

Springboard
ACADEMY

AN INSTITUTE FOR IAS & RAS

RAS PRELIMS

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RAJASTHAN HISTORY

PRELIMS EXAM



RAJVEER SIR

Syllabus

- Pre-historical sites of Rajasthan-from Palaeolithic and Bronze Age.
- Historical Rajasthan : Important historical centres of Early Christian Age. Society, Religion and Culture in Ancient Rajasthan.
- Political and Cultural achievements of prominent rulers of major dynasties- Guhila, Pratihar, Chauhan, Parmar, Rathore, Sisodiya and Kachchawa.
- Administrative and Revenue System in Medieval Rajasthan.
- Emergence of Modern Rajasthan : Agents of Social Awakening in Rajasthan during 19th-20th Centuries. Political Awakening : Role of newspapers and political institutions. Tribal and Peasant Movements in 20th Century, Prajamandal movements in various princely states during 20th century. Integration of Rajasthan.
- Leading Personalities of Rajasthan.

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ANCIENT HISTORY OF RAJASTHAN

"Alexander Cunningham" known as- 'Father of archeology of India.'

"Archibald Campbell" known as- 'Father of archeology of Rajasthan.'

- **STONE AGE**
- **CHALCOLITHIC AGE**
- **BRONZE AGE**
- **IRON AGE**
- **MAURYAN AGE**
- **POST-MAURYAN AGE**
- **GUPTA-AGE**
- **POST GUPTA AGE**

STONE AGE

Paleolithic

Deedwana
Jayal
Budha Pushkar
Bhangarh

Mesolithic

Bagore
Tilwara
Pachpadra
Dhaneri
Sojat

Neolithic

STONE AGE

- In 1870 AD C.A. Hacket found 'hand axe' from jaipur & Indergarh.
- Setancar collected stone equipments from Jhalawar.
- B.Alchine found such things from Jalore.

centers :-

1. Bagore:-

- Located near 'Kothari River.'
- excavator: "Virendra Nath Mishra"(Pune university)
- Place named 'Mhasatiya' was excavated.
- **Evidences:-**
 1. Microlith
 2. Domestication of Animals
 3. Agriculture
 4. Copper needle with hole
 5. Iron equipments
 6. Utensils & food items with dead body
 7. Necklass of stones & bones with skelton
- Bagore is known as "Cradle of Ancieint civilisation of rajasthan."
- L.S. Leshni discovered Bagore.

2. Tilwara :-

- Located near luni river.(Balotra)
- Excavator:- "Virendra Nath Mishra"
- **Evidences:-**
 - ✓ Microlith
 - ✓ Domestication of Animals
 - ✓ Fire actars.
- Book of virendra nath mishra – "Bagore & Tilwara- Late mesolithic cultures of North West India."

3. Pachpadra - Balotra

4. Budha Pushkar- Ajmer

5. Jayal - Nagore

6. Deedwana - Nagore

7. Sojat - Pali

8. Dhaneri - - Pali

Chalcolithic Age :-

- Most of sites this Age located near river Banas. that's why it is known as Banas civilization.
- Ahar was prominent site of this civilization.

1. **Ahar:-** (Udaipur)

- Located near river- Bedach/ayad
- Ancient named- Aghatpur & atapur
- Local name- Dhoolkot
- Excavator:-
 - ✓ Akshay Kirti Vyas
 - ✓ Ratan chandra agrawal
 - ✓ Hansmukh Dheeraj sankaliya(longest time)
- **Evidences:-**
 1. Copper furnaces – so, it is known as 'Copper city'
 2. Black & Red earthenwares.- Gore & Kothe
 3. Painting & dyeing Industry.
 4. Weights -(Ahar was a trade center)
 5. 'Lapi's lazuli' -(Afghanistan-[blue stone])
 6. Without handel water pot.(Iran)
 7. Coin with 'Apolo paintings'(greece)
 8. Six stoves – Joint Family & collective feast's information.
 9. Double faced stove.
 10. Silbata
 11. Rice,wheat,sorghum
 12. Ornamentation with dead body.
 13. Bull Teracotta – known as 'Banasian bull'
 14. Stone foundation
 15. Raw Bricks
 16. Quartz – to strengthen bricks.

2. **Gilund (Rajsamand):-**

- Excavator:-
 1. 'B.B.Lal'
 2. 'V.S.Shinde
 3. 'Gragory Poshal'
- Place named 'modiya magari' was excavated
- **Evidences:-**
 1. Baked Bricks
 2. 5 Types of earthenware
 3. Stone Ballrings
 4. Tarracotta toys
 5. Invoy Bengals

3. Balathal:-(Udaipur)

- Excavator-'virendra nath mishra'
- It was connected with Indus valley civilization.
- Evidences:-
 1. Iron furnaces
 2. A house with 11 rooms
 3. Tube well
 4. Hand made cloth

4. Ojhiyana :-(Bhilwara)

- Located near Khari river
- excavator:-
 1. B.R.Meena
 2. Alok tripathi.
- Evidences:- 1.cow & bull terracottas

5. Bhagwanpura:- - Udaipur

6. Rojadi - Gujrat

BRONZE AGE

- Initial sites of this Age located near river Indus so it called as 'Indus valley civilization'
- Harappa was First excavated site of this civilization, so it is also called as 'harappian civilization'
- Later on, we get sites of this civilization near river saraswati so it is called as 'Indus-saraswati civilization'

1. Kalibanga:(Hanumangarh)-

- LitAgel meaning - Black Bangels
- Located near Ghaghar river
- 'orel styen' conducted survey of river ghaghar. styen's book -"A survey work of Ancient sites along lost saraswati river"
- L.P. Tessitory given firstly information about Kalibanga.
- 1952 AD 'Amlanand gosh' discoverd kalibanga.

According to Amlanand ghosh Kalibanga was originated from sothi civilization.

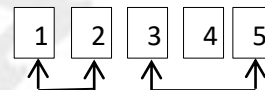
Sothi civilization located in bikaner area.'Sawariya' &'Pugal' are most prominent site of this civilization.

- **Excavator:-**

1. B.B. Lal
2. B.K. Thappar
3. M.D.Khare
4. K.M.Shrivastav
5. S.P.Jain

- Here 5 stages excavated here.(1900-2600 B.C.)

(Pre harappian)



(Developed harappian)

- Kotadiji of pakistan is like kalibanga.
- According to 'Dashrath sharma' kalibanga was 3rd capital of 'harappian civilization.'
- Town was divided in 2 parts:-
Western part:-citadel(Administrative Buildings)
Eastern part :- Lower town (genAgel buildings)

- **Evidences:-**

1. Copper bangles
2. Ivory comb
3. Oval shaped well
4. Read earthenwares covered with black and white lines.
5. Camel bones
6. Watchman room.
7. Ploughed farm (south east direction)
8. Planted 2 crores at same time.

9. Raw Bricks (kalibanga was a deprived/poor colony)
 10. Decorated bricks
 11. Lack of proper drainage system.
 12. Wooden drainage system.
 13. Couple burials
 14. Skull with 6 holes(provides informatin about surgery & insability)
 15. Cylindrical seal- This provide information of mesapotamia civilization.
 16. Earthquake evidences.
 17. Crops-wheat,bajara,milletts,barley,gram,mustard etc.
- Kalibanga was excavated under direction of archeological survey of india.
 - In 1985 AD museum was established here.

Iron Age:-

- Vedas provide information about this Age so, it is called as 'Vedic civilization'
- **centers:-**
 1. Anupgarh
 2. Tarkhan wala Dera
 3. chak-64

MHAJANPAD AGE

1. Matsya Mhajanpad:-

- Rigveda provides information about this Mhajanpad Age:
 1. Jaipur
 2. Kotputli
 3. Alwar
 4. Bharatpur.
- Capital:- 'Viratnagar'(kotputli),[Mhabharat provides information about Viratnagar]
- According to 'Gopinath sharma' after the battle of mhabharat matasya mhajanpad became powerful.
- Chedi mhajanpad defeated matsya mahajanpad.
- Later on matsya mhajanpad was merged into magadh mhajanpad.

2. Shursen mhajanpad:-

- Area:
 1. Bharatpur
 2. Dholpur
 3. Karauli
 4. Deeg
 5. Eastern part of alwar.
- Capital- Mathura.

3. Kuru mhajanpad:-

- Area:- Northern Part of Alwar
- Capital:- Indaraprastha.

4. Shivi janpad:-

- Area:- Udaipur & chittorgarh
- Capital:- Madhyamika/Nagari (Chittorgarh)
- capital infomation sources:-
 1. Mahabharat
 2. Asthadhyayi(Pannini)
 3. Mahabhashya (Patanjali)
 4. Barali Inscription
- A.C.L.'Carlleyle discovered madhaymika'
- Excavator:- D.R. Bhandarkar
K.B.Saundar rajan
- Madhyamika was 1st excavated of rajasthan.
- **Evidences :-**
 1. Coins of shivi janpad
 2. Open vishnu temple
 3. Ring wells

4. Cannals
5. Shiv temple of gupta Age.
6. Buddhist evidences.

BARALI INSCRIPTION:-

- **443 B.C.** Ajmer Inscription
- In 1912 AD Gauri shankar heera chand Ojha found this inscription from bheelot mata temple.
- This inscription was engraved in 'Veer Nirwan'
- According to this inscription madhyamika was a jain site.
- It is in prakrit language & script- Barhmini.
- It was ancient/oldest inscription in rajasthan.

5. Malav janpad:-

- Area :- Tonk & Jaipur
- Capital :- Nagar
- This janpad's civilization known as kheda civilization.
- Excavator -Krishan dev
- **Evidences:-**
 - ✓ 6000 coins of malav janpad (Collected by Carlleyle)
 - ✓ Idols of mahishasur mardini, Laxmi, durga, ganesh, shivling etc.

6. Arjunayan janpad:-

- Area:
 1. Alwar
 2. Bharatpur
 3. Neem-ka-thana.

7. Yauddheya janpad:-

- Area:- shri ganganagar & Hanumangarh
- this janpad defeated kushans.
- yauddheya's adopted title of 'veer'
- this information are provided by junagarh inscription

8. Salav janpad:-

- Area: Alwar
- There was a boundry dispute between this janpad & matsay mhajanpad.

9. Rajanya janpad:-

- Area: Bharatpur

MAURIYAN AGE

1. Bairath:-

- We get 2 inscription of ashoka from here.
1.
 - In 1837 AD captain burt collected inscription from bijak hill.
 - It is also known as bhabaru Inscription.
 - Ashoka is referred as 'King of magadh' in this inscription.
 - Ashoka believes in 'Buddha', 'sanga', and 'dhamma',
 - This inscription provides information about 7 buddhist texts.
 2.
 - In 1871 AD carlleyle collected information about from bheem hill.
 - excavators:-
 - ✓ Dayaram sahani (1936)
 - ✓ Neel ratan benarjee (1962-63)
 - ✓ Kailash nath dikshit (1962-63)
 - Evidences:-
 - rock paintings
 - shell script
 - mahadev hill, ganesh, & bhomli hill were excavated.
 - Chinese traveller 'Hiuen-Tsang' visited Bairath & he called it 'Pi-Lo-Yo-To-Lo'
 - According to him there were 8 buddhist monasteries at bairath which were demolished by hun king
 - He called bull & sheep of bairath famous.
 - In the time of jaipur's ruler 'Ram singh IInd' bairath was excavated & a golden box found from here this time. Probably remnants of lord buddha kept in it.

POST-MAURYAN AGE

- Indo greek king 'minander' attack on madhyamika. this information is given by mhabhashya.
- We get '28 indo-greek' coins from bairath in which '16 coins' belongs to minander.

We also get 8 silver panchmark coins from bairath (in a cotton cloth.)

1. Noh:-(Bharatpur)

- Excavator: Ratan Chandra Agrawal
- Evidences:-
 - ✓ Iron equipment of agriculture.
 - ✓ Ringwells
 - ✓ Kushan coins (Vasudev & huvishka)
 - ✓ Yaksha Idol – known as 'Jakh Baba'
 - ✓ it belongs to shunga Age.

2. Rangmahal:-

- Area: Hanumangarh
- Excavator: Dr. Hannarid(Sweeden)
- Evidences:-
 1. Rice
 2. Terracotta toycart
 3. Red earthenware covered with black lines.
 4. Idol of Teacher & disciple (Kushan Age)
- **Barwa inscription:-** (Baran- 238 AD)
 - It provides information of mhasenapati bal of mokhari dynasty.
 - We got 4 pillars from here in which 3 engraved.

GUPTA AGE

1. Bayana:-

- Samundragupta captured bayana.
- 'Vishnu vardhan' of 'varik dynasty' constructed 'bheem laat' at bayana.
- he was feudal lord of Samundra gupta.
- 'Bheem laat' is known as Victory tower of samundra gupta. It is 1st victory tower of rajasthan.
- From place named nagalakhail near Bayana we got coins hoard.
- 'Chitrlekha' Queen of partihar king. 'Laxman Sen' constructed 'Usha temple' at bayana.
- In medieval Age bayana was famous for 'Indigo agriculture.'

2. Badoli:-

- Hun king 'Mihirkul' built shiv temple.
- James Tod brought this temple in lime-light

3. Charchoma :-

- Area: Kota
- shiv temple is located here. (4 faced shivling)

POST GUPTA AGE/PRE MEDIEVAL AGE/RAJPUT AGE/Tripartite Struggle
Age

1. Bhinmal:-

- It was capital of 'chawda rajput.'
- 'Basantgarh inscription' provides information about chawda dynasty.
- Chawda kings give patronage to magh & bharamgupt(Newton of India)

Books- 1. 'Khandkhadyak' 'shishupal vadh'
2. 'Bhram saputh sidhanth'

- Chinese traveller Hiuen-Tsang visited 'Bheenmal' & he called it 'Pi-Lo-Yo-To-Lo'
- Bhinmal was a study center.
- later on, Partihar captured bhinmal.
- Excavator: 'Ratan chander Agrawal'
- Evidences:
 - ✓ Shak's priod coins.
 - ✓ Roman emphora
 - ✓ greek double handed suarhi.

उपमा कालिदासस्य, भारवि अर्थ गौरवम्
पद लालित्य दंडिन, माघेसन्ति त्रयोगुण

INSCRIPTION

1. Basantgarh Inscription: (625 AD)-

- This inscription was collected from 'Khimel mata temple'
- According to this inscription during reign of chawda raja- 'varamlat', 'rajjil', was feudal of Abu.
- So, this inscription provides information about feudal system.

2. Mansarovar Inscription: (713 AD)

- This inscription provide information about four mauriayn kings:
1. Maheshwar
 2. Bhim
 3. Bhoj
 4. Man

3. Kansava(kota)shivalay Incription: (738 AD)

- This inscription provides information about mauryan king 'Dhawal'
- This was last information of mauryan in rajasthan.

4. Buchkala(Jodhpur) inscription: (815 AD)

- This inscription was collected from 'paravati mata temple'
- It provides information about the partihar king-'nagbhat II'

5. Rajorgarh Inscription: (960 AD)

- This inscription provides information about 'mathandev partihar' who was feudal lord of 'mahipal partihar'

OTHER ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES

1. Ganeshwar:-

- Located: Neem ka thana (near kantali river)
- excavator: 'Ratan chandra agrawal'
- It is known as " Mother of copper age civilization" & "copper hoard civilization"
- Copper was sent to harappa & mohenjodaro from here.
- Evidences:
 - ✓ Black & blue earthenwares
 - ✓ Houses were built from stones
 - ✓ Stone bridge. (On Kantali River)

2. Sunari : (Neem ka thana)

- Located near kantali river.
- It was an vedic Age's colony.
- Evidences:
 - ✓ Iron furnaces (Oldest)
 - ✓ Horse pulled chariot
 - ✓ Rice

3. Baror : Sri ganganagar

- Located near ancient saraswati river.
- Evidences:
 - ✓ Pre harppian & developed harppian
 - ✓ Button shaped seals
 - ✓ Lappi's lazauli
 - ✓ 8000 Beats

4. Raidh : Tonk

- Excavator : 'kaidar nath puri'
- It was prominent center of malav janpad.
- Evidences :
 1. Iron-(It is known as Tata nagar of ancient India)
 2. Coins
Punchmark Coins

- Malav Coins
- Mitra Coins
- Appolodots Coins (Indo Greek Ruler)
- Indo-Seserian Coins
- 3. Mother goddess teracotta.
- 4. Terracotta of women wore turban.
- 5. 115 rings well.

5. Jodhpura : Kotputli

- Located near Sabi river.
- excavator: 'Ratan chandra agrawal'
- This site known as 'dhartughat civilization'
- Evidences:
 1. Iron

6. Naliyasar : Jaipur

- Located near Sambhar.
- Evidences-105 kushan coins.

7. Kurada:- Deedwana

- Evidences: Agriculture.

8. Iswal : Udaipur

- It was an Industrial city.
- Evidences: Iron.

9. Jhadol	Udaipur
10. Pind pandliya	Chittorgarh
11. Kol maholi	Swai madhopur
12. Malah	Bhartpur
13. Alana	Jalor
14. Nandlalpura	Jaipur
15. Kiradot	Jaipur
16. Chithwari	Jaipur

✓ From above old sites we get Copper Civilization.

COINS

Gupta coins partihar

(Garuda coins)

1. Redh Tonk
2. Sayala Tonk
3. Morali Jaipur
4. Ahera Ajmer

Coins of Mihirbhoj

(Adivaarh coins)

1. Mavaldesar-Hanumangarh
2. Nohar - Hanumangarh
3. Pallu - Hanumangarh
4. Nawa city - Deedwana
5. Degana Nagor
6. Baghera Ajmer

- Found Maximun coins of 'malav janpad' in rajasthan.
- 'Numis matics'- Study of coins.



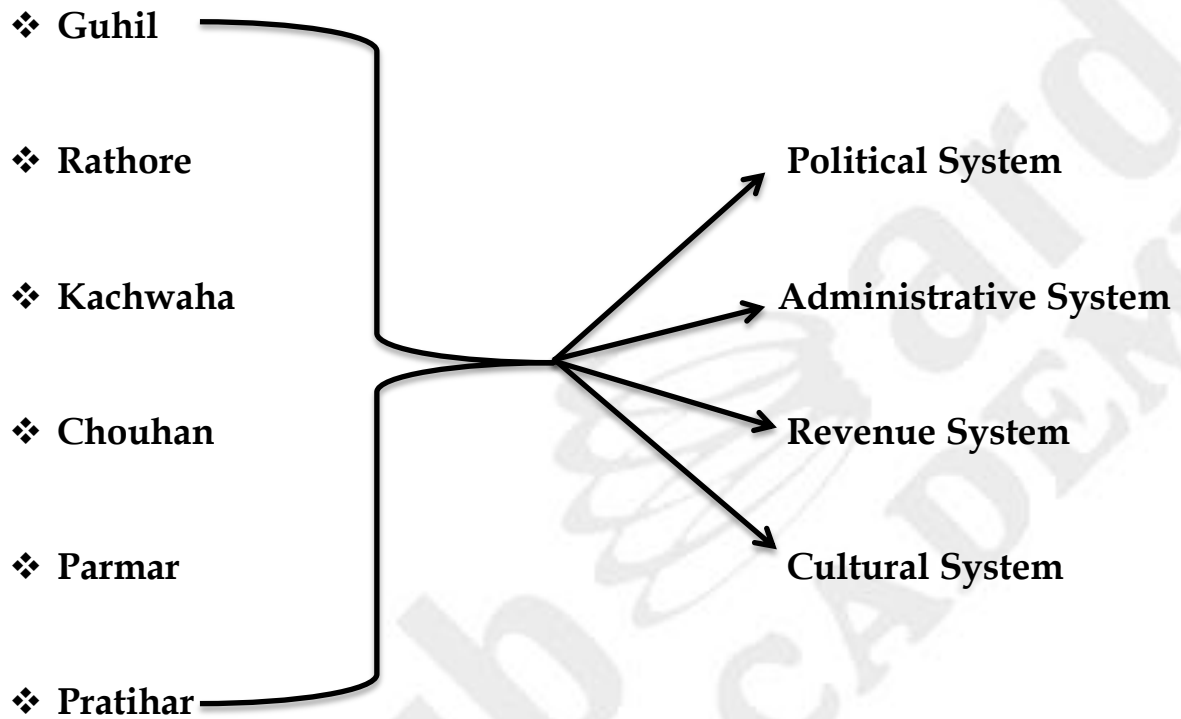
Book of webb :- "The currencies of hindu states of rajputana"

Rock Paintings

- Dadikar Alwar
- Harsura Alwar
- Sohanpura Sikar
- Kanyadah Bara
- Gardara Bundi
- Alaniya Kota ('Jagat narayan' – discovered rock paintings of alaniya.)

MEDIEVAL HISTORY OF RAJASTHAN

Dynasties :



GUHIL DYNASTY

- In 566 AD guhil founded guhil dynasty.

☑ **Samoli Inscription: (646 AD)**

- It is an oldest inscription which provides information of guhil dynasty.
- This inscription belongs to 'Shiladitya'
- Shiladitya was 5th desendent of guhil.
- This inscription also provides informaton about Jawar mata temple.
- Information about minning industry of Jawar.

☑ **Guhil states :**

1. Mewar
2. Dunderpur
3. Banswara
4. Pratapgarh
5. Shahpura

Shyamaldas book-'Veer Vinod' –origin place of guhil –"Vallabhi"
According to D.R. Bhandarkar origin place of guhil – "Anandpur"
According to James todd origin place of guhil – "Vallabhi dynasty"

History Of Mewar

- Guhil dynasty ruled over Mewar.
- Ancient Names of mewar-

1. MedPat
2. Pragwat
3. Shivi Janpad

❖ **Bappa Rawal:-**

- Actual name : 'Kalbhaj'
- He is disciple of 'Saint Harit'
- In 734 AD he defeated Man Maurya & conquered Chittor.
- According to C.V. Vaidya – Bappa rawal stoped muslim attack like charles martel(france).
- Capital: - 'Nagada' (Udaipur)
- He built "Ekling Temple" here.
- Kings of mewar considered themselves as 'Deewan of Ekaling ji.'
- Constructed 'Sun temple' at Chittor.(Kalika mata temple)
- He circulated golden coins(115 grains) in mewar.
- He drove muslim army to Ghazni.
- He deposed Ghajni's king salim & appointed his nephew as King.

➤ **Titles:**

- Hindu suraj
- Rajguru
- Chakkavai
- In his last days he became a saint & coronated his son – "Khuman"
- Due to military camp of bappa rawal, the city 'rawalpindi' of pakistan was named.

❖ **Allat : (Alu Rawal)**

- According to 'Saraneshwar Eulogy'(953 A.D) he made 'Ahar' as his capital.
- He built 'Vaarh Temple' here.
- This Eulogy provides information about (Revenue) taxation system & Administration system.
- According to Atapur Inscription of shaktikumar (977 A.D) "Mhalaxmi Rathore" was mother of allat & Allat married to Huna Princess-Hariya Devi & she founded village – 'Harashpur'.
- Administrative officers:-

1. Amatya	-	Prime minister
2. Akshpatlik	-	Minister of war & peace
3. Sandivigharhak	-	Chief Accounting officer
4. Bhishagadhiraj	-	Royal Doctor
5. Bandipati	-	Who praised King.

❖ **Jaitra Singh :-**

Battle of Bhutala (1227A.D)

Jaitra Singh v/s Iltutemish

- Jaitra Singh won this battle.
- Book 'hammeer mad mardam' of Jai singh suri provide information of this battle.
- In this book Iltutmish is referred as 'Hammeer' in this book.
- Commander's of jaitra singh :- Balak & Madan
- Retreating army of Iltutmish demolished Nagda.
- He made 'Chittor as his capital.
- According to 'Dashrath sharma' Regime of Jaitra singh 'Golden Age' of medieval mewar.

❖ **Tej Singh :-**

- In 1260AD at Ahar -'kamal chandra' depicted text named -'Shrawak pratikraman sutra churni'.
- It is an oldest painted text of mewar.
- His queen 'Jaital devi' constructed 'Shayam Parshvanath Temple'. at Chittor.

❖ Ratan Singh :-(1302-1303 AD)

- Kumbhkaran: Younger brother of Ratan Singh.
- He founded rule of 'rana branch' of guhil dynasty at 'Nepal'. (Guhil dynasty has 24 branches.)

☑ Padmini:-

- ✓ Queen of Ratan Singh
- ✓ She was princess of Sinhal Island.
- ✓ Her Father -Gandharvasen
- ✓ Her Mother - Champavati
- Raghav chetan told Allauddin Khilagi about beauty of queen Padmini.
- In 1540AD 'Malik Muhammad Jaisi'(Jaunpur) written 'Padmavat' in Oudhi Language.
- In 1303AD Alauddin Khilgi Attacked on Chittor. '1st Saka of Chittor' queen Padmini along with 1600 other women perform/committed - "Johar".
- Under leadership of Ratan Singh 'Kesariya' took place.
- Commanders of Ratan Singh- Gaura & Badal.
- 25th August 1303 AD Alauddin captured Chittor.
- Alauddin massacred 30,000 people in Chittor.
- Amir Khushro's book 'Khajain-ul-Futuh' (Tarikh-i-alai) provides information of Chittor attack of Alauddin.
- Alauddin handed over Chittor to his son Khijra Khan & renamed Chittor as 'Khijrabad'.
- In Inscription of dargah of Dhaibi Peer name of Chittor is mentioned as Khijrabad.
- Khijra Khan built a bridge over river Gambhiri.
- He also built tomb here.
- According to Persian inscription of Tomb Alauddin Khilji was :
 - 2nd Alexander
 - Divine Shadow of God
 - Protector of World.
- After some time Chittor was handed over to Maldev Songara (Munchhala Maldev).

❖ Hammeer : (1326-64 AD)

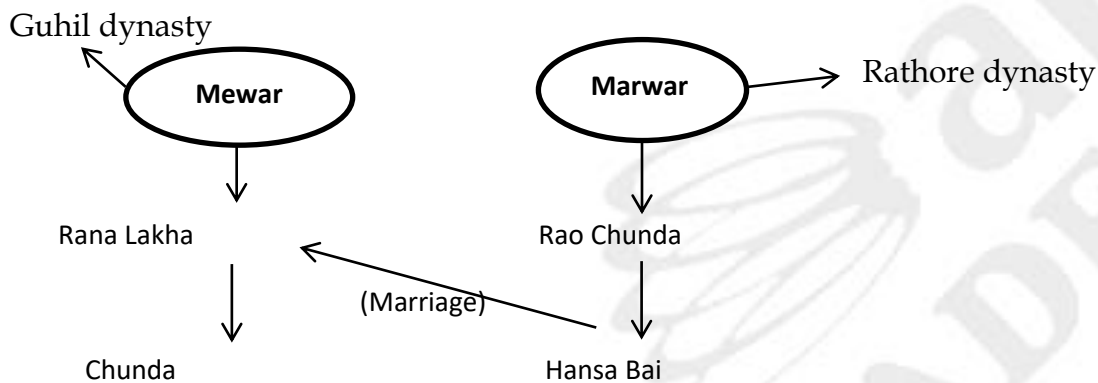
- Hammeer of Sisodia defeated Banveer Sonagara & Re-captured Chittor.
- A rule of Sisodiya branch of guhil dynasty started from here.
- He adopted title of "Rana".
- Hammeer is known as "Savior of Mewar".
- In the Battle of Singholi Hammeer defeated Mohammad Bin Tuglaq.
- He built 'Barwari Mata (Anpurna Mata) Temple at Chittor.
- 'Barwadi mata' -Tutelary Deity of guhil dynasty of Mewar.
- 'Ban Mata'- Clan Deity of guhil dynasty of Mewar.

➤ **Titles :-**

1. 'Visham Ghati Panchanan (Kumbhalgarh Eulogy)
2. 'Veer Raja'- Rasik Priya
3. 'Formidable Hindu'- James Tod.

❖ **Rana Laksha Singh: (Lakha-1382-1421AD)**

- A silver mine was found from Jawar.
- Chhitra Banjara (Nomadic Merchant) constructed 'Pichola lake'.
- 'Kumbha Hada' died while protecting the fake Bundi.



- Mewar's king Rao Chunda married his princess "Hansa Bai" to Rana Lakha of Mewar.
- This time Lakha's son Chunda took Oath that he will not become next King of Mewar. Instead son of Hansa Bai will be made next king of Mewar. So, Chunda is known as "Bhisham of Mewar".
- Chunda was given 'Salumbar Thikana'.
- Due to sacrifice of Chunda, some special rights were given to the feudal lord of Salumbar like:
 1. Feudal lord of Salumbar will coronate king of Mewar.
 2. Feudal lord of Salumbar along with Mewar's king will sign all documents.
 3. In absence of will Feudal lord of Salumbar will hand capital.
 4. He was always be commanding chief of Mewar's army.
- Harawal:- Front part of Army.
- Chandawal:- Rear part of Army.

❖ **Mokal: (1421-33 AD)**

- Father- Lakha
- Mother- Hansa Bai
- Guardian- Chunda
- Due to misbelief of Hansa Bai, Chunda approached -'Hoshangshah of Malva'.
- Guardian - 'Ranmal' (Brother of Hansa Bai)

- After This Ranmal took help of mewar army to capture marwar from his brother Kanha.
- In 1432 AD Ahamadshah of Gujrat attacked on Mewar. This time, At place named - 'Jheelwara'(Rajsamand).
- Chacha, Mera, & Mahpa panwar killed Mokal.
- Mokal's Queen 'Kamalawati' confronted Ahamas shah.

☑ **Architecture:-**

1. Rampart of Ekaling Temple.
2. Dwarikanath temple & Pond (chittor).
3. Re-construction of 'Samidheshwar Temple'-earlier it was called as 'Tribhuwan Narayan Temple' & bhoj parmar of Malwa built it.
4. Baghela Pond.
5. 'Shringi Rishi stepwell'(Udaipur)-"Shringi rishi Inscription"(1428) provides information from Hammeer to Mokal.

