



RAJASTHAN

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General Studies

Geography, Economy and Polity



Table of Content

S No.	Chapter Title	Page No.
1	General Introduction of Rajasthan	1
2	Physical Features of Rajasthan	5
3	Division & District Scenario	8
4	Geographical Divisions of Rajasthan	25
5	Climate	36
6	Soils in Rajasthan	47
7	Minerals of Rajasthan	51
8	Major Rivers and Lakes of Rajasthan	63
9	Agriculture	83
10	Irrigation Projects	91
11	Forests in Rajasthan	105
12	Livestock in Rajasthan	110
13	Population of Rajasthan	121
14	Industries	126
15	Energy Sources	148
16	Wildlife and Biodiversity	157
17	Tourism in rajasthan	175
18	Transportation	204
19	Tribes of Rajasthan	208
20	Macro view of Economy of Rajasthan	216
21	Rural Development and Panchayati	224
22	Urban Development in Rajasthan	231
23	Major Welfare Schemes of Rajasthan	239

Table of Content

S No.	Chapter Title	Page No.
24	Public and Private Partnership Model	257
25	State Budget and Fiscal Management	261
26	Poverty and Unemployment in Rajasthan	267
27	Sustainable Development Goal issues and Challenges	269
28	Rajasthan Vote on Account Budget 2024-25	272
29	Rajasthan_Budget -2023-24	275
30	Governor	284
31	Chief Minister	291
32	State Council of Ministers	296
33	State Legislature	301
34	High Court	313
35	District Administration in Rajasthan	317
36	Local Self-Government and Panchayati Raj	325
37	Rajasthan Public Service Commission	343
38	Rajasthan State Human Rights Commission	347
39	Lokayukta of Rajasthan	350
40	State Election Commission, Rajasthan	353
41	Rajasthan State Information Commission	357
42	State Secretariate and Chief Secretary of Rajasthan	360
43	Other Commissions, Departments, State Legislative Committees & Portals	363
44	Legal Rights and Civil Rights Letter	370

1 CHAPTER

General Introduction of Rajasthan

- Rajasthan is geographically the largest state of India at present, which is located in the north-west direction according to the map of India. (IA-2012, police Const -2002)
- In the Vedic period, in the Rigveda, Rajasthan is called Brahnavart (between the rivers Saraswati and Drishdwati) and in the Ramayana, Valmiki has called the state of Rajasthan as Marukantar.
- The earliest name of the word Rajasthan, "Rajasthaniyaditya" is found in the Basantgarh inscription (Sirohi) of 682 AD.
- The word Rajasthan has been used in Muhanot Nansi's Khyat and Rajrupak. (CET 10+2 -2023)
- After the 6th century, Rajput kingdoms began to emerge in the Rajasthan. Due to the primacy of Rajput kingdoms, it came to be called Rajputana.
- George Thomas (1800 AD), a resident of Ireland, used the word 'Rajputana' for this part of Rajasthan. It is mentioned in William Franklin's book "Military Memoirs of Mr. George Thomas". (Steno 2018, Jen Ele. 2020)
- Colonel James Tod (19th century) used the word Rajasthan in his book "Anoles and Atrocities of Rajasthan". Another name of this book is "The Central and Western Rajput States of India". (School Lecturer 2015)
- Based on local literature and colloquialism, Colonel James Tod called this area "Raithan".
- Rajasthan is bounded on the southwest by Gujarat, on the southeast by Madhya Pradesh, on the northeast by Punjab, on the northeast by Uttar Pradesh and Haryana.
- The international border with Rajasthan is called the Red Cliff Line which shares 1070 km with Pakistan.
- The total area of Rajasthan is 3,42,239 sq km. Which is 10.41% of the country.
- In terms of area, Rajasthan is five times that of Sri Lanka, three times that of Czechoslovakia, seventeen times that of Israel and more than twice that of England.
- Rajasthan is only slightly smaller than Japan. (2nd grade Tea Sanskrit 2019)
- On March 30, 1949, four major princely states of Jaipur, Jodhpur, Jaisalmer and Bikaner merged with the state and Greater Rajasthan was formed. Henceforth, March 30 is celebrated as 'Rajasthan Day'. (VDO-2021, Patwar - 2011)

- On 26 January 1950, the name of this state was formally accepted as Rajasthan.
- The first Rajpramukh of Rajasthan was Maharaja Sawai Man Singh of Jaipur and Shri Hiralal Shastri became the first Chief Minister. (REET -2022, CET 10+2 - 2023)
- Maharana Bhupal Singh of Mewar became the MahaRajpramukh.
- According to the 2011 census, the total population of Rajasthan is 6,85,48,437 which is 5.67% of the country's population. Rajasthan ranks seventh in the country in terms of population and the literacy rate is 66.11% (CET 10+2 - 2023)

Establishment of Rajasthan (Agri Sup - 2021)	30 March 1949
Meaning of Rajasthan	Land of Kings
State Capital	Jaipur
Total Area of Rajasthan	3,42,239 sq km
Total Number of Districts	50 districts and 10 divisions
Total Population of Rajasthan	6,85,48,437 (as per 2011 census)
Lok Sabha seats	25
Rajya Sabha seats	10
Legislative Assembly seats	200
First Chief Minister of the state	Shri Hiralal Shastri
First Governor of the State	Shri Gurumukh Nihal Singh
First Speaker of the State	Shri Narottam Lal Joshi
Current Chief Minister	Shri Bhajanlal Sharma
Current Deputy Chief Minister	Shri Prem Chand Bairwa and Smt. Diya Kumari (2nd Woman Deputy Chief Minister)
Current Speaker of the Assembly	Shri Vasudev Devnani
State Tree	Khejri
State Flower	Flower of Rohida tree
State Animal	Chinkara and camel

Symbols of Rajasthan and Mascots of Districts

Symbols of Rajasthan

The State Government has notified the State Emblem to be used at acceptable places and occasions to represent the State. These symbols have geographical, cultural and historical significance .

• State Tree - Khejri

(PSI -2021, REET L-1 -2021, 2nd Grade -2022)

- Khejri was declared as the state tree on October 31, 1983.
- Khejri is called "Pride of the Desert" or "Kalpavriksha of Thar". Its scientific name is "Prosopis cineraria".
- On 5 June 1988 (World Environment Day), a postage stamp of 60 paise was issued on the Khejri tree.
- This tree is worshiped on the occasion of Vijayadashami.
- In Rajasthan, temples of Gogaji and Jhunsnagar Baba are built under the Khejri tree.
- In the local language, it is called Simlo and people of Bishnoi sect call it Shami.
- Khejri is known by different names in different languages such as Janti in Punjabi and Haryanvi, Payamey in Tamil, Banna-Banni in Kannada, Dhokra in Sindhi.
- The green beans of khejri are called sangari, dry beans are called khokha and leaves are called lung/lum.
- Khejri trees can be seen in the Shekhawati region of Rajasthan and Nagaur district
- Every year 12th September is celebrated as Khejarli Day. The first Khejarli Day was celebrated on 12 September 1978. (REET L-1 2022)
- The Amrita Devi Wildlife Award is given for wildlife conservation. This award was started in 1994. Under this award, the institution is given Rs 50,000 and the person is given Rs 25,000.
- Gangaram Bishnoi, a resident of Pali, was given the first Amrita Devi Wildlife Award.
- Amrita Devi was the first one to sacrifice life for environmental in 1730 on Bhadrapad Shukla Dashami along with 363 people in Khejarli village of Jodhpur. This sacrifice given by the Bishnoi sect is called Saka / Khadana.
- The Rajasthan government has renamed the State Animal Welfare Board as Amrita Devi State Animal Welfare Board .
- Operation Khejra started in the year 1991.

• State Flower - Rohida's Flower

(Police Const -2020, RAS – 2021,

- Rohida's flower was adopted as the state flower on 21 October 1983. It is also called Marushobha or Teak of the Desert. Its scientific name is Tico mela undulata. The Rohida tree in Jodhpur is also known as Marwar Teak.
- Rohida trees can be seen most in the western region of Rajasthan. Its flowers bloom in the month of March-April.
- Rohida trees are the main source of timber in many states of Rajasthan. It is a deciduous type tree found in arid and semi-arid regions. Rohida trees are very useful trees for stabilization of soil dhors.

• State Animal

- In Rajasthan, two categories of state animal have been divided. Chinkara has been adopted in the first wildlife category and camel in the second domestic animal category.

1. Chinkara–

(Police Const -2020, 3rd Grade – Hindi – 2023)

- The chinkara was declared the state animal on 22 May 1981. Its scientific name is Gazella-Gazella or Gazella benetti.
- It is also the mascot of Sriganganagar
- Chinkara is also known by the nickname of Chhota Stag. It is a major organism of the antelope species.
- Chinkara is found in maximum number in the desert part of Rajasthan.

