

Springboard
ACADEMY

AN INSTITUTE FOR IAS & RAS

RAS PRELIMS

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**ART AND CULTURE
OF
RAJASTHAN
PRELIMS EXAM**



RAJVEER SIR

Syllabus

- ✓ Architectural Tradition of Rajasthan- Temples, Forts, Places and Man made water bodies, Various Schools of Paintings and Handicrafts.
- ✓ Performing Arts: Classical Music and Classical Dance; Folk Music and Instruments; Folk Dances and Drama.
- ✓ Language and Literature : Dialects Rajasthani Language; Literature of Rajasthani Language and folk Literature.
- ✓ Religious Life : Religious Communities, Saints and Sects in Rajasthan; Folk Deities of Rajasthan.
- ✓ Social Life in Rajasthan : Fairs and Festivals; Social Customs and Traditions; Attires and ornaments.

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Festivals

Hindu fairs and festivals are celebrated according to vikrami calendar.

It's a lunar based calendar.

To make equal with solar based calendar every third year one additional month each added in vikrami calendar which is called is adhik mas.

1. Chaitra	7. Ashwin	Dark Fortnight	Bright fortnight
2. Vaishakh	8. Kartik	Krishna Paksh	Shukla Paksh
3. Jyestha	9. Margashirsh (No Festival)	1-15	1-15
4. Ashadh	10. Paush (No Festival)	Amavasya	Purnima
5. Shrawan	11. Magh	New year - Chaitra Shukla Ekam	
6. Bhadrapad	12. Falgun		

First festival Chotiteej (Shrawan) and last festival Gangaur (Chaitra)

☆ Chhappaniya Famine $\begin{matrix} \nearrow 1899 \text{ AD} \\ \searrow 1956 \text{ Vikrami Samvat} \end{matrix}$

1. Paush	-	Magh	January
2. Magh	-	Falgun	February
3. Falgun	-	Chaitra	March
4. Chaitra	-	Vaishakh	April
5. Vaishakh	-	Jyestha	May
6. Jyestha	-	Ashadh	June
7. Ashadh	-	Shrawan	July
8. Shrawan	-	Bhadrapad	August
9. Bhadrapad	-	Ashwin	September
10. Ashwin	-	Kartik	October
11. Kartik	-	Margashirsh	November
12. Margashirsh	-	Paush	December

Teej Tyohara Bavdi, Le Dubi Gangaur

Monthwise Festivals

Shravana Month

Krishna Paksha

- On 5th day or Panchami, Nag Panchami is celebrated.
- 9 day or Navmi, Nidari Navmi is celebrated on this day mongoose is worshipped.
- 15 day Hariyali Amavasya is celebrated.

Following fairs are organized

1. Fateh Sagar Lake fair at Udaipur.
2. Kalpavriksha fair at Mangliyawas, Beawar.
3. Buddha Jauhad fair at Anupgarh, Ganganagar.

Shukla Paksha

On the 3rd day Tritiya, Choti Teej is celebrated,

- Choti Teej procession of Jaipur is very popular.
- This festival celebrates love between husband and wife.
- It is festival of nature love.
- There is a tradition of sending gifts or Sinjara for newly wedded brides.
- leheriya is worn by women on this day.

On the 15th day or Purnima, Raksha Banana is celebrated.

It is also called Nariyal Purnima.

Shravan Kumar is worshipped on this day.

Bhadrapada Month

Krishna Paksha

- **On 3rd day (Tritiya)**
- Badi Teej is celebrated also known as Budhi Teej, Kajali Teej and Satudi Teej
- Badi Teej of Bundi is famous.
- **On 6th day Chhath**, Uba-Chhath is celebrated Uba-Chhath is celebrated by bachelor women who pray for well qualified husbands.
- As per the tradition, women observe fast and pray by standing entire day
- Hal Chhath marks the anniversary of Lord Balrama.
- **On 8th day/Ashtami**, Krishna Janmashtami is celebrated
- **On 9th day/Navmi**, Goganavmi is celebrated Farmers tie 9 knots on their plough on this occasion.
- **Fair**
 - A cattle fair is organized at Dedrewa (Churu)
 - Gogamedi in Hanumangarh
- **On 12 day/Baras, Bachh-Baras**
- Use of knife is forbidden
- Whole grains are consumed and no processed food is consumed on this day
- **Amavasya** 15th day is known as Sati Amavasya. On this day, Rani Sati fair is organized in Jhunjhnu
- Her real name was Narayani Devi. Her husband's name was Tandhan Das Agarwal
- She is also called Dadi Sati

Shukla Paksha

- **2nd day Dvitiya**, Baba Ri Beej or Ramdev ji anniversary is celebrated.
- A big fair takes place in Runicha (Jaisalmer) from 2nd day (Dvitiya) to 11th day (Ekadashi).
- It is also known as Kumbha of Marwar
- Fair of babu maharaj – Dholpur.
- **4th day Chaturthi**, on this Ganesh Chaturthi is celebrated. It is also known as Shiv Chaturti, Kalank Chaturthi, Chatra Chaturthi.
- Fairs organized on Ganesh Chaturthi - Ranthambore, Sawai Madhopur
- Chungi Teerth, Jaisalmer.
- **On 5th day (Panchami)** Rishi Panchami is celebrated. Sapta-Rishi is worshipped on this day and following fairs are organized.
- Bhojan Thali Mela at Kaman. (Deeg)
- Hariram ji ka Mela at Jhorda, (Nagore)
- **On 8th day Radha-Janmashtami** is observed. This is celebrated by Nimbark Sect at Salemabad (Ajmer) . It is also the main site of Nimbark Sect.
- People of this sect consider Radha as wife of lord Krishna.
- **On 10th day Dashmi**, Teja Dashmi is celebrated (Parbatsar Cattle Fair).
- **On 11th day (Ekadashi)** Jal-Jhulni gyaras or Dev Jhulni Ekdashi is celebrated. Procession of Lord Krishna is taken and the idol is given a bath.
- **14th day Chaturdashi** is also referred as Anant-Chaturdashi. On this day idols of Lord Ganesha are immersed in water.
- **15th day/Purnima** marks the commencement of Shradha Starts.

Aashvin

Krishna Paksha

- In this entire fortnight no auspicious work is done. Shraddhs are observed for a period of 16 days
- Goddess Sanjhi is worshipped. The idols are made up of cow dung and sand
- Matesyndranath temple of Udaipur is called temple of Sanjhi
- Nathdwara Saanjhis are made up of banana leaves
- On the last day of Shraddhs Tumbudha fast is observed

Shukla Paksha

- **Ist day/Ekam** marks the beginning of Sharad Navratra
- **On 8th day Ashtami**, Durga-Ashtami/Homa-Ashtam is celebrated
- **On 10th day Dashmi**, Vijaya Dashmi is celebrated.
- Dashhara fair of Kota famous. It's became popular during regime of maharao Ummed Singh.
- Tika Daud was conduction on this day.
- Sighting of leeltans birds is considered of auspicious.
- Poem of kanhaiyalal sethiya- Leeltans
- Weapons, arms and sacred tree of Khejdli/Khejdi are worshipped on this day
 - On 5th June 1988 postal stamp was issued on Khejadi
- **15th day Purnima** is also known as Sharad Purnima Raas Purnima
- Marwar festival or Mannd festival is organized on this day in Jodhpur.
- Meera festival is organized in Udaipur

Kartika

Krishna Paksh

- **On 4th day/ Chaturthi**, Karva Chauth is celebrated
- **8 th day/ Ashtami**, Ahoi Ashtami is celebrated and women keep fast for the good health and well being of their children
- **13th day/ Trayodashi**, Dhanteras is celebrated. it's also called Dhanvantari Jayanti.
- **On 14th day/Chaturdashi**, Roop Chaudas/Roop Chaturdashi is observed
- **15th day/ Amavasya**, Diwali is celebrated
- This day also marks the Nirwana Diwas of Lord Mahavira and Dayanand Saraswati.

Shukla Paksha

- **On 1st day/ Ekam**, Govardhan worship is done
- Annakuta festival is celebrated in Nathdwara in which Bhil tribe participates.
- **On 2nd da /Dooj**. Bhaiya Dooj/Yam-Dooj is celebrated.
- **8th day is Gopa-Ashtami**
- **9th day/ is Amla Navmi** or Akshaya Navmi.
- **11th day/Ekadashi** - This is called as Dev Uthni Gyaras/ Prabodhini Gyaras/Tulsi gyarash
- The famous fair of Pushkar also starts on this day.
- **15th day/Purnima**, it is also known as Satya Narayan Purnima. Following fairs are celebrated on this day(Kartika Snan)
- **Fair**
- Pushkar fair(Ajmer)
- Kolayat fair (Bikaner)
- Chandrabhaga fair (Jhalrapatan) It's is cold as colourful fair of Hadoti. It's is Cattle Fair.
- Rameshwaram fair (Sawai Madhopur)

Chandrabagha fair is famous for trading malwi breed.

Kapil Muni lived at Kolayat who had given Sankya Darshan

Rameshwar ghat is known for confluence of three rivers. Viz – Chambal, Banas and Seep.

Magh

Krishna Paksha

- **4th day/ Chaturthi** is known as Til (sesame seeds) Chaturthi or Sankat Chauth, Sankatharan Chaurthi.
- Fair is celebrated in Barwada, Sawai Madhopur.
- **On 11th day/Ekadashi**, Shat-Tila Ekadashi is celebrated. Donation of 6 type of tila.
- **On 15th day/ Amavasya** is also known as Mauni Amavasya.
- Silence is observed on this day
- Royal bath of Kumbha fair takes place on this day

Shukla Paksha

- **1st day/Ekam** - Gupta Navratras (Secret) Starts.
- **5th day/ Panchami** - Basant Jayanti is celebrated in which Goddess Saraswati is worshipped.
- Gargi award is given on this day.
- **On 15th day/ Purnima**, on this day Beneshwar fair is organized at Nevatpura, Dungarpur.
 - The Beneshwar Dham temple is located at the confluence point of three rivers Mahi, Som and Jakham. This temple was constructed by Saint Mavji.
 - Janak Kunwari Built Vishnu Temple.
 - Ajai and vajai built Laxminarayan temple here.
 - Saint mavji Founded beneshwar dham.
 - The temple of Beneshwar is famous as the broken Shivling of Lord Shiva is worshipped here.
 - It is also known as "Kumbha or Adivasis" or "Pushkar of Vagar".

Falgun

Shukla Paksha

- **13th day/Trayodashi**, on this day Maha Shivratri is celebrated.
- A fair is organized at the Ghushmeshwar Mahadev temple in Shiwar, Sawai Madhopur .

Shukla Paksha

- **2nd day Dvitiya**, phulera dhuj is celebrated.
- **15th day Purnima**, Holi is celebrated
- Koda- mar Holi -Bhinay (Ajmer)
- Lathmar Holi - Mahavir ji (Karauli)
- Pathar-mar Holi – Barmer
- Bhinay - First cooperative society of Rajasthan was established here in 1904.
- Iloji's marriage procession is taken out in Barmer
- Tribes of Mewar play Bhagoriya during Holi.
- On Holi, "Badshah Ki Sawari or Todarmal ki Sawari" is taken out in Beawar.
- In Sangod(Kota), Nhan festival on Holi in which A procession is also carried out called Nhan Jhaki
- Janam maran paran festival is celebrated in Jaipur

Chaitra

Krishna Paksha

- ❖ **On First day/ Ekam**, Dhulandi is played on this day
- ❖ **On 8th day/ Ashtami**, this day is celebrated as Sheetla-Ashtmi.
- ❖ A fair is organized in at Chaksu (Jaipur) called Donkey fair, Bullock Cart Fair.
- ❖ Donkey is vehicle of Sheetla mata.
- ❖ **On 11th day/Ekadashi:-** Johar fair celebrated in Chittor.

Shukla Paksha

- ❖ **On 1st day/Ekam**, it marks the commencement of Hindu New Year
- ❖ Hindu calendar is 57 years ahead of English calendar
- ❖ Basant navratra starts on this day
- ❖ **On 3rd day/ Tritiya**, festival of Gangaur is celebrated
- ❖ The Gangaur of Jaipur and Udaipur is very popular.
- ❖ James tod describe Gangaur of Udaipur.
- ❖ Unmarried women keep fast and pray for a worthy husband and wish for good wife for brother
- ❖ In Jaisalmer, only Gaur procession takes place on Chaturthi.
- ❖ Highest numbers of folk songs are sung during Gangaur.
- ❖ Wothout Ishar Sawari Celebrated in Jaisalmer
- ❖ **Panchmi :-** The Gangaur of Nathdwara is known as Gulabi Gangaur/Chunadi
- ❖ **On 8th day/Ashtami**, on this day the Ashokastamhi is celebrated
- ❖ **On 9th day/Navmi**, Ramnavmi is celebrated
- ❖ **On 15th day/Purnima**, Hanuman Jayanti is celebrated on this day.
- ❖ Fairs are organized in Salasar (Churu)

Vaisakha

Krishna Paksha

- ❖ On 3 day/Tritiya, Dheenga Ganvar fair is celebrated in Jodhpur

Shukla Paksha

- ❖ On 3 day/ Tritiya, it is also known as Akshay Tritiya or Akha-Teej.
 - People of Bikaner Flying Kites.
 - Foundation day of Bikaner.
 - Maximum Child Marriage Conducting this day.
- ❖ On 15th day/ Purnima, it is also known as Buddha-Purnima or Peepal-Purnima.
- ❖ Buddha Festival is also celebrated on this day.
- ❖ Major fairs that are organized on this day are listed below.
- ❖ Banganga fair, Virat Nagar (Kotputali Behror).
- ❖ Gomati Sagar fair, Jhalrapatan. It's is cattle fair (Malvi breed).
- ❖ Gotmeshwar fair. Amod (Pratapgarh)
- ❖ Matrukundiya fair, (Chittorgarh).
- ❖ Seetabari fair- (Baran).
- ❖ Nakki Jheel fair, Mt Abu (Sirohi)

Jyaestha

Krishna Paksha

- ❖ On 15 day/Amavasya, Badmawas or Vat-Vriksha Amavasya is observed on this day.
- ❖ Vat Savitri fast.

Shukla Paksha

- On 10th day/Dashmi, Ganga Dashmi/Ganga-Dussehra is celebrated. A fair is organized in Kaman (Deeg)
- On 11 day/Ekadashi, Nirjala gyaras is observed on this day,
- To mark this occasion kites are flown in Udaipur.

Ashadha

Krishna Paksha

Shukla Paksha

- ❖ On 1st day/ Ekam , Gupta navratras are observed on this day
- ❖ On 9th Day/ Navmi, it is also known as Bhadlya Navmi.
- ❖ On 11th day/ Ekadashi, Devsyani ekadashi is celebrated
- ❖ On 15 day/Purnima, on this day, Guru Purnima is celebrated.

Festivals of Muslim Community

- Prophet Mohammed was the founder of Islam. He was born in Mecca in 570 (Saudi Arab) AD in 622 AD he shifted from Mecca to Medina, this incident is known as Hijrat" This also marks the begin of Islamic calendar, known as Hijri calendar in 632 AD Prophet Mohmmad died in Madina
- Hijri calendar, is a lunar based calendar, but there is no provision of Adhik Mas in this calendar.
- It is because of the absence of Adhik Mass

Muharram

- Muharram is observed **on the 10 day** of the month. On this day, Hussain, son of of Prophet Ali martyred in the battlefield of Karbala in 680AD. In his memory Tajia processions are carried. Husain is grand son of mohmmad.
- **On 27th day**, Urs (Fair) of Saiyad Fakhruddin is celebrated in Galiakot (Dungarpur). Sayyad Fakhruddin is considered as the religious head of Daudi-Bohra Sect.

Safar

A feast is observed after 40 days of death of Hussain; hence it is celebrated **on the 20th day called Chehallam** of Safar month.

Rabi-ul-Avval

On 12" day, the Prophet Mohammed was born as well as died on this day. His birth anniversary is celebrated as Id-Ul-Miladul-Nabi. The death anniversary of Prophet Mohammed is known as Baravafat.

Rabi-US-Sani

- No Fairs

Jamat-Ul-Avval

- No Fairs

Jamat-Us-Sani

- **On 8th day** marks the birth anniversary of Khawaj Moinuddin Chisti. He was born in Sanjari (Persia, Iran), and came to India during reign of Prithvi Raj Chauhan and settled in Ajmer

Rajjab

- **On 1st to 6th day** Urs of Khawaja Moinuddin Chisti is celebrated. On 6th day the death anniversary of Sufi Saint is celebrated. The Gauri family of Bhilwara starts the proceeding of Urs. During the Urs on 6 day 'Kul Ki Rasma' program is celebrated. On the 9th day Bade Kul Ki Rasma Program is celebrated.
- **On 27th day** of this month is known as Meraj ki Rata/Shab-E-Meraj/Night of Meraj. It is believed that on this day Prophet Mohammed took the sacred journey to heaven and met Allah

Shaban

- **On the 14th day** of this month Shab-E-Barat is observed. It is also known as night of forgiveness or the Day of Atonement.

Ramjan

- It is considered as the most sacred month of the Islamic calendar.
- This is a month of fasting
- **On 27th day** is known as Shab-E-Kadra. It is believed that the sacred text of Quran was Sent to the world on this day

Shavval

- **On 1th day**, Id-UL-Fitr is celebrated also known as Meethi Eid Sewaniyon ki Eid. Eid is a festival of harmony

Jilkad

- No Fair

Jilhij

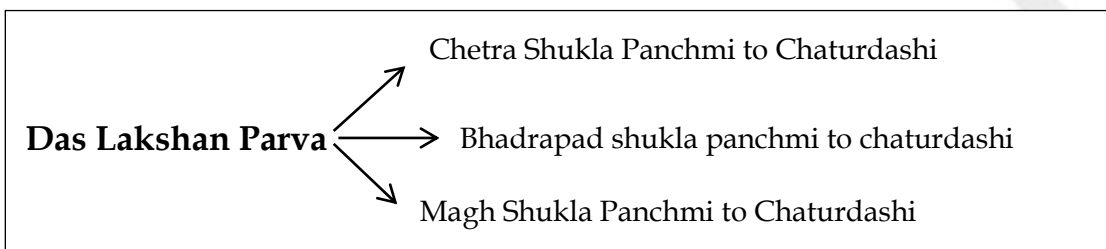
- In this month, Muslims take the much-coveted Pilgrimage of Haj.
- **On 10th day**, Eid-UL-Juha is celebrated also known as Bakreed. As per traditions people make sacrifice of something.

Festival of Jains

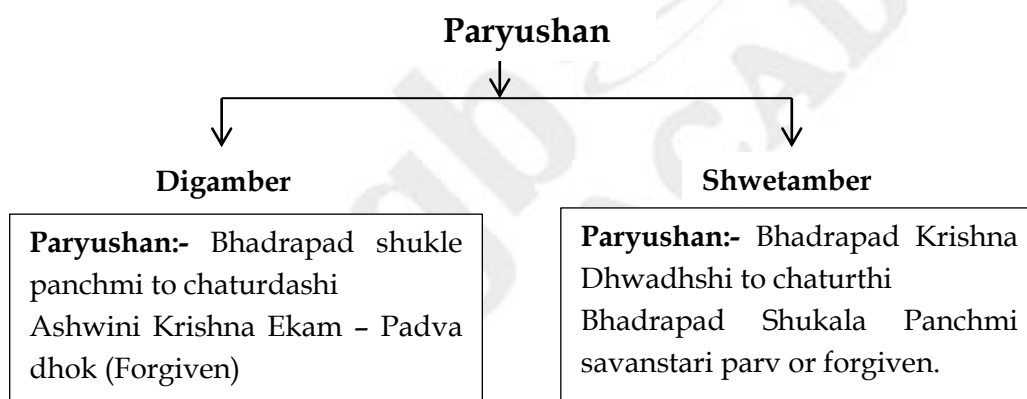
❖ **Aadinath / Rishabhdev Jayanti:-** Chaitra Krishna Navmi (This day marks the birth anniversary of Lord Rishabdeva) Fair is organised at Dhulev village in Udaipur people of Bhil tribe consider him kalaji / kesariyaji.

❖ **Mahavir Jayanti:-** Chaitra Triyodashi

On this day birth anniversary of Lord Mahavir is celebrated, Teerthankar of Jains who is the 24th and last teerthankar.



Das-Lakshan Parva of Bhadrapada is called as Paryushan', It is also called as Maha Purva.



1. Rot Teej

❖ It is celebrated by the Jains in Bhadrapada Shukla Tritiya or 3rd bright day of Bhadrapada

2. Sugandha Dashmi

❖ It is celebrated on Bhadrapada Shukla Dashmi or 10th bright day of Bhadrapada.

Festivals of Sikhs

1. Gurunanak Jayanti: - Karthik Purnima

✓ On day of the Kartik month Kolayat Fairs (Bikaner)

▪ Sahwa (Churu)

2. Guru Gobind Singh Jayanti

- ✓ It is celebrated on Paush Shukla Saptami or 7th bright day of Paush.

3. Lohdi: It is celebrated on 13 January.

4. Vaisakhi :

- ✓ On 13 April 1699 AD, Guru Govind Singh established Khalsa-sect at Anandpur Sahib (Punjab)
- ✓ Khalsa means pure and refers to those followers who wears visible symbols of their faith and trained as warriors to protect the religion.

Festivals of Sindhi Community:

1. **Chetichand or Jhulelal Jayanti:** Chaitra Shukla Ekam or 1st bright day of Chaitra. This is the birth anniversary of Lord Jhulelal ji he is considered as an incarnation of the Lord Varuna God of the Sea).
2. **Asuchand:** This marks the death anniversary of Jhulelal ji. It is observed on Ashwin Shukla Ekam or 1st bright day of Ashwin.
3. **Chaleeha:** It is celebrated from 16th July to 24th
4. **Thadi Satam:** It is celebrated on Bhadrapada Krishna Saptami

Festivals of Christians:

Christian's festivals are celebrated according to Gregorian calendar. it is solar based calendar.

In 1583 AD POP Gregory-13th

1. **Christmas:** - It is celebrated on 25 December.
 - ✓ On this day Jesus was born
2. **New year**
 - ✓ It is celebrated on 1st January - Jesus got enlightenment Christianity was started this day.
3. **Good Friday**
 - ✓ On this day Jesus was crucified. This is observed on the Friday right before Easter
4. **Easter**
 - ✓ On this day it is believed that Jesus was reborn.
 - ✓ This is celebrated on Sunday after the first full moon that takes place after 22nd March
5. **Ascension Day**
 - ✓ It is celebrated 40 days after the Easter

It is believed that Jesus went back to heaven on this day

Folk God of Rajasthan

**“Pabu Hadbu Ramde, Mangalia Meha.
Panchu Peer Padharjaya, Gogaji Jeha.”**

- Pabu Hadbu Ramdevji, Mehaji, Gogaji: - These are the 5 Peers which are worshipped by both Hindus and Muslims.

Pabuji Rathore

- Father: - Dhandal ji (Younger brother of rao Dhuhar of Marwar)
- Mother: - Kamala de
- Place of birth: - Kolumand (Phalodi)
- Wife: - Phoolm de / Supyar De (Princess of Surajmal Sodha of Amarkot)
- Mare - Kesar Kalmi (horse of a Charan woman named Deval)
- Companions: - Chanda and Dama (both were Bhil brothers)
- Fair: - Chaitra Amavasya, organized in Kolumand.
- Pabuji came up after three rounds during his marriage to protect the cows of the Charan woman named Deval and he died while fighting against "Jindrao Khinchi" (Jayal) in "Dechu (Phalodi)".
- Pabuji is considered the "incarnation of Lakshman".
- Pabuji is called the "camel protector deity".
- Raika / Rabari / Devasi (camel raising caste) consider Pabuji as their main deity.
- Pabuji is also called the "plague protector".
- Pabuji protected to 7 Thori (caste) brothers of Gujarat.
- Pabuji's phad "is the most popular phad." The Bhopas (priests) of the Bhil caste play the "Ravanahatha" instrument while singing the phad.
- Pabuji heroic songs of Pabuji are sung with maat instrument and called the pavade (bhajan).

Books Related to Pabuji:

1. Pabu Prakash: - Asiya Modji (According to him Pabuji was born in Juna village of Barmer district.)
2. Pabuji Ra Duha: - Laghraj
3. Pabuji Ra Chand: - Bithu Meha ji
4. Pabuji Ra rupak: - Motisar Bagtawar
5. Pabuj ke sorthei: - Ramnath
6. Pabuji ra Geet- Bankidas

Ramdevji Tanwar

- Place of Birth: - Undu Kashmir (Barmer)
- Father: - Ajmal ji (Feudal of Pokaran)
- Mother: - Mainade
- Wife: - Natal De (Princess of Dalel Singh Sodha of Amarkot)
- Temple: - Runicha / Ramdevra (Jaisalmer)
- Guru: - Balinath ji (His temple is situated on the Masuria hill of Jodhpur.)
- Horse: - Leelo
- Flag: - Neja
- Jagran: - Jamo
- Meghwal Devotee: - Rikhiya
- Parcha = Miracle(chamatkar) "Parcha Bawdi" is located near Ramdevara
- Ramdev ji book - "Chaubis Baaniyan"
- Ramdev ji started "Kamadia sect".
- "Terhatali dance" is performed by women of Kamdia sect.
- On the day of "Bhadrapad Shukla Ekadashi" samadhi was taken by Ramdevji at Runicha.
- "Dalibai" Meghwal ("foster sister of Ramdev ji") took samadhi at Runicha on "Bhadrapad Shukla Dasmii"
- "Paglye" (feet of Ramdevji) is worshipped in the temple of Ramdevji.
- Ramdevji had killed the sahuakar named Bhairav in Pokaran region.
- Ramdevji is said to be the incarnation of Vishnu (Krishna) and the Peer of Peers.
- Ramdev ji tried to reduce social discrimination and increase communal harmony.

Major Temple: -

1. Runicha/Ramdevra - Jaisalmer
2. Pokaran - Jaisalmer
3. Masuria Hill – Jodhpur
4. Haldina - Alwar
5. Chhota Ramdevra – Gujarat
6. Birantiya Khurd – Beawer

Gogaji - (Gogaji Chauhan)

- Place of Birth: - Dadreva (Churu)
- Father - Jewar Singh
- Mother – Bachel de
- Wife - Kelam de
- Gogaji had a battle with Mahmud Ghaznavi and Ghaznavi called him "Jaheer Peer".
- He died while fight against cousin brothers, Arjan and Sarajan for protecting of cows
- The temple of Dadreva (Churu) is called the "Sheersh medi" (head was cut off).
- Gogamedi temple is built in "Tomb style". "Bismillah" is written in the temple. (Gogaji's temple is called Medi.)
- Gogaji's Oldi located in the khilari ki dhani (Sanchoore, Jalore).
- He is worshipped as the "snake protector deity".
- Gogaji's temples are built under the Khejdi.
- Kavi Bithu Meha wrote a book titled "Gogaji Ra Rasavala" on him.

Hadbu ji Shankla

- Birthplace - Bhundel (Nagaur)
- Father – Mehrji
- He was Ramdevji's cousin.
- After the death of his father, he started living in Harbhamjal (Jodhpur).
- His guru was Balinath ji.
- Hadbuji was the author of "Shakunasastra" (fortune teller).
- He blessing to Jodha for Victory over Mandor and gifted his dagger.
- After winning Mandor, Jodha gave him a village in Bengti (Phalodi) where he served old and disabled cows.

- Jodhpur Maharaja Ajit Singh built the temple here. In the temple, "bullock cart of Hadbuji" is worshipped.
- Hadbuji's vehicle was jackal.

Mehaji Mangalia

- Main Temple - Bapini (Phalodi)
- His fair is held on "Krishna Janmashtami".
- He was contemporary to Marawar's Rao Chunda.
- He was contemporary to Prathihar King Rana Rupda.
- He died while protecting cows of Gurjar woman named 'Heku' against "Ranagdev Bhati" of Jaisalmer.
- The name of his horse - Kirad Kabra
- It is believed that priest of Mehaji are not blessed with sons

Tejaji

(Tejaji's name is not included among the five peers)

- Birth place - Kharnal (Nagaur)
 - He was born into a Jat family
 - Father - Tahad ji
 - Mother - Ramkunwari
 - Wife - Pemal de (Paner, Ajmer)
 - Mare - Leelan
 - Priest / Bhopa - Ghodla
 - Tejaji was going to bring his wife, to his in-laws' place named paner (Ajmer)
 - In a village named "Sursura" Ajmer) he was injured while saving the cows of a Gurjar woman named Lacha and died due to the bite of a snake.
 - Tejaji is worshipped as the "snake protector deity".
 - He is also called the "God of Kalabala". (Kalabala-disease)
 - "Farmers sing" Tejaji's song "while plowing.
 - In 2010, a "postage stamp" was issued by the Rajasthan government on Tejaji.
 - A train runs in Rajasthan in the name of his mare Leelan.(Leelan Express)
- Book -** (1) Jhunjhar Teja -Lajjaram Mehta

(2) Tejaji Ra Baihala -Banshidhar Sharma

- **Main Temple** - Parbatsar (Built during the time of Jodhpur Maharaja Abhay Singh)
- **Other Temples** - Sandaria (in Ajmer)
 - Bhanta (in Ajmer)
 - Paner (in Ajmer)
 - Basi - Dugari (in Bundi)
- Temple of Bungri (Rajalbai) Mata (sister of Tejaji) is built in Kharnal (Nagaur).

Devnarayan ji (God of Medicine)

- Place of birth: - Asind (Bhilwara)
- He was born in the Bagdawat Gurjar family.
- Father - Sawai Bhoj (Died while fighting against king of Bhinay (kekdi)
- Devnarayan ji Murdered king of bhinay in battle and took revenge of murder of his father.
- Mother - Sendhu gurjar
- Wife - Pipalade (daughter of King Jai Singh Parmar of Dhar)
- Fair: - Bhadrapad Shukla Shasthi, Magh Shukala Saptami.
- He is considered to be the "incarnation of Lord Vishnu".
- Neem leaves are offered in their temple.
- There is no idol in their temple but brick is worshipped.
- Devnarayan ji's phad is the longest. It is sung with "Jantar Instrumental Instrument" by Gurjar Bhopa (Priest).
- A stamp has been issued on this fund.
- Postal stamp was issued on phad of Devnarayan ji.
- 'Bagdawat' book is written by Laxmi Kumari Chundawat.

Main Temple:-

1. Malaseri Aasind (Bhilwara)
 2. Devdham Jodhpura (Tonk)
 3. Devmali - Beawar (Ajmer)
 4. Dev Dungri - Chittor (built by Rana Sanga).
- Book** – Bagadawat (Laxmi Kumari Chundawat)

Dev Baba

- Main Temple - Nangala Jahaj (Bharatpur)
- Fair - Bhadrapada Shukla Panchami
- Chaitra Shukla Panchami
- Dev Baba was a veterinarian. To make him happy, 7 gwalas have to be fed.

Mallinath ji

- He was the "Rathore king of Marwar". He defeated 13 military regiments the Governor of Malwa (Nizamuddin) of Firoz Tughlaq, the Sultan of Delhi.
- His queen "Rupa de" is a folk goddess.
- Guru - Ugam Singh Bhati
- Main Temple - Tilwara (Balotra)
- Capital - Mewa Nagar (Balotra)
- He Started Kunda sect.
- "Mallinath cattle fair" goes on for 15 days starting from the next day of Holi (Chaitra Krishna Ekadashi to Shukla Ekadashi). (Purchase and sale of animal of Malani breed)
- Mallinathji was the "fortune teller".
- He tried to eradicate untouchability and discrimination in society. He started 'Kunda Sect'.
- He organized a huge Hari Kirtan in Marwar in 1399 AD.