❖ **Kumbha - (1433-68 AD):-**

- Father- Mokal
- mother- Saubhagyawati Parmar
- Gaurdian- Ranmal
- With the help of Ranmal, Kumbha killed Chacha & Mera.
- This information is provided by the "Padrada Inscription"(in 1433,Udaipur).
- In Mewar's court Ranmal is dominance was increased.
- Ranmal got murdered Sisodiya's leader Raghav Dev(Brother of Chunda) in 1438AD
- Hansa Bai called back Chunda.
- Ranmal is Son of Jodha took shelter at village named 'kahuani' (Bikaner).
- Chunda captured Rathorer's capital 'Mandore'.

☑ **Treaty of Anwal-Banwal-(1453 AD)**

1. Book this treaty, Marwar was given back to Jodha.
2. Sojat was made boundary between Mewar & Marwar.
3. Kumbha's Prince Raimal was married to Jodha's Princess Shringarkanwar.

☑ **Battle of Sarangpur (M.P.) - (In 1437 AD)**

- reason: Mahmud Khilji (Malva) gave shelter to Chacha & Mera.
- Kumbha v/s Mahmud Khilji (Malva)

☑ **Succession strugle of Nagaur:**

- Kumbha supported shamsh khan against Muzahid khan but After sometime shamsh khan revolted against kumbha & Approched Qutubddin shah of Gujrat.
- Kumbha defeated both -shamsh khan & Qutubddin shah.

☑ **Treaty of Champaner(Gujrat - 1456 AD):-**

- Mahmud Khilji (Malva) + Qutubddin shah (Gujrat)

☑ **Battle of Badanaur (Bhilwara - 1457 AD):-**

- Kumbha, defeated joint military of Malva & Gujrat.
- Kumbha also defeated Shahsmal Deora of Sirohi.

☑ **Cultural Achivement :-**

1. Architecture :-

❖ **Victory Tower :-**

- It is a nine floor building.
- Height- 122 Feet
- Width- 30 Feet
- Other name: Kirti Tower(Victory Tower).
Vishnu Dhawaj
Garuda Dhawaj
Museum of Idols
- It is Encyclopidia of Indian Sculpture.
- There is No Idol at 8th Floor.
- Idols of Architects are located at 5th Floor.
- With Names:- Jaita, Punja, Poma, Napa.
- Nine times word 'Allah' is engraved in Arabic language at 3rd Floor .
- Writer is of kirti tower eulogy- Atri Bhatt & Mahesh Bhatt.
- this Eulogy provide information about-Victory,construction, literature & Titles.
- 'Maharana Swaroop Singh' re-built it.
- 'James Tod' compared it to "Tarjan Tower of Rome".
- It is logo of Rajasthan Police & Rajasthan board of Secondary Education.
- 'Veer sawarkar' made victory tower as symbol of "Abhinav Bharat".

Kirti Tower:-

It is a seven Floor building in chittor.

In 12th century AD During Regime of 'kumar singh', 'Jija shah Bhagherwal' built it. it is Dedicated to Lord Adinath((Rishab dev ji-it's jain god). so, it is also known as "Adinath Tower".

- According to book of 'Veer Vinod' of 'Kavi Raja shyamaldas Ji'.Kumbha built 32 forts out of 84.

1. Kumbhalgarh Fort (Rajsamand):-

- It was the "Emergency capital of Mewar"
- This is known as the-"watch-men of Mewar".
- Architect:- 'Mandan'
- It's highest place is called as katargarh,which was personal residence of Kumbha.
- It is known as 'Eye of Mewar'.
- Write of 'Kumbhalgarh Eulogy' – Mahesh Bhatt.
- In this Eulogy Kumbha is refered as incarnation of Religion & Purity. & Donar like Karan & Bhoj.

2. Achalgarh Fort :-

- In 1452 AD Kumbha rebuilt it.
- In this statue of Kumbha & his son Udha was located. which are known as 'Sawan & Bhado'.

3. Basantgarh :- Sirohi

4. Machan Fort - Sirohi (To control Mer's)

5. Bhomat Fort :- Udaipur (To control Bheel's)

❖ Temples:-

1. Kumbhaswami Temple:- Chittor, Kumbhalgarh & Achalgarh

2. Kunthunath temple:- Delwara (Sirohi)

3. Shantinath Jain Temple/Shrinagar Chanwari:- Velka Bhandari built it at chittor.

4. Ranakpur Jain Temples:- In 1439 AD Jain Merchant 'dharnak shah' built these temples near river Mathai.

5. Chaumukha Temple:- It is most prominent among them. Ideol of Lord Adinath is Located in it. It has 1444 Pillars. so, it is called as 'Museum of Pillars'. Depak was architect of this temple.

☑ Ranakpur Eulogy:- (1439 AD)

- This Eulogy provides informtion about kings of Mewar from Bappa Rawal to Kumbha.
- In this Eulogy Bappa & kalbhaj are considered as different person.
- this Eulogy also provide information about Architect Depak.
- In this Eulogy word 'Nanak' is used for coins.

❖ Literature:-

➤ Kumbha was a good musician & he used to play 'Veena'.

➤ Music Teacher-'Sarang Vyas'.

➤ Books of Kumbha:-

1. Sudha Prabandha
2. Kamraj Rattisar- 7 Parts.
3. Harivartik
4. Sangeet Sudha
5. Sangeet Meemansa
6. Sangeet Kram Deepika
7. Sangeet Raj - 5 Parts.
 1. Pathya Ratna Kosh
 2. Geet Ratna kosh
 3. Nritya Ratna kosh
 4. Vadhy Ratna kosh
 5. Ras Ratna kosh

☑ **Drama's of Kumbha:-**

1. Atulya Chaturi - Sanskrit
2. Murari Sangati - Kannad
3. Nandini Vriti - Marathi
4. Ras nandini - Mewari.

☑ **Commentries(Tika)of Kumbha.**

1. Geet govind(Jaidev) - 'Rasik Priya'
2. Sangeet Ratnakar Sarangdhar
3. Chandishatak Banbhatt

☑ **Court Scholars:-**

1. Kanha Vyas - 'Ekaling Mahatmya'-It's 1st part was written by 'Kumbha' which is known as 'Rajvarnan'.
2. Mehaji - 'Tirthmala'-
3. Mandan
 1. 'Vastusar'
 2. 'Devmurti Prakaran'
 3. 'Rajvallabh'-This book has 14 chapters.This book gave information about construction of village, town, Temple, market & place, fort etc.
 4. Roopmandan- Sculpture.
 5. Kodand Mandan- Information about manufacturing 'Bow'.
4. Natha- 'Vastumanjari' (Natha-Brother of Mandan)
5. Govind-books:-
 1. Dawar Dipika
 2. Kala Nidhi
 3. Uddhar Dhorini-Information about 'Shikhar' construction of Temple.
 4. Sar Samuchchay-Information about 'Aurvedh'.
6. Heeranand Muni- Teacher/Guru of Kumbha- Title:-'Kavi Raj'.
7. Tila Bhatt:-

☑ **Jain Scholar's of Kumbha:-**

1. Somdev Suri
2. Somshekhar suri
3. Jaishekhar Suri
4. Bhuwan Kirti
- Kumbha abolished Pilgrimera Tax on Jains.

☑ **Titles of Kumbhas:-**

1. Hindu Surtan
2. Abhinav Bhartacharya (Navya Bharat)
3. Rana Raso
4. Hal Guru
5. Chap Guru
6. Adivaarih
7. Param Bhagwat
- In kumbhalgarh fort Kumbha was killed by his son Udha.

★ **Raimal:-** (1473-1509 AD)

- In Battle of Jawar & Dadimpur he defeated his brother Udha.
- He also defeated Gayas shah of Malwa.

★ Cultural Achivement :-

- He built present from of Ekaling temple.
- He constructed Adbhut shiv Temple(Adabad ji).
- He gave jawar Pargana to his Sister 'Rama Bai'.
- Rama Bai had intrest in music like her Father.
- Rama Bai's title:- 'Vagishwari'
- Rama Bai built 'Rama Swami Temple' at Jawar.
- His queen Shringar kanwar built stepwell at Ghosundi.

Ghosundi Inscription:-(Chittor)

- It is an Inscription of 2nd century B.C.
- According to this inscription king 'Sarvattat' of Gaz dynasty got performed 'Ashawmedh Yagya'.
- This inscription provide information about worship of vasudev & San karshan.
- so, this is an oldest inscription of Rajasthan which provides information of Vaishnav sect.(Bhagwat)
- It was engraved in Bharhmini Script & Sanskrit language.
- D.R. Bhandarkar read this inscription.
- it is also known as 'Hathibade Inscription'(Uba diwar)

★ Prithvi Raj:-

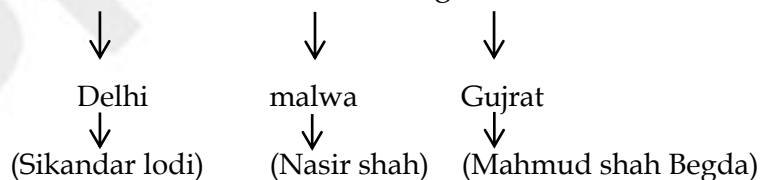
- He is son of Raimal.
- He is calles 'Flying Prince'
- Due to his Queen 'Tara'- Ajmer fort named as Taragarh.
- Cenotaph (12 Pillars)of Prithvi Raj-'Khumbhalgarh'.

★ Jaimal:-

- He is son of Raimal.
- he died while fighting against 'solankis'.

❖ Sanga/Sangram Singh: (1509-28 AD)

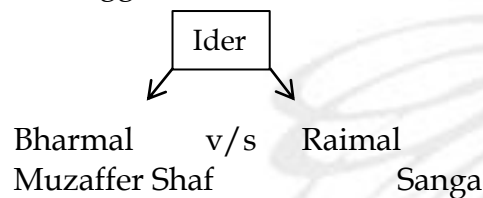
- He was son of Raimal.
- At village named 'Sevantri'.(Bida jaitmalot protected Sanga against his brother.)
- Karamchand panwar of Shri Nagar (Ajmer) gave shelter to Sanga.
- After Death of Raimal Sanga became King of Mewar.
- At the time of corronation of Sanga:-



☑ Battle of Khatoli - 1517 AD-

- sanga v/s Ibarhim lodi

- Sanga won this Battle.
- ☑ **Battle of Bari - 1518 AD(Dholpur)**
 - Sanga v/s Ibarhim Lodi
 - Sanga won this Battle.
- ☑ **Battle of Gagroan(Jhalawar) - 1519 AD**
 - Sanga v/s Mahmud Khilji II (Malwa)
 - **Reasons** :-Sanga gave gagroan fort to 'medini rai'.
 - Sanga won this Battle.
 - Haridas Charan(commander of Mewar Army) arrested Mahmud Khilji II.
 - Sanga gifted 12 villages of 'Haridas charan.'
- ☑ **Battle of Ider (Gujrat) - 1520 AD**
 - Sanga v/s Muzaffar shah
 - Reason:- Succession struggle of Ider



- Sanga defeated Bharmal & Muzaffer Shah.
- ☑ **Battle of Bayana:- (16 Feb.1527 AD)**
 - Sanga v/s Babur
 - Sanga won the Battle
 - At this time Mehendi Khwaza had charge of Bayana Fort.
 - 'Sultan Mirza' was commander of Babur.
 - Sanga snatched musical instrument named 'Tasha' from mughals.
- ☑ **Battle of Khanwa:- (17 March 1527 AD)**
 - Sanga v/s Babur
 - Before Battle Babur declared Zihad.
 - He removed 'Tamaga Tax' on muslim marchant.
 - He took Oath not to take liqour.
 - Sanga wrote letters to most all kings of Rajasthan & demanded help.

▪ Prithviraj	Amber
▪ Maldev	Marwar
▪ Kalyanmal	Bikaner
▪ Veeramdev	Merta
▪ Akhej Deora	Sirohi
▪ Medini Rai	Chanderi
▪ Udai Singh	Vagar
▪ Bagh Singh	Devaliya
▪ Jahala Ajja	Sadari
▪ Ratan Singh	Salumbar
▪ Hasan Khan Mewati	Mewat
▪ Bharmal	Idar

- **Mohmud Lodi**- Brother of Ibarhim lodi participate in this battle.
- Due to injury Sanga had to moved out of Battle field. so, "Jhalla Ajja" led the Battle.
- Some Allies of Sanga Betrayed & joined hands with Babur during Battles.
 - like: Raisin's - Salhadi Tanwar
 - Nagaur's - Khanjade Muslimes
- Due Artillery & Tugluma toctic (Technique) of warfare Babur won this Battle.
- After won the battle Babur adopted the title of 'Gazi'.

☑ **Baswa- Dausa :-** Injured Sanga was treated here.

☑ **Irich:- Uttar Pradesh :-** Sanga was poisoned here.

☑ **Kalpi- Uttar Pradesh :-** Sanga died here.

☑ **Titles of Sanga :-** 'Hindupat'
'Remnants of Soldiers' (James todd)

- According to 'Baburnama':- There are 7 Kings, 9 Rao, 104 commanders in Sanga's Court.

❖ **Ratan Singh:-**

- He was son of Sanga.
- Died while fighting with surajmal of Bundi.

❖ **Vikramaditya: (1531-36 AD):-**

- Father :- Rana Sanga
- Mother :- Karmawati
- Gaurdian Karmawati
- In 1533 AD Bahadur Shah of Gujrat attacked on Mewar. Karmawati made/concluded treaty by giving Ranthambhore Fort.
- In 1534-35 AD Bahadur shah attacked on Mewar again.
- 1535 AD IInd Saka of chittor was happened Johar in leadership of Karmawati. (Pur-copper plate provides information about this Johar.)
- Kesariya took place under the leadership of Bagh Singh of Devaliya (BaghSingh known as 'Devaliya Deewan.)
- Cenataph of Bagh Singh -Pandupole-Chittor fort.
- During this attack Rani Karmawati sent rakhi to mughal emperor 'Humayun'.
- Banveer was apointed as administrator of Mewar.(Son of concubine of Flying Prince Prithviraj)
- Banveer murdered Vikramaditya.
- Balveer also wanted to kill Udai Singh but "Panna Dhai" saved Udai Singh by sacrificing her son "Chandan".
- Asha Devpura gave shelter to Panna Dhai & Udai Singh in Kumbhalgarh Fort.

❖ **Udai singh :-(1537-72)**

- Battle of Mawali -1540 AD
- Udai Singh v/s Banveer
- Udai Singh won the Battle.
- 1559 AD Udaipur was established .
- Lake Udai Sagar & Moti magari Palace was built.
- 1567-68 AD Akbar attacked on Chittor.
- Udai Singh moved to 'Girwa hills'.
- Jaimal & Patta took charge of chittor.

Jaimal was king of Merta. In 1562 AD Akbar captured Merta.
Patta was feudal Lord of Amet. Amet was 1st grade Thikana of Mewar.

- In 1568 AD 3rd Saka of chittor.
- 'Phul Kanwar' committed Johar.(Phul Kanwar- sister of Jaimal & Queen of Patta)
- Kesariya took place under the leadership of Jaimal & Patta.
- so, Kalla Rathore is known as " God with four hands".
- Cenotaph of Patta -'Rampole'
- Cenotaph of Jaimal- 'Between Hanumanpol to Bhairavpol.
- 25th Feb. 1568 AD Akbar captured chittor.
- Akbar masscared 30,000 people at chittor.
- Akbar circulated coin named 'Elachi' here.
- Akbar installed Idols of Jaimal & Patta at Agra fort.
- A French traveller 'Bernier' provides information about these statues.
- Akbar's gun - "Sangram"
- On 28th Feb. 1572 AD Udai Singh Died at 'Gogunda' on Holi.
- Cenotaph of Udai Singh - Gogunda.

❖ **Maharana Partap : (1572-97=25 years)**

- Birth : 9 May 1540, Kumbhalgarh
- Father: Udai Singh
- Mother: Jaiwanta Bai Songara
- Queen: Ajabde Panwar
- Childhood name : 'Kika'
- Udai Singh doesn't appointed his elder son partap as king instead coronated younger son Jagmal.
- 'Krishan Das Chundawat' of Salumbar coronated Partap at Gogunda.
- Corronation ceremany of Partap was celebrated at Khumbhalgarh.
- Chandrasen of Marwar joined this ceremony.
- Jagmal approched Akbar.
- Akbar gave him Jahajpur Pargana.
- late on Akbar gave half part of 'sirohi' to Jagmal.

- To convince Partap Akbar sent 4 messengers:-

1. Jalal Khan korachi	1572
2. Man Singh	1573
3. Bhagwant das	1573
4. Todarmal	1573

☑ **Battle of Haldighati- 18 June 1576 AD**

Partap	v/s	Akbar
1. Krishan Das Chundawat (Salumbar)		Man singh Asaf Khan
2. Ram Shah Tomar (Gawalior)		
3. Hakim Khan Sur (Afgan Army)		
4. Rana Punja (Bheel Army)		

- Due to injury of chetak, Partap had to move out from battle field, thus 'Jhala Bida' led battle.
- 'Mihatar Khan' – A mughal Soldier passed wrong information of Arrival of Akbar in battle field.
- Man Singh failed to make Partap Akbar's dependent, Hence Akbar put Ban on entry of Man Singh & Asaf Khan's in this Court.
- In October, 1576 AD Akbar himself attacked on Mewar.
- Akbar captured Udaipur & re-named it as 'Mohamdabad'. and Udaipur handed over it to Jagannath Kachchwaha & Fakharuddin.
- Mughal commander shahbaj Khan attacked 3 times on Kumbhalgarh:-
1. 1577 AD
 2. 1578 AD
 3. 1579 AD

☑ **Sherpur Incident : 1580AD**

- Amar singh arrested Queens of Abdul Arhim(Mughal commander). But Partap sent them back with prestige.

☑ **Battle of Deware -1582 AD**

- Partap defeated Mughal Army in this battle.
- Amar Singh killed mughal commander Sultan Khan.
- James tod called this battle:- "Marrathon of Mewar".
- 1585 AD Mughal commander Jagannath Kachhwaha attacked on Mewar.
- Partap made 'Chawand' as his capital.
- In 9 January, 1597 Partap died at chawand
- Cenotph of Partap- 'Bandoli'(Udaipur).
- except Chittorgarh & Mandalgarh Partap re-captured entire Mewar.

☑ **Cultural Achievement's-**

1. Constructed –Neelkanth Mahadev Temple in Malpura.
2. At Chawand- Chamunda Mata Temple, Palace, stepwell.
3. Independent development of 'Paintings School of Mewar' was started from Chawand Prominent painters: 'Nisardeen'.

4. Court Scholars:

1. Chakrapani Mishra – 1. 'Rajayabhishek' 2. 'Muhuratmala' 3. 'Vishava Vallabh'.
2. Hemratna Suri :- 'Gaura Badal Padmini Chaupai'.
3. Sadulnath Trivedi:- Partap gave him 'Mander' Jagir.
4. Malav Sandu:-
5. Rama Sandu:-

☑ **Awargarh(Udaipur):-** Temporary capital of Partap.

☑ **Mayara's Cave:-** Armoury of Partap.

☑ **Bhamashah & Tarachand:-**

- At village named 'Chuliya' They met Partap & gave financial support to Partap.
- Now Partap could manage 25,000 soldiers for 12 Years.
- Partap appointed Bhamasha as his Prime Minister.
- Bhamashah:- "Reviever of Mewar".

☑ **Battle of Haldighati:-**

Abul Fazal	'Battle of Khamnor'
Badayuni	'Gogunda's battle'
Adarshilal Shriwastav	'Battle of Badhsha-Bagh'
James Tod	'Thermopoly of Mewar'

- Badayuni participated in this battle.

❖ **Amar Singh : (1597-1620 AD)**

- Mughal-Mewar treaty: - 5 February 1615 AD
- This treaty was concluded between the Mughal Emperor Jahangir and the ruler of Mewar, Amarsingh I.
- On behalf of Mewar, Haridas and Shubhakaran had gone with the proposal of the treaty
- Khurram (Shah Jahan) made treaty on behalf of the Mughals.

☑ **Conditions of treaty:-**

- Rana of Mewar will not go to the Mughal court.
- The crown prince of Mewar will go to the Mughal court.
- Mewar will provide assistance of 1000 cavalry soldiers to Mughal army.
- The fort of Chittor will be given back to Mewar. But Mewar cannot rebuild it.
- Marital relationships will not be established.

Importance of the treaty

- The sense of freedom that was going on since Sanga and Pratap declined.
- The closure of wars ensured peace in Mewar, Which gave a boost to development of art.
- Yuvraj Karan Singh went to the court of Jahangir. Jahangir made Karan Singh the mansabdar of 5000.
- Jahangir had installed the idols of Karna Singh and Amar Singh in Agra Fort.
- According to the English ambassador, Sir Thomas Roe, "The emperor had subjugated the Rana of Mewar by mutual agreement and not by force." By Subjugating him, there was no increase in the king's income, but he had to give a lot to the contrary. (From the

book "The Embassy of Sir Tomas Rowe" written by William Fester)

- Amarsingh was disappointed due to this treaty and he went to Nau Chaki (Rajsamand).
- Later, Rajsamand Lake was built here.
- It is known from the Inscription of the Shahjahani Mosque of 1637 AD which is situated in Dargah of Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti, that Prince Khurram built this mosque after the treaty with Mewar.
- Amarsingh's Cenotaph is situated in Ahad (Udaipur). After Amar Singh, the cenotaphs of all the Maharanas of Mewar are located in Ahad and this place is called Mahasatiyan.

❖ Karan singh (1620-28 AD)

- He Built Karna Vilas and Dilkhusa palaces in Udaipur.
- He started construction of the Jag Mandir palace. (In Lake Pichola)
- Khurram stayed in the Jagamandir palaces, during his rebellion.

❖ Jagat Singh-I (1628-52 AD)

- The construction of Jagmandir Mahal was completed.
- He Built Jagdish (Jagannath Temple) in Udaipur. It is called a temple built in dreams. This temple is built in Panchayatan style. Whose architects were Arjuna, Bhana, Mukand. Information about 'Haldighati battle' is available here in Jagannath Rai Prasasti, which was composed by Krishna Bhatt.
- His foster mother Naujubai got Vishnu temple constructed in Udaipur, Which is also called the temple of Nauju Bai.
- Jagatsingh was famous for his charity.

❖ Raj Singh - (1652-1680 AD)

- He Started rebuilding Chittor Fort and adopted an aggressive policy against Shah Jahan. Shah Jahan stopped this reconstruction by sending Sadullah Khan.
- Aurangzeb was supported by Raj Singh in the succession struggle. At that time Raj Singh organized Tika daud and took control of many Mughal territories.
- He also Opposed Aurangzeb's 'Jaziya tax'.
- He Assisted Ajit Singh of Jodhpur against Aurangzeb. It is called the '**Rathore-Sisodia Alliance**'.
- He Protected statues of Hindu deities against Aurangzeb.
- He Protected Hindu princesses against Aurangzeb. For example, in 1669 AD, Princess Charumati of Rupangarh (Ajmer) was married to him against Aurangzeb's will.

Sahal Kanwar:-

- ✓ She was the Hadi queen of the 'Ratan Singh Chundawat' (feudal lord of Salumbar).
- ✓ On the husband's demand of symbol of love, she cut off her head.
- ✓ This incident took place during the marriage of Raj Singh Charumati.
- ✓ Poem of Meghraj Mukul - Sainani (Nishani)

➤ Cultural Achievements:-**☑ Temple :-**

1. Shri Nath Temple - Sihad (Nathdwara) (Rajsamand) - The idol of Shri Nathji was brought by Govindas and Damodar from Mathura. (1672 AD)
2. Dwarkadhish Temple - Kankroli (Rajsamand)
3. Amba Mata Temple - Udaipur

Lakes :-

1. Trimukhi Bawdi (Udaipur) - This lake was built by Ramrasde, queen of Raj Singh. It is also called Jaya Bawdi
2. Janasagar Talab (Udaipur) - It was built by Jana De Rathore, mother of Raj Singh. Eulogist of Janasagar Prasasti was Lakshminath the son of Krishna Bhatt and the writer was his brother Bhaskar Bhatt.
3. Rajsamand Lake (Rajsamand)

Court Scholar:-**books**

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Sadashiv Bhatt | - Raj Ratnakar |
| 2. Ranchod Bhatt Telang | 1. Raj Prasthsti |
| | 2. Amar Kavya vanshawali |
| 3. Kavi Man. | - Raj Vilas |
| 4. Girdhar Das. | - Sagat Singh Raso |

(Information about Pratap's younger brother of

shakti singh)

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 5. Kalyan Das | - Guna Govind |
| 6. Kishor Das | - Raj Prakash |

Raj Prasasti:-

- It is located near the Rajsamand Lake at a place called Nauchauki.
- This is the largest inscription in the Sanskrit language. It is written on 25 stones.
- From this inscription, information is available from Bapa Rawal to Raj Singh about the dynasty of the kings of Mewar, the Mughal Mewar Pact, Pratap's brother Shakti Singh. This inscription also provides information about "Prithviraj Raso" and Gurukul system.
- Rajsamand Lake was constructed from 1662 to 1676 AD under famine relief works

Amar kavya vanshavali

- ❖ This book contains information about Amar Singh II.
- ❖ It also gives information about Pratap's younger brother Shakti Singh and Pratap's horse Chetak.

☑ Raj Singh's titles:-

1. Vijayakatakatu (conqueror of armies)
2. Hydraulic ruler

❖ Jai Singh : - (1680-98 AD)

- He did treaty with Aurangzeb and broke 'Rathore-Sisodia alliance'.
- In lieu of Jaziya, the Parganas of Mandal and Badnaur were given to the emperor. However, these parganas were retained by Mewar.
- He started construction of Jaisamand Lake in Udaipur in 1687 AD which was completed in 1691 AD. For this the dam was constructed by stopping the water of river Gomti, Jhamri, Ruparail and Bagar. It is also called Dhebar Lake. Narmadeshwar Shivalaya is located near it. Jaisingh had built palaces here for his Parmar queen Komla Devi, which is also known as 'Ruthi Rani's Palace'.
- 'Baba ka Magra' and 'Pyari' named islands are located in this lake.

❖ Amar singh -II (1698-1710 AD)

- He started the practice of Amarshahi Turban in Mewar.

Debari (Udaipur) Agreement - 1708 AD

Amarsingh II (Mewar)	} V/S	Bahadur Shah I(Mughal Emperor)
Ajit Singh (Marwar)		
Sawai Jaisingh (Amber)		

➤ **Terms of agreement:-**

- Ajit singh and Sawai Jai Singh will be helped in getting their kingdom.
 - Amar singh II's daughter Chandra Kanwar will be married to Sawai Jai Singh. And Chandra kanwar's son will be the next king of Amber.
- In 1709 AD Amar Singh II recaptured Pur, Mandal, & Badnaur.

❖ **Sangram Singh -II (1710-34 AD)**

- The Marathas obtained Chauth from Mewar. (First time in Rajasthan).
- Saheliyon ki baadi was constructed in Udaipur.
- Vaidyanath (Shivji) temple was built at Sisarama (Udaipur). It was built for his mother Dev Kunwari. (1716 AD)
- The author of Vaidyanath Prasasti is Roop Bhatt. It provides information about the '**Bandanwada war**' (Ajmer). In this war, Sangram Singh II defeated the Mughal commander Ranbaz Khan. Main cause of this war was Pur, Mandal, Badnaur parganas.
- Marathas collected Chauth(1/4 tax of Income) from Sangram singh-II.

❖ **Jagatsingh-II (1734-51 AD)**

☑ **Hurada Conference (Bhilwara) - 17 July 1734 AD**

- It was a conference of the Rajput kings of Rajasthan against the Marathas.

Mewar - Jagat Singh II (President)

Jaipur - Sawai Jai Singh

Marwar - Abhay Singh

Nagaur - Bakht Singh

Bikaner - Jorawar Singh

Bundi - Dalel Singh

Kota - Durjan Saal

Kishangarh - Raj Singh

Karauli - Gopal pal

☑ **Conference decisions :-**

- All the kings will help each other against the Marathas.
- War will be fought against the Marathas at Rampura (Kota) after end of rainy season.

☑ **Importance of conference :-**

- After the Khanwa war, the Rajput kings of Rajasthan tried to form unity against any other power.

- Because of internal contradiction among Kings this conference failed.
- He built 'Jagat Niwas' at Pichola Lake.

☑ **Court scholars:-**

- Nekram Jagat Vilas
 Sekar Bhav
- Dev Karan Varanasi Vilas
- Dev Karan was Deewan of Jagat Singh II.

❖ **Bhim Singh (1778-1828 AD)**

- Bhim Singh decided to marry his daughter Krishnakumari to the ruler of Marwar, Bhim Singh. Unfortunately Bhim Singh of Marwar died before marriage. After the death of Bhimsingh, the marriage of Krishnakumari to Jagatsingh II of Amber was decided. The new ruler of Marwar, Man Singh (Brother of Bheem Singh) opposed this marriage.
- Due to this incident, the princely states of Amber and Marwar conflicted and battle of Gingoli was fought (war of Parbatsar) between Jagatsingh II and Mansingh in 1807 AD
- In this long-running war, there was terrible bloodshed on both sides.

☑ **Battle of Gingoli -(Parbatsar) (Deedwana-Kuchaman) - 1807 AD**

↓
Jagat Singh II (Jaipur) v/s Mansingh (Jodhpur)

- Jagat Singh II won the battle.
- On the advice of Amir Khan Pindari (Tonk) and Ajit Singh (Chundavat Salumbar)), this dispute was brought to an end by poisoning Krishna Kumari (21 July 1810 AD).
- On 13 January 1818, Bhim Singh makes a treaty with the Britishers. In this treaty, the representative of English was Charles Metcalfe and the representative of Mewar was Ajit Singh. Colonel James Tod was made the first political agent of Mewar.

