



# **RAS**

***Rajasthan Administrative Services***

***Rajasthan Public Service Commission***

***Volume - 2***

***Art and Culture of Rajasthan***



# RAS

## Art and Culture of Rajasthan

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# Saints and folk deities of Rajasthan

## PREVIOUS YEAR QUESTIONS

- Q1. Which of the following is wrongly matched? (2023)
- (1) Ramdevji- Ramdevra (2) Mallinathji - Gagraon  
(3) Tejaji - Kharnal (4) Pabuji- Kolu  
(5) Question not attempted
- Q2. The Saints named Bakhnaji, Sant Das Ji, Jagannath Das and Madho Das were associated with which of the following Sect? (2021)
- (1) Dadu Panth (2) Laldasi Sect  
(3) Jasnathi Sect (4) Ramsnehi Sect
- Q3. Women saint Daya Bai was a disciple of (2018)
- (1) Saint Charandas (2) Saint Nimbarkacharya  
(3) Saint Raidas (4) Saint Ramcharan

**Analysis** - In the given questions, the key details revolve around the association of saints with specific regions and sects. The first question identifies wrongly matched saints and locations, while the second and third questions focus on the affiliations of prominent saints and disciples. This chapter covers the key associations of various saints and folk deities with their respective regions and sects, highlighting important figures like Ramdevji, Mallinathji, and Daya Bai. The content is presented clearly for easy understanding.

## Bhakti Movement of Rajasthan

- The Bhakti movement began in South India in the 6th century and was later brought to North India by Ramanand.
- He made 12 people from different castes like Kabir, Raidas, Pipa, Dhanna, Nabha as his disciples.
- Among these disciples, Dhanna and Pipa were from Rajasthan and are credited with starting the Bhakti movement in Rajasthan.

On the basis of method of worship, the Bhakti Movement can be divided into two categories -

Nirguna School of Bhakti	Saguna School of Bhakti
➤ They worship God as formless.	➤ They worship God with form, seeing God in divine forms and attributes.
➤ Major Saints - Dhanna, Pipa, Dadu, Rajab, Laldas, Haridas, Jambhoji, Jasnath, Ramcharan and sufi saints.	➤ Major saints - Krishnadas Payahari, Agardas, Meera, Govind Swami etc.

## Folk Saints and their Sects

### Dadu Dayal (Dadu Sect)

- Also known as 'Kabir of Rajasthan'.
- He was born on Falgun Shukla Ashtami in Ahmedabad, Gujarat (1544 AD).
- His childhood name was 'Mahabali'. His guru was Brahmanand.
- He opposed idol worship, discrimination, ostentation etc. and worshipped God in the form of Nirguna Brahma. He strongly opposed rituals, caste system, idol worship, conservatism etc.
- He preached in the local language.
- In 1575 AD, Dadu came to Amer with his 25 disciples. He later traveled to Fatehpur Sikri in 1585 AD to meet Mughal Emperor Akbar.
- While preaching in the then Dhundhar and Marwar states, Dadu reached Naraina village, near Phulera in 1602 AD.
- He passed away there on Jyeshtha Krishna Ashtami, in 1603 AD. His body was kept at 'Dadu Khol', near Bherana hill, as per his wishes.
- His teachings and thoughts are recorded in 'Daduji Ki Vani' and 'Dadu Ra Duha'.
- Wrote books – Sant Gun Sagar, Naam Mala, Kayabeli, Parichay Ka Ang etc.
- Dadu founded the Dadu sect (Originally called Brahma Sampradaya and later Parabrahma Sampradaya). Primary Seat – Naraina, Jaipur, on Bhairana hills.
- He also started Nipakh movement.
- Famous disciples – Garibdas, Rajabji, Santdasji, Bakhnaji, Madhudas etc. Out of his 152 disciples, 52 disciples became monks, known as the 52 pillars/ sthamb of the Dadu sect.
- After his death, the Dadu sect was divided into 5 sub-branches –



Khalsa	Started by Dadu's son Garibdas, with the main seat at Naraina (Jaipur).
Naga	Founder – Sundardas ji
Uttarade	Founder – Banwaridas ji, a disciple of Daduji. He established his seat in Ratia, Hisar, Haryana.
Virakta	Nomadic Dadupanthi saints who travelled to preach to the householders were called 'Virakta'.
Khaki	They applied ashes on their body, kept long hair (Jata) and wore khaki clothes.

