



# **RAS**

***Rajasthan Administrative Services***

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***Art and Culture of Rajasthan***



# Table of Content

S No.	Chapter Title	Page No.
1	Rajasthan Painting	1
2	Handicrafts of Rajasthan	13
3	Rajasthani Language and Dialects	20
4	Folk Songs and Musical Instruments of Rajasthan	25
5	Folk Dances of Rajasthan	38
6	Folk Theater of Rajasthan	43
7	Literature of Rajasthan	48
8	Saints and Folk Deities of Rajasthan	58
9	Fairs and Festivals of Rajasthan	72
10	Ornaments and Costumes of Rajasthan	87
11	Rajasthan Architecture and Crafts	90
12	Major Customs and Practices of Rajasthan	112

# 1 CHAPTER

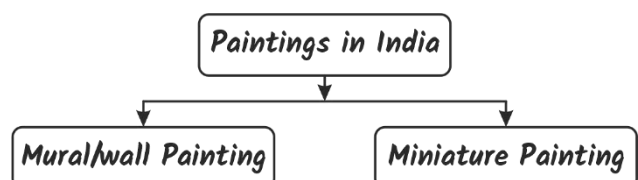
## Rajasthan Painting

### PREVIOUS YEAR QUESTIONS

- Q1. The renowned artist Muhammed Shah was a court artist (Painter) of which Maharaja of Jaipur? (2023)
- (1) Sawai Ram Singh II (2) Sawai Jagat Singh  
(3) Sawai Pratap Singh (4) Sawai Jai Singh  
(5) Question not attempted
- Q2. Which of the following painters does not belong to Alwar School of Painting? (2018)
- (1) Jamnadas (2) Bakasaram  
(3) Nanakram (4) Nandram

**Analysis** - The questions asked previously focuses on identifying artists associated with specific Rajasthani painting schools. To prepare effectively, the chapter is written in a way that highlights the characteristics of various Rajasthani painting schools, creates flashcards for notable artists, and analyze representative artworks. This approach will enhance retention of information and provide a clearer understanding of the cultural and artistic nuances within Rajasthani painting.

- Painting is recognized as one of the 64 arts in ancient Indian texts. Rajasthani painting holds a special place in the broader context of Indian painting due to its distinct style.
- Depictions of primitive man have been found in rock shelters at Alnia, Dara (Kota), Bairath (Jaipur) and Darr Barahna (Bharatpur).
- Anand Kumaraswamy (1916): He presented the first scientific classification in his book 'Rajput Painting'.
- Carel Khandalwala: His work 'Thalivas' from Rajasthan drew the attention of scholars to the special aspects of the painting, especially showcasing the influence of Mughal art. He considered the 17th century as the "Golden Age of Rajasthani Painting".
- According to William Lawrence, Rajasthani painting style is purely Indian.
- There are two distinct sections of painting in India -



### Mural Paintings

An artwork painted or mounted directly on a wall, ceiling or other large permanent surface is called mural painting.

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## **Fresco Buon/ AlaGilla/ Morakasi**

- This term refers to painting done on damp, freshly plastered walls.
- In Rajasthan, it is also called 'Arayash' or 'Alagila'. In Shekhawati region, this style is known as 'Pana'.
- This art reached Jaipur due to the close relations between the kings of Jaipur and the Mughals.
- The technique was introduced during the reign of Mughal emperors Akbar and Jahangir, from Italy.

## **Murals of Shekhawati**

- Shekhawati is often called the "Open Art Gallery" due to its extensive murals.
- The Jaipur style of mural paintings have had the greatest impact on Shekhawati murals.
- The murals often include paintings of large elephants, horses, chobdars, and horse-bearers.
- From the mid - 19th century to the early 20th century, the nobles of Shekhawati encouraged and patronized this art by building huge havelis.
- Mural paintings can be found in Nawalgarh, Ramgarh, Fatehpur, Laxmangarh, Mukundgarh, Mandawa, Bissau etc.
- Nadine Le prince of France has made significant contributions in the preservation of the mural paintings of Havelis of Fatehpur.