☑ **Court Scholar:-**

1. Krishna Ji Adha- 'Bheem Vilas'

History of Dungarpur

- Guhil dynasty ruled over Dungarpur.

❖ Samant Singh:-

- He was King of Mewar.
- He was defeated by 'Kirtipal sonagara' of Jalore.so, he moved to Vagar.
- He Founded Guhil state in Vagar after defeating Parmars.
- He made 'Barouda' as his capital.
- His younger brother kumar singh re-captured Mewar by defeating Kirtipal Sonagara.
- Bheem II chalukya of Gujrat defeated Samant singh & captured Vagar.
- In IInd Battle of Tarain (1192 AD) he died while fighting from Prithviraj Side.

❖ Jayat Singh :-

- He defeated & founded Guhil states in Vagar again.

❖ Dungar Singh:-

- In 1358 AD He made Dungepur this capital.

❖ Gopi Nath:-

- He built 'Somnath Temple' & 'GebSagar Pond' in Dungarpur.
- Ahmad Shah of Gujrat defeated him.
- According to Kumbhalgarh Eulogy- Kumbha made Vagar librated from Supremacy of Gujrat.

❖ Udai Singh:-

- He died while fighting in battle of Khanwa.
- He divided Vagar state.

❖ Asakaran:-

- He gave shelter to chandrasen of Marwar against Akbar.
- In 1577 AD He concluded treaty with Akbar but he never the Mughal army in any Battle.
- His Queen 'Premal Devi' built "Naulakha stepwell" in Dungarpur.

❖ Jaswant Singh II:-

- In 1818 AD he concluded treaty with britishers.
- In 1845 AD britishers deposed him, so he moved to Vrindavan.
- During his reign - Sindhi khuda dad khan attacked.

History of Banswara

- Guhil Dynasty ruled over Banswara.

❖ Jagmal:-

- He participated in the Battle of Khanwa along with his father Udai Singh.
- He got injured in this battle.
- He established independent Guhil state in Banswara.

❖ Partap Singh:-

- Contemporary to Mharana Partap.
- In 1576 AD he concluded treaty with Akbar.

❖ Ummed Singh:-

- In 1818 AD he concluded treaty with Britishers.

History of Partapgarh

- Guhil Dynasty ruled over partapgarh.

❖ Kshemkaran:-

- He was younger brother of Rana Kumbha of Mewar.
- Sadari Jagir was given to him.
- He revolted against Kumbha.
- He moved to malwa for help. (Mahmud khilji)

❖ Surajmal:-

- He became king of Devliya with the help of Malwa.

❖ Bagh Singh:-

- He participated in Battle of Khanwa.
- In IInd Saka of chittor he led kesariya.

❖ Samant singh:-

- In 1818 AD concluded treaty with Britishers.

❖ Udai Singh:-

- He made 'Partapgarh' - Capital

History of Shahpura

- Guhil Dynasty ruled over shahpura.

❖ Sujan Singh:-

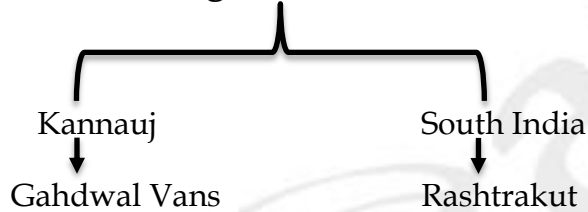
- Mewar Mharana Jagat singh II gave him 'Phuliya Pargana'.
- IN 1631 AD Mughal emperor Shah Jahan declared him Independent King.
- He founded Shahpura & Made it his capital.
- Shahpura was Smallest state of Rajasthan.

Rathore Dynasty

Rathore States :-

1. Marwar
2. Bikaner
3. Kishangarh

Origin of Rathore :-



History of Marwar

- At the time of independence, Marwar princely state was the largest princely state of Rajasthan.

❖ **Rao Siha :-**

- He was the adhipurush of the Rathores of Rajasthan.
- He is considered to be the descendant of Gahadwal Jayachand of Kannauj.
- He came to Marwar from Kannauj to help the Paliwal Barhmins.
- Capital - Khed (Barmer)
- Cenotaph - Bithu (Pali)

❖ **Rao Dhuhad :-**

- He brought his clan goddess Naganechi Mata's idol from Karnataka and built a temple in Nagana (Balotra).
- Lokadevata Pabuji was the son of his younger brother Dhandhal.

❖ **Rao Mallinath :-**

- Capital- Mewa nagar (Barmer)
- Mallinath ji is the folk diety of western Rajasthan.
- Barmer region is called 'Malani' due to Mallinath ji.

The songs of Gindoli are sung on Gangaur.

❖ Rao Chunda (1394-1423 AD)

- Pratihara (Inda) king married his princess to Chunda and gave him Mandore as a dowry. Now Mandore became capital of the Rathore
- His queen Chand Kanwar built 'Chand Bawdi' in Jodhpur.
- In 1423 AD, he was deceitfully killed by the Bhatias of Pugal (Bikaner).
- He had declared his younger son Kanha as heir. So his elder son Ranmal went to Mewar and he married his sister Hansa Bai to Rana Lakha of Mewar. In time, Ranmal became the king of Marwar with the help of Mewar's army.

❖ Rao Jodha (1438-1489 AD)

- He was the son of Ranmal.
- In 1438 AD After the assassination of Ranmal in Chittor, He consolidated his power by staying in the jungles, and in 1453 AD he was successful in achieving Mandore through the Treaty of Anwal-Bawal.
- Jodhpur was established in 1459 AD by Jodha.
- He Built the Mehrangarh Fort on the Chidiyan tunk Hill in Jodhpur.
- Karani Mata (Ranmal's religious sister) laid the foundation of Mehrangarh Fort.
- In year 1460 AD Rao Jodha built the temple of Chamunda Mata in Mehrangarh fort.
- He defeated the army of Sultan Bahlol Lodi of Delhi.
- Dr. Gaurishankar Hirachand Ojha considers him the first majestic ruler of Jodhpur.
- His queen Jasmade got the Ranisar pond constructed in Jodhpur.

❖ Rao Maldev (1531-62 AD)

- Rao Maldev was born on 5 December 1511 and his mother Padma Kumari was the daughter of Jagmal Deora of Sirohi.
- According to Pandit Vishwashwar Nath Reu, Dr. Gaurishankar Hirachand Ojha and Gopinath Sharma, Maldev became the ruler of Marwar after killing his father Rao Ganga.
- At the time of the coronation, only two parganas, Jodhpur and Sojat (here Maldev was crowned), were under Maldev's control but in due course Maldev won 58 parganas under his imperialist policy, through 52 wars.
- In 1533 AD he defeated the Bhati rulers of Jaisalmer and acquired Phalodi .
- In 1535 AD Nagore After defeating Daulat Khan.
- In 1536 AD Bilara after defeating Sirvi.
- In 1538 AD defeated Dungar Singh and captured Sivana.
- In 1539 AD defeated Veer Sindhal and captured Bhadrajun and Raipur.
- Sikandar Khan was defeated and captured he Jalore.
- He won the wars of Sojat and Sevaki during the reign of his father Ganga.

Battle of Paheba / Saheba - 1541 AD

↓
Maldev v/s Jaitasi (Bikaner)

- Jaitasi was killed fighting in the war.
- Maldev won and he took control of Bikaner.
- Maldev made Kumpha the governor of Bikaner.
- Jaitasi's son went to Kalyanmal and Shersha Suri (King of Delhi) and asked for help.
- In 1542 AD, Maldev also captured Medta and Veeramdev king of Merta went to Sher Shah Suri and asked for help. (There was a dispute with Veeramdev about Dariyajosh Elephant)

☑ **Maldev-Humayun relationship:-**

- Humayun was passing through Rajasthan after losing to Sher Shah Suri (in the wars of Chaisa and Kannauj). From a place called Jogi Tirtha, he sent three messengers to Maldev for help.
 1. Mir Samand
 2. Raymal Soni
 3. Atka Khan
- Maldev promised for Bikaner and military assistance.
- Humayun does not trusted Maldev and moves towards Sindh (Pakistan) at the advice of his library president, Mulla Surkh.
- He took refuge near Veerasal Sodha, the king of Amarkot.

☑ **Maldev Shersha Suri Relations:-**

War of Giri Sumale / Battle of Jaitaran (Beawar) - 1544 AD)

↓

Maldev	v/s	Shersha Suri
Kumpha		Kalyanmal (Bikaner)
Jaita		Veeramdev (Merta) (Nagaur)

Reasons of conflict:-

- Due to the cleverness of Sher Shah Suri, Maldev went back to Jodhpur. Jaita and kumpa fought against Sher Shah Suri. With the help of Jalal Khan Jalwani.
- Sher Shah Suri won and after winning he said " I would have lost the kingdom of Hindustan only for handful millet ".
- Sher Shah's army had 80000 soldiers, while Jaita and Kumpa had only 12000 soldiers.
- Maldev goes to Sewana (hills in Barmer).
- Sivana was called the place of refuge of the Rathores of Marwar.
- Sher Shah took control of Jodhpur and handed over Jodhpur to Khawas Khan.

- After a few days Maldev regains Jodhpur.
- Maldev makes diplomatic mistakes in relationship with Sher Shah Suri.
- If he did not let Kalyanmal and Veeramdev go to Sher Shah Suri, he could have formed a coalition of Rathores.
- If he does not get caught in the cleverness of Sher Shah Suri, He would have won the battle of Giri Sumale.

☑ **Maldev-Mewar Relations:-**

- He assisted Rana Sanga as the crown prince of Marwar in Khanwa's war.
- In 1533 AD, assisted Vikramaditya against Bahadur Shah of Gujarat.
- He helped Uday Singh assisted against Banveer. Later, due to a dispute with Uday Singh, he helped Haji Khan Pathan of Ajmer against Uday Singh in the battle of Harmada.

☑ **Uma De**

- ✓ She Was the daughter of King Lunkaran Bhati of Jaisalmer.
- ✓ She got annoyed to Maldeo due to maid named Bharmali. Hence she was called "Ruthie Rani".
- ✓ She spent some of her time in the Taragarh fort of Ajmer, but later moved to Kelwa (Rajsamand).

Jala - A song sung by women on their way to see a wedding procession.

☑ **Maldev's court scholars:-**

1. Ashanand - Umade Bhatiyani Ra Kavita
 - Bagha bharamali ki duha
 - Gogaji Ri Pedi
 ✓ He participated in the war of Pahiba.
2. Isardasji - Hala Jhala Ri Kundaliya (Sur Satsai)
 - Deviyani
 - Hariras
 ✓ Isardasji is a folk god in western Rajasthan.

☑ **Architectural contribution of Maldev:-**

- Maldev built several forts such as:-
 - Merta - Nagaur
 - Ria- Nagaur
 - Sojat -Pali
 - Pokaran -Jaisalmer

- Maldev got the park constructed in Jodhpur.
- His queen Swaroopde got Swarupa sagar Talab (Bahuji Row Talab) constructed at Mandore.

☑ Titles:-

1. Hindu Badshah
 2. Hasmat wala Raja
- Maldeo was mentioned as strongest king of Hindustan in texts 'Tabkhat - i- Akbari' of Nizamuddin (Persian Historian) and 'Tareek - i - Farista' of Farista.
 - Maldev died on 7 November 1562.
 - He was displeased from his eldest son Ram Singh and exiled him from the kingdom. Uday Singh was also not made successor and he declared his third son Chandrasen as the successor of Marwar. So Ramsingh and Uday Singh got angry and went to Akbar.

❖ Chandrasen :- (1562-82 AD)

- His elder brother Ram went to Akbar for help.
- Akbar invaded Jodhpur to aid Rama (Akbar's commander- Hussain Quli Beg).
- Chandrasen goes to Bhadrajun (Jalore).
- Vishveshwarnath Reu has attributed main reason of Akbar's attack on Jodhpur was the non-cooperation of Maldev to Humayun.
- Chandrasen attended Akbar's Nagaur court in 1570, but seeing Akbar's inclination towards Uday Singh, he went back without meeting Akbar.
- According to Ramkaran Asopa, Akbar invited Chandrasen for meeting.
- According to Visvesvarnath Reu, Akbar wished that if Chandrasen accepted subordination for nominal terms, he would return the kingdom of Jodhpur.
- According to Abul Fazl and Badauni, Chandrasen had accepted Akbar's subjection but this was not true because if it were so, Chandrasen would not need to flee from the Nagaur court and Akbar would not attack Bhadrajun.
- Akbar attacked Bhadrajun. Chandrasen went to Sivana (Barmer). Later, Chandrasen opposed Mughals while residing in hills of Kanuja and Peepalund.
- Chandrasen struggled against Akbar all his life, but he did not accept Akbar's subjection.
- Chandrasen died in 1581 AD due to poisoning by a feudal named Barisal in a place called Sinchaiyai (Pali) in the hills of Saran.

☑ Titles:-

1. Pratap of Marwar - According to Vishveshwarnath Reu
2. Guide of Pratap
3. The forgotten king of Marwar

☑ **Nagaur Darbar:-**

- Akbar organized this court in 1570 AD.
- Declared objective - Famine relief work
- Real purpose - to make rulers of Rajasthan subordinate
- Many kings of Rajasthan accepted Akbar's subjection.
 - Like- Kalyanmal (Bikaner)
 - Harraj (Jaisalmer)
 - Uday Singh (Chandrasen's brother)
- At this time Akbar also built the Shukkra pond (Nagaur).
- Akbar appointed Prince of Bikaner 'Rai Singh' as administrator of Jodhpur(1572-74 AD)

❖ **Mota Raja Uday Singh -(1583-95 AD)**

- He was First king of Marwar who accepted Akbar's subjection (in Nagaur court in 1570 AD).
- He married his princess Manibai (Jodha Bai) to Jahangir.
 - Title of Manibai - Jagat Gosai (Owner of the world)
 - Son of Manibai - Khurram (Shah Jahan)

☑ **Kalla Rayamalot:-**

- He was the son of Uday Singh's brother Raymal.
- He was the feudal lord of Siwana

Samela - Welcome to the groom procession.

- In 1589 AD, Akbar invaded Siwana. At this time the second Saka of Siwana took place.
- Kesariya was done under the leadership of Kalla Rayamalot. Bhan Kanwar (daughter of Rao Surjan of Bundi) committed Jauhar.
- Prithviraj Rathore (Bikaner) wrote Marseya of Kalla Rayamalot.

Marseye - Couplets written on valor after death.

❖ **Gaj Singh - (1615-38 AD)**

- Jahangir gave Gaj Singh the title of 'Dalthambhan' (detrainer of armies).
- At the advice of his beloved Anara Begum, Gaj Singh made his younger son Jaswant Singh the king of Jodhpur and the elder son Amar Singh was given Nagaur.

☑ **Court scholars :-**

1. Keshav Das Gadan Amarsinhji Ra Duha
 - Vivek vartha (commentary on Upanishads)
 - Gajgunrupak
2. Hem kavi - Gunbhasha charitra

❖ Amar Singh Rathore:-

- He was the king of Nagaur.

Matire Ri Rad - 1644 AD



Amarsingh (Nagaur) v/s Karna Singh (Bikaner)

- This matira (Watermelon) was on the border of Jakhania village of Nagaur and Silva village of Bikaner. Information about this war is found in Kashi Chagani's book Chhatrapati Raso.
- Amar Singh killed 'Mir Bakshi' (Defense Minister) Salawat Khan in Shah Jahan's court.
- Amarsingh was called "Katar ka dhani".
- Amarsingh was murdered by his brother-in-law Arjun Singh Gaud.
- Amarsingh's cenotaph is in Nagaur. (16 pillars)
- Bukhara Darwaza of Agra Fort is called Amar Singh Darwaza.
- Shahjahan got it closed. Later in 1809, "George Steel" opened this door.
- Later on, Amarsingh Rathore became the hero of Rajasthan's folk songs and folk tales.

❖ Jaswant Singh :- (1638-78 AD)

- Jaswant Singh was 11 years old at the time of coronation, so Raj Singh Kumpawat of Asoop was appointed as his guardian
- Jaswant Singh participated in the Mughal succession struggle.

☑ Battle of Dharmat (Dancha) (1658 AD)

- This war took place between Darashikoh and Aurangzeb. In this war, Jaswant Singh and Kasim Khan were commanders of Dara Shikoh, but due to the betrayal of Qasim Khan, Dara Shikoh was defeated.
- When Jaswant Singh returned from Dharmat's war, his "Hadi Rani Jaswant De" had closed the doors of the fort. Kaviraja Shyamal Das ji has recognized this story.

☑ Battle of Khajua (1659 AD)

- Aurangzeb won this battle.
- This war took place between Aurangzeb and Shuja. In this battle Jaswant Singh went to fight on behalf of Aurangzeb, but due to mistrust with Aurangzeb, Jaswant Singh looted his tent and came back to Jodhpur.
- Therefore, indirectly, Jaswant Singh assisted Shuja.
- Later, due to the mediation of Mirza Raja Jaisingh, the ruler of Amer, the estrangement between Jaswant Singh and Aurangzeb was reduced, and Jaswant Singh was made the Subedar of Gujarat.

- In 1662 A.D Jaswant Singh was sent south to help Shaista Khan against the Marathas.
- In 1673 AD Aurangzeb appointed Jaswant Singh the governor of Kabul.
- He died in Afghanistan on 28 November 1678 in a place called "Jamrud Ka Thana". On his death, Aurangzeb said that "**Today the door of Kufra is broken**".

☑ **Books by Jaswant Singh:-**

1. Anand Vilas
2. Bhasha Bhushan
3. Prabodh Chandrodaya
4. Apropksh Siddhantshar

☑ **Court Scholar :-**

1. **Muhanaut Nainasi:**

- He was the deewan and eminent writer of Jaswant Singh. His father's name was Jaimal and mother's name was Swaroop Devi. He was arrested by Jaswant Singh due to debt. he committed suicide with his brother Sundardas. Munshi Deviprasad has called Muhanaut Nainasi as "Abul Fazl of Rajputana".

(A) **Nainsi Ri Khyat:-**

- ✓ It is the first Khyat of Rajasthan.
- ✓ Apart from Marwar, this princely state of Rajasthan is also described in this Khyat

(B) **Marwar Ra Pargana Ri Vighat:-**

- ✓ Census information is available from this book.
- ✓ It is the administrative text of Marwar.
- ✓ This book is called "Gazette of Marwar (Gazette)".
- ✓ This book also provides information about the immediate tax system.

2. Pandit Narharidas: - Avatar Charitra
3. Naveen Kavi: - Neh nidhan
4. Surat Mishra
5. Banarasi das

★ **Prithvi Singh: -**

- ✓ He was the son of Jaswant Singh.
- ✓ He fought against the lion.
- ✓ Aurangzeb killed it by giving him poisonous clothes.

★ **Ajit Singh and Dalthamman: -**

- ✓ He was the son of Jaswant Singh.
- ✓ Aurangzeb house arrested him in Roop Singh Rathod's haveli in Delhi.
- ✓ Later, Dalthamman died while coming from Delhi to Jodhpur.

★ **Indra Singh Rathore: -**

- ✓ He was the grandson of Amar Singh Rathore.
- ✓ He was the king of Nagaur.
- ✓ Aurangzeb took 36 lakh Rs and made him the king of Jodhpur. But the people of Jodhpur did not accept him.

❖ **Ajit Singh - (1679-1724 AD):-**

- With the help of Mukundadas Khichi and Gaura, Durgadas Rathore came to Marwar with Ajit Singh.
- Gaura is called "Pannadhay of Marwar" Gaura was named in the national anthem of Marwar 'Dhanuso'.
- Gaura's Cenotaph is situated in Jodhpur.
- In the village called Kalindri (Sirohi) Ajit Singh was kept under the supervision of Mukundas Dhani. in the house of Jayadev Purohit.
- Aurangzeb named the fake Ajit Singh as Mohammadiraj, and handed him over to his daughter Jebunnisa.
- Raj Singh of Mewar gave his support to Ajit Singh.

☑ **Battle of Debari:-(1680 AD)**

- The Mughal army defeated the combined forces of Mewar and Marwar in the war of Debari (Udaipur).
- Durgadas provoked Aurangzeb's son Akbar to rebel.
- On 1 January, 1681 AD Akbar was declared Mughal Emperor in Nadole (Pali).
- Due to Aurangzeb's cunningness Akbar had to go to Shambhaji in South India.
- **Buland Akhtar and Safiyatunisa:-** They were the son and daughter of Akbar. They were raised by Durgadas Rathore.
- In 1695-96 AD At the advice of Ishwara das Nagaur, Durgadas Rathore handed Safiyatunisa to Aurangzeb.
- In 1698 AD he himself appeared before Aurangzeb with Buland Akhtar.
- Ajitsingh became the king of Jodhpur in 1708 AD after the Debari agreement.
- This time Ajit Singh defeated 'Jafur Kuli' Mughal commander.
- Ajitsingh expelled Durgadas Rathore.
- Ajitsingh married his daughter Indra Kanwar to Mughal emperor Farrukhsiyar.
- Indra Kanwar was the last Hindu princess married to a Mughal emperor.
- Ajitsingh was murdered by his son Bakht Singh. (23 June 1724 AD)
- During the cremation of Ajitsingh, many animals and birds died by burning in his cremation.

☑ **Books by Ajitsingh :-**

1. Gaj Uddhar
2. Gun Sar
3. Bhav Viarhi

★ **Durga Das Rathore:-**

- Father- Aashkaran
- Mother - Naith Kanwar
- Place of Birth - Salwa (Jodhpur)
- Asakaran had given Durgadas the Luneva jagir.
- Durgadas fought for 30 years (1678-1708 AD) to make Ajit Singh the king. This was called the 'struggle of 30 years of Rathores of Marwar'.
- Later on Durgadas moved to Mewar.

- Mewar Mharana Sangram Singh II appointed Durgadas Rathore as "Hakim" of Rampura.
- Amarsingh II of Mewar gave jagir of Rampura and Vijaypur to Durgadas.
- Durgadas's Cenotaph is situated on the banks of the Shipra River in Ujjain.

☑ **Titles of Durga Das Rathore:-**

1. Ulysses of Rathore (said by James Todd)
2. Garibaldi of Rajputana
3. Brindling pearl of Marwar

❖ **Abhay Singh - (1724-49 AD):-**

- Khejadli incident: Bhadrapad Shukla Dasami Vikrami Samvat (1787 AD)
- Under the leadership of Amrita Devi Bishnoi, 363 people were martyred for saving trees.
- 'Tree fair' is organized every year in Khejadli.
- Amritadevi Bishnoi Award is given in the field of environmental protection.

☑ **Court scholars:-**

1. Karanidan- 'Suraj Prakas' (Bidad Singar)
2. Veerabhan - 'Raj Rupak'
 - Both of these books provide information about the Ahmedabad war.
 - In this war, Abhay Singh defeated the Governor of Gujarat, Sir Buland Khan.
3. Khetasi Sandhu:- 'Bhasha Bharath' (Dingal Translation of Mhabharta.)
4. Jag Jivan Bhatt:- 'Ajeetoday'
 - 'Abhayoday'

❖ **Man Singh - (1803-43 AD):-**

- When Mansingh was in Jalore, Devnath predicted his fortune of becoming king.
- Maan Singh built a grand temple in Jodhpur for the Nath sect and also wrote a book called Nath Charitra.
- He is called the "Sannyasi king" of Marwar.
- He established a library called "Man Pustak Prakash" in Jodhpur.
- He concluded Treaty with Britishers on 16 January 1818 AD. The
- In 1827 AD Against the Britishers, the ruler of Nagpur, Apa Sahib Bhonsle, was given shelter in Jodhpur.
- In 1832 AD, the Ajmer Darbar of Governor General Lord William Bentinck was boycotted.

☑ **Court scholar:-**

➤ **Kaviraja Bankidas Ji -**

1. Bankidas Re Khyat (This book mentions the date of establishment of Jodhpur and Jaipur.)
2. Man jaso mandan
3. Datar Bawani
4. Kukavi Battisi
5. Song - "Ayo angrez mulk re upar" (This song criticizes the kings who supported the Britishers.)

➤ **Manchha Ram :- 'Raghunath Rupak'**

History of Bikaner

- Rathore Dynasty ruled over Bikaner.

❖ **Rao Bikka :- (1465-1504 AD)**

- In 1465 AD, Bika conquered Bikaner region due to the satire of his father Jodha with the help of his uncle Kandhal and younger brother Beeda and with the blessings of Karni Mata.
- Karni Mata is the tutelary goddess of Rathores of Bikaner.
- In 1472 AD at Kodamdesar. Bika was proclaimed as king.
- Bika founded Bikaner in 1488 AD Akha teej (Akshaya Tritiya) is celebrated as the "Foundation Day" of Bikaner. On this day, kites are flown in Bikaner.
- Bika attacked Rao Suja of Jodhpur & took Royal Emblem from there.
- He built some temple:-
 1. Bhairav Temple - Kodamdesar
 2. Nagnechi Mata Temple - Bikaner (First Nagnechi Mata Temple Located Nagana Balotra.)

❖ **Rao Loon Karan :(1505-26 AD)**

- He became the ruler by the blessings of by saint Jasnath ji
- He defeated Rawal Jaitsi of Jaisalmer.
- He Defeated Muhammad Khan of Nagaur.
- In 1526 AD In the battle of Dhosi, he was killed while fighting against Abimira (Nawab of Narnaul).
- 'Bithu Souza' has called Loonkaran "the Karna of KalYug". Jayasom has also compared him to Karna.
- The Lake Loonkaransar was constructed by him.

❖ **Rao Jaitasi :-(1527-41 AD)**

- In Battle of Khanwa he send his son Kalyanmal.
- Battle of Ratighati: 1534 AD - Jaitasi v/s Kamran
- Jaitasi won this battle.
- Information of this battle is provided by "Bithu Suja's" book - 'Rao Jaitasi ro Chhand'
- Before this battle Kamran captured Bhatner.

❖ **Kalyanmal:(1541-74 AD)**

- Court scholars:
SadaShiv Bhatt- 'Rajvinod'

❖ Rai singh : (1574-1612 AD)

- He was the mansabdar of Akbar and Jahangir. Akbar made him a mansabdar of 4000 but Jahangir increased it to 5000.
- He defeated Ibarhim Mirza in the Battle of Katauli and assisted Akbar in the suppression of Mirza rebellion in Gujarat and he killed Husain Mirza.
- Rai Singh had made Surtan of Sirohi and Taj Khan of Jalore to accept Akbar's subordination.
- In 1577, Akbar gifted 51 parganas to Rai Singh.
- At the time of the rebellion of Khusro (Jahangir's elder son) Jahangir entrusted the responsibility of the capital Agra to Rai Singh
- Under the supervision of Karmachand, Junagadh Fort was built (1589-94 AD) in Bikaner.
- This fort has the Rai Singh Prasasti composed by the Jain scholar Jayita.
- The idols of Jaimal and Patta are situated at the door named Surajpool in this fort.
- Munshi Deviprasad called Rai singh "**Karna of Rajputana**".

☑ Raisingh's books :-

- ✓ Raisingh Mahautsav
- ✓ Vaidik Vanshavali
- ✓ Jyotish Ratnamala
- ✓ Bal Bodhini (commentary on astrological texts)

☑ Court scholars :-

- Jayasom - "Karma -chand- vanshottarkirn- kamkavayam"
(Rai Singh has been called 'Rajendra' in this book.)

❖ Karan Singh :-(1631-69 AD)

- **Title:-** 'Jangaldhar Badhsha'
- A 'Rajasthani Translation' of 'shuk Saptati' provides information about this title.
Note:-'Sukh Saptati' was written by Chinta Mani Bhatt.
- Book of Karan singh - 'Sahitya Kalpadrum'
- Court scholars:- Gangadhar Maithil- 'Karan Bhusan'
' Kavya Dakini'

❖ Anup singh : (1669-98 AD)

- Aurangajeb appointed him as administrator of Aurangabad & Aaduni.
- This time Aaduni was known as '2ⁿ Bikaner'.
- He got success in campaigns of South India, Aurangzeb gave him the title of "Mahi Maratib".
- He collected the idols of Hindu Gods and Goddesses from South India, and installed them in the temple of 33 crore gods & Goddesses of Bikaner.
- There is also a statue of Heramb Ganapati (Ganpati riding on a lion's).
- He established Anoop Sanskrit Library(Saraswati Bhandar Library) in Bikaner. Music books of Kumbha were compiled here, and other Sanskrit books brought from South India were also kept here.
- He got translated Sanskrit books in Rajasthani:

1. 'Shuk Karika'
2. 'Vaital Pachisi'
3. 'Geeta'(Translated by Anandram)

☑ **Anup Singh's books:-**

1. Anup Vivek (based on Tantra)
2. Kama Prabodh (based on Kamashastra)
3. Shraddha prayog Chintamani
4. Anupodaya (Commentary on the Geet Govind)

☑ **Court scholar:-**

1. Bhav Bhatt:
 - (a) Sangeet Anup Ankush
 - (b) Anoop Sangeet Vilas
 - (c) Anoop Sangeet Ratnakar
2. Gadan Veerabhan: - Kunwar Anoopsingh ki veil
3. Anant Bhatt:- Tirtha Ratnakar
4. Uday Chandra: - Panditya Darpan

Note:- Abhay singh built 'saal of 33 crore dities at Mandore.

❖ **Surat Singh :(1787-1828 AD)**

- He captured Bhatner. This day was Tuesday, so Bhatner's name was changed to Hanumangarh.
- He attacked on Churu in 1814 AD. At this time, "silver canon balls" were fired from the fort of Churu. The feudatory of Churu at this time was Syoji Singh.
- In 21 March 1818 AD he concluded a treaty with the Britishers.
- During his reign, Maratha commander George Thomas attacked Bikaner 2 times.
- He supported Jaipur Maharaja Jagatsingh II in the Battle of Gingoli.
- He built 'Karni Mata Temple' at deshnok.