Tallinath Ji - (Gogadeo Rathore)

- He was the Younger Brother of Rao Chunda.
- His real name was - Gogadeva Rathore.
- He was the feudal of "Shergarh (Jodhpur)".
- He took revenge of his father's (Veeramdev) death.
- Guru - Jalandhar Nath
- Main Temple - Panchota (Jalore)
- He is called the "Deity of Oran".
- Oran - Land left around the temple, from which trees cannot be cut.

Bigga Ji

- Father – Mahanji
- Mother - Sultani
- Main Temple - Ridi (Bikaner)
- He was martyred while protecting the cows.
- He is clan deity of the jakar subclans of jats.

Hariram Ji

- Main Temple - Jhorda (Nagaur)
- Fair - Bhadrapad Shukla Panchami
- He is worshipped as Snake protector deity.
- Pit (Hole) of snake is worshipped in the temple(Bambi).

Kesariya Kunwarji

- He was the son of Gogaji.
- He is also worshipped as the snake protector deity'.

Jharda ji

- He was Pabuji's nephew.
- He Avenge the killing of his father and uncle by killing Jindrao Khinchi (King of Jayal).
- Temple - (1) Kolumand (Phalodi)
(2) Simbhudada (Bikaner)
- They are also called Rupnath.
- In Himachal Pradesh, he is called "Balaknath".

Junjhar ji

- Place of Birth: - Imloha (Neem ka thana)
- He was killed while protecting the cows in the village."Syalodra (Sikar)"
- In the Syalodra temple, there are idols of "Dulha-Dulhan" and 3 of his brothers.

- A fair is organized here on the day of Ramanavami.

Mamadev

- He is the "deity of rain".
- They do not have a temple instead his "toran" is worshipped outside the village.
- To make him happy, one has to sacrifice "buffalo".

Veer phatta ji

- Main Temple - Santhu (Jalore)
- His fair is organised on" Bhadrapad Shukla Navami"
- He got martyred while fighting to protect the cows.

Alam ji

- Main Temple - Dhori Manna (Barmer)
- Alam ji is called the "horse protector deity".
- Alam ji belong Jaitamalot Rathore branch of Rathore Dynesity.
- Fair- Bhadarpad Shukala dhvitya.

Doongji-Jawahar ji

- They were the feudal lord of the village "Bathot-Patoda (Sikar)
- Later, they used to loot the rich and distribute their wealth among the poor.
- Major allies – Lohat ji Nitharwal, Karanaji Meena, Baluji Nai, Sankhuji Lohar
- They looted Agra jail and Nasirabad Cantonment of British.
- Maharaja Takht Singh of Jodhpur arrested Doongji and kept him in the Mehrangarh fort.
- Bikaner Maharaja Ratan Singh arrested Jawahar ji and kept him in the Junagarh fort.

Khetla ji

- Main Temple - Sonana (Pali)
- Fair - "Chaitra Shukla Ekam" is a fair.

- Treatment of stammering children is done here.

Springboard
ACADEMY

Saints and Sects of Rajasthan

Dadu Dayal

- Birth - Ahmedabad
- A Brahmin named Lodiram was brought up him
- Guru - Brahmanand ji/Vridanand/Budhan Baba
- In the early days in Rajasthan, he lived in Sambhar, later he moved in Amber.
- Main Center - Naraina (Jaipur Rural)
- He imparted message of Nirguna devotion
- Dadu Dayal Ji is called "Kabir of Rajasthan".
- Dadu dayalji imparted his sermons principle in "Dhundhandi" language.
- Satsang place - Alakh Dariba
- He started the Nipakh movement.
- In 1585 A.D., he along with Amber's king Bhagwant Das met Akbar at Fatehpur Sikri
- The temples of Dadupanth are called "Dadu Dwara".
- Here, the scripture "Vani" of Dadudayalji is worshipped.
- Dadupanthi neither burn the dead person's body nor buried it, but leave it for the animals and birds to eat.
- Daduji's body was kept in "Bhairana hills (Jaipur)", which is called "Dadukhol / Dadu Palka".
- There were 52 disciples of Dadu dayalji who are called "52 pillars".
- Fair - In Naraina - Falgun Shukla Panchami to Ekadashi
- Dadupanth branches -
 1. Khalsa
 2. Virakta
 3. Uttrade
 4. Khaki
 5. Naga

Major disciples of Daduji -

1. Sundaradas ji (Elder)

- His real name was Bhimraj. He was the son of Jaitasi, the ruler of Bikaner.

- He established Naga branch.
- Main Centre - Ghatara (Alwar).
- Naga sadhus carried weapons with them.
- Their place of residence was called Cantonment (chhawani).
- Sawai Jai Singh recruited the Naga saints in army of Jaipur
- Naga sadhus helped King Pratap Singh of Jaipur at the time of Maratha invasions.

2. Rajjab ji

- He was the Pathan of Sanganer.
- After listening to Daduji's teachings, he did not get married and lived in the "groom's costume lifelong.
- Books - (1) Rajab Vani
(2) Sarvangi

3. Sundar das ji 'chote' (Younger)

- He was born in the Khandelwal family of Dausa.
- He wrote 42 texts. Major texts - (1) Gyan Samudra (2) Sundar Sagar
(3) Sundar Vilas
- He spent his long time at Fatehpur (Sikar).
- In "Getolaav (Dausa)" there is a tomb of Sundaradas ji.

4. Balind ji

- Book - 'Aarilo'

5. Garib Das Ji (Successor of Dadu Dayal)

6. Miskin Das Ji

7. Bakhna Ji

8. Madhudas ji

"Jambhoji"

- He was born into a Panwar Rajput family at Pimpesar (Nagaur).
- Father - Lohat Ji
- Mother- Hansabai
- Guru - Gorakhnath
- Childhood Name - Dhanraj
- He is considered to be the "incarnation of Vishnu".
- He gave "29 sermons" to his followers at a place called Samrathal (Bikaner). Therefore their followers are called "Bishnoi".
- Death - Lalasar (Bikaner)
- Samadhi / main center - "Mukam (Bikaner)"

- Fairs-" Ashwin and Phalgun Amavasya".
- He was a contemporary of Sikandar Lodi. He stopped cow slaughter at the advice of Jambhoji. Sikandar Lodi arranged fodder in Bikaner region at the advice of Jambhoji during the time of famine.
- Jodha (Jodhpur) and Bika (Bikaner) used to respect Jambhoji very much.
- He is called scientific saint.
- **Other Temple -**
 1. Janglu - Bikaner
 2. Ramdavas - Jodhpur
 3. Jambha - Phalodi
- **Texts**
 1. Jambh Sagar
 2. Jambh Samhita
 3. Bishnoi Dharmprakash

Mehoji Godara

- He was Saint of Bishnoi Sect.
- He wrote ramayan in rajasthani language.

Jambhoji's Teachings :-

1. Green trees should not be cut.(Khejadi)
2. Animal killing should not be done.(Deer)
3. Blue clothes should not be worn.
4. Encouraged widow marriage.

"Jasnath ji"

- He was born in Jat (Jyani) family in Katariyasar (Bikaner).
- Father - Hammir
- Mother - Rupade
- Guru - Gorakhnath
- Main center - Katariyasar
- Jasnathji and Jambhoji met in Gorakhmalia (Bikaner) in 1500 AD.
- Sikandar Lodi donated the Malasar village to him.
- He had given 36 sermons to his followers.
- His followers wear black wool thread in neck.
- His followers consider "peacock feathers" and "net tree" to be sacred.
- Agni dance is performed by his followers.
- His wife Kalde is worshipped.
- Fair - Three times a year -
 - (1) Chaitra Shukla Saptami
 - (2) Ashwin Shukla Saptami
 - (3) Magha Shukla Saptami

Major Texts -

- (1) Simbhudara,
- (2) Koda

Other Centers -

- | | | |
|---|---|----------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Bamlu (2) Likhamadesar (3) Poonrasar (4) Malasar | } | Bikaner |
|---|---|----------------|
- (5) Panchala Siddha – Nagaur (Mathura of Jasnath sect)
 - Samadhi of saints is called Badi (84 Badis Famous).

Chief Saint -

- (1) Lalnathji - Jeeva Samjhotari (Book)
- (2) Ramnath ji - Yashonath Purana (Bibles of Jasnathi Sect)
- (3) Rustom Ji - He was honoured by Aurangzeb by giving him the nagara and the flag.

"Charandas ji"

- Place of Birth - Dehra (Alwar)
- Father - Muralidhar
- Mother - Kunjobai
- Childhood Name - Ranjeet
- Guru - Sukhdev
- Main Center - Delhi
- Fair - On Basant Panchami
- He had given "42 sermons" to his followers.
- His followers wear "yellow-colored clothes".
- He gave message of both Nirgun & Sagun bhakti.
- In this sect, Lord Krishna is worshipped in Sakhi form.
- He predicted the invasion of Nadir shah (King of Iran in 1739 AD - invasion of India).
- He had given sermons in the "Mewati language".
- Sawai Pratap Singh donated him to the village of Koliwara.
- **Text of Charandas.**
 - 1. Dharma Jahaj
 - 2. Bhakti Padarath
 - 3. Nasket Leela

- **Major disciple -**

- (1) **Daya Bai -**

- Books - 1. Daya Bodh,
 - 2. Vinay Malika

- (2) **Sahajobai**

- Books - Sahaj Prakash

"Saint Haridas ji"

- Birth - Kapdod (Didwana-Kuchman)
- Real Name - Hari singh Sankla
- Initially he was a dacoit, but later became a monk.
- Main Center: - Gadha (Didwana-Kuchaman)
- He started Haridasi or "Niranjani Sampradaya".
- He gave the message of devotion both "Nirgun and Saguna".
- Texts : - 1. Mantra Raj Prakash,
- 2. Hari Purush ki vaani

"Saint Mavji"

- Place of Birth: - Sabla (Dungarpur)
- He worshipped Lord Shri Krishna as a "Niskalanki avatar".
- He had started Niskalanki sect.
- His followers consider him to be the Kalki (10th incarnation of Vishnu)
- He composed Krishna Leela in "Vagadi language".
- Sant Mavji founded Beneshwar Dham (Dungarpur).

Major Texts: -

Chopda - This book is in dialogue style. It is read on Diwali. It consists prediction about 3rd world war. There is a total of 5 Chopads, which is as follows-

- | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 1. Prem Sagar, | 2. Megh Sagar, | 3. Sam Sagar |
| 4. Ratan Sagar | 5. Ananth Sagar | |

Other centers -

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Sheshpur - Udaipur | 2. Punjpur - Dungarpur |
| 3. Paloda - Banswara | 4. Dalawala -Dungarpur |

Balanandacharya

- Main Bench - Lohargal (Neem Ka Thana)
- He used to keep army with him, so he is called "Lashkar saint".
- He was a contemporary of Aurangzeb.
- He protected 52 idols from Aurangzeb and took them to safe places.
- He had assisted Raj Singh of Mewar and Durgadas Rathod of Marwar against Aurangzeb.

Nawaldas ji

- Place of birth: - Harsolav (Nagaur)
- Fair -Bhadrapada Krishna Ashthmi
- Main Center - Jodhpur
- Sect - Naval sect
- Text - Navaleshwar Anubhavani

Swamin Lalgiri ji

- Place of Birth: - Sulkhania (Churu)
- Main Center - Bikaner
- Sect- Alakhia Sect
- Book - Alakh Stuti Prakas

Saint Dhanna

- Place of Birth: - Dhuan Kalan (Tonk)
- He was born in a Jat family.
- Guru - Ramanand ji
- He Started the Bhakti movement in Rajasthan.(Nirgun Bhakti)
- His temple is built in "Boranada (Jodhpur)".
- He is also popular in Punjab.

"Saint Peepa"

- Real Name: - Pratap Singh Khinchi
- He "was the king of Gagraun (Jhalawar).
- During his dwarika visit, Ramanand ji stayed at Gagron, this time Pratap Singh along with Queen Sita adopted Sanyas.
- He coronated his younger brother Achaldas Khinchi.

- He was a disciple of Ramanand ji. (There were 12 disciples in total)
- Saint Peepa is the "main deity of the tailor society".
- He gave the message of devotion to Nirguna Bhakti.
- Main Temple - Samdadi (Barmer)
- Cenotaph-Gagraun (Jhalawar)
- Cave - Toda (Kekri)
- Fair - Chaitra Purnima
- This time pratap singh alongwith his queen sita adopted sanyas and coronated his brother anchaldas khinchi .
- King Sursen of Toda was influenced by him and distributed his entire wealth among saints & poor.
- During his dawarika visit ramanand ji come to Gagraun.

Santdas ji

- Main Center - Dantda (Bhilwara)
- Sect - Gudad sect

Rajaram ji

- Main center - Shikarpura (Jodhpur)
- He had given the message of environmental protection.
- People of Patel community consider him main deity.

Meera Bai

- Place of Birth: - "Kudki (Beawar)"
- Father: - Ratan Singh (Feudal of Bajoli, martyred while fighting alongside Rana Sanga in the battle of Khanwa.)
- Mother – Veer Kanwar
- Meera Bai was raised in Merta under care of her grandfather "Duda".
- Meera Bai's Husband - "Bhojraj" (Son of Ranasanga Mewar)
- Meera Bai used to worship Shree Krishna as "her husband" with "Sagun form".
- Mirabai's Guru: - "Raidas"
- Mirabai merged with the idol of Lord Krishna in the 'Ranchhod Temple' of Dwarka.
- Mahatma Gandhi considered Meerabai to be a "satyagrahi woman" who struggled against injustice.
- Mirabai is called "Radha of Rajasthan".

Mirabai's Books: -

1. Rukmani Mangal
2. Satyabhama Nu Roussano
3. Geet Govind
4. Narsi ji ro Mayro. (This book was written in collaboration with Ratna Khati)
5. Padawali

Rana Bai

- Main Temple - Harnawa (Didwana- Kuchman)
- Mother - Ganga Bai, Father - Ram Gopal
- Fair - A huge fair is organized every year on Bhadrapad Shukla Trayodashi in the temple complex located in Harnawa.
- She was a disciple of Saint Chaturdas ji of Paladi and was a devotee of Krishna.
- She did not get married and she took samadhi.
- It is believed that she protected Jodhpur Maharaja Abhay Singh during the Ahmedabad campaign.
- She is called the second Meera of Rajasthan.

Gavri Bai

- She is called "Meera of vagad".
- Maharaval Shiv Singh of Dungarpur built a "Bal-Mukund" temple, which is also known as "Gavri Bai's Temple".

Bhakt kavi Durlab

- He is called "Narsingh of Vagad".

Sect (संप्रदाय)

1. Vallabh Sect / Rudra / Pushtimargi Sect:

Founder Vallabhacharya

- Devotees worships the "child form of Krishna".
- temple is called Haveli.
- The music sung here is called 'Haveli Sangeet'.
- The pictures that are made on the wall / curtain behind the Shri Krishna idol in the temple are called "Pichhwai".
- There are 41 temples of Vallabh sect in Rajasthan.
- in influence of this sect kishangarh maharaja sawant singh change is name nagaridas and he spent is last time in vrindavan.

Main Temple: -

1. Mathuresh ji - Kota
2. Shri Nath Ji - Sihad (Nathdwara)
3. Dwarkadhish - Kakroli (Rajsamand)
4. Gokul Chandra - Kaman (Deeg)
5. Madan Mohan - Kaman (Deeg)

Ramanandi Sect

- Followers of the sect worship "Lord Ram" as "Rasik Nayak". Therefore ,it is also called "Rasik Sampradaya".
- Book of "Krishna Bhatt" Ram Rassou" is based on love story of Ram and Sita. This book was written during the time of Sawai Jai Singh.

Major Centers: -

1. Galtaji (Jaipur) - Krishna Das "Payahari" was its founder.

- Amber King Prithvi Raj and his queen Balabai were followers of Krishnadas Payahari.
- Galta ji was the meditation site of the Galav sage in ancient times. It is also famous for the ancient Sun Temple. It is also the chief seat of the Ramanuja sect. Galta ji is also known as 'Monkey Valley'.

2. Raivasa (Sikar): - Agradas ji

Nimbark Sect

- Main Center: - Salemabad (Ajmer), Founder – Nimbarkacharya.
- Founder - Parshuramji (He was born in the Brahmin family of Khandela.
- Followers of this community consider Radha ji as the wife of Shri Krishna.
- Fair - Bhadrapad Shukla Aastmi (Radhaashtami).
- This sect has more dominance in Shekhwati region.

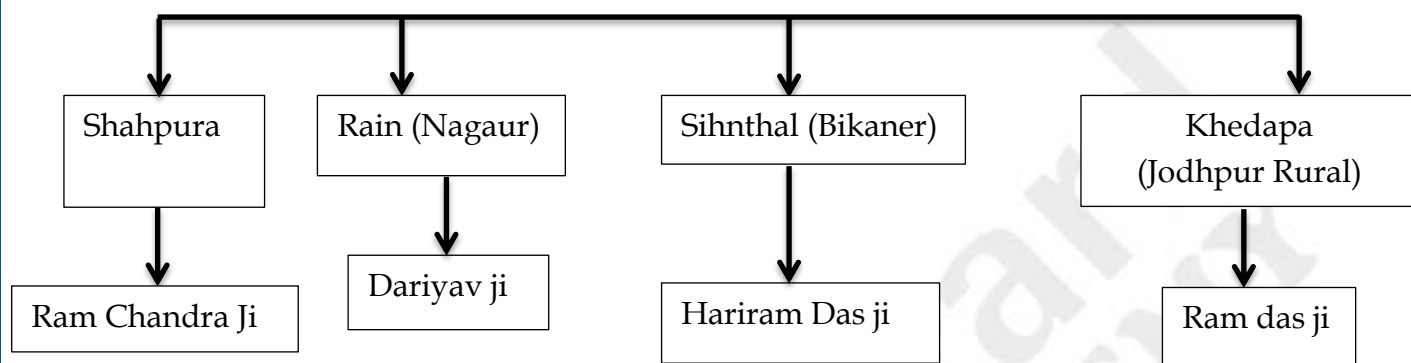
Parnami Sect

- Main center - Panna (Madhya Pradesh)
- Founder - Prannath
- The temple of "Parnami cult" is located in Adarsh Nagar (Jaipur)
- The main text of the sect is "Kujalam Swaroop".
- Lord Krishna is worshipped in this text (Kujlam Swaroop).

Ramsnehi Sect

- This sect belongs to Nirgun Bhakti.
- Dashrath son Ram is not worshipped in this sect but Nirgun Ram is worshipped.
- In this sect, Saints Wear Pink clothes.

Main Centre



- Next day of Holi Phooldal fair is celebrated at Shahpura

➤ Ram Chandra Ji –

- Birth Place - Soda (Tonk)
- Father- Bakhta Ram
- Mother - Deu
- Childhood Name - Ramkishan
- Guru - KripaRam Ji
- Text – Annbhaivani
- He was born in Vijayvargiy Vaishya family.
- Shahpura King Rannsingh built monastery & cenotaph for him.

➤ Dariyav Ji → Birth place -Jaitaran (Pali)

- Father - Mansa, Mother –Giga
- Guru - Pemdas Ji
- He born in Dhuniya pathan family.
- He is oldest /1st Ramsnehi saint.

➤ Hari Ram Das Ji - Birth place - Sinthal (Bikaner)

- Father -Bhagchand Joshi
- Mother- Rami
- Guru- Jaimal das Ji
- Text – Nishani (Yoga Text)
- He born in Brahman family.

➤ **Ram Das ji** – Birth place – Bhikamkor (Jodhpur)

- Father – Sardul
- Mother – Annbhi
- Guru – Hariram Das ji
- He Born in Meghwal Family
- Jaimal Das ji is considered as Adi Aacharya of Sinthal and Khedapa centre.

Nath Sect



- Shire Temple of Jalore belongs to Nath sect.
- Yogi Ratannath gave blessing to Devraj for becoming king of Jaisalmer.

Undariya Sect

- In surrounding lake of Jaisamand, this sect is popular in Bhil.
- when mansingh was in jalore. devnath had predicted that he would become the king of jodhpur.
- He built two temples in jodhpur for the nath sect – 1. Mahamandir
2. Udaimandir
- Text – Nath charitra
- Sannyasi kingh of Marwar .

Jain Saint

Aacharya Bhikshu Swami

- Birth place - Kantaliya (Pali)
- He founded Terapanth branch (shwetamber).
- Died – siriyari (Pali)

Aacharya Tulsi Das

- Birth place - Ladnun (Didwana-Kuchaman)
- He was 9th Aacharya of 'Terapanth' Branch.
- To establish moral values in society in 1949 AD, he started Anuvrat movement from Sardarshahar (Churu).
- In 1991 AD, he founded Jain Vishvabharati University at Ladnun.

- In 1994 AD, he organised 'Maryada festival at Sujangarh (Churu)
- He emphasised on Visarjan.
- He said that "Insaan Pahle Insaan, baad m Hindu ya Musalman"

Aacharya Mahapragya

- Birth Place – Tamcore (Jhunjhunu)
- He was 10th Aacharya of 'Terapanth' Branch.
- He played major role in 'Anuwart' movement'.
- In 1979 AD, for character development & overall development he started 'Science of living in education.
- In 2001 AD, he started 'Ahinsa March' from Sujangarh.
- In 2003 AD, President APJ Abdul Kalam organized religious conference at Surat, which was headed by Aacharya Mahapragya.

Book – 1. Family & Nation

2. Economics of Mahaveer

3. **Saint Mishrimal** :- Established 'Pavan Dham' at Jaitaran (Beawar).

Muslim Saint

Laldas ji

- Birth place – Dholidoob (Alwar)
- Father – Chandmal
- Mother – Samada
- Guru – Gaddan Chisti
- Samadhi – Sherpur (Alwar)
- Main Centre – Nangala Jahaj (Bharatpur)
- Fair – 1. Aashwin Shukula Ekadashi 2. Magh Poornima
- He born in Mev family.
- He was woodcutter.
- He delivered his teachings in Mewati Language.
- He had more dominance in Mewat region.

Son – Kutub Khan

Main Centre – Bandholi (Alwar)

Narhad Peer

- Main Centre – Narhad (Jhunjhunu)
- Fair – Krishana Janmashtmi
- Other name – Hazrat Shakkar Baba
- He is called as 'Master of Bagar (Bagar Ka Dhani)'.
- Salim Chishti was his disciple.

Khawaja Moinuddin Chishti

- Main Centre – Sanjar (Iran)
- Guru – Usman Harun Khawaja
- During regime of prithviraj Chauhan, he came in India.
- Main center – Ajmer
- Mohammad Gauri gave title – Sultan-Ul-hind to him.
- Delhi's sultan Iltutmish started construction of his dargah at Ajmer and Malwa sultan Gayasuddin Khilji completed this construction.
- Mohammad-Bin Tughlaq was 1st Sultan who visited this Dargah.
- Akbar visited this Dargah 14 times.
- Akbar donated 18 villages to this Dargah.
- Mewar Maharana Jagat Singh II donated four villages to Dargah.
- Jodhpur Maharaja Ajeet Singh gave land grant to this Dargah.
- Chhatrapati Sahu was 1st Maratha King who saint gift for Dargah.
- Aurangzeb's sister 'Jahanara' visited this Dargah
- She wrote Biography (Munis – Al- Akhah) of Khawaja Chishti.
- Urs – Form 1st to 6th Tarikh of Razzab
- Gauri family of Bhilwara starts Ursa by offering flag.
- 6th Tarikh – Kul Ki Rasama
- 9th Tarikh – Bade Kul Ki Rasam
- His descendants propagated Chishti sect –
1. Fakhruddin – Sarwar (Kekri) 2. Hisamuddin Sokta – Sambhar
- Daughter – Bibi Hafiz Zamal, her Majar is situated in Ajmer.

Shaikh Hamiduddin Nagauri

- He was disciple of Khawaja Moinuddin Chishti.
- Khawaja Moinuddin Chishti gave title of sultan-ut-tarikin to him.
- He used to do agriculture in village named suwal.
- He was totally vegetarian.
- Iltutmish built Buland Darwaza at Nagaur for his honor which is called Atarikin Darwaza.
- His residence is called 'Phoolmahal'.
- His wife 'Bibi Khadina' was also spiritual lady.

Shaikh Fariduddin

- He was grandson of Shaikh Hamiduddin Nagori.
- He was contemporary of Mohammad-bin-Tughlaq.
- He got prepared Malfujat of Shaikh Hamiduddin Nagori which is called as Surur-us- Sudur.

Khwaja Makhdoom Hussain Nagori

- He also belonged to Chishti sect.
- He got prepared thirty text of Kuran which is called Nurunabbi.
- He built pond (Mustafa Sagar) and Garden (Rasul Bari) at Nagaur.
- Mandu's Sultan gave money to him and he built dome at Ajmer (Ajmer Dargah Sharif) and boundary wall at Nagaur (grave of Hamiddudin Nagori).

Shaikh Burhan Chishti

- Main centre – Talaghoda (Jaipur)
- The Kings of Jaipur did not collect tax from him.
- He had more dominance in Afghans of Roh.

Rasulshah

- Main centre – Bahadurpur (Alwar)
- Guru- Niyamat Ulla Khan
- He started Rasul-shahi sect.
- He consumed liquor.

Qazi Hamiduddin Nagori

- According to Abul Fazal, he worked as Qazi at (Judge) Nagaur for 3 years.
- Later on, he moved to Bagdad and he considered Shaikh Shahabuddin suhrawardi as his guru.
- He made Nagaur as chief centre of Suhrawardi sect.
- Later on, he moved to Delhi.
- Mazar (Dargah) – Delhi

Shaikh Kabir Chishti

- Main Centre – Nagaur, later on he moved to Ahmedabad.

Shaikh Ishak Magribi

- Main Centre – Khatu (Nagaur)

Shaikh Ahmed

- He was disciple of Shaikh Ishak Magribi.
- He visited Haj
- In 1398 AD, he met Taimoor at Delhi.
- On sultan Muzzarfarshah's invitation, he moved to Gujrat.
- Main Centre –

Sarkhej (Gujrat) { Madarsa,
Khankah (Residence of Sufi Saint)
Mazar

Titles – Qutub-ul-Aktab, Ganj Bhaksh

Shah Gulam Imam (Shaikh Manu)

- Main Centre – Singhana (Jhunjhunu)

Shaikh Gulam Moinuddin (Chand Sa)

- Main Centre – Singhana (Jhunjhunu)

Sayyid Fakhruddin

- Main Centre – Galiyakot (Dungarpur)
- It is main center of Dawoodi Bohra Sect.
- Ursa – 27th Tarikh of Moharram.

Folk Goddesses of Rajasthan

Karni Mata

- Birth: - Suaap (Jodhpur)
- She was born in the Charan family.
- Her childhood name was Riddhi Bai.
- Main Temple: - "Deshnokh" (Bikaner)
- It is called the temple of mice (mouse). Rats are called 'Kaaba'. white Kabe is considered auspicious.
- Karani Mata is called "white beard Old lady"(Dadi wali Dokri).
- Karani Mata's symbol- Sanwali (eagle).
- Karni Mata Laid Down foundation Stone of Mehrangarh Fort.
- Bikaner was found it by blessing of maa karni.
- Bikaner maharaja Surat Singh Built temple at Deshnokh.
- Bikaner Maharaja Ganga Singh gave present form to this temple.
- Alwar Maharaja Baktawar Singh offer chhatra in temple.
- They are two pots in temple called **Sawan Bhadho**.

Temple of Nehdi (Deshnokh)

- Here Karni Mata used to live herself, and used to worship "Temderai Mataji".
- Her temple is also in Deshnok. (Nehdi - wood of blending)

Jeen Mata

- Main Temple: - Raivasa (Sikar)
- The temple of his brother Harsha is also built on the nearby Harsha hill (Chouhan King Guwak-Ist).
- Jeenmata's temple was built by "feudal Hattad Mohil" of Chauhan King Prithviraj Ist.
- Jeenmata is the belief 'Tutelary' goddess of chouhan'.
- Jeetmata's folk song is the longest(Kanfate Jogis Sing this song with damru and sarangi).
- Jeenmata is called the "Goddess of honey bees".
- Aurangzeb used to send ghee of the lamp of this temple and he had made a 'Chattra of mata' and presented it in this temple.
- Central Power send ghee for lamp of temple.

Kaila Mata

- Her temple is located on the Trikut mountain of Karauli.
- She is clan goddess of the "Jadaun dynasty" of Karauli.
- She is believed to be Hanuman's mother Ajni and Krishna's sister.
- Her devotees are called Languria and they sing languriya songs.
- Her fair is organised on "Chaitra Shukla Ashtami" (only time in a year).
- She is considered as the gentle(saumya) form of Mataji. This is not a form of Shakti, so a fair is held only in the month of Chaitra (Navratra).
- In front of her temple is the "Cenotaph of Bohra devotee" is located, where young children are treated.

Sakaray Mata

- Main temple: - Udaipurwati (Neem Ka Thana)
- Other Names: - Shakambhari Mata
- She is the tutelary goddess of Chauhan.
- She is the "clan diety of Khandelwals".
- Other Temples: -
 1. Sambhar (Jaipur Rural)
 2. Saharanpur (Uttar Pradesh)

Ashapura Mata

- Main Temple: - Nadol (Pali) – Laxman Raj Chouhan King of Nadol build this temple.
- Modara (Jalore)
- She is the clan goddess of the Chauhan and Bissa Brahmins.
- The women who worship her do not put henna (mehandi) in their hands and put veil(Ghoonghat) while worshipping.

Tanot Mata

- Main Temple: - Tannot (Jaisalmer)
- The soldiers of BSF worship her.
- She is also called "Vaishno Devi of Thar" and "Goddess of handkerchief"(Rumal).

Swangia Mata

- Main temple: - Bhadariya (Jaisalmer)
- She is the clan goddess of the Bhati dynasty of Jaisalmer.

- Symbol: - Sukan Chiriyā
- Literal meaning of Swang (Javelin).
- **Awad Mata** is also considered as her form. Her temple is built in Jaisalmer.
- Bhadariya has the largest underground library in the world.

Aai Mata

- Main Temple: - Bilada (Jodhpur Rural)
- She is the "clan goddess of Sirvi Community".
- Her main temple is called Bader and other temple is called Dargah.
- Saffron drips with the flame of the lamp of her main temple.
- She was the 'disciple of Ramdevji'. Therefore, she also made efforts to remove untouchability and establish Hindu-Muslim unity.

Sacchiyai Mata

- Main Temple: - Osian (Jodhpur Rural)
- Clan Goddess of Oswal (Baniya)
- This temple was built by Gurjara Pratihara in the "Mahamaru style".
- Other Temples of Osian - Peepal Mata, Surya temple, Harihar temple, Mahavir temple.
- Other mandir of Osian(Jodhpur Rural)
 - (i) Peepal Mata
 - (ii) Sun temple
 - (iii) Harihar temple
 - (iv) Mahaveer temple

Rani Sati

- Real Name: - "Narayani Devi"
- Main Temple: - Jhunjhunu
- She was sati with her husband "Tandhandas Agarwal".
- She is also grandma Daadi sati.
- Fair – Bhadrapad Amavasya.

Narayani Devi

- Main Temple – Barwa Hills (Alwar)
- She belonged to barber community and was sati with her husband.
- She is the clan goddess of the barber caste
- People of the Meena caste also worship her.

Sundha Mata

- Jalor Chouhan Chachig dev built this temple.
- There is a temple of Sunda Mata in the hills of Jaswantpura near Bhinmal in Jalore.
- 1st Rope way was started here (2006 AD).
- Bear Sanctuary located here.

Chamunda Mata

- Her main temple is in Mehrangarh Fort of Jodhpur.
- She was prominent deity of Pratihars of Mandore later on, Rao Jodha brought this idol to Mehrangarh.
- **Mehrangarh Tragedy** - There was an accident on 30 September 2008, in which Jasraj Chopra Commission was formed to investigate.

