Beawar 6	Beawar 6	Ajmer	99
Piplaz	Beawar	Beawar	Beawar	Kharwa	Beawar	Beawar	Beawar	Beawar	Ajmer	100
Bengaliawas 1	Masuda 5	Masuda 5	Masuda 5	Jamia 2	Masuda 5	Masuda 5	..	Beawar 19	Ajmer 40	101
Beawar 3	Beawar 3	Beawar 3	Beawar 3	Beawar 3	Beawar 3	Beawar 3	Beawar 3	Beawar 3	Ajmer 36	102
Ajmer road 1	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Delwara 1	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Ajmer 29	103
Fatehpura	Beawar 1	Beawar 1	Beawar 1	Beawar 1	Beawar 1	Beawar 1	Beawar 1	Beawar 1	Ajmer 34	104
Beawar 2	Beawar 2	Beawar 2	Beawar 2	Beawar 2	Beawar 2	Beawar 2	Beawar 2	Beawar 2	Ajmer 35	105
Bandanwara 5	Jamola 2	Jamola 2	Masuda 9	Jamola 2	Masuda 9	Masuda 9	..	Beawar 23	Ajmer 30	106
Beawar 3	Beawar 3	Beawar 3	Beawar 3	Beawar 3	Beawar 3	Beawar 3	Beawar 3	Beawar 3	Ajmer	107
Barakhan ½	Todgarh 9	Beawar 35	Jawaja 21	Baghmal 1	Todgarh 9	Todgarh 9	Todgarh 9	Beawar 35	Ajmer 69	108
Bijainagar 10	Bijainagar 10	Bijainagar 01	Masuda 12	Jalia 4	Jalia 4	Bijainagar 10	Bijainagar 10	Beawar 17	Ajmer 42	109
Ajmer Road	Beawar 10	Beawar 10	Beawar 10	Beawar 10	Beawar 10	Beawar 10	Beawar 0	Beawar 10	Ajmer	110
Kharwa 2	Beawar 12	Beawar 12	Kharwa 2	Kharwa 2	Kharwa 2	Beawar 12	Beawar 12	Beawar 12	Ajmer	111
Todgarh Road 3	Beawar 8	Beawar 8	Beawar 8	Kotra 2	Beawar 8	Jawaja 7	Jawaja 7	Beawar 8	Ajmer 40	112
atar Road 1	Todgarh 7	Beawar 35	Bhim 7	Barakhan 1	Todgarh 7	Todgarh 7	Todgarh 7	Beawar 35	Ajmer 69	113
Sanya ½	Beawar 6	Beawar 6	Beawar 6	Rajiawas 1	Beawar 6	Jawaja 8	Jawaja 8	Beawar 6	Ajmer	114
Beawar Road 1	Beawar 5	Beawar 5	Beawar 5	Beawar Khas 1½	Sarmaliyan 3	Beawar 5	Beawar 5	Beawar 5	Ajmer	115
Ajmer Road 2	Beawar 9	Beawar 9	Kharwa 3	Kharwa 3	Kharwa 3	Beawar 9	Beawar 9	Beawar 9	Ajmer	116
Beawar 2	Beawar 2	Beawar 2	Beawar 2	Beawar 2	Beawar 2	Beawar 2	Beawar 2	Beawar 2	Ajmer	117
Gudha	Masuda 3	Masuda 3	Masuda 3	Masuda 3	Masuda 3	Masuda 3	Beawar 15	Beawar 15	Ajmer 28½	118

Code No. and Name of the District—1 Ajmer

Village Directory

Serial No.	Name of Village: Roman Script	Name of Village: Nagri Script	Code No. of Village	Name with distance: Railway Station	Motor Bus Stand	Telegraph Office	Post Office
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)
119	A & B Hamlets of Beawar Town (Jain Gurukul)	हमलेट्स ऑफ ब्यावर टाउन (जैन गुरुकुल)	38				See serial No. 1 on
120	Hanwantiya ..	हनवंतिया	326	Bijainagar 10	Bijainagar 10	Bijainagar 10	Bijainagar 10
121	Harrajpur	हरराज पुर	7	Beawar 5	Beawar 5	Beawar 5	Beawar 5
122	Harrajpura	हरराज पुरा	246	Kharwa 10	Masuda 3	Beawar 12	Beawar 12
123	Hathan Khera	हाथान खेड़ा	140	Beawar 14	..	Beawar 14	Jawaja 2
124	Himatpura	हिमत पुरा	52	Sendra 4	Rajiawas 2	Sendra 4	Rajiawas 2
125	Inderpura	इन्दर पुरा	300	Beawar 11	Masuda 6	Beawar 11	Masuda 6
126	Jagpura	जग पुरा	139	Beawar 13	Jawaja 1	Beawar 13	Jawaja 1
127	Jaisinghpura	जैसिंह पुरा	323	Bijainagar 8	Bijainagar 8	Bijainagar 8	Jalia 5
128	Jalia	जालिया	34	Beawar 3	Beawar 3	Beawar 3	Beawar 3
129	Jalia	जालीया	283	Bandanwara 7	Bengaliawas 5	Bandanwara 7	Jamola 2
130	Jalia Bas Durga ..	जालीया बास दुर्गा	96	Beawar 17	Surajpura 1	Surajpura 1	Surajpura 1
131	Jalia Bas Lala	जालीया बास लाला	92	Beawar 15	Jawaja 1	Beawar 15	Jawaja 1
132	Jalia II Bas Pitha ..	जालीया बास पीथा	95	Beawar 16	Jawaja 2	Beawar 16	Jawaja 2
133	Jalia II Bas Rupa ..	जालीया बास रूपा	98	Beawar 16	Jawaja 2	Beawar 16	Jawaja 2
134	Jalia	जालीया	331	Bijainagar 7	Bijainagar 7	Bijainagar 7	Jalia
135	Jamola	जामोला	279	Bandanwara 6	Bengaliawas 3	Bandanwara 6	Jamola
136	Jaswantpura	जसवन्त पुरा	98	Kharwa 1	Kharwa 1	Kharwa 1	Kharwa 1
137	Jaswantpura	जसवन्त पुरा	297	Beawar 11	Masuda 4	Beawar 11	Masuda 4
138	Jawaja	जवाजा	91	Beawar 14	Jawaja	Beawar 14	Jawaja
139	Jetgarh Bamania ..	जेत गढ़ बामनीया	146	Beawar 11	.. ..	Beawar 11	Jawaja
140	Jetpura (Ateetmand) ..	जेत पुरा (अतीतमंड)	165	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar 4
141	Jetpura	जेत पुरा	260	Bandanwara 7	Begaliawas 7	Bandanwara 7	Jamola 4
142	Jewana	जीवाना	274	Beawar 10	Beawar 10	Beawar 10	Ramgarh 4
143	Jhak	झाक	218	Beawar 8	Beawar 8	Beawar 8	Beawar 8
144	Johar Khera	जोहर खेड़ा	5	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Roopnagar 1
145	Kabra	काबरा	72	Sendra 7	Kabra	Sendra 7	Jawaja 3
146	Kailu	केलू	319	Bijainagar 12	Bijainagar 12	Bijainagar 12	Jalia 6
147	Kaladara	काला डेरा	150	Beawar 11	Rajiawas 5	Beawar 11	Rajiawas 5
148	Kalaheri	काला हेड़ी	261	Kharwa 5	Kharwa 5	Kharwa 5	Masuda 6
149	Kalat Khera	कलात खेड़ा	138	Beawar 12		Beawar 12	Jawaja 2
150	Kalia Bas	कालीया बास	171	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar 4
151	Kalikakar	काली काकर	50	Sendra 4	Rajiawas	Sendra 4	Rajiawas
152	Kalinjar	कालिंजर	79	Beawar 8	Kalinjar	Beawar 8	Rajiawas
153	Kalla Khera	कल्ला खेड़ा	69	Sendra 9	Sawaja 2	Beawar 14	Jawaja 2
154	Kalyanpura	कल्यानपुरा	324	Bijainagar 10	Bijainagar 10	Bijainagar 10	Jalia 5
155	Kanakhera	कानाखेड़ा	244	Kharwa 3	Kharwa 3	Kharwa 3	Kharwa 3
156	Kania	कानीया	330	Bijainagar 7	Bijainagar 7	Bijainagar 7	Jalia 2
157	Kanpura	कानपुरा	278	Bandanwara 7	Bengaliawas 11	Bandanwara 7	Jamola 1
158	Kanpura	कानपुरा	235				

(Supplement) *Code No. and Name of Tehsil—3 Beawar* (Contd.)