## **Miniature Paintings of Rajasthan**

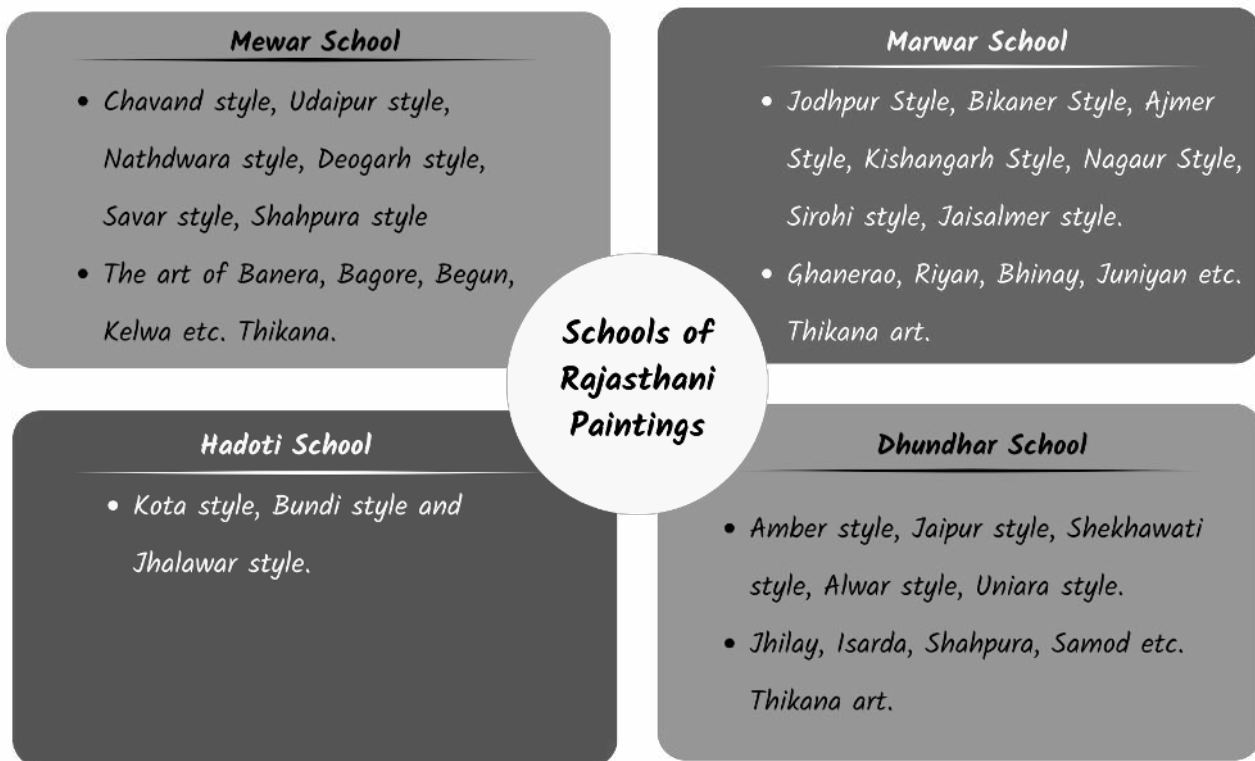
**NOTE:** Miniature Paintings- These small and delicate paintings, often made on small objects or ivory, are particularly popular in regions like Jodhpur, Jaipur, and Kishangarh. It is the gift of the Mughals to India.

Features of Miniature Paintings of Rajasthan -

- a. Theme - Incidents of Ramayana and Mahabharata, life of Krishna, beautiful landscapes etc.
- b. Use of precious stones, gold and silver; having mughal influence.
- c. "Chourapanchika Style" is dominant in Indian Rajasthani paintings.

## **Schools of Rajasthani Painting**

On the basis of geography and culture, the Rajasthani Painting can be divided into -



### **Mewar School**

- The initial and original form of Rajasthani painting is found in the Mewar style. Pothi texts have been prominently depicted in this style.
- Douglas Barrett and Bensil have traced the origin of Chaurapanchasika style in Mewar style.
- The period of Maharana Kumbha is considered the “Golden Age”.
- During the reign of Udai Singh (1535-1572 AD), the ‘Parijat Avataran’ (1540 AD) of the Bhagavata Purana was painted by Nanaram of Mewar.
- Under Maharana Pratap, the painting developed in Chavand, with the famous work ‘Dholamaru’ (1592 AD).
- The Mewar style further developed during Maharana Amar Singh-I (1572-1620), Karan Singh and Jagat Singh-I (1628-52 AD).
- Notable Artists - Nuruddin, Manohar, Sahibdin, Kriparam, Jeevaram etc.

### **Major Sub-styles**

#### **1) Udaipur (Mewar) Style**

- Prominent Ruler – Maharana Jagat Singh I (Golden Era of Miniature Paintings).
- Major texts painted– Shrivak Pratikraman Sutra Churni (1260), Supasnahcharit (1423), Geet Govind Akhyayika, Ramayana Shukar etc. (during the reign of Maharana Tej Singh).
- Prominent Artists – Sahibdeen, Manohar, Kriparam, Umra, Gangaram, Bhairoram, Shivdutt etc.
- Dominant colors – yellow and red.

- Maharana Jagat Singh I established an art school called 'Chitero Ri Owari' (Tasviran Ro Karkhano). During the reign of Jagat Singh, paintings were made on Rasikpriya, Geetgovind, Bhagwat Puran and Ramayana.
- Nooruddin painted the famous Kalila Damana during Maharana Sangram Singh II's reign (1710-34 AD), along with other paintings on themes of Mulla Do Pyaja ke Latife, Bihari Satsai, and Sundar Shringar.
- The Mewar style of painting during the reign of Maharana Amarsingh I (1572-1620) was notably influenced by the Mughal style. The Gurjar and Jain style had the maximum influence.

## **2) Nathdwara Style/ Raj Singh Style**

- This phase of Mewar style blends Udaipur and Braj styles.
- Unique contribution: Large cloth paintings for decoration behind the statue of Shrinathji, known as 'Pichhwais'.
- Prominent Ruler – Maharana Raj Singh.
- Major texts painted– pictures of Krishna Leela, idols of Shrinathji, Gwal-Bal, Gopis, saints of Vallabh Sect etc.
- Prominent Artists – Baba Ramchandra, Narayan, Chaturbhuj, Ramalinga, Champalal, Ghasiram, Tulsiram etc.
- Prominent Women Artists – Kamala and Elaichi.
- Main colors – green and yellow.

## **3) Deogarh style**

- Themes – hunting scenes, royal life, shringara, natural scenery.
- Prominent Artists – Kanwala, Chokha, Baijnath, Harchand, Nanga, Bagta etc.
- Main Color – Yellow.
- This style blend Marwar, Jaipur and Mewar styles.
- Notable Murals – Aujar Ki Owari and Moti Mahal
- This style was first published by Dr. Sridhar Andhare.

