

Rajasthan Patwari 2019-20

Important Notes On
Rajasthan GK



Physiography of Rajasthan

Location and Expansion

- Rajasthan state is located in the North-Western part of India.
- It is located in between 23°3' to 30°12' Northern Latitude to 69°29' to 78°17' Eastern Longitude.
- Tropic of cancer passes from Banswara-Dungarpur district.
- The western border of the state is an International border (India-Pakistan) which is 1070 Km long.
- It shares the border with Punjab and Haryana from North and North-east side, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh from Eastern side and Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh from South and South-western border.
- Area of Rajasthan is 3, 42,239 km² which is the 10.41 % of the total area of the country. Thus, it is the biggest in terms of area.
- Length of the state from North to South is 826 km whereas its breadth from East to West is 869 km.

Administrative Units

- After Independence, Unification of Rajasthan completed in 1956.
- Administratively, the State has been divided into 7 divisions and 33 Districts, comprising 295 Panchayat Samities, 9,891 Village Panchayats, and 43,264 inhabited villages.
- Following are the seven divisions and district included in it.
- Jaipur Division: - Jaipur, Dausa, Sikar, Alwar and Jhunjhunu
- Jodhpur Division: - Jodhpur, Jalore, Pali, Barmer, Sirohi and Jaisalmer
- Bharatpur Division: - Bharatpur, Dhaulpur, Karauli and Sawai Madhopur
- Ajmer Division: - Ajmer, Bhilwara, Tonk and Nagaur
- Kota Division: - Kota, Bundi, Baran and Jhalawara
- Bikaner Division: - Bikaner, Ganganagar, Hanumangarh and Churu
- Udaipur Division: - Udaipur, Rajsamand, Dungarpur, Banswara, Chittorgarh and Pratapgarh

Relief of Rajasthan

- Rajasthan is the biggest state of India, thus it has diversity in its physical divisions.
- Following are the nature of the reliefs of Rajasthan.
- 1. **High Peaks**
 - Under this, those mountain peaks are included which are more than 900 meters in height.
- 2. **Mountain Range**
 - Under this, the region having the height of 600 to 900 meter are included.
 - Most of the Aravalli range falls under this.
 - It is 6% of total area of Rajasthan
- 3. **Highlands and Plateaus**
 - This region has a height of 300 to 600 meter above from sea level.
- 4. **Plains**
 - It is more than 51% of total land in the state.
 - It has a height of 150 to 300 meters above the sea level.
 - It is further divided into two parts: Desert region of Western Rajasthan and Eastern Plain.
 - Eastern plains are the suitable lands for agriculture

Physical Division of Rajasthan

- Rajasthan is divided into 4 physical divisions which have further sub-division.
- 1. **Plains of Western Desert**
 - It is a special geographical region which is also called 'The Great Indian Desert' or 'Thar Desert'.
 - It covers the districts like Barmer, Jaisalmer, Bikaner, Jodhpur, Pali, Jalore, Nagaur, Sikar, Churu, Jhunjhunu, Hanumangarh and Ganganagar.



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- It is further divided into 4 subcategories.

Sandy Arid Region

- This is a dry region having annual rainfall less than 25 centimetres.
- Barmer, Bikaner and western part of Jodhpur and Churu are included in this region.
- Sand Dunes are mostly found in this region.

Luni-Jawai Basin

- It is a semi arid plain.
- Luni and its tributaries rivers flow in this region.
- Pali, Jalor, Jodhpur and Nagaur are included in this region.
- It is a river-based plain; hence it is called Luni Basin.

Shekhawati Region

- It is also called 'Banger Region'.
- Jhunjhunu, Sikar and Churu and Northern part of Nagaur are included in it.
- This is a sandy region having sand dunes of less height.
- Here the sand dunes are of the transverse type.

Plain of Ghaghhar

- Plains of Ganganagar and Hamumangarh are formed by the flow of Ghaghhar River.
- Presently, this river is considered dead because it doesn't have a flowing way.
- Ghaghhar River is the ancient river Saraswati which is disappeared.
- Thus it became a plain suitable for agriculture.

2. Aravalli Range

- It is the oldest mountain range in the world.
- It has a length of 692 km from Delhi to Palanpur in Gujarat.
- It is expanded in seven districts of Rajasthan: - Sirohi, Udaipur, Rajsamand, Ajmer, Jaipur, Dausa and Alwar.
- It is divided into three subcategories.