(in miles) of the nearest

Metalled Road	Allophatic Dispensary	Ayurvedic Dispensary	Veterinary Hospital	Boys' School	Girls' School	Police Station	Police Out-post	Head Quarters of Tehsil	Head Quarters of District	Serial No.
(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(1)
										119
Beawar Town for details										
Bijainagar 10	Masuda 12	Bijainagar 10	Masuda 12	Hanwantia	Jalia 6	Bijainagar 10	Bijainagar 10	Beawar 18	Ajmer 50	120
Beawar Road	Beawar 5	Beawar 5	Beawar 5	Beawar Gaon	Beawar 5	Beawar 5	Beawar 5	Beawar 5	Ajmer	121
Masuda Road 3	Masuda 3	Masuda 3	Masuda 3	Masuda 3	Masuda 3	Masuda 3	Beawar 12	Beawar 12	Ajmer	122
Jawaja 2	Jawaja 2	Jawaja 2	Jawaja 2	Jawaja 2	Beawar 14	Jawaja 2	..	Beawar 14	Ajmer	123
Todgarh Road 2	Beawar 7	Beawar 7	Beawar 7	Kotra 2	Beawar 7	Jawaja 6	Jawaja 6	Beawar 7	Ajmer 40	124
Masuda 6	Masuda 6	Masuda 6	Masuda 6	Nandwara 1	Masuda 6	Masuda 6	..	Beawar 11	Ajmer 38	125
Jawaja 1	Jawaja 1	Jawaja 1	Jawaja 1	Dewata 1	Beawar 13	Jawaja 1	..	Beawar 13	Ajmer	126
Bijainagar 8	Bijainagar 8	Bijainagar 8	Masuda 9	Jalia 5	Jalia 5	Bijainagar 8	Bijainagar 8	Beawar 20	Ajmer 34	127
Beawar 3	Beawar 3	Beawar 3	Beawar 3	Beawar 3	Beawar 3	Beawar 3	Beawar 3	Beawar 3	Ajmer	128
Bengaliawas 5	Jamola 2	Jamola 2	Masuda 8	Jamola 2	Masuda 8	Masuda 8	..	Beawar 22	Ajmer 30	129
Surajpura 1	Jawaja 2	Jawaja 2	Jawaja 2	Rawatmal 1	Beawar 17	Jawaja 2	..	Beawar 17	Ajmer 50	130
Todgarh Road	Jawaja 1	Jawaja 1	Jawaja 1	Jawaja 1	Beawar 15	Jawaja 1	Jawaja 1	Beawar 15	Ajmer 48	131
Beawar Road 2	Jawaja 2	Jawaja 2	Jawaja 2	Jawaja 2	Beawar 16	Jawaja 2	..	Beawar 16	Ajmer 49	132
Beawar Road 2	Jawaja 2	Jawaja 2	Jawaja 2	Jawaja 2	Beawar 16	Jawaja 2	..	Beawar 16	Ajmer 49	133
..	Bijainagar 7	Bijainagar 7	Masuda 14	Jalia 2	Jalia 2	Bijainagar 7	..	Beawar 23	Ajmer 52	134
Bengaliawas 8	Jamola 6	Jamola 6	Masuda 6	Jamola 1	Masuda 6	Masuda 6	Masuda 6	Beawar 20	Ajmer 30	135
Beawar Road 1	Beawar 11	Beawar 11	Kharwa 1	Kharwa 1	Kharwa 1	Beawar 11	..	Beawar 11	Ajmer 36	136
Masuda 4	Masuda 4	Masuda 4	Masuda 4	Nandwara 2	Masuda 4	Masuda 4	..	Beawar 11	Ajmer	137
Todgarh Road (Jawaja)	Jawaja	Jawaja	Jawaja	Jawaja	Beawar 14	Jawaja	Jawaja	Beawar 14	Ajmer 46	138
Todgarh Road	Beawar 11	Beawar 11	Jawaja	Jawaja	Beawar 11	Jawaja	..	Beawar 11	Ajmer	139
Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Ajmer 40	140
Bengaliawas 7	Jamola 4	Jamola 4	Masuda 7	Jamola 4	Masuda 7	Masuda 7	..	Beawar 31	Ajmer	141
Ramgarh 4	Masuda 9	Beawar 10	Masuda 9	Ramgarh 4	Masuda 9	Masuda 9	..	Beawar 10	Ajmer 41	142
Sheopura 1	Beawar 8	Beawar 8	Beawar 8	Jhak	Beawar 8	Beawar 8	Beawar 8	Beawar 8	Ajmer 41	143
Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Ajmer 37	144
Todgarh Road 1	Jawaja 3	Jawaja 3	Jawaja 3	Kabra	Beawar 11	Jawaja 3	Jawaja 3	Beawar 11	Ajmer 44	145
Bijainagar 12	Bajainagar 12	Bijainagar 12	Masuda 7	Jalia 6	Jalia 6	Bijainagar 12	..	Beawar 18	Ajmer 32	146
Surdia 2	Jawaja 6	Jawaja 6	Jawaja 6	Deokhera 1	Beawar 11	Jawaja 6	Jawaja 6	Beawar 11	Ajmer 45	147
Kharwa 5	Masuda 6	Masuda 6	Masuda 6	Kharwa 5	Masuda 6	Masuda 6	Beawar 15	Beawar 15	Ajmer 27	148
Kalat Khera	Jawaja 2	Jawaja 2	Jawaja 2	Jawaja 2	Beawar 12	Jawaja 2	..	Beawar 12	Ajmer	149
Sheopura	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Bailan 1	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Ajmer 37	150
Todgarh Road 2	Beawar 7	Beawar 7	Beawar 7	Kotra 2	Beawar 7	Jawaja 6	Jawaja 6	Beawar 7	Ajmer 39	151
Kalinjar	Beawar 8	Beawar 8	Beawar 8	Rajiawas	Beawar 8	Jawaja 7	Jawaja 7	Beawar 8	Ajmer	152
Todgarh Road 2	Jawaja 2	Jawaja 2	Jawaja 2	Jawaja 2	Beawar 14	Jawaja 2	Jawaja 2	Beawar 14	Ajmer 49	153
Bijainagar 10	Bijainagar 10	Bijainagar 10	Masuda 9	Jalia 5	Jalia 5	Bijainagar 10	Bijainagar 10	Beawar 10	Ajmer 36	154
Ajmer road 3	Beawar 10	Beawar 10	Kharwa 3	Kharwa 3	Kharwa 3	Beawar 10	Beawar 10	Beawar 10	Ajmer 32	155
Bijainagar 7	Bijainagar 7	Bijainagar 7	Bijainagar 7	Kania	Jalia 2	Bijainagar 7	Bijainagar 7	Beawar	Ajmer	156
Bengaliawas 11	Jamola 1	Jamola 1	Masuda 5	Jamola 1	Jamola 1	Masuda 5	Masuda 5	Beawar 19	Ajmer 37	157
								Beawar	Ajmer	158

Village Directory

Code No. and Name of District—1 Ajmer.

Serial No.	Name of Village: Roman Script	Name of Village: Nagri Script	Code No. of Village	Name with distance: Railway Station	Motor Bus Stand	Telegraph Office	Post Office
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)
159	Kanpura Devtan	कानपुरा देवतः	145	Beawar 11	..	Beawar 11	Jawaja 3
160	Karlan ..	करलाई	80	Beawar 8	Naharpura 1	Beawar 8	Jawaja 4
161	Karwai ..	करवाई	242	Beawar 10	Masuda 5	Beawar 10	Masuda 5
162	Kashipura ..	काशी पुरा	250	Kharwa 3	Kharwa 3	Kharwa 3	Kharwa 3
163	Keria ..	केरीया	291	Bandanwara 6	Beghsuri 4	Bandanwara 6	Beghsuri 4
164	Kesharpura ..	केशर पुरा	293	Bijainagar 12	Masuda 8	Bijainagar 12	Ramgarh 2
165	Kesharpura ..	केशर पुरा	335	Bijainagar 4	..	Bijainagar 4	Sathana 1
166	Kesharpura (Parsa)	केशर पुरा (परसा)	167	Beawar 4	Barakhan 1	Beawar 4	Beawar 4
167	Kesharpura ..	केशर पुरा	245	Kharwa 4	Kharwa 4	Kharwa 4	Kharwa 4
168	Khadia Khera ..	खादिया खेड़ा	43	Beawar 6	Beawar 6	Beawar 6	Beawar 6
169	Kharla Khera ..	खरला खेड़ा	81	Sendra 6	Naharpura 1	Sendra 6	Jawaja 4
170	Kharwa ..	खरवा	191	Kharwa 1	Kharwa 1	Beawar 10	Kharwa
171	Khejaria ..	खेजरला	42	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar 4
172	Khera Dand ..	खेड़ा डंड	77	Sendra	Rajiawas 2	Sendra 4	Rajiawas 2
173	Khera Danti ..	खेड़ा दांती	126	Beawar	Surajpura	Beawar	Lotiyana
174	Khera Kalan ..	खेड़ा कलां	122	Beawar 31	Khera Kalan	Bhim 6	Khera Kalan
175	Khera Neemri ..	खेड़ा नीमड़ी	67	Sendra 6	Naharpura 4	Sendra 6	Jawaja 4
176	Khera Satoo ..	खेड़ा सातू	111	Beawar 35	Barakhan 1	Bhim 7	Barakhan 1
177	Khetakhera ..	खेता खेड़ा	248	Mohanpura 5	Mohanpura 5	Kharwa 5	Kharwa 5
178	Khimpura ..	खिम पुरा	236	Beawar 8	Masuda 6	Beawar 8	Masuda 6
179	Khirnikhera ..	खिरनी खेड़ा	289	Beawar 6	Andhideori 2	Beawar 6	Beawar 6
180	Khodmal ..	खोड माल	103	Beawar 31	Arnali 2	Bhim 6	Barakhan 3
181	Khoontia ..	खूंतिया	332	Bijainagar 5	Bijainagar 5	Bijainagar 5	Jalia 2
182	Kirap ..	किराप	264	Mangaliawas 8	Masuda 5	Mangaliawas 8	Masuda 5
183	Kishanpura ..	किशन पुरा	51	Sendra 4	Rajiawas 2	Sendra 4	Rajiawas 3
184	Kishanpura ..	किशन पुरा	88	Beawar 12½	..	Beawar 12½	Jawaja 2
185	Koompura ..	कूम पुरा	234	Beawar 10	Masuda	Beawar 10	Masuda 4
186	Kotra ..	कोटरा	60	Sendra 4	Narharpura 3	Sendra 4	Jawaja 6
187	Kushalpura ..	कुशाल पुरा	178	Beawar 3	Beawar 3	Beawar 3	Beawar 3
188	Kushalpura ..	कुशाल पुरा	277	Bandanwara 12	Masuda 3	Bandanwara 12	Masuda 3
189	Lachhamipura ..	लक्ष्मी पुरा	325	Bijainagar 10	Bijainagar 10	Bijainagar 10	Jalia 5
190	Ladpura ..	लाड पुरा	306	Beawar 11	Beawar 11	Beawar 11	Ramgarh 2
191	Lahri ..	लहरी	200	Kharwa 2	Kharwa 2	Kharwa 2	Kharwa 2
192	Lakhina ..	लाखीना	264	Mohanpura 2	Mohanpura 2	Beawar 6	Kharwa 4
193	Lalawar ..	लालां वास	294	Bandanwara 14	Masuda 2	Bandanwara 14	Masuda 2
194	Lalpura Dhanar ..	लाल पुरा धनार	48	Beawar 7	Beawar 7	Beawar 7	Rajiawas 3
195	Lamana ..	लामाना	252	Mangaliawas 2	Lamana ..	Mangaliawas 2	Kharwa 4
196	Lamba ..	लाम्बा	157	Beawar 5½	Barakhan 1	Beawar 5½	Beawar 5½
197	Lamba ..	लाम्बा	291	Singawal 6	Begaliawas 2½	Singawal 6	Bijainagar 9

