



Rajasthan Economic Review 2024-25
Latest Schemes and Budget of Rajasthan Government
According to 7 Divisions and 41 Districts

2026

Topper's™

Rajasthan

Saar Sangraha

English
Version

Useful for all Competitive Exams of Rajasthan

- General Introduction
- Geography
- Economics
- History
- Art & Culture
- Polity



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PART-A # GEOGRAPHY AND ECONOMICS OF RAJASTHAN

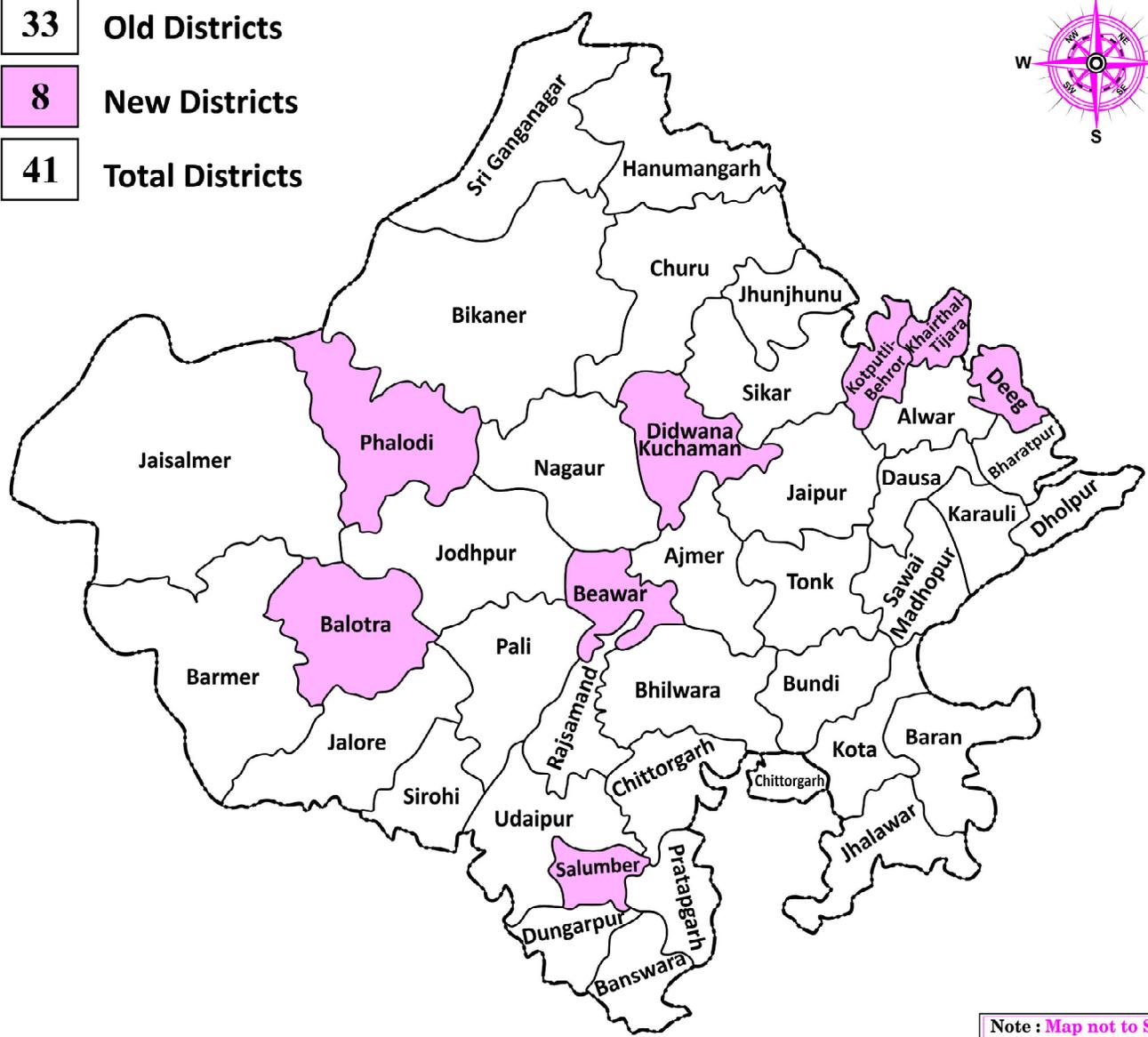
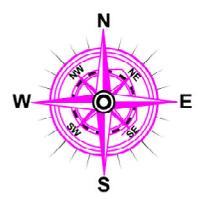
1

New District & Divisional System of Rajasthan

On 1st November 1956, during the final phase of Rajasthan’s integration, the current geographical boundaries of Rajasthan came into existence. Due to the needs of administrative strengthening, new districts and divisions have been formed here from time to time. After the notification of new districts, effective from 7th August 2023, the number of districts in Rajasthan has increased, so its details are given below—

Rajasthan Map (According to latest 41 District)

- 33 Old Districts
- 8 New Districts
- 41 Total Districts



Note : Map not to Scale

2

Rajasthan : General Introduction

Historical Introduction of Rajasthan

- ❖ In the Rigveda, Rajasthan and its surrounding areas were called '**Brahmavarta**', and in the Ramayana, written by Valmiki, it was named '**Marukantar**'.
- ❖ The oldest recorded evidence of the word **Rajasthan** is found in the **Basantgarh inscription** (V.S. 682/625 A.D.) from the time of Varmalat, a ruler of the Chavda dynasty of Sirohi, in which the word '**Rajasthaniyaditya**' was used.
- ❖ In literature, the word '**Rajasthan**' was first mentioned in '**Muhnot Nainsi ri Khyat**'. Similarly, the word Rajasthan is also found in the book '**Rajrupak**', written by Veerbhan in 1731 A.D. However, in both these books, the word was not used for a geographical region of but in the context of the '**land of kings**'.
- ❖ In Indian history, the period from the 7th to the 12th century is known as the '**Rajput period**'. During this time, many Rajput dynasties ruled here.
- ❖ In 1800 A.D., **George Thomas** first used the word '**Rajputana**' for this region.

Note:—George Thomas, a resident of Ireland, was a military commander for the Maratha chief Daulatrao Scindia of Gwalior. In 1805 A.D., the British historian **William Francklin**, in his book '**Military Memoirs of Mr. George Thomas**', first provided written confirmation that George Thomas was the first person to use the word '**Rajputana**' for this region.

- ❖ During the British period, the famous British historian **Colonel James Tod** first used the word '**Rajasthan**' for this region in his book '**Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan**' (Central and Western Rajput States of India), published in 1829 A.D.
- ❖ Colonel Tod also used the words '**Rajwara**' and '**Raithan**' based on old records and documents.
- ❖ In the process of Rajasthan's integration, the word 'Rajasthan' was added for the first time in the name '**East Rajasthan Union**' during the second phase (25 March 1948).
- ❖ On 30 March 1949, the fourth phase of integration, '**30 March**' was declared as **Rajasthan Day** to mark the completion of most of the integration work.
- ❖ During the sixth phase of integration, on **26 January 1950**, the word **Rajasthan** get **constitutional recognition**, and on 1 November 1956, upon the completion of integration, the present geographical form of Rajasthan emerged.

- ❖ The formation of present-day Rajasthan is the result of many historical events. In ancient and medieval times, different regions of Rajasthan had their own distinct regional identities, as is clear from the following table—

| S.No. | Ancient Name | Current Location |
|-------|---------------------|--|
| 1. | Yaudheya | Area around Ganganagar |
| 2. | Ahichhatrapur | Ancient area of Nagaur |
| 3. | Gurjaratra | Jodhpur-Pali region |
| 4. | Vall/Dungal/Mad | Jaisalmer region |
| 5. | Swarngiri/Jabalipur | Jalor region |
| 6. | Chandravati | Sirohi-Abu region |
| 7. | Shivi/Medpat | Udaipur-Chittor region |
| 8. | Vagar | Dungarpur, Banswara region |
| 9. | Kanthal | Pratapgarh (Mahi river area) |
| 10. | Chhappan ka Maidan | Group of 56 villages between Pratapgarh-Banswara |
| 11. | Meval/Devalia | Area between Dungarpur-Banswara |
| 12. | Uparmal | Plateau area from Bhainsrorgarh to Bijolia |
| 13. | Dhundhar | Dhund river flow area around Jaipur |
| 14. | Shursen | Bharatpur-Deeg-Karauli-Dholpur region |
| 15. | Jangal | Northern part of Bikaner and Jodhpur |
| 16. | Shakambhari | Sambhar, Ajmer region |
| 17. | Vyaghavar | Banswara |
| 18. | Palan/Dashpur | Jhalawar region |
| 19. | Thali | Churu-Sardarshahar region |
| 20. | Shrimal | Barmer region |
| 21. | Merwara | Mer dominated area of Ajmer, Rajsamand |
| 22. | Marwar | Mainly Jodhpur division |
| 23. | Nehad | Area of Barmer, Jalor touching the Rann of Kutch, where sea water used to wave. |
| 24. | Godwad | Plain area formed by the Luni river in Pali and south-eastern Jodhpur, Balotra, Barmer and Jalor districts. |
| 25. | Bangar | Area of old alluvial soil in Pali, Nagaur, Didwana-Kuchaman, Sikar, Jhunjhunu districts to the west of Aravalli. |

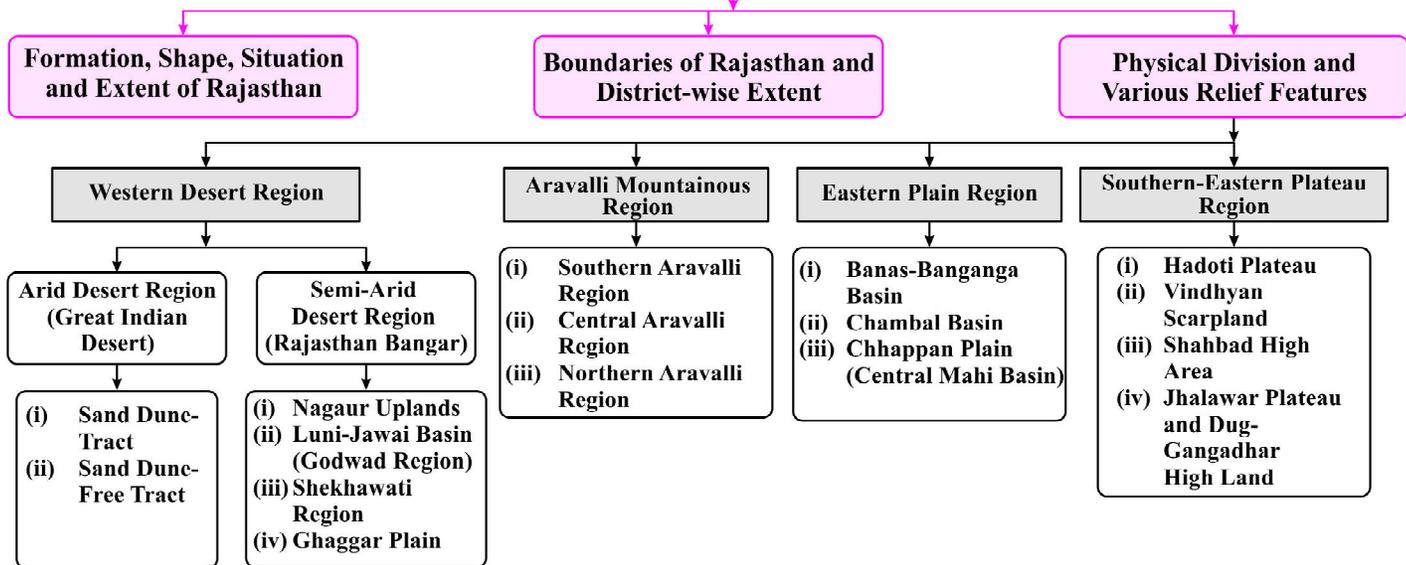
3

Location and Physiographic regions of Rajasthan

Rajasthan: India's Largest State

Rajasthan is the largest state in India, famous for its glorious history and geographical diversity. The state's features make it unique culturally, historically, and economically. To understand the physical structure and form of Rajasthan, it is necessary to study its geographical aspects.

Study Point



Formation of Rajasthan

Geological Features of the Formation of Rajasthan

- ❖ **Remains of the Tethys Sea:**
 - ❖ The desert and north-eastern plain region of Rajasthan is formed on the remains of the ancient Tethys Sea.
 - ❖ The Himalayan rivers filled these areas with silt and soil.
 - ❖ Saltwater lakes like Sambhar, Didwana, Pachpadra, and Lunkaransar are remnants of the Tethys Sea.
- ❖ **Aravalli Range:**
 - ❖ It is a part of the ancient Gondwana Land and is the main water divide of Rajasthan, dividing the state into two parts.
 - ❖ It is a fold mountain range of the Pre-Cambrian era, which now exists as a residual mountain.
- ❖ **Southern Plateau Region:** To the south-east of the Aravalli lies the Hadoti Plateau, which is part of the Malwa Plateau and is made of lava.

Shape, Location, and Extent of Rajasthan

- ❖ **Shape:** The shape of the state is a rhombus or kite-shaped.
- ❖ **Location:**
 - ❖ Rajasthan is located in the north-western part of India.
 - ❖ It extends between 23°03' to 30°12' North latitudes and 69°30' to 78°17' East longitudes.
- ❖ **Geographical Extent:** Rajasthan's extent is over 7°09' of latitude [Jail Warden 2018] and 8°47' of longitude, making its longitudinal extent greater.
- ❖ **Tropic of Cancer:**
 - ❖ The Tropic of Cancer (23½° North latitude) passes through the southern part of the state (Banswara and Dungarpur districts). [Tax Assistant 2018, Jail Warden 2018, JEN Mech. 2020]
 - ❖ The total length of the Tropic of Cancer in Rajasthan is 26 kilometres, with the longest stretch in the Banswara district.

4

Rajasthan's Climate and Monsoon System

Climate of Rajasthan

❖ Important Factors:

- ❖ Climate is an important geographical element that affects not only natural resources but also the economic and population structure.
- ❖ The climate of Rajasthan is mainly of a dry to sub-humid monsoon type.

Nature of the Climate

❖ West of the Aravalli:

- ❖ High daily and annual temperature differences.
- ❖ Dry climate with low humidity and strong winds.

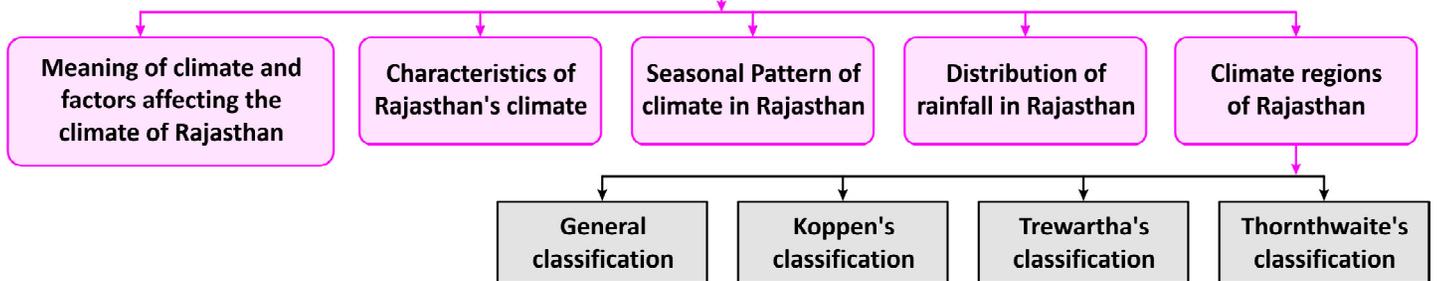
❖ East of the Aravalli:

- ❖ Semi-Arid and Sub-Humid climate.
- ❖ More rainfall and slower wind speeds.

❖ Overall Nature:

- ❖ The climate of Rajasthan is part of India's 'monsoon climate'.
- ❖ However, due to the influence of natural factors, most of the state has a dry climate.

Study Points



Difference between Climate and Weather

- ❖ **Meaning of Climate:** The average weather conditions of a region over a long period (usually more than 30 years) is called climate.
- ❖ **Meaning of Weather:** The sum of atmospheric conditions (temperature, humidity, wind, rain, etc.) at a particular place and time is called weather.

Factors Affecting the Climate of Rajasthan

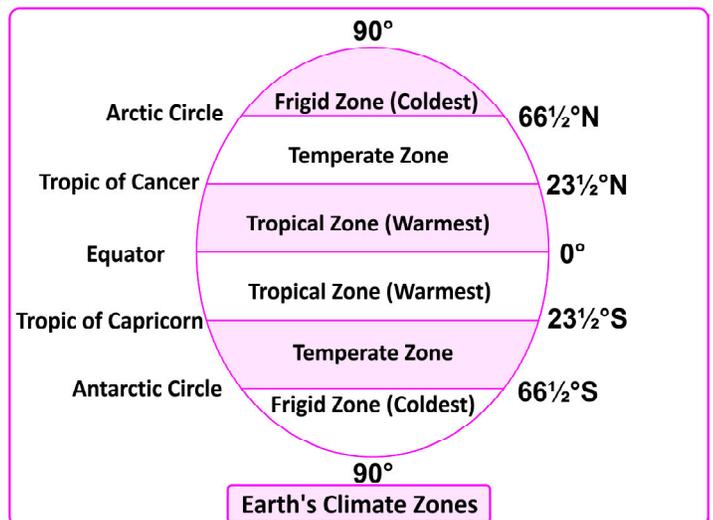
1. Location

❖ Latitudinal Position:

- ❖ Rajasthan is situated between 23°3' and 30°12' North latitudes.
- ❖ The Tropic of Cancer (23½° North latitude) passes through the southern part of the state (Dungarpur and Banswara districts).
- ❖ Most of the state is included in the sub-tropical zone, but due to the position of the Himalayas, cold winds do not have an effect.

❖ Type of Climate:

- ❖ Due to the tropical climate and low rainfall, most of the area falls under a dry and semi-dry climate.



2. Distance from the Sea

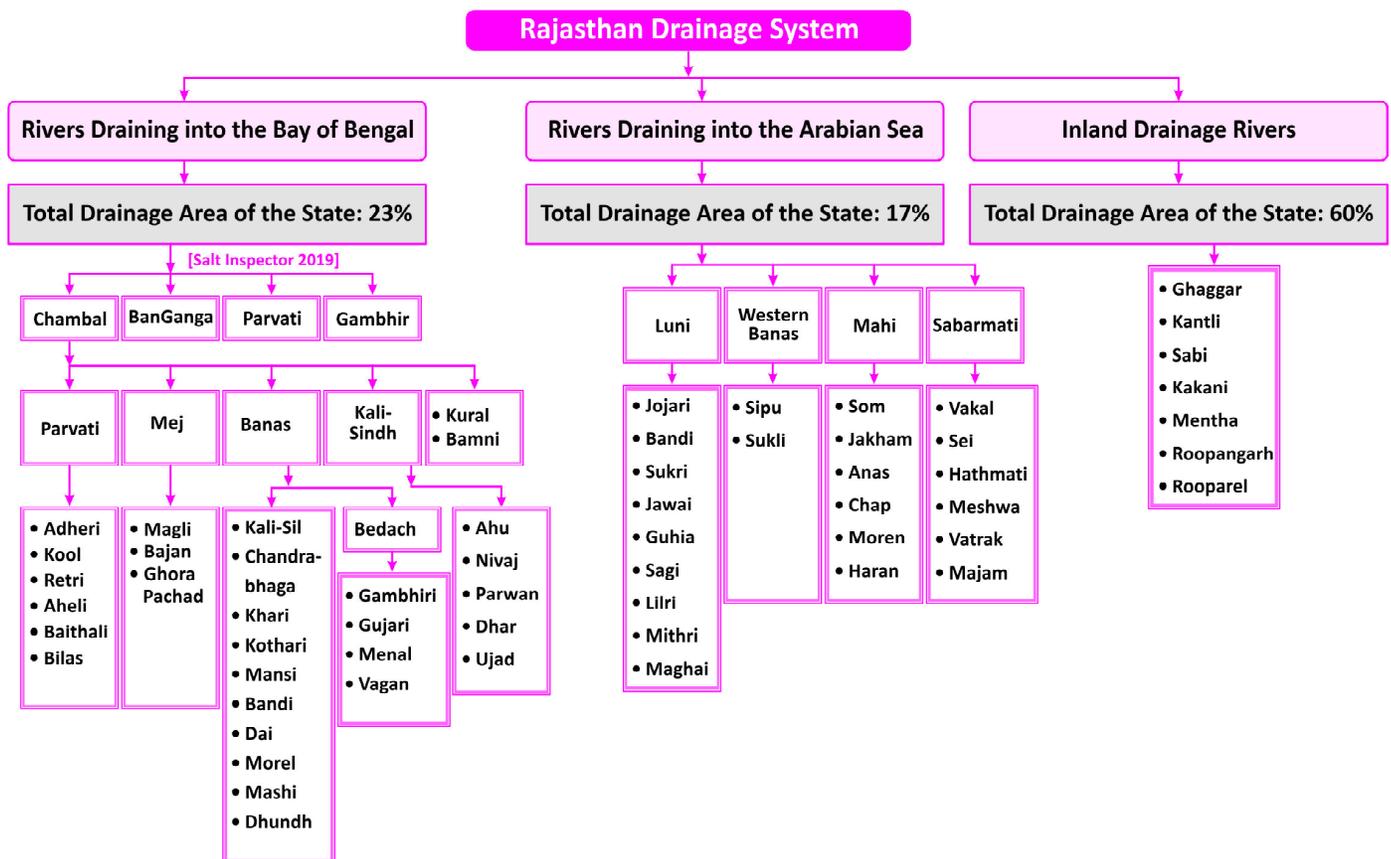
❖ Continental Climate:

- ❖ Rajasthan is about 350 km away from the Arabian Sea, making the maritime influence negligible.
- ❖ The state has a Continental Climate, which is hot, dry, and has low humidity.

5 Water Resources in Rajasthan : Rivers, Lakes, Dams & Ponds

Drainage System of Rajasthan

- ❖ **Drainage System**
 - ❖ When a main river, along with its tributaries, forms a flow pattern, it is called the drainage system of that river.
- ❖ **Arid Region and the Importance of Water:**
 - ❖ Rajasthan is an arid region of India, so rivers, lakes, and dams are very important here.
 - ❖ Most of the rivers here flow only during the rainy season.
 - ❖ Due to the aridity, many traditional water conservation methods have been developed.
- ❖ **The role of the Aravalli Mountains as a water divide:** The Aravalli Mountains act as the main water divide in Rajasthan.
 - ❖ It divides the state's rivers into two parts:
 1. Rivers flowing towards the east.
 2. Rivers flowing towards the west.
- ❖ **Inland Drainage Rivers:**
 - ❖ Many rivers in the state have inland drainage, meaning they do not flow into any sea or ocean."
- ❖ **Parts of Rajasthan's Drainage System:**
 - ❖ Based on the flow, the drainage system of Rajasthan is divided into three parts-



Rivers Falling into the Bay of Bengal

Rivers of Eastern Rajasthan:

- ❖ Rivers flowing east of the Aravalli Mountains, such as **Chambal, Banganga, Gambhiri** and **Parvati**, join

the Yamuna river.

- ❖ These rivers form part of the Bay of Bengal drainage system.

Chambal River Drainage System

- ❖ **Origin:**
 - ❖ The Chambal river originates from the **Janapav**

6

Irrigation Projects and Water Conservation Techniques in Rajasthan

Rajasthan's Water Resources and Irrigation Facilities

Scarcity and Management of Water Resources in the State:

- ❖ Drought and famine occur frequently in Rajasthan due to the scarcity of water resources.
- ❖ The Irrigation Department was established in 1949, which is now called the “**Water Resources Department**”.
- ❖ The Rajasthan Irrigation Management and Training Institute, Kota, was established in the year 1984 with the support of America's National Development Agency. The main objective of this institute is to promote training and research in the field of irrigation management.