## **4) Chavand Style**

- Prominent rulers – Maharana Pratap (developed) and Maharaja Amarsingh (Golden Age).
- Prominent Artist – Naseeruddin (Nisardin).
- Major text painted– 'Ragmala' (1605 AD) during the reign of Amarsingh by Nisardin.

## **Marwar style**

- Tibetan historian Lama Taranath has mentions a painter named 'Shringdhar' in Maru Desh in 7<sup>th</sup> century, who is credited with founding the 'Yaksha Style' in Western India.
- The oldest remains of this style are found in 'Audh Nirukti Vritti' of Pratihara period.

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## Major Sub-styles

### 1) Jodhpur Style

- Prominent rulers – Maharaja Jaswant Singh and Maharaja Mansingh.
- Major texts painted– Durga Saptarani (based on Sursagar and Rasikpriya).
- Prominent Artists– Amar Das Bhati, Dana Bhati, Shankar Das, Narayandas, Bishandas, Shivdas, Ratanji Bhati, Devdas, Kalu, Chhotu, Natha, Rama, Jitmal etc.
- Chitrakrita Bhawan – Chokhelao Mahal (Jodhpur)
- Main colors – bright yellow color and red color of lac.
- Development under various Rulers –
  - ✓ During Jaswant Singh's reign, there was a noticeable Mughal influence on paintings.
  - ✓ Under Abhay Singh, paintings depicted feudal culture.
  - ✓ During Man Singh's period, Marwar's paintings reached their zenith.
- Examples – Dhola- Maru, Dhola Marwan ri Baat, Jethwa-Ujali, Mumalde-Nihalde, Veli Kisan Rukmani Ri, Chhoti Jhopadiyaan, Nath Charitra Panchatantra, Rupmati Baj Bahadur, Maru ke Teelen.
- Marwar painting style is known for Panchatantra painting.

**NOTE: Ragamala- Chitravali** was painted by Veerji for the hero of Pali, Vitthal Das Champawat, in 1632 AD, during the reign of Raja Gaj Singh I.

### 2) Bikaner Style

- Prominent Ruler – Maharaja Anup Singh. Ramlal, Aliraja, Hasan etc. were the prominent artists during his reign.
- The influence of the Southern (Deccan) style is evident in depictions of fountains, court scenes, etc.
- Major painted texts and subjects – Rasik Priya, Barhamasa, Ragragini, Krishnaleela, hunting, royal life etc.
- Dominant color – Yellow.
- Prominent Artists –
  - ✓ Usta Artists – Murad, Hamid, Ruknuddin, Aliraza, Usta Asir Khan.
  - ✓ Artists of Mathairan family – Ramlal, Nathu, Chandulal, Munnalal, Mukund.
- The style flourished with the contributions of Matherana and Usta artists.
- The initial painting of this style is the book 'Bhagwat Purana' painted during the reign of Maharaja Raisingh. During his reign, Usta Aliraja and Usta Hamid Ruknuddin were the key artists.
- The style reflects the influence of Mughal, Jain, and Southern styles.
- The realistic style paintings painted by German artist A.H. Muller are displayed in the Government Museum of Bikaner.



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### 3) Kishangarh Style

- The Kishangarh royal family followed the Vallabh sect, and as a result, the Lilas of Radha-Krishna became the central theme of the Kishangarh school of painting.
- Sawant Singh (also known as Nagaridas), the patron of Kishangarh painting, passed away in Vrindavan.
- Scholar Eric Dixon and Dr. Fayaz Ali are credited with bringing this style to prominence.
- Prominent Artists– Nihalchand, Surdhwaj, Mordhwaj, Bhanwarlal, Ladlidas, Chhotu, Amirchand, Dhanna, Nanakram, Sitaram
- Major colors – white and pink.
- Distinguishing features: Individualistic facial types and religious intensity.
- The style is known for emphasizing 'female beauty'.
- It is influenced by the Kangra style and Braj literature.
- Notable Painting- 'Bani-Thani' by Nihalchand, often called "India's Mona Lisa" by Eric Dixon.
- In 1973, a painting by Amirchand, "Chandni Raat ki Sangoshti", during the reign of Sawant Singh, was featured on an Indian postage stamp. Sawant Singh composed poems like Bihari Chandrika Ratnavali, Rasik Ratnavali and Manorath Manjari.
- Mural painting and Ragragini painting are not found in this style.

### 4) Ajmer Style

- Notable Example - The 1698 portrait of 'Raja Pabuji' painted by Chand of Juniyan. This was the only painting which got equal patronage from Hindu, Muslim and Christian religions.
- Prominent Artists – Chand, Nabla, Taiyav, Raisingh, Lalji, Narayan Bhati and Sahiba (female artist).
- Main color - pleasant colors like red, yellow, green, blue with special use of violet color

### 5) Jaisalmer Style

- It is not influenced by Mughal or Jodhpur style.
- Prominent rulers – Maharawal Harraj, Akhai Singh and Mulraj.
- Notable Painting – Moomal.

### 6) Nagaur Style

- The Marwar style's influence is visible in the wooden doors and wall paintings of the Nagaur fort in the Nagaur style.
- The paintings feature themes of "old age" and "transparent costumes".
- Mural decorations in Nagaur Fort were done during the reign of Raja Bakht Singh.