Southern Aravalli Range

- Sirohi, Udaipur and Rajsamand districts are included in it.
- There are many high peaks located in this region which include Gurushikhar (1722 mt), the highest peak of Rajasthan, located in Sirohi district of Abu region.
- Other famous peaks of this regions are Ser (1597 mt), Delwara (1442 mt), Achalgarh (1380 mt), Abu (1295 mt) and Rishikesh (1017 mt).
- The highest peak of Udaipur-Rajsamand region is Jaraga (1431 mt). Other famous peaks of this region are Kumbhalgarh (1224 mt), Lilagarh (874 mt), Hills of Kamalnath (1001 mt) and Sajjangarh (938 mt).
- Plateau of Borat is located between Kumbhalgarh and Godunda located northwest of Udaipur.
- Following table shows the top 5 tallest peaks of this range.

Name	Height (Meter)	District
Gurushikhar	1722	Sirohi
Ser	1597	Sirohi
Dilwara	1442	Sirohi
Jaraga	1431	Udaipur
Achalgarh	1380	Sirohi

Central Aravalli Range

- It is mainly expanded in the Ajmer district.
- In the southwest of Ajmer, Taragarh (870 mt) and in west Naag Pahaad (795mt), is located.
- There are four Passes of Aravalli Range in the Beawar Tehsil. They are Bar, Parveriya and Shivpur Ghat, Sura Ghat and Debari pass.
- Following are some tallest peaks of this range.



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Name	Height (Meter)	District
Goramji	934	Ajmer
Taragarh	870	Ajmer
Naag Pahad	795	Ajmer

Northern Aravalli Range

- It is expanded in Jaipur, Dausa and Alwar district.
- The common height of the hills in this region is 450 to 750 meters.
- Some famous peaks of this range are Raghunathgarh (1055 mt) of Sikar district, Bairath (792 mt) of Alwar district and Khoh (920 mt) of Jaipur.
- Following are some tallest peaks of this range

Name	Height (Meter)	District
Raghunathgarh	1055	Sikar
Khoh	920	Jaipur
Bhairach	792	Alwar
Barwara	786	Jaipur
Babai	780	Jhunjhunu

3. Eastern Plain

- This region is in the east side of Aravalli region which includes districts like Bharatpur, Alwar, Dhaulpur, Karauli, Sawai Madhopur, Jaipur, Dausa, Tonk and Bhilwara.
- This region is the River Basin region which is formed by the collection of soil by rivers.
- This region has three sub-regions.

Banas-Baanganga Basin

- This plain is formed by Banas River and its tributaries like Baanganga, Bedach, Kothari, Den, Sohadra, Manasi, Dhundha, Bandi, Morel, Vaagan, Gambhir, etc.
- This plain has the height between 150 to 300 metres above the sea level and its slope is towards east.

Chambal Basin

- This region includes districts like Kota, Sawai Madhopur, Karauli and Dhaulpur.
- Ravines (Bihad) of Chambal are located in Sawai Madhopur, Karauli and Dhaulpur.

Central Mahi Basin or Chhappan Plain

- It is expanded in the district of Dungarpur, Banswara and Pratapgarh.
- Mahi River began its journey from Madhya Pradesh and flowing through Rajasthan and Gujrat falls in the Arabian Sea.
- In Rajasthan, it flows through 'Vagad' (Local name for Lacinated land) region.
- In between Pratapgarh and Banswara, a group of 56 villages is located, thus it is also called Chhappan Plain.

4. South-Eastern Plateau Region or Hadoti Region

- It is expanded in the districts like Kota, Bundi, Jhalawar and Baran.
- This region has many mountains ranges having the average height of 500 meters.
- Mukundara Hills and Bundi Hills are famous spots.
- Chambal and its tributaries like Kalisindh, Paravan and Parvati flow in this region which is boon for agriculture in this region.

ANCIENT HISTORY (Stone Age to 700 A.D.)

Stone Age

1. Palaeolithic age

- Nagaur
- Didwana

2. Mesolithic Age

Bagor

- On the bank of river Kothari in Bhilwada District.



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- Most ancient source of animal husbandry is found here.
- Tools are excavated in large numbers.
- Excavated by Virendranath Mishra.
- Biggest Mesolithic Site in India.