Farming and Water Potential:

- ❖ **Agricultural Land:** Rajasthan has 254.75 lakh hectares of cultivable land.
- ❖ **Surface Water Potential:** The state's surface water potential is only 15.86 M.A.F., which is 1.16% of India's national potential. [JEN Civil Degree 2022]

Expansion of Irrigation Facilities:

- ❖ **Irrigated Area:** Irrigation facilities are available in an area of 39.36 lakh hectares from major, medium, and minor irrigation projects.
 - ❖ In the year 2024-25, additional irrigation facilities were created in an area of 14514.41 hectares by

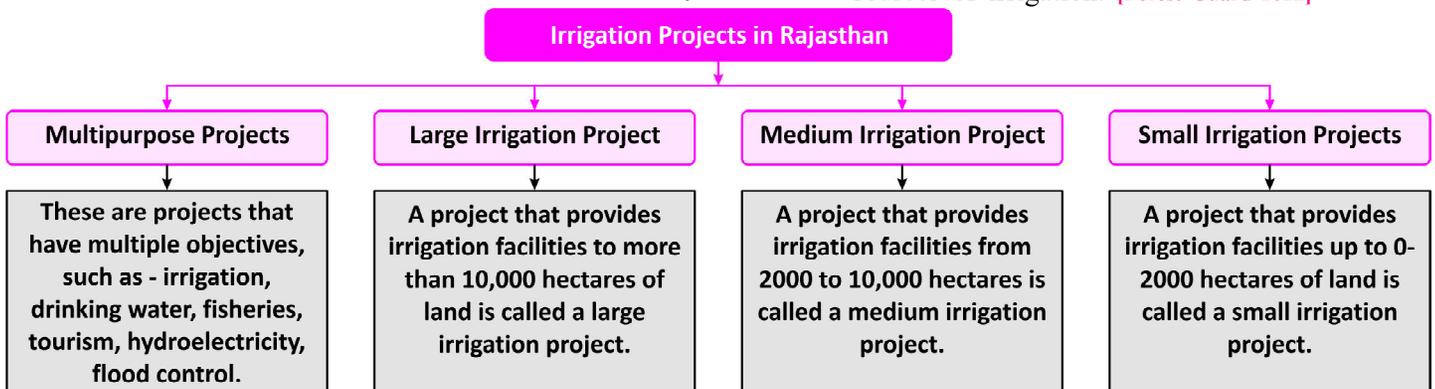
December 2024.

Major Irrigation Projects (2024-25):

- ❖ **7 Major Projects:**
 1. Narmada Canal Project.
 2. Parwan Project.
 3. Dholpur Lift Project.
 4. Navnera Dam (E.R.C.P.).
 5. High-Level Canal - Mahi.
 6. Peepalkhunt - High-Level Canal.
 7. Kalateer Lift Project.
- ❖ **6 Medium Projects:**
 1. Gardara.
 2. Takli.
 3. Gagrin.
 4. Lhasi.
 5. Hathiyadeh.
 6. Andheri.
- ❖ **40 Minor Irrigation Projects.**
- ❖ **State Water Policy:** To ensure proper management of water resources, the state government approved the “State Water Policy” on 17 February 2010.
- ❖ **Multipurpose River Valley Projects:** Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru called these projects the “**Temples of Modern India**”.

Main Sources of Irrigation:

- ❖ Canals, ponds, wells, and tubewells are the main sources of irrigation. [Forest Guard 2022]



Irrigation and Multipurpose Projects in Rajasthan

Key Irrigation Statistics:

- ❖ **Highest irrigation by canals:** In Sriganganagar district.
- ❖ **Highest irrigation by wells and tubewells (jointly):** In Jodhpur district.
- ❖ **Lowest irrigation from wells and tubewells:** Sriganganagar.
- ❖ **Highest irrigation by wells:** Jhalawar.
- ❖ **Lowest irrigation by wells:** Sriganganagar and Bikaner.
- ❖ **Highest irrigation by tubewells:** Jodhpur.
- ❖ **Lowest irrigation by tubewells:** Rajsamand.
- ❖ **Highest irrigation by ponds:** In Tonk district.
- ❖ **Distribution of total irrigated area:**
 - ❖ **Highest share:** Sriganganagar.

7

Natural Vegetation and Soil Resources in Rajasthan

The Role of Forests in Environmental and Ecological Balance

1. Important Role of Forests

- ❖ **Local Climate Balance:** Forest areas make the local climate mild and balanced.
- ❖ **Soil Conservation:** The roots of forests help in preventing soil erosion.
- ❖ **Water Flow Management:** Forests contribute to regulating the flow of rivers.
- ❖ **Industrial Use:** Raw materials for various industries are obtained from forests.
- ❖ **Source of Livelihood:** Resources from forests provide a livelihood to a large population.
- ❖ **Wildlife Conservation:** Forests help in the conservation of wildlife and biodiversity.

2. Importance of Forests in Rajasthan

- ❖ The forest area in Rajasthan is limited and is decreasing rapidly.
- ❖ The presence of forests is extremely necessary to maintain environmental balance in a Arid state like Rajasthan.
- ❖ The conservation of forests is important for managing climate change and water resources.

3. Impact of Forest Destruction

- ❖ The reduction of forests increases the risk of soil erosion, water scarcity, and a decline in biodiversity.
- ❖ Environmental imbalance makes the problems in the arid and semi-arid regions of Rajasthan more complex.

Study Points



Distribution of Forests in Rajasthan

1. Status of Forest Area in the State

- ❖ The extent of forests in Rajasthan is low which is due to its geographical and climatic conditions.
- ❖ **National Forest Policy (1988):** It requires that one-third of the land area should be covered by forests.
- ❖ **Total Forest Area:** The total recorded forest area in the state is 33,014 sq. km which is 9.64 per cent of the state's geographical area.
- ❖ According to the provisions of the Rajasthan Forest Act 1953, the forest area is legally classified as Reserved Forest, Protected Forest, and Unclassified Forest, which are 36.95, 56.43, and 6.62 per cent of the total forest area respectively.
- ❖ **According to the India State of Forest Report-2023,** the state's forest cover is 16,548.21 sq. km (4.84 per cent of the total geographical area), and the tree cover is 10,841.12 sq. km. Therefore, the total forest and tree cover of the state is 27,389.33 sq. km, which is 8 per cent of the state's geographical area.

2. Major Forest Areas

- ❖ **Dense Forests:**
 - ❖ Pratapgarh, Udaipur, Karauli, Baran, Sirohi,

Bundi, Kota, Chittorgarh, Banswara, Sawai Madhopur, Dholpur, Alwar, and Jhalawar.

- ❖ In these districts, more than 20% of the land is covered by forests.
- ❖ **Arid Areas:**
 - ❖ Churu, Jodhpur, Nagaur, Jaisalmer.
 - ❖ Here, less than 2% of the total geographical area is under forest cover.
- ❖ **Geographical Distribution:**
 - ❖ The extent of forests is greater in southern and south-eastern Rajasthan.
 - ❖ The forest area in western Rajasthan is extremely limited.

3. Reasons for Less Forest Cover

- ❖ Low rainfall and high temperatures.
- ❖ Large extent of desert area.
- ❖ Uncontrolled grazing and deforestation.

4. Administrative Perspective

- ❖ There are 38 forest divisions/territorial divisions in Rajasthan.
- ❖ **Forest Ranges under each Forest Division:** Generally 5 to 7.

8

Biodiversity, Wild Animals and Wildlife Conservation in Rajasthan

Study Points

National Parks
in Rajasthan

Wildlife Sanctuaries
in Rajasthan

Conservation Reserves
of the State

Deer Parks (Mrig Van)
of the State

Other Efforts



- Wetlands
- Zoos
- Biological Parks
- District Emblems of the State
- Hunting Prohibited Areas

Wildlife Conservation and Efforts in Rajasthan

1. Importance of Wildlife

- ❖ Wildlife is an important part of the ecosystem, which maintains balance by harmonising with the natural environment.
- ❖ Their existence is in danger due to increasing urbanisation, industrialisation, population growth, and the selfish attitude of humans.
- ❖ The government has taken steps towards wildlife conservation by establishing national parks, wildlife sanctuaries, and biological parks.

2. Wildlife Conservation Efforts in Rajasthan

- ❖ Due to Rajasthan's geographical diversity, various types of wildlife are found here.
- ❖ **1951:** The Rajasthan government implemented the Wildlife Conservation Act.
- ❖ **1955:** Hunting grounds were protected and given the status of wildlife sanctuaries.
- ❖ **1972:** Hunting was completely banned under the Indian Wildlife Protection Act. [REET (L-1) 2023]
- ❖ **1986:** Environmental protection laws were made.
- ❖ **2002:** The Rajasthan State Biodiversity Board was formed under the Biodiversity Act.
- ❖ **2010:** The Rajasthan Biological Diversity Rules were notified.

3. Tiger Reserves in Rajasthan

- ❖ Project Tiger was started by the Government of India in 1973.

- ❖ Under this, 5 tiger reserves have been established in Rajasthan so far:

1. **Ranthambore Tiger Reserve:** 1973-74
2. **Sariska Tiger Reserve:** 1978-79
3. **Mukundra Hills Tiger Reserve:** 2013
4. **Ramgarh Vishdhari Tiger Reserve:** 2022 (the country's 52nd Tiger Reserve) [JEN Civil Degree 2022, Sanganak 2024]
5. **Dholpur-Karauli Tiger Reserve:** The state's fifth tiger reserve in 2023 (the country's 55th Tiger Reserve).

Important Facts

- ❖ Kailash Sankhla of Jodhpur, Rajasthan (first director, National Tiger Conservation Authority) is called the 'Tiger Man of India'.
- ❖ **His major books:**
 - ❖ The Story of Indian Tiger
 - ❖ Tigerland
 - ❖ Return of the Tiger
 - ❖ Garden of God The Waterbird Sanctuary at Bharatpur

4. Wildlife Conservation Areas of Rajasthan

- ❖ **National Parks:** 3
- ❖ **Wildlife Sanctuaries:** 26
- ❖ **Hunting Prohibited Areas:** 33
- ❖ **Conservation Reserves:** 37
- ❖ **Deer Parks:** 7
- ❖ **Zoos:** 4
- ❖ **Biological Parks:** 4
- ❖ **Tiger Reserves:** 5

9

Population of Rajasthan: Growth, Density, Literacy, Sex Ratio

Study Points

Population Size, Distribution, and Density

Under this, the total number of individuals (men, women, and children) and how many individuals reside in a particular place are studied.

Population Growth and Population Change

The population growth that occurs in a specific place within a defined time period and the changes within it are studied.

Population Characteristics and Features

The age, sex ratio, literacy, number of ST/SC, religious composition, etc. of the individuals are studied.

Population: Definition and Importance

- ❖ **Meaning of Population:** The total number of people living in a specific place at a specific time.
- ❖ **Importance:**
 - ❖ It is an important human resource for any country or state.
 - ❖ It is a fundamental element of social studies.

Size and Distribution of Rajasthan's Population

1. According to the 2011 Census:

- ❖ Total population: 6,85,48,437.
- ❖ Contribution to India's population: 5.67%.

2. Position in terms of population:

- ❖ Rajasthan is the seventh largest state in India.
- ❖ The list of states larger than Rajasthan is as follows-

| S. No. | States with the highest population | Contribution to the total population of the country |
|--------|------------------------------------|---|
| 1. | Uttar Pradesh | 16.50% |
| 2. | Maharashtra | 9.28% |
| 3. | Bihar | 8.58% |
| 4. | West Bengal | 7.55% |
| 5. | Madhya Pradesh | 6.00% |
| 6. | Tamil Nadu | 5.96% |
| 7. | Rajasthan | 5.67% |

Distribution of Population in Rajasthan

1. **Unequal Population Distribution:** The distribution of population in Rajasthan is highly unequal.
 - ❖ **Main reasons:**
 - ❖ Diverse geographical conditions.
 - ❖ Variation in economic development.
2. **Population Distribution in the Physical Regions of the State**

- ❖ Rajasthan is divided into four physical regions.
- ❖ The distribution of population in each region differs according to geographical and economic conditions.

| S. No. | Name of the physical region | Percentage distribution of population | Area of the physical region |
|--------|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. | Western Desert Region | 40% | 61.11% |
| 2. | Aravalli Region | 10% | 9% |
| 3. | Eastern Plain Region | 39% | 23% |
| 4. | South-Eastern Plateau Region | 11% | 6.89% |

| S.No. | Districts with the highest population in Rajasthan | |
|-------|---|--|
| 1. | Jaipur | - 66,26,178 [Jail Prahari 2025] REET (L-2) 2023] |
| 2. | Jodhpur | - 36,87,165 |
| 3. | Alwar | - 36,74,179 |
| 4. | Nagaur | - 33,07,743 |
| 5. | Udaipur | - 30,68,420 |
| S.No. | Districts with the minimum population in Rajasthan [VDO 2021] | |
| 1. | Jaisalmer | - 6,69,919 |
| 2. | Pratapgarh | - 8,67,848 |
| 3. | Sirohi | - 10,36,346 |
| 4. | Bundi | - 11,10,906 |
| 5. | Rajsamand | - 11,56,597 |

Important Facts Related to Population in Rajasthan

1. **Position of districts by population**
 - ❖ **District with the highest population:**
 - ❖ Jaipur, where 9.67% of the state's total population resides.
 - ❖ It is the only district in Rajasthan with a population of more than 50 lakh.
 - ❖ **District with the lowest population:** Jaisalmer.
 - ❖ **Districts with less than 10 lakh (one million) population:** Jaisalmer and Pratapgarh. [Vanrakshak 2022]

10

Major tribes of Rajasthan; Geographical Distribution and Characteristics

Introduction to Tribes and Rajasthan

- ❖ **Definition of a Tribe:** Communities that are socially and educationally backward, live in remote areas, and maintain their unique culture and original identity while living in a free environment are called tribes or adivasis.
- ❖ **The major tribes of Rajasthan are:** Bhil, Meena, Garasia, Sahariya, Sansi, Damor, Kanjar.
- ❖ Their social, economic and cultural traditions are an important part of Rajasthan's rich culture.

Status of Tribes in Rajasthan

- ❖ **Rajasthan's position in India:** Rajasthan ranks fourth in India in terms of tribal population, and the state ranks 13th in the country in terms of the percentage of its total population.
- ❖ According to the 2011 census, the Scheduled Tribe population in Rajasthan is 92,38,534.
- ❖ **Total tribal population of Rajasthan:** Scheduled Tribes consists 13.48% of the state's total population. about 94.6% of the tribes live in rural areas.

Scheduled Tribes and the Constitution

- ❖ **Constitutional Provision:** Under Article 342 of the Constitution, the President has the right to notify tribes.
- ❖ **Currently, 12 Scheduled Tribes are notified in Rajasthan:**
 1. Meena
 2. Bhil
 3. Garasia
 4. Sahariya
 5. Damor
 6. Bhilmeena
 7. Kolidhor
 8. Patelia
 9. Nayakda
 10. Kathodi
 11. Kokna
 12. Dhanka

Note:—❖ In Rajasthan, the Meena tribe has the largest population, while the Kolidhor has the smallest.
❖ The Sansi and Kanjar tribes are not notified, but they are considered in the tribal category due to their distinctive culture.

Distribution of Tribal Population

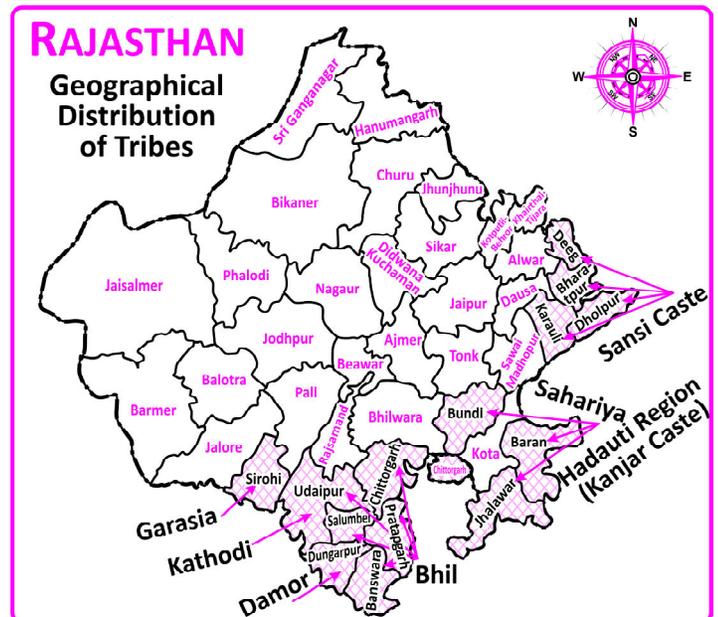
- ❖ **Districts with the highest tribal population:**
 1. **Banswara:** 76.38%
 2. **Dungarpur:** 70.82%
 3. **Pratapgarh:** 63.42%
 4. **Udaipur:** 49.71%
- ❖ **Highest tribal population according to total population:** Udaipur (1525289).
- ❖ **District with the lowest tribal population:** Bikaner (only 0.33% of tribal population) and Nagaur.

Details of Scheduled Areas

- ❖ **Fully Scheduled Districts:** Banswara, Dungarpur, Pratapgarh.
- ❖ **Partially Scheduled Area Districts:** Udaipur, Rajsamand, Chittorgarh, Pali, Sirohi.

Geographical Distribution of Tribes in Rajasthan

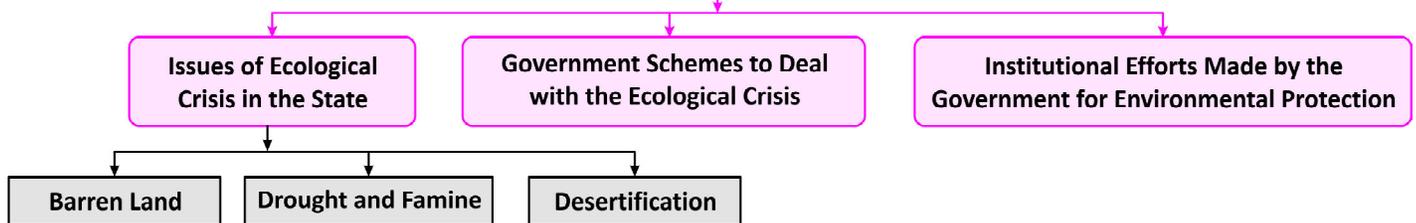
| Tribe | Areas of Highest Concentration |
|---------------------|--|
| Meena | In districts like Jaipur , Sawai Madhopur, Udaipur, Salumbar, Alwar, Kota, Bundi etc. |
| Bhil | In Banswara , Dungarpur, Chittorgarh, Rajsamand, Sirohi, Udaipur and Salumbar districts. |
| Garasia | Live only in Sirohi , Udaipur and Pali. |
| Sahariya | Highest concentration in Shahbad and Kishanganj tehsils of Baran district. Kota district has the second highest population in the state. [REET Mains Sanskrit 2023] A small number are also found in Jhalawar. |
| Damor | Highest concentration in Simlawara Panchayat Samiti of Dungarpur district and also live in Banswara, Udaipur, Salumbar. |
| Kathodi | Their concentration is mainly in Udaipur and Salumbar districts . They are also found in small numbers in Dungarpur, Baran, Jhalawar. |
| Kanjar Caste | Has the highest concentration in the Hadoti region of the state. It is found in Ajmer, Beawar, Chittorgarh, Bhilwara, Alwar, Khairthal-Tijara and Bundi districts. |
| Sansi Caste | Mainly lives in Bharatpur , [Forest Guard 2022] Deeg, Dholpur and Karauli districts. |



11

Issues of Ecological Crisis in Rajasthan and Efforts for Environmental Protection

Study Points



Main Issues of Ecological Crisis in the State

Wasteland

- ❖ **Rajasthan's Special Feature:** Rajasthan is the largest state in India, but due to drought, famine, low rainfall, and desert-like arid conditions, a large part of the state is wasteland.
- ❖ **Area of Wasteland:**
 - ❖ According to the Rajasthan Land Use Statistics 2023-24, the state has 35.16 lakh hectares of wasteland.
 - ❖ **This is 10.26% of the state's total area.**
(Source: Economic Review 2024-25)
- ❖ **Region-wise Wasteland:**
 - ❖ **Highest Wasteland:** Jaisalmer (based on area).
 - ❖ **Highest Percentage of Wasteland:** Rajsamand district.
- ❖ **Institutional Efforts:**
 - ❖ The '**Wasteland Development Department**' was established in 1982.
 - ❖ In 1985, the central government established the 'Wasteland Development Corporation' to solve the problem of wasteland.
- ❖ **Rajasthan Wasteland and Pastureland Development Board:** In 2016, the Rajasthan Wasteland Development Board was renamed the "**Wasteland and Pastureland Development Board**" with the objective of developing the state's wasteland and pastures. This board was reorganised on 11 February 2022.

Drought and Famine

- ❖ **Definition of Drought:** When there is a severe shortage of water in an area due to a lack of rainfall, it is called a drought.
- ❖ According to the definition of drought given by the Irrigation Commission, it is a situation in which the rainfall in that area is 75 per cent less than the normal rainfall.

- ❖ **Cause of Famine:** A prolonged drought takes the form of a famine.
- ❖ **Drought and Famine in Rajasthan:**
 - ❖ This is the state's main environmental problem and natural disaster.
 - ❖ Many instances of famine in Rajasthan are recorded in history.

| Name | Special Details |
|---------------------------|--|
| Chhappaniya Akal | Famine of V.S. 1956 (in the year 1899). |
| Panchkal | Famine in the state in 1812-13. |
| Sahsa Bhadusa Akal | Famine in the years 1842-43 (V.S. 1899-1900). |
| Chalisa Akal | Famine in the state in 1983. |
| Macro-Drought Akal | Famine in the year 2002-03, also called the great famine. |
| Trikal | Famine in 1987-88 and 2002-03. (In Trikal, there is a severe crisis of food, water, and fodder.) |

- ❖ **History and Proverb:** After the formation of Rajasthan, except for 1959-60, 1973-74, 1975-76, 1976-77, 1990-91, and 1994-95, there has been a situation of drought or famine in some part of the state every year.
 - ❖ A proverb is famous in Rajasthan: "Tijo kuriyo aathon kaal [**Forest Guard 2022**]"
 - ❖ **Meaning:** There is a semi-famine every third year and a severe famine every eighth year.
 - ❖ The highest intensity of famine occurs in the Pali district.

Desertification

- ❖ **Definition:** The gradual conversion of fertile or semi-arid land into arid or desert land is called desertification.
- ❖ **Affected Districts:**
 - ❖ The National Commission on Agriculture had declared 12 districts of western Rajasthan as desert areas.
 - ❖ Currently, 5 new districts (Jaipur, Alwar, Ajmer,

12

Mineral Resources in Rajasthan

Geological Structure & Mineral Reserves of Rajasthan

- ❖ **Diversity:** The geological structure of Rajasthan is famous for its variety of minerals, which is why it is called the 'museum of minerals'.
- ❖ **Mineral Reserves:** There are 81 types of minerals found in the state:
 - ❖ Out of these, 58 minerals are **currently being mined**.
- ❖ **Important Region:** The Aravalli region is the most important for the availability and production of minerals.

Rajasthan's Position at the National Level

- ❖ **From the perspective of mineral reserves:** Rajasthan ranks second in the country after Jharkhand.
- ❖ **According to the availability of minerals:** It is the third-largest state after Odisha and Chhattisgarh.
- ❖ **In minor mineral production:** Rajasthan ranks first in the country.

Mining Leases and E-Auction Process

- ❖ **Major Minerals:** 145 mining leases have been issued for major minerals.
- ❖ **Minor Minerals:** There are 16,962 mining leases and 17,185 quarry licenses.
- ❖ **Allocation Process:** Mining leases are now allotted through an e-auction process.

Royalty and Rules

- ❖ **Major Minerals:** Royalty and rules are determined by the Central Government.
- ❖ **Minor Minerals:** The rules for allocation and royalty are made by the State Government.

Economic Contribution of the Mining Sector

- ❖ **According to the Economic Review 2024-25:** Among the sub-sectors of the industrial sector, the contribution of the mining and quarrying sector to the G.S.V.A. at current prices was ₹3.30 lakh crore.

Rajasthan: A Leading State in Mineral Production in the Country

Rajasthan's Specific Minerals

- ❖ **Sole Producer:** Rajasthan is the sole producer in the country of lead and zinc ore, selenite, wollastonite, and garnet.
- ❖ **Other Major Minerals:**
 - ❖ Almost the entire production of silver, calcite, and gypsum in the country occurs in Rajasthan.

- ❖ It is also a major producer of ball clay, fire clay, phosphorite, ochre, steatite & **feldspar**. [JailWarden 2018]

Decorative Stones

- ❖ **Special Stones:** Rajasthan is a leader in the production of stones like marble, sandstone, and granite.

Cement and Steel Grade Minerals

- ❖ **Limestone:** Rajasthan is a leader in the country in the production of cement grade and steel grade limestone.

Major Institutions and Revenue

- ❖ **Department of Mines and Geology:** Established in 1949 in Udaipur.
 - ❖ **Regional Offices:** Jaipur, Jodhpur, Kota, and Udaipur.
- ❖ **Revenue Target:**
 - ❖ For the financial year 2024-25, the department was given a revenue target of ₹9500 crore.
 - ❖ Against this, a total revenue of ₹6340.85 crore was earned.

Minerals in which Rajasthan has a Monopoly

- ❖ **Main Minerals:** Wollastonite, lead-zinc, emerald, garnet, jasper, silver, gypsum, rock phosphate, calcite, marble, selenite, tungsten, garnet, and asbestos.