2. Camel–

(Police Const -2020, 3rd Grade – Hindi – 2023)

- On 30 June 2014, the Rajasthan government also gave camel the status of state animal. The announcement was made on 19 September 2014 in Bikaner. The camel is also known as the ship of the desert.
- In Rajasthan, maximum camels are found in Barmer district and the lowest camels are found in Pratapgarh district.
- The major camel breeds found in Rajasthan are Gomath, Nachna, Jaisalmeri, Alwari, Sindhi, Kutchi, Bikaneri etc.
- To raise camels in Rajasthan Rebari Caste is famous and Lokdevta Pabuji for God of Camels It is also said. (VDO -2021)
- Gorbard song is the camel makeup song of Rajasthan. The wooden ornament that is put in the camel's nose is called girban.

- In Rajasthan, the artwork done on camel skin is called Usta art and the cold water vessels made from camel skin are called copy.
- On July 5, 1984, the National Camel Research Station was established at Johad Beed in Bikaner district of the state.
- Seeing the usefulness of camel milk, a dairy was established for camel milk in Bikaner. It was named Urmul Dairy and it is the only camel milk dairy in India. Camel milk is the main source of vitamin C.
- Maharaja Ganga Singh of Bikaner formed an army of camels named 'Ganga Risala' in the First World War. It was later inducted into the Border Security Force (BSF) by the Government of India.

• State Bird – Godavan

CET 2023, 3rd Grade – Hindi – 2023)

- In the year 1981, the Rajasthan government gave the status of state bird to Godavan. Godavan is also known as the Great Indian Bustard and is also called Mal Girdi and Saunchidiya. In different regions of Rajasthan, Godavan is also known by many names like Sarang, Kukna, Tukdar, Bada Tilor etc. The scientific name of Godavan is *Ardeotis nigricapex*. It is originally an African bird.
- Godavan can be seen most in Marwar (Jaisalmer, Barmer), Sorasan (Baran), Sikanliya (Ajmer) etc. of Rajasthan and can be seen most in Gujarat besides Rajasthan.
- The main food of Godavan is groundnut and taramira, etc. and its breeding season is considered to be the month of October-November.
- It is classified as critically endangered by the IUCN and in Schedule 1 of the Indian Wildlife Protection Act 1972.
- To save the state bird Godavan from extinction, the state government, the Wildlife Institute of India and the central government are setting up several breeding centres.
- The Government of Rajasthan launched Project Great Indian Bustard on World Environment Day in the year 2013.
- The country's first Godavan breeding centre has been established in Desert National Park (Jaisalmer and Barmer). Jodhpur Zoological Library is famous for Godavan breeding

• State Song - Kesariya Balam Aao Ni Padhro Mhare Desh

- The state song of Rajasthan is Kesariya Balam Aao Ni Padhro Mhare Desh which was first sung by Mangi Bai of Udaipur and this song was sung internationally by Alla Zila Bai (Marukokila of the state) of Bikaner. Alla Zila Bai first sang Kesariya Balam in the court of Bikaner Maharaja Ganga Singh. This song is sung in Mand Gayaki.
- Lata Mangeshkar sang this song in the year 1990 and it was released in the year 1991.

• State Dance - Ghoomar

- The Government of Rajasthan gave the status of state dance to Ghoomar dance in the year 1986.
- Ghoomar dance is a traditional folk dance of Rajasthan performed during the reign of Rajput kings. Primarily it used to be performed by the Bhil tribe to worship Maa Saraswati and later other communities also adopted it.
- Ghoomar is a dance performed only by women. Ghoomar is called the queen of folk dances of Rajasthan, the head of dances (crown) of dances, the soul of Rajasthani dances.
- This dance is performed on special occasions like marriages, festivals and religious occasions. This dance showcases the rich culture and heritage of Rajasthan. It is said to be a symbol of womanhood for the tribes of the state.
- This dance is performed mainly by women wearing a veil and a curvy dress called ghagra.

• State Classical Dance - Kathak

- Kathak is the main classical dance of northern India. The origin of Kathak is believed to be from Jaipur Gharana. Its main family in India is Lucknow and Jaipur. Jaipur is known as the Adimgharana and Purana Gharana of Kathak. Bhanu Ji Maharaj is considered the father of Kathak. Kathak is also called Mangal Sukhi dance.

• State Game of Rajasthan – Basketball

(Police Const -2020, 3rd Grade – Hindi – 2023)

- Basketball is one of the most popular and widely watched sports in the world. Basketball in Rajasthan was declared as the state game in the year 1948. This game consists of two teams with 5 active players each
- Rajasthan State Sports Council was established in the year 1957. Its objective is to make Rajasthan its special identity in sports. This council is registered under the Rajasthan Societies Registration Act, 1958. It is under the control of Youth Affairs and Sports Department.

Mascot

- In order to increase awareness towards wildlife conservation, the Rajasthan Forest Department has declared a wildlife mascot for every district. The mascot has been chosen from the wildlife found in the concerned district.
- With the mascot initiative, every district will get a different identity in the name of a wildlife.

Division-wise districts mascots

Lab Asst – 2022, 3rd Grade– 2023, SCI-2022

1. Mascots of the districts of Ajmer division

S.No.	District Name	Name of Mascot
1	Ajmer	Kharmor Bird
2	Beawar	-
3	Kekdi	-
4	Nagaur	Swan
5	Tonk	Swan
6	Shahpura	-
7	Didwana-Kuchaman	-

2. Mascots of Districts of Jaipur Division

S.No.	District Name	Name of Mascot
1	Jaipur Urban	*Cheetal Deer
2	Jaipur Rural	-
3	Dausa	Rabbit
4	Alwar	Sambar Deer
5	Kherthal Tijara	-
6	Dudu	-
7	Bahrod-Kotputli	-

3. Mascots of districts of Sikar division

S.No.	District Name	Name of Mascot
1	Sikar	Shahen
2	Neem ka Thana	-
3	Jhunjhunu	Kala Teetar
4	Churu	Blackbuck

4. Mascots of the districts of Bikaner division

S.No.	District Name	Name of Mascot
1	Bikaner	Sandgrouse
2	Anupgarh	-
3	Hanumangarh	Little Kingfisher
4	Sri Ganganagar	Chinkara

5. Mascots of the districts of Bharatpur division

S.No.	District Name	Name of Mascot
1	Bharatpur	Sarus Crane

2	Dholpur	Pachira (Indian Screamer)
3	Karauli	Ghariyal
4	Sawai Madhopur	Tiger
5	Deeg	-
6	Gangapur City	-

6. Mascots of the districts of Kota division

S.No.	District Name	Name of Mascot
1	Kota	Mongoose
2	Bundi	Golden Pheasant
3	Baran	Indian Crocodile
4	Jhalawar	Gagroni Parrot

7. Mascots of Districts of Udaipur Division

S.No.	District Name	Name of Mascot
1	Udaipur	Kabr Bijju
2	Bhilwara	Peacock
3	Rajsamand	Wolf
4	Chittorgarh	Chausingha
5	Salumbar	-

8. Mascots of Districts of Jodhpur Division

S.No.	District Name	Name of Mascot
1	Jodhpur Urban	*Kurzan
2	Jodhpur Rural	-
3	Phalodi	-
4	Jaisalmer	Godawan
5	Barmer	Desert fox
6	Balotra	-

9. Mascots of districts of Pali division

S.No.	District Name	Name of Mascot
1	Pali	Panther
2	Sanchoe	-
3	Jalore	Bear
4	Sirohi	Jungli Murgi

10. Mascots of districts of Banswara division

S.No.	District Name	Name of Mascot
1	Banswara	Bronze winged Jacana
2	Dungarpur	Painted Strok
3	Pratapgarh	Flying Squirrel

Mascots for new districts have not been announced at present .

* The mascots before the reorganisation of Jaipur and Jodhpur cities were Cheetal Deer and Kurzan respectively.

2 CHAPTER

Physical Features of Rajasthan

- Rajasthan is geographically the largest state in the country. The area of Rajasthan is 3,42,239 sq km, which is 10.41% of the country's area.

(2nd Grade Teach, Electrician Instructor 2019)

- Shape of Rajasthan Rectangular Quaternary/ Rectangular Rhombus/ Similar to a Kite. Rajasthan shares both inter-state and international borders.