### 7) Ghanerao Style

- Located in the Godwar region, south of Jodhpur, Ghanerao was a major thikana.
- Artists Narayan, Chhajju and Kriparam created a new painting style here.



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## **Dhundhar School**

*It is not limited to Jaipur city but extends to its nearby cities as well.*

### **Major Sub-styles**

#### **1) Jaipur Style**

➤ *Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh I –*

- ✓ *The Jaipur style of painting was introduced by Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh I.*
- ✓ *Paintings such as Rasikpriya, Kavipriya, Geet-Govind, Barhamasa, Navaras, and Ragmala were produced during this period.*
- ✓ *He established '36 karkhanas', including 'Suratkhana', to operate his royal symbols, treasures and everyday items in a systematic manner.*

**NOTE:** *Suratkhana – Here painters used to make paintings. It moved from Amber to Jaipur during the reign of Maharaja Sawai Ishwari Singh.*

- *Maharaja Ishwari Singh – Sahibram introduced life-size portraits and Lalchand made many pictures of animal fights.*
- *Sawai Madho Singh I – The “Mani-kuttim” trend (ritualistic ornamental art by pasting pearls, lac, and wooden beads instead of colors) gained popularity.*

**NOTE:** *Lal Chitera was a prominent painter during the time of Maharaja Sawai Ishwari Singh and Maharaja Sawai Madho Singh.*

- *Maharaja Sawai Pratap Singh – Ramsevak, Gopal, Hakma, Chimna, Saligram, Laxman etc. were the prominent artists.*
- *Maharaja Sawai Ram Singh – He established the 'Maharaja School of Arts and Crafts' (currently known as Rajasthan School of Arts) in 1857 AD for the development of arts.*
- *The 'Alagila' method, first introduced in Rajasthan in Amer, was influenced by the Kachhwaha-Mughal relations.*
- *The period of Sawai Pratap Singh is considered the golden era of Jaipur painting.*
- *The Jaipur style influenced Thikanas like Isarda, Siwad, Jhilay, Uniyara, Chomu, Samod, and Malpura, due to which painting continued to develop.*
- *Major colors – saffron, yellow, green, red and use of silver, gold, zinc and pearls.*

#### **2) Alwar Style**

- *The style is an integrated form of Irani, Mughal, and Jaipuri influences.*
- *Rao Raja Pratap Singh –*
- ✓ *The Alwar style came into independent existence in 1775, after separating from Jaipur.*
  - ✓ *Two painters, 'Shivkumar' and 'Daluram' came from Jaipur to Alwar during his reign.*
  - ✓ *The murals in the 'Sheeshmahal' of the Rajgarh fort were painted during his time.*

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- *Bakhtawar Singh -*
    - ✓ *Initiated painting, starting with the Sheeshmahal in the palaces of Rajgarh.*
    - ✓ *Major Artists- Baldev, Daluram, Salaga and Saligram.*
  - *Vinay Singh -*
    - ✓ *He played a pivotal role in the flourishing of Alwar painting, akin to Akbar's influence on Mughal painting.*
    - ✓ *His contributions were significant in shaping the local artistic culture, elevating Alwar's unique style.*
    - ✓ *The calligraphy and painting of 'Gulistan' became a landmark in Alwar's artistic tradition during his reign.*
  - *Balwant Singh - Artists like Saligram, Jamnadas, Chhotalal, Baksaram, Nandram produced pothi paintings, miniatures, and Lipatvaan pattachitras.*
  - *Shivdan Singh - The depiction of erotic love became a prominent theme, with one of the best-known works being 'Nafiri Vadan'.*
  - *Maharaja Mangalsingh - Artists like Moolchand and Udayaram made subtle paintings on ivory panels.*
  - *Major painted texts and subjects: Chandi Path, Durga Saptshati, Krishna Charitra, Ramcharitra, court scenes, music, heroines, and Yogasana (main topic).*
  - *Prominent Artists - Dalchand, Nangram, Baldev, Budhram, Ghulam Ali, Salga.*
  - *Main colors - green, blue and golden*

### **3) Amber Style**

- *The early phase of Amber style is represented by painted texts like 'Yashodhara Charitra' (1591 AD) and a copy of the 'Razmnama' (1588 AD), during the reign of Akbar in Jaipur's Suratkhana.*
- *The second important phase began with Mirza Raja Jaisingh (1621-1667 AD).*
  - ✓ *He got books like 'Rasikpriya' and 'Veli Krishna Rukmani Ri' painted for his queen Chandravati in 1639 AD.*
  - ✓ *He built the 'Ganesh Pol' in Amer, in 1639 AD, which is known for its intricate frescoes and ornamental decorations.*
- *Prominent rulers - Mansingh and Mirza Raja Jaisingh.*
- *Major painted texts and subjects - Adipurana, Razmanama, Bhagwat, Yashodhar Charitra etc. and paintings based on Bihari Satsai.*
- *Prominent Artists - Hukumchand, Mannalal, Pushpadutt, Murali.*
- *Main colors - Use of natural colors like Kalus, Safeda, Hirmich, Geru, Khadi etc.*
- *The style was heavily influenced by the Mughal style.*

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#### **4) Uniyara Style**

- The style reflects a blend of Bundi and Jaipur influences.
- The lineage of the Naruka shrine paved the way for the development of this style.
- Prominent Ruler - Rao Raja Sardar Singh, who provided shelter to artists like Dhima, Mir baksh, Kashi, Ramlakhan, Bhim etc.
- Major Paintings- Ram-Sita, Lakshmana and Hanuman by Mir Baksh.