Types of Minerals in Rajasthan

| Type | Various Minerals |
|------------------------------|---|
| Metallic Minerals | Iron ore, Manganese, [BSTC 2025] Lead and Zinc, Copper, Tungsten, Beryllium, Silver, Gold. |
| Non-Metallic Minerals | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fertiliser Minerals - Gypsum, Rock Phosphate, Pyrites, Potash, Nitrate, Sulphur [JEN Elect. 2020] • Atomic Minerals - Mica, Uranium, Lithium, Thorium, Beryllium • Chemical Minerals - Salt, Limestone, Fluorite, Calcite, Bentonite • Precious Stones - Emerald, Garnet, Diamond • Building Stones - Marble, Granite, Sandstone, Slate etc. • Heat-Resistant Minerals - Asbestos, Feldspar, Silica Sand, Dolomite, China Clay, Fire Clay, Magnesite, Barites, etc. • Other Minerals - Soapstone, Fuller's Earth, etc. |
| Fuel Minerals | Petroleum, Coal, Natural Gas |

13

Development of Tourism in Rajasthan; Tourist Centres and Circuits

Study Points

Development of Tourism in Rajasthan and Important Institutions

Festivals/Celebrations Organized by the Tourism Department in the State

Major Achievements of the State in Tourism in the Year 2024-25

Tourism Circuits of Rajasthan

Major Tourist Centers of Rajasthan

Rajasthan: A Major Tourist Centre of India

Special Features of Tourism in Rajasthan:

- ❖ Rajasthan is one of the major tourist destinations in India and holds a place on the world tourism map.
- ❖ Every third tourist coming to India visits Rajasthan.
- ❖ The state offers attractions like forts, palaces, lakes, deserts, temples, the beauty of the Aravalli hills, and adventure tourism.
- ❖ Tourism is one of the main sources of employment and revenue in the state.

Initiatives to Promote Tourism:

- ❖ **Establishment of the Department of Tourism:** In 1956.
- ❖ **Tourism given industry status:** In 1989, on the recommendation of the Mohammed Yunus Committee, making Rajasthan the first state in India to do so. [BSTC 2025]
- ❖ **Royal Trains:** A special attraction for tourists.

Tourism Development and Major Institutions

- ❖ **Directorate of Tourism (1955):** Arranges accommodation, transport, and publication of literature for tourists.
- ❖ **Department of Tourism:** Established in 1956, the nodal agency of the state government. [VDO 2021]
- ❖ **Rajasthan Tourism Development Corporation (RTDC):**
 - ❖ **Establishment:** 1 April 1979.
 - ❖ **Headquarters:** Jaipur.
 - ❖ **New tourism logo:** "Rajasthan: The Incredible State of India".
- ❖ **Rajasthan Institute of Tourism and Travel Management (RITTMAN):**
 - ❖ **Establishment:** 29 October 1996, **Headquarters:** Jaipur.



❖ **Objective:** To develop human resources in the tourism sector.

- ❖ **State Tourism Advisory Board:** Established in the year 2000 under the chairmanship of the Chief Minister.
- ❖ **Rajiv Gandhi Tourism Development Mission:** Establishment: 2001, to implement tourism policies effectively.
- ❖ **Tourist Police Stations:** Established in **Jaipur, Udaipur, and Jodhpur** for the safety of tourists.

Important Facts

- ❖ **Foreign Tourists:** The highest number of foreign tourists come from France.
- ❖ **Popular Places:**
 - ❖ **Pushkar (Ajmer):** Most preferred by both domestic and foreign tourists.
 - ❖ **Jaipur:** The destination for the highest number of foreign tourists.
- ❖ **Tourist Statistics (2024):**
 - ❖ **Total Tourists:** 2300.84 lakh.
 - ❖ **Domestic Tourists:** 2280.12 lakh.
 - ❖ **Foreign Tourists:** 20.72 lakh.
 - ❖ **Districts with the highest number of domestic tourists:** Sikar (2,76,61,349), [BSTC 2025] Chittorgarh (2,41,94,865), Ajmer (2,25,89,808), Jaisalmer (2,24,16,810), Sawai Madhopur (1,43,06,561). (Source: Economic Review 2024-25)

Royal Trains in Rajasthan: An Initiative to Promote Tourism

1. Palace on Wheels

- ❖ **Started:** 26 January 1982.
- ❖ **Joint Venture:** Rajasthan Tourism Development Corporation (RTDC) and Indian Railways.
- ❖ **Special Feature:**
 - ❖ A luxury train offering a special experience for tourists.
 - ❖ **Interior Design:** Payal Kapoor.
- ❖ **Tour Route: A one-week itinerary:** New Delhi – Jaipur – Sawai Madhopur – Chittorgarh – Udaipur – Jaisalmer – Jodhpur – Bharatpur – Agra – New Delhi.

14

Means of Transport in Rajasthan

Importance of Transport

- ❖ The means of transport in the economy of any country or state act like arteries and veins.
- ❖ After independence, the means of transport in Rajasthan have developed rapidly.
- ❖ Roads, railways and air transport are the main means of transport in the state.
- ❖ However, there is still immense potential for development in these areas.

Road Transport

1. Development of Roads After Independence

- ❖ In the year 1949, the total length of roads in Rajasthan was 13,553 km.
- ❖ By March 2024, this length had increased to 3,17,121 km.

2. Progress in Road Development

- ❖ The development of the road network in different years after independence can be understood through data.
- ❖ This progress is a major indicator of the state's social and economic development.

| Year | Total Road Length |
|---------|---------------------|
| 1950-51 | 17,339 kilometres |
| 1990-91 | 58,350 kilometres |
| 2000-01 | 87,462 kilometres |
| 2010-11 | 1,89,402 kilometres |
| 2020-21 | 2,72,959 kilometres |
| 2021-22 | 2,78,813 kilometres |
| 2022-23 | 3,01,811 kilometres |

Road Transport in Rajasthan: Progress and Status

1. Road Density

- ❖ As of March 2024, the road density in the state is 92.66 km per 100 square kilometres.
- ❖ The national average density is 165.24 km per 100 square kilometres.

2. Status of Connecting Villages with Roads

- ❖ According to the 2011 census, there are 43,264 villages in the state.
- ❖ By March 2024, 39,408 villages (91.09%) have been connected by roads.

3. Contribution of Road Maintenance and Public Works Department

- ❖ **Out of the total 3,17,121 km of roads in the state:**
 - ❖ 1,87,634 km of roads are maintained by the Public Works Department (PWD).

Length of Roads in the State as of 31 March 2024

| Sr. No. | Classification | Asphalt | Metalled | Gravel | Fair Weather | Total |
|--------------------|---------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. | National Highway | 10790 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 10790 |
| 2. | State Highway | 17325 | 4 | 19 | 28 | 17376 |
| 3. | Major District Road | 14118 | 17 | 112 | 125 | 14372 |
| 4. | Other District Road | 53696 | 6020 | 198 | 8351 | 68265 |
| 5. | Rural Road | 160219 | 2661 | 40407 | 3031 | 206318 |
| Grand Total | | 256148 | 8702 | 40736 | 11535 | 206318 |

(Source : Economic Survey 2024-25)

National Highways of Rajasthan

Status of National Highways

- ❖ As of March 2024, the total length of national highways in Rajasthan is 10,790 km.

National Highways Authority of India (NHAI)

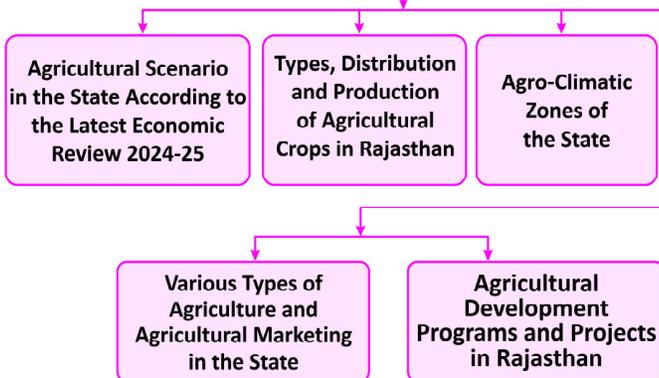
- ❖ The National Highways Authority of India was constituted by an Act of Parliament in 1988 under the administrative control of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways.
- ❖ NHAI was established as a central authority for the development, maintenance, and management of National Highways entrusted to it by the Government of India.
- ❖ The Authority became operational in February 1995.
- ❖ **The order of states with the longest NH length in India is:** Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan.
- ❖ **The state with the minimum NH length in India is:** Goa.
- ❖ The descending order of districts with the longest NH length in Rajasthan is: Barmer (879 km), Bikaner (866 km), Jaisalmer (770 km).
- ❖ The ascending order of districts with the minimum

15

Agriculture Scenario in Rajasthan : Major Crops, Current Status of Agriculture Sector and Agriculture Marketing

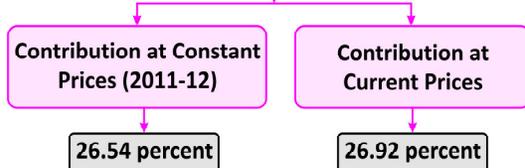
- ❖ The characteristics of agriculture in Rajasthan are the predominance of food grain crops and high dependence on dry farming. Due to the state’s geographical and climatic conditions, there is a high dependence on the monsoon, which affects agricultural productivity. [JEN Elect. Degree 2020]
- ❖ The irregularity and uncertainty of rainfall are the main obstacles to agricultural development in Rajasthan. [CET (10+2) 2024] Low rainfall directly affects the production of unirrigated crops.
- ❖ In Rajasthan, a drought-like situation persists every year due to low and uneven rainfall. [Jail Warden 2018]

Study Points



Agriculture Scenario in Rajasthan: According to the latest Economic Review 2024-25

Contribution of the Agriculture Sector to G.S.V.A. in the Year 2024-25



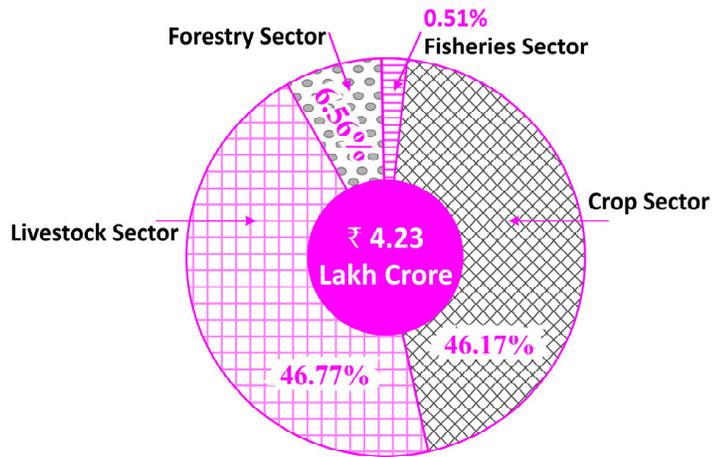
Economic Contribution of Agriculture and Allied Sector

- ❖ **At Constant Prices (2011-12):**
 - ❖ The Gross State Value Added (G.S.V.A.) of the agriculture and allied sector increased from ₹1.87 lakh crore in 2020-21 to ₹2.18 lakh crore in 2024-25.
 - ❖ The average annual growth rate was 4.76%.
- ❖ **At Current Prices:**
 - ❖ In 2011-12, the contribution of the agriculture and allied sector to G.S.V.A. was 28.56%, which

decreased to 26.92% in 2024-25.

Contribution of Sub-sectors of Agriculture and Allied Sector (2024-25)

- ❖ In the year 2024-25, the contribution of different parts of the agriculture and allied sector can be clearly seen at current prices. [CET (Grad.) 2024]



Land Utilisation in Rajasthan

- ❖ Land utilisation in Rajasthan provides information on the land used for agriculture and other purposes, which is important for future planning.
- ❖ **Total Reported Area (2023-24):** 342.74 lakh hectares.
- ❖ A detailed description of land use is divided into various categories, which helps in understanding the state’s resources and plans.

Land Utilisation Statistics of Rajasthan 2023-24

| Sr. No. | Land Use Category | Area (in lakh hectares) | Percentage of Total Area |
|---------|--|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. | Forest | 27.86 | 8.13% |
| 2. | Area under Non-Agricultural uses | 20.32 | 5.93% |
| 3. | Barren and Uncultivable Land | 23.62 | 6.89% |
| 4. | Permanent Pasture and other grazing land | 16.49 | 4.81% |
| 5. | Tree Clusters and Groves | 0.38 | 0.11% |
| 6. | Culturable Wasteland | 35.16 | 10.26% |
| 7. | Fallow Land other than Current fallow | 19.60 | 5.72% |

16

Livestock and Dairy Development in Rajasthan

Animal Husbandry in Rajasthan: A Major Economic Activity

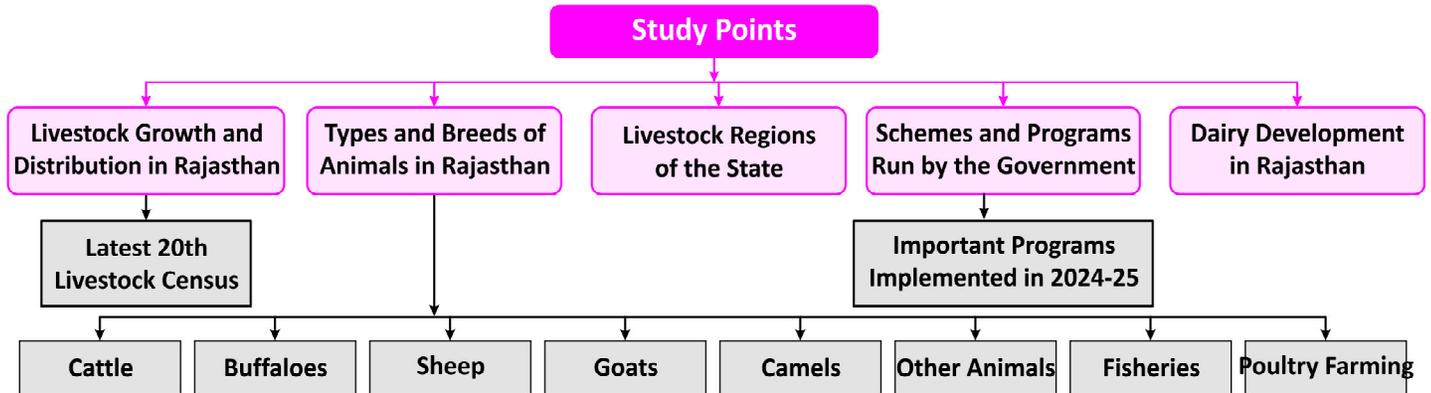
Introduction

- ❖ The natural conditions of Rajasthan are more favourable for animal husbandry than for agriculture.
- ❖ In the arid and semi-arid regions of the state, animal husbandry is not a secondary activity but a major economic activity.

❖ Changes:

- ❖ With medical and communication facilities, research centres, and government support, the nature of animal husbandry has changed from subsistence to commercial.
- ❖ **Dairy Industry:** Along with animal husbandry, the dairy industry has also developed rapidly.

Study Points



❖ History:

- ❖ India's first livestock census was in 1919-20.
- ❖ The first livestock census after independence was in 1951.
- ❖ The first livestock census in Rajasthan was in 1961 (after the formation of integrated Rajasthan).

Growth and Distribution of Livestock in Rajasthan

Status of Livestock in Rajasthan

- ❖ **National Contribution:**
 - ❖ Rajasthan has 10.60% of the country's total livestock.
 - ❖ The state **ranks second** in the country in terms of total livestock.
- ❖ **Total Livestock (2019):**
 - ❖ 56.8 million.
- ❖ **Total Poultry Population:**
 - ❖ 1.46 million (146.23 lakh), which is 1.72% of the country's total.

Report of the Ministry of Animal Husbandry

- ❖ **Released:** October 2019.
- ❖ **Institution:** Ministry of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, Government of India.

Livestock Census

- ❖ **Livestock Census:** Conducted every 5 years by the

Board of Revenue, Ajmer.

- ❖ **Rajasthan's rank in the country in terms of livestock:** Second
- ❖ **First rank in the country in terms of livestock:** Uttar Pradesh
- ❖ **Highest percentage of animals in the state:** Goats (36.6%), Cows (24.4%), Buffaloes (24.1%), Sheep (13.9%)
- ❖ **20th Livestock Census (2019):**
 - ❖ **Highest livestock:** Barmer district. [Vanrakshak 2022]
 - ❖ **Lowest livestock:** Dholpur district.
- ❖ **Livestock Density:**
 - ❖ **2012 (19th Livestock Census):** 169 per sq km.
 - ❖ **2019 (20th Livestock Census):** Decreased to 166 per sq km.
 - ❖ **Highest livestock density:** Dungarpur (433), Banswara (386), Dausa (308).
 - ❖ **Lowest livestock density:** Jaisalmer (62), Bikaner (90).

Rajasthan's National Achievements

- ❖ Rajasthan **ranks first** in the country in the number of goats, camels, and donkeys.
- ❖ At current prices for the year 2024-25, the agriculture sector, which includes crops, livestock, fisheries and forestry, contributes 26.92 percent to the Gross State Value Added (GSVA).

17

Energy Resources of Rajasthan: Conventional & Non-Conventional

Energy Resources: The Backbone of the Economy

Energy resources are extremely important for the economy of any country or state. They play an essential and fundamental role in all sectors. Both conventional and non-conventional sources of energy are present in Rajasthan. It is necessary to understand the development and innovation that has taken place in this field.

Study Points

Development of Energy Resources and Current Innovations in Rajasthan

Conventional Energy Resources

Non-Conventional Energy Resources

Major Schemes of the Energy Sector

Development and Innovation of Energy Resources in Rajasthan

- ❖ **Situation at the time of Independence:**
 - ❖ In 1947, only 42 villages in Rajasthan had electricity.
 - ❖ The total installed power capacity was merely 13.27 megawatts.
- ❖ **Establishment of the Electricity Board:**
 - ❖ On 1 July 1957, the Rajasthan State Electricity Board (RSEB) was formed.
 - ❖ It was the main agency for electricity generation, distribution, and transmission.
- ❖ **Reorganisation of the Power Sector (2000):** On 19 July 2000, to strengthen the energy sector, the RSEB was divided into five companies:-
 1. Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd. (Jaipur)
 2. Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Prasaran Nigam Ltd. (Jaipur)
 3. Jaipur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd. (Jaipur)
 4. Ajmer Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd. (Ajmer)
 5. Jodhpur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd. (Jodhpur)

Rajasthan Electricity Regulatory Authority (RERA)

- ❖ **Establishment:** 2 January 2000.
- ❖ **Headquarters:** Jaipur.
- ❖ **Main Functions:**
 - ❖ To issue licenses to electricity companies.
 - ❖ To determine electricity tariffs.
 - ❖ Regulation and control of electricity companies.

Achievements in the Energy Sector:

- ❖ **Total Energy Capacity:** By March 2024, the total installed energy capacity of Rajasthan was 24783.64 megawatts, which increased to 26325.19 megawatts by December 2024.
- ❖ **Rural Electrification:** As of December 2024,

- ❖ 43,965 villages
- ❖ 1.14 lakh dhanis (hamlets)
- ❖ 108.09 lakh rural households

Energy Availability:

- ❖ In 2020-21, the total energy availability was 8561.36 crore units.
- ❖ By 2023-24, this increased to 10948.74 crore units.
- ❖ Between 2020-21 and 2023-24, the total energy availability increased by 27.87%.

Conventional Energy Resources in Rajasthan

Conventional energy resources are those that have been in use since ancient times. These include **coal, mineral oil, natural gas, and hydropower**. [REET Mains Sci/Math 2023, Forest Guard 2022] However, small hydropower projects with a capacity of less than 25 megawatts are counted as non-conventional resources.

Coal: The Ancient Source of Energy

Types of Coal:

- ❖ **Anthracite:** The best quality coal, containing more than 80% carbon.
- ❖ **Lignite:** Predominantly found in Rajasthan, containing 45-55% carbon. It is also called 'brown coal'.
- ❖ **Bituminous**
- ❖ **Peat**

Lignite Coal Mines in Rajasthan:

- ❖ **Palana (Bikaner):** A major mine.
- ❖ Merta Road (Nagaur).
- ❖ Kapurdi, Jalipa (Barmer).

- ❖ **Importance:** Coal is the main source of thermal power generation.

18

Industrial Development in Rajasthan; Major Industries and New Trends

Industrial Development of Rajasthan

Situation at the time of Independence:

- ❖ At the time of independence, Rajasthan was an industrially backward state.
- ❖ After independence, planned development led to a new direction and progress in the industrial sector.
- ❖ The industrial sector is considered to be of great economic importance in the state of Rajasthan.

Efforts for Industrial Development:

- ❖ **Department of Industries and Commerce:** By an order issued on 19 August 2021, the Rajasthan government changed the name of the Department of Industries to the 'Department of Industries and Commerce'. [VDO 2021] For industrial development in the state, **36 District Industries** and Commerce Centres and **8 sub-centres** are active.
- ❖ **National Capital Region (NCR):**
 - ❖ Alwar, Bharatpur, and Jhunjhunu districts were included in the NCR.
 - ❖ Jaipur and Kota were given the status of "Counter Magnet City" of the NCR.

Contribution and Innovation of the Industrial Sector 2024-25

Contribution to the Economy:

- ❖ In the year 2024-25, the contribution of the industrial sector to the state's total Gross State Value Added (GSVA) at constant (2011-12) prices was 28.39%. The industrial sector registered a growth of 12.43% (at constant 2011-12 prices).
- ❖ The contribution of industries to the Gross State Value Added (GSVA) at current prices is 27.16%.

Contribution of Sub-sectors:

- ❖ The various sub-sectors of the industrial sector have contributed significantly to the state's economy.
- ❖ The contribution of these sectors has promoted innovation and growth in the state's development.

| Sub-sector | Contribution to G.S.V.A. in 2024-25 (Advance Estimates) |
|--------------------|---|
| Mining & Quarrying | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Contribution at current prices: 12.15% ❖ Growth over the previous year at constant prices: 3.59% |
| Manufacturing | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Contribution at current prices: 42.62% ❖ Growth over the previous year at constant prices: 4.68% |

| Sub-sector | Contribution to G.S.V.A. in 2024-25 (Advance Estimates) |
|---|---|
| Construction | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Contribution at current prices: 34.88% ❖ Growth over the previous year at constant prices: 8.60% |
| Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Contribution at current prices: 10.35% ❖ Growth over the previous year at constant prices: 5.51% |

Rajasthan Handicrafts Policy, 2022

- ❖ This policy was implemented on 17 September 2022. [CET (Grad.) 2024]
- ❖ **Objective:** To encourage artisans and weavers by providing them with advanced technology, financial assistance, and marketing support.

Rising Rajasthan Global Investors' Summit, 2024

- ❖ **Organised:** From 9-11 December 2024 in Jaipur.
- ❖ **Achievements:** Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) worth ₹35 lakh were signed.
- ❖ **Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme (RIPS) 2022:** launched on 7 October 2022. [Forest Guard 2022]
- ❖ **Objectives:**
 - ❖ To strengthen the current RIPS-2019.
 - ❖ To promote rapid and balanced industrial development in the state.

Index of Industrial Production (I.I.P)

- ❖ It is a key indicator of the state's industrial performance.
- ❖ **Compilation and Basis:** It is compiled on a monthly basis.
- ❖ **The series of the Index of Industrial Production (base year 2011-12) is based on three major sectors:**
 1. Manufacturing
 2. Mining
 3. Electricity

Rajasthan's Index of Industrial Production (Base Year 2011-12)

| Sector | 2020-21 | 2021-22 | 2022-23 | 2023-24 | 2024-25* |
|---------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| Manufacturing | 122.95 | 136.14 | 142.18 | 169.50 | 180.47 |
| Mining | 119.43 | 124.53 | 116.76 | 111.38 | 97.60 |
| Electricity | 126.10 | 144.93 | 157.21 | 168.64 | 176.69 |
| General Index | 122.34 | 133.97 | 136.93 | 153.46 | 157.31 |

*Provisional

Rajasthan Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Act 2019

- ❖ This Act was notified on 17 July 2019, and was amended on 12 April 2023. An acknowledgement certificate is issued to exempt enterprises from

19

Cooperative Movement in Rajasthan

Cooperation in Rajasthan: Introduction and Development

Meaning and History of Cooperation

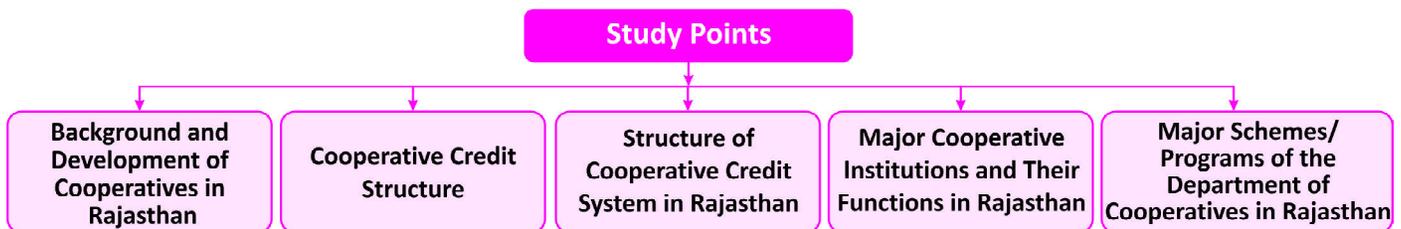
- ❖ **Cooperation:** When several individuals or institutions work together to achieve a common goal.
- ❖ **Origin of Cooperation:**
 - ❖ **Beginning:** Lancashire (England).
 - ❖ **Founder:** Robert Owen is considered the father of cooperation in the world.
 - ❖ **Formal initiation of the movement:** From Germany.