(Pol Const – 2022, JEN – European Championship – 2022)

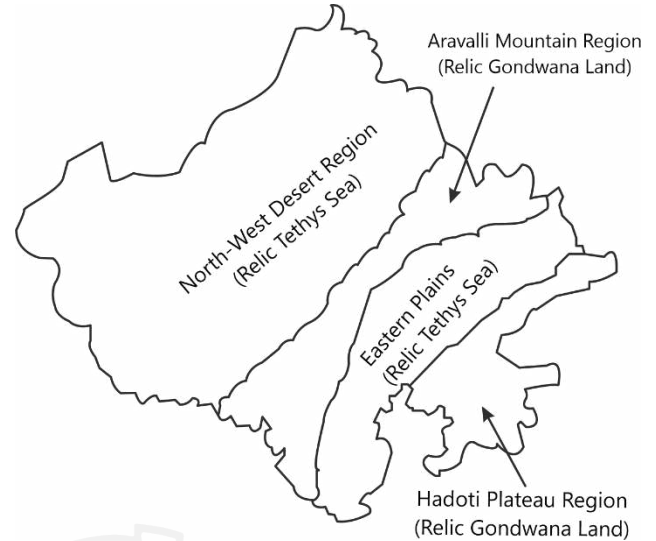
Geological Origin of Rajasthan

Forest Guard-2022

The geological structure of Rajasthan is distinctive compared to other states of India. In the context of the world, Rajasthan is formed from **Gondwanaland** and **Tethys Sea**.

REET L-1, L-2 -2022

- Part of Tethys Sea in Rajasthan - Western Sandy Region and Eastern Plains.
- Part of Gondwanaland in Rajasthan - Aravalli and South - Eastern Plateau region.

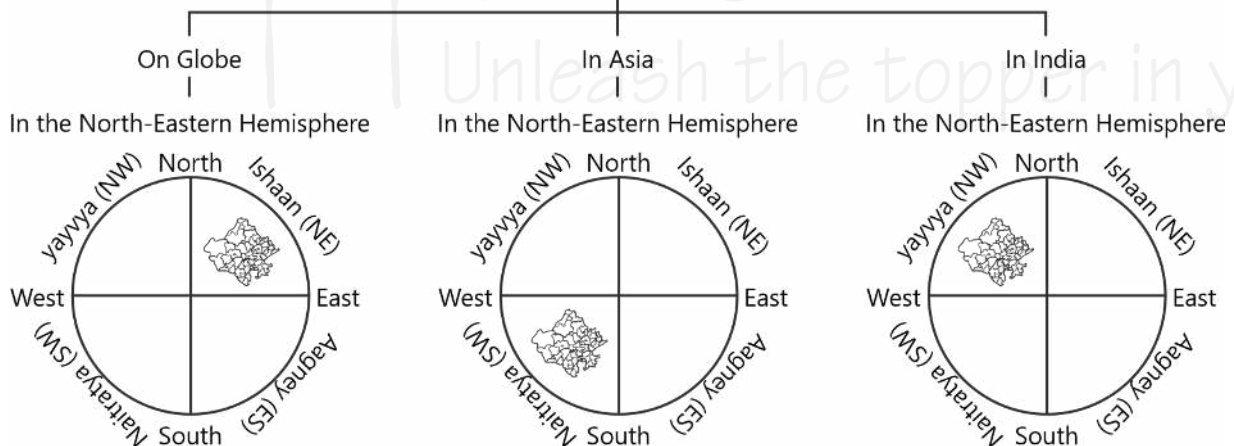


Geographical Location of Rajasthan

a. Situation of Rajasthan in the Global Context -

Latitudinal and longitudinal extent lies between 23°03'N latitude to 30°12'N latitude and 69° 30'E longitude to 78°17'E longitude. Rajasthan lies in Northern Hemisphere as per latitudinal position and Eastern hemisphere as per longitudinal position. Hence, position of Rajasthan is towards North East as per global map.

Status of Rajasthan



Position of Rajasthan with reference to Asia continent

In the map of Asia, position of Rajasthan is towards South - West.

b. Status of Rajasthan with reference to India –

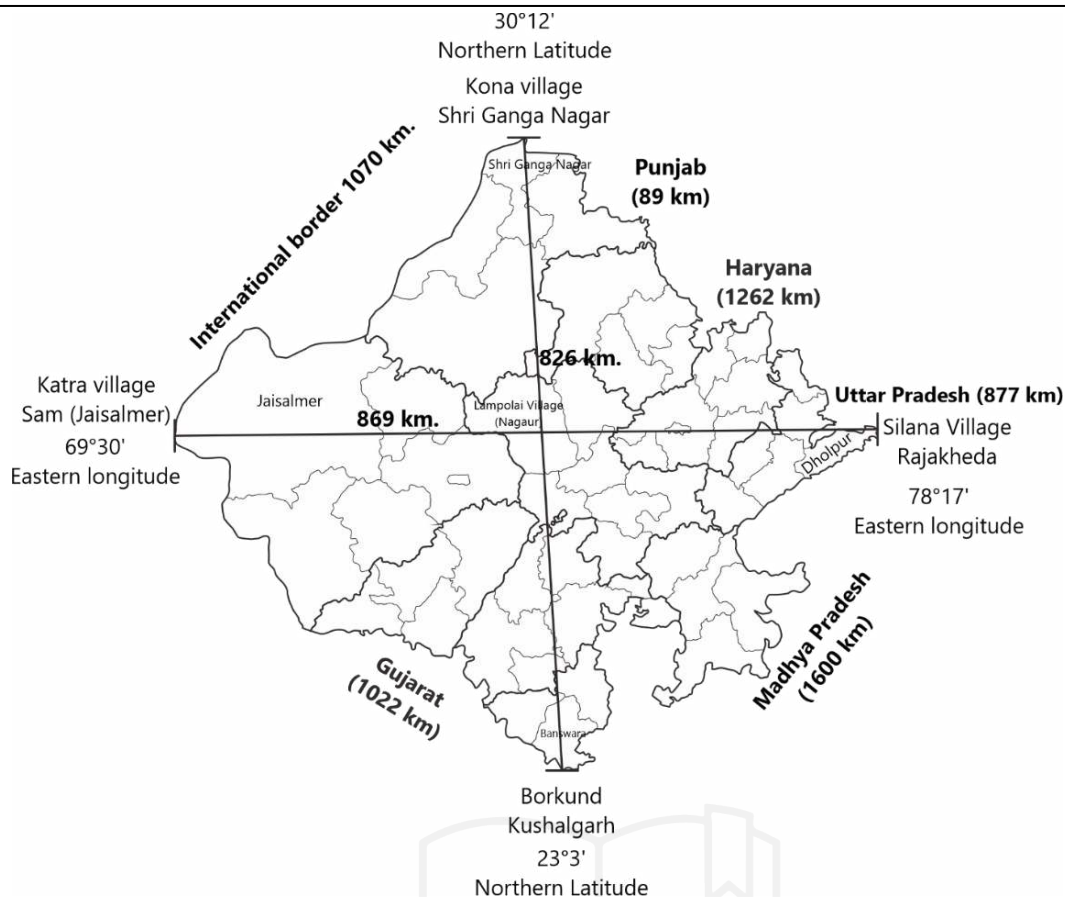
(Gen Me-2022, Aso – 2016)

From the geographical point of view of India, Rajasthan is situated in the north-west direction.

Geographical Spread of Rajasthan

- Most part of the state of Rajasthan lies north of the Tropic of Cancer (23°3'N). The expanse of Rajasthan from north to south is 826 km while from east to west it is 869 km.
- The total difference in the length of Rajasthan from east to west and from north to south is 43 km.

(Gen Me-2018, 2nd Grade Sanskrit – 2019, BCI – 2022)



- The length of Rajasthan from north-west to south-east is 850 km. The length of Rajasthan from north-east to south-west is 784 km. The total difference in the length of Rajasthan from north-west to south-east and north-east to south-west is 66 km.
- The northernmost point of the state is at Kona village in Ganganagar district and the southernmost point is at Borkund village in Kushalgarh tehsil of Banswara district.
- The westernmost point of the state is at Khatra village of Sam Tehsil of Jaisalmer district and the easternmost point is at Silawat village of Rajkheda Tehsil of Dholpur district.
- The central point of Rajasthan is Lampolai village (Nagaur).
- The Tropic of Cancer passes through the southern boundary of Dungarpur district of the state and passes almost through the middle of Banswara district.

(JEN - ME2020)

Boundary Extension of Rajasthan

The total length of the land boundary of Rajasthan is 5,920 km. The boundary line of Rajasthan is divided into two parts

Jr. Scientific Asst.(Phy)-2019

1. International Land Boundary
2. Interstate Land boundary
1. **International Land Boundary** – It is called Radcliffe Line between India and Pakistan. Total length of which is 1070 Km. (India and Pakistan International border total length is 3323 Km).