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Code No. and Name of Tehsil—3 Beawar—(Contd.)

(in miles of the nearest

Metalled Road	Allopathic Dispensary	Ayurvedic Dispensary	Veterinary Hospital	Boys' School	Girls' School	Police Station	Police Out-post	Head Quarters of Tehsil	Head Quarters of District	Serial No.
(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(1)
..	Jawaja 3	Jawaja 3	Jawaja 3	Deolata 2	Jawaja 3	Jawaja 3	..	Beawar 11	Ajmer	159
Naharpura 1	Jawaja 4	Jawaja 4	Jawaja 4	Kotra 4	Beawar 8	Jawaja 4	..	Beawar 8	Ajmer	160
Beawar Road 2	Masuda 5	Masuda 5	Masuda 5	Masuda 5	Masuda 5	Masuda 5	Beawar 10	Beawar 10	Ajmer	161
Kharwa 3	Beawar 13	Beawar 13	Kharwa 3	Kharwa 3	Kharwa 3	Beawar 13	..	Beawar 13	Ajmer 27	162
Bandanwara 6	Masuda 10	Masuda 10	Baghsuri 4	Baghsuri 4	Masuda 10	Masuda 10	..	Beawar 20	Ajmer 20	163
Shyamgarh 1	Masuda 8	Masuda 8	Masuda 8	Ramgarh 2	Masuda 8	Masuda 8	..	Beawar 15	Ajmer	164
Bijainagar 4	Masuda 12	Bijainagar 4	Masuda 12	Sathana 1	Bijainagar 4	Bijanagar 4	Bijainagar 4	Beawar 38	Ajmer	165
Kesarpura (Parsa)	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Ajmer 37	166
Ajmer Road 3	Beawar 10	Beawar 10	Beawar 10	Kharwa 3	Masuda 7	Masuda 7	Beawar 10	Beawar 10	Ajmer 32	167
Beawar 6	Beawar 6	Beawar 6	Beawar 6	Beawar 6	Durgawas 1	Beawar 6	Beawar 6	Beawar 6	Ajmer	168
Todgarh Road. 1	Jawaja 4	Jawaja 4	Jawaja 4	Kabra 1	Beawar 10	Jawaja 4	Jawaja 4	Beawar 10	Ajmer 43	169
Karwa	Beawar 10	Beawar 10	Kharwa	Kharwa	Kharwa	Beawar 10	Beawar 10	Beawar 10	Ajmer 23	170
Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Ajmer	171
Todgarh Road 2	Beawar 8	Beawar 8	Beawar 8	Kotra 2	Beawar 8	Jawaja 6	Jawaja 6	Beawar 8	Ajmer 40	172
Todgarh Road	Beawar	Beawar	Jawaja	Todgarh	Beawar	Jawaja	Jawaja	Beawar	Ajmer	173
Kherakalan	Bhim 6	Bhim 6	Bhim 6	Kherakalan	Todgarh	Todgarh	..	31	64	
Todgarh Road 4	Jawaja 4	Jawaja 4	Jawaja 4	Kabra 2	Beawar 13	Jawaja 4	Jawaja 4	Beawar 18	Ajmer 46	175
Katar Road 1	Bhim 7	Bhim 7	Bhim 7	Barakhan 1	Todgarh 7	Todgarh 7	Todgarh 7	Beawar 35	Ajmer 69	176
Beawar Road 5	Beawar 10	Beawar 10	Beawar 10	Kharwa 5	Beawar 10	Beawar 10	Beawar 10	Beawar 10	Ajmer 23	177
Beawar 8	Masuda 6	Masuda 6	Masuda 6	Masuda 6	Masuda 6	Masuda 6	Masuda 6	Beawar 8	Ajmer	178
Pakhriawas 2	Beawar 6	Beawar 6	Beawar 6	Andhideori 2	Beawar 6	Beawar 6	Beawar 6	Beawar 6	Ajmer 38	179
Arnali 2	Bhim 6	Bhim 6	Bhim 6	Khodmal	Todgarh 12	Todgarh 12	Todgarh 12	Beawar 31	Ajmer 64	180
Bijainagar 5	Bijainagar 5	Bijainagar 5	Masuda 6	Jalia 2	Jaila 2	Bijainagar 5	Bijainagar 5	Beawar 20	Ajmer 44	181
Masuda 5	Masuda 5	Jamola 3	Masuda 5	Kirap	Masuda 5	Masuda 5	..	Beawar ..	Ajmer ..	182
Todgarh Road 2	Beawar 7	Beawar 7	Beawar 7	Durgawas 1	Beawar 7	Beawar 7	Beawar 7	Beawar 7	Ajmer 40	183
..	Jawaja 2	Jawaja 2	Jawaja 2	Dewatan ½	Beawar 12½	Jawaja 2	..	Beawar 12½	Ajmer ..	184
Masuda 4	Masuda 4	Masuda 4	Masuda 4	Masuda 4	Masuda 4	Masuda 4	..	Beawar 10	Ajmer 40	185
Todgarh Road	Jawaja 6	Jawaja 6	Jawaja 6	Kotra	Beawar 9	Jawaja 6	Jawaja 6	Beawar 9	Ajmer 42	186
Sheopura-Ghata	Beawar 3	Beawar 3	Beawar 3	Bayla 2	Beawar 3	Beawar 3	Beawar 3	Beawar 3	Ajmer	187
Masuda 3	Masuda 3	Masuda 3	Masuda 3	Masuda 3	Masuda 3	Masuda 3	..	Beawar 17	Ajmer 39	188
Masuda 9	Masuda 9	Masuda 9	Masuda 9	Jalia 5	Jalia 5	Bijainagar 10	Bijainagar 10	Beawar 20	Ajmer 36	189
Ramgarh 1½	Masuda 11	Beawar 11	Masuda 11	Ramgarh 1½	Beawar 11	Masuda 11	..	Beawar 11	Ajmer ..	190
Beawar Road 2	Beawar 10	Beawar 10	Kharwa 2	Kharwa 2	Kharwa 2	Beawar 10	..	Beawar 10	Ajmer ..	191
Ajmer Road 2	Beawar 6	Beawar 6	Beawar 6	Delwara 3	Beawar 6	Beawar 6	Beawar 6	Beawar 6	Ajmer 27	192
Masuda 2	Masuda 2	Masuda 2	Masuda 2	Masuda 2	Masuda 2	Masuda 2	..	Beawar 15	Ajmer 44	193
Beawar 7	Beawar 7	Beawar 7	Beawar 7	Durgawas 1	Beawar 7	Jawaja 8	Beawar 7	Beawar 7	Ajmer ..	194
Lamana ..	Beawar 14	Beawar 14	Kharwa 4	Leeri 3	Kharwa 4	Mangalia-was 2	Leeri 3	Beawar 14	Ajmer 20	195
..	Barakhan 1	Beawar 5½	Beawar 5½	Lamba ..	Beawar 5½	Beawar 5½	Beawar 5½	Beawar 5½	Ajmer 34	196
Bengaliawas 2½	Masuda 6	Masuda 6	Masuda 6	Ratakot ½	Masuda 6	Masuda 6	.. ..	Beawar 20	Ajmer 36	197