❖ **Ratan singh : (1828-51 AD)**

- In 1829 AD in the Battle of Basanpir (Jaisalmer) he was defeated by Maharaja Gaj Singh of Jaisalmer.
- Last battle between any 2 princely states of Rajasthan.
- In 1837 AD at Gaya(Bihar) he put ban on Female infanticide.
- He built 'Ratan Bihari Temple' in Bikaner.

☑ **Court scholar:-**

1. Dayaldas: - 'Bikaner Ra Rathora ri khyat'
 - This is the last famous book of Rajasthan.
 - This book contains information about the kings of Bikaner from Bika to Sardar Singh.

❖ Ganga singh : (1887-1943 AD)

- In 1899 AD he suppressed "Boxer Rebellion" in China. Therefore, the British gave the China War Medal to him.
- In 1899 AD The British gave him the title of "Kesar-e-Hind" because of his effective management of severe drought, which is known as Chhappania Akal.
- In 1913 AD The Praja Pratinidhi Sabha was established by him.
- In 1916 AD he has given the maximum financial assistance to Madan Mohan Malaviya for the establishment of Banaras Hindu University.
- He formed an army of camels which was called "Ganga Risala". Ganga Risala participated in the first and second world war.
- During the First World War, he was elected as the only black member of the British Cabinet.
- In 1919 AD he attended the "Paris Peace Conference". On returning from there, he sent his famous "Rome note" to the Britishers and demanded self-government for India.
- In November 1921 AD , Governor General Chelmsford formed "Chamber of Princes" and Ganga Singh was made its first Chancellor (1921-25 AD).
- In 1927 AD, "Ganga Canal" (first canal of Rajasthan) was constructed by him therefore Ganga Singh is called the "Bhagirath" of Rajasthan.
- The engineer of the Ganga Canal was Kanver sen. It was inaugurated by the then Governor General Lord Irwin on the Shivpuri head.
- Gangasingh participated in all three round table conferences held in London. ; 1930 AD, 1931 AD, 1932 AD
- He Built Lalgarh Palace in Bikaner in memory of his father Lal Singh.
- The present form of temples of Ramdevara (Jaisalmer), Deshnok (Bikaner) and Gogamedi (Hanumangarh) were built by Ganga Singh.
- He got engraved " Victoria Empress" on the coins of Bikaner.

Mewar Maharana Swaroop Singh wrote "Dosti London" on coins.

History of Kishangarh

- Rathore dynasty ruled over Kishangarh.

❖ Kishan Singh:-

- He is son of Mota raja Udai Singh of Marwar.
- In 1609 AD during Jhangir's regime he founded Rathore state at Kishangarh.

❖ Roop Singh:- (1643-58 AD)

- He built- 'Roopangarh Fort'
- In Battle of Samugarh-he died while fighting from Dara's side.

❖ Raj Singh:- (1706-48 AD)

- In Mughal succession struggle he supported Bahadur Shah-I.
- Books of Raj Singh:-

- Bahuvilas
- Raspay

☑ Court scholar:-

1. **Vrind:-** 'Satyaswaroop'.

This book provides information about Mughal succession struggle.

2. **Surdhwaj :-** Manager of 'Chitra Shali'

❖ Sawant Singh (1748-64 AD)

- He was disciple of Vallabh sect.
- He changed his named as 'Nagaridas'
- Books:-
 1. Manorath Manjari
 2. Dehdasha
 3. Rasik Ratnawali
- His Beloved Vishnupriya (Bani Thani) used to compose poetry with name- Rasik Bihari
- His regime was Golden Age of Painting School of Kishangarh.
- 'Mordhawaj Nihalchand' was prominent painter.
- He Spent his last time at Vrindavan.

❖ Kalyan Singh (1798-1838 AD)

- In 1818 AD He concluded treaty with Britishers.

History of Kachchawa

- Kachchawa's are decedents of Lord Ram so they are known as 'Raghuwanshi tilak'.
- **Dynasties:-**
 1. Amber/Jaipur
 2. Alwar

History of Amber

❖ **Dulherai:-**

- He came to Narwar in Rajasthan in 1137 AD. He defeated the Burgujars Rajput and took possession of Dausa.
- Dosa was 1st capital of Kachhawa's.
- He also defeated Meena Raja of Ramgarh (Jaipur) and built the temple of Jamuwai Mata in Ramgarh.
- Ramgarh was 2nd capital of Kachchawa's.
- Jamuwai Mata is the clan diety of the Kachchwa.

❖ **Kakil Dev:-**

- In 1207 AD, after defeating the Meena kings, he captured Amber and made it his capital.
- Amber was 3rd capital of Kachhawaha's.
- He built Ambikeshwar Mahadev Temple at Abmer.

❖ **Rajdev:-**

- He built 'Kadami Palace' at Amber.
- Kings of Amber were coronated here.

❖ **Bharmal (1547-1573 AD)**

- He met Akbar with the help of Majnu Khan (Narnaul's Subedar) and Chagatai Khan.
- In 1562 AD, accepts Akbar's subjection.
- He was the first king of Rajasthan to accept subjection of the Mughals.
- He married his daughter Harkhabai to Akbar in Sambhar.
- Jahangir was the son of Harkha Bai.
- The title of Harkha Bai - 'Maryam Ujjmani'.
- Akbar made Bharmal as Mansabdar of 5000 & gave title of 'Amir-ul-Umara'.

❖ **Bhagwant Das-(1573 - 1579 AD)**

- He suppressed the Mirza rebellion of Sarnal (Gujarat). Hence, he was awarded by Akbar by giving Nagada and flag.
- Akbar appointed him Mansabdar of 5000 & gave him 'Amir-ul-Umara'.
- He was present in Akbar's Ranthambore expedition (1569 AD) with his son Man Singh.
- He was the Subedar of Punjab for seven years.

- He married his daughter Man bai to Jahangir.
- Khusro was the son of Maan Bai.
- The title of Maan Bai - 'Shahe Begum'.

❖ **Mansingh -(1589-1614 AD)**

- At the time of coronation (14 February 1590 AD) Akbar made him a mansabdar of 5000 but was increased to 7000 in 1605 AD.
- Akbar made him governor of Kabul, Bihar and Bengal.

☑ **Kabul:(1581-86 AD)**

- He Suppressed the rebellion of Mirza Hakim in Kabul.
- he remained in Kabul and established control over five tribes. Therefore, the color of Amer's flag became panchranga. Earlier Amber had 'white' coloured Jhadshahi Flag.

☑ **Bihar:-**

- He defeated many Kings like- Pooranmal of Gidhaur in Bihar and Anant Cheru in Gaya district. In Orissa, defeated Nasir khan and Katlu khan, established control over the Jagannath temple in Puri.

☑ **Bengal:**

- He defeated King Kedar of East Bengal (Dhaka) and from there he bought the idol of Shila Mata and installed it in Amber. Shila Mata is the tutelary goddess of Amber's Kachchawa dynasty
- Rani Kanakavati (Queen of Mansingh) built Jagat Shiromani temple in Amer in memory of her son Jagat Singh (killed while fighting in Bengal). This temple is built in 'Mughal Rajput' style.
- This temple has the same idol of Lord Shri Krishna that Meera Bai used to worship in Chittor.
- Mansingh died at a place called Alichpur in South India.

☑ **Court Scholar:-**

1. Pundarik Vitthal -

1. Ragamala
2. Raga manjari
3. Raga Chandruday
4. Nartan Nirnay
5. Duni Prakash

2. Rai Muraridas - Manprakash

3. Jagannath - Mansingh Kirti Muktavali

☑ **Titles of Mansingh**

- 1. Mirza Raja
- 2. Farzand (son)

☑ Cultural Achievements:-

✓ Towns :

1. Manpur (Bihar)
2. Akbar nagar/Rajmahal(Bengal)

✓ Temples:

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------|
| 1. Bhawani Shanker Temple- | Vaikatpur |
| 2. Mhadev Mandir - | Gaya |
| 3. Radha Govind Temple- | Vrindawan |

✓ Forts:-

1. Rotashgarh fort
2. Amber Fort
3. Jamawaramgarh Fort

☑ Amber Inscription:-

- ✓ Kachchawa's are referred as 'Raghuwansh Tilak' in this inscription.
- ✓ According to this inscription Man Singh was son of Bhagwant Das & Built the Jamuwa Ramgarh Fort

❖ Mirza Raja Jai Singh:- (1621-67)

- Longest Tenure among Kachhawah Kings of Amber.
- He worked with Jhangir, Shahjhan, & Aurangzeb.
- To suppress revolt of 'Malik Amber' Jhangir sent him to Ahmed Nagar.
- Shah Jahan gave him title of 'Mirza Raja' & sent him for Kandhar campaign.
- Aurangzeb sent him against Shivaji.
- In 1665 AD he concluded 'treaty of Purander' with Shivaji.
- Italian traveller 'Nikolo Manuchi'(Book- 'Storio Da Mogor') gave information about this treaty.
- Mirza Raja Jai Singh died at Burhanpur(M.P.)

☑ Cultural Achievements:-

- Founded a Town- 'Jaishinghpura'(Mharashtra)
- Built 'Jaigarh Fort'(Emergency capital of Amber) Earlier it was known as Eagle Hill.

☑ Court scholar:-

1. Bihari Ji : Bihari Satsai
2. Rai Kavi : Jai Singh Charitra
3. Kulpati Mishra Nephew of Bihari Ji, He wrote 52 books.

These books provide information about South campaign of Mirza Raja Jai Singh.

❖ Swai Jai Singh : (1700-1743 AD)

- He worked with 7 Mughal Emperor.
- In Mughal Succession struggle he supported Azam against Muazzam(Bahadur Shah I)
- Muazzam became Mughal Emperor with the name of Bahadur Shah I & he attacked on Amber & deposed Swai Jai Singh & crowned Vijay Singh.
- Bahadur Shah I renamed Amber as Islamabad & Mominabad.
- In 1708 AD he participated in Debari Agreement.

☑ **Battle of Sambhar : 1709 AD**

- Joint military of Swai Jai Singh & Ajit Singh defeated Mughal commander 'Saiyyad Hussain' & Swai Jai Singh captured Amber.

Jaipur and Jodhpur state had joined control on sambhar Lake.

- In Bharatpur, he supported Badan Singh against Mohkan Singh.
- He gave Deeg Jagir & Title of 'Brijraj' to Badan Singh.
- so, Mughal emperor 'Mohammad Shah Rangila' gave Swai Jai Singh Title of 'RajRajeshwar'.
- In Bundi, he supported Dalel Singh against Ummed Singh.

☑ **Battle of Gangwana(Ajmer)-1741AD**

- Jorawar Singh(Bikaner) v/s Abhay Singh(Jodhpur)
- Swai Jai Singh helped Jorawar Singh in this battle & defeated Abhay Singh.
- Swai Jai Singh was appointed Mughal governor of Malwa for 3 times.

☑ **Battle between Sawai Jai Singh:-**

1. **Battle of Pilsud:-1715AD**

- Sawai Jai Singh won this battle.
- Maratha Commander - Kanha ji Bhosle.

2. **Battle of Mandsour-1733AD**

- Marathas won.

3. **Battle of Rampura-1735AD**

- Mratha won the battle
- In 1741 AD he concluded Dholpur Agreement with Maratha's Peshwa-'Balaji Bajiraw'.
- In this agreement Jai Singh was Representative of Mughal Emperor 'Mohammed Shah Rangila'.

☑ **Cultural Achievements:-**

1. **Jaipur :**

- Jaipur established 18 Nov.,1727
- Architect : 'Vidhyadhar Bhatta Charya'
- Portuguse Astrolegger'Xavier De Silva' help was taken
- Jaipur was established like cities 'Canton'(china) & 'Bagdad' (Iraq)
- Jaipur was established on the basis of '9 Squares theory'.
- Badal Mahal- First building of Jaipur.Earlier this place was known as 'Shikar Hodi'
- Jaipur was 4th capital of Kachhawaha's.
- Jaipur was First planned & Modern city of India.
- In 2019 AD UNESCO Included Jaipur in world Heritage List.

2. **City Palace:- (Chandra Mahal)**

- It is 7 Floor building.
- it is Top Floor is known as 'Mukut Mandir'

3. Sisodiya Rani Palace :-

4. **Jal Mahal :-** Located in Mansagar Lake. Arrangement for Bharhmins of Ashwamed Yajna were made here.

5. Govind Dev Ji Temple:-

- It belongs to 'Goudiya sect'
- Kings of Jaipur considered them selves as "Deewan of Govind Dev Ji".

6. Nahargarh Fort:-

- It was built for safety against Marathas.
- It was known as 'Watchman of Jaipur'.
- Earlier it was named as 'Sudarshangarh'.

7. Harmada Canal:-

- For Fullfillment of drinking water supply in Jaipur.

8. Jantar-Mantar :- total 5 Jantar-Mantar Established-

1. Delhi (First No)
2. Jaipur (Largest one)
3. Ujjain
4. Mathura
5. Varanasi

- In 2010 AD UNESCO included the Jantar-Mantar of Jaipur 'would Heritage list'.

9. Literature:- He wrote an Astrology text- 'Jaisingh karika'.

He got prepared an Astrology Table - "Jij-i-Mohammad Shahi"(1725-33)

10. Court scholar's:-

1. **Pundrik Ratnakar :** 'JaiSingh Kalpadrum'
2. **Jaganath Samrat :** 'Siddarth Kaustubh' & 'Siddarth Samrat'
Note:- He translated 'euclid geomatery' into Sanskrit Language.
3. **Kevalram :** Translated- Logoritham a 'French book' into Sanskrit.
4. **Nayanchandra Mukherji :-** Translated an Arabic text Ookar into Sanskrit.
5. **Muhammad Mehari & Muhammad sharif :-** They were sent to abroad to collect books.

11. Paintings:-

1. **SuratKhana:-** A Painting department was established named Surathkhana at Amber.
2. **Prominent Painters :-** Sahib Ram & Muhammadshah.

☑ Social Reforms of Swai Jai Singh :-

- He controled 'Sati custom'
- He controled 'Child Marriage'
- He promoted 'Widow Remarriage'
- He promoted 'Inter cast Marriatge'
- He removed Internal Discrimination among Bhramins.
- He encourage Saints to spend Family life & founded 'Vairagpura village' near mathura form them.
- According to Debari Agreement son of Chandra Kanwar -madho singh should be king of Amber but Swai Jai Singh corronated 'Ishwari Singh'.

❖ Ishwari Singh :-

☑ Battle of Rajmahl :- 1747 AD

Ishwari Singh	v/s	Madho Singh
Surajmal (Bharatpur)		Jagat Singh II(Mewar)
		Ummed Singh (Bundi)
		Durjansal (Kota)
		Maratha

- Ishwari Singh won the battle.
- In memory of this victory Ishwari Singh built 'Isharlaat'(Sargasuli). it is 7th Floor building.

☑ Battle of Bagaru:- 1748 AD

Ishwari Singh	v/s	Madho Singh
Surajmal (Bharatpur)		Jagat Singh II(Mewar)
		Ummed Singh (Bundi)
		Durjansal (Kota)
		Maratha

- Madho Singh won this battle.
- 5 Parganas were given to Madho Singh.
- Ummed Singh was considered as King of Bundi.
- war compensation was given to Marathas.
- Maratha tortured him for war compensation, so Ishwari Singh committed suicide.

❖ Madho Singh :- (1750-68 AD)

- He Massacred Marathas in Jaipur.

☑ Battle of Kakord - 1759 AD

- Madho Singh v/s Marathas.
- Madho Singh also won the battle.

☑ Battle of Bhatwara - 1761 AD

- Madho Singh v/s Shatrusal (Kota)
- Shatrusal won this battle.
- In this battle 'Zalim-singh-Jhalla' was commander of Kota.

☑ Cultural Achievements :-

- In 1763 AD he founded Swai Madhopur.
- In memory of victory over Maratha he built Madhorajpura Fort.
- He built 'Moti Dungari Place'.
- he built 'Sheetala Mata Temple' at Chaksu.

❖ Partap Singh :- (1778-1803AD)

☑ Battle of Tunga : - 1787AD

Partap Singh		
Vijay Singh	v/s	Maratha (Mhadgi Scindia)
(Jodhpur)		

Marathas were defeated badly in this battle.

☑ **Battle of Pattan :- 1789 AD**

Partap Singh

Vijay Singh v/s Marathas(De bois- french)
(Jodhpur)

Marathas won this battle.

☑ **Battle of Malpura : - 1800 AD**

Partap Singh

Bheem Singh v/s Marathas (Daulat Rao Sindhiya)
(Jodhpur)

Marathas won this battle.

☑ **Cultural Achievement:-**

1. Hawa Mahal :-

➤ Establishment : 1799 AD

➤ Architect : 'Lalchand Usta'

➤ It is a 5 Floor building

1. Sharad Mandir/Partap Mandir

2. Ratan Mandir

3. Vichitra Mandir

4. Prakash Mandir

5. Hawa Mandir

➤ windows : 365

➤ Casement : 953

➤ Queens used to watch Teej & Gangaur procession from here.

➤ Shape : 'Crown of Lord Krishna'.

➤ Partap Singh used to composed poetry with name of 'Brij Nidhi'

➤ Poetry Teacher : Ganpati Bharti

➤ Music Teacher : Chand kha (Title: Budh Parkash, he wrote 'Swar Sagar')

➤ He Organized a music conference in Jaipur. President of Music Conference- Devarshi Brijpal Bhatt. The book "Radha Govind Sangeet Saar" was written in this conference.

➤ The reign of Pratap Singh was the golden period of Jaipur painting.

➤ He established the school of painting.

➤ A painter named Lalchand had painted pictures of animal fighting.

➤ During his reign Tamasha folk drama became popular in Jaipur. He invited Banshidhar from Maharashtra.

➤ Pratap Singh had 22 scholars in his court. They were called "Gandharva Baisi or Pratap Baisi". Gunijan sabha was made for them.

❖ **Jagat Singh II :- (1803-1818 AD)**

➤ His beloved 'Ras Kapoor' interfered in administration.

➤ Later on, She was house arrested in 'Nahargarh Fort'.

➤ In 1818 AD he made treaty with Britishers.

Note: - Beloved of Vijay Singh 'Gulab Rai' is known as 'Noor Jahan of Jodhpur'.

❖ Ram Singh II : (1835-80 AD)

- After the death of King Jai Singh III (father), he became the ruler at an early age.
- At this time, the British officer Alviz and Black, who came to investigate the Roopa Badaran case, were attacked by the public, in which Black was killed.
- Guardian- John Ludlow.
- He banned sati practice , samadhi, female infanticide, human trafficking.
- During 'Revolt of 1857' he Supported Britishers, so, Britishers gave him 'Kotputali Pargana' & Title 'Sitar-e-Hind'.
- In 1857 AD . He established Madrasa-e-Hunari for the development of art. Presently, it is called Rajasthan School of arts and crafts.
- In 1866 AD by the help of Kantichandra Mukherjee, the Girls School was established in Jaipur. It was the first girls' school in any princely state of Rajasthan.
- He Established Maharaja College and Sanskrit College in Jaipur.
- 1868 AD on arrival of British King 'Edward Fifth' Jaipur was painted in 'Pink colour'.
- In 1876 AD Prince Albert laid the foundation of Albert Hall. Architect - Steven Jacob.
- In 1887 AD Albert Hall was inaugurated by Edward Bradford.
- Ramnivas Bagh was constructed.
- During his reign Pink color (ocher color) was done in Jaipur.

Stanley Reed in his book Royal towns of India, He referred to Jaipur as “pink city”

- Blue pottery became popular in Jaipur during his reign.

❖ Madho Singh -II (1880-1922 AD)

- He was called Babbar Sher.
- He provided Financial assistance of Rs. 5 lakhs to Madan Mohan Malaviya for the establishment of Banaras Hindu University.
- He constructed 9 similar palaces in Nahargarh for his 9 concubine.
- He got constructed Mubarak Mahal in Chandra Mahal.
- In 1904 AD, the postal system was started in Jaipur. (For the first time in any princely state of Rajasthan)

❖ Man Singh -II (1922-47 AD)

- He was ruler of Jaipur at the time of independence.
- He was the first and last Rajpramukh of Rajasthan.
- He married Princess of Koonchbihar Gayatri Devi .
- She was First woman Lok Sabha member from Rajasthan (1962) .
- Autobiography - 'A Princess Remembers: The Memoirs of the Maharani of Jaipur'.

History of Alwar

- Naruka branch of Kachchwa dynasty ruled in Alwar.

❖ Partap Singh :-

- He was the feudatory of Machadi.
- Mughal emperor Shah Alam II declared him independent king in 1774 AD.
- In 1775 AD, he captured Alwar and made it his capital.
- Jachak Jeevan - "Pratap Rasau".

❖ Bakhtawar Singh :-

- He used to write poetry under the name 'Bakhtesh' and 'Chandrasakhi'.
- On 1 November 1803 AD he had assisted the British against the Sindhiya's in the war of Lasswadi.
- He concluded Treaty with British on 14 November 1803 AD.

❖ Vinay Singh :-

- Britishers divided Alwar state in 2 Parts & gave Tijara to Balwant Singh.
- After some time Tijara was return back to Vinay Singh.
- He Built the Cenotaph of 'Musi Maharani'(80 Pillars) in Alwar.
- Musi Maharani was Concubine of Bakhtawar Singh.
- He Built the 'Silisadh lake' in Alwar for his queen Shila. It is called 'Nandan Kanan' of Rajasthan.

❖ Mangal Singh :-

- He was First Student of 'Meyo college'.
- This college was established at 'Ajmer' in 1875.
- This college was established under "Walter Plan of 1869AD"
- Under this plan separate schools & colleges for Royal Children.

❖ Jai Singh :-

- He attended the first Round Table Conference.
- He gave financial assistance to the Sanatan Dharma College (Lahore), Banaras Hindu University & A.M.U.
- He changed the name of Chamber of Princes to Narendra Mandal.
- He declared Hindi as the national language of Alwar.

Note :- Kishan Singh declared Hindi as the national language in Bharatpur.

- He Built the Sariska Palace on the arrival of the Duke of Edinburgh in Alwar.
- He Prohibited child marriage and mismatch marriage on 10 December 1903 in Alwar. Similarly, Mirtyu Bhoj and tobacco were also banned.
- He was dethroned after the Tijara riots in 1933 AD.
- He went to Paris and died there.

❖ Tej Singh :-

- King of Alwar at time of Independence.
- During Assassination of Gandhi Ji he was house arrested but later on, Supreme court gave him clean chit.

History of Chouhan

➤ Origin of Chouhan :-

1. Principle of Agni Kund: - (Agnivanshi)

- According to Chandabardai's book Prithviraj Raso, four Rajput castes arose from the flames of fire altar of Abu Yagya organized by Rishi Vashistha.

- (i) Chouhan
- (ii) Chalukya (Solanki)
- (iii) Parmar
- (iv) Pratihara

- Muhnot Nainasi and Suryamall Misan also supported this principle.

2. Suryavanshi -

- According to

1. Prithviraj Vijay
2. Hammir Mahakavya
3. Hammir Raso
4. Gaurishankar Hirachand Ojha
5. Vigarharaja IV's inscription also proclaims that he was Suryavanshi, which is kept in the Rajputana Museum of Ajmer.

3. Chandravanshi -

1. Hansi (Haryana) inscription
2. Achaleswar temple inscription of Abu Parvat describes them as Chandravanshi.

4. Barhmin-

- According to

1. Bijoliya (Bhilwara) inscription
2. Chandravati inscription
3. Kayamkhani Raso
4. Dr. Dashrath Sharma

5. Foreigner:-

- ✓ James Todd:- 'Shak/Shithian'
- ✓ William Crooke
- ✓ V. Smith

6. Desents of indra :

Origin Place :

Sevari Inscription of Raipal.

'Sapadlaksha' (Surrounding area of lake Sambhar)

Capital:- 'Ahichchatrapur' (Nagaur)

7. Chouhan Dynasties :

1. Sambhar/Ajmer
2. Ranthambhore
3. Nadol
4. Jalor
5. Sirohi
6. Bundi
7. Kota

History of Sabhar/Ajmer

- Chauhan Dynasty ruled over Sambhar.

❖ **Vasudev :-**

- According to book: 'Prabandhkosh'- Rajshekhar, he founded chauhan Dynasty in 551 AD.
- According to Bijoliya Inscription: he built- 'Lake Sambhar'

❖ **Guvak I :-**

- He was First independent chauhan King.
- Earlier they were Feudal Lords of Pratihar.
- Pratihar King- Nagbhatt-II gave him Title : 'Veer'
- Later on he denied Pratihar's Supremacy.

❖ **Chandan Raj :**

- His Queen 'Atma Prabha' (Rudrani) used to worship Lord Shiva by Lighting 1000 Lamps in Pushkar Lake.
- She was expert in Yoga Practice.

❖ **Vakpati Raj :-**

- He was victor of 108 battles.
- His son -Laxman raj established chauhan state at Nadole.

❖ **Vigarh Raj II :-**

- He defeated Gujrat's Chalukya King Mulraj I.
- He built Temple of his clan diety- 'Ashapura Mata'(Barunch)

❖ **Govind Raj III :-**

- According to Farishta – he did'nt allow Mahmud Gajnavi to pass marwar.
- According to Parbandhkosh- he along with chalukya Raja Bheem I stoped mahmud Gajnavi.
- According to Prithviraj Vijay – his Title : 'Vairighatt'

❖ **Durlabh Raj III :-**

- According to Dashrat Sharma : he died while fighting against 'Ibarhim' of Gajani.

❖ **Vigarh Raj III :-**

- He Confronted 'Shahbudin' of Gajani.

❖ Prithvi Raj I :-

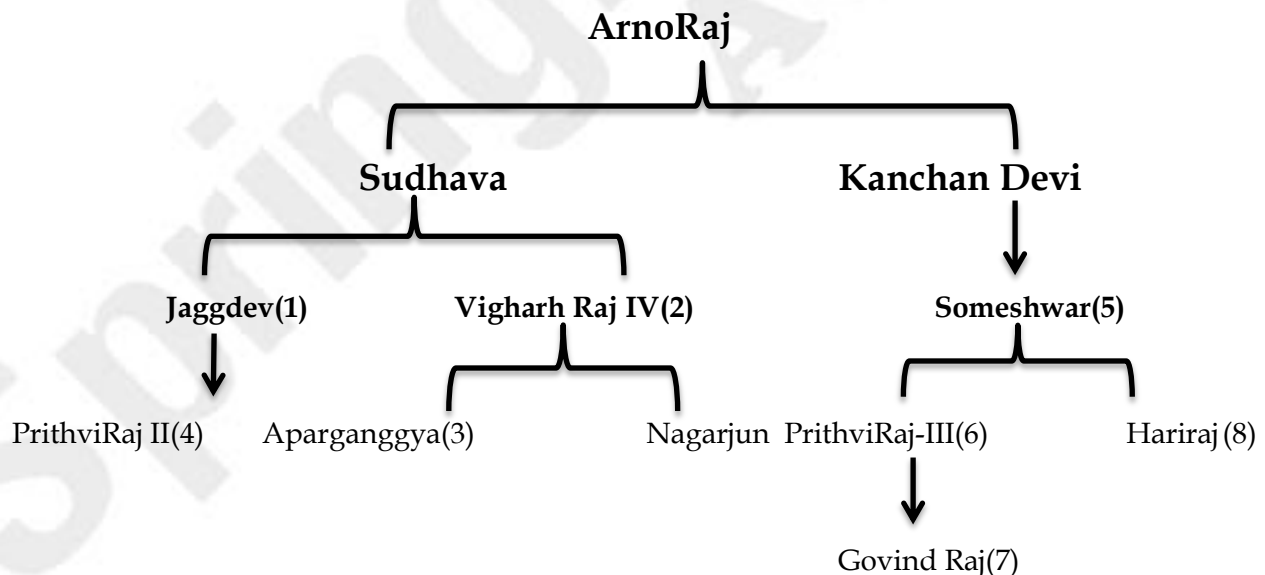
- He defeated Bagulishah of Gajani.
- During Pushkar Attack he killed 700 chalukyans.

❖ Ajay Raj : - (1105-33 AD)

- In 1113 AD founded 'Ajmer' & built a fort here.
- According to book - 'Prithviraj Vijay' he defeated muslims of Gajani.
- He Circulated silver & copper coins on the names of his Queen 'Somlekha'
- in 'Parshanath Temple' he offered a golden pot.
- He presided a debate between 'Digambers' & 'Shwetambers'.
- In his last day Ajay Raj became saint & coronated his son Arnoraj.

❖ Arnoraj : (1133-53 AD)

- He defeated Turks near Ajmer & Built 'Ana sagar lake' there.
- He built 'Vaarh Temple' at Pushkar.
- He defeated 'Narvarman' of Malwa.
- He also defeated Gujrat's chalukya's King 'Jai Singh Sidharaj'. (He married his princess 'Kanchan devi' to 'ArnoRaj'.)
- Kumarpal chalukya's of Gujrat Defeated him.
- He gave land grant o 'Khartargachha sect'.
- Court Scholar :-
 1. Dharmaghosh
 2. Devbodh
- His son Jaggdev murdered him.



❖ Jaggdev :-

- He was deposed by his brother Vighra Raj IV.

❖ **Vighra Raj IV :- (1153-63 AD)**

- He defeated khushro shah of Gajani.
- He defeated kumarpal chalukya of Gujrat.
- He defeated Tomar's of Delhi & made them his feudal lords.
- he installed 'Delhi Shivalik Inscription' It engraved right under the 'Delhi Topra inscription' of Ashoka.
- He wrote a drama - 'Harikeli' based on Bharvi's Kiratarjuniyam.
- He renamed Jawalipur to Jawalapur.
- Founded : Bisalpur and he built bisalpur pond & Shiv Temple here.
- Established a 'saraswati Khanthabharam Sanskrit School at Ajmer.
- Later on 'Qutubddin Aibak' demolished this & changed it into a mosque.
- Near this Mosque 2¹/₂ day of Ursa of 'Peer Punjabshah' is celebrated so, this mosque is known as "Adhai-din-ka-Jhompra".
- On advise of 'Dharam gosh suri' he put ban animal killing on the Ekadashi.