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## **Rajjab ji**

- He was born in Sanganer (Jaipur).
- On his way to his marriage, he listened to the teachings of Dadu and became his disciple. He narrated Dadu's teachings while remaining in the attire of a bridegroom for the rest of his life.
- Wrote - *Rajjab Vani, Sarvangi*.
- He founded Rajab sect and his followers are called 'Rajabpanthi' or 'Rajbawat'.

## **Sundar Das (Naga Sect)**

- Also known as "Shankaracharya of Rajasthan".
- Birth -1596 in Dausa to Parmanand Khandelwal.
- Disciple of Dadu Dayal.
- Wrote - *Sundar Vilas, Sundar Granthawali, Gyan Samudra, Sundarsar*.

## **Meera Bai (Meera Dasi Sect)**

- Also known as 'Radha of Rajasthan'.
- Birth: Around 1498 AD in Kudki (Pali), to Ratan Singh, the Jagirdar of Bajoli. (Childhood name – Pemal).
- Marriage: In 1516 AD with Yuvraj Bhojraj, the eldest son of Rana Sanga. However, she became a widow at a young age.
- Bhojraj's brother, Rana Vikramaditya, attempted to harm her by poison and snake bites, yet her devotion to Krishna remained unshaken.
- Later Life: She went to the Ranchhod temple in Dakor, Dwarka, Gujarat, where, in 1547 AD, she merged with her Girdhar Gopal.
- Her compositions include *Tika Raga Govind, Rukmani Mangal, Tika on Geet-Govinda, Meera Ri Garibi, Satyabhama Ji Nu Rusno and Narsi Mehta Ni Mund*.



## **Lal Das (Laldasi sect)**

- Birth - Dholi Doob village (Alwar).
- Parents: Father - Chandmal, Mother - Samada
- Being from the Mev caste and a woodcutter, he is regarded as a "Pir" by Mev Muslims.
- After being mentored by Muslim saint Gaddan Chishti, Lal Das left Dholi Doob and built a hut on the Singh Shila mountain in Bandholi village.
- He opposed the superstitions prevalent in the society and emphasized devotion and moral purity. He promoted the adoption of the virtues of both Hindu and Muslim religions.

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- Notable Work (Poetry) - Laldas ki Chetavaniyan
  - Death - Nagla village of Bharatpur in 1648 AD. (Age - 108 years)
  - Samadhi - Sherpur, Alwar. An annual fair is held on Ekadashi and Magha Purnima of Ashwin month.

### **Charan Das (Charandasi sect)**

- Birth - Dehra, Near Alwar in Vikram Samvat 1760. Childhood name - Ranjeet
- Father - Muralidhar, Mother - Kunjo Devi, Guru - Shukdev Muni.
- Believed in harmony between Hinduism and Islam.
- He used to worship Brahma in both Saguna and Nirguna forms.
- He is known to have predicted the attack of Nadirshah.
- Disciples - Dayabai and Sahajabai.
- The Charandasi sect is primarily influential in the Mewat region and Delhi. The sect follows a set of 42 rules.
- Samadhi - Delhi.

### **Mavji (Nishkalank Sect)**

- Birth - Saabla village, Dungarpur in 1714 AD.
- He established the Nishkalank sect (i.e. pure and sinless) to solidify his thoughts.
- At the age of 12, he left home to perform penance in a cave at the confluence of Mahi and Som rivers. Here, he attained enlightenment on Magh Shukla Ekadashi, Samvat 1784 and established "Beneshwar Dham" (Vena Vrindavan) on the same day.
- A fair is held at Beneshwar Dham on Magh Shukla Purnima at Triveni Sangam of Som, Jakham and Mahi rivers.
- He accepted disciples from all castes without any discrimination. Two of his disciples, Ajji and Vaje, built the Lakshmi Narayan temple at the confluence of the Som and Mahi rivers.
- Mavji's followers consider him as the tenth incarnation of Vishnu or 'Kalki Avatar'.
- He composed five books by staying in solitude in Dholagarh, in the form of 'Chopadas', written in debate style, containing a total of 72.96 lakh verses (taken out on Diwali).