#### **Hadoti School**

The Bundi, Kota, and Jhalawar region of Rajasthan, is dominated by the Chauhan clan Hadas. Hence, it is known as the Hadoti region.

#### **Major Sub-styles**

##### **1) Kota Style**

- Most of the illustrations were created during the period of Maharao Umaid Singh I, the golden age of Kota painting, with hunting scenes being a specialty.
- Major painted texts and themes - Bhagavata Purana, Dhola-Maru, court scenes, hunting, elephant battles, barhamasa, raga raginis, haveli of the big deity and war depictions.
- Prominent Artists - Dalu, Lachhiram, Noor Mohammad, Raghunath, Hemraj Joshi, Govindram.
- Main color - light colors, yellow and blue.
- The Jhala Havelis here are a center of special attraction.
- 1768 AD - Ragamala set painted by Daluram, during the reign of Maharao Guman Singh, is the largest Kota painting.

##### **2) Bundi Style**

- The style is influenced by Iranian, Southern, Maratha, and Mewar styles.
- Influenced by Mewar painting, this style developed during the reign of Rao Shatrushal (Chhatrasal). He constructed Rangmahal, famous for its murals (Bhitti chitra).
- Rao Bhav Singh's participation in the Deccan campaign of the Mughals brought Deccan influences into Bundi paintings.
- Major texts and themes - Raga Ragini, Nayika Bhed, Barhamasa, Rasikpriya, feudal life, hunting, battle of elephants etc.
- Dominant color - Green.
- Prominent Artists - Surjan, Ahmed Ali, Ramlal, Shri Kishan, Dalu, Bhikraj and Sadhuram.
- Chitrashala: Located in Rajprasad (Bundi Fort), constructed by Maharao Umed Singh (1749-73 AD).
- It depicts lakes, banana, and date palm trees majorly.
- Jahangir gave the title 'Sir Bulandrai' to Rao Ratan Singh because of his love for painting.

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### 3) Jhalawar Style

- Paintings in this style are found on the walls of palaces, depicting themes such as Shrinath-ji, Radha-Krishna Lila, Ramlila, and royal splendor.

### 4) Dugari Style

- This style is seen in the Chitrashala of Sitaram Temple near Nainwa (Bundi).
- Features: The use of 'Swarnakalam' in paintings, with a focus on Lord Ram.
- Notable Paintings - Matsyavatar and Kashyapavatar.

## Folk Art of Rajasthan

Folk art is a form of expression where a common man presents his natural creativity through painting, music, dance, etc., often without any extravagant display. It is considered the true carrier and presenter of culture.

### Major Folk Arts of Rajasthan

#### 1) Sanjhi

- Timing: Made during Shradh-Paksha before Dussehra.
- Unmarried girls carve shapes with cow dung on whitewashed walls over fifteen days and worship them. The girls consider Sanjhi as 'Mother Parvati' and worship it for a nice groom and home.
- It is known by several names like Sanjhi, Sanjhuli, Sinjhi, Sanjh Ke Hanji, Hanjya etc.
- Sanjhi -
  - ✓ Day 1-10: One or Two symbols
  - ✓ Day 11-15: Larger Sanjhis, known as 'Sanjhya Kot'.



#### 2) Mandana

- Purpose: To embellish the walls of house. They are painted on the house's door frame, courtyard, platform (chabutara), chauk, place of worship etc.
- Common motifs include Ganesha (during weddings), Lakshmi's feet, Swastik, peacocks, rugs etc.
- 'Pushkar Pedi' and 'Pathwari' are drawn to mark safe return after a pilgrimage.

#### 3) Phad

- It is created by the Joshi painters of Chhipa caste in Shahpura town of Bhilwara. Prominent Artist - Shrilal Joshi of Bhilwara.
- 'Phad' is made for Bhopas. The Bhopas wrap the Phad on wood and travel from village to village, dressed in traditional attire and dance to the rhythm of instruments like the 'Ravan Hatha' or 'Jantar'.

- They use symbolic colors - gods (red), goddesses (blue), demons (black), sages (white/ yellow), bravery and valour (red/ vermillion).
- It is a unique combination of folk theatre, singing, music, oral literature, painting and folk religion.
- Devnarayan's Phad: It is the longest ballad sung by Gurjar Bhopas.

#### 4) Paane

- In Rajasthan, paper-made images (Paane) of Gods and Goddesses are set up during various festivals.
- The idols of Ganeshji, Lakshmiji, Ramdevji, Gogaji, Shravan Kumar, Tejaji, Ram, Krishna, Shiva-Parvati, Dharmaraj, Devnarayanji, Shrinathji, Nrisingh etc. are prevalent in Rajasthan.
- Notable Paana - Shrinathji's Paana, in which 24 Shringaras are depicted.

#### 5) Kavad

- It is the ancestral occupation of the Khairadis of Bassi village of Chittorgarh district.
- Kavad is a temple-like wooden sculpture, associated with the religious beliefs and faith of people.
- Prominent Artist - Mangilal Mistry, who has brought innovation while preserving the Kavad tradition.



#### 6) Godaliya

- Artistic symbols are painted on animals' bodies to identify stolen animals and for general identification. This process is called 'Aterna' and the marks of stain are called 'Godaliya'.
- These symbols are sometimes specific to particular caste, region and royal family.