☑ **Court Scholars :**

1. **Somdev :** Lalit Vigarh Raj

- ✓ This book provides information about love story of Vigarhraj IV & Desaldevi.
- ✓ According to this book : Vigarhraj IV defeated Gajani's kushro shah.

Lines of Harkeli & Lalit Vighra Raj were engraved on the walls of Sanskrit School.

2. **Narpati Nallah :** 'Bisaldev Raso'

- ✓ In this book love story of Vigarhraj IV & Rajmati is mentiond.
- ✓ This book is written in 'Godwari' {Sub dilect of Marwari – Spoken in between Bali (Pali) to Aahore (Jalor)}

☑ **Titles of Vigarhraj: -**

1. Bisaldev
2. Kavi Bandhu (Prithviraj Vijay)

- **Kilhorne** – compared Vigarhraj IV to 'Kalidas' & 'Bhavbhuti'

❖ **Apargangya :**

- Prithviraj II deposed him.

❖ **Prithvi Raj II:-**

- According to 'Hansi Inscription' of 1167 AD he built a Palace – Guhil kilhan here.
- According to 'Dhor Inscription' – 1168 AD he got his state by muscle power.
- This inscription is collected from 'Ruthi Rani' temple & Queen was names as 'Suhaav dev' in it.
- He built Suheshwar Temple at Mainal.

❖ **Someshwar :-**

- He spend his childhood in Gujrat.
- He defeated 'Malikarjun' of Kokan.
- Queen : 'Karpuri Devi' (Princess of Achalraj Kalcuhri of chedi)
- He installled statue of his own & his father Arnoraj at Ajmer.
- Built 'Vaidyanath Temple' at Ajmer.
- During his regime 'Bijoliya inscription was installed.

Bijoliya Inscription (1170 AD)

- It is located in the Parshvanath temple of Bijoliya.
- It was written by Digambar Jain Lolak written to commemorate the construction of the temple and the pool.
- Composer : 'Gunbhadra'
- Writer : 'Keshav'
- Engraver : 'Govind'
- Information about the Chauhans of Sambhar and Ajmer is available in it.
- According to it, Chauhan king Vasudev built the "Sambhar lake" and made Nagaur his capital.
- In this inscription, the descendent of Vasudeva named Samant Chauhan is mentioned as Vatsa Gautriya Barhmin.
- Information about the Delhi victory of Vigarharaj IV is obtained from this inscription.
- It provides Information about Jain and Shaiv pilgrimeras situated around the Kutila river flowing in this area.
- It also gives Information about the land grant (Dohli) given to the temples.
- It gives record about the administrative division of the state-

Desh
 ↓
 Pattan
 ↓
 Pur
 ↓
 Palli
 ↓
 Gram

- This gives information about ancient names of various cities of Rajasthan.

- Like-

Vijayavalli	Bijoliya
Srimal	Bhinmal
Ahichhatrapur	Nagaur
Mandalkar	Mandalgarh
Jabalipur	Jalore
Nagrhad	Nagda
Naddul	Nadole
Uttamadri	Upmaramal
Shakambhari	Sambhar
Dhillika	Delhi

- Administrative officers named are found in it.

Gram	Mehattar(Head)
Pratigan	Parigarhi(Head)

❖ Prithvi Raj III :- (1177-1192 AD)

- Father- Someshwar
- Mother- Karpoori Devi
- He became king at the age of 11. Hence, his mother Karpoori Devi became his protector.
- Chief Ministers: - Kiamas, Bhuvanamal,
- He suppressed the rebellion of his cousins Apargangya and Nagarjuna.
- In 1182 AD he Suppressed the rebellion of the Bhandanak tribe in Hisar and Gurugram (Haryana) regions.
- This information is provided by books of "Jinpati Suri".

War of Mahoba / Tumul War - 1182 AD

Prithviraj v/s Paramardeve Chandel (Mahoba)

- **Reason :-** Parmardidev Chandel had killed Prithviraj's injured soldiers.
- Prithviraj won and he appointed Panjunrai kachchhawa as the governor of Mahoba.
- Alha and Udhla brave commanders of Parmardidev Chandel, martyred in the battle.

Battle of Nagaur - 1184 AD



Prithviraj v/s Bhima II Chalukya (Gujarat)

- **Reason :-** Both wanted to marry Ichchhini Devi, the princess of Abu. But Prithviraj married her.
- The borders of both kingdoms were meeting in Nadole and both kings wanted to expand the empire.
- Jagdev Pratihara had mediate a treaty between them.

Gaharwal-chouhan Dispute



Gahadwal Prithviraj Chauhan v/s Jayachand (Kannauj)

Reason:

1. Succession of Delhi.
2. Policy of empire expansion.
3. Assistance given to Chandelas by Jayachand.
4. Prithviraj kidnapped Jayachand's daughter Sanyogita and married her.

Note:- (This love story has been accepted by Dasharatha Sharma as a historical fact. Gopinath Sharma and C.V. Vaidya also accepted it.

(Dasharatha Sharma Books - "The Early Chauhan dynasty")

First Battle of Tarain: 1191 AD

↓
Prithviraj v/s Gori (Ghajini)

❖ Reason -

- ✓ Prithviraj Chauhan wins.
- ✓ Gori took possession of Tabar Hind (Bhatinda) and appointed Qazi Ziauddin as the Administrator.
- ✓ Gori was injured by Govindraj Tomar of Delhi. Qazi Ziauddin was arrested.

Second Battle of Tarain: 1192 AD

↓
Prithviraj v/s Gori (Ghajini)

- ✓ Gori wins.
- ✓ Prithviraj Chauhan was arrested from a place called Saraswati near Sirsa (Haryana).
- ✓ According to Hasan Nizami, Prithviraj Chauhan ruled under Gauri for a few days. Hasan Nizami's book- "Taj ul Masir".
- ✓ Prithviraj's commanders Udai Raj & Sakand were not present in this battle.
- ✓ 'Someswar' commander of Prithvi Raj betrayl Prithviraj.

☑ Cultural Achievements :-

- ✓ Set up - 'Art & culture department (Minister - 'Padmanabh')
- ✓ Built - 'Pithoragarh fort' (Near New Delhi)

☑ Court Scholar :-

1. Chandbardai 'Prithvi Raj Raso'
2. Jayanak 'Prithvi Raj Vijay'
3. Vagishwar Janardan
4. Vidyapati Gaur
5. Vishwaroop
6. Ashadhar

☑ Titles :-

1. Rai Pithaura
2. Dal Pungal

❖ GovindRaj :-

- He accepted Turk Supremacy & he was appointed as king of Ajmer.
- His Uncle Hari Raj deposed him. so, he moved to Ranthambhore.

❖ Hari Raj :-

- His commandar 'chatar Raj' attacked on Delhi but got defeated.
- Qutubudin Aibak attacked on Ajmer & defeated Hari Raj so, he committed suicide.

History of Ranthambhore

- Chouhan dynasty ruled over Ranthambhore.

❖ Govind Raj :-

- In 1194 AD he established chouhan state at Ranthambhore.

❖ Valhan :-

❖ Parhladan :-

❖ Veernarayan:-

- Died while fighting against Iltutmish of Delhi.

❖ Vagbhatti :-

- Nasiruddin Mahmud of Delhi attacked on Ranthambhore.

❖ Jaitra Singh :-

- He ruled over Ranthambhore for 32 years & in his last time he coronated his son Hammeer.

❖ Hammeer : -(1282-1301 AD)

- He won 16 battles out of 17.
- He defeated many Kings:-
 1. Samar singh (Mewar)
 2. Partap Singh (Abu)
 3. Bhoj Parmar II (Dhar/Malawa)
 4. Arjun (Bheemras)
- Jallaluddin Khilji attacked on Ranthambhore 2 times (1290 & 1292 AD) but couldn't captured Ranthambhore.
- so, he said "**I don't considered such Ten forts equals to a single hair of a Muslim.**"
- In 1301 AD Allauddin Khilgi attacked on Ranthambhore.
- **Reason:-** Hammeer gave shelter to rebels of allauddin :- Muhammad Shah & Kehabru.
- **Commanders of Allauddin Khilgi**
 1. Nusrat Khan
 2. Ulug Khan
 3. Alap Khan
- **Commanders of Hammeer :-**
 1. Dharam Singh
 2. Bheem Singh
- Nusrat Khan & bheem Singh died while fighting.
- Ratipal & Ranmal betrayed Hammeer.
- In 1301 AD Saka was happened in Ranthambhore.

- It was first Saka of Rajasthan.
- Johar was committed by Hammeer's 'Queen Rang Devi'.
- 'Ameer Khushro' Provides information about this Johar ('Khajain-ul-Futuh'). It is first information about Johar in perssian Language.
- Kesariya was took place under leadership of Hammeer.
- Allauddin captured Ranthambhore & Handed over it to "Ulug Khan".
- Ameer Khushro said " **Today house of Qufra became house of Islam**".

☑ **Devalde :-** Princes of Hammeer. She committed suicide by diving into Padam Pond.(Jal Johar)

☑ **Cultural achievements :-**

- Book of Hammeer - " Shringar Har".
- He Organised -" Koti Yajana"(Purohit - 'Vishwaroop')

☑ **Books related to Hammeer :-**

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Nayan Chandra Suri - | Hammeer Mahakavya |
| 2. Jodhraj - | Hammeer Raso |
| 3. Sarangadhar - | Hammeer Raso |
| 4. Chandra sekhar - | Hammeer Hatha |
| 5. Amrit Kailash - | Hammeer Bandhan |
| 6. Bhandau Vyas - | Hammeerayan |

Court Scholar :-

1. **Raghavdev** Guru of Hammeer
2. **Bijaditya**

In Memory of 32 years of regime of jaitra Singh he Built 'Cenotaph of 32 Pillars' at Ranthambhore

Book :- 'Mifata-ul-Futuh' of Ameer Khushro provides information of attacks of Jallaluddin Khilgi on Rajasthan.

सिंह गमन, सत्पुरुष वचन, कदली फलै इक बार ।

तिरिया तेल, हम्मीर हठ, चढ़े न दूजी बार ।

Singh Gaman, Satpurush vachan, Kadali phalai ik bar |

Tiriya-tel, Hammir-Hatt, Chadhei n Dooji Bar | |

History of Nadol

➤ Chouhan Dynasty ruled over Nadol.

❖ Laxman Singh:-

- In 960 AD, he established an independent Chauhan kingdom in Nadole.
- He built the temple of Ashapura Mata in Nadole.

❖ Kelhan :-

- His Younger brother 'Kirtipal' Moved to Jalore.
- He married his Princesses 'Giga Devi' & 'Shringar Devi' to Abu's Dharavarsh Parmar.
- He Participated in Battle of Kayandra.

History of Jalore

➤ Chouhan Dynasty ruled over Jalore.

➤ Jalore was called 'Jabalipur' due to being the worshipping place of 'Sage Jabali'.

➤ The Fort of Jalore is situated on the Songiri hill. Therefore it is also called 'Sonargarh', 'Suvarnagiri' and 'Kanchanagiri'.

➤ Due to the abundance of Jaal trees, it was called Jalore.

❖ Kirtipal:-

- In 1181 AD he started / established the rule of Songra branch of Chauhan dynasty in Jalore.
- He defeated Kuntal Parmar and captured Jalore.
- Due to the authority over the Sonagiri Fort, this branch of the Chauhans was called Sonagara.
- According to the Khyat of Nainasi, 'Keetu' (Kirtipal) was a great king.
- He is called 'Rajeshwar' in the inscription of Sundha Parvat.

❖ Samar Singh :-

- He built a strong rampart, treasury, armory in Jalore.
- He Married his daughter 'Liladevi' to the Chalukya king of Gujarat, Bhima II.

❖ Uday Singh :-

- He captured that part of Mandore and Nadole which was under control of Iltutmish.
- He defeated Lavanprasad of Gujarat.

❖ Chachigdev :-

- He held the title of 'Maharajadhiraj'.
- He was contemporary of Nasiruddin Mahmud and Balban, but they did not dare to attack Jalore.

❖ Samant Singh:-

- In 1291 AD, Jalaluddin Khilji came till Santhore, but he stopped him with the help of Sarangdev Baghela.

❖ Kanhar dev:-

- Allauddin Khilji attacked on Siwana (1308) & Jalore(1311).

☑ Kanhar dev v/s Alauddin Khilji Causes of conflict :-

1. During Gujrat attack when Allauddin's army was returning back then Kanhar dev's commander 'Jaita Devda' attacks on this army & snatched pieces of Shivling of Somnath Temple.
2. According to 'Farishta'- Allauddin's commander 'Ain-ul-multani' convinced Kanhar dev & brought him to Delhi. There Kanhar dev accepted Allauddin's challenge of war.
3. According to 'Nainasi' Firoza's attraction towards 'Veeramdev' was cause of attack.

Note:- Foster mother of Firoza : 'Gulvishit'

☑ Allauddin's attack on Siwana :- 1308AD

- Siwana was known as 'Key of Jalore'
- Fort of Siwana was under the control of Satal & Som. They were Nephews of Kanhardev
- A 'Bhalya Soilder' betrayed them.
- In 1308 AD first Saka of Siwana was happened under the leadership of Satal & Som.
- Allauddin Khilji captured Siwana & renamed it as 'Kherabad'.
- He handed over Siwana to 'Kamaluddin Gurga'

Note:- 'Jaen Fort' – Key of Ranthambhore, Allauddin Khilji renamed it – "Nausher"

- Turks demolished education center – Bheenmal & destructed 'Mhaveer Temple' of Santhore.

☑ Battle of Malkana(Nagaur):-

- Kanhar dev defeated turk army in this battle & arrested turk commander 'Shams Khan'.

☑ Allauddin's attack on Jalore : 1311 AD

- This time Saka was happened under leadership of Kanhar dev & Veeramdev.
- Allauddin captured Jalore & renamed it as "Jallalabad".
- 'Bika dahiya' betrayed Kanhardev.
- Bika Dahiya was murdered by his wife 'Heera De'.

☑ Court Scholar :-

1. Padamnabh Kanharde Prabandh
Veeramdev songara ri Vaat.

History of Sirohi

➤ Deora branch of Chouhan dynasty ruled over Sirohi.

❖ **Lumba:-**

➤ After the fall of Jalore in 1311 AD, he defeated the Paramaras and took possession of Abu and Chandravati and made 'Chandravati' his capital.

❖ **Shivbhan:-**

➤ In 1405 AD he made 'Shivpuri' his capital.

❖ **Sahasmal:-**

➤ In 1425 AD he established 'Sirohi' and made it his capital.

❖ **Surtaan:-**

- At this time Bija Deora also wanted to become the ruler of Sirohi. He sought help from Maharaja Rai Singh While going to Surat.
- Raisingh took half of Sirohi and gave it to the Mughal Emperor Akbar and Akbar gave it to Jagmal. (Pratap's younger brother).

☑ **Battle of Datani (Sirohi) - 1583 AD**

Akbar	}	v/s Surtaan
Raisingh		
Jagmal		
Danti singh Koliwara.		

- Surtaan won this battle.
- Jagmal & Rai singh died while fighting.

☑ **Court scholar :-**

1. Dursa Adha: -
 1. Rao Surtana Ra Kavit
 2. Virud Chathari (76 titles of Pratap)
 3. Kiratar Bawani

❖ **Barisal:-**

➤ Ajit Singh of Marwar was given shelter in Sirohi against Aurangjeb.

❖ **Shiv Singh:-**

- In 1823 AD he made a treaty with the Britishers
- Sirohi was the last princely state of Rajasthan that had signed a treaty with the Britishers.

History of Bundi

- The Hada branch of Chauhan dynasty ruled over Bundi. Bundi was earlier ruled by Meena.
- It was named Bundi because of Bunda Meena.
- Bundi is called 'Vrindavati' in the Ranakpur inscription.

❖ Deva:-

- In 1241 AD After defeating Jaita Meena, he established the Hada branch of Chauhan dynasty in Bundi.

❖ Jaitra Singh:-

- In 1274 AD he conquered Kota and merged it with Bundi state.

❖ Bar singh:-

- He Built the Taragarh Fort at Bundi in 1354 AD. Bundi's Taragarh Fort is famous for murals.

❖ Surjan:-

- At the time of Akbar's Ranthambore expedition in 1569 AD. he accepted Akbar's subjection.
- Bhagwant das of Amber played important role in this
- He Built Ranchod (Krishna) temple in Dwarika (Gujarat).

☑ Court scholar:-

1. Chandra Shekhar :-
 - a. Surjan Charit
 - b. Hammir Hatt

❖ Buddha Singh :-

- Book - 'Nehtrang'
- His two sons Dalel Singh (adopted son) and Ummed Singh, fought succession struggle
- Sawai Jai Singh supported Dalel Singh and Marathas supported Umaid Singh.
- Bundi was the first princely state of Rajasthan in which Marathas interfered in internal politics.

☑ Amar Kanwar :-

- Sawai Jai Singh's sister and Buddha Singh's queen, called Malhar Rao Holkar, the general of the Marathas, in favour of Ummed Singh.

☑ Krishna Kanwar :-

- Daughter of Sawai Jai Singh and wife of Dalel Singh.

❖ Vishnu Singh:-

- In 1818 AD he made a treaty with the Britishers.

History of Kota

- Kota was ruled by the Hada branch of Chauhan dynasty.

❖ **Madho Singh :-**

- He was the son of King Ratan Singh of Bundi.
- In 1631 AD, the Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan declared him an independent king of Kota.
- Shah Jahan gave a horse named "Baad Raftar" on the success of the Asian campaign.
- Jahangir gave the titles of "Ramraj" and "Sir Bulandarai" to King Ratan Singh of Bundi.

❖ **Mukund Singh:-**

- He got constructed 'Abli Meeni palace' in Kota.
- He was killed fighting in the war of Dharmat on behalf of Dara shikoh.

❖ **Bhim singh :-**

- He was a follower of 'Vallabh sect'.
- He changed his name to 'Krishnadas'.
- He changed the name of Kota to 'Nandagram' and Shergarh to 'Barsana'.
- He Built the temple of 'Sanwariya Ji' in Baran.
- On the advice of Mughal Emperor Farrukhsiyar, he attacked the Bundi and defeated King Buddha singh of Bundi and changed the name of Bundi to 'Farrukhabad'.
- He bought two cannons from Bundi Fort, called "Dhuldhani" and "Kadkbajali".

❖ **Ummed Singh:-**

- He concluded Treaty with Britishers in 1817 AD.
- According to the supplementary treaty made by him:-
 1. Ummed Singh and his descendants will remain the king of Kota.
 2. Jaleem Singh Jhala will always remain the deewan (prime minister) of Kota.
 3. All the powers of Kota were given to the deewan.

❖ **Kishor singh II:-**

- Battle of Mangrol (Bara) - 1821 AD
- Kishor singh II V/s Jalim Singh Jhala
- Jalim Singh wins.
- The Britishers supported Jalim Singh.
- English commander - James Todd.

❖ **Ram Singh II :-**

- In 1838 AD Britishers divided Kota state & declared 'Madan Singh Jhala' as independent king of Jhalawar.
- He was grand son of Jalim Singh Jhala.
- Jhalawar was last state of Rajasthan.
- capital of Jhalawar- Jhalarapatan.(City of bells)

Parmar Dynasty

➤ Parmar States:-

1. Abu
2. Malwa
3. Vagar
4. Jalore
5. Kiradu

History of Abu

- Parmar Dynasty rules over Abu.
- Abu was origin place of Parmar's.

❖ Dhum Raj :-

- He was Founder of Parmar Dynasty of Abu.

❖ Utpal Raj:-

- Geneology of Parmars of Abu is started from here.

❖ Dharni Varah :-

- He divided his states into his 'Nine Brothers' so, his state was known as "Navkoti Marwar".
- Gujrat chalukya king 'Mulraj I' attacked on Abu.
- This time 'Dhawal Rathore' gave shelter to DharniVaarh.
- This information is given by 'Hastikund Inscription of Dhawal Rathore.

❖ Dhandhuk:-

- Bheem I chalukya ruler attacked on Abu.
- 'Bhoj Parmar' of Malwa gave shelter to him at Chittor.
- Bheem I appointed 'VimalShah' as magistrate of Abu.
- Vimal shah mediated an agreement between Bheem I & Dhandhuk.
- Vimal Shah built 'Adinath Temple' at Abu.
- This Temple also known as 'Vimal Vasahi'.
- According to James Todd- "It is most beautiful building of India after the Taj Mahal"

☑ Lahini Devi:-

- Princess of Dhandhuk.
- she re-built 'Sun temple' & Saraswati 'Stepwell' at Basantgarh.

Note :- Maximum sun temple in Sirohi.

❖ Vikram Dev:

- He supported kumarpal chaluky against Arnoraj chouhan.
- Title:- 'Mahamandaleshwar'

❖ Dharavarsh:-

- He Participated in the Battle of Kayandra.

Battle of Kayandra - 1178 AD



Mohammad Gauri v/s Mulraj II (Naika Devi -Gaurdian)
Kelhan (Nadol)
Kirtipal (Jalore)
Dharawarsh(Abu)

- Mahammad Gauri was defeted in this battle.
- When Qutubuddin Aibak & Iltutmish attacked on Gujrat then Dharawarsh also supported Gujrat.
- Dharawarsh could peared 3 Buffalow with one errow.
- Source of above Information:-
 1. Statue of Dharawarsh at Achalgarh
 2. Patnarayan temple Inscription -1287 AD

☑ Court Scholor :-

1. Someshwar - 'Kirti Kaumudi'

❖ Parhladan Dev:-

- Younger brother of Dharawarsh.
- He founded a town - 'Parhaldanpur'.
- He wrote a Drama - 'Parth Parakran Vyayog'
- When Prithviraj chouhan attacked on Abu then he Protected Abu.

❖ Som singh :-

- He was son of Dharawarsh.
- 'Vastupal' & 'Tejpal' built 'Nemimath Temple' at Abu. it is also known as 'Loonvasahi' & Temple of 'Devrani-Jethani'.

❖ Partap Singh:-

- He defeated Jaitra Singh of Mewar & captured Chandrawati.

❖ Vikram Singh:-

- From here Parmar Kings of Abu adopted Titles of 'Rawal' & 'Mharawal'
- Later on songara chouhans of Jalore captured western part of parmar state of Abu.

History of Malwa

- The place of origin of the Parmar's of Malwa is Abu.
- Their capital was Ujjain and Dhara Nagari.
- The southern part of Kota state, Jhalawar, Vagad and the eastern part of Pratapgarh state also came under the Parmar's of Malwa.

❖ **KrishnaRaj:-**

- Other names :- Upendra
- His son Dambar Singh established the Parmar state in Vagad.

❖ **Munj:-**

- It attacked Mewar during the reign of Shakti Kumar, and destroyed Aghatpur (Ahar), and captured Chittor.
- This information comes from the Hastikundi inscription (997 AD) of Dhaval Rathod.
- He was killed while fighting against the Chalukya king Tailap of Karnataka.

☑ **Court Scholar :-**

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Halayudh | - Abhidhan Ratnamala |
| 2. Padmagupta (Parimal) | - Navasahasanka Charita |
| 3. Dhananjaya | - Dashrupaka |
| 4. Dhanapal | - Tilkamanjari |

☑ **Other titles :-**

1. Vakpatiraj
2. Amoghavarsha
3. Utpalraj
4. Prithvivallabh
5. Srivallabh
6. Kavi Vrish

❖ **Sindhuraj:-**

- This was Munj's brother. Munj had adopted Sindhuraj's son Bhoj, but due to Bhoj's short age, Sindhuraj took over the rule.
- **Title - 'Navasahasanka'**

❖ **Bhoj Parmar:-**

- He build the Tribhuvan Narayan temple in Chittor.
- Its name was changed to 'Samidheshwar Temple' during the time of Kumarapala Chalukya.
- He built the Bhojpur lake.
- He wrote 'Shringaramanjari Katha' in Prakrit language and 'Kurmashtak' in Sanskrit language.
- He built a Sanskrit school named 'Saraswatikanthabharan' (Saraswatisadan) in his capital city of Dhara.

- There was an idol of Saraswati in this school. That is the symbol of our 'Gyanpeeth award' at present.
- The lines of 'Kurmashtak' and 'Parijatamanjari' of "Madan" were written on the walls of this school.
- Later, Muslim invaders broke this school and got the mosque built. Which is called Kamalmoula Mosque.
- During the time of Muhammad bin Tughlaq, the Parmar state of Malwa came to an end, and their branches came to Ajmer.

History of Vagar

- Parmar Dynasty ruled over Vagar.
- Capital - 'Arthuna'

❖ Dambar Singh:-

- He founded parmar state in Vagar.

❖ Mandalik:-

- He built 'Mandaleshwar Temple' (Panahera).

❖ Chamund Raj :-

- He built 'Mandaleshwar Temple' at Arthuna.

Pratihara Dynasty

- Mandore was Origin place of Pratihara.

History of Mandor

- Pratihara Dynasty ruled over Mandor.

❖ **Harish Chandra :**

- He was first ancestor of pratihar.
- Title : ' Rohliddhi' (expert in Yoga practice)
- He was Scholar of Vedas.
- In Pratihara inscription he is referred as 'Barhmin'.
- His four sons captured Mandore & built 'Rampart' here.
- Four sons:-
 1. Bhogbhatt
 2. Kakka
 3. Rajjil
 4. Dadda.

❖ **Rajjil:-**

- Genealogy of Pratihara of Mandore is started from here.
- Narbhatt :-
- Title :- 'Pella Pelli'

❖ **Nagbhatt:-**

- He made 'Tat' became saint & Tat appointed his Younger brother 'Bhoj' as King of Mandor.

❖ **Shiluk :-**

- He captured (Jaisalmer)- 'Vella' & 'Tamani'(Phalodi).
- He snatched 'Chhatra' from Valla's king - Devraj Bhatti.

❖ **Kakka:-**

- He participated in '**Battle of mungar**'(Bihar) from Vatsraj pratihar side.
- Vatsa Raj defeated Dharmapal in this battle.
- He was Scholar of 'Grammar', 'Poetry', 'Astrology', 'Logic'.

❖ **Bauk :-(BhooAkul)**

- In Battle of Bhaukup he defeated Mayur.
- At Vishnu Temple of Mandor, he installed Bauk eulogy (837 AD) which is prominent source of information about pratihar of Mandor.

❖ Kakkuka:-

- He installed 2 inscription at 'Ghatiyala '(861 AD) which provide information about pratihars of Mandor.
- ☑ (A) This inscription is collected from a place named 'mata ki sal' (Jain temple).
 - It is engraved in prakratik language.
- ☑ (B) This inscription is collected from a place named 'Khakhu Deval'.
 - It is also called as 'Ganpati Pillar Inscription'.
 - It is engraved in Sanskrit language.
 - Writer - 'Matri Ravi'
 - Engrave - 'Krishneshwar'
- He installed victory tower at :- Mandor & Ghantiyala (Rohinskup)
- He setup market at 'Ghantiyala'
- He suppressed revolt of Abhirs & Bheels.

Yadu Dynasty

➤ Yaduvanshi are decedents of Lord Krishna.

➤ **Yadu Dynasties:-**

1. Jaisalmer
2. Karoli

History of Jaisalmer

➤ Bhattis – Bhattis branch of Yadu Dynasty ruled over Jaisalmer. So, they are known as "Chhatrala Yadavpati".

➤ Due to the defence of the northern bordery, the Bhattis are called "Uttar Bhadd Kinwar".

❖ **Bhattis:-**

➤ In 285 AD he made Bhatner (Hanumangarh) his capital.

❖ **Mangalrao:-**

➤ He was defeated by Dhundhi (the ruler of Ghazni), so he went into the desert and made Tanaut (Jaisalmer) his capital.

❖ **Kehar :-**

➤ He built fort at Tannot.

❖ **Dev Raj :-**

- He built fort at Dera Rawal (Pakistan) & made it his capital.
- He defeated parmars & captured Lodrava & made it his capital.

In love story of moomal-Mahendra, Moomal was princess of Lodarva & Mahendra was prince of Amerkot.

❖ **Vijay Raj:-**

- Systematic History of Jaisalmer is started from here.
- In Dhanwa Inscription (1176) he is refere as 'Mharaja'.

❖ **Jaisal :-**

- In 1155 AD He founded Jaisalmer & started construction of Fort.
- 'Shaliwahan' completed the construction of this fort (1187 AD).
- This Fort is built with yellow stones so, it is known as 'Golden Fort' (Sonargarh).
- There was no use of lime in construction of this fort.
- 'Styajit ray' made a film of this fort. (**Sonar Kila**)

❖ **Mulraj I:-**

- Allauddin Khilgi attacked on Jaisalmer.
- First Saka of Jaisalmer was happened this time.

❖ **Durjansal :-**

- Firoz Tugalak attacked on Jaisalmer.
- Second Saka of Jaisalmer was happened this time.

❖ **Loon Karan Bhatti :-**

- In 1550 AD Amir Ali of kandhar attacked on Jaisalmer.
- This time Kesariya was happened but Johar was not committed so, it is known as 'Half Saka'.

❖ **Har Raj :-**

- In 1570 AD he accepted Akbar's supermacy at Nagaur court.

❖ **Mool Raj II :-**

- In 1818 AD he concluded treaty with Britishers.

❖ **Jawahar Singh:-**

- He was founder of 'Modern Jaisalmer' King of Jaisalmer at time of Independence.
- He built 'Mohangargh Fort', It is last fort of India.
- On 4th April 1946 AD 'Sagarmal gopa' was burnt alive in Jail.
- He oppose Monarchy & british rule.