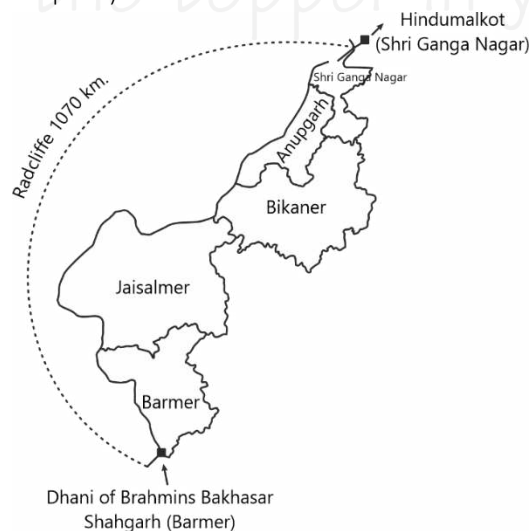
This boundary extends from Hindumal Kot, Sriganganagar to Shahgarh, Barmer.

(Forest Guard -2022)

Districts of Rajasthan on the international border – Sriganganagar + Anupgarh (210 km), Bikaner (168 km), Jaisalmer (464 km), and Barmer (228 km).

(JEN – 2020)

Provinces of Pakistan bordering Rajasthan - Punjab (Districts- Bahawalnagar, Bahawalpur, Rahimyarkhanpur) and Sindh (Ghotki, Sukkur, Sangar, Khairpur, Umerkot, Tharpakar) Province



2. **Interstate Land Boundary** - The total length of interstate land boundary of Rajasthan is 4850 km which is bordering 5 states of the country.

Border with neighbouring states of Rajasthan	Districts of Rajasthan	Districts of neighbouring states
Punjab (89 km) Direction – North	Sriganganagar, Hanumangarh (Total - 2 Districts)	Fazilka, Muktsar (Total - 2 Districts)
Haryana (1262 km) Direction - North-East	Hanumangarh, Churu, Jhunjhunu, Neem ka Thana, Kotputli-Behror, Kherthal-Tijara, Alwar and Deeg (Total - 8 Districts)	Sirsa, Fatehabad, Hisar, Bhiwani, Mahendragarh, Rewari, Nuh (Total - 7 Districts)
Uttar Pradesh (877 km) Direction – East	Deeg, Bharatpur, Dholpur, (Total - 3 Districts)	Mathura, Agra (Total - 2 Districts)
Madhya Pradesh (1600 km) Direction - South-East	Dholpur, Karauli, Sawai Madhopur, Kota, Baran, Jhalawar, Chittorgarh, Bhilwara, Pratapgarh and Banswara (Total - 10 Districts)	Morena, Sheopur, Shivpuri, Guna, Rajgarh, Agar Malwa, Neemuch, Mandsaur, Ratlam, Jhabua (Total - 10 Districts)
Gujarat (1022 km) Direction - South-West	Banswara, Drangarpur, Udaipur, Sirohi, Sanchole and Barmer (Total - 6 Districts)	Dahod, Mahi Sagar, Aravali, Sabarkantha, Banaskantha, Run of Kutch (Total - 6 Districts)

Important facts related to the border - (Only with reference to Rajasthan)

- The maximum boundary along the Radcliffe Line seems to be that of Rajasthan.
- Capital headquarter Jaipur is the farthest of Radcliffe.
- Jaisalmer shares the longest boundary on the Radcliff. **(2020)**
- The nearest district headquarter to Radcliffe is Anupgarh district.
- Hanumangarh district shares the longest border with Haryana.
- Alwar district shares the smallest border with Haryana.
- Bharatpur district shares the longest border with Uttar Pradesh.
- Deeg district shares the smallest border with Uttar Pradesh.
- Jhalawar shares longest border with Madhya Pradesh. **2nd Grade Teacher-2017**
- Bhilwara district shares the lowest border with Madhya Pradesh.
- Udaipur district shares the highest border with Gujarat.
- Barmer district shares the lowest border with Gujarat.
- Chittorgarh (fragmentedly) and Kota (unfragmentedly) share borders with Madhya Pradesh twice.
- At present Chittorgarh is the only fragmented district of Rajasthan. (Ajmer ceased to be a fragmented district after reorganization)
- Border Dispute - Dispute between Rajasthan and Gujarat over Mangarh area located in Banswara

- Rajasthan has 28 peripheral and 22 interstate districts.
- Total Inter-State Border Districts - 25
- Only Inter-State Border Districts - 23
- Fully International Border District - 3 (Anupgarh, Bikaner, Jaisalmer)
- Interstate + International Border District - 2 (Sriganganagar, Barmer) **House Keeper-2022**
- 22 districts of Rajasthan do not share border with any other state or country.
- There are 4 districts of Rajasthan which share borders with two states
 1. Hanumangarh - Punjab + Haryana
 2. Deeg - Haryana + Uttar Pradesh
 3. Dholpur - Uttar Pradesh + Madhya Pradesh
 4. Banswara - Madhya Pradesh + Gujarat
- District bordering most districts - Jaipur Rural (with 10 districts - Jaipur City, Alwar, Kotputli-Behror, Neemkathana, Sikar, Deedwana-Kuchaman, Ajmer, Dudu, Tonk, Dausa)
- Jaipur Urban and Jodhpur Urban are two districts of the state which are completely landlocked by one district border area.
 - Jaipur Urban which is completely landlocked from the border of Jaipur Rural district .
 - Jodhpur Urban which is completely landlocked from the border of Jodhpur Rural district.
 - Hence, these two districts share border with least number of districts (only 1 district).

3 CHAPTER

Division & District Scenario

- Based on the recommendations of Ramlubhaya Committee, on 17 March 2023, Then Chief Minister Shri Ashok Gehlot announced the creation of 3 new divisions and 19 new districts.
- At present, Rajasthan ranks third in the country in terms of the highest number of districts after Uttar Pradesh (75) and Madhya Pradesh (55).

Note - The Chief Minister has announced the creation of Malpura, Sujangarh, Kuchaman City as three new districts on October 6, 2023 (proposed). If these three districts are formed, then in future there will be a total of 53 districts in Rajasthan.

- Newest Divisions - Sikar, Banswara, Pali (IA-2024)
- Newest Districts - Anupgarh, Gangapur City, Kotputli, Balotra, Jaipur Urban, Jaipur Rural, Khairthal, Beawar,

Neemkathana, Deeng, Jodhpur Urban, Jodhpur Rural, Phalodi, Deedwana, Salumbar, Dudu, Kekri, Sanchore and Shahpura