Sheetla Mata

- Main Temple - Chaksu (Jaipur Rural)- Vehicle - Donkey
- Construction - by Madhosingh Ist
- The Kumhar (Potters) are priests in this temple
- She is worshipped as the "smallpox protector goddess".
- Sterile women worship her to have children.
- The only goddess whose broken idol is worshipped.

Awari Mata

- Main Temple - Nikumbh (Chittorgarh)
- "paralyzed person is treated" in here temple

Badli Mata

- Main Temple - Akola (Chittorgarh)
- 2 Tibaries are located here where Small children are treated here.

Mahamaya

- Her temple is in Mavli (Udaipur).
- Small children are also treated here.

Ambika Mata

- Main Temple - Jagat (Udaipur)

- This temple is called "Khajuraho of Mewar". (The Khajuraho temples are in Madhya Pradesh, which were built by the kings of Chandel dynasty.)

Bhadana Mata

- Main temple - Kota
- Persons suffering from ill effect of black magic are treated here

Brahmini Mata

- Main Temple - Sorsan (Baran)
- The only goddess whose back is worshipped
- A "fair of donkeys" on Magh Shukla Saptami is organised here

Tripur Sundari

- Main Temple - Umrai "Talwada (Banswara)"
- People of Lohar Community worship here.
- She is also called "Turtai Mata".

Jwala Mata

- Main Temple - Jobner (Jaipur)
- Clan goddess of Khangrotha (Kachwaha)

Chheenk Mata

- Main temple - Jaipur
- Fair is organized on Magha Shukla Saptami

Nakati Mata

- Main Temple - Jai Bhawanipura (Jaipur)
- Her Nose is broken.

Kevaliye Mata

- Temple- Kinsaria (Nagaur)
- Clan deity of Dahiya Rajput.
- Chach Dahiya built this temple.

Dadhimati Mata

- Main temple - Goth, Manglod (Nagaur)
- Clan goddess of Dadhi Brahmins.

Bhanwal Mata

- Main Temple - Bhanwal, Merta (Nagaur)
- Bhakt offered 2 and 1/2 cups of liquor.

Markandi Mata

- Main Temple - Nimaz (Pali)

Shemkari Mata

- Main Temple - Bhinmal (Jalore)
- Khimale Mata

Harshad Mata

- Main Temple - Abhaneri (Dausa)
- Initially it was Vishnu Temple
- During Pratihara regime Chauhan feudal lord built this temple.
- Chand stepwell is located in front of temple.

Jilani Mata

- Main Temple - Alwar

Ghevar Mata

- Main Temple - Rajsamand (Rajsamand lake's foundation was laid)

Rajeshwari Mata

- Main Temple - Bharatpur (clan goddess of Bharatpur dynasty (Jaat))

Latial Mother

- Main Temple: - Phalodi
- Clan Goddess of Kalla Brahmins.
- Other Name - Khejar Beri Rai Bhawani

Kantesari Mata

- Clan Goddess of Tribals

Aamaj Mata

- Temple - Rinchar (Rajsamand)
- People of Bhil tribe worship here.

Vakala Mata

- Temple – Veeratra (Barmer)

Nagnechi Mata

- Temple – Nagana (Balotra)
- Rao Dhuhar Broght this idol from Karnataka.
- Clan deity of Rathore dynasty.
- Other name – Chakareshwari mata
- Rao Jodha built temple of Nagenchi Mata in Mehrangarh.
- Rao Bika built temple of Nagenchi Mata in Bikaner.
- 18 Arms (Bhuja) Mata.

Mata Rani Bhatiyani

- Birth – Jogidas (Jaisalmer)
- Temple – Jasol (Balotra)
- Fair – Bhadrapada Shukla Taryodashi
- People of dholi Community worship here.
- Other Name – Buasa
- Temple is Lalsingh (Son) Located here.

Jamvay Mata

- Located – Jamvaramgarh
- Clan deity of kachhawaha dynasty
- Kachhawaha King Dulherai built this temple.

Shila Mata

- Located – Amber
- Tutlary deity Kachhawaha dynasty.
- Amber King Mansingh Defeted Kedar king of East Bangal and Brought idol of shila mata from there.

Brahmani Mata

- Temple – Pallu (Hanumangarh)
- There is also an idol of kalika mata in this temple.

Ban Mata

- Clan Deity of Guhil dynasty of Mewar.

Barwari Mata

- Rana Hammer Sisodiya of Mewar built this temple.

- Tutlary deity of Sisodiya Mewar.
- Other Name – Annapurna Mata.

Amaj Mata

- People of Bhil Tribe worship here.

Dholagarh Devi

- Temple – Bahutkalan (Alwar)
- Fair from Vaishakh Panchmi to Ekadashi.

Jal Devi

- Temple – Sansera (Rajsamand)

Pippalad Mata

- Temple – Unwas (Rajasamand)

Arbud Mata / Adhar Devi

- Temple – Mount Abu (Sirohi)

Hinglaj Mata

- Temple – Lasvela Peshawar (Pakistan)

Folk Songs of Rajasthan

- The folk song is a reflection of the natural evocations of the common people. Folk songs are a spontaneous expression of the joy and sorrow of the human mind.
- Poet Rabindra Nath Tagore called folk songs an art that carries a pleasant message of culture. In the words of Gandhiji, "folk song is the language of the people, folk song is the watchman of our culture."
- Defining folk songs in the Standard Dictionary of Folklore Mythology and Legend states that "folk songs are musical poetic compositions of a people whose literature is unabated with oral tradition, not with writing or printing."
- Rajasthan folk songs can be divided into three parts -
 1. Folk songs of Common People
 2. Professional folk songs
 3. Regional folk songs

(A) Folk songs of Common People -

- These songs are sung by the public on various occasions. It can be divided into five parts.
 1. **Folk songs related to Customs/Religion :-**
Mayra/Bhat, Banna-Banni, Ghudchadi, Jachcha, Jua-Jui, Sagai, Badhawa, Chakbhat, Ratajga, Haldi, Ghodi, Vara Nikaasi, Torana, Hathlewa, Kanwar Kaleva, Jimnavar, Kankanandora.
"Jala" - (women sing this song when they go to watch camp of barat).
 2. **Folk songs related to the festival -**
Heed (Deepawali), Dhamal/Rasiya (Holi), Teej, Gangaur.
 3. **Season based folk songs -**
Kajali, Chaumasa, Siyalo, Unalo, Faag, Barahmasa, Cheti, Papio, Badali, Mor.
 4. **Religious folk songs -** Languria, Teja, Haveli, Laavni, Chirja (Songs of folk deity), Harjas (Nirgun)
 5. **Miscellaneous Folk Songs -** Kangasio, Goraband, (It is neck ornament of Camel), Loor, Olun, Supana, Hichki, Mumal, Kurjan, Kajalia, Kaga etc.

(B) Commercial Folk Songs

- Many castes in Rajasthan adopted music as a profession during the time of the monarchies. These castes sang songs in praise of their shelter, King Maharaja and the feudal lords.
- They develop many ragas of music.
- The major musical castes – dholi, Mirasi, Langa, Kalavant, Bhat, Rao, Jogi, Kamad, Vairagi, Gandharva, Bhope, Bhavai, Rana, Kalbeliya, Kathik etc.
- These songs reflect the shadows of many rags like Mand, Des, Sorath, Maru, Parj, Kalingra, Jogia, Asavari, Bilawal, Peelu, Khamaj etc.
- The Heroic songs sung during the war by the commercial castes were based on the Sindhu and Maru ragas.
- Many castes and tribes of Rajasthan had adopted music as a profession.
- Due to the influence of monarchies, kings are praised in these folk songs.
- Many musical ragas were developed by these singers.
- Professional Castes- Langa, Manganiyar, Dholi, Dhadhi, Mirasi, Kalbeliya
- Music Raag- Mand (developed in Jaisalmer)
- Sorath (from Saurashtra in Gujarat)
- Sindhu and Maru (war period)

(C) Regional Folk Songs

- They can be mainly divided into three parts -
1. **Folk Songs of Desert Region:-**
 - **Area** - Barmer, Jaisalmer, Bikaner, Phalodi, Jodhpur
 - **Songs** - Peepli, Kevda, Panihari, Rana Ratan Singh (King of Amarkoth), Mumal, Ghughari, Chirmi, Kurnjaan.
 - Due to the free atmosphere, the folk songs of this place have higher vocals and longer melodies and more vocal expansion. (Musical Instrument- Mondal)
 2. **Folk Songs of Hills Area**
 - **Area** - Udaipur, Salumber, Dungarpur, Banswara, Pratapgarh, Chittorgarh, Sirohi.
 - **Songs** - Patelya, Bichio, Laler, Machhar, Mokhila, Thaari Oonth Ri Aswari, Naveri Aswari, Shikaar, Hamseedhon.

- There is more prevalence of group folk songs in them (Man + Woman)
- They have more tribal folk songs.

3. Folk Songs of Plain Region -

- **Area** - Jaipur, Kota, Bundi, Alwar, Bharatpur, Deeg, Dhaulpur, Karauli.
- **Songs** - Songs of Bhakti and Shringar Rasa
- Thus, Rajasthan is a prosperous state in terms of folk music. From the point of view of Rasa, here is the maximum number of songs of Shrinagar-Rasa. In which there is more description of disconnection, the reason behind this is the tendency of alienation for earning or trading etc. of men. Shringar Rasa is followed by Shant Rasa and then Veer.

Folk songs

1. Kesariya Balam -

- The state song of Rajasthan which is sung in "Mand singing style".
- In this, the wife calls her husband back from Pardes.

2. Moreo -

- A song sung by a girl who has been engaged but is yet to get married.

3. Kurjan

- Wife send message through Kurjan bird to her husband who has gone abroad.
- Kurjan - Siberian Cranes

4. Suvatio -

- Bhil women send messages to their husbands through parrots.

5. Kaga - By blowing up the crow, the woman celebrates the omen of the return of her estranged husband.

6. Hichki - Folk song of Mewat Region (Alwar) that is sung when someone recalling.

7. Bichudo - Hadoti Region's folk songs

8. Kaman - A song sung to save the groom from witchcraft.

9. Badhawa - A folk song sung when an auspicious work is completed.

10. Sithane - Abusing Song sung by women at the time of marriage.

11. Pavana - A song to be sung on the arrival of son-in-law.

12. Jhorwa - Jaisalmer region folk song which is sung in memory of someone.

13. Dhola - Maru

- A folk song from Sirohi region which is based on the love story of Dhola Maru.
- It is sung by singers of Dhadhi caste

14. Olyun/Koyal - This song sung on vidai of a girl.

15. Peepli -

- Through Peepli, the wife remembers her husband who is in pardes and asks him to come back.
- These songs are sung at the time of Teej in Shekhawati and marwar.

16. Chirmi - The girl living in the in-laws remembers her loved ones through the chirmi plant.

17. Humsidho - Folk song sung by the Bhil tribe in harmony with the men and women.

18. Gorbandh -

- The neck jewelry of a camel. The song is sung by women while making it.
- It is a folk song of the Shekhawati region.

19. Panihari -

- Women who carrying water.
- Folkore of a virtuous woman.

Rajasthan's Folk Music Style

1. Mand :-

- In ancient times, "Jaisalmer region" was called Mand (Ancient name).
- Hence, here the developed folk music style is called Mand which later became popular in entire Rajasthan.
- Prominent song - Kesariya Balam

➤ Major Mand Singers -

- Allah Jhilai Bai - Bikaner
- Gawri Bai - Bikaner
- Gawri Bai - Pali
- Jamila Bano - Jodhpur
- Banno Begum - Jaipur
- Mangibai - Udaipur
- Batul Begum - Jaipur (Nari Shakti Award, 2022)

2. **Manganiyar** - In Jaisalmer and Barmer region, folk music style is developed by the Manganiyars Community.

Major Instruments -

- Kamaycha - Sakar Khan Manganiyar
- Khadtal - Saddik Khan Manganiyar
- Anwar Khan - Padma Shri 2021
- Saddik Khan Manganiyar
- Lok Kala Anusandhan Parishad, Jaipur - 2003

3. **Langa** - Folk music style developed by the Langa caste in Jaisalmer, Barmer region.

Main Instrument -

- Kamaycha
- Stringed Instrument (Sarangi)
- Main song - **Nimbuda** (song sung by a pregnant woman)

4. **Taalbandi** -

- The folk music style developed by the Sadhus - Sanyasis of "Braj Region" which became popular in Bharatpur, Deeg, Karuali, Alwar, Sawai madhopur etc. areas of Rajasthan.
- When Aurangzeb put ban on music, than saints of Mathura region came to eastern Rajasthan & they developed this music style.
- Main Instrument - Nagada

Music Gharanas of Rajasthan

Gharana	Founder	Other artists
Jaipur (Khyal Singing Style)	Manrang (Bhupat Khan	Mohammad Ali Khan - Kothi Wale (Harrang)
Patiala (Branch of Jaipur Gharana)	Ali Baksh (Aaliya), Fateh Ali (Fattu) The Nawab of Tonk gave him the title "General - Colonel	Gulam Ali Khan
Atrauli (Branch of Jaipur Gharana)	Sahib khan	Mantol Khan (Crying Fakir)
Mewati	Ghagghe Nazir Khan (Jaswant Singh Court)	Pandit Jasraj
Kirana	Bande Ali Khan (Ram Singh-II)	1. Bhimsen Joshi 2. Roshan Ara Begum 3. Gangu Bai Hangal 4. Ustad Rajab Ali
Dagar (Dhrupad)	Baharam khan dagar (Court Musician of Jaipur king Ramsingh-II)	
Beenkar (Veena Gharana)	Rajab Ali Khan "Beenkar"	
Allah diya khan	Allah diya khan	Kishori Amonkar
Senia Gharana	Surat Sen	Amrit Sen
Rangila Gharana	Ramjan Khan (Miyan Rangeele)	
Kathak Gharana	Bhanu Ji	
Seniya (Sitar Gharana)	Surat Sain	Amrit Sain

- Dr. Madhu Bhatt Telang first woman of dhrupad gayika

Musical Texts

- **Shringar Haar** : Hammeer Chauhan of Ranthambhore
- **Sangeet Raj** : Rana Kumbha (five part 1st pathayratnakosh 2nd Geetratanakosh 3rd Vadhyaratanakosh 4th Narityaratanakosh 5th Rasratankosh)

- **Ragmala, Ragmanjari, Ragchandrodya, Nritan Nirnaya:** Pundrik Vitthal (court Scholar of Mansingh, Amber)
- **Sangeet Anup Prakash, Anup Sangeet Vilas, Anup Sangeet Ratnakar :** Bhavbhatt (Court Scholar of Anup Singh Bikaner)
- **Rag Kalpdram:** Krishna Nand Vyas
- **Rag Chandrika :** Dwarika Nath Bhatt (Court Scholar of Swai Pratap Singh)
- **Swar Sagar:** Chand Khan (Music Teacher of Swai Pratp Singh) Title- Budhpraksh.
- **Raag Ratnakar:** Radha Krishna (Court Scholor of Bheem Singh Feudal Lord of Uniyaraa.)
 - Swai Pratap Singh organized "Music Conference" in Jaipur head Devershi Brijpaal Bhatt. Complie book "Radha Govind Sangeet Saar".
 - **Poetry Teacher:** Ganpati Bharti.
 - During regime of Mirza Raja Jai Singh a music text "Hastkaar Ratnavali" was written.

Folk Dance

➤ **There are two types of folk dance of Rajasthan**

- 1) Regional Folk Dance
- 2) Tribal folk dance

➤ **Regional Folk Dance:-**

1) Ghumar :-

- It is State Dance of Rajasthan – Crown of dance.
- It is Soul of Rajasthan. – Soul of Rajasthan.
- Women Rotates on its own axis only showing the elasticity of the hands
- Earlier this dance belongs to gangor.
- It is performed only by women on Teej festival and other occasions.
- Its 8 stages are called “Sawai”
- Due to Ghuma of Lehnga it is name is 'Ghumar'.
- Main Instruments -Dhol, Nagara, Shehnai (Royal folk dance)

2) Kachchhi Ghodi-

- Professional folk dance performed by men in the Shekhawati region
- Four men dance in 2 rows.
- It is seems like fake war during this dance.
- Scene of the blossoming and closing of the flower while dancing
- Musical instrument dhal, bankiya, Thali, Jhangh folk dance.
- A wooden mare is tied.

3) Fire Dance :-

- Now it is professional.
- It is performed by the people of Jasnathi sect.
- Major Center- Katariyasar (Bikaner)
- Dance on Burning Embers
- Embers called matira
- Used to speak Fate – Fate
- Promoted by Bikaner Maharaja Ganga Singh
- Agriculture Activities are done during this dance.

4) Dhol Dance-

- It is prevailed in Jalore Region
- It is done in Thakna Style
- Men of Dholi, Mali, Sargada, Bheel perform this folk dance
- Jai Narayan Vyas encouraged dhol naritya.

5) Ghudhla Dance-

- In Jodhpur, women perform this dance from Sheetlshaptami to Gangaur.
- In memory of King Saatal who killed Ghudale Khan.
- Women dance with a pierced (symbol of Ghude khan) Pot on their head.
- A lamp is kept in a pot.
- Mani Shankar Ganguly, Komal Kothari, and Devi Lal Samar promoted this dance.
- Komal Kothari has been awarded Padama Award twice.
- Komal Kothari along with Vijay Dan Detha established the Rupayan Institute in Borunda Jodhpur in 1960.
- Devi Lal Samar established Bhartiya Lok Kala Mandal in 1952 in Udaipur, which is known for puppets game.

6) Terah Taali-

- The women of Kamadiya Sect perform dance at the time of Ramdevji's fair.
- Now it is getting Professional
- In this 13 Manjiras, 9 Manjiras in the right leg and 2 Manjiras tied with elbows and 2 Manjiras in their hands to perform dance in sitting position.
- Women perform stunts while dancing
- Musical Instruments - Tanpura, Chautara
- Main Center- Padarla Pali
- Main Performer- Maangi Bai

7) Chari Dance-

- Folk dance performed by Gurjar women in Kishangarh region.
- Dancing by placing the chari on the head, burning cotton seeds are kept in the chari.
- Main Performer- Falku Bai

8) Bhawaai Dance-

- Folk dance performed by Bhavai community in Udaipur division.
- In this, less attention is paid to music and more stunts are performed.
- Foulder –
 1. Baghji
 2. Roop singh
 3. Dayaram
 4. Tara Sharma

Features-

- Dancing on Sword
- Dance on Embers
- Dancing by placing 7-8 pots on the head.

9) Gidad Dance-

- Performed by men on the occasion of Holi in the Shekhawati region.
- In the round circles, Men keep wooden sticks in their hands and perform dance.
- A man who dances by wearing women's clothes is called Gangaur.
- Main Musical Instrument- Nagada

10) Bam Dane-

- Folk dance performed by men in Bharatpur region.
- Main Musical Instrument- Nagada (It is called as Bam)
- The song sung in it is called Rasiya
- Hence, this dance is also called Bam Rasiya.
- There are three Group of this dance.
 1. Dancer and Singer
 2. Flag Bearer
 3. Music Instrument player.

Other Instruments: Dhol, Thali, Chimta

11) Chung Dance-

- It is done in Shekhawati Region, on the occasion of Holi.

12) Bindori Dance-

- It is done in Jhalawar Region, on the occasion of Holi.

13) Daang Dance-

- It is done in Nathdwara region, on the occasion of Holi.

Tribal Folk Dances

जनजातिय लोक नृत्य

भील	गरासिया	कालबेलिया	कंजर	कथोड़ी	मेव	सहरिया
गैर	वालर	चकरी	चकरी	मावलिया	रणबाजा	शिकारी
गवरी	माँदल	शंकरीया	धाकड़	होली	रतवई	
युद्ध	लूर	बागड़िया				
द्विचक्री	कूद	पणिहारी				
नेजा	जवारा	इंडोणी				
घूमरा	मोरिया					
हाथीमना	गौर					

➤ Dances of Bheel Tribe-

1) Gair-

- It is a Folk dance of the Bhil tribe in Mewar region
- This folk dance is also performed in Marwar on the occasion of Holi and participated by people from all castes, religions.
- In the round circles, Men keep wooden sticks in their hands and perform dance.
- Dancewear – Aungi
- Main center- Kanana (Balotra)
- Music Instruments : Dhol, Bankiya, Thali.

2) Gawari-

- This dance is performed by the Bhil men in Mewar
- It starts from the next day of Raksha Bandhan and lasts for 40 days.
- It is also called Rai dance

3) Yuddh-

- It is performed With Sword and Spear.

4) Dwichakri-(Man + Woman)

- It is performed by Making two circles.

5) Neja-

- It belongs to both the Bhil and Meena tribes.
- Both women and men take participation in this.

- In this, coconut is tied on a wooden stick, women protect this coconut and men try to remove it.

6) Ghumra-

- It is performed by Women of Bheel Tribe in Banswara Region

7) Hathimana-

- It is performed on the occasion of marriage.
- In it men dance on their knees.

8) Ramani :

➤ **Dance of Garasiya-**

1) Waalar-

- It is performed without musical Instruments.
- Both Man and Woman participate in it.(During Marriage)
- 2 circles are made while dancing.

2) Mandal/Madal-

- It is performed with an instrument called Maadal.

3) Lur-

- This dance is performed by the Garasiya women of the Lur gotra.
- There are 2 sides of the women while dancing.
- In this, the women of the groom's side demand a girl from the bride's side.

4) Kood- (Man + Woman)

- Dance, which is performed on the beat of applause & without any instrument.

5) Jawara-

- The Garasiya women dance at the time of Holi ka Dehan with sorghum in their hands.

6) Moriya-

- It is performed by Garasiya Men at the time of marriage.

7) Gaur- (In Abu Region)

- It is performed on the occasion of Gangaur.

➤ **Dance of Kalbeliya-**

1. Chakri-

- Women dance briskly in a circular pose.
- Main Performer- Gulaabo

2. Shankariya-

- It is a Kalbeliya Couple Dance based on love story.

3. Bagadiya-

- It is performed by Kalbeliya women while begging.
- Main instrument –Pungi, Khanjari

4. Indoni : Performe by woman wear attracting dress.

5. Panihaari : This is a Couple Dance.

- Note – A Training School opened in Hathi Gaon(Amber) to teach Kalbeliya dance.
- Kalbeliya dance is included in 2010 UNESCO's Heritage List.
- Musical Instruments : Pungi, Algoza, Been, Khanjari, Guraliyao, Duff.

➤ Dance of Kanjar-

1) Chakari-

- Women perform this dance.
- Women wear dress named Khushni while performing Chakari dance.

2) Dhakad-

- It is performed by man of Kanjar tribe.
- This Dance is Performed in a Memory of Battle Between Beera and JhalaPaav.

➤ Dance of Kathori-

1) Mavliya-

- Performed by the men on the occasion of Navratra.
- Musical Instrument : Dholak, Bansuri, Tapara.

2) Holi-

- By women, on the time of Holi.
- Pyramid formation by woman during dance.
- Dances by wearing Fadka Sari.
- Musical Instruments : Dholak, Bansuri, Dhariya, Paavri.

➤ Dance of Mev :

1. Ranbaja :

- Man Performed this dance.
- Instruments : Jhang, Turai.

2. Ratbai :

- Woman Perfomed this dance wear Green Bangles.
- Man playing Instrument – 'Damama.'

Tribes of Rajasthan

Rajasthan is ranked sixth in India in terms of population of the tribe.

Ist - Madhya Pradesh

IInd - Odisha

IIIrd - Maharashtra

IVth - Gujrat

Vth - Chhattisgarh

VIth - Rajasthan

- The largest population of the tribe in Rajasthan is in Udaipur.
- The highest percentage of tribe is in 'Banswara'.
- Minimum population of Tribe - Bikaner
- Minimum percentage - 'Nagaur'
- Population wise ranks of tribes in Rajasthan-

1. Meena
2. Bhil
3. Garasia

1. Kanjar Tribe

The word Kanjar is derived from Kananachara, which means wandering in the forest.

- The Kanjar tribe lives mainly in Hadoti region.
- The main occupation of the Kanjar tribe is 'to commit crime'.
- They ask for blessings from God before committing a crime, it is called 'Paati Manga'.

Deity of Kanjar :

- ✎ Jogania Mata: clan deity of Kanjar
 - There is a temple in Chittorgarh.
- ✎ Chauth Mata - Sawai Madhopur
- ✎ Rakt Danji mata - Santoor (Bundi)
- ✎ Hanuman Ji
- In their homes, a window at the back is compulsory.
- They do not lie after drinking the cup of hākam raja.
- Alcohol is poured into the mouth of a dead person.
- They bury the dead body.
- They like meat of peacock.

- The chief is called 'Patel'.
- Dance by - Chakri, Dhakad

2. Kathodi Tribe

- This tribe is originally a tribe of Maharashtra.
- They used to make katha from the tree of khair, hence, it is called kathodi.
- Their maximum population is in Udaipur district of Rajasthan.
- Kathodi does not drink milk.
- They are very fond of alcohol. Women also drink alcohol.
- Women do not wear jewelry.
- The woman make tattoo
- The head of the Kathodi tribe is called 'Nayak'.
- Their hut is called 'Kholra'.
- The Kathodi are a vulnerable tribe. And only 35-40 families of them are left.
- The Rajasthan government provides 250 days of employment to MNREGA, giving them special benefits.
- Deity : Dungardev, Vastu Dev, Gam Dev, Bharti Mata, Kansari Mata
- They are very fond of monkey meat.
- Dance: - Mavaliya, Holi.

3. Damor Tribe

- They mainly reside in Dungarpur district.
- Damor traces its origins to the Rajputs. Their gotras are similar to Rajputs like Chauhan, Sisodia, Parmar etc.
- Seemalwara Panchayat Samiti of Dungarpur is called 'Damaria Area'.
- The only tribe that is not dependent on forests, rather they do farming and animal husbandry.
- Polygamy is prevalent in them.
- The bride is obtained by paying the bride price. This bride price is called 'Dapa'.
- Their head is called 'Mukhi'.
- The event which is done on the occasion of Holi is called 'Chadiya'.
- Fair: -
 - ✎ Chaila Bavji's Fair - Panchmahal (Gujarat)

- ✧ Fair of Gyaras (Gyaras ki rewadi ka mela) - Dungarpur
- The influence of Gujarati is seen on their language.
- Men also wear Jewellery like women.

4. Sansi Tribe

- They reside mainly in the Bharatpur region.
- This is the only tribe that does not marry widows.
- They have two sub-castes: Bija, Mala
- They swear on 'Bhakhar Bawji' and do not lie. While swearing Bhakhar Bavji, keep the address of Peepal in one hand and the axe in the other hand.
- 'Sikodari Mata' is his main tutelary Devi.
- Kukri Ritual: - The girl has to test her character after marriage.

5. Garasia Tribe

- They mainly reside in Abu and Pindwara in Sirohi district,
- Bali Tehsil of Pali and Gogunda Tehsil of Udaipur.
- They consider Nakki Lake as a holy place, and immerse the bones.
- The peacock and white animal are considered sacred.
- Their head is called 'Sahlot or Palvi'.
- Love marriage is given more priority.
- More love marriages take place at Gangaur fair in Ghiawa village.
- Garasia women are known for their beauty. (The most beautiful in Rajasthan)

Types of Marriage of Garasia Tribe: -

- ✧ Morabandhiya
- ✧ Tanna - Marriage by paying money
- ✧ Pehrawna
- ✧ Melbo
- ✧ Khevano - Marrying the lover
- ✧ Seva

Panchayat System:

1. Moti Nyat: - The Garasiya are called Babor Haia.
 2. Nanki Nyat - Moderia
 3. Nichali Niyat
- If a Garasia man marries any Bhil woman, it is called Bhil Garasia.

- If a Garasia woman marries any Bhil man, then it is called 'Gameti Garasia'.

Fairs -

- ✕ 'Koteswar Fair - Ambaji (Gujarat)
- ✕ 'Chetar Vichitra Mela - Delwara (Sirohi)
- The memorial built in memory of a deceased person is called 'Hurray'.
- They build cells for storage called Sohri and the courtyard outside the house is called Osra.
- Cooperative Society - Helroo

6. Sahariya Tribe

- The word Sahariya has its origin in the Persian language word 'Sahar' which means jungle.
- They are residing in Shahbad and Kishanganj in Baran district
- This is the only tribe, which has been given the status of 'primitive tribes' by the Government of India,

Three-tier Panchayat System:

- ✕ Panchtai - 5 villages
- ✕ Ekadasia - 11 villages
- ✕ Chaurasi - 84 villages
- The Panchayat of Chorasi village is held in the 'Valmiki temple' of Sitabari.
- He considers Valmiki as their Adipurush.
- Kodia Mata is clan diety
- They also worship Tejaji and Bhairanuji.
- They do not take dowry.
- The dead person is not worshipped in Shraddh
- They do not perform couple dance.
- The women keep a Ghunghat in the house. Ghunghat system is not practised outside the house.
- Women can get tattooed, but men are prohibited.
- Their head is called 'Kotwal'.
- Their big village is called 'Saharol' and small settlement is called 'Saharana'.

- There is a community center in the middle of the village. It is called 'Dhalia / Hathi / Bangla'.
- The houses are built on top of trees, they are called 'Korua / Topa / Gopna'.
- There is a tradition of singing heed on the Deepawali.
- Lathmar Holi is played on the Holi.
- On the occasion of Makar Sankranti, 'Legi' is played with wooden poles.
- Alha and lenghi songs are singh in rainy season.
- The Dhari Sanskar is performed in the Ghariya tribe.

7. Bheel Tribe

- It is the oldest tribe of Rajasthan
- Largest population - Udaipur
- It is the second largest tribe in Rajasthan. First - Meena, Second - Bheel, Third - Garasia
- James Todd considers the origin of the word vil from Bheel, which means - arrow and bow
- The houses of the Bheels are called 'Tapra' or 'Ku'.
- Colony is called 'phala'.
- The head of the village is called Palavi or Tadv.
- The head of the entire Bheel tribe is called Gameti.
- Folk deity - Totam
- Tree plants are considered to be the symbol of 'totum'.
- Marriage ceremony is performed by considering tree plants as witness in the Bhil tribe. This is called 'Hathivendo marriage'.
- The Bhil tribe does not perform child marriages.
- On the occasion of the wedding, the son-in-law make a portrait of Bharadi Mata in the in-laws' house.
- Bharadi Mata is called the goddess of marriage.
- Bhil does not lie after drinking saffron of Kesaria Nath.
- The people of the Bhil tribe drink liquor made from mahua.
- The Bhils believe in the existence of the soul of their dead ancestors. For this reason, a stone idol of the dead person is made, which is called Chira Bawsi.

- 'Phire-Phire' is their war-cry.
- The Bhil, who kills a cavalry soldier, is called 'Pakharia'.
- divorce in the Bhils is called 'Cheda fhadna'.
- If a woman leaves her husband and starts living with another man, that second man gives 'quarrelsome' to the first husband.
- The collective work done by the Bhil tribe is called 'Helmo'.
- Bhils do shifting farming, which is known as 'walra' (jhuming).

There are two types of walra

- ✗ Chimata: - In the hilly are
- ✗ Dajiya: - is done in the plain area

Two fairs of the Bhil tribe are held: -

- ✗ Beneshwar Fair (Dungarpur)
- ✗ Ghotia Amba (Banswara)
- In Ghotia Amba, temple of Kunti and all the five Pandavas are built.
- Dhepada, Tight dhoti worn by Bhil men
- Khoyatu, is a garment worn by men at the waist.
- Piriya, Yellow saree worn by Bhil bride on the occasion of marriage
- Sinduri, Bhil women red color saree
- Parijani, Thick brass bangles worn by the Bhil women in their feet.
- Kachabu, A garment worn by the Bhil women at the waist.
- The largest population of Bhils is in Udaipur.