#### 7) Mehendi

- Mehendi of Sojat and Malwa are famous in Marwar.
- It is applied by women during marriage, engagement, child birth and religious ceremonies.
- The designs include betel leaf, Shankh, Pagalya (Lakshmi ji's feet) etc.

**NOTE:** Sojat's mehendi has received the GI Tag.

#### 8) Godna

- In Godna, symbols are carved on the skin, with a sharp tool, and filled with black ink.
- It is popular among the tribal people.
- Designs: Religious symbols (Rama, Lakshmana, Sita, Hanuman, Swastik, Kalash, Om, Trishul), animals, birds, trees, things used in daily chores etc.

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### 9) Kothiyaan

- In rural areas, artistry chambers of clay are made for storage. Apart from food, daily use items like ghee, milk, curd etc. were kept in these Kohtiyaans.
- Several designs of nets, vents, cornices, gods, goddesses, creatures and mandanas are raised on them.

### 10) Veal

- Popular in rural areas of western Rajasthan, especially Jaisalmer.
- It is made of clay mixed with horse dung by tying thin bamboo splinters with a thread.
- It is adorned with small mirrors and patterns like holes, nets, and combs.

### 11) Kathputli/ Puppetry

- Famous in Udaipur
- The puppets made of wood are controlled by threads.
- Dhagaputli style – It is a unique Rajasthani puppetry form.
- Plays like Singhasan Battisi, Prithviraj Sanyogita and Amarsingh Rathod have been performed in every village and house through these puppets.
- In 1965, Udaipur's Bharatiya Lok Kala Mandal won the first prize at the Third International Puppet Festival in Romania.





## 2 CHAPTER

# Handicrafts of Rajasthan

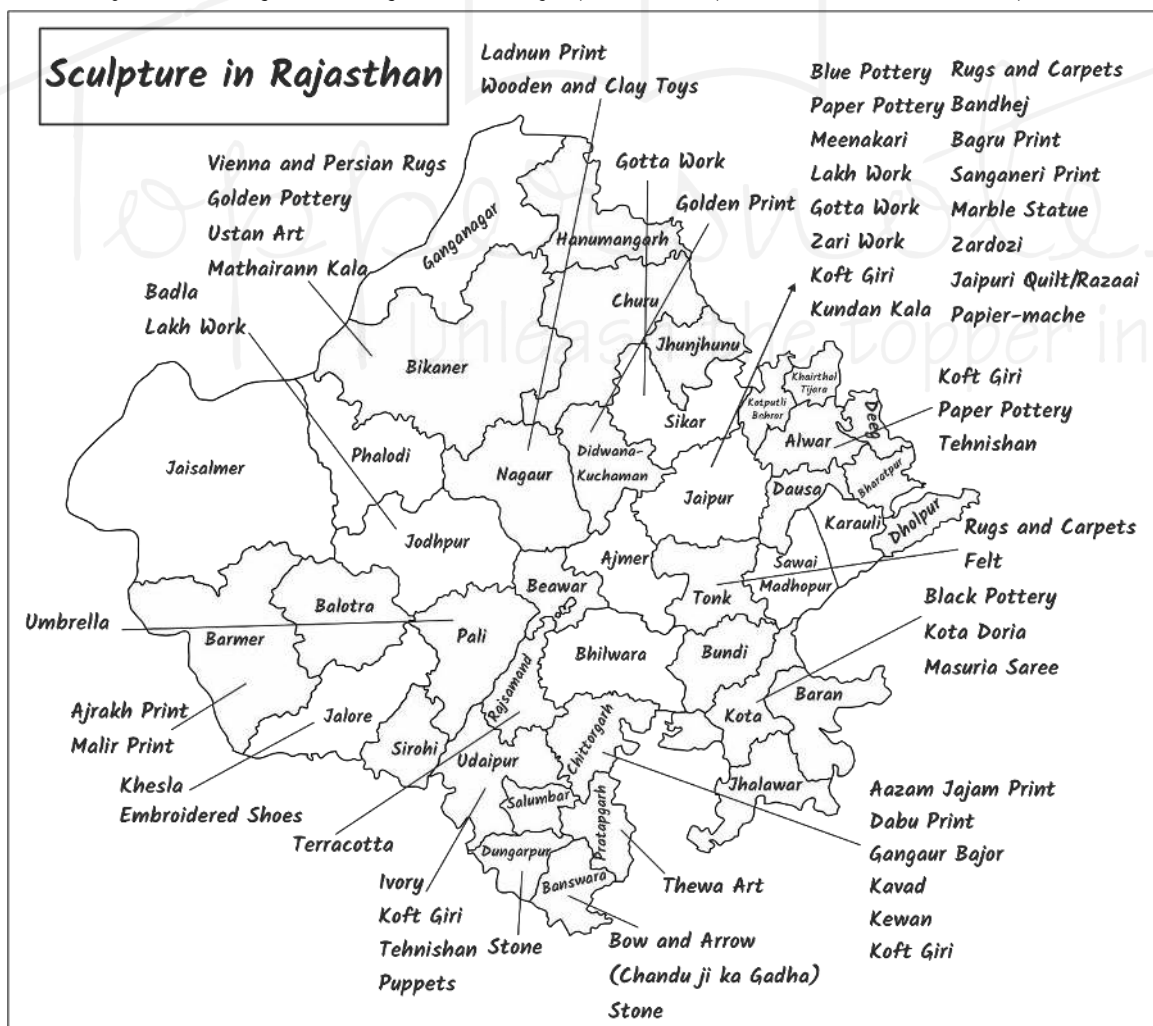
### PREVIOUS YEAR QUESTIONS

- Q.1 Which of the following statement regarding Ruma Devi is not true? (2021)
- (1) She is known in the field of Handicrafts.
  - (2) She was brought-up in the village Jasrapur (Khetari).
  - (3) She was felicitated with 'Nari Shakti Award' by the President of India in 2018.
  - (4) She played a major role in providing employment to Thousands of Woman.