### **Saint Dhanna**

- He is credited for initiating the religious movement in Rajasthan.
- Birth - Dhuvan village, Tonk, in 1415 AD, in a Jat family.
- He went to Kashi and became a disciple of Acharya Ramanand.
- Temple- Dhuvan kala Village (Tonk). He is popular in Punjab also.

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## **Saint Pipa**

- Birth - 1425 AD. Childhood name - Pratap Singh.
- Kheenchii Rajput, Pipaji, was the ruler of Gagron (Jhalawar).
- He thwarted the attack from Delhi Sultan Firoz Shah Tughlaq. Later, he went to Kashi and became a disciple of Ramanand.
- A Nirgun Bhakti saint, he considered devotion as the ultimate means of salvation.
- Pipa adopted the profession of a tailor, therefore, his followers are primarily from the tailor community.
- Prominent texts (handwritten): Pipa-Parchi, Pipa ki vaani, saakhiyaan, padas etc. A 17th century handwritten treatise named Chitavani, composed by Pipa, has also been found.
- Temple- Samdari village, Barmer.

## **Jambhoji (Vishnoi Sect)**

- Birth - 1451 AD on Bhadrapada Krishna Ashtami in Panwar clan Rajput of Pipasar (Nagaur).
- Parents: Father - Lohatji, Mother - Hansa Devi.
- Followers - Mainly Jats, who consider him as an incarnation of Vishnu.
- He became a disciple of Guru Gorakhnath and later founded the Vishnoi sect in Samrathal (Bikaner) in 1485 AD. He ordered his followers to follow 29 principles.
- Because of this sect's focus on the environment, 'Jambhoji' is also called an environmental scientist.
- Death - 1536 AD in Lalasar village. Samadhi - Near Talwa village, Bikaner, and known as 'Mukam'.
- Major texts - Jambh Samhita, Jambh Sagar Shabdawali, Vishnoi Dharmaprakash and Jambhsagar.

## **Jasnathji (Jasnathi sect)**

- Birth - 1482 AD in Katariasar (Bikaner).
- He is considered as the foster son of Hamirji Jyani Jat and Rupande.
- He emphasized on worship of formless, Nirguna or invisible God.
- His miracles impressed the Delhi Sultan Sikandar Lodi, who granted him land near Katariasar. He met Jambhoji in 1500 AD.
- He took a living samadhi in Katariasar, at the young age of 24, on Ashwin Shukla Saptami in 1506 AD.
- Followers - Haroji and Jioji.
- His teachings are stored in 'Simbhudhada' and 'Konda'.
- He promoted Jasnathi sect, known for "Fire dance". Prominent Saints - Lalnathji, Chaukhnathji and Sawai Dasji etc.

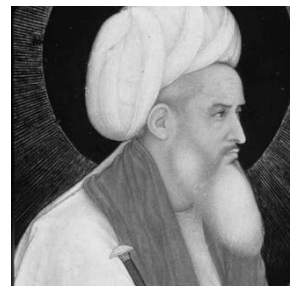
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## **Sant Rana Bai**

- Also known as 'Second Mira of Rajasthan'.
- Birth - Harnawa village (near Makrana), Nagaur, in 1504 AD, in a Jat family.
- Parents: Father - Ramgopal, Mother - Gangabai.
- Rana Bai, disciple of Saint Chaturdas of Paldi, was a devotee of Krishna.
- In 1570 AD, at the age of 66, Rana Bai took a living samadhi in Harnawa village on Falgun Shukla Trayodashi.