8. Meena Tribe

- Rajasthan's most populous tribe
- The highest population resides in Jaipur district.
- It is the most educated tribe of Rajasthan.
- There are mainly two classes.
 1. Jamindar Meena
 2. Chaukidar Meena
- Bhuria Baba is their Clan deity.
- They also worship the extinguished deity.
- The 'Morni Mandana' is a custom of the Meena tribe. (At the time of marriage)

Folk Theatre of Rajasthan

➤ **Khyal (ख़याल)**

- Khyals are the folk dramas which have been played in the Rajasthan from 18th century.
- These dramas were based on some mythological or historical stories with a heavy influence of music.
- Khyals took different forms based upon geography, music, dance and styles.
- Narrator : Harkara

➤ **Kuchamani Khyal**

- Founder : Lachiram
- Main Artist: Ugamraj
- Main stories : Rao Ridmal, Chand-Nilgiri, Meera-Mangal, Goga Chauhan

➤ **Shekhawati Khyal/Chidawi Khyal**

- Founder: Nanuram
- Main Artists : Duliya Rana
- Main centre: Chidawa(Jhunjhunu)
- Main stories: Heer-Ranjha, Harichand, Bharthari, Jaydev Kalali, Alhadev and Dola Marvan.

➤ **Jaipuri Khyal**

- Main stories : Jogi-Jogan, Kan-Gujari, Miyan-Beebu, Pathan and Raseeli Tambolan
- The distinct features of Jaipuri Khyal are as under
 - ✎ Women participated in these dramas and new experiments were also carried out.
 - ✎ Jaipuri Khyal was a free style drama with no fixations.
 - ✎ Artists of 'Gunijan Khana' had participated in it.
 - ✎ Dramatist Hameedulla later presented a new drama based on **Khyal Bharmali**.

➤ **Hela Khyal**

- Region: Lalsot (Dausa), Sawai Madhopur.

- Musical Instrument: Naubat, Bam(Nagada)
- Hela means to call someone loudly hence in this drama high pitched Helas are given.
- **Dhappali Khyal (ढप्पालीख्याल)**
 - Region : Laxmangarh(Alwar), Bharatpur, Deeg.
 - Instrument: Daph, Nagada, Shehnai
- **Bhent ke Dungal-**
 - Region- Bari & Basedi (Dhaulpur)
- **Turra-Kalangi (तुर्रा-कलंगी)**
 - Founder: Tukangir (Hindu Saint) and Shah Ali (Muslim Saint).
 - Main centre: Ghosunda (Chittaur), Nimbahera (Chittaur) and Neemuch (MP).
 - Main artists: **Jaidayal Soni**, Chetram, Onkar Singh, Nanalal Gandharva, Tarachand.
 - Turra and Kalangi are the ornaments of turban. This folk drama is based on the story of Lord Shiva (Turra) and goddess Parvati (Kalangi).
 - Saint Tukangir sided with Turra and Shah Ali with Kalangi. The aim was to promote the stories and teaching of Shiv-Shakti to common masses.
 - King of Chanderi offered Turra and Kalngi to these two saints to honour their art.
 - Various features of Turra-Kalangi are as under
 - ✎ There are two groups one representing Lord Shiva (Saffron flag) and the other goddess Parvati (Green flag).
 - ✎ A poetic dialogue competition is held between the two sides which is known as '**Gammat/Dangal**'.
 - ✎ The stage is heavily decorated and the audience can also participate in this drama.
 - ✎ 'Chang' instrument is played during its staging.
 - ✎ It was popularized in Chittaur by Sahedu Singh and Hammed Beg.

➤ **Ali-Bakshi Khyal**

- Region : Mundawar(Alwar)
- Founder: Ali-Baksh(Nawab of Mundawar)
- Language: Aheerwati/Rathi(Spoken in Kotputli, Mundawar)
- He was a devotee of Lord Krishna and is known as '**Ras-Khan**' of Alwar.

➤ **Kanhaiya Khyal**

- Region : Karauli, Gangapur City, Sawai Madhopur,Dhaulpur, Dausa
- In this drama the story is called as **Kahan** and the narrator is known as **Mediya**.
- Originally this style was popular in Meena tribe and later it was performed by others also.

➤ **Nautanki(नौटंकी)**

- Founder: Bhurilal Ji
- Main artist: Giriraj Prasad, Nathalal.
- Region: Bharatpur, Dhaulpur, Karauli, Alwar,Deeg.
- Influence of Hathras (U.P) style of drama is found in Nautanki.
- Main Stories: Satyawadi-Harishchandra, Roop-Basant, Nakab-Posh, Alah-Udal, Raja-bharathari, Amar Singh Rathore.
- Nine types of instruments are used during Nautanki, including Sarangi, Shehnai, Dhapli etc., that is reason it is called Nautanki.

➤ **Tamasha(तमाशा)**

- Founder: Bansidhar Bhatt
- Main Artist : Gopi Ji Bhatt,Vasudeva Bhatt
- Stories: Jogi-Jogan (Played on Holi), Heer-Ranjha (Next day of Holi), Jhuttan Miyan Ka Tamasha(Sheetla Ashtami), Gopichand-Bhrthari(Chaitra Amavasya).
- This folk drama originally belonged to Maharashtra, which was popularized in Jaipur during the reign of Sawai Pratap Singh.
- Gauhar Jan, famous dancer also participated in this drama.

➤ **Gavari (गवरी)**

- It is the oldest and religious folk theatre of Bhil tribe of Rajasthan.

- It is also known as Meru Folk theatre and is performed for a period of 40 days starting from the next day of Raksha-Bandhan.
- On the second day of Rakshabandhan (Bhadrapada Krishna Ekam) Bhopa seeks permission from Kheda Devi to stage Gavari. After this the clothes of the characters are made. The characters remember the nine-lakh deities, sixty-four Yogini and fifty-two Bhairu by deceiving the temples.
- Bhils leave their houses for the entire duration of 40 days in order to celebrate this festival and various events are performed from dusk to dawn.
- It is based on the story of Shiv-Bhasmasur, various characters are referred with different names which are listed below
 - ✎ Parvati - Gavari/Rai.
 - ✎ Lord Shiva - Raibudiya(राइबुडिया).
 - ✎ Narrator - Kutukudiya(कुटकुडिया)
 - ✎ Comedian - Jhatpatiya (झटपटिया)
- **Main Stories:** Kan-Gurjari, Banjara-Banjari, Jogi-Jogan, Akbar-Beerbal.
- Small dramas such as Goma-Meena, Kalu-keer, Kan-Gujari and Nahar are performed during the staging of Gavri.
- To connect various stories a dance is performed which is known as **Gavri Ki Ghai**.
- The Gavri ends with a ritual of Gadavan-Valavan(गडावण-वळावण). Gadavan refers to the day on which idol of goddess Parvati is made and Valavan refers to the day the idol is immersed in water.
- Noted dramatist **Bhanu Bharti** has written a play named '**Pashu-Parvati**' which is the modern day transformation of Gavari.

➤ **Rammat(रम्मत)**

- It is said that Rammat originated from the folk poetry competitions organized in Bikaner some hundred years ago.
- It is popular in Bikaner and Jaisalmer region, some features of Rammat are as follows-
 - ✎ Chaumasa (Rainy season), Lavni(songs related to worship of folk deities) and 'Ganpati Vandana' etc main songs are sung.
 - ✎ Bhajans of Ramdev Ji are sung before the start of Rammat.

➤ **Rammat of Jaisalmer region**

- It was popularized in Jaisalmer by Tej Kavi.
- He started Rammat 's Akhara in Jaisalmer under the name of Shri Krishna Company.
- He created awareness in society through his Rammats and opposed British rule.
- In 1943, he composed a Rammat named "Swatantra Bavani" and gifted it to Gandhiji.
- Other Rammats of Tej kavi are: Chabili Tambolan, Mumal, Gopichand-Bharthari.

➤ **Rammat of Bikaner region**

- These dramas are performed by Pushkarana Brahmins on a wooden plank (पाट). (on the occasion of Holi)
- Main stories and performance venues
 - ✗ Amar Singh Rathore : Acharyon Ka Chauk
 - ✗ Hedan-Meri : Barha Guwad(Founder: Jawahar Lal Ji)
 - ✗ Chobel Nautanki : Bisson ka Chauk
 - ✗ Jamnadaas ji : Kikani vyason ka Chauk
- Main artists: Maniram Vyas, Tulsidas, Fagu Maharaj, Sua Maharaj
- Other important artists: Ramgopal Mehta, Gindoli, Jeetmal, Gangadas Sevag

➤ **Bhawai(भवई)**

- Founder : Bagh Ji
- Main stories : Bika Ji-Bagh Ji, **Jasmal Odhan**
- This folk drama is performed by Bhawai community residing in the adjoining areas of Gujarat in Rajasthan.
- Artists don't give their introduction and this drama is a satire on social problems.
- Male artists are known as **Saga Ji** and female artists are known as **Sagi Ji**.
- It is a commercial folk drama. The famous play Jasmal Odan composed by Shanta Gandhi, which is based on Bhavai folk drama genre, is very popular internationally. Its story is related to the

struggle of the common man, it tells the class struggle of the upper and lower classes.

- Musical Instruments- Sarangi, Nafiri, Nagada and Manjira

➤ **Swang(स्वांग) -**

- Swang word means to impersonate somebody or something and hence the artists wear dresses of mythological characters and perform.
- Artists are known as Bahrupiya meaning the one who can take many forms. This folk drama is more popular in villages.
- It is a famous folk drama of Bhilwara region of Rajasthan.
- Main story is Nahro Ka swang and it is popular in Mandal (Bhilwara) and is performed on Chaitra Krishna Trayodashi.
- This art form was started during the reign of Mughal Emperor Shah-Jahan.
- Main artists: Parshuram Ji, Jankilal Bhaand (Padmashri-2024)(He is also called Monkey Man and he has represented Rajasthan in festivals of India).

➤ **Charbaint (चारबैंत)**

- This folk theatre originally belonged to Afghanistan and was presented in Pashto language.
- It became popular in Tonk during the reign of Faizulla Khan.
- During the time of Nawab Faizulla Khan, Karim Khan Nihang started this folk drama and presented it in vernacular language.
- The singer stands on his knees while playing the **Daph** and sings his song.

➤ **Ramleela (रामलीला)**

- Founder: Tulsidas Ji
- There are various Ramleela's performed in Rajasthan some of which are mentioned below
 - ✗ Bisau (Jhunjhnu): It is a silent Ramleela.
 - ✗ Ataru (Baran): Bow is destroyed by the public instead of Lord Rama.
 - ✗ Venketesh Ramleela : Bharatpur
 - ✗ Patunda Ramleela(Kota)

➤ **Rasleela**

- Founder: Vallabhacharya
- Main centre: Gunda, Hardoi, Asalpur, Phulera (Jaipur Rural), Kaman (Deeg).
- Rasleela is based on life incidents of Lord Krishna in which various incidents of Shri Krishna's life are performed.

➤ **Gaur Leela-**

- 'Bhakhyor ki Gangaur' is organized on Vaishakh Shukla Chaturdashi by the Garasiya tribe of Abu region.
- In this, Garasiya women dance by keeping wooden gour and hansar on their heads. In the midst of them, the male performs fencing by wearing a mask.

➤ **Sankadik Leela**

- Religious stories of Lord Ganesha, Kalika, Brahma, Hiranyakashipu, Gora-Kala Bhairuji, Nrisimhavatar etc. are staged in this type of Leelas and the procession related to them are taken out.
- In the month of Ashwin, in Ghausunda (Chittor) and in the month of Kartik in Bassi (Chittor), the akhadas of Samkadik Leelas are organized.

Forts of Rajasthan

1. Fort of Gagraun (Jhalawar): - Water Fort

- This fort is situated on the banks of Kali Sindh and Ahu rivers in the present Jhalawar district.
- Parmar rulers built it. Hence it is also called Dodgarh or Dhulargarh.
- Deven Singh captured the fort after defeating Bijaldev Dodd
- In 1423 AD, the ruler of Malwa, Hoshang Shah attacked at the time of Achladas Khichi. At this time the first Saka of Gagron was done.
- Shivdas Gadan wrote a book called 'Achaladas khichi re vachnika'.
- In 1444 AD, Palhan Singh becomes the king of Gagron, during which Mahmud Khilji, the Sultan of Malwa, invades. At this time second saka of Gagron took place.
- Mahmud Khilji renamed Gagron to 'Mustaffabad'.
- Akbar gave this fort to Prithviraj Rathore of Bikaner.
- In due course of time, the fort was under control of Kota state.

➤ Major Places :

- ✕ The 'mint' of the state of Kota was situated in this fort.
- ✕ Madhusudan temple was built here by Durjanasal of Kota.
- ✕ Aurangzeb built the 'Buland Darwaza' here.
- ✕ The dargah of Sufi saint Hamiduddin, is also located here. who is known as 'Meethe Sahab'.
- ✕ This fort is constructed on the rocks without foundation.
- ✕ 'Giddha Karai' place in the fort: - The place where the death sentence is given to political prisoners.
- ✕ Johar Kund and Andheri Bavdi are built here

2. Chittorgarh Fort (Chittorgarh)

- Chitrangd Maurya got the construction done. This fort is built on the Mesa plateau in the shape of fish on the banks of the Gambhiri and Bedach rivers.
- It is also called 'Sirmaur of forts', 'Pride of Rajasthan'.
- It is the largest residential fort in Rajasthan.
- In this, all the other features are found except Desert fort.
- The palace of Ratan Singh and Padmini are built in it.

➤ **Important places:**

- ✍ Lakhota Bari
- ✍ Navlakha Bhandar - Built by Banveer
- ✍ Tulja Bhavani Temple
- ✍ Kalika Temple
- ✍ Ekling Temple
- ✍ Meera Temple
- ✍ Kukdeswar Mahadev Temple
- ✍ **Samideswar Mahadev** (Shiva temple) - Mokal renovated the Tribhuvan temple; originally constructed by Bhojparmar and he named it as Samideswar mahadev (Shiva temple)
- ✍ Shringar Chanwari
- ✍ Kumbha Swamy Temple
- ✍ Satbisdevri
- ✍ Chatrang Talab.
- ✍ Bheemlath Temple.

3. Kumbhalgarh (Rajsamand)

- It was built by Maharana Kumbha.
- The troubleshooter fort of Mewar and also called the sentinel of Mewar-Marwar .
- According to Abul fazal, 'This fort is built at such a height that when looking down from above the person's turban falls.'
- The wall is 36km long and width is so that four horses can run parallel together.
- James Todd compares it to the Etruscan fort.
- At the top of the fort is the 'Katargarh', which was Kumbha's private residence. This is called the 'eye of Mewar'.
- Important Places : '**Mama Dev Kund**' and '**Jhali Rani Malia**'.

4. Ranthambhore (Sawai Madhopur)

- It was built by the Chauhan rulers in the eighth century.
- The elliptical shape is made on a hill, so when seen from a distance, it is not visible.
- Abul Pafzal says that all the forts are bare, and this fort is armored (armor).

➤ **Major Buildings :-**

- ✍ Jogi Mahal

- ✕ Supari palace
- ✕ Jaura Bhoran - Grain Stocked
- ✕ Trinetra Ganesh Temple
- ✕ Pir Sadruddin's Dargah
- ✕ Akbar Mint
- ✕ Hammer Kachari
- ✕ Thirty two pillars Cenotaph
- ✕ Gupta Ganga emerges.
- ✕ Navlakha Darwaja.

5. Mehrangarh Fort (Jodhpur)

- Built in 13th May, 1459 AD by Rao Jodha
- The 'Chidiya Toonk' is built on the hill.
- A person named Rajaram was sacrificed at the Jodhpur Fort.
- It is made in the 'peacock shape', hence it is called 'Moradhwaj Garh'.
- It is also called Garh Chintamani.
- According to G Rudyard Kipling, it has been created by 'fairies and gods'.
- Cannons in this fort - Kilbila, Bhavani, Shambhuban, Ghajini Khan, Sambhushan, Gajak, Gubara, Nusharat.

➤ Important Places :-

- ✕ Bhurekha tomb
- ✕ Kirat Singh Sodha's Cenotaph
- ✕ Dhanna bhinwa Cenotaph (Mama-Bhanja Cenotaph)
- ✕ The Mansingh Library has been built.
- ✕ Palace: Moti Mahal
Talhati palace
- ✕ Shringar Chauki: - The kings of Jodhpur are crowned here.
- ✕ Water was supplied to the fort from the Ranisar pond.
- ✕ This ranisar pond was built by the queen of Jodha, Jasmade.
- ✕ The temple of Chamunda Mata is built.
- ✕ Moti Mahal (Surat singh)
- ✕ Anand Dhan Temple.
- ✕ Nagnechi Mata Temple.
- ✕ Phool Mahal and ChokheLaav Mehal (Abhay singh)

6. Jaisalmer Fort (Jaisalmer)

- Other Name - Sanargarh/Songarh/Sawarngiri
- It was built by Rao Jaisal in 1155 AD.
- This fort is built in a triangular shape.

- It is the second major residential fort of Rajasthan.
- The yellow stones were used in its construction. shine in the sunlight, hence it is called Sonargarh. It is also called Sonar Qila or the fort of Swarnagiri.
- Looking at the fort from a distance, it seems as if the ship has opened its anchor in a sea of sand.
- When viewed from a distance, it appears 'like a Yawning lion '.
- Abul Pafzal says that only stone feets can reach Jaisalmer Fort.
- In 2009, a postage stamp was issued on this fort.
- Lime has not been used in the construction of this fort.
- Its roof is made of wood.
- It has 99 bastions built into it. The most fortified fort in Rajasthan.
- It has Jinbhadra Suri Bhandar, in which hand-written books and ancient paintings are kept.
 - Dashvm vaikalika sutra Churni
 - Ogh Niyukti Vriti

➤ **Important Places :-**

- ✕ Badal Mahal
- ✕ Parshvanath Temple
- ✕ Jaisalu Fort
- ✕ Rishabha Deo Temple.
- ✕ Jinbhadra Suri Bhandar.
- ✕ Jawar Villas
- ✕ Rang Mahal, Moti Mahal, Badal Mahal (Mool Raj -II)
- ✕ Sarvottam Villas Mahal (Akhe Raj)
- ✕ Satyajit Ray created a documentary called 'Sonarkila'
- ✕ Long skirt kind of rampart is built around this fort, which is called Kamarkot.

7. Junagadh Fort: - (Bikaner)

- Built by Rai Singh from 1589 to 1594 AD.
- This fort is built on flat land; hence it is called 'Jewel of land'.
- It is also called 'Fort of Ratighati'.
- It is made in a quadrilateral shape.
- It has 37 bastions built into it.
- **Other palace: -**
 - ✕ Anup Mahal
 - ✕ Har temple

- ✎ Ganga Vilas: - The pictures of Krishna Rasleela are visible on its walls.
- There is a trench around the fort.
- Even before Independence, this fort had lifts; at the time of Ganga Singh

8. Bhatner Fort: - (Hanumangarh)

- It was built by Bhupat Bhati.
- In the 1805 AD King of Bikaner Surat Singh won this fort in Tuesday Changu name Bhatner to Hanumangarh
- This fort faced maximum Foreign attack.
- It is called the 'Sentinel of the Northern Frontier'. For this reason, the Bhati rulers were called 'Uttara Bhad Kiwad, the guard who guarded the north door.
- Taimur in his autobiography describes it as 'the safest fort in India'.
- Only Fort, which describes the Jauhar of Muslim women along with Hindu women.
- There are 52 bastions built in this fort.
- The wall of the fort is made of raw clay.
- Monuments of the rebellious son of Rai Singh, Dalpat Singh of Bikaner and his 6 queens remain are situated here.
- The tomb of Sher Bal Khan, brother of Balban is also situated here.
- It has 365 kangurs in it.
- Bhadra Kali Mata temple is built in Hanumangarh.

9. Taragarh Fort : (Ajmer)

- Construction was done by Chauhan King Ajayraj. It was then named 'Ajayamerugarh'.
- After this, the Uda prince Prithviraj (Mewar) changed its name to Taragarh after his queen Tara.
- It is also called 'Garh Beedali Fort' and 'Gibraltar of Rajasthan'. -Bishop Haber

➤ Important Places :

- ✎ It has 14 bastions built into it.
- ✎ Meeran Sahib (Governor's) dargah remains.
- ✎ a horse's tomb and a transgender tomb is also located here
- ✎ Prithviraj Chauhan's memorial is also situated here.
- ✎ Sisa Khan a cave is also located here
- ✎ William Bentinck converted this fort into 'Arogya Sadan; Sanatorium'.
- ✎ Dara Shikoh; Aurangzeb's brother took refuge in this fort.

- ✗ Umade (Ruthi Rani), Maldev's queen also spent some time in this fort.
- ✗ Jhalra- Nana Shah and Ibrahim khan Jhalra Tomb.
- ✗ According to Harvillas Sharda This Fort Faced Maximum Indigenous attacked.

10. Akbar Fort - (Ajmer)

- It was built by Akbar in 1570 AD.
- It is also called the Daulatkhana of Akbar.
- Haldighati war (was planned in this fort).
- In this fort, British Ambassador 'Thomas Roe' met Jahangir.
- The British used to keep their weapons in this fort, hence it is also called 'the fort of the magazine'.
- At present, 'Rajputana Museum' is running in it.

11. Amber Fort: (Jaipur)

- It is also called 'Kakilgarh'.
- King Maan singh started the construction of this fort.
- This fort is built in the shape of a palace.
- It has a labyrinth like Lucknow.
- Mughal influence is more visible in this fort
- Important Buildings: - Sukh mandir, Yash mandir, Suhag Temple, Divan-e-Aam, Sheesh Mahal, Daularam Bagh, Mawtha Reservoir, kesar Kyari Garden, Ambikeshwar Temple, Diwan-i-Khas
- Shilamata Temple
- Jagat Shiromani Temple

12. Jaigarh Fort(Jaipur)

- Maan Singh started its construction.
- Mirza Raja Jai Singh completed its construction and named it 'Jaigarh'
- Earlier this place was called 'Chilo ka Tola'.
- Sawai Jai Singh provided the present form of this fort and placed the 'Jaiban' cannon in it.
- It was a troubleshooter fort of the Kachwaha rulers of Amer.
- This fort is known for its huge tanks of water.
- There was the treasure of the Kachhwaha rulers in this fort. During the Emergency, Indira Gandhi had excavated here.
- There are many secret tunnels in this fort. Therefore, it is also called a 'mysterious fort'.
- The fort had an arms factory (armory).

- Vijayagarhi: - The place where Sawai Jai Singh had arrested his younger brother Vijay Singh (Cheema).

13. Nahargarh(Jaipur)

- Sawai Jai Singh built this fort to against Maratha invasions.
- Initially its name was 'Sudarshangarh', but later it was named 'Nahar Garh' after Nahar Singh Bhowmiyaji.
- It is called 'Jaipur's sentinel' fort.
- Jagat singh's beloved 'Rasakpur' was arrested and kept in this fort.
- Madho Singh -II built 9 similar palaces here for his 9 concubines.

14. Taragarh Fort : (Bundi)

- It was built in 1354 AD by Bar singh.
- When viewed from a distance, it looks like a glowing star in the lake.
- According to G Rudyard Kipling, "This fort has been built by ghosts."
- According to James Todd, 'Bundi Fort palace is the best palace in Rajasthan'.
- The palaces of Bundi Fort are known for their murals.

➤ **Other palaces: -**

- ✕ Sukh Mahal
- ✕ Chhatra Mahal
- ✕ Aniru (Mahal, Queen's stepwell)
- ✕ 'Garbha Gunjan Cannon' has been kept in this fort.
- ✕ Jait sagar
- ✕ Naval Sagar
- ✕ Rang Mahal - (Shatru Shaal)
- ✕ Chitra Shala (Ummed Singh)

15. Jalore Fort (Jalore)

- On the banks of the Sukdi River
- Built by the Pratihara ruler Nagabhatta I.
- Kanhaddev Sonagara got the renovation done.
- It is called 'Fort of Suvarnagiri'. situated on Sonar giri hill top

➤ **Major Places :**

- ✕ Alai Mosque and Khilji Minar are also situated here.
- ✕ Topkhana Masjid located here was formerly a Sanskrit school built by the Parmar kings.
- ✕ 'Jain Kirti Stambh' is also located in it.
- ✕ Veeram Deo Chouki
- ✕ Chamunda Mata Temple

- ✕ Jogmaya Temple
- ✕ Jodhpur Maharaja Man singh took refuge in this fort before becoming king.
- ✕ Leaders of Marwar Prajamandal like Mathuradas Mathur, Ganesh Lal Vyas etc. were put under house arrest in Jalore Fort.
- ✕ The dargah of Malik Shah is built in it.

16. Fort of Sivana (Barmer)

- It was built by 'Veer Narayan Panwar'.
- It is also called kumut durg due to the presence of kumut bushes
- This was called 'the exigency palace of Rathore of Marwar' and 'key of Jalore'.
- **Major Places :**
 - ✕ The Bhandelav pond is built in it.
 - ✕ Haldeshavar Mandir.

17. Fort of Achalgarh(Sirohi)

- It was built by Parmar rulers.
- Maharana Kumbha rebuilt this fort
- It has the temple of Achaleshwar Mahadev, where Shiva's thumb is worshipped. The idol of 'Dursa Aadha' is in front of this temple.
- Kumbha and his sons statues are situated here, which is called 'idols of Sawan Bhado'.
- **Other Places:**
 - ✕ Okha Rani's Palace
 - ✕ Mandakini Kund
 - ✕ Statue of Dursha Aada.
 - ✕ Kapoor Sagar Talab
 - ✕ Sawan Bhado Lake
 - ✕ Chetawani Burj
 - ✕ Bhanwrathal: - Mahmud Begada; The army of Gujarat was attacked by flies.

18. Bharatpur Fort (Bharatpur)

- Built by Surajmal
- Ashtadhatu doors are installed at the northern gate.
- During the second British Maratha War, Maratha general Jaswant Rao Holkar was given shelter by Bharatpur king Ranjit Singh.

- The British commander Lord Lake could not win this fort; hence it is called 'Lohagad'.
- In memory of this victory, built the Fateh Burj.

➤ **Buildings:**

- ✕ Kishori Mahal
- ✕ Dadi ma Palace
- ✕ Wazir's Kothi
- ✕ Ganga Temple
- ✕ Laxman Temple
- ✕ Jama Masjid
- ✕ Moti Mahal, Laxmi Mahal,
- ✕ Rajeshawari Mata Temple (Clan Deity of Bharatpur Jaat Dynasty)
- ✕ Trench is built around this fort.
- ✕ The water of Moti Lake was poured into this trench through the 'Sujaan Ganga Canal' therefore it is called Sujanganga trench
- ✕ Moti Lake - Banganga River, Ruparel River

19. Bayana Fort (Bharatpur)

- Vijayapala built this fort on Damdama hill.
- Other important places- Vijaymandir Garh, Banasur Durg, Badshah's Fort
- Samudra Gupt built 'Vijay Stambh' in Bayana. - First Vijay Pillar of Rajasthan
- Vishnu Vardhan, the feudal lord of the Samudra Gupta, built Usha Lat (Bhima Lat).
- Chitrlekha, the queen of Lakshman Sen, built the Usha temple.
- The Usha Temple was built by Mubarak Khilji in 'Usha Masjid'.

➤ **Important place-**

- ✕ Akbar's Cenotaph
- ✕ Jahangiri Darwaza
- ✕ Lodi Minar
- ✕ Dawood Khan's Tower,
- ✕ Sadulla Sarai
- ✕ Jahangir's Palace - Pushkar

20. Bala Fort - (Alwar)

- It was built by Nikumbh Kshatriyas and Chauhans.
- It was reconstructed by Alghurai, the son of Kakil Dev.
- Hasan Khan Mewati also got it repaired.

➤ **Major Places :**

- ✕ Jal Mahal
- ✕ Nikumbh mahal
- ✕ Jahangir stayed in this fort for many days, so it was called Salim Mahal/Fort
- ✕ Salim Sagar Jalashay
- ✕ Karni Mata Mandir
- ✕ Sita Ram Mandir
- ✕ Andheri Darwaja
- ✕ Suraj Kunds

21. Kankanwadi Fort (Alwar)

- Built by Mirza Raja Jaisingh
- Aurangzeb arrested his brother Dara Shikoh and kept here.

22. Madho Rajpura Fort (Jaipur)

- Madho singh I built this fort after victory over the Marathas.
- The fortress of this fort Bharat Singh Naruka brought the Begums of Nawab Amir Khan Pindari (Tonk) as hostage.

23 Fort of Chomu: - (Jaipur Rural)

- It was built by Thakur Karna singh
- Other names: - Chamuhagarh, Dhardhragarh, Raghunathgarh
- The hawa Mandir is built in it.

24. Fort of Mandalgarh (Bhilwara)

- Chanana Gurjar built this fort in memory of Mandia Bhil.
- Man singh stayed in this fort before the battle of Haldighati.

➤ **Important Places :**

- ✕ Jaleshawar Mandir
- ✕ Temple of Undeshwar Mahadev
- ✕ Temple of Sheetla Mata
- ✕ Sagar-Sagari reservoir are located here
- ✕ Cenotaph of Rana Sanga is located in Mandalgarh.

25. Shergarh Fort (Baran)

- It is built on the banks of the Parvan River.
- It is also known as Kosh Vardhangarh.

26. Shergarh Fort (Dholpur)

- It is a Kushan era fort.
- A feudal named Maldev got it built.
- It was named Shergarh by Sher Shah Suri.
- **Important Places :**
 - ✕ The dargah of Syed Hussain is located here
 - ✕ It has 'Hunhunkar Cannon' in it.
 - ✕ Babur describes Kamalbagh of Dholpur in his autobiography.
 - ✕ The Nihal Tower of Dholpur is the largest bell tower in India.

27. Fort of Shahbad (Baran)

- It was built by Mukutmani Dev Chauhan.
- While going for his Kalinjar expedition, Sher Shah Suri named it Salimabad.
- Badal Mahal is built in it.
- The 'Navalvan cannon' is kept.

28. Kota Fort (Kota)

- Jaitra Singh built Gulab Mahal.
- In the course of time, Madho Singh has built the fort of Kota.
- According to James Todd, 'Kota Fort's rampart is the largest after Agra Fort'.

29. Bhainsrodgarh Fort (Chittorgarh)

- Built on the banks of Chambal and Bamani rivers.
- It is called 'Vellore of Rajasthan'.
- Favourite fort of 'James Tod'.

30. Nagaur Fort (Nagaur)

- The Feudal of Chauhan king Someshwar named Kaimas had built it.
- It is made up of tripal rampart.

31. Kuchaman Fort (Kucham-Deedwana)

- It is called Sirmaur of Jagiri forts.
- It was built by the vassal. (Jhalim Singh)

32. Churu Fort (Churu)

- It was built by Kushal Singh, the feudal lord of Churu.
- It is known as Fort which fired silver cannon balls.
- In 1814 AD, the feudal lord was Sayoji Singh (Shivji Singh), who fired silver balls against the Britishers and Surat Singh (Bikaner)

33. Fatehpur Fort (Sikar)

- It was built by Fateh Khan Kayamkhani in 1453 AD.
- Saint Nizamuddin Dargah is situated here
- Saraswati library is also located here.
- Telin ka mahal.

34. Sajjangarh Fort (Udaipur)

- Sajjan Singh had constructed it
- It is called the 'crown jewel of Mewar'.
- It is in Sajjangarh Sanctuary.
- It is also called 'Monsoon Palace'.