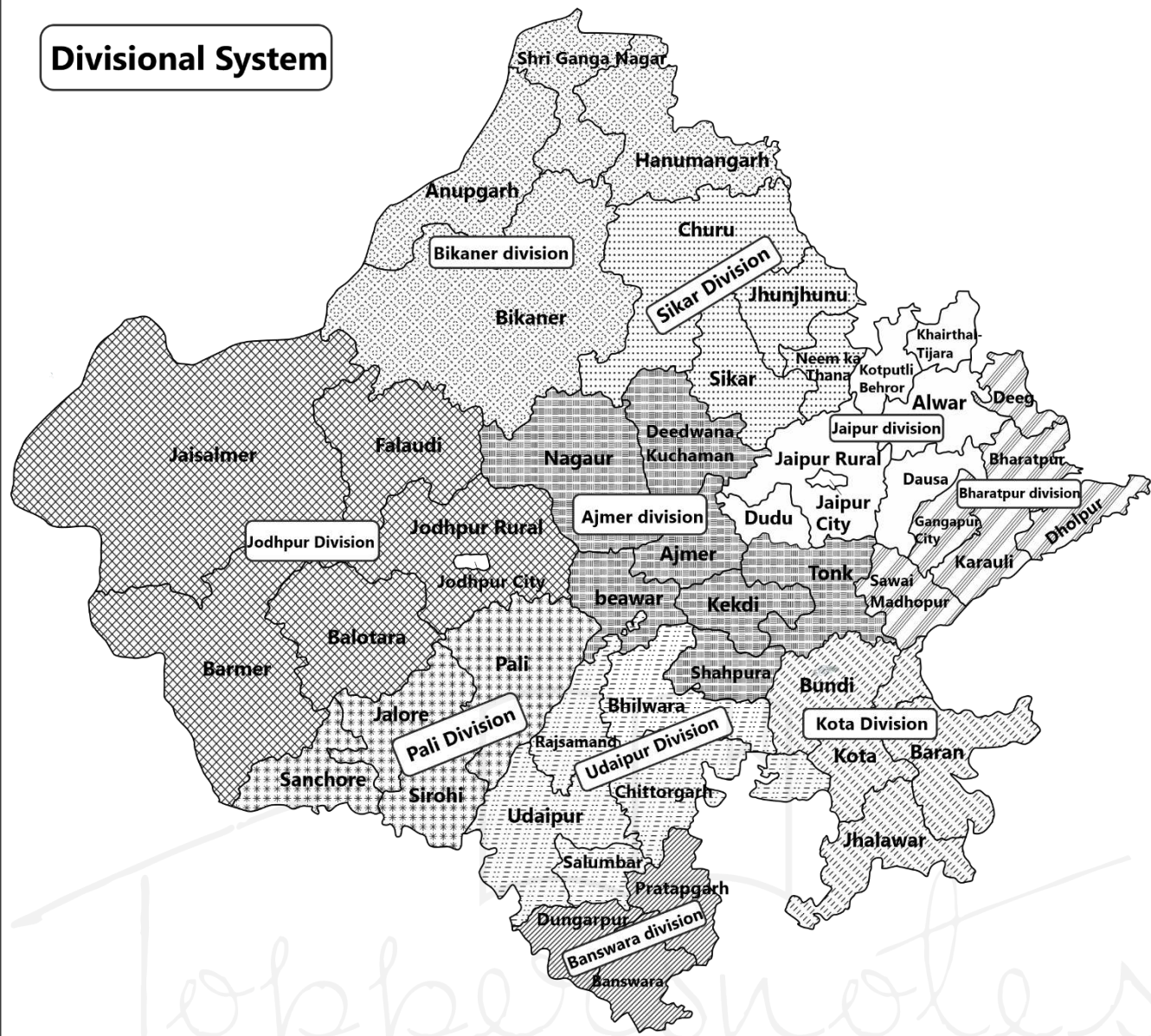
Divisions of Rajasthan -

- After the announcement of new divisions and districts, now 50 districts of Rajasthan have been divided into a total of 10 divisions from administrative point of view
- In the year 1949, the Hiralal Shastri government started the divisional system in Rajasthan.
- The Mohanlal Sukhadia government abolished the divisional system in April 1962. (RAS-2015)
- Haridev Joshi government reintroduced the divisional system on 5 January, 1987. (JEN-ME-2022)

S.No.	Division	Year of formation	District
1	Jaipur	1949	Jaipur Urban, Jaipur Rural, Dudu, Kotputli-Behror Dausa, Khairthal-Tijara, Alwar (7 Districts)
2	Jodhpur	1949	Jodhpur Urban, Jodhpur Rural, Phalodi, Jaisalmer, Barmer, Balotra (6 districts)
3	Bikaner	1949	Bikaner, Anupgarh, Hanumangarh, Ganganagar (4 districts)
4	Udaipur	1949	Udaipur, Bhilwara, Rajsamand, Chittorgarh, Salumbar (5 districts)
5	quota	1949	Kota, Bundi, Baran, Jhalawar (4 districts)
6	Ajmer (VDO-2021)	1987	Ajmer, Beawar, Kekri, Nagaur, Tonk, Deedwana-Kuchaman, Shahpura (7 districts)
7	Bharatpur	2005	Bharatpur, Dholpur, Karauli, Sawai Madhopur, Deeg, Gangapur City (6 districts)
8	lobe	2023	Pali, Sanchore, Jalore, Sirohi (4 districts)
9	Banswara	2023	Banswara, Dungarpur, Pratapgarh (3 districts)
10	waterdrop	2023	Sikar, Jhunjhunu, Churu, Neemkathana (4 districts)

- Divisions with highest number of districts – Jaipur (7), Ajmer (7), Jodhpur (6), Bharatpur (6), Udaipur (5)
- Divisions with least districts - Banswara (3), Kota (4), Pali (4), Sikar (4) Bikaner (4)

Divisional System



1. Jaipur Division -

After the formation of new districts, now 7 districts have been included in Jaipur division and some districts (Sikar, Jhunjhunu) have been removed from Jaipur division and included in new division (Sikar).

- Jaipur Urban, Jaipur Rural, Dudu, Kotputli-Behror, Dausa, Khairthal - Tijara, Alwar

(Jail Prahari – 2017, 2018)

- The following districts were carved out of the erstwhile Jaipur region:
 - Jaipur Urban (Urban part of East Jaipur Region)
 - Jaipur Rural (Rural area of East Jaipur region + partly from some urban area)
 - Kotputli-Behror (separated from Jaipur region + Alwar region)
 - Dudu (separated from East Jaipur region)

(i) Jaipur Urban (Latest District) -

- This latest district covers the following 4 Tehsils (Partially) -
 - ✓ Jaipur (All parts of Jaipur under Municipal Corporation Jaipur (Heritage) and Municipal Corporation Jaipur (Greater))
 - ✓ Kalwar (All parts under Municipal Corporation Jaipur Greater)
 - ✓ Amer (All part of Amber under Municipal Corporation Jaipur (Heritage))
 - ✓ Sanganer (All part of Sanganer under Municipal Corporation Jaipur (Greater))
- Jaipur is famous for its rich building tradition, Saras-culture and historical importance.
- This district is completely closed from Jaipur Rural District
- State Capital Headquarter
- It is also called the 'Pink City' (by Stanley Reid)

- Dr. CV Raman called Jaipur the Island of Glory (Rang Sri Dweep). **(PETE – 2023)**
- Maharaja Jai Singh II (Amer King) founded the city of Jaipur (Heritage Jaipur) in the year 1728.
- The architect of this city was Vidyadhar Bhattacharya.
- Jaipur has been given the status of World Heritage City by UNESCO in July 2019.
- Jaipur is also known as Paris of India.
- **Tourist and religious places** - Hawa Mahal, Jantar Mantar, Amer Fort, Jaigarh, Nahargarh, Moti Dungri Fort, Jalmahal, Isarlat, Ramnivas Bagh, Sisodia Rani Ka Bagh, Kanak Valley, Hanumanji and Annapurna Mata Ropeway of Khole, Choolgiri Jain Tirth, Galtaji Pilgrimage Site, Tal Katora, Govind Devji Temple etc.

(ii) Jaipur Rural (latest district) -

This latest district covers the following 4 (partial) + 14 Tehsils -

- **4 Tehsil (Partial)**
 - ✓ Jaipur (All parts except the part falling under Municipal Corporation Jaipur Heritage, Municipal Corporation Jaipur Greater)
 - ✓ Kalwar (All parts except the part falling under Municipal Corporation Jaipur Greater)
 - ✓ Sanganer (All parts except the part falling under Municipal Corporation Jaipur Greater)
 - ✓ Amer (All parts except the part falling under Municipal Corporation Jaipur Heritage)
- **14 Tehsil**
 - ✓ Jalsu, Bassi, Tunga, Chaksu, Kotkhavda, Jamwaramgarh, Aandhi, Chaumu, Phulera, Madhorajpura, Rampura Dabdi, Kishangarh Renwal, Jobner, Shanhpora
- The rivers flowing in Jaipur Rural include Banganga, Tal River, Madhowati River, and Rohda River
- Tourist and religious places- Sheeltamata Chaksu, Chaumu Fort, Goner, Sambhar Lake (Ramsar Site), Jamwaramgarh Fort, Samode Hanumanji Temple, Madhorajpura Fort, Jwala Mata, Narayana Dadu Dham, Jagdish Temple, Tala Peer Dargah, Shankhbhari Mata Sambhar etc.

(iii) Dudu (latest district) -

- The formation of this new district has been done separately from Jaipur.

- This latest district includes the following 3 Tehsils -
 - ✓ Dood, Mauzamabad, Phagi
- Mozzamabad was built in 973 AD. It was settled by King Monj, the ruler of Parmar.
- King Man Singh I of Amber was born in Mozamabad in 1550 AD.
- It is the smallest district of Rajasthan.
- Rajasthan's first panchayat headquarters which became a direct district.
- Dudu district has the lowest number of three tehsils, three police stations and one police circle.
- The first district collector of Dudu is Dr. Artika Shukla and the first SP is Pooja Awana.
- Tourist and religious places - Bhairana Dham (Nirvana and Samadhi of Saint Dadudayalanji), Chaparwada Dam, Dudu Fort, Marwa Fort, Sakhoon Fort, Bhaton Ki Bawdi (Mozabad), Jain Temple of Digambar Samaj (Temple of Caves), 52 Family Haveli (Mozamabad) etc.

(iv) Kotputli-Behror (latest district) -

- This latest district covers the following 8 Tehsils:
 - ✓ Kotputli, Behror, Bansur, Neemrana, Mandhan, Narayanpur, Biratnagar, Paota
 - ✓ Kotputli, Biratnagar, Paota from East Jaipur region and Behror, Bansur, Neemrana, Mandhan, Narayanpur from Alwar region have been included in the newly created district Kotputli-Behror
- A large area of this district is commonly known as "Rath"
- Viratnagar tehsil is mentioned in ancient Indian texts as the capital of the Matsya Kingdom
- Minor inscriptions and Bhabru inscriptions have been found in Biratnagar, the coins obtained from excavations here give clear indications of Indo-Greek rule.
- Evidence of Mauryan civilization has been found here.
- The shape of this district looks like a crane flying in the sky
- It is also the drainage area of the Sabi River, hence it is also called 'Sabi-Kantha'
- There are two dams named Buchara and Babaria.
- Buchara State Leopard Sanctuary which has been announced in the year 2023.