Code No. and Name of District— 1 Ajmer:

Village Directory

Serial No.	Name of Village: Roman Script	Name of Village: Nagri Script	Code No. of Village	Names with distance: Railway Station	Motor Bus Stand	Telegraph Office	Post Office
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)
198	Landi ..	.. लान्दी	270	Kharwa 6	Masuda 4	Beawar 17	Masuda 4
199	Lasani ..	.. लसानी	209	Beawar 5	Andhideori 2	Beawar 5	Beawar 5
200	Lasani II ..	.. लसानी	98	Beawar	Surajpura	Beawar	Lotiana
201	Lasarla ..	.. लासाडिया	177	Beawar 3	Andhideori 1	Beawar 3	Beawar 3
202	Leeri ..	.. लीड़ी	254	Mangaliawas 5	Lamana 4	Mangaliwas 5	Leeri
203	Lodiana ..	.. लोडीयाना	333	Bijainagar 5	Bijainagar 5	Bijainagar 5	Bijainagar 5
204	Lordi ..	.. लोरडी	321	Bijainagar 8	Masuda 6	Bijainagar 8	Bijainagar 8
205	Lotiyana ..	.. लोटीयाना	128	Beawar 17	Surajpura ½	Beawar 17	Lotiyana
206	Lulwa ..	.. लूल्वा	231	Beawar 10	Tiwara 2	Beawar 10	Beawar 10
207	Madhogarh ..	.. माधोगढ़	190	Kharwa 3	Kharwa 3	Kharwa 3	Kharwa 3
208	Mallan ..	.. मायलां	255	Mangaliawas 8	Lamana 6	Mangaliawas 8	Masuda 6
209	Makrera ..	.. मकरेडा	16	Beawar 3	Beawar 3	Beawar 3	Beawar 3
210	Malipura ..	.. मालीपुरा	32	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar 4
211	Malpura ..	.. मालपुरा	141	Beawar 13	..	Beawar 13	Jawaja 2
212	Malpura ..	.. माल पुरा	172	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar 4
213	Mandawas ..	.. मांडावास	208	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar 4
214	Mandera ..	.. मांडडा	163	Beawar 5	Beawar 5	Beawar 5	Beawar 5
215	Manpura ..	.. मानपुरा	266	Kharwa 5	Masuda 4	Beawar 15	Masuda 4
216	Masuda ..	.. मसुदा	275	Beawar 14	Masuda	Beawar 14	Masuda
217	Merian ..	.. मेरियां	20	Beawar 2	Beawar 2	Beawar 2	Beawar 2
218	Merian ..	.. मेरियां	116	Khambli Ghat 13	Todgarh 3	Bhim 8	Todgarh 3
219	Mewasa ..	.. मेवासा	121	Beawar 31	Barakhera 1	Bhim 5	Barakhera 1
220	Mohanpura ..	.. मोहन पुरा	257	Bandanwara 6	Baghsuri 3	Bandanwara 6	Baghsuri 3
221	Moina ..	.. मोयना	247	Kharwa 5	Masuda 4	Beawar 15	Masuda 4
222	Mokhampura ..	.. मोखमपुरा	340	Bijainagar 3	Bijainagar 3	Bijainagar 3	Shikhrani 1½
223	Motipura ..	.. मोतीपुरा	263	Kharwa 6	Masuda 6	Beawar 16	Masuda 6
224	Mundoti ..	.. मुन्डोती	213	Beawar 5	Andhideori 2	Beawar 5	Beawar 5
225	Nagar ..	.. नगर	343	Bijainagar 2	Bijainagar 2	Bijainagar 2	Bijainagar 2
226	Naharpura ..	.. नहार पुरा	83	Beawar 10	Naharpura	Beawar 10	Jawaja 4
227	Nai Kalan ..	.. नाई कलां	66	Sendra 6	Naharpura 4	Sendra 6	Jawaja 3
228	Nai Khurd ..	.. नाई खुर्द	68	..	Jawaja 4	..	Jawaja 4
229	Nandwara ..	.. नन्द वाडा	316	Bijainagar 14	Masuda 5	Bijainagar 14	Masuda 5
230	Narbad Khera ..	.. नरबद खेड़ा	158	Beawar 4½	Todgarh Road ½	Beawar 4½	Beawar 4½
231	Narsinghpura ..	.. नृसिंहपुरा	23	Bewar 1	Beawar 1	Beawar 1	Beawar 1
232	Nasoon ..	.. नासून	256	Mangaliawas 7	Vithur 4	Mangliawas 7	Bagsuri 3
233	Nayagaon ..	.. नयागांव	258	Mangaliawas 6	Bagsuri 3	Mangaliawas 6	Leeri 2
234	Naya Khera ..	.. नया खेड़ा	99	Beawar 19	Surajpura 2	Beawar 19	Lotiyana 2
235	Nayasar ..	.. नयासर	12	Mohanpura 2	Mohanpura 2	Beawar 6	Beawar 6
236	Negdia ..	.. नेगडिया	118	Beawar 35	Barakhan 1	Beawar 35	Barakhan 1
237	Noondramaldeo ..	.. नून्द्री माल देव	169	Beawar 3	Beawar 3	Beawar 3	Beawar 3

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Code No. and Name of Tehsil— 3 Beawar—(Contd.)

(in Miles) of the nearest

Metalled Road	Allopathic Dispensary	Ayurvedic Dispensary	Veterinary Hospital	Boys' School	Girls' School	Police Station	Police Out-post	Head Quarters of Tehsil	Head Quarters of District	Serial No.
(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(1)
Masuda 4	Masuda 4	Masuda 4	Masuda 4	Masuda 4	Masuda 4	Masuda 4	.. ..	Beawar 17	Ajmer 26	198
.	Beawar 5	Beawar 5	Beawar 5	Delwara 1	Beawar 5	Beawar 5	Beawar 5	Beawar 5	Ajmer 37	199
Beawar	Beawar ..	Beawar ..	Jawaja ..	Rawatmal ..	Beawar ..	Jawaja ..	.. ..	Beawar ..	Ajmer ..	200
Masuda Road 3	Beawar 3	Beawar 3	Beawar 3	Andhideori 1	Beawar 3	Beawar 8	Beawar 3	Beawar 3	Ajmer 35	201
Lamana 4	..	..	Kharwa 6	Leeri ..	.. ..	Mangaliawas 5	.. ..	Beawar ..	Ajmer —	202
Bijainagar 5	Bijainagar 5	Bijainagar 5	Masuda 7	Sathana 2	Jalia 4	Bijainagar 5	Bijainagar 5	Beawar 21	Ajmer 44	203
Masuda 6	Masuda 6	Masuda 6	Masuda 6	Masuda 6	Masuda 6	Bijainagar 8	Bijainagar 8	Beawar 20	Ajmer 50	204
Todgarh Road 3	Jawaja 3	Jawaja 3	Jawaja 3	Lotiyana	Beawar 17	Jawaja 3	.. ..	Beawar 17	Ajmer 50	205
Masuda 2	Masuda 2	Masuda 2	Masuda 2	Lulwa ..	Masuda 2	Beawar 10	Beawar 10	Beawar 10	Ajmer 43	206
Beawar 3	Beawar 13	Beawar 13	Kharwa 3	Kharwa 3	Kharwa 3	Beawar 13	.. ..	Beawar 13	Ajmer ..	207
Masuda 6	Masuda 6	Masuda 6	Masuda 6	Leeri 2	Masuda 6	Mangaliawas 8	Khabar-Rasa Mailan	Beawar 20	Ajmer ..	208
Beawar 3	Beawar 3	Beawar 3	Beawar 3	Beawar 3	Beawar 3	Beawar 3	Beawar 3	Beawar 3	Ajmer 28	209
Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Jawaja 10	Jawaja 10	Beawar 4	Ajmer ..	210
..	Jawaja 2	Jawaja 2	Jawaja 2	Deona 1	.. ..	Jawaja 2	.. ..	Beawar 13	Ajmer ..	211
Sheopura ghata	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Bailan 1	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Ajmer 37	2 2
Ajmer Road 3	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Delwara 1	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Ajmer 30	213
Sheopura 1	Beawar 5	Beawar 5	Beawar 5	Bailan 1	Beawar 5	Beawar 5	Beawar 5	Beawar 5	Ajmer 36	214
Manpura	Masuda 4	Masuda 4	Masuda 4	Masuda 4	Masuda 4	Masuda 4	.	Beawar 15	Ajmer 28	215
Masuda	Masuda	Masuda	Masuda	Masud a	Masuda	Masuda	Beawar 14	Beawar 14	Ajmer 32	2 6
Beawar 2	Beawar 2	Beawar 2	Beawar 2	Beawar 2	Beawar 2	Beawar 2	Beawar 2	Beawar 2	Ajmer 32	217
Merian	Beawar 40	Beawar 40	Beawar 40	Merian	Todgarh 3	Todgarh 3	..	Beawar 40	Ajmer 72	218
Khera Kalan	Beawar 31	Beawar 31	Beawar 31	Bara Khera 1	Beawar 31	Todgarh 6	..	Beawar 31	Ajmer 64	219
Bandanwara 6	Beawar 20	Beawar 20	Beawar 20	Baghsuri 3	Baghsuri 3	Mangaliawas 9	..	Beawar 20	Ajmer 20	220
Masuda 4	Masuda 4	Masuda 4	Masuda 4	Masuda 4	Masuda 4	Masuda 4	Beawar 15	Beawar 15	Ajmer 27	221
Bijainagar 3	Bhinay 6	Bijainagar 3	Bhinay 6	Shikhrani 1½	Bijainagar 3	Bijainagar 3	Bijainagar 3	Beawar	Ajmer	222
Kharwa 6	Masuda 6	Masuda 6	Masuda 6	Masuda 6	Masuda 6	Masuda 6	Beawar 16	Beawar 16	Ajmer 27	223
Masuda 2	Masuda 2	Masuda 2	Masuda 2	Andhideori 2	Beawar 5	Beawar 5	Beawar 5	Beawar 5	Ajmer 38	224
Bijainagar 2	Binaya 8	Bijainagar 2	Binaya 8	Barli 1½	Bijainagar 2	Bijainagar 2	Bijainagar 2	Beawar 44	Ajmer 42	225
Todgarh	Jawaja 4	Jawaja 4	Jawaja 4	Kabra 1	.	Jawaja 4	..	Beawar 10	Ajmer	226
Todgarh Road 3	Jawaja 4	Jawaja 4	Jawaja 3	Kabra 2	Beawar 12	Jawaja 3	Jawaja 3	Beawar 12	Ajmer 45	227
Todgarh Ro. d 4	Jawaja 4	Jawaja 4	Jewaja 4	Kabra 3	Beawar 14	Jawaja 4	Jawaja 4	Beawar 14	Ajmer 47	228
Nandwara	Masuda 5	Masuda 5	Masuda 5	Nandwara	Masuda 5	Masuda 5	..	Beawar 19	Ajmer 36	229
Narbad Khera	Beawar 4½	Beawar 4½	Beawar 4½	Beawar 4½	Beawar 4½	Beawar 4½	..	Beawar 4½	Ajmer 38½	230
Beawar 1	Beawar 1	Beawar 1	Beawar 1	Beawar 1	Beawar 1	Beawar 1	Beawar 1	Beawar 1	Ajmer 32	231
Nasirabad 4	Ajmer	Ajmer	Kharwa	Banewara 1½	Kharwa	Mangaliawas 7	..	Beawar	Ajmer	232
Baghsuri 3	Beawar 18	Beawar 18	Beawar 18	Leeri 2	Beawar 18	Mangaliawas 6	..	Beawar 18	Ajmer 18	233
Todgarh Road 1	Jawaja 5	Jawaja 5	Jawaja 5	Taragarh 1	Beawar 19	Jawaja 5	Jawaja 5	Beawar 19	Ajmer 52	234
Mohanpura 2	Beawar 6	Beawar 6	Beawar 6	Sarmaliyan 2	Sarmaliyan 2	Beawar 6	Beawar 6	Beawar 6	Ajmer 29	235
Katar Road	Beawar 35	Beawar 35	Beawar 35	Barakhan 1	Todgarh 7	Todgarh 7	Todgarh 7	Beawar 35	Ajmer 69	236
.	Beawar 3	Beawar 3	Beawar 3	Noondrimal deo	Beawar 3	Beawar 3	..	Beawar 3	Ajmer 36	237