Tilwara

- On the bank of river Luni in Barmer district.
- Evidence of animal husbandry is found here.
- Excavated by Virendranath Mishra.

Chalcolithic Age

Ahar Culture

- Also known as Banas Culture.
- 6 hearthstone are found from a single home which shows the evidence of joint families living under the same roof.
- Black and Red Ware pottery were found here.
- Other important sites were Gilund, Balathal, Pachamta, etc.

Indus Valley Civilization

1. Kalibangan

- Located on the bank of river Ghaghghar in Hanumangarh District.
- Discovered by Amlanand Ghosh in 1953.
- Excavated by Brijvasilal in 1961.
- Evidence of ploughed field is found.
- Evidence of growing Barley and Mustard are found.
- Cylindrical seal of Mesopotamia is found here.
- Houses were made from Raw bricks (Kachhi Int).
- The drainage system was not properly developed.
- Evidence of Earthquake.

2. Sothi (Sothi Civilization)

- It was a rural civilization.
- Located in Ganganagar District.
- Situated on the plain of Ghaghghar and Chautang River.
- It is also called Kalibanga 1st.
- Historian mentioned it as the origin place of Harappan civilization.

Mahajanpada Period

Mahajanapadas of Rajasthan

1. Matsya

- Capital: - Viratnagar
- Present: - Alwar, Bharatpur and Jaipur

2. Shurasena (Brajmandala)

- Capital: - Mathura
- Present: - Alwar, Bharatpur, Dhaulpur and Karauli.

3. Kuru

- Capital: - Indraprastha (Delhi)
- Present: - Delhi and northern Region of Rajasthan.

4. Some Other Janapada Of Rajasthan

Shivi Janapada

- Capital: - Madhyamika (Present name Nagari)
- Present region: - Chittorgarh And Udaipur district
- Rajasthan's first excavated site.
- Excavated by D.R. Bhandarkar.

Arjunayana Janapada

- Present Alwar and Bharatpur District.
- They emerged as political power During Sunga Period.

Malav Janapad



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- Present Jaipur and Tonk district.
- Capital: - Nagar (Tonk)
- They are mentioned in Mahabhashya of Patanjali

Yaudheyas

- Present Hanumangarh and Ganganagar district.
- Kushana power was stopped by them.
- They are mentioned in Ashtadhyayi and Ganapatha of Panini.

Shalvya

- Present Alwar district.

Rajanya

- Present Jodhpur and Bikaner region.

Mauryan Period

1. Bairat (Viratnagar)

- It was capital of Matsya Mahajanapada.
- It was a part of Mauryan Empire.
- In 1837, Ashoka's Rock Edict was discovered by Capt. Burj from Bijak-ki-Pahadi.
- Evidence of the Buddhist stupa sites was found.
- In 634 A.D Huang Tsang visited Bairat.
- Sculptures, coins, pottery, seals and metal objects were found from the excavation.
- It was excavated by Daya Ram Sahni in 1936.
- According to Maan Sarovar inscription of 713 A.D., Maan Maurya was the ruler of Bairat. This inscription also mentions the name of 4 rulers. Maheshwar, Bhoj, Bhim and Maan.

Post Mauryan Period

- Greek ruler Menander attacked Rajasthan in 150 B.C.
- 16 Greek coins were found from Bairat.
- Coins were found from the Rang Mahal of Hanumangarh belonging to Kushan period.
- The first Saka king in India was Maues who ruled in Gandhar and extended his power in northwest India.

Gupta Period

- According to Prayag Prashashthi (Allahabad Inscription), Samundragupta defeated many republican kingdoms.
- Samundra Gupta defeated Rudradaman II in 351 A.D. and captured southern Rajasthan.
- Vikramaditya Defeated last Shaka ruler and whole Rajasthan came under Gupta dynasty.
- Maximum Gupta period coins are found from Bayana (Bharatpur) belonging to Kumar Gupta.
- Baran(Rajasthan) inscription mention about Gupta.
- Durga Temple (Kota) and Shiv Temple (Chachanura) are the best examples of Gupta Architecture.