- Kotputli houses Asia's largest cement factory and Behror houses the country's largest Greenlam plywood industry.
- Neemrana has many small and big industries including Parle-G Biscuits, Richlight Biscuits, Havells, Hero Bike Plant, Daikin AC, etc .
- Former Prime Minister of India Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee celebrated his 79th birthday in Behror midway .
- Tourist and religious places - Biratnagar (ancient name Bairath, Buddhist stupas- Mauryan relics, Ganesh dungari, Bijak dungri, Bhim dungri), Neemrana Fort,

(v) Dausa –

- On 10 April 1991, Dausa was carved out of Jaipur as a new district **(Jail Prahari – 2017)**
- Following 16 tehsils are included in this district:
 - ✓ Dausa, Nangal Rajwatan, Nirjharna, Baijupada, Basava, Behrawanda, Bandikui, Mandawar Mahwa, Ramgarh Pachwara, Rahuwas, Lawan, Lalsot, Sainthal, Sikrai, Kundal **(Raj Pol. – 2022)**
- The Badgurjaras (Gurjara Pratihara Emperor Mihir Bhoja Pratihara) built Chandbawadi located in Abhaneri .
- The first elected Chief Minister of Rajasthan, Mr. Tikaram Paliwal was a resident of this district.
- Here Dulherai Kachwaha built in 1137 AD. He defeated the Badgujars in 700 A.D. and made Dausa the first capital of the Kachwaha dynasty.
- Dausa is also known as Devanagari (Devagiri).
- Dausa being the city of Sant Sunder Das Ji, his panorama has been made by the Rajasthan government.
- Bandikui is an important junction in Dausa district which connects the three metros between Jaipur-Delhi-Agra.
- The main rivers here are the Dhudh River and the Morel River.
- Terracotta utensils and toys of Basava, Dausa are famous.
- Tourist and religious places - Harshad Mata (Sachini Devi) Temple, Mehandipur Balaji Temple, Chand Baori-Baori, Jhajhi Rampura, Bhandarej, Lotwara, Bandikui Church etc.

(vi) Khairthal Tijara (latest district) -

- This new district has been formed separately from Alwar.
- This latest district covers the following 7 tehsils
 - ✓ Khairthal, Tijara, Kishangarhbas, Kotkasim, Harsoli, Tapukada, Mandawar

- Khairthal Tijara is also known as the confluence of Rath and Mewat
- This area was known as Kayasthala in ancient times and during the reign of Aurangzeb it was also known as Khairipat
- The world famous Dehra Jain temple is located in Tijara.
- Khairthal is the second largest mustard market in the state.
- The most important industrial city of the state is Bhiwadi which is called the Manchester of modern Rajasthan and there is an ink factory used in notes.
- The state's first integrated industrial park is in Tapukara (Bhiwadi).
- Tourist and religious places – Tijara's palace, Tijara Jain Tirth, Alibaksh Panorama Mundawar, Birani Mata temple, Hinglaj Mataji etc.

(vii) Alwar

- The district consists of the following 12 tehsils :
- Alwar, Govindgarh, Raini, Laxmangarh, Malakheda, Rajgarh, Tahla, Ramgarh, Naugawa, Thanagaji, Pratapgarh, Kathumar
- Alwar falls in the National Capital Region (NCR) of India
- Alwar is also known as the Lion Gate of Rajasthan .
- The Alwar region was known as Matsya during the Mahabharata period and was also known by other names like Arwalpur, Ulva, Shalwapu, Salwar, Halwar etc
- Alwar was founded in the year 1775 by Rao Pratap of Macadi.
- Alwar has been a princely state ruled by the Kachwaha dynasty.
- Alwar is also known as the Lion Gate of Rajasthan.
- Alwar Fort also known as Balaquila Fort was built in the year 1492 by Hasan Khan Mewati.
- Wai Kshetra - The area of present Thana Ghazi I This area was dominated by Shekhawat Rajputs.
- Narukhand Region - This region used to be dominated by Naruka and Rajawat Rajputs.
- Mewat region - Meo caste is found more on this region, due to which this area is called Mewat.
- Tourist and religious places - Balakila Fort, Bhangarh Fort, Ajabgarh Fort, Sariska National Park, Sariska Palace, Siliserh Lake, Fatehganj Ka Makara, Purjan Vihar, Alwar City Palace, Vijay Mandir Lake, Jai Samand Lake, Company Bagh etc.

2. Bikaner Division

- After the formation of latest districts, now 4 districts have been included in Bikaner Division and Churu District has been removed from Bikaner Division and included in the new Division (Sikar).
 - Bikaner, Sriganganagar, Anupgarh, Hanumangarh
- The latest district of this division is Anupgarh, which has been carved out of Sriganganagar district

(i) Bikaner-

- The following 10 tehsils come under this district:
 - Bikaner, Lunkaransar, Nokha, Poogal, Sri Dungargarh, Kolayat, Hada, Bajju, Chattargarh, Khajuwala
- Bikaner was founded in the year 1488 by Bikaji, son of Maharaja Rao Jodha of Jodhpur
- In ancient times, this area was known as Jangal Pradesh or Rati Ghati **(JEN Civil -2022)**
- Bikaner has Sothi, Pungal, Dadathora ancient civilizations.
- The Gajner sanctuary here is famous for the butt pheasant bird (Imperial sandgrouse, sand pheasant).
- Important centers located in Bikaner -
 - Wool Complex (Industrial Park) -
 - State Wool Mills Limited (Wool Factory)
 - Central Equine Breeding Centre - Joharbir
 - Central Camel Breeding Centre - Joharbir
 - Headquarters of Rajasthani Language, Culture and Literature Department
- Famous handicrafts of Bikaner - Golden pottery, Loi - Napasar, Vienna and Persian rugs, Matharan art,
- The Camel Festival of Bikaner is world famous, which is held in January.
- Junagadh, Lalgarh Mahal, Laxmi Niwas Palace, Rampuria Haveli, Shri Karni Mata Temple, Gajner Palace, Sursagar, Runicha Dham Temple, Kodamdesar Bhairav Temple, Bikaji Ki Tekri, Jain Temple of Bhandasar, Laxminarayan Ji Temple, Devikund, Kolayat Lake, Poonrasar Balaji, Ganga Golden Jubilee Museum etc.

(ii) Sriganganagar

- The district consists of the following 6 tehsils:
 - Sriganganagar, Srikanpur, Suratgarh, Sardulshahr, Padampur, Gajsinghpur
- Known as the grain bowl of Rajasthan, this district is named after Bikaner Maharaja Ganga Singh.

- Earlier Sriganganagar was called Ramnagar or Ramu ki Dhani.
- The city is famous all over India for mustard, cotton, bajra, sugarcane, gram, and tangerine
- This district being situated in irrigated agricultural area has become a major commercial market and transport center.
- Ganga Canal is called the lifeline of Sri Ganganagar, which was constructed by Bikaner King Ganga Singh in the year 1927.
- Rajasthan's first super thermal power plant is located in Suratgarh, Sri Ganganagar . (Suratgarh Thermal Power Project)
- Sri Ganganagar is the sixth dry port of the state.
- Asia's largest agricultural farm was established in Suratgarh on 15 August 1956 with the economic cooperation of Russia.
- The highest dust storms in Rajasthan run in this district.
- Tourist and religious places - Hindumalkot Border, Buddha Johad Gurudwara, Padampur etc.

(iii) Hanumangarh

- The district consists of the following 8 Tehsils:
 - Hanumangarh, Tibbi, Nohar, Pallu, Pilibanga, Bhadra, Rawatsar, Sangaria
- In ancient times, this region was also known as Yaudheya Pradesh.
- Hanumangarh was created on July 12, 1994 by separating from Sriganganagar District of Rajasthan. **(Patwar – 2021)**
- This city was built in 285 AD. It was built by Raja Bhupat Singh Bhati.
- The old name of Hanumangarh was Bhatner, which is a corrupt form of 'Bhattanagar', which means the city of Bhatti or Bhatiyas.
- King Suraj Singh of Bikaner won it on Tuesday, then it was named 'Hanumangarh'.
- It was here that the Harappan civilization Kalibangan developed in the Ghaggar river (Saraswati) basin region.
- It is an agricultural district where cultivation of kinnor, cotton, wheat, rice etc. is done prominently.
- Tourist and Religious Places - Bhatner Fort, Shri Gogaji Temple, Gogamedi Panorama, Kalibangan, Pilibanga, Temple of Mata Bhadrakali, Masitawali Head (Indira Gandhi Canal) etc.