## **Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti**

- Birth - Sanjar, Iran in 1143 AD.
- Disciple of Khwaja Hazrat Sheikh Usman Harooni of Chishti Silsila
- Came to India during the reign of Iltutmish and settled in Ajmer in 1233 AD.
- Contemporary to Prithviraj III of Rajasthan.
- Death - Ajmer. His tomb is famous as Dargah Sharif.



## **Sant Raidas**

- He was born in Banaras, but spent some time in Rajasthan.
- He was the main disciple of Ramanand. He preached devotion to 'Nirgun Brahma' and protested against the ostentation and discrimination prevailing in the society.
- Raidas came to Chittor during the time of Meera Bai.
- His speech is called "Raidas ki Parchi".
- His chhatri is located at the Kumbhshyam temple in Chittorgarh.
- Contemporary to Kabir.

## **Other Important Sects**

### **Nimbarka Sect**

- Also known as Hans sect, Sankadik, Dvaitamat, Parshurampuri.
- Promoter- Nimbarkacharya.
  - ✓ Introduced Dwaitadwait.
  - ✓ Composed the Vedanta-Parijatya Bhashya.
- Principal Seat- Salemabad (Ajmer)
- Established by disciple Parshuram Devacharya in Rajasthan.
- The sect considers Radha as the wife of Krishna, with worship conducted in the form of Yugal Sarkar.



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## **Gaudiya Sect**

- Promoter - Gauranga Mahaprabhu Chaitanya of Bengal. The devotees of the Gaudiya sect follow the teachings of Chaitanya Mahaprabhu.
- This sect has a wide influence in the region of Jaipur, Sawai Madhopur and Karauli.
- Main temples in Rajasthan – Govind Dev ji (Jaipur) and Madanmohan ji (Karauli).
  - ✓ The temple of Govind Dev Ji was built by Sawai Jai Singh.
  - ✓ The kings were considered as ‘Diwan’ of Govind Dev Ji.
- King Man Singh-I of Jaipur also built a temple of Govind Dev Ji in Vrindavan.

## **Vallabh Sect/ Pushti-Margiya Sect**

- Founder - Vallabhacharya.
- Primary seat – Nathdwara, Rajsamand.
- The temple of Vallabh sect is called ‘Haveli’ and Darshan is called ‘Jhanki’. There are 7 types of darshan in it – Mangala, Gwal, Rajbhog, Uthapan, Bhog, Aarti and Shayan.
- Out of 41 temples/centres, 7 are located in Rajasthan –
  - i. Mathuresh ji (Kota)
  - ii. Shrinathji (Nathdwara)
  - iii. Dwarkadhish (Kankroli, Rajsamand)
  - iv. Gokul Chandra (Kaman, Bharatpur)
  - v. Madan-Mohan (Kaman, Bharatpur)

## **Ramanandi Sect**

- The sect was established by Ramanand Ji, who is known as the originator of the Bhakti movement in North India.
- This sect worships Lord Rama in the form of Rasika-Nayak, which represents the affectionate side of Lord Rama. Therefore, the sect is also called the Rasik sect.
- It became popular in Jaipur during the reign of Sawai Jai Singh, where Krishna Bhatt, his court poet, wrote "Ram-Raso".
- 2 main centers in Rajasthan –
  - ✓ Primary Seat: Galta ji (Jaipur)
    - Founder- Krishnadas Payahari
    - Also known as 2nd Kashi and Banaras of Jaipur.
  - ✓ Secondary Seat: Raivasa (Sikar).

## **Ramsnehi Sect**

- Philosophy: The followers do not worship idols. The word ‘Rama’ in Ramasnehi refers not to Lord Rama, the son of King Dasaratha, but to the formless, indeterminate God (Nirguna Bhakti).