☑ **Books of Sagarmal Gopa :-**

1. Ajadi ke deewane
 2. Jaisalmer ka Gunda Raj
 3. Raghunath singh ka mukadma
- Jaisalmer & Hydrabad states put ban on entry of Sagarmal gopa.
 - For enquiry of murder of Sagarmal gopa 'Gopal swaroop pathak commission' was found.

History of Karauli

➤ Jadaun Branch of Yadu Dynasty ruled over karauli.

❖ **Vijay Pal:-**

- He belonged to sursen Branch of Mathura.
- In 1040 AD he made Bayana – as is capital.& built a fort here- 'Vijaymandirgarh'.

❖ **Timanpal:-**

- He made Timangarh – as his capital.

❖ **Kunwarpal:-**

- Mohmmad Gauri attacked on Timangarh.

❖ **Arjunpal:-**

- In 1348 AD he founded karauli earlier it was known as 'Kalyanpur.'

❖ **Dharmpal:-**

- In 1650 AD he made Karauli as is capital.

❖ **Gopal Pal :-**

- He participated in Hurda conference .
- He Built 'Madan Mohan Temple' at Karauli.
- This temple is belong to Gaudiya sect.

❖ **Harbaksh Pal :-**

- In 1817 AD he concluded treaty with Britishers.

❖ **Bharat Pal :_**

- In 1852 AD after death of narsingh pal, Bharatpal was appointed as king of karauli.
- In 1855 AD Governor Generall Lord Dalhauji denied to accept him as king & Karauli was merged in English emperor.
- Court if Directors canceled merger of Karauli & appointed Madanpal as King of Karauli.

❖ **Madan Pal:-**

- During revolt of 1857 AD he got Liberated Kota's Mharawal 'Ram Singh II'
- In 1865 AD Invited Swami Dyanand Saraswati to Karauli. This was First visit of Rajasthan of Swami ji.
- Britishers gave '17 Cannons' Salute to him.

Jaat Dynasty

➤ Jaat Dynasties :-

1. Bharatpur
2. Dholpur

History of Bharatpur

➤ Jaat dynasty ruled over Bharatpur.

❖ Gokula:-

- In 1669 AD, Gokula of Tilpat along with Jaat farmers of Mathura revolted against Aurangjeb, but Aurangjeb suppressed this revolt.

❖ Raja Ram :-

- In 1687 AD Jaat Landlord of Sinsini-Raja Ram revolted against Aurangjeb again.
- At Sikandra, he looted Tomb of Akbar & Burnt his bones.
- Aurangjeb also suppressed this revolt.

❖ Chudaman:-

- He built Fort at Thoon.

❖ Badan Singh :-

- With help of Swai Jai Singh he became King of Deeg.
- Built Forts at :-
 1. Deeg
 2. Vair
 3. Kumher

❖ Surajmal :-

- Original founder of Jaat state of Bharatpur.
- he is known as 'Pleto/ Aflatun of Jaat'.
- He Built lake places at Deeg, so Deeg is known as 'City of lake places'.
- Built Fort at Bharatpur:-
- He did administrative reforms at Bharatpur & established/set up 'Merit Based Bureaucracy.
- This time income of Bharatpur as 1 crore 75 Lakh.
- During the 3rd Battle of Panipat (1761 AD).
- While Maratha army was returning the he gave shelter to them at Bharatpur.
- He attacked on Delhi & bring Swing of Noor Jahan from there & installed it at lake place of Deeg.

☑ Court Scholars:-

- ✓ Mangal Singh Purohit : 'Sujan Samwat Vilas'.

❖ **Jawahar Singh :-**

- He attacked on Delhi & bring '**A gate of 8 metals**' from there. and installed it at Bharatpur Fort.
- He built Jawahar Burj in memembrance of victory .
- Later on, Kings of Bharatpur were coronated at '**Jawahar Burj**'.

❖ **Ranjit Singh :-**

- In 1803 AD he concluded treaty with the Britishers.
- During IInd Anglo Maratha War (1803-06) he gave shelter to Maratha commander Jaswant Rao Holkar at Bharatpur.
- British commander Lord Lake attacked 5 times on Bharatpur but he could't captured Bharatpur fort so, '**Bharatpur Fort**' is known as : "**Iron Fort**".
- In memory of this victory '**Fateh Burj**' was built at Bharatpur.

Administrative & Revenue system In Medieval Rajasthan.

- Our Administrative is also Known as "Feudal System".
- In this system one brother became king & he allotted land to his other brothers.
- This land was known as 'Jagir/Thikana' & these brothers were known as "Feudal Lords".
- so, this system was based on Brotherhood & it was a "Hereditary System".
- State was not a personal property of King instead was a collected heritage of all brothers.
- According to 'James Tod' at Europe relation between King & Feudal lords was like the Master & Servant. But our System was like a 'Tent' in which king 'First among the Equals'.
- During mughal rule, 'Hierarchy' was established in Feudal system but still our basic structure was remained like tent.
- Our System was based on Respect & Duty.

❖ Taxes given by Feudal lords to King.

1. Rekh :-

- Feudal lords deposited land revenue to king.
- In Mewar Maharana 'Amar Singh-II' made Rekh System systematic, so it was known as 'Amar shahi Rekh'.
- Rekh had 2 Types :
 1. **Patta Rekh** :- It was estimated land revenue which was mentioned in patta of jagir.
 2. **Bharatu Rekh** :- It was actual land revenue which was deposited by Feudal lords.

2. Succession Tax:-

- New Feudal lord gave this tax to king.
- This tax was known as different names in different states: -

Mewar	Marwar
Kaid Khalsa	Hukmanama
Talwar Bandhai	Peshkashi
Najarana	

Exception :- Jaisalmer (Feudal lord did not deposit this tax here.)

3. **Najarana** :- On First wedding of Prince, Feudal lords deposited his tax to King.
4. **Nayaut Tax** :- On wedding of princess, Feudal lords deposited this tax to King.
5. **Ganeem Barad** :- During War Feudal lords give this tax to king.
6. **Chakari** :- Feudal lords provided services to King. King did not give any money in return of it. Exception- 'Jaisalmer' (Feudal lord receive money in return of chakari.)

❖ Special Rights of Feudal lords :-

1. Tajeem :- King welcomed Feudal lords in his court by giving standing position.

☑ He had 2 type :-

1. Ekewadi:- On entry only.

2. Dovari :- Both on entry & Exit.

2. Banh Pasav :- When Feudal lord comes in court then king pat on his shoulders.

3. Hath Kurab :- King pat on shoulders of Feudal lord & touch this hand to his heart.

❖ Types of Jagir :-

1. Samant Jagir:- King allotted these Jagirs to his brothers. These Jagirs were hereditary.

2. Hukumat Jagir :- For Administrative officers and it is Non- Hereditary.

3. Bhaum Jagir :- For Military services and it is Both hereditary & Non-Hereditary.

4. Sasan :-

- Religious Grant.
- It was Tax-Free land so it was known as 'Mafi Jagir'.
- Mughal emperor Akbar donated 18 villages to 'Dargah of Ajmer'.
- Mewar Mharana 'Jagat Singh-II' donated 4 villages to this Dargah.
- Marwar Mharana 'Ajit Singh' gave land grant to this Dargah.

❖ Grades of Feudal Lords :-

➤ **Mewar :** There were 3 grades of Feudal lords at Mewar.

First Grade :-

- It had 16 Feudal lords.
- They are called as 'Umarao'.
- In which Feudal lord of Salumbar was most Prominent.
- 'Devgarh' was last First grade Thikana of Mewar.

Second Grade :-

- It had 32 Feudal lords.

Third Grade :-

- It had more than 100 Feudal lords & they are called as 'Gol ke samant'.

➤ **Marwar :-** There were 4 Grades of Feudal lords at Marwar.

1. **Rajavi :-**

Feudal lords of near Third generation of King.
They didn't deposit rekh, Chakari & Hukamnama.

2. **Sirdar :-** Other Rathore Feudal lords except near Third generation.

3. **Ginayat :-** These Feudal lords while were connected to King through Marital relations.

4. **Mutsaddi :-** Administrative Officer.

➤ **Bikaner :-** There were 3 Grades of Feudal Lords at Bikaner.

First Grade : Decendents of Bika.

Second Grade :- Other Rathore Feudal lords except decendents of Bika.

Third Grade :- Ruling class of Bikaner before Bika.

➤ **Jaisalmer :-** Harraj made 2 grades of Feudal lords.

1. Jivani :-

2. Davi :-

➤ **Amber :**

- Prithviraj appointed 12 Prominent Feudal lords so, it was known as 'Baarh Kotadi System'.

➤ **Kota :-**

- These were 30 prominent Feudal lords.
- Most of them were Hada Chauhans.
- They were divided into 2 grades :-
 1. Deshthi :- (Inside Kota)
 2. Hajurathi :- (Go out with king)

❖ **Administrative Officers :-**

1. **King :-**

- King was supreme administrative officer. but king was not monarch & autocrate.
- King ruled with help of Purohit(Priest), Prince & Feudal lords.
- King faced control of 'Dharamshastra' & Moral pressure.
- If king was minor then his mother handed administration.

2. **Pradhan :-**

- He advised King in political & Military affairs.
- Different names in different states :-

Kota/Bundi-	Deewan/Faujdar
Bikaner/Bharatpur-	Mukhtyar.
Jaipur -	Musahib
Mewar/Marwar/Jaisalmer -	Pardhan.

3. Deewan :-

- He advised King in Finance & Revenue affairs.
- He appointed 'Hakim' in parganas.
- In Absence of King he controled state hence at that time he was known as 'Desh Deewan'.

4. **Bakshi** :- He handled the recruitment, Discipline & Training.

5. Nayab Bakshi :-

- He manged expenditures on military & forts.
- he also manged rekh.

6. **Sikdar** :- He managed non-military expenditure.

He managed law & order of Town.

In mughal administrative he was known as Kotwal.

7. Meer sama :-

- He supplied esssential goods in royal palace.
- He had controled over govt. industries.
- He was a very honest person.
- Later on he was promoted as Deewan.

8. **Vakil** :- He was re-presentative of Thikana in capital.

9. **Naimettik** :- Royal Astrologer.

10. **Meer Munshi** :- He wrote letters from king's side.

During Partihar rule administrative officers were known as 'Rajpurush'

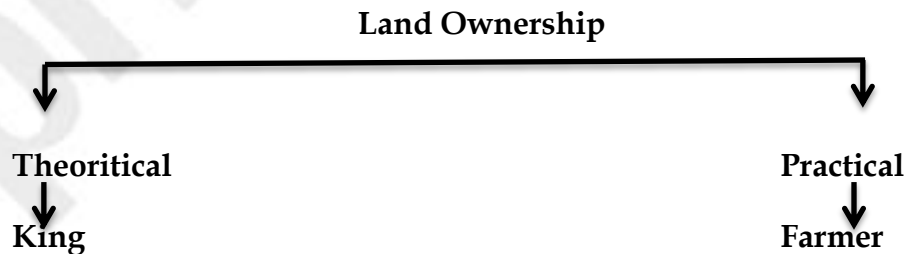
Judicial Administration

- King was supreme judiciary officer.
- He handled major crimes & death penalty.
- Hakim was Judiciary officer at khalsa region.
- Feudal lords did justice at Jagirs.
- Small/Minor cases were handled by Gram panchayat & (Jatiya Panchyat) Caste Panchayat.
- Justice was done on basis of 'Dharamshashtra'.
- Social,religious status of Criminal was considered.
- Crime was considered against person not the state.
- There was no written record for matters & Evidences.
- Punishment were very simple.
- Justice was cheap & immidiate.
- Some Feudal lords had right to asylum so, some time big criminals protected.

Land Revenue Administrative

Land were of 2 Types :-

1. **Agriculture Land :-** It had 2 types :
 1. Unnav/Piwal- Artificial sources of irrigation used in it.
 2. Barrani :- Irrigated by Rain.
2. **Grazing Land :-**
 - It was public land
 - All had collective Rights on it.
 - King could'nt convent it in khalsa.



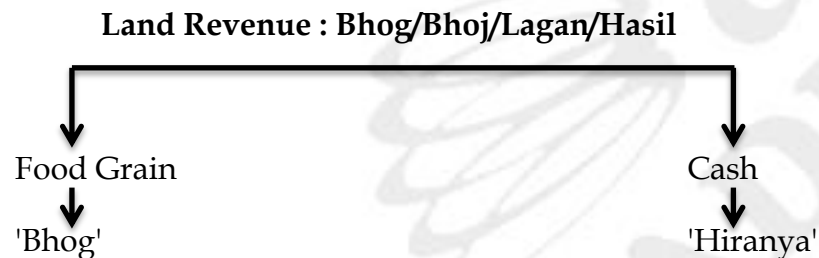
❖ There are 2 Types Farmers :-

1. Bapidar :-

- They had their own land.
- Hence 'Patta' was given to them.
- This Patta is known as 'Dakhila'
- This Farmer could dig well in his farm & could collect woodens.
- During Famine if farmer went to outside then still king could'nt convert his land into khalsa.

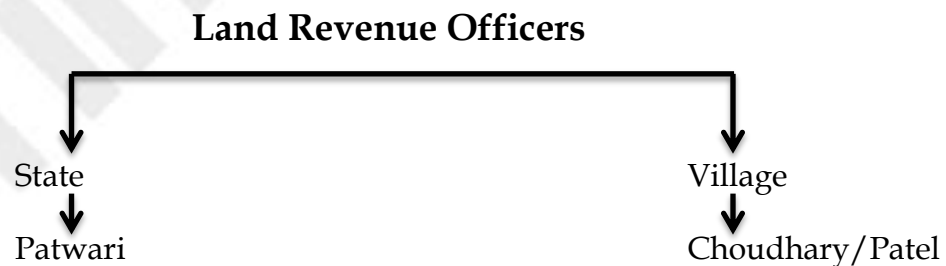
2. Non-Bapidar :-

- They did'nt have own land.
- They cultivated other's land.
- They are known as 'Shikami'.



3 Things were considered in messurment of land revenue.

1. Productivity of land.
2. Market price of crops.
3. Caste of Farmers.(Rajput/Bhramin Farmers deposited less tax.)



❖ Types of measurement of land Revenue :-

1. **Lata-Kunta :-** On estimation of Crop.
2. **Dori :-** On basis of measurement of land.
3. **Mukata :** Revenue of entire village was decided.
4. **Ghughari :-** In ratio of seeds.
5. **Jajam :** On sale- purchase of land.
6. **Singoti :** On sale- purchase of cattle.
7. **Daan :-** On Trade of Goods from one place to another.
8. **Sayar :-** Transition Fees.

Revolt of 1857 AD

- In 1803 AD, Bharatpur and Alwar princely states had made treaties with the British.
- In 1817-18 AD, other princely states of Rajasthan make treaties with the British. At this time the Governor General was Lord Hastings.
- Charles Matcalf was the representative of the British during these treaties.
- During the treaties with the princely states of Southern Rajasthan, 'John Malcolm' was the representative of the British. (princely states of Southern Rajasthan-Dungarpur, Banswara, Pratapgarh)
- 1803 – Bharatpur, Alwar
- 1817 – Karauli, Kota.
- 1818 – All Rajasthan
- 1823 – Sirohi
- An English officer was appointed in each princely state who was called as political Agent/Resident.
- David Ochterlony: - He was first Resident for Rajputana.
Headquarters - Delhi
- In 1832, AGG Headquater was established in Ajmer, (Agent to Governor General)
- 1st AGG of Rajasthan :- Mr. Locket 1832
- In 1845, AGG headquater was shifted to Abu.
- During Revolt of 1857, George Patrick Lawrence was AGG of Rajasthn.
- Earlier he was political Agent (PA) of Mewar.
- Col. James Tod was 1st P.A. of Mewar.
- There were 6 Military cantonments in Rajasthan.
 1. Nasirabad (Ajmer)
 2. Neemuch (Madhya Pradesh)
 3. Devali (Tonk)
 4. Erinpura (Pali)
 5. Beawar (Beawar)
 6. Kherwada (Udaipur)

Note :- 'Beawar' and 'Kherwada' contonments did not take part in Revolt.

1. Nasirabad (Ajmer) :-

- On 28th May, 15th native infantry started revolt.
- Col. Neubari, Sportiswood (These English officers were killed)
- 30th N.I. also joined revolt.
- All rebels marched towards Delhi.
- Col. Penny died of a heart attack.

2. Neemuch (Madhya Pradesh)

- A soldier named Mohammad Ali Begh refused to take oath of loyalty to British Empire before colonial Abott.
- On 3rd June revolt took place under leadership of Heera Singh.
- Shahpura's (Bhilwara) ruler "Laxman Singh" Supported Rebels.
- Public welcomed Rebels in 'Nimbaheda' (Tonk)
- The Mahidpur battalian of Deoli contonment also joined the rebels and all the rebels moved towards Delhi.
- Soldiers of Deoli cantonment also joined them and all rebels went to Delhi.
- 40 Britishers fled away from Neemuch cantonment.
- Rugharam had Fied to them at village "Dungla" (chittor)
- Captain Showers :- P.A. of Mewar rescued them and sent them to Udaipur.
- Mewar Maharana Swaroop singh housed him in Jag Mandir Palace.

Note :- Maharana Swaroop Singh introduced Swarupshahi coins in Mewar, on which "Dosti London" was written.

3. Erinpura :-

- Jodhpur Legion :- Foundation 1835
- H.Q. - Erinpura
- On 21st August Purbiya soldiers revolted at Abu.
- They came to Erinpura and along with their fellow rebels marched towards Delhi.
- They met Kushal Singh Champawat Feudal lord of Aauwa at "Kherwa" village named.

Jodhpur - Takhat Singh - (Ruler of Jodhpur)

Aauwa :- Feudal Lord → Kushal Singh Champawat Killed

Bithoda → Feudal Lord → Kanji

1. Battle of Bithoda :- (8th September 1857)

Captain Hithcoat



Kushal Raj Singhvi v/s Kushal Singh Champawat
(Jodhpur)

- Kushal Singh won this battle
- Onad Singh Panwar of Jodhpur died while fighting.

2. Battle of Chelawas (18th September 1857)

George Patrick Lawrence

(AGG)

Macmason (PA of Jodhpur)



v/s Kushal Singh Champawat (Won)

- This battle is known as Battle between blacks and white.
- Macmason was killed in this battle and Kushal Singh won.

3. Battle of Auwa (20 January 1858 AD)

- Colonel Holmes + Hansraj Joshi (Jodhpur) v/s Kushal Singh Champawat
- Kushal Singh went to mewar to get help. Prithvi Singh Lambiya led the war.
- The British won in this war. On January 24 the British took over Auwa and took

Sugali Mata

Tutelary diety of Aauwa.

Black marble idol of Sugali Mata has 10 heads and 54 hands.

Britishers kept this idol in Rajputana Mueseum of Ajmer.

- In Mewar, Kesari Singh of Salumber (Udapur) and Jodh Singh of Kotharia (Rajsamand) had given shelter to Kushal Singh.
- On August 8, 1860 Kushal Singh surrendered at Neemuch.
- The British constituted the taylor commission to investigate Kushal Singh.
- Kushal Singh had spent his last time in Udaipur and he died here in 1864 AD.
- Many other feudatories also supported Kushal Singh :-
 - (i) Shivnath Singh Asopa (Asop, Jodhpur)
 - (ii) Bishan Singh (Gular, Nagaur)
 - (iii) Ajit Singh (Alaniawas Nagaur)
- Under the leadership of Shivnath Singh (Asop), the rebels tried to towards Delhi, but near Narnaul (Haryana) they were defeated by the English officer Gerard.
- Shivnath Singh faught for 35 days against the King of Jodhpur at a place called Badlu (Jodhpur)

Center of Revolution in Auwa.

- (i) Sugali Mata Temple
- (ii) Kameshwar Temple
- Takht Singh - He was the king of Jodhpur (Marwar) during the revolution.
- Kanji - He was a feudal lord of Bithoda and was killed by Kushal Singh.

Public Revolt in Kota :- (15th October 1857)

- **Rebels :-** 1. Jaidayal (Mathura) 2. Meharab Khan (Karauli)
- King Ram Singh II was house arrested and Political Agent Burton was Murdered. Some other were also killed by the rebels :-
 - (1. Frank, 2. Arthur) Son of Burton (3. Celder, 4. Seville Catum) Doctor
 - 5. Devilal Representative of Maharao
- Kanhaiya Lal Goswami Priest of Mathuresh temple mediated an agreement between King and Rebels.

- Raja Ram Singh-II had to sign document which is related to responsibility of murder of Burton.
- Madan Pal of Karauli Got liberated Ram Singh II
- In March 1858, Roberts got liberated Kota Completely from Rebels.
- Jaidayal and Mehrab Khan were given Death Penalty.
- King Ram Singh II was also punished and Britishers reduced his canon salute from 15 to 11.
- Raja Madanpal of Karauli was honoured and he was given a salute of 17 guns.

Tonk Revolt 1857 :-

- Tonk state was established in 1817 AD.
- Nawab Waziruddaula was supporter of Britishers.
- But his uncle Mir Alam Khan supported Rebels.
- Rebel – Mir Alam Khan
 - Ahmedyar Khan
 - Moinuddin (Palod)
- In Nimbahera the public had welcomed the rebels of Neemuch.
- Tarachand Patel fought with English officer Jackson.
Jackson was Pursuing the rebels of Neemuch.
- Women also participated in the rebellion of Tonk.
- This information is obtained from Mohammad Mujeeb's play 'Aazmaish'.
- The British hanged Tarachand Patel.
- In Neembaheda (Tonk) Tarachand Patel confronted English commander Jackson.
- Jackson was chasing Neemuch soldiers.
- Women also participated in Revolt of Tonk.

Dholpur Revolt (1857) :-

- Deva Gurjar started the rebellion.
- Later the soliders of Gwalior and Indore revolted in Dholpur.
- Leader of the Rebels -
 - (i) Rao Ramchandra (Indore)
 - (ii) Hiralal (Gwalior)
- King Bhagwant Singh had to call the army from Bharatpur to suppress Revolt 1857.
(Foreign Army)

Bharatpur Revolt 1857

- Gurjar and Mev Communities revolted in Bharatpur.
- King Jaswant Singh II advised political agent Morison to leave Bharatpur.

Alwar Revolt (1857)

- King Vinay Singh supported Britishers.
- Maharaja Vinay Singh was a supporter of the British.
- He sent an army to Agra to help the British but the rebels defeated this army near Achhnera (Agra).
- But his Deewan Fazullah Khan supported Rebels.

Jaipur Revolt:-

- Rebel: - 1. Usman Khan, 2. Vilayat Khan, 3. Sadulla Khan
- On advice of P.A. Eden, King Ram Singh II arrested rebels, so he was honoured with :-
Title – Sitar-e-hind
Pargana : Kotputli

Bikaner Revolt

- Sardar Singh of Bikaner was only King who supported britishers even outside his territory. (a place Badlu near Hisar Haryana)
- Britishers gave him 41 villages of Tibbi Pargana. (Hanumangarh)

Amar Chand Banthiya: -

- He was originally from Bikaner.
- During revolt 1857, he gave financial support to Queen of Jhansi in Gawalior.
- He was called as Bhamashah of Revolt of 1857.
- Britishers gave him death penalty.
- He was the first martyr of Rajasthan.

Tatya Tope :-

- During revolt he came to Rajasthan twice.
- First time he came to mandal garh (Bhilwara)
- Nasir Mohammad Khan of Tonk helped Tatya Tope.
- He lost battle of Kuaada against Roberts.
- Jhalawar king prithvi Singh sent his forces against Tatya Tope at Palayata.
- But except Gopal Platoon (Battalion) rest of the army refused to fight.
- Tatya Tope captured Jhalawar.
- Prithvi Singh had to pay 5 Lakh to Tatya Tope.
- Tatya Tope also captured Banswara princely state at that time Lakshman Singh was king of Banswara.
- Tatya Tope went to all princely state of Rajasthan except Jaisalmer for help.
- In Mewar, Kesari Singh of Salumber and Jodh Singh of Kathoriya helped Tatya Tope.
- Sardar Singh king of Bikaner gave 10 cavalry soliders to him.
- British officer Major Rock defeated him in Pratapgarh. At that time Dalpat Singh was the king of Pratapgarh.

- 600 soldiers of Tatya Tope surrendered in Sikar in front of Maharaja Sardar Singh of Bikaner.
- Due to Mansingh's betrayal, he was arrested from the forests of Narwar and hanged on 18 April 1959. (In shivpuri)
- British officers LC showers opposed the hanging of Tatya Tope.
- Britishers gave death penalty to feudal lord of Sikar, because he gave shelter to Tatya Tope.
- Cenotaph of Tatya Tope is in Sikar.
- **Battle of Zirapur-** In this war colonial Basson defeated Tatya Tope.
- **Battle of Dausa** – Showers and honors defeated Tatya Tope.

- ☒ For the security of the princely states, many new armies were formed by the British and its expenditure was put on the princely states.

Eg.

1822 AD	Merwara Battalion	Beawar
	Kota Contingent	Deoli
1841 AD-	Mewar Bhil corps	Khairwada
	Shekhawati Brigade	Jhunjhunu
	Jodhpur Legion	Erinpura

- ☒ According to I.T. Prichard, the military officer of Nasirabad Contonment, this revolution started as a military rebellion but later it turned into a war of independence.

- Nathuram Khadgawat – Roles of Rajasthan in struggle at 1857 AD
- I.T. Prichard – Mutinies in Rajputana

Peasant Movement of Rajasthan

Bijoliya Peasant Movement:-

- Vijayavalli was ancient name of Bijoliya.
- Bijoliya is a class Thikana of Mewar princely state.
- Rana Sanga gave upermal Jagir to Ashok Parmar whose head quarter was Bijoliya
- Ashok Parmar participated in Battle of Khanwa.
- Now Bijoliya is in Bhilwara district.

☑ Causes of Peasant Movement :-

1. 84 types of Taxes.
2. High land revenue
3. Lata Kunta
4. Begar/bonded Labour
5. Chanwari Tax
6. Talwar Bandhai Tax

☑ Chanwari Tax :-

- In 1903, Krishna Singh imposed this tax. this tax was collected from farmers on the occasion marriage of their daughter.

☑ Talwar Bandhai Tax :-

- This tax was deposited by new feudal lord to king.
- But in 1906 Prithvi Singh imposed this tax on public.
- These movement took place in 3 phases.

1st Phase (1897-1914 AD) :-

- Movement was started by Dhakad Peasants from village Girdharpura.
- On advice of Sadhu Sita Ram Das, Nanji Patel and Thakri Patel went to Mewar Maharana Fateh Singh to present grievances of farmers.
(Mitra mandal was established by Sadhu Sitaram Das to protect interest of Bijoliya's peasants and generate awakening in them)
- Maharana sent investigation officer named Hamid.
- In First Phase farmers could not get limited success.
- Movement was led by local leaders.
Local leaders :- Premchand Bhil, Fateh Karan Charan, Barhmdev dadhich.

2nd Phase (1914-1923 AD) :-

- In 1915, Vijay Singh Pathik joined movement on request of Sadhu Sitaram Das.

☑ Uparmal Panch Board :-

- ✓ Foundation :- 1917 (On occasion of Hariyali Amavasya)

- ✓ Founder :- Vijay Singh Pathik
- ✓ President :- Manna Patel
- ✓ Place :- Bairisal

- Vijay Singh Pathik also established Upermal Sena Samiti.
- Vijay Singh Pathik Published pamphlet named "Upermal Ka Danka".
- Manikya Lal Verma got inspired from V.S. Pathik to join movement.
- At the Amritsar session of the congress in 1919, at the Behest of Vijay Singh Pathik, Bal Gangadhar Tilak proposed in favour of the Bijolia movement, but Gandhiji opposed it.
- In the Nagpur session of Congress in 1920, Vijay Singh Pathik organized an exhibition of farmers.

Major farmers :- Kalu ji, Gokul Ji, Nandlal ji

- In this session Gandhiji gave his moral support to the movement.
- Bijolia thikana constituted two inquiry commissions :-

1919 AD

- (i) Bindulal Bhattacharya
- (ii) Afzal Ali
- (iii) Amar Singh

1920 AD

- (i) Raj Singh Bedla
- (ii) Takht Singh Mehta
- (iii) Ramakanat Malaviya

- In 1922, an agreement was mediated by efforts of AGG Robert Holland, P.A. Wilkins and 35 taxes were reduced/abolished.

Robert Holland (A.G.G)

+ Motiram ji

Wilkins (P.A.)

+ Narayan ji Patel

Agalvi (AGG Secretary)

+ Ramnarayan Choudhary

Prabhash Chandra Chatterjee

+ Manikyalal Verma

(Deewan of Mewar)

Biharilal

- Feudal Lord of Bijoliya did not accept this agreement.

3rd Phase (1923-1941 AD) :-

- Trench a land revenue officer, increased tax on unirrigated land.
- On advice of Vijay Singh Pathik, Farmers returned their land to feudal lord.
- And feudal lord ceased those land and sold out.
- In 1927, Vijay Singh Pathik Separated from movement.
- Mahatma Gandhi sent Jamnalal Bajaj to led movement.
- Jamnalal Bajaj appointed Hari Bhau Upadhyay as leader of movement.
- In 1941, V. Raghavachari (PM of Mewar) and Mohan Singh Mehta (Revenue Minister) Mediated an agreement with farmers and land were reallocated to farmer land taxes were reduced.
- Bal Gangadhar Tilak wrote an article in Maratha newspaper in favour of Bijoliya Peasant movement, and also wrote a letter to Mewar Maharana Fateh Singh.

- Ganesh Shankar Vidhyarthi used to published news about Bijoliya Peasant movement in his newspaper "Pratap".
This newspaper was published from Kanpur.
- Vijya Singh Pathik sent Silver Rakhi to Ganesh Shankar Vidhyarthi.
- Rangbhoomi Novel of premchand is based on Bijoliya peasant movement.
- Manikya Lal Verma encouraged farmer by his song "Panchida".
- V.S. Pathik song "Piditon ka Panchida" song.
- Bhanwar Lal Ji also encouraged farmers by his songs.