**Analysis** – Questions on Rajasthani handicrafts may focus on identifying specific crafts, comparing styles, and discussing their historical significance or GI tags. For easy understanding, this chapter is written in a clear, organized format, highlighting different types of Rajasthani handicrafts, their origins, and notable artists. It includes visual examples and emphasizes key features, making it easier for students to grasp the cultural significance and unique characteristics of each craft.

### Sculpture in Rajasthan

Sculpture in Rajasthan began during the Maurya period. Jaipur is famous for Sculptures.





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## **Stone Sculptures**

- *Dungarpur and Talwara (in Banswara) are known for stone sculptures, crafted by the Sompura caste.*
  - ✓ *Notable work - Talwara sculpture.*
- *The Bevan Temple features a 'Dev Viman' made of wood, which is floated during Jhulni Ekadashi.*

## **Terracotta (Molela, Rajsamand)**

- *It is the art of making idols and objects using baked clay.*
- *In Molela and Harji, potters use clay mixed with donkey dung, and bake it at high temperatures to create idols.*
- *Famous Areas -*
  - ✓ *Molela, near Nathdwara, is particularly famous for its terracotta toys.*
  - ✓ *Harji village, Jalore - Famous for Mamaji's horses.*
  - ✓ *Boo and Banuravata village of Nagaur - Famous for terracotta utensils and toys.*
- *Notable Artists: Mohanlal of Molela (National Award Winner).*

## **Blue Pottery (Jaipur)**

- *Also known as Kamchini.*
- *Initiated by Maharaja Ram Singh in Jaipur (1835-80 AD). He sent Chudaman and Kalu Kumhar to Delhi to learn pottery.*
- *Later, Kripal Singh Shekhawat provided recognition to this art both nationally and internationally.*
- *The art arrived in India with the Turks and Mughals but had nearly disappeared by 1950.*
- *After independence, efforts by Kripal Singh Shekhawat led to its revival. He received the Padma Shri in 1974.*
- *Current Prominent Artists - Gopal Sen, Trilokchand, Bhagwan Sahay, Durgalal and Hanuman Sahay.*

### **NOTE:**

- *Black Pottery - Kota.*
- *Paper Pottery - Alwar and Jaipur.*
- *Golden Pottery - Bikaner.*

## **Handicrafts on Ivory (Udaipur)**

- *Items include - Jewelry, Powder Box, Jewelry Box, Cufflink Lamps, Decorative items, Idols and Broaches.*
- *Famous Centres- Udaipur (most famous), Jodhpur is known for bangles with black, green and red stripes.*

## **Meenakari (Jaipur)**

- Introduced by Mansingh I (1589–1614), who brought Meenakari art from Lahore.
- Done on precious and semi-precious stones and gold-silver jewelry, with designs often featuring flowers, leaves, and peacocks.
- Notable Artists - Kudrat Singh, who received Padma Shri in 1988.
- Types of Meenakari -



On Brass (Moradabadi Work)	Jaipur and Alwar
On Paper thin stone	Bikaner
On glass with different colours	Retwali region of Kota
On silver ornaments	Nathdwara and Jaipur

## **Badla (Jodhpur)**

- A zinc vessel, covered with a layer of cloth or leather, to keep the water cool in a desert, is called 'Badla'.
- Badlas made in Jodhpur are famous.

## **Ustan Art (Bikaner)**

- Gold Meenakari and Munvavat work on camel skin is known as 'Ustan Art'.
- Developed by Hissamuddin Usta of Bikaner (awarded Padma Shri).
- The 'Camel Hide Training Center' of Bikaner provides training in Ustan art.

## **Lakh Work**

- Famous in Jaipur and Jodhpur.
- Sawai Madhopur, Laxmangarh (Sikar), Indragarh (Bundi) are known for Lacquer work on wooden toys.
- Lac bangles are crafted in Jaipur, Hindaun, and Karauli.

## **Thewa Art (Pratapgarh)**

- Gold meenakari on colored Belgian glass is called 'Theva Art'.
- Its artisans, are called 'Pannigars', who belong primarily to the 'Raj Soni' family of Pratapgarh. This work is called 'Pannigari'.
- It is limited to Pratapgarh district in the world.
- Prominent Artists - Mahesh Soni, Ramprasad Soni, Ram Vilas Soni, Beniram Soni, Jagdish Soni etc.



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## **Kofti Giri**

- Fine embroidery of gold on steel/ iron is called “Kofti Giri”.
- It is an art of ornamenting weapons, which emerged in India under the influence of the Mughals.
- It is used to manufacture shields, swords, daggers and other utility items such as cans, boxes, cutlery, knives, etc.
- Common in Udaipur, Jaipur, Chittorgarh and Alwar.

## **Tehnishan**

- This art involves engraving deep designs into a surface and inlaying them with thin wire.
- Practiced by Talwar Saaj artisans of Alwar and Sikligar artisans of Udaipur.