- The saints wear pink clothes. They celebrate 'Phuldol festival' on the next day of Holi in the month of Chaitra.
- 4 main centers -
  - ✓ Primary Seat: Shahpura (Bhilwara) – Established by Sant Ramcharan Das ji.
    - He was a disciple of Swami Kriparam ji. He took most of his education in Dantara (Bhilwara).
    - He opposed idol worship, polytheistic rituals and believed in monotheism.
    - Faced with opposition, he had to move to Shahpura and Raja Ran Singh got a graveyard built and established a monastery for him.
    - His teachings are captured in "Anabhai Vani".
  - ✓ Rain (Nagaur)- Established by Dariyav ji (Belonged to a Pathan family).
  - ✓ Sinhthal (Bikaner)- Established by Hariramdas ji; wrote 'Nishani'.
  - ✓ Khedapa (Jodhpur)- Established by Sant Ramdas ji.

#### **NOTE: Ramcharan**

- Birth - Soda village, Jaipur, in Vaishya clan, in 1719 AD (Magh Shukla Chaturdashi)
- Parents: Father – Bakhtram, Mother - Deuji.
- Original name - Ramkishan.
- King Ransingh of Shahpura, constructed a chhatri for Ramcharanji's stay and also established a monastery.
- Ramcharanji passed away in Shahpura in 1798 AD, while remembering the name of Ram.
- His spiritual teachings are compiled in "Anubhav Vaani".
- He established the 'Ramsnehi Sampradaya'.

### **Nath Sect**

- A sub-sect of Shaivism, established by Nath muni.
- Raja Man Singh of Jodhpur was a follower of the Nath sect and considered Ayas Dev Nath as his spiritual teacher.
- 2 branches of the Nath sect in Rajasthan -
  - a. Maan-panthi (Mahamandir, Jodhpur)
  - b. Vairaga-Panthi (Ratadunga, Pushkar); First Preacher - Bhartrihari


Sects	Description
Naval Sect	➤ Promoter - Navaldas ji; Primary Seat – Jodhpur.
Charandasi Sect	➤ Promoter - Sant Charandas; Primary Seat – Delhi.

Alakhia Sect	Promoter - Sadhu Lal Giri; Primary Seat- Bikaner. ➤ Main Book - Alakh Stuti Prakash
Ajivika Sect	Establishment - Makkhali Gosala (Goshalak). ➤ Believes in the invariability of destiny.
Parnami Sect	➤ Promoter - Prannath; Primary seat - Panna (Madhya Pradesh). ➤ The sect's teachings are compiled in the Kulajam Swaroop Granth. ➤ Belief: Devotion to Krishna in a nirguna (formless) aspect. ➤ In Rajasthan - Krishna Temple in Adarsh Nagar (Jaipur).

## Lok Devtas of Rajasthan

- During the period influenced by the Islamic culture, conservatism and extravagance, the thoughts of the enlightened sages in Rajasthan began to shift towards a more introspective approach.
- They emphasized on meditation, and name-recitation over the traditional temples and idols.
- This led to the rise of several remarkable figures who, through their conduct and determination, offered a new path to society.

The Panch Pirs are five revered folk deities worshiped throughout Rajasthan - Goga ji, Pabu ji, Mehaji Mangalia, Harbhu ji (Hadbu ji), Ramdev ji (**Trick-Gopa Mehra**).

<b>Goga Ji</b> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Born in Vikram Samvat 1003 at Dadreva, Churu.</li> <li>➤ Father - Zewar Singh, Mother - Bachal Devi, Wife - Kelam De.</li> <li>➤ Contemporary to Gorakhnath and Mahmud Ghaznavi.</li> <li>➤ Gogaji's temples are called 'Medi', with the word 'Bismillah' inscribed on them.</li> <li>➤ Daderwa, the birth place of Gogaji is called "Shirsh Medi" and his memorial is called "Dhurmedi".</li> <li>➤ Bhadrapada Krishna Navami is celebrated as "Goganavami" in Gogamedi (Hanumangarh).</li> <li>➤ Hindus worship him as 'Nagraj' and Muslims as 'Gogapir'.</li> <li>➤ Gogaji had a fierce war with his cousins Arjan-Surjan. He also had a battle with Mahmud Ghaznavi in 1024 AD.</li> <li>➤ Mahmud Ghaznavi gave the title of 'Jahar Pir' to Gogaji. It is believed that worshiping Gogaji as 'Jahar Pir', helps neutralize the poison of snake-bite.</li> </ul>
<b>Pabu Ji</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Also known as - God of camels, Cow protector, Plague protector god etc.</li> <li>➤ Born in 1239 AD in Kolumand (Jodhpur).</li> <li>➤ Father - Dhandhalji Rathore, Mother - Kamla De.</li> </ul>