Post Gupta Period (Huns, Vardhan and Gurjars)

- In 503 A.D, Toranmal of Hun Dynasty defeated Guptas and captured Rajasthan.
- Mihirkula built Shiva temple in Badauli.
- Later Mihikula was defeated by Narsingh Baladitya Gupta and Rajasthan was reoccupied by Guptas.
- The capital of Gurjar-Pratihara was Bhinmal.
- Chinese traveller Huang Tsang visited Bhinmal during his period.
- Brahmagupta belongs to Bhinmal.
- Gurjar Pratihara stopped Arab invasion from North West.

Other Archeological Sites

Ganeshwar

- Located on the bank of river Kantali in Sikar District.

Sunari

- On the bank of river Kantali in Jhunjhuni district.
- Iron Age site.



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Kurada

- In Nagaur district.
- Called Town of Tools.

Iswaal

- In Udaipur district.
- Industrial Town (Bcz of Iron Mine in Ancient time)

Gardara

- In Bundi district.
- Rock paintings of ancient India are found.

Jodhpura

- On the bank of river Sabi in Jaipur district.

Medieval History Of Rajasthan (700 A.D. To 1700 A.D.)

Gurjar-Pratihara Of Bhinmal

1. Raja Nagbhatta I
 - Founder of Bhinmal branch of Pratihara.
 - Made triple alliance with Bappa Rawal and Jaisimha to defeat Arabs.
2. Raja Watsaraj
 - First Pratihara king to occupy Kannauj.
 - He defeated Dharmapala of Gaud Dynasty and defeated by Dhruva of Rashtrakuta dynasty.
3. Raja Nagbhatta II
 - Occupied Kannauj.
 - Defeated Dharmapala in the battle of Mudgagiri.
 - Defeated by Govinda of Rashtrakuta.
4. Raja Mihir Bhoj
 - Defeated Devpala of Bengal.
 - Arab traveller Suleiman visited his court in 851 A.D.
5. Raja Yashpal
 - Last ruler of this dynasty.
 - His rule came to an end due to emerging of Gazni power.

Guhil Dynasty Of Mewar

1. Guhil
 - In 566 A.D. Guhil established this dynasty.
 - He established independent city Nagda (Udaipur).
2. Bappa Rawal
 - Name: - Kaalbhoj
 - In 734, he defeated Maan Mori and took Chittorgarh under his control and made Nagada his capital.
 - At first, started gold coin in Rajasthan.
 - He built Eklingji Temple in Udaipur.
3. Allat (943 A.D. to 953 A.D.)
 - Name: - Alu Rawal
 - Built Varah Temple of Ahar.
 - Married Hun Princess Hariyadevi.
 - Established bureaucracy in Mewar.
4. Mathan Singh (1191-1211 A.D.)
 - Fought in the battle of Panipat with Prithviraj Chauhan III.
5. Jaitra Singh (1213-1253 A.D.)
 - **Fought battle of Bhutala** and defeated the army of Iltutmish.
 - He made Chittor his new capital.
 - His reign is called Golden Age of Medieval Mewar.
6. Ratan Singh (1302-1303 A.D.)



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- Allauddin Khilji defeated him and he was killed.
- After his death, his wife Padmavati committed Jauhar.
- This was biggest Saka of Chittor and first Saka of Rajasthan.
- Gora and Badal, two commanders showed courage during the battle.
- In 1540 A.D. Malik Mohammed Jayasi wrote Padmavat in which he mentioned the beauty of Queen Padmavati.