Beginning of Cooperation in India

- ❖ **Recommendation for Cooperative Societies:** By the Famine Commission constituted in 1904 during the time of Viceroy Lord Curzon.
- ❖ **First Act:** The Cooperative Credit Societies Act of 1904 was passed.

Cooperative Movement in Rajasthan

- ❖ **Beginning:** From Ajmer in 1904.
- ❖ To better understand the development of the cooperative movement, it is necessary to study the following points:-



Cooperation in Rajasthan: Background and Development

Objective and Slogan of Cooperation

- ❖ **Main Objective:** Social upliftment and the establishment of an exploitation-free society.
- ❖ **Slogan:** “One for all, all for one.”

History of the Cooperative Movement

1. **Beginning:**
 - ❖ From Ajmer in 1904.
 - ❖ **Objective:** To free farmers from moneylenders and middlemen by providing loan facilities.
2. **First Cooperative Institutions:**
 - ❖ **First Cooperative Agricultural Bank:** In 1904 (Deeg).
 - ❖ **First Cooperative Credit Society:** 25 October 1905 in Bhinai (Ajmer).
 - ❖ **First Central Cooperative Bank:** In 1910 in Ajmer.
 - ❖ **First Primary Land Development Bank:** In 1924 in Ajmer.
3. **Cooperative Laws in Princely States:**
 - ❖ **Bharatpur (1915):** The first princely state to make cooperative laws.
 - ❖ **After this:** Kota (1916), Bikaner (1926), Alwar (1934), Jodhpur (1938), Jaipur (1944).

4. Cooperative Laws and Amendments:

- ❖ **Rajasthan Cooperative Societies Act, 1953:** Uniformity in various cooperative laws.
- ❖ **Cooperative Act, 1965:** Implemented on 2 October 1965.
- ❖ **Current Act:** Cooperative Act 2001, effective from 14 November 2002.

Women’s Empowerment and Special Initiatives

- ❖ 785 Women’s Overall Development Cooperative Societies registered for the empowerment of women in rural areas.
- ❖ **Cooperative Movement:**
 - ❖ “Run by the members for the members”.
 - ❖ 7 colours in the flag.

Special Years and Achievements

- ❖ **Centenary year of Cooperation:** Celebrated in 2004.

Guiding Principles of Cooperation

1. Voluntary and open membership.
2. Democratic of member control.
3. Economic participation.
4. Autonomy and independence.

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Situation of Poverty & Unemployment in Rajasthan

Poverty

Definition

- ❖ **Poverty:** When a person is unable to fulfil the minimum consumption needs essential for life (such as food, clothing, housing, education, health etc.), it is called 'poverty'.

Types of Poverty

| Absolute Poverty | Relative Poverty |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ When a person cannot meet their basic needs (food, clothing, etc.). ❖ The poverty line in India is determined based on absolute poverty. ❖ Basis of Measurement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Calorie consumption. ❖ Consumption expenditure. ❖ Characteristics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ This concept is prevalent in underdeveloped and developing countries. ❖ It is a practical concept for measuring poverty. ❖ Measurement Method: It is called the Head Count method. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Meaning: The comparative poverty found between income groups, regions, or countries. ❖ Characteristics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ It is explained based on income inequality. ❖ This concept is the basis for measuring poverty in developed countries. ❖ It is a theoretical concept of poverty measurement. ❖ Methods of Measurement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Lorenz curve. ❖ Gini coefficient. |
| Rural Poverty | Urban Poverty |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Main Causes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Lack of employment. ❖ Disguised unemployment. ❖ Affected Groups: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Landless agricultural labourers. ❖ Small landholders. ❖ Tenant farmers. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Affected Groups: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ People who migrate from rural to urban areas in search of employment. ❖ Irregular workers in factories. ❖ Self-employed hawkers/Vendors. |

Urban Poverty and Its Effects

- ❖ Urban poverty is largely an extension of rural poverty.
- ❖ **Main Causes:**
 - ❖ Migration from rural to urban areas in search of jobs.
 - ❖ Failure to find employment above the subsistence level.
 - ❖ These people increase the percentage of the urban population below the poverty line.

Major Causes of Poverty in Rajasthan

- Economic Causes:**
 - ❖ Excessive dependence on agriculture.
 - ❖ Adverse geographical conditions.
 - ❖ Low per capita income.
 - ❖ Lack of large industries.
 - ❖ Unemployment.
 - ❖ Natural disasters.
 - ❖ Lack of skilled labour.

21

Socio-Economic Welfare Schemes in the State

Rural Development Programmes and Schemes

Rajasthan Rural Livelihood Development Council (RGAVP) Rajeevika

- ❖ The Rajasthan Rural Livelihood Development Council (RGAVP) was established by the Government of Rajasthan in **October 2010** [BSTC 2025] as an autonomous council under the administrative control of the Rural Development Department.
- ❖ This council is registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1958, and it is responsible for implementing all rural livelihood programmes based on the concept of Self-Help Group-based institutions.
- ❖ The objective of this society is to create a stable financial and effective institutional base for the rural poor, increase household income through sustainable livelihood enhancement, improve their access to financial and designated public services, and enhance their ability to adapt to the rapidly changing external socio-economic and political landscape.
- ❖ All rural poor have been identified through a participatory identification process and by marking families from the Socio-Economic and Caste Census (SECC) survey.
- ❖ The following livelihood projects are being implemented by Rajeevika:
 - ❖ **National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)** is being implemented across the entire state.
 - ❖ **The National Rural Economic Transformation Project (NRETP)** is being implemented in 36 blocks of 9 districts of the state.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)

- ❖ The objective of this programme is to provide employment to rural people and thereby promote inclusive growth. It is operational throughout the state.
- ❖ The main objective of this scheme is to provide 100 days of guaranteed employment during a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work, in order to enhance livelihood security in rural areas.

Chief Minister's Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (CMREGS) in Rajasthan

- ❖ Under the Chief Minister's Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (CMREGS) in Rajasthan, an additional **25 days** of employment are being provided upon completion of **100 days** of work under MGNREGA.
- ❖ Under this, an additional 100 days of employment are being provided to Sahariya tribe families residing in Baran district, Kathodi tribe families residing in Udaipur district, and specially-abled persons of the state.

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G)

- ❖ Under this scheme, beneficiaries are selected based on the data from the Socio-Economic and Caste Census-2011 (SECC-2011).
- ❖ Under this scheme, the government provides assistance of **₹1,20,000** to each beneficiary. Each beneficiary is also entitled to an additional amount of **₹12,000** for toilet construction under the Swachh Bharat Mission. The beneficiary is also entitled to daily wages (up to 90 man-days) under the MGNREGA scheme. The expenditure is shared between the Central and State Governments in a **60:40** ratio.

Member of Legislative Assembly Local Area Development Scheme (MLALAD)

- ❖ The objective of this scheme is to develop basic infrastructure according to local needs, create public utility assets, and remove regional imbalances in development.
- ❖ This scheme is being implemented in urban and rural areas. An allocation of **₹5 crore** per assembly constituency is fixed for each financial year.
- ❖ It is mandatory to recommend at least 20 per cent of the total annual allocated amount for the development of Scheduled Caste/Tribe people. Honourable MLAs can recommend up to 20 per cent of the annual allocation for the repair and renovation of public utilities.
- ❖ Under this scheme, works such as drinking water, link roads, drainage systems in populated areas, sewerage works in urban areas, construction of buildings in government educational institutions, cleaning of water tanks, development of traditional water sources, basic development of tourist spots, drinking water facilities for animals, construction of hospitals/dispensaries for animal health, medical equipment for government hospitals, construction of hospital/dispensary buildings, bus stands, community centres, sports grounds, electrification, computers in educational institutions, and court buildings are included.

Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLAD)

- ❖ Under this scheme, each Lok Sabha MP can recommend works worth up to In the event of a severe natural calamity, MPs can also get permanent assets constructed for rehabilitation in any part of the country, outside their constituency/state, up to a maximum of **₹5 crore** per year for their parliamentary constituency to the District Collector.
- ❖ Elected Rajya Sabha members representing the entire

- (C) BPL card holders
(D) Those families in which the number of specially-abled persons with more than 40 per cent disability is 2 or more. [D]
9. **The objective of the Chief Minister's Swanidhi Yojana of Rajasthan is—** [RAS (Pre) • 02-02-25]
(A) Empowerment of families living below the poverty line
(B) Empowerment of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe families
(C) Empowerment of street vendors
(D) Empowerment of pregnant and lactating women [C]
10. **The main objective of the "Rajasthan Urban Area Development Programme (Phase-III)" is—** [RAS (Pre) • 02-02-25]
(A) Improvement of health services in urban areas.
(B) Improvement of school education in urban areas.
(C) Improvement in the services provided in the water supply, sanitation, and sewerage sector.
(D) Construction of new roads. [C]
11. **How much assistance is payable to each beneficiary under PMAY-G?**
(A) ₹1,00,000 (B) ₹1,10,000
(C) ₹1,20,000 (D) ₹1,30,000 [C]
12. **What is the main objective of the Member of Legislative Assembly Local Area Development Scheme (MLALAD)?**
(A) Development of urban areas
(B) Development of basic infrastructure
(C) Development of rural areas
(D) Development of industries [B]
13. **Under the Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLAD), how much amount can each Lok Sabha MP recommend for his parliamentary constituency annually?**
(A) 3 crore (B) 4 crore (C) 5 crore (D) 6 crore [C]
14. **How many districts have been included in the Dang Area Development Scheme?**
(A) 6 districts (B) 7 districts
(C) 8 districts (D) 9 districts [C]
15. **In which areas is the Magra Area Development Scheme mainly being implemented?**
(A) Hilly area (B) Desert area
(C) Plain area (D) River valley area [A]
16. **When was the SVAMITVA scheme launched?**
(A) 24 April, 2019 (B) 24 April, 2020
(C) 24 April, 2021 (D) 24 April, 2022 [B]
17. **When was the Shri Annapurna Rasoi Yojana (Rural) started?**
(A) 1 January, 2024 (B) 6 January, 2024
(C) 15 January, 2024 (D) 26 January, 2024 [B]
18. **Under the Gargi Puraskar Yojana, girl students who obtain what percentage of marks in the secondary examination are given the award?**
(A) 60 per cent (B) 65 per cent
(C) 70 per cent (D) 75 per cent or more [D]
19. **Under the Balika Protsahan Puraskar Yojana, how much amount is given to girl students who score 75 per cent or more in the higher secondary examination?**
(A) 3,000 (B) 4,000
(C) 5,000 (D) 6,000 [C]
20. **Swami Vivekananda Government Model Schools are affiliated to?**
(A) Board of Secondary Education, Rajasthan, Ajmer
(B) Central Board of Secondary Education, New Delhi
(C) University Grants Commission
(D) National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) [B]
21. **By whom are the Seasonal Hostels established?**
(A) District Administration
(B) State Government
(C) School Management Committee (SMC)
(D) Education Department [C]
22. **When was the Pradhan Mantri Schools for Rising India (PM SHRI) scheme implemented?**
(A) 2020 (B) 2021 (C) 2022 (D) 2023 [C]
23. **Kalibai Bheel Meritorious Student Scooty Scheme is related to?**
(A) Social Justice (B) Women Empowerment
(C) Education (D) Medical [C]
24. **What is the main objective of the Chief Minister Ayushman Arogya Yojana?**
(A) To provide education
(B) To provide financial security
(C) To provide employment
(D) To provide housing [B]
25. **When was the Ayushman Vay Vandana Yojana launched?**
(A) 29 September, 2024 (B) 29 October, 2024
(C) 29 November, 2024 (D) 29 December, 2024 [B]
26. **When was the 108 Ambulance Service Scheme launched?**
(A) September, 2005 (B) September, 2006
(C) September, 2007 (D) September, 2008 [D]
27. **When was the e-Shram portal launched?**
(A) 26 July, 2021 (B) 26 August, 2021
(C) 26 September, 2021 (D) 26 October, 2021 [B]
28. **What is the main objective of the "Beti Bachao-Beti Padhao" scheme?**
(A) To promote only girls' education
(B) To improve only the sex ratio
(C) To eliminate gender-based discrimination, improve the sex ratio and promote girls' education
(D) To promote only the welfare of girls [C]
29. **What is the main objective of the Chief Minister Nari Shakti Enterprise Promotion Scheme?**
(A) To provide jobs to women
(B) To ensure financial assistance, skill enhancement and availability of resources for women
(C) To provide education to women
(D) To provide housing to women [B]
30. **When are the Pannadhay Security and Honour Awards presented annually?**
(A) 15 August (B) 26 January
(C) 8 March (D) 2 October [C]
31. **Under the Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana, how much amount is given to beneficiaries for the first child in two instalments?**
(A) ₹3,000 (B) ₹4,000
(C) ₹5,000 (D) ₹6,000 [C]

1

Important Sources of History of Rajasthan

- ❖ To understand the history of Rajasthan, we have archaeological, literary and archival sources available.
- ❖ The archaeological survey in Rajasthan first began in 1871 A.D. under the leadership of **A.C.L. Carlleyle**.
- ❖ Painted rock shelters of prehistoric humans have been found in places like the Chhaja River in Bundi, the Chambal river area in Kota, Viratnagar (Kotputli-Behror), Sohanpura (Sikar) and Harsora (Alwar) in the Aravalli hills.
- ❖ Various inscriptions, stone slabs, pillars and copper plates in the state provide information about the dates and events of that time.
- ❖ Inscriptions that detail the achievements of a ruler are called "**Prashasti**" (eulogy).

Important Inscriptions of Rajasthan

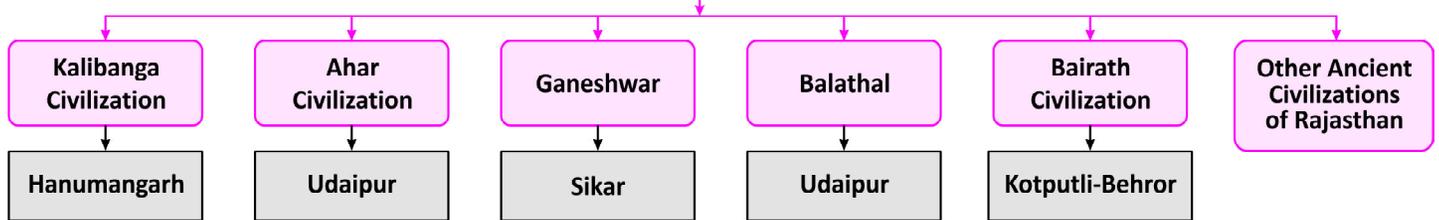
| Sr. No. | Inscription | Year of Installation | Special Details |
|---------|---|----------------------|--|
| 1. | Barli Inscription | 443 B.C. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Barli (Ajmer): This is the oldest inscription in Rajasthan and is kept safe in the Ajmer Museum. It is written in Brahmi script and Prakrit language. • It is considered to be the world's first inscription in the Brahmi script. • 84 years after the nirvana of Mahavira, the twenty-fourth Tirthankara of Jainism, a king named Salimmalini had it inscribed in 443 B.C. |
| 2. | Bairat (Bhabru) Inscription | 251 B.C. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bairat (Kotputli-Behror): This inscription was discovered by Captain Burt in 1837 A.D. on Bijak ki Dungri. • It provides the strongest evidence of Emperor Ashoka being a Buddhist. |
| 3. | Bairat (Minor) Inscription | 251 B.C. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bairat (Kotputli-Behror): This inscription was discovered in 1871 A.D. by A.C.L. Carlleyle at Bhim Dungri (Bairat). The language of these inscriptions is Prakrit and the script is Brahmi. |
| 4. | Nandsa Yup Stambh Inscription | 225 B.C. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nandsa (Bhilwara): This is the oldest yup (sacrificial post) inscription among the yup pillars of Rajasthan. It is the oldest known record of the Vikram Samvat, where the year is written in both numbers and words. It mentions the 'Ekashashtratra' satra (a ritual like a yagya). |
| 5. | Badwa Yup Inscription | 238-239 B.C. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Badwa (Kota): This is the oldest and first inscription of the Maukhari kings. • The four yup inscriptions found here that describes the religious condition of Rajasthan. |
| 6. | Bhramarmata Inscription | 490 B.C. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chhoti Sadri (Pratapgarh): It describes the rulers of the Gaur dynasty and the Aulikara dynasty. It shows their devotion to the Shakta religion. Its author was Brahmasom. |
| 7. | Ghosundi Inscription (Currently preserved in Udaipur Museum) | Second Century B.C. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ghosundi Village (Nagari, Chittorgarh): This inscription has several parts and is written in Sanskrit language [J.En. 2022] in Brahmi script [Lavan Nirikshak 2019]. It was first read by D.R. Bhandarkar. It is the oldest inscription related to the Bhagvata (Vaishnava) religion in Rajasthan. It mentions the worship of Sankarshana and Vasudeva and the Ashvamedha yagya performed by Sarvatata of the Gajvansh (the first inscripational evidence of the Ashvamedha yagya). |
| 8. | Basantgarh Inscription | 625 A.D. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basantgarh (Sirohi): This inscription mentions the word 'Rajasthaniyaditya', which shows the ancient identity of Rajasthan. It contains some references related to the feudal system. |
| 9. | Aparajit's Inscription | 661 A.D. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nagda (Udaipur): Composed by Damodar, this inscription describes the achievements of the Guhil ruler Aparajit. |

2

Prehistoric Rajasthan: Ancient Civilizations of Rajasthan

The desert land of Rajasthan has been the mother of many ancient civilizations. Here, civilizations of the Stone Age and Copper-Stone Age emerged, with the main ones being Kalibanga, Ahar, Ganeshwar, Bairath and Bagor. These civilizations not only show the local culture but were also in contact with other ancient world civilizations due to their painting, pottery and metal skills.

Study Points



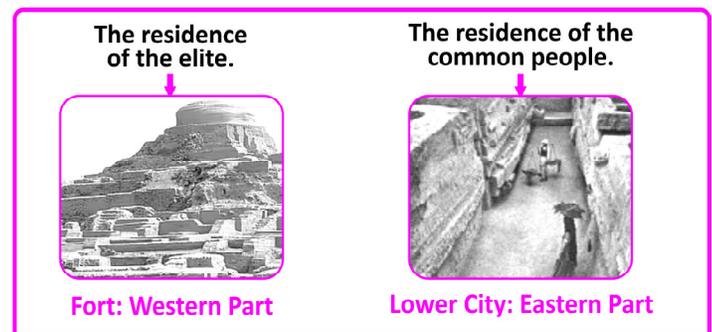
Kalibanga Civilization

- ❖ **Importance:** Kalibanga is considered the “**third capital**” of the **Indus Civilization**. This civilization is located in the **Hanumangarh** district of Rajasthan (south-west of the Hanumangarh district headquarters). [Jail Warden 2018] It is believed to be about 6,000 years old. It is related to the Indus Valley Civilization. [Stenographer 2024]
- ❖ **Location:** This civilization flourished between the ancient Saraswati and Drishadvati rivers (present-day Ghaggar river area) [CET(10+2) 2024] and represents the Pre-Harappan, Harappan and Post-Harappan periods.
- ❖ **Discovery and Excavation:** Kalibanga was discovered in 1952 by **Amalanand Ghosh**. [REET (L-2) 2025] [Grade III 2023] The excavation work at Kalibanga was carried out by the Archaeological Survey of India, New Delhi, under the leadership of B.V. Lal (Brijvasi Lal) and B.K. Thapar (Balkrishna Thapar) between 1960-61 and 1969. Their other associates were **M.D. Khare, J.V. Joshi** and **K.M. Srivastava**.
- ❖ **Cultural Levels:** Five levels of Harappan culture have been found in the excavation here, of which the first two are Pre-Harappan and the rest belong to the developed Harappan period.
- ❖ **Meaning of the Name:** “Kalibanga” means “**black coloured bangles**,” which are called ‘banga’ in the Punjabi language. A large number of black-coloured clay bangles were found here, which gave it the name Kalibanga.
- ❖ **Shape**—The settlement of Kalibanga was in the shape of a parallelogram.
- ❖ **First Information:** The first systematic information

about this civilization was given by the Italian scholar Dr. L.P. Tessitori.

Town Planning of Kalibanga

- ❖ **Developed Urban Civilization:** Kalibanga was a developed and well-organised city, settled on two mounds – western and eastern. In this, both the fort and the city area were protected by separate ramparts (defence walls). [Forest Guard 2022]
- ❖ **Roads and Lanes:** The roads of Kalibanga were 5 to 5.5 metres wide and intersected each other at right angles. There were lanes and residential buildings along the sides of the roads.



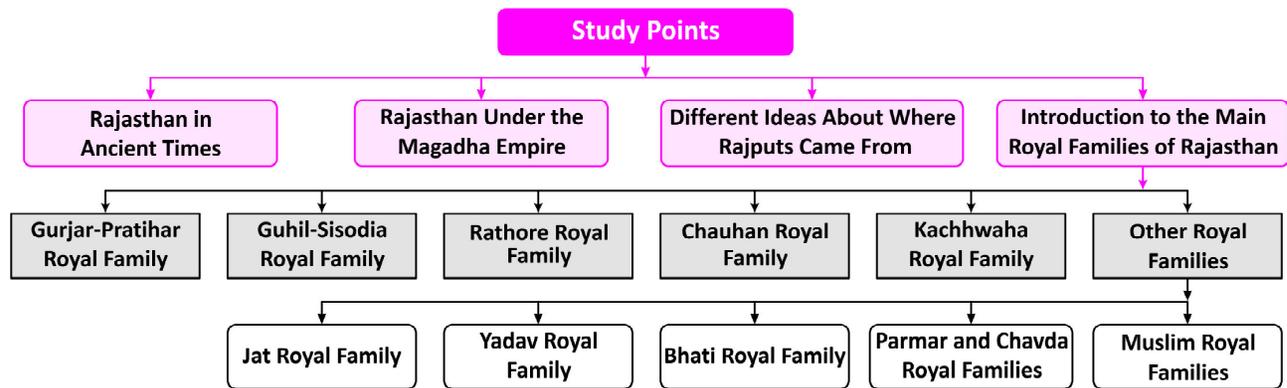
- ❖ **Building Construction:** Unlike Mohenjodaro and Harappa, the houses of Kalibanga were made of **sun-dried bricks**. [CET(10+2) 2024] The rooms and floors were plastered with smooth clay. Almost every house had a well.
- ❖ **Seals:** Stone and clay seals have been found from Kalibanga, on which letters similar to the Harappan script are inscribed, but they have not yet been deciphered.

3

Important Historical Events and Major Dynasties of Rajasthan

Historical Introduction to Rajasthan

- ❖ **History of the words 'Rajputana' and 'Rajasthan':** The first use of the word Rajputana for our province was by **George Thomas in 1800 AD**. Later, in 1829 AD, **Colonel James Tod** used the word '**Raithan**' or '**Rajasthan**' in his book '**Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan**'. Before this, the region was known by different names.
- ❖ **Early Rule and Dynasties:** From the arrival of the Aryans to the rise of the Rajputs, this region was ruled by various Janapadas. After the death of Harshavardhana in 747 AD, the political unity of India ended, leading to the rise of several regional Rajput dynasties here.



Janapada Period in Rajasthan

- ❖ **Development of Janapadas after Aryan Expansion:** In Rajasthan, like in other states of India, Janapadas emerged, developed and declined during and after the spread of the Aryans.
- ❖ **Mention in the Buddhist text 'Anguttara Nikaya':** This text lists the 16 Mahajanapadas of India, of which one major Mahajanapada, Matsya, was located in Rajasthan. Besides this, many parts were under the Kuru, Shurasena and Avanti Mahajanapadas. At that time, the area around Chittor was called the **Shivi Janapada**.
- ❖ **Impact of Alexander's Invasion:** After Alexander's invasion, tribes from Punjab such as the Malav, Shivi, Arjunayana and Yaudheya came to Rajasthan and established their Janapadas here.

Matsya Janapada

- ❖ **Ancient Mention:** The earliest mention of the Matsya Janapada is found in the Rigveda as an '**Aryan tribe**'. [J.En. 2022] Additionally, it is also mentioned in the Shatapatha Brahmana and Kaushitaki Upanishad.
- ❖ **Place in the Mahabharata:** In the Mahabharata, the Matsya Janapada is counted among the major Janapadas of India. During the Mahabharata period, King Virata was the ruler of this Janapada, whose capital was Viratnagar (Bairath), located in the present-day Kotputli-Behror district. The Ramayana also

mentions the Matsya Janapada.

- ❖ **Location and Boundaries:** The Matsya Janapada was situated to the south of the Kuru Janapada and to the west of the Shurasena Janapada. Its western border was the Saraswati river and its southern border was the Chambal river.
- ❖ **After the Mahabharata:** Not much information is available about this Janapada after the Mahabharata period. According to **Dr. Gopinath Sharma**, after the Mahabharata, the Kuru and Yadav Janapadas became weak and the Matsya Janapada took advantage of their weakness to become powerful.
- ❖ **Conflict:** The Matsya Janapada had ongoing conflicts with its neighbouring **Shalva** and **Chedi** Janapadas.
- ❖ **Present Area:** In modern-day Rajasthan, parts of Alwar, Khairthal-Tijara, Deeg, Bharatpur, Kotputli-Behror, Dausa and Karauli districts were part of the Matsya Janapada.