35 Timangarh Fort (Karauli)

- Built by Timanpal.
- 'Nanad Bhojai's well' is located here

36. Dausa Fort (Dausa)

- Built on a Devgiri hill.
- The fort is made in the shape of a Chajla
- The initial capital of the Kachhwaha rulers was Dausa.

37. Untala Fort (Udaipur)

- It situated in Vallabhnagar (Udaipur).
- The Harawal (Front Battalion) competition for this fort was held between Chundavat and Shaktawat.

38 Mohangarh Fort (Jaisalmer)

- The last fort of India
- Was constructed in 1945-46. The king of Jaisalmer at this time was Jawahar Singh.

Cenotaph

1. **Gator (Jaipur)** - Cenotaph of the Kachhwaha rulers of Jaipur are built here.
 - There is no Cenotaph of Ishwari Singh in these Cenotaph.
 - Ishwari Singh's Cenotaph was built in Jayanivas Bagh, near Isarlat.
2. **Ahad (Udaipur):** - Cenotaph of the rulers of Mewar have been made here
 - The first Cenotaph which was made here was of Amar Singh-I
 - This place is also known as Mahastiya.
3. **Panchkund (Mandore)** : Cenotaph of the kings of Marwar / Jodhpur are built here.
Jaswant Thada: - The cenotaph of Jodhpur Maharaja Jaswant Singh, which was built by his son Sardar Singh in 1899 AD. It is called the 'Taj Mahal of Rajasthan'.
Cenotaph of Kaga (Jodhpur): - Here the Cenotaph of the feudatories of Jodhpur have been made.
 - The most prominent of these is the Cenotaph of Jaswant Singh's Prime Minister Raj Singh Kumpawat.
4. **Devikund, Sagar (Bikaner)** : - Cenotaph of the kings of Bikaner are built here. Anup Singh (16 Pillers) cenotaph is the most prominent among them.
5. **Cenotaph of Bada Bagh(Jaisalmer):** - Cenotaph of the kings of Jaisalmer are built here.
6. **Kesar Bagh, Chhatra Vilas (Kota)-** Cenotaph of the kings of Kota
7. **Kesar Vilas Bagh Cenotaph: - (Bundi)**
8. **Cenotaph of Paliwalas: - (Jaisalmer)**
9. **The Cenotaph of 9 Nath: - (Jalore)**
 - Parrot used to be made on these.
10. **Cenotaph of 10 Banjaras: - Lalsot (Dausa)**
11. **Mishra's Cenotaph: - Nehda, (Alwar)**
 - Depiction of the 10 incarnations of God is found on the Ghāta.
12. **Gopalpal's Cenotaph: - (Karauli)**
13. **Ganga Bai's Cenotaph: - Gangapur City**
 - Ganga Bai was the wife of Mahadji Sindhiya (Gwalior)
14. **Chaurasi pillar Cenotaph - (Bundi)**

Palaces and Havelis of Rajasthan

1. Havelis of Jaisalmer: -

- Haveli of pattavo: - These havelis are 5 in numbers.
Gumanchand Bapfna got them constructed.
- The famous Haveli of Salim Singh: -
- Havellis of Nathmal: - These are 2 havelis.
The architect were two brothers named Hathi and Lalu.
- Sarvottam vilas Palace
- Jawahar Vilas Palace
- Kuldhara Ki Haveli

2. Havelis and palaces of Jodhpur: -

1. Bade Mian Ki Haveli
2. Pokhran Haveli
3. Ajit Bhawan Palace: - Rajasthan's first heritage hotel
4. Umaid Bhawan Palace; Chhatar Palace
5. Umaid Bhawan Palace was constructed in famine relief works.
 - The world's largest residential palace
6. Raika Bagh Palace : - Had been built by the 'Jaswant de', the queen of Jaswant Singh.
 - Dayanand Saraswati preached to Jaswant Singh in this palace.
 - Dayanand Saraswati was poisoned by Nanhi Jaan, the beloved of Jaswant Singh.
7. Ek Khambha palace: - was built by Ajit Singh.
8. Bijolai's palace
9. Phool Mahal: - Famous for carving
 - It was built by Abhay Singh.
 - It is in Jodhpur Fort.

3. Palaces of Kota: -

1. Hawa mahal: - Ram Singh built it.
2. Jagmandir: -Built near the Kishore Sagar Pond.

3. Gulab Mahal;
4. Abheda Mahal
5. Abli Meeni's Palace

4. Palaces and havelis of Bikaner: -

1. Lal Garh Palace
 2. Gajner Palace
 3. The haveli of Bacchawat
 4. Rampuria Haveli
 5. Mundha Haveli
 6. Mehta Haveli
 7. Kothari Haveli
 8. Galecha Haveli
- ❖ Mughal, European and Kishangarh style paintings are more visible in the havelis of Bikaner.
 - ❖ More geometric decorations and blossom leaves were made.

5. Palaces of Dungarpur: -

1. Juna Mahal
2. Ek Khambhiyaa Mahal

6. Palaces of Udaipur: -

Built by Karna Singh

1. Karna Vilas
2. Dilkhush palace
3. Preetam Niwas Mahal
4. Famous Jagamandir
5. Jagat Niwas Mahal- built by Jagat Singh
6. Bagore Haveli: - Western Region Cultural Center runs its office in this mansion
 - ✎ The cultural arts of West Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Daman and Diu are patronized.
 - ✎ The longest turban in the world is kept in this mansion.

7. Tonk Havelis: -

1. Sunehri kothi
2. Mubarak Mahal

8. Palaces of Jaipur: -

1. Pyare Mian Ki Haveli
2. Salim Manzil Haveli
3. Jal Mahal
4. Padmahal
5. Hawa Mahal
6. Samod Palace
7. Nayla fort: - Bill Clinton stayed here.

9. Alwar: -

1. Vinay Vilas Palace (City Palace)
2. Phool Bagh Palace
3. Hawa Bungalow (Now in Tijara-Khairthal)
4. Kasaroli Palace

10. Haveli of Shekhawati: - Havelis of Shekhawati are known for their murals.

1. Mahansar-jhunjhunu – Sona Chandi ki haveli
-Tolaramji ka kamra
2. Nawalgarh- Jhunjhunu - Haveli of Bhagats
3. Jhunjhunu - The famous Isardas Modi's haveli
 - Tivedwale ki haveli
 - Khetadi Mahal - 'Shekhawati Hawa Mahal'
4. Shrimadhopur - Pansari Haveli
5. Churu
 - Mantriyo ki haveli
 - Surana Haveli
 - Malji ka kamra
 - Danchand Chopra ki Haveli
6. Chidawa :- Bagadiya and Dalmia ki Haveli
7. Bissau:
 - Nathuram Parihar
 - Sitaram Singthiya

- Jai Dayal Kedia
- Heera Ram Banarsi lal

11.Jhalawar : - Kasth Prasad - built by Rajendra Singh, the king of Jhalawar.

12.Deeg : (Deeg)

It is called the 'city of the Jal mahals'. (Water palaces)

- Gopal Mahal
- Sawan Bhadon Mahal

Rajasthani Painting

- The first scientific nomenclature of Rajasthani painting was presented by Anand Kumar Swamy in a book titled **Rajput Paintings** in 1916.
 - Kumar Swamy, O.C. Ganguly and Havell called it '**Rajput painting**'.
 - W. H. Brown has also named the painting of this region as '**Rajput art**' in his treatise Indian Paintings.
 - Raykrishnadas refused these views and named it .
 - Many scholars have published books on different styles of painting of Rajasthan and have helped to establish its format.
 - In which the Dr. Motichand , Sridhar Andhare, Dr. R. K. Vashisht, Mr. Eric Dickson on Mewar and Dr. Fayyazali on Kishangarh. , Pramod Chandra, W.G Archer and Maharaja Brajendra Singh on Bundi and Kota.
 - The painting of Rajasthan was divided geographically and culturally into 4 parts.
1. **Mewar style -**
 - ✓ Chawand style
 - ✓ Udaipur style
 - ✓ Nathdwara style
 - ✓ Deogarh sub-style
 - ✓ Shahpura sub-style
 - ✓ Banadea, Bagore, Begun, Kelwa etc.
 2. **Marwad style -**
 - ✓ Jodhpur style
 - ✓ Bikaner style
 - ✓ Kishangarh style
 - ✓ Ajmer style
 - ✓ Nagaur style
 - ✓ Sirohi style
 - ✓ Jaisalmer style
 - ✓ Thikana art like Ghanrao, Riya, Bhinay, Junian etc.
 3. **Hadauti style -**
 - ✓ Bundi style
 - ✓ Kota style
 - ✓ Jhalawad sub-style.

4. Dhundhand –

- ✓ Amber style
 - ✓ Jaipur style
 - ✓ Shekhawati style
 - ✓ Alwar style
 - ✓ Uniyara sub-style
 - ✓ Thikana art - Jhilaya, Israda, Shahpura, Samod etc.
- In Rajasthan, the figures drawn by the primitive men in the Caves from places called Alania Pass (Kota), Bairath (Jaipur) and Dar (Bharatpur) show the initial depiction tradition of the state.
 - V.S Vaavankar discovered painted rocks in Chambal Valley and Pass in Kota in Rajasthan in 1953, Kalisindh Valley near Jhalawar and Mount Abu in Aravalli and in Eder.
 - The oldest available pictorial texts in Rajasthan are the '**Augh Nirukti Vritti**' and the '**Das Vaikalika Sutra Churni**', composed in 1060 AD in Jaisalmer Bhandar.(Jin Bhadra Suri)
 - The Motherland of Rajasthani painting is Medapat (Mewar).
 - Which is completely influenced by the Ajanta painting style.
 - Rajasthani painting was initially influenced by Jain style, Gujarat style and Apabhramsa style, but later it was influenced by Mughal painting.

Mewar

- The initial and original form of Rajasthani painting is found in the Mewar style.
- Manuscripts are more depicted under the Mewar style.
- The depicted text titled 'Shraavak pratikraman sutra churni' is the first example of this style depicted in Tej Singh's reign.(Painter-KamalChand)
- This style is also reflected in the book "Suparshavnath Charitam" written in Delwara during the reign of Mokal in 1423 AD.
- Douglas Barrett and Basil Gay have considered the origin of 'Charapanchashika style' in Mewar.
- The period of Maharana Kumbha is considered to be the Golden Age in terms of the rise of the arts.
- The 'Parijat Avataran' (1540 AD) of the Bhagavata Purana in paintings made during the Reign of Udai Singh (1535-1572 AD) was depicted by Nanaram painter from Mewar.

Chawand / Udaipur

- During the time of Maharana Pratap, the independent development of this style began.
- The painter 1592 A.D. Nasiruddin made a portrait of "Dhola Maru" which is currently kept at the National Museum, New Delhi.
- In 1605 A.D. Nasiruddin painted "Ragamala" in 1605 A.D. at the time of "Amar Singh I". This picture has also been kept at the National Museum, New Delhi. "Barahamasa" was also depicted at the same time.
- The rule of "Jagat Singh I" was "the golden period of painting of Mewar". At this time, "Chitoro ri Obari" (Chitra Ro Karkano) was constructed.
- At this time Sahibuddin started making personal portraits of Maharanas. Ragamala was also depicted by Sahibuddin. Manohar was also the chief painter of this period. (Ramayan's Painting)
- Miniatures were produced more during Jai Singh.
- During the time of Sangram Singh-II, Latife of Kalila Damna and Mulla do Pyaaja, Geet Govind, Bihari Satsai, beautiful Shringar were depicted.

Chief painter

- ⇒ Nuruddin: - Made a picture of Jagatsingh II.
- ⇒ Om Kriparam
- ⇒ Om Gangaram
- ⇒ Om Jagannath
- ⇒ Nana Ram (Parijat Avtaran Painting in Uday Singh regime)

➤ Features :

- ✗ In Mewar style, the face with forehead mustache, big eyes, open limbs, short cervix and short height, Udaipuri turban and long safa and with a sense of painting simplicity, enamelled eyes, straight long nose and full double.
- ✗ Women is adorned with long skirt and Kanchi and typical Rajasthani jewellery.
- ✗ Balanced depiction of nature has been a major feature of Mewar painting. Indicative colors such as red, yellow, green, blue, white, etc. have been used. "Kadamb's tree" was more depicted.
- ✗ He hunting scenes had a 3-D effect.
- ✗ Chaur Panchachika - Basil Gay and Douglas Garat.

Nathdwara

- Due to the greater influence of Vallabh sect, pictures of Lord Krishna were made more.
- Pichhwai painting of Nathdwara is famous.
- In this, Krishna Leelas were depicted on backdrop or walls behind the idol in the temple of Lord Shri Krishna.
- This style is a mixed form of Udaipur and Brij style.
- Due to the plurality of Krishna character in these 18th century paintings, Yashoda, Nand, Bal-Gwal, Gopis and saints of Vallabh sect have been specially depicted.
- Green-yellow colors have been used more in this.
- Among its other features are the pictures of Shrinathji in the center, the panoramic view of the cows, the marking of the gods in the sky, the dense vegetation in the background, the primacy of the Kadali trees, etc.

➤ Painters

- Baba Ramchandra the names of
- Narayana
- Chaturbhuj
- Ramalinga
- Champalal
- Ghasiram
- Tulsiram etc. are also famous.
- **Kamala** and **Elaichi** are found among the women painters.

Deogarh

- It Started in 1680 at the time of "Dwarikadas Chundavat".
- This painting was brought to light by "Sridhar Andhare".
- It is a mixture of styles- "Mewar, Marwar, and Dhundhand".
- Mural paintings of this style are seen in Moti Mahal, Ojara ki Obri.
- Among the prominent painters of this style are Bagata, Kawla I, Kawla II, Harchand, Nanga, Chokha and Baijnath.
- The natural surroundings, hunting scenes, entraps, Royal lifestyle, grooming, riding etc. have been its main subjects. There has been a plurality of yellow color in it.

Marwar Painting

- The Tibetan historian Lama Taranath mentions the painter Shringadhar in the Maru region in the seventh century, which gave birth to the Yaksha style in Western India.
- We find the initial images of this in the **Ogh niyukti Vritti** of the Pratihara period.
- Marwar Meural = Ramavtaar Agrawal.

Jodhpur

- Jodhpur painting began to develop during Reign of Maldev.
- At this time, a Jain text called Uttaradayan Sutra and murals were painted in Chokhelav Mahal (Jodhpur) and Bhagavata Purana were depicted during Reign of Sur Singh.
- Mughal influence came during reign of Jaswant Singh. At this time, various pictures of Lord Krishna were made.
- During the reign of Maharaja Ajit Singh beautiful and paintings related to feudal culture were made.
- Maan Singh's reign was the golden period of Jodhpur painting. At this time, books related to the Nath sect were depicted. Such as - Shiva Purana, Durga Purana, Nath Charitra 63 Paintings of book Rasa-Raja of Matiram Were collected in Mahamandir.
- European influence came to this painting during the time of Takht Singh. A. H. Müller painted Durgadas Rathore.

Main painter

- ⇒ Shivdas
- ⇒ Shankardas
- ⇒ Jeetmal
- ⇒ Ram Singh
- ⇒ Amardas
- ⇒ Dana Bhati - The Zenith of Marwar painting is seen in its paintings.
- ⇒ Chhaju
- ⇒ Dalchand - He made a painting of Maharaja Abhay Singh while watching the dance are kept Mehrangarh Museum, Jodhpur and Kunwar Sangram Singh Collection in Jaipur
- ⇒ Kishan Das

- ⇒ Amardas
- ⇒ Veerji - In 1623 AD, he depicted Ragamala for the famous gallant man of Pali, Vitthaldas Champawat,

➤ Features

- ✎ In the Marwar (Jodhpur) style themes, love story has been a major theme. Dhola-Marvan, Moomal-Mahendra, Roopmati-Bajbahadur, Kalyan-Ragini have been famous in these paintings.
- ✎ The typical Rajasthani lehenga, odhni and red tassels have been used prominently in women figures and men were with long, wide, muscular bodies and moustache, high turban, royal robes.
- ✎ The almond eyes and the high turban are distinct feature of the Jodhpur style.
- ✎ The Marwar style has a red, yellow color, which is a local feature. Yellow color was filled in the margins.
- ✎ The depiction of nature has been according to the surroundings of Marwar. In the pictures, the Khanjan bird is also depicted perfectly.

Bikaner

- Bikaner painting began to develop during Rai Singh, and Bhagwat Purana was depicted.
- Anoop Singh's reign was the golden period of Bikaner painting.
- In Bikaner, 2 types of paintings became popular.

Usta Art :

- The golden painting done on the camel's skin is called Usta Kala. Ali Raza and Ruknuddin were called from Lahore for this.
- During the time of Maharaja Anoop Singh, the Usta family made hundreds of paintings based on Hindu stories, Sanskrit Hindi, Rajasthani poetry. At this time this style reached its zenith.
- Hasamuddin Usta has received the Padma Shri for Usta art.
- Ustakala is taught at Camel hide Training Center (Bikaner).
- Ramlal, Hassan, Aasir Khan etc. were the major painters.

Matherana Art :

- Matherana family was a master of traditional Jain style mixed Rajasthani style of painting. They made paintings of Bikaner Maharajas.

- It is a painting on a wet plaster. In Bikaner it is called Ala-geela. In the Shekhawati region it is called Panas.
- It is also known as fresco or arius.
- Chandulal, Munnalal, Mukund were the main painters.

➤ Features

- ✗ Their color is different in the 18th century, made in typical Rajasthani style.
- ✗ The mixed influence of the Mughal school in the Bikaner style resulted in the using blue, green and red, purple, gray colors, Shah Jahan and Aurangzeb style turban with high Marwadi turban, camel, Bikaneri lifestyle and the impression of Rajput culture is uniquely seen.
- ✗ The panoramic view of cranes in the raining clouds are also characteristic of this style. Here the influence of south style is seen in fountains, court scenes etc.
- ✗ Sand dunes are depicted, flowers and leaves are depicted.
- ✗ The influence of Punjabi, Mughal, Deccani painting is visible.
- ✗ Paintings of Hindu deities were made by Muslim painters.
- ✗ Painters used to write names and dates in the paintings of Bikaner and Shekhawati.

Paintings of A.H. Mular:

1. Attack Jaitsingh on Kamran.
2. Letter of Prithviraj Rathore to Maharaja Pratap Singh.
3. Jangaldhar Badshah (Karan Singh)

Book of Harman Goutz: "Art and Architectur of bikaner State."

Kishangarh

- Kishan Singh laid the foundation of the state of Kishangarh in 1609 AD.
- The reign of Sawant Singh (Nagaridas) was the golden period of Kishangarh painting.
- Vishnu Priya depicted as Radha. VishnuPariya = "Bani Thani"
- Due to greater influence of Vallabh sect, pictures of Lord Krishna were made more.
- Sawant Singh got his beloved Rasik Bihari portrayed as Radha.
- Books of Sanwat Singh – "Manorath Manjari, Dehdasha, Rasik Ratnawali.

➤ Chief painter

1. Mordhwaj Nihalchand –
He was the main painter of Sawant Singh.
He depicted Sawant Singh's book Nagar Samuchay.

He made a personal portrait of Rasik Bihari. Which is called **Bani-Thani**.

A postage stamp was issued in 1973 A.D.

Eric Dickson has called **Bani-Thani** "Monalisa of India".

2. Ameerchand made a painting called "Chandni Raat ki Goshti".
3. Nanakaram
4. Sitaram Suradhvaj
5. Moolraj
6. Moradhwaj Nihalchand
7. Badan Singh
8. Ramnath
9. Sawairam
10. Lal Das

➤ **Features :-**

- ✗ Depiction of man with tall body, White pearl and topaz studded turban, wide forehead, big eyes drawn up to the crest and women figures depicted with long smutty eyes in the shape of lotus leaves, pointed nose, thin and long neck, thin waist.
- ✗ Lakes spread far and wide with goose, ducks, cranes, floating boats, banana gourd and colorful groves, Radhakrishna's leela depiction in the moonlight, vermilion depiction of morning and evening clouds are characteristic of the Kishangarh style.
- ✗ Bani thani i.e. the portrayal of the beauty and beauty of Radha has been a special attraction of this style.
- ✗ The main colors used in this style are white, pink, gray and vermilion.
- ✗ White and pink colors were used more.
- ✗ The pink color was filled in the margins.
- ✗ Impact of Kangda painting (Himachal Pradesh) is seen in this style.
- ✗ In the pictures of women there is an ornament called Vesari in the nose.

Nagaur

- Dull colors were used more. In the Nagaur sub-style, the influence of the Marwar style is seen in the painting wooden gates and the fort wall. The paintings of 'old age' have been painted very efficiently by the painters of Nagaur. Transparent clothes were painted.

Jaisalmer

- Jaisalmer style developed mainly under the patronage of Maharawal Harraj, Akha Singh and Moolraj. Moomal is a prominent figure in the Jaisalmer style. A major feature of the Jaisalmer style is that it does not have the influence of the Mughal or Jodhpur style, it is a vernacular style.

Ajmer

- Due to political upheaval and religious influences, the court and feudal culture were more influential in Ajmer city, while the folk culture s and Rajput culture continued to dominate in the village.
- The tradition of paintings in places such as Bhinay, Savar, Masuda, Junian contributed to the development and enhancement of Ajmer-style.

➤ Chief Painters :

1. Junian's Chand
2. Savar's Tayyab
3. Nand Ram Singh Bhati
4. Kharba's Jalji and Narayan Bhati
5. Masuda's Madhoji and Rama and Ajmer's Allabaksh.
6. Usna and Sahiba were female painters.
7. Individual portrait of Raja Pabuji, depicted by the Chand of Junian in 1628, is a beautiful example of this style.

Ghanerao

- Ghanerao is the major Thikhana in the Godwad Region located in the south of Jodhpur. The painters Narayana, Chhajju and Kriparam created a new style of painting, from which Ghanerao can be valued as a sub-genre of Marwar painting style.

Dundhad painting Amber / Jaipur

- Amber painting style began to develop during the reign of Maan Singh.
- During his reign 169 paintings (1588 AD) of "Razmnama" (Persian translation of Mahabharata) were made by the painters of Amber.
- A book named Yashodhara Charitra (1591 AD) was depicted. At the same time, Mughal Gardens of Bairath and murals of Maujmabad are also built in this style, on which the Mughal influence is clearly visible.

- The second important phase of Amber painting began during the reign of Mirza Raja Jai Singh (1621-1667 AD).
- Mirza Raja Jai Singh got composed the books named 'Rasikapriya' and 'Krishna Rukmini Veli' for his queen Chandravati in 1639 AD.
- In it, the couplets of Krishna and the gopis were depicted in folk style.
- In Amber itself, Mirza Raja Jai Singh built Ganesh Pol in 1639 AD, which is equipped with fresco and decorations.
- Surat khana was established during Sawai Jai Singh. Where painters used to make paintings.
- At the time of Maharaja Sawai Ishwari Singh, the department of paintings (Suratkhana) moved from Amber to Jaipur. At the time of Ishwari Singh, Sahibaram started painting a life-size portrait.
- During the reign of Sawai Madho Singh I, the artists promoted the ornamentation of paintings instead of filling the colors in the pictures by pasting beads, lacquer and wooden beads. Artistic murals were depicted in the temples of Galta, Sisodia Rani's palace, Chandramahal, Pundarik's haveli during Sawai Madh Singh I's time.
- Sawai Pratap Singh's reign was the golden period of Jaipur painting. During his reign a school of painting was established.
- A painter named Lalchand used to make fighting scenes of animals. During Reign of Sawai Pratap singh, more than fifty artists were employed in Suratkhana to make paintings, among which Ramsevak, Gopal, Hukma, Chimna, Saligram, Laxman, etc. were prominent. Radhakrishna's portrayal of leelas, Naika bhed, Ragaragini, Barhamasa etc. was predominantly depicted.
- Maharaja Sawai Ram Singh founded 'Maharaja School Arts and Crafts' in 1857 AD, which is currently known as Rajasthan School of Arts, for the development of art.

➤ **Features :-**

- ✎ Mural painting, manuscript painting, life-size portraits, miniatures paintings were depicted in which painters of Jaipur had shown Mughal influence but also preserved Rajput culture and shown folk artistry of colors.
- ✎ The tradition of large portraits (life-size person portraits) and mural painting is distinct feature of the Jaipur style. There was a special method of murals of Jaipur called Alagila, Arish and Morakasi in the local language.

- ✕ In this method, the prepared plaster of Lime stone powder is smelted and painting is done on it.
 - ✕ The first Alagila method in Rajasthan started in Amber which was the result of the influence of Kachhwaha-Mughal relations.
 - ✕ Cleaned Shave man Paintings.
 - ✕ The Jaipur style also influenced Thikanas such as Israda, Sivad, Jhilai, Uniyara, Chamu, Samoud, Malpura, which led to the development of painting style there.
 - ✕ Red-yellow and saffron, more use of green color.
 - ✕ Dark red color was filled in the margins.
- **Lead painter: -**
1. Lalji
 2. Kushala
 3. Ramjidas
 4. Hukma
 5. Gopal
 6. Uday

Alwar

- Painters named Shivkumar and Daluram, came from Jaipur to Alwar with king Pratap Singh, the founder of Alwar.
- Alwar painting began during the reign of Bakhtawar Singh and the Sheeshmahal was depicted in the palaces of Rajgarh. The paintings show Bakhtawar Singh discussing religion with the Naths, Jogis, Fakirs in the forest.
- Vinay Singh's time was the golden period of Alwar painting. Vinay Singh's place in Alwar painting is the equivalent to that of Akbar in Mughal painting. Baldev and Ghulam Ali depicted a book called Gulista. Vinay Singh himself used to learn painting from Baldev.
- During the time of Shivdan Singh, paintings were made on the basis of Kamakala. The painting of Nafiri playing is a beautiful example of this time.
- During the reign of Maharaja Mangal Singh, Moolchand and Udayaram painted on ivory.
- During the reign of Maharaja Jai Singh, artists such as Ram Gopal, Ramprasad, Jagmohan, Ramshaya Nepalia kept the Alwar style alive till the last time.

➤ **Features :-**

- ✎ Smooth and bright colors were used more.
- ✎ Flowers and creepers were made in the margins.
- ✎ Influence of Jaipur, Mughal, Iranian painting was seen on Alwar paintings.
- ✎ Paintings of Prostitute, Yogasana depiction, miniature depiction were more.
- ✎ The face of men is made in the shape of mangoes. Women with short height.

➤ **Lead Painters :-**

1. Shiv Kumar
2. Dalu ram
3. Jamna Das
4. Saligram
5. Baksha Ram
6. Nand Lal
7. Chote Ram

Uniara

- Rao Sardar Singh provided shelter to painters such as Dheema, Bhima, Meerbaksh, Kashi, Ramlakhan etc.
- Rama-Sita is the main figure depicted by Lakshman and Hanuman Meerbaksh.
- A mixed influence of Bundi and Jaipur is seen on this style.

Shekhawati

- Shekhawati is called **Open Art Gallery** because of the murals of the Shekhawati havelis.
- Brown, blue and pink colors were used more. European influence is more visible.
- Major themes - Elephants and horses, Mallayudh, Dadhimanthan, Gaudohan, Kamakala, Ragaragini, Sadhusantas, Folktales, Divine myths, Bizarre animal-birds, Depiction of demons.
- Now this priceless cultural heritage is being eroded. France's Nadine La prince has set an example by doing commendable work in the context of preserving the fresco of the havelis of Fatehpur.
- Krishna and 8 Gopiya Paintings – Goynaka Haveli, Fatehpur (sika).
- Mural's of Cenatoph of Jogidas. (Udaipurwati)-Painter- Deva.
- Nadine la prince protected Mural's of Haveli of Fatehpur Shekhawati.

Hadoti painting

Bundi

- The development of Bundi painting started at the time of Surjan Singh
- Rangmahal was built at the time of Shatrushaal. Which is world famous for murals.
- Bhavsinh and his son Anirudh Singh participated in the wars of South India under the Mughal rulers, which brought the influence of the South style in the Bundi style.(Mati Ram is Court Scholar of Bhav singh)
- Books of Bhav Singh – Rasa-Raj, Lalit Talam.
- Ummed Singh's time was the golden period of Bundi painting. At this time Chitrashala was constructed. Which is a paradise for fresco.
- Ummed Singh is depicted hunting wild bear (1750 AD).

➤ Features :-

- ✗ Green, Pink, Red, ochre colors were used more.
- ✗ Nature was depicted more.
- ✗ More influence of Mewar style is seen.
- ✗ Bundi Fort is known for its murals.
- ✗ Depictions of animals, birds, clouds, reservoirs, green trees, dancing peacocks etc. were more.
- ✗ Ragaragini, Nayika Bhed, Ritu varnan, Barhamasa, Krishnalila, Durbar, hunting, elephant fighting, festival etc. Were depicted

➤ Chief painter: -

1. Ahmed
2. Sadharam
3. Ramlal
4. Surjan
5. Kisan.

Kota

- The development of Kota painting started at the time of Ram Singh.
- Due to the influence of Vallabh sect at the time of Bhim Singh, more pictures of Lord Krishna were made.
- Ummed Singh's time was the golden period of Kota painting.

➤ Features :-

- ✕ Women beauty was depicted more.
- ✕ Hunting scenes depicted more.
- ✕ Women were shown hunting animals.
- ✕ Ragamala was depicted by a painter named Dalu.
- ✕ Light green, yellow and blue colors are more used.
- ✕ Peacock, Lion, Champa Paintings.

➤ Chief painter

1. Raghunath
2. Govindram
3. Lachhiram
4. Noor Mohammad.
5. Dalu depicted Ragamala.

➤ Researcher of Painting :

ShreeDhar Andhare
Moti Chandra
R. K. Vashisht

}

Mewar

Aric Dicson
Faiyaz Ali

}

Kishangarh

Pramod chandra
W G Archer
Brijender Singh

}

Hadoti

Modern painter of Rajasthan

1. Ramgopal Vijayvargiya

- His Guru was "Shailendranath De".
- He started to put up "the first ever solo exhibition".
- He wrote a book called Abhisar Nisha.

2. Govardhan Lal "Baba"

- He made more pictures related to the Bhil tribe. Hence, they are called "Painter of Bheels".
- Main Picture - Procession (baarat)

3. Saubhagya Mal Gehlot

- He was called "Painter of Need".

4. Parmanand Choyal

- He is called "Painter of Buffalo".

5. Jagmohan Mathodia

- He is called "Painter of Dog".

6. Kundan Lal Mistry

- He made more pictures of Maharana Pratap.
- Looking at his paintings, "Raja Ravi Varma" painted Maharana Pratap.
- Kundan Lal Mistry was awarded Chitrakala Bhushan.
- Other pictures - Kumharin Bazar ki aur, Shamadan, Gramyabala, Sita Swayamvar.

7. Bhur Singh Shekhawat

- Main Picture - A picture of a woman cooking food with her children in the evening of winter, a folk artist playing a Sarangi, a vegetable vendor.
- They made pictures of revolutionaries and patriotic leaders.
- Rajasthani effect is more in his paintings.

8. Devkinandan Sharma

- Paintings of nature and living objects – Peacock and lotu

9. Jyotishwaroop Kachhwa

- He made more pictures of the forest. Inner jungle painting series was made by him

10. A. H. Müller

- Main Picture - Rao Jodha, Durgadas, Prithviraj Rathore's letter to Maharana Pratap to continue war against Akbar, Rao Jait Singh's attack on Kamran. Jaijangedhar Badshah (Karan Singh)

Handicraft of Rajasthan

1. Theva art :-

- ❖ Jewelry is made with "gold work on glass". Colored Belgium glass was used for this. Under this, women's jewellery, decorative items and deities are made.
- ❖ Main center: - Pratapgarh
- ❖ Promoter: - Nathu Ji Soni
- ❖ "Mahesh Raj Soni" has got the Padma Shri. Girish Kumar Soni has received the National Award for this.
- ❖ Justin Vaky made it popular internationally.