Sisodiya Dynasty Of Mewar

1. Rana Hammir (1326-1364)
 - Fought Battle of Sugoli with Mohammad Bin Tughlaq.
 - Built the Annapurna Mata Temple of Chittorgarh Fort.
2. Khetri Singh (1364-82)
 - He captured Zafar Khan, Sultan of Gujarat.
 - Son of Hammir
3. Rana Lakha (1382-1421)
 - He married Hansa Bai, princess of Marwar.
 - His son Rana Choonda took the oath that not to come on the throne. Thus he is also called **Bhishmapitamah of Mewar**.
4. Rana Mokul Singh (1421-33)
 - He reconstructed Samidheshwar Temple in Chittoor.
 - In 1433, he was murdered in Zilwada.
5. Rana Kumbha (1433-68)
 - Defeated Mahmud Khilji, Sultan of Malwa, in battle of Sarangpur (Mandalgarh).
 - He erected Vijay Stambh (sign of Rajasthan police) after this victory which is 37 meters tall and 10 meter in width having 9 floors.
 - It is compared with Qutub Minar.
 - Rana Kumbha defeated the joint army of Mahmud Khilji and Qutubuddin of Gujarat in 1456.
 - Important fort built by Kumbha- (1) Kumbhalgarh (2) Achalgarh (3) Basantgarh
 - Important books written by Kumbha- (1) Rasik Priya (2) Sudha Prabhandh (3) Sangeet Raj (5 part) (6) Sangeet Sudha (7) Kamaraj Ratisaar
 - He gave patronage to many scholars in his court. Important are- (a) Mandan (b) Kanha Vyas (c) Ramabai (d) Muni Sundar Suri etc.
 - He was a musician as well.
 - He was killed by his son Ooda Singh or Udai Singh.
6. Rana Udai Singh (1468-73)
 - He killed his father Rana Kumbha and came to the throne.
 - Ramuel, his brother, defeated him and ascended the throne.
7. Rana Raimal (1473-1508)
 - He constructed Adhbut Shiva Temple in Chittor Fort.
8. Rana Sanga (1508-1528)
 - In 1517 and 1519, he fought the battle of Khatoli and Bari respectively with Ibrahim Lodhi and defeated him in both the battles.
 - In 1519, he defeated Mehmud Khilji in the battle of Gagraon.
 - In 1527, he was defeated in the battle of Khanwa by Babur.
 - The important king who took part in the battle of Khanwa (Maldev- Marwar, Medini Rai-Chanderi, Mahmood Lodhi (small brother of Ibrahim Lodhi)
 - He died at Kalpi (M.P.)
9. Maharana Udai Singh (1537-1572)
 - Saved by Panna Dhari in the childhood
 - In 1557, fought the battle of Harmada with Haji Khan Pathan who was governor of Ajmer.
 - In 1559, he founded Udaipur and constructed Udai Sagar Lake.
 - In 1568 Akbar attacked and Jaimal and Fatta was killed
10. Maharana Pratap (1572-1597)



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- In 1576, He fought the battle of Haldighati with Akbar and was defeated by Akbar. Akbar deputed Man Singh against Maharana Pratap. Thermopylae of Rajasthan – James Tod
- Kumbhalgarh war (1577, 1578, 1579) between (Sahbaz v/s Pratap)
- His horse's name was Chetak who was injured in this battle and later died. Chetak's cremation is in Balicha Village.
- In 1582, he fought Battle of Diver.
- In 1597. He died in Chawand.
- 11. Amar Singh (1597-1620)
- 12. Karan Singh (1620-1628)
- He started construction of Jagmandir Palace of Udaipur.
- 13. Jagjit Singh I (1628-52)
- He finished the construction of Jagmandir Palace of Udaipur.
- He constructed Jagdish Temple of Udaipur.
- 14. Raj Singh (1652-80)
- He protested against Jajiya Tax by Aurangzeb
- Supported Aurangzeb in the fight of Successor
- 15. Jai Singh (1680-98)
- He built Jaisamand Lake.
- 16. Amarsingh II (1698-1710)

Rathod Dynasty Of Marwar

1. Rao Siyaji
 - He founded this dynasty.
 - In 1273, he died protecting cows in Bithu village.
2. Rao Dhuhad
3. Rao Chunda
 - The real founder of Rathod dynasty in Mewar.
 - He was killed in a battle with Salim Shah of Multan.
4. Rao Jodha (1438-89)
 - He established city Jodhpur.
 - He constructed Mehrgarh Fort.
 - His 5th son Bika established Bikaner.
5. Rao Satal (1489-1492)
6. Rao Suja (1492-1515)
7. Rao Bairam Singh (1515-1515)
8. Rao Ganga (1515-1532)
9. Rao Maldeo (1532-1562)
 - He killed his father and ascended the throne.
 - In 1541, he defeated Jaitasi of Bikaner.
 - In 1543, he was defeated by Sher Shah Suri in Battle of Sumail.
10. Rao Chandra Sen (1562-1565)
 - He was defeated by the Mughal but still denied to form an alliance with them.
 - He is called Pratap of Marwar.
11. Raja Udai Singh (1583-1595)
 - He established a marital relation with Mughals.
 - His daughter Mani Bai was married to Jahangir.
12. Sawai Raja Suraj-Mal (1595-1619)
13. Maharaja Gaj Singh (1619-1638)
14. Maharaja Jaswant Singh (1638-1678)
 - He wrote BhasaBhusan, Anand Vilas, Prabodh Chandrodaya and AparokshaSidhanta Saar.
15. Raja Rai Singh (1659-1659)
16. Maharaja Ajit Singh (1679-1724)