Shivi Janapada

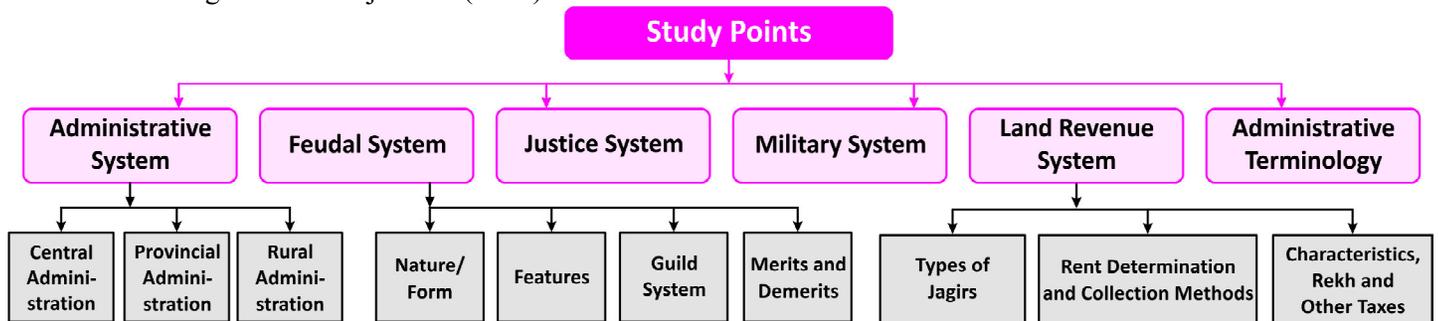
- ❖ **Ancient Name of Mewar:** The old name of Mewar was Shivi, which was settled by the Shivi tribe from Punjab. Its capital was **Majjhamika** or **Madhyamika**, which is today called **Nagari** (Chittorgarh). Both Patanjali's Mahabhashya and the Mahabharata mention 'Nagari'.
- ❖ **Change in Name:** Over time, the Shivi region came to be known as **Medpat**, **Pragvat** and later as **Mewar**.

4

Administrative and Political System of Medieval Dynasties

❖ After the fall of the Gupta Empire, several independent Rajput princely states emerged in Rajputana. During the medieval period, these states developed a distinctive administrative, political and socio-cultural system that continued until the country's independence and the integration of Rajasthan (1947).

❖ Although detailed descriptions of this system are not available, brief mentions of these arrangements can be found in contemporary government documents, donation deeds and literary texts. It can be understood through various points of study:-



Administrative System

Central Administration

King

- ❖ The king was the central figure of the entire administration and considered himself a part of a deity. They held titles such as **Maharaja**, **Parambhattarak** and **Maharajadhiraj**.
- ❖ Despite being all-powerful, the king could not make decisions arbitrarily. He had to consult with the council of ministers, local chiefs and feudal lords. It was also necessary for them to follow the dignity of religion.

Crown Prince

- ❖ In the central administration, the Crown Prince held the position after the king and was also called **Maharaj Kumar**. The Crown Prince assisted the king in both war and peace.
- ❖ Sometimes, the king would hand over power to the Crown Prince during his lifetime and retire, just as Bappa Rawal handed over the kingdom to Khuman and retired.

Pradhan (Prime Minister)

- ❖ The **Pradhan** was the **head of the king's council** of ministers and his chief advisor. He was also called **Diwan**, **Musahib**, or **Prime Minister**. In the king's absence, the Pradhan was responsible for the state's administration. Usually, this was the most prominent feudal lord, for example, in Mewar, the Rawat of Salumbar held the hereditary post of Pradhan, which

was called '**Bhanjgad**'.

- ❖ In Jaipur, the Prime Minister was called '**Muhasib**' and in Kota, '**Faujdar**' or '**Diwan**'.

Bakshi

- ❖ The **Bakshi** was the **head of the military department**. His main tasks were to arrange supplies for the army, maintain discipline in the army and inspect military training. To assist the Bakshi, there was also a **Naib Bakshi**, who kept accounts of the expenses of the army and forts and the '**Rekh**'.

Mutsaddi Class

- ❖ In medieval Rajputana, there was a **hierarchical system** of the **Mutsaddi** class for administrative tasks. This class was appointed as bureaucrats in administrative units like parganas, tehsils and villages.
- ❖ Initially, the post of Mutsaddi was not hereditary, but it later became so. However, their jagirs were not hereditary; after a Mutsaddi's death, his jagir was declared '**Khalsa**' (state land).

Shikdar

- ❖ The **Shikdar** was the chief officer of the city administration and looked after tasks related to the employment of non-military personnel. Over time, the post of Shikdar came to be known as the **city Kotwal**.

Sandhivigrahik

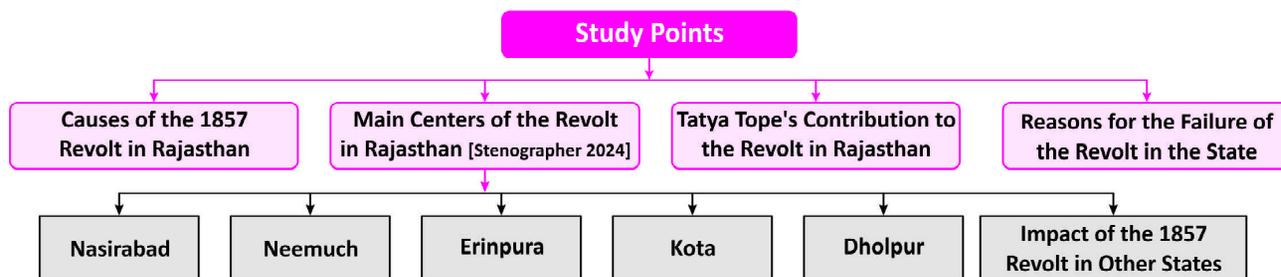
- ❖ This is mentioned in the '**Saraneshwar inscription**' of Allat. According to the '**Yashastilaka Champu**', the **Sandhivigrahik** was responsible for preparing letters for foreign countries and issuing orders. He

5

Contribution of Rajasthan in the Revolution of 1857

The revolution that began on **10th May 1857** from Meerut soon affected the whole of India and Rajasthan was not untouched by it. Among the six main military cantonments of Rajasthan, the rebellion first started in the

Nasirabad cantonment. This revolt was led by dissatisfied landlords and officials and the public gave moral support to the revolutionaries.



Main Causes of the 1857 Revolution in Rajasthan

- ❖ **British Intervention:** The kings of Rajasthan got rid of the Maratha problem by signing subsidiary treaties with the British in 1817-18, but the British started interfering in the internal affairs of the states. For example, interference in the succession of Bharatpur and Alwar and the internal affairs of Jaipur and Jodhpur. This increased resentment among the common people.
- ❖ **Impact on the Rights of Feudal Lords:** The company's policies ended the special privileges of the feudal lords and established control over them. This also made the feudal lords discontented.
- ❖ **Exploitative Economic Policies:** The economic policies of the British had troubled all classes, including kings, feudal lords, farmers, traders, craftsmen and labourers.
- ❖ **Administrative Corruption:** Corruption was also rampant under British rule, which was another reason for people's anger.
- ❖ **Opposition to Social Reforms:** The conservative people of Rajasthan disliked social reforms introduced by the British, such as banning female infanticide, the Dakan practice, slavery, Samadhi and the Sati practice.
- ❖ **Inaction of Rulers:** Under British protection, the attitude of the kings became idle and irresponsible, for which the common people began to hold the British government responsible.
- ❖ **Promotion of Western Ideas and Christianity:** People considered the imposition of Western ideas and institutions, the abolition of their traditions and the promotion of Christianity as interference in their religion and life.
- ❖ Due to all these reasons, anti-British sentiment spread

in Rajasthan and the revolt of 1857 started here as well. At that time, Rajasthan's Agent to the Governor-General [A.G.G.] was **George Patrick Lawrence**, whose office was in Ajmer and the Governor-General of India was **Lord Canning**.

- ❖ At the time of the rebellion, there were 6 British cantonments in Rajasthan, [VDO 2021] which were as follows-

| Sr. No. | Military Battalion | Cantonment Location | District/State |
|---------|------------------------|---------------------|----------------|
| 1. | Bengal Native Infantry | Nasirabad | Ajmer |
| 2. | Merwara Battalion | Beawar | Beawar |
| 3. | Kota Contingent | Deoli | Tonk |
| 4. | Mewar Bhil Corps | Kherwara | Udaipur |
| 5. | Jodhpur Legion | Erinpura | Sirohi |
| 6. | Neemuch Cantonment | Neemuch | Madhya Pradesh |

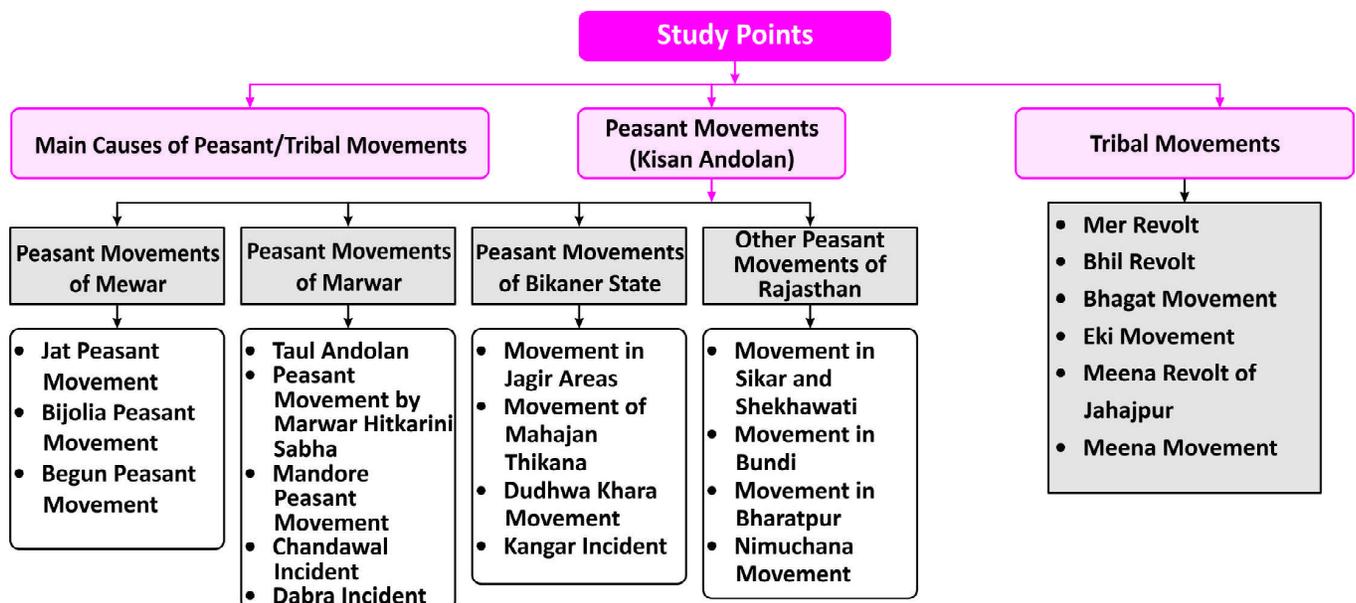
Note:- Out of these six, the cantonments of **Beawar** and **Kherwara** did not participate in the revolution of 1857.

- ❖ On 10th May 1857, the revolution in India started from the **Meerut cantonment**, the immediate cause of which was the refusal to use greased cartridges. The revolutionaries chose the 'lotus' and 'roti' (bread) as symbols of this revolt, which were sent as messages to all cantonments.
- ❖ The news of the rebellion in Meerut reached the A.G.G. (Agent to the Governor-General) **Patrick Lawrence** in Mount Abu on 19th May. On 23rd May, he sent letters to all the rulers of Rajasthan, instructing them to maintain peace and not allow rebels to enter their states.
- ❖ The Political Agents appointed in Rajputana during the 1857 revolution are as follows- [Vanrakshak 2022, VDO 2021]

7

Peasants and Tribal Movements in Rajasthan

Relations in the Princely States of Rajasthan before British Rule: Before the English administration, there was a relationship of mutual cooperation and goodwill between the kings, feudal lords and peasants in Rajasthan. During times of famine, the native rulers would often waive the land revenue. However, in the first half of the 20th century, after the subsidiary treaties, these rulers came under British control. Consequently, due to the need to pay regular tribute (khiraj) to the English government and the colonial policy of economic exploitation, the native kings and jagirdars began to exploit the peasants more. British interference also occurred in tribal areas, resulting in the start of several peasant and tribal labour movements in Rajasthan. To better understand these movements, it is necessary to study the following points:



Main Causes of Peasant and Tribal Movements in Rajasthan

- Increased Land Revenue Rates:** Due to high tax rates and the compulsion to pay taxes in cash, farmers fell into the debt of moneylenders.
- Atrocities of Jagirdars:** Unnecessary taxes, forced labour (begar) and other atrocities by the jagirdars.
- Opposition to British Rule:** Opposition to the English rule and their policies.
- Interference in Tribal Traditions:** Interference by the British government in the traditions and customs of the tribals.
- Encroachment on Forest Areas:** Seizure of the forest areas belonging to the tribes.
- Attempt at Religious Conversion:** Efforts by Christian missionaries to convert people to Christianity.
- Crisis of Unemployment:** The disbanding of the armies of the native princely states after the subsidiary treaties of 1818 created a crisis of unemployment.

Prevalent Lag-Bag (Taxes) in Rajasthan during the Princely Era

- ❖ **Talwar Bandhai:** A tax collected by feudal lords from

the public at the time of succession, known as Talwar Bandhai.

- ❖ **Chanvri Lag:** Every person in the jagir had to pay a tax to the jagirdar at the time of their daughter's marriage; this was called Chanvri Lag.
- ❖ **Khichdi Lag:** A tax collected for the food of the princely army during their encampment.
- ❖ **Kamtha Lag:** A tax collected from every house for the construction of a fort or palace.
- ❖ **Hal Lag:** An annual tax collected from farmers per plough.
- ❖ **Chuda Lag:** An amount collected from the public on the occasion of the jagirdar's wife wearing a new set of bangles (chuda).
- ❖ **Begar:** Performing domestic work for the landlord or feudal lords without payment.
- ❖ **Kansa Lag:** Cooking and delivering food on the occasion of mourning in the jagirdar's household.
- ❖ **Akhrai:** A one per cent surcharge on the amount deposited in the royal treasury, which was called Akhrai.

10

Important Historical Places of Rajasthan

Historical Places of Udaipur Division

Udaipur

- ❖ **Foundation and Palaces:** Maharana Udai Singh founded Udaipur in the 16th century. The palaces here are famous for their artistry and vast grounds. Near the royal palaces is the **Jagdish Temple**, built in the 17th century.
- ❖ **Famous Lakes:** **Pichola Lake** and **Fateh Sagar Lake** are excellent examples of medieval water management. Udaipur is also called the “**City of Lakes**”.
- ❖ **Moti Magri:** In modern times, a grand statue of Maharana Pratap is located on Moti Magri, which is famous as a memorial.
- ❖ **Saheliyon ki Bari and Gulab Bagh:** Saheliyon ki Bari, built by Maharana Sangram Singh II and Gulab Bagh, built by Maharana Sajjan Singh enhance the beauty of Udaipur.

Rishabhdev (Kesariyajji)

- ❖ **Location and Fame:** This place located in the Kherwara tehsil of Udaipur is famous for the Rishabhdev Temple.
- ❖ **Communal Place of Worship:** This temple is equally worshipped by both the Jain and the tribal Bhil communities. The Bhils call him “**Kalaji**” because the idol of Rishabhdev is made of black stone.
- ❖ **Naming of Kesariyajji:** Devotees offer saffron to the idol and apply it as a paste, which is why it is also called the “**Kesariyanath Ji Temple**”. A fair is held here every year.

Galiakot

- ❖ **Location and Importance:** Located on the banks of the Mahi river in Dungarpur district, Galiakot is a **major centre for the Dawoodi Bohra community**.
- ❖ **Dargah of Syed Fakhruddin:** The dargah of Saint Syed Fakhruddin is located here, where an Urs is organised every year in his memory. This Urs takes place on the 27th day of Muharram. His dargah is also called **Mazar-e-Fakhri**.

Chawand

- ❖ **Location and Historical Importance:** Chawand village is situated amidst the Aravalli hills on the road from Udaipur to Rishabhdev. After the battle of Haldighati in 1585 AD, Maharana Pratap made it his capital. Maharana Pratap also died here in 1597.

Chittorgarh

- ❖ **Famous Fort:** Chittorgarh is famous for its grand fort. It is believed that it was built by Chitrangad Maurya and it expanded over time.
- ❖ **The Crown of Forts: Chittorgarh fort** is called the “**crown of forts**”. Its famous saying is: “**The only fort is Chittorgarh, all others are fortresses.**” (Garh tho Chittogarah, Baki sab gadaiya). The rulers of this fort fought many historic battles against the Turks and the Mughals.
- ❖ **Famous Sakas:** Three famous sakas in history took place in Chittorgarh fort, in 1303, 1534 and 1568 AD.
- ❖ **Major Monuments:**
 - ❖ The nine-storey **Kirti Stambh** (Victory Tower) built by Rana Kumbha, **Kumbhshyam Temple**, **Shringar Chauri** and Kumbha’s Palace.
 - ❖ Rani Padmini’s Palace, the seven-storey Jain Kirti Stambh dedicated to the Jain Tirthankara Adinath, **Jaimal-Patta’s palaces**, Meera Temple, **Raidas’s Chhatri**, Tulja Bhavani Temple and Satbis Deori Temple are also famous for their artistry and historical importance.



Satbees Deori Temple, Chittorgarh

- ❖ **Vijay Stambh (Victory Tower):** The Victory Tower, built by Maharana Kumbha, is a major attraction of Chittorgarh fort and an excellent example of 15th-century architecture. This nine-storey victory tower is about 120 feet high. Its 9 storeys are a symbol of the nine treasures. It is popularly believed that Maharana Kumbha had it built in 1440 AD to commemorate his victory over Sultan Mahmud Khilji of Mandu (Malwa).

Dungarpur

- ❖ **Foundation and Glory as a Capital:** Rawal Veer Singh founded Dungarpur in the 14th century and it had the

11

Major Personalities of Rajasthan

Major Personalities of Rajasthan and Their Contribution

- ❖ **Folk Deities and Great Men of Ancient and Medieval Times:** Rajasthan has been home to folk deities, great men, brave warriors and poets who gave a new direction to society through their actions and contributed to moral and material welfare.
- ❖ **Brave Martyrs and Enlightened Personalities of the Modern Era:** In the modern era, brave martyrs and distinguished individuals have performed unforgettable work for the welfare of society.

Study Points



Major Historical Personalities of Rajasthan

Durgadas Rathore

- ❖ **Introduction:** Durgadas Rathore, a loyal and brave warrior, was the son of Askaran, a minister to Maharaja Jaswant Singh. He was born on **13 August 1638** in Salwa village of Marwar. He was part of Maharaja Jaswant Singh's army.
- ❖ **Protection of Maharaja Ajit Singh:** After the death of Maharaja Jaswant Singh, Durgadas formed the Rathore-Sisodia alliance against the Mughal emperor Aurangzeb to protect his queens and Ajit Singh, the heir of Jodhpur. He continued this struggle until Aurangzeb's death (1707 AD). [J.En. 2022]
- ❖ **Support for Prince Akbar:** Durgadas supported Prince Akbar against Aurangzeb. He showed friendship and an example of religious tolerance by providing Islamic education to Akbar's son Buland Akhtar and daughter, Safiyatunnisa.
- ❖ **Stay in Mewar:** After a disagreement with Ajit Singh, Durgadas moved to Mewar with his family, demonstrating self-reliance.
- ❖ **Death and Fame:** Durgadas passed away on 22 November 1718 in Ujjain. For his bravery, a saying is famous in Marwar: **"Mayad aisa poot jan jaisa Durgadas"** (A mother should give birth to a son like



Durgadas Rathore

Durgadas).

- ❖ **Titles:** Durgadas Rathore was also called the **'Saviour of Marwar'**, **'The Unpierced Pearl of Marwar'** and **'The Ulysses of the Rathores'** (by James Tod). [Jail Warden 2018]

Nihalchand

- ❖ **Kishangarh School of Painting:** The credit for taking the Kishangarh school of painting to its peak goes to Nihalchand. He was a painter in the court of the Kishangarh ruler, Sawant Singh.
- ❖ **Famous Painting 'Bani-Thani':** Nihalchand depicted Sawant Singh and his beloved Bani-Thani in the form of Radha and Krishna. **Eric Dickinson** called Bani-Thani the 'Indian Mona Lisa'.

Dursa Adha

- ❖ **Glorification of Patriotism:** Dursa Adha, a contemporary of Akbar, praised the patriotism of Maharana Pratap and Rao Chandrasen.
- ❖ **Major Works:** His major works include **'Viruddha Chhattari'** (most famous), **Kirtar Bavani** and **'Veeram Dev Solanki Ra Duha'**.

Dayaldas

- ❖ **History of Bikaner:** Dayaldas, who was born in 1798 AD in Kudiya village of Bikaner, composed the

14. Which of the following revolutionaries adopted the pseudonym 'Amardas Vairagi' to avoid arrest—
 (A) Arjunlal Sethi (REET Level-II • 26 Sept. 2021)
 (B) Pratap Singh Barhath
 (C) Kesari Singh Barhath
 (D) Zorawar Singh Barhath [D]
15. Which revolutionary of Rajasthan was kept in Tihar Jail—
 (A) Arjunlal Sethi (REET Level-II • 26 Sept. 2021)
 (B) Gopal Singh Kharwa
 (C) Kesari Singh Barhath
 (D) Pratap Singh Barhath [B]
16. 'Veer Bharat Sabha' was founded by—
 [Gram Vikas Adhikari, 28-12-21, Morning]
 (A) Arjun Lal Sethi (B) Vijay Singh Pathik
 (C) Kesari Singh Barhath (D) Sagarmal Gopa [C]
17. Who wrote the booklet named 'Popabai ki Pol'?
 [Gram Vikas Adhikari, 28-12-21, Evening]
 (A) Bhanwarlal Sarraf (B) Jainarayan Vyas
 (C) Anand Raj Surana (D) Mathuradas Mathur [B]
18. Smt. Kishori Devi was associated with which farmer movement—
 (REET Level-II • 26 Sept. 2021)
 (A) Barad (B) Sikar
 (C) Bijolia (D) Bikaner [B]
19. For how many years of rigorous imprisonment was 'Sagarmal Gopa' sentenced on charges of sedition?
 [J.En. Elect. • Degree • 2020]
 (A) 12 years (B) 20 years
 (C) 6 years (D) Life imprisonment [D]
20. Who among the following was a freedom fighter from the former Kota state?
 [Lavan Nirikshak, 22-12-19, Evening]
 (A) Anjana Devi (B) Kamla Swadhin
 (C) Narayani Devi (D) Shantadevi Trivedi [B]
21. When did Acharya Tulsi start the Anuvrat movement?
 (Jail Warden • 20-10-18 • Shift-I)
 (A) 1945 AD (B) 1949 AD
 (C) 1942 AD (D) 1952 AD [B]
22. Who among the following is honoured with the title of 'Kesar-e-Hind'?
 (Jail Warden • 27-10-18 • Shift-II)
 (A) Shyamaldas (B) Suryamal Mishran
 (C) Hiranand Ojha (D) Colonel James Tod [A]
23. Madan Parajay, Parshva Yagya are the works of which freedom fighter?
 (Jail Warden • 23-11-18 • Shift-I)
 (A) Arjunlal Sethi (B) Vijay Singh Pathik
 (C) Jamnalal Bajaj (D) Motilal Tejawat [A]
24. Whom did James Tod call the Ulysses of the Rathores?
 (Jail Warden • 20-10-18 • Shift-I)
 (A) Rao Chandrasen
 (B) Maharaja Ajit Singh
 (C) Maharaja Jaswant Singh
 (D) Veer Durgadas [D]
25. The female personality who played an active role in the Jaipur State Prajamandal Satyagraha?
 (A) Kishori Devi (B) Rama Devi
 (C) Ratan Shastri (D) Uttama Devi [C]
26. The woman from Rajasthan who participated in the Bijolia farmer movement, the Satyagraha of 1930 and 1932 and the Civil Disobedience Movement and also went to jail—
 (A) Ratan Shastri (B) Rama Devi
 (C) Kishori Devi (D) Anjana Devi [B]
27. Who among the following is known as the 'Shiksha Sant' (Saint of Education)?
 (A) Swami Shraddhanand
 (B) Swami Keshwanand
 (C) Swami Dayanand Saraswati
 (D) Swami Vivekananda [B]
28. The 'Bhishma Pitamah of Journalism' in Rajasthan is considered to be—
 (A) Kapurchand Kulish
 (B) Gulab Kothari
 (C) Pt. Jhabarmal Sharma
 (D) Vijay Singh Pathik [C]
29. The first person from Rajasthan whom the British authorities hanged in the revolution of 1857 AD was—
 (A) Amarchand Banthia (B) Lothuji Nitharwal
 (C) Arjunlal Sethi (D) Sagarmal Gopa [A]
30. The freedom fighter famous by the name 'Jatin Das of Rajasthan' is—
 (A) Pratap Singh Barhath
 (B) Balmukund Bissa
 (C) Zorawar Singh Barhath
 (D) Amarchand Banthia [B]
31. Which leader of the Marwar Lok Parishad died (19 June 1942) due to a hunger strike against the cruelty of the state and injustice in jail?
 (A) Bal Mukund Bissa
 (B) Bhanwar Lal Sharma
 (C) Anand Raj Surana
 (D) Ranchhoddas Guttani [A]
32. Who among the following was not associated with the Mahant Pyarelal murder case?
 (A) Ramkaran (B) Mohanlal Jalori
 (C) Kesari Singh Barhath (D) Somdutt Lahiri [B]
33. The freedom fighter who was the founder of the Sanatan Dharma Vidyalaya in Beawar was—
 (A) Kesari Singh Barhath
 (B) Ramnarayan Chaudhary
 (C) Haribhai Kinkar
 (D) Damodar Das Rathi [D]
34. Which revolutionary of Rajasthan died in Bareilly jail due to inhuman torture?
 (A) Pratap Singh Barhath
 (B) Kesari Singh Barhath
 (C) Vijay Singh Pathik
 (D) Arjunlal Sethi [A]
35. The author of the revolutionary composition 'Chetavani ra Chungatya' was?
 (A) Shyamji Krishna Varma
 (B) Damodar Lal Rathi
 (C) Manikyalal Verma
 (D) Kesari Singh Barhath [D]
36. The Iron Man of Rajasthan is considered to be—
 (A) Mohanlal Sukhadia (B) Manikyalal Verma
 (C) Damodar Das Vyas (D) Jainarayan Vyas [C]

1

Architecture of Rajasthan

Architecture: A Glimpse of Culture and History

- ❖ In the history of human civilisation and culture, architecture is a chain that connects the scattered links of centuries to present the true cultural picture of a society.
- ❖ The role of architecture in understanding the cultures of ancient and modern history is incomparable.
- ❖ For this reason, a Rajasthani proverb says, **“Memory lives on either in songs or in architecture.”**
- ❖ The unique geographical location of Rajasthan has brought diversity to its architecture, which reflects its glorious past in the form of temples, forts, palaces and havelis.