(iv) Anupgarh (latest district) -

- The latest district Anupgarh is carved out of Sri Ganganagar district

- This latest district covers the following 7 tehsils
 - Anupgarh, Raisinghnagar, Srivijayanagar, Ghadsana, Rawla
- Tourist and religious places - Anupgarh Fort, Mazar of Laila Majnu, Mazar of Gullu Peer Baba, Bror Village (relics of Indus Valley Civilization) etc.

3. Jodhpur Division

- After the formation of latest districts, now 6 districts have been included in Jodhpur division and Pali, Jalore, Sirohi, Santhore (latest district) districts have been removed from Jodhpur division and included in new division Pali.
- Jodhpur Urban, Jodhpur Rural, Phalodi, Jaisalmer, Barmer, Balotra
- The following districts were carved out of the East Jodhpur region:
 - City of Jodhpur (urban part of East Jodhpur region)
 - Jodhpur Rural (Rural area of East Jodhpur region + partly from some urban area)
 - Phalodi
- A new district has been carved out of Barmer in the name of Balotra

(i) Jodhpur Urban (latest district) -

- This latest district covers the following 2 tehsils
 - Jodhpur North (All parts under Municipal Corporation)
 - Jodhpur South (All parts under Municipal Corporation)
- This district is completely closed from Jodhpur Rural District
- Jodhpur is called the gateway to the desert / Suryanagari. **(JEN Civil – 2022, REET - 2022)**
- **Tourist and Religious Places -**
 - **Fort/ Chhattari/ Lake/ A Step well or Bawari/ Haveli** - Mehrangarh Fort, Binjolai Mahal, Kaylana Lake, Machiya Safari Park, Chhitar Palace, Jaswant Thada, Sursagar Mahal, Jawaharkhana, Girdikot, Pushya Nakshatra Haveli, Pokaran Haveli, Rakhi Haveli, Pal Haveli, Bade Miyan Ki Haveli, Shyam Manohar Prabhu's Haveli, Kavirajji Ki Haveli, Kaga's Chhatris, Gora Dhay's Chhatri, Balsamand Lake, Ranisar-Padamsar Talab, Tapi Bawdi etc.
 - **Major Temples** - Gangashyamji Temple, Kunj Bihari Temple, Rajranchhodji Temple, Achal Nath Shivalaya, Rasik Bihari Temple, Teeja Maaji Temple, Muthaji Temple, Jwalamukhi Temple,

Shiv Kund, Ratanada Ganeshji Temple, Rameshwar Mahadev, Kharana Devi Temple, Jain Sambodhi Dham etc.

- **Mandore Area** - Mandovar Bhairuji, Sal of Gods, Janna Mahal, Mandore Garden, Ek Thamba Mahal, Mandore Museum, Panchkunda, Ravana's Chanwari, Nagadi, King's Deval etc.

(ii) Jodhpur Rural (latest district) -

- This latest district covers the following 10 tehsils :
 - Jodhpur North, Jodhpur South, (All parts except all parts under Municipal Corporation) Luni, Bilara, Bhopalgarh, Pipar City, Osian, Baori, Shergarh, Balesar
- Tourist and Religious Places- Sachchiya Mata Temple (Osian), Khankhu Mata Temple, Piplad Mata (Pipar) Temple, Aimata Temple-Bilara, Khokhri Mata Temple, Banganga Tirth, Gudha Bishnoian, Kaparda Jain Tirth, Arana Waterfall, Folk Art Museum, Badli Bhairuji Temple, Tinwari, Inscription Ghatiala (Pratihara Carpet) etc.

(iii) Phalodi (latest district)

- It has been carved out of Jodhpur region and made a new district
- This latest district covers the following 8 Tehsils:
 - Phalodi, Lohawat, Aaau, Dechu, Setrava, Bap, Ghantiali, Bapini
- Hottest district of the state (earlier was the hottest place in the state)
- The world's largest solar park Bhadla, Air Force Station falls in this district.
- It is known as the district salt city.
- Phalodi is mainly inhabited by the name of Phalavridha.
- Its earliest name was Vijayanagar
- Phalodi village was founded by Shri Sidhu Kalla in Vikram Samvat 1515
- It was named Phalvadhika and is now known as Phalodi
- Param Vir Major Shaitan Singh belonged to Banasar village of Phalodi, presently this village was named Shaitan Singh Nagar
- Tourist and religious places - Ramdevra, Pullan village, Phalodi ki havelis, Phalodi Fort, Jhoomar Lal Niwas

(iv) Jaisalmer

- The district consists of the following 7 Tehsils.
 - Jaisalmer, Pokhran, Fatehgarh, Phalsund, Bhaniyana, Ramgarh, Sam

- It is the largest district of Rajasthan .
- It was founded in the year 1155 AD by Raja Rao Jaisal of Bhati dynasty
- This district is also known as "Andaman of Rajasthan" and "Golden City".
- In ancient times, Jaisalmer was known as Manddhara and Vallabh Mandal. **(VDO -2021)**
- In this district, the first capital of the Bhati Rajputs, descendants of Yadavas, was in Tanot, second in Lodrava and third in Jaisalmer.
- Birthplace of great personalities like Jayanarayan Vyas, Sagarmal Gopa
- The dialect here is mainly a dialect of the Thali language Marwari language spoken in the Marwa region of Rajasthan.
- A symbol of desert culture, Jaisalmer has been the center of art and literature.
- Tourist and Religious Places - Jaisal Mer Fort [Sonar Fort/Swarn Qila (Trikuta Hill)] Sam Sand Dunes, Desert National Park, Gadisar Lake, Salim Singh's Haveli, Paton Ki Haveli, Tanot Mata Temple, Jain Temple

(v) Barmer

- Matasar Nagar is the headquarters of Barmer district
- Barmer is named after the Parmar ruler Bahada Rao who was the ruler of Juna (Barmer).
- The district consists of the following 12 tehsils:
 - Barmer, Barmer Rural, Batadu, Garrarod, Ramsar, Chauhatan, Dhanau, Dhorimanna, Gadamalani, Nokhada, Sedwa, Shiv
- Malani horse breed of this district is world famous.
- The first power plant based on lignite goyle in Rajasthan is at Giral Barmer.
- Petroleum Reserves have been found in Barmer's Shiv, Guda Malani areas. **(REET – 2023)**
- Chauhatan area of Barmer is famous all over the country for gum.
- Sundara is the last village in Barmer district adjacent to the Radcliffe line.
- Ruma Devi is a social worker and Indian traditional handicraft artisan who hails from Barmer who was awarded the "Nari Shakti Puraskar 2019". **(RAS – 2021)**
- Tourist & Religious Places
 - Barmer district is the second Brahma temple in the world after Pushkar (Ajmer), which was built by Brahmrishi Saint Khetaramji Maharaj.

- Known for its Solanki architectural style, these temples have remarkable and magnificent sculptures. These temples are dedicated to Lord Shiva and Someshwar Temple is the most notable among the five temples .
- Other tourist and religious places like Barmer Fort, Juna Fort, Devka-Sun Temple, Chintamani Parasnath Jain Temple, Mahabar Sand Dunes Barmer, Safed Akhara etc. are famous.

(vi) Balotra (latest district)

- Balotra has been carved out of Barmer as a new district
- This latest district includes the following 7 Tehsils :
 - Pachpadra, Kalyanpur, Siwana, Samdari, Baytu, Gida, Sindhari
- Balotra is also known as "Textile City" and "Popline City".
- The city is also famous for hand block printing and dyeing and printing of polyester fabrics.
- Tilwara area of Balotra is famous for annual desert and cattle fair.
- Ancient Vishnu Temple, Khed Temple, Valoti Temple, Rani Bhatiyani Temple (Jasol Village - Pachpadra), Shri Nakoda Jain Temple, Chonch Temple, Mohanraj Ji Temple, Janraj Ji Temple, Narsingh Ji Temple, Hanuman Temple, Khed Temple, Bithuja Temple etc. are the major tourist destinations.

4. Bharatpur Division

- After the formation of latest districts, now 6 districts have been included in Bharatpur division. Two newly formed districts Gangapur City and Deeg have been included in Bharatpur division. Bharatpur division is the easternmost division of Rajasthan
- The following are the districts under Bharatpur Division:
 - Bharatpur, Dholpur, Karauli, Sawai Madhopur, Gangapur City, Deeg

(Jail guards – 2017)

(i) Bharatpur

- The district consists of the following 8 Tehsils:
 - Bharatpur, Bayana, Vair, Bhusawar, Rupwas, Rudawal, Uchchain, Nadbai
- Bharatpur is also known as the 'Eastern Gate of Rajasthan'
- Bharatpur was founded by Maharaja Surajmal in the year 1733 AD in the city of Bharatpur.
- The World Heritage Dense Bird Sanctuary (Keoladeo) is also home to migratory birds which is also called the paradise of birds.