Code No. and Name of District— 1 Ajmer.

Village Directory

Serial No.	Name of Village: Roman Script	Name of Village: Nagri Script	Code No. of Village	Name with distance: Railway Station	Motor Bus Stand	Telegraph Office	Post Office
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)
238	Noondri Mendratan ..	.. नून्द्री मेन्द्रातान	24	Beawar 1	Beawar 1	Beawar 1	Beawar 1
239	Pabuthan ..	.. पाबु थान	253	Mangaliawas 5	Lamana 2½	Mangaliawas 5	Leeri 1½
240	Pakhria Bas ..	.. पाखरिया बास	237	Beawar 6	Andhideori 2	Beawar 6	Beawar 6
241	Palari ..	.. पालडी	123	Beawar 31	Bara Khera 2	Bhim 6	Bara Khera 2
242	Partappura I ..	.. प्रतापपुरा I	299	Beawar 11	Masuda 5	Beawar 11	Masuda 5
243	Partappura II ..	.. प्रतापपुरा II	304	Bijainagar 13	Masuda 9	Bijainagar 13	Ramgarh 2
244	Partappura ..	.. प्रतापपुरा	44	Beawar 5½	..	Beawar 5½	Beawar 5½
245	Pilani ..	.. पिलानी	14	Mohanpura 2	Mohanpura 2	Beawar 6	Beawar 6
246	Piplaj ..	.. पीपलाज	184	Khawa 4	Kharwa 4	Kharwa 4	Kharwa 4
247	Pithawas ..	.. पीथा बास	320	Singawal 9	Bakhtawarpura 6	Bijainagar 10	Masuda 6
248	Puneran ..	.. पनेरन	94	Beawar 15	Jawaja 3	Beawar 15	Jawaja 3
249	Ragpura ..	.. रागपुरा	232	Beawar 12	Masuda 2	Beawar 12	Masuda 2
250	Raitan Khera ..	.. रायतां खेड़ा	154	Beawar 6	Rajawas 1	Beawar 6	Ratawas 1
251	Rajendra ..	.. राजेन्द्रा	57	Sendra 3	Naharpura 4	Sendra 3	Jawaja 8
252	Rajiawas ..	.. राजिया बास	155	Beawar 8	Rajiawas 2	Beawar 8	Rajiawas 2
253	Rajpura Bochan ..	.. राजपुरा बाचान	82	Beawar 10	Naharpura 1	Beawar 10	Jawaja 4
254	Ramawas ..	.. रामावास	31	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar 4
255	Ramgarh ..	.. रामगढ़	306	Bijainagar 14	Masuda 11	Bijainagar 14	Ramgarh
256	Ramgarh Jhuntha ..	.. रामगढ़ झुन्ठा	216	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar 4
257	Ramkhera Dhanar ..	.. राम खेड़ा धनार	156	Beawar 8	Rajiawas 1	Beawar 8	Rajiawas 1
258	Rampura ..	.. रामपुरा	170	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar 4
259	Rampura ..	.. रामपुरा	192	Kharwa 4	Lavana 1	Kharwa 4	Kharwa 4
260	Rampura ..	.. रामपुरा	268	Kharwa 10	Masuda 3	Beawar 16	Masuda 3
261	Rampura Duda ..	.. रामपुरा डूडा	54	Sendra 4	Narpura 4	Sendra 4	Jawaja 8
262	Rampura Gena ..	.. रामपुरा गेना	211	Beawar 6	Andhideori 1	Beawar 6	Beawar 6
263	Rampura Mewatiyan ..	.. रामपुरा मेवातियान	21	Beawar 2	Beawar 2	Beawar 2	Beawar 2
264	Ramsar Balaiyan ..	.. रामसर बलाईयान	27	Beawar 3	Beawar 3	Beawar 3	Beawar 3
265	Ramsar Inda ..	.. रामसर इन्दा	45	Beawar 5½	Narabdawal 1	Beawar 5½	Beawar 5½
266	Ramsar Mohalla ..	.. रामसर मोहल्ला	162	Beawar 5	Beawar 5	Beawar 5	Beawar 5
267	Ranata Bhagwanpura ..	.. रानाता भगवान पुरा	119	Beawar 34	Barakhan 1	..	Barakhan 1
268	Ranisagar ..	.. रानीसागर	202	Kharwa 2	Kharwa 2	Kharwa 2	Kharwa 2
269	Ratangarh ..	.. रतनगढ़	249	Kharwa 4	Kharwa 4	Beawar 14	Masuda 6
270	Ratanpura ..	.. रतनपुरा	276	Bandanwara 13	Masuda 2	Bandanwara 13	Masuda 2
271	Ratanpuraghata ..	.. रतनपुरा घाटा	221	Beawar 10	Beawar 10	Beawar 10	Beawar 10
272	Ratanpura Jhuntha ..	.. रतनपुरा झुन्ठा	205	Mohanpura 2	Beawar 5	Beawar 5	Beawar 5
273	Ratanpura Sardara ..	.. रतनपुरा सरदारा	25	Beawar 1	Beawar 1	Beawar 1	Beawar 1
274	Rawatmal ..	.. रावत मल	97	Beawar	Surajpura	Beawar	Lodiara
275	Reechhamal ..	.. रीछामाल	224	Beawar 12	Masuda 11	Beawar 12	Ramgarh 3
276	Rehman Khera ..	.. रेहमान खेड़ा	11	Mohanpura 3	Rehman Khera	Beawar 5	Beawar 5
277	Renpura ..	.. रेनपुरा	228	Beawar 3	Beawar 3	Beawar 3	Roopnagar 1

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Code No. and Name of Tehsil— 3 Beawar—(Contd.)