Begun Peasant Movement.

- Begun was first grade Thikana of Mewar princely state.
- Now begun is in chittorgarh district Dhakad farmers started movement from Bhairokunda (Bhilwada) of Menal .
- **Leader** – Ram Narayan Choudhary.

☑ Causes of Begun Movement :-

1. High Land revenue
 2. Lata Kunta
 3. Begar Custom
 4. 53 type of taxes
- Begun's feudal Lord Anup Singh Chundawat concluded an agreement with farmers in 1922 in Ajmer.
 - But mewar princely state did not accept this agreement and Trench called it "Bolshevik agreement"

Note :- Bolshevik Revolution :- 1917 in Russia
By Lenin – Labour organisation

- Mewar princely state sent trench as investigation officer.

☑ Govindpura Massacre (13 July, 1923) :-

- Trench open fired on farmers assembly.
- 2 Farmer named :- 1. Rupaji, 2. Kripa ji (were martyred)
- Main leaders of this movement :-
 1. Ram Narayan Chaudhary
 2. Vijay Singh Pathik
- On 10th September 1923, Vijay singh Pathik got arrested.

Bundi /Barad peasant Movement :-

- This movement was led by Gurjar farmers.

☑ Reasons for the movement

- (i) 25 types of taxes.
- (ii) More land revenue
- (iii) Lata Kunta system
- (iv) Begar
- (v) War Tax
- (vi) Grazing tax (on pasture land)
- (vii) Corruption
- In 1920 AD Sadhu Sita Ram Das established "Dabi Kishan Panchayat"
- Dabi Kisan Panchayat :- President Harla Bhadak
- Farmers boycotted the state courts and took possession of government pastures.
- Gradually Kisan Panchayat were established in other villages as well.
Ex. :- Barad, Braungan, Gardada

☑ Dabi Massacre :- 2nd April 1923

- As police officer named Ekram Hussain open fired on Farmer's assembly.
- Two farmer named :- 1. Nanak Ji Bhil 2. Devilal Gurjar (Died)
Nanak Ji was singing Jhanda (Flag) song that time.
Manikya Lal Verma wrote. 'Arzi' song in his memory.
- A commission was formed to investigate the Dabi massacre.
member - (i) Prithvi Singh (ii) Ram Pratap (iii) Bhairrolal

Leaders :-

1. Pandit Nayanuram Sharma Member of Rajasthan seva Sang.
 2. Bhanwar Lal Sunar
 3. Narayan Singh
- In 1927, due to closure of Rajasthan seva sangh Bundi peasant movement ended.
 - In 1936 2nd phase started Social reforms were done by farmers in this phase.
 - There were large number of Gurjar Farmers in Bundi Peasant movement.
 - Women also participated in this movement.

☑ Hindauli conference (5 October, 1936)

- 500 Gurjar and Meena farmers had participated in this conference (in Hudeshwar Timeple)
- Most of the conditions of the farmers were accepted by the state.

Alwar Peasant Movement –

1. Neemuchana Farmer Movement

↓
Rajput Farmer
↓
Area : - Bansoor, Thanagaji

2. Mev Farmer Movement

↓
Mev Farmer
↓
Mewat – Ramgarh
 - Laxmangarh
 - Kishangarh
 - Tijara

Neemuchana Peasant Movement :-

Reason :-

- (i) In 1924 AD, 40% tax was increased on Rajput and Barhmin farmers by Maharaja Jaisingh.
- (ii) Mafi land was confiscated.
- (iii) Grazing tax
- (iv) The problem of wild boars
- (v) Begar

Leader :-

- (i) Madho Singh
- (ii) Gangasingh
- (iii) Govind Singh
- (iv) Amar Singh
- All India Kshatriya Mahasabha supported the movement.

☑ **Neemuchana Massacre :- 14th May 1925**

- A Police officer named Chaju Singh opened fire on farmer's Assembly.
- 156 Farmers were martyred.
- Gandhi called it Double dyrism in his newspaper named "Young India".
- Riyasat Newspaper Compared it with Jaliawala Massacre.
- Tarun Rajasthan newspaper published it with photo.(31 May, 1925 AD)
- Farmers published a paper named "Pukar".

Mev Kisan Movement :-

Reason :-

- (i) Excessive land revenue
- (ii) Urdu language should be promoted.
- (iii) Government control of mosques should be ended.
- (iv) Muslims should be given more share in government Jobs.
- (v) The problem of wild boar

Leader :-

- (i) Yasin Khan
- (ii) Muhammad Ali
- (iii) Sayyed Bhik Narang
- (iv) Mohammad Hadi
- Some organizations supported this movement.
Ex :- (i) Anjuman -e-Khadim-ul-Islam
(ii) Jamiat -e- Tabligh-ul-Islam
- Alwar Maharaja Jaisingh constituted an enquiry commission .
Member - (i) Durjan Singh (ii) Ganesh Lal (iii) Ghaznafar Ali
- On the Behest of Yasin Khan the farmers boycotted the enquiry commission .
- This movement had become violent and communal .
- In 1933, there were communal riots in Tijara and the British had removed Alwar Maharaj Jai Singh. He went to Paris and died there.

Shekhawati/Sikar Peasant Movement:-

- Shekhawati region used to come under the princely state of Jaipur in this region the Shekhawat branch of the Kachwaha dynasty ruled, hence it is called shekhawati region.

Shekhawati

1. Sikar

Semi Autonomous Tikhana

2. Jhunjhunu

Panchpane

1. Mandawa

2. Nawalgarh

3. Dundlod

4. Malsisar

5. Bisaau

- In 1992, Samant Kalayn Singh of Sikar had increased the taxes on the farmers.
- Jat farmers started the movement.

Leader -

1. Ram Narayan Choudhary
2. Hari Barhmachari

- The sikar base banned the entry of Ram Narayan Choudhary and the Tarun Rajasthan newspaper was banned.
- In 1925, Pathik Lawrence discussed this movement in "House of Commons" of Britain
- News about this movement was published in 'Daily Herald newspaper of Britain.'
- Thakur Deshraj (Bharatpur) took over leadership of this movement.
- In 1931, Jaat Kshetriya Mahasabha was established.
- In 1933 it's first session was organised at Palthana (Sikar)

☑ **Jaar Prajapati Mahayagya - 20 Jan, 1934 AD**

- Thakur Deshraj organised this Yojna on Basant Panchmi.
- **Priest** :-Khemraj Sharma
- **Yajman host** : Kanwar Hukum Singh.
- On March 15, 1935, Ratan Singh and sir chhoturam choudhary made an agreement with the farmers.

Leader of the movement -

1. Sardar Harlal Singh- He was born in 1901 AD in Hanumanpura (Jhunjhunu)
He had established Vidyarthi Bhawan in Jhunjhunu and it was the main center of the activities of the farmer's movement.
2. Netram Singh Gaurir
3. Panne Singh Batadanou
4. Master Chandrabhan
5. Narottam Lal Joshi
He started the shekhawati Zakat movement.
He was the first speaker of the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly.

Note :- Zakat :- Tax imposed on selling and buying food in another state.

☑ **Main Incidents Happened during this movement:-**

1. Katrathal conference :- 25 April, 1934

- More than 10,000 women participated in it.
- Causes :- Feudal lord of Sihot misbehaved with women.
- President : Kishori Devi (Wife of Thakur Harlal)
- Chief Speaker : Uttama Devi (Bharatpur) (Wife of Thakur Deshraj)

2. Kundan Massacre :- 25th April 1935 (Sikar)

- On advice of Dhapi Devi Farmers refused to pay land revenue
- Captian web opened fire on farmers.
- Many Farmers were martyred.

1. Chetram
2. Tulcha Ram
3. Tiku Ram
4. Aasha Ram

- This massacre was discussed in house of common of Britain.

3. Jai Singhpura Massacre :- 21 June 1935

- It was first Peasant massacre in which murderers of farmers were punished.

☑ Amar Seva Samiti (Chidawa)

- This organization generated political consciousness in Shekhawati
- It was founded by Master Pyarelal Gupta
- He participated in Gandhiji's non-cooperation movement.
- He is called Gandhi of Chidawa.

Movement of Khalsa region of Mewar

- This movement was started by Jat farmers. In April 1921, farmers gathered in Udaipur
- Leader - Gokul Ji Jat
- Reason - The British had controlled the cultivation of opium. So the farmers demanded compensation

☑ Podoli Conference (December 1921 AD)

1. It was decided in this conference that the movement would be carried on like the Bijolia movement.
2. The next conference will be held at Matrikundia (Chittorgarh).

Note :- Matrikundia is called Haridwar of Rajasthan.

- Most of the demands of the farmers were accepted in this conference.
- The state had given compensation to the farmers for cultivating opium.

Bharatpur Peasant Movement (1931 AD)-

- Leader- Lambardar Bhoj.

Tribal Movement of Rajasthan

1. Bhagat Movement/Lasadiya Movement :-

- This movement was started by Bhil tribe of Wagad region.
- Main Leader :- Govind Guru, Surji Bhagat.
- Govind Guru was born in Banjara family at vedsa (Dungarpur).
- To keep tribals in Hindu religion he established/founded 'Bhagat Sect'.
- Govind Guru did moral and spiritual upliftment of Bhils.
- In 1883, he along with Surji Bhagat established 'Samp Sabha'.
- They appointed police officer (Kotwal) and established Panchayat in villages.
- In 1903, its first session was organised at Mangarh hills.
- In 1908, Govind Guru went to Idar(Gujrat) and spread Political consciousness among the Bhils.
- In 1910, Samp Sabha presented his 33 demands before government. But Government did not consider them.
- In 1910 AD the feudal lord of Palpatta(Idar) had to enter into an agreement with the Bhils.(21 Demands)

☑ Mangarh Massacre 17 Nov, 1913 :-

- Police opened fire on Assembly of Samp Sabha
- More than 1500 Bhils were killed.
- It is called as Jaliawala Massacre of Rajasthan.
- Govind Guru Poonja Dhirji were arrested.
- He was released after 7 years.
- He spent rest of his life peacefully at village Kambiya of Gujarat.
- Govind Guru was supporter of non-Violence.
- His white flage was symbol of Peace.
- In 1908, Govind Guru went to Idar (Gujarat) and spread political consciousness among the Bhils.

2. Eki Movement :-

- This movement was started by bhil and Garasiya tribe of Mewar region.
- It was started from Matru Kundiya (Chittor)
- Motilal Tejawat presented 21 demands before govt.
- These are called as "Mewar Ki Pukar".
- but Govt. did not accept them.
- Gradually this movement was spread in
 - Wagar
 - Idar (Gujarat)
 - Vijaynagar regions

☑ **Neemra Massacre (of Vijaynagar) (06 March, 1922) :-**

- Police opened fire on Bhils assembly.
- More than 1200 bhils were killed.
- Motilal Tejawat escaped.
- In 1929, on advice of Gandhi Ji, he surrendered at Idar (Gujarat)
- In 1936 by intervention of Manilal Kothari, Motilal Tejawat was released by Maha Indraj Sabha.
- He spent rest of his life in creative programmes of Gandhiji.
- He was foundly known as Bavaji. He is also known as messiah of Tribals.

Maha Indraj Sabha :-

- It was Supreme court of Mewar Princely state.
- In 1880 AD Maharana Sajjan Singh established it.

☑ **Mewar Bhil coprs :-**

- Foundation -1841
- HQ - Kherwada
- This was formed to establish control over bhils.

☑ **Eki Movement of Sirohi :-**

- Movement was started by Bhil and Garasia tribes.
- Leader- Motilal Tejawat
- The tribes of Sirohi called Motilal Tejawat the Gandhi of Mewar. Idar Prajamandal Supported the movement.
- Sirohi's diwan Ramakant Malaviya called Vijay Singh Pathik to explain to the farmers.
- Vijay Singh Pathik met farmers and Motilal Tejawat.

Incident

1. Siawa

(12 April, 1922 AD)

2. Bhulal Balolia

(5-6 May 1922 AD)

3. Meena Movement :-

- **Leaders :-**
 - ✓ Choturam
 - ✓ Jawahar Ram
 - ✓ Mahadev.
- In 1924, Criminal Tribe Act (Jarayam Pesha) was passed and in it Meena Tribe was included.
- In 1930, Criminal tribe Act (Jarayam Pesha) was passed according to it every meen amen and women has to mandatorly give attendance in police station.
- In 1933, "**Meena Kshetriya Mahasabha**" was established.
- In 1944 Bansidhar Sharma established Jaipur Meena Sudhar Samiti.

☑ **Neem ka Thana Conference- 1944**

- Saint Magan Sagar organised the conference.
- He wrote a book named 'Meena Puran' in which glorious history of Meena tribe was described.
- Meena Reforms committee was formed in 1944.
- Member:-
 - (i) Laxminarayan Jharwal
 - (ii) Banshidhar Sharma
 - (iii) Rajendra Kumar Ajay

☑ **Bagawas (Jaipur) Conference 28 Oct. 1946 :-**

- All chowkidar Meena resigned from their post and celebrated it as liberation Day.
- In 1952 Criminal tribes act (Jayram Pesha) was abolished.

Prajamandal Movement

- All Indian princely states people's conference foundation :- 1927 (in Bombay)
President :- Diwan Ram Chandra Rao.
Vice President :- Vijay Singh Pathik
Secretary of Rajputana :- Ram Narayan Choudhary
+
Central province
- Rajputana princely states people's conference was formed in 1928.
- First session of RPSPC :- Ajmer (1931 AD)
- Chairman/President – Ram Narayan Choudhary.
- Congress supported prajamandal movement in Haripura session in 1938 AD.
Congress President Subhash Chandra Bose

1931	1934	1936	1938	1939	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
Jaipur	Marwar	Bikaner	Mewar	Kota	Kushalgarh	Banswara	Dungarpur	Jaisalmer	Jhalawar
Bundi	Hadoti	Dholpur	Shahpura	Kishangarh				Pratapgarh	
			Alwar	Sirohi					
			Bharatpur						
			Karauli						

1. Jaipur Prajamandal (1931) :-

- Founder :- Karpur chand Patni
- In 1936 Jamna Lal Bajaj reorganised Prajamandal.
- Chairman/President :- Chiranji Lal Mishr.
- Praja Mandal supported the Shekhawati Kisan Andolan.
- First session – 1938 AD.
- Location – Katla of Nathmal (Jaipur)
- Chairman – Jamnalal Bajaj
- On 10 May 1938, Kasturba Gandhi addressed a gathering of women.
- The princely state of Jaipur banned the Praja Mandal.
- Praja Mandal opposed this and started Satyagarha.

Gentlemen Agreement 17 Sept. 1942 :-

- Mirza Ismail + Heeralal Shastri
(Jaipur P.M.) (President of Prajamandal)

Conditions of Agreement :-

- Jaipur princely state will not support britishers .
- Responsible govt. will be established in Jaipur princely state.
- Jaipur Prajamandal Can conduct peaceful protest.
- Jaipur prajamandal can give shelter to rebels of British India and Jaipur princely state will not arrest him.
- Jaipur Prajamandal will not participate in 'Quit India movement.'

Azad Morcha :-

- Workers unsatisfied with agreement formed Azad morcha under leadership of Baba Harish Chandra and participated in Quit India Movement.
Other leaders :- Ram Karan Joshi, Daulat Mal Bhandari, Gulab chand Kasliwal
- In 1945, on advice of Nehruji 'Azad Morcha' was merged in Prajamandal.

Devishankar Tiwari :-

- Published a newspaper named Lokvani in memory of Jamnalal Bajaj in 1943.
- Later he was made the president of prajamandal.
- In 1946, he was made a non-government minister in the princely state of Jaipur. (First time in Rajasthan)
- Later, he was made the chairman of RPSC (longest tenure)

2. Bundi Prajamandal (1931) :-

- Founders :- Kantilal, Nityanand, Rishidutt Mehta.
- Organisation of Rishi Dutt Mehta :- "Bundi princely state people's conference ."
- News paper of Rishidutt Mehta Rajasthan (weekly)
- In 1923 AD, it was published from Beawar in which news related to Hadoti region were published in it.

3. Marwar Prajamandal (1934) :-

- In 1918 : Marwar Hitkarni Sabha was founded.
Founder :- Chandmal Surana (Remained dormant for 5 years)
In 1923 AD It was reorganised. (By Jainarayan Vyas)
- In 1920 :- Marwar Seva Sangh was founded.
Founder - Jai Narayan Vyas.

Taul Movement (1920):-

- 1 ser was reduced frp, 100 Taula to 80 Taula.
(Led by Chandmal Surana)
- In 1929 :- Marwar Princely states peoples conference
Founder :- Jai Narayan Vyas .
- This organization wanted to organize its first session in Jodhpur. So the princely state arrested the leaders.
(1) Jayanarayan Vyas
(2) Anandraj Surana
(3) Bhanwarlal Saraf

- A case was filed against them in a special court of Nagaur.
1st Session :- Pushkar (1931)
President :- Chand Karan Sharda(Sharda Act.) – Ajmer
Manilal Kothari Kasturba Gandhi and Kaka Kalerkar Participated in this session.
- 10th may 1931 – Marwar Youth league – Later renamed as Bal Bharat Sabha.
Founder :- Jai Narayan Vyas.
- In 1932, Chagan Raj Choupasniwala hoisted Indian Flag in Jodhpur.
- In 1934 – Marwar Prajamandal.
Founder :- Bhanwarlal Saraf (Krishna named girl was kidnapped) 1936.
 1. In 1936 AD 'Krishna Diwas'- Krishna named girl was kidnapped.
 2. Shiksha Diwas Jodhpur (8th Class fee was raised) 1936.
- In 1936, session of All Indian Pricely state people conference was organised in Karachi.
- Jai Narayan Vyas was made Mahamantri. So Jai narayan vyas entry was banned by in Jodhpur princely state.
- Bikaner Maharaja Ganga Singh wrote letter to Jodhpur PM 'Donald field' and get Lifted this ban.

Balmukund Bissa :-

- He established Jawahar Khadi Bhandar in Jodhpur.
- On AD 19 June, 1942 he died in Jodhpur Jail during hunger strike.
- During quit India movement Jai Narayan vyas was house arrested in Siwana fort and other leaders of Prajamandal were house arrested in Jalor fort.

Books of Jai Narayan Vyas :-

1. Marwar Ki Avastha
2. Popabai ki Pol
3. March se Sangrsh Kyo

Newspapers of Jai Narayan Vyas :-

1. Akhand Bharat (Hindi)- Bombay
2. Peep (English) – Delhi
3. Angiban (First political newspaper in Rajasthani) Beawar (1932)
4. Tarun Rajasthan (Hindi) - Beawar

Peasant movement of Marwar :-

1. **Chandawal (Pali) incident** (28 March 1942)
 - Samant of Chandawal had Lathi-charged the farmers metting.
2. **Dabra (Nagaur) Massacre** – 13 March 1947 AD.
 - The Samant of Didwana had made Lathi charge on the farmers meeting and many farmers were martyred in it.
Ex. :- Moti Lal Ji, Chunnilal Ji.

- In this incident Mathuradas Mathur, a prominent leader of Praja Mandal, was injured.

Note :- In 1938, Subhash Chandra Bose and Vijay Lakshmi Pandit (Sister of Nehru ji) had visited Jodhpur.

4. Hadoti Prajamandal (1934) :-

- Founder – Naynuram Sharma
- Hazi Faiz Mohammad
- Pandit Naynuram Sharma :- He led anti bonded labour (Begar) Movement.

5. Bikaner Prajamandal (1936) :-

- In 1907 :- Sarvhitkarini Sabha (In churu)

Kanhaiyalal Dundh
Swami Gopal Das

Sarvhit Karini Sabha opened

Kabir Pathshala
(For Dalits)
Kanya Pathshala
(For Girls)

- In 1930, Swami Gopal Das and Chandanmal Bahad hoisted Indian flag at Dharam stup of Churu.
- In 1931 :- Bikaner Digdarshan.
Bikaner king Ganga Singh went to London to participate in second round table conference.
- Then a pamphlet named 'Bikaner Dig darshan' was distributed against him in London.

Bikaner Conspiracy Case :- (1932)

- Due to Bikaner Digdarshan 4 workers were arrested.
 1. Swami Gopal Das
 2. Chandan Mal Bahad
 3. Satyanarayan Sarraf
 4. Khubram Sarraf
- In 1936 Bikaner Prajamandal was established at Calcutta.
Founder :- 1. Vaidya Magharam 2. Mukta Prasad 3. Laxmi Devi Aacharya
4. Raghuwar Dayal Goyal
- 1942 :- Bikaner Princely state people's conference.
Founder :- Raghuwar Dayal Goyal.
- 26 Oct, 1944 :- Bikaner Daman Virodh Diwas.
- On 1st July 1946 Ad, at 'Rai Singh Nagar'

(Ganganagar) Police opened fire on a march, in which a youth named Birbal was martyred.

- On 17th July, 'Birbal Diwas' was celebrated in Bikaner princely state.
- Jaisalmer Branch of India Gandhi Canal is called as "Birbal Branch."

Peasant Movement of Bikaner :-

1. Mahajan (Bikaner) – 1938
2. Udrasar (Bikaner)- 1937 Jeevan Ram
3. Dudhwa Khara (churu)- 1944 Hanuman Singh Arya
4. Kangad (Churu) – 1946 Megh Singh Arya
5. Gang Canal – 1930-31 (Darbar Singh, Kartar Singh) Zamindara Sang

6. Dholpur Prajamandal (1936) :-

Leaders :- Krishna Dutt Paliwal, Jwala Prasad Jigyasu

- This prajamandal was established by taking inspiration from shardhanand Saraswati, **Leaders of Arya Samaj.**

1910 AD	1934 AD	1936
Sudharini Sabha	Nagari Pracharini Sabha	Praja Mandal
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jwala Prasa Jighyasu • Yamuna Prasad 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jwala Prasa Jighyasu • Indulal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jwala Prasa Jighyasu • Krishnadatta Paliwal

- **Tassimo Incident :- 11 April, 1947**
 - Police opened fire on assembly/Prajamandal Pancham Singh, Chatar Singh were martyred.
 - Nagari Pracharini Sabha established in 1934.

7. Mewar Prajamandal (1938) :-

- Foundation :- 24th April 1938.
- Founder :-
 1. Balwant Singh Mehta (President)
 2. Bhurelal Baya (Vice President)
 3. Manikyalal Verma (Mahamantri)
- M.L. Verma wrote book - "Mewar Ka Vartman Shashan and he criticised administration of Mewar in it."
- M.L. Verma was arrested and Gandhi criticised it in "Harijan" Newspaper.
- In 1941, 1st session of prajamandal took place in Udaipur.
- President :- Manikya Lal Verma.

Participated in this Session :- Vijay laxmi Pandit, J.B. Kriplni

- (Narayani Devi Verma, Bhagwati Devi Vishnoi were sent to jail. During the 'Quit India Movement'.
- In 1946 7th session of all India princely state people conference took place at Saletiya ground of Udaipur.
- President of Session :-Jawaharlal Nehru.
- Sheikh Abdullah also participated in this session.

Other centers of Mewar Prajamandal :-

Mewar :-

1. Nath Dwara
2. Bhilwara

Outside Mewar :- (Bombay, Nagpur, Jalgoan, Akola)- Maharashtra.

1st Styra Garhi of Mewar Prajamandal :- "Ramesh Chandra Vyas" (Bhilwara)

- Bhurelal Baya was house arrested in Sarada fort. (Udaipur)
- Sarada fort was called as "Kalapani of Mewar."

8. Shahpura Prajamandal (1938)

- Founders :- 1. Laduram Vyas 2. Ramesh Chandra Ojha
- This prajamandal was founded by taking inspiration from manikyalal Verma.
- First Responsible Govt. of Rajasthan was established in Shahpura Princely state.
- King :- Sudershan Dev
P.M. :- Gokul Lal Asawa

9. Alwar Prajamandal 1938 :-

- Founder :- Pandit Harinarayan Sharma
He founded other organisations like :-
 1. Valmiki Sangh
 2. Adivasi Sangh
 3. Asprashtya Nivaran Sangh
(Untouchability Abolition Sangh)
- 1st President of Prajamadal :- Bhawani Shankar Sharma.(First session-In 1944 AD)
- Alwar prajamandal also did not participate in quit India movement.

10. Bharatpur Prajamandal (1938) :-

- Founders :-
 1. Jugal Kishore Chaturvedi
 2. Master Adityendra
 3. Gopilal Yadav (President)

4. Kishan Lal Joshi

- Nehru of Rajasthan :- Jugal Kishore Chaturvedi
- Foundation Place – Rewari (Haryana)
- Newspaper of Prajamandal – Vaibhav

Diwas

Japan Diwas

16-17 Aug, 1945

Under Leadership of
Maharaja Brijendra Singh

Indonesia Diwas

28 Oct, 1945

Under leadership of
Basant Kumar Sharma

11. Karauli Prajamandal 1938 :-

Founders :- 1. Trilok Chand Mathur, 2. Chiranjilal Sharma 3. Kunwar Madan Singh
(In 1927 AD, he led peasant movement of Karauli.)

12. Kota Prajamandal 1939 :-

- Founder :- 1. Pandit Naynuram Sharma 2. Abhinav Hari
- President :- Pandit Naynuram Sharma

Session

1939

Mangrol (Baran)

President :- Narayan Sharma

1940

Kota

President :- Abhinav Hari

- Vijay Singh Pathik also participated in it.
- During quit India movement workers of Prajamandal under leadership of Motilal Jain captured city administration of Kota.
- College girls captured Rampura Police station.

13. Kishangarh Prajamandal 1939 :-

- Founders :- 1. Kantichand Chauthani 2. Jaman Shah

14. Sirohi Prajamandal 1939 :-

- Founders :- 1. Gokul Bhai Bhatt (Known as Gandhi of Rajasthan) 2. Vridhi Shankar Trivedi.
- It was founded in Bombay.

15. Kushalgarh Prajamandal 1942 :-

- Founder :- Bhanwar Lal Nigam

16. Banswara Prajamandal (1943):-

- Founders :- 1. Bhupendra Nath Trivedi 2. Mani Shankar Nagar 3. Dhulji Bhai Bhavsar
- Bhupendra nath trivedi published newspaper "Sangram" from Bombay.
- Vijayaben Bhavsar (wife of Dhulji Bhai Bhawar) established 'Mahila Mandal'

17. Dungarpur Prajamandal 1944 :-

- Leaders :- 1. Bhogilal Pandya 2. Haridev Joshi 3. Gouri Shankar Upadhyay



Newspaper - 'Sewak'

- Foundation :- 1st Aug 1944 (On death anniversary of Tilak) (1st August, 1920)
- Bhogilal Pandya is known as "Gandi of Wagad"
Gandhi of Marwar – Ashok Gehlot
Sher-e-Rajasthan – Jai Narayan Vyas
- Newspaper of Gouri Shankar Upadhyay :- Sevak
- Dungarpur prajamandal started 'Prayan Sabha'

Rastapal incident – 19th June 1947 :-

- Teacher Nana Bhai and Bhil Girl Kalibai were martyred.
- Idols of Nana Bhai Kali Bai were established near Gaib Sagar Pond. (Dungerpur)
- Kali Bai award is given for girls Education.
- In this incident another teacher Senga Bhai suffered injuries.

Punawara Incident (May 1947) :-

- Teacher Shivram Bhil suffered injuries.

18. Jaisalmer Prajamandal (1945) :-

- Founder :- Mithalal Vyas
- Foundation Place :- Jodhpur
- Raghunath Singh established Meheshwari Navyuvak Mandal.

19. Pratapgarh Prajamandal (1945) :-

- Founders :- 1. Thakkar Bapa (Wrote letter to Jaipur P.M. Mirza Ismail during meena Movement)
- 2. Chunnilal Prabhakar
- 3. Amritlal Payak

20. Jhalawar Prajamandal (1946) :-

- Founder :- Mangilal Bhavya, Maqbul Alam, Kanhaiya Lal Mittal.
- Responsible govt. was established under leadership of King Harish Chandra.

☑ **Dabra Incident -13 March 1947 :-**

- A meeting of workers and farmers was going on at house of a farmer named Motilalji.
- Fuedal lord of Didwana ordered Lathi charge.
- Many farmers including motilalji were martyred.
- Reputed Prajamandal Leader "Mathura Das Mathur suffered injuries."

☑ **Chandawal Peasant Movement (1942-45)**

- Marwar Prajamandal Led this movement
- Neemuch Pali Peasant movement (1942-45) Marwar Prajamandal.

Integration of Rajasthan

- At the time of independence Rajasthan had :-
 - 19 – Princely states.
 - 3 – Independent Chieftawnships.
 - Neemrana (Alwar)
 - Lawa (Tonk)
 - Kushalgarh (Banswara)
 - 1 – Centrally administred territory
- Mewar Maharana Bhupal Singh invited Kota, Bundi, Jhalawar to form Hadoti Union.
- Dungarpur Maharawal Laxman Singh invited Dungarpur, Banswara, Pratapgarh to form wagad Union.
- All this resulted in failure due to clash of ego among kings.