- Wife Supyar Sodhi (Foolvanti), daughter of Surajmal Sodha of Amarkot.
- Symbol – Depicted as a horseman with a spear in his hand.
- His 5 companions – Chandoji, Sawantji, Demaji, Harmal Raika Ji, Salji Solanki.
- Pabuji died while protecting cows of Deoli Charani from Jindram Khinchi.
- He is credited for bringing the first camel in Marwar. The Rebari (Raika) caste worship him as the caretakers of camels.
- His main worship place is in Kolu (Phalodi).
- 'Pabuji ki Phad' is sung by the Bhops of Nayak caste.
- 'Pabhu Prakash' a text written by Ashiya Modji, mentions about the life of Pabuji
- He is considered an incarnation of Laxmanji.

### **Ramdev Ji**



- Also known as – Peeron ka Peer, Ram sa Peer, Krishna's incarnation, Runecha-Ra-Dhani, Hath ka Hazur etc.
- Born in 1405 AD in Undukasamer village, Sheo tehsil, Barmer.
- Father - Ajmalji of Tanwar dynasty , Mother - Mainade.
- Wife - Netalde (Nihal De), daughter of Dalji Sodha of Amarkot.
- Disciple of Balinath ji
- Contemporary to Mallinathji.
- He composed – Chaubees Vaaniyaan.
- After giving Pokaran as dowry to his niece, he established the village 'Ramdevra' (Runecha) in Jaisalmer. In 1458 AD, on Bhadrapada Shukla Ekadashi, he took a samadhi here. A large fair is held on Bhadrapada Shukla Dwitiya, showcasing communal harmony .
- Hindus worship him as an incarnation of Shri Krishna and Muslims as 'Ramsa-Pir'.
- Ramdevji's symbol called 'Pagliye' (foot prints) is worshipped. These are installed in villages on a high platform, under a tree, and these sites are called 'Than'. The five-colored flag of Ramdevji, displayed at his temples (Devra), is called "Neja". The ratri jagran is called 'Jamma'.
- The Meghwal caste devotees of Ramdev ji are called 'Rikhia'. Bhope of Kamad caste play 'Ravanhatha' instrument while reciting Phad of Ramdev ji.
- He established the Kamadiya Panth sect (who perform Terahtali dance).

<b>Mehaji Mangalia</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Contemporary to Rao Chunda.</li> <li>➤ He was born in a Kshatriya family in Bapani, Jodhpur. However, he was brought up by his maternal grandfather in Manglia village, hence, he is popular as "Mehaji Mangalia".</li> <li>➤ He attained Veergati while fighting with Rao Ranangdev Bhati of Jaisalmer.</li> <li>➤ Temple - Bapani (Jodhpur), where a fair is held on Bhadrapada Krishna Ashtami.</li> <li>➤ Name of his horse- Kirad Kabra.</li> </ul>
<b>Harbhuji (Hadbuji)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Son of Maharaja Sankhla of Bhundel (Nagaur).</li> <li>➤ Contemporary to Rao Jodha (1438-89 AD); Cousin of Ramdev ji.</li> <li>➤ After the death of his father, he left Mundel and moved to Harbhamjal.</li> <li>➤ Inspired by Ramdevji, he renounced weapons. He was mentored by his guru, Balinathji.</li> <li>➤ He blessed Rao Jodha to win Mandore . In gratitude, Jodha gifted him the village of 'Bengti'. Hence, the main temple is located in Bengti, Phalodi.</li> <li>➤ The wooden cart of Harbhuji, known as 'Harbhuji ki Gadi', is worshipped.</li> </ul>
<b>Dev Narayana Ji</b> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Born in 1243 AD in Asind (Bhilwara) to Bagadavat Sawai Bhoj and Sedhu Gurjar.</li> <li>➤ To protect him from Bhinay ruler (due to ancestral dispute), his mother, took him to her home Malwa.</li> <li>➤ Wife - Pipalde, daughter of Jaisingh Dev Parmar.</li> <li>➤ He is primarily worshipped by the Gurjars, who honor him by singing his 'phad' and poems of 'Bagdavat' related to Devji and the Bagadavats.</li> <li>➤ His Phad is the longest and oldest in the state, and is sung with the musical instrument 'Jantar'.</li> <li>➤ Main worship place – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Asind (Bhilwara), where a fair is held on Bhadrapada Shukla Saptami.</li> <li>✓ Devdham Jodhpuria (Tonk)</li> <li>✓ Devmali (Ajmer)</li> </ul> </li> <li>➤ He is considered as the 'incarnation of Lord Vishnu'.</li> <li>➤ He is called the 'God of Medicine', and neem leaves are commonly offered in his temple.</li> <li>➤ A postal stamp was also issued in his honor on September 2, 1992.</li> </ul>