(in miles) of the nearest

Metalled Road	Allopathic Dispensary	Ayurvedic Dispensary	Veterinary Hospital	Boys' School	Girls' School	Police Station	Police Out-Post	Head Quarters of Tehsil	Head Quarters of District	Serial No.
(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(1)
Beawar 1	Beawar 1	Beawar 1	Beawar 1	Beawar 1	Beawar 1	Beawar 1	Beawar 1	Beawar 1	Ajmer	238
Lamana 2½	Beawar	Beawar	Kharwa 5	Leeri 1½	Kharwa 5	Mangaliawas 5	Leeri 1½	Beawar	Ajmer	239
Pakhriabas	Beawar 6	Beawar 6	Beawar 6	Beawar 6	Beawar 6	Beawar 6	Beawar 6	Beawar 6	Ajmer 38	240
Barakhera 2	Beawar 31	Beawar 31	Beawar 31	Barakhera 2	Todgarh 12	Todgarh 12	..	Beawar 31	Ajmer 64	241
Masuda 5	Masuda 5	Beawar 11	Masuda 5	Nandwara 1	Masuda 5	Masuda 5	..	Beawar 11	Ajmer 37	242
..	Masuda 9	Masuda 9	Masuda 9	Ramgarh 1	Jalia 6	Masuda 9	..	Beawar 16	Ajmer 48	243
..	Jawaja 2½	Jawaja 2½	Jawaja 2½	Jawaja 2½	Beawar 5½	Jawaja 2½	Beawar 5½	Beawar 5½	Ajmer 39½	244
Mohanpura 2	Beawar 6	Beawar 6	Beawar 6	Sarmaliya 2	Sarmaliya 2	Beawar 6	Beawar 6	Beawar 6	Ajmer 27	245
Kharwa 4	Beawar 6	Beawar 6	Kharwa 4	Kharwa 4	Kharwa 4	Beawar 6	Beawar 6	Beawar 6	Ajmer	246
Bakhtawar-pura 6	Masuda 6	Masuda 6	Masuda 6	Rajakot 5	Masuda 6	Masuda 6	..	Beawar 20	Ajmer 43	247
Jawaja 3	Jawaja 3	Jawaja 3	Jawaja 3	Jawaja 3	Beawar 15	Jawaja 3	Jawaja 3	Beawar 15	Ajmer 47	248
Masuda 2	Masuda 2	Masuda 2	Masuda 2	Lulwa 2	Beawar 12	Masuda 2	Masuda 2	Beawar 12	Ajmer 45	249
Rajiawas 1	Beawar 6	Beawar 6	Beawar 6	Rajiawas 1	Beawar 6	Jawaja 8	Jawaja 8	Beawar 6	Ajmer	250
Todgarh 4	Beawar 8	Beawar 8	Beawar 8	Kotra 2	Beawar 8	Jawaja 8	Jawaja 8	Beawar 8	Ajmer 48	251
Rajiawas 2	Beawar 8	Beawar 8	Beawar 8	Rajiawas 2	Beawar 8	Jawaja 7	Jawaja 7	Beawar 8	Ajmer 41	252
Naharpura 1	Jawaja 4	Jawaja 4	Jawaja 4	Kabra 1	Beawar 10	Jawaja 4	..	Beawar 10	Ajmer	253
Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Jawaja 10	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Ajmer	254
..	Masuda 11	Masuda 11	Masuda 11	Ramgarh	Jalia 6	Masuda 11	..	Beawar 16	Ajmer	255
Shivpura ½	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar	Bayala 1	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Ajmer 37	256
Rajiawas 1	Beawar 8	Beawar 8	Beawar 8	Rajiawas 1	Beawar 8	Jawaja 8	Jawaja 8	Beawar 8	Ajmer	257
Shivpura Gata 1	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Bavla 1½	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Ajmer 37	258
Rampura ..	Beawar 15	Beawar 15	Kharwa 4	Kharwa 4	Kharwa 4	Mangaliawas 5	..	Beawar 15	Ajmer 28	259
Rampura ..	Masuda 3	Masuda 3	Masuda 3	Masuda 3	Masuda 3	Masuda 8	Beawar 16	Beawar 16	Ajmer 34	260
Todgarh Road 3	Beawar 8	Beawar 8	Beawar 8	Kotra 2	Beawar 8	Jawaja 8	Jawaja 8	Beawar 8	Ajmer 41	261
Masuda Road ½	Beawar 6	Beawar 6	Beawar 6	Andhideori 1	Beawar 6	Beawar 6	Beawar 6	Beawar 6	Ajmer 39	262
Beawar 2	Beawar 2	Beawar 2	Beawar 2	Beawar 2	Beawar 2	Beawar 2	Beawar 2	Beawar 2	Ajmer 32	263
Ramsar	Beawar 3	Beawar 3	Beawar 3	Beawar 3	Beawar 3	Beawar 3	Beawar 3	Beawar 3	Ajmer 36	264
..	Kerabada wel 1	Beawar 5½	Beawar 5½	Beawar 5½	Beawar 5½	Jawaja 8½	Beawar 5½	Beawar 5½	Ajmer 39½	265
Beawar 5	Beawar 5	Beawar 5	Beawar 5	Beawar 5	Beawar 5	Beawar 5	Beawar 5	Beawar 5	Ajmer	266
Barakhan 1	Todgarh 9	Jawaja 20	Jawaja 20	Barakhan 1	Todgarh 9	Todgarh 9	Todgarh 9	Beawar 34	Ajmer 66	267
Beawar Road 1	Kharwa 2	Beawar ..	Kharwa 2	Kharwa 2	Kharwa 2	Beawar 10	..	Beawar 10	Ajmer	268
Kharwa 4	Masuda 6	Masuda 6	Masuda 6	Kharwa 4	Kharwa 4	Masuda 6	Beawar 14	Beawar 14	Ajmer 26	269
Masuda 2	Masuda 2	Masuda 2	Masuda 2	Masuda 2	Masuda 2	Masuda 2	..	Beawar 18	Ajmer 40	270
Sheopura Road 2	Beawar 10	Beawar 10	Beawar 10	Sheopura 2	Beawar 10	Beawar 10	Beawar 10	Beawar 10	Ajmer 43	271
Ajmerisarak 2	Beawar 5	Beawar 5	Beawar 5	Delwara 3	Beawar 5	Beawar 5	Beawar 5	Beawar 5	Ajmer 28	272
Beawar 1	Beawar 1	Beawar 1	Beawar 1	Beawar 1	Beawar 1	Beawer 1	Beawar 1	Beawar 1	Ajmer 34	273
Todgarh Road	Beawar	Beawar	Jawaja	Rawatmal	..	Jawaja	..	Beawar	Ajmer	274
Ramgarh 3	Masuda 11	Beawar 12	Masuda 11	Ramgarh 3	Masuda 11	Masuda 11	..	Beawar 12	Ajmer	275
Rehman Khera	Beawar 5	Beawar 5	Beawar 5	Beawar 5	Sarmaliya 1	Beawar 5	..	Beawar 5	Ajmer	276
Beawar 3	Beawar 3	Beawar 3	Beawar 3	Beawar 3	Beawar 3	Beawar 3	Beawar 3	Beawar 3	Ajmer 36	277

Code No. and Name of District— 1 Ajmer.