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Rathod Of Bikaner

1. Rao Bika (1465-1504)
 - In 1465, he established Rathod dynasty in Bikaner region.
 - In 1488, established Bikaner.
2. Rao Naroji (1504-05)
3. Rao Lunkaran (1505-1526)
4. Rao Jait Singh (1526-1542)
5. Rao Kalyan Singh (1542-1571)
6. Raja Raj Singh I (1571-1611)
 - Akbar gave 51 Pargana to him.
 - He constructed Junagadh Fort in Bikaner.
 - He wrote 'Rai Singh Mahotsav'.
7. Maharaja Rao Anup Singh (1669-1698)
 - He wrote 'Anup Vivek', 'Kaam Prabodh', 'ShraddhPrayog Chintamani', 'Anupodaya.'
8. Maharaja Rao Sarup Singh (1698-1700)
9. Maharaja Sir Rao Sadul Singh (1943-1950)
 - He was the last ruler of Bikaner and merged in present Rajasthan state and signed the instrument of accession to the dominion of India.

Kachhwaha Of Amber

1. Prithviraj
 - He was feudal of Rana Sanga, therefore, he fought Battle with Babur in the Battle of Khanwa.
2. Bharmal
 - The accepted sovereignty of Akbar.
 - The first king of Rajasthan to accept sovereignty and establish a marital relation with Mughal.
3. Bhagwantdas
 - Suppress Mirza revolt in Sarnal Battle. Thus he was given Nagada and Parcham by Akbar as the award.
 - His daughter was married to Jahangir.
4. Maan Singh
 - He was made Subedar of Kabul, Bihar and Bengal.
 - He established Maanpur city in Bihar.
 - He established Akbarnagar city in Bengal.
 - He began the construction of forts of Amber.
 - He constructed Radha Govind Temple in Vrindavan.
5. Mirza Raja Jaisingh
 - Ruled for the maximum period in Jaipur (46 Years).
 - Shah Jahan titled him 'Mirza Raja'.
 - On 11 June 1665, Treaty of Purandar was signed between Shivaji and Jaisingh.
 - He constructed Jaigarh Fort in Jaipur.
6. Sawai Jai Singh
 - He saw the reign of seven Mughal Badshah.
 - He changed the name of Amber to Islamabad.
 - His Purohit was 'PundarikRatnagar'.
7. Ishwari Singh
 - In 1747, he defeated Madho Singh in the Battle of Rajmahal on the bank of river Banas.
 - In 1748, he was defeated by Madho Singh in the Battle of Bagaru.
 - After this defeat, he committed suicide.

Chauhan Dynasty

1. Vasudev
 - In 551 A.D. he established Chauhan dynasty.
 - According to Bijoliya inscription, he constructed Sambhar lake.



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2. Ajayraj

- In 1113 he established Ajmer city.
- He built Ajmer fort.

3. Arnoraj

- He constructed Anasagar Lake in Ajmer.
- He constructed Varah Temple in Pushkar.

4. Vighraharaj IV

- He took away Delhi from Tomar dynasty.
- He constructed a school later Qutubuddin Aibak built Dhair Din Ka Jhopda in place of this school.

5. Prithviraj III

- In 1182, he defeated Chandel ruler Parmarardidev in Battle of Mahoba.
- In 1191, he defeated Mohammad Ghori in First Battle of Panipat.
- In 1192, he was defeated by Mohammad Ghori in Second Battle of Panipat.
- Moinuddin Chisti came to India during his reign.
- He constructed Pithauragarh near Delhi.
- Kaimash and Bhuvanmalla were his two ministers.

Chauhan Of Ranthambore

- After the death of Prithviraj III, his son Govindraj established his rule in Ranthambore.

1. Hammir Dev

- In 1299, he defeated the army of Alauddin Khilji led by Ulugh Khan and Nusrat Khan.
- Nusrat Khan was killed in this battle.
- After that Alauddin Khilji raids the Ranthambore fort with his army and defeat them.
- In 1301, first Siege of Ranthambore took place. This was the first Siege of Rajasthan.
- He fought 17 battle in his life in which he only lost the last one.