Secretariat of Princely States :-

- Foundation : 5th July, 1947
- Head : Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel
- Secretary : V.P.Menon
- He was given the Herculean task to convince all princely states (P.S.)
- Secretariat announced that to remain independent P.S. have to have 1 crore income and 10 Lakh population.
- Only 4 P.S. in Rajasthan had this requirement-
 1. Mewar
 2. Marwar
 3. Jaipur
 4. Bikaner
- On 18th July 1947 Indian independence act was passed and under its section 8 Supremacy of British on princely state was ended.
- On August 7, 1947, Bikaner Maharaja Sardul Singh Signed the instrument of Accession. (First in Rajasthan)
- On August 14, 1947 Maharaja Udaybhan Singh of Dholpur had signed the merger later. (Last in Rajasthan)
- Rajasthan was integrated in 7 phases (1948-1956)

Phase I :- Matsya Union :-

- ✓ Named by K.M. Munshi, From : Mahabharat : Matsya Janpad.
 1. Dholpur
 2. Karauli
 3. Alwar
 4. Bharatpur
 5. Nemrana (Thikana)
- ✓ Udaibhan Singh Raj Pramukh
- ✓ Geneshpal Deputy Raj Pramukh
- ✓ Capital Alwar
- ✓ Inaugration Narhari Vishnu Gadgil on 18 march, 1948 AD
- ✓ Prime Minister Shobaram Kumawat (Alwar)
- ✓ Deputy P.M. Jugal Kishore chaturvedi (Bharatpur)
(Nehru of Rajasthan)
- ✓ Other Minister :- Alwar Master Bholanath
 Bharatpur Gopilal Yadav
 Dholpur Dr. Mangal Singh
 Karauli Chiranjilal Sharma
- At the time of formation income – 1.84 Crores
 Population 18 Lakhs
- S.N. Sapru :- Administrator of Bharatpur.

Note :- Meeting Attended 1st Round Table conference (1930 London)

Alwar Dr. V.B. Kharve (PM)

Bharatpur Tej singh (King)

(accused in assassination of Gandhi removed them and Govt. of India took control)

Phase II. Rajasthan Union/Eastern Rajasthan Union

1. Kota
2. Bundi
3. Jhalawar
4. Dungarpur
5. Banswara
6. Pratapgarh
7. Tonk
8. Kishangarh
9. Shahpura
10. Kushalgarh (Thikana)

- ✓ Bhim Singh Rajpramukh
- ✓ Bahadur Singh Senior Deputy Rajpramuk
- ✓ Lakshman Singh Junior Deputy Rajpranuk
- ✓ Capital Kota
- ✓ Inaugration 25th March 1948 – by Gadgil.
- Kishangarh Shahpura (Smallest) opposed merger in Ajmer-Merwara canon salutes were not allowed to these princely states.
- Banswara's chandraveer Singh exclaimed signing instrument of Accession "**I am singing my death warrant.**"

1. Government during 1st president Rule in India (1967) :- Sampurannand
2. 1st non-congress govt. in Rajasthan (1977)
Bhero Singh Shekhawat (CM)
Lakshman Singh (Speaker LA)
3. International court of Justice : Nagendra Sing (Dungarpur)
4. 1st sweepshot in cricket – Raj Singh Dungarpur Played.

IIIrd Phase – United States of Rajasthan

(Rajasthan Union + Mewar)

- Inaugration – 18th April 1948.
- Inaugrated by Jawahar Lal Nehru at Udaipur.
- Rajpramukh :- Maharana Bhupal Singh (Udaipur)
- Sr. Deputy Rajpramukh – Bheem Singh (Kota)
- Jr. Deputy Rajpramukh :- Bahadur Singh (Bundi)
Laxman Singh (Dungarpur)
- Prime Minister: - Manikya Lal Verma.
- Deputy Prime Minister :- Gokul Lal Asawa
- Capital - Udaipur
- It was decided that 1st session of the legislative assembly would take place in "Kota".
- And special efforts would be made for development of Kota like establishment of :-
 1. Head Office of Commissioner
 2. Police training College
 3. Aeronautical College.
- Mewar Maharana Bhupal Singh demanded privy purse Of Rs. 20 Lacs per annum.
- Privy Purse - 10 lakh – Official Privy Purse
 - 5 lakh – As salary of Raj Pramukh
 - 5 lakh – As religious grants

Rajasthan Andolan Samiti/Rajasthan Movement Committee

- This Committee was founded by Ram Manohar Lohiya
- Objective :- To raise voice for the unification of entire rajasthan on National level .

- Later on Ram Manohar Lohiya also demanded that matsya Union should be merged with greater Rajasthan in order to form a greater Rajasthan.
Note :- Maharana Bhupal Singh of Mewar tried to form Rajasthan Union by joining the princely states of Rajputana, Malwa and Saurashtra. For this two conferences were organized in Udaipur. (1946, 1947 AD)
- K.M. Munshi was the constitutional advisor of Mewar Maharana.

IV. Phase – Greater Rajasthan

1. United States of Rajasthan
2. Jaipur
3. Jodhpur
4. Bikaner
5. Jaisalmer

} Greater Rajasthan

- Inauguration - 30 th March 1949 AD
(First bright day of Chaitra Vikram Samvat 2006)
(30th March is celebration as "**Rajasthan Diwas**")
- Inaugrated - Vallabh Bhai Patel of Jaipur
- MaharajParmukh - Maharana Bhupal Singh.
- Rajpramukh - Sawai Mansingh-II (Jaipur)
- Senior Deputy Rajpramukh :- 1. Bheem Singh (Kota) (2) Hanuwant Singh (Jodhpur)
- Jr. Deputy Rajpramukh :- 1. Bahadur Singh (Bundi) 2. Laxman Singh (Dungarpur)
- Prime Minister - Heera Lal Shastri

Privy Purse :-

1. Jaipur – 18 lac
 2. Jodhpur – 17.5 lac
 3. Bikaner – 17 lac
- There was dispute between Jaipur and Jodhpur for capital and to resolve it, a committee was formed.
Members of Committee :- 1. B.R. Patel 2. T.C. Puri 3. S.P. Sinha
 - On recommendation of this committee Jaipur was made capital and high court was given to Jodhpur
 - On 19th July 1948 :- Lawa Thikana was merged in Jaipur princely state.

Phase V :- United States of Greater Rajasthan

Greater Rajasthan + Matsya Union

(14+2) (4+1)

- On 15th May 1949 AD :- On Basis of recommendation of Shankar Rao Dev committee, Matsya Union was merged.
- Sobha Ram Kumawat was included in Heera Lal Shastri Cabinet.

Phase VI

- 89 village including abu and Delwara were merged in Bombay.
- And rest of Sirohi was merged in Rajasthan including "**Hathal**" village of Gokul Bhai Bhatt.
- On this unfair merger Vallabh Bhai Patel said -
"People of Rajasthan wanted Gokul Bhai Bhatt and we have given that"
- On 26th Jan 1950, This merger happened and state was named as "**Rajasthan**".
- Heera Lal Shastri was made 1st Nominated CM of Rajasthan.

Nominated CM of Rajasthan (1950-51 AD)

1. Heera Lal Shastri
2. C.S. venkantacharya (ICS)
3. Jai Narayan Vyas

Elected CM of Rajasthan

1. Tika Ram Paliwal
 2. Jai Narayan Vyas (Deputy CM :- Tikaram Paliwal)
 3. Mohanlal Sukhadiya - CM for 17 years. (1954-1971)
(Youngest CM of Rajasthan Longest tenure as)
 4. Barkatuallah Khan
 5. Haridev Joshi
- In 1st Vidhan Sabha - "Ram Rajya Parishad" (24 Seats) was IInd largest party after congress.

VII. Phase

- On basis of recommendations of state reorganisation commission.
 1. Ajmer- Merwara was merged in Rajasthan.
 2. Abu and Dilwara was merged in Rajasthan (89 villages)
 3. Sunel Tappa of M.P. was merged in Rajasthan.
 4. Sironj of Rajasthan was given to M.P.
- Earlier Ajmer – Merwara was chief commissionerate and it had Dhara Sabha with 30 members.
 - And Hari Bhau Upadhyay was chief Minister.
- Hari Bhau Upadhyay opposed merger of Ajmer-merwara in Rajasthan.
- There was a dispute between Jaipur and Ajmer for capital and to resolve it a committee was formed members of committee :-
 1. Satya Narayan Rao – (Chairman)
 2. V Vishwanathan
 3. B.K. Gupta

- On the basis of recommendation of Satya Narayan Rao committee :-
 1. Capital – Jaipur
 2. Revenue Department – Ajmer
 3. Education Department – Bikaner
 4. Agriculture Department – Bharatpur
 5. Forest & cooperative Department – Kota
 6. Minerals Department – Udaipur
 7. High Court – Jodhpur
(Ajmer become 26 th district of Rajasthan.)
- Under leadership (Chairmanship) of "**Muni Jeen Vijay Suri**" a committee was formed.
 - Historian Dashrath Sharma was also member of this committee.
 - On basis of recommendation of this committee Abu-dilwara were given to Rajasthan.
- On 1 Nov, 1956 Integration of Rajasthan got completed.
- By 7th CAA 1956 :- Post of Raj Pramukh was abolished 1st governor of Rajasthan was abolished.
 - 1st governor of Rajasthan was Sardar Gurumukh Nihal Singh.
- By 26th CAA 1971 :- Privy purse of kings were abolished .
- On 1st Nov. 2000 :- Rajasthan become largest state of India (Area wise)
(Chattisgarh got separated from M.P.)
- ☑ **Members of State reorganisation Committee :-**
 1. Fazal Ali
 2. K.M. Panikkar – Member of Constitutional Assembly from Bikaner
 3. Hridayanath Kunjuru

Freedom Fighters of Rajasthan

1. Vijay Singh Pathik :-

- Was a resident of Bulandshahar in Uttarpradesh.
- His real name was Bhup Singh
- Due to involvement in revolutionary activities he was imprisoned in Todgarh Jail Ajmer.
- After his release from jail, he renamed himself as Vijay Singh Pathik.
- Established vidya pracharini Sabha in ochdi village of Chittor.
- He is called the father of farmer's movements in Rajasthan.
- He had established the Veer Bharat Samaj.
- In 1919 AD During Amritsar Session (Congress), Tilak proposed in favour of Bijoliya Kisan Andolan on his advice.
- His book :- (1) What are the Indian States, (2) Ajay Meru

2. Arjun Lal Sethi :-

- He was a resident of Jaipur.
- He had passed the graduation examination from Maharaja Mahavidyalaya.
- He used to teach in the Jain School of Mathura.
- Worked as the secretary of Samant Devi Singh of Chammu.
- Jaipur Maharaj Modho Singh-II wanted to make him the Prime Minister.
- But he had said that "If Arjunlal does a job, then who will drive the British out of the country."
- In 1905, he established the Jain Shiksha Pracharak Samiti.
- In 1907, Vardhman Pathshala was established in Jaipur. This was the school of revolutionaries.
- He was associated with the Delhi conspiracy case.
- His name was involved in 1913 in the "Neemaj/ Ara murder case."
- Other revolutionaries of Neemach massacre-
 1. Moti Chand (Death sentence)
 2. Vishnudatta (Punishment of black water)
 3. Jaichand - Absconding
 4. Zorawar Singh Barhath - absconding
 5. Manikchand - Government witness
 6. Shivnarayan - Government witness.
- The British arrested him and imprisoned him in Vallor Jail (Tamilnadu)
- After his release from here he joined the non cooperation movement of congress.
- He was made president of congress in Rajputana Central India.

- In the Kakori conspiracy case (1925) the main accused ashfaq ulla khan was provided shelter by him during his absconding days.
- In his last days he taught Arabic-persian in a madarsa in Ajmer.
- He encouraged 'Communal Harmony'
- His 3 plays/ Drama :-
 - Mahendra Kumar, Madan Parajay, Parsav Yagya .
 - Book :- Stri Mukti, Shudra Mukti
- During his visit to Ajmer, Gandhi himself went to meet Sethi Ji

3. Kesari Singh Baarhath :-

- He was Born in the Charan family of Shahpura (Bilwara)
- In 1903 Governor General Lord Curzon organized the Delhi Durbar.
- He was made the Superintendent of Ethnography in this princely state of Kota.
- In 1903 AD, Mewar Maharana Fateh Singh was given 13 warnings inform of versed in order to boycott Lord Curzon Delhi court darbar.
There are called as "Chetawani Ra Chungtya"
- Worked for sometime in the princely states of Mewar and Kota.
- In 1912 AD, his name was involved in Kota mahant pyarelal's Murder, he was locked up in Hazari bagh Jail (Jharkhand)
- Other revolutionaries in this case-
 1. Ramkaran
 2. Somdutt Lahri
 3. Hiralal Jalauri
 4. Laxmi Lal Bhatnagar –Government witness.
- Shyamji Krishna Verma was a deewan of Mewar.
The credit of bringing him to Mewar goes to Kesari Singh Baarhth.
- He supported the Hindi Language.
- The daughter and son of kings and feudatories were asked to study in indigenous institutions
- He also advised to go Japan instead of England for Higher education.
- He also advised the establishment of a Kshatriya college.
- In 1910 He established Veer Bharat Sabha.

Later went to Wardha (Maharashtra) near Gandhiji Books :-

- (1) Pratap Charitra
- (2) Raj singh Charitra
- (3) Durgadas Charitra
- (4) Ruthi Rani Charitra
- (5) Biography of Shyamal Das
- (6) Hindi version of Mazzini's biography
(He was a revolutionary from Italy.)

4. Joravar Singh Baarhath :-

- Younger brother of Kesari Singh Baarhth.
- His name came up in Banaras conspiracy case, but could not be arrested by the British.
- He spent his last days as Amardas Vairagi.

5. Pratap Singh Baarhath :-

- Son of Kesari Singh Baarhth.
- His name came up in the Banaras Conspiracy case.
- He died after being tortured by the police in Bareilly Jail.
- British officer Charles Cleveland had praised the Courage of Pratap Singh.
- Bikaner Princely state had banned their entry.

6. Rao Gopal Singh Kharwa :-

- He was feudal lord of Kharwa (Ajmer)
- Ras Bihari Bose Planned an armed rebel all over India and fixed 21 February 1915 as date for this.
- Gopal Singh Kharwa was given the responsibility of Rajasthan for this revolt.
- Gopal Singh Kharwa was imprisoned in Todgarh Jail (Ajmer) after the expose of revolt plan.
- After being detained from here, he escaped but got arrested again and was kept in Ajmer Jail.

7. Heeralal Shastri :-

- Jeevan Kutir was established in Niwai (Tonk) in 1927 AD. It was later converted into Banasthali Vidyapeeth an institution dedicated to women's education.
- It is known for its Panchmukhi education.
Autobiography : Pratakshy Jeevan Shastra.
- He wrote the song "Pralaya Pratiksha Namonamo"
- His wife Ratanshastri was given the Padma Shree Award in 1955
- First Recipient of Padma Shri Award from Rajasthan.

8. Jamna Lal Bajaj :-

- He was a resident of "Kaashi Ka Bas" of Sikar.
- He was called '5th son of Gandhiji' and slave no.4
- His wife Janki Devi Bajaj did social work.
- During the non-cooperation movement, Tilak had deposited Rs.1 Lakh in the Swaraj Fund.
- Jamnalal Bajaj had returned his title of Rai Bahadur during the non-cooperation movement.

- Bajaj gave 11 thousand rupees to the muslim league.
- In 1927, along with Balwant Sanwalaram Deshpande, established charkha Sang in Amarsar (JPR).

9. Ramesh Swamy :-

- Bhusawar, (Bharatpur)
- On 5th Feb 1947 AD, in a labour movement he was crushed and killed by a bus.

10. Shantilal and Anandilal :-

- On 5th April 1948 AD, shot AD, shot dead by police in Udaipur.

11. Lunkaran, Ramkaran and Kumbharam :- On 20 May 1948 AD, Morija (Jaipur) shot by police

12. Damodar Das Rathi :- Pokaran (Jaisalmer)

- Established Krishna mill in Beawar in 1889 AD.
- With inspiration of Artilal Chakraborty, the chairman of Hindi Sahitya Samiti, he started to maintain accounts of Krishna mill in Hindi.
- Established '**Nagari Prachrini Sabha**' for Devnagari.
- On advise of him the commissioner of Ajmer allowed the use of Hindi in all offices of Ajmer.
- He used to give financial aid to the revolutionaries.
Therefore also called as Bhamashah.
- (1) Damodar Das Rathi
- (2) Narsingh Das Agarwal
- (3) Ghisulal Jajodia

13. Balmukund Bissa :

- Birth - in Pilwa (Nagaur)
- Established Charkha Sang and Khaddi Bhandar in Nagaur.
- Established Jawahar Khadi Bhandar In Jodhpur.
- He died on 19 June 1942 during a hunger strike in Jodhpur Jail.
- He is called Jatindas of Rajasthan.

Note :- Balkrishna Kaul went on hunger strike in Ajmer Jail

14. Sagarmal Gopa :-

- He was a resident of Jaisalmer.
- He opposed the monarchy and the British rule

Books :-

- (1) Azadi Ke Diwane
 - (2) Jaisalmer Ka Gundaraj
 - (3) Raghunath Singh Ka Mukadama
- The princely states of Jaisalmer and Hyderabad had banned their entry.
 - Later he was arrested in Jaisalmer.
 - He wrote letters to Jawaharlal Nehru, Sheikh Abdullah and Jai Narayan Vyas.
 - On 4 april 1946 he was burnt alive in jail.
 - Gopal Swaroop Pathak Commission was formed to investigate this murder.

15. Jwala Prasad Sharma :-

- He was a resident of Ajmer.
- He was a member of H.S.R.A.
- He had participated in many revolutionary activites.
 1. Mayo College Bomb Case
 2. Dogra incident
 3. Ajmer Rail Strike.

16. Haribhau Upadhyay :-

- Established Mahila Shiksha Sadan in Hatundi (Ajmer) in 1945.
- Newspaper- Tyaag Bhoomi
- It was published from Ajmer in 1927.
- Gandhian ideas were encouraged in this.
- Women empowerment was promoted.

17. Ishwar Daan Asiya :-

- He was the son-in-law of Kesari Singh Barhath.
- He was associated with Delhi Bomb Case.
- Rasbihari Bose had praised the family of Kesari Singh Barhath.

18. Anjana Devi Choudhary

- Place of Birth – Shrimadhopur (Sikar)
- She participated in the peasant movements of Mewar and Bundi.
- She was arrested in Salt Satyagarha.
- She was the first woman of princely state Rajasthan who was arrested in the freedom struggle.

19. Rama Devi Joshi :-

- Birth Place – Jaipur
- Husband – Laduram Joshi (Widow Ramarriage)

- She was arrested during the Bijolia Kisan Andolan, then she replied that "I will keep coming here again and again until the atrocities on the farmers end".
- She was also arrested in the Civil Disobedience Movement.

20. Janaki Devi Bajaj :-

- Place of Birth – Jaora (M.P.)
- She spent long time in Wardha.
- In 1944, she was made the president of Jaipur Prajamandal.
- She was also made the head of the Gau Seva Aayog.
- She also participated in Vinoba Bhave's Bhoodan movement.
- She got 108 wells constructed.
- She was awarded the Padma vibhushan in 1956. (First in Rajasthan)

21. Ratan Shastri :-

- Place of Birth – Khachrod (M.P.)
- Participated in the Satyagraha of Jaipur Praja Mandal.
- During the quit India movement, she served the underground workers and their families.
- She was awarded the Padma Shri in 1955. (First Lady of Rajasthan)
- In 1975 she was awarded the Padma Bhushan.

22. Narayan Devi Verma :-

- In 1944, she established the Mahila Ashram in Bhilwara.
- She was made a member of the /Rajya Sabha. (1972-76 AD)

23. Shanta Trivedi :-

- She belonged from Udaipur
- She said – "Political independence has no meaning for women without economic rights."

24. Savitri Devi Bhati –	Jodhpur
25. Mahima Devi Kinkar –	Jodhpur
26. Rama Kaur –	Jodhpur
27. Shire Kanwar –	Jodhpur
28. Kamla Swadhin –	Kota
29. Prakashwati Sinha –	Ajmer
30. Durgavati Sharma –	Jaipur
31. Saraswati Bohra –	Bharatpur

Social and Political Organizations of Rajasthan

1. Desh Hiteshini sabha :-

- Was formed in Mewar on 2nd July, 1877 by Maharana Sajjan Singh.
- It was a Social reform institutions.
- Kaviraja Shyamaldas was also its member.
- It was first organizational effort to improve society in any state.
- In later times, Hiteshini sessions were also held in other princely states.

2. Walter Rajput Hitkarini Sabha :-

- At this time walter was Judge. It was formed in 1889.
- AGG walter tried to improve social customs among Rajputs.

Social Reforms :-

- Polygamy was banned.
- The minimum age for marriage was fixed at 14 and 18 years.
- Expenses in marriage ceremonies were made limited.
- An attempt was made to ban the Tyaag Pratha.
- Due to lack of legal obligation, these efforts could not be successful to improve the society.
- This institution was dissolved in 1936 AD.

3. Rajasthan Seva Sangh :-

- Established in 1919 in Wardha.
- Founder – Vijay Singh Pathik
Ram Narayan Choudhary
Hari Bhai Kinkar
Arjunlal Sethi
Kesari Singh Baarhth.
- The headquarters of the association was established at Ajmer in 1920.
- Objective –
 - (1) To solve the problem of the public.
 - (2) Establishing cordial relations between the king and the subjects.

4. Rajputana Madhya Bharat Sabha :-

- It was established in 1918 in the Marwari library located at chandani chowk in Delhi.
- Later it was also established in Ajmer.
- Founder :- Jamnalal Bajaj, Vijay Singh Pathik, Ganesh Shankar Vidhyarthi, Chandkaran Sharda, Narasimha Dev Saraswati.

- Objective :- (1) To spread political consciousness.
(2) To established responsible governance
(3) To promote the congress in the princely states.
- Session :-
 - (1) 1918 - Delhi - Girdhar Sharma
 - (2) 1919 - Amritsar
 - (3) March 1920 - Ajmer - Jamnalal Bajaj
 - (4) December 1920 - Nagpur - Ganesh Narayan Somani
- N.C. Kelkar was elected president in this session but he could not attend the conference.
- An exhibition of farmers was also organized in this convention.
- In this convention this organization was made an associate organization of the congress.
- Headquarters - Ajmer

5. Vridhman Vidhyalaya :-

- Arjun Lal Sethi established it in Jaipur in 1907 AD.
- It was the initial school for various revolutionaries of Rajasthan.

6. Jeevan Kutir :-

- In 1927 AD Heera Lal Shastri established it.
- Later this institute become popular as Vanasthali Vidyapeeth (Tonk) for women's education.

7. Mahila Shiksha Sadan :-

- In 1945 AD, Haribhau Upadhyay used to publish Magazine saraswati.
- (Kashi siddha,) Malav Mayur

8. Vagad Seva Mandir :- In 1935, Bhogilal Pandya and Gaurishankar upadhyay established it in consultation with manikyalal Verma.

9. Vagad Seva Sangh (1938) :-

- Bhogilal Pandya founded it.
- Participated in Quit India Movement.

10. Sarva Seva Sangh :-

- Siddhraj Dhaddha founded it.

11. Rajputana Harijan Sangh :-

- Establishment – 1934 AD
- Chairman – Har Vilas Sharda (Brother of Chandkaran Sharda)

12. All India Harijan Union :-

- Gandhiji Founded in 1932 AD.
- Their chairman of its Rajasthan unit was Harvilas Sharda.

13. Khandlai Ashram :- (Dungarpur) :-

- Manikya Lal Verma Founded it.
- This organization promoted education in tribal areas.

14. Mahila Mandal :-

- Establishment – 1935 AD (Udaipur)
- Founder – Dayashankar Kshotriya

15. Veer Bharat Sabha/Veer Bharat Samaj (1910) :-

- It was the provincial branch of Veer Savarkar's "Abhinav Bharat".
- Founded by Vijay Singh, Pathik Kesari Singh, Baarhth Gopal Singh Kharwa.
- In 1904 Veer Savarkar established Abhinav Bharat in Nashik (Maharashtra).
- The Victory pillar of Chittor was th symbol of Abhinav Bharat.

16. Hindi Sahitya Samiti (1912) :-

Founded by Johannath Das Adhikari in 1912 in Bharatpur. In 1927, this institution convened Hindi Sahitya Sammelan.

- Gauri Shankar Harichand Ojha was the chairman of this conference and it was attended by Tagore and Jammalal Bajaj.

Note :-

- Bharatpur Maharaja Kisan Singh had declared Hindi as the national language.
- In 1927, the British removed Bharatpur Maharaja Kishan Singh and made Duncan Mackenzie the administrator of Bharatpur.
- Alwar Maharaja Jai Singh had also declared Hindi as the national Language.

17. Vidhyarthi Youth League :-

- Establishment – 1929 AD (Delhi)
- Founder – Tikaram Paliwal

18. Pratap Sabha :-

- Establishment – 1915 AD
- Founder – Balwant Singh Mehta
- This organization started organizing Haldighati war and started celebrating Pratap Jayanti.

19. Marwar Lok Parishad.

- Establishment – 1938 AD
- Founder – Ranchod Das Gattani

Objective –

- (1) Establishment of responsible governance
- (2) Communicating political consciousness.
- (3) Opposing excessive taxes.
- (4) Promotion of women empowerment.

20. Marwar Kisan Sabha :-

- Founder – Bladdev Ram Mirdha
- President – Mangal Singh Kachhawa
- Initially this organization opposed the Marwar Lok Parishad.

21. Vanvasi Seva Sangh :-

- Establishment – 1940 AD
- Founder – (1) Bhogilal Pandya
(2) Bhurelal Baya
(3) Raj Kumar Mansingh
- This organization was established with the inspiration of Manikya Lal Verma.
- This organization encouraged education in tribal areas.

Impact of Arya Samaj in Rajasthan

- In 1875 Swami Dayanand Saraswati established the Arya Samaj in Bombay.
- Swami Dayanand Saraswati travelled to Karauli in 1865 on the invitation of King Madanpal.
- This was his first visit to Rajasthan.
- In 1881 he travelled to Bharatpur.
- In the same year Arya Samaj was established in Ajmer and Vedic Dharma Sabha in Jaipur.
- On invitation of Kaviraj Shyamaldas, Dayanand Saraswati went to Udaipur.
- During this time Dayanand Saraswati wrote his book Satyarth Prakash in Naulakha palace of Gulab Bagh (Udaipur). This book was published in Ajmer.
- In 1883 AD, Paropkarini Sabha was established at Udaipur and Maharana Sajjan Singh was appointed its chairperson.
- Later on Headquarter of Paropkarini Sabha was shifted in Ajmer. Vedic Yantralay was established in Ajmer.
- Satyarth Prakash was published from Ajmer.
- Vishnu Pandya established Arya Samaj at Mewar and Vasudev Khandelwal established Arya Samaj at Alwar.
- Jodhpur King Jaswant Singh-II his P.M. Sir Pratap Rao Hanuwant Singh were influenced by Swami D. Saraswati.
- Jodhpur's Maharaja Jaswant Singh's beloved Nanhi Jaan gave poison to Dayanand Saraswati and he died in Ajmer on Day of Diwali 1883.

Workers of Arya Samaj :-

Jodhpur :- Maharaja Jaswant Singh II, Rao Singh Tez Singh, Sir Pratap

Ajmer :- Chandkaran Sharda, Harvilas Sharda

Bharatpur :- Jugal Kishore Trivedi, Master Adityendra

Dholpur :- Jwala Prasad Singh, Yamuna Prasad

Mewar :- Vishnu Pandya

Alwar :- Vasudev Khandelwal

Books of Chandkaran Sharda :-

1. Vidhwa Vilas
2. Dalitoddhar

- By efforts of Harvilas Sharda, child marriage prevention act was passed in 1929 AD, Which is also known as Sharda Act, Minimum age for marriage was decided in it. (14-18 years)
- In 1922 AD, Shyamalal Verma and Kalyan Singh led Hindi Rajbhasha movement in Jaipur.

Major Newspapers of Rajasthan

1. Marwar Gazette :-

- 1866 AD- Jodhpur
- First Newspaper of Rajasthan

2. Sajjan Kirti Sudhakar :-

- 1879 AD.
- Published from Gwalior during reign of Sajjan Singh.
- It was an administrative newspaper of Mewar.

3. Rajputana Gazette - 1882

- Published From Ajmer.
- Maulvi Murad Ali published this newspaper.

4. Desh Hiteshi :-

- 1882 AD.
- Ajmer
- By Munna Lal Verma

5. Rajasthan Samachar 1889 AD :-

- Munshi Somrath Dan Charan.
- Rajasthan's first Hindi Daily newspaper.

6. Rajasthan Kesari :-

- 1920 - Vardha (Maharashtra)
- Published by Vijay Singh Pathik
- Earlier Ram Narayan Choudhary was the editor.
- Jaman Lal Bajaj Assisted him.

7. Naveen Rajasthan (1921) :-

- Published by Vijay Singh Pathik
- Later, its name was changed to "Tarun Rajasthan".

8. Rajasthan Weekly :-

- 1923
- Published by Rishi Dutt Mehta from Beawar.
- This was a weekly newspaper, which was published for awareness in Hadoti region.

9. Tyag Bhumi :-

- In 1927, Hari Bhau Upadhyay used to publish from Ajmer.
- In this Gandhian ideas were encouraged.

10. Jaipur Samachar (1942) :-

- Published by – Shyamlal Verma.

11. Jaya Bhumi (1940) :-

- Published by Ghulab Chand Kala From Jaipur.

12. Lokvani (1943) :-

- Published by Devishankar Tiwari from Jaipur .
- Published in Memory of Jamnalal Bajaj.

13. Dainik Navjyoti :-

- On 2nd October, 1936 Ram Narayan Choudhary Published from Ajmer.
- Later it was managed by choudhary Durga Prasad.

14. Praja Sevak :- Published by Achaleshwar Prasad sharma from Jodhpur.

15. Riyasati :-

- Published by Sumnesh Joshi from Jodhpur.
- It revealed plan to integrate Jodhpur in Pakistan.

16. Jai Hind :- From Kota

17. Newspapers of Jayanarayan Vyas :-

- "Akhand Bharat" – published from Bombay it was in Hindi Language.
- "Angi Ban" – From Beawar in 1932.
First newsletter of Rajasthan Language
- Tarun Rajasthan from Ajmer (Beawar)
- 'Peep' In English from Delhi.