Village Directory

Serial No.	Name of Village: Roman Script	Name of Village: Nagri Script	Code No. of Village	Name with distance: Railway Station	Motor Bus Stand	Telegraph Office	Post Office
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)
278	Rodiana	रोडियाना	115	Khamblighat 17	Barakhan 1	Bhim 8	Barakhan 1
279	Roherakhera	रोहेड़ा खेड़ा	75	Sendra 5	Naharpura 2	Sendra 5	Jawaja 5
280	Roodhana	रूढ़ाना	125	Beawar	Surajpura	Beawar	Lodiana
281	Roodli	रूदली	191	Kharwa 2	Kharwa 2	Kharwa 2	Kharwa 2
282	Roopaheli	रूपा हेली	176	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar 4
283	Rooparel	रूपारेल	185	Mohanpura 1	Piplaz 2	Kharwa 4	Kharwa 4
284	Roopaheli Kalan ..	रूपा हेली कलां	222	Beawar 10	Beawar 10	Beawar 10	Ramgarh 5
285	Roopaheli Khurd ..	रूपा हेली खुर्द	223	Beawar 10	Beawar 10	Beawar 10	Ramgarh 4
286	Roopana	रूपाना	90	Beawar 15	Jawaja 1	Beawar 15	Jawaja 1
287	Roopnagar	रूपनगर	2	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Roopnagar
288	Sabalpura	साबलपुरा	169	Kharwa 10	Masuda 3	Beawar 13	Masuda 3
289	Salarmala	सालर माला	262	Kharwa 12	Masuda 4	Beawar 16	Masuda 4
290	Salarmala	सालर माला	329	Bijainagar 10	Bijainagar 10	Bijainagar 10	Jalia 10
291	Sangarwas	सांगर वास	147	Beawar 13	Dewna 2	Beawar 13	Jawaja 5
292	Sanwa	संनवा	159	Beawar 6	Sanwa 1	Beawar 6	Rajawas 1
293	Saradhana	सराधना	9	Mohanpura 4	..	Beawar 6	Beawar 6
294	Sargaon	सरगांव	13	Mohanpura 2	Mohanpura 2	Beawar 4	Beawar 4
295	Sarkana	सरकना	212	Beawar 5	Andhideori 1	Beawar 5	Beawar 5
296	Sarmaliyan	सारमालियां	15	Mohanpura 2	Mohanpura 2	Beawar 4	Beawar 4
297	Sarnia	सारनियां	197	Kharwa 4	Kharwa 4	Kharwa 4	Kharwa 4
298	Sarwina	सरविना	84	Beawar 10	..	Beawar 10	Jawaja 4
299	Sathalia	सथालिया	287	Bandanwara 5	Jipiya 3	Bandanwara 5	Jamola 1
300	Sathana	सथाना	331	Bijainagar 4	Sathana	Bijainagar 4	Sathana ..
301	Sedria	सेदरिया	174	Beawar 2	Beawar 2	Beawar 2	Beawar 2
302	Semla	सेमला	215	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar 4
303	Senspura	सेंसपुरा	179	Beawar 3	Andhideori 1	Beawar 3	Beawar 3
304	Shahpura	शाहपुरा	152	Beawar	Beawar	Beawar	Rajiawas
305	Sahahpura Beecherli ..	शाहपुरा बीचड़ली	39	Beawar 2	Beawar 2	Beawar 2	Beawar 2
306	Sheonagar	शिवनगर	310	Bijainagar 12	Bijainagar 12	Bijainagar 12	Ramgarh 1½
307	Sheopura	शिवपुरा	315	Bijainagar 12	Masuda 6	Bijainagar 12	Masuda 6
308	Sheopura	शिवपुरा	317	Bijainagar 14	Masuda 4	Bijainagar 14	Masuda 4
309	Sheopura Ghata ..	शिवपुराघाटा	219	Beawar 8	Beawar 8	Beawar 8	Beawar 8
310	Shergarh	शेरगढ़	292	Singawal 8	Bakhtawarpura 3	Beawar 18	Masuda 4
311	Shivnagari	शिवनगरी	148	Beawar 13	Fatha Khera 2	Beawar 13	Jawaja 7
312	Shivnathpura	शिवनाथपुरा	41	Beawar 3	Beawar 3	Beawar 3	Beawar 3
313	Shobhapura	शोभापुरा	19	Beawar 1	Beawar 1	Beawar 1	Beawar 1
314	Shyamgarh	श्यामगढ़	241	Beawar 10	Tibara 9	Beawar 10	Masuda 4
315	Sikhrani	सिखरानी	242	Bijainagar 4	Bijainagar 4	Bijainagar 4	Bijainagar 4
316	Siliberi	सीलीबेरी	65	Sendra 4	Sendra 4	Sendra 4	Sendra 4
317	Singaria	सिंगारिया	166	Beawar 4	..	Beawar 4	Beawar 4

(Supplement)

Code No. and Name of Tehsil— 3 Beawar.—(Contd.)

(in miles) of the nearest

Metalled Road	Allopathic Dispensary	Ayurvedic Dispensary	Veterinary Hospital	Boys' School	Girls' School	Police Station	Police Out-post	Head Quarters of Tehsil	Head Quarters of District	Serial No.
(33)	(34)	(35)	(6)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(1)
Lodiana	Todgarh 5	Barakhan 1	Beawar 37	Barakhan 2	Todgarh 5	Todgarh 5	..	Beawar 37	Ajmer 69	278
Todgarh 2	Jawaja 5	Jawaja 5	Jawaja 5	Kotra 1	Jawaja 5	Jawaja 5	Jawaja 5	Beawar 9	Ajmer	279
Todgarh Road	Beawar	Beawar	Jawaja	Taragarh	Beawar	Jawaja	..	Beawar	Ajmer	280
Kharwa 2	Kharwa 2	Kharwa 2	Kharwa 2	Kharwa 2	Kharwa 2	Beawar 13	Khabar Rasa	Beawar 13	Ajmer	231
Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Balad 1	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Ajmer	282
Piplaz 1	Beawar	Beawar	Beawar	Kharwa 4	Beawar	Beawar	..	Beawar	Ajmer	283
Roopaheli Kalan	Beawar 10	Beawar 10	Beawar 10	Jhak 1	Beawar 10	Masuda 11	..	Beawar 10	Ajmer 44	284
Roopaheli Khurd	Beawar 10	Beawar 10	Beawar 10	Jhak 1	Beawar 10	Masuda 11	..	Beawar 10	Ajmer 45	285
Jawaja 1	Jawaja 2	Jawaja 1	Jawaja 1	Jawaja 1	Jawaja 1	Jawaja 1	Jawaja 1	Beawar 15	Ajmer 45	286
Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Ajmer 37	287
Sabalpura	Masuda 3	Beawar 13	Masuda 3	Masuda 3	Masuda 3	Masuda 3	..	Beawar 13	Ajmer 32	288
Masuda 4	Masuda 4	Masuda 4	Masuda 4	Masuda 4	Masuda 4	Masuda 4	..	Beawar 16	Ajmer 28	289
Bijainagar 10	Bijainagar 10	Bijainagar 10	Masuda 12	Jalia 4	Jalia 4	Bijainagar 10	Bijainagar 10	Beawar 17	Ajmer 42	290
Todgarh 3	*Jawaja* 5	*Jawaja* 5	*Jawaja* 5	*Deokhera* 2	*Todgarh* 3	*Jawaja* 5	..	*Beawar* 13	*Ajmer* 46	291
Sanwa 1	Beawar 6	Beawar 6	Beawar 6	Rajiawas 1	Beawar 6	Jawaja 8	Beawar 6	Beawar 6	Ajmer	292
Beawar Road 2	Beawar 6	Beawar 6	Beawar 6	..	Sarmaliyan 4	Beawar 6	Beawar 6	Beawar 6	Ajmer	293
Mohanpura 2	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Sarmaliyan 2	Sarmaliyan 2	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Bawar 4	Ajmer 27	294
Masuda Road 1	Beawar 5	Beawar 5	Beawar 5	Andhideori 1	Beawar 5	Beawar 5	Beawar 5	Beawar 5	Ajmer 38	295
Mohanpura 2	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Sarmaliyan	Sarmaliyan	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Ajmer 29	296
Kharwa 4	Kharwa 4	Kharwa 4	Kharwa 4	Kharwa 4	Kharwa 4	Beawar 10	..	Beawar 10	Ajmer	297
Todgarh Road	Jawaja 4	Jawaja 4	Jawaja 4	Sarwin	Jawaja 4	Jawaja 4	..	Beawar 10	Ajmer	298
Jipiya 3	Jamola 4	Jamola 1	Masuda 8	Jamola 1	Masuda 8	Masuda 8	..	Beawar 22	Ajmer 30	299
Sathana ..	Bijainagar 4	Bijainagar 4	Masuda 11	Bijainagar 4	Sathana ..	Bijainagar 4	Bijainagar 4	Beawar 25	Ajmer 38	300
Sedria	Beawar 2	Beawar 2	Beawar 2	Beawar 2	Beawar 2	Beawar 2	..	Beawar 2	Ajmer 35	301
Sheopura Rd. 1	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Bailan 2	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Ajmer 37	302
Masuda Rd. 1	Beawar 3	Beawar 3	Beawar 3	Delwara 1	Beawar 3	Beawar 3	Beawar 3	Beawar 3	Ajmer 36	303
Rajiawas	Beawar	Beawar	Beawar	Rajiawas	Rajiawas	Jawaja 6	Jawaja 6	Beawar	Ajmer	304
Shahpura	Beawar	Beawar	Beawar	Nayanagar	Beawar	Beawar	Beawar	Beawar	Ajmer	305
Beecherli	2	2	2		2	2	2			
Ramgarh 1½	Masuda 12	Bijainagar 12	Masuda 12	Ramgarh 1½	Jaliya 7	Masuda 12	..	Beawar 15	Ajmer 46	306
Todgarh Rd. 2	Masuda 6	Masuda 6	Masuda 6	Nandwara 2	Masuda 6	Masuda 6	..	Beawar 16	Ajmer	307
..	Masuda 4	Masuda 4	Masuda 4	Nandwara 2	Masuda 4	Masuda 4	..	Beawar 18	Ajmer 39	308
Sheopura Ghata	Beawar 8	Beawar 8	Beawar 8	Sheopura Ghata	Beawar 8	Beawar 8	Beawar 8	Beawar 8	Ajmer 48	309
Bakhtawar Pura 3	Masuda 4	Masuda 4	Masuda 4	Masuda 4	Masuda 4	Masuda 4	..	Beawar 18	Ajmer 40	310
Todgarh Rd. 4	Jawaja 7	Jawaja 7	Jawaja 7	Deokhera 1	Jawaja 7	Jawaja 7	..	Beawar 13	Ajmer 46	311
Beawar 3	Beawar	Beawar 3	Beawar 3	Beawar 3	Beawar 3	Beawar 3	Beawar 3	Beawar 3	Ajmer	312
Beawar 1	Beawar 1	Beawar 1	Beawar 1	Beawar 1	Beawar 1	Beawar 1	Beawar 1	Beawar 1	Ajmer 33	313
Masuda Rd. 1	Masuda 4	Masuda 4	Masuda 4	Shyamgarh	Masuda 4	Beawar 10	Beawar 10	Beawar 10	Ajmer 42	314
Bijainagar 4	Bijainagar 4	Bijainagar 4	Bijainagar 10	Sikrani	Bijainagar 4	Bijainagar 4	..	Beawar 32	Ajmer 42	315
Beawar Rd. 4	Jawaja 11	Jawaja 11	Jawaja 11	Sendra 4	Jawaja 11	Jawaja 11	Jawaja 11	Beawar 12	Ajmer 45	316
..	Narbad Khera 1	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Narbad Khera 1	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Ajmer 38	317

Code No. and Name of District—1 Ajmer.