Chauhan of Jalore

- Founder of this branch of Chauhan was Kirtipal.
- In inscriptions, Jalore is mentioned as Jabalipur.
- Alauddin Khilji changed the name of Siwana to Khairabad.

Hada Chauhan Of Bundi

- In 1241, Deva Hada defeated Jait Meena and occupied Bundi.
- In 1354, Barsingh constructed Taragarh fort of Bundi.
- Rao Surjan constructed Ranchhod Temple in Dwarika.
- Budhhasingh wrote 'Nehtarang'.
- Maratha interference took place during the reign of Budhhasingh.

Hada Chauhan Of Kota

- In 1631, Madho Singh founded this state.
- Mukund Singh constructed Abali Meeni Palace in Kota.
- Bhimsingh constructed Sawariyaji Temple in Baran.

Parmar of Abu

- Parmar means Killer of the enemies.
- The founder was Dhumraj but the dynasty begins from Utpalraj.
- In 1031, Vimalshah constructed a wonderful temple of Adinatha in Abu.
- Dharavarsha wrote a drama named 'Parth-Parakrama-Vyayoga' and established Prahaladanpur (Palanpur).
- During the reign of Somsingh, son of Dharavarsha, Tejpal constructed Neminath Temple in Delwara village.

Modern History of Rajasthan(1707-1964)

Princely State

- There were many small princely states in Rajasthan during 1707 to 1947.
- Some important states were Jat ruler of Bharatpur, Kachhwaha ruler of Jaipur, Kachhwaha ruler of Alwar, Shekhawati Ruler, Mewar, Kota, Bundi, etc.



- Churaman of Bharatpur built Fort of Thun.
- In 1725, Badan Singh, brother of Churaman built Jal Mahal of Deeg, Kumher and Vair fort.
- Maharaja Jawahar Singh Constructed The Lahore Fort.
- The Matsya Union was the first state to be formed with the unification of Alwar, Bharatpur, Dholpur, and Karauli. Later they joined the Indian Union.
- Mirza Raja Sawai Singh holds the title of Sawai, Saramadi Raja-e-Hind, Raj Rajeshwar and Shri Rajadhiraja. He Built Jantar Mantar at Delhi, Mathura, Ujjain, Varanasi, and Jaipur. In 1727, He laid the foundation of Jaipur which was designed by Vidyadhar Bhattacharya.

Revolt of Rajasthan 1857

- During 1857 revolt George Lawrence was the Agent to Governor General (AGG).
- On 28 May, Naseerabad was the first place where the revolt began.
- Kushal Singh Champavat led the revolt in Erinpura.
- There were six cantonments in Rajasthan Naseerabad, Devali, Erinpura, Kota, Kherwara and Beawar.
- On 21st August, revolt reached to Jodhpur region.
- Kota revolt was headed by Mehrab Khan and Jadaya Kayashion. They killed Major Barton, his two sons and a doctor on 15th October 1857 for which they were hanged on 3rd March 1858.

Reason for the failure of revolt in Rajasthan: Lack of unity and organization, no support from rulers, no definite leadership, no ammunition support, etc.,

- Maharaja Jaswant Singh I was the ruler of Bharatpur during the revolt.
- Maharaja Ram Singh II was the ruler of Jaipur during the revolt.
- Maharaja Thakat Singh was the ruler of Jodhpur during the revolt.
- Maharao Ram Singh was the ruler of Kota during the revolt.
- Maharao Swaroop Singh was the ruler of Udaipur during the revolt.

Some famous freedom fighters of this revolt

- Lala Jaydayal from Kota
- Mehrab Singh from Kota
- Thakur Kushal Singh from Jodhpur
- Suryamal Misson from Bundi Darbar as a poet.
- Rawat Keshri Singh from Mewar
- Rawat Jodhsingh from Mewar
- Tarchan Patel from Tonk

Peasant & Tribal Movement

Peasant & Tribal movement reason: Signing of treaties of Rajas with Britishers for getting relieved from Maratha and Pindari attack. This levied the extra tax on Rajas which they collect from the Peasants. Hence Peasants were facing double exploitation now.

Some Famous Peasant Movement were

Bijoliya Movement (1897-1941)

- This movement began under the leadership of Sadhu Sitaram.
- In 1916, leadership was taken by Vijaysingh Pathik.