Study Points

Fort Architecture in Rajasthan - Main Forts

Major Monuments of Rajasthan-Palaces, Haveli, Chhatris, Stepwells

Temple Architecture in Rajasthan - Architectural Styles, Main Temples

Important World Heritage Sites in Rajasthan

Fort Architecture in Rajasthan

- ❖ **Special Importance of Forts in Rajasthan:** After Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan has the highest number of forts, which are the heritage of this region's craft and architecture.
- ❖ **Development of Fort Architecture:** The oldest example of fort architecture in Rajasthan is found in the excavations of **Kalibanga**.
- ❖ **Maurya, Gupta and Later Eras:** In these periods, special importance was given to temples and reservoirs in fort construction.
- ❖ **Turk-Afghan Rule (13th Century):** During this period, more attention was given to security and forts began to be built on high hills.
- ❖ **Impact of Mughal-Rajput Relations:** When relations with the Mughals became cordial, Rajput rulers came down from the hills and built forts on plains, such as in Bikaner, Jaipur and Bharatpur.
- ❖ **Types of Forts According to Shukraniti (Nine Types)**

1. **Audak Durg (Water Fort):** A fort surrounded by large water bodies, such as Gagron Fort. [Vanpal 2022]
2. **Giri Durg (Hill Fort):** A fort situated on a high mountain. For example, Chittorgarh, Ranthambore, Kumbhalgarh Fort.
3. **Dhanvan Durg (Desert Fort):** A fort built in a desert, such as Jaisalmer Fort.
4. **Van Durg (Forest Fort):** A fort located in a dense forest, such as Siwana Fort, Ranthambore Fort.
5. **Parikh Durg:** A fort with a large moat around it, such as Bharatpur and Bikaner Fort.

[REET Mains Sci/Math 2023]

6. **Eran Durg:** A fort whose path is difficult due to trenches, thorns and stones, such as the forts of Chittor and Jalore.
7. **Paridh Durg:** A fort surrounded by a rampart of large walls, such as Chittor, Jaisalmer.
8. **Sainya Durg (Military Fort):** Where skilled soldiers stay in preparation for war. [CET(10+2) 2024]
9. **Sahay Durg (Helper Fort):** In which brave and capable allies reside.

Note:- Major forts included in UNESCO's World Heritage List: In 2013, at a meeting of the World Heritage Committee held in Phnom Penh, 6 hill forts of the state—Chittorgarh, Amer, Ranthambore, Gagron, Jaisalmer and Kumbhalgarh—were recognised as World Heritage Sites.

Major Forts of Rajasthan

Chittorgarh Fort

- ❖ **Importance of Chittorgarh Fort:** It is called the **‘Pride of Rajasthan’** and the **‘Crest-jewel of Forts’**. During the medieval period, this fort was strategically very important as it was located on the Delhi-Malwa-Gujarat route.
- ❖ **Construction and History:**
 - ❖ According to Veer Vinod and Kumarpaal Prabhndh, the Maurya ruler **Chitrang Maurya** [Vanrakshak 2022, Sanganak 2024] built this fort and named it **Chitrakoot Fort**.
 - ❖ In the 8th century, **Bappa Rawal** captured it by defeating the last Maurya ruler, Maan Mori.
- ❖ **Location:** This fort is situated on the **‘Mesa Plateau’** and has **seven impregnable entrance gates:** Padanpol,

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Fairs and Festivals of Rajasthan

- ❖ **The colourful culture of Rajasthan:** Throughout India, Rajasthan is famous for its vibrant culture, which is reflected in its fairs and festivals.
- ❖ **Promotion of social harmony and tourism:** The fairs held here throughout the year strengthen social harmony and promote folk art and tourism.
- ❖ **“Seven days, nine festivals”:** There is a popular saying in Rajasthan - “Saath var, Noo toyhar,” which symbolises the continuity of festivals and the colourful life here.
- ❖ **Symbol of happiness and enthusiasm:** These festivals bring joy and excitement into people’s lives, filling their daily routine with enthusiasm and cheer.

Major Fairs of Rajasthan

Pushkar Fair

- ❖ **Centre of faith:** Pushkar in Ajmer is an important site of Hindu faith, which is special for devotees.
- ❖ **Rajasthan’s largest fair:** The Pushkar Fair, held on Kartik Purnima [BSTC 2025] [Jail Warden 2018], is considered the largest fair in Rajasthan.
- ❖ **Attraction for domestic and foreign tourists:** Lakhs of domestic and foreign tourists visit this fair, which is why it is also called the ‘Lakhi Mela’.
- ❖ **Religious sites:** The **Brahma Ji temple**, **Savitri Mata temple** and **Pushkar Sarovar** (lake) have special religious significance here. Offering deepdaan (lamp donation) in the lake during the month of Kartik is an ancient tradition.
- ❖ **Animal fair:** The buying and selling of Nagori bulls, Jaisalmeri and Bikaneri camels, horses and other cattle is also a main feature of this fair.

Jeenmata Fair

- ❖ **Location of the temple:** The temple of Jeenmata, located on the **Harsh hill** of Revasa village in Sikar [CET(10+2) 2024] district, has an **eight-armed idol** of the goddess Jeenmata. In front of the idol, two lamps of ghee and oil have been burning continuously for years.
- ❖ **Fair organisation:** A fair is held here twice every year during the Navratras of **Chaitra** and **Ashwin months**, where devotees from Rajasthan and other states come to have their wishes fulfilled.
- ❖ **Centre of faith:** People from the Rajput and Meena communities mainly worship this goddess.

Khatushyam Ji Fair

- ❖ **Importance of the temple:** The temple of Khatushyam Ji, located in Sikar district, is famous as the **“Sheesh ke Dani”** (donor of the head).

- ❖ **Lakhi Mela:** From the Dashami to the Dwadashi of the Shukla Paksha (bright fortnight) of the Falgun month, a ‘Lakhi Mela’ is held here, which is the main attraction for devotees.
- ❖ **Places to see:** The **Shyam Bagicha** (garden) and the **holy Kund** (pond) are special sights here, where devotees offer prayers.

Bhartrihari’s Fair

- ❖ **Location:** A ‘Lakhi Mela’ is held every year in **Vaishakh** and **Bhadrapad** at the hermitage of Raja Bhartrihari, located in the forests of Sariska, 40 km from Alwar. [BSTC 2025, Grade III 2023, Stenographer 2024]
- ❖ **Special attraction:** The fair gives the impression of a mini Kumbh, featuring ascetics covered in ash, carrying tongs and water pots and hundreds of Kanphata Babas with long beards and hair.
- ❖ **Kalbelia dance:** The main attraction of this fair is the Kalbelia dance, which captivates the audience.

Fair of Kalyan of Diggri

- ❖ **Location:** In the Malpura tehsil of Tonk [CET(10+2) 2024] district, in Diggipuri (Diggri village) [Lavan Nirikshak 2019], the fair of Raja Kalyanji, a form of **Lord Vishnu**, is held on the Amavasya (new moon) of the Shravan month.
- ❖ **Mythological story:** The story of King Digva and Urvashi is associated with this fair. It is said that King Digva’s leprosy was cured by seeing the idol of Lord Vishnu, after which he built the Kalyanji temple.
- ❖ **Crowd of devotees:** Apart from Rajasthan, devotees from Bengal, Bihar, Assam, etc. also participate in this fair.

Shri Mahavir Ji Fair

- ❖ **Location and time:** In Chandan village, located on the banks of the **Gambhir river** in the Hindaun tehsil of Karauli district, a Lakhi Mela is held annually from ‘Chaitra Shukla Trayodashi to Vaishakh Krishna Pratipada’ in memory of the 24th Jain Tirthankara, Mahavir Swami.

| Month | Major Festivals |
|---------------|---|
| Magh Month | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Til Chauth: Magh Krishna Chaturthi, also known as Sankat Chauth. ❖ Mauni Amavasya: A silent fast is observed on Magh Amavasya. ❖ Basant Panchami: Magh Shukla Panchami is celebrated as Saraswati Jayanti. ❖ Vishwakarma Jayanti: Lord Vishwakarma is worshipped on Magh Shukla Trayodashi. |
| Phalgun Month | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Mahashivratri: The day of worship of Lord Shiva on Phalgun Krishna Trayodashi. ❖ Dhundh: A special festival related to Holi celebrated on Phalgun Shukla Ekadashi. |

Major Festivals of the Muslim Religion

- ❖ **Muharram:** A festival of mourning in memory of Hazrat Imam Hussain, the grandson of the founder of Islam, Hazrat Mohammed.
Note: In 680 AD, Imam Hussain and his 72 followers were martyred in Karbala for truth and justice.
- ❖ **Barawafat:** Also called 'Eid-ul-Miladunnabi', it is celebrated on the 12th day of the month of Rabi-ul-Awwal on the birthday of Prophet Mohammed.
- ❖ **Ramazan:** The holiest month of the Islamic calendar, in which the Muslim community observes fasts.
- ❖ **Shab-e-Qadr:** The holy night celebrated on the 27th day of Ramadan, when the Quran was completed.
- ❖ **Eid-ul-Fitr:** Also called 'Meethi Eid', it is celebrated at the end of the fasts of Ramazan.
- ❖ **Shab-e-Barat:** Celebrated on the 14th night of the month of Shaban. On this day, people repent for the sins of the whole year.
- ❖ **Eid-ul-Azha (Bakra Eid):** Celebrated on the 10th day of the month of Zil-Hajj, in which sacrifice is important.

Major Festivals and Parvs of the Jain Religion

- ❖ **Paryushan Parv:** A festival of self-purification celebrated from Bhadrapad Krishna Dwadashi to Bhadrapad Shukla Panchami. [J.En. 2022]
- ❖ **Rishabh Jayanti:** The birth anniversary of the first Tirthankara, Rishabhdev, on Chaitra Krishna Navami.
- ❖ **Dashalakshana Parv:** A special festival dedicated to spiritual qualities.

- ❖ **Sugandh Dashami:** Celebrated on Bhadrapad Shukla Dashami.
- ❖ **Rot Teej:** A special Teej festival on Bhadrapad Shukla Tritiya.
- ❖ **Padwa Dhok:** A festival of forgiveness for the Digambar Jain community on Ashwin Krishna Pratipada.
- ❖ **Mahavir Jayanti:** The birth anniversary of the 24th Tirthankara, Mahavir Swami, on Chaitra Shukla Trayodashi.

Major Festivals and Parvs of the Sindhi Community

- ❖ **Cheti Chand:** The birthday of Lord Jhulelal on Chaitra Shukla Dwitiya.
- ❖ **Thadri Satam (Badi Satam):** The Sindhi community celebrates Basyoda on Bhadrapad Krishna Saptami.
- ❖ **Chaliha Mahotsav:** A 40-day fast in honour of Jhulelal.
- ❖ **Asuchand Parv:** The festival of Jhulelal's disappearance, an important festival for the Sindhi community.

Major Festivals and Parvs of the Sikh Religion

- ❖ **Lohri:** A festival celebrated one day before Makar Sankranti in the joy of the new harvest.
- ❖ **Vaisakhi:** Celebrated on 13th April, it is the festival of the establishment day of the Khalsa Panth.
- ❖ **Guru Nanak Jayanti:** The birthday of the first Sikh Guru, Guru Nanak Dev, on Kartik Purnima.
- ❖ **Guru Gobind Singh Jayanti:** The birth anniversary of the 10th and last Sikh Guru, Guru Gobind Singh, on Posh Shukla Saptami.

Multiple Choice Questions

1. 'Kajli Teej Mela' is held where? [PTET (2 year) 15-06-2025]
(A) Bikaner (B) Bundi
(C) Pratapgarh (D) Dungarpur [B]
2. Which of the following pairs is incorrect? [BSTC 01-06-2025 (Shift-II)]
(A) Sitabari Fair – Baran district
(B) Kaila Devi Fair – Karauli district
(C) Bhartrihari Fair – Alwar district
(D) Kapil Muni Fair – Jhalawar [D]
3. Which fair/festival is celebrated in Rajasthan on Kartik Purnima? [BSTC 01-06-2025 (Shift-I)]
(A) Kajli Teej Festival (B) Beneshwar Fair
(C) Nagaur Fair (D) Pushkar Fair [D]
4. Where is the Pandupol Fair held? [REET (L-1) 2025]
(A) Jaipur (B) Ajmer
(C) Alwar (D) Pander [C]
5. The festival of Ganagaur is associated with whom? [BSTC 01-06-2025 (Shift-II)]
(A) Vishnu-Lakshmi (B) Ram-Sita
(C) Shiva-Parvati (D) Krishna-Radha [C]
6. On which day is the festival of Holi celebrated? [BSTC 01-06-2025 (Shift-II)]
(A) Ekadashi of Magh month
(B) Amavasya of Chaitra month
(C) Purnima of Phalgun month
(D) Chaturthi of Ashadh month [C]
7. Choose the festival from the following which is celebrated on the Amavasya of Kartik month. [REET (L-1) 2025]
(A) Holi (B) Diwali
(C) Dussehra (D) Rakshabandhan [B]
8. In which village of Jaipur district is the Khalkani Mata Donkey Fair organised? [Librarian • 16-02-25]
(A) Begas (B) Boraj

Saint Bhikhan Ji

- ❖ **Founder of the Terapanthi Jain Sect:** Saint Bhikhan Ji was born in **Kantaliya village** of Pali district. He founded the 'Terapanthi Jain Sect' based on 13 rules in the Shwetambar branch of Jainism. [Jail Warden 2018]

Acharya Tulsi

- ❖ **9th Acharya of the Terapanthi Jain Sect** [REET (L-1) 2023]: Acharya Tulsi was born in Ladnun of Didwana-Kuchaman district. He initiated the '**Anuvrat Movement**' for the moral and spiritual upliftment of society and established the **Jain Vishva Bharati Deemed University** in Ladnun.

Note:— **Undariya Panth:** The Undariya Panth is a popular Vammargi (left-path) sect among the Bhils living around Jaisamand Lake in Udaipur.

Saints of the Saguna Tradition in Rajasthan**Saint Meera Bai**

- ❖ **Birth and Family Background:** Meera Bai was born in **1498 AD** into a royal family in **Kudki (Merta)**, Rajasthan. [Tax Assistant 2018, Computer 2024] Her childhood name was **Pemal**. Her father was **Ratansingh Rathore** and she was married to Bhojraj, the son of Maharana Sanga.
- ❖ **Devotion to Krishna:** After the death of her husband Bhojraj, Meera became engrossed in devotion to Krishna. She considered Krishna her husband and expressed her devotion to him by composing bhajans.
- ❖ **Sojourn in Vrindavan and Establishment of the Das-Dasi Sect:** After Bhojraj's death, Meera's brother-in-law Vikramaditya persecuted her, forcing Meera to go first to **Merta** and then to **Vrindavan**, where she founded the **Das-Dasi sect**.
- ❖ **Major Works:** Among Meera Bai's compositions, "**Payo ji maine Ram ratan dhan payo**" is the most famous. In addition, she wrote '**Raag Govind**', '**Narsi ka Mayra**', '**Raag Sorath**' and '**Geet Govind Tika**'. The collection of her songs has been compiled in a book called Meera Bai ki Padavali.
- ❖ **Comparison with Sufi Saint Rabia:** Meera Bai is compared to the famous female Sufi saint Rabia.
- ❖ **Initiation and Guru:** Meera first took initiation from **Jeev Goswami** (a devotee of the Chaitanya sect) and then from **Saint Raidas**.
- ❖ **Temples and Memorials:** There are temples of Meera Bai in **Merta (Nagaur)**, **Chittor Fort** and **Vrindavan**.
- ❖ **Death:** Meera spent the last days of her life in Dwarka, where she died in 1546 AD.

Note:— Meera Bai is the first historical woman of Rajasthan on whom the Government of India issued a postage stamp in 1952.

Saint Rana Bai

- ❖ **Famous as the Second Meera:** Saint Rana Bai is

called the second Meera of Rajasthan. She was born in **1504 AD** in a Jat family in **Harnanwa village** (Makrana) of Didwana-Kuchaman district.

- ❖ **Family:** Her father's name was **Ramgopal** and her mother's name was **Gangabai**. [Forest Guard 2022]
- ❖ **Guru and Krishna Bhakti:** Rana Bai was a disciple of **Saint Chaturdas** and made Krishna bhakti the centre of her life.
- ❖ **Samadhi:** In 1570 AD, Rana Bai took live samadhi in Harnanwa village. A large fair is organised here every year on **Bhadrapada Shukla Trayodashi**.

Nath Sect

- ❖ **Establishment and Founder:** The Nath sect was founded by **Nathmuni** and emerged as a branch of Shaivism.
- ❖ **Major Nath Saints:** The prominent saints of this sect include **Matsyendranath**, **Gorakhnath**, **Gopichand**, **Bharthari** and **Jalandharnath**.
- ❖ **Two Major Branches of the Nath Sect in Rajasthan:**
 1. **Bairagi Panth:** The main seat of this branch is located at **Ratadunga** in Nagaur.
 2. **Mananathi Panth:** The main seat of this branch is at the Mahamandir in Jodhpur, which is the **main centre of the Nath sect** in Rajasthan.
- ❖ **Major Pilgrimage Sites:** The major pilgrimage sites of the Nath sect in Rajasthan include the penance land of Jalandharnath at **Sire Mandir** (Jalore), **Palasni** (Jodhpur), **Gehalpur** (Ajmer), **Niwai** (Tonk) and **Fatehpur** (Sikar).

Vaishnav Sect**1. Ramanuja/Ramanandi Sect**

- ❖ **Oldest Vaishnav Branch:** The Ramanuja sect is the oldest branch of Vaishnavism, founded by the South Indian **saint Ramanujacharya**. He propounded the philosophy of **Vishishtadvaita**. Saint Ramananda spread this sect in North India.
- ❖ **Establishment in Rajasthan:** The Ramanuja sect in Rajasthan began from the Galta Peeth in Jaipur, which was established by **Krishnadas Payohari**. In 1503 AD, during the time of Prithviraj Kachhwaha, he defeated the Kapalik sect's **yogi Chaturmath** in a scriptural debate. His cave in Galta is famous as the cave of Payohari Baba.
- ❖ **Rewasa Peeth:** **Agradas Ji**, a disciple of Payohari Baba, established the second seat of the Ramanuja sect in Rewasa, Sikar district. Due to the worship of the Madhurya (sweet) form of Ram, it is also called the '**Rasik Sampradaya**'.
- ❖ **Trivenidham Peeth:** Saint Gangadas Maharaj established another seat of the Ramanandi sect at Trivenidham in **Saiwad village**, Shahpura, Jaipur. This seat is the penance land of Padma Shri **Saint Shri Narayan Maharaj** (1927-2018).
- ❖ **Major Disciples:** He made twelve people his main disciples, including Bhavananand, Anantanand,

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Rajasthani Language and Regional Dialects

Development of the Rajasthani Language

Introduction

- ❖ **Meaning of Rajasthani Language:** The term 'Rajasthani language' refers to the common language spoken in Rajasthan, which is a collective form of various dialects (Marwari, Mewari, Dhundhari, Mewati, Hadoti).
- ❖ **Ancient Reference:** The 8th-century text 'Kupalayamala' by Udyotana Suri mentions 'Marubhasha' among the 18 native languages described. [Vanrakshak 2022]
- ❖ **First Use of the Name 'Rajasthani':** The name 'Rajasthani' for the language of Rajasthan was first used by **George Abraham Grierson in 1912 AD** [REET (L-2) 2025] in his famous work 'Linguistic Survey of India'. [CET 12th 2024]
- ❖ **Mention in 'Ain-i-Akbari':** Abul Fazl, in his book 'Ain-i-Akbari', included 'Marwari' among the major languages of India.
- ❖ **Rajasthani Language Day:** Rajasthani Language Day is celebrated every year on **21st February**.
- ❖ **Script:** The script of the Rajasthani language is **Mudiya** (also known as Mahajani/Vaniyavati), which was invented by **Todarmal**, the finance minister of the Mughal emperor Akbar.
- ❖ **Vast Dictionary:** The dictionary of the Rajasthani language is considered the largest written dictionary in the world. It was compiled by **Sitaram Lalas**, a resident of Jodhpur. [REET Mains Eng. 2023, Sanganak 2024, J.En. 2022] The 'Encyclopaedia Britannica' has called him the '**Flambeau (Mashal) of the Rajasthani language**'.

Note:—Literary Recognition: The Central Sahitya Akademi (Delhi) has recognised Rajasthani as an independent language, but it has not yet received constitutional recognition.

Origin and Development of the Rajasthani Language

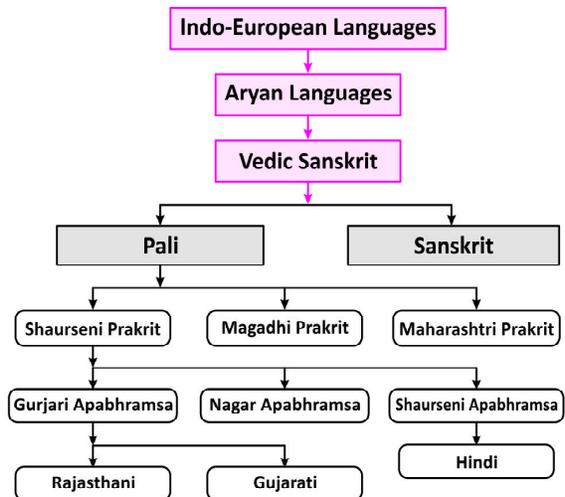
- ❖ **Place in Linguistics:** The Rajasthani language belongs to the 'Indo-European language family'.
- ❖ **Mother of Indian Languages: 'Vedic Sanskrit'** is considered the mother of all Indian languages.
- ❖ **Development of Language Towards Simplicity:** Languages evolve from complexity to simplicity. Vedic Sanskrit was replaced by Classical Sanskrit, followed by the development of Pali and Prakrit languages. As these became more complex, the Apabhramsha languages developed.
- ❖ **Major Apabhramsha Languages in the Development of Rajasthani:**
 1. Shaurseni Apabhramsha
 2. Nagar Apabhramsha
 3. Maru-Gurjari Apabhramsha

- ❖ **Development from Shaurseni Prakrit:** The Rajasthani language is considered to have developed from the Gurjari Apabhramsha of Shaurseni Prakrit.
- ❖ **Scholarly Opinions:** Scholars have different opinions regarding the origin and development of the Rajasthani language.

| S.No. | Linguist | Opinion on Origin |
|-------|----------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. | Dr. L.P. Tessitori | Shaurseni Apabhramsha |
| 2. | Dr. Mahavir Prasad Sharma | Shaurseni Apabhramsha |
| 3. | George Abraham Grierson | Nagar Apabhramsha |
| 4. | Purushottam Menaria | Nagar Apabhramsha |
| 5. | Motilal Menaria | Gurjari Apabhramsha |
| 6. | K.M. Munshi | Gurjari Apabhramsha |
| 7. | Dr. Suniti Kumar Chatterji | Saurashtri Apabhramsha |

- ❖ **Maru-Gurjari Apabhramsha:** The 'Maru-Gurjari Apabhramsha' theory is considered the most suitable for the origin of the Rajasthani language, as both Marubhasha (Rajasthani) and Gurjari (Gujarati) developed from it. This view also seems correct from a literary and geographical perspective.
- ❖ **Golden Age of Rajasthani Language:** The Rajasthani language came into existence at the end of the 12th century (according to L.P. Tessitori). The period from **1650-1850 AD** is considered the golden age of the Rajasthani language.