<b>Mallinath Ji</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Birth - In 1358 AD in Tilwara (Barmer) on the banks of Luni river.</li> <li>➤ Father - Rawal Salkha of Marwar, Mother - Janide.</li> <li>➤ In 1374 AD, after the death of his uncle Kanhad Dev, he became the ruler of Mahewa.</li> <li>➤ Inspired by his queen Rupande, he became a disciple of Ugamsi Bhati in 1389 AD and learnt Yoga-Sadhana.</li> <li>➤ In 1399 AD, he gathered all the saints of Marwar and organized a grand Hari-Kirtan. He passed away, in the same year, on Chaitra Shukla Dwitiya.</li> <li>➤ Temple - Tilwara village (Barmer) on the banks of Luni river.</li> <li>➤ The western pargana of Jodhpur was named 'Malani' after him. He remains highly revered in Malani (Barmer).</li> <li>➤ He established Kunda sect.</li> </ul>
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### **Other Folk Deities of Rajasthan**

<b>Veer Kalla ji</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Popularly known as the "Folk Deity with Four Hands".</li> <li>➤ Birth - Samiana village, Nagaur in 1544.</li> <li>➤ He is worshipped in the form of 'Naga'.</li> <li>➤ During Akbar's attack on Chittor, he was martyred while fighting on behalf of Mewar ruler Udai Singh.</li> </ul>
<b>Baba Tallinath</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Birth- Shergarh, Jodhpur</li> <li>➤ When someone is bitten by a venomous creature, they are brought to Baba Tallinath's temple, where a thread is tied under his name.</li> <li>➤ Main place of worship - Panchmukhi hills of Panchota village, Jalore.</li> </ul>
<b>Veer Tejaji</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Birth - Kharnal, Nagaur in 1073 AD.</li> <li>➤ Parents: Father - Tahad ji, Mother - Ramkunwari.</li> <li>➤ Death - Sursura, Ajmer. His wife Pemalde committed sati after his death.</li> <li>➤ Main Temple: Parbatsar - built by Maharaja Abhay singh in Nagaur.</li> </ul>
<b>Bhuriya Baba</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Folk deity of Meena caste.</li> <li>➤ Main Temple - Gauteshwar Mahadev Temple in Sirohi.</li> </ul>
<b>Alam ji</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Main temple - Dhorimanna (Barmer).</li> <li>➤ Also known as "Ghodon ke rakshak".</li> <li>➤ Alam ji was Jaitmalot Rathore.</li> </ul>
<b>Dev baba</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Revered as the Protector of Gurjars.</li> <li>➤ Temple - In Nangla Jahaj village, Bharatpur.</li> </ul>