2. Terracotta :-

- ❖ Clay is baked to make its idols and toys and decorative items.
- ❖ By mixing of a fourth donkey in the soil, it is placed on the ground and various shapes are embossed on it. After drying for a week thereafter, they were heated to 800 °C in the fire. It is cooked in color and turned into non-colored. This is how terracotta shapes are formed.

Main Center: -

1. Molela (Rajsamand): - Mohanlal Kumawat of this place has got the Padma Shri.
2. Harji (Jalore): - Here horses of gods are made.
3. Bu (Nagaur)
4. Baropal (Hanumangarh)-(Ancient)

3. Blue Pottery(Kamchini) :-

- ❖ Blue paintings are made on white ceramic pots. This art is originally from China and Persia. Which came to India during the Mughal period.
- ❖ This art became popular in Jaipur at the time of Sawai Ram Singh. For this, artisans named Chudaman and Kalu were sent to Delhi to get training from an artisan named Bhola.
- ❖ Kripal Singh Shekhawat has received the Padma Shri. Apart from blue, he also used 25 other colors. Which is called the Kripal style of blue pottery.
- ❖ Other main artisans - Nathibai, Trilokchand, Bhagwan Sahay, Durgalal, Hanuman Sahay, Giriraj, Bhairon Khakhar, Gopal Saini etc.

4. Meenakari

- ❖ Used for ornamentation in gold jewelery. Black, blue, dark yellow, orange and pink colors are used for Meenakari.

Main Center: - Jaipur

- Maan Singh (King of Amber) had called its artisans from Lahore.
- Kudrat Singh has received the Padma Shri for this.
- Other centers - Nathdwara, Bikaner, Sandwali (Kota),.
- Other major artisans – Durga Singh, Kashinath, Kailashchandra.

5. Dyeing-Printing

A. Azhrak Print

- Main Center: - Barmer
- Blue and red colors are more commonly used.
- Geometry adornments are made more. Which is a Turkish style influence.

B. Maleer print

- Main Center: - Barmer
- Black and brown/kathai colors are more commonly used.

C. Sanganeri print

- Black and red colors are more commonly used. It is used for printing on muslin.
- Munna Lal Goyal made it famous internationally.

D. Bagru Print

- Natural colors are used. The courtyard (background) of Bagru Print is green.
- Bubbles are printed.

E. Azam print

- Main center - Akola (Chittorgarh)

F. Jajam Print

- Main Center - Chittorgarh
- The clothes of women of blacksmiths are made in this print.

G. Bandhej Print (Tie die)

- Main Center: Jaipur

H. Lehriya print

- Main Center: Jaipur, Pali.
- Yellow pomcha is worn on the birth of the boy and pink pomcha is worn on the birth of the girl.

I. Chunri

- Main Center – Jodhpur

J. Dabu Print

- Main Center - Akola (Chittorgarh)
- In this method a specific portion of the cloth is compressed with Lui/Lugdi because of which that part remains colorless and hence it is called as Dabu art.
- In Sawai Madhopur, wax is applied, in Balotra, soil is applied and in Sanganer and Bagru wheat is used for compression.

K. Kota-doria

- Main Center - Kaithun (Kota), Mangrol (Baran)
- Square shaped sari with design and attractive colors, on which 300 squares (chakra figures) are printed.
- Jalim Singh Jhala brought a weaver named Mansoor Ahmed from Hyderabad and Mansoor Ahmed started this art. For this reason, this art is also called Manasuriya Art.
- Main Artist - Jainab.

6. Badale :-

- Pots made of zinc (zinc), on which a layer of cloth or animal hide is plated, the water remains cold.

- Main Center: - Jodhpur

7. Zinc Sculpture: - Jodhpur

8. Wood art:- Bassi (Chittorgarh)

- ❖ Kavadi is of wood work with many gates and pictures are engraved on all the gates. Kavadi is painted in full red color and black mythological figures were painted on top of it.
- ❖ Baiwan is also a wooden temple, which is open from the front and closed from three sides. The wood carving on Baiwan is artistic.
- ❖ Making Kavadi is the ancestral business of the Khairdis of Bassi village in Chittorgarh district.
- ❖ Leading Artist: Mangilal Mistry.

9. **Ramkada Industry:** Galiakot (Dungarpur)
10. **Khesle :-** Leta (Jalore)
11. **Pav Quilt (Rajai):** Jaipur
12. **Dariis: -**
 - ✓ Tankala Nagaur
 - ✓ Lavana Dausa
 - ✓ Salawas Jodhpur
13. **Carpet / Namde (coming from Persia by Mansingh):** - Jaipur, Tonk.
 - ❖ Carpets are made by prisoners in the jails of Bikaner and Jaipur.
14. **Mirror work:** Jaisalmer

Type :- Bharat, Soof, Ari, Huraam ji.
15. **Patch Work:** Shekhawati
16. **Gota Kinari:** Khandela (Sikar)
 - ❖ Types of Gota Kinari - Kiran, Bankdi, Lappa, Lappi.
17. **Ornaments of Tarakashi: -**
 - ❖ Jewellery is made with thin silver strands.
 - ❖ Main center: - Nathdwara (Rajsamand)
 - ❖ Artist :- Ramswaroop Sharma, Jaipur.
18. **Sports Goods:** Hanumangarh
19. **Farming tools:** Nagaur
20. **Paperware:** Alwar
21. **Koftgiri:** Gold Workmanship in Iron
 - ❖ Main center: Jaipur, Alwar, Udaipur.
 - ❖ Coming From Damishak.
22. **Tahanisha:** The Work of Gold in Brass
 - ❖ Main center: Jaipur, Alwar
23. **Carved Furniture:** Barmer
24. **Black Marble Idol :-** Talwada (Banswara)

Cast - Sompura
25. **Marble idol:** Jaipur (Arjun Lal Prajapat received Padmashree for this)
26. **Mojadi -** Bhinmal, Badgaon (Jalore)
27. **Beedi Industry -** Tonk
28. **Naswar -** Beawar
29. **Jadai:** Jaipur
30. **Talwar :** Sirohi Talwar called Manshahi Talwar.(Mansingh)
31. **Lakh work:**
 - ❖ Jaipur, Laxmangarh (Sikar), Sawai Madhopur, Indragarh (Bundi).

- ❖ Ayaz Ahmed of Jaipur is famous for the work of Lakh. The person who performs the work of lakh is called Manihar. Bangles made of lakh are called Mokhadi.

32. Kutti work: Jaipur

- ❖ This art became popular during Sawai Ram Singh.
- ❖ Chief Artisans - Sanval Singh and Jamnaprasad.
- ❖ Paper, chalk, clay, favicol, gum, etc. are melted and pulp is made. To make a shape, the pulp prepared in the mold or model of that item is pressed and desired colored are applied giving a finish when it is dry.

33. Black Pottery: Kota, Thynauta (Swai Madhopur)

34. Ara-Tari: Sirohi

35. Bow and Arrow: Bodigama (Dungarpur), Chanduji ka Gada (Banswara)

36. Umbrella: Falna (Pali)

37. Brocade/Jari work: Jaipur

38. Jatt Patti :- Jasol (Balotra), Made by Hair of Goats.

Types : Jirohi
 Bhakla
 Gadha

39. Paper Work :- Sanganer, Jaipur

40. Parewa Stone :- Deval (Dungarpur)

41. Hathi Daant (Ivory) :- Pali, Jaipur

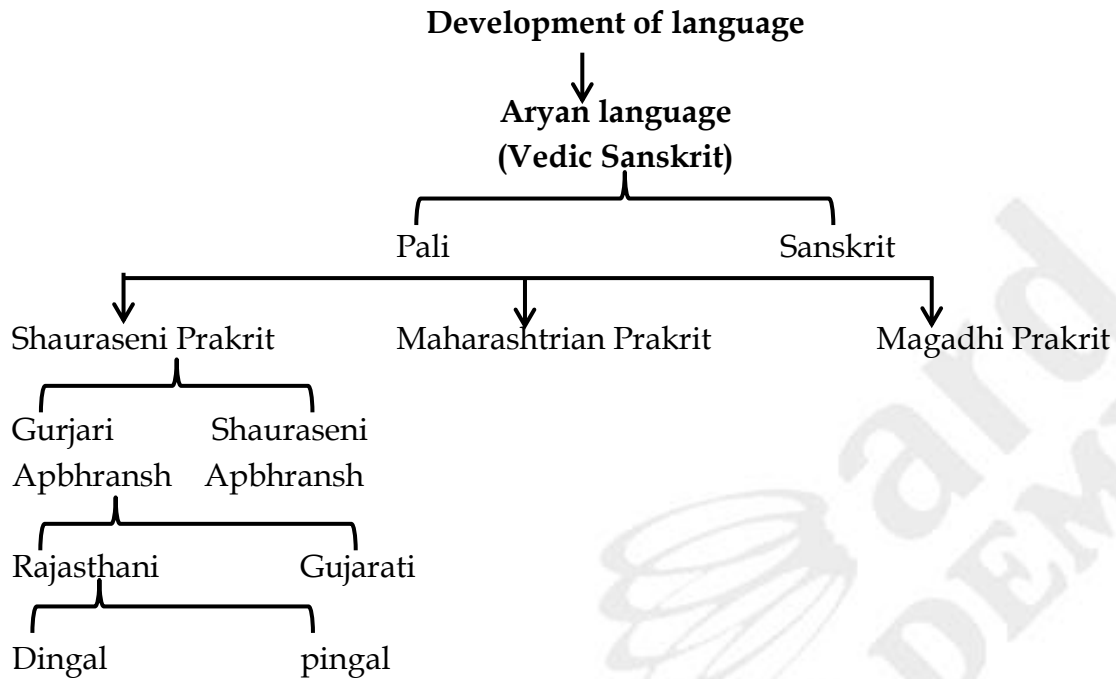
42. Vartika :- Khandela (Sikar)

Artist :- Umesh Chandra Sharma

Geographical Indication of Rajasthan's Handicrafts

1.	Bikaneri Bhuiya	Bikaner
2.	Kota Doriya	Kota
3.	Kota Doriya Logo	Kota
4.	Blue Pottery	Dudu, Jaipur
5.	Blue Pottery Logo	Dudu, Jaipur
6.	Sanganeri Handblock	Jaipur
7.	Molela Clay Work	Rajsamand
8.	Molela Clay Work Logo	Rajsamand
9.	Katputali(Puppet)	Udaipur
10.	Theva kala	Pratapgarh
11.	Makrana Marbal	Kuchman-Deedwana
12.	Bagru handblock	Jaipur Rural
13.	Fulkari	Shree Ganganagar
14.	Pokran Pottery	Jaisalmer
15.	Pokran Pottery Logo	Jaisalmer
16.	Mehandi/Henna	Sojat, Pali
17.	Kashida Kaari	Bikaner
18.	Usta Kala	Bikaner
19.	Koftgiri	Udaipur
20.	Pichwai	Nathdwara(Rajsamand)
21.	Bandhej	Jodhpur

Literature of Rajasthan



- In relation to the development of Rajasthani language, three Apbhransh languages are known and each scholar has opined about Apbhransh in which 'Shauraseni Apbhransh', 'Nagar Apbhransh' and 'Marugurjari Apbhransh' are mentioned. Out of all these, the opinion of 'Marugurjari Apbhransh' seems more appropriate because Marubhasha (Rajasthani) has developed from 'Marugurjari Apbhransh' and Gujarati language developed from Gurjari.

Dingal

1. Literary form of Western Rajasthan.
 2. Effect of Gujarati language on Rajasthani but original form of Rajasthani.
 3. Prominent use of Veer Ras.
 4. More creation of Charan literature.
- Like – Compositions of Bankidas.
VeliKrishan Rukmani Ri-Prithviraj Rathore

Pingal

1. Literary form of Eastern Rajasthan.
2. Influence of Braj language on Rajasthani.
3. Prominent Use of Shringar Ras.
4. More compositions of Bhatt poets were written like Prithviraj Raso of Prithvi Bhatt (Chandbardai).

➤ **Development of Rajasthani language: -**

- ❖ Gurjari Apabhramsha - from 11th to 13th century.
- ❖ Ancient Rajasthani - from 13th to 16th century (Jain literature).
- ❖ Medieval Rajasthani - from 16th to 18th century (Charan literature).
- ❖ Modern Rajasthani - from 18th century till now (on various subjects).

History tradition of Rajasthani literature can be presented in the following form.

1. Ancient period (Veergatha period) - from 1050 AD to 1450 AD.

- During this period, there were continuous western invasions on India, which were faced by the kings here. Therefore, in order to maintain the spirit of struggle in difficult circumstances, the ideal of heroic heroes was presented in the literature. The compositions of Jain composers have also been remarkable in this period.
- Sridhar Vyas's Ranmal Chand is an important composition of this period.

2. Early medieval period (Bhakti period) - from 1450 AD to 1650 AD.

- In the history of Rajasthan, Battles have affected the religion and culture in a significant way, and religious propagation by the imperial rulers. During such time, various saints embodied the imagination of a non-discriminatory society through medium of their pen. In the creations of Bhakti period includes, Dadupanthi, Ramsnehi, Alakhia, Jasnathi etc. along with Nirgun Sampradayas Mirabai k pad, Prithviraj Rathore's 'Veli Kisan Rukmani Ri' Madhudas Dadhwadia's 'Ramraso' Isardas's 'Hariras' and 'Deviyan' Sayanji Jhula's 'Nagdaman' etc are Saguna creations.

3. Later medieval period (Shringar, Riti and Niti related period) - from 1650 AD to 1850 AD.

- In a relatively peaceful period, the rulers of Rajasthan provided patronage to the litterateurs and these litterateurs developed different dimensions of literature.
- The popular love stories were presented in the form of different texts. Poet Manchharam presented 'Raghunath Rupak' in compositions related to poetry 'Rajia Ra Soratha', 'Chakaria Ra Soratha', 'Bheria Ra Soratha', 'Motiya Ra Soratha' etc. are prominent.

4. Modern period (with various subjects and genres) - from 1850 till now.

- After the revolution of 1857 AD, there was transmission of new consciousness in the society whose influence was also seen on literature.
- The conchshell of consciousness in Rajasthani literature was done by poet Raja Bankidas of Marwar and Suryamalla Meesan of Bundi.
- "Udyotana Suri" wrote a book named "Kuvalayamala" in the 8th century, in which 18 languages were described including Maru language.
- "Abul Fazl" has mentioned Marwari language in his book "Ain-e-Akbari".
- George Abraham Grierson described the Rajasthani language in his book Linguistic survey of India (1912).

Author	Literature Book
1. Vajrasena Suri	Bharateshwar Bahubali Ghor (oldest Rajasthani book)
2. Shalibhadra Suri	Bharateshwar Bahubali Raas (1184 A.D.) (oldest Rajasthani book to give information about date)
3. Nayanchandra Suri He was the court scholar of Tomar Raja Veeram of Gwalior.	Hammir Mahakavya
4. Sarangdhar	hammir rasau
5. Jodhraj (was the court scholar of King Chandrabhan of Neemrana)	Hammir Rasau (Written in Ahirwati language.)
6. Girdhar Asiyan	Sagat Singha Rasau (Description of Shakti Singh, younger brother of Maharana Pratap.)
7. Dalpat Vijay	Khuman Rasau (Description from Bappa Rawal to Raj Singh.)
8. Dayal	Rana Rasau (Description from Bappa Rawal to Jai Singh.)
9. Nall Singh	Vijayapala Rasau (Description of King Vijayapala of Bayana.)
10. Dungar Singh	Shatrusal Rasau (Description of Shatrusal, the king of Bundi)
11. Dursa Adha (he was in the court of Akbar) He has glorified the spirit of patriotism of Maharana Pratap and Rao Chandrasen.	1. Virud Chahtari 2. Kirtar Bawni 3. Rao Surtan Ra Kavita 4. Viram Dev Solanki Ra Duha
12. Kavi Kallol	Dhola-Maru Ra Duha

13. Kushallabh (was in the court of King Harraj of Jaisalmer)	1. Dhola-Maru Ri Chaupai 2. Pingal Shiromani
14. Keshavdas Gadan (court scholar of Gaj Singh)	1. Gajgunrupak 2. Amar Singh Ji Ra Duha 3. Vivek Varta (Commentary on the Upanishads)
15. Jagjivan Bhatt	1. Ajitodaya (description of King Ajit Singh of Jodhpur) 2. Abhayodaya (description of King Abhay Singh of Jodhpur)
16. Jagga Khidiya	1. Vachanika Rathod Ratan Singh Mahesdasot Ri Ratnan Singh Rathore was the king of Ratlam. Who was killed fighting against Aurangzeb on behalf of Dara in the battle of Dharmat.
17. Kriparam Khidia (Courtier of King Laxman Singh of Sikar)	Rajiya Ra Duha
18. Khetsi Saadu	Bhasha Bharatha (Dingal translation of Mahabharata)
19. Muraridas (courtier of Jodhpur King Jaswant Singh II)	Jaswant Jaso Bhushan (excessive use of metaphor)
20. Jaan Kavi (Nyamat Khan) (Kayamkhani was the Nawab of Fatehpur)	Kayam rasau
21. Sridhar	Ranmal chhand Ranmal was the king of Edar. Who defeated Subedar Zafar Khan of Patan.
22. Jogidas	Hari Pingal Prabandha (Description of King Harisingh of Pratapgarh)
23. Jinraj Suri	1. Shalibhadra Ras 2. Gajasukmal Ras 3. Kavayanna Ras
24. Harinabh	Kesari Singh Samar Feudal of kesari singh khandela
25. Mr. Vakhtawar He was a court scholar of Mewar Maharana Swaroop Singh.	Kehar Prakas
26. Badar Dhadi	Veeramayan (Information about King Veeramdev of Marwar)
27. Kavi Narottam	Maan Charitra Rasau (Information about King Mansingh of Amer)

28. Acharya Haribhadra Suri	Samraicchakha (Information about King Samraditya and Agni Sharma of Ujjiini)
29. Acharya Merutung	Prabandh Chintamani (Information of Prithviraj Chauhan)
30. Jeevdhar	Amarsar / Amarrasau (information about Maharana Pratap and Amarsingh)
31. Hemchandra	Mahavira Charita (Information of Kumarapala Chalukya)
32. Dwarikadas Bhatt (court scholar of Sawai Pratap Singh)	Raagachandrika
33. Sadashiv Bhatt	Rajvinod (information of Kalyanmal of Bikaner)
34. Chhatra Kunwari (Granddaughter of Kishangarh King Sawatsingh)	Prem Vinod.
35. Munshi Bhusawan Lal	Amirnama (Information of Amir Khan of Tonk)
36. Bakhtram Shah	Buddhivilas (Description of the establishment of Jaipur)
37. Sumtigani Palhan	Neminath Raas. Namimath Barahmasa
38. Manikya Sunder Suri	Prithviraj baag Vilas Malya Sundri Katha
39. Kumbhkaran Sandu	Ratan Raso
40. Kamarsi Sankhla	Kisan Ji Ri Veli
41. Shivdas Gadan	Achaldas Khinchi Ri vachnika
42. Khushal Singh	Dhola Maroo Ri Vaat
43. Merutang	Prabandh Chintamani

Modern Rajasthani Literature

Author	Literature Books
1. Suryamal Meesan (courtier of king Ram Singh II of Bundi) He propagated nationalist sentiments in Rajasthan.	1. Vansh Bhaskar, 2. Veer Satsai, 3. Balwant Vilas, 4. Sati Rasau, 5. Chand Mayukh, 6. Ram Ranjat
2. Kanhaiyalal Sethia He was born on 11 September 1919 in Sujangarh (Churu).	1. Pathal and Pithal, 2. Dharti Dhaura Ri, 3. Kun Kun, 4. Minjhar, 5. Nirgranth, 6. Mayad ro Helo.
3. Vijaydan Detha Bijji:- Detha, popularly known as Bijji, received the Kendriya Sahitya Akademi Award in 1974, Bhartiya Bhasha Parishad Award in 1992, Bihari Award in 2002, Sahitya Chudamani Award in 2006, Padma Shri in 2007 and 2012 was awarded Rajasthan Ratna. Mani Kaul first made a film called Duvidha on one of his folktales, then Amol Palekar made a film called Paheli on this story.	1. Bataan Ri Phulwari (14 Parts) 2. Duvidha 3. Tido Ra 4. Maa Ro Badlo 5. Alekhun Hitler 6. Lajwanti 7. Sapanpriya 8. Antral 9. Uljhan 10. Bapu k teen hatayare 11. Chowdharain Ki Chaturai 12. Charandas Chor.
4. Lakshmi Kumari Chundawat	1. Manjhal Raat 2. Kai Re Chakwa Baat 3. Tabran Ri Baat 4. Amolak Baat 5. Gir Uncha Uccha Gadha 6. Gajaban
5. Shri Lal Nathmal Joshi	1. Ek Bidani Do Bind, 2. Paranyodi Kunwari 3. Dhoran Ro Dhor (based on L.P. Tessitori) 4. Abhai Patki (based on the problem of widow remarriage) 5. Sabadka 6. Mendi, 7. Kanir ar Gulab

6. Yadvendra Sharma "Chandra" He has described about the feudal past of Rajasthan.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hun gauri kin peev ri 2. Khamma annadata 3. Janani Deyodhi 4. Ek hazaar ghodo ka sawaar 5. Jamaro 6. Tash Ro Ghar 7. Mehendi Ke Phool 8. Chanda Sethani 9. Samand Ar Thar 10. Jog Sanjog 11. Mitti Ka Kalank.
7. Narayan Singh Bhati	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Meera 2. Durgadas 3. Paramveer 4. Olyu 5. Barsaan Sa Digoda Dungar Langhiya
8. Rangheya Raghav	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Gharonda 2. Murde ka teela(based on mohanjodaro) 3. Kab tak pukaru 4. Aaj ki aawaz 5. Kaka
9. Shivchandra Bhartia The first litterateur of modern Rajasthan. He is called Bharatendu Harishchandra of Rajasthani literature.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kanak Sundar (Novel) 2. Kesar Vilas (play) 3. Vishrant pravass (story) 4. Fataki Janjal 5. Budapa ki saagai
10. Chandra Singh Birkali	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Loo 2. Badli 3. Saanjh-Balasad 4. Kah - Mukrani
11. Zahoor Khan Meher	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rajasthani sanskriti ra Chitram 2. Arjun aaki aankh, 3. Dhar manjla dhar kosa.
12. Gaurishankar Hirachand Ojha. Rajasthan's historian and archaeologist Gaurishankar Hirachand Ojha was born in Rohida (Sirohi) in 1863 AD. Because of good knowledge of ancient script, he composed a book called Prachin Lipimala. The British gave him the	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prachin Lipimala 2. Rajputana ka Itihas 3. Biography of James Tod

title of Mahamahopadhyay and Rai Bahadur.	
13. Chandradhar Sharma "Guleri"	1. Usne kaha Tha
14. Manimadhukar	1. Pag Feron 2. Safed memne 3. Sojati Gate 4. Alija Ghara Aajyo 5. Patto ki Biradari
15. Revantdan Charan (He wrote against feudal exploitation)	1. Nehru Ne Olmo 2. Barkhan Binani
16. Satyaprakash Joshi	1. Radha - While wars have been glorified in common Rajasthani literature, in this poem composed in 1960 AD, Radha prays to Lord Krishna to stop the war of Mahabharata. That's why it is called an anti-war poem. 2. Bol Bharmali (Women Empowerment)
17. Umradan He had criticized the hypocritical saints. Chhappaniya famine has been described.	1. Amal Ra Augan 2. Daru Ra Dos 3. Bhajan Ri Mahima 4. Tambaku ri Taarna.
18. Shankar Dan Samor (Propagated nationalist consciousness.)	1. Angrej Ri nit 2. Desh Darpan 3. Bhagirathi mahima 4. Sagati Sujas
19. Hinglaj Dan Kaviya (Propagated nationalist consciousness.)	1. Akhet Apjas 2. Mehai Mahima 3. Durga Bahatari
20. Karnidan Barath	1. Aadmi Ra Sing 2. Mantri ji ri beti 3. Badi Behanji.
21. Meghraj Mukul	1. Sainani 2. Chanwari 3. Kodamde 4. Umang
22. Ramnath Kavia	1. Draupadi Vinay
23. Hamidullah Khan	1. Darinde, 2. Khayal Bharmali

24. Hariram Meena	1. Haan Chaand mera hai 2. Dhuni tape heer
25. Aidan Singh Bhati	1. Aankhe heeye ra hariyal supan 2. Hanstode hottha ra saanch
26. Annaram Sudama	1. Mekti Kaya 2. Mulkati Dharti
27. Mannu Bhandari	1. Mahabhoj 2. Apka buntty 3. Khote sikke.
28. Chandra Prakash Deol	1. Pagi 2. Kawad 3. Marag
29. Gulabchand Nagauri	1. Sagai janjal 2. Marwari Mausar
30. Muraridan	1. Vansh sammuchyya 2. Dingle kosk
31. Sitaram Lals	1. Rajasthani sabdkosh
32. Lata Sharma	1. Sahi naap k joote
33. Harish Bhadani	1. Bole saraato 2. Bathan mai bhoogaol
34. Tej Singh Jodha	1. Kathei ki vehengo hai
35. Paras Arora	1. Judav
36. Goverdhan Singh Shekhawat	1. Gaanv
37. Arjundev Charan	1. Rendrohi
38. Malchand Tiwari	1. Ki utraya hai aabhae
39. Satyanarayan Joshi	1. Dhan Kanthawa.

Types of Rajasthani Literature

1. Khyat: -

- It is derived from the Sanskrit word Khyati which means "fame or popularity". The kings of princely states have accumulated their history in the form of details of their honours, successes and notable works etc. This history is called 'Khyat'.
- At the time of Akbarnama was being composed by Abul Fazl, Akbar asked various kings to send the history of their princely states, so at that time, khyat composition started in Rajasthan.
- There are two types of khyat-
 - ✗ Sanlagna khyat - In this, chronological order of kings are described. Like - Bikaner Ra Rathoda Ri Khyat composed by Dayaldas.
 - ✗ In Baat Sangrah - In this there is a collection of small and big events of history. For example, Nainasi ri khayat and Bankidas ki khayat.
 - ✗ "Mundiyar Ri Khyat" was written by the Charan authors of Mundiar village in Nagaur, and it describes the Rathore kings of Marwar.

2. Vaat:-

- The meaning of Vaat is "story". The stories of a historical and mythological character are called Vaat, in which the achievements of that character are described. Like a story, there is a special way of describing and listening vaat.
- The narrator goes on telling the story and the listener keeps giving 'Hunkar' (intermittent use of words like yes, so that the narrator feels that the listener is taking interest). Every aspect of life, war, philosophy, entertainment has been highlighted in these vaat.
- Vaats are found in all the three forms, prose, poetry, and prose poetry. 'Rao Amarsinhji Ri Vaat', 'Khichiyan Ri Vaat', 'Pabuji Ri Vaat', 'Kanhadde Ri Vaat', 'Achaldas Khinchi Ri Vaat', Veeram Dev Songara Ri Vaat (Padmanabh), Dholamaru Ri Vaat (Kushalchand) etc. are the major Vaats.

3. Vachanika:-

- In these texts, the achievements of a great man or a dynasty are described. Upabhransha mixed Rajasthani is written in these texts.
- The word 'Vachanika', derived from the word 'Vachan' of Sanskrit, became popular in literature as a poetic genre. 'Vachanika' is such a rhymed prose-verse composition in which alliteration is found, although its exceptions are also found.
- **Example:-** Achaldas Khinchi Ri Vacnika, Vacnika Rathore Ratan Singh Mahesdasot Ri.

4. Davawaita:-

- Those texts of Rajasthani in which Urdu and Persian words are used are called Davawaita. In this a great man is praised in the form of couplets.
- Davawaita is another form of artistic prose, which is similar to the Vachanika poetry form.
- The Vachanika is written in Rajasthani, but the Davawaita is composed of Urdu and Persian words.
- In these, the praise of the hero of the story, the description of the state-splendor, war, hunting, etc. are rhymed. 'Akhmal Devda Ri Davawait', 'Raja Jaisingh Ri Dawawait' etc. are the main Davawait texts.

5. Vigat:-

- History books written in Rajasthani language, in which economic and social conditions are also described, are called Vigat.
- A detailed description of a subject is obtained from the vigat.
- In this, from historical point of view, the description of the ruler, his family, the chief person of the state or his political, social personality is found.
- The data available in the vigat has also been useful from the economic point of view.
- In Muhnot Nainasi's 'Marwar Ra Parganan Ri Vigat', information about the population of each pargana, tax, land type, condition of crops, means of irrigation etc. is obtained.

6. **Parchi:-** The verse in which life introduction of Saint Mahatmas is found in Rajasthani language is called Parchi. Saint Namdev ri parchi, 'Kabir ri parchi', 'Saint Raidas ri parchi', 'Saint Pipa ri parchi', 'Saint Dadu ri parchi', 'Mirabai ri parchi' etc. are major Parchi compositions.
7. **Prakas:-** The creations which shed light on the achievements or special events of a dynasty or a particular person have been called Prakas. Kishordas's 'Rajprakas', 'Aashiya Mansingh's' 'Mahayash Prakas', 'Suraj Prakas' of poet Karanidan etc. are the main texts.
8. **Marasya: -**
- After the death of a king or a person, 'Marsya' poems were composed to mourn the person.
 - In this, apart from the character qualities of that person, other great deeds were also described. '**Rane Jagpat Ra Marsya**' was written to mourn the death of Maharana Jagat Singh of Mewar.
9. **Raso: -**
- According to Motilal Menaria, "The poetry book in which there is detailed description of a king's fame, victory, war, valor etc., is called "Raso."
1. Chandbardai's 'Prithviraj Raso',
 2. Narpati Nalh's 'Bisaldev Raso'
 3. Kumbhakarna's Ratan Raso
 4. Kashi Chhangani's Chhatrapati Raso (description of Matire Ri Raad)
 5. Sitaram Ratnu's -jawaan Raso are prominent.
10. **Rupaka:-**
- Poetry depicting the nature of the achievements of a dynasty or a special person is called Rupaka, 'Gajgunrupak', 'Rupak Gogadeji Ro', 'Rajrupak' etc. are the main rupak poems.

11. Saakhi:

- Saakhi is derived from the word Sakshi. Saint poets have described the knowledge experienced by them in Saakhi related compositions. Soratha verse has been used in Sakhis. Kabir ki sakhiya are famous.