Rajasthani Language Family Tree Presented by Dr. Motilal Menaria



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Development of Rajasthani Literature

History of Rajasthani Literature

Dr. L.P. Tessitori, Sitaram Lalas, Narottam Swami, Dr. Mahavari Prasad Sharma, Motilal Menaria and other scholars are significant names who have contributed to the writing of the history of Rajasthani literature. Rajasthani literature can be divided into four main periods:

1. Ancient Period - Heroic Period (1050-1450 AD)

- ❖ **Historical Influence:** During this period, the literature was influenced by the invasions of the Arabs, Turks and Mughals. Poetry full of heroic sentiment was the main feature of this era, which is why it is called the “Heroic Period”.
- ❖ **Major Works:** “**Ranmall Chhand**” by Shridhar Vyas [Vanrakshak 2022] and “**Prithviraj Vijay**” by Jayanaka are prominent examples from this period.

2. Early Medieval Period - Devotional Period (1450-1650 AD)

- ❖ **Religious and Social Influence:** This period saw the rise of various saints and sects who emphasised both saguna (with attributes) and nirguna (without attributes) worship and the elimination of caste discrimination. Their message was, “No one asks about caste or creed; whoever worships Hari (God) belongs to Hari.”
- ❖ **Major Works:** The main works of this period include the hymns of the great devotee Mirabai, “Veli Kisan Rukmani Ri” by Prithviraj Rathore, “Ramraso” by Madhoda Dadhavadiya, “Hariras” and “Deviyan” by Isardas and “Nagdaman” by Sayanji Jhula.

3. Late Medieval Period (Period of Romance, Poetics and Ethics) - 1650 to 1850 AD

- ❖ **Influence of Rulers:** This was a period of relative peace, which led rulers to patronise writers and artists, resulting in the development of various forms of literature.
- ❖ **Major Works:** During this time, works based on romance, poetics and ethics were written, among which compositions like ‘Rajiya Ra Soratha’, ‘Chakariya Ra Soratha’ and ‘Motiya Ra Soratha’ are famous.
- ❖ Among the works related to poetics, ‘Raghunath Rupak’ by poet Manchharam is the main one.

4. Modern Period (Development of Various Subjects and Genres) - 1850 to Present

- ❖ After 1857, a new consciousness emerged in society, which also had an impact on literature.
- ❖ The credit for bringing change to Rajasthani literature in this period goes to **Suryamal Misran** of Bundi and **Kaviraja Bankidas** of Marwar, who spread patriotism and revolutionary ideas.

Major Styles of Rajasthani Literature

Sanskrit Style Literature

- ❖ **Initial Style:** The initial style of Rajasthani literature was in Sanskrit, in which many inscriptions, eulogies and genealogies were written.
- ❖ **Promotion of Sanskrit Literature:** The Chauhan rulers Vigraharaj IV and Prithviraj Chauhan promoted Sanskrit literature. Vigraharaj IV composed a Sanskrit play named “**Harikeli**”. [Vanrakshak 2022]
- ❖ **Anup Sanskrit Library:** Anup Singh of Bikaner established the “Anup Sanskrit Library”.

Jain Style Literature

- ❖ **Subject Prominence:** In this style, narrative literature and the sentiment of peace hold a special place.
- ❖ **Period:** Most of the Rajasthani literature from the 11th to the 14th century was composed in the Jain style.
- ❖ **Major Jain Writers:** Hemchandra Suri, Rishivardhan Suri (author of “Nal Damayanti Ras”), Vajrasen Suri, Shalibhadra Suri (author of “Bharateshwar Bahubali Ras”) and Udyotana Suri are prominent.

Charan Style Literature

- ❖ **Prominence:** In the Charan style, the sentiments of heroism and romance are prominent. It depicts the valour of the Rajputs and the life of the common people.
- ❖ **Early Works:** “**Veer Bhayan**” by Badar Dhadhi is considered an early work of this style.
- ❖ **Major Works:** “Prithviraj Raso” by Chandbardai, “Muhnot Nainsi Ri Khyat”, “Dayaldas Ri Khyat”, “Bankidas Ri Khyat”, “Achaldas Khichi Ri Vachanika” (by Gadan Shivdas), “Veli Krishna Rukmani Ri” by Prithviraj Rathore and “Vansh Bhaskar” and “Veer Satsai” by Suryamal Misran are major works.

Folk Style Literature

- ❖ **Subject and Form:** In this style, literature is created in the form of folk dramas, love stories, proverbs, riddles, Phad paintings and folk ballads.

Saint Style Literature

- ❖ **Objective:** Saints spread the message of morality and practicality in society through their experiences.
- ❖ **Major Works:** “Dadu Ri Vani”, “Meera Ki Padavali”, “Narsi Ji Ro Mayro”, “Ramcharan Ji Ki Vani” and the “Chopda” of Sant Mavji are treasures of saint literature.

1

Governor

Role and Functioning of the Governor (Part VI of the Constitution)

- ❖ **Articles 152 to 234**—These articles describe the state government and its functioning.
- ❖ **Article 153**—Each state shall have a Governor, who is the constitutional head of the state's executive.
- ❖ **7th Constitutional Amendment (1956)**—After this amendment, the same person can be the Governor of two or more states. [CET(10+2) 2024] [Jail Prahari 2025]
- ❖ **Role of the Governor**—The Governor acts as a link between the Centre and the state. On one hand, he should be sensitive to the development and local needs of the state, while on the other hand, he should also keep in mind the goal of national unity and overall development.
- ❖ **Fulfilment of many roles**—The Governor performs several important roles simultaneously, which include working as the constitutional head of the state, a supporter of local development and a symbol of national unity.

Appointment, Qualifications and Oath of the Governor

- ❖ **Appointment (Article-155)**—The Governor is appointed by the President. [Jail Warden 2018] The Governor is the constitutional head of the state and also an agent of the Union Government.
- ❖ **Qualifications Required for the post of Governor (Articles-157 and 158):** [Jail Prahari 2025]
 1. The candidate must be a citizen of India.
 2. His age should be **35 years** or more.
 3. A person appointed to the post of Governor shall not hold any office of profit under the government of any state or union territory. [Art. 158(2)]
 4. A person becoming a Governor should not be a member of Parliament or a State Legislature. [Art. 158(1)]
- ❖ **Oath Taking (Article-159)**—The Governor has to take an oath before the Chief Justice of the state's High Court. Along with the oath to protect and preserve the Constitution, he expresses his allegiance to the welfare and well-being of the people.

Term of Office of the Governor

- ❖ **Conditions of Term (Article-156):**
 1. **Office at the pleasure of the President**—The Governor remains in his office at the pleasure of the President, which is actually on the advice of the Prime Minister or the Central Council of Ministers. [Jail Prahari 2025, CET(10+2) 2024]
 2. **5-year term**—The Governor is appointed for 5

years, but the President can re-appoint him for a second term. Even after the term ends, he remains in office until the appointment of a new Governor.

Note:—In April 2007, the **Punchhi Commission**, constituted under the chairmanship of Justice Madan Mohan Punchhi, had recommended a fixed tenure of five years for Governors.

3. **Resignation**—The Governor can leave the office at any time during his term by giving a resignation letter addressed to the President.

Note:—**B.P. Singhal vs. Union of India (2010)**—In this case, the constitutional bench of the Supreme Court determined that the Governor cannot be removed on arbitrary grounds.

Salary, Allowances and Privileges of the Governor**Salary and Allowances**

- ❖ The salary and allowances of the Governor are determined by the Parliament through law. The emoluments and salary allowances of the Governor are given from the Consolidated Fund of the state. Currently, the salary of the Governor is **3,50,000**. [Art. 158(3)] [REET Main-2023 Sindhi]
- ❖ If a person is the Governor of two or more states, the expenses of salary and allowances will be shared among those states in a proportion determined by the President. [Art. 158(3A)]
- ❖ The salary and allowances of the Governor cannot be reduced during his term of office. [Art. 158(4)]
- ❖ The Governor has the right to the free use of an official residence.

Privileges (Article 361)

1. The Governor is not answerable to the court for the actions taken while in office.
2. No criminal case can be filed against the Governor for his personal actions during his term of office.
3. A civil case can be filed for the personal actions of the Governor but there are some conditions for this—
 - ❖ The person will have to state his name, address and the basis for filing the case.
 - ❖ Written notice has to be given to the Governor.
 - ❖ A period of at least 2 months must be given after giving the notice.

Note:—According to the Supreme Court, the privileges given to the Governor are not for violating the provisions of the Constitution.

2

Chief Minister and State Council of Ministers

- ❖ **Practical Use of Governor's Powers:** According to the Indian Constitution, the Governor has many powers, but these are practically used mainly through the Chief Minister.
- ❖ **Position and Role of the Chief Minister:** The Chief Minister's position in the state administration is the same as the Prime Minister's in the Union government. He is the **real head of the state executive**. [Jail Warden 2018]
- ❖ **Importance of the Council of Ministers:** In the states, just like in the central government, the Council of Ministers is the real executive. This Council of Ministers is led by the Chief Minister.
- ❖ **Way to Understand the Chief Minister's Role:** To fully understand the role and importance of the Chief Minister, it is necessary to study the structure and functioning of the State Council of Ministers in detail.

State Council of Ministers

- ❖ **Constitutional Provision:** According to **Article 163** of the Indian Constitution, there is a provision for a Council of Ministers whose head is the Chief Minister to advise and assist the Governor.
- ❖ **Formation and Dissolution:** The formation and dissolution of the State Council of Ministers are in the hands of the Chief Minister, as the Governor acts only on the Chief Minister's advice in this regard.

Structure of the Council of Ministers

- ❖ **The Council of Ministers consists of three types of ministers** – Cabinet Ministers, Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers.

1. Cabinet Minister

- ❖ Cabinet Ministers are the most important part of the Council of Ministers.
- ❖ They participate in Cabinet meetings and lead important departments.

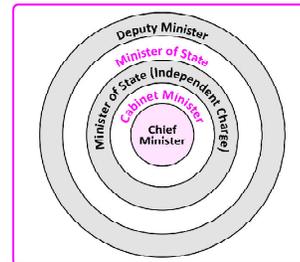
2. Minister of State

- ❖ Ministers of State usually work under a Cabinet Minister and are appointed in large ministries.
- ❖ If a Minister of State is given independent charge, he works separately from the Cabinet Minister.
- ❖ Ministers of State do not usually attend Cabinet meetings.

3. Deputy Minister

- ❖ Deputy Ministers are third-level ministers and perform administrative functions in various departments.

- ❖ They do not participate in Cabinet meetings. Nowadays, the appointment of Deputy Ministers is less common.



Structure of the Council of Ministers

Note:-

- ❖ Parliamentary Secretaries are appointed in state legislative assemblies and are administered the oath by the Chief Minister.
- ❖ Parliamentary Secretaries assist ministers and their status is almost equal to that of ministers.
- ❖ Parliamentary Secretaries are not included in the group of the Council of Ministers, so the constitutional limit on the size of the Council of Ministers is not violated.

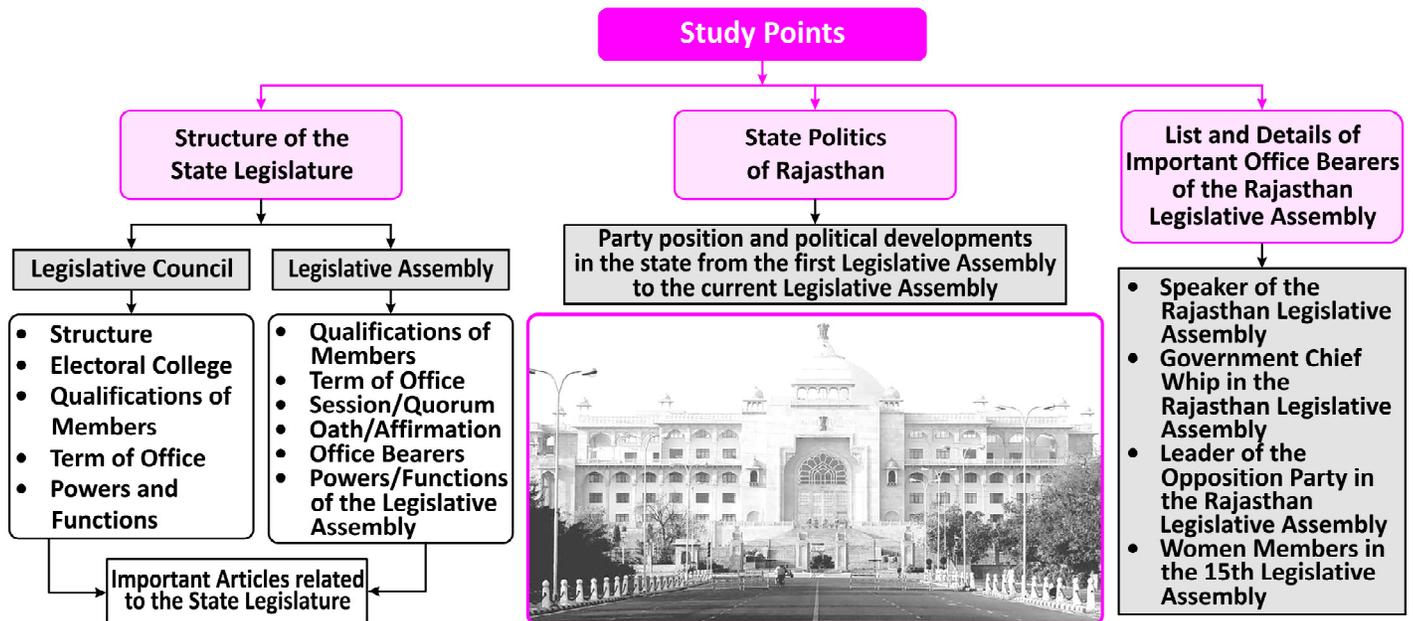
Size of the Council of Ministers

- ❖ **91st Constitutional Amendment, 2003:** The size of the Council of Ministers was determined by the 91st Constitutional Amendment (2003). This amendment came into force on **1 January, 2004**. Before this, there was no clear rule or law on the size of the Council of Ministers. [Industry Inspector 2018]
- ❖ **Important Provisions of the 91st Amendment**
 - ❖ **Maximum Number of Ministers:** In each state, the number of ministers, including the Chief Minister, can be a maximum of 15% of the total members of the Legislative Assembly, but in any state, the number of ministers, including the Chief Minister, shall not be less than 12. [Article 164 (1A)]
 - ❖ **Disqualification from Post due to Anti Defection:** If a member loses his membership due to anti defection, he will also become ineligible for the post of minister. [Article 164 (1B)]
 - ❖ **Disqualification for Office of Profit:** If any member of Parliament or a state legislature is disqualified due to anti defection, he will not be able to hold any office of profit, regardless of which political party he belong to.

3

State Legislative Assembly

- ❖ In Part 6, Chapter 3 of the Indian Constitution, provisions related to the State Legislature are given from Articles 168 to 212.
- ❖ **The State Legislature consists of two houses:**
 1. Legislative Council (Upper House)
 2. Legislative Assembly (Lower House)
- ❖ In Rajasthan, currently, only the Legislative Assembly is in existence.



Structure of State Legislature

- ❖ Article 168 provides for the formation of a legislature in every state, which will consist of the Governor and one or two houses (Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council).

Legislative Council

- ❖ **Formation of the Legislative Council:** The provisions for the formation of the Legislative Council are in **Article 169** of the Constitution.
- ❖ **Parliament** has the authority to establish or abolish a Legislative Council in any state.
- ❖ Parliament can do this only when the respective state's Legislative Assembly has passed a resolution to this effect with a majority of its total membership and a **two-thirds** majority of the members present and voting.
- ❖ **States with Legislative Councils:** Currently, 6 states in India - Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh, and Bihar - have Legislative Councils.

- ❖ Since 31 October 2019, Jammu and Kashmir has become a Union Territory, so it no longer has a Legislative Council.
- ❖ **Rajasthan Legislative Council Proposal:** A resolution for the formation of a Legislative Council in Rajasthan was passed in the Assembly on **18 April 2012**, but Parliament has not yet made any law in this regard.

Structure of the Legislative Council

- ❖ **Provisions of Article 171:** Article 171 of the Constitution related to the structure of the Legislative Council.
- ❖ **Selection of Members:** The members of the Legislative Council are elected through indirect voting.
- ❖ **Number of Members:** The number of members is at least 40 and at most **one-third** of the total number of members of the respective Legislative Assembly.
- ❖ The proposed Legislative Council of Rajasthan is estimated to have 66 members.
- ❖ **Election and Nomination of Members:** Some members of the Legislative Council are chosen by election and some by nomination, for which there is an electoral college.

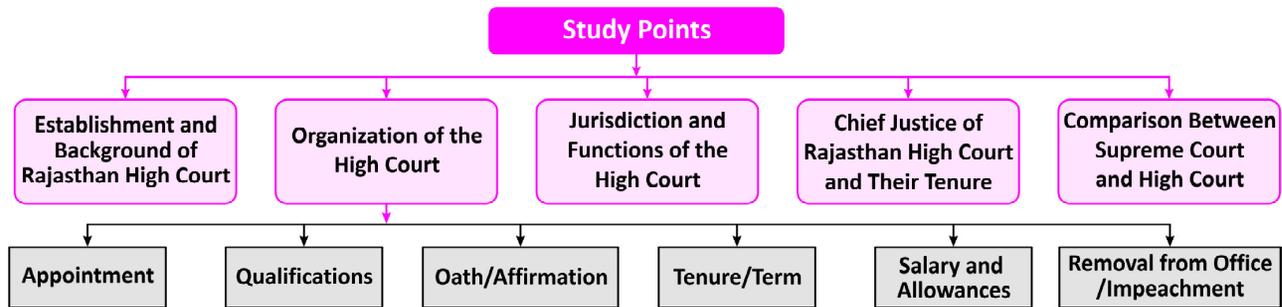
4

Rajasthan High Court

The High Court in the Indian Constitution

Part 6 of the Indian Constitution, in Articles 214 to 231, describes the structure and functions of the High Court.

India has an integrated judicial system, in which 25 High Courts operate under the Supreme Court. At the top of the judicial system in Rajasthan is the Rajasthan High Court.



Rajasthan High Court : Establishment and Background

- ❖ **Situation before independence:** Before independence, various princely states of Rajasthan such as Jodhpur, Jaipur, Bikaner, Udaipur and Alwar had separate state High Courts.
- ❖ **Establishment of an integrated High Court:** Under the “Rajasthan High Court Ordinance-1949,” all these state courts were abolished and an integrated High Court for the entire state was established in Jodhpur. [CET (Grad.) 2024]
- ❖ **Order for the establishment of the High Court:** According to the notification issued by the Rajpramukh on 25 August 1949, the order for the establishment of the High Court in Rajasthan was given on **29 August 1949**.
- ❖ **Inauguration and first Chief Justice:** On 29 August 1949, the Rajasthan High Court was inaugurated by Maharaja Sawai Man Singh. **Kamalkant Verma**, former Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court and the princely state of Udaipur’s High Court, was appointed as its first Chief Justice, who took the oath along with 11 other judges.
- ❖ **State reorganisation and the Jaipur Bench:** After the state reorganisation on 1 November 1956, according to the recommendation of the “**P. Satyanarayan Rao Committee**,” the Jaipur bench of the Rajasthan High Court was abolished in 1958 and the main bench was kept in Jodhpur.
- ❖ The **P. Satyanarayan Rao Committee** included P. Satyanarayana, V. Viswanathan and B.K. Gupta as members.
- ❖ **Re-establishment of the permanent bench in Jaipur:** The abolition of the Jaipur bench caused dissatisfaction among the people of eastern Rajasthan, which led to the re-establishment of a permanent bench in Jaipur on **31**

January 1977, under Section-51 of the “State Reorganisation Act 1956”. [Jail Prahari 2025, Jail Warden 2018]

- ❖ **Two main bodies of the Rajasthan High Court:**
 - ❖ **Rajasthan State Judicial Academy, Jodhpur:** The main institution for judicial training and research.
 - ❖ **Rajasthan State Legal Services Authority, Jaipur:** An institution providing legal services and judicial aid.

Key Information Related to the Rajasthan High Court

- ❖ **Territorial division of the court:** Rajasthan is divided into **36 judicial districts**:
 - ❖ The Jodhpur main bench has 19 districts under it.
 - ❖ The Jaipur bench has 17 districts under it, including Ajmer, Alwar, Dholpur, Bharatpur, Kota, Bundi, Jhalawar, Baran, Jaipur, Jhunjhunu, Sawai Madhopur, Sikar, Tonk and Dausa.
- ❖ **Number of District Courts:** There are currently 36 district courts in Rajasthan:
 - ❖ There are 3 district courts in Jaipur.
 - ❖ There are 2 district courts in Jodhpur.
- ❖ **Inauguration of the new building:** The new building of the main bench of the Rajasthan High Court was inaugurated on **7 December 2019** in **Jhalamand, Jodhpur**. It was inaugurated by the then President of India, Shri Ram Nath Kovind.

Organisation of the High Court

Appointment

- ❖ **Appointment of Judges:** According to Article 217 of the Constitution, the judges of the High Court are appointed by the President.

5

State Secretariat and Chief Secretary

Rajasthan State Governance Secretariat: An Introduction

- ❖ **Establishment :** The State Governance Secretariat of Rajasthan was established in April 1949. [VDO 2021]
- ❖ **Workplace and Role :** The State Secretariat is the place where the main functions of governance and administration are carried out. It is the centre for policy-making for the political leadership and the place for policy implementation for public servants.
- ❖ **Key Officials**
 - ❖ **Chief Secretary :** It is the top of the administrative posts in the secretariat and controls all departments.
 - ❖ **Chief Minister :** The Chief Minister is the political head of the secretariat and holds the highest political post in the state government.

Organisation of the State Secretariat

1. Political Organisation

- ❖ **Chief Minister:** The highest political officer of the State Secretariat.
- ❖ **Cabinet Minister:** Heads of various departments such as Energy, Agriculture, Finance and Industry.
- ❖ **Minister of State (Independent Charge):** A Minister of State with independent charge of a department.
- ❖ **Minister of State:** Ministers who play a supporting role in departments.
- ❖ **Deputy Minister and Parliamentary Secretary:** Supporting posts in the political organisation.

2. Administrative Organisation

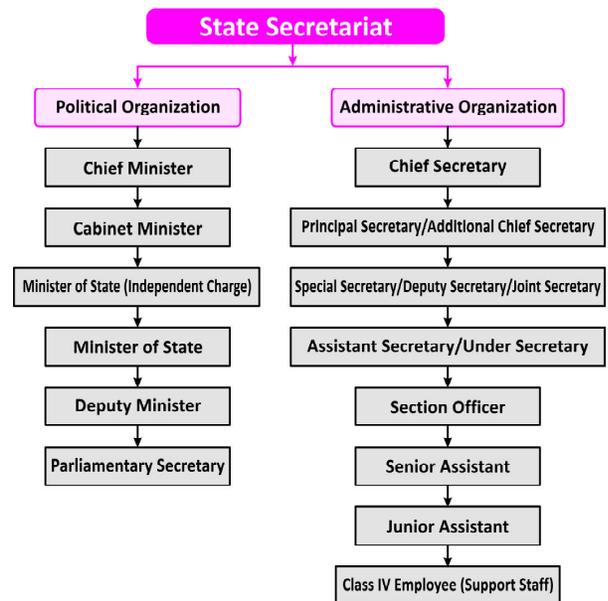
- ❖ **Chief Secretary:** The highest administrative officer of the State Secretariat who controls all departments.
- ❖ **Governance Secretary/Additional Chief Secretary:** The administrative head of each department.
- ❖ **Special Secretary, Deputy Secretary and Joint Secretary:** Officers appointed to assist the Governance Secretary.
- ❖ **Assistant Secretary/Under Secretary:** Assists in administrative work.
- ❖ **Section Officer:** An officer appointed to manage departmental work.
- ❖ **Senior Assistant, Junior Assistant and Grade IV Employees:** Employees working in various support roles in the secretariat.

3. Departments and Offices

- ❖ The State Secretariat has various departments such as Energy, Agriculture, Finance, Industry, etc. The administrative head of each department is a Governance Secretary and they are led by a Cabinet Minister or a Minister of State.

Note:- Besides the State Secretariat, there are several executive departments and directorates under it, which are not directly part of the secretariat.

- ❖ **Building Location:** The Rajasthan State Secretariat building is located at Bhagwant Das Barracks in C-Scheme, Jaipur.