Begun Peasant Movement (Chittodgadh, 1921)

- It was started against Lag-Baag (Cesses) and Begar (Forced Labour) system.
- Headed by Ramnarayan Chaudhary. Later by Vijaysingh Pathik.

Alwar Peasant Movement

- Two peasant movements took place in Alwar.
- The movement against Pig farming (1921): This movement was started against the tight law on killing pigs which were damaging peasant's crops.

Neemuchana Peasant Movement (1923-24)

- It was considered more dreadful than Jallianwala Bagh massacre by Gandhiji. It was started to oppose the increased tax by the king. Almost 800 farmers gathered for a



meeting in which Britishers started the open fire on Peasants in which hundreds were killed.

Shekhawati Peasant Movement (1925)

- Ended in 1946 through the medium of Hiralal Shashtri.

Bundi Peasant Movement (1926)

- It is also called Barad peasant movement.
- Headed and started by Nainuram Sharma.

Mev Peasant Movement (1931)

- It took place in the region of Alwar and Bharatpur which is also called Mewat region.
- Headed by Mohammad Ali.

Some famous Tribal movements are

- Govindgiri Movement (1883)
- Started in Baswada and Dungarpur region of Bhil tribe.
- In 1883, Samp Sabha was established for creating political awareness among the Bhil tribe.
- On 7th December, they gathered at Hills of Maangarh and police open fire on them in which 1500 tribal were killed.
- Every year a fair is organized on the day of Ashwin Shukla Purnima.

Eki Movement (1921-23):

- Headed by Motilal Tejawat.
- Reasons for the movement were interference of Britishers in their customs, extra taxes on salt, tobacco, etc.

Meena Movement (1930):

- The main reason was the Criminal tribal act of (1924) and Jarayam Peshwa Kanun (1930) by British govt. in which Meena tribe was declared as the criminal tribe.
- In 1952, Jarayam Peshwa Kanun was abolished.

Terms Related to Land Revenue System in Rajasthan

- The land under the direct management of state was called Khalsa.
- The land under the feudal or granted land was called Jagir.

Land rights in Khalsa system

- Biswadar: This was hereditary and enjoyed undistributed possession on land as they continue to pay tax.
- Ryotwari System: Under this system, every registered holder is considered as proprietor of the land and pays directly to the govt.
- Ijara System: Under this system right of collecting revenue from a particular Pargana was given to the highest bidder of the auction.

Land rights in Jagir system:

- **Jagir:** It is a land granted to a feudal in which state had no right to intervene.
- **Inam or Tankha:** It is a revenue-free grant to a person given as a salary or for its good works.
- There were many cesses also levied on farmers. They were production, cattle breeding, irrigation, nature, social cesses, etc.

Famous Freedom Fighter of Rajasthan

Motilal Tejawat:

- Started Eki movement
- He is called Messiah of Tribals.

Swami Kumaranand:

- Gave shelter to Batukeshwar Dutt after Kankori conspiracy.
- Contributed by uniting farmers.

Balwant Singh Mehta:

- Founder of Vanvasi hostel.

Laduram Joshi:

- Participated in Salt movement and August revolution.



Devishankar Tiwari:

- Contributed in the establishment of Rajasthan University, Sawai Raja Mansingh medical college and Maharani College.

Vijay Singh Pathik:

- Real name was Bhoop Singh Gurjar.
- Leded Bijoliya Peasant Movement.
- Rajasthan Sandesh and Nav Sandesh were started by him.
- He wrote a novel Ajay Meru.
- Some other freedom fighters were Jugalkishor Chaturvedi, Balmukund Bissa, Mohanlal Sukhadiya, Haridev Joshi, Arjunlal Sethi, Ramnarayan Chaudhary, Damodar Ras Rathi, etc.

Facts After Independence:

- First Governor of Rajasthan was Mr Gurumukh Nihal Singh.
- First assembly President of Rajasthan was Mr Narrottamlal Joshi.
- First CM of Rajasthan was Hiralal Shashtri.
- First Chief Justice of Rajasthan High Court was Mr Kamal Kant Verma.
- First Lady CM of Rajasthan is Smt. Vasundhara Raje.
- First lady Minister was Smt. Kamla Beniwal.
- First Lady Governor was Smt. Pratibha Patil.



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