Village Directory

Serial No.	Name of Village		Code No. of Village	Name with distance			
	Roman Script	Nagri Script		Railway Station	Motor Bus Stand	Telegraph Office	Post Office
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)
318	Sitawaria	सीतावारिया	288	Bandanwara 4	Dewaria 1	Bandanwara 4	Bandanwara 4
319	Soniana	सोनीयाना	127	Beawar 18	Surajpura	Beawar 18	Lodiana
320	Sowniya	सोवनीया	33	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar 4
321	Suhawa	सुहावा	207	Mohanpura 3	Mohanpura 3	Beawar 6	Beawar 6
322	Surajpura	सुरजपुरा	195	Kharwa 3	Kharwa 3	Kharwa 3	Kharwa 3
323	Surajpura ..	सुरजपुरा	129	Beawar 17	Surajpura	Beawar 17	Lotiyana 1
324	Surajpura	सुरजपुरा	301	Beawar 11	Masuda 6	Beawar 11	Ramgarh 3
325	Suajpura	सुरजपुरा	85	Beawar 10	Surajpura	Beawar 10	Jawaja 4
326	Surrian	सुरियां	151	Beawar 10	Rajiawas 4	Beawar 10	Rajiawas 4
327	Taragarh	तारागढ़	101	Beawar 20	Taragarh	Beawar 20	Lodiana 3
328	Thakarwas	ठाकर वास	55	Sendra 4	Rajiawas 3	Sendra 4	Rajiawas 3
329	Thikrana Gujran ..	ठीकराना गुजरां	182	Mohanpura 2	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar 4
330	Thikrana Mewdratan ..	ठीकराना मेवदरातां	26	Beawar 2	Beawar 2	Beawar 2	Beawar 2
	Todgarh alias Barsawada ..	टोड गढ़ उर्फ बरसावाड़ा					See serial No 40
331	Thuni Thak	थुनी थाक	87	Sendra 8	Warinaga 1	Sendra 8	Jawaja 3
332	Topas	टोपास	305	Bijainagar 14	Masuda 9	Bijainagar 14	Ramgarh 1
333	Uttami	उट्टामी	329	Beawar 10	Masuda 6	Beawar 10	Ramgarh 3
							TOWNS
1	Beawar Town ..	ब्यावर कस्बा	38	Beawar	Beawar	Beawar	Beawar
2	Bijainagar Town ..	बीजयनगर कस्बा	34	Bijainagar	Bijainagar	Bijainagar	Bijainagar

(Supplement)

Code No. and Name of Tehsil—3 Beawar—(Concld.)

(in miles) of the nearest

Metalled Road	Allopathic Dispensary	Ayurvedic Dispensary	Veterinary Hospital	Boys' School	Girls' School	Police Station	Police Out-Post	Head Quarters of Tehsil	Head Quarters of District	Serial No.
(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(1)
..	Masuda 7	Masuda 7	Masuda 7	Sitawaria	Bandanwara 4	Masuda 7	..	Beawar 23	Ajmer	318
Todgarh	Beawar 18	Beawar 18	Jawaja	Lodiana	Todgarh	Jawaja	..	Beawar 18	Ajmer	319
Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Peawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Jawaja 11	Jawaja 11	Beawar 4	Ajmer	320
Ajmer Rd. 3	Beawar 6	Beawar 6	Beawar 6	Delwara 3	Beawar 6	Beawar 6	Beawar 6	Beawar 6	Ajmer 30	321
Kharwa 3	Kharwa 3	Kharwa 3	Kharwa 3	Kharwa 3	Kharwa 3	Beawar 13	Beawar 13	Beawar 13	Ajmer 26	322
Todgarh Rd.	Jawaja 3	Jawaja 3	Jawaja 3	Surajpura	Jawaja 3	Jawaja 3	Jawaja 3	Beawar 17	Ajmer 50	323
Masuda 6	Masuda 6	Masuda 6	Masuda 6	Nandwara 1	Masuda 6	Masuda 6	..	Beawar 11	Ajmer 40	324
Todgarh Rd.	Jawaja 4	Jawaja 4	Jawaja 4	Kabra 1	Jawaja 4	Jawaja 4	..	Beawar 10	Ajmer	325
Surdia	Jawaja 6	Jawaja 6	Jawaja 6	Deokhera 2	Jawaja 6	Jawaja 6	Jawaja 6	Beawar 10	Ajmer 44	326
Todgarh	Jawaja 6	Jawaja 6	Jawaja 6	Taragarh	Jawaja 6	Jawaja 6	Jawaja 6	Beawar 20	Ajmer 53	327
Todgarh 2	Beawar 8	Beawar 8	Beawar 8	Kotra 2	Beawar 8	Jawaja 7	Jawaja 7	Beawar 8	Ajmer 40	328
mer Rd. 1	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Sarmaliya 1	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Beawar 4	Ajmer 29	329
Tikarana-mewdratan	Beawar 2	Beawar 2	Beawar 2	Beawar 2	Beawar 2	Beawar 2	Beawar 2	Beawar 2	Ajmer 36	330
for details										
Todgarh Rd 1	Jawaja 3	Jawaja 3	Jawaja 3	Kabra 1	Jawaja 3	Jawaja 3	Jawaja 3	Beawar 11	Ajmer 44	331
..	Masuda 9	Bijainagar 14	Masuda 9	Ramgarh 1	Jalia 6	Masuda 9	..	Beawar 16	Ajmer 49	332
Masuda 6	Masuda 6	Masuda 6	Masuda 6	Nandwara 1	Masuda 6	Masuda 6	..	Beawar 10	Ajmer 38	333
Beawar	Beawar	Beawar	Beawar	Beawar	Beawar	Beawar	Beawar	Beawar	Ajmer	1
Bijainagar	Bijainagar	Bijainagar	Bljainagar	Bijainagar	Bijainagar	Bijainagar	Bijainager	Beawar 42	Ajmer 42	2

ERRATA

Page No.	*Line*	*For*	*Read*
iii	28	leucoplhoea	leucophloea
,,	28	angoiesus	anogiesus
,,	30	Pargamia glabra	Pongamia glabra
,,	33	They	The
,,	37	Populifolia	Pipulifolia
,,	38	Nivalia	Nivulia
,,	41	Convolvulaceoe	Convolvulaecae
vii	34	Deora	Dorai
ix	45	or	of
x	10	of	or
,,	17	Col Southerland	Col. Sutherland
xi	48	Vasaldeo	Visaldeo
xiii	11	Pokran	Hokran
xvi	10	corpse	corpses
,,	17	got	gotra
,,	17	coconut	cocoanut
,,	18	bride	bridegroom
,,	29	Rs. 200	Rs. 1,000
,,	30	Rs. 150	about Rs. 1,000
,,	last	14	15
xvii	26	Moharam	Moharram
,,	46	celebrated by Mahajans	celebrated by Mahajans and Rajputs.
,,	56	Nasuda	Masuda
xxvi	41	oultry	Poultry
,,	42	he	The
,,	43	then	than

Page No.	*Line*	*For*	*Read*
xxviii	2	prices	prizes
,,	26	Bisal	Visal
,,	26	grandson	father
xxviii	36	and are included in the previous totals.	to be deleted
xxx	Table— col. 3–line 2 col. 4–line 4	18,019 63·69	18,091 53·69
xxxiv	1	erophytic	Xerophytic
,,	4	Thurifear	Thurifera
,,	4	Specigera	Spicigera
,,	6	Tampolia	Tambolia
,,	6	Neem (Azardichta)	Neem (Azardichtaindica).
,,	7	Faraggan	Farangan
,,	8	Salrepan	Salepan
xxxvi	37	Bikner	Bikaner
xxxvii	..		133 A. An important industry of Ajmer is making of various kinds of brass and copper and bell metal utensils such as Katordans Lotas and Cooking pots. Another piece of Art work is making of Jalees in Nagaur Cement called "Khadhi".
xxxviii	Para 144 Ajmer Khandwa line mileage from Ajmer.	62½	
xxxix	18	unto	upto
,,	18	B. B. & C. I. Rly.	Western Rly.
xliii	12	stacked	stocked
,,	40	femine	famine
xlix	41	Thakur of Kuchwan	Thakur of Kuchawan
lii	36	Quarter	Quart
liii	para 53-In sub-heading	868–1875	1868–1875
lvii		The Deputy and	The Deputy Commissioner and

Page No.	*Line*	*For*	*Read*
lxiv	13	fourty	forty
,,	17	The Laxmi Mills	The Maha Laxmi Mills.
,,	21	S. Khinv	S. Khim
lxvii	52	Devid Ochterloney's	David Ochterlony's
	54	David Octerloney	Davi Ochterlony
lxxv	10	1,431 acres	1,401 acres
lxxviii	Appendix—C. Town Sub-offices of Ajmer	Ashganj	Ashaganj
lxxx	Appendix –F Name of Institutions 8	Vikam	Tikam
168		Tehsil Kekari	Tehsil Kekri