## Lok Devis of Rajasthan

<b>Karni Mata</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Location: Deshnok, Bikaner</li> <li>➤ Known as the "Goddess of Rats", white rats are called 'Kaaba'.</li> <li>➤ Kuldevi of Rathore clan and Charan community.</li> </ul>
<b>Jeen Mata</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Kuldevi of the Chauhans.</li> <li>➤ The temple of Jeen Mata was built during the period of Prithviraj Chauhan I.</li> </ul>
<b>Rani Sati</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Marble temple in Jhunjhunu.</li> </ul>
<b>Sheetla Mata</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Worshipped as Sedh Mata / Mahamaya Mata / Chechak Nivarak Mata/ Sedhal Mata.</li> <li>➤ It protects children from smallpox.</li> <li>➤ Vehicle - Donkey; Priest - Potter.</li> <li>➤ Main Temple - Sheel ki Dungri, is in Chaksu, Jaipur.</li> <li>➤ The only goddess who is worshipped through a fragmented idol.</li> </ul>
<b>Narayani Mata</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Temple - Barwa Dungri, Rajgarh, Alwar.</li> <li>➤ Kuldevi of the barbar caste.</li> </ul>
<b>Ashapura Mata</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Considered an incarnation of Hinglaj Mata.</li> <li>➤ Kuldevi of the Chauhan dynasty.</li> <li>➤ Notable Temples - Shakambhari (Sambhar), Chamunda (Ajaymeru Merwada), Ashapura (Nadaul).</li> </ul>
<b>Swangiya / Sangiyaji / Sugga Mata</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The state symbol of Jaisalmer, Swang (mala), was given by the goddess, hence, the goddess is called Swangia Devi.</li> <li>➤ Kuldevi of the Bhati rulers of Jaisalmer.</li> </ul>
<b>Jamvai Mata</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Kuldevi of Kachwaha Rajputs.</li> <li>➤ Temple - Jamvaramgarh (Jaipur).</li> </ul>
<b>Jwala Mata</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Kuldevi of the Khangarot dynasty of Jobner.</li> <li>➤ Temple - Jobner (Jaipur).</li> </ul>
<b>Sachchiya Mata</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Kuldevi of the Oswals.</li> <li>➤ Temple - Osian (Jodhpur). This temple was built in the 11th century by Parmar Prince Upaldev in the Pratihara style.</li> </ul>
<b>Nagnechi Mata</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Kuldevi of the Rathore dynasty (Jodhpur).</li> <li>➤ Temple - The 18-bhujadhari idol of Nagnechi Mata is in Mandore (Jodhpur).</li> </ul>
<b>Dadhimati Mata</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Temple - Got Manglod, Jayal tehsil, Nagaur (Kusha Kshetra).</li> <li>➤ Kuldevi of Dadhich Brahmins.</li> </ul>
<b>Brahmani Mata</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Kuldevi of the potters/Kumhar.</li> <li>➤ Temple - Sorsen (Baran). This is the only temple in which the back of the goddess is worshipped.</li> <li>➤ A fair of donkeys is held here on Magh Shukla Saptami.</li> </ul>

<b>Kushal Mata</b>	➤ Temple - Badnore (Bhilwara). This temple was built by Maharana Kumbha in 1490 AD to commemorate the Malwa victory.
<b>Tripura Sundari</b>	➤ The temple is in Talwara village (Banswara).
<b>Tanot Mata</b>	➤ In Jaisalmer district, it is located close to the border with Pakistan where Longewala battle took place during Indo-Pakistan War in 1971. ➤ The soldiers of Border Security Force (BSF) worship the devi.
<b>Sugali Mata</b>	➤ Also known as the "Goddess of Revolt of 1857". ➤ Presiding deity of Thakur Kushal Singh Champawat of Auwa (Pali). ➤ The idol of Sugali Mata is currently kept in the Bangad Museum in Pali. (Previously at Rajputana Museum, Ajmer).
<b>Ashavari Mata / Aavari Mata</b>	➤ Temple - Nikumbh village, Chittorgarh. ➤ Popular for the prevention of physical ailments (paralysis).
<b>Baan Mata/ Barbari Mata</b>	➤ Kuldevi of the rulers of Mewar and the Sisodia dynasty. ➤ Temple - Kelwara Chittorgarh.