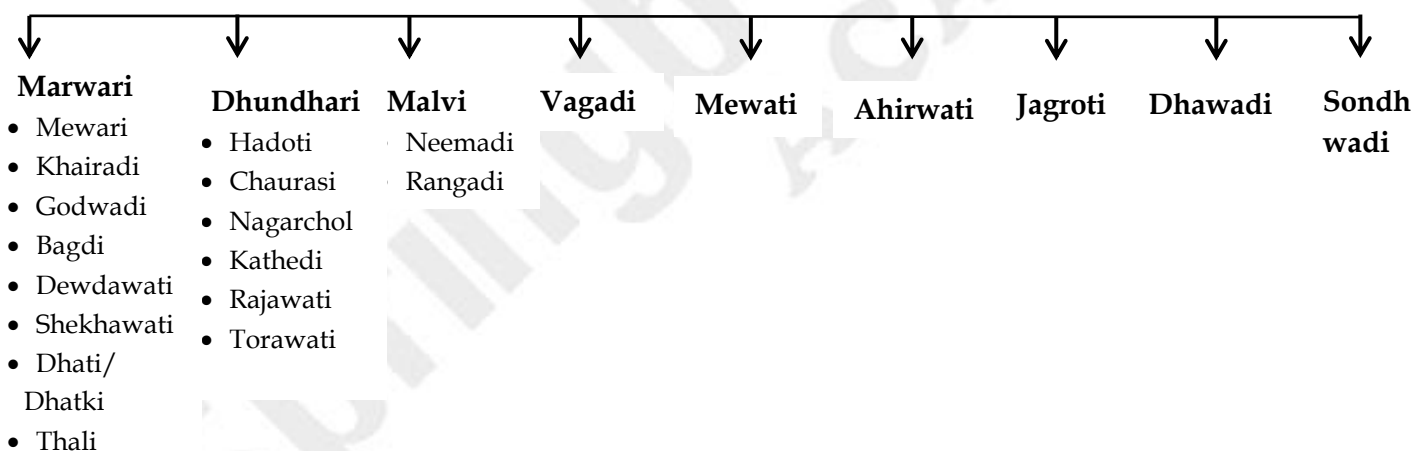
12. Siloka:-

- Siloka has been written by ordinary educated people, so they depict feelings of common people.
 1. 'Rao Amarsingh Ro Siloka',
 2. 'Ajmalji Ro Siloko'
 3. 'Rathore Kusalsingh Ro Siloka'

Dialects of Rajasthan

- In 1912, George Abraham Grierson wrote a book titled Linguistic Survey of India, in which the description of Rajasthani language is found. Grierson classified the Rajasthani language into five parts.
 - I. Western Rajasthan, Marwadi and its subdialects
 - II. Southern Rajasthani, Nimadi and Bagdi (Bhili)
 - III. North-Eastern Rajasthani, Ahirwati and Mewati
 - IV. Mahal Eastern Rajasthani, Doondhari and its subdialects
 - V. South-Eastern Rajasthani, Malvi, Ragdi, Sodhwadi subdialects

GENERAL CLASSIFICATION Of Dialects



1. **Marwari** - Marwar region

Specially in Western Rajasthan - Jodhpur, Nagaur, Pali, Bikaner, Barmer, Balotra, Jalore, Sanchores.

Example-

1. Meeran Bai's books
2. Dhola Maru Ra Duha
3. Rajiya Ra Duha
4. Veli Kisan Rukmini Ri.

5. Jain literature - desert language

6. charan literature

Major sub-dialects-

i. Mewari:-

- Dialect of Marwari.
- It is spoken in the Mewar region (Udaipur, Salumber, Chittorgarh, Rajsamand, and Bhilwara regions).
- Literature - Dramas of Kumbha.
Kirti Stambh Eulogy (Prasashti)
Books of Lakshmi Kumari Chundawat
Books of Chatur Singh

ii. Shekhawati -

- Spoken in the region of Rao Shekha.
- Dialect of Marwari.
- Region-Churu, Sikar, Jhunjhunu, Neem Ka Thana.
- Mainly Dhundhari effect.

iii. Bagadi -

Region - Bangar Pradesh (Hanumangarh, Anupgarh, Sriganganagar, Churu Region)
(This is also a dialect of Marwari.)

iv. Thali:- Area- Jaisalmer, Bikaner, Churu

v. Godwadi:- Area- Pali, Jalore

Literature - Bisaldev Raso

vi. Khairadi -

Area - Shahpura and some part of Bundi.

(It is the Mixture of Mewari, Hadoti & Dhundhadi)

vii. Deorawati - Sirohi

viii. Dhati/Dhatki-Marwari dialect

Area-Barmer (bordering area of Pakistan)

2. Dhundhari:-

- Area - In Jaipur, Jaipur Rural, Tonk, Dausa, Kishangarh and Lava Thikana.
- Literature- Books of Dadu community.
Gumaniram Kayastha translated Ain-i-Akbari into Dhundhari.

Christian missionaries translated the Bible into Dhundhari

- Major dialects - Torawati, Rajawati, Nagarchol
 - (i) **Hadoti** - A dialect of Dhundhadi.
Area-Kota, Bundi Jhalawar, Baran.
Literature - Works of Suryamal Meesan (Bundi).
 - (ii) **Torawati** - Area - in Jhunjhunu, Neem Ka Thana, Sikar, North Jaipur areas.
 - (iii) **Nagarchol** - Region - in Sawai Madhopur and Tonk region.
 - (iv) **Kathedi** - Sub-Dialect of Dhundhadi.
It is spoken in the southern region of Jaipur.
 - (v) **Chaurasi** - Shahpura (Jaipur) and Tonk.
 - (vi) **Rajawati** - Spoken in some areas of East Jaipur.

3. Malvi -

Region - Pratapgarh, Kota, Jhalawar and Malwa region of Madhya Pradesh.

- The language of Malwa region of Madhya Pradesh which is basically a mixture of Marwari and Mewari.
- **Sub-dialects**
 - (i) **Nimadi** - It is also called the sub-dialect of Malvi.
 - It is spoken in Nimad region of Madhya Pradesh like Dhar, Burhanpur and Khargone.
 - It is also called Southern Rajasthani.
 - (ii) **Rangdi** - Spoken by the Rajputs of the Malwa region.

4. Vagdi -

Mainly in Dungarpur and Banswara region.

- Gujarati influence is visible.
- George Grierson called it Bhili.
- Literature - Compositions of Saint Mavji.

5. Mewati -

Area- Alwar, Bharatpur, Deeg.

- Influence of Brajbhasha.
- Literature - Compositions of Charandasi and Laldasi sect.

6. Ahirwati-

- Area : Kotputali-Behror.
- This area is also called Rath. That's why the language is called Ahirwati.
- Alibakhshi khyal is done in this language.
- Literature - Jodhraj's Hammir Raso
Shankar Rao's Bhim Vilas

7. Jagrauti - Region – Karauli**8. Dhavadi - Region – Udaipur****9. Sondhwadi - Region -Jhalawar**

Folk Musical Instruments of Rajasthan

Musical instruments are an important part of composition of music. They help create an ambience that is reflective of the emotion that is being portrayed by the artists. Rajasthan is home to many musical instruments which can broadly be classified into 4 types

- Tat
- Avnadh
- Ghan
- Sushir

1. **Tat(तत्):** Musical instruments having strings come under this category, a broad list of Tat instruments is detailed below:-

☑ **Sarangi (सारंगी)- Evillent Music Instrument**

- It is made of Toon, Sagwan(teak), Rohida trees and has 27 strings and higher strings are made of intestines of goat.
- There is bow (Gaj) which is used to play the Sarangi and the sound is generated when it is brushed on the strings. It is made of hairs of horse.
- There are two types of Sarangis- Sindhi Sarangi and Gujaratan Sarangi. Sindhi Sarangi is comparatively bigger and has more strings than Gujarati Sarangi. Gujarati Sarangi has 7 strings.
- Jadi Sarangi – Mangniyar.
- These Sarangi's are mainly played by Langa musician of Barmer.
- Artists :-

Ramnarayan

Sultan Khan

Yasin Khan

☑ **Jantar (जंतर)**

- It has stark resemblance to Veena and it is considered as an initial form of Veena as it has two gourds (Tumba) on both sides to create resonating sound.

- The body is made of wood which is hollow from inside known as Nal or Daand. There are around 22 covers made of skin of a specific animal and are pasted with wax on Jantar.
- It is played by hanging the instrument on the neck of the artist.
- It is mainly used by the Bhopas while singing the Phad of Devnarayan Ji, it is said that without this instrument the Phad is incomplete.

☑ **Ravan-Hattha (रावण-हत्था)**

- It is a very ancient and most popular musical instrument of Rajasthan and is considered as predecessor of violin.
- The basic structure is of an 80-90 cm long bamboo stem and at the end of which there is a half coconut shell. The half coconut shell is covered by skin of goat to produce correct vibrations.
- The bamboo stem has holes on it on which various knobs are fixed in order to fine tune the instrument and 9 strings are attached to these knobs.
- The bow is made of horse hairs and rings, anklets balls are affixed at the bottom of the bow to produce sounds while playing.
- The hairs of the brush are coated in Bejara (powder cake) which helps reduce the friction when it is rubbed against the strings.
- Bhopas of Dungji, Jawahar Ji playing this.
- This is mainly played by the Bhopas and Bhils while singing the Phad of Pabuji and other folk deities.

☑ **Rawaj (रवाज)**

- This musical instrument resembles to a kamayacha and it is played by finger nails instead of a bow. It has 12 strings.
- It is mostly played by Rao's and Bhats of Mewar.

☑ **Rawab (रवाब):-Playing by Bhats**

- ☑ **Tandura, Chautara, Nishan, Tambura, Veno** (तन्दुरा, चौतारा, निशान, तम्बूरा, वेणो)

- These are various names of one instrument and its shape resembles to a Tanpura.
- It has four strings and a hollow wooden body made up of teak.
- The artists wear a Mijrab(Key) in the index finger of the right hand and keeps the instrument in the left hand while playing it.
- It is mainly used by followers of Kamad sect while singing the songs of Ramdev Ji.

☑ Ektara (इकतारा) -Ancient Instrument.

- Ektara means one string and two bamboo woods are curved and a gourd is inserted between these curved woods. The gourd/resonator is covered in goat hide.
- It is played with one hand and generally it used with Khartal. It is also known as 'Gopichand'.
- It is prominently played by Kalbeliyas and Saints of Nath sect.

☑ Bhapang (भपंग)

- It resembles to Damru or a singing drum. It is a two headed instrument which is made of the hollow gourd shells and the bottom of the shell is then covered by a goat hide.
- A hole is made in hollow shell and a string is passed through the leather and a bamboo piece is tied on the other end of the string.
- It is generally played by the Jogi community of the Mewat region.
- Jahur Khan(Magician of Bhapang) is a renowned artist of this instrument.
- Umar Faruq Mewati also Famous .

☑ Kamayacha (कमायचा)-From Iran.

- It is similar to a Sarangi but it has a long and wide circular belly called as Tabli which is coated with leather.
- The large circular belly of the Kamaycha is covered with parchment, a peg system, and a finger board
- The sound of Kamyacha is very deep haunting and booming because of the presence of large circular resonator in this instrument.
- The bow used to play Kamaycha is around 1.5 times the size of bow of Sarangi and is made of horse hairs.

- There are around 17 strings in this instrument and 3 strings pass through the broad bridge of Kamayacha.
- Kamaycha is held straight and it is mostly played by Muslim Sheikhs who are also known as Manganiyars. During Maand and folk song performances.
- **Sakar Khan** was a renowned player of this instrument and is a recipient of Padma-Shree.

☑ **Gujari (गुजरी)**

- It is smaller than Ravan-Hathha with 5 strings and its bow is semi-circular.

☑ **Surinda (सुरिंदा)**

- It is made of Rohida tree (Desert teak) and its bow has small metallic bells tied to it and it is not played while singing a song.

☑ **Chikara (चिकारा)**

- It is made of wood of Kair tree and its one end is of bowel shape having three strings. A very small bow is used to play this instrument.

☑ **Dukako (दुकाको)**

- It is played by pressing it in the Knees and generally people of Bhil tribe play it on the occasion of Diwali.

• **Singi (सिंगी) - Jogi**

2. **Sushir (सुषिर) :**

- Sushir means wind instrument i.e. those instruments which are played by blowing wind into them.

☑ **Flute/Bansuri**

- It is a very ancient musical instrument and has undergone various refinements over a period of time.
- It is traditionally made of hollow bamboo with six or seven holes in it. The distance between the holes is fixed for fine music.
- There is one hole at the upper end from which the artists blows wind inside the flute. It is generally held horizontally slanting downwards.

☑ **Algoza (अलगोज़ा)**

- It is a pair of woodwind instruments i.e. two flutes are joined together to produce music. It is a state musical instrument of Rajasthan.

- Generally one flute is bigger than the other and the number of holes varies from 7 to 4.
- One of the two flutes plays continuous drone music while the other flute plays different notes.
- The musician plays it by using three fingers on either side and sound is generated by breathing into the instrument rapidly without breaking.
- Ramnath Chaudhary is famous for playing Algoza from nose. It is mostly played by Bhils and Kalbeliyas.

☑ **Pungi/Been (पुंगी)**

- It is a simple musical instrument played by the Snake-charmers to attract them.
- It is made up of small gourd with a blowing hole at the top and two attached pipes at the bottom.
- It is generally played by Jogis and Kalbeliyas.

☑ **Murla/Murli (मुरला/मुरली)**

- It is a refined form of Pungi and there is a big tube in which two bamboo valves are fixed from which sound is generated.

☑ **Conch(शंख)**

- It is a seashell horn played in the temples while worshipping the deity. It was played before the start of any battle.

☑ **Shehnai/Sundri (शहनाई)**

- It is one of the most melodious instruments of Sushir musical instruments. Its sound is considered very auspicious and it was an indispensable part of the royal court and also played in the weddings.
- The body is made of wood and there is a metal ball at the end. It is generally in shape of a tube with eight holes, it is generally played alongside Nagada.
- Mangibai of Mewar is famous artist of Shehnai.
- Ustaad Bismillah khan famous Shehnai artist.

☑ **Satara (सतारा)**

- It is a combined form of Algoza, Satara and Shehanai.
- Similar to Algoza it has two flutes in which one is used for giving base music and other one is used to play different notes.

- The distinctive feature is that any desired hole can be closed and converted as per the convenience of musician making it a much evolved instrument.
- It is generally played by tribes of Jaisalmer and Barmer.
- Cast – Gadriya, Meghwal, Muslim.
- ☑ **Morchang/Morsing (मोरचंग)- Yahudiya.**
 - It is made of iron and consists of a metal ring in shape of a horseshoe with two parallel iron rods which form the frame.
 - In between the two parallel iron rods is a small metallic reed which is bent at the mouth.
 - This instrument is pressed between the lips and breathing creates a vibration in the reed and then fingers are tapped on the bent part of the reed to create music.
 - Singer- Lunga .
 - It's also called 'Jews harp'.
- ☑ **Bankiya (बांकिया)**
 - It is brass instrument without valve and it is played by blowing air into small mouth.
 - It is the played by the Sargada's and played alongside Dhol and Thali.
- ☑ **Mashak (मशक)**
 - It is made of goat hide and has two tubes attached to it, air is blown and sound is generated in the tubes. It is played by the Bhopas of Bhairon Ji.
- ☑ **Bhungal/Ranbhari (भुंगल)**
 - It is big metallic pipe made of brass and played before the start of the battle.
 - It is the main instrument of Bhawai caste of Mewar and it is also used to assemble people before starting any games.
- ☑ **Nagphani (नागफनी)**
 - It is a brass instrument in the shape of a snake and it has a hole on the back side.
- ☑ **Karna (करणा)**
 - It is a 7-8 feet long and needle shaped musical instrument. It has a hole on its narrow mouth.

☑ Turahi (तुरही)

- It is brass instrument with two mouths and its shape is similar to needle. One mouth is wider and bigger than the other.

☑ Surnai (सुरनाई)

- It resembles to Shehnai and reeds/canes of Date tree or Taad tree are applied on the mouth of Surnai . This instrument is drenched before playing.
- People of Dholi, Dhadhi, Langa and Mangniyar caste play this instrument on marriage occasions.

☑ Other Sushir musical instruments are Mashak, Bankiya, Shankh, Bhungal, Singi (Jogi), Tarpi (Kathodi), Nad (Karna Bheel) and Toto.

3. Avnaddh(अवनद्ध) Instruments:

Instruments which are made of leather or membrane and sound is produced on strike against the membranes mostly made of leather.

☑ Mridang (मृदंग)

- It is made using wood of Jackfruit, Supari and Bija trees. It has two sides which are covered with leather made of goat hide. One side is wider than the other.
- The two sides of the drum are connected to each other with the straps of leather on the circumference of the instrument.
- It is played during religious occasions and people of Rawal/Raviya (Mandal Instrument) caste play it while dancing.

☑ Pakhavaj (पखावज)

- It is a barrel shaped two headed drum and a variant of older mridang.
- Pandit Purshottam Das, a famous player of Pakhavaj, is recipient of Padma-Shree.

☑ Dholak (ढोलक) (Neemach and Aligarh)

- It is a hollow wooden instrument with two mouths having the same radius.
- The central part is wider and there are ropes with hooks which connect the two mouths of Dholak.
- Sansi, Kanjar, Dhadhi, Mirasi and Saints of various sects play Dholak. The Dholak used in Bhavai dance is very big in size.

☑ Dhol

- It is a double sided barrel drum which is mostly played as an accompanying instrument in various music forms.
- It was earlier made of wood but since Akbar's reign it is made of iron which is covered in animal hide.
- It is considered a very auspicious musical instrument and in Rajasthan there are 12 ways to play Dhol ex: Gair Dhol, Aarti Dhol, Naach Dhol etc.
- It is extensively used in folk dances such as Gair(Bhil), Kachi Ghodi(Shekhawati) and Dhol dance of Jalore.
- It is played with hands as well as wooden sticks. Castes like Bhil, Dholi, Saragra are expert in playing this instrument.

☑ Nagada (नगाडा)

- Nagadas are generally played in couples and is classified in male and female Nagada.
- The drums are 1-2 feet in diameter and are coated with buffalo hide.
- It is played by Dhol, Mirasi castes in folk dramas.

☑ Naubat (नौबत)

- They are generally played in the temples and wooden sticks used to play it are made of Babul tree.

☑ Madal (मादल)

- It is ancient folk instrument which resembles to Mridang and is made up of sand.
- It has two mouths and one is generally bigger than the other.
- Bhil tribe play this instrument while doing Gavri dance and it is also played during weddings.

☑ Chang (चंग)

- It is a very famous musical instrument of Rajasthan which is played during Holi.
- It consists of a wooden circle which has animal hide on one side and other side is kept empty.
- It is placed on the palm of the left hand and played from the right hand while singing songs.
- It is mostly played by people of Kalbeliya tribe and 'Kaharwa' tune is prominently played.

☑ Khanjari (खंजरी)

- It is made up of wood of mango trees which is covered by animal hide on one side.
- This instrument is placed on the right hand and played with left hand.
- It is mostly played by people of Kamdiya, Bhil, Balai, Kalbeliya tribes.

☑ Damroo (डमरू)

- It is a two headed small drum on which leather is affixed on both sides. There are two leather chords tied at the centre and beads are fastened on the end of the chord. It produces a sound on waving.

☑ Dairoo (डैरू)

- It is a bigger form of Damroo and is made of wood of mango tree. It is held in left hand and a wooden stick is struck on it from the right hand.
- It is generally played with bronze plate and bowl.

☑ Dhak (ढक)

- It is slightly bigger than Dairoo and is played by people of Gurjar caste during festival by keeping it on the feet.

☑ Daph (डफ)

- Animal hide is coated on a big iron circular drum and it is played by beating wooden stick against it. Its smaller form is known as Daphli.

☑ Pabuji Ke Mate (पाबूजी के माटे)

- Animal hide is coated on two big earthen pots and they are tied with a rope. It is played by people of Thori or Nayak caste while singing the Pavade of Pabuji.

☑ Dhonsa (धौंसा)

- Buffalo hide is affixed on the drum made of wood of mango tree and thick wooden sticks are used to beat it.

☑ Tassa/Tasha (ताशा)

- It is made by coating goat hide on the iron or earthen bowls. It is hung on the neck and played by beating two light wooden sticks on it. It is played by Muslim community.
- Rana Sanga Captured after the battle of Bayana.

☑ Damama/Tamak (दमामा)

- It is a big Nagada in the shape of Kadhai which is coated with buffalo hide. It is played by two big and thick sticks. It is generally played with instruments of war.

☑ **Ghera (घेरा)**

- It has octagonal in shape with leather coating on one side. A cloth is wrapped on the upper side of wooden stick which is used to play this instrument.

☑ **Dugdugi :-**

- 4. Ghan(घन):** Instruments which are made of metal lies in this category.

☑ **Manjeera (मंजीरा)**

- It is a small circular instrument made by mixing bronze and brass.
- The sound is produced out of the friction when two Manjeeras are rubbed against each other.
- Women of Kamad sect perform Terahtali dance by tying 13 Manjeeras on their body.

☑ **Jhaanjh (झांझ)**

- This is a bigger form of Manjeera and it used in Kachi-Ghodi dance and along with Tasha instrument. It is played mostly in Shekhawati region.

☑ **Thali (थाली)**

- It is a circular plate of bronze in which a hole is made and a rope is passed through the hole.
- The rope is then tied to the thumb and a wooden stick is used to play this.
- Bhils, Kalbeliyas often play this instrument.

☑ **Khadtal (खड़ताल)**

- It is derived from the word Kar-Taal means hand music.
- In between two wooden pieces some metal balls are inserted to produce music. Pieces of woods are clapped together at high speeds to make music.
- It is generally played in devotional or religious music.
- Sadik Khan is known as 'Magician of Khartal' and is a renowned artist of this instrument.

➤ Gazi khan is also Famous Artist of Khadtal.

☑ **Chimta (चिमटा)**

- It is made by joining two thin iron rods. In these rods small iron blades are attached.
- It is played during devotional songs by striking the fingers of right hand on it.

☑ **Ghanta(Ghadiyal) (घंटा/घड़ियाल)**

- It is a circular sized instrument made by mixing brass and other metals. It is hung by a thread and played by a hammer or a wooden stick.
- It is generally used in temples and its small form is bell or Ghanti.

☑ **Bharni (भरनी)**

- A bronze plate is used to cover the narrow mouth of earthen pot and it is played by using two wooden sticks.
- It is played in Alwar-Bharatpur region while treating the patients of snake bite.

☑ **Ramjhol (रमझोल)**

- Numerous metallic bells are tied on a leather belt in a series. It is tied till knees on both legs and produces sound on movement of body.
- It is tied while performing Gair dance on the occasion of Holi.

☑ **Ghuraliyo (घुरलियो)**

- It is made of twigs of bamboo. It is peeled off from one side and a thread is tied to it.
- It is played by pressing it in the teeth and relaxing and stressing the thread which produces sound.
- Tribe :- Kalbeliya and Grasiya.

Other Ghan Instruments : -

- ✓ Kartaal
- ✓ Jhalar
- ✓ Ghungroo
- ✓ Ghanta
- ✓ Tankora
- ✓ Lazim

Ornaments of Rajasthan

Rajasthan was a land of princely states and hence there was a natural attraction towards ornaments by both men and women. Ornaments were designed in an order to suit the occasion or the ritual to enhance the grace and beauty of the person wearing it. Modern day jewelers have innovated upon the traditional designs of jewellery and kept up pace with the changing times. In this section we will be discussing the ornaments of men as well as women

A. Ornaments of Women: A list of ornaments worn by women on various body parts is given below.

1. Ornaments worn on head and forehead: These ornaments are also known as Chuda Ratna.

- Shishfool (शीशफूल) : A golden chain whose front hangs on the forehead and the back tied at the bottom of the head.
- Bor/Borla (बोर/बोरला): It is of a size of a big berry and is made of either gold or silver. The front part is granular and the back side has a hook. A thread which passes through the hook and is used to tie this ornament on the forehead.
- Rakhdi (रखड़ी): It is similar to Bor and it is worn over the vermilion which women apply on the forehead.
- Bindi/Tiki: It is a coloured dot like ornament generally at the centre of the forehead.
- Maimand (मैमन्द): It is worn on the forehead and a lot of folk songs are also made on this ornament.
- Tiddi Bhalko (टिड्डीभलको): It is worn just below the vermilion on the forehead.
- Gophan (गोफन): This ornament is interlocked with the hair locks of women

2. Ornaments of ear

- Karnfool (कर्णफूल): It is flower like ornament worn in the lower part of ear and precious stones are studded in it.

- Jhumka/Jhumki: It is similar to Karnfool but in the centre it has circular gold plated earrings and a gold chain is also attached to it.
- Bajati: It is attached to Jhumka.
- Peepal-Patra(पीपल-पत्र): It is worn on the upper part of the ear. It is made of gold or silver and has a ring shape.
- Oganiya(ओगनिया): It is in the shape of beetle leaves which is worn in the upper part of the ear, made of gold and silver.
- Gudada: A pearl is affixed on a golden wire and worn in ear
- Toti/Toti (टोटी/तोटी): Ornament worn on the lower side of the ear.
- Latkan: Its shape is similar to that of a bunch of grapes.
- Bhadrayan: This is an ornament worn on the upper end of the ear . (it is worn in 4 to 11 numbers)
- Other ornaments worn in the ear are Jhela, Jamela, and Agotya.

3. Nose Ornaments

- Nath (नथ): It is attached to Memand via chain and worn on the nose
- Laung(लौंग): It is a clove shaped ornament made on a fine golden wire on which precious gems are fixed
- Kanta(कांटा): Small nose ring made of gold or silver on which a small silver key is fixed.
- Bhanvra: It is a laung of bigger size generally worn by women of Vishnoi caste.
- Besari(बेसरी): It is a light golden wire on which a dancing peacock is imprinted. It is tied to women's head by a thread.
- Bhogali: It is worn in place of Kanta. It is hollow and its upper end is like a column.
- Chop(चोप): It is an ornament of nose.

4. Ornaments of Teeth

- Choonp(चूँप): A small hole is made between the teeth and a golden nail is studded there.
- Rakhan(रखन): A plate made of gold or silver in the teeth

5. Ornaments of Neck

- Haar/Necklace: Ornament of gold and silver on which various precious gems are affixed.
- Chandrahar: Necklace in the shape of moon, prevalent in women of urban areas.

- Jhalra (झालरा): Necklace made of string of gold or silver which has metal balls.
- Kanthla(कांठला): It is an ornament of kids and it has small triangular or rectangular leaves made of gold or silver.
- Kanthi/Chain: A thick chain made of string of gold which also has a locket attached to it, it is famous in Marwar region.
- Muktmala/Sumargi: It is bead made of pearls and worn by women of rich households.
- Hansli(हँसली): It is a thick circular necklace made of gold or silver.
- Tussi/Thussi(ठुस्सी): It is a necklace which is a bit heavier and bigger than the present day necklaces. It is also known as 'Galpatiyo(गलपटियो).
- Timaniya/Dhamnyo/Aad/Tedyo (तिमणिया) : It is an ornament made of three strings of gold which are attached to golden sticks. It is generally in square shape.
- Hamel(हमेल): Golden necklace shaped ornament, popular in Shekhawati region.
- Khungali(खूंगाली): Circular shaped ornament made of gold or silver with a hook attached to it.
- Bajanti: Small balls of gold are weaved on a strip of cloth.
- Tanti(तांती): A silver wire or thread is tied on neck or wrist on the name of a god or goddess.
- Aad(आड): It is given to the bride on her marriage by the groom side. It is made of gold and square in shape and joined to the golden threads and it is tied on the neck with the help of these threads.
- Tulsi: It is a bead of pearls and worn with Timaniya and Thussi.
- Mandaliya (मांदलिया): It is a small ornament in the shape of a drum which is strung to black thread and worn.
- Ramnabhi(रामनाभी): A long golden pendant having Mandaliyas attached on the both sides.
- Mangalsutra: Symbol of love of a wife towards her husband, it is a necklace type bead made of black pearls.
- Champkali: It is an ornament of neck.

6. Ornaments of Hand

- Chudiya/Bangles: Circular ornament made of gold, silver or metal.
- Bangdi(बंगड़ी): Ornament similar to bangle with a layer of gold coating on it.
- Nogari(नोगरी): Ornament made of group of strings of beads which is worn between the bangles in hand.
- Kada: It is a metallic ornament bigger and wide than the bangles.
- Aanvla Sevta(आँवला-सेवटा): Ornament made of solid silver and worn with Kada.
- Langar(लंगर): It is made of thick wires of silver which is worn beneath the Kada.
- Gajra(गजरा): Ornament made of small pearls and it does not hang loosely on the hand like a bangle instead it sticks to thand.
- Kankan: Gold and silver ornament
- Gokharu(गोखरू): Small triangular shaped jewellery made of gold and silver.
- Punch(पूँच): Ornament worn on the wrist
- Hathfool/Sovanpan(हथफूल/सोवनपान): This ornament is made of golden balls and is worn on the backside of palms. It joins four fingers, thumb and palm by a series of golden chains.
- Vallya/Ballaya(वल्लया): Ornament of hand

7. Ornaments of Fingers

- Anguthi/Beeti/Mundari: It is a circular metallic ring worn on the fingers.
- Mudrika: Ring which has precious stones and gems fixed in it.
- Damna/Damni(दमना/दमनी): A big ring which is worn in two fingers.
- Arsi(अरसी): Ring worn on the thumb.

8. Ornaments of the Arms

- Tadda/Anat(टड्डा/अनत): It is made of copper rods and its shape resembles to Chuda with a coating of gold and silver. In Bhinmal region it is called as 'Adkaniyo'.
- Baju-bandh/Utarno(बाजु-बंध): It resembles to a belt of gold and it is worn by women on the marriages. Small Bajubandh is called as Bhuj-bandh.

9. Ornaments of Waist

- Kanakti(कनकती): It is a belt on which many chains are affixed and it hangs loosely on the waist.
- Satka(सटका): It is made of rings of gold and silver on which keys are hanged. It is worn just on the upper border of the Lehanga or Saree.
- Takdi(तकड़ी): Ornament made of gold or silver.
- Chauth: A chain made of rectangular nets of silver.

10.Ornaments of Foot

- Kada: Solid circular instrument made of silver.
- Aanvla(आँवला): Ornament made of gold or silver in the shape of Aanvla/Indian-Gooseberry.
- Nevri(नेवरी): It resembles to anklets and is worn with Aanvla.
- Payal/Ramjhol/Payjeb: It is small circular chain which has metallic balls attached to it.
- Tanka(टणका): A circular shaped ornament made of silver which produces sound of Tanak when someone walks around wearing it.
- Jhanjhar: It resembles to anklet and produces a very unique sound when it is worn.
- Toda(तोड़ा/तोड़ी): It is made by joining thick silver metals and it is narrow from the top and wide from the bottom. It is worn beneath the Kada.
- Heera-Nami(हीरा-नामी): This ornament is made of silver and resembles a Kada. It is famous among the rural and tribal women.
- Tedhadh (तेधड़): Ornament of feet.

11.Ornaments of Toes

- Bichiya/Bichudi(बिछिया/बिछुड़ी): It is a ring worn on the index toe and is symbol of marital life and love.
- Golma(गोलमा): Simple and wide rings of silver worn on the toes.
- Angutha(अंगूठा): It is a ring like ornament worn on the thumb toe.
- Pagpan(पगपान): It is like a Hathfool and the rings of each toe and thumb are joined by a chain which is worn on the foot with the help of a hook.