Functions and Role of the State Secretariat

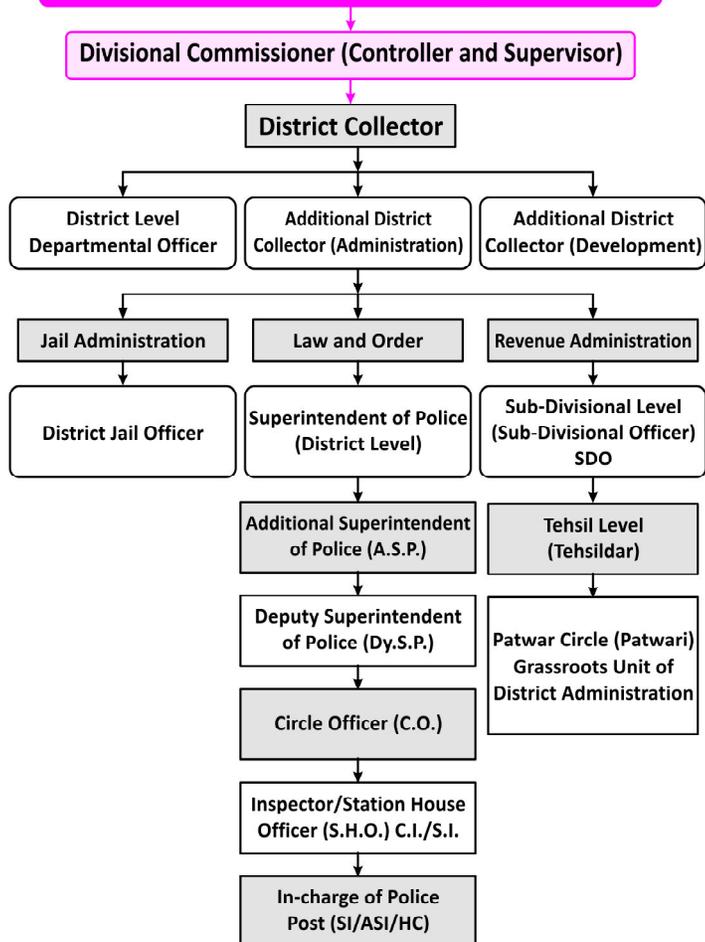
- ❖ **Policy Formulation:** Finalising public welfare policies and collecting necessary information, data and material for policy formulation.
- ❖ **Monitoring Policy Implementation:** Regular monitoring of the implementation of policies.
- ❖ **Institutional Coordination:** Maintaining coordination among various directorates, boards, corporations and undertakings.
- ❖ **Rule Formulation and Control:** Making necessary rules for the correct implementation of schemes and controlling them.
- ❖ **Legislative Duties:** Preparing answers to minister's questions, new and old bills, amendments, ordinances and the Governor's speech.
- ❖ **Personnel Administration:** Managing the recruitment, appointment, training, transfer, service conditions and disciplinary proceedings of public servants.
- ❖ **Financial Work:** Studying the income and expenditure received from various departments for budget preparation.

6

District Administration

In the Indian administrative system, the district has been an important unit since ancient times. District administration is the central point of local citizens' aspirations and the practical agency for implementing the policies and programmes of the central and state governments. The main officer of the district administration is the 'District Magistrate', also known as the "District Collector". In Rajasthan, district administration is under the divisional system. Therefore, to understand district administration, it is necessary to understand its concept and organisational structure.

Organizational Structure of District Administration in Rajasthan



Organisational Structure of District Administration in Rajasthan

❖ **Divisional Commissioner:** At the divisional level, the control and supervision of district administration is done by the Divisional Commissioner.

- ❖ **District Collector (District Magistrate):** The main officer of the district administration is the District Collector, who is also known as the District Magistrate. He is the main officer for implementing the district's policies and programmes.
- ❖ **District Level Departmental Officers:** District-level officers are appointed for various departments in the district administration, who are responsible for departmental tasks.
- ❖ **Additional District Collector (Administration):** An Additional District Collector is there to assist the District Collector in administrative tasks.
- ❖ **Additional District Collector (Development):** An Additional District Collector is appointed to manage development works.
- ❖ **Jail Administration:** The work of Jail administration in the district is done by the District Jail Officer.
- ❖ **Law and Order:** The responsibility for law and order in the district lies with the Superintendent of Police.
- ❖ **Sub-Division Level:** At the sub-division level, the Sub-Divisional Officer (SDO) looks after law and order and administration.
- ❖ **Additional Superintendent of Police:** Additional Superintendents of Police are posted at the district level to assist the Superintendent of Police in maintaining law and order.
- ❖ **Tehsil Level:** At the tehsil level, the Tehsildar handles revenue and administrative tasks.
- ❖ **Deputy Superintendent of Police (DSP):** Deputy Superintendents of Police are there at the tehsil level to maintain law and order.
- ❖ **Patwar Area:** The Patwari is the smallest unit (grassroots unit) of the district administration, who looks after land-related works at the local level.
- ❖ **Circle Inspector:** The Circle Inspector inspects law and order at the circle level.
- ❖ **Station House Officer (SHO):** The in-charge of the police station (SHO) is responsible for law and order in their area.
- ❖ **Chowki In-charge:** The Chowki In-charge looks after law and order at the chowki level.

Features of District Administration

- ❖ **Important Link:** District administration acts as an important link between local areas and the state administration.
- ❖ **Coordination of Various Administrative Units:** Various administrative units that execute revenue, law

7

Various Commissions and Institutions of Rajasthan

Rajasthan Public Service Commission (RPSC)

❖ Constitutional Provisions

- ❖ **Part 14** of the Indian Constitution, in **Articles 315 to 323**, contains provisions related to the State Public Service Commission.
- ❖ The RPSC is a constitutional body, established under Article 315 of the Constitution.
- ❖ **Article 315** provides for the formation of the State Public Service Commission.

❖ History of Establishment

- ❖ At the time of Rajasthan's formation, Public Service Commissions were only active in the provinces of Jaipur, Jodhpur and Bikaner.
- ❖ On 16 August 1949, the 28th ordinance for the establishment of the Public Service Commission was issued by the then Rajpramukh of Rajasthan, which was published on 20 August 1949.
- ❖ On 20 August 1949, the Rajasthan Public Service Commission (RPSC) was established in Jaipur. After the appointment of the chairman and members, the RPSC formally came into existence on 22 December 1949.

Note:—According to the official website of RPSC, the establishment date of the Rajasthan Public Service Commission is considered to be **22 December, 1949**.

- ❖ **Transfer:** After the state's reorganisation, on the recommendation of the '**Satyanarayan Rao Committee**', the commission's office was transferred from Jaipur to Ghughra Ghati, Ajmer in 1956. [**Industry Inspector 2018, CET (10+2) 2024**]

Current Organisational Structure

- ❖ At present, the RPSC has a total of 11 constitutional posts, including 1 chairman and 10 members. Their appointment is made under **Article 316**.
- ❖ **List of Chairman and Members (as of 19 July, 2025):**
 1. Shri Utkal Ranjan Sahoo (Chairman)
 2. Dr. Sangeeta Arya (Member)
 3. Lieutenant Colonel Kesri Singh Rathore (Member)
 4. Shri Babu Lal Katara (Member, currently suspended)
 5. Dr. Manju Sharma (Member)
 6. Shri Kailash Chand Meena (Member)
 7. Prof. Ayyub Khan (Member)

Note:—Shri Ramniwas Mehta is appointed as Secretary and Shri Ashutosh Gupta as Chief Exam Controller.

History of Member Strength

- ❖ **After the establishment of RPSC (1949), the number of members was increased from time to time:**

- ❖ 1949 - 1 Chairman + 2 Members
- ❖ 1968 - 1 Chairman + 3 Members
- ❖ 1973 - 1 Chairman + 4 Members
- ❖ 1981 - 1 Chairman + 5 Members
- ❖ 2011 - 1 Chairman + 7 Members
- ❖ 2025 - 1 Chairman + 10 Members

Note:—In a cabinet meeting on 14 July 2025, considering the increased workload of RPSC, 3 new member posts were created, increasing the number of members from 7 to 10. For this, an amendment to Regulation 3(1) of the Rajasthan Public Service Commission (Conditions of Service) Regulations, 1974 was approved.

Appointment Process

- ❖ The chairman and members of the RPSC are appointed by the Governor on the advice of the Chief Minister under **Article 316**. [**REET (L-2) 2022, CET (10+2) 2024**]
- ❖ At least half of the members in the commission must be from the public services of the Union or a state, while the other half can be from fields such as academia, social service, law, politics, journalism, etc.

Tenure of Chairman and Members

- ❖ **Period of Tenure:** The tenure of the chairman and members of RPSC is for 6 years or until the age of 62, whichever ends first. [**BSTC 2025, Industry Inspector 2018**] It is noteworthy that this was increased from 60 years to 62 years by the 41st Constitutional Amendment.
- ❖ **Restriction on Holding Office of Profit:** After completing their term, the chairman and members of RPSC cannot hold any office of profit in any service of the Centre or the state.
- ❖ **Restriction on Appointment in Another State Public Service Commission:** After the end of their term, the chairman and members of RPSC cannot become members of the same or any other State Public Service Commission.
- ❖ **Permission for Appointment to Other Posts:** A member of a State Public Service Commission can be appointed as the chairman of the Public Service Commission (RPSC) or as a member or chairman of the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC).

Provisions for Removal of Chairman and Members

- ❖ **Resignation Process:** The chairman or a member of

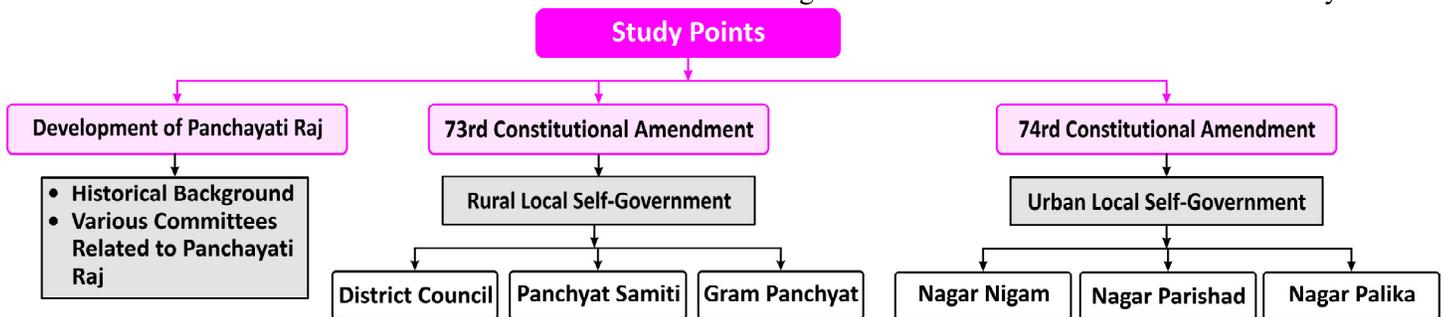
8

Local Self-Government: Panchayati Raj & Urban Local Self-Government

Panchayati Raj: The Practical Form of Gandhi's Sarvodaya Ideal

In India, the Panchayati Raj system is based on Gandhi's Sarvodaya principle, which strengthens self-

government at the local level. Although this system was introduced during British rule, it was given constitutional status after independence through the 73rd and 74th Constitution Amendment Acts of 1992, which further strengthened the foundation of Indian democracy.



Historical Background of Panchayati Raj

- ❖ **Local Administration in Ancient Times:** In India, local administration is mentioned in Kautilya's Arthashastra and Megasthenes' Indica, where the system of city administration during the Mauryan period is described.
- ❖ **Lord Mayo:** In the year 1870, Lord Mayo had recommended the introduction of local government in India.
- ❖ **Lord Ripon's Contribution:** In 1882, Lord Ripon prepared a proposal for the development of autonomous government institutions, which is called the '**Magna Carta of local self-government**'. Ripon considered it a means of education in political and public life and during his tenure, the local government board was established for the first time, which is why he is called the '**Father of Local Self-Government**' in India.
- ❖ **Support in the Constituent Assembly:** The famous Gandhian, Shrimannarayan Agarwal, supported Panchayati Raj, which was included in Article 40 of the Directive Principles of State Policy in Part IV of the Constitution.
- ❖ **Gandhian Ideals and Kumarappa Committee:** In independent India, J.C. Kumarappa supported the Gandhian economy.
- ❖ **Community Development Programme (1952):** After independence, for the development of Panchayati Raj, the Community Development Programme was started in 1952 and the National Service Extension Programme in 1953.
- ❖ **Balwant Rai Mehta Committee (1957):** When these programmes were not successful, the Balwant Rai Mehta Committee was formed in 1957 to improve their implementation. On the recommendations of this committee, the Panchayati Raj system was started on **2 October 1959 from Bagdari village of Nagaur district** in Rajasthan. [CET (10+2) 2024]

- ❖ **Constitutional Status (1989):** To give constitutional status to Panchayati Raj institutions, the Rajiv Gandhi government introduced the 64th Constitution Amendment in 1989, which was passed in the Lok Sabha but could not be passed in the Rajya Sabha.
- ❖ **73rd and 74th Constitution Amendment (1992):** In 1992, the Narasimha Rao government passed the 73rd and 74th Constitution Amendment Acts, which gave constitutional status to Panchayati Raj institutions. [CET (10+2) 2024] After this, the first elections were held in Madhya Pradesh.

Other Important Facts

- ❖ In Rajasthan, the Rajasthan Panchayati Raj Act 1953 was passed first.

Important Committees related to Panchayati Raj

Balwant Rai Mehta Committee (1957):

- ❖ The Balwant Rai Mehta Committee is related to local self-government. [VDO 2021] This committee submitted its report on 24 November 1957.
- ❖ **Objective**
 - ❖ Suggestions for better implementation of community development projects. [CET (10+2) 2024]
 - ❖ To examine/evaluate the failure of the Community Development Programme and the National Extension Service programmes.
- ❖ Recommended a three-tier Panchayati Raj system, which includes:
 - ❖ Gram Panchayat level
 - ❖ Panchayat Samiti (Block) level
 - ❖ District level
- ❖ It also recommended the arrangement of financial resources for effective work and decentralisation of powers in the future.

9

Public Policy; Legal Rights and Citizen's Charter

Public Policy

Introduction

- ❖ Public policy refers to a framework and working method proposed by the government. It helps to achieve desired public welfare goals and objectives. This policy is based on the Constitution, which gives it legal power. Government bodies, along with non-governmental organisations and pressure groups, play a significant role in making public policy.

Key Definitions of Public Policy

- ❖ According to **Ploden**, "Policies made by the government of a country at every level are indeed public policies."
- ❖ According to **Thomas R. Dye**, "Public policy is everything the government decides to do or not to do."
- ❖ According to **Terry**, "Public policy is the written and guided instruction that a manager adopts and follows."
- ❖ According to **Dimock**, "Public policies are carefully set rules that guide administrative decisions."

Factors Contributing to Public Policy Formulation

1. **Executive:** The primary responsibility for policy making lies with the executive.
2. **Other Contributors:**
 - ❖ Constitution
 - ❖ Public Services
 - ❖ NITI Aayog
 - ❖ Professional Organisations
 - ❖ International Organisations
 - ❖ Press
 - ❖ Legislature
 - ❖ Political Parties



Public Policy Formulation Process

1. **Problem Identification:** Selecting the issue that needs to be resolved.
2. **Framework Creation by Cabinet:** Preparing the initial draft of the policy.
3. **Formation of Expert Body:** Creating a committee for technical and expert advice.
4. **Comprehensive Framework Creation:** In-depth study of the problem and detailed policy drafting.
5. **Publication of Draft Policy:** Publishing the draft for the public and concerned organisations.
6. **Presentation by Cabinet:** Presenting the proposed policy in Parliament or the Legislature.
7. **Approval Process:** Approving the policy by the competent authority or the Legislature.
8. **Declaration of Final Policy:** Officially implementing the policy after approval.

Problems in Public Policy Formulation

- ❖ **Lack of Accurate Information:** Reliable data and facts are not available.
- ❖ **Weak Information Management:** The system for collecting and managing information is weak.
- ❖ **Dominance of Generalists:** Only generalists have more influence.
- ❖ **Lack of Public Cooperation:** Insufficient public participation in policies.
- ❖ **Lack of Specialisation:** Not fully utilising the knowledge and skills of experts.

Obstacles in Public Policy Implementation

- ❖ **Lack of Resources:** Shortage of financial, technical and human resources.
- ❖ **Complex Procedures:** Rules and procedures are overly complicated.
- ❖ **Political Interference:** Unnecessary political interference and corruption.
- ❖ **Lack of Sensitivity:** Public servants lack sensitivity towards public needs.
- ❖ **Lack of Clarity:** Policy objectives are not clear.
- ❖ **Lack of Public Support:** Expected public support and participation are not received.

- ❖ To respect the wishes of the aggrieved woman.
- 5. **Action Under Service Rules:** To initiate action under the relevant service rules, treating sexual harassment as misconduct.
- 6. **Monitoring Report:** To review and monitor reports submitted by the Internal Committee in a timely manner.

Preparation of Annual Report:

- ❖ The Internal Committee/Local Committee will prepare an annual report in every calendar year.
- ❖ This report will be submitted to the employer and the District Officer.
- ❖ The District Officer will send a summary report of these annual reports to the State Government.

Citizen's Charter

1. Introduction to Citizen's Charter:

- ❖ It is a document that shows an organisation's commitment towards citizens.
- ❖ It provides information on service quality, information, consultation, non-discrimination, grievance redressal, courtesy and so on.

2. History of Citizen's Charter:

- ❖ **Beginning in Britain (1991):**
 - ❖ The Citizen's Charter began in Britain with a White Paper.
 - ❖ The then Prime Minister John Major started a scheme to honour those performing excellent work in public services under the 'Charter Mark Scheme'.
- ❖ **Beginning in India:**
 - ❖ NGO 'Common Cause' advocated for the Citizen Charter in India.
 - ❖ In 1996, the Conference of Chief Secretaries

of States first emphasised transparent and accountable administration.

- ❖ **May 24, 1997:** The Citizen Charter was launched under a nine-point action plan at the Conference of Chief Ministers.

3. Nine-Point Action Plan:

1. Charter for Citizens and Accountable Administration.
2. Effective and Quick Public Grievance Redressal.
3. More powers to rural and urban bodies.
4. Review and Simplification of Laws and Procedures.
5. Transparency in Administration.
6. Right to Receive Information from Government Offices.
7. Code of Conduct for Public Servants.
8. Stability of Tenure for Personnel.
9. Decentralisation of Services.

4. Development of Citizen Charter in India:

- ❖ **First Citizen Charter (1997):** The Central Government issued the first charter through the Ministry of Food and Supplies.
- ❖ **Citizen Charter in Rajasthan:**
 - ❖ **1998:** Food and Supplies Department.
 - ❖ **1999:** Revenue Board implemented the Citizen Charter.

5. Current Status (January 2011):

- ❖ **At Central Level:** The number of Citizen Charters prepared by Ministries/Departments is 131.
- ❖ **In Rajasthan:** The number of Citizen Charters issued by the State Government is 65.

Note:—The purpose of the Citizen Charter is to make administration accountable, transparent and more convenient for citizens.

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Which of the following qualities does the Right to Information Act, 2005 (RTI Act) try to promote in the functioning of every public authority? Choose the most suitable answer from the options given below. [Jail Prahari 12-04-2025 (Shift-I)]
(A) Transparency (B) Efficiency
(C) Prestige (D) Punctuality [A]
2. After the 'RTI Act, 2005' came into force, what is the status of the 'Freedom of Information Act, 2002'? (Choose the most suitable option below)
(A) It has been repealed. [Jail Prahari 12-04-2025 (Shift-II)]
(B) It will come into force as soon as the Central Government makes rules under it.
(C) The Central Government has advised the State Government to implement it.
(D) It exists and to the extent the 'RTI Act, 2005' contradicts it, the latter will override it. [A]
3. The Right to Information Act, 2005 was enacted on— [Jail Prahari 12-04-2025 (Shift-II)]
(A) June 22, 2005 (B) July 22, 2005
(C) October 2, 2005 (D) June 15, 2005 [D]
4. Consider the following statements about the Rajasthan Public Services Guarantee Act, 2011 and

choose the correct answer from the code given below:

[Revenue Officer • 23-03-25]

- (a) This Act was the 50th of 2011.
- (b) This Act received the Governor's assent on September 30, 2011.
- (c) This Act was passed by the State Legislative Assembly in the 62nd year of the Republic of India.

Code:

- (A) Only (c) is correct
- (B) Only (a) is correct
- (C) Only (b) and (c) are correct
- (D) Only (b) is correct [A]

5. The objective of the Rajasthan Public Services Guarantee Act, 2011 is: [J.En. Elect. • Degree • 2022]

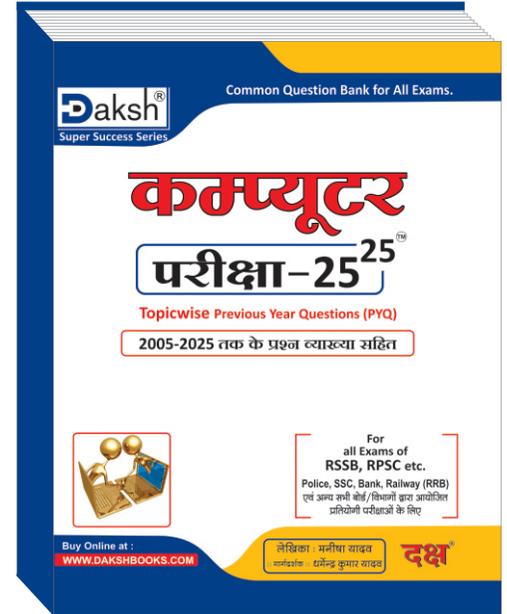
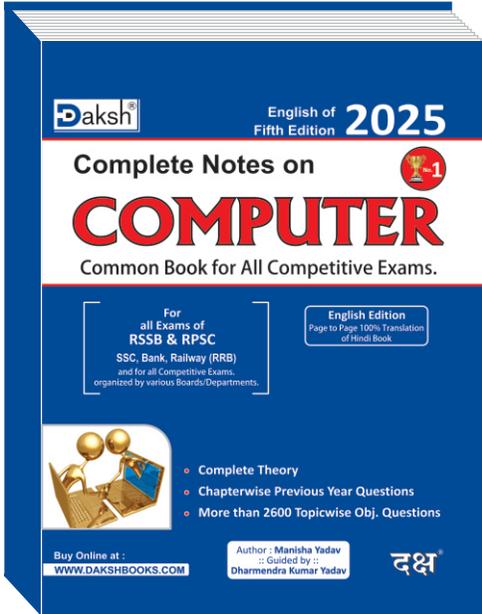
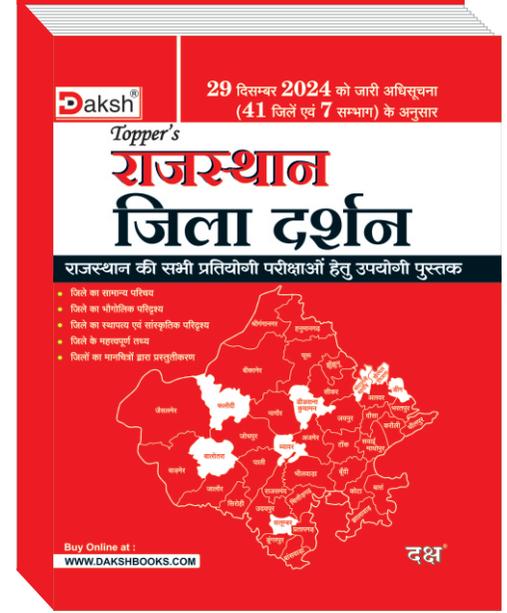
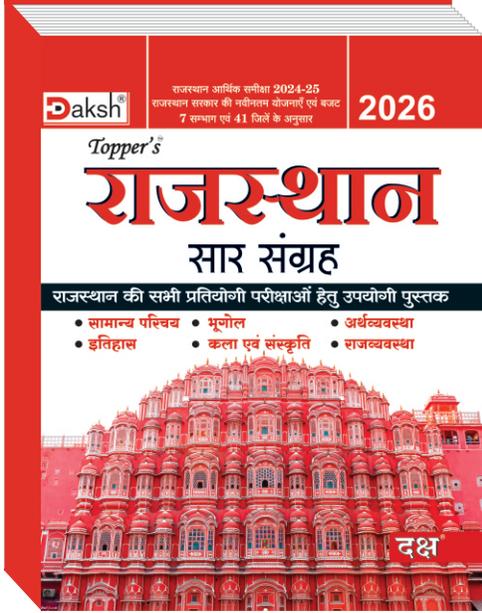
- (A) To bring transparency
- (B) To provide a grievance redressal mechanism
- (C) To give the right to receive service
- (D) All of the above [D]

6. On what date did the Rajasthan Public Services Guarantee Act, 2011 come into force? [J.En. Civil • Degree • 2022]

- (A) October 2, 2011 (B) October 31, 2011
- (C) November 14, 2011 (D) November 19, 2011 [C]

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