- Tourist and religious places - Ganga Maharani Temple, Banke Bihari Temple, Lohadurg of Bharatpur, Moti Lake, Laxman Temple, Ghana Bird Sanctuary (Keoladeo) etc.

(ii) Deeg (latest district)-

- This latest district has been carved out of Bharatpur.
- This latest district covers the following 9 Tehsils:
 - Deeg, Januthar, Kumher, Rarah, Nagar, Sikri, Kaman, Jurhara, Pahari
- The ancient name of Deeg was Dirghapur.
- Deeg was built by Raja Badan Singh as the first capital of Bharatpur state.
- Tourist and religious places - Deeg Fort, Jal Mahal, Suraj Bhawan, Gopal Bhawan, Kishan Bhawan, Hardev Bhawan, Nand Bhawan, Keshav Bhawan, etc.

(iii) Dholpur

- The district consists of the following 8 Tehsils:
 - Dholpur, Basedi, Bari, Mania, Rajakheda, Senpou, Sarmathura, Basai Nawab
- Dholpur is a city situated on the banks of the Chambal River
- Dholpur district is the meeting place of the Aravalli Range and the Vindhya Range and the Great Plains of the North.
- This district has the famous ravines of Chambal River.
- Military School is located in Dholpur district.
- The red sandstone here is famous all over India.
- Dholpur red sandstone was also used in the construction of the Red Fort of Delhi, the famous world heritage
- Tourist and religious places- Chopra-Mahadev Temple, Muchukund-Sarovar, Shergarh Fort, Temple Shri Ram-Janaki, Shri Hanuman Ji, Old Cantonment, Khanpur Mahal, Van Vihar Wildlife Sanctuary, Talab-e-Shahi, Ramsagar-Sanctuary, Nihal Tower, Shri Mahankal (Mahakaleshwar) Temple, Sarmathura, Laswari, Mughal Gardens, Damoh Waterfall and Kanpur Palace, Raja Muchukund's Cave etc.

(iv) Karauli

- Karauli was made the 32nd district of Rajasthan on July 19, 1997. **(Patwar – 2021)**
- The district consists of the following 7 Tehsils:
 - Karauli, Masalpur, Sapotra, Mandrayal, Hindaun, Suraut, Shri Mahavirji
- Karauli was established in the year 955 AD. It was done by King Vijay Pal around 1000 BC.

- Karauli is famous for its historical forts and temples.
- This district is called the Queen of Dang.

(Salt Insp. – 2018)

- Khari dialect is most prevalent in Karauli, which is spoken by a mixture of local language, Braj Bhasha and Mewati.
- In Karauli district, cattle fair is organized in the month of February where thousands of cattle are brought here.
- Tourist and religious places - City Palace, Timargarh Fort, Mandaroyal Fort, Devgiri Fort, Utgir Fort, Bhanwar Vilas Mahal, Madan Mohan Ji Temple, Kaila Devi Temple, Shri Kalyan Rai Ji Temple, Gomti Dham, Raja Gopal Singh Ji Ki Chatri, Gadhamora, Kaila Devi Sanctuary, Panchana Dam, Mamchari Dam etc.

(v) Sawai Madhopur

- Maharaja Sawai Madho Singh I of Jaipur built the 18th century (1763 AD). Sawai Madhopur was founded in 1900 AD.
- The district consists of the following 6 tehsils:
 - Sawai Madhopur, Khandar, Chauth Ka Barwara, Bauli, Mitrapura, Malarnadunagar
- Sawai Madhopur district is surrounded by Aravalis and Vindhyas
- Sawai Madhopur district is known for the great ruler Hammir Dev Chauhan and Ranthambore National Park, famous for tigers
- Sawai Madhopur celebrates its foundation day on 19th January every year.
- Tourist and Religious Places - Ranthambore Fort (World Heritage), Chauth Ka Barwara, Ranthambore National Park, Khandar Fort, Trinetra Ganesh Temple, Sawai Madhopur Lodge, Amareshwar Mahadev Temple, Ghushmeshwar Temple (Shivad Village), Araneshwar Mahadev Sapt Kund, Rameshwar Triveni Sangam, Sawai Mansingh Sanctuary, Kala-Gaura Bhairav Temple, Magnificent Temple of Pisces God (Chauth Ka Barwara),
- Important places located in Ranthambore Fort - Naulakha Darwaza, Toran Darwaza/Andheri, Hathipole Darwaza, Surajpol Darwaza, Ganeshpol Darwaza, Jogi Mahal, Jai Singh Ki Chatri, Mala Mahal Kachari

(vi) Gangapur City (latest district) -

- Gangapur City District has been created by the reorganization of Sawai Madhopur and Karauli districts.

- Gangapur City, Talawada, Wazirpur, Bamanwas, Barnala (from Sawai Madhopur) and Todabhim, Nadoti (from Karauli)
- King Kushliram Haldia founded this city.
- The ancient name of Gangapur City was Kushalgarh, later it came to be known as Gangapur due to the construction of the temple of Goddess Ganga.
- 'City was added to it by the British during the British period, hence it is currently known as Gangapur City.
- The famous sweet made from mawa in Gangapur city is known as Kheermohan. The credit goes to Habulal Halwai.
- Tourist and Religious Places - Jagdish Ji Temple (Nadoti), Dhubeshwar Mahadev Temple, Ghatwasan Mata Temple (Gudhachandraji Village), Daudji Maharaj Temple (Nadoti) etc.

5. Ajmer Division

- Jaipur division was carved out of Jaipur division on 15th January 1987 during the Hari Dev Joshi government. Ajmer division is the sixth division of Rajasthan.
- It is the central division of Rajasthan.
- Ajmer division consists of the following 7 districts:
 - Ajmer, Nagaur, Tonk, Beawar, Kekri, Shahpura, Deedwana-Kuchaman I
- At present, Bhilwara district has been merged into Udaipur division

(i) Ajmer

- Ajmer was founded by King Ajayraj Singh Chauhan in the 7th century.
- The following 7 tehsils come under this district:
 - Ajmer, Pushkar, Pisangan, Nasirabad, Kishangarh, Roopangarh, Arai
- It is a major and historical city of Rajasthan.
- The original name of Ajmer city was 'Ajayameru'.
- Ajmer is also known by many other names like - Mecca of India, Basket of Eggs, Heart of Rajasthan etc. **(Jail Prahari – 2017)**
- Kishangarh city of Ajmer is famous as Marble Mandi.
- Lalya Kalya fair and Pushkar fair are world famous fairs in Ajmer.
- Taragarh Fort, Dargah of Khwaja Moinuddin Hasan Chisti, Akbar's Palace, Adhai-Din Ka-Jhopda, Pushkar Brahma Tirth, Soniji's Nasiyan, Mayo College, Nareli Jain Temple, Ana Sagar Lake, Foyasagar Lake etc.

(ii) Deedwana Kuchaman (latest district) -

- Deedwana-Kuchaman district has been carved out of Nagaur district.
- This district is named after two cities Deedwana and Kuchaman City .
- This latest district covers the following 8 Tehsils:
 - Deedwana, Kuchaman City, Maulasar, Choti Khatu, Ladnun, Parbatsar, Makrana, Nawan
- Deedwana is known as 'Singhdwar' of Marwar and 'Toran Dwar' of Shekhawati, Abhanagri and Upkashi etc
- The salt water lakes Deedwana and Nawan located here are important lakes whose salt is distributed all over India.
- Makrana is famous for white marble stone, marble stones here were used in the construction of the World Heritage Taj Mahal and its marble has also been used in the Golden Temple of Punjab .
- Deedwana is the birthplace of the Niranjani sect and Maheshwari community and the hometown of the famous industrialist Bangar family.
- The cattle fair of Parbatsar tehsil is world famous. Which is known as Veer Tejaji cattle fair.
- The ancient name of Deedwana was Deeduvanak.
- Tourist and Religious Places- Kuchaman Fort (Kuchaman City), Rahman Gate, Kurada (Parbatsar) Copper Age Civilization Site,

(iii) Nagaur

- Nagaur is an ancient city of Aichhatrapur. It was known as Nagana.
- The following 9 Tehsils come under this district.
 - Nagaur, Mundwa, Khinvsar, Jayal, Deh, Merta, Rimbadi, Degana, Sanju
- Nagaur is an intermediate district of Rajasthan.
- Nagaur is quite famous for cattle fairs.
- Nagaur's masala fenugreek is world famous, this fenugreek is known as Pan Methi / Nagori Methi.
- The main mineral elements of Nagaur are gypsum, tungsten, lithium etc.
- Degana town of Nagaur is also known as Tungsten Nagari (largest tungsten mine in the country).
- After Ajmer, Nagaur has been a famous center of Sufism.
- Nagaur is called Rome of Jato.