## **Kundan Kala (Jaipur)**

- The art of setting stones in jewelry is called “Kundan Art”.
- Jaipur is famous for Kundan art.

## **Rugs and Carpets**

- Famous Centres - Jaipur and Tonk.
- The credit for rug and carpet weaving in Rajasthan is attributed to Mirza Raja Mansingh.
- The carpets are woven on wooden looms using yarn and wool.
- Dariyas - Created in jails of Jaipur and Bikaner. Other prominent centres include Jodhpur, Nagaur, Tonk, Barmer, Bhilwara, Shahpura, Kekri and Malpura. The dariyas of Salawas village of Jodhpur district are quite famous.

### **NOTE:**

- Leta Khesla Industry: Located in Leta village of Jalore.
- Tankla Carpet Industry: Located in Nagaur.
- Namdaa: The carpet industry that developed in Lavaan village (Dausa) is famous for its artistic weaving and color designs. Tonk is famous for Namdaa production.

## **Textile Art of Rajasthan**

### **I. Gotta Work -**

- The embroidery done on clothes using gold and silver layered wires is called 'Gota'.
- Types: Lappa, Lappi, Kiran, Bankdi, Gokhru, Bijia, Mukesh, Nakshi etc.
- The art of coating cloth with wax before dyeing is called 'Batik'.
- Famous Centres: Jaipur and Khandela (Sikar).



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2. **Zari Work** - Famous Centre: Jaipur.

3. **Kota Doria** -

- A fabric with a unique blend of cotton and silk in a square check pattern.
- Originated in Mysore, later, it shifted to Kaithoon village near Kota. Therefore, the sarees are known as 'Kota-Masuriya'.

4. **Jaipuri Quilt/ Razaai** - It is known for being lightweight yet extremely warm, ideal for colder weather.

5. **Applique work** - In applique work, colorful fabric pieces are sewn together, with cutouts of animals, human shapes, etc., stitched onto cloth to create decorative patterns.

## **Hand-Block Print**

### **Bandhej / Tie and Dye / Dyeing - Printing**

- Famous Centres - Jaipur and Jodhpur.
- Bandhej work is popular on 'chundri' and 'safa'.
- Types: Dabbidar, Beddar, Chakdar, Mothda, Chunad, Lahariya (Jaipur), Bandhani, Batik, Mothra, Ekdali, Shikari, Chheent, Chunri (Jodhpur), Pomcha (Jaipur) etc.
- Jajham ki Chhapai (Chittor) - Used for ghaghras and odhanis for the Gadiya Luhars.



### **Bagru Print, Jaipur**

- Similar to 'Sanganeri Print' but with a green base (Sanganeri uses a white base).
- Only natural colors are used.

### **Ajrakh Print, Barmer**

- Printed on both sides, and mostly red and blue colors are used for printing.

### **Malir Print, Barmer**

- It is mostly printed in brown and black.

### **Dabu Print (Akola, Chittorgarh)**

- It involves applying/ pressing 'Loi' or 'Lugdi' on parts of the fabric where color is not required. This 'Loi' or 'Lugdi' is called 'Dabu'.
- Regional Variations in materials used for Dabu-
  - ✓ Sawai Madhopur - Wax
  - ✓ Balotra- Soil
  - ✓ Bagru and Sanganer - 'Bighan' made from wheat.



### **Sanganeri Print (Sanganer)**

- Printed on muslin clothes.
- Colors Used - red and black.

- Amanishah Nala has been traditionally associated with this print.
- Munna Lal Goyal played a key role in making Sanganeri prints famous all over the world.
- Sanganeri Buta-Booti (Floral Prints) of Sanganer (Jaipur) is world famous.
- To print flowers and leaves, brass molds with perforated designs are used.

**NOTE:**

- Types of Odhni -
  - ✓ Tara Bhand, Keri Bhand, Lehar Bhand, Jwar Bhand - Worn by tribal women.
  - ✓ Rajshahi Lahariya (Jaipur) - Known for bright pink horizontal lines
  - ✓ Samudra Lahariya - Jaipur
- Types of Turban - Udayshahi, Bhimshahi, Amarshahi, Chunavatshahi, Jaswantshahi, Rathori, Mewari.

## **Efforts made to promote Handicrafts in Rajasthan**

- Industrial Policy of 1998 - Efforts have been made by the Government of Rajasthan to address regional disparities in the handicraft industry.
- Key Initiatives to promote handicraft in Rajasthan -
  - ✓ Shilp Gram in Udaipur
  - ✓ Pal Shilpam Gram in Jodhpur
  - ✓ Jawahar Kala Kendra in Jaipur
  - ✓ Rajasthali Emporium in Jaipur - To market and popularize Rajasthan's handicrafts.

**NOTE: First Handicraft Policy of Rajasthan**

- ✓ Launched - 17 Sept. 2022
- ✓ Rajasthan is the third state in the country to issue a Handicraft Policy.

- Training Programs -
  - ✓ Initiated by the "Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation" in 1992 to enhance the skill set of local artisans in the state in Handicrafts.
  - ✓ The corporation offers state-level awards, including Rs. 25,000 and Rs. 5,000 for artisans who earn efficiency certificates.
- Export Promotion - The corporation also provides export facilities, with a dedicated aircargo complex set up in Sanganer (Jaipur).

**NOTE:** The Rajasthan Division won the Silver Award at the International Trade Fair 2000, which is held annually at the Pragati Maidan, New Delhi.