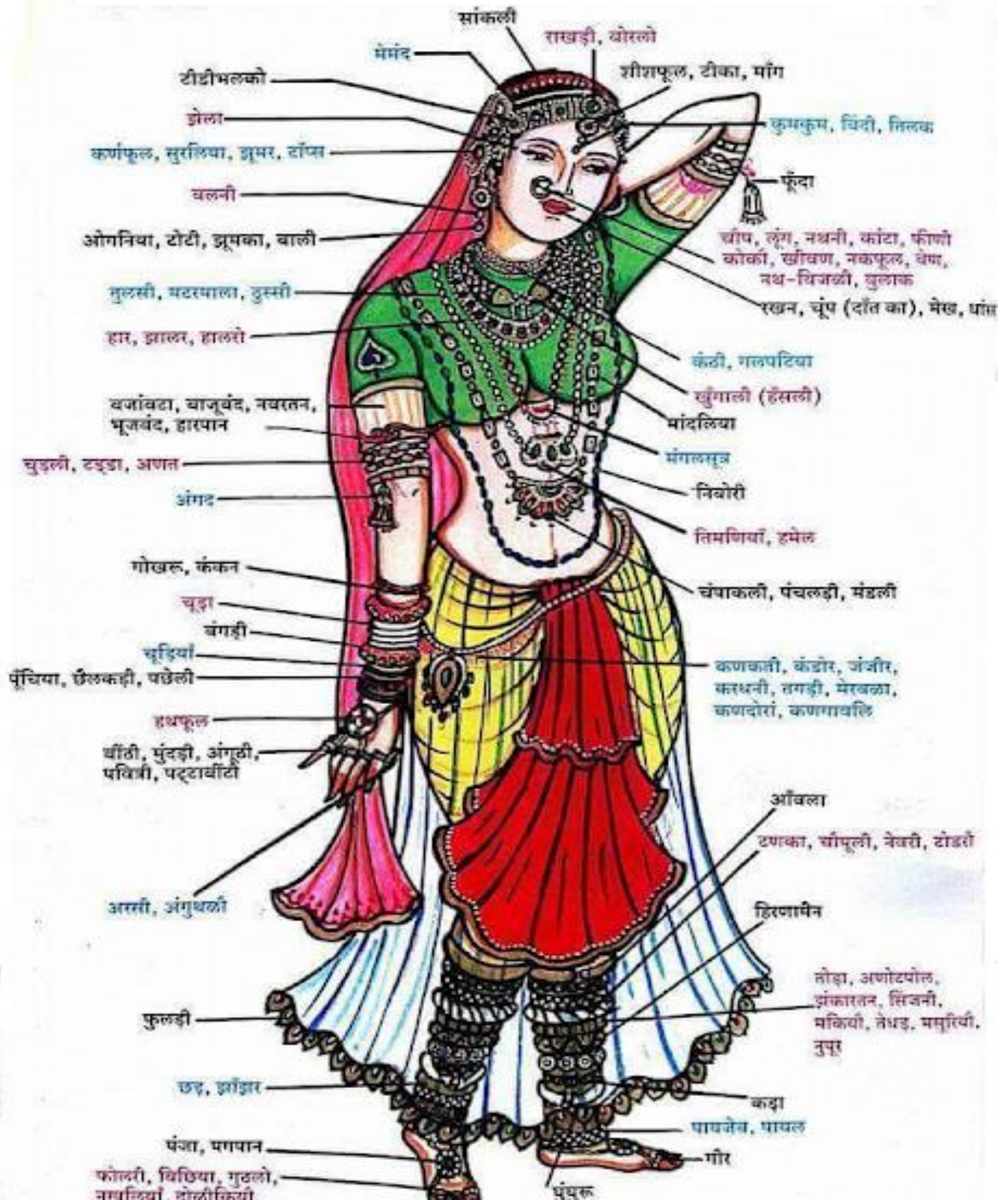
B. Ornaments of Men

1. Ornament of Fingers: Anguthi/Ring
2. Ornament of Wrist: Kada
3. Ornaments of Ear: Laung, Murakiyan, Jhale
4. Ornaments of Neck: Chain, Pandal, Mandaliya, Ramnami
5. Ornament of Arm: Bhuj-Bandh

C. Ornaments of Children

1. Hunsuli/Hansali: Ornament of Children's Neck
2. Kadulya: The bracelet that is worn on the hands and feet
3. Nazarya: The ornament of children's neck prepared by tying gold's khera, moong's akha and rattanchanan, to avoid the evil eyes.
4. Jhanjharia/Painjani: A thin sankali worn on the feet in which the ghungharis are attached.
5. Kudhak: Jewellery of gold or zinc which is worn after piercing the ears.

Ornaments of Rajasthani Women



Costumes

A. Costumes of men

1. Pagdi(Turban/ पगड़ी)

- Who Ties the turban of mewar Maharaja called 'Chhabdar'.
- It is worn by men on the head and is also known as Saafa, Potiya, Baag and Pecha.
- In order to decorate the turban items such as Sirpech, Turra, Kalangi etc are used.
- Khidkiya-Paag of Jodhpur is very famous. The design of turban varies according to the weather as well the occasion i.e. Madil Pgadi in Dussehra, in marriages Mothade ki Pagdi, on Holi turban with leaves and flowers imprinted on them are worn.
- Amar-Shahi, Vijay-Shahi, Uday-Shahi, Atpati, Shiv-Shahi, Khanjar-Shahi are the various styles of turban popular in Rajasthan.

2. Angrakhi(अंगरखी)

- It is worn by the men on the upper part of the body.
- It is known by various names such as Bugtari, Tansukh, Dutai, Mirzai etc.

3. Achkan(अचकन)

- It is a knee length jacket, generally worn by men of Muslim community.

4. Dhoti

- It is a traditional dress worn by men and it is tied below the waist.

5. Choga

- It is a long sleeved and long skirted cloak worn by men above the Angrakhi.

6. Breeches

- Short trousers tied below the knee mainly used for riding or ceremonial purposes.

7. Kamarband

- Long belt worn on the waist and generally swords were tied to it.

8. Pachewada(पछेवड़ा)

- It is a thick blanket type cloth used in winters.

9. Ghoogi(घुघी)

- Woollen cloth specifically designed for protection against rains and cold.

10. Atamsukh(आतमसुख)

- A cloth worn in severe cold similar to a Kashmiri Paharan.

11. Malaygiri :- Brown scented Cloth.

B. Women Costumes :-

1. Odhni/Lugdi/Damni(ओढ़नी)

- It is a long veil worn by the female to cover head, face and body.
- Pomcha(पोमचा), Lahariya(लहरिया), Mothda(मोठड़ा). Lugda(लूगड़ा) are various types of Odhni worn by women.
- Pomcha is of two colours Pink and yellow. **Yellow Pomcha is gifted by the parents to their daughter who has given birth to a baby.**
- Lahariya is worn on Teej and Lugda is worn by married women.
- Lahariya worn on Holi is called as Faganiya and red coloured Odhni which has embroidery is known as Damni.
- Pacharanga Lahariya is worn on auspicious occasions due to the number five being considered auspicious. Following are the types of Lahariya-
- The mention of 'Pratapsahi' Lahariya is found in the literature.
- Rajshahi Lahariya: Rangrej of Jaipur used to paint this Lahariya in which bright pink colored horizontal lines were made.
- Samudra Lahariya: In this, wide stripes are formed; it is divided into two, three, five and seven colors.

2. Kurti-Kanchli

- Kanchali is an inner wear with sleeves which cover the upper body of a woman.

- Kurti is a sleeveless blouse worn over Kanchli and covers the body from neck to waist.

3. Tilka (तिलका)

- Tilka is worn by Muslim women.

4. Jhimmi - by Mama

5. Damdi (दामड़ी)

- A red coloured long veil worn by women of Marwar area and threaded embroidery is done on it.

C. Costumes of Tribes:-

1. Angrakha

- It is worn by men above the waist and it is embroidered with white thread. It is decorated by making geometrical figures, flowers and leaves.

2. Angocha (अंगोछा)

- It is worn on the head and its borders are imprinted.

3. Katki (कटकी)

- It is worn by unmarried Adiwasi girls on the head.

4. Nandna (नांदना)

- This is the oldest dress prevalent among tribal women. It is a very traditional dress worn by tribal women it has blue dye and it has quadrangles of caterpillar type.

5. Rensai (रेनसाई)

- It is a saree worn by women.

6. Jamsai Saree (जामसाईसाड़ी)

- It is worn by tribal women on the occasion of marriage.

7. Kachavu (कछावू)

- A knee length skirt worn by tribal women.

8. Fudadi (फुदडी)

- Cloth of tribal women which has starry decorations on it.

9. Keri-Bhant Ki Odhni (केरीभांतकीओढ़नी)

- Keri is small unripe mango and this design is imprinted on the borders of Odhni and there are small circular dots on the main part.

10.Jwar-Bhant Ki Odhni (ज्वारभांतकीओढ़नी)

- There are red coloured flowers and small red circles are imprinted on both sides of the Odhni.

11.Tara-Bhant Ki Odhni (ताराभांतकीओढ़नी)

- It is a red coloured Odhni with a background of brown colour and its borders has hexagonal star like designs.

12.Lehar Bhant Ki Odhni (लहरभांतकीओढ़नी)

Various names of sarees were prevalent in Rajasthan -

- ✓ Chola
- ✓ Nichola
- ✓ Pat
- ✓ Dukul
- ✓ Ansuk
- ✓ Vasan
- ✓ Chir-Patori
- ✓ Chorso
- ✓ Dhorawali etc.

Many types of fabrics were prevalent for the clothes of women called :-

- ✓ Jamadani
- ✓ Kimkhab
- ✓ Tasar
- ✓ Chhint
- ✓ Malmal
- ✓ Velvet
- ✓ Parcha
- ✓ Masroo
- ✓ Chik

- ✓ Ialayachi
- ✓ Mahmoodi Chik
- ✓ Mir-e-Badla
- ✓ Naurangshahi
- ✓ Bahadur Shahi
- ✓ Farrukhshahi
- ✓ Bafta
- ✓ Momjam
- ✓ Gangajali etc.

Springboard
ACADEMY

Customs and Rituals of Rajasthan

1. Nata Pratha

- This is a prevalent practise of the Bhil and other tribal people in which the women leave their husband and start living with some other men.

2. Kesariya

- Instead of surrendering before the huge army of the enemy, Rajput warriors use to wear saffron clothes and attacked on the enemy.
- The purpose was to fight and die rather than surrender before enemy.

3. Jauhar

- When warriors used to do Kesariya, the females of the royal court too fire bath known as Jauhar so that they can protect their pride and dignity from the enemy.

4. Sati-Pratha

- According to this tradition women used to sit in the fire of the funeral pyre along with the dead body of their husband and gave life wilfully.
- It was a practise of supreme sacrifice but in medieval times it was imposed and took a fatal form. This practise was also called as Sah-gaman(Companion).
- In Rajasthan, **Bundi was the first princely state to ban this practise in 1822 AD.**
- In 1829 Lord William Bentick with the efforts of Raja Ram Mohan Rai passed a law against this practise and made it illegal.
- Alwar was the first princely state after the enactment of the law to ban this practise in 1830 AD.
- Below is a list of Princely states and the respective years in which Sati practise was banned
 - Jaipur: 1845AD
 - Jodhpur:1860 AD

- Udaipur:1861 AD
- Kota: 1862 AD

5. Human Trafficking/Slave Trade

- From ancient times, the trafficking of humans to use them as slaves was a prevalent practice in Rajasthan.
- Normally war-prisoners were treated as slaves and traded in market like commodities.
- In 1847, the Regency council of Jaipur under the leadership of John Ludlow banned this practise for the first time.
- Udaipur in 1863 Ad and Kota in 1867 Ad banned this practice.

6. Samdahi/Trance

- It is a practice in which people use to take his own life either by burying himself in earth or by drowning in water. Generally, it was committed by Saints or religious masters.
- Jaipur was the first princely state to ban this practice in 1844. It was done by the regency council headed by John Ludlow.

7. Female Infanticide

- In Medieval times, people used to kill the girl child at the time of birth, this practice was more prevalent in Rajput caste.
- When the British became the dominating power in Rajasthan, they asked the Princely states to ban this practice.
- Captain Hall banned this practice in centrally administered territory of Merwara in their Panchayat.
- Kota was the first princely state to ban the practice of female infanticide in 1834 AD. Ummed Singh was the King of Kota at that time.

8. Dakan Pratha/Witch-practise

- In this practice a female was declared as witch and physically and mentally harassed by the people. In some cases, the female was also killed.
- This practice was prevalent in tribes especially in Bhil and Meen tribes.
- In Rajasthan, Maharana Swaroop Singh banned this practise in Udaipur in 1853 AD, which was seen as direct interference of the

Britishers on their customs by the Bhil tribes and was a main reason of future tribal movements.

9. Tyag Pratha

- During the marriage of girl belonging to Rajput caste, an amount as a donation was given to the Charans, Bhats and people of other castes voluntarily by the bride's father. This amount was called as 'Tyag'.
- Later on this amount was demanded and became an additional expense for bride side and Jodhpur Princely state made rules to limit this amount.

10. Child-Marriage

- Children are married at a very young age without the knowledge and consent.
- In Rajasthan, still on Akshya-Tritiya child marriages take place in abundance.
- In 1929 due to the efforts of social worker Harvilas Sharda, a **Sharda act was passed** according to which boy should be of 18 years and girl should be of 15 years at the time of marriage.
- Prior to this act 1885, Sir Pratap, Prime minister of Jodhpur made a law prohibiting child marriages.

11. Widow Remarriage

- The life of widow is very difficult even today so we can imagine what would be their condition in the medieval era.
- Lord Dalhousie made a widow remarriage act in 1856 allowing the widows to remarry.
- Activist Chandkaran Sharda wrote a book named '**Widow-marriage**' to encourage the remarriage of the widows.

12. Sagdi/Bonded labour

- It was a bonded labour wherein a person was forced to work his entire life against a loan taken from the local moneylenders.
- In 1961, Rajasthan government made Sagadi Nivaran Adhiniyam and tried to liberate the bonded labourers from the clutches of wealthy moneylenders.

13.Helmo

- It is a tradition or a collective exercise in which people come together to help somebody in need either by helping in construction of a house or in the farm.

14.Jhagda

- It is a reimbursement or a claim amount claimed by a man whose wife has abandoned him for another person.
- The amount is decided by the Panchayat and the new husband has to mandatorily pay the amount.

15.Dapa

- This practise is prevalent in numerous tribes where the groom side has to pay an amount to the father of the bride for marrying her.

16.Mautana

- If a tribesman dies due to an accident or by any other cause then the accused person has to pay a certain amount to the family of the deceased.
- The amount is decided by the Panchayat and is mandatorily paid by the accused.

17.Cheda Fadna

- It is a way by which the tribesmen take divorce wherein they tear a part of the saree/cloth of his wife in front of the Panchayat.

18.Natra /Aana

- Widow Remarriage among the tribal people is known as Natra.

19.Kukadi Ritual

- It is a ritual followed by the people of the Saansi tribe wherein the newly wedded bride has to pass a character test posed to her.

20.Teeka

- The gifts given to the groom by the bride side once the marriage is fixed are called as Teeka.

21.Reet

- Gifts given to the bride by the groom's side once the marriage is fixed are called as Reet.

22.Samela

- When the bridegroom reaches the bride's place during the marriage, Groom Side is welcomed by the bride's father along with his relatives, this practice is called samela.

23.Pithi

- To enhance the beauty of 'bride' and 'bride', turmeric and flour paste applied by women on their body is called Pithi.

24.fera

- The bride and groom make seven vows to each other by making seven rounds in front of the during marriage.

25.Seekh

- After marriage, the gifts are given to bride -groom and Groom's Relatives, these gifts are called Seekh.

26.Aulandi

- The girl or woman accompanying the newlyweds girl is called Aulandi.

27.Jannotan

- The feast given by the groom's side during the marriage is called Jannotan.

28.Mauser

- The custom of death feast is called Mauser.
- Some people do Mauser in a living state, which is called Jausar.

29.Mugdhana

- The wood used for cooking food after Vinayak establishment is called Mugdhana.

30.Badhar ka Bhoj

- The feast given on the occasion of marriage is called Bhoj of Badar.

Fairs, Famous Temples, Urs, Mosques of Rajasthan

Main temples

1. Temple of Kiradu (Khajuraho of Rajasthan) – Hathma Village – Barmer
 - Its ancient name was 'Kirat Koop'.
 - It was the capital of the Paramaras.
 - Nagar style /Mahamaru style
2. Temple of Osian - Osian (Jodhpur Rural)
 - It is an example of Nagar style.
 - Here Shaiv, Vaishnav, Jain, Shakt and Surya temples also located here.
 - Built in 8-10th century
3. Sun Temple - Jhalawar (Jhalrapatan)
 - It is also called the temple of seven saheliya (friends).
 - James Tod has also called it 'Charbhuja Temple'.
 - It was built in the 10th century.
 - It is also called 'Padmanath Temple'.
4. Temple of Arthuna – Banswara.
 - It was the capital of Parmars.
 - Made in 11th and 12th century.
 - Main temple - Hanuman ji's temple
 - It is also called Khajuraho of Vagad.
5. Temples of Ranakpur - Pali.
 - Temple built by Dharanakshah
 - Its architect was Depak.
 - There are 1444 pillars, out of which one pillar is still incomplete.
 - There is also a temple of prostitutes near it. (Neminath Temple)
 - There is also a Sun Temple here.
6. Jain Temples of Delwara – Abu(Sirohi)

- Vimalshahi Temple - It was built in 1301 by Bhimshah, the commander of the Chalukya ruler Solanki ruler. The Neminath temple was built in the year 1213AD. by Vastupal and Tejpal, who were ministers of the Chalukya king Dhaval. The wives of Vastupal and Tejpal stubbornly built a temple which is also known as the temple of Devrani- Jaithani.

7. Temple of Rishabhdev dhulev (Udaipur)

- This temple is also known as Adinath ji temple.
- Black marble idol is called Kalaji.
- Worship from Vaishnava, Svetambara and Digambara traditions
- The kalprvrisksha of tribals 'Mahuva'
- Dhuvel Bhil established this temple.
- The sound of bell ringing is heard in the dome of the temple

8. Pushkar Temple/Brahma Temple-Pushkar

- This temple was built by Gokul Chand Pareek.
- There is a temple of Savitri Mata (only one in India).
- A fair is held on Kartik Purnima.
- The second temple of Brahmaji is in Asotra Barmer. (The temple of Savitri Mata is also built along with Bramha.) Khetaram Ji Maharaj constructed this temple.
- Pushkar is also known as 'Konkan pilgrimage'.
- Here the temple of Ranganath ji is built in Dravidian style, which is worshipped by the Shaiva community, which shows the unique tradition here.
- Chhinch (Banswara) - The temple of Brahmaji is located on the banks of Kirad river, which was built by Jagmal.

9. Temple of Ekling-Nathji- Kailashpuri (Udaipur)

- Bappa Rawal constructed this temple.
- Built in 8th century
- Presiding deity of Mewar royal family
- The temple of Saas-bahu is also located near it.

10. Temple of the Nine Planets (Nav Griha) - Kishangarh
11. Sawariya ji's temple - Mandapiya (Chittorgarh) : Temple of Thieves
12. Harshad Mata Temple - Abhaneri (Dausa)
13. Neelkanth Mahadev Temple – Alwar
Here, there is a statue of Ganesha in a dancing state.
14. Temple of Kapil-Muni - Kolayat (Bikaner) : A fair is held on Kartik Purnima. He was the originator of Samkhya philosophy.
15. Ambika Mata's Temple - Udaipur, This temple is also known as it is built in Mahamaru style.
16. Temple of Harshnath – Sikar
17. Temple of Kansua – Kota
18. Mahamandir Temple - Jodhpur
19. Sire Temple - Jalore, Jalandhar Nath's Taposthali is also located here.
20. Sheetaleshwar Mahadev Temple - In Jhalawar, 689 AD - East temple
21. Bhandasha Temple - Bikaner
22. Satbis Temple – Jain temple built in 11th century in Chittorgarh.
23. Kumbha Swami Temple - Chittorgarh, earlier this was a Shiva temple, built by Kumbha.
24. Saraneshwar Temple - Sirohi
25. Vajna Ganesh - Sirohi
26. Temple of Muchala Mahavir – Ghanerao (Pali)
27. Khade Ganesha - Kota
28. Bhand devra Temple – baran (Atru), also known as Khajuraho of Hadauti
29. Fool-devra (Maternal Uncle-nephew) – Baran
30. Sundha Mata Temple - Jalore
31. The temple of thirty-three crore deities in Sal- Mandore, the idols located here were made by Abhay Singh.
32. Soniji ki nasiyan - Ajmer, it is also known as Lal Mandir. It was built by Moolchand Soni in 1864.

❖ Other temple and fair

1. Pandupol-Alwar, the temple of Lord Hanuman lying down is situated here.
2. Parshuram Mahadev - Kumbhalgarh - Famous for Pali karst topography.
3. Viratra Mata - Barmer
4. Turtai Mata (Tripur Sundari) - Banswara
5. Dancing Ganesh - Alwar
6. Bala Pir - Potter (Nagaur), his toys are offered
7. Heramba Ganapati - Bikaner Located inside Junagadh
8. Laxman Temple - Bharatpur
9. Temple of Ravana - Mandore (Jodhpur), worshipped by Shrimali Brahmins.
10. Usha Temple - Bayana (Bharatpur)
11. Bhadrakali Temple - Brahmani Mata Temple - Pallu (Hanumangarh)
12. Kalki Maharaj - Badi Chaupar (Jaipur)
13. Pawapuri Jain Temple - Sirohi
14. 72 Jinalaya - Bhinmal (Jalore), India's largest Jain temple is located here.
15. Khoda Ganesh - Ajmer
16. Rokadia Ganesh - Jaisalmer
17. Surajmal Bhowmian - Dausa, His statue is hanging upside down.
18. Malasi Bhairuji Temple - Churu (Malasi)
19. Sun Temple of Budhatirtha - Kota
20. Fair of Bhartrihari - Alwar (Sariska Sanctuary) Skin disease is cured here.
21. Kalyan ji's fair - Diggi (Tonk), this temple is as much outside as it is in the ground.
22. Kundalini Mata Mela - Rashmi Village (Chittor)
23. Shivad Ghoomeshwar Fair - Shivad (Sawai Madhopur), 12th Shivling which is situated inside the water.

24. Fair of Mangliyawas - Mangliyawas (Beawer)
25. Fair of Machkund - (Nephew of pilgrimages) - Manchkund (Dhaulpur), A sacred tank is located here to cure skin diseases (Sulphur, Limestone). Sher-shikar Gurudwara is also located here.
26. Chan-ni Cherri Fair - Deshnok (Bikaner)
27. Fair of Dhanop Mata - Shahpura.
28. Vikramaditya Fair - Udaipur
29. Ram Ravana Fair - Badi Sadri (Chittor)
30. Sevadia Cattle Fair - Raniwada (Santhore)
31. Matrikundiya Fair - Harshanathpura (Chittor)
32. Gauri Mela - Sirohi
33. Ganga Dussehra Fair - Kaman (Deeg)
34. Kajali Teej - Bundi
35. Baba Ramdev Fair - Masuria
36. Tirthraj Fair - Dholpur
37. Shaheed Mela - Khejdli (Jodhpur Rural)
38. Annakoot Fair - Nathdwara (Rajasthan)
39. Garuda Fair - Banshi-Paharpur (Near Bayana), Bharatpur
40. Saurat Mela - Menal (Bhilwara), it is also called Triveni Mela.
41. Tilswa Fair - Mandalgarh (Bhilwara)
42. Dol Mela - Bandra (Barmer)
43. Suiya Kapaleeshwar Mela - Chauhtan (Barmer), here devotees get the seal of the Math and the fair on their arm.
44. Fair of Gomateshwar-Arnaud (Pratapgarh)
45. Dolchi Festival - Dausa
46. Devyani, grandmother of pilgrims - Sambhar (Jaipur Rural)

47. Fair of Laila Majnu- Sri Ganganagar
48. Fair of Basant Panchami - Dausa, good quality pottery is available here.
49. Jagdish Fair - Goner (Jaipur)
50. Savitri Fair - Pushkar
51. Diggi Mela-Tonk , Indecent fair where abuses are taken out to God.
52. Vibhishan Mela - Kaithoon (Kota), here effigy of Ravana is burnt on the day of Holi.
53. Fair of horses and donkeys - Bhavbandh (Jaipur)
54. Maleshwar Mela - Temple built by Pandavas, located in Maharkalan village (Jaipur)
55. Gomti Sagar Fair- Jhalrapatan (Jhalawar)
56. Charbhuja Nath (Mirabai) Fair - Merta City (Nagaur)
57. Veerpuri Fair - Mandore (Jodhpur)
58. Chunghi pilgrimage fair – Jaisalmer
59. Sawai Bhoj Fair - Asind (Bhilwara)
60. Fair of Kapil Dhara – Sahariya area (Baran)
61. Shivratri Fair - Shivad (Sawai Modhapur)
62. Khatushyamji Fair - Sikar
63. Mahodari Mata Mela - Modran (Jalore)
64. Mansa Mata's Fair - Sikar
65. Fair of Indragarh Bijasan Mata Indragarh (Bundi)
66. Saipau Fair - Dholpur
67. Forest Festival - Bharatpur

Cattle fairs

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 1. Mallinath Cattle Fair | - Tilwara (Balotra), in the month of Chaitra |
| 2. Tejaji Cattle Fair | - Parbatsar (Kuchaman- Didwana) |
| 3. Baldev Animal Fair | - Merta (Nagaur) |
| 4. Baba Ramdev Animal Fair | - Mansar (Nagaur) |
| 5. Jaswant Cattle Fair | - Bharatpur |
| 6. Gomti Sagar Animal Fair | - Jhalrapatan (Jhalawar) |
| 7. Chandrabhaga Cattle Fair | - Jhalrapatan (Jhalawar) |
| 8. Gogaji Cattle Fair | - Gogamedi (Hanumangarh) |
| 9. Pushkar Fair | - Pushkar (Ajmer) |
| 10. Mahashivaratri Cattle Fair | - Karauli |
| 11. Cattle Fair of Luniawas | - Famous Khalkani Mata Fair for Donkeys and Horses in Jaipur (Biggest Gandharbha (donkey) Fair in Asia) |
| 12. Sevadia Cattle Fair | - Raniwada (Sanchoe) |
| 13. Basanti Cattle Fair | - Rupwas (Bharatpur) |
| 14. Bali Cattle Fair | - Pali (Bali) |
| 15. Bajrang Cattle Fair | - Sindhari (Balotra) |
| 16. Nimaj Cattle Fair | - Nimaj (Pali) |

Tribal Fairs

1. **Beneshwar Mela**- Kumbh of Nava Tapra (Dungarpur) tribals, at the confluence of Som-Mahi- cow's hoof is worshipped from Magh's Shukla Ekadashi to Purnima.
2. **Ghotia Amba** - Banswara, the second day of Shukla Paksha from the new moon of Chaitra, the biggest fair of Bhils. Arjuna's bow is worshipped here.
3. **Sitabari** - Baran district - The birth place of Luv-Kush, the new moon day of the month of Jeshtha, the fair of Saharia tribe.
4. **Anjari-Sirohi**, Fair of Garasis, Duration - Ekadashi of Vaiakh Purnima to bhadrapada Shukla, here the temple of Lord Markandeshwar (Shiva) is situated.

Tourism department (Fairs)

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Kite Festival - Jaipur | 2. Camel Festival - Bikaner |
| 3. Desert Festival - Jaisalmer | 4. Elephant Festival - Jaipur |
| 5. Adventure Sports - Kota, Bundi | 6- Matsya Utsav - Alwar |
| 7. Mewar Festival - Udaipur | 8- Dussehra Festival - Kota |
| 9. Bagad Mela - Dungarpur | 10- Shekhawati Festival - Sikar,
Churu, Jhunjhunu, neem ka
thana |
| 11. Sharad (Autumn) Festival - Abu | 12- Bundi Festival - Bundi |
| 13. Kumbhalgarh Classical Festival -
Kumbhalgarh | 14- Abhaneri Festival - Dausa |
| 15. Beneshwar Fair - Dungarpur | 16- Mahavir Fair - Karauli |
| 17. Chandrabhaga Fair - Jhalrapatan
(Jhalawar) | 18- Balloon Festival - Barmer |
| 19. Thar Festival - Barmer | 20- Hindola Festival - Pushkar |

Urs

1. Khwaja Sahib's Urs:-
 - Duration= 1st to 6th Rajjab
 - The Gauri family of Bhilwara carries the flag.
2. Galiyakot Urs: - The festival of Dawoodi Bohra Muslims in Dungarpur
 - This Urs is held at the Dargah of Fakruddin.
3. Urs of Taarkeen: – In memory of Shaikh Hamiddudin Nagauri
 - Taarkeen 's door is located here.
4. Pir of Narhad:- Jhunjhunu Hazrat Shakkar Baba who is famous by the name of Dhani of Bangar.
 - Urs is held on the day of Krishna Janmashtami.
5. Chotila Pir Duleshah: Pali (Near the Bandi river)
6. Malik Shah's Urs:- Jalore
7. Fakruddin Chishti: Sarwad (Kekari)
8. Dargah of Himasuddin: Sambhar (Jaipur Rural)
9. Hazrat Gatte Wale Baba: Jaipur
10. Dargah of Sadruddin: Ranthambore

Major Mosques

1. Idgah - Jaipur
2. Dargah of Mitheshah - Gagron (Jhalawar)
3. Mirshah Ali's Dargah - Ajmer
4. Mallik Shah's Dargah - Jalore
5. Gulab Khan's Tomb - Jodhpur
6. Gujam Qalandar - Jodhpur
7. Gamta Ghazi - Jodhpur
8. Ekminar - Jodhpur
9. Tomb of Bhure Khan - Mehrangarh (Jodhpur)
10. Dargah of Kakaji Pir - Pratapgarh
11. Sayyid Badshah - Shivganj (Sirohi)
12. Jama Masjid - Shahbad (Baran)
13. Khunkha Masjid - Bharatpur
14. Mastan Baba - Sojat (Pali), Udaipur
15. Dargah of Khwaja Badshah Khuda Baksh - Saadi (Pali)
16. Dargah of Safdarjung - Alwar
17. Dargah of Alauddin Alamshah - Tijara-Khairthal.
18. Tomb of Bibi Zarina - Dholpur
19. Dargah of Saddruddin - Ranthambore (Sawaimadhopur)
20. Mehar Khan's Tower - Kota
21. Shaikh Abdullah Aziz Makki's Dargah - Bundi
22. Tomb of Razia Sultan - Tonk
23. Jama Masjid - Malpura (Tonk)
24. Dargah of Alshah Pir - Dudu
25. Mosque of Alauddin Khilji - Jalore
26. Tower of Gujar Kaludan - Jodhpur
27. Nalisar Mosque - Sambhar
28. Dargah of Mardan Shah Pir - Ranthambore (Sawai Madhopur)
29. Dargah of Syed Fakruddin - Galiyakot (Dungarpur)
30. Dargah of Kabir Shah - Karauli
31. Dargah of Khwaja Najimuddin Shah - Fatehpur (Sikar)
32. Dargah of Makruddin Shah - Jhunjhunu
33. Dargah of Baba Daulat Shah - Chaumun (Jaipur)

34. Hamimuddin Nagauri - Nagaur
35. Dargah of Duleshah - Rohat (Pali)
36. Taakrin's Urs - - Nagaur (Qadri sect)
37. Dargah of Pir Abdullah - Bhagwanpura (Banswara)
38. Dargah of Diwanshah - Kapasan (Chittor), after Ajmer the biggest Urs is held here.
39. Dargah of Imli Wale Baba (Chishti's maternal uncle) (Jaipur Rural)
40. Dargah of Shaikh Maulana Ziauddin - Jaipur
41. Hazrat Shakkar Baba (He is considered to be an incarnation of Vishnu) - Jhunjhunu
42. Tomb of Abdulla Khan - Ajmer, in front of it is the tomb of Bibi, made of white marble
43. Dargah of Punjab Shah (shrine of a Muslim mystic) - Ajmer (in a two and a half day hut)
44. Abdul Shah Alle Hi Ehima (Hazrat Makdun Peer) - Peer Ki Jaal (Sanchore)
45. Dargah of Tanhapir - Mandore (Jodhpur)
46. Dargah of Chalfir Shah - Chittor
47. Chand Peer Ki Durgah- Jahajpur (Bhilwara)
48. Dome of Fatehjung - Alwar
49. Najimuddin - Alwar
50. Abdulla Peer - Bhagwanpura (Banswara)
51. Dargah of Fakruddin Chishti - Sarwar(Kekari)
52. Dargah of Madar Shah - Ajmer
53. Tomb of Hijra (Transgender) - Ajmer
54. Miran Sahib's Dargah - Ajmer (Mazar of the Horse)
55. Meera Sahay Datar Dargah - Bundi
 - Here 41 tombs have been built, it is a belief that when Kota attacked Bundi, Mir Datar was martyred while fighting with his disciples.
 - The kings of Bundi used to come here before their coronation